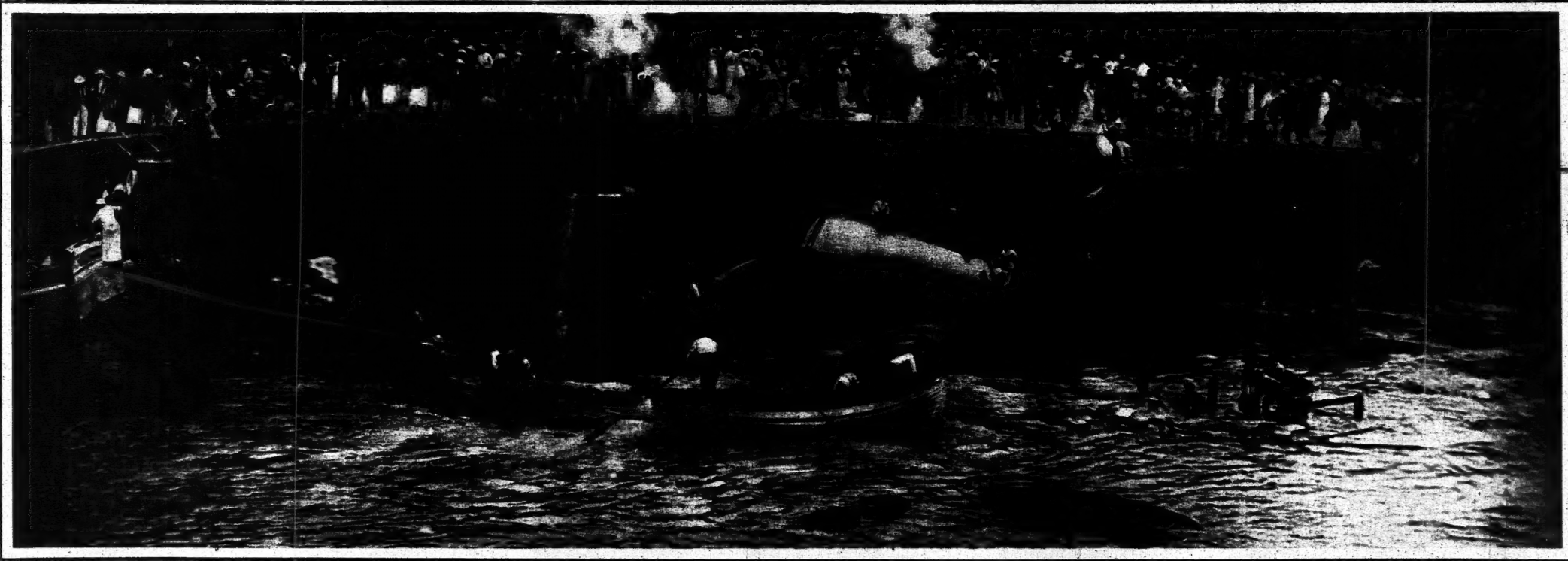
Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

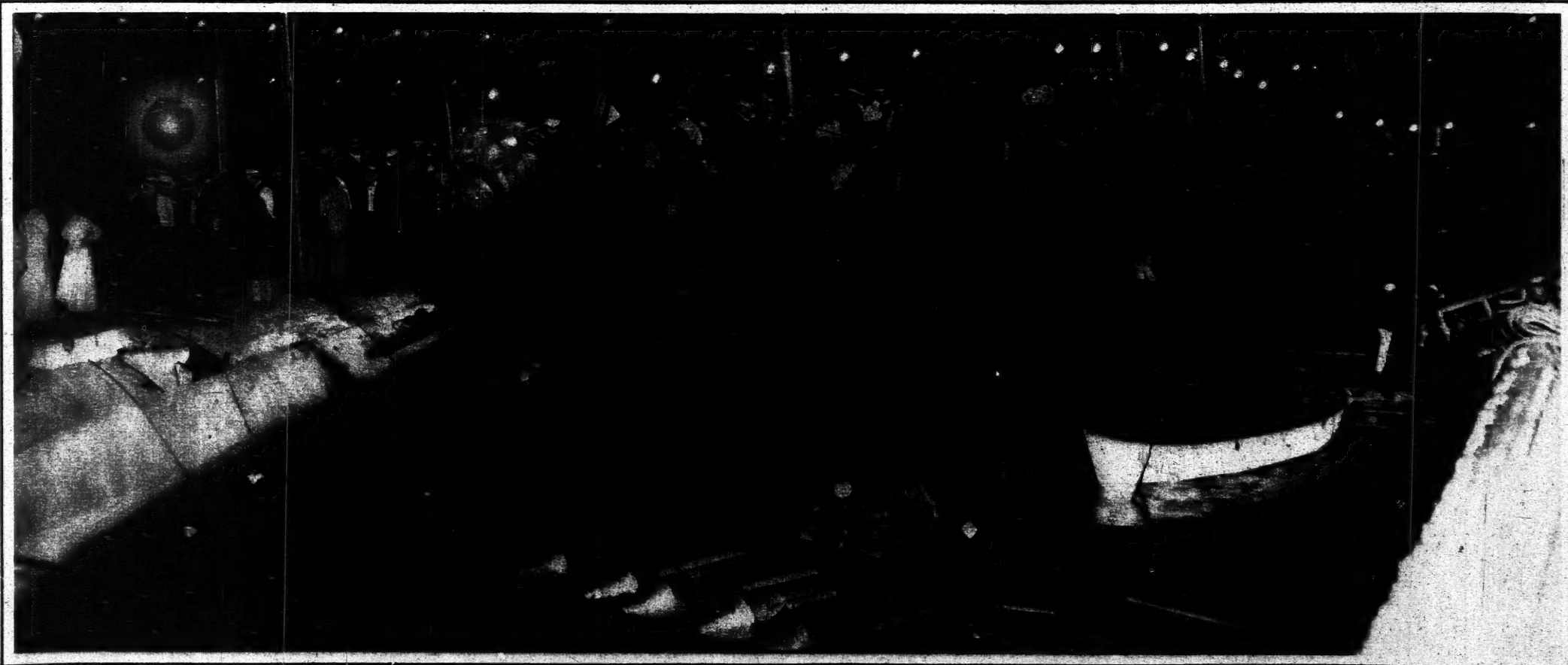
The New York Times

Sunday,
August 1, 1915

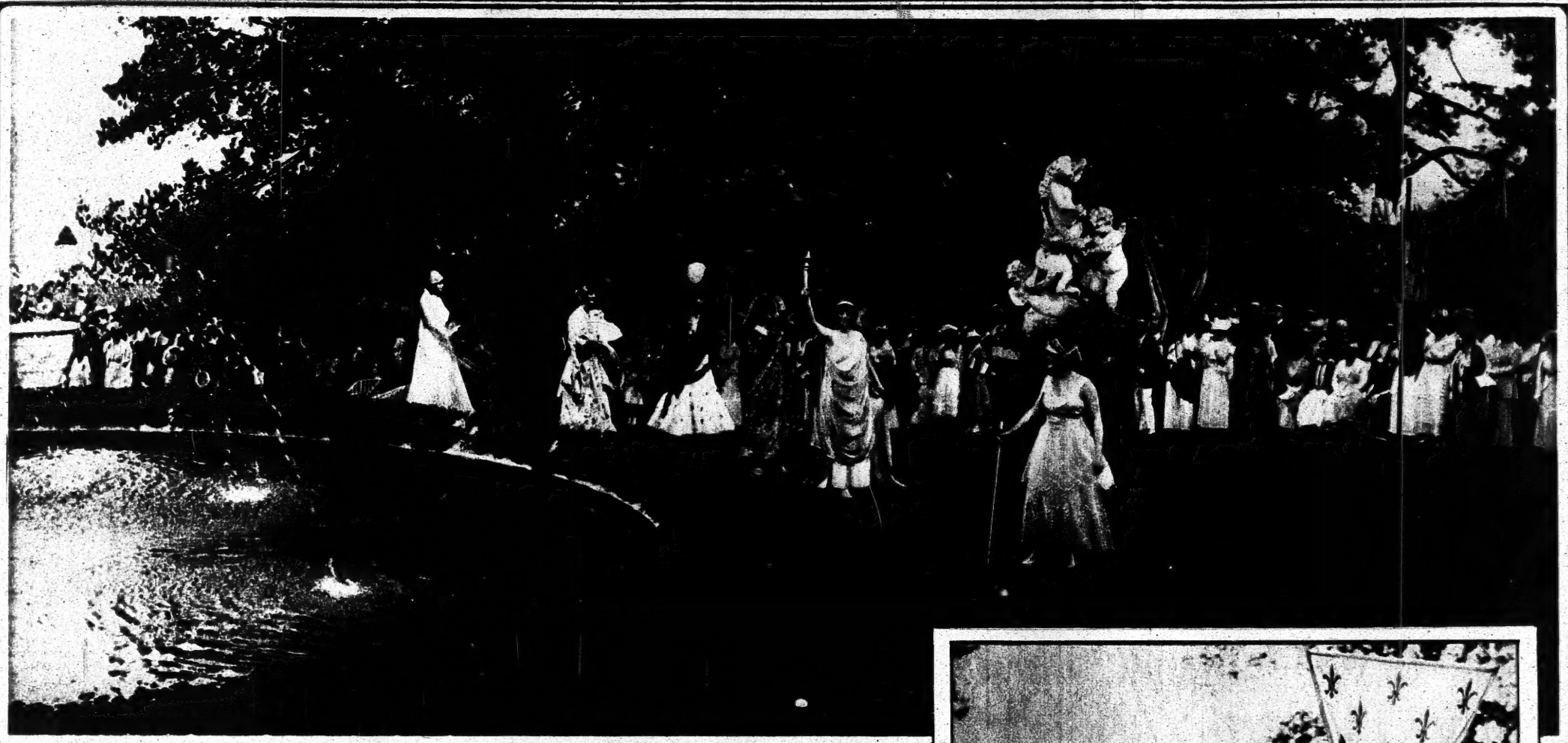
THE EXCURSION STEAMER EASTLAND OVERTURNED AT HER PIER IN CHICAGO RIVER, WITH THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 1,000 LIVES, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON PLEASURE BENT.
(Photo from Pictorial News Co.)



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EASTLAND DISASTER TAKEN BY AN AMATEUR ABOUT TO BOARD THE STEAMER WHEN SHE BEGAN TO LIST WARNINGLY.
Men, Women, and Children May Be Seen Struggling in the Water While Desperate Efforts Are Being Made to Reach Them. *(Photo © Chicago Tribune Photo Bureau.)*



THE SOLEMN TASK OF REMOVING THE DEAD AND THE DYING FROM THE STEAMER EASTLAND CONTINUING BY NIGHT AS BY DAY.
Additional Photographs in Connection with the Sinking of the Eastland Are Reproduced on Pages Six and Seven of This Section.
(Photo by International News Service.)



Led by Mrs. Craig Biddle as Columbia, Bearing the Torch of Liberty and Enlightenment, the Pageant of the Nations Was the Chief Feature of Fashion's Passing Show, the Charity Fete for the Secours National for the Relief of French Women and Children and Belgian Refugees, Given on the Lawn of Rose Cliff, Residence of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Newport. *(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)*

Miss Margaret Perrin as Russia in the Pageant of Nations.

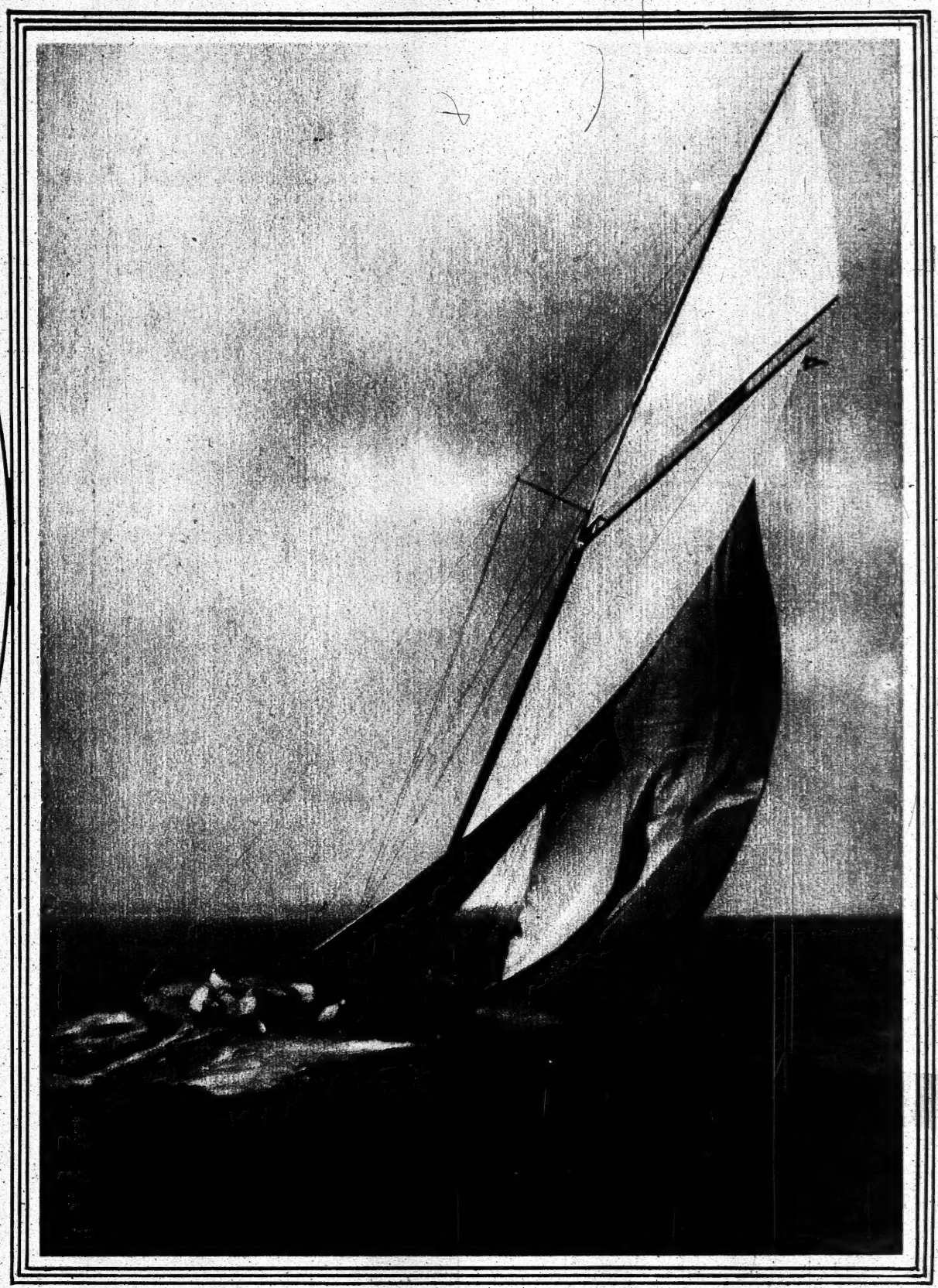
MISSES CONSUELO AND MURIEL VANDERBILT AS VENDORS FOR THE SECOURS NATIONAL.

MAURICE ROCHE AS PAGE, AND MRS. HOWARD CUSHING AS "JOAN OF ARC."

MISS GABRIELLE WARREN AS JAPAN, DRAWN BY HER BROTHER, WHITNEY WARREN, JR.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, as a Doctor of Laws, Conferred by the American College for Girls Near Constantinople.

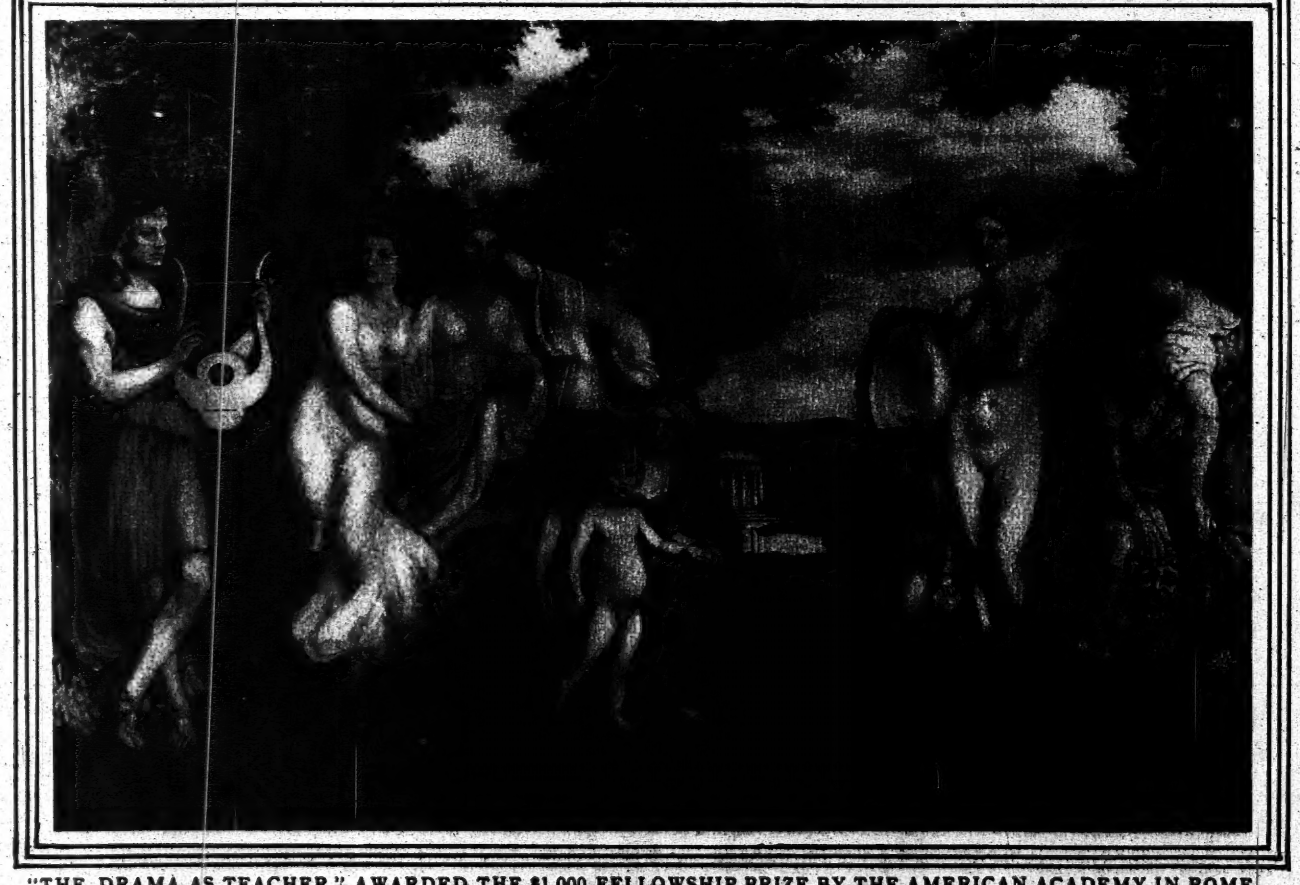
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT,
WHO COMES TO THIS COUNTRY
EARLY NEXT MONTH FOR A
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.
From a Recent Photograph
Bearing Her Autograph.
(*Photo by Rockliffe Studio.*)



THE GRAYLING, J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S WINNING YACHT IN THE FIFTY-FOOTERS' SERIES, LEADING ALL COMPETITORS TO THE FINISH LINE.
(*Photo by Lloyd Leman.*)

PAUL and VIOLET, Children of
COMMODORE and MRS. J.
STUART BLACKTON,
and the Butterfly.

(*Photo by E. F. Foley.*)



"THE DRAMA AS TEACHER," AWARDED THE $1,000 FELLOWSHIP PRIZE BY THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.
This Painting, a Rectangular Panel for a Drop Curtain for a Theatre, Is the Work of Russell Cowles of the National Academy of Design, New York.
(*Photo by Louis Dreyer.*)

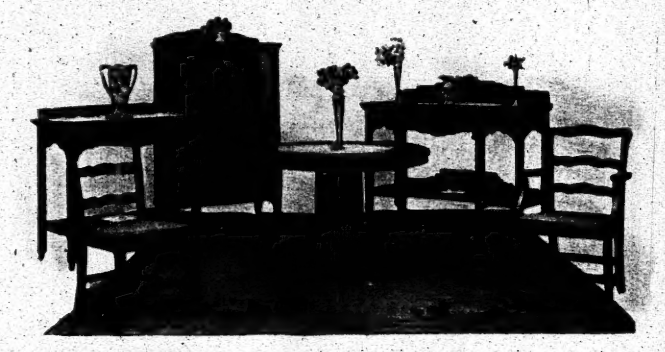
MME. MARIA MONTESSORI, FAMOUS FOR HER NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN, ADDRESSING 5,000 TEACHERS AT LOS ANGELES.
She Is Speaking in Italian, Which Miss Adele McAlpine Pyle of New York City Is Rapidly Translating Into English.

The GIMBEL August Furniture Sale

Over half a million dollars' worth of superb CABINET-MADE furniture—the finest products of C. P. Limbert, Cowan, and other world-known masters of their craft—displayed on more than 2½ acres of floor space, and marked in many cases HALF their regular prices.

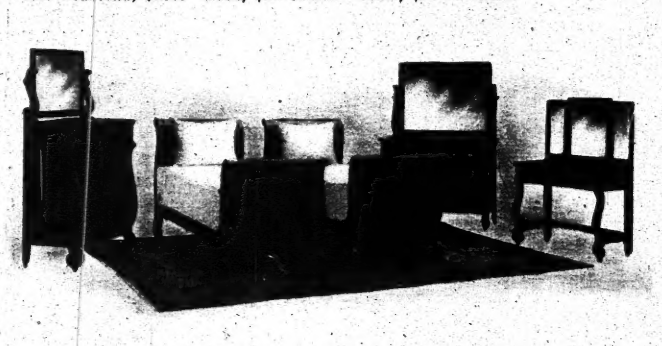
"WITH INITIATIVE"

$350 RITZ-CARLTON BEDROOM SUITES, $200
An exact reproduction in design and quality of the famous POOLEY-made Suites in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York. Twin bedsteads. With full size bedstead, $185. Desk, $30 extra. Chair, $17.50 extra.

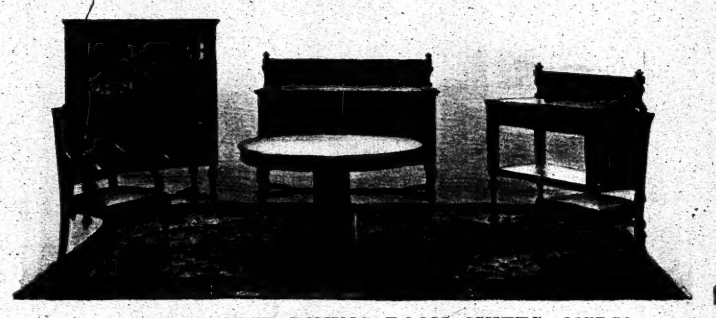


$540 MAHOGANY DINING ROOM SUITES, $340
Ten pieces, in an exquisite Chinese Chippendale design. Solid mahogany.

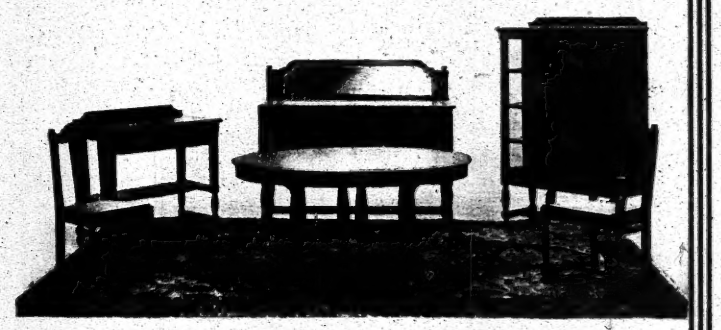
$400 BLACK ENAMEL HAND-DECORATED SUITES, $245
Nine pieces. Made especially for GIMBEL BROTHERS. Dull finish. Floral decorations in very subdued colorings.



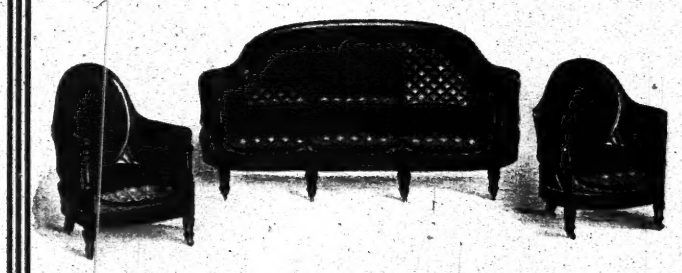
$285 MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITES, $138
Solid mahogany, in Colonial design. In Circassian walnut, at the same price. With twin beds, $33 more.



$355 TEN-PIECE DINING ROOM SUITES, $277.50
In rich Jacobean quarter-sawed oak. Note the cane panel in the back of the Sideboard.



$300 TEN-PIECE DINING ROOM SUITES, $235
Rich quarter-sawed oak, in dark brown finish. The extension table has an oval top.



$500 SOLID MAHOGANY LIVING ROOM SUITE, $375
Spring seats with loose pillow back. Covered in velour. Hand-carved and hand-caned.

$125 "LIMBERT" LIBRARY SUITES, $93.75
Fine quarter-sawed oak in a light fumed finish. The Chairs and Settees have leather-upholstered automobile seats.

$65, FROM $100
Over-stuffed Davenport, tapestry covered.

$39.50, FROM $47.50
Mahogany Bookcase, with lattice front.

$30, FROM $40
Cowan Library Table of solid mahogany.

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New Fall Models

Suitable for Immediate Wear

SIZES 34 TO 44

No. 8—**Chiffon Taffeta Waist** in navy or black with white collar; white with flesh color collar or all white; strap across front of self color taffeta forming yoke and tie, finished with small pearl buttons. *Special* **5.75**

No. 10—**Silk Jersey Waist** of Silk Milanese Jersey in white, black or navy; open front model, with soft rolling collar and deep cuffs of self material, two box plaits down front of waist, pocket on left side, large buttons. *Special* **6.95**

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. 'Phone 6900 Greeley.

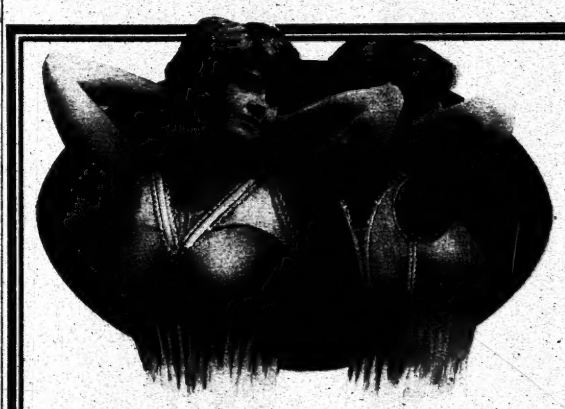


Fig. 1: Bust Reducer, with Coutil Back, $5.00. This is the original flesh-reducing Brassiere.

Reduce your flesh

THERE is no necessity for being too fat when, by simply wearing one of

Dr. Jeanne Walter's
Famous Medicated Rubber Garments
For Men and Women

a few hours each day, or at night, you can remove accumulations of fat from any part of the body.

Write to me personally in confidence, tell me where you are too fat, and I will advise you what to do.

My garments are made to order and they are guaranteed to be the only rubber garments of their kind.

Frown Eradicator	$2.00
Chin Reducer	3.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00
Bust Reducer	5.00
Abdominal Reducer	6.00

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, &c., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.

Don't think these garments are uncomfortable—they are not. They reduce by perspiration, making you feel cool and comfortable.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter (Inventor and Patentee),
45 West 34th St., New York.

Fig. 2
Eton Jacket.
Price $12.00.

Fig. 3
Abdominal Reducer.
Price, $6.00.

Fig. 4
Corsage; Price, $20.00.
Chin Reducer; Price, $2.

The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

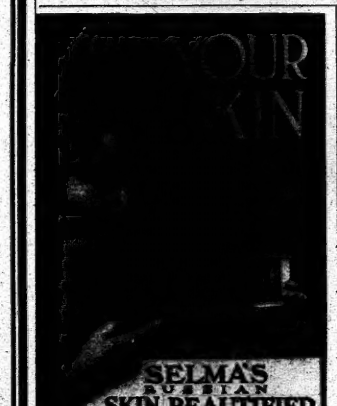
Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*
Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)
Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street, (near Hanover Place)



SELMA'S RUSSIAN SKIN BEAUTIFIER

My famous Russian Cream and Face Lotion will positively prevent skin blemishes. Always use them before going out. Used by fashionable ladies everywhere. Excellent for lines, wrinkles and hollows. Try them. Jars 15c., $1.00, $1.50, tube 50c. Lotion, $1.00. Face Powder, 50c., $1.00.

AT LEADING DEPT. STORES and RIKER-HEGEMAN or LIGGETT DRUG STORES.
Also Cold Cream, Rouge, Talcum, Depilatory, Bath Salts, Scalp Tonic, Pine Shampoo, Hair Grower, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, etc.

Made and guaranteed by Selma J. Sutherlund of Russia, 45 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. Established 1900.

Bossert Redibilt Garage—one-car size—recently erected on estate near New York City. A very popular style.

A Bossert Garage for Any Season.

Bossert Redibilt Garages

"Not Even a Nail to Buy."

—have tight-locking joints and air chambers to insulate against heat or cold. Just as warm in Winter and cool in Summer as any Garage that can be built by day's labor.

Unskilled labor can erect one in a few hours with only a monkey wrench. Standard units give great latitude in design and size. Can be erected in New York City where frame buildings are allowed

Prices range from $179 up, according to size.

Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS
Builders of Bungalows for 25 Years.
1319 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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The Pathe *Pathephone*

PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!

This Pathephone $100. It has the

—PATHE Round, Smooth, Genuine SAPPHIRE;
—PATHE all-wood SOUND-CHAMBER; Giving:
—Better and fuller tone;
—Absolutely natural reproduction of Sound.

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE.
Pathephones range from $15 to $200
Paths Double Disc Records—75c. to $2.50.

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433 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
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GRAF'S "HYGLO"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
NAIL POLISH POWDER

GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Send for your generous FREE sample of HYGLO. Graf's HYGLO is on sale everywhere. Valuable premium coupon with every package. Retails at 25c.

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Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined
© Julius Kayser & Co.

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BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy. Trial will convince you.

Price $1.00

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407 W. 34th St.
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Sold by all druggists, or send $1.00.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
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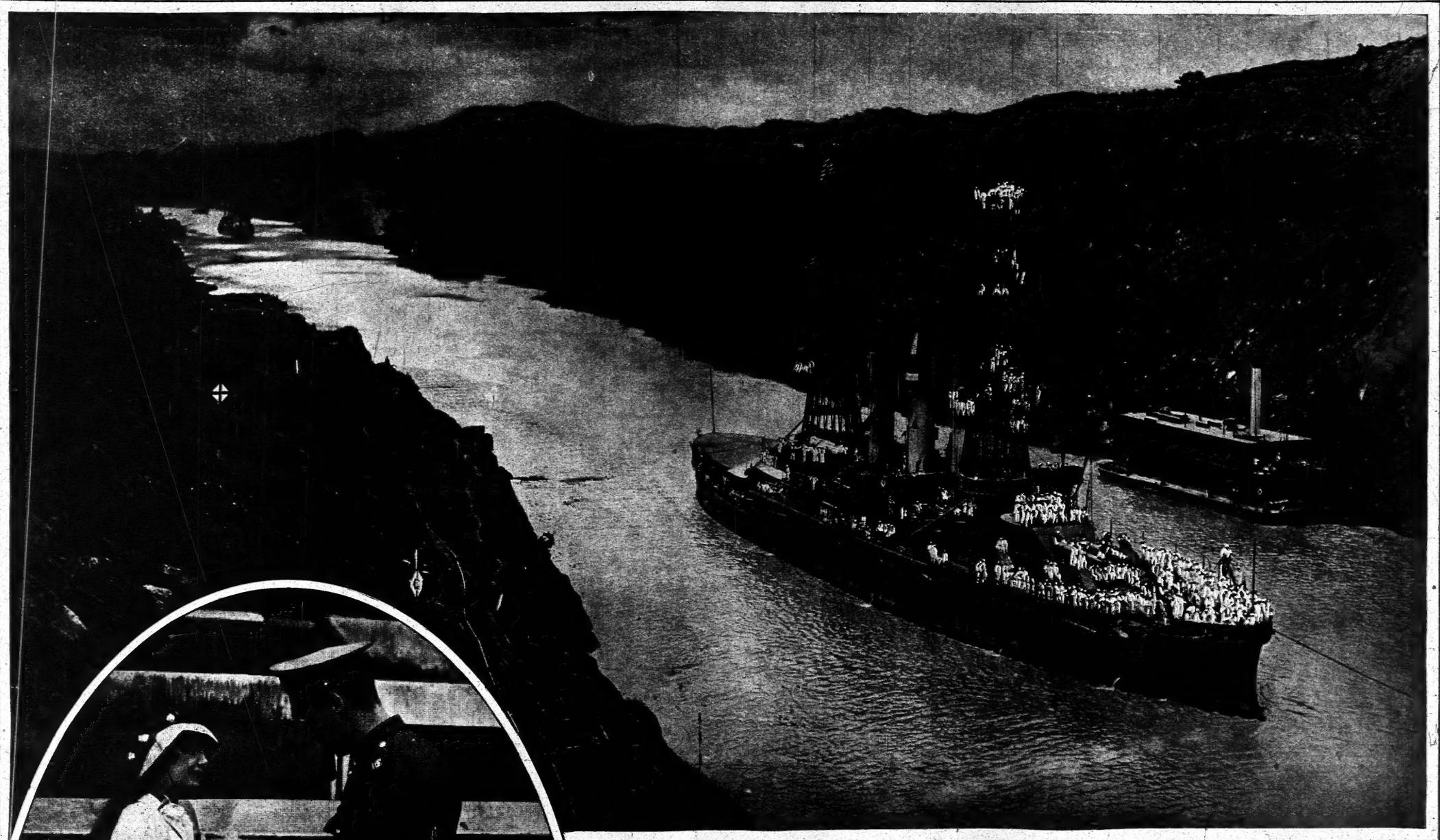
America's Foremost Specialists
Women's, Misses' and Girls' Wearing Apparel

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE
"Distinctively Individual"
20 for 15¢

C/B à la Spirite Corsets
The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion

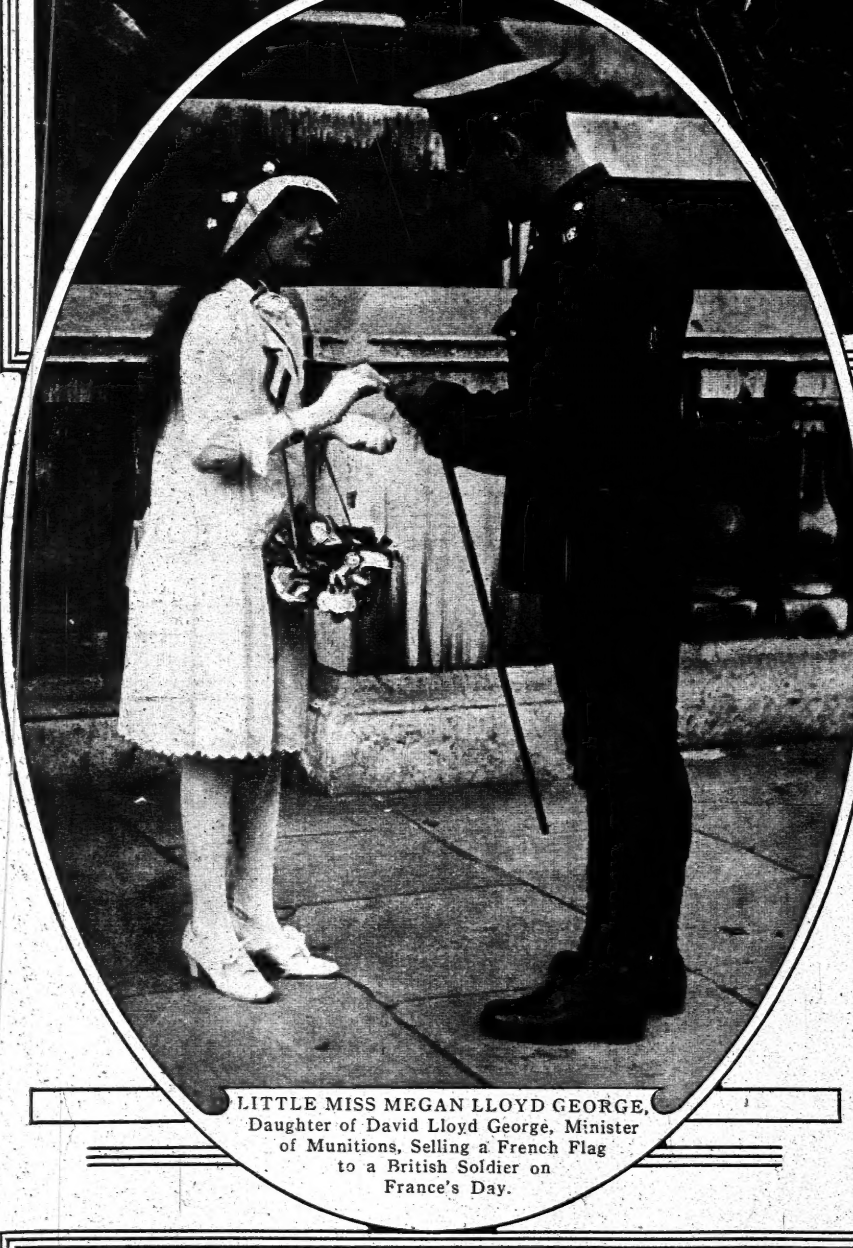
Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO

The New York Times



United States Battleship Missouri, Followed by the Battleships Ohio and Wisconsin, Passing Through the Panama Canal Bound for San Francisco, Marking the First Time in History When American Warships Have Passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts Without First Rounding the Continent of South America.

(Photo © American Press Assn.)



LITTLE MISS MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE, Daughter of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, Selling a French Flag to a British Soldier on France's Day.

San Francisco Woman Kissing the Liberty Bell on Its Arrival in Front of the Pennsylvania Building at the Panama Exposition.

(Photos by International News Service.)

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., RETIRED, (FOURTH FROM THE LEFT) AND A PARTY OF FRIENDS, INTERESTED SPECTATORS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST, WON BY OUIMET.

(Photo © Boston Photo News Co., from Medem Photo Service.)

Girls of English Society Taking Part in a Haymaking Demonstration on the Grounds of the London West End Mansion of Lady Cowdray, Held to Instruct in Women's New Work on the Land While the Men Are at the Front.

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

AN IRISHMAN BECOMES AN ENGLISH HERO.
Sergeant O'Leary, Winner of the Victoria Cross, Who Has Been Received in London with an Enthusiastic Welcome Described as "Hardly Equalled in London's History," Passing Through Trafalgar Square with T. P. O'Connor at His Side. (*Photos © American Press Assn.*)

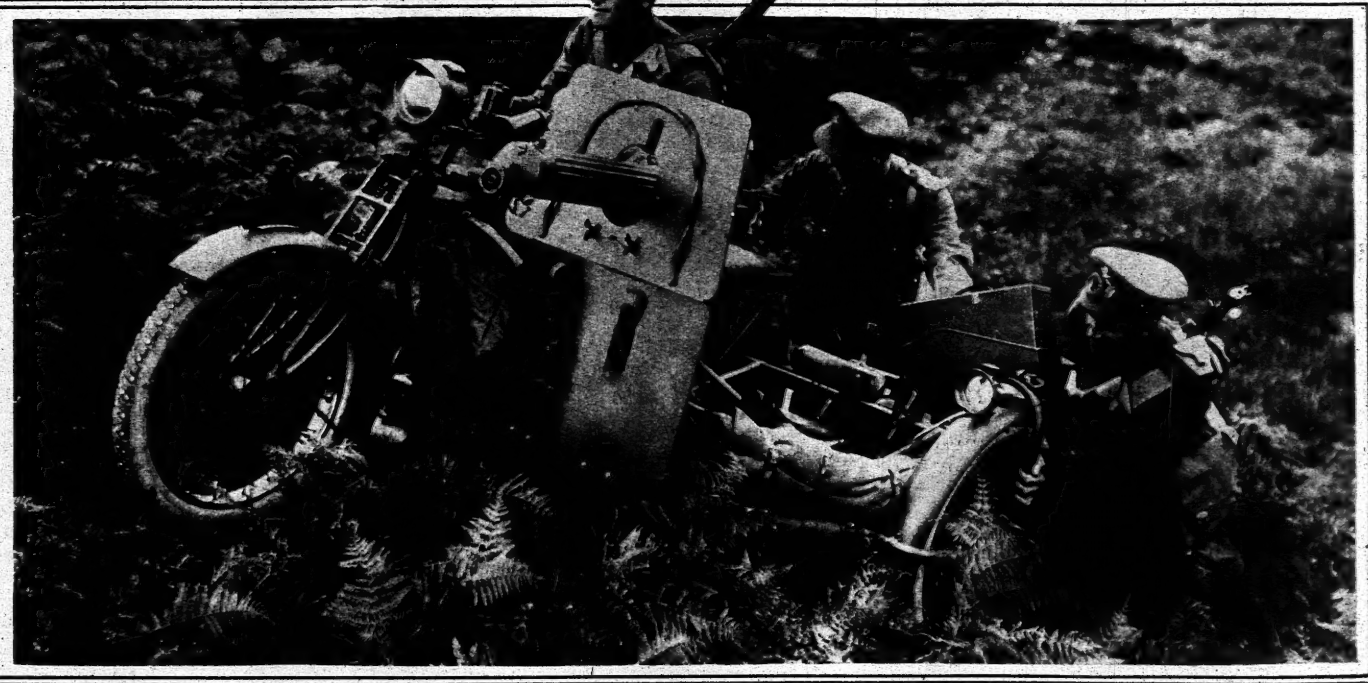
Scene in Trafalgar Square While the Procession in Honor of Sergeant O'Leary Was Passing Through. ⟹→

French Soldiers, Protected by Helmets Against Shrapnel, by Breastplates Against Bullets, and by Masks Against Gas Fumes, Throwing Grenades at the Germans. (*Photos © from Underwood & Underwood.*)

Crew of the "Grampus" Cheering the British Submarine "E-11," as She Came Out from the Dardanelles Straits,

Where the U-Boat Penetrated to the Very Heart of Constantinople Shipping, Torpedoing and Sinking Several Turkish Ships.

Gabriele d'Annunzio (Left), the Italian Poet, Who Has Been Chosen to Write the History of Italy's War with Austria, in the Uniform of a Lieutenant in the Italian Army. (*Photo from Henry Ruschin.*)

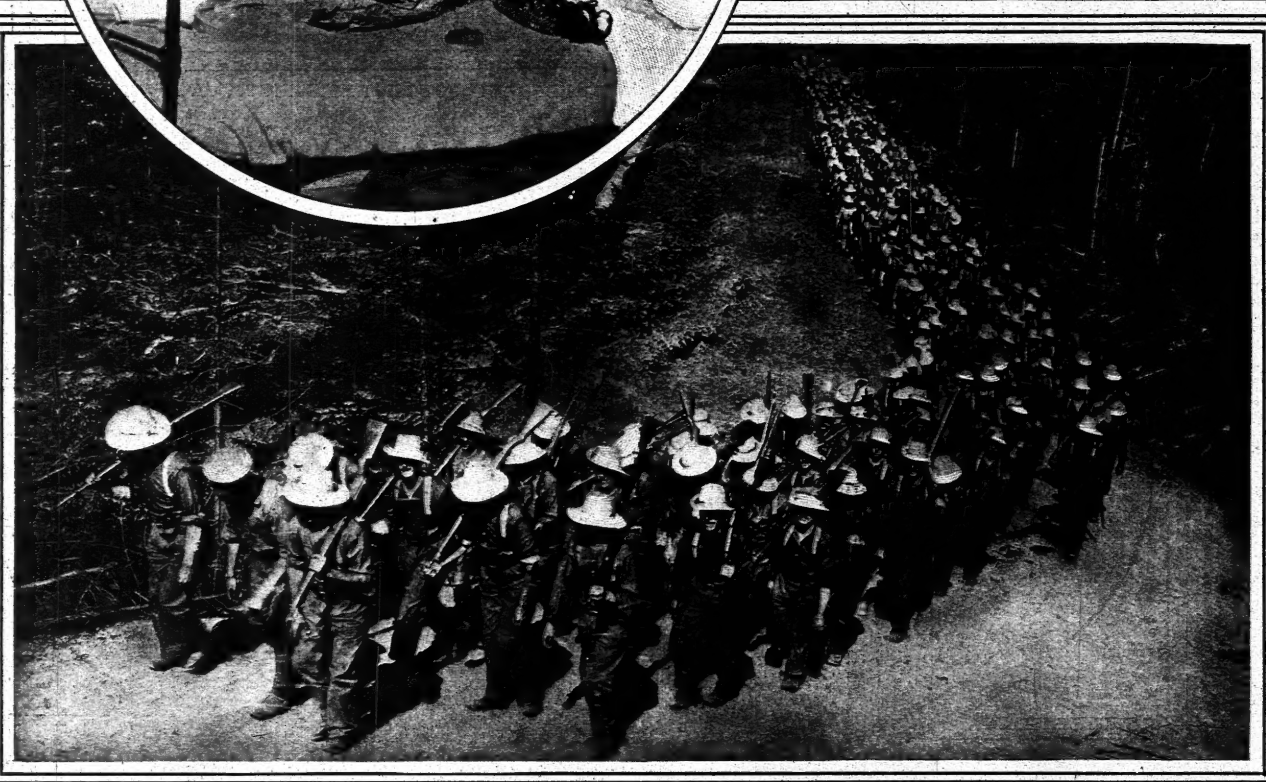


A MOTORCYCLE MACHINE GUN, A NEW INSTRUMENT IN THE WAR, PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH ARE REACHING THIS COUNTRY FOR THE FIRST TIME, BEING EXTRICATED FROM A "ROUGH" BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.
(*Photo © by International News Service.*)

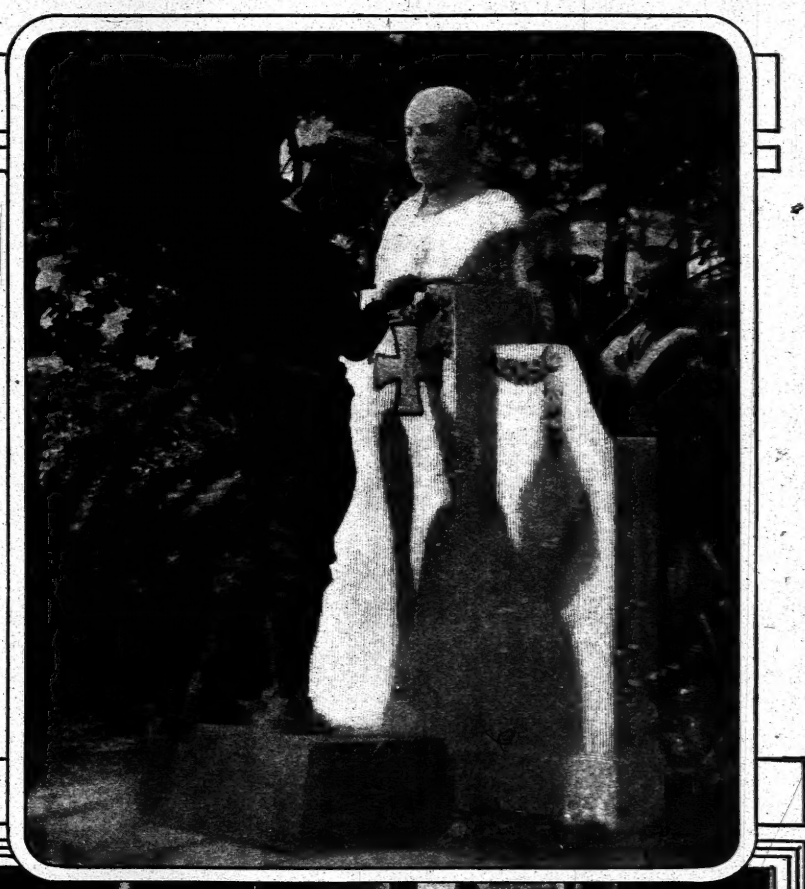
Wounded Arab Doing Oriental Wool Work on the Terrace of the American War Hospital, Paris.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AND THE MOST PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN REMAINING IN VIENNA GATHERED IN THE COURT OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE OF SCHOENBRUNN TO CELEBRATE THE VICTORIES TO AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMS IN GALICIA.

The aged Emperor may be seen near the extreme left, speaking with the Mayor of Vienna, while further to the right are Crown Prince Charles Francis Joseph, the Archduchess, Princess Zita, with her little son, the Archduke Otto; Baron Burian, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other Cabinet Officers of Austria-Hungary. (*Photo © Universal Press Syndicate*)



Route Step "Hike" of the Fifty-seventh Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, a Part of the Additional 6,000 Seasoned Troops About to Leave Valcartier Camp, Near Montreal, for the Front. Straw Hats and Shirt Sleeves Are Permitted Account of the Heat. (*Photo by Chesterfield & McLaren, Montreal.*)



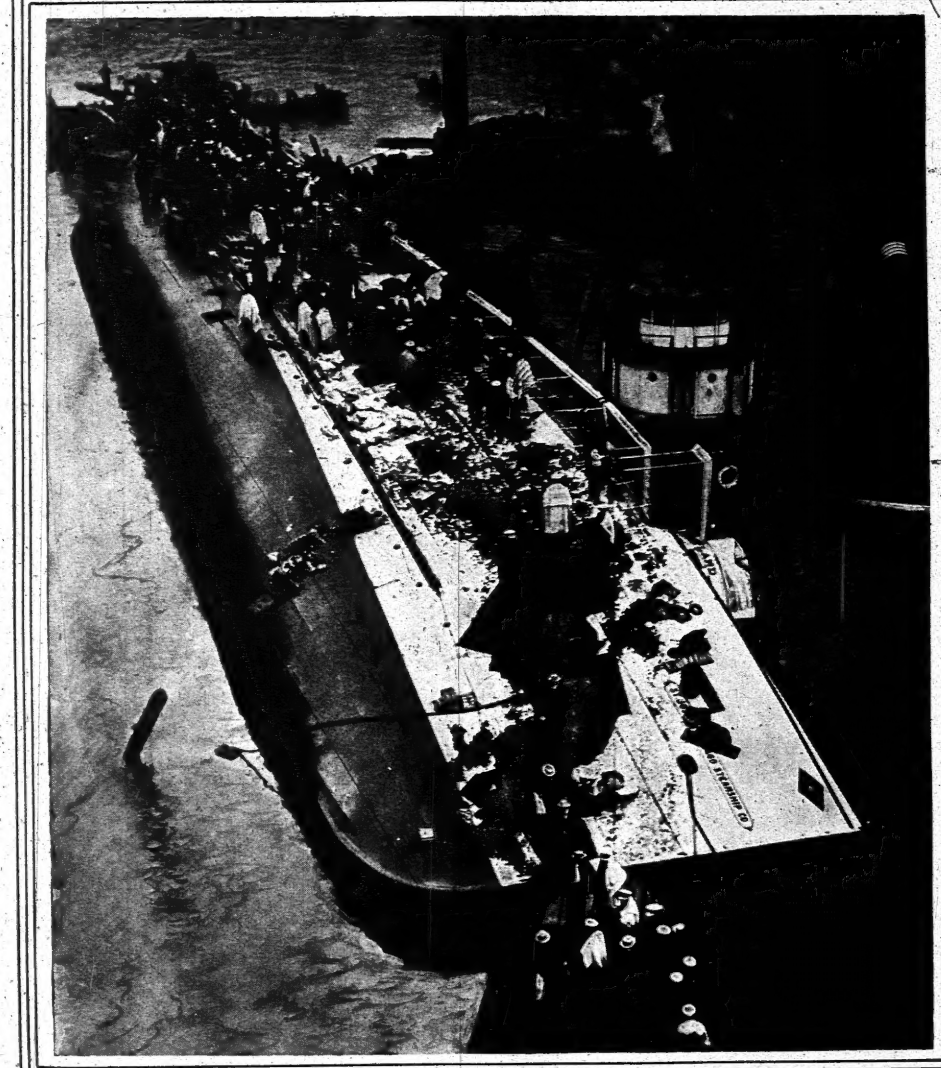
Sculptors in the Army of King Frederick Augustus III of Saxony Making a Marble Bust of His Majesty in Anticipation of a Visit From Him.

FRENCH REFUGEES FROM THE TERRITORY ON THE EASTERN LINE OF FRANCE, OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS, STILL POURING INTO GENEVA ON THEIR WAY TO THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE (*Photo © A. A. Porchet.*)

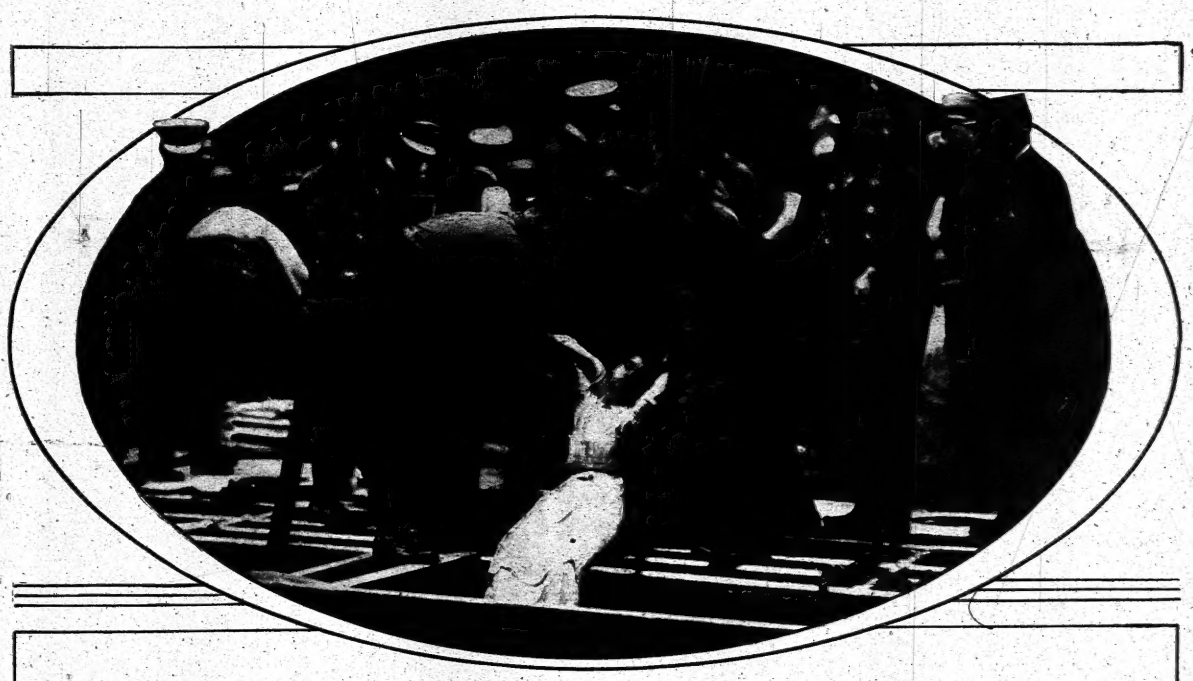
The New York Times

REMOVING THE EASTLAND'S DEAD

GENERAL VIEW OF THE OVERTURNED EASTLAND LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIFTH AVENUE AND THE CHICAGO RIVER. *(Photo by Burke & Atwell.)*

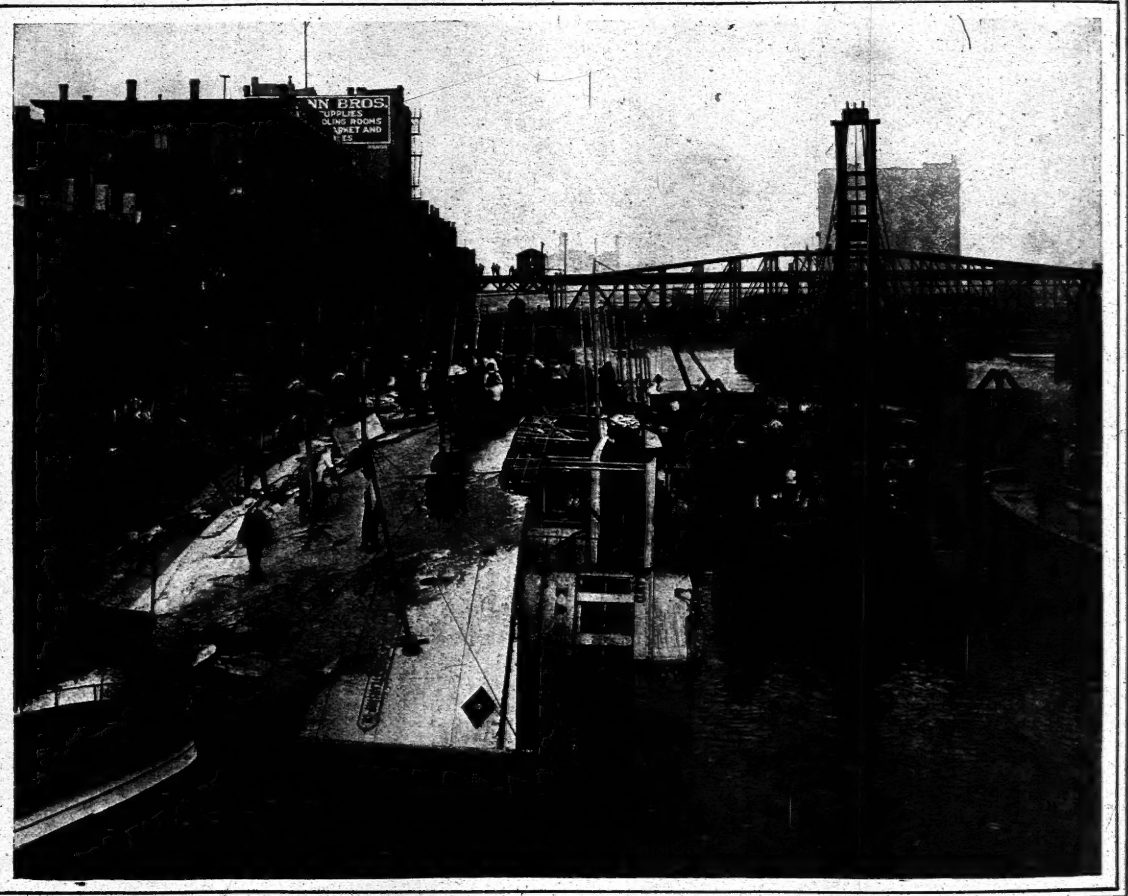


Striking Photograph Taken from an Elevation, Showing the Overturned Eastland Looking Aft, with the Rescue Work in Progress. *(Photo by Chicago Tribune Service.)*

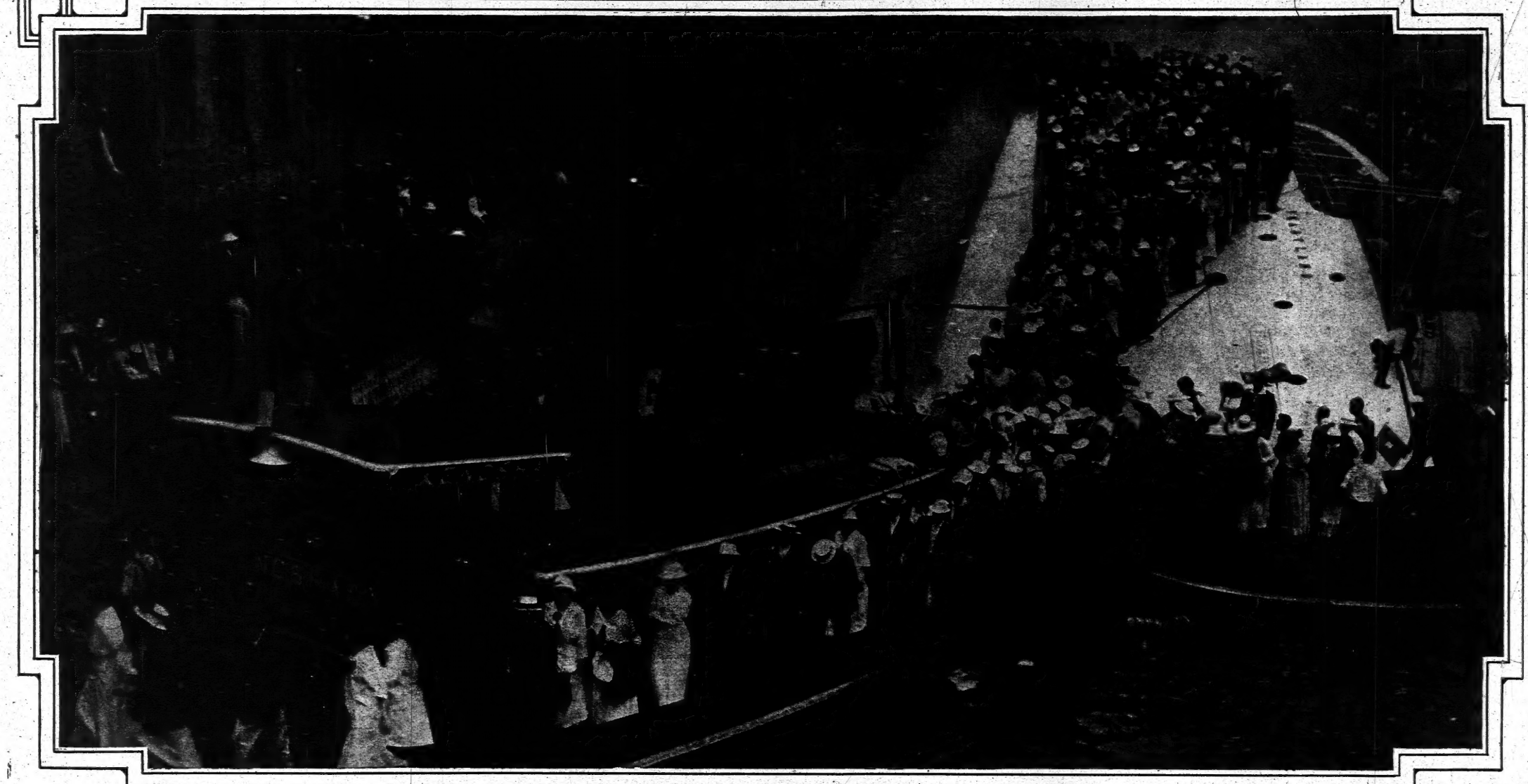


RESCUING A GIRL FROM THE HOLD OF THE EASTLAND.

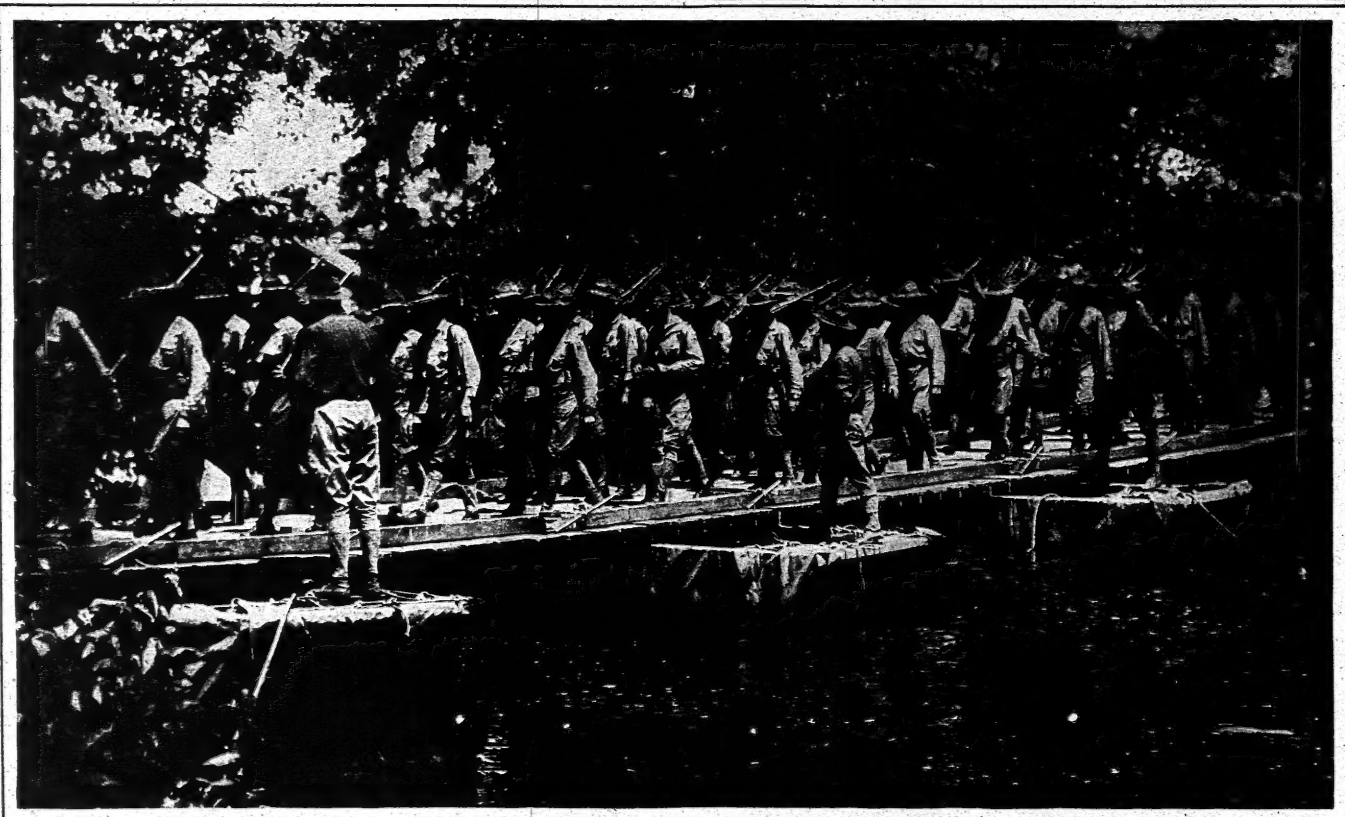
PHYSICIANS TRYING TO REVIVE A LITTLE GIRL WHO WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE DECKS OF THE STEAMER.
(Photo by International News Service)



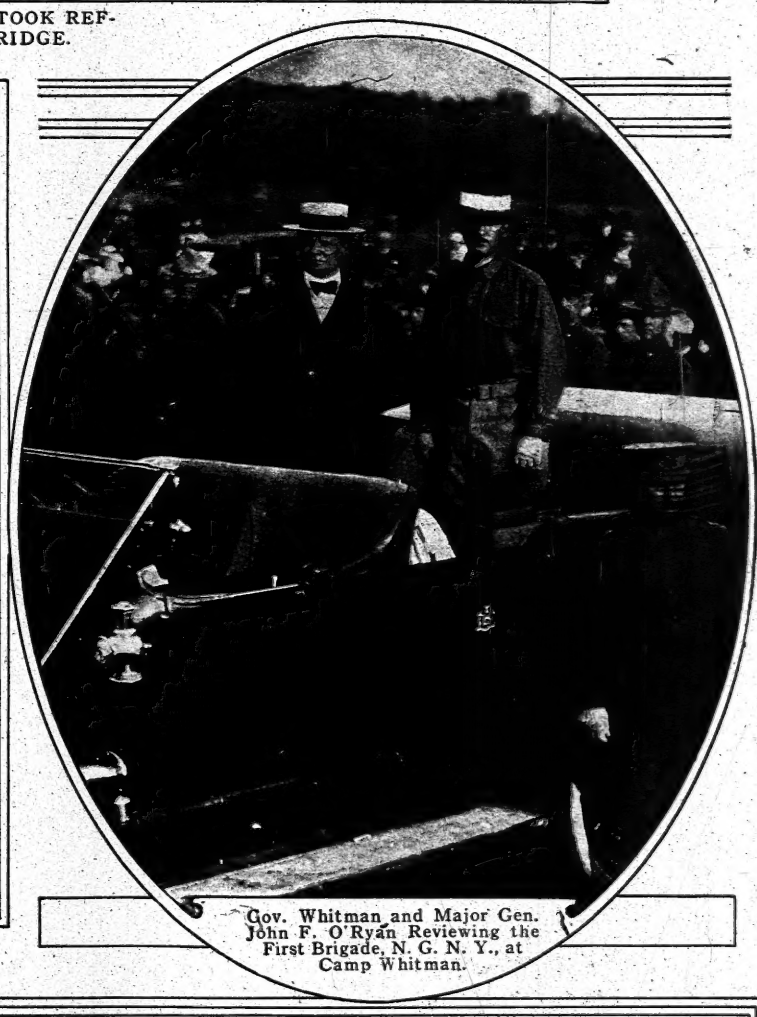
THE EASTLAND LESS THAN HALF SUBMERGED IN THE MURKY RIVER.
(Photo from Pictorial News Service.)



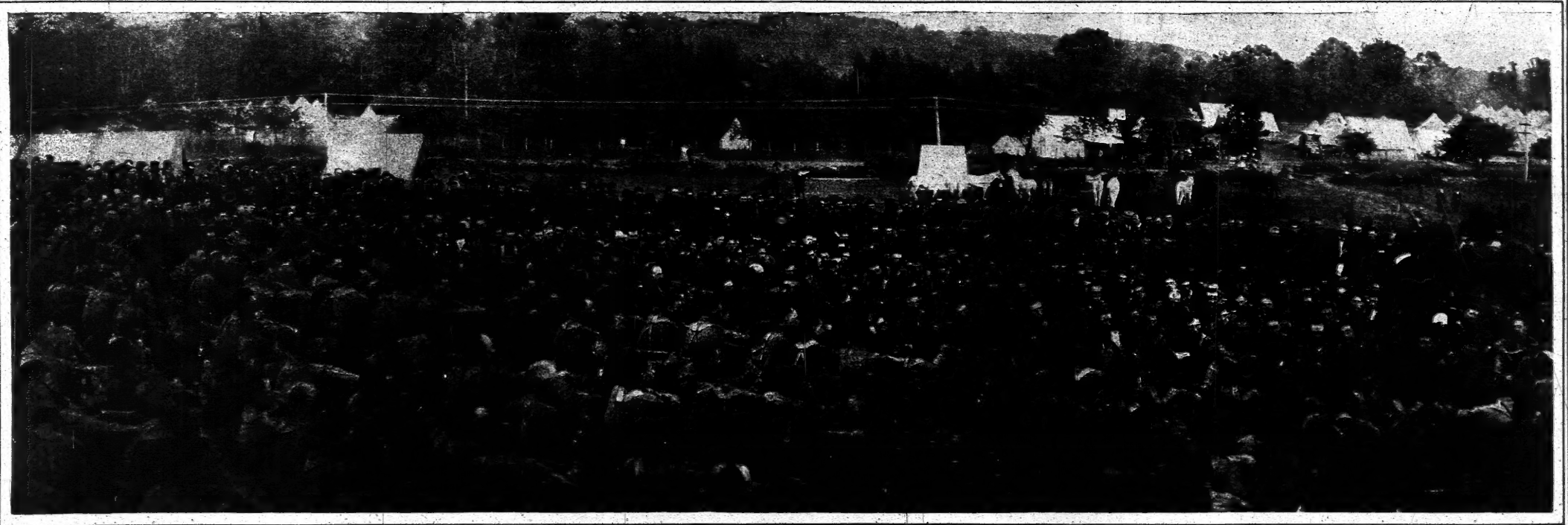
EASTLAND SURVIVORS, WHO CLAMBERED OVER THE RAIL AS THE STEAMER TURNED UNDER THEM AND TOOK REFUGE ON THE UPPER SIDE OF THE BOAT, ESCAPING TO LAND BY USING THE TUG KENOSHA AS A BRIDGE.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Crossing the First Pontoon Bridge Ever Built by National Guardsmen in the United States, Over Which an Army Was Immediately Afterwards Moved. It Was Thrown Across Sprout Creek, Dutchess County, During the Red and Blue Army Campaigns on Fishkill Plains. *(Photo by Edwin Levick.)*

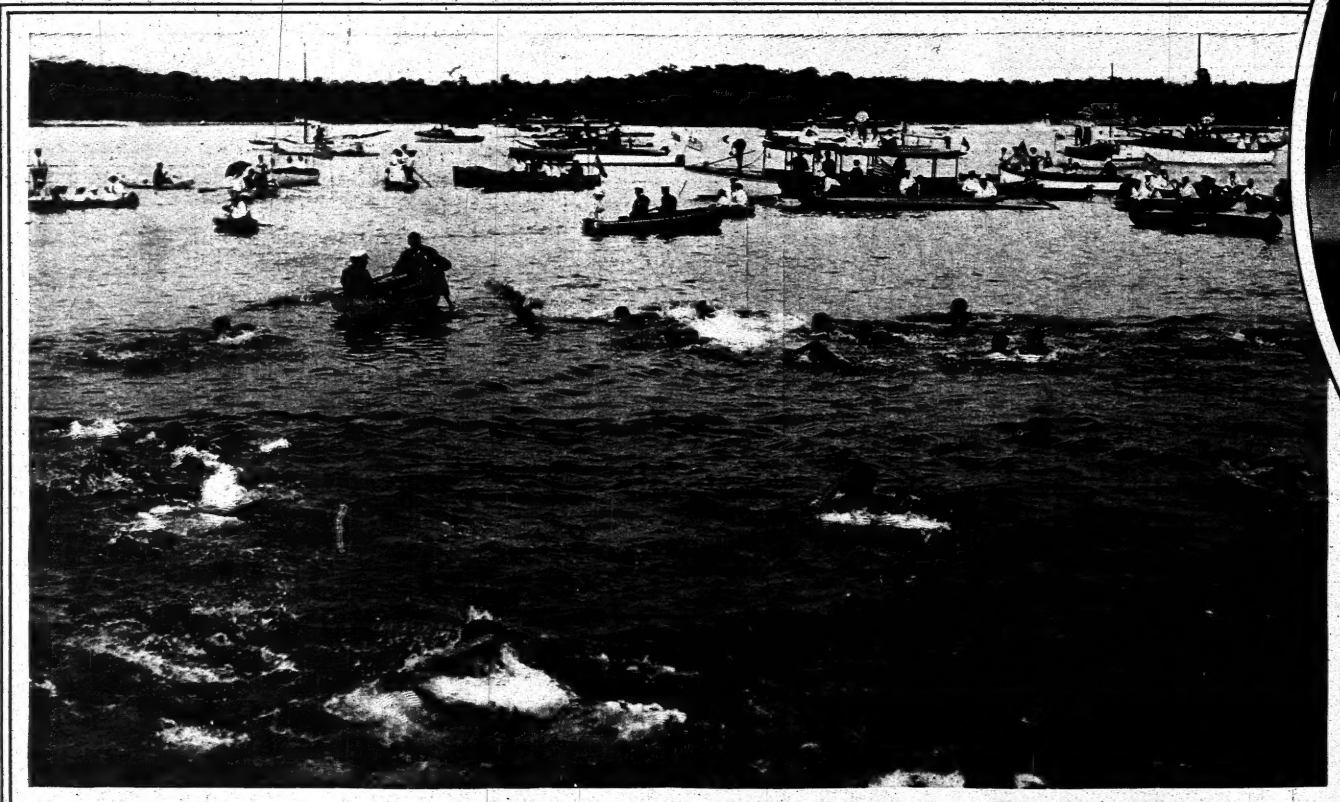


Gov. Whitman and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan Reviewing the First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., at Camp Whitman.



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL ADDRESSING THE FOUR MANHATTAN REGIMENTS, COMPRISING THE FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. N. Y., ON THE LAST DAY OF THEIR WAR GAMES ON FISHKILL PLAINS.
(Photos © Thompson Photo Co.)

GALLERY IN FRONT OF THE LARCHMONT CLUBHOUSE FOR THE YACHT CLUB'S AQUATIC SPORTS ON "LADIES' DAY"
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



THE LARCHMONT CLUB'S GOOSE CHASE, WON BY JACK ALLEY.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

BETH AND JEAN KERR,
Little Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Errol Kerr, Watching the Water Sports from the Club's "Sunset Gun."

VIOLET HEMING,
Who Is to Appear in "Under Fire," at the Hudson Theatre.
(Photo by McClure Studio.)

MISS IRENE TURNURE,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Evans Turnure of New York, with Her Pet Dog at Lenox.

Howard Spaulding and Bride, Formerly Miss Catherine Barker, the Chicago Heiress to $30,000,000, Who Were Married Yesterday at the Bride's Cottage at Harbor Point, Mich.
(Photo © by Chicago Tribune.)

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES ATTENDING THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.
Among Those on the Platform Are Francis Wilson, President of the Association; William H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kyle, Olive Oliver, and Alla Nazimova. *(Photo by Cardinell-Vincent Co.)*

MR. AND MRS. DE WOLF HOPPER AND THEIR BABY SON.
(Photo © Kazanjian Studio.)

"MISS LILY CARSTAIRS."
By William Orpen, A. R. A.
From the British Royal Academy Exhibition, 1915.

PHOEBE FOSTER, WHO IS TO APPEAR IN "BACK HOME," DRAMATIZED FROM THE STORIES OF IRVIN COBB.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

LAURETTE TAYLOR, WHO WILL SOON RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY TO APPEAR IN A NEW PLAY CALLED "HAPPINESS" BY HER HUSBAND, J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' HATS REMODELLED

into the newest shapes of Velvet, Plush, Felt, Velour, Fur and Bearers; also cleaned, colored and dyed.
Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. New hats made in all materials and colors. Hats trimmed. Ostrich Feathers repaired, remade, cleaned, and colored. Flowers. Boas curled and repaired.
A. A. Neumann & Son, Mfrs.,
24 East 4th St., near B'way, and Wanamaker.

Delicious after the Bath
COLOGNE POUR LE MASSAGE
RIVIERA
The delightful and invigorating body rub with "tang" and glow and delicate scent
8 oz. BOTTLES 75 cents
Parfumerie Riviera
450 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Eau de Cologne Empire
Original formula as used by the late Napoleon III. of France, and highly endorsed by leading members of the medical profession throughout Europe.
A boon to invalids and convalescents, particularly after the bath.
Distributers,
PARK & TILFORD,
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

Preserve Your Baby's First Shoes
Cast them in KATHODION BRONZE
Our process makes them indestructible and imperishable. We cast them in either genuine silver, plate, Etruscan gold finish or statuary bronze for $5.00 The Pair
Send for illustrated leaflet T.
Address Baby Shoe Dept.,
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WHITE OR GREEN FINISH.
Prices Exceptionally Reasonable.
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18 E. 33 St., New York. 'Phone 123 Murray Hill
All branches of Landscape and Tree Work.

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Inlaid Lines
SPECIAL AT
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A fair example of value from our extensive stock of Rare Antiques and Hand-Made Reproductions.
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Tel. Greeley 6255-6256.

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Special
$39.00
All Hair. Handsome and luxurious. Any color Denim. Reduced from $55.00. Legs any finish.
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The original mending and remodeling Shop
Trade Mark Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED.
Shop Waists and Gowns refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.
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NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
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We Have No Branches.

The Powder of Royalty
Ambre Royal
Incomparable French Face Powder. $1.75 the box. 6 delicate tints. Send 25c. for Acquaintance Box of 6 *Violet* products.
Frank M. Prindle Co.,
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Learn to Swim by One Trial
Plain, 25c.
Fancy, 35c.
For Sale Everywhere
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BABY NEEDS
Separate garments or layettes, with all dainty "mother" touches, cost here less than you would pay for materials alone. Complete Layettes,
20 Pieces, 6.95 up.
Novelties, Nursery Furnishings, and Distinctive Apparel for small children. Catalog will be sent with picture. Prompt, personal attention to mail orders.
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NEW FRENCH DISCOVERY
Henna D'Oreal

For all shades of hair from black to blond.
Composed of pulverized Henna and Herbs. Only harmless coloring in the world.
Easy to apply and detection impossible.
Price, $1.00. Postpaid, $1.10.
Permanent colorings for eyebrows and lashes. Price $2.00.
B. PAUL Hair Coloring Specialist
38 W. 38th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 700.

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All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.
REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.
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POSITIVELY 70 DIFFERENT STYLES OF ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER CLEANERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Send for complete price list No. 19.
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By keeping the scalp clean and healthy, the hair roots remain vigorous, growth of hair is promoted, dandruff is eliminated, itching is prevented, and the natural beauty of the hair preserved. Cathoscalp does this. Use it and be convinced.
Send 25c. or $1.00 for small or large bottle. Trial size 10c. Interesting circular.
CATHOSCALP COMPANY
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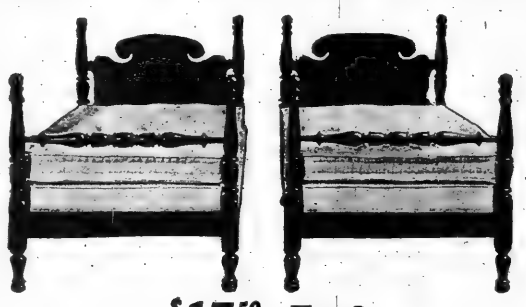
Hathaway's August Sale

Rarely If Ever Were Values So Striking!



$17.50 Each

Solid Mahogany

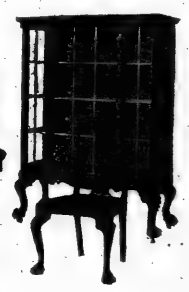
$21.50

$21.50 Solid Mahogany or Walnut

$29.50 Solid Mahogany

$14.50 Mahogany and Cane Chair or Rocker

Mahogany 10 Pieces, $325.00



$58.50

$59.50 Solid Mahogany

$65.00

A GENERAL Hathaway sale in August is an innovation. The fact that this has become recognized as a furniture month, combined with circumstances which enable us to make a number of decidedly unusual offers, accounts for this radical departure.

Begins To-morrow, August 2nd

The values are striking. Bed-room suites in Mahogany range as low as $110.00 (4 pieces), and in Enamel down to $78.00 (4 pieces). There are dining suites in Mahogany, Oak, American Walnut, period patterns and modern designs, from $185.00 up. Gate-leg tables start at $13.50; library tables at $15.00. A Colonial Mahogany living-room chair is priced at $17.50. There are 14 models in Davenports from $39.50 to $155.00, upholstered chairs as low as $14.00, a Solid Mahogany bookcase at $25.00, with others in very broad variety. And prices for Work Tables, Consol Tables, Lamps, Mirrors, etc., are proportionately low. In short, we have left nothing undone to make this an epoch-marking sale.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind."

For Fifty Years

the name **Blyn** has stood for style, durability, comfort and economy in our Shoes for Men and Women.

In **Blyn Plan Nature Shoes** all these features are prominent—while the comfort features have been developed to the extreme.

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal — For Children

Sizes	
5 to 8.....	1.75
8½ to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes	
5 to 11...	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50

Button Blucher and Oxfords

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

Feet weakened from overstrain find rest, strength, and comfort in **Red Cross Arch Support Shoes.**

Flat feet are relieved from pain and the fallen arches are gradually raised to normal position.

Soft vici kid with the famous Red Cross flexible soles and orthopedic heels. We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 805½

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6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av. nr. 86th St.
8th Av., near 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
	163 Bowery, nr. Broome

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Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.

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Exclusive Lighting Fixtures at a Big Saving

An Original Dale Decorated Pendant Fixture.

Exclusiveness of style is an important feature of Dale designs. People of the most discriminating taste depend upon us for fixtures that give the individual touch. In our showrooms you will find the largest and most extensive display — and experienced lighting engineers will aid you **free of cost** in making an appropriate selection.

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Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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Illustrated Booklet "T" on request.

Messaging Hairdressing Hair Dyeing Manicuring Scalp Treatment

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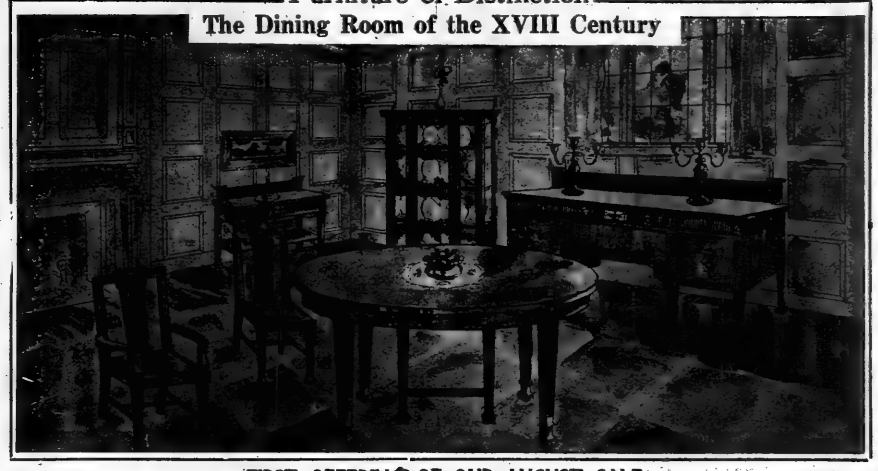
The Dining Room of the XVIII Century



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Good furniture of every description at the right prices

This beautiful 12-piece (Adam Model) Antique Mahogany Dining Room Suite, made expressly for us by master hands, is offered during our August Sale at..... $237.50

This is an exceptional value.

The 12 pieces consist of Buffet, 66 inches long (note 4 front legs); 2 silver plated Candelabra mounted on mahogany bases; China Closet; Serving Table; Dining Table, 48 or 54-inch top, extending to 8 feet; 5 Chairs, 1 Arm Chair. Suitably upholstered.

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Send for illustrated folder of furniture you are interested in.

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Purest and best of soft wool Hosiery in many designs that are unusual, from exclusive English and Scotch manufacturers.

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An assortment of plain and fancy stockings for men, women and children, gladly sent on request. Any or all may be returned at our expense.

Kindly mention The Times and we will send you our illustrated booklet.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
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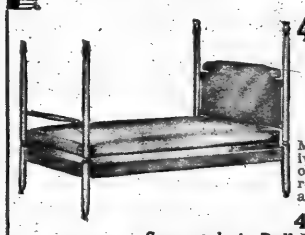
GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory. Very Artistic New England



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ALL SIZES Special at $12.50
REGULARLY $21.50.

Finished in OLD IVORY ENAMEL

Making this one of the most attractive pieces of bedroom furniture ever offered. The value is there at the regular price, while at $12.50 it is a most unusual bargain.

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Same style in Dull Imitation Mahogany.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF 4 POST COLONIAL BEDS.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining-room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES *in wide variety,* Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc., $4 up

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CLEANSING CREAM
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities.

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Protects your skin from dust, wind and sun burn.

Do not grow hair.

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25c and 50c Jars

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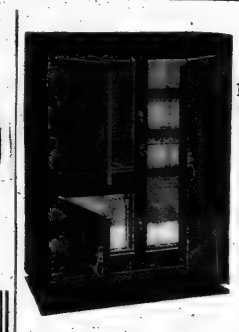

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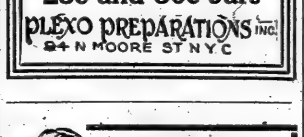

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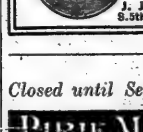

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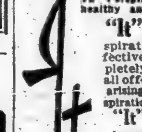

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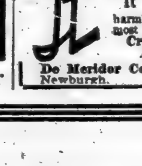

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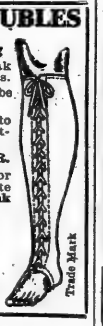

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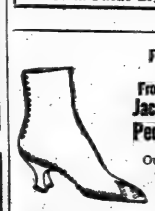

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Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
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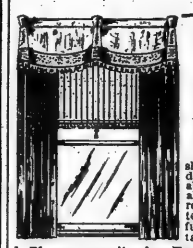

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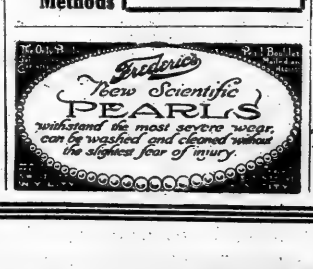

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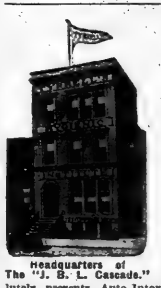

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably local showers today; Monday probably fair, with a lower temperature; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 6.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,008. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BECKER'S COFFIN LIBELS WHITMAN

Its Plate Records That Dead Man Was "Murdered" by the Governor.

WIDOW'S PLEDGE RECALLED

Contending Dead Husband Was Innocent, She Swore to Clear His Memory.

CRIMINAL ACTION POSSIBLE

Proceedings in Defense of Governor May Be Started—Funeral to be Held Tomorrow.

On the quartered oak coffin which rests in the third floro flat at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, and in which lies the body of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, there is a silver plate bearing this inscription:

CHARLES BECKER
Murdered July 30, 1915
by
GOVERNOR WHITMAN

The inscription is Mrs. Becker's challenge to the world, and especially to the Governor, who as District Attorney twice prosecuted Becker and brought about his conviction of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, for which he died in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison on Friday morning.

Becker was innocent, his wife contends, and before his death she promised to prove it. She had not withdrawn this promise, her friends and relatives said for her yesterday, though she had not determined on her course.

The body of Becker will be buried tomorrow beside that of his daughter, who was born when he was in the death house, and until the funeral is ended, his widow will watch beside the body as she has watched through nearly all the hours since it was brought from Ossining. Then she will begin the work of proving his innocence.

Mrs. Becker promised to show that her husband's trial was illegally conducted, that he was persecuted and that he was sacrificed to the political ambitions of Governor Whitman.

Question of Criminal Libel.

The inscription on the silver plate of the coffin was the wife's pledge that she would keep her word.

"Why should my sister object to its publication?" demanded George Lynch when he was questioned by newspapermen last evening. "It would make it of more avail if it were known."

Not to Lynch, apparently, nor to Mrs. Becker, did it occur, as it did to others, that the inscription might be considered to constitute criminal libel against the Governor. The question was asked by more than one. What is District Attorney Francis Martin going to do about it?

Mr. Martin was out of town last night and in his absence none of his staff cared to speak for him on this subject.

It was pointed out, however, that there could be no question of the libel. In the first place the Governor's part in the prosecution of Becker was the part which hisoath as District Attorney required him to take.

The killing of Becker, accordingly, was the rightful execution of the law, but that was not the view of the Becker family or of Mrs. Becker's friends. Many of them called at the house yesterday, took their last look at the body and read the inscription.

Among them were many policemen, former friends of the dead man, but no high officials, nor men of prominence either in or out of the department, according to Mr. Lynchm. Today still others will see the body and will read the inscription until before the funeral. Mrs. Becker's challenge will have been announced to hundreds and thousands.

Governor Whitman spent all yesterday away from Albany, motoring, with his military secretary, Major J. Stanley Moore, to Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake, where he addressed the annual outing of Hop Growers, so he could not be questioned as to what notice he might take of the inscription.

Nor could be be asked about the controversy which has arisen between him and Martin T. Manton, counsel for Becker at the second trial and up to Becker's death over the statement purporting to come from the Governor that Mr. Manton had mentioned to him the names of several persons whom Becker implicated in graft charges.

Manton Replies to Whitman.

Mr. Manton issued the following statement:

"The World yesterday morning had a dispatch from Albany, attributing this statement to Governor Whitman: 'In Becker's denial that he had agreed to make revelations of grafting, the Governor said that Martin T. Manton had given him a statement containing the names of five men—two dead and three living—who were implicated in the grafting.'

"Immediately upon reading it, I inquired by telegraph, addressed to the Governor, whether he had actually used this language. His failure to answer renders it necessary that I should state exactly what happened during the interview to which he refers.

"I had sought the Governor ofr the purpose of asking him, in view of the fact that he was the prosecutor who brought about Becker's conviction, to take the advice of some eminent citizen concerning the action which should be taken by him as Governor with respect to enforcing the sentence of death. Coupled with this I stated that Becker would answer questions that might be pronounced to him by such commissioner.

"'Manton, you need not answer this question unless you want to, but can Becker give me anything on the municipal administration?'

"I said, 'I do not know. You had better get that at first hand from Becker's own lips.'

"He then went on to mention four names, three of which, he said, were not of men now important, but one was that of a person actually holding high office in the city government.

"Concerning that one, he (the Governor) said: 'Did he, (mentioning the man's name,) have anything to do with it?'

"I said: 'I do not know. Becker has never told me, but he (Becker) said he would answer any questions which your commissioner would ask him.'

"The Governor said that he would take all this under advisement. The subject was not referred to at all at the second interview, when he simply announced his refusal to appoint a commissioner and at the same time granted Becker a reprieve to afford an opportunity for asking for a writ of error from the Supreme Court to bring up for review the judgment pronounced against him.

"It would give needless pain to the persons mentioned to give the names to which the Governor referred."

Mr. Manton was at his summer home in Sayville, L. I., but could not be reached to make any additions to this statement.

SUBMARINES BLOW UP 8 BRITISH TRAWLERS

Lowestoft Fishing Fleet Suffers Heavily, But All the Crews Reach Land in Safety.

LONDON, July 31. — Eight more Lowestoft trawelrs have been sunk by German submarines. The crews were saved.

Among the vessels were the Quest, the Strive, the Achieve, the Athena, the Coriander, and the Fitzgerald. Two more trawlers, the names of which are lacking, also were sunk. The crews landed at Yarmouth.

All the boats were sailing vessels engaged in fishing.

TURKS HEAR INDIA IS FULL OF REBELS

Many Natives Executed—Another Singapore Outbreak—Report from German Agency.

BERLIN, July 31, (By wireless telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.—Letters reaching here from Constantinople say reports from India have been received there to the effect that the revolutionary movement in that empire is making great progress, according to a statement given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

Arab and Afghan priests are praying for a holy war. The British authorities have executed numerous natives.

There has been a further revolutionary outbreak at Singapore. Here the rioters liberated a number of German, Austrian, and Hungarian prisoners of war and certain interned civilians and helped them to leave the country. Among the persons so liberated is the second officer of the German cruiser Emden, Herr Lauterbach, who has arrived at Batavia, Java.

WANTS 4,000,000 MEN IN BRITAIN'S ARMY

Only Thus Can Enemy Be Overwhelmed, Says Garvin—Seems at Hint at Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, reviews the first year of the war and with regard to the future says:

"Until the German man power is still further reduced, upon the principle which Germany was among the first to recognize and by methods which the Allies can devise in common, there can be no escape in the west from the conditions of siege and counter-siege, or from the logic of a war of attrition. But this leaves far more scope for a movement of enterprise than might appear at first sight.

"There is only one thing that can be trusted with certainty to turn the balance in favor of the Allies. We shall have to bring into play the biggest fighting factor by far that yet remains unmobilized in Europe. That factor is the yet unemployed military strength of Great Britain. This is a thing which has been hitherto wanting in the war; it is the one thing needful to win the war; without it there can be no victory, and with it success is sure.

"One master function of the organization of Government leadership in this country is to concentrate upon the swift development of our military man-power; Lloyd George is concentrating upon the output of munitions. The Allies have much more than twice the male population of the central empires, yet we are still speculating upon where Germany may next strike, instead of imposing our own initiative on the enemy.

"For a full initiative, under modern conditions, there is required a large superiority of numbers, capable, like the Germans, in the eastern theatre, of simultaneously threatening, in pursuance of a concerted plan, many points widely removed from each other. The Allies cannot seize the mastery in that sense until Great Britain places in the field more than twice the number of troops, large though it is, that she has yet thrown into Europe. We are supposed to have 3,000,000 men enrolled, we may assume that, so far as two-thirds, at least, of these are concerned, their existence has nit yet made itself felt in the European theatres, where the world's fate and that of the British Empire is being decided.

"No close student of war at home or abroad can doubt for a moment that what is needed to make assurance doubly sure for the Allies is for Great Britain, after a year of war, to rise to a bigger view of her military requirements and to make bolder use of her military means. The effect of that will be the same as though another great Power could be added to the Great Alliance.

"We can be on the safe side only by running the risk of doing too much; we dare not run the risk of doing too little, and this country will not be equal to its duty to the Allies and to the issues of existence that are at stake for the empire until we have created a factor that can alone insure the overwhelming of the enemy east and west by adding the military power of 4,000,000 Britons in arms to that silent supremacy at sea which is as complete as Nelson ever won."

THE NEBRASKA IN A CRASH.

Battleship Hits Sailing Vessel Off Cape Cod—Rescues Crew.

BOSTON, July 31.—The battleship Nebraska was in collision with a bark off Cape Cod last night or early today, and tonight she was headed for this port with the crew of the bark.

According to wireless advices, the Nebraska sustained no serious damage. The name of the bark was not given.

FREIGHTER RAMS SCHOONER

The Drat Sinks a Fishing Craft in Cape Race Fog.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 31.—The Norwegian steamer Drot, bound from New York for Archangel, rammed and sank the Canadian fishing schooner Matapedia off Cape Race in a dense fog yesterday. The schooner's crew of seventeen men were picked up by the steamer and landed here today.

The Matapedia belonged in Lunenburg, N. S. She had 50,000 pounds of codfish aboard.

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HAITIANS SLAIN BY OUR FORCE

Six Killed in the Attack on the American Sailors and Marines.

MORE TROUBLE IS FEARED

Caperton Expects Further Disturbances and Prolonged Stay in Island.

HOSPITAL SHIP TO BE SENT

Haitian Minister Is Informed That We Take a Very Serious View of the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In a report received today by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval force in control of the situation at Port au Prince, he stated that when the Haitians resisted the landing of bluejackets and marines on Thursday, killing two American sailors, six of the natives were killed and two were wounded in the fighting. Admiral Caperton forecast further revolutionary disturbances in the island.

Indicating his opinion that the landing force should remain ashore some time, Admiral Caperton reported that the revolutionary Committee of Safety had offered the Presidency to a dozen prominent men who had refused, and that the committee finally declared for General Rosalvo Bobo, who is anti-American in his tendencies and has been leading a revolution on an anti-American platform. The Blot party in Northern Haiti has declared for Baourand for President, and much rivalry is sure to follow among the various candidates.

Secretary of State Lansing said today that nothing would be done by the United States Government in the direction of settling the internal affairs of Haiti until complete order had been restored, and that American forces would remain there indefinitely.

Before withdrawing its forces from Haiti the United States Government will renew its efforts to negotiate with the Haitian government a treaty for the administration of fiscal affairs in that country as in the Dominican Republic, and there are indications that there may be incorporated in the treaty a provision similar to the Platt Amendment in the treaty with Cuba, giving the United States the right to intervene in the interests of peace.

The battleship Connecticut sailed from Philadelphia today for Port au Prince with a marine expeditionary regiment of 528 officers and men under the command of Col. E. K. Cole to reinforce the naval force now at Port au rince. The Connecticut will stop at Hampton Roads to pick up 125 marine recruits to fill gaps in the two battalions that sailed from Philadelphia. The Connecticut is expected to arrive at Port au Prince on Tuesday or Wednesday. There will then be an American naval force of over 2,000 marines and bluejackets ready for any contingency at Port au Prince.

Secretary Daniels announced today that the Navy Department had decided to send the hospital ship Solace to Haiti to take care of the sick or injured. Mr. Daniels issued this bulletin this afternoon on the basis of the daily report from Rear Admiral Caperton regarding the situation in Haiti:

Rear Admiral Caperton reports from Port au Prince under date of late in the evening of the 30th that during the entry of the United States force into the town of Port au Prince and the fighting during the previous night six Haitians were killed and two wounded.

The disarming of soldiers and civilians is still going on, and a number of arms and ammunition already have been collected and placed under guard in the palace. Due to the large area covered by the city it will take some time to complete disarming every one.

He also reports that the revolutionary committee declared for Rosalvo Bobo. The selection of this committee, however, was only made after an attempt to get twelve other prominent men to accept the candidacy. These other men would not accept. The Blot party at Cape Haitien, it is reported, has declared for Baourand.

In view of the conditions almost sure to follow the rivalry between these various candidates and their adherents in various parts of the country, the political conditions are very uncertain. Another dangerous element in the situation may result from the presence of a large number of unemployed men in and around Port au Prince. The Haitian Construction Company, an American concern, has a contract for public works which has been stopped for lack of funds. Under normal conditions this firm could employ 1,200 men, but the treasury is without funds.

Cape Haitien is reported quiet.

A lengthy conference was held at the State Department today between Secretary of State Lansing and Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister to the United States. Neither would comment on the conference, but it is understood that the Minister was informed that the situation in Haiti was regarded as a very serious one from the viewpoint of the United States.

Mr. Bailly-Blanchard, the United States Minister to Haiti, is now in Washington on leave of absence, and will confer with officials from time to time on the situation.

Reports today from the American Legation in Port au Prince say the city is quiet and that the disarming of the natives is going on. They recommend that

Continued on Page 4.

German Students in Riot at U. S. Embassy; Americans Told Not to Wear Stars and Stripes

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 31 (via London.)—American travelers arriving here today from Berlin report that there were serious anti-American disturbances in the German capital on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

A large crowd of students gathered in front of the American Embassy and hooted and yelled until they were dispersed by a force of police, summoned to protect the building.

The police, according to the travelers, requested Americans in Berlin to refrain from wearing the Stars and Stripes as badges or scarf pins, the sight of which, they said, irritated the Germans and often exposed the wearers to insults and molestation.

4 DEATHS FROM HEAT, THERMOMETER AT 92

37 Prostrated in the Streets on the Hottest Day So Far This Year.

SHOWERS MAY BRING RELIEF

Invalid Mortally Hurt in Fall from Fire Escape—Man Crazed by Heat Kills Himself.

The oppressive heat caused two more deaths in this city yesterday, and in New Jersey a man committed suicide as a result of the excessive humidity. The police records showed a long list of prostrations, and the ambulances in Manhattan and Brooklyn were kept busy from early in the morning until sunset.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the temperature was 92 degrees—the hottest July 31 during the last forty-four years, as shown by the records of the Weather Bureau. Another record was established also, as the temperature had not reached that mark on any other day during the present Summer.

Here is the list of three deaths and prostrations reported by the police:

The Dead.

CRINION, JOHN, 45 years old, subway inspector, 4 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

KODDWIDSKY, MORRIS, 3 years old, 333 East 123d Street; overcome at home; died at Mount Sinai Hospital.

SNYDER, ANDREW, of Raritan, N. J., crazed by heat and committed suicide.

SPRAGUE, ARTHUR, 24 years old, laborer, 365 West Eleventh Street.

Prostrated.

BARKER, JAMES, 19 years old, 230 East Sixty-seventh Street, fell through fire escape while asleep; Flower Hospital; condition critical.

BOSSI, JOHN, 39 years old, laborer, 332 East Sixty-second Street, overcome in front of 1,122 Second Avenue; Flower Hospital.

BRENOTTO, MARIE, 24 years old, 547 First Avenue, overcome in front of 158 East Twenty-second Street; home.

BURNS, HARVEY, 25, 1,059 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Surf Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Coney Island; home.

CITRON, ISIDORE, 33 years old, 118 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at Broadway and Sumner Street, Brooklyn; St. John's Hospital.

COLLANO, Carmine, 35, 162 Bay Fiftieth Street, Ulmer Park; overcome by heat and fell seven feet from a ladder in his home; attended by Dr. Held, Coney Island Hospital.

COLEMAN, Jack, 29, actor, Avenue M, near Coney Island Avenue; overcome at foot of West Fifth Street, Coney Island; home.

CROWLEY, Hannah, 47, address unknown; attended at Third Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

DATMAN, ABRAHAM, 15, 433 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home.

FISHER, THEODORE, 21, address unknown; overcome in Thompson Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GOEGHAN, BRIDGET, 42, address unknown; overcome in front of 301 West 154th Street; Washington Hospital.

HAERLEIN, ANNA, 244 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 155 Stanhope Street; German Hospiptal, Brooklyn.

KAPPLER, Mrs. SOPHIE, 70, Hancock Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 2,701 Hempway Avenue, Ulmer Park; Coney Island Hospital.

KELLY, SAMUEL, 20, 204 East Thirty-seventh Street; overcome at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

KRAUSE, LAWRENCE, 25, 1,514 Pacific Street; overcome at McCarren Park, eDriggs Avenue and Lorimer Street, Brooklyn; home.

LEET, ARTHUR, 50, carpenter, 302 Tibbett Avenue, Bronx; overcome at Broadway and 261st Street; home.

LE ROY, JOHN, 30, Annapolis, Md.; overcome at Brighton Beach Baths; Coney Island Hospital.

LOONEY, PETER, 22, 75 West Ninety-seventh Street, overcome in Riverside Park; attended by Dr. Tabula of Knickerbocker Hospital; home.

McNEIL, NORMAN C., 36, engineer, 132 Third Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., overcome at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

MANSFIELD, ISAAC, 45, 223 East Thirty-second Street; overcome at 168 West Ninety-eighth Street; Knickerbocker Hospital.

MILLER, PAULINE, 23, 229 East 167th Street, overcome at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.

MILLIANIO, DOMINICK, 3,211 East 111th Street, overcome in front of 420 East 116th Street; Harlem Hospital.

MINANNA, COMMISTA, 46, 119 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at South Portland and LaFayette Avenues; home.

NULE, FRANK, 32, painter, 338 East Twenty-third Street, overcome in front of 4,029 Third Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

O'HAN, ANDREW, 29, 850 Home Street, the Bronx, overcome at home; Lincoln Hospital.

ORTH, ELIZABETH, 25, bookbinder, 56 Sumner Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 110 Chambers Street, Manhattan; home.

PITMAN, MARY, 28, 194 Duffield Street, Brooklyn; overcome on Brooklyn Bridge; home.

RANBE, MARY, 3 years old, 1,426 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at home; German Hospital, Brooklyn.

RITTMAN, EMMA, 28, 295 McDougall Street, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 59 Stone Avenue.

SEIFERT, ANGUS, 20, 164 Elbert Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home.

SILVERSTEIN, HERMAN, 36 years old, 472 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome in front of West Forty-seventh Street police station; Polyclinic Hospital.

STABLIS, NELSON, 20, Hartford, Conn.; overcome at Suburban ball grounds, Sixteenth and Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

STEGMEIER, CHARLES, 53, gardener, 15 Lawrence Avenue; overcome at Culver railway station, Coney Island; Coney Island Hospital.

TUCKER, ISAAC, 38, tailor, 519 East Eleventh Street; overcome in Claremont Parkway; Fordham Hospital.

WENER, LOUISE, 28 years old, 62 East Eighty-eighth Street; overcome at 238 East Eighty-eighth Street; home.

WILLARD, MARSHALL, 37, attendant at Lincoln Hospital, living at 140th Street and Southern Boulevard; overcome at 125th Street and Third Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

WOOD, ROGER, 47, 1,689 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Jerome and Liberty Avenues; Branford Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

ZABLESKY, H. A., 30, laborer, 522 West Twenty-second Street; overcome in front of 461 West Twenty-second Street; Bellevue Hospital.

John Crinion, the subway inspector, was at his home, 4 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, when he was stricken. He had complained of the heat and had told friends he had become exhausted by his work. An ambulance was summoned but he was dead before it arrived.

Arthur Sprague was sitting in a chair

Continued on Page 4.

LEYLAND LINER SUNK ONE AMERICAN DEAD

German Submarine Shells and Torpedoes Freighter Iberian, Bound for Boston.

WARNING SHOTS IGNORED

Five of Crew Slain Before Captain Stops—Attack Legal, Washington Hears.

LONDON, July 31.—The Leyland Liner Iberian has been sunk by a German submarine. Five members of the crew were killed, two died aboard a rescue boat and sixty-one were landed safely. Among the dead was an American muleteer named Whyley (probably Mark L. Wiley, of Boston).

The casualties on board the Iberian were caused by shellfire. The submarine then torpedoed the Leyland liner and the vessel went to the bottom. The vessel had a large crew aboard, including a number of cattlemen and hostlers who were returning to the United States.

According to American Consul Frost at Queenstown, the Iberian disregarded the submarine's warning to stop. Later the German commander gave the crew time to take to the boats before firing a torpedo. Whyley died from shock and wounds from shells.

The Iberian, a steamer of 5,223 tons gross, sailed from Boston July 7 for Manchester, where she was reported to have arrived July 20. She was 437 feet long, with a beam of 48 feet, and was built at Sunderland in 1900. F. Leyland & Co., Limited, of Liverpool, were the owners.

Upon her arrival at Boston from Manchester and Liverpool on July 2, members of the Iberian crew told of being chased by a German submarine when only a few miles from the mouth of the Mersey. Captain Jago manoeuvred his ship out of danger, however. The Iberian has been used for several months in the transportation of war supplies between the United States and England.

LEGAL, SAYS WASHINGTON.

Consul Reports That the Iberian Ignored Signal to Stop.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The case of the Leyland liner Iberian, which was sunk off the Irish Coats by a German submarine, presents no serious complications in the form in which it has been officially reported to the State Department, in the opinion of high officials of the Government. The officials regard the incident as similar to that of the Leyland liner Armenian, which was sunk several weeks ago while carrying a cargo of mules to Avonmouth for delivery to the Allies.

According to an official report received from Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, the Iberian was first attacked by shell fire from the German submarine for refusing to halt, and was then torpedoed after the surviving members of the crew had been allowed to escape. The submarine commander appears from Consul Frost's report to have allowed the crew to take ample time to take to the boats before firing the torpedo. One American was killed as a result of shell fire and shock. Here is Consul Frost's report:

Steamer Iberian submarined. Whyley, American muleteer, killed. Ship Surgeon Burns of the Iberian, an American citizen, stated that the submarine did not shell Iberian until the latter disregarded signal. Gave them time to take boats. Whyley died from shock and superficial wounds. No other Americans injured.

Ship a Fair Prize of War.

A previous message from Consul Frost merely reported the sinking of the Iberian, and that one American, Whyle or Wile, was reported to have died of shock after he had been slightly wounded.

The Iberian was bound West, and for that reason could not reasonably be expected to have live stock carrying contraband at the time the vessel was attacked. Officials were asked whether this would make any difference, and their response was that it would make little difference. The Iberian was flying the British flag, and, being a merchant vessel of a belligerent enemy of Germany, was liable to capture by authorized naval vessels of Germany wherever found. Before a vessel may be properly captured she must be halted by warning shots for purposes of visit and search. A merchant vessel that fails to halt, but insists upon proceeding when summoned by a naval vessel to stop does so only at her own risk. All the rules of warfare and the laws governing naval capture warrant the naval vessel in firing as many shots as are necessary to compel compliance with the demand that the vessel halt.

The naval vessel should first fire a blank shot, then a solid shot as warnings. If these are disregarded by the merchantman the naval vessel has a legal right to fire as many shots as are necessary to compel the vessel to halt. If officers, crew or passengers are killed while such shots are being fired, the responsibility is upon the commander of the merchant vessel.

Fires at His Own Risk.

A Captain of a merchant steamer may attempt to escape, but he does so at his own risk and responsibility, for such loss of life is not upon the commander of the naval vessel. The direction of the voyage of the Iberian counted for nothing because all British ships are liable to capture by German naval vessels, and are liable to destruction under the plea of military necessity, either because the submarine may not be in position to convey the belligerent merchant ship as prize to a German port, or because an attempt to do so might be regarded as interfering with the success of the military operations of the submarine. But before a vessels so captured can be sunk, under the rules of humnity and international law, officers and crew must have an opportunity to escape.

The Iberian is the third Leyland liner that has refused to stop when challenged by German submarines during the past month. The Armenian was challenged to halt on June 7 and refused to do so. The submarine sighted the Armenian while she was in flight, killing twenty-one Americans, but kept

Continued on Page 4.

YEAR OF WAR SEES FOES DETERMINED; NO WHISPER OF PEACE BY EITHER SIDE; SITUATION FROM NATIONAL VIEWPOINTS

"God Is With Us," Kaiser Declares; Allies Unshaken, Responsible Officials Assert

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 1.—The German Emperor has issued a manifesto to the German people on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. In the manifesto the Emperor says:

"Before God and history my conscience is clear; I have not willed war. Full of gratitude, we can say today that God is with us."

High officials of the Allied Governments, those in charge of the prosecution of the war, gave their impressions of the situation on the conclusion of the first year of the great conflict for transmission to the United States by The Associated Press, as follows:

By the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

LONDON, July 31.—The Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, has made the following authorized statement:

"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war. The reasons why we are fighting are known in America. The world has judged, and will judge, not our words, but our actions. The question today is not of our hopes or our calculations, but our duties.

"Our duty, which we shall fulfill, is to continue to the end in the course which we have chosen and 'to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.'"

By the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made this authorized statement:

"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war.

"The reasons which led Great Britain to declare war and the ideals for which she is fighting have been frequently set forth. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, there is any need to repeat them now. I am quite contented to leave the rights and wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people.

"The United Kingdom, and the entire empire, together with their gallant allies, have never been more determined than they are today to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion which will result in honorable and enduring peace based on liberty and not burdensome militarism."

By the Russian Minister of War.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—This statement was prepared by M. Polivanoff, the Russian Minister of War:

"My opinion, in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:

"The enemy is strong and cruel, and that is the very reason why Russia and her heroic allies must continue the war—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crushed.

"ALEXEI ANDREIEVITCH POLIVANOFF,
"Minister of War."

COMPLETE TEXT OF POPE'S APPEAL

Pontiff, in the Name of God, Adjures the Nations to End the War.

FEELS FATHER'S DESPAIR

His Soul Participates in Others' Anguish—Solemn Promise to God to Strive for Peace.

PARIS, July 31.—The text of the peace appeal just issued by Pope Benedict is as follows:

"When we were called to succeed to the apostolic throne of Pope Pius X., whose upright and exemplary life was brought to an end by the fratricidal struggle which broke out in Europe, we, too, felt—after gazing fearfully upon the bloody battlefield—the despair of a father who witnesses his home torn asunder and ravaged by a furious tempest.

"We thought with inexpressible sorrow of our young sons cut down by death: we felt in our heart, enlarged by Christian charitableness, the great unspeakable sadness of mothers and of wives made widows before their time, and the tears of children deprived too soon of parental guidance.

"Participating in our soul in the fear and anguish of innumerable families, and well knowing the imperial duties imposed upon us by the mission of peace and love with which we have been confided during these sad days, we adopted a firm resolve to concentrate our whole activity, and all our power to the reconciliation of the peoples at war. We made a solemn promise to our Divine Father, who wished with the price of His blood to make all men brothers.

Counsels not Heard.

"Words of peace and love were the first we addressed to the nations and their chiefs as the supreme guardian of their souls. Our affectionate and insistent counsels as father and friend were not heard. This increased our sadness, but did not shake our resolution. We continue with confidence to appeal to the All-powerful, who holds in His hands the minds and hearts of subjects as well as kings, imploring Him to end the great scourge.

"In our humble but ardent prayer we want to include all the faithful and, to make it more effective, we have taken care that it be accompanied by works of Christian penitence.

"Today, on the sad anniversary of the terrible conflict, our heart gives forth the wish that the war will soon end. We raise again our voice to utter a fatherly cry for peace. May this cry, dominating the frightful noise of arms, reach the warring peoples and their chiefs and induce kindly and more serene intentions.

"In the name of the Lord God, in the name of the Father and Lord in heaven, in the name of the blessed blood of Jesus —the price of the redemption of humanity —we implore the belligerent nations before Divine Providence henceforth to end the horrible carnage, which for a year has been dishonoring Europe.

Brothers' Blood Being Shed.

"This is the blood of brothers that is being shed on land and sea. The most beautiful regions of Europe—this garden of the world—are being with ruins. They whose [illegible]

Continued on Page 4.

RUSSIANS BATTLE FOR SAFE RETREAT

Lose Lublin and One Railway, but Stubbornly Contest the Austro-German Advance.

VALUABLE TIME IS GAINED

Airmen Report Seeing Forces Leaving Warsaw—New Danger from Cavalry Move in North.

LONDON, July 31.—The fate of the Russian Armies in the Polish salient still hangs in the balance. No official confirmation had been received up to a late hour tonight of the evacuation of Warsaw by the Russian troops, but that they are withdrawing eastward is certain.

The retirement, although described by Petrograd as voluntary, is accompanied by very hard fighting, reminiscent of General Kuropatkin's retreat from Liao-Yang, when he inflicted on the pursuing Japanese losses greater than his own. While the main army, with the field artillery, is making its way to the rear, infantry and cavalry are protecting the flanks and making repeated attacks. In this way a few hours are gained, which are of inestimable value to the retreating forces.

"Participating in our soul in the fear and anguish of innumerable families, and well knowing the imperial duties imposed upon us by the mission of peace and love with which we have been confided during these sad days, we adopted a firm resolve to concentrate our whole activity, and all our power to the reconciliation of the peoples at war. We made a solemn promise to our Divine Father, who wished with the price of His blood to make all men brothers.

The official statement given out by Berlin tonight shows that the invaders below Warsaw are meeting strong resistance. The Germans who crossed the Vistula were met by counter-attacks and General von Mackensen, who has occupied Lublin, is obliged to attack the Russians at every point on their line. The Berlin communication follows:

Northwest of Lomz and on the railway north of Goworowo, east of Rozan, our attack is progressing.

The troops, under General von Woyrsch, who crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, advanced eastward under obstinate fighting. Counter-attacks by the Russian reinforcements proved unsuccessful.

On the line of Nowa, Alexandria, and the heights of the Vistula, north of Lublin, which yesterday was occupied, and to the south of Chelm, the enemy again attempted resistance against the pursuing troops, under General von Mackensen. The enemy was everywhe attacked.

The following Austrian official statement was given out tonight at Vienna:

Yesterday Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army occupied Lublin. Its left wing in pursuit crossed the Bystrzyca River.

German troops advanced down the Wieprz River, approaching Chelm from the southwest. The enemy offered renewed resistance at several points in the previously prepared position, but was attacked everywhere.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

The following official statement was issued from General Headquarters at Petrograd today:

The Russian forces on Thursday night, between the Vistula and the Bug, retired unmolested to new positions. We evacuated the town of Lublin and the railway between the stations of Nowa Alexandria and Relovets.

What portion of the Russians will succeed in getting back to the new line is a matter of speculation here. The occupation of Lublin shows that the southern line of retreat is entirely barred to the

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH REVIEW BY CARSON

Attorney General Says England Is Aroused as Never Before.

FRANCE DOGGED AND GRIM

And Russia, Despite Reverses, Will Do Her Part—Czar's 1914 Defiance Reissued.

GERMANY CONFIDENT, TOO

Advantages Are With Her to Date, Berlin Experts Declare—Make Much of Submarines.

The end of the first year of the war in Europe finds both sides apparently confident, certainly determined to fight on indefinitely, with no whisper of peace audible. Reviews of the year's operations are presented below from different national viewpoints — British, French, Russian, German. All seem marked by the same characteristic—a dogged determination to carry the conflict to the bitter end and to win.

BRITAIN MUST WIN, AND WILL, SAYS CARSON

Attorney General Sums Up Twelve Months of Conflict, and Sees Only Encouragement Ahead.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, has prepared for The Associated Press a signed statement giving a broad outline of the first year of the war from the British standpoint, together with an expression of what he declares to be the unalterable purpose of the British Government and people to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. The statement follows:

How long will the war last, and what will be the result? To such questions as these any British subject can give but one answer, and that is that the war will last until the cause of the Allies has been brought to a successful issue and Europe and the world have been relieved from the ideals involved in the aggression of Prussian domination. The word peace does not enter into our vocabulary at the present time. It is banished from our conversation as something immoral and impossible under existing circumstances. And yet we are the most peace-loving people in the world; a nation which throughout the globe, within its many dominions, has inculcated good government and social and industrial progress and the free exercise, in its widest sense, of civil and religious liberty.

Rightly or wrongly, we have in the past devoted our energies and our intelligence, not to preparations for war, but to that social progress which makes for the happiness and the contentment of the mass of our people. And this, no doubt, is the reason why other nations imagine that we, as a nation of shopkeepers, are too indolent and apathetic to fight for and maintain those priceless liberties won by the men who laid the foundation of our vast empire.

The Nation Determined.

But they are entirely mistaken in forming any such estimate of the temperament or determination of our people. Great Britain hates war, and no nation enters more reluctantly upon its horrible and devastating operations; but at the same time, no nation, when it is driven to war by the machinations of its foes, who desire to filch from it or from its co-champions of liberty any portion of their inherited freedom, is more resolved to see the matter through, at whatever cost, to a successful issue.

A year of war has transformed Great Britain. Of our navy I need hardly speak. It has upheld to the fullest extent the great traditions which fill the pages of history in the past it has driven its enemies off the seas it holds vast oceans free for almost the uninterrupted commerce of neutral powers and it has preserved these highways for its own supplies of material and food almost without interruption. I do not minimize the peril of the submarines, which is in process of being dealt with through the careful and zealous watchfulness of our Admiralty, but, while the submarine has enabled the Germans to commit savage and inhuman atrocities contrary to the laws of civilization and against the settled rules of international law, it has done nothing to affect the vast commerce of our empire.

The German submarine attack has signally failed to hamper our military operations. Under the protection of our navy hundreds of thousands of men have been brought to the fighting area from the most distant parts of the empire. These ships are crowded fully to France, and not a single ship of a single soldier has been lost in the passage. The manner in which our troops have

[illegible] CARABANA Natural Laxative! Wine Cordials, 6 Cliff St.—Advt.

FOUND THE FRENCH FIGHTING AS ONE

Owen Johnson Thinks Americans Should Know More of the Nation's War Spirit.

SOME BAD AMERICAN GOODS

Shippers Damaging Our Commercial Prospects, Says Author—Would Have Federal Inspection.

Owen Johnson, the novelist, who has just returned from a month in France, where he has been gathering material for magazine articles, says that the thing that struck his attention most when he landed in New York was the green and red parasols of the women on the pier. "There are no colors in Paris," he said. "Every one is in black or some other dark stuff. Those who feel like rejoicing themselves refrain out of delicacy, for fear they may offend the feelings of some one else who has reason to mourn."

One of the purposes of Mr. Johnson's visit was to present to the French authorities, as an American who had lived in France and was strongly sympathetic with the French cause, the advisability of allowing a little more publicity for the French side of the war in this country.

"The French," he said yesterday at the Plaza, "have seen the results of the great German campaign for American public opinion, and naturally they are reluctant, for this reason as well as for others, to set their side of the case out more fully. The French people are proud. Their attitude in this war has been, 'We are doing as we should, but we will let other nations find this fact out for themselves.' They are inclined to think that a sister Republic would naturally give them her sympathy. They fail to realize the American psychology and are apt to think that when a true presentation of the case is given once, that is sufficient.

"The result is that the idea has tended to grow up in some circles in this country that the war is a German-English conflict primarily. Many French leaders are now beginning to realize this, and many American friends of France are urging that something be done to correct it—to allow the freer passage of news, to permit American observers to see more of the French side of the war, and to send representative Frenchmen to tell stories of the heroism of French troops.

"I am inclined to think that some such measures will be taken—perhaps near future. I had interviews of an hour's duration with President Poincaré and Foreign Minister Delcassé; I also talked with Premier Viviani, Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and former Premier Briand. I had an hour's talk with General Gallieni, Governor of Paris, and an hour with General Joffre, in the course of the period of several days which I was allowed to spend at the front.

"The unanimity of the French is of course amazing; they are absolutely determined to end the possibility of the recurrence of a similar war. From the President down to the factory workers, they all said the same thing. We realize that it will take a long, hard fight to beat the Germans, but we want to finish things up so that our children will never have to go through this thing."

Mr. Johnson not only saw the officials and officers—he went into factories, into hospitals, into trenches—into the 200 great convoirs in Paris which furnish employment to about 350,000 women whom the war would otherwise have made destitute—women, many of them of good family, now working for from 1 franc 25 to 1 franc 75 a day, making clothing and other supplies for the army. He thinks that the spirit of all France as he saw it ought to be put before the Americans by representations of the finer men—such men as the philosopher Bergson or Pastor Wagner," he suggested. "Men like James Hazen Hyde and Whitney Warren are doing a great work in Paris, but there ought to be more chance for the people to find out what France is really thinking.

One thing that Mr. Johnson says has injured the reputation of the United States in France is the poor quality of some of the goods shipped over on the first war contracts.

"All Americans who are interested in the French cause," he said, "feel very keenly the fact that of the first lots of supplies, such as shoes, socks, kitchens on wheels, and so on, that were shipped to the French Army many were very bad, indeed. For a fact that some of the representatives of the best American shoe manufacturers happened to be negotiating for orders in Paris when some of the early shipments of shoes, made by inexperienced and in some cases irresponsible firms, arrived, and the poor quality of these kept the head of the shoe manufacturers from getting the orders. It was very probable that some of the first commissions sent over from France were not as well qualified to judge on the quality of the goods presented as were their successors, but it was a serious blow to the reputation of American commercial integrity. Any European nation in our position would have its war shipments inspected by a commission of its own, sitting in the capital; and certainly there ought to be some way to handle the situation in this country. It should include that the Chambers of Commerce might very well take some steps to safeguard the quality of shipments in such a situation as this, where our nation's commercial reputation may be determined for years in the minds of foreigners by these products. I think that we should even come to the point of publishing the names of the firms guilty of shipping over supplies that are of insufficient quality, as a guarantee to future purchasers and a sign of the national disapprobation."

Mr. Johnson had unusual opportunities of getting over the French lines at the war front. He was in a party containing Walter Hale, the artist, Arnold Bennett, the English novelist; a representative of the British Foreign Office, and one or two American newspaper men. They got near enough to the front to be under fire three times; and in one case, Mr. Johnson went so far forward in the French mining gallery that he was actually under a German trench.

"I happened to see the Germans bombarding the Cathedral of Rheims," he said, "about June 20, and the Cathedral of Arras some ten days later. There was absolutely no excuse for it in either case. Under the auspices of M. Dalimier, Minister of Public Instruction, under whose department comes the care of historic monuments, and he told me that he was afraid the Germans would in time destroy even what was left at Rheims. Every time the French won a success anywhere, so far, the Germans evened up by another bombardment of cathedrals; he said that at Soissons was also suffering. 'There is in the Cathedral of Rheims,' he told me, 'some of the priceless old stained glass, several centuries old, which has survived all the bombardments so far. We do not dare to put up scaffolding to take it down and take it away to a place of safety lest the Germans will use that as a pretext—calling it an observation tower, or something of the sort—for the complete destruction of the building.'

Mr. Johnson was under fire on the Lorette Hills and at Blangy, near Arras. At the latter place he and his companions went up into a house, half ruined by shells, and took pictures through the holes blown in the wall of the German trenches sixty meters away. "If they had ever seen us," he said, "a single shell would have blown us all into the air." Later the French officers who were guiding the party took them down into a long underground gallery. When they had walked perhaps eighty yards the guide stopped and told them to listen. Up above them they could hear a muffled murmur—the sound of many men moving. It was the German trench, perhaps twenty-five feet above their heads. The French gallery had been driven under far enough to catch the sound of a pick that might be struck into the ground anywhere near by, and thus to head off German attempts at countermining.

The party brought back many photographs taken by Mr. Hale, showing the trenches—big gashes winding across the countryside as far as the eye could reach, with no sign of their defenders. They also got pictures of battlefields plowed up by shells, of the entrances to the dugouts, twenty feet underground, where many of the troops live; of the trenches, and of artillery actions.

"More than once," said Mr. Johnson, "we got out into the open rather carelessly and were made the target of German shells. Fortunately you can hear the shells coming about a second before they get to you, and that second gives you time to throw yourself on the ground and roll into one of the fifteen-foot-deep connecting trenches which run all about through the country in the rear of the firing line."

They found the French soldiers serious and determined, but cheerful; indeed, one of the most treasured photographs is that of an infantryman, well behind the battle line, playing on a xylophone—or rather a hyalophone—made out of empty bottles hung from a rope by strings of varying length.

"One thing that shows how the nation is united," said Mr. Johnson, "is the fact that on the Executive Committee of the Secours National, which arranges for all the war relief among soldiers' families, you find the Archbishop of Paris, the chief rabbi, the chief Protestant minister, Royalists, Bonapartists, and Radicals. That never happened before in France."

RAISES CRY OF CALUMNY.

Pro-German Organization Says Press Abuses Anti-War Advocates.

The organization known as the Friends of Truth, which represents various pro-German societies, issued a long statement yesterday, in which it protested against what was termed "the campaign of calumny to down all opposition to the cry for war." It likewise deplored what it called "the stigmatization of some of our noblest citizens." To enumerate these victims, it is asserted, would make it necessary almost "to print a directory of American citizens and public-spirited men who are bold enough to come out against the capitalist controlled press in its militaristic crusade."

Among the names that appear on the letterhead of the Friends of Peace are those of Henry Weissmann, who a few days ago denounced President Wilson as "a political bankrupt"; Edmund von Mach, Jeremiah O'Leary, who engineered the Sunday night meetings of the American Truth Society, in which the attitude of the Government was denounced; Richard Bartholdt, the former German-American Congressman from St. Louis; Paul Moeller, and Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff.

"William Jennings Bryan, our honored Secretary of State," the protesting statement reads, "was one of the first to fall a victim to the vile work of the calumniators. Not content with forcing him from office they have kept up their scurrilous attacks until they have induced many of the more susceptible to consider this noble American a clown and an enemy of his people."

Of Andrew Carnegie the statement says:

"Andrew Carnegie, our distinguished reformed millionaire," who despite his early associations has in his later years seen fit to espouse the cause of the people, is among the latest to be made a target for the awful onslaught of calumny against peace advocates. One of the vilest attacks on this venerable and honored gentleman appears in certain widely circulated newspapers under date of July 30, and accuses him of having given a bribe of $1,000,000 to prevent war."

The statement tries to convey the impression that certain of the newspapers that are not pro-German in their attitude have "bought" women peace advocates, among whom it names Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, who it states has been "an especial mark of deriding and vitriolic attacks." Ex-Secretary of Commerce Charles Nagel is another who is mentioned as a victim of "calumniators" and "mud-slinging editors."

The statement closes with a defense of German-Americans and Irish-Americans who have, it is added, "always been loyal to the best interests of the country."

"We wish to aver," the statement continues, "that our own country owes an especial debt of gratitude to the Irish-Americans who have furnished some of the brightest minds in our political life, and to whom we owe much of our national spirit of democracy. And we think it is but just that we should give heed to the opinions of Irish-Americans, because of the greater study they have devoted to the facts in the English-born campaign of 'molding public opinion' begun in 1842 and extended not only to America but to Italy and all parts of the earth where newspapers are published."

SEES GERMAN TONGUE AS WORLD LANGUAGE

Trietsch Computes That 105,000,000 Now Speak It, Against 152,000,000 English, 52,000,000 French.

HAMBURG, July 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In an effort to show that German is rapidly becoming the "world's language," Davis Trietsch has compiled statistics and made elaborate studies of the use of the three principal tongues, English, French, and German. He first presents the figures compiled for the year 1800, regarding the three languages. They cover the number of persons who spoke and understood these languages.

1800.

	German.	French.	English.
In Europe..	30,005,000	30,155,000	14,540,000
In U. S....	230,000	230,000	5,250,000
Elsewhere..	35,000	1,065,000	730,000
Total....	20,320,000	31,450,000	20,520,000

Ninety years later statisticians estimated that the lingual ability of the world was divided as follows:

1890.

	German.	French.	English.
In Europe..	67,600,000	45,200,000	38,600,000
In U. S....	7,100,000	1,100,000	58,000,000
Elsewhere..	500,000	4,900,000	14,500,000
Total....	75,200,000	51,200,000	111,100,000

Tretsch found fault with these figures, maintaining they were unfair to the German language. They did not include, he insisted, those persons who speak two languages, and who had been counted in but one list. For 1914, therefore, he prepared the following table:

1914.

	German.	French.	English.
In Europe..	90,500,000	46,000,000	46,000,000
In U. S....	13,000,000	1,000,000	90,000,000
Elsewhere..	1,500,000	5,000,000	16,000,000
Total....	105,000,000	52,000,000	152,000,000

To these figures he subjoins the following observations:

First, French is not spoken anywhere in the world outside of France and its environs; secondly, English really counts only in England, the United States, and in the English colonies, Canada, South Africa, and Australia, and is to be counted as a "world language" only as English colonization has carried it to the far corners of the earth.

German, on the other hand, has increased to the point of having, in Europe, almost as many users as French and English; he predicts that in four years it will have more. German, furthermore, is in universal use in Austria, much of Hungary, and Switzerland, in the German colonies, and is on the increase in various parts of Europe.

Estimating that "German in an economic and political sense has an entirely different uniformity or coherence than English," Tretsch believes that after the war its use will continue to spread, and he feels sure that even today, if the number of persons who speak it as well as some other language could be gauged correctly, the "slight discrepancy" between 105,000,000 and 152,000,000 would be overcome and German would be found to lead the world.

Even if this is not the case, he finds that "the importance of a language does not depend upon the number of persons who use it, but increases or decreases according to the importance of the motherland in politics, economy, and technique. With the extraordinary rise of Germany in this respect, German as a world language has increased far beyond the number who use it."

CAN'T SERVE KINGS AND BE AMERICANS

Courts Bar Foreigners Who Seek Citizenship and Then Join Old World Armies.

MANY THUS CUT OFF

Americans Swearing Allegiance to Foreign Rulers Also Lose Their Rights Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Department of Labor announces today that foreigners who had sought to become American citizens by taking out naturalization papers, but who had entered the ranks of the European armies, were being rejected when their cases came up for final hearing.

Aliens seeking naturalization, and this has been true for some years, must take an oath of allegiance to the United States and forswear their allegiance to any other power. Americans who take an oath of allegiance to foreign States are regarded as having expatriated themselves, and the courts are taking the same attitude toward foreigners who apply for American citizenship, then break their oath of allegiance to the United States by serving in foreign armies.

The announcement by the Department of Labor read as follows:

"With practical uniformity the courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction throughout the country are taking cognizance of the absence from the United States of applicants for citizenship who have returned to their native countries for the purpose of taking part in the wars of the sovereigns of their birthplace. When the petition of an alien who has responded to the call of the sovereignty of his birth comes up for final passing the courts have held that absence in the army fighting under his native allegiance broke the continuity of his residence in the United States, and have denied the application.

"A decision recently handed down by the Circuit Court at Grafton, West Va., covering this point, has just been reported to the Bureau of Naturalization and is along the line of the rulings of other courts. It appears that in this case, the applicant, born in Germany, returned to his native land in December, 1912, and remained there until March, 1914. During the greater part of the time he served in the Grecian army in the second Balkan war.

"These facts are brought out in open court at the hearing on his petition by the naturalization examiner, and the Court held, in denying the petition, that the applicant had not resided in the United States for five years continuously immediately preceding the filing of his petition, as required by law, and also that the declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, made on July 6, 1909, was completely vitiated by his act in returning to Greece and performing military duty for that country.

"Before entering upon duty in the Grecian Army it is understood that a soldier is required to take the following oath: 'I swear to bear true faith in the nation and the Constitutional King of the Hellenes, obedience to the Constitution, the laws and decrees of the State, submission to my superiors; to execute their orders faithfully and without contradiction, to defend the flag to the last drop of my blood with true faith and devotion, never to abandon nor to allow myself to be separated from the flag, to observe with exactitude the military laws and regulations, and to comport myself generally as a faithful and honorable soldier.'

"This oath of allegiance is regarded by the courts as further evidence of the fact that the intention of the applicant to become a citizen of the United States to reside permanently in the United States has become altered. While this petition was denied without prejudice, a new declaration of intention must be taken out, and at a period of five years from the date of his return to the United States a new petition for naturalization must be filed before he can secure the coveted status of an American citizen.

"When it is known that under the laws of this country any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in a foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign State, the ruling of the courts seems reasonable that an alien has broken the oath made in the declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States when he subsequently renews his allegiance to his native sovereign."

BELGIAN REFUGEES STOLID.

Seem Resigned to Their Situation—Deeply Grateful to Us.

A Netherlands correspondent of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in a recent letter to the New York officials of the Commission, pictures life in Belgium at the present time as "apparently normal," and yet "only superficial."

"The people," he writes, "seem to be resigned to the present order of things, and in the distribution of food, there is noticeable among the thousands who line up daily at the canteens, to receive their portions of food—barely enough to keep them alive and about one-third of a soldier's daily ration—an air of resignation, if not entire dejection. The Belgians realize the fact that, but for the marvelous work of the Commission, they would quickly reach the starvation period, yet in the face of all this there are found signs of gayety and merriment—the natural tendency of the human being to make the best of circumstances.

"In Belgium, the needs of the people are far more pressing than they are among the Belgian refugees in Holland and England. In Holland, I found that the Dutch Government and the people had been doing a vast humanitarian work. Large concentration camps have been established in various places, where numbers of refugees, varying from about 1,000 to nearly 13,000, and numbering in all perhaps from 60,000 to 70,000, are provided for, while several thousand more are cared for in private homes. Besides these, there are a good many interned Belgian soldiers, who are looked after in a commodious detention camp near Nunspeet. The care of all these thousands is a colossal burden on Holland, but she is bearing it uncomplainingly.

"The great burden of charity fell upon the United States, and it is to the United States that the gratitude of the Belgians is the most strikingly evinced. An American is looked upon in Belgium as a sort of Aladdin or fairy prince. The Stars and Stripes are revered and applauded whenever shown, and usually hats are doffed to the tri-colored banner of freedom."

MOST WOUNDED RECOVER.

German Figures Show That 88.5 Per Cent. Return to Service.

On the basis of an investigation conducted in the war hospitals in Germany, the percentage of recoveries, returns to service, and deaths among German wounded soldiers has been compiled. The following figures are taken from the Berliner Tageblatt of July 10, just received here:

	Returned to Service.	Deaths.	Recovered but Unfit.
August	84.8	3.0	12.2
September	88.1	2.7	9.1
October	88.9	2.4	8.7
November	87.3	2.1	10.6
December	87.8	1.7	10.5
January	88.7	1.4	9.9
February	88.6	1.3	10.0
March	88.9	1.6	9.5
April	91.2	1.4	7.4
Average	88.5	1.9	9.6

Inasmuch as even some of those here classed roughly as "recovered but unfit" the German paper says, returned subsequently to military service, the percentage of those who recovered and resumed military service is somewhat in excess of the figures given.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PUT IN FOUR GROUPS

Vast Majority Remains Loyal to Government, Says the Breslauer Volkswacht.

TWO BODIES OPPOSE WAR

Liebknecht and Kautsky Lead Small Section That Demand Peace at Once—Few Annexationists.

The new grouping that has taken place within the German Social Democratic Party in the course of the present war is treated exhaustively in a recent issue of the Breslauer Volkswacht.

The paper begins by pointing out that a considerable number of the leading Socialists who formerly belonged to the Left or extreme radical wing of the party have now gone over to the so-called Right wing, among them Heinrich Cunow, a teacher in the Social Democratic Party school, and editor in chief of Vorwärts, the party's central organ; Paul Lensch, one of the most successful students of Marxian tendencies and formerly editor of the Leipziger Volkszeitung; Konrad Haenisch, a member of the Prussian Diet and one of the closest friends of Liebknecht and Mehring; Heinrich Schulz, delegate from Erfurt and Secretary of the Central Educational Committee; Max Cohen, a delegate in the Reichstag; Max Grunwald, and many other Socialists of prominence. All these, the paper points out, can be reproached by the extreme Left with having denied their past and gone over into the camp of the Imperialists.

"On the other hand, there is no lack of swervings in directly the opposite direction," says the Volkswacht; "an example being our own delegate in the Reichstag, Eduard Bernstein, who in the first place indorsed the war credits, and to him may be added Kurt Eisner and Edmund Fischer, who likewise have gone from the extreme Right to the extreme Left."

The Volkswacht divides the Social Democratic Party into four groups. The first is the "Liebknecht Group," which recently sent out a circular in which it reproached the party with having abandoned its principles and being guilty of treachery to its entire past.

Calls It War of Conquest.

Of this group the Volkswacht says:

"This group sees in the present war not a war of defense, but a war of conquest, and it accuses the majority of having given up its opposition to the imperialistic policy of conquest. Against this imperialistic policy twelve delegates of the Reichstag raise warning hands—Albrecht, Henke, Herzfeld, Horn, Kunert, Ledebour, Liebknecht, Rühle, Schwarz, Stadthagen, Stolle, and Vogtherr—as well as the Diet members, Hofer, Adolf Hoffmann, and Ströbel, Franz Mehring, the editors of Vorwärts, and of the Leipziger Volkszeitung, and of two smaller Social Democratic newspapers. The names Westermeyer and Crispien, under this circular speak for themselves, even if the names of Comrades Borchardt and Radeck were not signed to the document. The last named, however, presents the arguments of the group, which is unfortunately not possible in Germany just now, in the Berner Tagwacht in his customary dirty fashion."

Differing from the first group in the manner, though not in the manner, of its activity, the second group centres around the Social Democratic delegates, Bernstein, Haase, and Kautsky, who recently issued a signed manifesto entitled "The Duty of the Hour," which evoked a sensation in Germany. Of this group the Volkswacht says:

"Comrade Haase, as Chairman of a party the majority of which holds views different from his own, feels the need of showing to others his opposing views in a manner that does not endanger the party's solidarity. Such a party, therefore, he cannot associate himself with the irreconcilables. It is to be hoped that various others who subscribed to the manifesto will follow his example."

But the chief group of the Social Democrats, according to the Volkswacht, is the "Bloc of Aug. 4," comprising "the majority of the party's Deputies in the Reichstag, of the party's Executive Committee, of the party commission, the party press, and, so far as can now be discerned, of the party voters throughout the empire, the General Committees of the labor organizations, and the Executive Committees of the labor unions."

The Composition of the August Bloc.

Of this group, which announced its stand in the Reichstag on the memorable night of Aug. 4 of last year, just after the declaration of war with England, the Volkswacht says:

"The August Bloc is composed of nearly a hundred Deputies in the Reichstag of both tendencies. Old and avowed radicals and very suspicious revisionists have found themselves together as a result of the demands of the day, and have given expression to the sentiment and opinion which ever since Aug. 4 has been voiced in the entire party ranks and press, and in line with which the Breslauer Volkswacht and nineteen-twentieths of the party press are conducted. The most complete expression of their attitude is given in David's book, 'Social Democracy and the War.' But plenty of other writings in that spirit have been published by Cunar, Haenisch, Lensch, and Keil.

"The majority of the party does not deny the imperialistic nature of the war; it desires to undertake everything that can make possible an early peace. But toward this end it sees as the only way the discovery of a similar sentiment in the hostile countries, and it suggests that imperialistic tendencies should be sought not only in Germany, but also in other lands, for instance, in England and Russia. The majority likewise wants to combat plans of conquest, but not merely in Germany, and it considers it impossible if it is desired only by Germany and not by the others. At the moment when voices of peace are raised abroad, this body will know its duty, and the same is true of the moment when the fight must no longer be for or regarding one's own land. But of that there appears to be no prospect just now."

Annexationists Few in Numbers.

Finally, the Volkswacht describes a fourth group of Social Democrats—the Annexationists, of which it says cautiously:

"They exist, as a matter of fact, chiefly among their opponents. They are under the suspicion of being advocates of, the incorporation of foreign territories, as, for instance, parts of Belgium or at least several eastern districts. They, themselves, do not admit it, but allow it to be seen that, in their opinion, the boundaries of today are not destined for all time, and that a conviction such as the present world war will not pass without certain corrections, and that a time will come when one must become reconciled to these corrections. In this group may be counted, perhaps against their will, Comrades Heine, Schippel, Peus, Noske, Roth, Winnig, and Leuthner in Vienna. Perhaps this group will not become independent and will remain with the August Block which, after all, exercises the greatest force and attracts vacillating spirits in order that they may thereby grow healthy again—including also such spirits from the other side."

The Berliner Tageblatt, which has been advocating views resembling those of this last-named group, protests against the classification of the Volkswacht, saying:

"We think it is not wise immediately to call a person an 'Annexationist' simply because he is unwilling to adhere in every particular to the status quo."

MEDICAL MEN FORM WAR BROTHERHOOD

Object Is to Aid in Restoring Good Feeling After Conflict Is Over.

ADVANCED MORAL POSITION

Dr. S. J. Meltzer Is President, and Noted Scientists Enlist to Further Its Purpose.

The Medical Brotherhood, which includes among its officials a large body of prominent distinguished medical men, has been formed in this country to take advantage of the special position of the medical profession which has served the cause of humanity in all armies, relieving the suffering of friend and foe, in order to aid in restoring good feeling after the war and to raise standards of international morality.

The Medical Brotherhood has in contemplation no object beyond that of organizing while the war is in progress. The idea was contained in an article printed in Science on April 9 last by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of Rockefeller Institute on "The Deplorable Contrast Between Intranational and International Ethics." He was urged to give a practical turn to his suggestion by forming a society of medical men and the result has been the founding of the Medical Brotherhood. In an appeal just issued the Brotherhood says:

"The war had demonstrated one encouraging fact, namely, that among all the sciences and professions the medical sciences and medical practice occupy an almost unique relationship to warfare, and that, among all the citizens of a country at war, medical men and women occupy a peculiar and distinctive position.

Doctors' Part in War.

"No discovery in medical science has been utilized for the purpose of destroying or harming the enemy. Medical men in each of the warring countries are as courageous, as patriotic, as any other citizens, and are as ready to die or to be crippled for life in the service of their country as any other class of their fellow-countrymen. Their services, however, consist in ministering to the sick and to the injured and aiding to their sanitary needs. Furthermore, they often risk their lives by venturing into the firing line to bring the injured to places of safety and to attend to their immediate needs. In these heroic and humanitarian acts friend and foe are treated alike. Finally the majority of the members of the medical profession and of the medical journals of the neutral as well as of the belligerent countries abstain from public utterances that might be grossly offensive to the belligerent nations.

"These facts—this advanced moral position in international relations, which medicine and its followers are permitted to occupy in all civilized countries, ought to be brought to the full consciousness of the men and women engaged in the medical sciences or in medical practice. Such a realization could not fail to have an elevating influence upon the medical profession itself and would probably exert a favorable influence upon the development of international morality in general.

Dr. S. J. Meltzer Is President.

The following officers are members of the Executive Committee: President, Dr. S. J. Meltzer of Rockefeller Institute; Vice Presidents, Dr. Rufus Cole of Rockefeller Hospital and Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the Department of Child Hygiene; First Secretary, Dr. William H. Park, Professor of Bacteriology; Dr. John Allen Wyeth, President of the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Because of the fact that the work of organization must be centred in this city, the medical men who will be active officials in the Brotherhood at the outset have been drawn from the medical profession in New York, but scores of the most eminent men in other cities have indorsed the plan of the Brotherhood and accepted honorary positions.

A few of these are Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the Army at Washington; Dr. Victor Vaughan of Johns Hopkins Medical School; Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia; Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School; Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins; Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester; Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago; Dr. Carl Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington; Dr. S. Solis Cohen of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Dr. Yandell Henderson, Professor of Physiology at Yale; Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.

POLES ORDERED TO RETURN.

Compulsory Rehabitation Policy Already Begun by Germany.

The German military authorities are beginning early with a policy of compulsory rehabitation of refugees in Poland, similar to that which was adopted in Belgium. An official announcement was published by the Wolff Telegraph Bureau in German newspapers of July 13, copies of which have just been received here, calling upon all inhabitants of Poland whose homes were in the territory under German civil administration on the east of the Vistula, to return to those homes if they had left them, unless they were employed in Germany or one of its allied countries as laborers or in the government service, or unless their return was made impossible by circumstances beyond their control.

Failure to obey this order, it was announced, would be punished by a special "absence tax," which would be mentioned at from 5 to 15 per cent. of the fortune of persons violating the regulation.

The chief of the German civil administration thereupon called upon all inhabitants of Poland subject to the duty of returning home under the regulation, to do so by Aug. 1. The order was issued from Kalish on July 6.

GERMAN FRUIT TO ENGLAND?

Exports to Holland Thought to be for British Markets.

The suspicion that German fruit is finding its way into England is voiced, in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 13, received here yesterday. The Mainz correspondent of the paper in a dispatch says:

"The high prices of fruit, which continue in spite of the ample crop, has led the authorities of the large cities in the Lower Rhine levels to examine more closely the happenings in the fruit market. In doing so they discovered that foreign dealers are traveling through the fruit sections of the Hessian and Prussian Rhineland and on the Bergstrasse and buying up all fruit they can get, and that thereby great quantities of fruit are exported by ship and boat to Holland.

"But inasmuch as Holland, even in times of peace, imports no fruit from Germany, but, on the other hand, exports such fruit to Germany, it is suspected that these shipments of fruit find their way into the enemy countries, especially to England, which has always been a great importer of Rhenish fruit, particularly hard fruit."

BRYCE PREDICTS GAIN FOR THE TINY NATIONS

Former Ambassador Here Sure War Will Insure Integrity of Smaller States.

LONDON, July 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The noise of war is all-pervading here, and little but war is in the minds of people. But out of the blackness of war details, accounts of battles, long casualty lists, war loans, recruiting, and ammunition supplies, the student habits of Viscount Bryce, in viewing the historical values of events, permit him to detach himself from the day-to-day turmoil and take his bearings on some of the larger results that may come out of the struggle.

When seen in his study by a representative of The Associated Press, Lord Bryce showed the same keen interest in American affairs that has made him an authority on them since his "American Commonwealth" appeared, and the same intimate acquaintance with American men and affairs, political and party questions and public issues. He is little changed from his days as Ambassador at Washington; the same alertness and intense keenness of manner; his shaggy full beard and heavy eyebrows now quite white; every movement having the vigor of a man of middle life.

The interest taken in America in Lord Bryce's notable report on "Alleged Atrocities Committed by the Germans in Belgium" was a source of much satisfaction to him.

"The committee over which I presided reached conclusions very slowly and reluctantly," he said. "I personally have many friends in Germany, and I could hardly believe that such things could be true, or that they knew such things were happening. But beginning with an open mind, and even in doubt, the truth of the charges was finally forced upon all the committee by the accumulation of evidence. As it is, I cannot believe the German people know what is going on. They receive only the military version, and the people are not aware of the real conditions, not only as to Belgium, but in the whole range of events connected with the war. The military party, with its von Bernhardi spirit, is still completely dominant."

Reference was made to Lord Bryce's pamphlet on "Neutral Nations and The War," and to some interpretations drawn from it on some of the larger results which might come out of the war. Although these interpretations were not intended at the time for publication, Lord Bryce later approved their use as expressing his view, as follows:

"It is too soon to say what the war will bring in good or evil. But we can at least hope, and perhaps see dimly, some of the things for which it is worth while. One of the most desirable, I should say, will be the territorial integrity of small States—Belgium, Serbia, Switzerland, Holland. If this war means anything it means that a group of great States are banded together in protecting the small States against absorption and annihilation. The small State has been as useful in its way to the world's progress as the great State, and of incalculable value as a pacific barrier between antagonistic races. And yet the small State cannot exist without the rule of force and the survival of the strongest, as it has not the resources for vast military establishments; its very existence depends on the good faith of the great and powerful States in dealing with it. I do not doubt that the good faith will be in favor of the small State, and that it will be one of the most beneficial results to come out of the conflict."

Lord Bryce was asked if this would not lead to some internationalizing of treaties, so that it would become the duty of the great States to uphold treaty obligations toward the small State.

"Yes, that is what we all desire; that is what the article referred to was meant to advocate; it is one of the larger results which we may foresee with some hope of realization," said Lord Bryce. "This war has increasingly shown the need of an international code under which treaties are not alone respected by States party to them, but are part of an international code of honor which all States are bound to uphold."

HISTORIC SHOP THREATENED

Lambert's, London, Dates from Time of George III.—A Quaint Exterior.

LONDON, July 20.—A number of changes are threatened to historic places in London as a result of the deal by which the Arundell estate in the West End has changed hands for $1,250,000. The property lies between Coventry Street and Shaftesbury Avenue, and is less than an acre in extent. Arundell Street and Panton Square are included in the estate.

The names of the purchasers are being kept secret, but they are said to be two well-known London landowners. An American company, it is stated, sought to purchase the property, the offer on its behalf coming too late. Its plan included the "most palatial hotel in London," combined with various pleasure and entertainment features. The company may decide to build elsewhere in London, the project not having been abandoned.

The purchasers of the Arundell estate also propose to erect a splendid hotel, and this is likely to result in the razing of several interesting buildings that link the London of today with the town of the past. Among these is one of the most picturesque shops in the city, that of Lambert, in Coventry Street. It has a fine old Georgian front, with small old-fashioned window panes, glazed with a purple-tinted glass that gives an air of mystery to the gold and silver plate displayed inside. The old iron railings that protect the basement windows, the brass plates that the polishing of many years has turned into dull medallions, and the general effect of the low doors and windows are in curious and pleasing contrast to the plate-glass windows and modern architecture of the shops all around.

The business was founded by Francis Lambert in the reign of George III., and he, enjoying the King's patronage, was successful from the start, being able soon afterward to take the two adjoining shops. He combined the three, and the long shopfront for the display of plate, now the largest Georgian shopfront remaining in London, was a result. The interior is as quaint as the exterior. The ancient paneling of the walls and the plaster of the ceiling are practically untouched since the place was built.

Lambert's enjoys an even more remarkable distinction. It is about the last of the establishments famous and prosperous London tradesmen in which the old custom of living "over the shop" is kept up. The Lamberts still reside above their business premises.

FIVE YEARS FOR SABOTAGE.

French Prisoner Punished for Putting Sand on Car Axles.

An "exemplary but just" case of punishment inflicted on a French war prisoner at Baireuth is cited in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 13, just received here. The prisoner, a young French student named Lucien Henriat of Paris, has been in German captivity since Aug. 20.

On April 27 he was employed with other prisoners in loading straw at Baireuth into freight cars destined for the war front. One of the German officers supervising the loading saw Henriat reach down to the ground and then begin fumbling at the axle of the freight car. When he called out to the Frenchman, Henriat immediately darted under the car. The guard darted after him and arrested him.

Subsequently it was charged that Henriat had put sand into several oilcups of the car axles, in order to cause fire by means of a hotbox in the course of the car's journey. Henriat himself insisted that he had merely intended to take a little oil out of the axle boxes in order to polish his boots with it.

He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

WARNING!

Patrons of White Rock Water are respectfully requested to beware of imitations of

White Rock Water

Every trade mark favored by the American public must at times suffer from pirates who imitate and White Rock is no exception. The American public is cautioned to be sure that it is, when ordered

White Rock "The World's Best Table Water"

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20,000 JEWS SERVING WITH BRITISH ARMY

Five Thousand Others Recruited —10 Per Cent. of Jewish Population Enlisted.

GRATEFUL TO WAR OFFICE

It Has Respected, Whenever Possible, the Jews' Religious Requirements—'Kosher Food' Mystery.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The prominent part the English Jew is playing in the European war was vividly impressed this week upon the return from the battlefields in France of Chief Rabbi Joseph Herman Hertz and the Rev. Michael Adler, Senior Chaplain of the Jewish soldiers in the field. They found that out of an aggregate of 220,000 Jews living in the British Isles more than 20,000 are wearing the British colors at the firing line, or approximately 10 per cent. of the entire English Jewish population.

Not only this, but figures obtained at the War Office by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent show that another 5,000 English Jews are in the recruiting ranks, putting the total of Jews enlisted under the British flag at considerably over 25,000.

From the battlefields come stirring tales of heroism of the Jewish soldiers. Chief Rabbi Hertz and Senior Chaplain Adler heard many of them from Field Marshal Sir John French and his subordinates. The Field Marshal, paying the highest tribute to the daring, courage and patriotism of the Jewish fighters, said: "None of the British soldiers has shown more bravery or more skill."

When the call to arms was sounded last Summer among the first to respond were the British Jews. Ever since the time there has been unflagging zeal among the Jews to enlist, get to the front as quickly as possible and fight the enemy that menaces Great Britain. The spirit that has actuated the British Jews was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES by the Rev. S. Lipson, Chaplain of the soldiers at home, who has worked with Chaplain Adler in religious activity since the war started. The Rev. Mr. Lipson has the rank of Captain, and, like the Senior Chaplain, wears khaki.

"It is easy to explain why the Jews in Great Britain have flocked to the defense of the British flag," said Mr. Lipson. "The Jews have the greatest love for Great Britain. They are proud to be citizens of this powerful Empire. Ever since they came to England they have had all the rights and privileges of the Empire, and have lived the lives of freemen.

"To the British Jew there has been opened up in England the widest opportunity for development. Great Britain has encouraged it, and as the Jew has grown up here he has formed an attachment for the country that nothing could wipe out.

"At heart the Jew is intensely patriotic and loyal. The British Empire has brought out the best that is in him, and it is only natural that in this time of dark stress for the empire the Jew should be found willing to give up his life for his country. He goes into the war to fight for the last foot of the preservation of the British Empire, and it matters not a jot to him that he may have to die for it. No, he regards it as a privilege to sacrifice his life if England may live.

"When the war began many Jews, in the rush to enlist, neglected to put themselves down as of the Jewish faith. Their names were filled in upon the forms as of the Church of England. That has caused some confusion up to now as to the actual number of Jews enlisted under the colors of Great Britain.

"Part of my work and that of the Senior Chaplain has been to straighten this tangle out so that we may know exactly how many Jews are in the field or enlisted as recruits, so they may have religious ceremony from their own ministry. Now we have it practically cleared up and we find that more than 20,000 are in the field, and many thousands in the recruiting camps."

The Rev. Mr. Lipson spoke with enthusiasm of the attitude of the War Office toward the Jewish soldier.

ALLIES ALARMED ABOUT THE BALKANS

Russia's Defeat Likely to Modify the Attitude of Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria.

OUR INTERESTS INVOLVED

Reported Negotiations Between Russia and Japan Which May Affect the Pacific.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—A new turn has been given to the Balkan kaleidoscope, and Constantinople is seen more clearly than ever to be the key to the whole jumbled situation in Southeastern Europe.

Reports, which are doubtless receiving America's special consideration, as her interests are directly concerned, are also current that the events in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles may have an important influence upon the future history, not only of the countries contiguous to the narrow seas of the Near East, but of the continents lapped by the oceans of the extereme Orient.

On this latter aspect of the question, which is concerned with alleged negotiations between Russia and Japan, nothing has yet been published in England, though the French censorship has permitted a free discussion in the press of Paris, whence a summary of it has presumably reached the United States by the French cable.

Since Premier Asquith's recent reference in Parliament to the possibility of money being required for "new allies" there had existed in London a complacent belief that the late Summer or early Fall would certainly bring developments in the Balkan peninsula favorable to the Allies' cause. German threats to Rumania, timed to culminate almost synchronously with the meeting of the new Greek Parliament controlled by M. Venizelos, strengthened the conviction that the former country would move immediately her harvests were gathered in, and that the latter would quickly follow suit.

Recent events have considerably shaken this confidence. When the Russian forces were in Bukovina, Rumania's army could have been thrown into the battle line without great risks. Such action would have been in the nature of an extension of the Russian left wing. Since the Russian retreat Rumania is left in an exposed position, which would become highly critical if the Teutonic drive against the Russian armies were crowned with complete success.

Even now, though the Grand Duke's forces are still in being, Germany considers that the Rumanian danger has been eliminated, and Theodore Wolff in a recent issue of the Berliner Tageblatt suggested that Prince von Hohenlohe's visits to his royal brother-in-law at Bucharest were a superfluity. Rumania, according to this view, can no longer afford to run the risk of offending Germany by refusing the passage of munitions for Turkey.

Greece, on her side, missed a golden opportunity, and her intervention, now that the French and British have a firm foothold on the Gallipoli Peninsula, is less valuable to the Allies, and consequently would be likely to obtain less reward if it were given at this date.

In the German view, Bulgaria is able to play the most important rôle among the Balkan States. Some authorities hold that it is a race against time, and that unless the Dardanelles operations move more rapidly than they have hitherto done, Bulgaria may take what Herr Wolff describes as her "great opportunity."

Her present attitude is enigmatic. Her arrangement with Turkey, announced this week, whereby the latter country ceded a considerable tract of territory, roused apprehension as an indication of an evolution of Bulgarian policy in regard to the great war.

No information has been received as to the quid pro quo which Turkey obtained. The Nation says "It looks as if Bulgaria had been squared by Turco-German diplomacy." The disappointment is allth e greater because of the hopes founded upon the recent change made in the British diplomatic representation at Sofia."

Count Reventlow, however, believes that Bulgaria will make no move until she is convinced that Russia's military force is finally broken. In that event a renewed attack by Austria upon Serbia would be a probability, and there is a possibility also that the Austro-German staff might attempt to break a way through Thrace to the defense of Constantinople.

A Franco-British victory in the Dardanelles would put a completely different aspect on all these matters. It would transform a situation which, beyond all doubt, is at present highly critical forth e Allies. Thus is Constantinople the key to the whole situation in the Near East. It would also be the beginning of the ending of the war.

HAITIANS SLAIN BY OUR FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

a larger naval force be sent to the island for the moral effect and to assist in petrol duty.

NEWS DEPRESSES PRESIDENT.

He Is Keeping in Close Touch with the Haiti Developments.

CORNISH, N. H., July 31.—The killing of two American bluejackets by natives at Port au Prince was reported officially to President Wilson as soon as he got up today. He expressed concern and directed that all information obtainable be forwarded to him from Washington.

In answer to questions concerning the Haitian situation the President said he knew no more than the public generally and could add nothing to the facts already published. He said that he was keeping in close touch with developments.

The killing of the American sailors had a depressing effect on the President. He received only a brief outline of the messages received from Rear Admiral Caperton. He will probably find some way later of showing his appreciation of the work of the two men killed.

THE CONNECTICUT SAILS.

Leaves Philadelphia Navy Yard with 500 Marines for Haiti.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The battleship Connecticut, with about 500 marines on board, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard today for Port au Prince, where the marines will reinforce those already on duty there. As the Connecticut drew away from her dock, sailors and marines on board the battleship Minnesota and the cruisers Brooklyn and Columbia lined the rails and the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The marines and bluejackets on the Connecticut, eager to get away to see active service, cheered in return for the parting salute given to them by the men who remain at home.

Elizabeth Oil Men Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—Superintendent William Koehler of the Bayonne Refinery, declared that wage increase to all employes of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey became effective in the local plant yesterday. He announced that 1,200 men in Elizabeth would be affected by the increase and that $130,000 would be added to the annual payroll.

RUSSIANS BATTLE FOR SAFE RETREAT

Continued from Page 1.

retiring army, as Field Marshal von Mackensen had previously crossed this railway.

There remain, however, the main double track route through Minsk and an equally good road from Ivangorod through Lukow and the northern line, which runs south of the Bug River, to say nothing of innumerable vehicular roads which enter the Polish capital from the east. Therefore, so long as Field Marshal von Hindenburg is prevented from crossing the Bug from the northeast it is believed Grand Duke Nicholas has still an excellent chance of saving his whole army.

When the Russians do reach the new line of defense they will be faced by another danger—that arising from the advance of General von Billow's army, composed largely of cavalry, which is now approaching the fortress of Kovno, which is within three days' march of the Vilna-Petrograd Railway.

It will probably be several days before the struggle is finally decided. Nobody questions the fact that the capture of Warsaw the Germans will score a victory which will not only put the Russions on the defensive for many months, perhaps well into next year, but which will greatly hearten the civilian population of the central powers and release an army of one million or more men for an offensive in the west.

Aviators See Evacuation.

GENEVA, July 31, (via Paris.)—German aviators, returning to their lines after a flight over Warsaw, reported that they clearly saw the Russian troops evacuating the Polish capital, marching toward the east, says a dispatch received today by the Geneva Tribune from Innsbruck.

Austro-Hungarian cavalry, the dispatch adds, have entered Lublin, and all the railways in South Russian Poland have been in the hands of the Austrians since yesterday.

A German offensive on a large scale from Plonsk and Pultusk to the confluence of the Narew and the Bug Rivers began yesterday morning and, these advices add, the Germans are making progress.

BOTH SIDES ATTACKING.

Confused Battles North of Warsaw Russians Fighting Valiantly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Even between Servock, wher the Narew and the Bug meet, and Pultusk, where they are nearest to Warsaw, and where they are constantly pouring in their reserves, drawing regiments even from the Lublin front, the Germans find their attacks coinciding with Russian attacks. The result is like some tremendous bullfight or one far-stretching mêlée in which the Russian bayonet do fearful damage.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug, north of Grubechoff, Mackensen on Tuesday exhausted his men in uninterrupted succession of fierce, but vain, attacks, and on the following day could only attack in gasps and half-heartedly.

On the Bug again above Sokal the Austrians, who had been once more carried across the river by the impetus of German reinforcements, were chased back to the left bank, leaving another 1,500 of their men in Russian hands.

The Russian Army certainly has not lost a particle of its spirit against the great, sweeping hurricanes of shell and masses and desperate energy of the best troops of Germany and Austria. It is putting up a most glorious fight. And yet it is going to retire. The decision of farsighted strategy was taken with a strong sense of the sacrifice involved, but with an equally strong sense of the necessity of conserving the magnificent fighting force until the moment when it can deal its enemy a decisive blow. On the Polish front this decisive blow cannot be dealt. To accept a decisive battle on the Vistula and Bug at the present moment, when the enemy has at his disposal an unlimited supply of ammunition, would be not to save Warsaw but again to risk losing it altogether. Warsaw must be sacrificed in order that Warsaw, and infinitely more than Warsaw, may be saved.

The Grand Duke is the last man to desire abandonment of Warsaw. His determination to reunite Poland and to extend Polish liberties is unshaken. The prize will not be worth the herculean effort the Germans have made to win it. The ephemereal political success is no reward for such a vast military expenditure and the great Russian Army, which is the goal of the German struggle, will remain tantalizingly and depressingly beyond reach.

In the meantime, the retirement is a big complex process which is not to be carried out in a day and the Russians are taking care that by the time the evacuation is complete the Germans shall enter Warsaw in considerably diminished numbers.

PETROGRAD, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—Crossing of the Vistula at several points on ponteons and efforts of the Austro-German llies to construct briges across the river, curiously enough have elicited less discussion among Russia military critics than the crossing of the Wieprz near Travniki or the advance of the Germans southward from Bausk, which lies between Riga and Ponlewesch, in Kovno Province.

Operations against Kovno naturally are regarded as interesting because of the importance attached to it as one of the strongholds of the prospective new Russia n line. The Germans, proceeding from the southwest, have reached the advanced positions of Kovno and also are pushing northeartward from Suwalki.

Meanwhile the Russians are defending gallantly their positions on the Narew, between the Vistula and the Vieprz, and on the Bug. They claim notable successes in the sector Chmiel-Plaski, where they caused their antagonists heavy losses and tok 1,000 Austrians prisaoner in the Sokal region.

One of the most thrilling minor actions of the war in this theatre was the capture of an Austrian aeroplane on July 28 by Lieutenant Pokrovski Cornet Plonski east of the Zlota Lipa River. Firing constantly at the Austrian aviator from a higher altitude, they forced him to descend. The Russian machine followed and the Austrian Lieutenant surrendered with a non-commissioned officer. The Austrian aeroplane, which was not damaged, was a new machine of the 120-horsepower type.

SPARES WARSAW PROPERTY.

Grand Duke Orders Destruction Only Where Necessary.

LONDON, July 31.—Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, has decreed, according to a Reuter's Petrograd dispatch, that no property in Warsaw shall be destroyed unless such a step is imperative from a viewpoint of military necessity.

Owners of property and growing crops which are destroyed will be indemnified by the Russian Government. Specific routes have been designated for the use of the inhabitants of Warsaw who are voluntarily leaving the city.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY EXPLAINS NEW MOVE

Evacuation of Warsaw Due to Lack of Arms—Czar Only Beginning to Develop Resources.

In response to a request from The Associated Press for a statement on the present situation at Warsaw, the Russian Embassy last night gave out the following:

The reasons for the probable evacuation of Warsaw are these: A vast number of men with full equipment and amply supplied has been directed against the Russian forces in the Polish capital. On the western front (in Poland) there has been concentrated nearly the entitre Austro-Hungarian Army, excepting the forces assigned to duty on the Italian border, and in addition seventy divisions of the German Army supported by nearly all the German cavalry. Furthermore, the Turks have diverted a portion of the Russian Army to the Caucasus.

As a result of the exceptional development of German and some Austrian industries, the enemies of Russia dispose of enormous quantities of artillery, machine guns, and rifles and a most abundant supply of ammunition. Russia has encountered a temporary difficulty in supplying her forces with sufficient arms and ammunition to fight against an enemy so plentifully equipped as Germany and Austria-Hungary. Nevertheless, the most active measures are being taken to remedy this deficiency.

This lack of arms and ammunition is the reason why Russia has adopted a defensive mode of warfare. Although not so plentifully supplied with the means of waging war, Russia has succeeded, thanks to the heroic tenacity of her troops, not only in checking for the space of nearly three months the forward rush of her enemies, but in inflicting countless losses upon them. We have undermined by degrees the strength of their attack, and, as is proved by the poor physical condition of the prisoners taken by us, we have brought them to a state of considerable exhaustion.

A war is not decided by the invasion and occupation of any section of territory by one combatant or the other, but rather by the final outcome of the struggle between all the forces engaged. Consequently, the power which husbands its strength until the end must win. A change of the front line may be regarded as necessary for the purpose of placing the troops in more advantageous position to continue the strife.

Russia's means are inexhaustible and she is only beginning to develop her powers, while the strength of the Germans and Austrians has reached its highest point. They cannot avoid failure in the future.

The line on the Western frontier was always the weakest in the strategic position of Russia. We did not count in our plans upon holding possession, for the first period of the war, of the region within the sweep of the Vistula and territory bordering on this river. Consequently, as far back as 1910 Russia withdrey a portion of her forces from this territory into interior provinces and established her principal line of defense along the middle reaches of the Niemen, and thence in a southerly direction as far as Brest-litovak.

HOLDS TO BELGIAN EMBARGO

Britain Refuses to Pass Shipments Destined for America.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Great Britain is disinclined to permit ships to clear for this country with Belgian cargoes loaded at Rotterdam, according to a message today from Consul General Skinner at London. Belgian goods form a part of the vast accumulation of American-bound merchandise tied up in Rotterdam.

While efforts to obtain the release of all the Rotterdam shipments have been unsuccessful, it had been hoped that goods shown to be of Belgian manufacture might be exempted from the British Order in Council. Today's advices, however, indicated that Great Britain was not prepared to make such a concession.

The London government holds shipments from Belgium to be the same as goods of German origin so far as the British Order-in-Council is concerned, taking the position that so long as Belgian territory is dominated by Germany it is really German territory. Vigorous representation pointing out the hardships this policy would impose on the already stricken population of Belgium were made informally to the British mbassy hEere and are disposed of in today's despatch.

The progress of the negotiations makes it clear that Great Britain fears exemption of Belgian products would open a way to market for German wares. The blockade order was extended to Belgian wares for the reason that when a permit for shipment was obtained by a Belgian importer, German authorities intervened and insisted that one-half of the order be filled with goods of German origin. These, it is said, were secretly substituted for Belgian products. It was said this practice had grown to a considerable extent berore British officials discovered it.

GERMANY INVOICES COPPER.

Even Utensils and Roofs to be Enumerated in Guaging Supply.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The German Government has begun a systematic gathering of figures and statistics concerning existing supplies of copper in every shape. It had been known previously that in addition t the increase in copper production, the supplies surpassed 2,000,000 tons, sufficient to meet war requirements for ten years. A large proportion of this total is available without the adoption of specific measures. Other portions of it will become available by the substitution of other metals.

"With the idea of securing complete copper data to the end that systematic preparations for the future be made effective, the Government has decided to investigate carefully what amount of copper might be found in the utensils, instruments, boilers and roofs made of this metal."

OLDFISH ON OLD JOKES.

The Indianapolis Sage Laments the Decadence of Our Funmakers.

"The joke of other days, the brave old veteran that in the days of the simple life never failed to crack our sides with laughter," said Dr. Oldfish, "is no more. Alas, that this primeval pleasantry and the ancient story tellers as we knew them in our salad days should have passed into the limbo of discarded things to leave us poor, indeed, in these later years when we have such great need of them!

"We may now look for jokes in the newspapers, but what a disappointment when one has found them! Time was when we would no more think of looking for a joke in a newspaper than for a needle in a haystack. We were never disappointed in finding jokes in the farmers' almanac, but the best jokes and choicest stories full of local color came from the neighborhood story teller. What a genius was he! You and I have seen him as he sauntered down the village highway to the general store, the harness shop or to the livery barn, where an appreciative audience awaited him.

"The two or three jokes or stories he brought from his repertory that lazy June afternoon were satisfying. He knew how to strike the springs of humor, and his reward was a never failing gush of approval from his friends and neighbors. Were he to appear now he would find no friendly listeners. His occupation is gone. It has been taken over by the jokesmiths of the syndicates who furnish wit and humor to a venal press by the yard. Nor does the spoliation halt here. There are the motion picture shows to flim-flam us with filmy humor, and, worse yet, there is the rapid-fire vaudeville monologist who impales jokes at the rate of sixty a minute until the listener's brain is awhirl and on the borderland of bedlam.

"These new methods, while greatly increasing the output, have necessarily depreciated the quality and the value. The greedy maxim of 'When you're gettin' git a-plenty' should never have been allowed to vitiate the character of our native humor or rob it of a pleasing individuality by overproduction.

"You remember the story of the Spanish soldier who, on returning to old Spain from the New World, placed before a lapidary a precious stone which shone so brightly as to light the darkest corner of the shop. The dealer paid a big price for it and was glad to get it. A day or two later the soldier brought two jewels equally as large and fine as the first, but the dealer gave him no more for the two than he had given for the single stone. The soldier made a third visit. This time he poured out before the dealer a pint or more of glittering gems. The lapidary, alarmed at a profusion which could but destroy values, then refused to buy the third offering at any price.

AMERICANS TO FEED STARVING ALBANIA

Committee of Mercy Purchasing Flour—Italians Raise the Blockade for Relief.

WEEK'S GIFTS TO AID FUNDS

Polish Organization Gets One Donation of $5,000—Hospital Supplies for Serbia.

The Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, announced yesterday that it is purchasing a large consignment of flour for Albania. The Albanian relief steamer Albania will sail from New York within a fortnight. She has received assurances of unmolested passage through the Adriatic blockade by the Italian Admiralty. The food will be carried into the interior of Albania on horseback.

Reports to the Committee of Mercy, it was said yesterday, show that since the war began more than 100,000 Albanians, most of them women and children, have died of starvation, and that hundreds are succumbing to hunger daily. Contributions for the Albanian relief work, sent to the Committee of Mercy, should be so designated.

Since the Committee of Mercy was organized it has collected $237,331.64. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the past week were:

Mrs. J. L. Harriman	$25	Florence J. Harriman	$12
W. R. Weir	10	Marion B. Wood	20
Mrs. E. S. Bristol	25	Mrs. A. Lister	60
Mrs. M. B. Lathrop	25	J. Googhegan	10
R. S. Munger	10	R. G.	50
J. and T. Adikes	10	Miss D. Kennedy	10
C. S. Moore	50	C. F. Ayer	25
Mrs. J. R. Hooper	10	Mrs. C. Strauss	10
E. C. Mayo	10	E. H. Lockwood	25
S. Mackie	10	R. Stevens	10
A. M. Whiting	10	Anonymous	100
T. S. Hathaway	50	G. W. Hartzell	10
Mrs. Seth Low	10	Under $10	102
Misses Williams	25		

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York was increased last week to $514,282.46. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 180 East Twenty-second Street. New subscriptions follow:

Mrs. W. B. Cutting	$1,000	Young ladies, B'klyn Ref. Ch.	$35
Williamstown, Mass., R. C.	240	Ellen M. Cram	30
Alice Jay	100	Miss V. M. Thompson	15
C. F. Quincy	50	T. B. Kerr	15
Dartmouth Col.	46	C. A. Hoppin	10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head, was increased last week to $1,048,830.90. Subscriptions should be addressed to the committee at 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. The following subscriptions of $10 or more were received last week:

Irish League	$125	Poughkeepsie	$40
C.	50	Fannie T. Langford	10
Olneyville Belgians	150	A. J. Newbury	10
Courrier des Etats-Unis, (col.)	167	Class Mills friends	17
Woonsocket, R. I.	250	Mrs. Surgent	20
Prov. Journal	100	C. L. Carrick	10
Mrs. L. C. Abercrombie	10	A. E. Borie and Mrs. H. K. Viele	15
Elizabethtown, Penn.	10	T. B. Kerr	15
F. S. Farr	10	Miss E. B. Briggs	13
Mrs. J. H. Nelson	10	H. L. Gray	10
L. C. Janssen	10	W. Cromwell	12
Mrs. Kurrels, (col.)	80	E. H. Bolton	50
Mrs. J. Bacque	10	Mary S. Carter	10
Thanks	10	Ladies' Auxiliary, Baltimore, Md.	166

For Polish Relief.

The Polish Relief Fund, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the President, now totals $77,767.74. The Guaranty Trust Company acts as Treasurer. New gifts of $10 or more are:

H. Van Sinderen, (col.)	$5,000	W. F. Curtis	$12
Plainfield Socy.	16	Thomas Hale, Jr.	10
Eliza C. Tappan	10	Elizabeth Dutton	10

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, was increased last week to $89,589.94. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Anne Morgan	$100	Anonymous	$50
Mrs. W. B. Cutting	100	Mrs. N. M. Butler	25
Anonymous	50	Mrs. F. S. Gould	60
Mrs. S. A. Crozier	10	W. A. Lieber	10
Mrs. F. M. Jencks	25	Henrietta Lieber	10
Mrs. Fitzsimon	25		

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is treasurer, has a fund that now totals $117,466.83. New subscriptions of the past week were:

Mrs. E. Schelling	$435	Miss E. H. Richmond	$10
Mrs. E. Nevin	380		
Mrs. W. L. Graves	179	Mrs. M. H. Willard	25
Anonymous	139	Anonymous	15
Edith Wetmore	60	Mrs. Holt	20
Mrs. H. G. Young	71	Mrs. D. Clarkson	12
		G. Sherrill	19

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, has collected to date $39,908.72. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Mrs. S. Baker	$100	Pres. Ch., Redlands	$21
F. G. Platt	100	Pres. Ch. Mountain View	21
Pres. Church, Riverton	68	Rev. F. W. Enniclo	15
Pres. Church, Indianapolis	50	W. L. Duckles	16
Mrs. F. G. Platt	42	Mrs. W. Scott	10
Westminster Ch., Des Moines	22	Emily C. Charles	10
Miss. Review	20	Mrs. M. W. Fenn	10
		Smaller donations	30

British Relief Fund.

The British War Relief Association, 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is the head, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. R. M. Thompson	$50	Mrs. E. Wynne	$15
Mrs. H. McBurney	20	St. Andrew's Fund	13
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett	20	Miscellaneous	14

Special Relief Fund.

The Special Relief Fund, of 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the President, has received these additional gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. C. McNeill	$20	J. G. Neeser	$10
Mrs. H. W. Payne	10	"Friend"	50
Mrs. O. Hammond	30	Mrs. V. Spencer	10
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	10	Caroline Lee	20
Mrs. J. K. Todd	100	Mrs. B. Winthrop	20

Lafayette Fund.

Contributions received the past week by the Lafayette Fund, which sends comfort kits to French soldiers, brought the total amount collected by that fund to $76,895.50. Contributions should be sent to the Vanderbilt Hotel.

National Polish Fund.

The National Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank M. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, now amounts to $46,644.10. New gifts of $10 or more received last week were:

E. E. Mercelis	$25	Mrs. J. B. Oliver	$100
C. B. Drew	10	Mrs. J. R. Delafield	10
Refugees' Fund	500	J. S. Melcher	25
E. H. Munson	10	R. G. McVitty	20
Mrs. F. Freylinghuysen	50	Mrs. J. Large	50
J. A. Tuckerman	10	C. S. Child	50
Mrs. H. W. Wilkinson	10	C. G. Norris	20
		Sally F. Cromwell	10
Dr.	10	Dr. Gerhard	15
Anna A. Sprague	25	Mrs. E. L. B.	
H. B. Tremaine	1,000	Norris	25
R. L. Pierrepont	100	Miss Esther Lloyd	25
F. N. Kimball	10	Mrs. H. W. Hasbrouck	
H. M. Hoyt	10		10
J. A. Garver	10	Cath'ine W. Howell	10
Sarah L. Potter	10	Emma F. Howe	10
Mrs. J. B. Curtis	20	J. Matuszewski	100
Mrs. Carroll	10	Miss M. Bacon	20
Dr. H. E. Vickery	10	A. Montant	10
J. Painter, Jr.	100	Dr. F. L. Henderson	25
R. Wardop	30	son	25
Anonymous	100	Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss	25
Mrs. L. Turnbull	25	class	25
Mrs. N. Brown	10	A. P. Knapp	50
G. Zabriskie	25	Mrs. W. H. Johnson	10
Mrs. J. C. Moore	10	son	10
Mrs. J. G. Boren	25	Mrs. D. Mather	50
Mrs. W. D. Wood	50	Mrs. H. H. Kingston	10
Miss L. S. Heckocher	10	E. W. Evans	10
A. R. Ledoux	10		

Hospital Aid for Serbia.

Dr. Ella Scarlett-Synge sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia on her way to Nish, Serbia, as the representative of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps of Canada, which she organized. She took with her a ton of medical supplies which have been donated by the Vancouver branch of the Women's Volunteer Reserve, and hopes to be able to arrange with the Serbian Government to make use of the unit to assist in controlling the diseases now prevalent in that country.

WORK OF FEEDING BELGIUM.

Commission Reports on First Year of Its Activities.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, is spending $10,000,000 a month to keep the noncombatant populations of Belgium and Northern France from starvation, and there is no indication that this work is to end soon. These facts are disclosed in a review of the Commission's work in the first year of the war made public yesterday.

The report begins by telling how the Commission was formed following the invasion of Belgium to deal, not with causes but with effects. To feed the noncombatants of Belgium it was found necessary to send a shipload of food every other day, and the minimum requirements of the people proved to be about 80,000 tons of food a month. It is pointed out that to build the Panama Canal $3,000,000 a month was paid out, which is $7,000,000 less than the present monthly expenses of the Commission.

The people of Belgium and the 2,500,000 French people hemmed in back of the German battle front, entail an expenditure of $10,000,000 a month. The French defray the cost of feeding their people by an arrangement made by the commission with the German military authorities. To do this work the commission has built up the greatest commissariat in the world ever saw. It is now feeding 9,500,000 people. It has its own flag, respected by all Governments, with which it deals directly. It operates hundreds of canal boats which reach every province in Belgium.

The commission is the only medium through which food can go into Belgium. It has diplomatic relations with seven Governments, and its transactions and diplomacy, its accounts and doings are open to the world. It has made Belgian currency, worthless outside of Belgium, equal to gold in its food-purchasing power, and it has also arranged a system by which people in this country may send money to relatives and friends in Belgium and has already sent sums aggregating many thousands of dollars.

Up to yesterday the seventy ships sailing from United States ports have carried 1,100,000,000 pounds, yet, this has given to each Belgian only ten ounces of food daily—about one-third of a soldier's ration.

To partly defray the cost of feeding a nation, the Belgians, through bankers and moneyed men of the Kingdom, contributed $10,000,000 and $3,000,000 additional for transportation. Through the charity of the world, the remainder of what may be called the working capital, this has come. To those in Belgium—about three-fourths of the population—who are able to pay for their food and do not ask charity, the food is sold at a small profit, which helps to feed the destitute, who number about 1,700,000.

"But the destitute are daily growing in numbers," says the report, "and by Fall it is expected that this number will be largely increased."

PEACE PREACHERS BEATEN.

Caravan of Traveling Band in England Burned by a Mob.

LEICESTER, July 31.—A traveling band of fifty preachers, members of a self-styled "Fellowship of Reconciliation," which had been touring the country spreading peace propaganda, met with short shrift at the hands of the people of Leicester today.

Crowds raided the band's camp, burned the tents and caravan equipment, and administered a beating to the male members of the party.

The performance was concluded with the singing of "Tipperary" and "God Save the King" over the ashes of the outfit.

FIRE IN BRITISH FACTORY.

Several Explosions at Ardeir, Scotland—One Man Killed.

LONDON, July 31.—The Official Press Bureau tonight gave out the following:

"A fire broke out in one of the departments of the Ardeer factory (Ardeer Iron Works, near Irvine, Scotland) late Friday night. It was followed by several explosions.

"As far as can be ascertained, one man was killed and eleven were injured."

The Ardeer factory is engaged in the production of munitions of war.

Approves of Twins.

So far as we are personally concerned, we count a baby carriage with a set of twins in it a greater vehicle than a seven-passenger affair occupied by five grown people and a couple of poodles.—Houston Post.

Waste of Public Funds.

One minor waste of the public funds is called to mind by the way a man who once belonged to Congress or the Legislature uses official stationery for the rest of his natural life.—Ohio State Journal.

SUSPECT ALLIES' FOE OF DITCHING TRAIN

Express Carrying Men Making Powder for Allies Wrecked Near Metuchen, N. J.

FOUR PERSONS ARE INJURED

Railroad Offical Charges Spikes Were Put on the Rails to Throw the Cars from the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 31.—Four persons were injured, twoscore badly shaken up, and nearly a hundred lives imperiled when the South River express on the Raritan River Railroad, carrying employes to the du Pont Powder Mill and the Union Guncotton Mill, was ditched between here and Parlin today.

C. M. Himmelberger, Superintendent of the railroad, said immediately after the accident that some person had put spikes on the rails with the deliberate intention of wrecking the train, probably with a view to crippling the employes working in the mills making ammunition for the Allies.

Jeremiah Minnick of South Amboy, engineer of the train, was badly cut and bruised and had to be removed to his home. Albert White of South Amboy suffered cuts ad contusions. Richard Henderson of Perth Amboy had his head cut and his arm sprained. Joseph Puskas of Tottenville suffered cuts, sprains, and bruises. Other passengers were injured slightly.

The locomotive and one car left the track and crashed into a stone wall. The point where the accident occurred was at a bend in the road, near a bridge and particularly dangerous. The engineer and Edward Clark, the fireman, stuck to their posts. There was considerable confusion in the passenger cars, the train coming to a stop so suddenly it threw many passengers to the floor.

Superintendent Himmelberger says there was no defect in the locomotive or the roadbed, and is positive that the wreck was caused by some one with malicious intent.

More than 3,000 men are engaged in the manufacture of war munitions in this part of Middlesex County, principally at Metuchen, Parlin, and Perth Amboy. It is estimated that 3,000 men are employed at the du Pont- De Nemours Powder plant and at the work of the Union Powder Company. The men are working in three shifts turning out gunpowder and guncotton for the Allies.

Under the charge of an ex-army officer, 100 armed guards keep constant watch on the plant and the workmen. The Raritan River railroad is taxed to its capacity carrying workmen to and from the mills, in addition to its regular passenger traffic.

Suspicious looking strangers have been seen prowling about the Nixon plant at Metuchen and the Parlin plant on the opposite bank of the Raritan River, and, fearing that the men were German sympathizers, extra guards are being engaged. Instead of shipping guncotton by rail practically all of the Nixon output now goes by boat.

An investigation is being made into the train wreck, and it was said tonight that arrests might be made in a short time.

DAILY DELIVERY SERVICE BY MOTOR TO ALL SUBURBAN POINTS.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Early Fall Models

Women's and Misses' Gowns

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

Redingote, Princess and the new Waist line Models of French Satin, Gros de Londres, Faille or Taffeta Silk, also Serge combined with Satin or Taffeta, showing the new straight lines, and the full length Redingote tunic; also the new Waist line Models combined with Georgette Crepe.

29.50 to 69.50

NEW FALL MODELS.

Tailored Suits—For Women and Misses

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

Velour Gabardine, English Whipcords, Velour de laine, Kitten's Ear Cloth, Vicuna-Velour, Callot checks and mannish sport cloths, plain, braid or fur trimmed.

29.50 to 98.50

NEW FALL MODELS.

Dressy Waists—For Women and Misses

Copies of latest Paris models, in Roman stripe Chiffon taffeta, Georgette crepe or Oriental lace, and in combination with Chiffon, Laces and Georgette Crepe, featuring various new collar and cuff effects.

9.75 to 49.50

New Mid-summer Fashions

For Women and Misses

Auto Soie Silk Sport Coats—*London Made.*

The Newest Newport Fashion

New transparent featherweight oil silk dust and rain proof coats; colors, purple, green, taupe, navy, flesh, cardinal or champagne. *Special* 16.50

"Jenny" Model Sport Coats—*Beaver Collar.*

A New English Wool Fabric

Russian belted model, seven-eighth length, in royal purple, subterranean green, white, rose and Chinese blue; convertible chin collar of natural beaver. *Special* 25.00

New Model Waist—*Latest Paris Fashion*

Of French batiste, in violet, China blue, salmon pink or amber, with new collar of self material; can be worn high or low. *Special* 4.75

New Paris Waists—*Hand Made.*

Paris made waists of batiste, in violet, China blue, salmon pink, amber or white; hemstitched frill; collar, cuffs and front. *Special* 7.50

English Blazer Striped Skirts—*of Cossack Linen.*

Tailored button front model, cream ground, with wide green Copenhagen blue or black stripes. *Special* 5.75

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Summer Dresses

Of French Linen, pompadour or striped Voile in white and colors.

3.75

Heretofore $7.50 to $12.75

Mohair Bathing Dresses

For women and misses, in black or navy, with bloomers.

2.75

Heretofore $4.75 to $6.75

Women's Summer Dresses

Of plain embroidered or striped Voile or Crepe.

5.75

Heretofore $9.75 to $18.50

Silk Bathing Dresses

For women and misses, of navy or black Silk Faille, also black Satin.

5.00

Heretofore $6.95 to $9.75

Women's Summer Gowns

Of imported novelty or embroidered Voile in white and colors.

9.75

Heretofore $14.50 to $24.50

Women's Summer Shoes

Low Shoes of white buckskin, patent or dull leather.

2.75

Heretofore $4.50 to $7.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

A CORRECTION

The prices on the Waists advertised on the Back Page of the Picture Section of Today's "Times" are incorrect, and should read:

Chiffon Taffeta Waist, 6.95

Silk Jersey Waist, 5.75

MEXICO CITY TAKEN AGAIN BY CARRANZA

Zapata Men Offer Little Resistance to Advance Guard of General Gonzales.

PROMISES TO RUSH FOOD

American Demand for Relief of Famine Conditions Believed to Have Hastened First Chief's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 31.—General Gonzales occupied Mexico City today after light fighting.

Traffic will be resumed Sunday.

All the office furniture of the Carranza Government is being packed for removal to Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mexico City is again in the hands of the Carranza forces, according to unofficial advises received here today.

While reports of the reoccupation of the capital by General Gonzales lacked official confirmation tonight, it was known that General Carranza had ordered his forces back into that city, and also directed that strong patrols be established along the Mexican Railroad between Apizaco and Mexico City, to protect it from bandit raids.

The order followed closely the receipt by General Carrana of the vigorous representations sent by Secretary of State Lansing urging that the railway be reopened and kept open so the starving population of Mexico City could be fed. Similar representations went to Generals Villa and Zapata, but officials here felt that General Carrana held the key to the situtions through his control of the port of Vera Cruz. No answer has been received from any of the Mexican chiefs.

Notification of the order from General Carranza to General Gonzales reached the State Department today, and immediately afterward news was received unofficially that the advance guard of Gonzales's forces already in the interest Mexican city in General Gonzales will enter the city tomorrow with a larger force, the report says; civil government will be re-established, and plans for relieving distress among the people formulated.

May Avert Action by Washington.

Carranza's prompt action was regarded here as averting the necessity for immediate steps by this Government to insure transportation of provisions to the Mexican capital. Administration officials had determined that the provisions piled high in warehouses at Vera Cruz should be sent to the capital, an dGeneral Carranza was told in the message sent Thursday night that if he could not handle the situation it would be necessary for the United States to act.

Charles A. DouDglas, the Washington legal advisor of the Carranza government, who returned here last night from Vera Cruz, indicated today that within a short time the Carranzistas would ask the United States for recognition. The program of the administration is said to be, however, to insist that the Mexican factional leaders shall agree to stop fighting and consent to the appointment of a provisional president of the republic who was a member of the Madero cabinet.

General Villa appears to be in favor of this plan, but Carranza maintains that his faction is in the ascendency and should be recognized as the constitutional authority of the republic. If he should persist in that claim and refuse to agree to the selection of a former Madero cabinet minister, it is stated in certain circles here that the United States will look to the Villa army to support a provisional government with a Maderista at the head and will furnish active moral support to the central authority so established by cutting off the supply of war munitions to oppose factions and will obtain recognition for it from the principal nations of South America.

Carranza's Plans Outlined.

Carranza's agents here conveyed an outline of the "First Chief's" plans for relieving distress in Mexico City and for re-establishing constitutional Government in Mexico, to the State Department today, but what influence this outline will have on the plans for dealing with the Mexican situation now being considered by President Wilson is not known here.

Much may depend, it is said, on events of the next week in Mexico. If Carranza succeeds in opening communication to Mexico City and carries out also his campaig against General Villa toward the north and northeast, it may serve to delay any contemplated action by the United States.

Villa and his adherents propose to do all in their power to avert the possibility of Carranza receiving the moral support of the United States. To this end they have proposed the counterplan for consideration here that all faction leaders join in a peace conference, select a man for Provisional President entitled to it under the Constitution, and then hold regular elections. If Carranza will not yield to this, they suggest that the United States support them in such a conference without him, provided they can show that they represent a majority of the people.

As outlined to the State Department, General Carranza's plan is as follows:

General Gonzales will set up civil government in Mexico City at once, distribute food and establish a monetary system in order that stores and banks can be reopened. Troops will patrol the railroad to Vera Cruz, which will be opened at once. Provision trains will be started for the capital under heavy guard.

In co-operation with General Obregon, Gonzales' troops will reopen the railroad lines from Mexico City to the north and northeast toward Torreon and San Luis Potosi, and transportation will be re-established into the State of Michoacan, where the Constitutionalist Government has stored 280,000 bushels of corn.

To Move from Vera Cruz to Capital.

In addition to these emergency measures, an outline of the plans upon which General Carranza will base his claim for recognition was presented. This includes removal of the seat of his Government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. It will not be dne, however, until Gonzales has the situation in and around Mexico City under complete control, probably not for two or three weeks. Municipal elections in the various States and the calling of an extra session of the Mexican Congress to choose a provisional President would follow.

The Carranza agency issued this statement tonight:

"The confidential agency of the Constitutionalist Government in Washington is in receipt of cable advices from Vera Cruz stating that First Chief Venustiano Carranza has hurried orders to General Pablo Gonzales to reoccupy Mexico City was the greatest possible speed, in view of the reports in circulation with regard to the critical conditions in the capital by reason of the shortage of foodstuffs. The orders include instructions to General Gonzales to arrange for the immediate transportation of trainloads of staple articles of food at the same time his troops enter the city.

"The State Department today received news that the Carranza main army under General Obregon had captured San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas in the campain against the Villa troops.

"The State Department has been advised from Tampico that the employes of the Aguila Oil Company have gone on strike and that the situation regarding the Huasteco Company is unchanged.

Little Resistance, Cables Acuna.

The City of Mexico was again captured by the Carranzistas Friday night, according to a cablegram from Vera Cruz received by Roberto V. Pesqueira, personal representative of General Carranza in New York, yesterday afternoon. The cablegram stated that General Pablo Gonzales had entered the city without serious resistance on the part of the Zapatistas. The cablegram also said that relief supplies for the civil population were being sent to Mexico City.

The cablegram, which was from Señor Acuña, the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations, read:

General Gonzales reoccupied Mexico City last evening. He had little resistance. This movement was the culmination of a campaign determined upon when it was found necessary to crush the Villista column under Fierro, which by forced marches had been able to occupy Pachuca. Instead of sending a small force against Fierro, General Gonzales decided to inflict a crushing blow on him that would eliminate Fierro as a future menace when Mexico City was reoccupied.

Plan has proved eminently successful, though misunderstood and misrepresented by those not taken into Gonzales's confidence. After retaking Pachuca, routing and dispersing the Villistas under Fierro, Gonzales returned. A part of his command under General Lechuga reoccupied Mexico City last night, as stated. Supplies of food are being hurried to the capital from various directions. There is great rejoicing in Mexico City.

A later cablegram from Señor Acuña told of the execution, by order of General Gonzales, of one officer and three enlisted men for violation of an order to respect persons and property in Mexico City. This message read:

General Gonzales court-martialed and shot a Lieutenant, a Corporal, and two privates for violation of order enforcing respect to persons and property. Reports alleged to have been sent by Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz, in which it was stated that a hundred Americans complained of robbery and destruction of property without foundation. Supplies are now being shipped to Obregon.

ZAPATA BROKE OUR SEALS.

Mexican Chief Personally Destroyed Diplomatic Correspondence.

MEXICO CITY, July 24, (by Wireless from S. S. City of Tampico to Galveston, July 31.)—Paul Hudson, President of the Herald Publishing Company of Mexico City, an American citizen, together with members of his family and the staff of his paper, are prisoners in Mexico City and threatened with court-martial.

The charges against Mr. Hudson have not been set forth, and it is not known what fate awaits him.

Allan Mallory, an American, has been assaulted by followers of Zapata while carrying diplomatic correspondence. At the time of this attack Mr. Mallory was carrying an American flag, which was torn and insulted by his Mexican assailants.

Zapata personally destroyed the correspondence taken from Mr. Mallory. He broke the legation seals, saying at the same time that the Americans were fools.

The Brazilian Minister made an effort to obtain the release of Mr. Hudson, but he was openly flouted.

Governmental control is lacking in Mexico City and terror prevails. Swiss and Spanish citizens have been removed in automobiles and ordered executed. The resident foreigners are very greatly alarmed. Zapata is quoted as having said that he intended to kill the local Spaniards.

The foreigners feel that their position is particularly precarious for the reason that they are unable to appeal to any authority. The Governor of the Federal district treats them with contempt.

The food situation in Mexico City is desperate. Starvation is abroad, and the people are eating cats and dogs. Even some of the foreign residents are starving.

Certain Mexicans are appealing to the Brazilian Minister for intervention by the United States.

Bands composed of followers of Zapata and Villa are extending their control throughout the interior of the republic, and almost all of Central Mexico is today virtually without any constituted Government. The followers of General Carranza are fleeing toward the coast cities.

Mallory Courier for All Legations.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Allan Mallory is an American resident of Mexico City who has been engaged during the last few weeks in carrying diplomatic correspondence for all the legations over the break in the railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

The State Department has received a report of the Zapata attack upon Mallory and the American flag, but has nothing to show whether the correspondence he carried was from the American Embassy or some of the other foreign missions.

Communication with the capital has been so completely interrupted that the department has been unable to get much first-hand information. The department has also interested itself in the case of Paul Hudson.

The report that foreigners are beginning to have fears only increases the anxiety of officials here over the situation, which they have been hoping hourly would be relieved by the recapture of the Mexican capital by Carranza.

Herald Manager Expected Arrest.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—James H. Bell, formerly of this city, manager of The Mexican Herald, the staff of which was reported under arrest and threatened with court-martial in Mexico City, had been expecting arrest for some time, according to his father, James S. Bell, of Franklin, Neb.

Word received from the Nebraska man last month stated that he was safe with his wife and infant child, but he expected the paper to be closed by the Zapatistas and that the staff probably would be arrested owing to the feeling against Americans.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—Paul Hudson, publisher of The Herald at Mexico City, is a former Kansas newspaper man. He is the son of the late Major J. K. Hudson, founder of The Topeka Daily Captain, and has been interested in newspaper work in the Mexican capital for fifteen years.

During the early troubles in Mexico Mr. Hudson had much difficulty in issuing his paper, various factions occupying the city having threatened him with violence if he persisted. Several times he was obliged to throw copies of the paper from the roof of his building to insure its circulation.

BRYAN SEEKS NO OFFICE

But Says He Intends to Remain in Office the Rest of His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 31.—In the course of an interview here today William J. Bryan said: "I have no political expectations whatever, and no plans looking to the holding of office in the future. I shall remain in politics the rest of my life. A Democrat has reason to expect a Democratic victory in 1916. President Wilson should be given credit for dealing with the Mexican, Japanese, and European questions so as to avoid war.

"The Republicans have no prospects; they simply have possibilities, and these depend largely on Mr. Roosevelt. There is no hope for either Republican faction if Roosevelt maintains the Progressive-Republican organization; if Roosevelt returns to the regular Republican Party he will strengthen the chance of the standpats. The Taft branch is unrepentant and boastful of standpatism.

"Peace at any price is a cheap epithet used by those who desire war at any cost and who, not being able to defend their own policy, take refuge in misrepresentations."

Picture Sermons for Hot Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 31.—Announcement was made today by Watchung Avenue Congregational Church that for the rest of the hot weather stereopticon sermons will be substituted for the spoken ones. The auditorium of the church will be darkened and the subjects will be portrayed on the screen. The silent sermons will begin at tomorrow morning's service, when the subject will be "Child Life of the World."

EASTLAND ATTACKS ROUSE REDFIELD

His Motives Prejudged by Hostile Press and Public, Secretary Asserts at Hearing.

WIDER INQUIRY DEMANDED

Specific Charges Must First Be Filed, Secretary Retorts—Federal Court Investigation Now Supreme.

CHICAGO, July 31.—With one week elapsed since the steamer Eastland sank at her wharf with 2,500 excursionists on board, investigation to determine the blame for the accident tonight had simmered down in effect to a Federal Grand Jury inquiry, although a County Grand Jury continued to hear testimony, and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce went ahead with the steamboat inspection examination required by law. Federal Judge Landis forbade the examination by others of witnesses desired for the Federal Grand Jury. The Feedral Court has taken possession of the ship and all the documentary evidence.

Secretary Redfield today took notice of adverse criticism of his inquiry and in a speech at the hearing said he was profoundly pained by the attacks made on him before he had time to delve into the case. He offered to make any sort of investigation anyone could suggest provided charges were properly filed.

Mr. Redfield's statement followed a demand made by Lieut. Gov. Barratt O'Hara, Acting Governor of Illinois, that the Federal inquiry be widened "to cover every activity of the United States steamboat inspection service during the last fifteen years."

Allen Lee Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, replied in a heated speech, in which he said:

"It cannot be done; it is impossible—this request of the Lieutenant Governor's. The statute does not allow it."

At the close of the morning session Secretary Redfield adjourned the inquiry until 10 o'clock Monday morning and said that before that time a meeting would be held to consider ways and means for widening the investigation, as Mr. O'Hara had suggested.

After detailing the manner in which he came to be connected with the inquiry as a member of the Civilian Advisory Committee, and stating that he was acting as a representative of the labor interests at Secretary Redfield's request, Mr. O'Hara said:

"It may be that the highest monument that we can construct to the memory of the Eastland dead will consist of revised laws covering the United States steamboat inspection service. It took the deaths of hundreds of persons to render Chicago theatres safe, and it is my purpose in suggesting this new inquiry to do the same thing for lake boat passengers."

In his statement Secretary Redfield said:

Stung by Criticism.

"I am sorry I am hurt, and I am willing to admit it. I have been mistreated and prejudged by the Chicago press and by Chicago citizens. My record should have protected me, but it did not. My life is an open book—my thirty years of public life—and yet, when I come here to make an investigation, I am judged in advance, and, what is of more importance, the men whom I am trying to give a square deal in connection with this inquiry have not been given a chance. Men who are not familiar with the facts have condemned me and the inquiry I am making, almost before that inquiry had been begun. I have been prejudged by men who are hostile to me.

"Mr. Thurman, the Solicitor for my department, a man whose judgment in legal matters I am bound to follow, has told me that to widen this investigation as Mr. O'Hara asks would be beyond my power. If I were to conduct such an investigation in the manner he asks I would be obliged to foot the bill from my own pocket. I have already stretched the law to the breaking point in this inquiry by sending to Washington for expert witnesses, in an effort to bring out the truth and the whole of it. I cannot go further in that direction.

"Abuse and scorn me if you feel that you must, but in God's name spare the men to whom I am trying to the best of my ability to give a square deal, as my duty orders me to do."

Captain Frank A. Dority, commander of the East land from 1903 to 1906, called as a witness by Secretary Redfield, testified that in 1904 the Eastland careened while crossing the bar outside of South Haven, Mich.

"I consider the Eastland safe under all circumstances, if she has water in her ballast tanks and if it is properly distributed," said Captain Dority. "The water in the tanks shifts with the list of the vessel. In my opinion, water is the most dangerous form of ballast."

Appeal to President.

The request of the Chicago City Council for a special commission to be appointed by the President to investigate the Eastland disaster, was forwarded today to Washington with a personal letter from bMayor Thompson to President Wilson, urging compliance.

One body was recovered from the Eastland today, making the total known dead 838. The Western Electric Company reports 158 still missing.

Public funeral services, attended by moret han 1,000 persons, were held in Cicero today for Willie Novotny, 7 years old, one of the Eastland victims, whose body, No. 361, lay in a morgue for six days before it was identified.

The funeral procession was led by Mayor Thompson. Willie's father, mother, and sister, also drowned on the Eastland, were buried with him. An aged grandmother is the only survivor of the family.

CRITICISES WILSON AGAIN.

Weismann Says Policy Is Equivalent to Political Bankruptcy.

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, State President of the German-American Alliance, said yesterday that in the reports of his speech at Utica last Monday, criticising the Administration for its attitude toward Germany, he was misquoted. He was quoted as saying, speaking of President Wilson, that "this political bankrupt has dared to assume powers which belong to Congress alone."

"As to the expression that the President was a political bankrupt," said Mr. Weismann, "it was not used in the manner reported. What I did say was that the policy of closing the door to further discussion with Germany was not in accord with the principles laid down by Mr. Bryan in the last two years advocating arbitration, and might be considered as equivalent to the political bankruptcy of the Administration.

"I would reiterate today that the President's policy has created a situation which may mean war if another American is killed, no matter whether huch American deliberately furnishes a shield for the transportation of munitions to Europe. And I would repeat that a foreign policy which on the one hand fails in enforcing our rights against one belligerent, England, while showing a mailed fist to the other and finally stopping negotiations and closing the door to further argument, compromise, or to possible arbitration, which through the inspiration of Mr. Bryan for two years had sustained the principles of arbitration, might be lodked upon as equivalent to political bankruptcy on the part of the Administration.

"In my speech at Utica I laid strong emphasis upon our rights as citizens, in face of a grave crisis, to speak and acquaint the President with our views and fears, with the fact that he is servant and not master and that all who love peace must speak before we permit the impression to prevail that we ratify a policy which makes for war.

"It seems that Germany is victorioul and can well do without us, and I am not at all certain that Germany may not prefer an open enemy to one that has been as unneutral as our country in this war, sending out the statement recently to reassure the people."

4 DEATHS FROM HEAT, THERMOMETER AT 92

Continued from Page 1.

last evening in the rear yard of 809 West 11th Street, a short distance from his home, talking with a friend, when he toppled over suddenly. He also had complained of exhaustion because of his work in the oppressive heat. Dr. McElvare, of St. Vincent's Hospital, pronounced him dead.

Heat Drives Him to Suicide.

At his home in Codington Street, Raritan, N. J., Andrew Snyder, his mind unbalanced by suffering, sent a bullet from a thirty-eight calibre revolver into his brain yesterday afternoon. He had complained to his wife on several occasions during the past few days of the heat. He ended his life while standing in front of a looking glass.

Of those prostrated or injured James Barker is in the most serious condition. He had been unable to sleep on Friday night as a result of the heat, and early yesterday morning took some bedclothes and made a bed on the rear fire-escape of his apartment on the sixth floor of 230 East Sixty-seventh Street.

He tossed about in his sleep and the improvised bed tumbled through the well of the fire-escape to the rear courtyard, carrying Barker with it. He sustained internal injuries, fractures of both arms, and many contusions of the body. When Patrolman Bennett of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station found Barker he was unconscious. He was taken to Flower Hospital by Dr. Meyers in a serious condition.

There was a record-breaking crowd at Coney Island andother nearby resorts as a result of the intense heat. It was estimated that 150,000 went into the surf at Coney Island and Brighton Beach. The total crowd at the resorts was estimated close to 400,000. Of this great throng, it was said, fully 10,000 came prepared to spend the night on the beaches. Thousands were asleep on the beaches by 11 o'clock last night.

As a rule the incoming throng at the island slackens by 9 o'clock, but at late as 11 o'clock last night all of the cars going to the island were crowded to capacity. There was little disorder, however.

Municipal Baths Crowded.

From daybreak until night yesterday there was a long line waiting for the opportunity to use the municipal baths at the foot of West Fifth Street, and all of the private bathhouses were crowded. At one time there was a battle royal to get tickets at the municapl baths, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hensman of 1,664 Park Avenue were arrested and held under $200 bail by Magistrate Marsh. It was alleged that they had attempted to break into the line.

There was one drowning. Last night Thomas Walsh of 462 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the Coney Island Station that his nephew, Patrick O'Neil, 26, a motorman, of 120 Hull Street, Brooklyn, was missing. He had gone bathing with O'Neil at the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street, he said, and after swimming about for some time his nephew said he was going to swim to a boat about 400 yards from the shore. Mr. Walsh did not see the young man again and his clothes were found two hours later at a bathhouse.

The Weather Bureau predicts showers for today, which it is expected will give at least some relief. Yesterday the temperature started at 75 degrees at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and climbed steadily until it reached the high-water mark of 92 at the afternoon.

It dropped off to 82 by 8 o'clock. The humidity started at 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. It dropped to 52 per cent. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but had jumped back to 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PORTO RICANS' PLEA.

Want Citizenship and a Liberal Home Rule Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In connection with the movement in Porto Rico for the granting of American citizenship to Porto Ricans, Governor Yager and several leading citizens of the island are expected to come to Washington in the Fall to press for the passage of bills improving the status of the dependency. It is said that the Governor and his assistants will go so far as to ask that American citizenship be given to the Porto Ricans and that a liberal home rule bill be passed.

Porto Ricans say that the lack of these measurds causes some practical inconvenience besides retarding the political growth of the island. For instance, the War Department has considered raising a militia regiment in the island, after receiving favorable reports on the feasibility of such a project from army officers there, but it was found that militia could be raised only in the States, organized territories and the District of Columbia. A special law may be necessary to authorize the regiment.

One Porto Rican, Luis Paul Esteves, holds a commission in the regular army after a nigh record at West Point. But for a time the question of his citizenship was held against him and it was doubtful whether he would be commissioned.

G. E. TURNURE'S EYE HURT.

Banker Struck by Tennis Ball While Playing Practice Game.

George E. Turnure, banker and son-in-law of Charles Lanier, returned to his home, 115 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon from the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, where an accident in the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club last Tuesday afternoon had sent him. There was fear that Mr. Turnure might lose the sight of his right eye, which had received a hard blow from a ball when Mr. Turnure was playing a practice game with a marker at the club.

That danger was past last night, and Mrs. Turnure said her husband would be as well as ever in a few days. He will go with Mrs. Turnure to Beaupre, their Summer place at Lenox, Mass., tomorrow. Mr. Turnurse is a fast tennis player and had entered in a tournament at the Lenox Club which begins tomorrow.

"I'm afaid my husband won't be able to take part in the tournament," Mrs. Turnure said, "though he'll probably be back at the game soon. We know for certain now that there will be no ill effects of his accident, but he ought to rest for a while.

"He returned home here after he was struck and then went to the infirmary, because he wanted Dr. John E. Weeks of 46 East Fifty-seventh Street, to treat him. Dr. Weeks did so, and he left the hospital today. I was in Lenox when Mr. Turnure was hurt, and of course I came on here at once. Now we'll go back together."

WAR GAME DECEIVES WOMEN

Rout Jersey Guards, Thinking Red Cross Dummy Was Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

FLORENCE, N. J., July 31. Too much realism last night in a sham battle of the New Jersey guardsmen near here made the women of the neighborhood believe one of th soldiers had actually been shot and killed. They took possession of the trenches, routing the militiamen and demanding an investigation.

hTe Third New eJrsey Infantry has been going through a war game for several days. Last night one of the manouvres included a red cross drill, in which one of the guardsmen was to play the part of a wounded soldier, to undergo first aid on the field and finally be carried away in an open ambulance. This was observed by the women.

Protesting to the Colonel of the regiment that a man had been killed and spirited away, the women were informed that the roll call after the sham engagement had shown no one missing. They were skeptical and the roll was called again with the same result. They reluctantly accepted the assertion of the commandant that it was all play war, and that every mother's son of his command was still alive and unwounded.

SMALL BOY DROWNS SWIMMING IN PARK

Screaming Companions Draw Crowd, Who See Boy Scout Find Body Under Rock.

OTHER BATHERS LOSE LIVES

Diver's Head Sticks in East River Mud—Swimmer Attacked by Cramps Sinks.

A crowd of small boys, several of them wearing little of their usual clothing, raced through Central Park from the lake opposite the West Seventy-second Street entrance late yesterday afternoon, shouting for help. Automobiles stopped in the roadway, people on the paths gathered round, and several policemen came up from as many directions.

The boys, excited and frightened, explained that several of their number—those still not fully dressed—had been swimming in the lake and with them had been Philip Coni, seven years old, of 354 Tenth Avenue. They had had water fights, had ducked one another and were seeking new avenues for their energies when young Coni discovered a rock under the surface of the lake and suggested that they try to swim around it.

Coni was the first to make the attempt, and while the others watched he dived into the lake. But he did not come up. The boys waited until they realized that something must be wrong, and then the swimmers donned some clothes and, with the others, raced off for help.

The policemen got a rowboat and, with the boys directing them from the shore, rowed about for half an hour, poking in the mud of the lake bottom with an oar, but they didn't find the body.

They were still searching when Isidor Spiegel, 12 years old of 245 East Eighty-third Street came along. Isidor is a Boy Scout. He doffed his clothing and dived into the lake. Presently he rose and announced he had found young Coni caught fast under the rock but had not been stdong enough to drag him out.

Earle Christie, who is 21 years old, and lives at 452 West 164th Street, had stopped on the march, and hearing Spiegel's excited account of his find, took off most of his clothes and dived into the water where young Spiegel directed him. He dislodged the body and brought the boy to the surface.

There was a physician in the crowd that had gathered and he worked over the boy until an ambulance surgeon arrived from Flower Hospital, but he was past resuscitation.

BOY SAVES DROWNING GIRLS.

Drags One Into Boat, Extends Oar to Another, Then Gets Pulmotor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Constantine Harper, 11 years old, son of John Harper of Lakeside Park, saved the Misses Sarah and Mary Billingham from drowning in the lake today. The young women, who are from Kearney, went in the lake to bathe and Mary slipped inot a deep hole. As she arose she screamed for help and her sister went to her rescue. The arms of the girls became entwined and both sank.

Young Harper manned a boat and went to their ald. He succeeded in getting Mary into the boat, and then extended an oar to Sarah. He landed them on shore and sent a messenger for the pulmotor of the Trenton Fire Department, which restored them.

Swimmer, Cramped, Drowns.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 31.—Henry Misinlewsky, 17 years old, of 17 Van Winkle Avenue, Clifton, was drowned late this afternoon while swimming in Nash's Pond, near Lexington Avenue. The young man went in bathing with several companions and swam out from shore. Suddenly he shouted for help, and before his boy friends could reach him he threw up his hands and sank. It is believed he was seized with cramps. The body was recovered.

Boy Dives and Fails to Rise.

Ernest Mauro, 15 years old, of Whitestone Landing, L. I., was drowned in the East River, off Bayside Avenue, that place, yesterday afternoon. The boy dived from the end of a pier and his head is supposed to have struck the bottom. The body did not rise and was recovered by divers.

BUSINESS REFUSE BARRED.

Court Decision Prevents City from Removing It Free.

Commissioner John T. Fetherston of the Department of Street Cleaning announced yesterday that the department will discontinue the work of removing and disposing of waste materials from department stores, factories, office buildings, and all other business establishments used exclusively for business purposes. This means that the commercial interests of the city will have to pay approximately $200,000 a year to replace the service which the city has provided free for a quarter of a century.

This action by the Commissioner, which has been foreseen for some time, was due to the decision of Justice Edward G. Whittaker of the Supreme Court in an action brought by Dailey & Ivins contractors for the removal of city wastes, restraining the Street Cleaning Department from depositing upon the boats of the contractors commercial refuse of any description. The order, which was served yesterday on Commissioner Fetherston, specifically refers to "material which is collected from department stores, factories, business establishments and buildings no portion of which are used as dwellings or residences by other than caretakers, janitors, or watchmen in the employ of those conducting the business, in the Borough of Manhattan." The decision applies to and effects all the boroughs.

For twenty years the same contractors have been removing these waste materials collected by the Department of Street Cleaning and by private vehicles operating under permits issued by the department. Under the contract in force since Jan. 1, 1914, and which expires on Jan. 1, 1917, Dailey & Ivins are obligated to dispose only of "genuine household rubbish."

In a decision by the Appellate Division, 1903, the contention of the then Commissioner Woodbury that the department was not required to collect and dispose of trade waste was upheld.

There are eighteen refuse dumping places in the city, controlled by private contractors. To these private contractors the producers of trade waste will have to look for relief from the condition produced by this order, as the collections must be made by private carts, the Department of Street Cleaning having no place at which to dispose of such material. The order becomes effective by Aug. 20. Commissioner Fetherston says:

"The present situation is the natural result of the growth of the manufacturing and business of the city. In most of the cities of the world the responsibility for the collection and disposal of trade waste rests upon those whose activities create it."

It is possible that an arrangement may be made by the city to provide service at a uniform charge. Realizing from the decision of 1903, that the department must prepare to meet this situation Commissioner Fetherston submitted to the Legislature last Winter a bill amending the charter so as to permit the collection of commercial refuse by his department. The bill, which was enacted and is now a part of the City Charter, is permissive in effect.

WHITE MOUNTAINS TOURISTS

Many Motor Parties Arrive at Jefferson—A Ball in Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., July 31.—Jefferson was the mecca for motor parties today, and many came from other resorts for luncheon. A putting match on the west lawn of the Waumbek brought out the Summer colony. Mrs. Boliman and Miss Blair were hostesses, and the prize was won by John W. Benning.

Tea was served afterward and the Waumbek quartet furnished music. Many golfers have arrived at the Waumbek this week, and the regular Saturday handicap turnaments began today, to continue through August.

Captain Gilbert P. Cotton, U. S. A., retired; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp, T. C. Glen Coats, D. A. Morrice, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Q. Trowbridge were among those entertaining in the cave grill and forest de danse at the Mount Washington Hotel this evening. Frank Dodge and party and Mr. and Mrs. Cabot J. Morse and party motored from Whitefield and Jefferson for the supper dance.

A ball at the Sinclair at Bethlehem brought out the cottage colony, many of whom had played in the Saturday handicap at the Bethlehem Country Club. Col. and Mrs. R. A. R. A. Swigert entertained at dinner at Sinclair Lodge for Stuyvesant Leroy and other guests. Among those at the ball were Mrs. Ruel Poore and Miss Helen Poore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Sayer and Miss Helen Sayer, Frank and Charles English, Harry Waldron, Karl Abbott, Mrs. James Abbe, Miss Marion Abbe, Mrs. L. M. Robertson and the Misses Abbe.

The Maplewood colony enjoyed an informal ball in the music room this evening. Many motored down for the baseball game at Bethlehem, and others motored over to Bretton Woods for the tea-dance at the Mount Washington.

Mrs. W. T. Phillips gave a motor party to Dixville Notch for Mrs. Emily Selinger and Mrs. A. Livingston Fox. Miss Beulah Brown of New York has joined friends at the Inn.

Among the arrivals at the Waumbek today were Rush C. Hawkins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hunt Allen, P. S. Craig, Vicksburg, Miss.; Hans Reincke, New York; C. A. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Lula Sherman, Miss A. Smith, General Hawkins, F. P. Howe, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Griffith, New York.

OUR STATE GUARD READY.

Praised by General O'Ryan at End of the Week's Manoeuvres.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 31.—The last sham battle between the two armies of the Second Brigade of the National Guard today resulted in a victory for the Blue Army. Tonight the 4,500 guardsmen were breaking camp preparatory to their return home tomorrow.

General O'Ryan, the Commanding Officer, expressed satisfaction as to the efficiency and general conduct of the officers and men. If called to the field for immediate service they would be ready, he said.

WIFE FLITS IN AUTO, SUES FOR A DIVORCE

Says Charles De Lukacsevics Smashed Furniture and Called Her Names.

ENRAGED BY A MOTH HOLE

Engineer and Inventor Also Flew Into Rage Over a Drop of Water, It Is Alleged.

A petition for a limited divorce was filed yesterday in the New Jersey Court of Chancery in Newark by Irving W. Teeple of Newark in behalf of Mrs. Adelaide L. De Lukacsvics by way of rejoinder to notices published by her husband, Charles De Lukacsevics, a mechanical engineer and inventor, that he would not be responsible for any debts which his wife might contract.

Mrs. Lukassevics on Wednesday drove away from her home, 26 Oak Crest Place, Nutley, in a seven-passenger automobile, one of three or four kept by her husband, and the next day he vainly besought Recorder James M. Post to issue a warrant for her arrest.

The couple were married on Dec. 9, 1907, and, according to the petition, the young wife almost from the beginning of her married life "suffered from the violent and ill-governed temper of her husband, especially when he was under the influence of liquor, in the use of which he habitually indulged."

One time in 1909, the petition stated, the defendant flew into a rage because a drop of water had fallen upon his drawing board, and he smashed a bottle of India ink against the wall, broke a vase, and, after "calling the petitioner all sorts of vile names," left the house.

On another occasion he became enraged on discovering a moth hole in a coat which the petitioner had mended, she alleged, and again he called her names and even spat in her face.

Following a violent outbreak on the defendant's part when the couple were living at Dunton, L. I., the petitioner, it was alleged, hastened to Jamaica to swear out a warrant for his arrest, and on her return she found that in her absence he had smashed glasses, mirrors, pictures, a china closet and a book case, and had then driven away in his limousine, taking three fine Oriental rugs with him.

As a result of this incident Mrs. De Lukasevics sued for separation in the New York Supreme Court and got an order for alimony and the custody of her three children, born in 1908, 1909, and 1910, pending final hearing.

A chance meeting in the home of friends resulted in a reconciliation, following which in May, 1911, the couple moved to Nutley, where Mr. De Lukacsevics bought a $20,000 house.

The good behavior promised by Mr. De Lubacsevics, the petition stated, did not last long. Page after page is given over to a recital of incidents of an unpleasant character, the presence in the house of a governess and two maids seemingly having no deterrent effect when fits of temper are alleged to have seied the defendant.

REPORTS ITALIAN CHECKS.

Vienna Says Infantry Has Ceased Attacks Before Gorizia.

VIENNA, July 31, (via London.)—The following official report of the operations on the Italian front was given out today:

The Italian infantry attacks ino the District of Gorizia yesterday were completely suspended. The enemy's artillery continued to fire large quantities of ammunition.

In the Carinthian frontier District engagements occurred. Three Italian battalions, after artillery preparation, attacked our troops. On Pal Piccolo the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advance trenches, but finally was completely repulsed after hard fighting. An Italian attack near Lodinut Pass, north of Poulard also was repulsed in a hand grenade engagement.

On the frontier ridge south of Malborghetto, one of our advance detachments evacuated observation posts in the face of superior enemy forces.

In the Tyrol Italian artillery attacks were unsuccessful on the plateaus of Folgaria and Lavaronne. An attack by feeble hostile forces in the Monte Cristallo district was sanguinarily repulsed.

W. M. McDONALD IN TOMBS.

Bureau of Municipal Research Cashier Accused of $600 Theft.

On a charge of stealing $600 from the offices of the Bureau of Municipal Research, William M. McDonald, 26 years old, was brought to New York yesterday and locked in the Tombs following his arrest Friday at the home of her parents, 838 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, by Detective Whalen of the First Branch Detective Bureau of this city.

McDonald was a bookkeeper and cashier in the offices of the Bureau of Municipal Research. The complainant was Frederick W. Lindars of 361 Broadway, a member of the bureau. A bench warrant for McDonald's arrest was issued after he disappeared. The charge is grand larceny in the second degree.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Sun., Mon. showers; light to moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Thundershowers Sun. and probably Mon.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Probably fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate southerly winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Okla.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

Lower Mich., Ind., Ohio—Fair Sun. and Mon.; cooler; moderate, variable winds, mostly n.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate temperature; light to moderate variable winds.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

After-Inventory Clearance Sale

Final Reductions—Remaining Summer Stocks

Women's Frocks & Gowns
Formerly 12.50 to 75.00

130 Voile, tissue and linen frocks ... 5.00
60 Linen and voile frocks ... 7.50
25 White net & embr'd linen frocks ... 16.50
15 Silk afternoon & evening gowns ... 25.00

Women s Coats & Wraps
Formerly up to 45.00

15 Golfcord and odd cloth coats ... 7.50
12 Sport and blazer coats ... 7.50
8 Palm Beach cloth and linen coats ... 7.50
20 Tan covert hand check coats ... 12.50
5 Velveteen sport coats ... 12.50

Women's Separate Skirts
Formerly up to 13.50

70 Ratine and linen skirts ... 2.95
30 White pique and cotton gabardine ... 2.95
20 Palm Beach cloth skirts ... 2.95
Assortment of odd cloth skirts ... 2.95
15 Golfcord skirts ... 4.50

Women's Cloth & Silk Suits
At Greatly Reduced Prices

25 Serge, gabardine & checks ... 10.00 15.00
20 Linen and eponge ... 15.00
10 Pongee silk ... 15.00
8 Pongee silk ... 25.00
15 Taffeta and faille silk ... 22.50 34.00

Misses' Suits, Frocks, Coats
Formerly up to 49.50

75 Voile, linen, tissue frocks ... 5.00
50 Novelty voile frocks ... 9.50
15 Taffeta & Georgette crepe frocks ... 19.50

BRITON BUYING BEEF BUYS WISDOM, TOO

Pays $5 to Find Out Which Is the Long Side of a Steer and Believes the Yarn.

RIDES A 'ROTTEN BOUNDER'

Finds Texas Company Has Some Odd Ways Not Common in English Saddle Horses.

An English beef buyer, who returned from the West yesterday, was telling his friends at a hotel last night of the great success he had met with and of several odd things that happened to him out in the cow country.

"I had awfully good luck," he said, "and I am sure that they will be very pleased at home. You know, the roast beef of old England has come mainly from the States for many years, and I was told to go to Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City and see what they had to offer before I made a contract.

"You know at home I am a bit of a cattle raiser myself. I have a herd of Alderneys, Jerseys, and Shorthorns, and I always judge the cattle class at the county fairs. It was on account of this that I was sent, I suppose.

"When I reached Chicago, I looked about a bit and decided to go on to Kansas City before I made any contracts. In fact, one of those charming meat men told me I had better go to his firm there, and he wired them to expect me.

"When I reached Kansas City after a frightfully hot ride on the railway they met me at the station and took me to their club. They do things awfully well out there, and I was very much surprised, I assure you. The next morning we went down to the cowpens, where the slaughter houses are. I think they called them the stock yards. I saw thousands of very good looking nondescript cattle waiting to be slaughtered, and they took me through the plant and I saw the whole process from the very beginning.

"You know, they have a very interesting way of doing things. There are long runways leading from the pens to the places where they knock the steer on the head. Here I learned a most extraordinary thing. It seems that the cattle will not go up these runways of their own accord, and it is necessary to resort to a subterfuge to get them to do so. There are several cows that belong to the place that are kept there for this purpose. When they are ready to begin the killing these are let into the pens and very soon they work over to the runways and then you are surprised to see them start up the runways. Cattle will always follow a leader, and the other unsophisticated beasts follow them. Once they are started, the leaders are sent back to their stalls to wait until they are wanted again. I fancy that those deceitful cows must be awful liars.

"I asked one of the meat men what would happen if one of these cows were killed by mistake. He said that they'd scalp the man who did it, and he said it so fiercely that I really believed he meant it.

"When I began to look over the beef in the cooling rooms I had what I considered one of the best tips I have ever had. I was asking questions and looking about a bit, when one of the men who work in the place came up to me and said in a low tone: 'Buy the downhill sides—they're the best beef.' I had not the faintest idea what he meant, and I asked him about it. He told me to meet him outside and he would tell me.

"Shortly after, when I got out to where the temperature was normal, the fellow came along and I repeated my question. He seemed much amazed that I did not know what he meant, and after a little persuasion he told me. By persuasion I mean that I gave him a five-dollar note.

"This was the meaning of his advice: 'Lots of these cows come from the hilly or mountainous country,' he said, 'and they are the finest we get here. They are raised in the hills and live there all their lives, and their ancestors have lived there also. The result is that they get in the habit of walking on the steep hill sides when after their provender and owing to their hereditary traits always walk in the same direction, usually to the left. The result is that the outside, or down-hill, legs grow to be longer than the others, so that they can walk more easily. Their down-hill sides, which includes the portion of their bodies from the hoofs to the backbone, become better developed than the inside and are larger and better beef.'

"I must say that I was amazed at his story, and when I expressed a mild disbelief he took me back into the cooling rooms and showed me that the sides hanging in one-half of the place were larger and better than the others. To see was to believe, and I was very glad to tip him liberally for his information.

"So when I made some contracts that afternoon I specified that all the beef I bought must be down-hill sides. The manager seemed startled at my intimate knowledge of the game, but good-naturedly inserted the proviso I asked for in the contract.

"I had another peculiar but rather humiliating experience in El Paso. I wanted to go riding one morning and thought it would be very American to go to the livery and get my own horse. You know they have a peculiar idea of things out there, and every one does things for himself.

"When I reached the livery I asked the person in charge if he had any riding horses. He seemed interested in my Bedford cord riding breeches and puttees, but respectfully enough admitted that he had only one left. I said it would probably do. He asked me if I had ridden very much, and I told him that I had had many a go at the hounds, and, in fact, had been a M. F. H.

"'I don't know about that M. F. H. business,' he said, 'but I want to tell you that this is no lady's pony.' I reassured him that I would not hurt the horse, and he brought him out. He was a bit wiry, but very sluggish sort of an animal, and he had one of those cowmen's saddles on him. I asked if I might not have an English saddle, and the liveryman said in a very peculiar way: 'We ain't got any—we don't keep postage stamps here.' That did not seem a very apropos answer, but he seemed a bit surly, so I got on the horse and rode away.

"We got along famously for a short time and then something happened. I don't know what it was, but the horse seemed to suddenly go mad. He bunched his body and jumped straight up in the air and did this a number of times. It was most awful and then he suddenly stood first on his hind legs and then on his front. It was very discommoding and I felt rotten bad.

"Finally he commenced jumping up and down again, and, to cap the climax, when he got in the air, he suddenly revolved and I went off on my head. When I recovered I saw him going down the road in the direction of the stable.

"When I reached the stable I was feeling very much annoyed. The liveryman came out and after looking at my riding breeches again, he asked in a drawling way, 'Why, what's the matter, mister?'

"And I told him! I said, 'Your horse is a rotten bounder! That's what he is!' Why, he bounded and bounded and I couldn't remain.'"

Uncle Ira's Advice

"Uncle Ira" of the Chanute Tribune advises Pacific Coast tourists as follows: "Take no bad nickels, eat no picnic-hamburger sandwiches, and don't believe a darned word any one tells you about the 'wonderful advantages' of that country."—Kansas City Star.

Vanity.

"Vanity," says Anna Carlson, "is so strong in the human heart that it follows a man to the grave and crops out on his tombstone."—Kansas City Star.

Wrong Diagnosis.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "gits credit foh bein' light-hearted when dey's only light-headed."—Washington Star.

BADEN-BADEN NOW DULLEST OF SPAS

Famous Resort Visited Chiefly by Convalescent Soldiers and Their "War Brides."

A LONE AMERICAN ABOUT

More Expected from Switzerland—Squads of Singing Soldiers Met Along the Roads.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BADEN-BADEN, June 10.—It has been often said that in Berlin you would hardly suspect there was a world war going on, and this is quite true. For the visible results of war you have to visit the smaller towns and travel through the country. Or go to Baden-Baden. An hour at this famous spa will give you a more intense realization of the pity of war than watching the real fighting at the front. There is evidence that hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers, bathing institutions, and high-priced specialists may not be able to keep the wolf from the back door, at least this season.

As you step from the train and pass through the station into the main street you get your first sensation that something is wrong somewhere, for you are not mobbed by the competing emissaries of a score of hotels who used to wrest your suitcase out of your helpless hand and rush you toward the winning hotel stage. A few of the old ramshackle stages still back up to the station around train time, but rather from habit than hope. Most of the arriving travelers take the surface car, or walk. They are mostly soldiers returning home from the front on leave, and relatives of the many officers convalescing here.

You hang around for ten minutes waiting for a taxicab until it occurs to you that you might have to wait till the end of the war. You will save time by hiring a hack. About the time that you drive past the Kurhaus, with its many-acred garden, you feel a sickening sensation of deadness that you won't get from viewing a thousand dead in the west. For you rather expected to see battlefields littered with dead men, but a Baden-Baden without its cosmopolitan crowd of cure seekers, and particularly without a high percentage of Americans, was unthinkable. I heard that there was one lone American here taking the cure, though the manager of the Stephani Hotel hopefully told me he was expecting several American families who were planning to come here from Switzerland.

In the Kur gardens, a skeleton band was discoursing music to an imaginary audience. Perhaps a score of chairs were taken. The fashionable hotels had an empty look—like a Summer resort in Winter. Many of the less fashionable were full. The Red Cross flag flying from the roofs, and the field gray figures thronging out at the windows indicated that these hostelries were being used for hospital purposes.

The fashionable promenade, that magnificent broad avenue, now reminded you of the metaphorical straight and narrow way that so few follow. Gone was the glittering procession of smart equipages, the open-air exhibition of jewels and Paris fashions, the prancing cavalier, and smart equestrienne, the world of men and women who come to see and be seen.

Along the footpaths you saw occasional old ladies hobbling along, some with the aid of canes, others with nurses—habitual German Kur guests. But the pedestrians mostly wore field gray—officers whose names had been featured in the casualty lists and who were lucky to be alive to tell about it. All wore the Iron Cross, and not a few the coveted first class, pinned to the breast, together with other orders and medals of bravery. But the favorite decoration of these convalescing heroes seemed to be the "war bride," who had come on to Baden-Baden to enjoy a belated honeymoon.

I drove through streets of still deserted villas with all blinds up. My cabby who had become talkatively friendly after I had let him get a glimpse of real money, pointed out a handsome white marble villa topped by a dome wherein he said was a private astronomical observatory. Villa and telescope, he added, belonged to a fabulously rich Russian, who came every season to Baden-Baden for a two weeks' stand only, bringing in his train an astounding collection of guests, men and women. After two weeks he would disappear as mysteriously and suddenly as he had arrived, and wouldn't be seen again till next season. But the Russian spender is not expected in Baden-Baden this season. There are still many little touches of irony here; signs that have not yet been torn down or repainted, and that indicate that the English were particularly numerous Kur guests and eagerly catered to.

A more extended excursion about the health-bringing, evergreen-clad hills disclosed always the same sentimental feature to the woodscape—wherever there was a rustic bench there you would see a "war bride" and a wounded officer. Of rather greater interest than these wartime idyls to the callous correspondent was the sound of sturdy male voices waking the sleeping echoes with patriotic songs. At a turn in the road I passed them—a score of convalescent soldiers, marching four abreast, commanded by a pretty Red Cross nurse. All were well on the road to recovery and the front, and even those who still limped slightly with the aid of canes bravely tried to do the goose-step past their wounded officers. It is this magnificent, unbreakable spirit that is the hope of Germany. It was "Deutschland, Deutschland, Ueber Alles," "Die Wacht am Rhine," and plaintive folksongs of home, mingled with choruses of victory, every step of the way. And other tramping squads of convalescents on other roads I passed similarly making the woods ring with musical patriotism, training hard for their next battle in east or west.

That American agricultural machinery is helping Germany win her fight against the unseen enemy, starvation, was about the most interesting thing noted on the long rail trip from Berlin to Baden-Baden. Particularly at this end of the line, at nearly every small way station, I saw, newly unloaded, brand-new reapers and other agricultural implements, many of them painted with the well-known trade name of a certain trust. Germany's hopes of a bumper wheat and rye harvest are likely to be disappointed, however, owing to the prolonged abnormal drought all through the Spring months. The grain looked small-eared and prematurely yellowing. However, the smaller yield per acre probably will be more than made up by the greater acreage sown. Even the railroad embankments were under cultivation. As typical of this curious German determination not to be starved out, or their useful domestic animals, either, I may mention that on the famous Baden-Baden golf links aged peasants, men and women, were cutting hay and getting in what looked like a very nice harvest of the long green where once putting greens were.

The Country Correspondent.

The trials of a country correspondent as reported by the Fairview contributor to the Turon Press: About everybody around here went somewhere Sunday, but they didn't tell us where, so we can't report same.—Kansas City Star.

Largest Assortment of Fashionable Apparel for

STOUT FIGURES

Final Reductions on Entire Summer Stock

to effect quick clearance before enlarging our showrooms. Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a complete stock of

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear, Bathing Suits, Sweaters

that ACTUALLY will fit all types of stout figures measuring up to 56 bust. We can fit you! Call and be convinced.

Phone 3416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

LEADING MEXICANS ROBBED BY ZAPATA

Confiscation of Property Goes On Despite Strict Prohibition by the Constitution.

PRESIDENT LOSES HIS AUTO

And Chief of Police Refuses to Give It Up—Character of a Dangerous Don Quixote.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The Confiscation Office has been temporarily closed owing to a conflict of jurisdiction between the Department of the Interior and the Finance Department, the latter claiming that the question of confiscations comes exclusively within its province.

Luis Zubiria y Campa, Minister of Finance, was credited with moderation, given revolutionary standards, and THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent sought an interview with him on the subject of confiscations, pointing out to him in the first place that measures of this nature are prohibited by the Constitution of the republic.

Señor Zubiria answered:

"It is true that the confiscation of property is expressly prohibited by Article XXII. of the Constitution, but, as the guarantee in question is one that does not involve human life, it may be suspended in accordance with the Constitution itself. Therefore, I consider that at times when public necessity demands, owing to the urgency of the circumstances, Governments have to act with great firmness, and at such moments the nation has the right to be excessively severe with its enemies, depriving them of the means that may be used to provoke new disturbances or foment those already existing. In this light the confiscation of property is not merely an unusual penalty, but a powerful expedient of war, whereby the enemy is weakened.

"Furthermore, I hold that the so-called confiscations should not be considered as such, but rather as provisional seizures or attachments effected with a political object in view, viz., that the enemies of the revolution shall not dispose of their property, thus eluding their responsibilities to the nation, due either to positive misdemeanors or more or less fraudulent handling of public funds."

On the other hand, this view of Señor Zubiria y Campa is combated by those who point to the specially emphatic wording of Article 22 of the Constitution, which says that the confiscation of property is "forever prohibited," indicating that the framers of the Constitution were unwilling to consider any circumstances in which the prohibition should be set aside. It is also pointed out that the Constitution can only be suspended with certain formalities, which have not been complied with in the present circumstances.

Among those whose properties have been confiscated are José Yves Limantour, Emilio Rabasa, who was one of the delegates for Huerta at the Niagara Falls conference; Rosendo Pineda, deceased; General Enrique Mondragon, Francisco Bulnes, Jorge Huerta, Luis Elguero, also a Niagara Falls delegate; Francisco Escudero y Verdugo, Querido Moheno, Francisco de la Barra, Provisional President, before Madero came in; José de Regoyos, Gonzalo Garita, Rafael Reyes Spindola, former editor of El Imparcial; Manuel Vidaurrazaga, Eduardo Tamariz, Victoriano Huerta, Joaquin D. Casasus, Enrique C. Creel, General Samuel Garcia Cuellar, Rodolfo Reyes, Pablo Macedo, and Porfirio Diaz, Jr.

The incident of Lagos Chazaro's automobile is thought to indicate that the revolutionists, not content with robbing the public, have begun to rob one another. The provisional Executive missed his automobile and some days after found in the large quadrangle of the National Palace, and was told that it belonged to General Lauro Guerra, Chief of Police. General Guerra, when interviewed by Lagos Chazaro in the quadrangle, not only refused to give up the machine, but threatened the Provisional President with a pistol in the presence of the amazed spectators, at the same time saying that he did not care a straw for the President of the republic.

Lagos Chazaro, deeply mortified, had to appeal to the comandante militar, General Amador Salazar, who, when the executive entered his office, had his huge sombrero on, but did not take it off, or even rise to receive his caller.

Such is the mortifying situation of any one undertaking the duties of Executive at the present moment. Salazar promised to look into the matter, but so far Lagos Chazaro has not recovered his automobile.

Federico Cervantes, a Northern delegate representing General Felipe Angeles, said in the debate on the personnel of the Committee of Public Safety, that Soto y Gama's "mentality and spirit of justice are very deficient," and, therefore, he opposed his appointment as Chairman of the committee. It is thought that Cervantes put the matter mildly, for the increasing violence of Soto y Gama's utterances causes his election to that post (for the convention confirmed the nomination) to be viewed with serious concern. Such was his declaration that, as chief of the Committee of Public Safety, he would endeavor to have Dr. Mora y del Rio, Archbishop of Mexico, extradited so that he might be hanged in public.

Soto y Gama was asked whether he had anything against Dr. Mora, other than the fact of his being Archbishop, and he answered that the Archbishop had supplied Huerta with money. Here, Soto y Gama was given the lie direct by Delegate Zepeda, but this has become so common an occurrence in the debates as to excite no attention whatever.

It is feared that the creation of the Committee of Public Safety will lead to the imprisonment, if not worse, of numerous innocent persons, arbitrarily classed as "enemies of the revolution."

Tall, lean, high-featured, Soto y Gama, though a younger man, suggests the physical characteristics of Don Quixote, and it is thought that, in his own particular line, he shares the infirmity of Don Quixote. He tilts at windmills and mistakes flocks of harmless sheep for hostile bands. Though evidently of Spanish descent, without any trace of the Indian, he is constantly denouncing with great bitterness the record of the Spaniard in Mexico, and proclaims himself the champion of the native race. This peculiarity of some of the descendants of the old Spaniards was noticed by Prescott in his "Conquest."

While the eccentricities of such men as Soto y Gama might in other circumstances be laughable, they are regarded as apt to be dangerous in present conditions, when backed by irresponsible power.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Warm weather continued during Saturday in the East and South, except New England, while local thundershowers brought relief from high temperature in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys.

The weather is cool along the North border and in Western districts, readings being 20 degrees or more below normal in the Northern Rocky Mountain regionn.

Pressure has begun to increase over the Great Lakes, so it is probable that an outflow of air from this region will overspread the heated area in the Middle Atlantic States Sunday night or Monday.

Widely scattered showers have fallen during the last twenty-four hours in New England, the Ohio Valley, the south portion of the Lake region, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast, with probably local showers Sunday and fair Monday, in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. In the Lake region the weather will be fair, while in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States it will be partly overcast, with probably local thunder showers Sunday and Monday.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Sunday; local showers south portion. Monday, fair and cooler.

Southern New England — Cloudy Sunday. Monday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Thunder showers Sunday. Monday, cloudy and cooler.

Western New York — Generally fair and cooler Sunday and Monday.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
8 A. M....68	76	4 P. M....69	92
6 A. M....67	73	6 P. M....68	86
9 A. M....65	80	9 P. M....66	80
12 M.....68	86	11 P. M....63	79

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 84; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 82. Maximum temperature, 92 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 75 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

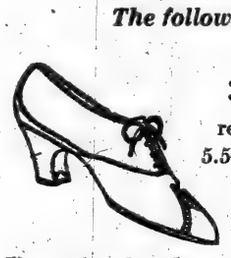
SOROSIS SHOES

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

On Monday and the Remainder of the Week

Boots, Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials

An extensive variety of the season's models. The following illustrate but a few of the styles.



3.45 regularly 5.50 to 7.00

Four-Eyelet Lace Oxford

Patent or Dull Leather with combination backs of Fawn or Gray Buckskin or White Calfskin.

2.95 regularly 5.00 and 6.00

One-Button Pump

Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.

4.25 regularly 6.50 to 10.00

Side-Lace Boots

Champagne, Putty, Sand, Gray, White or Black Kidskin.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

WANT PEACE WITH AMERICA.

Miss Shalliday Says Germans Take Controversy Very Seriously.

Miss Margaret Jane Shalliday, a Chattanooga (Tenn.) girl who has been in Germany continuously for three years, studying singing, arrived in New York a few days ago via Sweden, after leaving Berlin on July 1. Since the start of the war she had been in Berlin, and has had an excellent opportunity, through her residence with a German family and her ability as a student to see various phases of the city's activities, to acquaint herself with German sentiment.

"If Americans have any idea that in Berlin the controversy with this country is not being taken very seriously," she said, "they are entirely wrong. I cannot speak for the official circles, but I know that the mass of the population of Berlin is very gravely concerned over the question of the future relations of Germany and the United States.

"The German people do not want war with us. Perhaps you do not realize over here what is one of the considerations that goes deepest home in this matter. It is this: through the United States Embassy in Berlin, which is handling the diplomatic matters for Germany in belligerent countries, the people receive all their news of relatives and friends who are wounded or prisoners abroad. When they are alarmed over the disappearance of some loved one, it is Ambassador Gerard to whom they appeal, and his staff that gets the trace of the missing one. Incidentally I might say that Ambassador Gerard is very popular over there and seems to have the respect and confidence of Germans of all circles.

"The loss of this service would be a severe deprivation to the Germans, and they realize it. The end of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, with the withdrawal of the American Embassy staff, would be looked on as a calamity. I have heard many persons say this, and I know it is looked on by the people as one of the severest consequences that could follow a rupture between the two countries.

"I understand reports have reached the United States that honors were publicly conferred on the commander of the submarine that sank the Lusitania. This is not true. The public does not know what submarine did it, nor what commander. There is a misunderstanding here about the feeling in Germany over the Lusitania. I heard on every hand expressions of regret at the loss of life.

"Berlin is very nearly normal. You do not see men on the streets, except wounded, and it gave me a shock for a moment when I arrived here and saw so many men about the city. There is one unusual thing, however. The Government has issued a decree that all vacant lots may be used for vegetable gardens. If you find a piece of property vacant, you go and get a permit, and then you are free to plant vegetables there, no matter who owns it.

"They made no difficulty about us going away. We applied for permission, and it received so little objection that I do not even know what the formalities were. On the frontier our trunks were most carefully searched, but they apologized most thoroughly for it. I had a pair of brass souvenir candlesticks that I wanted to bring back with me, but I was informed at the frontier that no metal could be taken out of Germany, neither would they allow us to take away our opera glasses, cameras, &c. We were allowed to give an address in Berlin, to which they were carefully shipped back.

"The Germans feel very sorry for France and Belgium, and regret carrying on war against them, but they are bitter against the English, and this, too, in spite of the fact that a great many families are partly English, and thus find themselves divided."

The Small Town.

A small town is one in which those who have evening clothes refer to them as "dress suits."—Topeka Capital.

The Golfer and His Outfit.

We've discovered this: A man may spend $80 for an outfit and still not be a golfer.—Detroit Free Press.

Dissatisfaction in Emporia.

The Coburn Players gave three performances in Emporia this week, but the public was disappointed because the repertoire did not include the old Coburn favorite, "The Beef Steer and His Sister."—Kansas City Star.

Cure for Rheumatism.

John Norby is feeling quite well after being kicked by one of his horses last week.—Cambridge (Wis.) News.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Beginning To-morrow, the Annual August Sale of

High Grade Furniture

for every requirement of the Living Room, Bedroom, Library, Dining Room,

At 10 to 50% reductions

The public is invited to inspect and compare the values we are offering in FURNITURE OF THE BETTER GRADES at uniformly lower prices than are obtainable elsewhere.

Dining Room Furniture

Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, Adam design, at $195.00
Formerly $240.50

Chinese Chippendale Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pcs., at $400.00
Formerly $556.00

Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, Adam design, at $875.00
Formerly $1725.00

Mahogany China Closets, $35 to $98
Formerly from $70.00 to 145.00

Mahogany Buffets, $38.50 to 95.00
Formerly from $50.00 to 135.00

Living Room Furniture

Davenports, Upholstered in Denim, filling of moss and hair, $42.00 to 75.00
Formerly from $52.00 to 115.00

Arm Chairs, Upholstered in Denim, filling of moss and hair, $18.75 to 35.00
Formerly from $28.50 to 40.00

Book Cases, in Mahogany, in a variety of styles, at $28.50 to 95.00
Formerly from $52.00 to 150.00

Library Tables, in Mahogany, oblong or oval tops, at $14.50 to 35.00
Formerly from $18.50 to 45.00

Bedroom Furniture

Antique Ivory Suite, 4 pieces, twin beds; Formerly $148.50, at $100.00

Circassian Walnut Suite, 4 pieces; Formerly $157.50, at $120.00

Sheraton Bedroom Suite, 7 pieces; Formerly $308.00, at $188.50

Mahogany Bedsteads, Four Post, at $18.50 to 38.00
Formerly from $25.00 to 55.00

Brass Bedsteads & Bedding

Brass Bedsteads, at $9.00 to 30.00
Formerly from $14.00 to 45.00

Iron Bedsteads, at $3.50 to 8.50
Formerly from $5.25 to 12.75

Box Springs, upholstered, $10 to $20
Formerly from $12.50 to 22.75

Special Hair Mattresses, choice of ticking, at $18.50, 27.50
Formerly $24.00 and $32.00

Cotton Dress Fabrics

An important sale of most wanted weaves, at these very low prices:

Printed and Novelty Voiles

38 inches wide, in floral, coin spot, awning stripe and Russian cord striped effects, in white and colored grounds.

at 15c a yard

Imported Dress Linens

45 inches wide, pure flax, in this season's fashionable shades, yard 43c

Also Semi-made Linen Skirts

oyster white pure flax, in various effective models; specially priced $1.95

China & Glassware

An interesting offering, on the Fourth Floor, at special price concessions.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, at $12.85
107 pieces; Regular price $18.75

English Porcelain Sets, at $18.00
107 pieces; Regular price $21.50

Austrian China Sets, at $22.50
107 pieces; Regular price $28.00

Colonial Glass Service, at $4.75
60 pieces; Regular price $6.00

Thin Blown Glass Service, $10.50
Pond Lily design; Regular price $12.65

Women's and Misses' Summer Apparel

A Clearance Sale To-morrow, at Emphatic Reductions

In the Women's Section

Dresses, of voiles, striped tissues & linens, at $2.75 and 3.75

Dresses, of voiles and linens combined, at $5.00 and 7.50

Dresses, of crepe de chines, serges & silks, at $9.75, 15.00 and 19.75

Tailored Suits, of linens, eponge, cretonnes, at $5.00, 10.00 and 15.00

Tailored Suits, of serges, gabardines, checks, at $10.50, 14.75 and 16.50

Washable Skirts, of desirable materials, at $1.75, 2.50 and 4.50

In the Misses' Section

Misses' Dresses, of voiles, linens, nets, crepes and other popular materials, at $2.50, 4.00 to 15.00
Values up to $29.75

Misses' Tub Skirts, of linens, gabardines, piques, corduroys and other materials, at $1.75 and 3.95
Values up to $7.50

A Very Smart New Fall Model Afternoon Dress

of Crepe de Chine or Meteor with Georgette sleeves and collar, plaited straight line designs, in black, navy or African brown, Very special at $19.75

Oriental and Domestic Rugs

At price advantages that are exceptional

including the most desirable American and Eastern weaves in designs and colorings of the highest decorative merit.

Moussouls, Kurdistan and Beloochistan Rugs, Values $22.50 to 45.00, now reduced to $14.75 to 29.75

Room Size Persian Carpets, 9 to 13 ft. wide by 12 to 17 ft. long; formerly $115.00 to 358.00, Now $77.00 to 195.00

Sarouk and Kirmanshah Carpets, 8 ft. 3 to 10 ft. 6 wide by 12 to 13½ ft. long; formerly from $338.00 to 465.00, Now $195.00 to 290.00

High Quality Wilton Rugs, at extremely low prices

Oriental designs and colors, in small and medium patterns.

Sizes 6 by 9 ft.,	Regular Value $38.50,	Now reduced to $29.75
Sizes 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6,	Regular Value $56.25,	Now reduced to $39.75
Sizes 9 by 12 ft.,	Regular Value $62.50,	Now reduced to $44.25

17,000,000 ABLE MEN AT U. S. ARMY'S CALL

War Department Figures Show Only 61 in Each 10,000 with Military Training.

IMPORTANT ARMS WEAKEST

State Militia Lacking in Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, and Signal Corps Men.

Much has been said and written, since the European war began, as to the military preparedness of the United States. Organizations whose purpose is to encourage preparedness and to urge more liberal appropriations for the army and navy have been organized in all parts of the country. The army and the navy have been thoroughly studied in recent months, and the President is now busy with their problems; but what of the great civilian army, then, of military age between 18 and 44 years, of whom, according to the reports of State Adjutant Generals on file in Washington, there are nearly 17,000,000. Of this number, as great almost as the total of all the armies now fighting in Europe, only sixty-one hundredths of one per cent. are in the militia of the various States, which means that more than 16,800,000 are men practically without military training.

To get an idea of the situation, a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES was permitted a few days ago to read some of the Government reports on the condition of the militia. The result was startling. In more than a score of States there is no field artillery of any sort and in the whole country there are fewer than forty officers of ordnance. In thirty-five States there are no organizations trained for coast artillery, twenty-four have no cavalry, a large majority are without signal troops, while the total force of organized engineers, officers and men, totals less than 1,500 for the entire country. One State, Nevada, is without militia organization of any kind.

Country's Militia Strength.

In the table that follows, which gives the number of officers and enlisted men of all arms in the National Guard, the figures are from regular army Inspectors, and appear in the most recent report of the Division of Militia Affairs.

State.	Of'c'rs.	Men.	State.	Of'c'rs.	Men.
Alabama	183	2,609	Nebraska	122	1,384
Arizona	45	545	Nevada	..	..
Arkansas	109	1,402	New Hamp.	90	1,280
California	232	3,604	New Jersey.	304	4,014
Colorado	122	1,933	New Mexico	57	910
Connecticut	177	2,511	New York	974	15,391
Delaware	41	465	N. Car.	209	2,367
Dist. of Col.	124	1,721	N. Dak.	60	679
Florida	73	1,075	Ohio	490	5,637
Georgia	228	2,490	Oklahoma	77	1,320
Hawaii	56	834	Oregon	100	1,401
Idaho	58	839	Penn.	745	10,190
Illinois	508	5,447	Rhode Isl.	96	1,803
Indiana	169	2,015	So. Car.	156	1,794
Iowa	217	3,014	So. Dakota	68	873
Kansas	132	1,720	Tennessee	117	1,798
Kentucky	164	2,210	Texas	192	2,731
Louisiana	65	1,003	Utah	29	419
Maine	106	1,404	Vermont	75	817
Maryland	157	1,986	Virginia	206	2,809
Mass.	424	5,906	Washington	88	1,312
Michigan	189	2,478	West Va.	104	1,517
Minnesota	220	2,543	Wisconsin	193	2,931
Mississippi	94	960	Wyoming	54	760
Missouri	141	3,840			
Montana	40	636	Total	8,792	119,251

In the above total is included thirty-one Generals of the line, ninety-eight officers assigned to duty as Adjutant Generals of brigades and divisions, forty-seven Inspector Generals, and forty-eight judge advocates.

The apportionment among the various arms of the service is as follows:

Arm.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	6,328	95,109
Cavalry	298	4,642
Field artillery	314	5,914
Coast artillery	450	7,180
Medical Corps	783	3,550
Engineers	78	1,246
Quartermaster	157	108
Subsistence	19	17
Pay	10	
Ordnance	59	99
Signal	72	1,470
Total	8,792	119,251

Weak in Field Artillery.

All the States, save Nevada, have infantry troops as a matter of course. In field artillery there are twenty-three that have none. Those States are Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Only thirteen States maintain coast artillery organizations, and of the total of coast artillerymen more than half is in New York. In Maine the total of coast artillerymen is thirty. The coast States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas are without coast artillery organizations.

Nearly half of all the National Guard cavalry in the country is in New York and Pennsylvania. The States without cavalry are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. It will be noted that among the States without cavalry are a majority of those in which horsemanship is supposed to be most common, such as Wyoming, Kentucky, Montana, Kansas, and New Mexico.

Of engineering troops more than 1,100 of the 1,324 are in four States; New York with 754, Ohio with 190, Pennsylvania with 123, and Michigan with 100. Of the remaining 225 officers and men Illinois claims four of the officers and 60 men and Oklahoma three officers and 61 enlisted men. Virginia has an engineering strength of three officers, Massachusetts and California two officers each, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Minnesota, Maryland, Iowa, and the District of Columbia one officer each.

The figures for the Ordnance, quartermaster, and subsistence services speak for themselves.

"Just think of it," said a regular army officer recently, "in all the United States there are fewer than 100 officers and enlisted men in the National Guard ordnance service."

16,500,000 Able Men.

The number of men between 18 and 44 fit for military service, is approximately 16,500,000, divided among the States as follows:

State.	Men.	State.	Men.
Alabama	805,144	Montana	48,076
Arizona	40,776	Nebraska	132,380
Arkansas	327,387	Nevada	20,000
California	393,784	N. Hampshire	41,925
Colorado	134,296	N. Jersey	875,895
Connecticut	156,497	N. Mexico	60,573
Delaware	32,489	N. York	1,916,481
Dist. Columbia	80,278	N. Carolina	302,745
Florida	197,188	N. Dakota	70,771
Georgia	577,978	Ohio	948,996
Hawaii	14,868	Oklahoma	321,271
Idaho	83,824	Oregon	136,521
Illinois	1,000,000	Pennsylvania	1,189,526
Indiana	652,351	Rhode Island	138,402
Iowa	288,838	S. Carolina	217,375
Kansas	386,570	S. Dakota	70,862
Kentucky	342,326	Tennessee	376,763
Louisiana	339,443	Texas	502,870
Maine	164,819	Utah	40,483
Maryland	126,970	Vermont	60,875
Massachusetts	577,618	Virginia	327,817
Michigan	521,799	Washington	236,189
Minnesota	237,922	W. Virginia	201,324
Mississippi	401,220	Wisconsin	441,256
Missouri	604,034	Wyoming	41,730
Total			16,647,847

Some Strange Proportions.

The above figures reveal many strange situations. For instance, Alabama is surpassed by only four States in the number of males between 18 and 44 fit for military service, those States being New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The 1910 census gave California 200,000 more population than Alabama, yet Alabama reports that she can furnish 400,000 more men than can California. Texas, with 1,700,000 more population than Alabama, reports only 500,000 men fit for service, while Massachusetts, with 500,000 less population than Texas, offers 75,000 more men.

Minnesota, with 2,100,000 population, reports only 237,922 possible soldiers, while South Carolina, with only 1,500,000 population, comes within 20,000 of that number. Ohio, whose population is a round million greater than that of Texas, is credited with 450,000 more able men than Texas, but only 150,000 more than Alabama, which has 2,500,000 fewer people.

Mississippi, 1,800,000 population, offers more than 400,000 men, whereas Tennessee, with 2,200,000 population, returns only 376,000. Indiana, with 1,000,000 less population than Texas, reports 160,000 more fit men and 75,000 more than Massachusetts, which has 650,000 more citizens than has Indiana.

Much criticism has been leveled at the War Department because of apparent lack of interest in the militia. It is a fact, however, that never, except when the country was at war, has the Government done more for the National Guard than now. There is no press agent to keep the country informed, but the War Department is in intimate touch with the militia of every State and now has on detail 133 of its ablest officers who give all their time to inspection and instruction. Nineteen picked army officers are now on duty in New York. These officers have a suite of rooms in the new Municipal Building and no office in that great structure is busier.

Able Men For Instructors.

At the head of the New York State detail is Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, who has given years to the study of the militia problem and he works hand in hand with Major Gen. O'Ryan, and the other higher officers of the New York guard. Under Col. Buffington as inspector-instructors are Major William Weigel, Captains Joseph L. Gilbreth and George H. White, and First Lieutenants Russell James, Carroll B. Hodges and Albert T. Rich, Infantry; Capt. Robert S. Thomas, Engineers; Captain David H. Biddle and First Lieutenant William H. Bell, Cavalry; Capt. Daniel W. Hand, and First Lieutenants Dawson Olmsted and Harry Pfeil, Field Artillery; Captains Henry B. Clark, H. J. Tillery; First Lieutenant John A. Brockman, Signal Corps, and Major Sanford H. Wadhams, Medical Corps.

Eight officers are detailed to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, six to Ohio, seven to Illinois, nine to Massachusetts, and from one to four each to every other State except Nevada. Among these 138 officers are about twenty retired officers who had to leave the active service because of disabilities that made campaigning in the Philippines, or service in Panama, Porto Rico, and border ports in this country, out of the question, but which did not affect their usefulness as instructors.

Over all these officers is Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, with headquarters in the War Department. General Mills is one of the few New York City general officers in the regular service and was formerly Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. Attached to the staff of each of the four department commanders is also an officer whose duties have entirely to do with militia affairs. Colonel Charles R. Noyes, holds this position on the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who commands at Governors Island; Colonel D. A. Frederick is the militia officer of the Central Department; Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, holds the position on the staff of the commanding General of the Southern Department; and Colonel John C. Gresham on that of the commanding officer of the Western Department at San Francisco.

GENERAL TRACY IS FAILING.

Physicians In Consultation Over Veteran's Condition.

Physicians are in almost constant consultation over the condition of General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who is seriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, 14 East Sixtieth Street. General Tracy was injured in an automobile accident on May 30, and two weeks ago was taken suddenly ill while dining. The excessive heat of the past few days has further endangered his life. General Tracy is in his eighty-sixth year.

General Tracy, with Colonel Richard S. Seckerson and Colonel Henry W. Knight was on his way down Fifth Avenue Memorial day to review the parade in Brooklyn, when at Twenty-seventh Street a horse drawing a peddler's wagon became unmanageable and a shaft of the wagon crashed through the limousine window, striking General Tracy a blow on the ear. Although blood was flowing from his wound General Tracy disregarded the advice of his friends and insisted on reviewing the parade, because he "didn't want to disappoint the boys." He has felt the effects of the blow ever since, and two weeks ago is said to have suffered a minor paralytic stroke, which has kept him from his active law practice at 2 Rector Street.

DISPLAY MEN TO MEET HERE

Convention at the Waldorf Marks Passing of "Window Dressers."

The annual convention of the International Association of Display Men will begin tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria, and will last four days. Delegates will be present from all over the United States and from Canada, England, France, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The dinner on Wednesday night is termed among display men as a wake over the term "window trimmer," which has been discarded for the present name of the association.

The programme for the four days is made up of papers and addresses by leaders in the art of displaying wares to the best advantage. Of seventy-five booths preperad for the display of wares, materials, and supplies, seventy have been sold. The receipts will be devoted toward the expenses of the convention.

Since the days ten years ago when the "window trimmers" met in this city the association has grown from 40 delegates to an expected attendance of between 1,500 and 2,000.

ABOUT 25
Model Gowns
IN VOILES AND LINENS
AT COST
to close them out
THIS WEEK
A. M. WEBSTER & CO.
20 East 40th Street

MATERNITY APPAREL
Final Reductions
on entire summer stock to effect quick clearance before enlarging our showrooms.
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear.
Lane Bryant is originator and largest manufacturer of modish maternity apparel, scientifically designed to automatically create proper balance for the figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings, and differ in no way from prevailing modes.
'Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALES

$65,000 Household and Decorative Linens

Blankets, Bed Spreads and Comfortables

Remarkable Price Reductions

Commencing Monday, August 2nd

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yds....regularly 2.50, **1.90** 2x2½ yds....regularly 3.75, **2.65** 2x3 yds....reg. 4.25, **3.25**
Napkins to match: 22x22 ins...regularly 3.75, doz. **2.65** 24x24 ins..regularly 4.75, doz. **3.25**
Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,—round patterns.
2x2 yds..regularly 3.00, **2.25** 2x2½ yds..regularly 3.75, **2.75** 2x3 yds..regularly 4.75, **3.50**
Napkins to match: 22x22 ins., regularly 4.00, doz. **2.85** 24x24 ins., regularly 5.00, doz. **3.50**
Heavy Irish Linen Damask.....regularly 1.25 and 1.50, yd. **85c.** and **1.00**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets....regularly 5.00 and 7.00, **3.75** and **4.75**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....doz. **4.25, 5.25** and **6.25**
regularly 6.00, 7.00 and 9.00
Pure Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered.....regularly 4.00.....doz. **2.75**
Bungalow Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....regularly 2.00.....**1.50**
Hand-made Cluny Lace Trimmed Bureau Scarfs.....**1.75, 2.50** and **2.95**
regularly 2.50, 3.50 and 4.50

A collection of Odd Pieces: Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Tea Cloths, Centerpieces and Scarfs at about ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....regularly 1.75, 2.75 and 3.50, doz. **1.50, 2.00** and **2.75**
Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels.regularly 3.00, 4.00 and 8.00, doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **6.00**
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels.....regularly 2.50, 4.75 and 7.50, doz. **2.00, 3.75** and **5.50**
Hemstitched Linen Sheets
single bed size.....regularly 6.00, pair **4.50** double bed size....regularly 7.50, pair **5.50**
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.....regularly 1.25, 1.75 and 2.75, pair **90c, 1.25** and **1.75**
Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases,—Pure Irish Linen.....regularly 2.75, pair **1.95**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, excellent quality

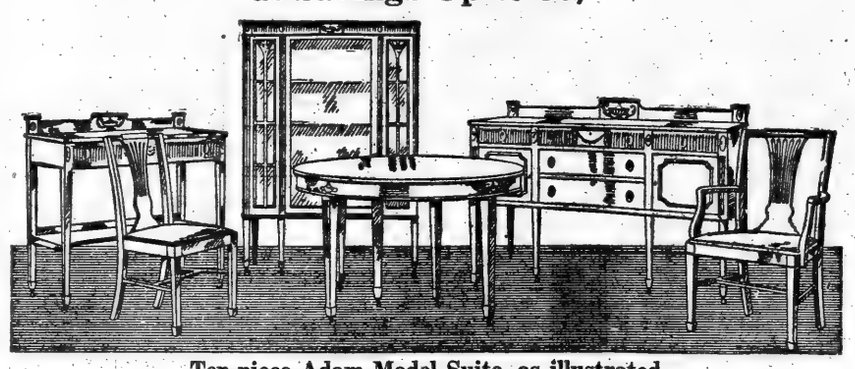
Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99
	45c	55c	62c	70c	75c
Pillow Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
	13c	15c	17c	19c	

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND BED SPREADS

Blankets,—White Wool, with pink or blue borders.
Single bed size.....pair **2.75** and **4.50** Double bed size.....pair **3.50** and **5.00**
Colored Blankets,—block patterns; three-quarter bed size.....pair **4.75**
Comfortables,—Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....each **1.75**
Figured Silkoline, plain mull border; cotton filled.....each **2.25**
Figured Silk Mull, plain mull border; cotton filled.....each **2.50**
Bed Spreads,—Crochet hemmed.....each **1.35** and **1.60**
Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed.....each **3.00**
Marseilles, satin finish, scalloped.....each **2.90** and **3.85**

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Several large purchases from leading manufacturers enable us to offer High-Grade Furniture at Savings Up to 50%



Ten-piece Adam Model Suite, as illustrated
295.00 regularly 375.00

This Suite has been designed and made especially for James McCreery & Co. of the finest Selected Mexican Mahogany. It is exceptionally good in construction and finish, and includes Buffet 60 inches long, China Closet 43 inches wide, Extension and Side Tables, five Sidechairs, and one Armchair; chair seats upholstered in haircloth.

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites,—all dustproof drawer construction and French plate mirrors. regularly 175.00, **130.75**
Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites,—Colonial model. Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full size Bed. **250.00**
regularly 325.00
Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites finished in Ivory Enamel or Mahogany. regularly 375.00, **250.00**
Five-piece Louis XV. Model Suites finished in Ivory Enamel, including Dresser, Chiffonier, and Toilet Table, with glass tops, also Twin Beds. regularly 475.00, **395.00**

Brass Beds & Bedding

Brass Beds with 1½ inch square posts and square filler rods. regularly 45.00, **37.50**
Four-post Colonial Model Brass Beds. regularly 34.50, **25.00**
Brass Beds with square posts and top rods. regularly 34.50, **24.50**
Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts. regularly 20.00, **12.50**
"McCreery" Hand Laid Mattresses, regularly 45.00 **35.00**
"McCreery Special" Box Springs....regularly 35.00 **25.00**
Pure Layer Felt Mattresses.....regularly 14.00 **10.00**

Extraordinary Purchase and Sale
SEAMLESS BEAUVAIS AXMINSTER RUGS

23.00
regularly 29.50
300 Rugs—Size 9x12 ft.

The product of a famous maker, purchased much below regular prices.

These Rugs are the finest and most durable of their type made in this country and are exact reproductions of higher priced Oriental Rugs. A complete line of patterns and colors in light and dark shades.

NO APPROVALS NO C. O. D.'s

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

Exceptional Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

First showing of Early Fall Novelties in Plain and Fancy Silks and Velvets from every fashion centre. Recent shipments of Lyons Novelty Silks identical with those to be used in Foreign Model Gowns; also the prevailing fashionable weaves now being featured at the various fashion displays, suitable for Bridal, Reception, Evening, Fete, Stage, Garden and Travelling wear.

The largest variety ever placed on sale of new Black and White Novelty Striped Silks in choice styles; especially adapted for dancing frocks. 36 inches wide. yd. **1.50**

August Sale—NEW BLACK DRESS SILKS

12,000 Yards in the following weaves.

Black Dress Satin, 40 inches wide.....formerly 1.15 to 1.50.....yd. **78c**
Black Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide.....“ “ “ “ .....yd. **88c**
Black Dress Taffeta, 40 inches wide.....“ “ “ “ .....yd. **95c**
Black Satin Messaline, 36 inches wide.....“ “ “ “ .....yd. **78c**
Black Taffeta, 36 inches wide.....“ “ “ “ .....yd. **85c**

10,000 YARDS SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS

40-inch White Voile,—crisp finish..yd. **18c** formerly 35c
36-inch White Corduroy.....yd. **55c** formerly 1.00
36-inch White Gabardine.....yd. **48c** formerly 85c
36-inch White Dress Linen.....yd. **38c** formerly 55c
40-inch Fancy Stripe Voile,—newest designs and colors.....formerly 35c, yd. **18c**

Final Clearance
WOMEN'S SUMMER WEARING APPAREL

To effect an immediate clearance of Women's Summer Dresses, Tailored Suits and Washable Skirts, radical reductions have been made on a limited number of garments, which will be offered as follows:

Dresses.....formerly 6.00 to 10.00, **3.50** and **4.50**
Suits.....formerly up to 45.00, **9.75** to **18.75**
Lingerie Dresses,—effective models.....**16.75**.....formerly up to 38.50
Tub Skirts of Pique, Cordeline, Linen, Gabardine, Crossbar Crepe and Golfine. formerly 2.50 to 8.50, **1.50** to **5.50**

Exceptional Values—WOMEN'S COATS

Midsummer Traveling Coats in the newest Mixtures and Tweed

Coats in English Mixtures,—new Fall Models,—desirable colorings..**18.50, 24.50** and **29.50**
Motor Coats of Double-faced Vicuna; light weight but warm.....**32.00**

Summer Wraps Greatly Reduced

116 Coats for immediate wear, in Check and various other fabrics; silk lined; very effective models. reduced from 29.50 and 35.00, **12.50** and **15.50**
A number of Wraps of Mistral Voile,—silk lined.....reduced from 29.50, **8.50**

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES

At Much Below Cost to Effect an Immediate Clearance

667 Porch and Bungalow Dresses,—dainty new materials; copies of high grade models.....
2.50 and **3.75**
1,175 House Dresses in pretty Washable Materials; all sizes.....**1.00** and **1.50**

BATHING SUITS,—*Greatly Reduced*

369 Silk Bathing Suits in the season's best models; attractively trimmed; odd sizes; reduced from 5.95 to 15.00, **3.95, 5.95** to **8.50**
210 Mohair Bathing Suits,—pretty models; with tights.....**2.95** and **3.95**
reduced from 3.95 and 6.50
Bathing Caps in a variety of models.....reduced from 50c to 95c, **38c, 45c** and **75c**

Extraordinary Offerings
MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES AND SKIRTS

An exceptional purchase of a manufacturer's remaining stock of Dresses made in the season's smartest and most approved models; excellent quality materials.
1.95, 3.85 and **4.75,** regularly 6.75 to 12.75

75 Misses' Silk Dresses

Various models in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Silk Poplin, Satin and Meteor. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
9.75 and **12.75**
regularly 18.50 to 29.50

176 Misses' Washable Skirts

Gabardine, Check or Plaid Ratine, Linen, Pique or Corduroy. 35 to 39 inch lengths.
1.95, 2.95 and **3.95**
regularly 4.75 to 6.95

Special Clearance Prices
TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES

45-inch Wardrobe Trunks made on best frames; covered and lined with vulcanized fibre; equipped with the most modern garment and chiffonier sections; best construction. **18.50, 22.50** and **25.00**
regularly 28.00, 30.00 and 35.00
Dress and Steamer Trunks made on best basswood frames; duck covered; hard fibre edges; solid trimmings; hand-riveted long edges reinforced with steel angles; fitted with divided and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.
Dress.....regularly 11.00 to 12.50, **8.75**
Steamer.....regularly 9.00 to 10.00, **7.50**
High Grade Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks—hand-riveted bronzed steel trimmings; light and durable; fitted with divided and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.
Dress.....regularly 12.75 to 14.50, **9.50**
Steamer.....regularly 10.00 to 11.00, **8.00**
Week-end Cases of Black Enameled Duck, double steel frames; reinforced corners; fitted with trays and top pockets. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. regularly 5.50, **3.75**

Cowhide Suit Cases,—double steel frames, reinforced corners; fitted with shirt pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. regularly 5.75, **3.75**
Traveling Bags suitable for men or women; made in Sole Leather, Crepe, Tango and Walrus grain Cowhide; hand-sewed, reinforced corners; leather linings, inside pockets. Sizes 15, 16, 17 and 18 inches. **4.75**
regularly 6.50
Men's Walrus Bags,—saddler sewn throughout; reinforced corners; English frames and trimmings; leather lined with inside pockets. Sizes 17 and 18 inches. regularly 13.50, **9.50**
Special Cowhide Suit Cases,—double steel frames; reinforced corners; straps all around, extra catches; fancy lining; fitted with shirt pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. **4.75**
regularly 7.75
Light Weight Rattan Suit Cases,—double steel frames; reinforced corners, straps and catches; fancy linings; fitted with top pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 inches. **2.75**
regularly 4.95

CITY DEPARTMENTS WANT MORE MONEY

Estimates for 1916-17 Show Increases in Nearly All Borough Offices.

ADDED FUNDS FOR LIBRARY

Dock Commissioner Smith Says His Department Can Decrease Expenses $119,611.

Estimates of city departmental heads for the money to be required in running their branches for 1916, filed with the Tax Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and made public yesterday show among other things that it will cost the city $828,540 for the maintenance and upkeep of the New York Public Library, (partly the Carnegie gift,) and $507,863 for the Brooklyn Public Library. The figures likewise show that the money required for 1915 was $745,359 for the New York Library, and $445,863 for the Brooklyn Library during the same period.

Other interesting figures show that the estimated cost for looking after the parks in Brooklyn for 1916-17 will be $823,959, while it will cost this city only $775,545 for the same department during the present year. No estimate has been given for the same department in Manhattan. The estimates show that $118,085 is the amount thought necessary for appropriation to the work at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Commissioner Smith of the Department of Docks and Ferries, who makes the unusual request that his salary be reduced from $7,500 a year to $5,000, furnishes figures that show it to be his opinion that he can conduct his department at a cost of $119,611 less for 1916 than was allowed for the present year; the 1915 figure was $1,946,515, while the estimate for 1916 is given at $1,826,904.

The Tenement House Department figures show that it is thought the department can worry along with $706,180 for 1916, while it required $712,548 for 1915. The Board of City Record, which furnishes all the printing for the city and maintains the City Record, the city's daily paper, places its requirement for 1916 at $918,821, while its allowance for this year was $938,455. The Surrogates' Court figures are placed at $209,825, for 1916, while the 1915 figure was $208,379.

The estimates for 1916 for the five boroughs, as far as made up, show:

CITY DEPARTMENTS.

	Total Requested for 1916.	Total Budget for 1916.
Sinking Fund Com'rs.	$3,420.00	$3,420.00
Municipal Civil Svce.	222,710.00	216,845.00
Com'rs of Accounts..	264,505.30	260,329.07
Board of Assessors...	42,460.00	40,420.50
Art Commission.....	6,660.00	6,625.00
Board of Plumbers...	4,025.00	3,825.00
N. Y. Public Library.	828,540.30	745,359.30
Bklyn. Public Library	507,863.36	445,863.84
Dept. Parks, Bklyn..	823,959.98	773,545.27
The B'klyn Institute:		
(a) Central Museum	118,085.00	109,033.00
(b) Children's Mus'm	14,767.25	14,067.25
(c) Brooklyn Botanic Garden	40,914.50	37,124.50
Staten Island Assn. of Arts and Science...	9,560.25	9,022.00
Tenement House Dept.	706,180.82	712,548.40
Board of Parole.....	37,880.00	8,675.00
Dept. Docks & F'ries.	1,826,904.60	1,946,515.88
Board of Coroners, Manhattan	64,425.00	62,960.00
Board of Coroners, the Bronx	30,647.00	29,700.00
Board of Coroners, Brooklyn	35,074.84	34,720.00
Board of City Record (City)	918,821.10	938,455.70
NEW YORK COUNTY.		
Com'r of Records, Surrogate's Court...	46,827.00	46,827.00
Com'r of Jurors.....	61,180.00	53,330.00
Public Administrator.	27,286.81	27,200.00
Surrogate's Court....	209,825.00	208,379.00
Board of City Record.	24,500.00	36,000.00
BRONX COUNTY.		
County Clerk	41,486.00	39,120.00
Register'.....	102,709.54	97,450.00
Com'r of Jurors.....	24,021.00	24,041.00
Surrogate's Court....	46,185.00	28,880.00
Board of City Record.	13,900.00	15,000.00
KINGS COUNTY.		
County Clerk	106,667.75	106,372.75
Com'r of Records.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Surrogate's Court....	109,868.00	109,658.00
Board of City Record.	18,500.00	18,500.00
QUEENS COUNTY.		
Public Administrator.	1,301.00	1,415.00
Surrogate's Court....	29,944.00	29,770.00
Sup. Court Library...	2,985.00	2,454.30
Board of City Record.	12,400.00	7,100.00
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
County Clerk	26,723.00	23,085.00
District Attorney	22,170.50	22,490.00
Com'r of Jurors.....	4,300.00	4,300.00
Board of City Record.	2,250.00	2,650.00

The figures given are not conclusive nor are they to be taken as an indication that the Board of Estimate will make the allowances suggested by the different heads of departments; they are given merely to let the Board get an idea of the probable costs of maintaining certain departments for 1916.

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
At 42nd Street

Unusual Sale

BLOUSES
$2.00

Formerly $2.95, 3.95, 5.00, 6.75.

One Half Dozen
$10.00.

Stunning examples of the season's most popular models.

Taken from our regular stock

Made from Imported Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Habutai Silk, French Linen, Imported Organdie, Voile, Batiste, Shantung Silk, Laces.

White and Colors.

Sizes 32 to 46.

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges

SOUND LINER SINKS BARGE.

The Concord Rams the Exeter in Fog in Narragansett Bay.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—The Colonial Line passenger steamer Concord, from New York for Providence, ran down the barge Exeter in Narragansett Bay during a thick fog early today and sank her.

No one was injured and after taking aboard the crew of the Exeter the Concord, which was not damaged, completed her journey. The shock of the collision threw several passengers on the Concord from their berths.

Pilot G. F. Cleweiler, who was in charge of the steamer, says he was within 1,000 feet of the barge, which was anchored awaiting a tow, when he discovered her. The engines of the Concord were reversed but she could not be stopped in time and struck the Exeter near the bow, making a large hole extending below the waterline. Captain Lewez and the six men of the barge crew took to the boats and stood by until their vessel sank and then boarded the Concord.

The Exeter was owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company and carried 3,000 tons of coal consigned to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at this port.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD SENDS BRIDGE OFFER

Will Accept Kracke's Terms for Privilege of Running Cars on Williamsburg Span.

LOCKS HORNS WITH B. R. T.

Willing to Give Up 90 Per Cent. of Profits for Use of Tracks and Submit to City Control.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke announced yesterday that he had received an offer from Edward A. Maher, Vice President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, to accept the Commissioner's terms for the privilege of operating cars across the Williamsburg Bridge.

The Third Avenue Company's offer is in direct contrast to the attitude of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which threatened to withdraw its cars from the bridge if not allowed to continue under the present agreement. That agreement will expire on Aug. 31, at midnight, and under its terms the Brooklyn company has reaped a profit of $000,000 in six years. The B. R. T. arrangement gives that company, in conjunction with the New York Railways Company, a monopoly of the tracks across the bridge.

In a letter to the Commissioner, the Third Avenue Company agrees to the following:

To allow the city substantially all the profits of the local line across the structure and keep for itself only enough to cover the cost of operation and ten per cent. of the profits.

To leave with the city the unrestricted control of the tracks on the bridge and not ask a monopoly or exclusive control of any tracks.

To waive the privileges of Section 48 of the franchise tax law, so that the tolls paid to the city would be retained by the city and would not be rebated against the company's franchise tax account.

To pay the same toll of five cents per car as that paid by the present operators.

The Third Avenue Road is not known to have any trackage rights on the Brooklyn side of the bridge, and under such conditions could only run its cars to the Brooklyn end of the structure. Under the present contract, cars are operated across the bridge from many points in Brooklyn in addition to the local car service across the structure. In the event the Third Avenue Company gets a contract for the bridge privileges, the B. R. T. cars could only run to the Brooklyn end of the span, and thus the necessity would arise for a change of cars to the Third Avenue Company's locals across the bridge, whereas there is a through car service at present.

Commissioner Kracke said yesterday:

"I am making public today a formal proposal which I had definitely, though orally, before me at the time I mentioned to the B. R. T. negotiators that there was another proposal for the Williamsburg Bridge operation before this department."

The Commissioner then referred to the quoted statement of Colonel Timothy S. Williams, head of the B. R. T., that, perhaps, the Commissioner was trying to place the contract in the hands of some political friend. The Commissioner continued:

"It will, perhaps, ease the Colonel's mind to find that this proposal is not from a political friend of mine, but from Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway Company, who has wide experience and ranks in the railway world with the redoubtable Colonel himself. At any rate, I wish to commend Mr. Maher and the Third Avenue Company very highly for the public spirit they have shown in presenting this proposal.

"I am well aware that the proposal does not settle all the questions at issue at this bridge. It does not provide for through operation from Brooklyn to Manhattan. It does provide, however, for a very elaborate through operation from Manhattan to Brooklyn, and it provides it under terms that are fair and just to the city and more than meet the city on the question of principles that have been definitely established by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in recent years."

The Commissioner said that he would have something interesting to say on Monday in reply to the B. R. T., which he said, yesterday began an advertising campaign against him in the Brooklyn newspapers. He refused to discuss the reported attacks.

Holland Protects Rare Birds.

Holland has stopped the killing of rare birds in the Dutch East Indies, according to a letter received yesterday by Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, from Dr. C. Herbert, Director of the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens. Dr. Hornaday wrote to the Royal Zoological Society of Amsterdam two years ago, calling attention to the powerful organization for the exportation of skins of birds of paradise, crown pigeons, and other species of birds from the Dutch East Indies. He urged that the Netherlands Government should be asked to protect its colonial bird fauna by prohibiting all exportations of skins and plumage, save for educational purposes.

THINK MOYNAM WAS SLAIN.

Check for $17,500 Missing from Body of Brooklyn Picture Man.

The Westchester County police started a search yesterday for persons who they believe murdered Richard Moynam, of 2126 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and threw his body upon the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near Dobbs Ferry. The mangled body of Moynam, a moving picture promoter, was found on Friday morning. Because a certified check for $17,500 that Moynam is known to have had was not on the body, the police believe he was killed by robbers.

When they read in the newspapers yesterday of the death of a man supposed to be their father, Mrs. Henry Wagner and Miss Nellie and Miss Fannie Moynam went to the morgue at Hastings and identified the body as that of their father. As soon as they had done this they asked for the effects. When 55 cents, a key, an identification card, and an insurance premium receipt were turned over to them, they asked for a certified check for $17,500 they said their father had when he left his home in Brooklyn Wednesday morning to close a real estate deal in Westchester.

PALMER REFUSES JUDGESHIP

Says He Cannot Cut Off Activities by Going to Court of Claims.

STROUDSBURG, PENN., July 31.—Former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who was appointed a member of the United States Court of Claims by President Wilson some time ago, today issued a statement in which he announced that he had concluded not to accept the place. Mr. Palmer said that he had found it more difficult than he had anticipated to give up personal and law work.

"My roots are down too deep in the ground and I am too much of a 'going concern' to suddenly cut off my activities by the acceptance of a place for life upon the federal bench," he said.

The statement is taken to mean that he will continue his activity in Democratic politics in this State. He is the Pennsylvania member of the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Palmer has been mentioned for the position of counselor for the State Department made vacant by the elevation of Robert Lansing to the Secretaryship.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will begin, tomorrow

A Final Clearance

—of—

Luxurious Evening Gowns

Regularly $150, $175, $195, $250 to $300

to be closed out ..... at $65 & $95

Not more than sixty-five gowns in the group—every one handsome enough to grace any social function—beautiful *gold* and *silver brocades*—*jeweled* and *sequined* net gowns—exquisite *lace* styles—*tulle gowns*—and exclusive *novelty silks*—including very beautiful *Black* gowns, for dinner and evening wear.

Afternoon Gowns and Dancing Frocks

Regularly $65 to $125 at $25 & $35

For dinners—calling—cards—theatre—restaurant wear—and similar occasions.

$55 to $125 Day and Evening Wraps—$28 & $48

Of taffeta, faille, satin and gros de Londres, in black and colors—at $48, *Silver Embroidered styles.*

$35 to $75 Tailored Suits at $15

A closing out of remaining lines, including tans, light Summer shades, checks, white serges, etc., also suits of *linen, eponge* and *golf-cord.*

$45 to $125 Demi-tailleur Suits at $25

Taffeta and *Faille* Suits—Combination *Silk-and-Cloth* Suits—*White Serge* and *Pongee* Suits—and *Tailored Cloth* models in *service* or *semi-dress* styles for now or early autumn.

$35 to $65 Motor and Service Coats—$15, $25, $35

Remaining garments—not many of a kind—of wool velour, cashmere-cloth, mixtures, etc.

$25 & $32 Linen Coats at $12. **$35 & $45 Shantung Coats at $18**

Separate Skirts: $45 to $55 Silk and Satin Semi-dress Skirts at $15; $10 to $15 Outing Skirts - - - at $5 and $9

$22 to $45 Silk Sweaters—$10, $15, $25, $35

Final Clearance of Summer Millinery

At $8 and $10—*Former prices $15, $18, $25 to $35*

Maline-trimmed Black Hats—All White Hats—White and Black effects—satin and straw hats—Leghorns—crepe and tulle hats, etc.

Riddance of $8 to $25 Sheer Summer Blouses—$4, $7 & $10

Of such materials as batiste, voile, crepe, and handkerchief linen.

$18 to $25 Parasols at $5 & $7 | **$15 to $25 Novelty Bags at $5 to $10**

Advance Modes

The New Hats are now ready; exquisite Draped Effects—Postillon Sailors—Coque Sailors and Turbans—the new "Busby" Hats and other equally attractive designs, in the new autumn shades.

Autumn Walking Frocks in *leather-trimmed satin models—Braided Serges*—cloth styles embroidered in *jet, silver* or *gun-metal* and other innovations.

New Suits—introducing *Bretelle* effects—new ideas in *embroidered* designs—*velvet-and-cloth* combinations, etc., all cut on *entirely new lines.*

Dinner and Evening Gowns—of *silver-net* and *lace*—opalescent and chameleon *sequined gowns*—and exquisite new designs with *Beaded Bodices.*

THESE NEW MODELS ARE READY FOR IMMEDIATE SELECTION OR WILL BE MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER. *FRENCH SALON.*

Gidding Styles, which are exclusive, and absolutely authentic, will not be displayed outside of our own establishments.

Summer Business Hours: *August—8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday Closed All Day.* *Established 1879.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

ONE of these hot August mornings the children's school clothes will be forced upon your attention—suits, hats and the numerous little things they will need—along with new fall things for yourself.

But at Best's you might with safety let the youngest buy his entire wardrobe—so carefully have we planned for them.

Strong, man-built suits for the son, dainty frocks for the daughter, everything for the baby, and the smartest of the advance fall models to tempt you.

To select is the only thing you *need* to do, although we like to have you compare qualities and prices—we are proud of the Best quality at popular prices.

Advance Fall Styles

Presenting for the first time the fashion features of the coming season, are well represented in Women's and Misses' Afternoon and Street Dresses, Tailor-made Suits, Separate Waists, Street and Travel Coats and Millinery, at popular prices.

The Advance Fall Suits

For the first cool days and for travel

28.50

An exclusive Best model, is of superior broadcloth with natural beaver; for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

Women's and Misses' Advance Fall Hats

Present an attractive array of advance models portraying the latest note of French individuality, and introducing copies of Paris models at moderate prices—2nd Floor.

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

For midsummer wear.

Afternoon and Informal Danse Dresses of crepe de chine; white, navy or black, also stripes and novelties; sizes 34 to 44, **11.50**

Of Novelty Marquisette, **16.50**

Of Striped Charmeuse, **18.50**

Handsome Frocks of georgette crepe, embroidery trimmed, **35.00**

In the regular stock—2nd Floor.

Misses' Early Fall Dresses

14 to 17 Years—4th Floor

Advance models are shown in fine serge, combined with taffeta sleeves and vestee—smart, exclusive styles for the cooler days at mountain and seashore.

Special at..... **15.75**

New Fall Waists

7.50 11.50

Exclusive advance models, for dressy wear; of georgette, hand embroidered, in the street shades; for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

White Skirts and Smart Summer Coats

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor. At popular prices.

White Skirts of cotton gabardine, pique, cordeline or repp, priced according to material, **1.85** to **3.50**

White Corduroy Skirts, **3.95, 5.00**

Smart Sport and Travel Coats, **15.00**

Clearance of Summer Apparel

Being in many instances less than half the original prices.

No Approvals *No Credits*

Women's Summer Dresses **3.75** to **9.75** Formerly 5.00 to 14.50 *2nd Floor*	**Women's Summer Waists** **95c** to **5.00** Formerly up to 9.75 *2nd Floor*	**Misses' Linen Dresses** **5.00** Formerly up to 7.75 *4th Floor*
Women's Suits **12.50** to **35.00** Formerly 25.00 to 57.50 *2nd Floor*	**Women's Bathing Dresses** **5.00** Formerly 6.85 *2nd Floor*	**Girls' Linen Dresses** **5.00** Formerly up to 7.75 *4th Floor*
Women's Sport Hats **2.75** to **6.50** About ½ Former Prices *2nd Floor*	**Children's Dresses** **85c** to **2.05** Formerly up to 3.25 *1 to 3 yrs. 3d Floor*	**Girls' Coats** **2.95** Formerly up to 6.75 *4th Floor*
Panama Hats **4.75** About ½ Former Prices *2nd Floor*	**Youths' Summer Suits** **8.75** Formerly 13.50 to 19.50 *1st Floor*	**Girls' Coats** **5.00** to **9.75** Formerly up to 16.75 *4th Floor*

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

ERASMUS UNSAFE, ADAMSON FINDS

Fire Commissioner Asks School Board to Abandon Dangerous Wooden Buildings.

DESTRUCTION NOT ORDERED

Facts Put Before Educational Officials, Who Are Expected to Decide Fate of Firetraps.

The frame buildings of the Erasmus Hall High School, despite the many alterations which have been made by the Board of Education to lessen the fire risk to the 1,200 children who attended classes in them, have been condemned again as unsafe by the Fire Department. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson yesterday made public a letter which he wrote on Friday to Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, in which he reaches this conclusion:

"Although the abandonment of these frame buildings will undoubtedly result in serious inconvenience I am unable to approve the continued use of these structures for school purposes. I feel confident that your board, in view of these facts, will agree with me that these buildings should no longer be used for classes. I appreciate fully the difficulty faced by your board in finding accommodations for the growing school population, but it would be much better to have double classes in the schools than to continue the use of buildings which have been repeatedly pronounced dangerous by the best expert authority in this department.

Under the practice which has been followed in this department since I have been its head we have not issued fire prevention orders to other city departments, feeling that all it was necessary to do was to call the attention of the heads of such departments to conditions which needed correction, and that proper action would be taken. I, therefore, present the facts to you in this form, and feel sure that your board will take the necessary action.

Prompt Action Expected.

It was impossible to reach President Churchill yesterday to learn what steps the Board of Education would take, but inasmuch as he had already said emphatically that the board would remove any buildings which the Fire Department should find unsafe, it is presumed that steps to find other accommodations for the pupils housed in the wooden buildings will be taken.

The Fire Commissioner's letter does not recommend the destruction of the wooden buildings, although it is known that the Fire Department has regarded the existence of a large block of inflammable structures in close proximity to the $600,000 modern building as a menace to the latter. The recommendations leave the way open for the preservation of the old Erasmus Hall, built in 1786, which is architecturally and historically a building of considerable value and is also as fire-resisting as a wooden building can well be.

Commissioner Adamson's letter goes into the history of the various inspections since attention was first drawn to these old buildings in an article in The Fire Prevention News of April, 1914. The buildings were condemned twice as unsafe, but their use was continued on the plea of Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, principal of the school, and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, because of lack of accommodations for the 1,200 pupils. It was agreed last December, according to Commissioner Adamson, that the wooden buildings would be abandoned at the end of the school year.

What followed is told in the Commissioner's letter:

"It was our understanding with Dr. Gunnison that he would make arrangements at the end of the school term to accommodate in the new buildings, or elsewhere in the school system, those classes at that time occupying the old frame buildings. On June 17 last I wrote to Dr. Gunnison reminding him of this agreement and asking whether he had succeeded in rearranging classes so that when the school session begins after the Summer vacation he would be able to abandon altogether that section of the frame buildings complained of by Chief Kenlon, Chief Beggin, and Chief Hammitt.

Gunnison Urges Difficulties.

Dr. Gunnison called personally to see me a short time ago, and stated that he was afraid that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to accommodate all of the pupils who would apply for admission at Erasmus Hall High School in the new building, and asked whether it was possible to continue the use of the frame buildings. He said he regarded the frame buildings as entirely safe. I called his attention to the emphatic opinion of Chief Kenlon, Chief Beggin, and Chief Hammitt, and told him that I would look into the matter.

Chief Hammitt of the Fire Prevention Bureau submitted to me a few days ago a report from Deputy Chief Swartwout in charge of the Fire Prevention Bureau in Brooklyn and Queens, in which he described the present condition of the buildings and stated: "The use of frame buildings for school purposes should be discontinued and accommodations for the school children provided in modern fireproof structures. The removal of the frame buildings at Erasmus Hall should be accomplished as early as the Board of Education can provide accommodations for the school children elsewhere, and I recommend that the Board of Education be requested definitely to fix this date."

In view of the previous reports made to me by Chief Kenlon and others, and in view of the fact that there seemed to be no immediate possibility of the completion of the proposed addition to Erasmus Hall High School, I was doubtful whether I would be justified in sanctioning the continued use of the school building until after the school term begins in September next. Dr. Gunnison was so positive as to the safety of the frame buildings, and was so urgent in stating their convenience which would ensue if the buildings had to be abandoned, I referred Deputy Chief Swartwout's report to Chief Kenlon and Chief Lally for their opinion as experts. I inclose to you herewith copies of the reports made to me by both of these officers of the uniformed force.

Condemned by Fire Chiefs.

You will note that while Chief Kenlon states that the alterations which have been made have materially improved the safety of these wooden structures, "it still constitutes a serious fire hazard." He concludes: "I am of the opinion that the buildings are unsafe and should not be used for school purposes." He states that this conclusion applies to all the frame buildings and not to any particular part.

Deputy Chief Lally, in charge of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens, reaches substantially the same conclusion, and states that while the buildings have been somewhat improved in condition, he is still of the opinion "that these buildings are not fit for school purposes, for the reason that they constitute a serious fire hazard, and they should be vacated at as early a date as the Board of Education can make provisions for the care of the pupils elsewhere."

These are the opinions of the chief officers of the uniformed force. Similar opinions have been rendered by Deputy Chief Beggin and Battalion Chief Dougherty, two of the most experienced and conservative officers in the department. Chief Hammitt of the Fire Prevention Bureau has reached the same conclusion, as have other investigators.

I understand from statements made by Dr. Gunnison to Chief Kenlon and Mr. Hammitt last December that it would be possible by rearrangement of the classes in the school to accommodate the full attendance at the school after the Summer vacation. In my letter to you of Dec. 15 I pointed out that "the Washington Irving High School, with a floor area of 219,750 square feet, accommodates 4,676 pupils. The fireproof building at Erasmus Hall has a floor area of 157,740 square feet, with an attendance of 2,768 pupils." I sincerely hope that arrangements can be made to accommodate all the pupils in the fireproof building at Erasmus Hall High School or in other schools.

The Commissioner's letter ends with his conclusions and recommendations as quoted above, and adds the statement that the Board of Education has always co-operated cordially with the Fire Department for the protection of the schools.

To raze the buildings the Board of Education would have to obtain permission of the Sinking Fund Commission. As this has not been suggested, however, by the Fire Commissioner, steps to carry out the recommendations of the Fire Department are limited to measures looking to the housing of the 1,200 pupils elsewhere.

SAY DRINK SHORTENS LIFE.

Health Department Publishes Life Insurance Statistics.

The Department of Health made public yesterday results obtained from a study of the effect of alcohol on human life made by insurance companies. The subject is also discussed by Arthur Hunter Actuary for the New York Life. Mr. Hunter explains that the investigations were primarily intended to assist in determining the types that could safely be accepted for insurance at regular rates, which types should pay extra premium, and which should be declined. Forty-three leading companies supplied their records on about 2,000,000 lives, covering twenty-five years. These were divided in five classes, the fifth class being "those whose habits with regard to alcoholic beverages were not satisfactory in the past, or who used liquor steadily at the time of application for insurance."

"Nothing has been more conclusively proven than that a steady free use of alcoholic beverages, or occasional excess is detrimental to the individual," says Mr. Hunter. "Among men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally to excess in the past, but whose habits were considered satisfactory when they were insured, the extra mortality was equivalent to a reduction of more than four years in the average life of these men."

The Health Department comments that while the committee did not report on the mortality among total abstainers, statistics have been gathered to justify the statement that total abstainers have a mortality during the working years of life of about one-half of that among those who take two glasses of whiskey a day.

GO TO FIRE BIG U. S. GUNS.

Guardsmen Leave for Fort Wright for Target Practice.

The Ninth Coast Defense Command, N. G., N. Y., will leave Manhattan today by boat from the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street for Fort H. G. Wright on Fisher's Island, N. Y., for a two weeks' tour of duty, relieving the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command under Colonel N. B. Thurston, which will return to Brooklyn by steamer.

Colonel John J. Byrne, who commands the Ninth, announces that a bronze trophy will be awarded to the company receiving the highest figure of merit at target practice with the big guns at Fort Wright. Many of the men slept at the armory last night, in order not to be late for the assembly this morning, which was ordered for 5:45 o'clock.

The companies of the command have been assigned as follows: The first fire command will comprise the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Companies under Major Lewis M. Thiery, and will man batteries Butterfield and Barlow; the second fire command will comprise the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Companies, under Major Mills Miller, and will man batteries Marcy and Dutton.

The Ninth will return home on Sunday, Aug. 15.

HEIR TO $60,000 TURNS UP.

Young Ralph Elrose, Jr., Was Working in a Bronx Laundry.

Learning that he had inherited $60,000 through the death of his granduncle, Ralph Elrose, Jr., 18 years old, who has been working in a laundry in the Bronx, returned yesterday to his home at 239 Skillman Street, Brooklyn. He is an heir under the will of his mother's uncle, Dr. Charles F. Myers.

The boy left home to make his own way in the world about two years ago, and obtained employment in the Bronx. The law firm of Rollins & Rollins of Manhattan, as attorneys for the Myers estate, sought him in order that he might be represented in some legal proceedings affecting the property. The lawyers, being unable to find the heir by other means, placed an advertisement in the newspapers. One of Elrose's friends saw the advertisement and called his attention to it.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENCY.

Only Two Candidates Now in Field —Election of Machado Likely.

LISBON, July 31.—The number of candidates for the Presidency of the republic in the election to be held on Aug. 6 now has been reduced virtually to two —Dr. Duarte Leite, ex-Premier and Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Bernardino Machado, Minister to Brazil and also an ex-Premier. It is generally believed that the latter will be successful.

The Government is taking measures to maintain order along the basin of the Douro River, where there are sporadic revolutionary outbreaks. The Douro forms the boundary between Portugal and Spain.

ELECTRIC FLAMES BURN 4 IN SUBWAY

Switch Box Above Car Vestibule Explodes, Pouring Fire Upon Those Under It.

PASSENGERS NEAR PANIC

One in Hospital, Seriously Hurt—Accident Happened at Manhattan Street Station.

As a northbound subway express train of the Broadway division was about to stop at the elevated Manhattan Street station at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the electrical current in a switch box fastened to the ceiling of the rear platform of the first car was short-circuited. There was a sharp report and simultaneously a hot, blue flame shot out of the box and downwards, striking four persons who were standing on the platform. The air in the car seemed suddenly superheated and many of the passengers afterwards said they felt a violent electrical shock that seemed to come from the seats.

The four persons burned by the flame were:

BRAQUEHAINS, VALERE, 63 years old, a restaurant proprietor of Fort Lee, N. J.

BRIGHT, The Rev. GUSTAVE, 45 years old, of Hillcrest, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

CESAVEO, AMAZO, 43 years old, a photographer, of 59 Grove Street.

RITTER, ALBERT F., 20 years old, a clerk, of 2,136 Lafontaine Avenue, the Bronx.

Of the four, Ritter was most badly burned, his injuries being general about the face and body. He was taken in an ambulance to Knickerbocker Hospital, where his condition was stid last night to be serious. The other three were painfully burned, but went to their homes after treatment in a drug store near Manhattan Street and Broadway by Dr. Padula of Knickerbocker Hospital.

The flash and flame of electricity were followed by excitement among the passengers in the car that nearly became a panic, and probably would have become one had the train been underground. But the shouting of the guard stationed at the door of the car and the rassurance furnished by the daylight and air coming through the windows resulted in a quieting of the passengers soon after they had crowded from the seats into the aisle in the first flurry of their excitement.

The guard opened the doors of the car as soon as possible after the accident, and the passengers poured out to the station platform. Ahead of all of them was Ritter. His straw hat had been burned from his head by the flame and his coat was smoldering as he fled down the steps of the station, despising the escalator. Crying in pain, he reached the street and ran into the drug store, where he and the other injured were treated.

Herbert L. Steiner of 68 Haven Avenue, the Bronx, one of the passengers, reached the street soon after Ritter and reported the accident to Traffic Policeman Michael McLoughlin, who sent an ambulance call to Knickerbocker Hospital. McLoughlin then hurried to the station platform and succeeded in quieting the passengers who had crowded onto it from all of the cars of the train and from the street. With the ambulance surgeon, he later assisted to the street the three injured who had not fled.

Traffic on the line was tied up for twenty minutes, after which the train went to the storage yard at 137th Street, where the damaged car was removed.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAILS.

Gen. Wood's Brother Among the Passengers on American Liner.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Philadelphia of the American Line for Liverpool was John H. Wood, who is in the cotton business and is going to South Africa to look after personal interests there. He is a brother of General Leonard Wood, who went to the pier to see him off.

Herbert Price, general manager of the Tansan Company at Kobe, Japan, sailed on the Philadelphia to see his family after an absence of fourteen years and was accompanied by his Japanese wife, who speaks English fluently and wears European costume.

The Philadelphia had 107 first, 149 second, and 200 third class passengers and sixty-four deported aliens, which is a large number for one ship to take back in these war times. Most of the aliens were persons who had come over here without sufficient means to land and on account of weak health were considered likely to become public charges.

GIRLS IN BLACK HAND 'PLOT.'

School Misses In Lark Which Scared Santa Monica Colony.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., July 31.—The "Black Hand plot" reported yesterday when Delphin M. Delmas, formerly an attorney for Harry Thaw, and several other citizens, found representations of hands done in black paper pasted on their windows, was solved by the police today, and the "conspiracy," which set dozens of detectives to work, charged to the prank of a coterie of boarding school girls.

The girls thought it would be a lark to scare the fashionable colony of the Santa Monica bay district. One of the girls confessed today.

SAFETY FIRST!

(Automatic Spoonless Medicine Measurer and Eye Cup)

SANITARY—ACCURATE—REFILLABLE

Does away with the troublesome spoon in taking your medicine.

An unspillable medicine bottle that carries its own measuring glass and can be put in the pocket or suit case without any danger of it leaking and soiling the clothes. The bottle can be turned upside down without spilling a drop of its contents. A twist of the hand forces the contents to rise up the tube to whatever height may be required—one or one-half teaspoonful.

The bottle is absolutely sanitary, inexpensive, everlasting.

The funnel can be cleaned without contaminating the contents. The bottle can be taken to bed. Not necessary to light the light to look for a spoon and glass.

The Eye Cup works on the same principle. To the autoist it is indispensable. Always ready for use. Cover can be used as drinking cup. Can be used for other purposes as well.

Recommended by Physicians

The Stohn-La Croix, Inc.

14 John St., New York

For Sale at Druggists', Department Stores and Opticians'

Prices 35c, 50c, 75c, According to Size

ALL SIZES

Leonard's

Extraordinary Sale Maternity Apparel

A number of models in Summer materials,

$6.50 & $10.50

In Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and Charmeuse,

$16.75 and up

24 West 39th St. NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Greeley 1900 — Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturday

Cuisine Incomparable
The Mandarin—The Loggia
20 degrees cooler than the street.
A Delightfully Refreshing Luncheon or Afternoon Tea

Bring Along Your Films
We Will Develop the Film Made This Week-End
Rapid Service
Satisfactory Results

THE MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE

Offers Thousands of Home Lovers an Opportunity to Purchase Good Furniture at Substantial Savings

The past few days have proved conclusively that eighty-nine years of service building has its just reward. People from far and near visited the *Lord & Taylor* Mid-Summer Sale of Furniture and expressed their approval and confidence by their large purchases. We claim no originality in our honest methods, we hold no brief for other sales. We only know Experience, the Master Teacher, has helped us to arrange for our friends

This Wonderful Price-Saving Event

at this, the most opportune time, when home lovers are thinking of furnishing their homes or adding to them; and so we repeat: the test of time has made the *Lord & Taylor* Furniture Famous.

Colonial Suites—In Mahogany or Circassian Walnut. Four pieces—Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. Usually $180.00. Now **$110.00**

Each piece may be purchased separately at **$27.50.** Usually priced $45.00 each.

Adam Suites—In Circassian Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. Four pieces—Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and triplicate mirror Toilet Table. Usually $200.00. Now **$137.50**

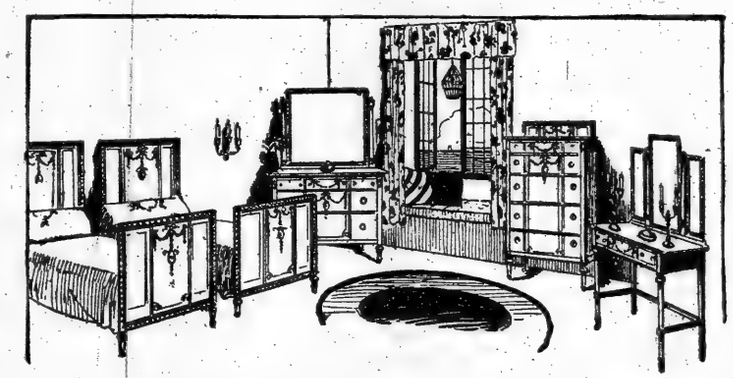
Adam Suites—Mahogany Circassian Walnut or Ivory Enamel. Four pieces (finely carved in detail)—Bed with cane panel, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. Usually $225.00. Now **$145.00**

With twin beds, **$185.00.**

Adam Suites in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany or Antique Ivory, especially designed for small apartments; five pieces, including 4-ft. Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier, Chair and Rocker. Usually $225.00. Now **$165.00**

With twin beds, **$205.00.**

Colonial Suites in Mahogany or Circassian Walnut. Four pieces; large mirrors; full-sized bed. Usually $225.00. Now **$175.00**



BEDROOM SUITES *of the* ADAM PERIOD

Usually $400.00—Special **$265.00**

The exquisitely modeled Suite illustrated is developed in ***Batum Circassian Walnut,*** one of the finest and scarcest of all woods. Hailing from the Russian port of Batum, this Circassian Walnut is notable for its bold and beautiful markings and its fine grain. The purity of the design, its grace and delicacy, are most appealing. Four pieces including full size bed comprise the Suite.

With Twin Bedsteads, **$325.00.**

The same Suite is developed in mahogany, also in antique ivory with cane panels.

Vanity Dresser, Chifforobe, Desk, Somnoe, Table, Cheval Mirror, Chaise Longue, Costumer and Chairs may be had to match.

PIECES MAY BE PURCHASED SEPARATELY IF DESIRED.

Sixth Floor.

Ivory Enamel Suite—Very daintily carved bed with cane panel; four pieces. Usually $320.00. Now **$225.00**

Colonial Suite—Of Circassian Walnut; four massive pieces. Usually $350.00. Now **$245.00**

Sheraton Suite—Of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with hollywood. Large pieces, including full-sized bed. Usually $500.00. Now **$285.00**

With twin beds, **$335.00.**

Colonial Suites—Of solid Mahogany with carved acanthus leaf posts. Four-post bed. Cabinet pieces with large mirrors. Usually $355.00. Now **$295.00**

Sheraton Suites—Of Mahogany, exquisitely inlaid. Seven large pieces of most elaborate design. Usually $448.00. Now **$345.00**

Mahogany Suites—In dull antique finish. Four pieces; cane panels in bed; large mirrors. Usually $483.00. Now **$385.00**

American Walnut Suite—Five finely carved pieces, including Twin Beds, Chifforobe, Dresser and triplicate mirror Dressing Table. Usually $520.00. Now **$410.00**

"Queen Anne" Suite—In dark antique Mahogany; seven pieces with cane panels. Usually $1,082.00. Now **$745.00**

FLOOR COVERINGS

Final Reductions of 1/4 to 1/2

A general price reduction on many lines of standard quality Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleums.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs at 1/3 and 1/4 Less

Summer Rugs at 1/3 Less
Carpets and Mattings at 1/2 Less

In some instances quantities may be limited, but of most there are liberal supplies.

Fifth Floor.

2,000 Lengths of COLORED SILKS

$1.00 to $2.50 Qualities

50c A YARD

Final clearaway of staple silks, the majority in plain weaves in favor this season.

$1.00 Silks Now 25c a Yard

Only 200 remnants of plain Silks in lengths of one to four yards. Formerly sold at $1.00 a yard.

Ground Floor.

UPHOLSTERY CLEARANCE

Prices Less Than Half

Lace Curtains
Were $3 to 11.00 pair. Now **$1.50** to **6.75.**

Window Panels
Were $6.00 to 10.75. Now **$2.50** to **7.50.**

Bed Sets
Were $8.50 to 35.00. Now **$3.75** to **15.00.**

Velour Portieres
Were $24.00 pair. Now **$11.75.**

Fifth Floor.

Specials on Ground Floor

Imported White Lace Veils, were $2.00 to 5.00....**$1.50** to **2.50**
Imported White Shetland Veils, were $1.50.....**$1.00**
Imported Novelty Ribbons, were $1.50 to 2.50 a yard, **58c** and **95c**
Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, also Chiffon and Silk, were 25c.....**12½c**
Guimpes and Vestees, embroidered on net or organdie; were 75c to $1.50.....**50c** to **$1.00**
200 pieces Fancy Neckwear; were $2.25 to 6.00.....**$1.50** to **3.95**
Embroidered Net Lace Flouncings; 18 to 27 inches wide; were $1.50 a yard.....**95c**
Pure Linen Cluny Laces and Insertions; were 9c to 28c a yard.....**6c** to **18c**
Imported Dress Ornaments, beaded and jewelled, were $1.50 to 15.00.....**75c** to **$7.50**
Shopping Bags in Pin Seal and Auto Leather; were $2.95..**$1.00**
Leather and Silk Bags; were $3.95 to 5.00.....**$1.50**
Ivory Grain Sets of 14 pieces, usually $16.50 and 21.00 **$10.00** and **15.00**
Madame Nordica's Bath Powders, package of 16 boxes; usually $10.00.....**$5.00**

Specials on Second Floor

Dress Linens in lengths for skirts and dresses, colored and white; were 48c to 75c a yard.....**25c**
Colored and White French Linens, in suit and dress lengths, were 75c to $1.50 a yard.....**38c**

WOMEN'S SMART LOW SHOES

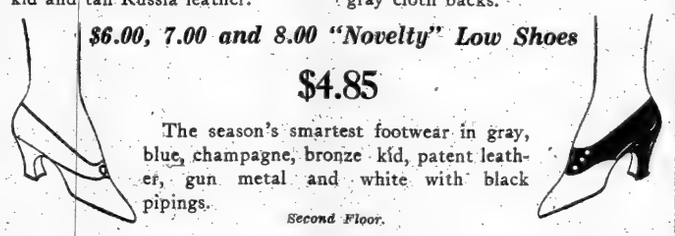
Sharply Reduced for
MIDSUMMER CLEARAWAY

4,200 Pairs of Pumps, Colonials & Oxfords

Were $4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 **Now $2.35**

Broken sizes, but all sizes in the assortment.

Patent and dull leather, trimmed with colored kid.
Gray or champagne calf. Bronze kid and tan Russia leather.
Black Russia or patent leather with gray, brown or black quarters.
Colonials of patent leather with gray cloth backs.



$6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 "Novelty" Low Shoes

$4.85

The season's smartest footwear in gray, blue, champagne, bronze kid, patent leather, gun metal and white with black pipings.

Second Floor.

SPECIALS FOR MEN

Sack Suits Must Go At $15.00

Formerly $22.00 to $35.00

And there are but 350 of them, representing the remainder of Spring and Summer stocks, radically reduced because they must go, to make room for new assortments. Just the Suits men want **now**—light weight, smartly cut, expertly hand-tailored of the very newest materials. All sizes from 34 to 44 are included but the majority are in sizes 34, 35 and 36.

***$20.00 to $40.00 Overcoats* Now $15.00**

Light weight Coats, imported and domestic models of extremely clever styles. Incomplete range of sizes. 21 London-made Coats of Scotch and English tweeds. 14 American Tailored Coats in tweeds, mixtures and the new knit-cloth.

Fourth Floor.

Specials on Second Floor

White French Tosca Crepe and Crepe Ratine; 40 inches wide; were 65c to 75c a yard.....**38c**
Muriko Japanese Lingerie Nainsook, 42 inches wide, 10 yard pieces, formerly $2.85.....**$2.25**
Imported Colored Cotton Novelties, to be closed out at, a yard.....**95c**

Specials on Fourth Floor

Trimmed Hats, were $6.00 to 15.00.....**$2.95** to **5.00**
Untrimmed Hats, were $1.50 to 3.00.....**25c**
Millinery Flowers and Fancies, were $1.50 to 3.00..**25c** and **50c**
Golf Drivers and Brassies, well-known makes; reduced to **$2.00**
Golf Irons, Vardon, Slazenger, and Spalding models.....**$1.85**
Scrap Baskets; were $1.50 to 3.00.....**$1.00**
Pillow Slips; were $1.00 to 1.25, **50c**
Japanese Baskets, were 75c to $1.25.....**50c**

Specials on Fifth Floor

Japanese Wicker Lamps (complete), were $12.00.....**$6.00**

Specials on Flower Balcony

Japanese Garden Sets, were 75c and $1.00.....**35c** and **50c**
Bird Houses, were $3.25....**$2.00**
Squirrel Houses, were $10.00 to 15.75.....**$6.00** to **10.00**

LAWMAKERS' WORK NEARS FINAL STAGE

Convention to Begin Debate on Proposed Amendments on Monday Night.

FIGHT TO BE IN THE OPEN

Louis Marshall to Push His Proposal to Give Minorities a Voice in Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—When the Constitutional Convention resumes work on Monday night it will enter upon the final stage of its deliberations, the consideration and debate of proposed amendments to the organic law in committee of the whole and on third reading. The fight on the various proposals pending before the convention will then be out in the open.

The arduous labors of the last three months have merely been by the way of preparation. They have included hundreds of public hearings and endless and exacting committee work behind closed doors, in the course of which the various measures which the convention will consider for final passage have been whipped into shape and hundreds of other proposals have been thrown into the discard.

Up to the present 683 proposals have been introduced by delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Eighteen proposals have been introduced by the various standing committees. So far not a single proposed constitutional amendment has been adopted by the convention. Two have been rejected with the convention sitting as a committee of the whole. Five proposals have been reported adversely by standing committees. Forty have been favorably reported and placed on the convention calendar. Four have been advanced to third reading—the final stage before definite adoption or rejection by the convention.

A majority of the standing committees have already completed their work and rendered their final reports to the convention. Among these are the Committee on Corporations and the Committee on Banking and Insurance, both of which rejected all the proposals remitted to them and recommended to the convention that no changes be made in the fundamental law affecting the subject matter with which they had been dealing.

The most important measures before the Committee on Corporations was one providing for the incorporation and State regulation of Stock Exchange and other exchanges, and one giving stockholders of corporations the right to cast their votes at the annual election of Directors on the cumulative or distributive plan, as they saw fit. The last-named proposal was introduced by Louis Marshall with a view to giving minorities a voice in the management of corporations. Mr. Marshall has announced that he will bring the matter before the convention in connection with a minority report to be presented by a member of the committee. Similar action is likely to be taken by Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, with reference to a proposal which the Committee on Banking and Insurance rejected, and which would have given to the Banking Department more ample powers to supervise the affairs of a class of private bankers in rural communities which now conduct a banking business virtually without any State supervision.

Three of the most important of the standing committees remain to be heard from—the Judiciary, the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, and the Cities Committee. The Committee on State Finances, too, has rendered only a partial report dealing with the State sinking funds. By far the most important part of its work, the formulation of a new plan for State budget making, transferring the power of initiating the budget from the Legislature to the Executive, still remains in the making. But this committee, too, is expected to report finally before next week is over. These four committees deal with what perhaps may be considered the most important subjects before the convention.

The Committee on Conservation of the State's Natural Resources has completed its report, and this, with a proposal rendering it effective, will go before the convention early next week.

Next week, with the bulk of the committee work out of the way, the convention will hold two sessions a day, with the exception of Monday, when there will be only the usual night session

ADMITS DESERTING WIFE.

Mrs. Philipbar Charges Pastor's Son with Cruelty Also.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Lillian C. Philipbar of this city asked today that her husband, William Philipbar of 1,121 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, be held for the Grand Jury for abandonment, cruelty, and non-support. Philipbar, who is the son of the Rev. C. Philipbar of 1,755 Linden Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to the charge of desertion and was released under bail of $500 by Judge Owen P. Mahon. He will be sentenced on Sept. 3.

The Philipbars were married in this city about two years ago. They have no children.

SAVES HUSBAND FROM JAIL.

Mrs. Blanda, Who Prosecuted Him Last Week, Aids Him Now.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Marie Blanda of 35 Dayton Avenue saved her husband, Michael, from a jail sentence today, when she paid his $10 fine in the City Court. He was convicted of stealing $10 worth of woolen goods and faced jail when she ran into court.

Last Wednesday he saved her life when she threw herself in front of an Erie Railroad train, in an attempt to commit suicide. Her action followed her appearance in court, where she complained that her husband abused her.

Deputy Rosenblum Discharged.

Louis S. Rosenblum, a special Deputy Sheriff of Bronx County, who was arrested in Columbus Circle Friday night on the complaint of James A. Foy of 239 East Fifty-eighth Street on a charge of picking his pocket of $1, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Murphy in Jefferson Market Court. Foy failed to appear. Rosenblum conducts an advertising business at 1,416 Broadway. Magistrate Murphy said he was convinced his arrest was a mistake.

MRS. WALTERS WEDS LORLYS E. ROGERS

Her Husband the Father of Two Babies She Poisoned and for Whose Death She Faces Trial.

HIS DIVORCE 24 HOURS OLD

Bride, Released on Bail, Violated the Order of the Court in Leaving the State of New York.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, who killed her two babies and attempted to take her own life by poison last December, was married yesterday afternoon in Jersey City to the father of her dead children, Lorlys Elton Rogers. The wedding followed as soon as legally possible the granting of an absolute divorce to Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers, the lawful wife of Rogers when his relations with Mrs. Walters were exposed through her poisoning of herself and children.

Justice Ford of the New York Supreme Court granted Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers her final decree of divorce on Friday, and on the afternoon of the same day Rogers and Mrs. Walters went to Jersey City for a license to marry. They had to obtain the license outside of New York, as the New York law prohibited Rogers's remarriage within the State.

The license was issued by Michael I. Fagan, City Clerk of Jersey City, after Rogers and Mrs. Walters had each filed divorce papers showing a previous marriage. The papers filed by Rogers were those he had obtained a few hours earlier, and Mrs. Walters admitted a divorce from Arthur S. Walters in June, 1912. I. Faerber Goldenhorn, a lawyer, with offices at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, stood sponsor for the couple before the City Clerk.

The license was issued at 4.10 o'clock in the afternoon and, as neither of the parties to the marriage was a resident of the State of New Jersey, they could not be legally married until twenty-four hours had elapsed. They set the wedding for yesterday afternoon, therefore, and shortly before 4 o'clock met in Mr. Goldenhorn's office for the ceremony.

Judge James F. Dolan, of the First Criminal Court of Jersey City, was engaged to unite the couple, and he was ready to proceed at 4.05 o'clock, when he noted that the license had been issued at 4.10. He told Rogers that the ceremony must be delayed five minutes to be in accordance with the law. According to report, both Rogers and Mrs. Walters waited impatiently, watching the clock constantly until the five minutes had elapsed. Those present at the ceremony besides the principals were Teresa Gallagher, of 310 West Sixty-first Street, who nursed Mrs. Rogers in Lebanon Hospital during the illness that followed her taking poison, and Joseph Greenberg, a clerk in Mr. Goldenhorn's office.

Newspaper reporters and photographers sought admission to the office, but were refused, nor would any one present discuss the marriage or the intentions of the bride and groom. Directly after the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers left in an automobile for Suffern, N. Y., which place they gave as their home when the license was obtained.

Those who saw Mrs. Rogers said she seemed to be in ill health. She is still under bail charged with the killing of her two babies, and she had been ordered by the court not to leave the State.

SHOT IN SUBWAY SHAFT.

Workman Wounded Twice and Others Bar Assailant's Escape.

A subway worker, Peter Marcigliano, was shot yesterday afternoon by a discharged employe, Camele Verdoni, who attacked him at the bottom of the Lexington Avenue excavation, eighty-five feet below the street level, at Sixty-second Street. Marcigliano had returned from his lunch at the top of the shaft, and as he reached the bottom a man stepped from behind a supporting pillar and began firing at him. Marcigliano picked up an iron bar and turned to meet the assailant when a second shot struck him in the shoulder and floored him.

Flourishing his weapon, Verdoni frightened the other subway workers from his path and ran to the shaft opening at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street. There short flights of wooden steps connect the various levels with the street exit. But Vedoni found his escape barred by the men at work on the different levels. Hearing the shots of the revolver, the other workers gathered in groups at each of the stairways and threatened him with their picks and shovels, holding him prisoner until Policeman McCarthy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrived and disarmed him.

Marcigliano was attended by Dr. Quaglia, who is employed by the Bradley Construction Company, and later sent to Flower Hospital. Verdoni, who lives at 208 West 104th Street, was held on charges of felonious assault and having a revolver.

MEN TO OPPOSE SUFFRAGE.

Campaign Committee Contains a Score of Well-Known Names.

The following men in the City of New York have consented to serve on the Campaign Committee of the Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women:

Jonathan Bulkley, Walter C. Childs, Arthur B. Church, Lincoln Cromwell, John R. Des Passos, Charles S. Fairchild, Eugene D. Hawkins, Henry W. Hayden, John G. Milburn, George Douglas Miller, Robert K. Prentice, Louis T. Rouraine, Herbert L. Satterlee, George W. Seligman, Professor Munroe Smith, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, John C. Ten Eyck, J. Kennedy Tod, Gilbert Tucker, Everett P. Wheeler, George W. Wickersham, Talcott Williams.

Track Walker Killed in Subway.

A train on the new Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn ran down and killed Joseph Danna of 510 East Eleventh Street, a track walker, about 150 feet from the Pacific Street station at 5:30 o'clock last evening. The train, bound for Manhattan from Coney Island, was approaching the station at slackened speed. There were about 200 persons on the station platform and many witnessed the accident. Frank Cordell of 763 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, the motorman, was able to stop the train before it passed over Danna's body.

ROOSEVELT'S STUDY OF BIRD REFUGEES

Observed Vast Flocks of Wild Fowl on the Islands Along the Louisiana Coast.

COUNTED EGGS IN NESTS

Saw Gulls, Terns, Skimmers, and Others, and Learned Their Habits from Official Ornithologist.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt recently visited the islands off the coast of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River to gather material for an article on the work of conserving bird life in that State. Among those who accompanied him was Stanley Clisby Arthur, Ornithologist to the Conservation Commission of Louisiana, who has made a report to the American Game Protective Association.

The tour lasted six days, and the former President was also accompanied by John M. Parker and M. L. Alexander, President of the Louisiana Conservation Commission. The party observed at close range the many gulls, terns, skimmers, and other species of avian life that use these fragments of land along the Gulf of Mexico as breeding places. The visitors crossed from island to island in the Commissioner's yacht Daisy.

"Many of the islands visited," said Mr. Arthur, "were United States reservations set aside for bird life while Mr. Roosevelt was President, and others were those established as game and water fowl refuges by the Conservation Commission of Louisiana. The tour embraced a survey of the Chandeleur, Free Mason, North Harbor, Grand Cochere, Battledore, and Breton Islands."

Colonel Roosevelt landed on most of the islands, and he was intensely interested in what he saw. He made a special study of the nesting birds, and observed his subjects from an intimate standpoint, looking into the question of their habits, number of eggs deposited, and the great numbers that congregate on the different sandy spits that line the Gulf off the Louisiana coast.

Mr. Arthur furnished the Game Protective Association with some good photographs showing the Colonel at different times during his trip. One interesting snapshot shows him walking down the beach on Breton Island. The air was thick with birds, and the ground was alive with royal terns, and the beach for two miles was so thickly strewn with eggs that the explorers had to exercise care in walking upon it.

Mr. Arthur explained to Mr. Roosevelt the various plans for conserving the game and bird life. He gave the visitor some first-hand information as to the nesting habits and zonal peculiarities of many species of water fowl that have selected Louisiana as a breeding home since the establishment of game preserves. Mr. Arthur also contributes the following account of the observation of a Wilson's petrel for the first time in Louisiana:

"The recent observing of a solitary Wilson's petrel in Louisiana has not only supplied the wild life of the State with a new species, but with the one under the strongest found in the United States that has been missing since the avian life of the State has been studied.

"The scientific designation of the species observed is Oceanites oceanicus of the order Tubinares, which includes, besides the petrels, the fulmars and shearwaters. The discovery was made by Herbert K. Job, head of the Department of Applied Ornithology of the National Association of Audubon Societies, and the writer while they were on an expedition to the bird-breeding islands along the Louisiana coast west of the Mississippi.

"The petrel, when observed, was about a mile off shore paddling the rough waters of the Gulf of Mexico and about seven miles west of Grand Isle. It circled the Commissioner's patrol boat Opelousas several times, but, although efforts were made by throwing lard on the waters to entice it close enough to the boat to be photographed, the bird finally flew out of sight, not, however, before we had studied it through binoculars for more than a quarter of an hour. Although we kept a close watch for other specimens of the same species during the remaining five days of the trip, no other petrels were seen."

HAWAIIAN LINE'S NEW SHIPS.

Three Being Built for the Atlantic-Pacific Trade.

The agents of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Line announced yesterday that the first of the three new steamers under construction will be completed by Dec. 1. The vessels are being built by the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point.

The first is the Floridan, a freighter of 4,000 net tonnage, 414 feet long, 53 feet beam, and 31 feet depth of hold. The next, the Artisan, will be ready on March 1, 1916, and the Arborean on May 1.

The steamers will be added to the fleet of the Hawaiian-American Line operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal.

LIVING WITH WIFE, SUES FOR HER LOVE

R. McCandless, Paterson Plumber, Demands $50,000 of C. J. Lozier of Ridgefield Park, N.J.

SHE ASKS $10,000 DAMAGES

And Defendant Wants Divorce from Wife Said to Have Eloped with H. Vanderbeck, His Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 31.—Through his counsel, John M. Ward of Paterson, Robert McCandless, a contracting plumber of that place, has begun a suit to recover $50,000 damages from Cyrus J. Lozier, a contractor of Ridgefield Park, near here, on a charge of alienating his wife's affections. The papers are in the hands of Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Hackensack for service.

Mrs. McCandless also sues to recover $10,000 damages from Lozier for an alleged attack on Dec. 22, 1913. It was explained by Lawyer Ward that the assault was the result of a struggle between Mrs. McCandless and the contractor for possession of certain papers.

"Mr. McCandless says his suspicions of a change in his wife's conduct toward him were aroused about a year ago, but he was not positive until about three months ago, when the family were preparing to move from Ridgefield Park," said Lawyer Ward.

The McCandless family lived two doors from the Lozier home in that place.

Lozier's wife eloped with Harry Vanderbeck, also a contractor of Ridgefield Park, a few months ago. Vanderbeck was a close friend of Lozier, and was married. The missing couple have not been heard from since they left. It was said they went by automobile to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but detectives failed to get any trace of them, and Lozier's divorce papers have been returned unserved.

Mrs. McCandless is the mother of two children. When asked if it was not a fact that McCandless and his wife were still living together, and were never estranged, Lawyer Ward said:

"They are living together with their children, but not as man and wife."

CHINA WANTS BIGGER NAVY.

Commission Here to Study Equipment and Submarines.

Frank B. Lord, President of the Washington, D. C., Press Club, who is at the Hotel McAlpin, yesterday morning met the Chinese Naval Commission of eighteen men, headed by Admiral Wei Han, who have come to the United States to make a study of submarines, naval equipment, and navy yards. The commission yesterday arrived in New York from Chicago and left immediately for Groton, Conn., to visit the plant of the Electric Boat Company. Admiral Wei Han, who is chief naval constructor of the Chinese Navy, is a graduate of the French Naval Academy.

"The Chinese Government has become aroused to the advisability of providing an adequate navy," said Admiral Wei Han yesterday, "and this spirit of modern progress which has been manifesting itself in the Chinese people under the régime of the new republic resulted in our coming to America for the purpose of studying your methods of naval construction, and the equipment and management of your navy yards. I am much interested in submarine construction, particularly in view of the efficiency that submarines have demonstrated in the present European war, and chiefly because the coast of China offers specially advantageous conditions for use of boats of this character and the establishment of submarine bases."

CITY BREVITIES.

Stanley Ransom, son of Captain J. B. Ransom of the White Star liner Baltic, sailed yesterday on the Red Cross steamer Stephano for Halifax. He had been the guest of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith.

Henry Schuits, 41 years old, a janitor of an apartment house at 161 Manhattan Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in the bathroom of his home.

A benefit concert under the auspices of the Associate Alumni of the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School at the Temple Beth-El-Emanuel, at Arverne, will be given on Sunday evening, Aug. 8. There will be addresses by Israel Unterberg, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, and Samuel I. Hyman.

Michael McGovern, 35 years old, of 237 West 143d Street, an ironworker, was killed on the elevated structure near 155th Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon by falling across the third rail.

Three men arrested by Lieutenant Costigan in a gambling raid at 174 Sixth Avenue on Friday were held for examination in $1,500 bail each by Magistrate Murphy in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. They were Jacob Luban of 131 East 116th Street, a witness for the defense in the Becker trial; Louis Dienstag of 101 West 115th Street, and Barney Freeman of 205 Seventh Avenue.

According to comments made in the Police Department yesterday, it is expected that Police Commissioner Woods will ask the Corporation Counsel to appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, reinstating former Police Inspector James E. Hussey.

Founded 1827. Founded 1827.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

No C. O. D.'s or Approvals

MID-SUMMER SALES

Summer Stocks at ⅓ to ½ Price

Our Own Stocks No Job Lots

Rain Coats
For Women and Misses.

The popular, rubberless "Roseberry," made from Priestley's light weight Silky Fabric, in black, navy and tan. Suitable for motor and traveling. Regularly $12.50 **8.75**

Washable Corduroy

White Washable Corduroy, 36 inches wide, of superior quality and in the style most fashionable for Separate Skirts, Coats and Suits. Regularly 65c yard **50c**

Hosiery & Underwear
⅓ Reductions.

Reasons: 1. *Discontinuance of our Wholesale Department.* 2. *Discontinuance of certain lines.* 3. *Opportune purchases from a foreign manufacturer.*

Women's Hose—Superior quality silk lisle in black or tan; Summer weight. Regularly 38c pair **28c**
6 Pairs 1.50

Women's Hose—Pure silk and fibre mixed; lustrous, cool, smart, serviceable; black, white, tan. Regularly 55c pair **38c**
6 Pairs 2.00

Women's Hose—Pure thread silk of medium weight and superior quality; Reinforced; black and white. Regularly $1.50 pair **95c**
6 Pairs 5.40

Women's Glove Silk Vests—Superior quality and high grade finish; pink and white. Regularly $1.45 **1.00**

Women's Gauze Vests—Swiss ribbed; elastic; recommended for good service. Regularly 35c **25c**

Silk Petticoats

The latest flare models in best chiffon taffeta and messaline, in a large assortment fashionable shades, also white. Regularly up to $5.50 **2.95**

1200 Pairs Summer Gloves

Women's Smart Washable Gloves in white chamoisette and lisle; two clasp and elbow length. Specially Priced Pair **45c**

Women's Fine Silk Gloves, 16 button length, double finger tips and Paris point stitching. Black and white. Regularly Pair $1.25 **85c**

Women's Furnishings

Satin Bathing Dresses—Superior quality, in smart models, attractively trimmed. Values up to $8.50 **3.95**

Mohair Bathing Suits—The newest models in black or navy, combined with colored silks; all sizes to 46, with swimming tights included. Regularly $5.50 **2.95**

Hand Embroidered Japanese Robes—Of heavy cotton crepe, beautifully embroidered in Japanese colorings in blue, pink, lavender, copen and coral grounds. Regularly $3.65 **1.75**

750
Waists and Blouses
To Close at Once
½ Under Cost.

Handmade Lingerie, Imported Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Imported Voile, Colored Handkerchief Linen and other smart Summer fabrics, including a few fancy models. Former prices up to $7.50 **2.00**

A collection of attractive, fine Voile Models, in a dozen different styles; some embroidered in colors, others combined with lace and net; also with net frills. Former prices up to $2.25 **95c**

Note—Slightly shopworn, but exceptional value at these figures.

Men's Furnishings
3,000
Summer Shirts
Reduced ⅓ to Close.

Pure Silk Shirts—Of heavy tub silk in smart colored satin striped effects; also an assortment of exclusive novelties. Regularly $4.50 and $5.00 **3.00**
3 for 8.50; 6 for 17.00

Newest Recreation Shirts—Our "Stadium" of cheviot, with raglan shoulder and detachable sleeves; other lines of the finest grades of white, fancy and Palm Beach shades, with adjustable collar. Regularly $2.00 **1.45**
3 for 4.00; 6 for 7.50

Other Fine Soft Shirts—In great variety, including high-priced lines remaining from previous sales. Regularly $1.45 and $1.65 **95c**
3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.00

Bathing Suits—Heavy pure worsted of extra quality, in plain or trimmed sleeveless models. Regularly $5.00 **3.50**

Half Hose—Pure silk and fibre mixed, in the most popular shades of grey. Regularly 39c pair **25c**
3 prs. 70c; 6 prs. 1.35

Pajamas—Of plain colored mercerized pongee, the most desirable Summer Pajama fabric; liberal sizes and high grade finish. Regularly $1.50 **95c**

Silks

Colored Dress Taffeta—35 inch; chiffon finish, in the most fashionable evening and street shades, including navy blue; also exquisite glace effects. Special at **1.35**

Black Dress Taffeta—39 inch; lustrous, chiffon finish, in finest quality imported. Regularly $2.25 yard **1.38**

Crepe de Chine—39 to 40 inch, of beautiful texture, lustrous and firm; colors include those most desirable for day and evening wear; also black and white. Regularly $1.25 yard **85c**

Vacation Specials
At ⅓ Reductions.

Travelling Bags and Suit Cases—in russet and tans; genuine cowhide or sole leather, of sturdy construction and highest class finish. Regularly $7.50 **5.50**

Black Silk Umbrellas—An especially fine assortment of sterling trimmed Umbrellas in styles for men and women. Regularly $3.75 **2.95**

Parasols—Popular and new shapes, including ten rib and Liberty Bell. All are plain colors and mounted on long, smart, plain and carved handles. Regularly $3.00 **1.65**

Women's Handkerchiefs—Pure Irish linen, in sheer or medium weight; ⅛ or ¼ inch hem; hemstitched. Regularly $1.75 doz. **1.35**

Smart Sweaters

The Latest Sport Model, with sash, made of pure light wool, combined with fibre silk, in exquisite colorings and two tone effects. Very Specially Priced **10.50**

Fibre Silk Sweaters in sport coat style, with belt in brilliant plain colors, blazer stripes and two tone effects. Very Specially Priced **5.75**

Wash Goods Sale
The Season's Sensation.

Dainty, sheer cotton fabrics printed in quaint floral effects. Formerly up to 35c yard **15c**

Imported Crepes and Fashionable Printed Voiles, in great variety. Formerly up to 45c yard **19c**

Japanese Silk Robes
A Newly Arrived Importation.

Long Boudoir Robes in Japanese Kimono Style, with sash; silk lined and lightly interlined for Summer wear. Colors include blue, pink, lavender, purple, black, old rose, Copenhagen, royal and red, exquisitely hand embroidered in wistaria and rose designs. **6.75**

Mandarin Coats, also silk lined and lightly interlined. The entire garment is beautifully hand embroidered in delicate Japanese shades on black, pink, blue, lavender, old rose, red, purple and white grounds. **4.75**

Broadway & 19th Street

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Advance Styles for the Autumn

in which the trend of Fashion for the coming season is accurately foreshadowed, are now displayed in limited but choice assortments (which are daily receiving new augmentations) in the departments devoted to Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. Included among the smart models just received are Women's and Misses' Dresses and Suits, following the piquant lines of the latest silhouette; French and other Hats that are the embodiment of good style; and charming Frocks and Coats for the growing Girls.

END-OF-THE-SUMMER CLEARANCES

In order to make room for the Autumn merchandise now coming in, the remainder of the Summer stocks must now be entirely eliminated. Very exceptional opportunities are therefore being offered for procuring Bathing Costumes, desirable Wearing Apparel, Shoes and the accessories of the Summer wardrobe at prices so low as to be wholly disproportionate to their actual worth.

Summer Merchandise at Special Prices for Monday

Another Special Offering of Women's Summer Blouses

will comprise a number of attractive models (many of which have been taken from the regular stock) featuring crepe de Chine, lace, voile, linen, etc., variously marked at these extraordinarily low prices:

Crepe de Chine or Lace Blouses
$3.00, $4.50, $6.50 & $8.00

Lingerie Blouses
$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.50 & 5.00

Smart Silk Parasols

all in this season's styles and colorings, will offer very unusual values at
$1.85

Among them are Parasols with shirred edges, others in ribbon border effects, and others, again, in effective combinations of black-and-white.

The Remaining Summer Stock of Bungalow and Porch Frocks

all in simple styles made up in cotton materials, will be placed on sale at the remarkably low prices of
$1.45, $2.25 & $3.00
(Department on the Second Floor)

A Choice Selection of Chic Velvet Hats

in the new, piquant models, effectively trimmed, will be very specially priced at
$17.00
in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor

Extraordinary Values in Women's Tailored Summer Suits

for outing, motoring, sports and country wear,
at $12.50, $15.00, $17.50 & $22.50
Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

JAPAN CAPTURING FAR EAST TRADE

Her Mercantile Marine Undercuts European Lines at Present Freight Rates.

FRAUD IN GOODS CHARGED

Well-Known Trademarks Said to be Imitated—Range of Activities Unlimited.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SINGAPORE, June 16.—The fact that Japanese commercial houses are taking every conceivable advantage of conditions afforded them as a result of the European war is becoming increasingly apparent to the general business community in the East and rapidly causing grave alarm to British manufacturing interests.

For years previous to the outbreak of hostilities they had endeavored, with little success, to introduce their goods into markets in which European manufacturers specialized. Now that British naval supremacy has eliminated German and Austrian trade from the high seas they have not been slow in availing themselves of the excellent opportunity thus offered to increase their sphere of action and to establish themselves firmly in the market for commodities in which these competitors previously held practically a monopoly. It is also a matter for deep concern on the part of British manufacturers that they have not confined their entire attention to the capturing of enemy trade, but have taken advantage of the strain lately placed on shipping (with the ensuing rise in freight rates) and have seriously encroached on British markets.

The Japanese are nothing if not up to date. Japan of today is not the Japan of twenty-five years ago. Tokio, Yokohama, and all the larger towns are now industrial centres in the true sense of the word. There is no port in the East in which her large companies, such as the Mitsui Bussau Kaisha, do not possess agencies. Moreover, she has a considerable and efficient mercantile marine, a fact which has meant much to Japanese development and which constitutes an additional advantage at the present time by enabling her to undercut European lines at the high freight rates now prevailing. Every indication points to the German and Austrian interests having little, if any, chance of re-establishing themselves after the war. Indeed, it will necessitate a combined effort on the part of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom to prevent this new industrial power from acquiring control of the Eastern markets.

The range of Japan's commercial activities appears to be unlimited. She has even essayed to compete with such an essentially British industry as textiles. Cloths manufactured in Japanese mills are now being marketed in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, &c., and are finding a ready sale owing to their low price. Imports of Japanese beer into India for the first quarter of 1915 increased 5,000 per cent. over the similar period of the previous year. She already has the monopoly of rubber latex cups, of which hundreds of thousands are used annually in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

Commercial firms in the Far East admit openly that Japanese goods have come to stay. However, it is to be feared that their introduction has not been accomplished along strictly honest lines. Incidents have been brought to light repeatedly during the last few months of the imitation of various copyright trade-marks and shipments of goods are almost universally inferior to samples. A striking instance in this connection is that of a certain brand of cigarette papers manufactured in Austria and marketed under the name of "Racehorse Brand." These papers enjoyed an immense popularity among the natives of the Malay Peninsula, Java, and India, who refused to purchase any other make. This, however, did not affect the dauntless Japanese, for he promptly brought out papers having an identical make-up and identical trademark, correct in every detail, even to the words "Made in Austria" upon the label.

LEFT $5 TO EX-HUSBAND.

Mrs. Moses-Jetsch's Will Also Forgave Him for Alleged Cruelty.

Mrs. Ella Graves Moses-Jetsch in her will filed yesterday, bequeathed $5 to Robert S. Moses, whom she divorced, and $6,500 to Hans E. Jetsch, whom she subsequently married. The will reads further in referring to Moses:

"And I give him my entire forgiveness for all his cruelties to me during the last ten years."

The estate amounted to about $18,500. There is a bequest of $6,500 to "my beloved friend," Ethel Winifred Chapman of 111 West Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Jetsch died on July 1 at the latter address.

SOME MUNITIONS REJECTED.

Belligerents Complain of Supplies Turned Out in America.

Some of the belligerent European Governments are dissatisfied with the munitions that are being made by some of the manufacturers in this country, and in many instances the orders when filled were rejected. Likewise, the slowness with which some of the American contractors have been filling their orders has met with strong disapproval by the War Offices of the Allies.

"The output of private manufacturers of munitions of war," says The Army and Navy Journal in its issue of yesterday, "according to reliable information, is far from satisfactory to European belligerents who have placed contracts in this country. According to the reports, there have been wholesale rejections of some of the more important munitions, and the American concerns are not producing material as rapidly as was anticipated. The chief difficulty is the inexperience of many of the manufacturers who have taken contracts from foreign Governments. They have found that they could not transform automobile and bicycle plants into arsenals as readily as was anticipated. The production of munitions of war is a specialty, and requires Superintendents and men who have had experience in factories producing war material. This condition calls attention to the importance of a policy which we have always urged upon the Government, of encouraging private manufacturers to go into the business of producing ammunition and ordnance materials in time of peace, that they may be prepared for the emergency of war. Many things that the army and navy use require special construction and inspection, and there is no market for them outside of the military establishment. Unless plants are especially built for their production and men are especially trained for the manufacture, it is almost impossible to produce them.

"The United States, with all of its manufacturers, as present experience is proving, cannot produce sufficient war munitions to supply a big army that would be called into service during a war with a first-class power. The military authorities and Congress must give more attention to the encouragement of private manufacturers of munitions of war, instead of discouraging them, as has been the disposition of late years. At present there are very few ordnance experts outside of the army and navy. This accounts for the efforts that private concerns are making to secure the services of officers to enable them to fill their contracts with European nations. They find that it is impossible to comply with all the specifications of foreign military authorities without the assistance and supervision of army or navy officers. The demand for their services at this time is a tribute to the ability and efficiency of the officers in the army and navy."

TO EXAMINE TRUST CO. MEN.

Brokers Get Court Order for Guaranty Officials.

Adolph E. Norden & Co., cotton brokers, got an order from Justice Ford yesterday to examine officers of the Guaranty Trust Company before trial of the brokers' suit for $116,123. The plaintiffs allege that they had a contract with Joseph Simon to sell him a cargo of cotton to be delivered at Bremen. The cotton was loaded on the steamship Pathfinder and arrived at Bremen from Galveston on Jan. 1.

In order to fill the contract the plaintiffs borrowed money from the defendant, giving the cargo as security. Upon its arrival at Bremen it was seized by the Deutsche Bank and sold by the order, it was alleged, of the defendant company. The amount sued for is the profit the plaintiffs would have received if the expected delivery had been made.

MANY FOREIGNERS AT N. Y. U.

Nearly Every Continent Represented at Summer School.

Students from many widely separated quarters of the globe are among the thousand persons attending the present session of the New York University Summer School. An examination of the registration data shows that students from Japan, Sweden, Porto Rico, Africa, Syria, in fact from every continent with the exception of South America and Australia are attending courses.

Porto Rico is represented by Edmund Stevens, of Vego Alti, and Edward A. Bailey, of Manati, both of whom are fruit growers, and are taking advantage of the summer courses to improve their familiarity with the Spanish language. Mr. Bailey is a brother-in-law of Professor James E. Lough, who is the director of the Summer School.

Among the temporary residents from foreign countries is Yohn Nyberg, of Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Nyberg is an instructor in a Swedish commercial school in Stockholm and is at present studying accounting. Another European city is represented by L. E. Brown Landone, whose permanent address is Paris, while even what was formerly known as German West Africa has a delegate in a Presbyterian missionary.

From the Orient comes Takayi Matsumoto, of Tokio, Japan, who is studying municipal government, while the Levant also has sent an emissary in Edwin C. Adams, from Beirut, Syria.

JUROR'S TALK WON'T FIGURE IN THAW CASE

Robinson's Atlantic City Interview Regarded as Valueless as a Cause for Appeal.

WOODBURY SO DECIDES

Judge Hendrick Says the Evidence Proved Thaw Sane—Robinson Insists He Was Misquoted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—The Atlantic City interview with David Robinson, the foreman of Justice Peter A. Hendrick's advisory jury in the Thaw case, will not be used by Attorney General Woodbury in the appeal from the decision that Thaw is sane. Correspondence growing out of the interview between Justice Hendrick and Attorney General Woodbury was made public tonight, together with a confidential letter sent to Justice Hendrick.

"In an ordinary lawsuit," Attorney General Woodbury said, "the proper course for an attorney to pursue under these circumstances would be to try to obtain legal proof of the misconduct of the jury for use on a motion for a new trial. In the Thaw habeas corpus case, however, the jury was merely called for the purpose of assisting Justice Hendrick to reach a decision, and, therefore, it is my belief that Justice Hendrick alone was injured by the misconduct of the jurors, if any. Because of this I called Justice Hendrick's attention to the interview."

Justice Hendrick inclosed in his letter replying to that of Attorney General Woodbury, the letter which he received from Juryman Robinson, and after briefly commenting on it wrote:

My belief is that the verdict of the jury expressed the true thought of all of the members of the jury that Thaw was sane at the time of the trial. I would be disposed in any event to investigate the matter, were it not that the verdict of the jury was advisory only, and independently of the jury's findings I believe that upon the evidence adduced upon the trial no decision could be reached other than that Thaw is now sane, I agreed with your observation that if my decision as to Thaw's sanity was reached uncontrolled by the verdict of this advisory jury, although in accord with it, then the misconduct of a juror or a jury would not affect the legality of the decision reached by me. In view of these facts I think no public benefit would accrue from an investigation of the facts in relation to the interviews as published in the papers. I appreciate the tender of the assistance of yourself and of your deputies, should I decide to pursue the matter.

In his letter to the Judge Mr. Robinson said that his conversation at Atlantic City was garbled and made misleading by the "same reporters who misquoted you during the trial." Then he continues:

The most important subject, and which reflects upon me, is that whereas in they said I disregarded your charge. This was absolutely untrue, for my words were "that we had followed your instructions and took everything into consideration." Also, the statement that we never believed Thaw insane at any time is equally untrue. What I did say was that he was legally insane at the time of the commission of the act, but that I believed, from the great mass of evidence presented, that he has been sane ever since. They omitted to state that I considered the New Hampshire alienists outweighing the opinion of Dr. Flint.

In referring to the murder case in Georgia, I said that in that case we, the jury, had discussed the unwritten law at the time. They quote me as saying that this case was discussed in the Thaw jury room, which was also untrue. My judgment was guided entirely throughout the case by the able manner in which you permitted evidence to be given to us, and I am perfectly willing to stand by my decision and action in the case. It was the fairest trial I ever attended, and you may be assured that I could not so forget my duty as a citizen as to make the foolish statements attributed to me.

Charles Basil, Juryman No. 11, concurs in what Mr. Robinson says. Attorney General Woodbury says that Justice Hendrick's letter points out his decision was arrived at independently of the verdict of the jury and leaves the interview with no possible effect upon the appeal by the State.

MARTIN MALONEY SUED.

Artists Sue Papal Marquis for Building Three Altars.

Martin Maloney, a papal marquis and wealthy resident of Philadelphia, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Dennis E. and Edith C. McBride for $3,000. The plaintiffs are artists and sculptors. They allege that Mr. Maloney employed them to carve and build three altars in the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord, in Scranton, Penn., at a cost of $12,000.

They say the agreement was made on Sept. 17, 1913, with the Rev. J. J. Loughran and that later it was canceled through no fault of theirs.

MOVE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

New York University to Extend Its Course of Instruction.

Announcement was made yesterday at New York University that the New York-American Veterinary College, also known as the New York State Veterinary College, would undergo changes in both plan and location in order that it may more efficiently serve the State and the profession of veterinary medicine. The school will be moved at once from West Fifty-fourth Street to the quarters of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College at Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue. The work there can be more closely correlated than in the past with the work of the medical college. A piece of land adjacent to the medical college and belonging to the university has been set aside for the new veterinary building. A portion of the funds necessary for construction is promised.

Another change contemplated is the extension of the course of instruction from three to four years. At the same time, the requirements will probably be raised in order to make the college as efficient as any other veterinary college, and eventually attract the interest of the State Government.

CHAIN STORES WIN RECEIVERSHIP SUIT

Application Against American Five and Ten Cent Concern Is Denied.

NOT JUDGMENT CREDITORS

Complainants Also Have Failed to Get Defendant's Consent, Ruling Sets Forth.

Judge Hand of the Federal Court yesterday refused the application for the appointment of a receiver for the American Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., because of the contention of John Holmes, President of the company, that there were no judgments against it. The petitioners were the Peck & Mack Company and four other creditors, with claims aggregating about $3,000. They charge that the defendant company had no money to meet present liabilities and others that soon would be due to the amount of $200,000, and that the only way the creditors could be protected was by the appointment of a receiver with authority to continue the business.

The concern has stores in various cities and is doing a big business. In his opinion Judge Hand said:

"The complainants are not judgment creditors, and the defendant, while not having filed an answer, appears and opposes the appointment of a receiver. The question in applications of this sort is whether the complainant sets forth any ground for equitable relief. Ordinarily the moving party must either be a judgment creditor, or the defendant must consent to the appointment of a receiver, or at least fail to interpose an objection.

"The defendant proposed to contest the application for a receiver on the ground that it was not insolvent, and also that the complainants were not judgment creditors."

Heyn & Covington, attorneys for the defendant corporation, made a statement in which they said:

"According to the financial statement given out by the corporation it is solvent and shows assets amounting to more than $443,000 and liabilities of $218,000. The company has been in need of capital, however, and requires time to pay its creditors. The creditors' committee was organized from among the largest merchandise creditors of the concern and the plan was offered to the creditors by the committee to pay creditors ten per cent. of their claims in cash and give notes for the balance payable every three months until payments were made in full.

"By agreement with the company this committee has full power to examine the books of the company at all times and if in its judgment the committee shall deem it wise to do so this committee shall have power to take court proceedings to wind up the affairs of the company. If the committee shall decide at any time that the earnings of the company are sufficient to warrant earlier payments than those specified, it has power to compel the company to anticipate the payment of the notes outstanding. In view of the facts that creditors of the company are scattered all over the country this offer was mailed to them and the committee has already received the consents of a very large number of creditors and there is but little question that an overwhelming majority of creditors both in number and amount will favor this plan.

"The purpose of the plan as outlined is to continue the business and to preserve the assets without resort if possible to bankruptcy or other similar court proceedings. Most of the members of this committee are well known firms who are opposed to the methods frequently employed of forcing solvent concerns into bankruptcy."

British to Observe War Anniversary

The St. George's Society of New York has sent out letters suggesting that on next Wednesday, the anniversary of the entrance in the war by England, members of the various British societies in this city attend the services of supplication and intercession that are held daily at noon at Trinity Church, Wall Street.

An Important Special Sale of

FOX FURS

beginning Tomorrow, August 2, and continuing until August 14

The edict from Paris of Fox Furs for the Season of 1915-16 is so decisive as to leave no shadow of doubt.

Some months ago, the Fur market at its lowest price-ebb owing to the European war, we bought very extensively of fine Fox skins.

What we bought could not be duplicated now at anywhere near the prices we paid, and by the opening of the Fur wearing season they will be worth from 50% to 100% more than when we bought them.

A number of these rich, beautiful, full-furred skins we have made up into sets of Muff and Scarf in the latest Paris models. A large number of skins we have on display awaiting your selection and to be made up to special order after seeing the latest models from Paris.

Whether you choose one of the sets already made up, or give your order for a set to be specially made, it will be *held for delivery, if desired, until any time you specify before Dec. 1.*

We will require only 25% of its purchase price when the order is given and the balance on delivery, or, if you have a charge account, 25% of the purchase price will appear on your August bill, the balance to be charged when delivery is made.

Following are a few examples of styles and prices we quote for this Important Sale

RED FOX SET, scarf in single animal effect scarf, round muff, head and paws, at **$29.50**

FOX SETS in taupe, battleship gray, Sitka, dyed black or Baum Marten muff and scarf in single animal effect, in four styles of muff, the sets at **$37.50**

RED FOX SETS, single animal effect scarf, round muff, rich dark red skins, at **$49.50**

FOX SETS in single animal effects, red, cinnamon, taupe, battle-ship gray, dyed black or Baum Marten, at **$62.50**

CROSS FOX SETS, single animal scarf, pillow muff with head, tail and paws, at **$72.50**

CROSS FOX SETS, single animal effect, round muff with at **$87.50**

RED FOX SCARFS in rich, dark red shading, at **$7.50, $12.50 and $15.00**

SEPARATE SKINS of Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, White Fox, dyed blue, red and Cross Fox, ready to be made up to special order.

The prices of the Fox Furs of the better grades are now advancing by leaps and bounds. We have not advanced ours, bought at the lowest point of the market. For the making up of sets we shall charge, during August, much less than in the Fall.

The coloring, lustre and fine, full-furred quality of these skins make them a rare and exceedingly interesting collection, and they are equally rare economies at the special prices we have put upon them.

The Newest Sport Blouses

to be shown for the first time on Monday

NEW SPORT BLOUSES of heavy China Silk, a number of very attractive models, three-quarter or long sleeves..... **$3.95**

NEW SPORT BLOUSES of crepe de chine, exceedingly effective, quite the latest idea. **$5.00**

NEW SPORT BLOUSES of all-wool blazer stripe fabrics, a wide variety of color combinations. **$6.95**

Women's Fibre Silk Sweater Coats

NEW FIBRE SILK SWEATER COATS with plain border and sash to match. Emerald-and-white, pink-and-white, Copenhagen-and-gold, also solid yellow, American Beauty and Copenhagen, at.. **$8.95**

NEW FIBRE SILK SWEATER COATS in solid colors, trimmed with white, with white sash and patch pockets. Purple-and-white, pink-and-white, Copenhagen-and-white, gold-and-white, rose-and-white, light blue-and-white, also solid yellow and light blue, at..... **$6.95**

Women's Hand Bags special at 95c

black moire and black-and-white kid

our regular stock prices $1.50 and $2.50

A variety of frames, including the lion clasp effect. Silk lined, with purse and mirror. The white kid Bags are trimmed with black vachette and a jeweled clasp.

Tomorrow, the Greatest Reductions of the Season in

Misses' Coats, Suits and Dresses

reduced practically regardless of cost to effect immediate clearance

groups of economies quite unprecedented

Misses' Suits were.....$15.00.....now **$5.00**
Misses' Suits were.....$25 to $29.50.....now **$10.00**
Misses' Suits were.....$35.00.....now **$15.00**

Misses' Coats were $10 to $29.50.....now **$5, $9 & $11**

283 Misses' white and colored Summer Dresses, were $9.75 to $25.00..... **$5, $7.50 & $9.50**

654 Girls' Colored Washable Dresses, were $1.50 to $6.50..... **85c, $1.55 & $2.50**

549 Misses' Washable Skirts, were $2.95 & $3.95—now **$1.85 & $2.95**

624 Middy Blouses, were $1 and $2.....now **75c**

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Store Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Tomorrow, a special offering of

1000 Pairs Women's White Shoes

remarkably priced at $3.95

A delayed shipment just received, particularly opportune, however, just now, and an unusual economy at the special price.

PUMPS of all-white canvas, white "ivory" sole, welted, white covered heel. Also with white canvas vamp, quarter and heel of white buckskin, turned sole.

HIGH SHOES of fine white canvas, front-laced, plain toe, welted sole, leather Cuban heel.

Tomorrow, an Important Sale of

400 Women's Mid-Summer Dresses

our entire stock reduced to half and less than half

These reductions come in excellent time for those taking vacations in August, enabling them to add another Dress or two to the wardrobe at trifling cost.

DRESSES that were $7.50—now..... **$3.95**
DRESSES that were $10.00—now..... **$5.95**
DRESSES for stout women, 39 to 49 bust, were $10 to $12.50.... **$4.95**
DRESSES that were $12.50 and $15.00—now..... **$7.50**
LACE & NET AFTER'N DRESSES that were $25 to $30 are **$10**
LACE & NET AFTERNOON DRESSES were $35 to $39.50..... **$15**

Women's Newest Taffeta Dresses, navy or black, special at $12.50

An exceedingly pretty advance Fall model in coatee effect, with scalloped jacket, full skirt with tucks, very smart. Sizes 34 to 42.

Tomorrow a very unusual

Sale of Bathing Suits and Accessories for Women

our entire stock of Women's Bathing Dresses reduced

Included are Princess, smock and fancy blouse models with spiral skirt. Superior qualities of satin, taffeta, silk poplin, mohair and sweater cloth.

6 Fancy Silk Bathing Dresses *formerly $12.50 to $22.50*.....at **$12.50**
25 Fancy Silk Bathing Dresses *formerly $12.50 to $15.00*.....at **$8.50**
23 Fancy Silk Bathing Suits, *were $8.50 to $10.00*.....at **$6.50**
150 Fancy Silk Bathing Suits, *were $6.95 to $8.95*.....at **$5.00**
100 Fancy Silk Bathing Suits, *were $5.00 to $6.95*.....at **$3.95**
16 Mohair Bathing Dresses *formerly $8.95 to $12.95*.....at **$6.50**
110 Mohair Bathing Dresses *formerly $3.95 to $8.95*....at **$2.50 & $3.95**

Assortments are somewhat broken but there are all sizes from 34 to 46 and the assortment is extensive.

Misses', Boys' and Children's Bathing Suits and Accessories at greatly reduced prices

Tomorrow, an Exceptional Offering of

Women's Chinchilla Coats at $11.50

In several distinctive sport models, also one in three-quarters length. Chinchilla of splendid quality, full- or semi-belted, set-in sleeves, newest patch or set-in pocket effects. ***For one day, tomorrow only.***

Women's Sport Skirts, Specially Priced

at $9.75

The new tennis Skirt of billiard cloth or velour checks, showing the new pocket made to form a tennis racket. Golf red, hunter's green, Copenhagen blue or white. All sizes.

at $1.75

Washable Skirts in an almost endless assortment of models. French or Ramie linen, herringbone gabardine, Palm Beach cloth, ratine or pique. All sizes.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns at $3.45

Excellent quality fabric, slip-over models, square or V-neck five; tailored models finished with hemstitched band at neck, pink or white. Very specially priced.

Tub Silk Petticoats at $1.98

Double panel front and back, shadow-proof, for wear with sheer summer dresses, neat tailored models.

Important Sale of Traveling Bags

consisting of manufacturers' samples

Bags *regularly* $5.50 *to* $27.50 **at $4 to $20**

Suit Cases *regularly* $7.50 *to* $28.00 **at $5.95 to $20**

The New York office samples of two of the country's highest grade manufacturers. Many styles in cowhide, walrus, seal and various imported leathers. Basement

PUBLIC INTEREST

has assumed a new intensity wherever the

Packard

"TWIN-SIX"

has been shown. More than 18,000 persons gave it their personal attention the first four days the car was exhibited in New York City, and its reception in other cities has been correspondingly notable.

It is the absorbing topic wherever engineers gather, and experts, skeptics and enthusiasts are alike in making it the current feature of motor car progress.

It is the logical development of the perfectly balanced "Six" into a lighter, more compact "Twelve," having a uniformity of torque and a smoothness of action hitherto unknown.

In every way, it is representative of the company that has been awarded the only Grand Prize and the First Medal of Honor in the motor vehicle section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The 1-38—Wheelbase 135 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - **$2,950**
The 1-25—Wheelbase 125 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - **$2,600**

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of* NEW YORK** ***Broadway at Sixty-First Street

BRITISH PRIZE COURT FOREGOES VACATION

More Than 600 Ship Seizures Make It the Busiest Legal Arena in England.

AMERICAN LAWYERS SILENT

All Pleadings Must Be Made by British Attorneys — Order in Council Quickly Alters Law.

LONDON, July 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A day in the Admiralty Prize Court these days is like being in an American court, the prize docket being crowded with cases involving the seizure of American ships, with American attorneys and witnesses crowding the corridors and the courtroom, the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, citing long lists of American cases and textbooks in support of his contentions. Even the Lord Chief Justice of the prie court, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, is asking questions about American clients, American customs, and sharing the distinct American atmosphere that pervades the courtroom nowadays.

Here in detail is being rehearsed the hundreds of seizures of ships and cargoes which, besides their legal aspect, have developed the most serious political crisis existing between Great Britain and the United States. There have been upward of 600 seizures and detentions of American ships, and the number of cargoes involved is far larger, for each ship carries separate cargoes to different consignees. Many of the cases have been settled, but the large number still at issue have gone through the tedious process of prize court pleadings, and this month began to take their turn in being thrashed out to a final decision before the court itself.

The prize court is one of the labyrinth of buildings making that historic landmark known as the Law Courts, a massive pile of weatherbeaten gray stone, housing all the high courts of England, with the Lord Chief Justice and the long train of lesser dignitaries and the various tribunals.

Great Dignity in Court

The scene within the court as the American cases are heard is one of impressive dignity. The chamber itself is a vast, boxlike structure, with stone floor and walls, great cathedral windows filtering the light dimly, and stained-glass ceiling, seventy feet above. The only touch of brightness is the large, gilded anchor and chains hanging back of the Chief Justice, an emblem of British naval power. Sir Samuel Evans, the presiding Judge, is on a dais ten feet above the level of the solicitors and advocates, all of them, bench and bar, in wigs and gowns. At the left of the Judge sit two officers of the royal merchant marine, in full uniform, known as nautical experts. He consults them frequently on any technical question of navigation or naval construction arising in the cases.

Back of the lawyers are the American attorneys, but unable to say a word as British practice requires all the argument to be presented by officers of the court and British subjects. This has caused some little embarrassment at times when the reserved British barrister did not urge a point with that vehemence that seemed to be warranted by the American legal viewpoint.

Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, is the central figure in these cases. He is the famous fiery Irishman from Ulster who leaped into world fame when he organized and armed the Ulster Volunteers and dared the Government to enforce Home Rule on Ulster. Now he is a member of the Government, one of the newly formed coalition Ministry. But there has been nothing fiery in his conduct of the prize cases. He speaks without any oratorical effort. He appears to have little humor, for he looks blankly at Sir Samuel on the bench when the Lord Justice laughs and has a joke.

In the case of the ships Kim and Fridland, carrying American cargoes of rubber, Sir Edward cited many American precedents. One of them was from 3 Wallace, 555, the case of the Bermuda. He read a long paragraph to uphold his contention, and then paused with some apparent triumph that this American case was on all-fours on his side.

"But the next paragraph, which you have not read," said Sir Samuel from the bench, "turns the case against you."

Can't Get Briefs.

The difference between the British and American practice was shown when efforts were made to get a copy of the printed brief and affidavit, which Sir Edward Carson had been reading in open court. In American courts these printed briefs are open to any one. But when application was made to the clerks of the prize court they were amazed. Briefs, they explained, were rigidly secret, never going beyond the solicitors, who guarded them as a matter of professional ethics.

The Registry of the prize court is another vast structure adjoining it, with endless bureaus, through which the American attorneys wander in quest of various branches of their cases, always receiving the greatest courtesy, but always with the mass of tradition and conservatism against quick action. And yet the officials resent any suggestion that there had been any delay in these prize cases, although the American litigants are smarting under what they say is delay. One of the chief officials, Mr. Lovell, Register of Admiralty, said:

"There is absolutely no delay so far as the prize court is concerned. Sir Samuel Evans is sitting early and late. He is going to give up the usual Summer recess of the court, which begins in August, in order to dispose of these cases with the greatest promptness."

One of the British officials who has had most to do with these prize cases said it was manifestly impossible for the political branch of the Government, the Crown, to hurry the legal branch, where the existing law had to be administered according to the existing customs. It would not be expected, for example, he said, that the Executive branch at Washington would try to hurry the United States Supreme Court on political grounds, or in any way outside the usual application for advancement, which, after all, was at the discretion of the court.

Answering this, an American official who has had much to do with the prize cases, said there was an important distinction between the American and British courts, as the former in reality had to administer the existing law according to existing rules, whereas in the prize court the political branch, the Crown, had such power that it could even change existing law to meet new cases. This is done by the process of an Order in Council. He cited the following instance in one of these prize cases:

At a decisive stage of the Wilhelmina case the solicitors for the Crown made the point that a neutral ship could be requisitioned by one of the belligerents. This was laughed at by the attorneys for the American owners, who had Article 39 of the prize law before them, and were ready to go into court the next morning and laugh the Crown solicitors out of court with their own law.

"The solicitors for the Crown appear to have overlooked," they said in the prize court next day, "that Article 39 of the prize law is specific against their contention."

"That was quite true up to 9 o'clock last night," came the quick reply from the Crown solicitors. "But the claimants appear to be unaware that at 9 o'clock last night an Order in Council was signed entirely changing that law."

On inquiry this proved to be the case, a special Order in Council had been made—not the wholesale Order in Council dealing with contraband growing out of the war zone—which had never appeared in the official gazette and which is difficult even now to learn much about. But it fitted this particular case exactly.

MAY BE HELEN D. JENKINS.

Woman in Nathan Allen Smuggling Case Accused Again.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Adolph Stein a receiver to ascertain the ownership of $3,000 worth of household furnishings in the warehouse of the Lenox Storage and Transfer Company. The plaintiff is Gustav E. Walter, who obtained in May last a judgment against the alleged owner of the property, Helen Field. Mr. Walter says she is "a notorious woman whose real name is Helen Dwelle Jenkins," and was an associate of Nathan Allen, a wealthy leather manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis.

The plaintiff says the defendant obtained entrance to the apartment house at 253 West Ninety-first Street, in which he is interested, in order to induce him to sell her merchandise. He sold her furnishings and rendered her services to the value of $1,700 and got judgment against her by default, but he never succeeded in having the judgment satisfied. The defendant replied by saying that she did not appear in supplementary proceedings because she was ill from nervous prostration at the time she was subpoenaed, and that the furniture did not belong to her, but to a concern from which she bought it on the installment plan.

In 1909 Helen Dwelle Jenkins was accused of being concerned in a smuggling case with Mr. Allen, a millionaire of Kenosha, and John F. Collins of Memphis, Tenn. It was said that Allen had given to Mrs. Jenkins a $300,000 pearl necklace and other property, including cash to the amount of $500,000 more. She lived then in West Eighty-sixth Street. Customs officers accused the two men on smuggling charges. Allen paid more than $100,000 in fines on various charges and Collins was fined $4,900.

In 1913 Mrs. Jenkins got into the hands of a receiver through a judgment obtained against her for $4,500. She testified then in supplementary proceedings that she was practically penniless.

DR. A. S. McALLISTER QUITS.

Retires from McGraw Publishing Company and Electrical World.

It was announced yesterday that Dr. Addams Stratton McAllister had resigned as editor of The Electrical World and that he would also sever his connection with the McGraw Publishing Company tomorrow. No reason for the resignation was given in the announcement.

Dr. McAllister is one of the best known editors of technical publications in this country, is President of the Illuminating Engineering Society, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of other technical organizations.

Dr. McAllister is a native of Virginia and is 40 years old. He was an instructor in physics and applied electricity at Cornell University, and was the first man to expound the law of conservation in illumination calculations. He is the author of "Alternating Current Motors," which is used as a text book in many technical institutions. He holds several patents for alternating current machinery.

Dr. McAllister is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, and is a member of many social organizations, among them the Southern Society, the University Forum, and the Engineers' Club.

WANTS ALL ICE WEIGHED.

Commissioner Starts Campaign Against Sales by the Chunk.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures gave orders yesterday to Inspectors in his department to enforce strictly the law requiring the sale of ice by weight.

The Commissioner said he was starting a campaign to collect $50 fines for violations.

"The public is in the habit of buying ice not by weight but by the piece. People usually take a five-cent piece or a ten-cent piece, apparently unconcerned about its weight, so long as the size is satisfactory and it will fit into the icebox."

The Commissioner was enthusiastic over his "Honest Weights Week," recently closed. One result, he said, was the formation of a Weights and Measures League, which already has enrolled 61,000 persons. The purpose is to bring together the consumer and the merchant in an effort to establish correct information concerning prices. The league, too, will try to introduce into the schools a course whereby the pupil will learn "the benefits derived from honest dealing and the advantages of maintaining a standard of sixteen ounces to the pound and three feet to the yard."

AUTOS SLOW TO SPERRY.

Aviator So Used to Flying Fast, Motor "Seemed to Crawl."

Lawrence Sperry, the young Brooklyn inventor and aviator, who makes frequent flights over the city and harbor from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was charged in the Adams Street Court yesterday with overspeeding his automobile on the Brooklyn approach to the Manhattan Bridge. Patrolman Van Cleef of the motor cycle squad told Magistrate Voorhees that Sperry's auto was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The aviator seemed astonished at this.

"Why, I can hardly believe it," said he. "You see, I am used to flying through the air at sixty or seventy miles an hour, and it seemed to me that the automobile was just crawling along, so to speak."

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

RECORD IN WEDDING CHAPEL

731 Ceremonies at Municipal Building Is the July Total.

All records for the number of marriages performed in one month at the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building, were broken with the month ending yesterday. The total was 731. Forty-four couples were married by Aldermen William F. Quinn of Manhattan and Frederick Smith of Brooklyn yesterday. There is only one day record in which this total was excelled.

The cost of the service at the Chapel is the 10 cents which is paid for the revenue stamp on the marriage certificate.

HAILSTORM GIVES TEXAS A FISH DINNER

Rain Makes River Muddy, Fish Rise for Air, and Hailstones Hit 'Em.

OLD SETTLER SAYS IT'S TRUE

He Ought to Know, for He's Watched Stream Grow Up from a Creek to a River.

Colonel Zebulon Taylor from "the Panhandle," as he signed himself on the register, was talking at the Waldorf yesterday about things down in his part of the country.

He said the people of Texas were recovering from the cotton difficulty and were making up in other crops what they had lost in that staple. The fact that beef and horses were enjoying an unprecedented demand was also acting as a sort of "Balm in Gilead" in these trying war times. From these dry topics he switched soon to matters of greater interest.

"A peculiar thing happened recently down in my section of the State," he said, "and though this is the first time I've ever heard of it, I understand that it happens right along.

"You know, there's a little river down there called the Rio Bravo. It ain't much of a stream at best, but there's always plenty of water in it and, what's more, it's chock full of fish. There's catfish, yellow bellies and other kinds. Whenever they can, the cowmen camp along the Bravo on account of the fresh fish for breakfast, as well as the water.

"But those fish have been having a bad time. One time last year when some irrigation sharps tried to swing a dam across the river, the fish got spread all over the county and there was a terrible mortality. Along came one of those sudden rains and the dam backed the water up and it flowed all over the countryside, taking scads of fish with it. When the flood went down—most of it went down into the soil—the fish were left stranded high and dry. Of course, the dam went out and was never put back. Several bunches of cowmen along the river had fresh fish just for picking them up. What they didn't use were eaten by the buzzards.

"This was bad enough, but the real trouble, the one I was going to tell about, happened just before I came North. We had what was the worst storm I ever saw, and I've been living round those parts for a good many years.

"It came up suddenly and, after the main part of the heavy artillery was over, it just naturally got down to business, and there never was so much rain since the Flood. It only rained for about three hours, but it came down by the barrel. Everything seemed afloat and we had near four feet in the cellar.

"Well, the Bravo flows through soft soil, and this was the cause of the tragedy that happened. The heavy drops of rain, coming down so hard, washed mud and silt into the river until it looked like a long strip of chocolate. It's slow enough at best, but the muddy water seemed to stand still. As sometimes happens, the rain was followed by a short but very hard hailstorm. The hailstones rippled on the water like buckshot from a ten-bore. They were most as big as eggs—of course, I'm not saying ostrich eggs or even hen's eggs, but they were as big as the eggs of a pigeon, almost. In fact, when I stuck my head out of the window to see how the storm was going, those hailstones stung me right hard and I was glad to get back out of the wet.

"When the hail quit, and it only lasted about fifteen minutes, the sun came out as usual. My little boy went out to paddle in the wet, and pretty soon he comes in and asks if he can go down to the river. He says that all the other boys are bringing home just loads of fish. I thought that was funny and I told him he could go and that I'd go along, and I did.

"When we reached the Bravo I was plumb surprised to see that there were heaps of fish floating on the surface and the small boys were wading in and getting them. Some were fishing them out with poles, and they all were getting more than they could carry away.

"This was the most peculiar thing I ever saw, and I started right out to investigate. I examined the fish, and found that most of them were stunned, and would come to life if left in the water. Besides that, I saw hundreds of fish sticking their snouts above water and then disappearing.

"Just as I was trying to puzzle it out along came Old Joe, who has lived along the Bravo longer than any one knows. He says he arrived there when the river was a creek, and watched it grow up, but you can't always believe all he tells. I told him what I was studying about, and he began to laugh at me.

"'Why, that's nothing unusual,' he says. 'After 'most every hailstorm you'll find stunned fish on the river. That is, if there's been a heavy rain before and the river is full of mud. Don't you know why that is? You're educated, and you don't know that?'

"I told him that it was bye me, and after I gave him a smoke he sat down and explained it. 'You see those fish sticking their snoots up out of the water?' he said. 'Well, they're coming up for air. The water is muddy, and they can't breathe well. You never see them do that when it is clear, do you?' I said that I had never seen them do it before, no matter how the water was. 'Of course you didn't,' he answered, 'because you are never along the river when it's raining. You see, the river runs so slow that all the mud that comes down from the sides makes the water so dirty and thick that the fish can't get enough air. There's only one thing for them to do, and that's to get to the surface and save themselves from drowning or suffocation.

"'Now, what happened today was this: When the water thickened up the fish just naturally had to come to the top and get a snoot of wind. The whole surface was covered with their bobbing heads when the rain stopped, and bing! down comes the hailstones like a shot from a gun. The fool fish don't have sense enough to know their danger, and that's where they get theirs. Every time a hailstone hits a fish he's down and out and stunned, knocked dead! Has to take the count.

"'When the hail quits and the sun comes out all the stunnned fish are there floating belly-up on the top, and the kids come down to the river and get them for supper. That's the way it happens, Colonel, and it's true, too!'

"I was surprised, but it sounded reasonable," Colonel Taylor assured his auditors. "Anyway, it sounded a whole lot more reasonable than some of Old Joe's natural history. Furthermore, the fish were there—I saw them myself—and I found that every one else believed that was how they got there. Of course, there are some things about Texas that are hard to believe; but this, you will admit, is right reasonable."

RIGHT OF ARMS EMBARGO.

Austrian Diplomat Holds That It Would Not Be Unneutral.

Under the caption "Austrian diplomat on the shipment of ammunition" the German Information Service has issued an article dealing with the munition trade of the United States, written by Dr. Heinrich Lammash, a member of The Hague Tribunal and also of the Austrian House of Lords.

"The justification for the publication of the American note," says Dr. Lammash, "on the ground that an embargo would be a violation of neutrality is hardly to be believed in that form. Such a thesis, at least, would be new in international law. True, according to the existing rules of international law, no power is compelled to prohibit the export of weapons and ammunition, but at the same time every state is also justified to issue such an embargo. It is true that no nation with greater tenacity and consistency has opposed the issue of such embargo than has the United States. In 1793 Secretary of State Jefferson, in a note to the British Minister in Washington, declared: 'Our citizens always had the right to produce weapons, sell, and export the same. It can hardly be kept in mind that they should be stopped in their business, perhaps, their only means of subsistence, because in foreign regions war is going on. This would be a burden in principle and impossible in practice.' Jefferson's successors followed these principles. But they always kept in mind the interest of the American industry and American commerce, but it never was sustained on the ground that an embargo would be a violation of American neutrality. In fact, such reasoning would be in contradiction of the spirit of the laws of neutrality as set forth in Article 7 of the two Hague Conventions as to the rights and duties of neutrals. With the idea of neutrality this argument would be in conflict, for how can a state more completely show its noninterference than by withholding support of the contending parties and prohibiting its citizens from doing the same? A number of leading authorities, for example, Hautefville, held that only through such an embargo true neutrality is conserved. A power, therefore, like the United States, which is interested in the re-establishment of peace and constantly emphasizes this wish, has all reason to issue such an embargo which would lead to a shortening of the war. A positive law is unable to prevent the union from doing this, for, according to Article 7 of The Hague Convention, no neutral nation is prevented from placing an embargo on weapons and ammunition of use to one or other of the belligerents. Whether the neutral State makes use of its undoubted right to prohibit such export is one of national tact."

SUES MORSE FOR $1,050,000.

Treble Damages Asked by the Manhattan Navigation Company.

A new complaint has been filed in the Federal Court in the suit of the Manhattan Navigation Company against the Hudson Navigation Company and Charles W. Morse for treble damages aggregating $1,050,000, on the ground that the defendants were guilty of violating the law against monopoly and restraint of trade and commerce. The first complaint was criticised by Judge Lacombe of the Federal Court, and the criticism resulted in the filing of the new complaint.

The present accusation against the defendants alleges that Morse, during 1914, repeatedly urged and solicited creditors and stockholders of the plaintiff company to extend it no further credit and to take such action as would result in throwing the company into the hands of a receiver, and so destroy its business. It also alleges:

"In consequence of the unlawful and corrupt conspiracy participated in by the defendants, the Manhattan Navigation Company has been injured and damaged to the amount of $350,000."

Under the Sherman law treble damages may be asked for.

MORE ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

Ten of the Best Ordnance Experts Have Left the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Major Wilford J. Hawkins of the Coast Artillery, stationed at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, and Captain Walter M. Wilhelm, also of the Coast Artillery, and assigned to the arsenal at Philadelphia, have resigned from the army to take places with munitions manufacturers.

Secretary Garrison will accept their resignations in accordance with his announcement some time ago that the country might eventually be benefitted by having its army officers develop munitions plants.

There is also pending before the Secretary the resignation of Lieutenant John J. Thomas of the Coast Artillery Corps and the application of Lieut.-Col. Tracy C. Dickson for retirement. So far ten of the best experts of the Ordnance Department have retired or resigned from the service.

Lion Bite Poisons Snyder.

Head Keeper William Snyder of the Central Park Zoo, who was bitten three weeks ago by a two-year-old lion which he was taking from a cage to send to the Prospect Park Zoo in Brooklyn, was threatened with a serious case of blood poisoning from the injury and has been under treatment by physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital. He has, however, continued right along with his duties at the Central Park Zoo and is now practically out of danger.

MUSHROOM HOUND RIVALS TRUFFLE HOG

Girls in Bronx Woods See Dachshund Sort Toadstools from Edible Fungi.

FINDS THE FRUIT BY SCENT

Picknickers So Interested That Tramp Steals Their Chocolate-Drop Luncheon.

Three young women students of the Columbia Summer School went picnicking yesterday in the Bronx woods. They took with them three novels by a popular department store author, one large box of chocolates, a negligible amount of nut sandwiches, some cream puffs, and a large quantity of iced tea.

Besides a varied assortment of mosquito bites they brought back the story of their experience, which they related last night to some friends. Today, in all probability, they are hopping mad because their friends, who were slightly incredulous last night, are now openly disbelievers.

The young ladies, begged prettily that their names be sacred. Therefore they can only be designated by their physical peculiarities. Their friends call them "The Three Graces," and they are, respectively, tall and meek, short and very assertive, and the last is otherwise, or medium.

Naturally, the little one had her way when they reached the woods yesterday, and they soon left the beaten paths and dived into the more or less unexplored regions. Soon they found a lovely, shady bank, and after helping the tall sister unload the provender they fell to reading the exciting, thrilling, fascinating, and devilish novels. This is where they started their own story.

"We were having the loveliest time," said the little one, "when suddenly we heard a queer noise. It was just as though some one were creeping up on us. We listened and heard the stealthy approach, and we began to be alarmed. I remembered my police whistle and then remembered also that I had left it at home.

"Just as the suspense became intolerable we heard a peculiar whine, followed by two sharp barks.

"'It's a dog,' I said, and we all breathed freely again. But then came the rumble of a man's voice and our blood again froze. It was a pleasant voice, though, and its owner seemed to be petting the dog.

"Finally the voice died out and the man seemed to be going away. Then we all got curious, and as soon as we felt that he was far enough away not to have seen us we stealthily got up and peered through the bushes. A short way off we saw a bent and bearded man, with his eyes on the ground, attentively following a large brown dachshund, one of those German badger hounds. The dog scuttled to and fro, covering as much ground as possible. He kept his nose to the ground and wagged his tail frantically. We watched closely and decided that he was hunting something.

"Just as we made up our minds the dog stopped short, his body grew rigid, his tail stood straight up like a signal, and he gave a long whine followed by two sharp barks. His master caught up to him and then came the most curious thing of all. He quickly stooped, and, after an effort, extracted something from the ground from right under the dog's nose, and slipped it into his bag. Then he petted the dog and off they went again.

"This was too much for us. We just had to know what it was all about and we went after them. The dog went through the same movements, to and fro, back and forth, for a time, and then again came a short bark and his master added to his bag.

"We were now in a little valley and the performance was repeated over and over again, the man, after each addition to his booty, patting the dog on the head and making much of him.

"We probably never would have known what he was finding if I had not slipped on a mossy rock and had a nasty fall. It frightened me so that I screamed just a little scream, and both the man and dog turned around and saw us."

Here the tall and meek student, who had been following the tale with affirmative nods, took up the narration.

"He was the nicest old man," she said. "He came right over to us and asked what was the matter and offered to give us any help we might want. We told him nothing really was the matter and started talking to him. Pretty soon I got courage enough to ask him what he was doing and what his dog was hunting. He smiled and said, 'Mushrooms, of course!' We were as much in the dark as ever, and then he explained.

"'When I was at home in Normandy,' he said, 'I used to hunt truffles with my hogs. We would start out on a nice day, and if the fields had not been hunted over before, soon we would have many, oh, many, truffles. Then these I would take to market. It was a good business, yes, very good. I was kinder than my neighbors, though. They would make their hogs hunt, hunt, hunt all day long, and then when they had gathered all the truffles they would drive the poor animals back to their pens and never, never give them even one of the truffles they had rooted so hard for. I was kinder. Each night when we came back I would give a truffle to each hog. Soon they knew that they would be rewarded, and would run home, ah, so fast, and wait for me to arrive with their little treat.

"'But now they do not hunt the truffles at home. No, the Germans have eaten the hogs and the truffles are going to waste, except where the soldiers dig them for themselves.

"'When I came to this country and went to live in the Bronx, I soon learned that the woods were full of mushrooms. I used to go and hunt for them, and I found very many. But I am an old man, and my back used to get tired and I missed many—my eyes are not so good as they were. Then I remembered my beloved truffle-hunting hogs, and one day it came to me that I might be able to train one to hunt mushrooms. I tried, but it was a failure. He would run away from me, and when he found the mushrooms would eat them all up. Then I thought of a dog. A dog would not eat mushrooms, and soon I bought this little dog, Charlemagne. Soon did he learn! In a very short time he knew what was wanted. I taught him to know the difference between the mushrooms and the poisonous toadstools—he tells them by their odor. Now, when I get home with my bag full, I always throw them on the floor and let him smell them over. Invariably, if I have made a mistake, he finds the toadstools and noses them out from among the others. So that is why you see us today hunting mushrooms. Charlemagne does all the hunting, and all I have to do is to pick them up. Between us we get more than any two people can find, and my mushrooms are always welcome at the market.'"

For a moment there was silence, and then she turned to the third girl and told her to tell "what else happened yesterday."

So the third one, who was neither tall nor short, told of the real tragedy of the day.

"We asked the nice old man and his mushroom hound to come and share our lunch and he was quite willing. So were we, and I just knew that Charlemagne would like a chocolate. So we started back to our little retreat, but when we got there our hearts were broken.

"Some horrid tramp had taken all our good things to eat and made off with them! Everything was gone, except the books! Even the box of chocolates! The books were just where we'd put them down except that one had a fly-leaf torn out. This was stuck on a twig and the wretched thief had written 'Thanks, ladies' on it with blue pencil! The nice old man laughed when we explained what had happened, and then just to show how really nice he was, he took us where we could buy some lunch."

Form New Synagogue on West Side.

A new liberal Jewish congregation, to be known as "The New Synagogue," is being founded on the west side in the Broadway-West End Avenue section by Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, now of Temple Israel, Far Rockaway, N. Y. A hundred representative families are already associated with The New Synagogue. These include Victor David Brenner, the sculptor; Morris D. Waldman, director of the United Hebrew Charities; Menko H. Wolfe, Dr. Marcus A. Rothschild, John Levy, Joseph Shay, Samuel Lovenberg, and others. The temporary officers are Morris H. Rothschild, Chairman, 200 Beaver Street; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Avenue; J. L. Frankel, Secretary, 95 Fifth Avenue. Clarence Adler, the pianist, is to be the organist. The synagogue will open on the Jewish New Year's, Sept. 8.

AUTOMOBILES NOW FOR SUB-FIRE CHIEFS

Familiar Horses and Buggies Soon to Give Way to Up-to-Date Runabouts.

TO SAVE $400 A YEAR EACH

Motorization of the Department Going on Rapidly — Will Be Completed in 1917.

The Battalion Chiefs of the Fire Department are in the future to travel to and from fires in up-to-date auto runabouts instead of in the familiar horse-drawn buggies. Commissioner Adamson has just closed a contract for twenty motor runabouts. The department is to pay $423 for each of them. They can be maintained at a cost of less than $200 a year. Each Battalion Chief at present requires two horses for his needs, and each of these horses costs the department $300 a year to feed and stable.

The motorization of the department is going on rapidly. Many of the horse-drawn fire engines have been converted into motor-driven engines by equipping them with tractor engines. In December, 1914, there were 1,167 fire horses. The previous year there were 1,341 horses. The department is getting rid of them at the rate of 200 a month. If the necessary funds are provided the completion of motorization will be accomplished by the end of 1917. Last year the city appropriated $380,000 for mbtor fire apparatus.

Already much work has been done in the way of motorization. Stalls have been removed from many fire houses, gasoline storage tanks have been installed, and floors strengthened. Fire houses which were illuminated with gas have now been electrified. This extensive work has been done without an interruption to the service of any of the companies.

The department is being equipped with three classes of motor apparatus. These are: Tractor engines, high pressure auto hose wagons, each of which will save the department $250 a year, and gasoline motor-driven engines with a pumping equipment.

These are busy days for the Automobile Training School which the department has established in its repair shops at Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue. Young firemen with a mechanical bent are sent to the school, where they receive a six weeks' course of instruction in the working parts of motors. The school is in charge of Battalion Chief James Henry. Chief Henry takes his charges out daily in a motor truck, and gives them practical instruction in auto driving. In this way the department is training and developing chauffeurs.

An exceedingly high standard for its chauffeurs has been set by the department. Before a man can act as such he must have passed successfully the severest of tests. The department requires chauffeurs to be absolutey perfect. If the chauffeur of a motor apparatus runs into a fence or vehicle he is immediately put under charges, and he must show that it was not through his negligence that the accident occurred.

Fire officials assert that the superiority of the motor apparatus to the horse has been clearly demonstrated. The motors have been found to be much faster than the horses. It has been demonstrated that they can navigate the streets in heavy snowstorms and with the improvement in auto building they do not break down easily. Then it has been estimated that the motorization of the department will save the city thousands of dollars. The fire horses when discarded are sold at auction. Those placed on the auction block thus far have brought good prices. Many of the horses have been purchased by farmers.

SHOT IN ROW OVER WOMAN.

Robert Gaff Wounded Demanding Apology from Alleged Insulter.

BIVALVE, N. J., July 31.—During a quarrel over a woman last night Richard Lacy, it is charged, shot and probably fatally wounded Robert Gaff. Lacy was arrested. It is alleged Lacy made remarks about Mrs. Mabel Stevens, who is Gaff's housekeeper, that were distasteful to Gaff, and that took Gaff and Mrs. Stevens to Lacy's home at 10 o'clock last night.

They were ordered away by Lacy, who after many words threatened to shoot if they did not leave his premises. Gaff demanded an apology, and said he would not leave until satisfied. Lacy, it is charged, fired twice. The second shot entered Gaff's stomach. He is in the Millville Jail, and it is said he cannot live. Lacy was taken to the Bridgeton Jail.

TELL SOME DEAF FRIEND ABOUT THIS

THE GLOBE LORGNETTE PHONE

is the only Ear Phone on the market which has no wires or cords. It is very compact and convenient, made all in one piece with the battery in the handle. Can be used at either ear, easily held in the hand when in use and dropped out of sight in the pocket or bag when not needed.

We offer a special price on Lorgnette and other styles of Globe Ear Phones of

25% OFF DURING AUGUST ONLY

Either at our own office or any agents handling Globe Phones. In order to obtain this discount of 25%, however, the coupon herewith must be presented before August 31st.

If you are deaf, take advantage of this most unusual offer, and if you know of any one who is, you will be doing them a service by telling them about this special sale. Globe Ear Phones represent the best value on the market at regular prices, and this special August sale presents values never before equalled.

GLOBE EAR-PHONE CO.,
455 Marbridge Bldg., 1328 Broadway, (Cor. 34th.)

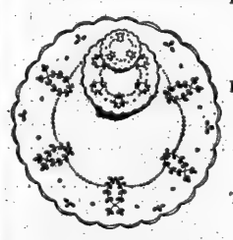
Dealers { E. B. Meyrowitz, Optician, 237 Fifth Avenue. Riker's Drug Stores, 15 W. 34th, Times Sq., & 200 B'way.

This coupon is good for 25% DISCOUNT from the price of any Globe Ear Phone purchased on or before Aug. 31, 1915. GLOBE EAR-PHONE CO., 455 Marbridge Bldg., 1328 B'way (Cor. 34th.)

MAX FERTIG
LACES
Madeira Embroidered Linens
Specially Arranged
MIDSUMMER SALE

This sale includes odds and ends of Table Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Napkins, Centre Pieces, Baby and Boudoir Pillow Cases. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain any number of useful Linens at great reductions.

ON SALE COMMENCING MONDAY, 8.30 A. M.



LUNCHEON SETS (*as illustrated*); 13 pieces. Real Madeira hand embroidered and hand scalloped. 4 Designs. *Regularly $5.75 Set*.... $3.95

LUNCHEON SETS, Madeira hand embroidered and hand scalloped, 13 pieces. *Regularly $6.00 and $9.00 Set*..... $4.50 & $5.65

TEA NAPKINS, Madeira hand embroidered and hand scalloped. *Regularly $5.50 per dozen* $3.85

GUEST TOWELS, Madeira hand embroidered. *Regularly $1.45 each*..... 97c

30 East 34th Street (Opposite B. Altman)
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Showing of Advance Fall Models in

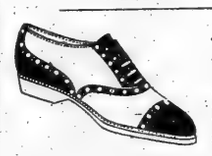
Women's Afternoon Dresses

Redingote and belted models of Charmeuse, Georgette Crepe and Satins; also Serge Dresses combined with taffeta and satin.

20.00 25.00 35.00

Important Clearance of 295 Pairs

Women's Pumps and Sport Oxfords



An Accumulation of This Season's Best Styles

White canvas Oxfords, tan trimmings, felt soles; also handmade Pumps, patent leather quarters, white calfskin vamps; or all tan calfskin. Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00 — 3.75

Important Clearance Sale at Very Special Prices

"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Underwear

"Kayser's" Emb'd Venetian Silk Vests	Reduced to	1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Bloomers	Reduced to	1.75
"Kayser's" Venetian Silk Union Suits	Reduced to	2.50
Glove Silk Vests, Pink and White	Reduced to	.95
Glove Silk Bloomers, Pink and White	Reduced to	1.25
Glove Silk Union Suits, Pink and White	Reduced to	1.95

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Announce, Beginning Monday, August 2d,

After Inventory--Clearance Sale

165	Women's Summer Dresses	Regular Values to 15.00	5.00
215	Women's Silk Dresses	Regular Values to 25.00	10.00
135	Women's Higher Class Dresses	Regular Values to 37.50	15.00
125	Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits	Regular Values to 45.00	15.00
85	Women's White Chinchilla Coats	Regular Values to 20.00	10.00
275	Women's Summer Wash Skirts	Regular Values to 5.90	2.95
55	Women's Cloth and Silk Sport Skirts	Regular Values to 10.00	5.00
95	Misses' Summer Dresses	Regular Values to 9.75	3.95
75	Misses' Summer Dresses	Regular Values to 12.50	5.00
125	Misses' Summer Dresses	Regular Values to 20.00	9.75
375	Girls' Summer Dresses	Regular Values to 3.95	1.00
48	Girls' Net Dresses	Regular Values to 10.00	5.90
125	Girls' Top Coats	Regular Values to 9.75	2.00
500	Women's Summer Kimonos	Regular Values to 2.00	1.00
250	Women's Summer Kimonos	Regular Values to 2.50	1.50
75	Women's Summer Silk Kimonos	Regular Values to 7.00	4.95

GAIN OF $2,600,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Federal Bank Settlement Fund Has Now Passed the $50,000,000 Mark.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER OFF

Drops to About 8 Per Cent. of the Paper Holdings—Acceptances Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement shows a gain in total gold reserves of about $2,600,000, the larger gain at the New York bank being partially offset by net withdrawals of gold, mainly from the Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis banks. An increase of $3,700,000 is shown in the gold settlement fund, which for the first time is in excess of $50,000,000, while gold in vaults shows a decrease of about $1,000,000. The total cash reserve of the system declined about $1,200,000, Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis reporting the largest losses of cash for the week.

The amount of rediscounted paper held by the banks shows a slight increase, each of the Southern banks reporting a further gain over the figures of the preceding week. Acceptances on hand increased about $1,300,000, and constitute at present 28.5 per cent. of the combined total of the two classes of paper held by the banks, as against 28.2 per cent. shown for the previous week. All the banks holding this class of paper, except Philadelphia, report larger figures than the week before. Of the total amount of paper held 29.6 per cent. matures within thirty days, as against 30.3 per cent. reported the week before. The proportion of paper maturing within sixty days shows an increase from 62.8 per cent. to 62.1 per cent. The holdings of agricultural and livestock paper show a further decline and constitute at present less than 8 per cent. of the total amount of paper as against 13.9 per cent. reported about the beginning of the month.

No changes are reported in the amount of United States bonds held. Municipal warrants on hand show an increase for the week of about $1,000,000, New York and Philadelphia reporting the largest gains. The combined total of bills and investments stands now at $64,800,000 and constitutes 119.5 per cent. of combined capital of the banks, as against 115.3 per cent. for the previous week.

The aggregate capital of the banks shows an increase of about $11,000, which is due mainly to the shifting of accounts as the result of transfers of member banks from one district to another. Net deposits increased over $5,000,000, Boston, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis accounting for practically the entire increase.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $136,600,000 of reserve notes received from the Controller of the Currency, and a total of $97,800,000 issued to the banks. Against the latter amount they hold $81,400,000 of gold and $16,800,000 of commercial paper. The banks report $85,100,000 of notes in circulation and a net liability thereon of $15,000,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$212,988,000
Gold settlement fund	52,140,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,064,000
Total gold reserve	$268,192,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	$22,092,000
Total reserve	$286,284,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 30 days	$12,085,000
Maturities within 60 days	13,839,000
Maturities within 90 days	11,774,000
Maturities over 90 days	3,249,000
Total	$40,727,000
Investments:	
U. S. Bonds	$7,928,000
Municipal warrants	16,107,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	7,078,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	11,029,000
All other resources	5,904,000
Total resources	$377,052,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,181,000
Reserve deposits, net	206,183,000
Federal reserve notes, net	14,965,000
All other liabilities	1,723,000
Total liabilities	$377,052,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.8%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	91.8%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 60 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal reserve notes in circulation	94.4%

By districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—BOSTON.

Total gold reserve	$16,067,000
Total reserve	16,365,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,529,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,221,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	128,114,000
Total reserve	140,850,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,124,000
Reserve deposits, net	142,411,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	13,945,000
Total reserve	17,236,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,003,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,743,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	17,597,000
Total reserve	18,630,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,043,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,130,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	7,856,000
Total reserve	7,966,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,861,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,839,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,855,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	5,132,000
Total reserve	5,637,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,805,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,154,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,828,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	34,742,000
Total reserve	37,149,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,062,000
Reserve deposit, net	46,331,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	8,869,000
Total reserve	9,451,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,354,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,074,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	7,186,000
Total reserve	7,189,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,935,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,979,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	9,918,000
Total reserve	10,408,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,555,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,779,000
Federal reserve notes, net	550,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	7,181,000
Total reserve	7,887,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,648,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,114,000
Federal reserve notes, net	5,732,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	9,805,000
Total reserve	9,815,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,272,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,898,000

AMEND $102,000,000 CLAIM.

Some New Haven Railroad Stockholders File More Data with Court.

BOSTON, July 31.—Attorneys for the plaintiffs today filed in the Supreme Judicial Court amendments to the bill of Ralph S. Bartlett and other minority stockholders against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and the Directors of that corporation who served between the years 1903 and 1909.

The plaintiffs seek to have the individual defendants ordered to pay to the corporation $102,000,000, which amount it is asserted they unwisely and illegally expended in acquiring steam and street railway lines and steamship enterprises.

The amendments are designed to meet the objections of the full bench of the Supreme Court, which on the original action decided that the plaintiffs could not, as minority stockholders, sustain a bill until it was shown that the directors, after reasonable notice, had failed to act.

The amended bill avers that the withdrawal of funds of the corporation by its directors for the purposes specified, made them liable as trustees or quasi trustees; and as establishing that the directors had refused to act, cites a resolution adopted by the board on January 21 last, providing that no suits should be brought against any Directors of the company, or their representatives, upon any of the grounds stated by attorneys for the plaintiffs or presented in the bill already filed by them in the Supreme Court.

B. & M. HAS UNITY PLAN.

Representatives of Railroad and of Leased Lines Agree Upon Terms.

CONCORD, N. H., July 31.—It was made known today that representatives of the Boston & Maine Railroad and its leased lines had agreed upon a bill for the amalgamation of the properties which would be submitted to the New Hampshire Legislature in the event that Governor Spaulding decided to call a special session. The bill, if accepted by the full conference board on Monday, will be presented to the Directors of all the corporations interested for ratification.

The plan calls for the retirement of the floating indebtedness of the Boston & Maine and the raising of adequate floating capital by stock assessment or otherwise. It is understood that Governor Spaulding will have to be convinced that a bill embodying these provisions will have a fair chance of passage before he consents to a special legislative session.

The Matches Stayed Good.

So far as is known, nothing has been written of an authoritative nature dealing with the longevity of friction matches. This is probably due to the fact that the average person thinks only of a match as an article for "immediate consumption." At any rate, American manufacturers and many foreign producers of matches would hardly have the temerity to guarantee the usefulness of their products for a period covering a quarter of a century. Yet, the other day, while De Witt P. Dutcher, Chief Clerk of the Board of General Appraisers, was rummaging among some old samples deposited with the board as representative of merchandise importations, he ran across several boxes of friction matches made in Germany. They had been filed away and forgotten for twenty-five years. To the Chief Clerk's surprise, the matches when put to the test proved as serviceable as if turned out of the factory the day before. Mr. Dutcher said yesterday that he considered the durability of the matches in all this time a fine tribute to the thoroughness and care of the German manufacturers in putting up their product.

Hinders American Business.

Several complaints have been received, reports Commercial Attaché William C. Downs from Melbourne, Australia, that the failure of American manufacturers promptly to confirm transactions which have been closed by cable leaves the agents in Australia in doubt as to whether all the conditions of the transaction are clearly understood, and whether everything is in order, not only as regards the prices stipulated, terms and conditions, but also the time of shipment. It should be impressed upon American manufacturers that cables sent or received should be confirmed by letter on the date on which they were sent or received, in order that any misunderstanding which might arise from the use of codes, which do not always express the meaning in exact language, may be promptly corrected.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Sales this week:

Sale.	Price.
5 Arlington Mills	78
1 Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co.	190
10 Massachusetts Cotton Mills	*116
5 Merrimac Manufacturing Co.	24
25 Pacific Mills	*118
1 Plymouth Cordage Co.	187

*Ex dividend.

SPECULATORS HOLD PIG IRON FOR RISE

Most of the 300,000 Tons Bought Last Spring at $12 Is Now Selling at $14.

BOOM IN STEEL CONTINUES

Leading Interest Said in Pittsburgh to be Trying to Check Inordinate Jump in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The Eastern section of the United States is feeling the effect of a boom in steel and iron. Not so the West, however. That section must be content with the overflow. Exports figure more in the boom than does domestic demand. There is some fear is expressed of a runaway market. Prices are advancing rapidly and some effort is being made by the Steel Corporation to restrain them.

More light is being shed on the big sales of pig iron by the Buffalo furnaces during April and May when more than 300,000 tons were disposed of within a few weeks. It seems that much of it was purchased by speculators, many of whom are holding it for a big rise. One furnace operator purchased 60,000 tons for his own account, paying $12 per ton. Another manufacturer of locomotives bought 10,000 tons for a rise. He believes that before the end of the year he will be able to sell at around $30 per ton.

Sales of pig iron during the grand clean-up were made as low as $11.50 per ton. Now the same iron is selling around $14 per ton. Bessemer iron has gone to $14.25 and $14.50, Valleys, with prospects of reaching $15 within a short time. Basic pig is held at $13.50 to $13.75 and large sales are reported around these figures. Bessemer is closely held and is expected to advance more rapidly than other grades of pig iron. Foundry is selling at $13.75 to $14. Inquiries are many and sales more numerous than have been noted for several years past.

Every available blast furnace in the country which is idle is being got ready for an early start. The furnaces that can only be operated when iron is exceptionally high will also be put in operation. The output of the country is on the basis of about 30,000,000 tons a year. By the opening of the third quarter, several million tons will be added to the capacity.

Southern Pig Iron Being Exported.

Exports of pig iron are increasing. Italy is taking cargoes as rapidly as they can be loaded. Spain has also purchased some iron in the United States, but reports as to the quantity have been exaggerated. Some Southern iron is being shipped abroad, relieving that part of the country which has been hampered by under consumption.

Reports to the effect that large quantities of rifles are to be manufactured in this country for almost all of the belligerent nations contain more fact than fancy.

Steel billets have been sent upwards during the week and buyers are willing to pay as high as $25 in some instances. The market nominally stands at $22 to $22.50 per ton for open hearth and Bessemer billets, but no sales are reported in this district at these prices. Less than a month ago billets were selling at $19.50.

As billets go upward so will all lines of finished steel. Plates, now held at 1.30c, structural shapes 1.25c to 1.30c, steel bars at 1.30c to 1.35c, are likely to advance from $1 to $2 per ton.

Steel bars continue the centre of attraction in finished steel lines. Fully 500,000 tons are required for shells and shrapnel that have not been contracted for. Mills are so filled with this class of work that it is difficult to find takers and the orders will have to be split among many small mills to be filled. Steel bars have reached 1.35c, although some mills continue to quote 1.30c, but are not accepting orders except from old customers. The Carnegie Steel plants, Jones & Laughlin, and other steel companies in this section are operating their bar mills to capacity. Bar iron has gone up $1 a ton.

There is a big demand for high-grade steel bars to be used in the manufacture of rifles.

Car Builders Are After Plates.

Plate mills are working at 90 per cent., with orders months ahead. Car builders are entering the market for plates, which added to what shipbuilders have already contracted for, will keep the plate mills operating comfortably for the next three months on existing orders. Plates are due for another advance. Domestic demand is supplemented by large orders from abroad for steel cars, most of which are being built in this city.

Structural mills are operating to better advantage at better prices. Some of the shape mills are being used to roll billets, as are also rail mills that otherwise would be idle. Erectors who have been bidding extremely low on buildings are beginning to advance their bids because of the rise in the price of steel.

Wire manufacturers of this district continue to refuse orders for barbed wire. Plain wire and nails can be had in any quantity. Mills are working to capacity. Considerable export is being done but is hampered by shipping facilities.

The sheet market shows a better tone. Galvanized sheets continue erratic and there is no way of gauging the market. It is anticipated that there will be a large demand for sheets among the warring nations when they prepare for the winter campaign.

Tin plate mills continue working at 100 per cent., with a somewhat better demand from home canneries and can manufacturers. The export trade is taking care of all the plates not used at home and as the canning season advances higher prices can be looked for. Tin plates are quoted from $3.15 to $3.25, while export orders bring five to ten cents more.

The scarcity of ferro manganese continues acute. While substitutes are being resorted to, prices have gone up on these, making many prohibitive. Imports from Great Britain continue meagre.

BATHTUB MURDERER TO DIE.

Smith's Appeal Fails, and He Is to be Hanged on Aug. 13.

LONDON, July 31.—His appeal having been denied, the hanging of George Joseph Smith was today set for Aug. 13 at Maidstone Prison.

Smith was convicted on July 1 on the charge of murdering three of his wives while they were in their baths, for the purpose of collecting insurance money on their lives.

Dress Goods and Labor.

The possibility that there may still be trouble in the coat and suit trade has had a disturbing effect on the sale of dress goods. The manufacturers are pursuing directly opposite courses. Some are determined to wait upon the course of events and complete filling their Fall requirements only when the situation has cleared up. Another group is inclined to rush orders in the hope of gaining a good start before anything serious develops. There is no change to be reported in the nature of the demand for dress goods outside of this, the same fabrics still maintaining their favored positions. Jobbers who are operating quietly for next Spring are understood to be placing very fair-sized orders with the mills.

POSTAL CUTS RATE ON PRESS WIRES

50 Per Cent. Reduction on Night Leased Lines Starts Tomorrow.

BIG SAVING TO NEWSPAPERS

Announcement Indicates Commencement of a Rate War with the Western Union.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company yesterday announced a 50 per cent. reduction in the rates for press night leased wires, to take effect tomorrow. The official statement given out from the Postal offices, 253 Broadway, said:

Charles C. Adams, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, in charge of the Traffic Department, states that on Monday, Aug. 2, that company will make a 50 per cent. reduction in its leased wire rate to the press at night throughout the country.

The cut means many tens of thousands of dollars savings to newspaper and press associations of America, it is said. It is estimated that the reduction will affect upward of 75,000 miles of wires, although it was stated that the exact figure is problematical because many wires used at night for press purposes are used for commercial messages in the daytime. The flat Postal rate at present for leased wires is $10 a year a mile. Cutting this to $5 means that a newspaper having a leased Postal wire between New York and Chicago would save approximately $5,000 a year on the lease cost.

Although Mr. Adams and other Postal officials refused to discuss the change further than to refer to the official statement, it is believed that the move marks a change in policy on the part of the Postal. In the last year the company has not been known as aggressive in obtaining leased wire business. In October of 1914 it was announced that the company would give up the leased wire business with private concerns, referring specifically to brokers. Critics of the company charged at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in April at the Hotel Bresslin that the company had not given up all of its business of leasing wires to business houses. It was commonly understood that officials of the Postal were willing to have the Interstate Commerce Commission make a ruling against leased wires to business houses. This, however, would not have affected the newspaper wires, it was said.

While the Western Union has a majority of the newspaper leased wire business of the United States, the Postal's new order means a benefit to scores of big newspapers. It is also taken to mean that the Postal has begun a rate war on the Western Union in an effort to win over a larger part of the press leased wire business.

The Associated Press, has 28,000 miles of leased wires of which 4,000 miles are leased from the Postal. The great gainer by the reduction will be the big morning newspapers which maintain leased wires from Washington and New York, from State capitals, and other news centres.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was told last night of the Postal announcement, and asked if he regarded it as the beginning of a rate war by the Postal.

"This is the first I have heard of it," he replied. "You cannot expect me to discuss it until I find out just what it amounts to."

Mr. Carlton refused to say whether the Postal cut would be met by a reduction in the Western Union scale.

In view of the announcement of Mr. Adams, interest attaches to the annual report of Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal, made Feb. 16, 1915, in which he predicted a general increase in telegraph rates, analogous to the increase in railroad rates, because of the increased cost of operation, labor, and materials. In his report he said that certain decreases in telegraph rates in certain classes of service the past several years had been without justification.

Tones from your Record that you never heard before

"For the first time from a phonograph, you hear majestic deep-voiced instruments—the basses of the orchestral choir."

YES, it *is* true that the Aeolian-Vocalion voices new music beauties from your records—beauties you never knew they possessed!

Put a record in this Aeolian-Vocalion—this "tonal phonograph whose voice is Art." Let us take Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, interpreted by many instruments. It will be a difficult test.

Soft, deep, profoundly mystic, the sombre traceries of tone *wave* forth. And as they unfold from the Aeolian-Vocalion you feel a strange solemnity. You recognize new, fresh-born, *living* qualities of tone. Now the bass tuba sounds—so low that you hear it phonographically reproduced *for the first time*. Now the wistful flutes throat unmistakably their purities of clear *wood-tone*—that "woody" quality before unuttered by a phonograph. Never have you heard such delicate distinction between instrument and instrument upon a phonograph—never such subtle tonal tints. The long-dumb beauties in your records are finding utterance at last—through the Aeolian-Vocalion!

BUT there is yet even a stranger "miracle of sound." Under your simple pressure of the Graduola device—a part of every Aeolian-Vocalion—a remarkable effect occurs. To the exact proportion of your pressure the music *softens*. You find you are actually shading *your music to your mood*. You are literally pressing your *feeling* into it with the spontaneity with which you "hum an air." Notes, phrases, passages, melt at your will into softened, liquid ecstasies of sound. You are bringing unexpected color, inspiring variety into a record that you thought was "*set!*"

What is the secret of this modern "miracle of sound?"

Not one invention—many.

Thus the Symphonetic Horn, whose use is to preserve even the subtlest character of instrumental tones, is but *one* characteristic of the Aeolian-Vocalion.

Its Sound Box, which helps to record so majestic a *range* of tone, is but *one* more.

The very Graduola device itself which shades without smothering tone—which you play, but play only when you do not prefer the Vocalion to "play itself"—is but *one* more.

It is the *whole* of these units meeting in one great unit—the Aeolian-Vocalion—which has made the dumb tones of *all* records speak a new language of tonal beauty never voiced from record before.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

REMEMBER that, in spite of their manifest superiority, Aeolian-Vocalions are no more expensive than are many grades of other phonographs.

They range in price from $90 to $375 (special art designs from $400 up) and you can purchase one for a very small initial payment and terms as low as $5 a month.

Remember, too, that all "Vocalions" have an artistic beauty of form and finish which suggests that a phonograph *at last* can be a beautiful and decorative element in a room. And all grades are alike in the actual quality of tone.

A visit to Aeolian Hall may suggest an exchange arrangement for your present instrument.

AN INVITATION

We are anxious that all music lovers shall know by personal experience what the Vocalion can do. We cannot translate into words its tonal qualities. We therefore invite you and your friends to visit Aeolian Hall between nine A. M. and five P. M. Hear, in a private room, any records you desire—to be played for you. If convenient, we suggest that you bring with you one or two of your *own familiar records*.

Perhaps play the Aeolian-Vocalion yourself. Hear how sweetly it brings out the *buried beauties* that records were not known to possess. You need not feel the slightest obligation for this really amazing experience. Consider it rather a favor granted us, in spreading the knowledge of the Aeolian-Vocalion among music lovers.

Drop in to Aeolian Hall whenever you may happen to be near. You will be welcome any day.

Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3 in the Vocalion Salon. Admission Free. Illustrated Booklet sent upon request.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES

The Vocalion is made only by The Aeolian Company, makers also of the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud, and famous Weber Pianolas—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 1, 1915.

THE RECKONING.

After one year of war Germany possesses Belgium, Russian Poland, where her immense armies are battling mightily, is nearly within her grasp, and she occupies a part of some of the richest provinces in northeastern France, where for many months since her retreat from the Marne she has carried on trench warfare, chiefly defensive. These are her spoils, the twelvemonth achievements of the vast military forces she has for forty years been training for the conquest of Europe.

Germany has lost three million men, approximately 5 per cent. of her population. She has lost her island colonies in the Pacific, her West African possessions, her fortified outpost of Kiao-Chau—more than a million square miles of German territory and more than ten million people who acknowledged the German rule. She has been driven from the seas. The ships of her great merchant fleet have been destroyed or have sought refuge in her home waters or in neutral ports. Her foreign trade has been annihilated save for some precarious exchanges through the Baltic Sea and the little traffic she carries on furtively across the territory of neutral neighbors. Of her great and costly navy only submarines are at large and active—all the rest has either been sent to the bottom by her enemies or because of fear of the enemy lies concealed at Wilhelmshafen or Kiel. And her submarine boats gain for her no military advantage; they merely harass the enemy without diminishing his fighting power.

These are Germany's material losses. For a great nation they are trifling; a few peaceful, recuperating years would make them good. What we may call her moral loss is incomparably greater. It is beyond all measurement and irretrievable. The Germany of the HOHENZOLLERN is damned forever. A thousand years from now the awful story of violated Belgium will be read by school children in their history books as the children of today read of Hun and Saracen. A little more than a year ago Germany was on terms of real friendship with all nations save for one or two that harbored resentment for past, or suspicion of future, aggressions. Germany was respected and admired for her marvelously swift advances in science, in industry, and in commerce. She held a secure place among the foremost. Now not one nation on earth has a friendly feeling for her, with the exception only of Austria and Turkey, two Powers of such mean estate that for half a century no country has been so poor as to do them reverence; Turkey, the land of the unspeakable, which would have been effaced years ago but for the miserable immoralities of the European concert, and Austria, long stagnant and decaying under the rule of a monarch as narrow, as selfish, and as stupid as GEORGE the Third. These are Germany's allies, her friends, all she has left.

The admiration and respect Germany had won for herself have given way to abhorrence, to a great fear and a stern resolve, as men have tardily comprehended her monstrous designs against the world's peace and freedom and have witnessed the unbelievable savagery of the methods by which she seeks to gain her ends. But most of all men have been appalled by the extent and the completeness of her preparations for war. History has no precedent for it, nor any such tale of millions of people under a rule that directed their every energy in the planned way to make them more efficient for butchery. It is a spectacle to marvel at, but a standing menace too near and dreadful to be put up with. Germany unconquered, Germany not brought to her senses, threatens the peace and security of all the nations of the world. So her neighbor nations have resolved to conquer her, to put it out of her power ever again to cause blood to flow in rivers as it has flowed during this year of war.

They are going to do it. They are going to conquer Germany and put her mad rulers under such restraint that her people will have the opportunity they have never been able to conquer for themselves to put Germany under the rule of reason. A slow, a rude and bloody process it is. Beset by four great Powers Germany holds her own—as yet. She will have victories, as in Poland, and her people will be deluded by their false rulers into believing that triumph awaits her. That can never be. The Allies will win because win they must. For free England, republican France, aspiring Italy, and for vast Russia there can be no Caudine Forks, their armies will never pass *sub jugum* at the German behest. They would perish first, to escape the living death of subordination to Prussia. Their immense superiority in men, in wealth, in power will determine the contest, even if it be prolonged for years.

There are Germans within the empire who condemn the imperial purposes, who well know the nature of the raging fever that besets Germany. Some of them speak out, they will not be silenced, but when the organ of the Social Democrats with daring frankness gave a name to the disease the paper was suppressed. Of the "terrible crisis" in German affairs Vorwaerts said the other day:

> It shows us that the German people is stricken with a malady which in the end may prove fatal; and this malady is jingoism. Thus one names a diseased nationalism which sees neither virtue nor courage in any nation but its own, and which has only insults and suspicion for others.

The Kaiser's decree may keep the printed page from the sight of the people, the too audible voice it may still behind prison bars, but all the Hohenzollern power cannot shut out the thoughts that are finding lodgment in the minds of the people, it cannot long veil from their eyes the great national disaster that awaits them. Germans at home are now thinking and saying what German-Americans here should have thought and said many months ago—it is one of the greatest marvels of all history that they did not. They came here to find freedom and they doggedly cling to the monstrous anachronism of a dynastic tyranny, of a ruling class demanding of the people their lives, their all, for its own ends and advantage. The fathers of some of our citizens of that race came here from German prisons, yet they resent all censure of the immeasurably more oppressive jailers of today. Why did not our Germans give counsels of truth and wisdom to the Germans of the Fatherland? Why do they not give saving counsels now? They know that we of the United States condemn only militarism, imperialism, the Prussian spirit and the ruthless Prussian ambition. For the German people we feel only friendship, sympathy, pity. The German folk are not under the ban of the civilized world's detestation, they are not hated, not feared. Guided by their own thoughts and impulses, they would be like other peoples. They are in subjection to the senseless, sterile, impossible policy of world dominion, to a ruling class of strapping braggarts in gold lace of whom they should have rid themselves years ago. They can end their thralldom now.

It is only by regeneration, by a new birth of freedom, that Germany can recover what she has lost. The odium of the gigantic war, of the deluge of blood poured out to insure the "free hand" to ignoble Austria, will not attach to the German people after they have once subjected to their will and their commands the responsible authors of the crime. It is only in that way that Germany can recoup her moral losses, can regain her place in the sunlight of the world's respect and friendship. Many Germans already see in the clear light of truth the real position, the real danger of the empire. The need is that light shall come to the eyes of more Germans, of the great mass of German people.

MR. ROOT AND THE SHORT BALLOT

Whatever their party or independence of party, all the voters of the State of New York who want it to have a Government really representative of and strictly accountable to the people will say Amen! to ELIHU ROOT'S expression of his personal belief in the straight, simplest, genuine short ballot, containing only two names, that of the candidate for Governor and that of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Convinced, however, that the temper of the Constitutional Convention is adverse to the short ballot and a wholly responsible State Government, Mr. ROOT consents to compromise, and will defend on the floor the "shorter ballot" which adds the names of the candidates for Controller and Attorney General.

Mr. ROOT says that in the last forty years the Government of the State of New York "has been about as representative and responsible as that of Venezuela." Then why not reform, or try to reform it altogether? Why leave it in part, and great part, still Venezuelan? Why should the Controller and the Attorney General of this State be elected any more than the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General of the United States are elected? Under the dead forms of the electoral machinery we vote with real directness for President and Vice President. Why is what works admirably in the case of the Executive at Washington inadmissible or but partially admissible at Albany?

The passion for patronage, the old politics of the trough, inspires the resistance to the short ballot. The bosses and their henchmen want to keep the voter's attention confused, responsibility diffused. They want to keep their grip on the spoils. But are there not in the convention many fair-minded men, brought up under the old system, but not deaf to argument as to the merits of the new plan? Mr. ROOT is the most powerful member of the convention. Why should he not stick to his belief in the short ballot? Why should he not strive to undo utterly Venezuelan government in this State instead of leaving it semi-Venezuelan?

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Dissension seethes in the midst of the Progressive Party of this country. Some of the brethren are tiptoeing back to the old Republican conventicle. Others are, or are thought to be, stealing very gently toward the Wilson assembly.

These rash and sudden persons should beware of the great majority of the Progressive Party, its fount and origin, its beginning and perhaps its end. That votes at Oyster Bay. Have they forgotten the heat and hurry of some of this majority's remarks about Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy, remarks regretted by many of us who, in spite of all his divagations, occasional explosions, and incorrigible infancies, admire and like that complex, salient, "diverse and undulating," always profoundly interesting character.

The essential Progressive Party is ferociously anti-Wilsonite. How does anybody else, if there is anybody else, dare to lean toward Mr. WILSON? Wait till the Progressive Party speaks pontifically. That won't be till he knows where he is at in 1916. Meanwhile, they count not well who leave him out; and we defy anybody to smoke him out. But if he is to be a Republican, what will the little Progressives have to do but follow humbly? Some of them need discipline, but for the present he only grins.

THE ISSUE NOT TO BE OBSCURED.

It is gratifying to be assured that there is no present prospect of an extra session of Congress. The ideas of the people in relation to the national problems developing so rapidly these days need to be clarified before their elected representatives meet to put some of them in the form of legislation. In the matter of strengthening our national defenses on land and sea much more thought must be devoted to the various plans proposed before they are laid before Congress. They must be presented with clear arguments for their acceptance, and the vital issues must not be confused with measures of no immediate importance which may attract support for various reasons not directly connected with the present urgent need of army and navy reform.

There are indications that the essential matter may be more or less befogged by a movement to appropriate large sums of money for the establishment of new military academies in various parts of the country. Such a plan, though it might appeal powerfully to certain members of Congress for reasons which need not be definitely stated, is premature and would tend to overburden the nation with needless charges and lead to political squabbles in Congress over the claims of various States and communities, for which there will be no time to spare after Congress assembles. All that need be done by Congress for the immediate improvement of the army will be duly set down in Secretary GARRISON'S recommendations. We have strong hope that nothing further will be attempted until it is absolutely required.

The New York American asserts that "THE TIMES combats the proposition for the establishment of great national universities for the education of young men for military service and civil life." THE TIMES has not hitherto taken note of this proposal. There are, however, plenty of schools and colleges to fit young men for civil life. We do not think the nation should establish more such institutions. West Point and Annapolis are excellent national institutions for training officers for the army and navy. They must serve for the present. It would be foolish to complicate the much-needed work to be done by Congress without delay for the improvement of our defenses by plans for new public buildings which would lead to perplexing disputes about sites and involve the interference of politicians in the interest of local communities, contractors and real estate operators. If new schools for officers are needed they will be established in due time. This is not the time.

DEFENSES OF PANAMA.

The official history of the construction of the Panama Canal, edited by Mr. IRA BENNETT, which is the subject of a noteworthy article in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW today, contains nothing of larger vital interest at the present moment than its authentic account of the provisions for defense on the canal and in the adjacent territory. The facts are reassuring. The big guns at either end of the waterway, the mortar batteries at the Gatun locks, the size of the garrisons, the provisions for quartering extra troops in case of trouble, and the means of storing large quantities of ammunition, seem to assure the safety of the canal from attack by a foreign enemy, while the system of surveillance should serve to prevent any tampering with its works by ill-disposed persons at large on the Isthmus. From attack by sea or land the canal should be impregnable. Something has been said of the need of protection from assault by air. Undoubtedly the chief danger to the canal would be an assault by aeroplanes carrying bombs. But Mr. BENNETT points out that an aeroplane could do no harm except by dropping a bomb filled with high explosive directly behind one of the lock gates, and he is of the opinion that "aerial navigation has not yet reached the degree of skill required for such accuracy of aim." Nevertheless, it is likely that something more will be done to meet the emergency of an air attack. The mortars at the Gatun locks throw a heavy projectile eight miles in the air, but they were not designed to fight airships.

The old theory that the canal would double the efficiency of our navy, however, is no longer entertained, if it was ever seriously considered by naval officers. Our Atlantic fleet must be increased and our Asiatic and Pacific fleets greatly strengthened. Our nearest naval base to the canal is at Guantanamo, Cuba, which is fifty-eight hours distant, and needs stronger defenses to meet its requirements. We may rest assured, however, that in view of the strength of its defenses no foreign power is likely to meddle with the Panama Canal.

AMATEUR RATE REGULATION.

The Railway Age Gazette devotes a page to the consideration of the suggestion by SETH LOW in THE TIMES that passenger fares should be reduced and freight rates increased because "passengers vote and freight does not." President UNDERWOOD of the Erie and others of less authority have made similar suggestions, which The Age Gazette dismisses with scant respect. What redeems President UNDERWOOD'S suggestion is the large increase in freight rates which he proposes in consideration of a comparatively small reduction in passenger rates. Applied to the Erie Railway, his suggestion would decrease its passenger earnings $3,000,000 and increase freight earnings $8,500,000. That would be a good bargain for the Erie Railway and its comparatively small passenger business. It would be a bad thing for its shippers. The plan would make the passenger business of all railways unremunerative, and might bankrupt railways dependent on passenger business rather than freight, like the New Haven. In short, President UNDERWOOD'S suggestion is based upon so large an increase of freight rates that it would be impossible to get the assent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if the increase were reduced to feasible proportions the plan would fall into the class of foolish suggestions made by those whose ignorance of the subject The Age Gazette exposes.

Mr. Low's argument from the low fares of the European roads falls because European freight rates are as high as passenger rates are low. That is to say, the freight earnings of European roads are made to carry the passenger deficit. Our Interstate Commission has forbidden the making of rates on that principle. It has ruled that the passenger fares were unremunerative, and that the railways' earnings should be increased from this source. The Supreme Court in the Norfolk & Western case decided that each branch of the service should earn its own income. Therefore, even if the suggestion of Mr. Low and Mr. UNDERWOOD were feasible in fact there would be no thoroughfare for it in law.

The argument that the reduction of fares would stimulate travel to a profitable volume is contrary to experience with other reductions. In 1907 many States passed two-cent fare laws on that theory. In the seven years before the reduction travel increased 59 per cent., and in the seven years after the reduction the growth was 21 per cent. When the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction of 20 per cent. in the price of upper berths of sleepers the demand for upper berths decreased a trifle. The density of travel is highest on the roads with the highest fares. That is partly because of the density of population along their routes, and more because of the fact that what American passengers want is the best service, rather than the cheapest fares.

These are facts, not theories, and are the result of trying the recommendations of amateurs, in and out of Legislatures, who do not hesitate to venture where experienced men fear to tread. The railways are in their present condition because so many who never made a study of the railway question have found a way to enforce their views by laws or persuasion of the regulators.

Perhaps Mr. Low would think it unkind or unfair to suggest that his suggestion is as immoral as it is unlawful and impracticable. The theory of rate regulation is that rates should be reasonable. The philosophy of Mr. Low's suggestion is to make friends for the railways with the voters by reducing fares which already are unremunerative. In that way he hopes to balk Government ownership, and to prevent reduction of freight rates unreasonably. That would be rate regulation in which unwisdom is tempered by largess, and a quasi bribery of the electorate. That would be a substitution of privilege for reason and intelligence. When the passenger fares are reduced in that manner can it be supposed that the railways will be content with rates which are merely reasonable? Would the people then be in any position to hold freight rates down to a strictly reasonable level? Would not the result be the disproportionate increase of freight rates which Mr. UNDERWOOD suggested? The proposal would base the prosperity of the railways upon a philosophy not consistent with our theory either of government or of rate making. When Americans substitute the rule of favor and unreason in rate regulation something worse has happened to them than to the railways from reasonable regulation.

THE CENTENARIAN.

The late WILLIAM J. THOMS, that doubting English THOMS, devoted a good deal of his life to asserting furiously that there are, and of right ought to be, no centenarians. He contradicted the birth registers. He was prepared to deny Old PARR himself. Yet in Rumania, for whatever reason, these artists in life are, if not common, commoner than anywhere else; and the greater accuracy with which vital statistics are recorded shows no diminution in the number of these conquerors, or partial conquerors, of Time.

Let us salute, then, and congratulate Mrs. ANNA KIRCHMER of the Isabella Home uptown, who came into the world a little more than a month after the battle of Waterloo. Her hundredth anniversary found her last Monday strong, active, unimpaired of every faculty, toasting her friends in champagne. Whatever Mr. BRYAN may say, THE TIMES will not be so cruel as to refuse to any of its readers or anybody else, if there is anybody else, a glass, or even two glasses, of "champagne wine," as Mr. GREELEY used to say, at 100. The habit is safe, if postponed till then. To be sure, Mrs. KIRCHMER needs no artificial cheerfulness. She has always looked "on the bright side of things." So she lives and flourishes like the green bay tree, while many a crooked, crabbed stick has been laid low.

There is sufficient sermon, though we shall not preach it, in this preservative art of the simple and kindly soul, the long life and merry. Most of the talk about "weariness of life" is pose or unconscious insincerity. Men in the veriest lees of existence cling to it instinctively. They pray for "a hundred Winters," as the makers of the Vedas did. As a matter of poetry and imagination they may admire the swift, turbulent, triumphant passage of ALEXANDER the Great, or SHELLEY, or BYRON; but these high passions are for the few "favorites of the gods," and that again is but a phrase. He or she to whom are given, as to Mrs. KIRCHMER, long, quiet, healthy, pleasant years, that is the darling of the immortals and the enviable one among the children of earth.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN SPEAKS

The Fiction of an Alien Vote in the Middle West.

New York, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who boast and brag so much about the strength of the German-American vote, especially in the Middle West, and what a factor this will prove in the coming Presidential elections, with a view to embarrassing and intimidating the present Administration in its relations with Germany, I would respectfully refer to the recent Mayoralty contest in Chicago, Ill., which have almost always, with rare exceptions, resulted in the election of a Democratic candidate to this office, in spite of the preponderance of the Republican press, as represented by The Chicago Tribune, The Record-Herald, The Daily News, and The Evening Post, as against several reactionary papers which never followed a very consistent policy.

During the last campaign for Mayor, Mr. Sweitzer, the Democratic candidate, was defeated by the most overwhelming majority in the history of the city. And to those who are still asking themselves the reason for such a humiliating defeat I wish to point out that up to within a week or so before Election Day it was freely admitted on all sides that Mr. Sweitzer would win in a walk. This was in nowise surprising or disconcerting, considering the past performances of the Democrats when it came to electing a Mayor in Chicago. However, as Election Day approached it became evident that a complete change of sentiment had been undergone by the voters at large with respect to the Mayoralty campaign, with the result that Mr. Sweitzer was swamped at the polls.

In view of the persistent threats of our hyphenated brethren who are bent on making capital out of the German-American vote, as well as to calm the fears of those true citizens of this glorious country who may think that the German-American vote is capable of accomplishing all that its pro-Kaiserists would have us believe, allow me to explain the true reason for the great Republican landslide at Chicago. Mr. Sweitzer being of German descent, the German press of Chicago and other pro-German propagandists thought they saw a great opportunity to demonstrate the Democratic candidate, in order, as they put it, to further the cause of true neutrality in this country; the election of a German-American Mayor by a majority of German-American votes in the second largest city of the United States could not fail to have a great moral effect on the policy of the Administration at Washington. What the voters actually thought of this method of campaigning—including those Germans who have become naturalized or are of German descent—needs no better illustration than the results at the polls.

Germany's wonderful and efficient spy system and nothing else is at the bottom of all the present pro-German agitation in this country. Those of our true citizens of German birth or descent who have not perjured themselves in taking the oath of allegiance to this country can be relied upon to take their place shoulder to shoulder with the rest of us in support of this country, the President, and the Administration.

I trust that you will think it worth while to give this letter space in your esteemed columns. I am sure that you will earn the gratitude of those of our citizens of German origin or ancestry whose attitude, on account of the machinations of the pro-Wilhelmists, has been so grossly misrepresented.

Owing to the fact that my parents are at present in the zone of war controlled by the Germans, I would appreciate it very much if you did not print my signature to this letter.

AN ADOPTED SON OF THE UNITED STATES.

TANTALIZING DITTIES.

Other Versions of the Reilly Song —The Punch and Passenjare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Touching upon and appertaining to" the Reilley lyric of the early eighties, would say that the writer used to sing second tenor to Georgy W. Hills, and the following "comes back" as the proper wording of the jingle:

Is this Mr. Reilley,
Can any one tell?
Is this Mr. Reilley
Who kapes the hotel?

Is this Mr. Reilley
They spake of so highly?
Er-pon me sowl, Reilley,
You're (looking) (doing) d—d well.

Before a drink at Reilley's bar it was sung "looking." As the drinker returned the glass to the bar it was "doing."

Since the above lyric discovers Mr. Hills, the writer would be glad to have "Georgy" give us the third stanza to the following song, which he wrote in the early eighties. It was sung to the tune of "Hold the Fort":

ODE TO THE FRESHMEN.

Ho! my comrades, see the freshmen
Rushing forth to prayers;
Hear them ripping through the entries,
Tumbling down the stairs.
Hold! My God! the proctor's coming,
C. J. 's on the way;
Shout the answer back to Pea-Bo,
Going to "cut" today.

Seniors, juniors, laughing at them,
All around the yard;
Bogus summons! Soph. committees!
Thunder! ain't it hard?
Whoop 'er up for "aught and eighty"
Freshmen, greener 'n grass.
Here's hoping, boys, that Jimmy Harris
Conditions the whole class.

Possibly this may be the whole song, but only Georgy can tell, and if we succeed in "smoking him out" again, all the better. It was always a pleasure to hear from him.

Boston, Mass., July 26, 1915. P. W. H.

It Was Both.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We did not catch the first series which brought forth the several renditions of "The Reilly Song," but we think we can set you aright. We have before us a song book, published by the Oliver Ditson Company, and on Page 70 appears a copy of the song, entitled: "Is That You, Mr. Reilly?" (P. Rooney.) Used by permission of E. H. Harding, N. Y. Copyrighted 1888, by O. Ditson & Co.

The lines of the first verse commence thus:

"I'm Terence O'Reilly, I'm a man of renown," &c., but the chorus runs thus:

Is that Mister Reilly, can any one tell?
Is that Mister Reilly that owns the hotel?
Well, if that's Mister Reilly they speak of so highly,
Well, upon my soul, Reilly, you're doing quite well.

It will be observed that in the title the name is Reilly, while in the lines of the first verse it changes to O'Reilly, then going back in the chorus to Reilly again. J. W.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1915.

Credit to Mark Twain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the "irritating problem" connected with the line "Punch, punch, for the passenjare?" Not since I saw it published, probably about forty years ago—a year or so after the hand-bell punch for conductors came into use—have I considered there was anything mysterious about it. There were several verses, three or more, and they appeared over the signature of Mak Twain.

Rahway, N. J., July 24, 1915. BRIT.

'Twas When the Punch Held Sway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Topics of the Times column of July 22, in speaking of the chorus verse of Mr. Reilly, you say "If nobody could remember it then, how can anybody remember it now, thirty years after? For it is a problem as irritating as 'Punch' in the presence of the passenjare.'" There is no problem as to "Punch in the presence of the passenjare." Mark Twain was its author, his only metrical composition, which was very popular when the bell punch held sway in the 70s and 80s. B. B. VALLENTINE.

New York, July 24, 1915.

According to the Divine Calendar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday's TIMES contained an article by W. W. Mead headed "Declares It Is the Lord's War."

Ten years ago that great authority on the teachings of the Bible, Rev. Dr. I. M. Haldeman, preached at his church—the First Baptist of New York—a series of sermons in which he proved from the prophecies of the Bible that The Hague Convention was a farce; that there was imminent a universal war involving every nation, and that there would be no peace until the Prince of Peace should come. Two years ago he repeated these prophecies, saying that the time was at hand and urging that this nation should prepare itself for the inevitable outcome. He even foreshadowed who the "war god" was and where the war would begin—all from the Scriptures as he interpreted them.

R. H. DAVIES.

New York, July 26, 1915.

Licensed Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tonight I stopped for a short while at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway and listened to the unpatriotic ranting of a street lecturer. As an American I cherish the right of freedom of speech, but it struck me as being violative of that right almost to the point of treason when the speaker made the statement that Americans on the Lusitania should have been blown up for the reason that they were acting as shields for the Allies. As a lawyer I fear that the speaker has a legal right to express his views, but as an American citizen it cannot understand why the City of New York should grant licenses to persons allowing them the use of the streets for such expressions. I know nothing of the license other than the statement of the speaker to that effect when interrupted by some one other than myself, at which time the speaker threatened arrest of some one interrupting. AN AMERICAN.

New York, July 29, 1915.

THE TEACHER'S SUMMER.

[Extract from letter to THE TIMES on Sunday: "All sorts of courses at reasonable prices are open to those who seek knowledge. The Summer months give teachers a chance to equip themselves for better work and higher station. Too many teachers refuse to consider the vacation at all seriously, and it will not be until it is taken from them that they will realize what opportunities have slipped by."]

Oh, sea, thou rapturous, rolling symphony,
Oh, pines, rich slakers of the beauty-thirst;
Oh, wind and earth and heavens over me,
Oh, blessed stillness after sounds accurst,

What oil of quiet, what wine of inspiration
Binds now my raveled brain, my spirit worn!
What mounting pulses grip with exultation
My jaded heart; my body is reborn.

My mind reviews the world afresh, my eyes
Look far unseeing, back, within and on;
Leisure and solitude, those luxuries,
Spur me to paths and labors of my own.

No Summer school, no crowded class, no train
Of wise professors with insistent themes,
Can bring me to the little ones again
As do my books, my mountains, and my dreams.

What do they teach in all the tedious day?
I've learned to be a child again and play.

MABEL PEARSON.

FREAKISH HUMAN TIDES PRODUCED BY WAR

How Italy Was Nearly Swamped by a Returning Population—New Problems of Immigration to be Solved in the Future.

By GINO C. SPERANZA,
Of the Society for Italian Immigrants, Director Prison Association of New York.

New York, July 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been so interested in considering the questions presented by a vast immigration to our country that we have given little, if any, thought to the problems caused by such mobile population in the countries of their origin. We have generally assumed that such thousands and tens of thousands of aliens came to us solely to improve their condition and that, therefore, their mother country was all the better for such migration, if, indeed, it did not encourage it for its own benefit.

The European conflict has made very manifest not merely the inconveniences of such large migratory currents, but the actual dangers involved in them to the countries of their origin. This has been shown in a very striking manner in the case of Italy, which furnishes the best example of absolute freedom to the forces of migration.

Let it be borne in mind that the Italians emigrate not only to the Americas, but spread in equal, if not superior, numbers all over Europe and the countries of the Mediterranean basin. When the European war began there were, in rough numbers, between 800,000 and 1,000,000 Italians outside of Italy in the various States of Europe. Between Aug. 1 and Sept. 15, 1914, 470,886 of these Italians rushed back to their native country from every part of the Continent. These are the figures given by Italian official statistics, which, it should be noted, do not include persons below the age of 15 years. During the succeeding months to May 1, 1915, a conservative estimate adds 60,000 Italians following the first rush. There was an increase in the usual Winter exodus from the Americas, traceable, no doubt, to the war. The number of Italians crossing the ocean, homeward, from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915, was 122,741, while the number of those who sailed from Italy across the seas dropped from 165,591 in the same period a year previously to 42,628 in the corresponding period of the war year.

In other words, Italy, during the first months of the European war, before she entered the lists, had the tremendous problem of taking care of an abnormal and sudden increase in its population of about 700,000 human beings in need of work. Of the half million in Europe that stampeded into Italy at the outbreak of European hostilities, 62,000 were women, most of them, like the men, wage-earners. The Venetian provinces gave the largest contingent of over 160,000, while Lombardy and Piedmont followed with about 80,000 and 60,000, respectively. The Southern provinces gave the smallest contingents.

The mere physical labor of receiving these vast hordes at the frontiers and distributing them to their destinations was a task of stupendous magnitude, especially when it is considered that many of these travelers were, in a real sense, frightened refugees from war countries, and had received the very minimum of care and attention owing to the fact that the States from which they fled were engaged in the work of mobilization. Thousands and thousands, including women and children, were put on open freight cars and sent to the Italian border by circuitous routes, the journey requiring in some instances two weeks for transportation from Prussia to the Italo-Swiss border. There were cases reported to the writer, who had an opportunity of watching the inrush, where the father of the family was taken suddenly from his place of labor and put on a train, while his family were ordered from their home and entrained on a different route, the divided family traveling in the uncertainty of ever meeting again. Instances of women and children dying in transit owing to the hardships of the journey were cited.

An appreciable number of such refugees were Italians who had established themselves abroad, married alien wives, and had had children born outside of the fatherland. The majority of such cases presented instances of business ruin, while thousands of others had been obliged to abandon all their belongings and reached Italy in an indigent condition.

The writer can testify to the excellent way in which Italy tackled the problem—tackled it largely through the work of volunteers. Men and women from the nobility to the humblest trades gave their services at the various stations from 5 o'clock in the morning to late at night, receiving the refugees, caring for them, and sending them to their homes, while volunteer professional men—medical and legal—attended to matters of hygiene and to recording such proofs as might eventually establish the legal claim of these refugees.

The Government had to meet the urgent question of unemployment due to their sudden inrush and the general slackening of all work owing to the war. This it did largely by intensifying public works and offering to able-bodied men enlistment in the army in Africa at fair wages. Private and philanthropic enterprises endeavored to help as best they could. Among the refugees a large number were peasants, but skilled trades were substantially represented. Thus there were over 25,000 masons, nearly 26,000 miners, some 25,000 glass workers and stone cutters, and 13,000 textile workers, mostly women.

In the face of these facts and figures one may well agree with the opinion expressed by an Italian student that immigration as a source of national wealth must be considered extremely hazardous, depending, as it does, under existing laws, largely upon circumstances and events beyond the control of the mother country. "Emigration," said Angiolo Cabrini, a member of the Italian Parliament who has made this question his special study, "when of the proletariat character, such as that from Italy, constitutes an element of weakness in the foreign policy of a nation, increasing, as it does, the number of paralyzing preoccupations of the Government and decreasing its freedom of action."

What will happen, after the war, to that million of Italy's children who yearly leave her for foreign labor markets? The war has killed off most of the prophets and the maimed ones who still survive had better be very modest in their claims. Let it be said, then, that one opinion is as good as another and no more, and the one here stated is given as such. Wheresoever victory may alight, Europe, however exhausted, will be a field for considerable enterprises requiring both unskilled and skilled labor. The Italian laborer has been in great demand in just such enterprises, in Europe no less than in America, possessing, as he undoubtedly does, a special "genius" for hard work. Even after the war broke out the Italian Government had to pass severe regulations to prevent its emigrants from answering attractive inducements for labor in the belligerent States. It is said that there are several thousand Italian workmen employed in Germany even today, held there by all sorts of inducements.

If Europe then, at the close of the war, will absorb a great deal of Italian labor, will it appreciably affect this country? Professor Bertarelli of the University of Parma is of the belief that transoceanic emigration "will greatly diminish," and such is the opinion of not a few Italian observers.

The question may be raised, however, whether an impoverished and tax-burdened Europe will be able to compete with American wages, even allowing for the saving in time and money between a journey from Italy to nearby States and a voyage to the Americas. But even if this should not intervene it seems doubtful that Italy, unless terribly depleted in its population by a lengthening of the war, will not have, out of her immense storehouse of human energy, an ample supply for both the American and European markets.

Not only in the case of Italy, but in that of almost every other country of Europe, neutral and belligerent, the war will leave great masses of men raised by their trying experience to new outlooks on life; many will have to begin the daily struggle anew with very little opportunity in their own stricken lands; many more men, timid and stay-at-homes by nature, will have been changed into more daring and adventurous spirits.

Nor is this all. The vision of America will have penetrated even deeper and into the most remote corners of Europe than ever before; it will stand out, strong, deliberate, and safe; it will seem the universal helper to the stricken and the hungering. "It has not fought because it did not want to fight"—such will be its message. Surely all these things will fire the imagination of countless men, however patriotic, however loyal, in the silent watches of the battlefields and the trenches.

It is the sum of many such considerations that leads the writer to believe that the aftermath of the war will see a great migratory wave toward the Americas, and especially toward this country. Are we prepared? The war has surely been a lesson to us on many matters, but peculiarly so, let us hope, on our mistaken policies regarding immigration and naturalization. Are we doing anything to mend our ways?

GINO C. SPERANZA.

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

His Spirit Was Adopted at the Beginning of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the place of honor you publish today a moving letter, headed in black and generous type, "German Tolerance of Art; Even Shakespeare Will Continue to be Played as Usual."

The writer admits that French, Belgian, and Italian dramatists are taboo, and it seems strange that while the churches are imploring God to hate England the theatres around the corner are playing "The Merchant of Venice." Perhaps I can explain the puzzle.

The Teuton mind has been always devoted to England's greatest son, and last September the theatrical managers were aghast at the prospective loss to their repertoire. In glorious German fashion they met and overcame the trouble. A poem was written explaining that at the declaration of war the spirit of Shakespeare immediately left detested England and came to Germany, vowing that he repudiated the unworthy place of his birth, and proclaimed himself, in fact, what he had long been in soul, a true German.

It was a delicious poem and was recited before the performance of each Shakespearean play. That there might be no kiss of loyalty to the reincarnate dramatist the verses were published in the daily papers and the delighted Teutons went, of course, go see the dramas to which the zest of conquest had been added. Not only God hated England, but Shakespeare, too; he said so!

ALICE F. COFFIN.

Montclair, N. J., July 27, 1915.

The Seaworthy Ark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Modern water craftsmen laugh at Noah's ark as a relic of barbarism; they have never looked closely at the particularity of its pattern. Since it came from the hands of the master builder, wisdom dictates a scrutiny of its meaning in prefiguring the ark of safety wherein life is kept protected from the deluge of insanity now threatening the world. As samples of modern pomp, the Titanic and Eastland show some slips in the cogs of boasted workmanship. We do well, therefore, to equip ourselves with the inspired stabilisers of Holy Writ, since without such balancers the plunge into the deep of lawlessness will be much more insured. JOSEPH GREIG.

Elyria, Ohio, July 29, 1915.

RUSSIA UNCRUSHABLE.

Germany's Present Ambition in Conflict with Bernhardi's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to compare the German military ambition of today, as a result of the successes against Russia, with that of yesterday as expressed by the greatest apostle of militarism, Bernhardi. In his "War of Today" he says:

> "In a great number of cases it is not possible entirely to destroy the power of resistance of an enemy. For example, conditions make it impossible for no matter what European power totally to crush Russia."

Perhaps the pupil thinks he is greater than the master, and can accomplish the impossible. Perhaps, too, this great offensive is prompted more by political than military motives. Though Mackensen seems to cherish the ambition to destroy the Russian Army, or to place it for a long time hors du jeu, his real purpose will not carry him further than Warsaw. Here, in the Polish capital, will be delivered the political coup that is expected to win over the Polish people, and to help Germany hold what she has won at such great cost and which she holds so precariously—that is, to proclaim in the palace of the old Diets of Poland the independence of Poland under the King of Saxony or an Austrian Archduke.

But the success of such a coup is more than doubtful, for how can the Poles have any faith in German promises in view of the abominable persecutions the Prussian Poles have undergone? Still, this seems to be the dream of the German Emperor, as seen by the clairvoyant Russian and French press. The Germans have talked too

CUPS FOR DANCERS AT MARBLE HOUSE

Cathleen and Consuelo Vanderbilt Win the Children's One-Step Contest.

AID CONGRESSIONAL UNION

Prizes Awarded to Miss Roberts Willard and Lieut. Brandt for the Best Fox Trot.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—An interesting dancing contest was held this afternoon on the terrace of Marble House, the residence of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, for the benefit of Congressional Union work and children left destitute by the war.

Prominent women of Newport and from near-by resorts sat about the terrace, watching the competition, with Lawrence Durant in charge of the dancing and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary the judges. Mrs. Belmont presented the cups given by Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and Mrs. G. C. Barrows.

The first contest was a one-step for children, won by Cathleen Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, dancing with Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Little Misses Lucille Carter and Susan Pierson danced beautifully. For the contests Henry Oelrichs was announcer.

The second contest a one-step for men and women was won by Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, dancing with Lieut. John J. London, of the flagship Wyoming.

The last contest, a Fox Trot, brought many dancers out including the Misses Roberts and Natalja Willard, sisters, the former dancing with Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt, U. S. N. Miss Mimi Scott danced for a short time in the contest with Paymaster William J. Hine of the U. S. S. San Francisco, and others in competition included Miss Dorothy Buckley Leake and Richard B. Leake, Jr., Albany, N. Y. The judges awarded cups to Miss Roberta Willard and Lieut. Brandt.

Lawrence Durant and Miss Betsy Merritt captivated spectators with their dancing of the Argentine tango.

The Consolation Cup went to Henry Oelrichs.

The flower booth was in charge of Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, assisted by the Misses Doris Duke, Evelyn Lowe, Barbara Lowe, Emily Pierson, Suzane Pierson, Bettie Pierson, Lucille Carter, Elizabeth Sands, Anita Grosvenor, Ethel Huhn, and Sylvia S. Hillhouse.

To assist French soldiers after leaving the hospitals, a committee has met Mme. Catulle Mendis of Paris, who has brought beautiful art offerings from France to be sold in the Casino Theatre starting Tuesday and continuing to Saturday evening. The committee consists of Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. The President of France is President of the organization Mme. Mendis represents.

The annual meeting of the Newport Golf Club today Henry R. Taylor declined re-election as President, and Royal Phelps Carroll, many years an official, was unanimously elected. Oliver G. Jennings was re-elected Vice President and H. O. Havemeyer was re-elected Treasurer and Secretary. Other officers for the year include: House Committee, Henry R. Taylor, Clarence W. Dolan, and T. Suffern Tailer; Greens Committee, George I. Scott, Chairman, and Dr. Roderick Terry, and George H. Cozzens; Governing Committee, H. O. Havemeyer, Dr. Terry, Clarence W. Dolan, Lispenard Stewart, R. Livingston Beeckman, and Henry R. Taylor.

Mrs. Roger Winthrop of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson.

Dinner were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, ex-Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge.

Preston Gibson gave a dinner tonight, having Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pierrepont Perry, Miss Mimi Scott, Dr. George Bowling Lee, and Harry S. Black as his guests.

Miss Mimi Scott has returned from a month's stay in camp in New Hampshire.

A Daughter to Mrs. G. P. Eustis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—A daughter was born here today to r. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis. Mr. and Mrs. Eustis are occupying their villa on Narragansett Avenue. Mrs. Eustis, who is Mr. Eustis's second wife, was Miss Rosamond Street, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Larl F. Morton. The newcomer is a niece of William Corcoran-Eustis, who married Miss Edith Morton, and of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and a great-granddaughter of W. W. Corcoran, the founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington.

OLD GLORY IN WHITE BORDER

Iowa Peace Advocates to be Prosecuted If It Is Repeated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 31.—The recent display of an American flag with a white border around it by a society at Fort Dodge, Iowa, interested in world peace, caused Attorney General Cosson today to instruct Fort Dodge authorities to take action if the society repeated the display.

Complaints were made by G. A. R. veterans of Fort Dodge, who declared the act as much a desecration of the flag as if a border of red had been sewed around it.

ANDREW CARNEGIE FISHES IN RAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—Andrew Carnegie spent the forenoon yesterday at Eagle Lake fishing in spite of a drizzing rain. He drove the three miles to the lake accompanied by his physician, and seemed to enjoy the trip thoroughly, in spite of the weather. This would seem to put at rest for good the rumors of Mr. Carnegie's illness.

Miss Hill Weds Lieut. Crawford.

Miss Leslie Van Cortlandt Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tracy Hill, was married to Lieutenant David MacLean Crawford, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, 230 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Howland Hill. After their honeymoon Lieutenant Crawford will resume his duties at the coast defenses in Boston Harbor.

GREENE—REISMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Greene of 309 West Eighty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Greene, to Samuel Alexander Reisman of Cleveland, Ohio. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Saxonia were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Beasley, C. A. Biddle, Miss D. D. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark, Miss E. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Keith Smith, Miss Katherine Smith, Miss H. Walker.

A STATE DINNER IN LENOX.

Ambassador Dumba Host to Prince von Hatzfeldt and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.—Nearly the whole colony motored to the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club this afternoon, where the young people enjoyed canoeing along the wooded banks of the lake. Tea was served by Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

The event of tonight was the dance in the Stockbridge Casino, with one hundred guests. More than half a dozen dinners were given before the dance, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff giving the largest dinner at their villa in honor of Prince Alfred Zu Hohenlohe and Baron Stephen Hendry de Hedri of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. Mrs. De Gersdorff arranged a superb setting of garden flowers for the table decoration, and there were twenty guests.

Others who gave dinners before the Casino dance were Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, Miss Irene Turnure, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, who entertained for their guest Mrs. Villiers Hatton.

In the Saturday golf sweepstakes at the Lenox Club today Samuel Frothingham and David T. Dana were tied, with a score of 39 for the selected score. Giraud Foster, Jr., won the Class B junior golf tournament with the score of 39 net.

Mrs. F. Norton Goddard is entertaining in Stockbridge Mrs. Harold Henderson of New York.

Miss Charlotte L. Crum, who has been at the Ludlow place in Lenox, has closed that cottage and gone to Stockbridge, where she has leased the Nunnery of Mrs. Arthur W. Swann.

There were many dinners given in the Lenox colony tonight for those who arrived for the week-end and the cottagers. Miss Clementina Furniss entertained at dinner in honor of Mme. Emilio de Gogorza. Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mott Shaw, their guests at Pine Knowles, and Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba gave a state dinner in honor of Prince von Hartzfeldt and Captain von Papen of the German Embassy and the Austrian Consul General in New York, Alexander Nuber de Pereked.

Mrs. Edwin T. Rice invited friends to her cottage tonight for a musicale.

Theodore N. Vail, touring from Lyndon, Vt., with Mrs. A. Garry and Mrs P. O. R. Rey of New York, arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Peter Doelger of New York has leased the Pines, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Dannereuther in Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop entertained a dinner party last night at the Maples.

General and Mrs. John R. Brooke have as their guests at the Maplewood in Pittsfield Major and Mrs. R. N. Rolfe and the Misses M. R. and Grace Rolfe of Washington.

The Rev. George Merriam Crane was stricken with appendicitis in Northampton on Thursday, and yesterday he was operated upon by Dr. Henry Colt of Pittsfield in the Dickinson Hospital. Mrs. Crane has gone to Northampton to be with her husband.

Mrs. Edward M. Culver motored to the Curtis Hotel today with her guest, Mrs. P. L. Barrett of New York, for luncheon.

Mrs. Charles Lathrop Pack, Miss Pack of Lakewood, N. J., Mrs. Ezra Koon, and Miss Edith A. Koon of Washington arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Charles A. Doolittle, Jr., of New York, arrived to pass the week-end with Spencer P. Shotter.

Ex-Senator W. Murray Crane is entertaining ex-Representative Samuel McCall, a Republican candidate for the nomination as Governer, at Dalton.

Miss Kate Cary returned to Butternut Cottage tonight from Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. Victor Baier are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge. Dr. Baier is choirmaster of Trinity Church, New York.

The Right Rev. and Mrs. William D. Walker of Buffalo are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

RELIEF TO NEW CITIZENS.

League Arranges to Expedite Details of Naturalization.

Arangements were concluded by the League of Foreign Born Citizens, of 82 Second Avenue, yesterday whereby foreigners will be able to obtain naturalization papers without several days delay. The difficulty was overcome at a conference held in the office of County Clerk Schnieder. Others present were Herman Glauberman, Director of the Naturalization Committee of the League, and H. P. Cowley, Chief Naturalization Examiner.

Mr. Glauberman recommended that night sessions be held in the United States District Court and the Supreme Court, so that naturalization proceedings should not compel a man to lose a day's work. The proposition was found acceptable. It was agreed to set apart two nights each month from 7 to 10 o'clock for naturalization in the United States District Court and two nights each week in the Supreme Court. The league will be permitted to designate the nights when naturalization proceedings shall take place.

UPSET IN MOTOR WITH WIFE.

Herbert Morris Hurt in Collision in Long Island City.

Herbert Morris, 36 years old, of 63 Mount Vernon Avenue, Boston, Mass., and his wife were injured on returning from Great Neck, L. I., to Manhattan, when their automobile was overturned in a collision with another automobile, at Wilbur Avenue and Radde Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, and overturned.

The machine in which Mr. and Mrs. Morris were riding is owned by Clarissa L. Hobson of 969 Park Avenue, Manhattan, and was driven by Chauffeur Charles Conkling of 38 Forty-first Street, Corona. The other car was owned by Benjamin Fulkner of 914 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Charles Brittton of 1,256 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The Fulkner machine escaped undamaged, but that containing Mr. and Mrs. Morris was turned over on its side.

Passersby ran to the assistance of Mr. Morris and his wife, who were dragged out of the broken side door of the limousine and carried into a grocery store. Mrs. Morris quickly recovered, and it was found that her injuries were slight. Mr. Morris's left foot was badly hurt. Another automobile conveyed the couple to Manhattan.

TRAIN KILLS WOMAN IN AUTO

Victim, Misunderstanding Watchman's Signal, Drives Upon Track.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BANCH, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Mary Knowles, aged 40, a resident of Belmar, was struck by a passenger train on the Eastontown division of the New Jersey Central Railroad here this afternoon at 3:40 o'clock and died an hour later at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. The accident occurred at the Branchport Avenue crossing.

Mrs. Knowles was in a runabout and, evidently misinterpreting the flagman's signal, drove the machine upon the crossing directly in front of an eastbound train. The automobile was wrecked and both occupants were hurled fully thirty feet. The friend accompanying Mrs. Knowles sustained only minor bruises. Mrs. Knowles's death was due to a fracture of the skull.

Sun's Rays Set Barn Ablaze.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., July 31.—The sun shining this afternoon through the panes of glass in the windows of the hayloft of Patrick Martin's barn in Park Avenue found a spot where the glass was thickened and formed a lens. The rays were concentrated on a wisp of hay, which began to smoulder. Before any one was aware of it the mow was blazing furiously. By the time the firemen arrived the barn was destroyed.

Dr. Shaw Heads Elmira College.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 31.—The trustees today elected the Rev. John Balcolm Shaw, pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Los Angeles, Cal., as President of Elmira College, to succeed the late Dr. A. Cameron Mackenzie. Dr. Shaw at one time was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in New York City, going from there to Chicago, and then to California, where he now has a church of 3,000 members.

WOMEN TO ORGANIZE THEIR OWN CITY CLUB

Like the Men's, It Will Take an Active Interest in Civic Questions.

TO FURNISH A CLUBHOUSE

Miss Hay, In Reply to Anti Statement, Says Telephone Day Was a Huge Success.

To prepare for the full exercise of their influence when they shall have the vote, prominent New York women yesterday announced a plan for the founding of a woman's city club, analagous in purposes and formation to the men's City Club. Among the leaders in the movement are Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, and Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy.

The committee for the formation of the club expects to have its membership roster include the names of women from every section of the city and representing all interests. It will take an active interest in all civic questions and conduct campaigns for many reforms.

The following letter has been sent to 100 women whom it is aimed to make charter members of the Woman's City Club:

You are invited to join a temporary committee which has been organized to form a Woman's City Club of New York. The object of this club will be to take up various city problems as they present themselves to back all movements for city betterment along social and political lines, and to form a centre of civic interests for the women of New York.

The Phelps-Stokes estate has been approached and has favorably received the idea of providing and furnishing a suitable clubhouse which will make possible membership dues of only $20 a year. It is generally recognized that a club of this kind has long been needed in New York and with the proper response and enthusiasm it should at this time become possible.

It will be necessary for the committee to know your decision at your earliest possible convenience in order that the work of permanent organization may be pushed forward without delay.

Woman's City Club Committee.
MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE,
MISS ALICE CARPENTER,
DR. KATHARINE B. DAVIS,
MRS. OGDEN MILLS REID,
MRS. ALICE DUER MILLER,
MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH,
MRS. CLAUDIA Q. MURPHY.

Among the women who have been invited to become charter members are Mrs. Willard Straight, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Mary Beard, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Marie Jenny Howe, Mrs. William Einstein, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Belinda Scott, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Helen Phelps Stokes, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. T. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

"The Woman's City Club will enable us to make our influence felt more effectively when we get the vote," said Mrs. Murphy yesterday. "The club will be more or less along the lines of the Men's City Club and from what I know of the men's club will work for about the same ends. It will interest itself in all matters of city betterment. There is much lost effort in the workings of various separate woman's organizations for reforms and we feel greater effects may be accomplished by unifying the work as far as possible. Of course the new club will be a factor in city life whether we get the vote this Fall or not. When we do get the vote, the club will be correspondingly stronger."

MISS HAY REPLIES TO ANTIS.

She Denies That Telephone Day Was a Hit-and-Miss Affair.

Anti-suffragists need not waste their sympathies on the suffragists, said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, at the headquarters of the party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday. Miss Hay gave out an answer to the criticisms of the suffragists' Telephone Day made by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. It said in part:

"I can't see how Mrs. Dodge can say that we only called up men suffragists if she had really read the reports in the newspapers. Our Vice Chairman, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, called up wholesale meat dealers, taking them from the telephone book, hit or miss, not knowing whether they were in favor or opposed, but found them favorable to the amendment. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw carefully selected a number of antis, called them up, and found that since the time they were interviewed last the majority had changed their minds on the question of votes for women.

"I do not agree with Mrs. Dodge when she says that men answered 'yes' because 'it was quicker, easier, and cooler' on a hot day. It surely takes no longer to say 'No' than 'Yes,' and it is easy for a man to hang up the receiver if he doesn't want to discuss a subject. I do not think the men of New York City would give false replies to women.

"In regard to Mrs. Dodge's statement that we had no consideration for the telephone girls, I want to say that our day was planned weeks in advance and we did not anticipate such hot weather. As we believe, however, that suffrage will be a great help to working girls, we do not feel that it is too much to ask of them extra work for just one day when hundreds of women throughout the State are devoting themselves to the cause morning, noon, and night.

"I would like to refute Mrs. Dodge's statement that nothing but publicity was gained by Telephone Day. We received many favorable returns from people we had never interviewed before. I readily see why our anti-suffrage friends are not undertaking work of this kind. There are so few of them they cannot branch out, while we have so many capable, energetic workers that we have to keep thinking up tasks to keep them satisfied and busy.

"Mrs. Dodge will have to change before Nov. 2 her figures of 150,000 to 200,000 votes against the amendment, or if she won't before, I am sure she will on Nov. 3."

WOMEN'S EYES ON CONGRESS

Suffragists to Prepare an Index of Each Member's Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Every member of Congress is to be "indexed" by experts attacked to the cause of woman suffrage in order that it may be known just where they stand with respect to the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides for giving women the right to vote throughout the United States. This announcement was made today by Miss Alice Paul, President of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Among other things the indexers are to put down "whom each member of the Senate or the House married and what church he affiliates with," to quote Miss Paul, but for what purpose this information is to be obtained is not disclosed.

Miss Paul announced also that there would be a great suffrage demonstration in Washington, December 6, the day Congress will reassemble. A suffrage convention will be held here from December 6 to 12 and during that time, are to be within a stone's throw of the White House where the President can see the suffragists swarm in and out." A large dwelling on Lafayette Square has been obtained for this purpose.

"By the time Congress meets," said Miss Paul, "we will have every member of the Senate and House indexed so that we can tell just how he stands on our proposition. If he is for it, we will know, and give ourselves no more concern about him; but, if he is against it, we will leave no stone unturned to bring him into line.

"Mrs. Lucia Grimes, an expert in research work, and Mrs. W. Lowe, a historical student, are coming to Washington to make a careful index of congressmen for us. They will ascertain who each member of the Senate or House married, what business he is in, what church he affiliates with, and what interest, if any, influences him. Miss Mildred McKinnon of Wisconsin will assist them and other workers at union headquarters.

"Mrs. Edward Breitung, a wealthy Michigan woman, will take a large house in Washington next winter and add much to the social side of the suffrage campaign. Her home will be a favorite gathering place for society women in the suffrage movement.

"Mrs. Breitung gave us $1,500 to start our campaign in Michigan. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York will spend much of her time next fall and winter in Washington, working for the Anthony amendment. She and a number of other New York wome will urge Empire State congressmen to vote and work for the Anthony amendment."

Miss Paul left here today for Delaware to address a meeting of suffragists. She is on her way to California and will speak in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and San Francisco. She will attend the conventions in a number of these states.

"The purpose of our strenuous activities this summer," said Miss Paul, "is to crystalize the sentiment in the country for woman suffrage, and by a great demonstration in Washington the day Congress meets, convince the legislative representatives of the people that the demand for our amendment is vigorous and general. The first day of Congress we will march to the Capitol and present one of the most formidable petitions ever filed with that body.

"The social side of the suffrage campaign has been quite a success this year. Miss Margaret Whittemore and Miss Isabella Mott have worked up considerable enthusiasm at Newport, where a number of important social functions have been a feature of the season. Immediately after the people begin to leave Newport, activities in behalf of the suffrage campaign will open at Great Neck, L. I.

"Mrs. William L. Colt, of New York City, who is now in Tennessee doing field work, will go in a motor car from there through New York, Vermont and New Hampshire, making suffrage speeches alon gthe way."

MEADOW BROOK WINS CUP.

Takes the W. W. Astor Gold Trophy at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Around the small tables of the lawn of the Point Judith Club, in motor touring cars, and in the grand stand many members of the villa colony at Naragansett, cottagers from Newport and others from Watch Hill assembled this afternoon to witness the senior championship polo match between the Meadow Brooks and Great Neck of Long Island.

Meadow Brook won the match and the gold cup presented by William Waldorf Astor through the Tuxedo Club. The trophy was presented by Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, wife of Governor Beeckman. Mrs. Beeckman sailed ot the Pier from Newport with a party of twelve on the motor boat The Shark. Governor Beeckman joined her on the return trip to Newport. In Mrs. Beeckman's party were Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Roger Wmthrop, Eugene S. Reynal, and Miss Margaret Perrin of Newport.

Mr. and Mr. August Belmont sailed to the pier from Newport on their boat the Scout for the polo tournament, and were among the spectators on the field. Miss Margaret Andrews of Newport and Morgan Belmont were also at the Journey and joined Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont. Dinner for 100 was held at tables, and along the border of the field were Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Miss Dorothy Norris, Mr. and Mrs. O. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Welsh, John Welsh, Miss Lucy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo, Mrs. Benjamin K. Gatins, Harry D. Holloway, Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, Mrs. George S. Mcleod, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mrs. Rufus MacLuffie, Braddin Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Miss Florence Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, P. S. P. Randolph, P. S. Randolph and Miss Hannah Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth, M. Murchison, S. Hinman Bird, and Dr. Archibald G. Thomson.

After the polo match many of the cottagers and their friends went to the Point Judith Country Club for tea.

In the two-ball mixed foursome golf tournament which took place today at the Point Judith Country Club Miss Marguerite Prescott of Washington and John Wilde of Brookline, Mass., won with a net score of 81 for the eighteen holes. William C. Marrow of Washington and Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., were second, with a net score of 82 for the course. Among other players were Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Maurin, Howard Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hazard, and the Misses Beatrice and Gertrude de Coppet.

Among those entertaining at dinner at the Casino tonight were Winthrop McKim of Tuxedo, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, who were joined by Miss Henrietta Wickes. Dinners were also given on the plaza before the dance by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tangeman, Ridley Watts, Charles G. Curtis, and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnston.

A subscription dance was given tonight by members of the Scarborough Beach Club at the pavilion. The patronesses were Mrs. Henry B. Stewart, Mrs. John R. Fell, Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., Mrs. Caryl Roberts, Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Mrs. Rowland Hazard, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, and Mrs. Alexander Brown.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD.

Nassau County Members Named Under Widow's Pension Law.

MINEOLA, July 31.—County Judge James P. Niemann this morning named two women prominent in society to be members of the Nassau County Board of Child Welfare, under the Widowed Mothers' Pension law.

The board will consist of William F. Britt, formerly County Superintendent of the Poor, of Sea Cliff, term six years; John A. Albertson of Old Westbury, term five years; Mrs. Katherine Crocker, wife of Frank Crocker of Piping Rock, term four years; Mrs. Dorothy Straight, wife of Willard D. Straight of Old Westbury, term three years; Frederick Reifschneider, Jr., lawyer, of Hempstead, term two years, and L. I. Monito of Hicksville, term one year.

The board serves without compensation. County Superintendent of the Poor C. D. Van Deusen is a member ex officio.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 216.

KIDNAPPING RUMOR AS HEIRESS WEDS

Miss C. Barker, Worth $30,000,000, Marries H. Spaulding, Jr., While Police Guard House.

THREAT TO STEAL FIANCE?

A Demand for $75,000 Regarded by Some as a Hoax—200 See Ceremony in Bride's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HARBOR POINT, MICH., July 31.—The wedding of Miss Catherine Barker, orphan heiress to a fortune of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, and Howard Spaulding, Jr., of Chicago, took place this afternoon after rumors of attempted kidnapping and dissension in the wedding party had been set afloat and denied.

Early in the day Harbor Point, from the dock to the lighthouse, was guarded by special police. They were there it was said, because Miss Barker had received a threat that unless she paid $75,000 immediately, Mr. Spaulding, her intended, would be kidnapped. By some the threat is regarded as a hoax, but the police took no chances. The existence of any threat at all was denied by some of the bride's friends.

Peculiar markings about the window of the cottage in which her fiancé has been sleeping added to the concern of Miss Barker's guardian, James H. Forgan, and he went to George M. Gould, president of the village of Harbor Springs, and arranged for protection. The guard will remain until the costly presents have been removed.

As an additional means of barring undesirables Mr. Forgan arranged that guests must drive to the wedding.

In the last week from three to six suspicious characters have been arrested each day in the neighborhood of Miss Barker's cottage and escorted from the township. A woman, who was found lingering near the cottage at night was taken away by a watchman, and since then has been hiding in the woods near by.

Mrs. A. W. Goodrich confirmed the report that her daughter, Elizabeth, would be a maid of honor. She would say nothing further, and Miss Goodrich and the bridegroom refused to talk of the affair. There was no maid of honor at the wedding. Mrs. Goodrich emphatically denied that her daughter, Rosamond, is or ever has been engaged to Lieutenant Spaulding, brother of Howard Spaulding, Jr.

The ceremony by which the Michigan City, Ind., heiress became the wife of Mr. Spaulding was observed at 4 oclock in the presence of more than 200 guests.

Father Bleckman of Michigan City performed the ceremony in the Persian Room, a sort of enclosed veranda, which had been elaborately decorated. The bridal couple stood in a bower of tropical flowers, while song birds that had been cleverly concealed carolled in the foliage.

The bridal couple started tonight for British Columbia, where they will pass a week at Lake Louise. They will go to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and proceed to Honolulu.

Mr. Spaulding is a son of Mrs. Howard Spaulding of Chicago. He was recently graduated from Yale, and for several months has been employed by the General Manager of the Haskell and Barker Car Company of Michigan City, the stock of which formed a considerable part of the Barker legacy.

The wedding is the culmination of a romance which began here several years ago, when the Barker and Spaulding cottages were only a short distance from one another. Miss Barker is 19 years old and Mr. Spaulding is 21.

Employes of the Haskell & Barker Car Company, numbering about 3,000, had a holiday today on account of the wedding.

MRS. H. P. WHITNEY STRICKEN

Operated Upon for Appendicitis at Her Home, in Old Westbury.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the sculptor and artist of 871 Fifth Avenue, was operated on for appendicitis early Friday morning at her Summer home in Old Westbury, L. I. She had been in excellent health until recently and the attack was sudden and severe. It was decided to operate early in the week and last night Mr. Whitney said that the operation had been successful and the condition of the patient even better than might be expected.

Mrs. Whitney was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and her mother left Newport several days ago to be with her when the operation took place. Widely known as an artist, Mrs. Whitney has a studio at Wheatley Hills and another here in the city at 10 West Eighth Street. She is widely known as a patron of art, and has given much assistance to the younger artists of New York. Three great works in relief from her studio now occupy the semi-circular wall behind a fountain in one of the courts of the Tower of Jewels at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The theme of the composition is "El Dorado," and the reliefs portray processions of seekers for "The Gilded One," men, women, and children fighting, struggling, and fainting on the march. At present Mrs. Whitney is working on her Titanic memorial, the money for which was contributed by women all over the country.

Harry Payne Whitney was to have played with the Meadow Brook polo team in a championship match at Narragansett Pier yesterday, but his wife's illness prevented.

CAUGHT AS BOGUS OFFICER.

Alleged Collector from Peddlers Accused by Woman and Others.

Joseph F. McCourt of 453 West Thirty-seventh Street was arrested at Tenth Street and First Avenue by Detectives Harnett and Culhane of the Second Branch yesterday after being accused of collecting 50 cents apiece from pushcart peddlers who had no licenses. He was charged with impersonating an officer and held in bail of $3,000 by Magistrate Corrigan in Men's Night Court for examination tomorrow in Essex Market Court.

Samuel Smith of 228 Henry Street said that he had seen McCourt arguing with pushcart peddlers until they paid money to him. When anybody asked what he was doing, according to Smith, McCourt showed a badge and said:

"I'm a Deputy Sheriff. Don't interfere. I am only doing my duty."

Smith said that McCourt offered to go to the East Twenty-eighth Street Police Station to have the propriety of his conduct verified, but that the Fifth Street Station was nearer. They started toward it when, according to Smith, McCourt fled. He was caught after running half a block.

One pushcart peddler told Magistrate Corrigan that he had given McCourt 50 cents and another said that he had given McCourt a quarter, promising another quarter the next day.

Miss Mary Mason of 119 First Avenue, a social worker, testified that McCourt had been guilty of collecting money in the same way before. It was asserted at on complaints of the same kind two policemen in the neighborhood had be called before Commissioner Woods.

Magistrate Corrigan said that the evidence against McCourt might warrant the charge of extortion and, therefore, fixed bail at $5,000.

82,000 Persons in Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—Census Supervisor James J. Kelly this afternoon announced that an official count gave the population of Elizabeth as more than 82,000. This is an increase of about 10,000 in the last five years.

INVENTORS' GUILD GIVES AID

Asks Nominations Among Members for Naval Advisory Board.

The Inventors' Guild, of which Dr. Edward Weston is President and F. J. Sprague and Peter Cooper Hewitt are Vice Presidents, has requested each of its members to nominate by letter not fewer than two nor more than four members whose names they would like considered by the Board of Governors of the society as members of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventors, of which Secretary Daniels has named Thomas A. Edison the head. The Board of Governors will select three or more names, from which Dr. Weston will be empowered to select the two men who will represent the guild on the naval board.

"Included among those members of the guild who would be eminently eligible for the appointment," Thomas Robins, Secretary of the guild, said in a communication to the members, "there are some who are also members of the great technical societies, and it is therefore possible that their names may be presented by one or more of those societies. It is to provide against this double nomination of the same man that it is proposed that the final selection of our candidates be left to our President, who will consult with the governing bodies of the other societies before making the final appointments."

FORD EXPECTS TO REACH 95.

Wants to Work All His Life, He Says on Fifty-second Birthday.

DETROIT, July 31.—Henry Ford, on the fifty-second anniversary of his birth, yesterday, said that he believed that he would live to be at least ninety-five, that he wanted to live just as long as he was able to work, and that he hoped to be able to work just as long as he lived.

If he had not been reminded that Friday was his birthday by the newspapers and his personal friends Mr. Ford would have forgotten it.

In his brief birthday statement Mr. Ford attributed his excellent health to moderation in food.

DIES AFTER A HOME RUN.

Young Brooklyn Glass Blower Had Just Finished Circling the Bases.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 31.—Overcome by his exertions and the heat, Landon C. J. Bell, 23 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., dropped dead just after he had made a home run in a factory league game here this afternoon.

Bell was pitching for the Franklin Electric Company, where he was employed as a glass blower. After making the run he complained of a stitch in his side, but when advised to rest, laughed it off. A moment or two later he toppled over dead.

Charles Dod Ward.

Charles Dod Ward, a retired civil engineer and one of the oldest members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, died on Friday at his home, 702 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year. From 1894 until 1910 he was an engineer in the Department of Water Supply of Brooklyn, before which he had done much railroad and water works surveying and designing. Mr. Ward is said to have been largely responsible for Gatun Dam on the Panama Canal, which was to have been located at Bohio prior to his report. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. MARY MCELHINNY AMADOR, widow of Dr. Maria Amador, who was formerly a Vice Consul for the United States in Colombia and a relative of Dr. Manuel Amador, first President of the Republic of Panama, died on Friday at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. Keating, 863 Stirling Place, Brooklyn. Her husband died in 1910.

Mrs. EMILY M. THOMAS TODD, wife of William R. Todd and a daughter of the late Captain Thomas Mayhew Thomas, died yesterday at her home in Morristown, N. J., and her funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, Alonzo A. Thomas, 1,288 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. Besides her husband she left three sons, Dr. Maurice John J. Todd, W. Parsons, and James M. Todd.

NICHOLAS YOUNG, 38 years old, a member of Old Glory Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 105 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY SARLE, wife of Michael Sarle, died on Friday at her home, 7 Broadway, Flushing, L. I. She was 49 years of age.

ROBERT R. WILSON, 28 years old, a stationary engineer, is dead at his home, 11A Somers Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARCELLA GATES, widow of Patrick Coates, and for many years a member of St. Augustine's R. C. Church, died on Thursday at her home, 130 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. She had been a resident of the borough for more than sixty years, and is survived by three daughters.

CIRO MARESCA, an Italian merchant and grocery importer, died on Friday at his home, 15 Charlton Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He came to this country thirty years ago and was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii.

Mrs. ELSIE M. L. MALLEY, wife of William A. Malley, a member of

800 MACHINISTS QUIT AT LEADERS' ORDERS

Sudden Walkout at the Garvin Company Plant Here Surprises Employers.

STARTS SERIES OF STRIKES

Other Factories, Including E. W. Bliss Works, to Face Demands, Each at Different Time.

More than 800 machinists swarming out of the Garvin Machine Company's plant, at Varick and Spring Streets, yesterday at noon were informed by business agents of the International Association of Machinists that a strike had been declared on the company. The announcement caused excitement and surprise. The men loitered about the big doors of the factory for several hours, discussing the advisability of the strike, which they learned had been ordered by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association.

Three business agents of the association, E. J. Deering, M. J. Carney, and William Bramley, were at the place to proclaim the strike. They told the machinists not to return to work tomorrow unless the company made three concessions: An eight-hour day throughout the shop, a wage ranging from $3.50 to $5 a day, and double pay for overtime.

The Garvin Machine Company has been manufacturing a great deal of machinery used in the production of ammunition. Keppler said the strike would paralyze the plant. On the other hand, the officers of the company asserted they had received no notification of the strike. Eugene E. Garvin, Vice President, said he first suspected trouble when he saw excited groups of machinists on the sidewalk outside of the factory. He would not discuss concessions.

"The whole matter," said Mr. Garvin, "will have to be referred to the National Metal Trades Association."

The strike was ordered by Keppler after a long conference in the Marlborough Hotel. Those present, besides Keppler, were J. J. McEntee, general organizer, and the local agents, Deering, Bramley, and Carney. They had been considering the declaring of a general strike on all the munition plants in the city, including the E. W. Bliss works in Brooklyn, but decided to take up the various plants in succession instead of calling a general strike. Keppler favored this method, because with only a part of its men out in a given period the union would conserve its financial resources and be in a better position to win.

"We are going to go after every one of them," said Keppler last night. "We started with the Garvin Company because it was one of the high players, and the conditions under which the machinists work are bad in both hours and wages. But once we have brought the Garvin officials to a settlement, we will swoop down on all the rest like a cyclone."

Asked to give the names of the other firms which the union intended to assail, Keppler replied:

"I am not going to announce beforehand just what companies we are going to attack next. It is best to take them by surprise. When the men strike, we will make the announcement, and not before."

Keppler said it would be impossible for him to tackle the situation at the E. W. Bliss works until the end of this week. By that time, he expected, the strike at the Garvin plant would have been settled. He said he would go to Philadelphia today to confer with the union leaders there, and tomorrow would go to Plainfield, N. J., for two days or more to superintend agitation which might result in a strike of 1,500 machinists.

"The outlook in Plainfield is very bright," said Keppler. "From what information I have, there seems to be a possibility for a peaceful agreement satisfactory to the machinists."

As part of the general campaign for better hours, the mechanics and laborers employed in the Neurer Steel Barrel Works at 307 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, struck yesterday morning. Their demand for a nine-hour day and a half holiday on Saturdays was refused. They have been working ten hours a day. The employers decided to close the plant. The men who struck numbered 175.

MOTOR PLANT RAISES WAGES.

War Bonus Also for Workmen in Plainfield, N. J., Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—L. F. Ayer, Superintendent of the International Motor Company, notified 1,000 men who are manufacturing auto trucks at the rate of six a day for the Allies that beginning Monday, a day's work would consist of eight hours and in addition to 10 per cent. wage increase, the men would receive a special war bonus of 20 per cent. The wage schedules cover tool makers, machinists, machine operators, assemblers and kindred labor.

The war bonus aggregates 20 per cent. of the total amount earned by the men in the classes affected. This unexpected action has placed a damper on the strike movement which was scheduled for Monday next by J. J. Keppler, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists.

The change in conditions will apply also to 500 men employed in the Allentown (Penn.) branch of the company.

RAISES STEEL MEN'S WAGES.

Bethlehem Company Grants a 10 Per Cent. Increase to 17,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 31.—A voluntary increase in wages, which will average about 10 per cent., was granted the 17,000 employes of the Bethlehem Steel Company today, according to an official announcement. The increase will go into effect Aug. 1. The monthly payroll of the local company is now about a million and a quarter.

It is believed that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will take similar action with its subsidiary plants, the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Pore River Shipyards, Quincy, Mass.; Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., &c.

The increase is expected to quiet whatever unrest among the workmen there may have been and also to attract here skilled mechanics, some 2,000 more being needed.

DEAR COPPER AIDS WORKERS

Bonus of 5 Per Cent. Given to 1,200 Miners in Calumet.

CALUMET, Mich., July 31.—The Wolverine and Mohawk Copper Mining Companies in paying their 1,200 employes today included an extra check for 5 per cent. of the total wages of June as a bonus, because of the high price at which copper is selling. It came as a surprise to the men.

It was unofficially announced that the two companies might continue to pay the same bonus every month while copper remains at 20 cents a pound or better. It was said that several other mining companies will follow this example.

Wage Bonus for Colt Arms Makers.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—Employes of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company were informed today that a bonus of 12½ per cent. would be paid to all, based on wages earned and dating from May 1 last.

GARMENT WORKERS VOTE IN FAVOR OF A STRIKE

60,000 Will Quit if Employers Fail to Accept Terms Made by Mayor's Council.

Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced yesterday that 30,000 members had voted yesterday in favor of declaring a strike within a few days if the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association fails to approve the rulings of Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation.

The voting was done at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, and at eight other polling places. The instructions accompanying the ballot were printed in English, Yiddish, Russian, and Italian, and the vote, according to the union officials, was almost unanimous in favor of striking. There are about 60,000 members of the union in all, and the remaining 30,000 will vote today and Monday.

President Schlesinger of the union said yesterday that there had been attacks by gunmen recently on pickets of striking unions, and that he had appealed to Police Commissioner Woods for police protection for union men if the general strike is ordered.

Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, who is out of town, has been urged to return and open peace negotiations. It was said yesterday that Mayor Mitchel on Monday will call for another meting of the Council of Conciliation.

Union officials say that they have made arrangements to call out workers on short notice from 2,000 shops.

GOMPERS LAUDS 8-HOUR DAY

Calls It Greatest Boon to Humanity in Meriden Speech.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 31.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was the chief guest of the Meriden Central Labor Union today when that body observed its twenty-fifth anniversary with an outing.

Speaking of the recent strike at the plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company at Bridgeport, Mr. Gompers said:

"The employes have gained a better organization, higher pay, and that greatest boon, not only to labor, but to the country and humanity in general—the eight-hour day."

Profit Sharing for 3,000 Workers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31.—Notice was given to 3,000 workmen by the Locomobile Company of America today that profits would be shared with them. The plan is to increase wages proportionately with the increase of product.

AIDING DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Appeals for Two Mothers.

Lack of employment and intemperance have brought T.'s family to the brink of destitution. The man has been committed to the State Farm for inebriates, and Mrs. T. finds it beyond her strength to support her six children, the youngest only 2 years old. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is endeavoring to keep the family together. The mother earns $4 a week, but the necessities of life cost her large family nearly $12. A fund of $100 is being raised to make up the $8 each week for three months, when it is hoped the father again will be able to return to work. Gifts may be marked "for 0220," and mailed to the bureau.

When B. deserted his wife he left her with four small children dependent on her. On account of poor health the woman has not been able to undertake much work, and each week the expense bill is some $4 larger than her earnings. She has applied for aid to the Bureau of Charities, and a fund of $105 is being raised to give the family a weekly pension. Meantime, the health of the mother and children is receiving attention. Gifts may be marked "for 0221."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from persons who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0216, from B., $1; 0216 and 0217, C. P., $2; cash anon., $2; in response to letters, cash anon., $1; cash anon., $1; from H. D. H., for Mrs. N., $2.

WIDOW NEEDS MORE AID.

Second Plea for Poor Mother Suddenly Bereft.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, issued an appeal last week for a widowed mother with six children, whose husband died in his sleep very recently of heart disease. The woman has been served with a notice to move from her rooms, and the association appealed for donations to pay for rent and food. Various sums amounting to $24 in all, have been received, but much more than that will be needed to set the mother's mind at rest for at least the next six months. Her baby will be born in September, she is very weak, and must be spared as much as possible. A little boy of 3 is suffering with pneumonia since Monday last, and the poor woman is at her wits' end.

Any one wishing to relieve the pitiful conditions in this home will kindy address Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

Thanks are offered to "L. M. S." for $10, "Mrs. E. D. C.," and "M. L. B." for $5 each, N. M. Levy, "Friend," "Mrs. L. M.," "J. G.," "R. G. & Co." for $1 each in response to previous appea.

DRUG LAUNDERED INTO SHIRT

Warden Finds Tombs Prisoners Have New Way of Getting Heroin.

Warden John J. Hanley of the Tombs prison was puzzled to find several prisoners chewing their fresh laundered shirts and collars yesterday and his investigation revealed the source of the mysterious supply of heroin these prisoners have been obtaining for the past few weeks. Keepers have noticed for some time that these prisoners seemed to take delight and relish munching their laundry and reported the matter to the Warden.

"They are eating their shirts again!" they told the Warden yesterday, and he investigated.

It was found that the shirts and collars were laundered by relatives of the prisoners who used starch containing a strong solution of heroin. The Warden said that the laundry would be handled differently in the future. Another trick the Warden caught yesterday was when a man with a glass eye called to see a prisoner. When the eye was examined it was found to contain a tiny package of heroin.

SUES HAVEMEYER ESTATE.

Composer Says Mrs. Emily de Loosey Promised Him $30,000.

The executors of the estate of Mrs. Emily de Loosey Havemeyer, who dieu in Switzerland on May 3, 1914, were sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Max Vogrich for $30,000. Mrs. Havemeyer was the wife of Theodore Havemeyer.

The plaintiff says that he was employed by her in February, 1898, as a composer and pianist; that he was induced to continue in her employ by her promise to leave him $30,000 in her will, and that he refused many advantageous offers because of the agreement. She left him $10,000, but no fund out of which the bequest could be paid. The plaintiff says that Mrs. Havemeyer sent him a copy of an alleged clause in her will bequeathing him the amount promised.

Broadway and 33rd Street **GIMBEL BROTHERS** **Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30**

See Today's Rotogravure Section, Last Page, for Important Announcement of the GIMBEL August Furniture Sale—"With Initiative"

Summer Clearance of All Odd Lots

"To Keep the New Store NEW"

Two weeks later than usual—August 14th—our Midsummer Inventory. We had to postpone it, to do justice to the extraordinary demands of the Simpson-Crawford Sale upon our store organization. Thus, our Midsummer Clearance had to wait, too. Tomorrow it starts—all the more thorough for being belated; and all the more interesting in its prices.

It makes a clean sweep of all the oddments and "clinkers" in our stock, and of the remainders of the Simpson-Crawford goods. All marked on a new low scale of prices.

On the Main Floor

68c For Women's White and Black Silk Gloves; regularly $1 to $1.50.
35c For Women's 2-clasp White Silk Gloves; regularly 75c.
58c For Women's Kid and Lambskin Gloves; regularly $1 to $1.50.
3 for $1 For Women's "Kayser" Lisle Vests; regularly 50c each.
38c For Women's Lisle Union Suits; regularly 50c
75c For Men's Lisle Union Suits; regularly $1.50.
$1 For Women's Novelty Silk Stockings; regularly $1.25 pair.
28c For Men's Silk Socks; regularly 50c pair.
$1 to $2.95 For Handbags, black and colors; regularly $1.65 to $5.
30c For Women's White Kid Belts; regularly 50c.
$5.50 For Travelling Bags and Suit Cases; regularly $7.50 to $8.50.
$2.50 For Shell-frame Bracelet Handbags; regularly $3.95.
95c For Women's Beaded Bags; regularly $1.65 to $2.50.
$1.25 to $4.95 For Gold Bracelets; were $2.50 to $7.50.
$1.25 to $3.50 For Gold Scarf Pins; were $2.50 to $8.95.
$1 to $3.50 For Gold Cuff Links; regularly $1.50 to $10.
$1.95 For Gold La Vallieres; were $3.
$5 to $15 For Diamond Rings; regularly $10 to $35.
$1.95 For Gold-Filled Bracelets; regularly $3.50 to $5.
$1.50 For Pearl Necklaces; regularly $2.95.
95c For Gold-Filled Guard Chains; regularly $2.95.
25c to $1 For Women's Collar Sets, Vestees; regularly 50c to $2.
18c Yard For Women's Tuxedo Mesh Veiling; regularly 25c yd.
50c Each For odds and ends of Lace Shetland Veils; were $1 each.
$2.35 For Men's "Terry" Robes that were $3.50 and $4.
25c For Men's Silk and other Neckwear; regularly 50c.
50c For Men's Fine Silk Neckwear; regularly $1.
25c For Men's Elastic Webbing Suspenders; regularly 50c.
95c For Men's Pongee and Madras Shirts; regularly $1.50.
85c to $3 For Women's Parasols; regularly $1.50 to $6.50.
$2 to $5 For Men's and Women's Umbrellas regularly $3 to $10.
75c to $3 For Walking Sticks; many styles; regularly $1.50 to $6.
10c to 20c For Silver Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks; regularly 15c to 25c each.
50c For Bon Bon Dishes; regularly 75c.
25c For Celluloid Clocks; regularly $1.25.
25c For English Steel Razors; regularly 75c.
25c For Pocket Knives; regularly 50c to 75c.
$2 to $5 For Lorgnettes; few varieties; regularly $4 to $10.
9c Each For Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs; were 15c.
25c Each For Men's Colored Linen Handkerchiefs; regular 50c.
3 for 15c For Children's Handkerchiefs; were 3 for 29c.
40c For dozen spools O. N. T. Cotton.
60c For six 15c Hair Nets.
5c For 10c Turkish Wash Cloths.
18c For dozen spools O. N. T. Darning Cotton.
30c For dozen papers Mirward's Needles.
15c For 25c Rubber Bathing Caps.
45c For 75c Manicure Scissors.
$7.50 For $10 French Ivory Sets.
25c to $1 For 50c to $2 Rubber-lined Toilet Cases.
12c For Packer's Tar Soap.
5c For cake Palm Olive Soap.
25c For quart Peroxide Hydrogen.
32c For 72-in. Cotton Brussels Nets; reg. 50c yd.
10c to 25c For Fancy Laces; reg. 20c to 45c yard.
15c to 38c For Embroideries; reg. 25c to 75c yard.
65c to $1 For 45-in. Voile and Organdie Flouncings; regularly $1 to $1.50 yard.

On the Second Floor

$3.50 For La Markette Corsets. Sizes 19 to 30. Were $6.
$4.75 For Imported Eugenie Corsets. Were $6 to $7.50.
$6 For Nemo Corsets; White Cell, Suede cloth. Were $8 and $10.
$1.95 to $2.95 For Women's Porch Dresses; were $4 to $6.
$1.95 For Women's Silk Petticoats; were $3.50 and $5.
$2.95 For Women's Lingerie Negligees; were $5 to $7.50.
$1 For Women's Japanese Crepe Kimonos regularly $1.75.
50c to $1 For Children's, Misses' Muslin Underwear; were $1 to $2.50.
75c to $1.50 For Women's Lingerie Petticoats; regularly $2 to $5.
50c to $1.50 For Women's Princess Slips; were $1 to $3.50.
75c to $1.50 For Drawer or Skirt Combinations; regularly $3 to $5.
$1 to $2 For Skirt Trimmed Chemise; regularly $3 to $5.
$1 to $1.50 For Vest Chemise; regularly $3 to $5.
$1 to $3 Nightgowns; regularly $2 to $5.
$1 to $2.95 For Children's Straw Hats; were $2.95 to $6.50.
$1.95 to $5 For Children's Silk and Cloth Coats; were $4.50 to $10.
50c Yard For Double-Width Imported Printed Chiffon Cloth; regularly $1.25 and $1.50.
65c Yard For 32-in. Genuine Chinese Pongee; regularly $1.25.
$1 Yard For Black or White 36-inch Silk Faille; regularly $1.75 yard.
$1.10 Yard For Navy or White 40-inch Dress Satin; regularly $1.50 yard.
$2.50 For Semi-made Skirts; sport and dress models; regularly $4.50.
75c Yard For Colored Dress Goods, 50 to 54-in.; regularly $1.50.
68c Yard For 50 and 54-in. Mohairs, plain colors and stripes; regularly $1 to $1.50.
50c Yard For Black-and-white Honeycomb Checks, 46-in.; regularly $1.
85c Yard For Silk-and-wool Dress Goods; colors; regularly $1.50.
75c Yard For Black Dress Goods; regularly $1.50.
45c Yard For Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods; regularly $1 to $1.50.
48c Yard For Colored and Black Dress Goods; were 89c to $1.19 yard.
18c Yard For Colored Dress Cottons; regularly 38c to 50c yard.
75c Yard For imported Colored Cotton Novelties; regularly $1.50 and more.
12½c, 25c & 48c For Colored Cotton Remnants in lengths; regularly 25c to $1 yard and more.
$1.25 For Colored Cotton semi-made Skirts; regularly $2.50.
$2.95 For Women's White Canvas Colonials; regularly $3.50.
$6.50 For Men's Oxfords; famous make; regularly $10.

On the Third Floor

$3.75 For Women's Printed, Plain Voile Dresses; were $5 to $7.
$5 For Women's Voile, Batiste, Crepe Dresses; were $10 to $15.
$7.50 For Women's Embroidered Voile, Net, Linen Dresses; were $12 to $17.
$5 For Women's Silk and Cloth Suits; were $10 to $25.
$7.50 For Women's Cloth Suits; were $20 to $32.50.
$12.75 For Women's Cloth Suits; were $25 to $37.50.
$2 For Pompadour, Chiffon or Lace Blouses; were $3.95.
$2.50 to $3.95 For Silk and Lace Blouses; were $4.95 to $8.95.

On the Third Floor

$5 For Silk Sport Blouses; were $6.95 to $8.95.
$3.95 For Striped Silk Sport Blouses; were $5 to $6.95.
$3.95 For Women's Salt-Water-Proof Bathing Suits; regularly $4.50.
$3.95 For Women's Knit Bathing Suits; regularly $7.50.
$4.95 For Women's Silk and Cloth Coats; regularly $10 to $15.
$7.50 For Women's Cloth Coats; regularly $15 to $20.
$9.75 For Women's Cloth Coats; regularly $20 to $25.
$3.95 For Women's Untrimmed Transparent Hats; were $5.
25c For Pink Velvet Daisies, beaded centers; were 45c.
45c For Colored Velvet or Linen Dahlias; were 65c.
$2 For Mottled Ostrich Bands; were $2.95.
$1.50 Black-and-White Ostrich Pompons; were $2.95.
45c Pink, Green, Black, White Wings; were 65c
$1.95 & $3.95 For Women's Linen Skirts; were $2.50 and $5.75.
$2.95 & $5.75 For Wide Wale Cordeline Skirts; were $3.95 to $6.95.
$3.95 For Gabardine Skirts; were $5.75.
75c For Girls' Colored Wash Dresses; were $1.10 to $1.50.
$1.50 For Girls' Colored Wash Dresses; were $2.50 to $3.50.
$2.75 For Girls' Colored Wash Dresses; were $4.50 to $6.50.
$7.50 For Lingerie, Voile, Net Dresses; were $12 to $15.
$4.50 For Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters; regularly $5.95.

On the Fourth Floor

$15 For Men's High Grade Suits; regularly $25 and $30.
$23.50 For Men's Summer Suits; regularly $35 and $40.
$19.50 For Men's Genuine Silk Suits; regularly $30.
$7.50 For Men's Knitted Sport Coats; regularly $10.
$1.15 For Men's Khaki Trousers; regularly $2.
$6 For Men's Grey Auto Dusters; regularly $10.
$3.50 For Men's Grey Auto Dusters; regularly $5
$5 For Men's Grey Auto Dusters; regularly $7.50.
$1 For Boys' Washable Suits; regularly $1.85 to $2.65.
$1.15 For Boys' Blanket Robes; regularly $2 to $3.50.
$3.75 For Boys' Reefers; regularly $6 to $7.50.
$3.95 For Boys' Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs trousers; regularly $6 to $7.
$7.50 For Boys' Fine Suits, extra pair trousers; regularly $12.50 to $16.
$1 For Men's Straw Hats that were $2 and $3.
$2 For Men's Straw Hats that were $4 and $5.
$2.95 For Men's Panama Hats that were $6 and $7.
$5 For Men's Panama Hats that were $8 and $10.
$8 For Men's Panama Hats that were $12 and $15.
95c For Boys' Straw Hats that were $1.95 and $2.95.
50c For Men's Baseball Shirts and Trousers, regularly to $2.
$2.50 For white flannel Tennis Shirts, regularly $3.75.
$2.95 For white flannel Tennis Trousers, regularly $5.
$1.95 For Men's Khaki Norfolk Coats, regularly $3.50.
$14.75 For Gliding Settees, regularly $17.50.
$1 For children's Mission Desks, were $2.50.
50c For oak Ice Boxes, good size; were $1.25.
$2 For English style Doll Carriages, were $3.50.
$1 For Reed Go-Carts, regularly $2.

On the Fifth Floor

65c For a dozen Pint Jars, that are regularly 90c.
80c For a dozen Quart Jars, that are regularly $1.10.
$1.10 For a dozen Half-Gallon Jars, regularly $1.35.

On the Fifth Floor

15c & 25c For "Ivory" Jardinieres; regularly 40c and 60c.
95c For 6-piece nests of Cooking Bowls; regularly $1.65.
$1 Each, for Soup Tureens, that were $3 to $5.
15c Each, for Soup Plates, that were 35c to 50c.
50c to $1 For Meat Dishes, that were $1.50 to $4.
2c Each, for Individual Butter Plates that were 5c to 10c.
25c to 60c For adjustable Window Screens, regularly 35c to 85c.
$1.65 Black wire Screen Doors, regularly $2.25.
14c For small bathroom Window Screens, regularly 18c.
$3.25 to $7.50 For 50-ft. lengths of Garden Hose, regularly $4.75 to $8.75.
$3.25 For 25-ft. Garden Hose, regularly $3.75.
$2.95 to $7.50 For our special Lawn Mowers, regularly $3.50 to $8.75.
$5 For Lamps, with shades that were $10 to $20.
$7.50 For Wicker, Pottery and Bamboo Lamps; were $12 to $15.
$1.15 to $5 For all our Cretonne Shades were $2.25 to $10.
$4.50 For Adjustable Floor Lamps; regularly $9.
$4 For 16-in. semi-indirect Lamps; $10 to $12.
$20 For Innovation Steamer Wardrobe Trunk; 12 hangers; regularly $50.
$7.50 to $15 For Innovation Steamer Hat and Combination Trunks; regularly $15 to $40.
$17.50 For "Domestic" or "Grant" Sewing Machines; regularly $22 to $25.
$27.50 For "New Willard" Cabinet Sewing Machines; regularly $39. $2 Cash and $1 Weekly.
$2.75 For "Acme" Collapsible Dress Forms, 32 to 44 inch; regularly $3.50.
65c For Bust Forms; 32 to 42-inch; regularly 95c.

On the Sixth Floor

$6.50 For 9x12 feet Rag Rugs, regularly $10.
$5.50 For 9x12 ft. Fibre & Wool Rugs, regularly $10.
$5 For heavy 9x12 ft. Waite Grass Rugs, regularly $8.25.
$1.50 to $4.75 For 3x9 ft. 6 to 15 ft. Grass Runners, regularly $2.25 to $7.50.
$1.50 & $1.75 For 4 ft. 6x7 ft. 6 Grass Runners, regularly $2.50 and $2.75.
$1.45 to $12.50 For Silk-and-Cotton Rag Rugs, size 27x64 in. to 9x12 ft.
$6.25 to $7.75 For Sandford Axminster Runners 22½x15 ft., regularly $8.50 to $10.
One-third Off On our whole $100,000 stock of Oriental Rugs.
85c For heavy scrim Dutch Curtains, Valances; regularly $1.15.
18c For white and cream Curtain Etamine; was 25c.
15c For 36-inch colored border Scrim; was 25c.
$1.75 For a pair of Cretonne Dutch Curtains; were $3.
50c For Cretonne Porch Pillows; were 85c.
25c to 50c For Framed Pictures that were 35c to $1.
85c For Harrison Fisher Sketches; regularly $1.25 to $1.50.
$2.25 For Picture-topped Panel Mirrors; were $3 and $3.50.
75c For Hand-colored Carbonettes; regularly $1
8c Roll For Wall Papers, self-toned art figured designs; regularly 15c.
12½c Roll For Wall Papers; plain and figured and other effects; regularly 25c.

On the Seventh Floor

The August Furniture Sale. —*With Initiative.*

On the Eighth Floor

$325 For Conreid Player-Pianos, 88-Note; were $485 (10 only). Used but two or three months, and returned because purchasers have left for the country.
$6.50 For Record Cabinets for Victrola IV.; golden oak, holding 110 records; were $9.
35c For Record Albums holding ten 10 or 12-in. Records; were 60c.
$12 For Music Roll Cabinets, holding 50 rolls; were $15.
$5 For Piano Chairs, with fine back rest; were $7.

16,000 Boxes Eaton, Crane & Pike's Writing Paper, ½ Price
Their most famous and highest grades; fine for vacation use; all perfect.
45c Box, Regularly 75c Box — **25c Box,** Regularly 50c Box — Main Floor

GIMBEL Semi-Annual Picture-Framing Sale
40% less for all Framing to Order. 25% less for all Ready-made Frames.
For frames to order, choose from over 3000 samples without reservation.
For stock frames, ready made, choose from $10,000 worth, including almost every possible kind. **In Progress Throughout the Whole of August.** Sixth Floor

August Sale of Linens and Bed-Coverings

These GIMBEL Sales set the pace about town for offering well-known, desirable brands, highest qualities, liberal quantities, and LOWEST PRICES—all these things considered. Housekeepers who count their pennies buy at GIMBELS in August as a matter of course; and These August Offerings Are the Most Remarkable We Have Ever Made.

$1.75 Table Damask, $1 Yard
Gimbel's "Famous" Irish double satin damask; 72 in. wide.

Pattern Tablecloths and Napkins
Irish Damask; fully bleached; 6 round and oval designs.
Cloths.
70x 70 in., $1.95, reg. $2.75
70x 88 in., $2.45, reg. $3.25
70x106 in., $2.95, reg. $3.75
Napkins.
22x22 in., $2.45 doz., reg. $3.25

$4.25 Round Tablecloths at $2.75
Scalloped; 6 circular designs; 70-inch diameter.

$3.50 Napkins, $2.50 Dozen
Superior quality Irish damask; 5 designs; 23x23 and 22x22 inches.

$3 Napkins, $2 Dozen
Fully bleached Irish damask; 20x20 inches.

$2.25 Napkins, $1.65 Dozen.
Irish and Scotch Linen Damask; bleached or unbleached.

$1.10 Lunch Sets, 85c
13 pieces; pure linen; blue, green, brown, pink and white scalloped edges.

$2.25 Bureau Scarfs, $1.25
Lace-trimmed; fine Irish linen centers; linen lace panels and medallions; sizes 18x54 in.

$1 Cluny Lace Centerpieces, 60c
French hand-made; lace-trimmed; Irish linen centers; 18x18 in.

$8.75 Linen Sheets, $6 Pair
Extra fine Irish linen; hemstitched; 90x96 inches.

16c Toweling, 12½ Yd.
Fine Irish linen dish, glass or roller towelling; won't lint; checked or striped borders.

$5 Bath Towels, $3.75 Dozen
Extra large size, heavy, firm weave; soft and very absorbent.

$4.20 Turkish Bath Towels, $2.75 Doz.
Soft and absorbent; pink, blue, gold or lavender striped borders.

35c Huck Towels, 25c
Large; soft finish; neat damask borders; hemstitched ends.

75c Huck Towels, 50c
Extra heavy Irish linen; figured all-over; hemstitched Towels; 22x40 inches.

$2.25 Linen Pillow Cases, $1.50 Pair
Fine Irish round thread linen; hemstitched; 22½x36 inches.
Main and Second Floors

Utica Bleached Sheets
Size Before Hemming.

Sizes.		Reg.	Now.
54x 90	in.....	80c	50c
63x 90	in.....	85c	55c
63x 99	in.....	90c	65c
72x 90	in.....	90c	62½c
72x 99	in.....	95c	70c
72x108	in.....	$1.05	80c
81x 90	in.....	95c	68c
81x 99	in.....	$1.05	75c
90x 99	in.....	$1.15	85c
90x108	in.....	$1.25	95c

$1 Scalloped Sheets, 75c
81x90 in. Standard brand bleached sheeting.
22c Scalloped Pillow Cases, 15c
45x36 in. Match the above Sheets.
14c Lonsdale Cambric (36-in. wide), 10c yard.

Utica Pillow Cases
Size Before Hemming.

Sizes.		Reg.	Now.
42x36	in.....	20c	14c
45x36	in.....	22c	16c
45x38½	in.....	25c	20c
50x38½	in.....	28c	20c
54x36	in.....	30c	22c

Utica Bolster Cases

Sizes.		Reg.	Now.
42x72	in.....	48c	32c
42x76½	in.....	48c	32c
45x72	in.....	48c	32c
45x76½	in.....	55c	38c

"Hudson" Brand Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Hemstitched.

Sizes.		Reg.	Now.
81x90	in.....	$1	75c
81x99	in.....	$1.15	85c

25c Pillow Cases, 18c
45x36 in. Match Sheets.

Utica Crib Sheets
UTICA SHEET

Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
42x64 in.	45c	32c
42x74 in.	48c	35c
45x64 in.	48c	35c
45x74 in.	55c	38c

Utica Bleached Sheeting

Width.		Reg.	Now.
1¼	yd.....	21c	15c yd.
2	yd.....	35c	25c yd.
2¼	yd.....	38c	28c yd.
2½	yd.....	40c	30c yd.

12½c Berkley No. 60 Cambric (36-in. wide), 9c yd.
14c and 18c Indian Head Muslin, 10c and 12½c yd.
36 and 45 in. wide.

Economy Offerings of Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads

$3.50 Blankets, $2.50 Pair.
White and Plaid; 66x80 in.
$5 Blankets, $3.75 Pair.
White and Plaid; 72x80 in.
GIMBELS $6.75 "Family Favorite" Blankets, $5 Pair.
White and Plaid; full size.
$6.25 Nainsook Comfortables, $5
Full size; wool filled.
$5 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $3.95.
Full size; silk mull covering.
$3.25 Silk Mull Comfortables, $2.25.
Full size; 9 in. plain borders.
$3.75 Satin Bedspreads, $2.75.
Full size; scalloped, with cutout corners.
$2.25 Crochet Bedspreads, $1.50.
Full size; scalloped all around.
White Cottage Bedspreads.
Plain Hemmed.
70x90 in., reg. $1.50, at 90c
80x90 in., reg. $1.75, at $1.15
Scalloped—Cutout Corners.
70x90 in., reg. $1.75, at $1.15
80x90 in., reg. $2, at $1.35
Main and Second Floors

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.

R. H. Macy & Co.

CONSULT the Macy Bureau of Home Furnishing and Decoration during the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale. The entire time of an expert on Interior Decoration is placed at your disposal—without charge—to save you money and lay out what you spend to the greatest artistic advantage.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

AMATEUR photographers: Good News! Bring your films to Macy's for fine printing at little cost. Developing of films without charge when we do the printing. Fifth Floor camera department or Main Floor camera counter if you happen to be in a hurry.

Summer Business Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE
A Cash-Created Opportunity

PRICE decides, when you come down to facts. Do you—does any one else—want to pay more for furniture when you can get it for less?

People take it for granted nowaday that a good store carries furniture worthy of its reputation. Other great stores besides Macy's may claim high quality and fine, extensive stocks.

The point is that Macy's has ***all*** these advantages—and another advantage, besides, that no other store can claim.

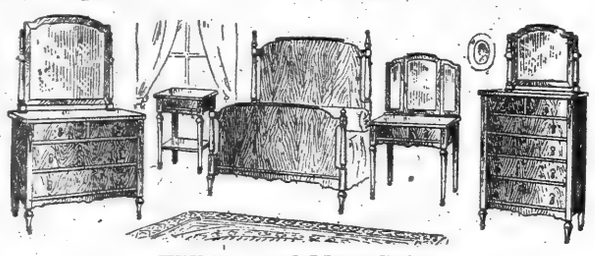
IT'S the absolute, final advantage of ***price*** that only a business on a wholly CASH basis can possibly secure!

With no heavy burden of "charge accounts" or "instalment plans" to bear—with no need to reckon the cost of credit—with CASH resources always ready to swing the biggest deal—Macy's can and DOES undersell all other stores in the City.

See what others have—then compare it with Macy's! Every offer described or shown here is a definite proof of ***price-supremacy.***

Bedroom Furniture

An air of restful dignity should be characteristic of the design of furniture for the bed-chamber. The symmetry and grace of these pieces contribute to achieve that effect of harmonious repose. Their beauty will be as great a surprise as these matchlessly low prices:



William and Mary Suites

Five pieces, *as pictured*, in mahogany or Circassian walnut, including:

Dresser, 43 in. wide and 20 in. deep, with mirror 28x30 in.; **Toilet Table,** 33 in. long, 18 in. deep, with 14x22 in. and 7x21 in. triplicate mirror; **Chiffonier,** 33 in. long, 18 in. deep, with mirror 20x18 in.; **Night Table,** 16x19 in.; **Bedstead** in 4 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. size.

In Mahogany		*In Circassian Walnut*	
Dresser,	$21.74	Dresser,	$26.25
Chiffonier,	$21.24	Chiffonier,	$25.50
Toilet Table,	$15.74	Toilet Table,	$18.74
Bedstead,	$18.74	Bedstead,	$24.74
Night Table,	$6.74	Night Table,	$9.24
Total price	$84.20	Total price	$104.47

White Enamel Suites

	Macy's Usual Price would be:	*Mid-summer Sale Price:*
Bureau,	$30.50	$21.89
Chiffonier,	$30.50	$21.89
Bedstead, full size,	$28.25	$20.24
Dressing Table,	$20.24	$14.34

Ivory Enamel Suites

	Macy's Usual Price would be:	*Mid-summer Sale Price:*
Bedstead,	$56.25	$40.25
Bureau with ivory or primavera top,	$64.25	$46.25
Chiffonier with ivory or primavera top,	$59.25	$42.50

Suites in Mahogany

	Macy's Usual Price would be:	*Mid-summer Sale Price:*
Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. 3 in. size,	$39.25	$25.75
Dresser,	$54.25	$35.75
Chiffonier,	$40.50	$26.75
Toilet Table,	$33.75	$22.49

Dressers and Chiffoniers

White Enamel Dressers, large size base, French plate mirror, three large drawers, special at **$11.24.**

Dressers, in mahogany and bird's-eye maple, with large French plate mirrors and small top drawers, also two large and two medium-sized drawers. Macy's usual price would be $24.24, special at **$19.89.**

Princess Dressers, to match, in mahogany and bird's-eye maple. Macy's usual price would be $24.24, special at **$19.89.**

Chiffoniers, to match dressers and Princess dressers, in mahogany and bird's-eye maple. Macy's usual price would be $22.49, special at **$18.74.**

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads at Summer Sale Prices

4,000 Dozen of "Fruit of the Loom" Sheets and Pillow Cases

THRIFTY housekeepers appreciate what "Fruit of the Loom" means on sheets and pillow cases. No other cotton sheeting possesses the service-giving qualities which distinguish this brand. No other muslin equals "Fruit of the Loom" in resisting the wear and tear of frequent laundering and hard usage. These low prices prevail only until our present stock is exhausted.

Scalloped Muslin Bed Sheets—for full size beds, made to our order from an exceptionally fine, close-woven muslin. Special August Sale Price **59c** each.

Scalloped Muslin Pillow Cases—Size 45x36 inches, at **14c.**

Hemmed, Full Bleached Bed Sheets—finished with a wide hem—with a slight mill imperfection—for full size beds. Special August Sale Price **49c** each.

100 dozen of the New Envelope Pillow Cases—Initial and Embroidered and scalloped all around. Size 45x35 inches, at **44c** each.

White Satin Bedspreads—Hemmed in beautiful damask centerpiece designs for full bed size. Special at **$1.59.**

3,000 Bedspreads—Honeycombs, Crochets, Satins, Hemmed and Scalloped effects ready for use. A slight imperfection in finish, hardly noticeable, a saving of fully 25%.

Scalloped Honeycomb Bedspreads—with cut out corners for metal beds. Neat centerpiece patterns. Full bed size, **$1.19.**

Hemmed Crinkled Dimity Bedspreads—Light weight for summer use, easily laundered. Will wear well, size 72x90, **94c.**

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

See Our Grocery Advertisement on Page 2, This Section.

Beds and Bedding at Cash Saving Prices

Mattresses

Black Mixed Hair Mattress, finely stitched and tufted, and covered in a good grade of A C A ticking. For the full size, special price, **$11.24;** smaller sizes proportionately less.

Gray Hair Mattress, covered in a good quality of A C A ticking, finely stitched and tufted, and filled with gray hair. Special price, **$16.24** for the full size; smaller sizes are proportionately less.

Cotton Mattress, finely stitched and tufted, blue and white striped ticking; in all sizes at the same price. Special at **$4.49.**

Pillows

Feather Pillow, size 21x27 inches, filled with down, covered in a good quality brown and white striped ticking; odorless. Special at **$1.49.**

Couches

Genuine Spanish Leather Couch—the frame is of golden oak, finely finished, and covered in a genuine brown Spanish leather, upholstered with the best grade of tempered steel springs. Specially priced, **$22.49.**

Tapestry Box Couch, cedar lined, open construction, covered in a fine grade of flowered tapestry, with best grade tempered steel springs. Special at **$21.74.**

Cedar Box Couch, open construction, has best grade tempered steel springs and covered in assorted fancy figured denim. Special at **$15.24.**

Cedar Lined Box Couch, covered in denim; has best grade tempered steel springs and button tufted top; has patent self-opener attachment. Special at **$11.74.**

Beds and Cribs

Brass Bed, with two-inch posts, large husks and 5 one-inch filling rods, with large T-ball ends, finished in guaranteed lacquer in either satin or bright finish; can be had in all sizes. Specially priced for this sale at **$11.89.**

White Enamel Square Post Bed, two-inch square posts, 5 one-inch square filling rods; 1½ inch square top rod and bottom rod; finished in hard baked-on white enamel, white enamel caps, and finely constructed, in 3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. styles. Specially priced, **$8.74.**

White Enamel Cribs, high safety sides and National springs; hard baked-on, white enamel, finely constructed. Specially priced at **$6.74.**

Brass Bed, in two-inch posts with 5 half-inch filling rods in head and foot with large caps. Finished in guaranteed lacquer, in either satin or bright finish, and well constructed. Specially priced, **$5.89.**

Brass Cribs; $15.89, $17.89, $22.49, $26.75, $36.50.

Springs

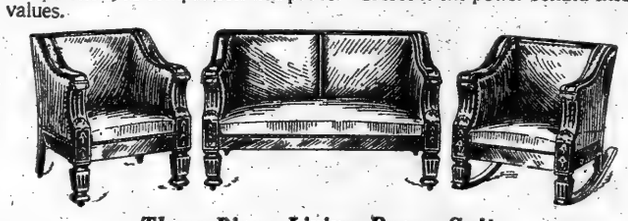
Rabbit Edge Box Spring, all regulation sizes; best grade of tempered steel springs and covered in a good grade of A C A ticking. Special at **$8.74.**

Wit-Edge Spring, of woven wire, with helical ends and "wit-edge," which prevents the mattress from slipping; all sizes. Special at **$6.24.**

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

Living-Room Furniture

Comfort, elegance, graceful strength and a certain atmosphere of *home*—these and the *prices* combine to make the offerings listed most attractive. The hundreds of other pieces in the store are equally beyond competition, as comparison will prove. CASH is the power behind these values.



Three-Piece Living-Room Suite

as pictured, exact copy of one at $124.00—the only difference is that the frame is of birch instead of mahogany. Massive carved frame, splendidly finished, upholstered either in Brown Spanish leather or figured tapestry. Special at **$67.50.**

Arm Chairs and Rockers

Fine, massive pieces in fumed or Jacobean oak and mahogany finish.

Rockers	*Macy's Usual Price would be:*	*Mid-summer Sale Price:*		*Arm-Chairs*	*Macy's Usual Price would be:*	*Mid-summer Sale Price:*
Mahogany finish	$6.34	$5.24;	to match		$6.34	$5.24
Golden oak	$7.89	$6.67;	to match		$7.89	$6.67
Jacobean oak	$23.67	$19.67;	to match		$23.67	$19.67
Antique mahogany	$19.24	$15.89;	to match		$19.24	$15.89
Fumed oak	$16.24	$13.49;	to match		$16.24	$13.49

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

Electric Art Lamps at Half Macy Prices

A special factory purchase from one of the foremost makers in the country enables us to offer a dozen styles of beautiful *art nouveau* metal lamps with metal overlay shades at precisely *half* the prices Macy's usually asks.

Electric Floor Lamps at $10.49

(Similar lamps advertised elsewhere as $20.00 value)

Made of solid mahogany, standard weight, with fluted columns; two lights, pull chain sockets, cord and plug for attaching. An attractive silk shade 22 inches in diameter in several colors, trimmed top and botton with antique gold braid.

Same Lamp, complete with 22-inch cretonne shade and 4-inch fringe, **$8.89.**

(Advertised elsewhere as $18.00 value.)

Macy's—Lamp Dept., Basement, Broadway.

August Linen Sale

Begins To-morrow with Typical Macy Attractions.	Out-of-town patrons and New Yorkers at the seashore will be amply repaid by a visit to this event.	Full Particulars in Tuesday Evening Papers.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Dining Room Furniture

A splendid illustration of what "Macy Price-Supremacy" means to people of moderate means—the fine, beautiful things that are so costly elsewhere, at less than what you would usually pay for *ordinary* furniture. You won't see values like these anywhere else in the City.

Adam Suite in Mahogany Ten Pieces, at $127.00

Of most graceful design in veneered mahogany with a rich brown finish, including:

Buffet, 54 in. long, 23 in. deep, with French plate mirror 50 in. long and 10 in. high.

Extension Table, round top, 5 legs, diameter 48 in., 6 ft. extension.

China Closet, 44 in. wide, 65 in. deep.

Serving Table, 38 in. long, 19 in. deep.

Dining Chairs, combination birch and mahogany, with slip seats in brown or blue Spanish leather.

Jacobean Oak Suites Four Pieces, at $123.00

Solid quartered oak in dull Jacobean finish *(as pictured)*, including:

Buffet, 54 in. long, 24 in. deep, with French plate mirror 46 in. long and 10 in. high.

China Closet, 40 in. wide, 58 in. high.

Serving Table, 36 in. long, 19 in. deep.

Extension Table, 48 in. in diameter, 8 ft. extension.

Chairs, *to match*, with slip seats in brown Spanish leather. Side chairs, $4.24; arm chairs, $7.49.

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

Rich Oriental Rugs

You will take an esthetic delight in the inspection of these rugs and a far greater, permanent delight in their possession. Beauty only possible to the Eastern weaver's art—and prices only possible to a store with ready cash.

Spot cash secured these wonderful pieces *before the prices advanced*, so we can say with assurance that other stores can't equal our values.

Nor can their beauty be duplicated. The Chinese Rugs, especially, are noteworthy for elegance. They are deep-piled, silky beauties, mostly with a ground of marvelous blues, ranging from a faint azure shade to the dark, vibrant hue of midnight. The designs reproduce famous 16th, 17th and 18th Century antiques, and shades of gold and tan predominate.

Oriental Runners for Hall and Stairs at $26.75

A new collection, not shown before. Lengths 9, 10, 11 and 12 feet.

New Moussoul Rugs at $14.48

Average size 3½ x 4½ ft. Priced for less than "exclusive" shops would charge.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Mid-Summer Rug Sale

From the stocks of America's foremost manufacturers, from the most reputable of English mills—Macy ready cash has brought together a complete collection of floor-coverings at prices that only Macy's could get. They have been selling regularly at less than the "sale" prices of other stores—with the general reduction of 10% to 33⅓%, they present values unapproached in any other sale in New York.

Quality Wilton Rugs

Every rug guaranteed perfect. Beauty and service are features of Wilton rugs, and these add the merit of exceptionally low prices. For living rooms, bedrooms and dining rooms.

French Weave Wiltons

In Chinese and Persian designs.

	Macy's Price Was	*Mark-Down Price.*
27 in. x 54 in.,	$5.74	$4.89
36 in. x 63 in.,	$8.64	$6.89
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$18.48	$14.24
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$32.75	$25.75
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$48.25	$38.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$53.25	$39.50

Worsted Royal Wiltons

In Medallion, Oriental and small all-over effects—some with fringe.

27 in. x 54 in.,	$4.14	$3.48
36 in. x 63 in.,	$6.48	$5.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$14.24	$11.24
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$36.50	$28.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$38.50	$31.25

Durable Wool Wiltons

In combinations of brown, tan, green, ecru, rose and ivory.

27 in. x 54 in.,	$3.48	$2.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$11.74	$9.74
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$29.75	$24.74
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$32.50	$26.50

Seamless Axminsters

One size only, in Persian designs and two-tone centres with Persian borders. Colors: Rose, brown, green, ecru and red. Made for service and priced for speediest disposal. Limited quantities.

9 x 12 ft., Special at **$19.89.**
Macy's usual price, $26.25.

Wool Velvet Carpets

For hall-ways and stairs; equal in appearance to the higher priced carpets from which the designs of these were copied. Strictly all wool face yarn, insuring good service. Value exceptional, very low price.

Macy's price, 84c per yard.

Elsewhere, 90c and 95c per yard.

Imported Inlaid Linoleums

Purchased from famous Scotch and English mills. Hard, firm body; smooth glazed surface; superior in appearance and wear to domestic linoleums—yet even lower in price. Geometrical and tile patterns—rolls two yards in width.

1st GRADE: $1.48 per Sq. Yd.
2nd GRADE: $1.29 per Sq. Yd.
3rd GRADE: $1.04 per Sq. Yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

HORSE SHOW HONORS GO TO F. M. WARBURG

White Plains Entries Head List of Winners at Monmouth County's Annual Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—With ideal weather and a card of extraordinary merit, embracing no less than six championship events, the closing session of the Monmouth County Horse Show at Hollywood Park today attracted the largest gathering of the week. Cottage colonists appeared in numbers, equaling, if not surpassing, the best attendance mark reached at any time since the initial exhibit twenty-two years ago.

As a sort of skirmish preliminary to the later events of the afternoon Charles E. Coxe and Walter H. Hanley competed in the opening class for ponies in harness. The silver cup offered by Myron H. Oppenheim was awarded to Mr. Coxe's Tissington Amity, a bay mare, which has figured prominently in the distribution of first awards during the week. Mr. Hanley's Bit of Fashion captured the second ribbon, the third going to James C. Brady's Mel Valley Flame.

Of the ten entrants in class 36, the judges awarded first honors and the Martin Beck prize to Harry Balfe's chestnut gelding Maximum as the best exhibit for saddle horses 15 hands and over, carrying not less than 200 pounds. George Crouch's Fisherman received the red ribbon, A. W. Atkinson's Sandy McDonald, the yellow, and George G. Rohlig's Wanderer, the white.

Two of the principal exhibitors at this year's show engaged in an interesting contest for honors in Class 6, for pairs of harness horses. The competitors were Felix M. Warburg of White Plains, N. Y., and Emil Seelig of New York. The former showed Woodlands Empress and Woodlands Emperor. Mr. Seelig's stable was represented by his pair of chestnuts, Flashlight and Golden Rod. Mr. Warburg got the decision.

In the same division later in the afternoon Mr. Warburg joined issue with William Ziegler, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., and was again victorious. The conditions called for pairs over 15.2 hands. For this contest Mr. Warburg sent into the ring Woodlands Marquis and Woodlands Countess, who were pitted against Mr. Ziegler's handsome team of big geldings, The Pilot and The Steward. The trophy was offered by J. Horace Harding.

Keen interest was centred in the judging of the children's event, Class 44, for ponies under saddle. This class, which attracted a field of seven, was open to ponies not exceeding 13.2 hands and ridden by children under 14 years of age. Kate Cahn, a girl of 10 years, piloted James C. Brady's Lady Mine to victory and won the John McE. Bowman silver cup. Miss Katherine Garner West, with her brown geldint Swagger, was second, while Miss Laura Harding finished third with Humming Bird.

A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville won distinction for New Jersey in a pretty three-cornered competition with Felix M. Warburg and William Ziegler, Jr., in Class 25 for harness tandems. Mr. Atkinson exhibited Supreme Polonius and Walton Treasure, and second honors fell to Wr. Warburg's Empress and Emperor.

Admirably ridden by Miss Louise Webb, John T. Hartford's bay mare Gossip won the blue ribbon and President Content's prize, having triumphed over a formidable field in Class 35 for ladies' saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands ridden by ladies. Harry Balfe's Maximum, with Mrs. C. M. Allaire as the rider, carried off second honors. F. M. Warburg's Marquis and Countess won their second blue of the afternoon in Class 11 for pairs to mail phaetons. William Zeigler, Jr.'s, The Pilot and The Skipper got second award.

The first of the championship events was Class 42 for horses having taken a first or second prize under saddle at any recognized show. Four horses were shown in the first division, which was won by Walter H. Hanley's bay gelding Twilight. The winner was ridden by James Schweiger; second place in this division was won by C. Douglass Frank's Sefton Girl, in charge of Hugh Willoughby. There were three entrants in the second division, the championship going to John A. Hartford's bay mare Gossip, who was also ridden by James Schweiger.

The Corinthian class for qualified hunters was marked by a series of thrills, Miss Cornell's Rock Cress starting the excitement by plunging into the five-rails jump. S. B. Wing's Butler Thompson helped to enliven matters by wildly bolting the second jump and throwing his rider at the first hurdle. There were a dozen entries ridden by amateurs in regular hunting costume. After a long session of judging, the blue rosette was pinned upon Charles E. Coxe's Bally Heather. The reserve ribbon was given Bloodstone, from the same stable, and S. B. Rice Wing's Maple Leaf won third place.

Rock Crest, with Dick Donnelly up, redeemed himself by winning the championship for Miss Vira Cornell in Class 53 for hunters and jumpers. James C. Brady's Foxy Foot was second. The championship prize for horses not exceeding 15.2 hands in single harness was won by Edward B. McLean's Lady Dilham, and A. W. Atkinson's Polonius was awarded the reserve.

F. M. Warburg, who heads the list of winners, won his third blue ribbon of the afternoon and the seventh at the show by capturing the championship in Class 21 for pairs, with Emperor and Empress. William Ziegler's Meteor and Marquis were second. The championship in Class 20 for horses in single harness exceeding 15.2 hands, was won by William Ziegler, Jr.'s The Pilot, while Edward B. McLean's Nala took the reserve.

William Ziegler, Jr., showing The Pilot and The Steward, triumphed in the final championship event for pairs exceeding 15.2 hands. Second place went to F. M. Warburg's Countess and Marquis.

After trailing along in second place for one circuit of the oval, Molly Gibson, owned by Mrs. Karl Whittendale and ridden by Harry Bamberger, leaped into the lead coming down the stretch, and won the half-mile race for galloways, which ended the show. Willie Payne Farm's Pat was second.

YANKEES BEAT WHITE SOX—GIANTS LOSE AND WIN—PROBABLE A. A. U. VICTORS

CHICAGO BASEMAN TOSSES GAME AWAY

With Score Tied, Blackburne Throws Over Fournier's Head and the Yanks Win.

Hughey High, the baby-grand outfielder of the Yankees, made all the full-grown players feel cheap at the Polo Grounds yesterday when he cudgeled a home run to the right field stand. Hughey committed this hit against Joe Benz of the White Sox in the fourth inning.

Benz was even more surprised than Hughey and Joe said to himself that if a little bit of a player like High could puncture his pitching for a man-sized clout, it was about time he retired from the game. Joe's anger increased until the last half of the ninth inning, when Dan'l Boone slashed out a double and Benz completely lost control and hit Hartzell.

Then Russ Blackburne shared Benz's loss of control and threw the ball over Jacques Fournier's roof while Boone romped home with the victory. Score 2 to 1. When it comes to throwing a game away, Blackburne has gained a place up near the head of the class.

They had a nice day for the game anyway. If it was hotter anywhere than at the Polo Grounds yesterday, it wasn't in this world. Palm Beach suits felt just like fur overcoats. Even in the shade of the grandstands, men got sunburned. It was so hot that even Umpire Tommy Connolly almost got thawed out. They didn't have to light the grill in the hot dog department, but just laid the frankfurters out in the sun until they sizzled. Even the ice cream cones were scorched.

The position of the equator was temporarily moved to the Polo Grounds. The warm spell agreed with the pitchers and Ray Caldwell and Joe Benz had the closest twirling argument of the season. Caldwell was in rare shape and made Chicago's best hitters bow in subjection. The slim telegraph artist fanned Jean Jacques Fournier three times and made the crowd happy. Folks were thrown into spasms of delight in the fourth inning when Caldwell struck out Edward Trowbridge Collins.

The only time that Caldwell gave the Sox any leeway was in the fifth inning, when a cluster of three singles paved the way for the Chicago's lone run. Fournier opened the session by striking out.

The fans considered this a huge joke and laughed heartily. It's a funny thing about baseball fans. When a visiting player strikes out, everybody laughs, but when one of the home lads fans, the umpiring is something awful.

John Collins whacked a clean single to right and died stealing. Happy Felsch got a pass and Mayer poked a grounder to deep short. Boone made a difficult stop, but was not in position to make an accurate toss to first, so the ball was high. Blackburne singled to right and Felsch romped home. Doc. Cook toyed with the ball for a few moments for some reason or other and by that time Mayer was around at third. Caldwell then decided to squelch the White Sox gayety and made Benz sky to High.

That run happened to tie the score because in the fourth inning High, the first man up, smashed a homer against the balustrade of the upper tier of the right field grandstand.

Caldwell and Benz were both pitching so well that if it had not been for Blackburne's wild throw, the teams would be playing yet. Eddie Murphy got a scratch hit off Ray in the sixth inning and Weaver sacrificed. Eddie Collins hoisted a fly to Barney in centre. After the catch Murphy raced to third. Ball and man arrived together and Hartzell was positive that the runner was out. Connolly took the side of the question which prompted Bill Donovan to dispell his smile and think terrible things about the umpire. Two things that Bill doesn't like are umpires and hot weather.

Dan Boone opened the ninth with a two base slam to left field. Hartzell was struck on the leg by one of Benz's shoots. Pipp was the next man up and the crowd yelled for him to give the ball a ride. Donovan and Pipp had a chest-to-chest talk and Wallie laid down a sacrifice to Blackburne at third. "Lena" scooped up the ball neatly and heaved it high over Fournier's head, while Boone raced in with the glad news. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Boone, ss	4	1	1	2	1
Hsell, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	8	3
Cook, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Piney, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Pitman, 2b	3	0	1	3	2
Nunamaker, c	3	0	0	7	2
Caldwell, p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	29	2	6	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Weaver, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Collins, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Fournier, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Felsch, cf	1	1	0	2	0
Mayer, c	3	0	1	7	2
Bush, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Benz, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	28	1	5	24	8

*None out when winning run was scored.
Error—Blackburne.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Boone. Home run—High. Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Felsch, Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 4. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Benz, (Hartzell.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Benz, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Red Sox Take Longer Lead.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Red Sox defended their league leadership successfully today, winning from Detroit, 4 to 1. The Bostons bunched hits off Coveleskie in the fourth inning for all their runs. It was in this inning that Cobb raced to third on a bunt after Cady threw beyond first base, and scored on Crawford's single. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myer, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	0	3
Shicker, cf	4	1	2	4	0
Gner, 1b	3	1	3	11	2
Lewis, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Gard'r, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Scott, ss	4	0	1	1	4
Cady, c	3	0	2	3	1
Foster, p	3	0	0	2	7
Total	29	4	9	27	19

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	0	0	3	4
Rush, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Cobb, rf	3	1	2	1	0
O'ford, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Stanag, c	3	0	1	7	1
St'ge, c	1	0	0	3	0
C'leske, p	2	0	0	0	5
*McKee	1	0	0	0	0
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	3
Total	32	1	4	24	21

*Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.
Errors—Bush, Gainer, Gardner, Cady, Foster.

Boston	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—4
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Cady, Gainer. Stolen base—Scott. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Gainer. Double play—Vitt and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 7 in 6 innings; off Steen, 2 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Foster, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Athletics Win in Fast Time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A pitching duel between Wyckoff and Harstad here today resulted in a victory for Philadelphia over Cleveland, 1 to 0. Only twenty-eight batsmen faced Wyckoff. The only run of the game was scored by Healey in the eighth inning on his single. Wambsgans's muff of Turher's throw on Walsh's grounder, an out and Schang's single. The game was played in one hour and eleven minutes, it being one of the shortest ever played here. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b	4	1	2	1	2
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	3	0
O'ring, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Sch'ng, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Lajoie, 1b	4	0	0	3	0
M'lone, 2b	4	0	0	4	0
Lapp, c	3	0	0	6	3
Kopf, ss	3	0	1	4	0
W'koff, p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	32	1	5	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, rf	4	0	1	1	0
T'ner, 3b	3	0	0	0	4
C'man, ss	3	0	0	2	3
J'kson, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b	2	0	0	11	0
Smith, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	8	0
O'Neill, c	2	0	0	4	0
H'stad, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Barbare	1	0	0	0	0
†Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	3	24	14

*Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Kirke, Wambsgans, Malone, Wyckoff.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hit—Kirke. Left on bases—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Harstad, 1. Struck out—By Harstad, 4; by Wyckoff, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and eleven minutes.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Elmira, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 0.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Troy, 2. Syracuse, 2; Troy, 1.

At Utica—Utica, 3; Albany, 1. Utica, 2; Albany, 1.

At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Binghamton, 4. Binghamton, 5; Scranton, 2.

NEW A. A. U. CHAMPIONS ACCORDING TO THE WAY HOMER BAKER PICKS THEM

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 3.
New York, 9; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4. (Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 7; Newark, 5.
Newark, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 9; Montreal, 1.
Providence, 3; Rochester, 1.
Rochester, 4; Providence, 3.
Buffalo, 8; Richmond, 4.
Buffalo, 9; Richmond, 2.
Toronto, 8; Harrisburg, 2.
Toronto, 1; Harrisburg, 1. (Called in tenth; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	33	.637
Chicago	58	35	.624
Detroit	57	36	.613
Washington	47	46	.505
New York	44	47	.484
St. Louis	38	55	.409
Cleveland	36	57	.387
Philadelphia	32	61	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	39	.567
Brooklyn	48	43	.533
Pittsburgh	47	45	.511
Boston	47	46	.505
Chicago	45	45	.500
New York	43	45	.488
St. Louis	45	50	.474
Cincinnati	38	52	.422

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	55	40	.579
Kansas City	53	41	.564
Pittsburgh	51	41	.554
St. Louis	50	44	.532
Newark	49	44	.527
Brooklyn	44	54	.449
Buffalo	43	54	.443
Baltimore	34	61	.358

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	53	29	.646
Buffalo	49	32	.605
Harrisburg	44	39	.530
Montreal	45	40	.529
Rochester	39	46	.459
Toronto	38	48	.442
Richmond	38	50	.432
Jersey City	32	54	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati—2 games.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.

MATTY FAILS IN BOX, BUT JEFF TRIUMPHS

Giants Again Share Honors with Cubs in Double-Header at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Another bargain baseball bill was divided on the West Side today. Heavy batting by the Cubs gave them the opener 7 to 3, but poor playing by Cheney and Pierce cost them the second contest, which went to the Giants 9 to 2. By breaking even the Cubs fell back into fifth place.

Two big innings, each featuring a home-run drive, boosted the Cubs to victory in the first game. One of these exploded Christy Mathewson when a circuit shot by Cy Williams, producing three runs in the fourth, and Ritter, who succeeded the veteran, also took a mauling which added four runs in the fifth.

Ten thousand fans turned out for the second double-header of the series, and were treated to a regular game of ball despite the four errors committed by Pete Knisely, who was substitute second baseman. Seven chances sailed Pete's way and he managed to handle three without erring. Despite the rocky support accorded him in the vicinity of the keystone sack, Big Jim Vaughn pitched in spectacular fashion until the eighth, when he was touched for two runs. The southpaw fairly steamed as he turned in round after round of good pitching, and finished his assignment by having yielded eight hits, Doyle batting 1,000 with three bingles and a pass.

Matty got safely by Roger's heavy artillery during three sessions, allowing but two hits. Then trouble beset the Old Master. Fisher pried open the fourth with a single and advanced on Schulte's sacrifice, but was nipped on the line when Zim grounded to Lobert. Knisely singled past Lobert and followed Heine home when Williams spanked a liner into the corner of right field.

Ritter got a merry reception in the fifth, McLarry leading the attack with a homer against the score board in right field. Vaughn followed and Good was safe on Ritter's low peg to first base. Fisher doubled and scored with Good on Schulte's swat to right. Knisely then poled one, counting Schulte.

The Giants scored in the sixth on Knisely's muff of Robertson's fly and Doyle's single. They added two more in the eighth on a pass to Burns, singles by Robertson and Doyle, and Fletcher's sacrifice lift to Williams.

Cheney's sojourn on the peak in the second game was short. At the end of the first round McGraw's men were holding a five-run margin. Larry's excessive wildness spelled his undoing. Seven Giants faced the Oklahoma pitcher—two walked, one singled, another tripled, and a fly rounded out four runs. Pierce, his successor, was touched up for another tally, allowed one in the second, and two in the third, then Zabel was pressed into service and checked the visitors.

With one gone in the opener Robertson and Doyle walked, the former scoring on Fletcher's drive to right. Merkle hit to Murray, who subbed at second base, and Red's late throw home missed Doyle. Lobert lifted to Schulte and Fletcher registered, Merkle following on Brainerd's triple to left. Pierce replaced Cheney and Brainerd scored when Meyers rolled a dinky hit to Fisher. The Giants got another in the second on a pass to Burns, an infield out, and Fletcher's drive. Murray doubled in the Cubs' half, took third on Meyers's wild heave to centre, and scored on Archer's sacrifice fly to Merkle, who was posted in centre field.

Pierce disappeared after the third inning, in which a pass to Lobert and hits by Brainerd and Tesreau netted two more runs. Zabel was airtight in the fourth. He passed Meyers in the fifth, and successive shots by Tesreau and Burns put over the ninth for Gotham.

Zabel pitched fine ball during the last four innings, allowing only two hits. Tesreau was never in danger. Errors in the field by Fletcher and Tesreau spared Williams and Archer and Cyrus scored the final run on McLarry's lift to Robertson. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Fisher, ss	3	1	2	6	4
Sch'lte, lf	1	1	1	2	0
Z'man, 3b	3	1	0	0	4
K'sely, 2b	4	1	2	3	0
W'ms, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Archer, c	4	0	0	3	4
Mo'ry, 1b	4	1	2	7	1
V'ghn, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	31	7	11	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0
R'tson, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	0	2	5
F'cher, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Lobert, c	4	0	0	6	0
L'bert, 3b	4	0	2	1	4
B'r'gar'ss, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p	1	0	0	0	2
Doolin, c	0	0	0	2	0
M'wson, p	1	0	0	0	0
Brainerd, cf and lf	2	0	1	5	0
*Bab'ton	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	24	12

*Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Ritter, Knisely, (4.)

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—3

Two-base hit—Fisher. Home runs—Williams, McLarry. Earned runs—New York, 2. Chicago, 6. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Schulte, (3,) Fletcher. Double play—Vaughn to Fisher to McLarry. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 4. Hits—Off Mathewson, 5 in four innings; off Ritter, 6 in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Mathewson, 1; by Ritter, 2. Wild pitch—Ritter. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	2	2	0
R'tson, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	0	2	5
F'cher, ss	3	1	2	2	3
M'kle, cf	4	1	0	1	0
B'r'ton, cf	1	0	1	1	0
Lobert, 3b	3	1	0	1	0
B'rerd, 1b	5	2	2	10	0
Meyers, c	3	1	1	5	0
W'dell, c	1	0	0	0	0
T'reau, p	5	0	2	0	2
Total	37	9	10	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Sch'te, lf	4	0	1	2	1
Z'man, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
M'ray, 2b	4	1	2	0	3
W'ms, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	8	0
Cheney, p	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	32	2	5	27	13

Errors—Doyle, Fletcher Meyers, Tesreau, Zimmerman.

New York	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—9
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two base hits—Murray, Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Brainerd, Schulte. Stolen bases—Lobert, Zimmerman, Archer, (2). Earned runs—New York, 9; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Archer, McLarry. Double play—Doyle to Fletcher to Brainard. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Pierce, 3; off Zabel, 2; off Tesreau, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Pierce, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Zabel, 4 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Williams). Struck out—By Pierce, 2; by Tesreau, 5; by Zabel, 3. Wild pitches—Pierce, Zabel. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game, 1:52.

Alexander Unable to Save Game.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—St. Louis divided a double-header with Philadelphia, winning the first game, 2 to 1, and losing the second, 8 to 0. A ninth-inning rally won the first game for St. Louis. Bescher opened with a double, and Long tripled, tying the score. Then Demaree was relieved by Alexander. After Miller walked and Wilson flied to Paskert, Snyder singled and scored Long, winning the game. Perdue was easy for the leaders in the second game, Luderus putting the ball in the right field bleachers for a home run with two men on bases. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Long, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Miller, 2b	3	0	2	0	4
Wils'n, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	5	2
Hyatt, lf	1	0	1	3	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Beck, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Betzel, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	2	0	0	0	4
†Eache	1	0	0	0	0
Rob's'n, p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	30	2	6	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ec'rf, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Byrne, 3b	3	1	1	0	0
Stock, 3b	1	0	0	3	0
Becker, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Paskt, lf	1	0	1	1	0
C'v'th, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Nich'f, 2b	4	0	1	0	7
W'ted, cf	3	0	1	7	0
L'd'r's, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Kilf'r, c	2	0	1	4	1
Dem's, p	3	0	0	0	4
Alex'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	7	25	8

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Ames in the eighth inning.
Errors—Killifer, Beck.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Miller, Whitted, Byrne, Paskert, Bescher. Three-base hit—Long. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Becker, Cravath. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; off Ames, 1; off Alexander, 1. Hits—Off Demaree, 5 in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Alexander, 1 in one-third inning; off Ames, 6 in eight innings; off Robinson, 1 in one inning. Balk—Ames. Struck out—by Demaree, 4; by Ames, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss	5	1	1	2	3
Stock, 3b	3	1	1	0	4
B'ker, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Paskt, lf	1	1	1	2	0
C'vath, rf	4	1	1	3	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	2	3	2	0
W'ted, cf	5	1	0	0	0
Lud's, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
K'ly, c	4	0	0	6	0
Rixey, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	38	8	8	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Long, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Miller, 2b	4	0	1	0	1
Dolin, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Snyder, c	2	0	1	7	0
Gonz's, c	1	0	0	4	0
Hyatt, lb	4	0	1	8	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Beck, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Perdue, p	1	0	0	0	0
R'son, p	1	0	0	0	0
†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
N'haus, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Betzel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	3	27	5

*Batted for Robinson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Niehaus in ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Rixey, Long, Perdue.

Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Long, (2,) Paskert. Home run—Ludarus. Stolen base—Niehoff. Sacrifice hits—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Becker, Paskert. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis 9. Base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Rixey, 2; off Niehaus, 1. Hits—Off Perdue, 4 in 2 innings, (none out in third;) off Robinson, 2 in 5 innings; off Niehaus, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Rixey, 4; by Robinson, 2. Wild pitches—Niehaus, Rixey. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Reds a Hoodoo for Braves.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 31.—Cincinnati batted Rudolph hard and won the fifth and last game of the series from Boston today, 5 to 3. Dale pitched fine ball for seven innings, but weakened a little in the eighth. The two errors made by Cincinnati cost two runs. Gowdy's throwing to bases was poor. Killifer and Mollwitz carried off the batting honors. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
H'zog, ss	4	0	0	3	6
Wag'r, 2b	4	0	0	4	4
Kilf'r, c	4	2	3	7	0
Geif'h, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Clark, c	1	1	1	4	1
Wingo, c	0	0	0	0	0
Will's, lf	3	0	0	2	0
M'w's, lb	4	0	3	6	0
Dale, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	38	5	12	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	2	0	3
F'zp'k, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Conly, lf	4	2	2	2	0
Magee, cf	3	0	1	4	1
Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Mann, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Gowdy, c	4	0	1	1	0
R'dolph, p	2	0	0	0	2
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
†Strand	0	0	0	0	0
†Egan	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	3	9	24	14

*Batted for Rudolph in eighth inning.
†Ran for Gowdy in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Davis in ninth inning.
Errors—Gowdy, (2,) Wagner, Griffith.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Killifer, Clark, Groh. Three-base hits—Mollwitz, Killifer. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hit—Clark. Double plays—Dale, Clark, Wagner, and Clark; Rudolph, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Davis, 1; off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Rudolph, 12 in 7 innings; off Davis, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Dale, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Browns Earn Victory in Ninth.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—St. Louis broke a tie in the ninth inning today and evened up the series with Washington, 5 to 3. Singles by Walker, Howard, and Severeid, coupled with Howard's steal of second, gave the visitors the winning runs. Both Boehling and Gallia were hit hard. Pratt hit safely on every one of his four trips to the plate. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Pratt, 2b	4	1	4	1	5
W'ker, rf	4	1	3	3	0
How'd, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	0	5	2
Sav'd, s	4	0	1	2	2
H'ton, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	5	13	27	14

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Foster, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
Milan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Shanks, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Foster, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Acosta, lf	1	0	0	1	1

SAM JACKSON TAKES JEROME HANDICAP—BROOKLYN NATIONALS DEFEATED TWICE

SAM JACKSON RUNS A MILE IN 1:36 4-5

Sensation of Aqueduct's Closing Day—Time Has Been Beaten Only Once.

Sam Jackson furnished a sensational finish to the race meeting of the Empire City Jockey Club at the Aqueduct track yesterday. Ridden by "Tommy" McTaggart and carrying 113 pounds, he ran a mile in 1:36 4-5. This time has been beaten only once in a race—by August Belmont's Stromboli, at Belmont Park on Sept. 7 last, when he defeated Gainer and others in the race for the Jerome Handicap. Stromboli then ran the distance in 1:36 3-5, one fifth of a second better than the record Sam Jackson made yesterday.

Sam Jackson's time was a second and two-fifths better than the previous mile record over the Aqueduct track, made by M. L. Hayman's Orthodox eleven years ago. Amalfi was credited with a mile over the circular track at Syracuse last Fall in 1:36¼, but that has never been accepted as a record. The track was a hard rolled one such as is used only for horses driven to sulky. The filly Cristophene is credited with having run a mile over the Juarez (Mexico) track during the Winter meeting of 1913 in the same time as Sam Jackson's mile yesterday. There has always been a doubt as to the accuracy of that time, as the filly has never shown any such extreme speed since; nor had she done so before and she was a very common selling plater.

There is no doubt about Sam Jackson's performance, however, as there were in the neighborhood of a hundred owners and trainers experienced in timing who caught the time at from 1:36 1-5 to 1:37. While the first three furlongs were run in 0:12, 0:24 and 0:36, those were not Sam Jackson's records. He was last away at the start of the race and did not get to the front until the half-mile pole was reached. At that point he caught and passed Surprising and Coquette, which had been the pacemakers. Sam Jackson was at the three-quarters in 1:11, at the seven furlongs in 1:23 4-5, and finished the mile a half-dozen lengths in front of Coquette. Hodge, the favorite, was a poor fourth.

As a spectacle the race was hardly so exciting as three or four others run during the day. But when Sam Jackson won, and when the time was announced, it aroused a whirlwind of applause. The victory was a popular one. Every holiday visitor seemed to have a "tip" on Sam Jackson. They bet on him so confidently that the layers were badly hit. They had laid from 2½ to 3 to 1 against him freely. All of the "educated money" and the money of the "form players" was on Hodge, at evens or thereabout. But the layers were swamped with Park Row and Tenth Avenue money on Sam Jackson in small sums. The intake on Hodge did not begin to equal the outgo on Sam Jackson.

"Jack" McGinnis, who trains Sam Jackson, bought him as a suckling colt for $250, trained him, and nursed him along until he won the Saratoga Handicap in sensational fashion in 1913. He then took him to Louisville to train for the Great Endurance Stakes of four miles. Sam Jackson broke down in the work of preparation, and was pronounced a hopeless cripple, but McGinnis persisted with the horse, had him fired, and for two years worked at him until he came back here to run second in the Suburban Handicap, third in the Empire City, to win the Dunwoodie, and crown the performances with yesterday's fest. The horse is not in the Saratoga Handicap, but will be taken up there and an effort will be made to arrange a special race at a mile and an eighth, in which he may meet Roamer, Stromboli, The Finn, and such other good ones as may care to enter into such a sporting event as this would be. Sam Jackson's dam, Ravello II., is now owned by H. B. Duryea. She is in England, and she was the dam of Sweeper II., a much fancied horse for the Derby, which won the Two Thousand Guineas.

In the final race of the meeting yesterday, Racing Commissioner John Sanford introduced another of his rather sensational string of two-year-olds, Sevillian, which won easily. This, following the victories of St. Isidore and Royalist on previous days, indicates a pretty strong string of home-bred youngsters, and Mr. Sanford admits these are not the best. He has reserved the best for the Saratoga meeting, as is his custom. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which had not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500; five furlongs. Time—0:59.

Stellarina, Misphah Stable's b. f., by Star Shoot-Ballerina, 105 pounds, 17 to 10 and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....1

Edna Kenna, Mr. Hirsch's ch. f., 104, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, (Allen).....2½

Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 109, 13 to 5 and 7 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....3nk

A. Mancini, Sportant, Mr. Starr, Edith Olga, and Ruth Strickland also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and up; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

Dr. Duenner, Capt. C. K. Rockwell's ch. g., aged, by Prince of Melbourne-Rossair, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Buxton).....1n

Song of Valley, Frank Tannehill's b. g., 4, 107, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (T. McTaggart).....2½

Guy Fisher, E. F. Cooney's b. h., aged, 116, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Fairbrother).....3nk

Napier, Andes, Ray o' Light, Colonel Ashmeade, El Oro, Sir Danrah, Northerner, and Mohmouth also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up, which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Acis, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 4 years, by Laurium-Cissanar, 111 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Pitz).....1

Axylade, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. m., aged, 112, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1 (Byrne).....2

Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 116, 5 to 2 and even, (T. McTaggart).....3

Striker, Sand Marsh, Carlaverock, Blackthorn, J. J. Lillis, Borax, Lady Panchita, Vignola, Grapeshot, and Woodfair also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Sixth running of the Mt. Vernon Handicap; value to winner, $1,100; one mile. Time—1:36 4-5.

Sam Jackson, T. J. O'Brien's b. g., aged, by Garry Herrmann-Ravello II., 113 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10 (T. McTaggart).....1

Coquette, Matthew Corbett's ch. f., 3, 104, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 (J. McTaggart).....2

Surprising, R. F. Carman's b. c., 4, 100, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1 (Buxton).....3½

Hodge, Buckhorn, and Iron Duke also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:18.

Senegambian, J. E. Davis's blk. g., 6 years, by Islington-Lady Appleby, 144 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Murphy)..1

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, 149, 9 to 2 and 2 to 5, (Chandler).....2½

Dixon Park, Joseph Collins's br. g., aged, 149, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (H. Williams)..3

Woolzax, Little Hugh, McNab, and Zellwood also ran. Stars and Stripes fell at next to last jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $400; five furlongs. Time—0:59.

Sevillian, John Sanford's br. g., by Isidor-Adriutha, 109 pounds, 2 to 7 and out, (coupled, with Dancer, (T. McTaggart)..1½

Venture, C. J. Quinn's b. f., 109, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Buxton).....2

Nollie, W. C. Daly's b. c., 112, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, (R. Hoffman).....3

Resistible, Flag Day, Dancer, Jose, and Belle of the Kitchen also ran.

GREAT NECK LOSES IN POLO.

Meadow Brook Team Overwhelms Rivals in Play for Astor Trophy.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 31.—The withdrawal of the Philadelphia team, Bryn Mawr, from the senior polo championship left only two clubs to play in the series this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. Meadow Brook defeated Great Neck by a score of 15 goals to ½.

The trophy for this titular series, presented through the Tuxedo Club by William Waldorf Astor, represents the championship for the current year. Individual cups are awarded by the Polo Association. Teams enter this series without handicap.

The Great Neck team played poorly today in every period. This same North Shore four has played against this same Meadow Brook team several times this season and has always held the Westbury players to a small score. Twice Meadow Brook has won only by narrow margins.

H. P. Whitney was unable to play for Meadow Brook, and Malcolm Stevenson took his place. The winners scored in the opening chukker and increased their total in every period. Great Neck would hold for two or three minutes at a time and then the whole team would collapse.

At half-time the score stood 7 to minus 1½ goals. Not until the eighth period did the losers show form. Then Rumsey tallied twice in two minutes.

Line-up and summary:
Meadow Brook—Raymond Belmont, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., M. Stevenson, D. Milburn.
Great Neck—C. C. Rumsey, J. Watson Webb, C. P. Beadleston, L. E. Stoddart.
Goals earned by Meadow Brook, 15; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 15. Goals earned by Great Neck, 2; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, 1½; net score, ½ goal.
Individual goals for Meadow Brook—Belmont, (6,) Milburn, (4,) Waterbury, (4,) Stevenson. Individual goals for Great Neck—Rumsey, 2.
Penalties—Stoddard, 2½; Beadleston, ½.
Referee—J. C. Cooley.

TEST FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

Lord Decies Offers Trophy for New Military Class in National Show.

Lord Decies, who won the Irish Derby with his thoroughbred colt Ballaghtobin, has notified the National Horse Show Association that he will offer a trophy this year for a new military class at the annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 6. Conditions of the competition have not yet been made, but it is thought the British army officer will set a new test for cavalrymen and horses.

Lord Decies, then Major J. G. Beresford, rode the winner of the first international competition for officers' mounts at the horse show in 1909.

STEEPLECHASE JOCKEY HURT.

Griffin Gets Bad Fall When Stars and Stripes Stumbles on Last Jump.

In the steeplechase at Aqueduct track yesterday, which was won by Senegambian, after a pretty race with Dixon Park and Cloud, Stars and Stripes fell at next to the last jump. His rider, a lad named Griffin, received a bad shaking up and was carried from the track at the conclusion of the races to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica. He was then in an insensible condition.

The attending physicians said that while no bones were broken he was so badly shaken up that the extent of his injuries could not be learned until he was fully restored to consciousness, though they would probably not prove fatal.

Montclair Horse Show Cancelled.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 31.—Owing to the death of J. M. Greenfield, the Montclair Horse Show Association has announced that this year's show, which was to have been held on Sept. 25, has been called off. Mr. Greenfield was President of the Association, and active in promoting the success of the annual show. He also was a prominent exhibitor, owning some of the finest carriage horses in the metropolitan district. He was planning to show a new pair at the coming show. The Horse Show Association Directors, at a meeting in the home of the Vice President, Vincent S. Mulford, decided to omit the show this year in respect to the memory of Mr. Greenfield.

Brilliant Colts in New Race.

The substitute for the Doncaster St. Leger, which will be called the September Stakes, will be decided over the last mile and a half of the famous Cesarewitch course at Newmarket next month. This race, which is the last "classic" of the English season, will bring together two of the most brilliant colts in recent years, Lord Decies's crack three-year-old Ballaghtobin, which won the Irish Derby, and Solly Joel's Pommern, winner of the English Derby.

McGOORTY KNOCKED OUT.

Oshkosh Middleweight Drops in Sixteenth Round Before Les Darcy.

LONDON, July 31.—Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., was defeated at Sydney, N. S. W., tonight in the sixteenth round of a middleweight championship match with Les Darcy, an Australian boxer, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency.

Darcy gained easy mastery over the American and won with a knockout.

Notter Disappoints Boxing Fans.

The large crowd of boxing enthusiasts who braved the heat last night and attended the boxing show at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn were disappointed. Frankie Notter, the Brooklyn welterweight, who was scheduled to oppose Johnny ("Kid") Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., in the main ten-round event, failed to appear and the contest had to be postponed. One of the advertised ten-round bouts was put on as scheduled, however, and while it lasted it was interesting. The principals were Tommy Bergen of this city and Lew Brown, of Brooklyn lightweight, and for four rounds the Manhattan boxer administered a severe beating to his opponent. In the fourth round, however, the referee intervened to save Brown from unnecessary punishment.

A four-round bout was then put on to replace the postponed main event, and at the conclusion of this contest the spectators were told to line up in front of the box office, where they would either receive their money back or obtain "rain checks" which would admit them to next Saturday night's show.

Western A. A. U. Associations Unite

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Delegates of the Western associations of the Amateur Athletic Union from five States were in session here today. They adopted resolutions which will be placed on the ticket at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. to be held in New York next November. If these resolutions are adopted by the A. A. U. they will mean revolutionary changes in the constitution of the union. They are:

First—That any association be allowed to vote by proxy.

Second—That each association be allowed to elect its own members on the Board of Governors.

Third—That not more than one delegate-at-large be allowed from any one association.

The associations participating in the meeting were the Pacific, Pacific Northwest, Southern Pacific, Rocky Mountain, and Intermountain. These have combined to hold Western championship competitions in track and field, swimming, boxing, and wrestling.

The combination of these associations is the outcome of the desire for better and stronger representation with the parent body. It is the consensus beyond the Missouri that the A. A. U. is not doing all it can for track and field sports in the far West.

Holmes Weeburn Tennis Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 31.—In the final of the tennis championship of the Western Golf Club A. H. Holmes beat R. Burchard, 6—4, 8—6, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3.

DODGERS HURLED BACK BY PIRATES

Brooklyn Loses Two Games—Mamaux Allows Three Hits in Shutout Victory.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The penannt aspirations of the Brooklyn team were jolted this afternoon when the Dodgers were beaten by the Pittsburgh Pirates in both games of a double header, by scores of 5 to 0 and 5 to 4. The Dodgers were outplayed in both contests. In the first game they could not do much with the delivery of Mamaux, the phenomenal young pitcher, off whom they got only three hits. O'Mara was the only Brooklyn player to reach third base, and this occurred in the last inning, and an error placed him that near to the plate. He started off with a single, the third and last hit made off Mamaux. He stole the only base in the game, and got to third on a fumble by Baird, of Wheat's grounder. There he was left.

Appleton pitched good ball for Brooklyn. The Pirates did not succeed in getting a hit off him until the fourth inning. They they got three in succession, but failed to score, because the first hitter was caught attempting to steal second base, and the other two were left on the bases.

In the eighth inning, however, he was fiercely attacked. Up to that period not a Pirate had reached third base, and only one got as far as second. Every Pirate batter went to bat in the eighth. Gibson led off with a three bagger and Schang was sent to run for him. Mamaux struck out, and was the only man fanned by Appleton. Then followed two hits in succession by Carey and Collins, which scored Schang. Johnston was hit with a pitched ball, filling the bases. Then Appleton let slip a wild pitch and Carey and Collins scored, while Johnston reached third base. He scored on a long fly by Hinchman. Then Wagner hit for two bases and a little later crossed the plate on a single by Viox. Five runs were in and the game was gone.

The second game lasted 10 innings and reserve players took part in it. The Pirates took what looked like a commanding lead by scoring four runs in the first two innings. But there was no let-up in the aggressive tactics of the Brooklyns, who amid the wonder of the spectators and the confusion of the Pirates tied the score in the eighth inning and compelled the contest to go into an extra period.

The Brooklyns used three pitchers, one stronger than the other. Smith began the struggle, but in the third inning he evidently became exhausted from bringing home Brooklyn's first run. When he faced the Pirates after his strenuous journey around the bases, they hit him for a single and a triple, and he was followed on the rubber by Dell. The latter did splendidly, not a Pirate getting to first base while he was in command.

During his stay the Brooklyns tied the score, and in order to accomplish this, a pinch hitter was used instead of Dell. The "sub" was Schultz, who made good by rapping out a single, which advanced McCarty, who started off with a single, to second base. Myers forced Schultz at second, but on a wild throw by Fox to first base to complete a double play, McCarty scored, and Myers reached second. O'Mara hit safely, sending Myers to third. Here Cooper took the place of Adams as pitcher, and at once made a wild pitch, on which Myers scored and O'Mara went out to second. A single by Daubert brought in O'Mara with the run that tied the score.

The Pirates won the game in the tenth after two men were out. Pfeiffer began the inning strong by striking out Carey. Collins hit for two bases, but Johnston was cut out on a foul fly to Miller, who had succeeded McCarty behind the bat. Hinchman rapped the ball into centre for a single, and Collins scored the run that won the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Myers, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Collins, cf.	4	1	2	4	0	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	2	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	2	1	1	9	0	D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	4	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	1	0	0	C'sh'w, 2b.	2	0	0	3	3
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3	St'gel, rf.	2	0	0	4	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0	Miller, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	6	1	Miller, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Schang, c.	0	1	0	1	0	Ap'ton, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Mam'x, p.	3	0	0	0	3						
Total.	30	5	8	27	7	Total.	30	0	3	24	9

Errors—O'Mara, Wagner, Baird.
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 .—5
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Gibson. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Stolen base—O'Mara. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Appleton, 2; off Mamaux, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Appleton, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Appleton, 1; by Mamaux, 4. Wild pitch—Appleton. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Myers, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Col'ns, cf.	5	1	1	1	1	O'Mara, ss.	5	1	2	1	4
J'st'n, 1b.	5	1	1	12	0	D'b'rt, 1b.	5	0	2	13	1
H'ch'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wagn'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	3	C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3	Steng'l, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	1	4	Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Murp'y, c.	4	1	1	2	0	M'Carty, c.	4	0	3	5	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Olson, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, c.	0	0	0	3	0
†Costello.	1	0	0	0	0	Smith, p.	1	1	1	0	0
M'Q'lan, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						‡Schultz	1	0	1	0	0
						Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	37	5	9	30	16	Total.	39	4	10	29	13

*Ran for McCarty in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dell in eighth inning.
‡Two out when winning run scored.
§Batted for Cooper in tenth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Viox, (2,) Baird.
Pittsburgh ..... 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Carey, Collins, Hinchman. Three-base hits—Wagner, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Adams. Stolen base—Wagner. Double play—Wagner and Johnston. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. Base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Pfeffer, 1. Off Smith, 6 in two and one-third innings; off Dell, none in four and two-thirds innings, off Pfeffer, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Adams, 3 in seven and one-third innings, off Cooper, 2 in one and two-thirds innings; off McQuillan, none in one inning. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Dell, 3; by Pfeffer, 3. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Mayor to Distribute Medals.

Fifteen hundred boys who won medals in the Fourth of July Safe and Sane celebration athletic and swimming meets will receive their awards from Mayor Mitchel and Supervisor of Recreation William J. Lee on the steps of the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Twenty thousand men and boys competed in the Independence Day sports. The medals which the successful athletes will receive are of silver and bronze, bearing a design by the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum.

Handy New England's Best Swimmer.

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., July 31.—Leo Handy, of the Brookline Gymnastic A. A. won the 220-yard swimming championship of New England today at the swimming meet of the South Barre Athletic Association. George McMellen, Mann's Camps, was second, and Lawrence Snow of the Brookline Swimming Club, third. Handy has won this championship three times, and he becomes permanent owner of the cup offered to the winner.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Jumper Burk, Pitching for Rebels, Defeats Brooklyn, 4 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 11.—Brooklyn was defeated by Pittsburgh today, 4 to 2, through the effective pitching of Sanford Burk, who jumped from the American Association. Bluejacket was hit hard in the fourth and fifth innings, four runs resulting. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss.	1	0	1	3	0	A'son, rf.	3	1	1	2	1
W'land, lf.	3	1	1	3	0	Magee, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Rheam, cf.	3	0	0	4	0	C'per, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
K'chy, 1b.	4	0	2	6	1	Kauff, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Kelly, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	B'dley, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
M'rey, ss.	3	1	2	2	1	Holt, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Y'kes, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	F. S'h, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
O'C'nor, c.	3	0	1	7	0	Simon, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Burk, p.	3	1	1	2	0	Bl'j'k't, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Kn'ser, p.	0	0	0	0	1	*Land	1	0	0	0	0
						†Fran, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	4	11	27	6	Total.	32	2	5	23	15

*Batted for Bluejacket in sixth inning.
†Batted for Finneran in ninth inning.
‡Knetzer out, hit by batted ball.
Error—Holt.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Mowrey, Konetchy. Stolen bases—Kauff, (2,) Bradley, Simon, Anderson, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Berghammer, Rheam, Yerkes, Wicklund. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Bluejacket, 2; off Finneran, 1; off Burk, 6. Hits—Off Bluejacket, 6 in 5 innings; off Finneran, 3 in 3 innings; off Burk, 5 in 8 innings; off Knetzer, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Burk, 5; by Knetzer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Mullin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Newark Gets Even Break.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Chicago and Newark divided a double-header today, Chicago winning the first game, 7 to 5, and losing the second, 2 to 3. Moran was pounded for six runs by the locals in the first two innings of the opening contest. Campbell's home run with two on bases in the third inning of the second game gave Newark its victory. It was Schaefer Day, and friends of the veteran gave him a diamond ring. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—5	11	0
Chicago	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7	10	5

Batteries—Moran, Brandon, Mosely, and Rariden; Black and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3	6	3
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	7	1

Batteries—Kaiserling and Rariden; McConnell and Fischer.

Davenport Couldn't Win Two.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Davenport pitched two full games for St. Louis in today's double-header with Buffalo, winning the first 1 to 0, and losing the second by a similar score. In the eighteen innings he allowed only five hits. In the first game Miller made the only score by stealing home. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.—1	6	3

Batteries—Schulz and Allan; Davenport, Hartley, and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	0

Batteries—Lafitte, Bedient, and Blair; Davenport and Chapman.

Kansas City Takes Double-Header.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—Kansas City took two games from Baltimore on "Stovall Day" by scores of 2 to 1. The first contest was a pitchers' battle between Rankin Johnson and George Johnson, the local Indian twirler. The second game also developed into a tight affair with pitchers dominating the situation. Baltimore had three men on bases with two out in the eighth, when a double play and an easy grounder retired the side. Manager Stovall of the Kansas City club was presented with a purse filled with gold pieces, and a bag of golf sticks. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.—2	6	3

Batteries—R. Johnson and Owens; G. Johnson and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	8	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.—2	8	2

Batteries—Bailey and Owens; Packard and Brown.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	1—9	12	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	11	2

Batteries—Sherman and Reynolds; Dowd and Howley.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	7	0
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	3

Batteries—Schultz and Casey; Huenke, Herche, Palmero, and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0—3	8	0
Rochester	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	.—4	8	0

Batteries—Ayer and Casey; Hoff, Erickson, and Williams.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—4	10	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	.—8	15	0

Batteries—Cram and Harrington; Beebe and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	8	1
Buffalo	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	.—9	10	2

Batteries—Morrisette and Harrington; Gaw and Onslow.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	4	1
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	.—8	10	4

Batteries—Chabek and Snow; Herbert and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	9	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	9	2

Ten innings; called account of darkness.
Batteries—Goodbread and Heckinger; Lugen and Kocher.

American Association.

At Cleveland—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 8; St. Paul, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Milwaukee, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 11; Kansas City, 5.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 7.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 5; Portland, 2.
Portland, 6; Lawrence, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 1; Manchester, 0.
Worcester, 3; Manchester, 1.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Fitchburg, 3. (Thirteen innings.) Lowell, 2; Fitchburg, 0.
Lewiston at Lynn—Postponed; wet grounds.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Brockton, 4.
At New Haven—New Haven, 4; Pawtucket, 1. Pawtucket, 5; New Haven, 0.
At Hartford—New Bedford, 6; Hartford, 5.
New Bedford, 4; Hartford, 1.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 3; Mobile, 2.
At Little Rock—Atlanta, 8; Little Rock, 2.
At Nashville—New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 4.
At Chattanooga—Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 2. Birmingham, 6; Chattanooga, 0

Silk Baseball League.

AT BAY RIDGE FIELD.

										R.	H.	E.
Susquehanna	3	1	5	2	0	4	4	18	15	0
Dommerich	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	7	17	0

Batteries—Roberg and Kreusler; Morton and Goldsboro.

AT ST. ANN'S OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Openhym	0	7	0	6	0	1	2	0	0—16	10	6
Eiseman	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0— 6	8	12

Batteries—Ttans and Ruddy; Wing and Chappell.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
L. Erstein & Brother	9	0	1000
Samuel Eiseman & Co.	6	4	.600
William Openhym	6	4	.600
L. & E. Stern	5	4	.555
Frederick Victor & Achelis	4	4	.500
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	3	6	.333
Susquehanna Silk Mills	3	7	.300

Middletown Pitcher Drops Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 31.—Landon C. G. Bell dropped dead here today while pitching in a factory league baseball game. Death was attributed to heated over-exertion. The young man had made a run in the previous innings. He succumbed as he reached for the ball, which had been batted to him as he stepped into the pitcher's box.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Snyder, St. Louis	89	290	30	95	3	8	.328
Merkle, New York	72	255	25	83	12	8	.325

FLYING BOAT RACE FOR NEW YORK—MARSTON GOLF VICTOR AT EKWANOK—TENNIS

NEW YORK TO SEE FLYING BOATS RACE

Will Compete Here Soon for Power Boat Association's Cup.

For the first time in ten years a contest for the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association is to be held this year on water adjacent to New York. This is the one classic of motor boat racing in America. There is promise of a fleet of ten contesting high speed boats.

The contest will consist of three races to be held on a course laid out in Manhasset Bay, off Port Washington, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, Aug. 14, 16, and 17. The challenge cup is now held by the Motor Boat Club of America by virtue of the victory of its representative boat Baby Speed Demon II., owned by Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, over all other contestants on Lake George last August. This cup is subject to challenge on six months' notice by any club in North America that is a member of the American Power Boat Association, or any motor boat club in the world having a membership of twenty-five or more. When a contest has been provided for clubs that are qualified may enter the contest by challenging not less than ten days before the date set for the first race of the match.

This year's match was made possible by the acceptance more than six months ago by the Motor Boat Club of America of a challenge issued by the Lake George Regatta Association, the previous holder of the cup. Any other club qualified to challenge may therefore come into the game by taking proper action within the next three days. The owners of at least seven of the ten boats whose appearance in the race is anticipated are members of the Motor Boat Club of America, whatever the clubs may be that they represent in the races.

Ankle Deep Too Will Race.

The boat representing the challenging organization is Ankle Deep Too, Count Mankowski's successor to the original Ankle Deep, winner of the cup in 1913. It was one of the challengers for the Harmsworth cup in the same year, one of its defenders in 1912, and winner of many races. Ankle Deep Too was designed by Toms, Lemoyne & Crane and built by Wood of City Island. She came to grief temporarily on her first spin at City Island about three weeks ago. Something went wrong, and she sank, and in sinking suffered such damage that it became necessary partially to rebuild her.

The defense of the cup by the Motor Boat Club of America will rest with Baby Speed Demon II., the winner last year. Commodore Blackton of the Motor Boat Club of America and his associates are inclined to the belief that nothing faster has been built as yet. The average speed of Baby Speed Demon II. in the three gold cup races of last year was forty-nine miles an hour, and in the mile trials that followed the races she covered the distance at the rate of 51.66 miles an hour. These were land miles. The nautical mile is a useless thing except in off-shore navigation. It is a sixtieth part of a degree of a great circle, and, therefore, convenient in making calculation at sea.

First Series in 1904.

The first series of races was held in June, 1904, on the Hudson River, off the Columbia Yacht Club, and the winner was Standard, a famous boat of the time, owned by Carl Riotti, and entered by the Columbia Yacht Club. A second series, held in August of the same year, was won by Vingt-et-un, owned by W. S. Kilmer of the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club. From that time until 1913 the cup remained on the St. Lawrence River, held at times by the Chippewa Bay, Frontenac, and Thousand Island Yacht Clubs. Two years ago it was won by Ankle Deep, and was taken to Lake George, and last year it fell to Mrs. Blackton's Baby Speed Demon II., representing the Motor Boat Club of America. During these ten years the speed of which a motor boat is capable has been more than doubled. Standard's record in 1904 was 22¼ miles an hour. That of Baby Speed Demon II. last year was 50.5 miles an hour, and her average for the total of 90 miles for the three races was 49 miles an hour.

Watch Hill Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 31.—Light breezes favored the weekly racing program of the Watch Hill Yacht Club in Little Narragansett Bay today. Both the dory and handicap races were held in the afternoon, the dorw even starting at 2:30 and the handicap at 2:37. Gertrude, sailed by Ridley Watts of New York, finished first in the dory race, the time being 4:26:01. Schaden, sailed by R. B. Metcalf, finished second in 4:26:17, while Dorine, sailed by Miss Jean Turnbull, was third. The time was 4:26:36. In the handicap race Twinkle was a winner in 4:13:01; second place went to Marie, sailed by George Clark; time, 4:37:39½. Peanut, steered by Robert Barrie, finished third in 4:53:52.

Oarsmen Prepare for Regattas.

Harlem River oarsmen are preparing for the regattas of the next three months. Mehrhof, 1900 senior singles champion, is training Waldo Smith of the New York Athletic Club for the senior singles in the national championships at Springfield, Mass. By lowering Smith's stroke about four to the minute Mehrhof has increased his pupil's speed. Captain Sam Cramer of the Lone Stars is training six men and will pick a centipede for the Middle States regatta on the Schuylkill Sept. 6. The Interclubs are getting ready for their club regatta on Aug. 22, when they will row an eight-oared race with the Metropolitans. Heller of the Metropolitan, who lost the intermediate singles at Philadelphia last year by two seconds, is entered in the same event this year at Springfield, Mass. The Metropolitans expect to put crews in eight races in the Middle States regatta.

Old Rowing Champions Compete.

In the first week of June an aquatic fete was held on the Parramatta River, Sydney, to raise contributions for the Belgian Relief Fund, and among the many interesting events the one that stood out as the feature was the veteran scullers' handicap, in which Elias Laycock, Peter Kemp, and Jim Stanbury—all prominent in rowing circles in days gone by—competed. General disappointment was felt when it became known that William, Beach, another old-time rowing favorite, could not compete. Kemp, who was on the scratch mark, defeated Stanbury by half a length. The latter was the recipient of a handicap of three seconds. Laycock, allowed eighteen seconds, finished third. The latter was born on May 8, 1845; Kemp on Nov. 14, 1853, and Stanbury on Feb. 18, 1868.

Gadix Leads Motor Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 31.—A ten-mile handicap race featured the mid-summer regatta of the Red Bank Motor Club today on the North Shrewsbury here. William Russell's Gadix won the event in 1:52:25, corrected time, beating Archibald L. Miller's Jessie M. 11. by 12 seconds. Frank O. Grattan's Jeane was third. Cups were awarded the winners. A large fleet of yachts lined the course. A dance was held tonight on the lawn in front of the clubhouse.

JONES YACHT IN LEAD.

Passes Rivals in Indian Harbor Club's 20-Mile Race.

Carolina II., Pembroke Jones's yacht, of the New York Yacht Club fifty-foot one-design class, sailed by A. Bryan Alley, won the race for her class in the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday. Her victory was largely due to the fact that her skipper guessed right in the matter of a shift of wind on the last leg. She led Spartan over the finish line by 1 minute and 37 seconds.

She had rounded the first mark ahead because an earlier shift had enabled her to finish the first leg with a reaching jib, while Acushla and Iroquois, previously ahead of her, were still on the wind, but lost her position in a reach across the Sound, and regained it in the last half dozen miles.

The course for the 50-foot yachts was from the starting line, off the western end of Great Captain's Island, diagonally across the Sound to a buoy off Lloyd's Neck, thence to a buoy off Long Neck Point, and thence home, 20 miles in all. As the wind was east southeast at the start, windward work on the first leg and reaches on the others were anticipated, but the change in the wind gave some of the yachts a reach at the end of the first leg and a run with spinnakers set during the first half of the last leg.

There were 39 yachts in the regatta, but none of them attracted nearly as much attention as did Count Mankowski's high-speed motor boat Ankle Deep II., which came up from City Island during the starting interval. County Mankowski, who was at the wheel, said he had made the run from City Island in fifteen minutes. Ankle Deep II. flirted around to leeward of the fleet until after the last class had started, and then came alongside the committee boat, and disclosed herself as a short, very broad craft, very "wicked" looking in respect to speed possibilities.

Just to indicate what the boat can do, the Count, later in the afternoon, ran her twice across the bow of the committee boat, with her engines turning 800 times per minute, and the amateur sailors aboard, who don't know much about high-speed boats, were sure that she was the fastest thing afloat. Some of them, who are more familiar with such craft, guessed that she was going at the rate of better than 50 miles an hour. Then, as a squall threatened, Ankle Deep Too disappeared at speed in the direction of City Island.

Of the thirty-nine yachts at the starting line, four were of the fifty-foot class, six of the thirty-foot class, and seven of the handicap class. There were also two of Class R, five of the Larchmont Interclub class, a like number of the Indian Harbor one-design class and of stars, and three of the Glen Cove jewel class. The wind was light at the putset and the starts were not very brisk. At the finish there was a good breeze and some of the finishes were close. Opal of the jewel class, won from Brilliant by 15 seconds. Three of the Indian Harbor one-design class finished within 13 seconds, and Huihuhu, the first of the three, won second prize. Whiff and Lewanna, second and third of the Larchmont Interclub class, were only 7 seconds apart at the line. Winners in the several classes were:

Class F, Josephine; New York Yacht Club 30-foot class, Alerion II.; handicap class, first division, Anita; handicap class, second division, Sally IX.; Class R, Joyetta; Larchmont Interclub class, Barbara; Indian Harbor one-design class, Yaqui; Star class, Little Dipper.

SMALL BOATS IN REGATTA.

Star Class Will Be Feature of Atlantic Yacht Club Race Week.

George A. Corry, one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen of Long Island Sound, is leaving no stone unturned to make the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which starts on Monday, Aug. 23, the most important in the history of the club. Mr. Corry is particularly interested in the Star Class. There are more than sixty of these little fellows in commission, and Corry is trying to get at least one-half of the craft at Sea Gate. Twenty-two raced during the annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and they gathered without any particular effort on the part of the Regatta Committee of the club.

Not only are the Star boats coming to Sea Gate in goodly numbers, but the owners of other small yachts are rapidly entering the lower bay classic. Two of the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club have already been entered. One is Okee, the property of J. H. Mahlstedt, Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and the other is Banzai, which belongs to Edmund Land, New York Yacht Club. At least four more of the thirty-footers are expected.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has issued a challenge for the Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy, now held by the Larchmont Yacht Club. The challenge has been accepted, and the race will be sailed on Friday, Aug. 27. Other clubs may enter the struggle, each club being allowed two representatives.

CLARA LEADS MOTOR BOATS.

W. H. Frank's Cabin Cruiser in Poughkeepsie Club's Race to Fire Island.

Poughkeepsie yachtsmen made a clean sweep of the cabin-cruising motor boat race, which started on Friday night from their club house on the Hudson River, and finished off Fire Island Light, a distance of 125 miles. The first boat to cross the line yesterday afternoon was the Clara, owned by W. H. Frank; H. Vonderlinden's Bondy was second, and the Aloha, sailed by D. Saltford, was third. The winner's corrected time was 8:48:04.

The course was down the Hudson River, through New York Bay, around Coney Island, then on to Fire Island Inlet. There were seven entries, all of which finished. The yachtsmen were entertained at dinner last night by the Brightwater's Association, when the winners received their prizes. W. H. Frank was presented with a silver comfeq service valued at $125.

The success of the event was so marked that it has been decided to make it an annual affair. Next year's race will be from Fire Island Inlet to Poughkeepsie.

Josephus, a Nut, Won.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 31.—Yachtsmen that arrived here to take part in the cruise of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club were entertained this afternoon by a regatta for the nut boats and the fifteen footers of the Centre Island organization. Among the former craft, the winner was Josephus, the property of Colgate Hoyt, Jr. The first fifteen footer home was Tamale, which belongs to S. Shaw.

EKWANOK CUP FOR BALTUSROL PLAYER

Max R. Marston Beats Parsons Seeley, 8 and 6, in Final on Manchester Course.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHTSTER, Vt. July 31.—By playing almost faultless golf in the morning round of eighteen holes, Max R. Marston of Baltusrol took a commanding lead of 7 up on his opponent, W. Parsons Seeley of the Brooklawn Club of Bridgeport, and won the first President's Cup in the final at the Ekwanok Country Club today by a score of 8 up and 6 to play.

Marston's morning round of 68 was the best golf that has been seen in tournament play on the course in many years. He played five holes better than par, his game on the greens being perfect. The Baltusrol player's putting was deadly and he holed out from all corners of the greens.

Aside from a missed drive from the first tee and a foozled second shot on the seventeenth, his playing was noteworthy.

Seeley, who is a former Connecticut champion and a former member of the Yale golf team, won only two holes of the first eighteen, the others being halved or won by Marston. He did not play so well on the afternoon round, but Seeley did not play well enough to take advantage of Marston's faults. Seeley's medal score of the morning round was 79.

Seeley reduced Marston's lead slightly in the early part of the afternoon round, and was 6 down at the fifth hole, but the New Jersey champion's advantage returned to 7 at the eighth, where Seeley lost by getting into a trap. The match ended when Seeley took six for the twelfth, while Marston, after driving into the rough, got a 4 and ended the match. The summary:

First President's Cup, 36-Hole Final.—Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, 8 and 6.

Consolation, 36-Hole Final.—George E. Morse, Rutland, beat F. H. Gates, Montclair, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen, Final.—C. R. Leak, Garden City, beat Fulton Cutting, Essex County, 1 up.

Losing Eight of Third Sixteen.—C. M. Lark, Sunnybrook, beat A. M. Chase, Brockton C. C., 4 and 2.

Fourth Sixteen.—W. Nash Reid, Montgomery, beat J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Fifth Sixteen.—R. A. White, Oakland, beat C. D. Cooke, Arcola, 6 and 5.

Sixth Sixteen.—H. MacMaster beat H. B. Knight, Philadelphia, C. C., 4 and 3.

Eighteen-Hole Handicap.—Won by C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 78, 3—75.

Gross Score Prize.—F. Snare, Havana, 84, 7—77, and E. Williams, Springfield, 97, 20—77, tied for net score prize.

Play off of the tie for prizes in best ball foursome contest.—Won by D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, and C. B. Buxton, Huntington Valley, 72, winning from A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford, and C. P. Eddy, Arcola, 73.

Cup Competition at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 31.—The golf competition at the Greenwich Country Club today was for the W. H. Truesdale Cup and the Club Cup for medal play. H. S. Marston led in the former event with a score of 87, 15—72, and also in the Club Cup event with the same score. The summary:

Truesdale Cup—H. S. Marston, 87, 15—72; M. B. Foster, 85, 12—73; L. J. Ehret, 97, 22—75; H. Hilton, 84, 78—76; D. Chapman, 85, 9—76; T. M. Hodgens, 94, 18—76; C. W. Tripp, 90, 14—76; G. H. Hilton, 83, 6—77; E. J. Phillips, 93, 15—78; C. D. Rafferty, 98, 20—78; A. G. Hanan, 94, 16—78; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 92, 12—80; C. A. Wagner, 96, 16—80; W. F. Prankard, 94, 14—80; N. Webb, 102, 22—80; J. R. Dunlap, 100, 20—80.

Club Cup—H. S. Maston, 87, 15—72; M. B. Foster, 85, 12—73; G. B. Carhart, 81, 8—73; H. Gillelan, 81, 08—73; T. M. Hogdens, 92, 18—74; E. J. Ehret, 97, 22—75; J. D. Chapman, 85, 9—76; C. W. Tripp, 90, 14—76; G. H. Hilton, 83, 6—77; A. G. Hanan, 94, 16—78; 93, 15—78; D. Rafferty, 98, 20—78; A. G. Hanan, 94, 16—78; C. C. Pearson, Jr., 92, 12—80; C. A. Wagner, 96, 16—80; W. F. Prankard, 94, 14—80; N. Webb, 102, 22—80; J. R. Dunlap, 100, 20—80.

Bethlehem Golfers Victorious.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 31.—A return match was played this afternoon at Twin Mountain between golf teams representing the Bethlehem Country Club and Twin Mountain House, resulting in another victory for Bethlehem, 9 points to 4. Scores follow:

Bethlehem—P. M. Smith, Captain, 1; F. K. English, 0; L. B. Smith, 1; C. H. Turner, 0; S. A. Hennessy, 3; H. A. Waldron, 3; P. Lightbourn, 1. Total, 9.

Twin Mountain—A. Benjamin, Captain, 0; D. H. Sulzberger, 1; H. Barron, 0; P. Ferguson, 3; J. Leinkauf, 0; C. K. Werner, 0. Total, 4.

P. M. Smith, Woodland, was the winner of the first division of the round robin match concluded today; W. F. Underwood, Bellevue, of the second; G. R. Souter, Merlon Cricket, of the third, and C. H. Turner, Winthrop, of the fourth.

Golf at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 31.—An eighteen-hole handicap was played at Weeburn with the following results: J. F. Gillespie, 81, 6—75; J. J. Cleonan, 90, 13—77; Burgoin Hamilton, 90, 12—78; Frederick Schavoir, 86, 8—78; Chester Selleck, 83, 3—80; A. W. Stark, 90, 10—80; F. A. Lockwood, 91, 10—81; S. G. Adams, 89, 8—81; H. S. Miller, 101, 16—85; D. T. Woodbury, 103, 18—85; P. H. Knapp, 100, 12—88.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY COURSES.

Play for Watkins Cup at Apawamis —Other Competitions.

Considering the season and the weather, there was a surprisingly large muster on the Apawamis Club course yesterday, more than 100 members playing rounds during the day. The chief incentive was a cup presented by B. H. Watkins, and his son, C. L. Watkins, was really the winner, returning a card of 74, 5—69. This was the best score Watkins had ever made, and although he felt justly proud of the performance he refused to take the prize on account of it being presented by his father. That left that well-known veteran, George H. Barnes, with a 75, 5—70, winner of the prize. C. L. Watkins, however, with his previously mentioned score, won the morning sweepstakes, while Harmon S. Graves, with 73, 5—68, won in the afternoon. The score:

C. L. Watkins, 74, 5—69; George H. Barnes, 75, 5—70; W. F. Hart, 86, 12—74; Harmon S. Graves, 79, 6—74; H. A. Goode, 87, 12—75; L. Platt, 85, 9—76; C. R. Manville, 90, 14—76; B. B. Lawrence, 91, 15—76; T. C. Fogel, 90, 15—75; Frederick S. Keeler, 82, 7—75; E. J. Laidlaw, 87, 8—79; C. R. Randebrock, 97, 17—80; H. Choate, 91, 12—79; Arthur Pell, 93, 13—80.

Final rounds in three classes in the July tournament were decided on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday. J. Z. Baton won in the first division, defeating A. L. Pierson, Jr., 1 up, while J. C. Platt beat W. C. Cravath, 2 up and 1, for the B Cup. Ralph Starrett beat E. F. Miller, 3 up and 2 to play, in the final of the third sixteen. R. H. Gregory won the Class A handicap, returning a card of 83, 12—71, and A. R. Copper, with 72 net, led the field in the B division. The scores were as follows:

Class A.—R. H. Gregory, 83, 12—71; J. Z. Baton, 84, 11—73; W. E. Marcus, Jr., 77, 4—73; C. J. Turner, 80, 6—74; A. R. Allen, 83, 9—74; J. B. Cramer, 85, 10—75.

Class B.—A. R. Copper, 90, 18—72; J. W. Allen, 89, 14—75; H. L. Delano, 92, 16—76; R. C. Barbour, 94, 17—77; W. H. Loftus, 93, 15—78; A. D. Brown, 96, 18—78; E. W. C. Gray, 98, 18—80.

Class C.—W. W. Hubbard, 88, 22—66; F. P. Lowray, 95, 20—75; L. M. Blancke, 91, 20—71.

There was a sweepstakes on the card at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, F. W. Burdick winning Class A with 78, 6—72, while W. H. Humphreyville, with 90, 21—69, led in Class B. The following returned cards: Class A.—F. W. Baldwin, 78, 6—72; C. E. Schwinn, 84, 11—73; J. Lancaster, 90, 15—75; Russell Bickford, 89, 13—76; H. W. Benson, 96, 17—79; W. D. Lyons, 97, 17—80; W. F. Baggs, 94, 14—80.

Class B.—W. H. Humphreyville, 90, 21—69; C. Beckman, 97, 23—74; H. B. Rogers, 107, 27—80; C. R. Ellicott, 99, 18—81; T. W. Lindsay, 109, 27—82; J. R. Smith, 117, 25—92.

Members of the Forest Hills Field Club qualified in two classes for the August Cup yesterday, and, in conjunction with the testing round, was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap. J. Barton Garfield won in Class A, with a card of 77, 5—72, while there was a tie in the second division between J. Wells and S. Dixon, with respective cards of 89, 18—71, and 96, 25—71. The following qualified for subsequent match play:

J. B. Garfield, 77; W. Firth, 86; T. J. Liptott, 86; W. Becker, 87; R. Sanderson, 88; Dr. Washington, 89; H. O. Christl, 88; A. Wells, 89; C. Olozaga, 91; S. Michael, 93; Robert Gordon, 94; Dr. Bahling, 94; Victor Christl, 95; S. Dixon, 96; Schoonmaker, 96; M. Shayer, 98; M. Hontess, 100; Porter, 100; T. E. Owens, 100; S. Stanley, 101; S. Stiles, 102; J. E. Lott, 102; J. Fairbanks, 103; J. H. Blue, 104; J. J. Corcoran, 106; S. S. Gaylord, 104.

At the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday there was an old-time turnout of members desirous of qualifying for the J. F. Shapley Memorial Trophy presented by W. R. Delehanty. There were thirty-two to qualify, and the leading cards were returned by E. V. Hartford, 92, 15—77, and H. A. Watson, 89, 12—77. These two players finished tied for the prize in the Class A Handicap. The leading scores were as follows:

Shanley Memorial.—E. V. Hartford, 92, 15—77; H. A. Watson, 89, 12—77; P. A. Proal, 86, 8—78; Stacey Smith, 95, 17—78; J. McQuail, 96, 15—78; R. S. Porter, 95, 16—79; C. J. Lyon, 97, 18—79; J. H. Hawley, 94, 15—79; A. B. Rode, 94, 14—80; E. W. Cone, 94, 14—80; J. E. Kelley, 97, 17—80; J. P. Gillespie, 90, 9—81; Warren S. Smock, 96, 15—81; W. R. Hockster, 94, 13—81.

At the Wykagyl Country Club the golfers tried their luck in a handicap versus par yesterday. A. B. Hunn won, finishing 3 down. He had an allowance of 14 strokes. The results were as follows:

A. B. Hunn, 14, 3 down; G. R. Gillett, 6, 4 down; J. H. Dinwiddie, 14, 5 down; C. R. Query, 14, 5 down; J. H. Burger, 20, 5 down; W. S. Stevenson, 7, 6 down.

In addition to the usual red card handicap in Classes A and B, at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, members also qualified for the August Cups in two divisions. William Chilvers, with 79, 9—70 won the Class A red card, while N. K. Dalland returning 84, 19—65, showed the way in the B division. The final round match for the Class B Cup resulted in W. S. Evans winning decisively over N. Gough, by a 10 and 8 margin. The leading scores in the competition for the August Cup were as follows:

Class A.—William Chilvers, 79, 9—70; Ernest Terrence, 83, 12—71; J. C. Sharp, 84, 13—71; W. St. John, 78, 5—73; F. A. Jones, 86, 11—75; F. H. Sissin, 90, 14—76; Fuller Colville, 89, 12—77; A. M. Morris, 91, 12—79; N. D. Becker, 90, 8—81; F. E. Olin, 95, 10—85.

Class B.—N. K. Dalland, 80, 19—65; R. E. Forbes, 93, 18—75; A. Davenport, 99, 22—77; C. F. Keogh, 102, 25—77; John Macnair, 98, 20—79; W. Nye, 99, 20—79; W. C. Phillips, 106, 24—82; W. A. Milligan, 102, 18—84; A. Patterson, 116, 28—88; N. Bader, 107, 18—89.

At the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday W. C. Morrill and H. Menka tied for the Class A sweepstakes, with respective cards of 82, 6—76 and 86, 10—76. There was also a four-ball competition, in which E. P. Sanford and H. W. Shatman won with a combined total of 149.

Despite the heat quite a number of the Fox there yesterday, and in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap P. C. Parker, with 97, 30—67, won the net prize. This is one of the rare instances in which a Class B man happens to play several strokes better than his usual form. There was also the second round for the W. J. Elias Trophy, resulting as follows:

Howard Woolley beat J. D. Barnhill, 6 up and 4 to play; A. Anderson beat H. H. Lloyd, 4 up and 3 to play; H. L. Wyatt beat L. G. Spindler, 4 up and 3 to play; W. W. Van Loan beat J. D. Clarke, 1 up.

Aided by an allowance of nine strokes, N. W. Peters succeeded in winning the competition at the Englewood Country Club yesterday. It was a handicap versus bogey, and the player in question finished 5 up.

GOLF ANALYZED AND SIMPLIFIED.

This is the first of a series of articles on golf, with advice principally to beginners by such famous players as Vardon, Travis, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and Duncan.

No. 1—The Grip, Left Hand.

To establish a correct connection between player and club, is the fundamental of golf. Vardon, Braid, and Taylor, who have, between them, won the open championship of Great Britain (generally acknowledged as the world's

Position of Vardon's Left Hand.

championship) sixteen times in the last twenty years, all use the same form of grip. It is safe, therefore, to assume there is sound reason for their method of gripping the club or they would not be in accord in using it.

They represent three different physical types, in height, sie of hands, length of arms, &c., in fact, there are no points of physical resemblance. Ray and Duncan, still different types, use the same style of grip. "There is a reason."

The grip these men use is the overlapping grip, usually called the Vardon grip, because his use and success with it first called attention to it, although there is some doubt as to its origin.

To illustrate it, we will use photographs of Vardon's hands. Photograph No. 1 used with this article, shows the left hand. It will be seen that this hand is so placed, partly over the shaft, as to permit one using it, to see the joints of the first three fingers, where they join the hand. The V formed by the thumb and hand is pointing toward the right shoulder, not straight up. The thumb is on top of the grip and against the hand, closing the V. That part of the forefinger which shows in the photograph is pointing downward, in line with the V.

It is this position of the left hand, the right conforming to it, that automatically gives the "turn of the wrists" in taking the club to the top of the swing, as will later appear. It is the very beginning of a correct golf swing.

If the club is held in this manner with the left hand, it will be found that the tips of the second and third fingers will touch the large lump at the base of the thumb, the end of the second finger just at the joint where the thumb joins the hand. The end of the little finger will not quite go around the grip; there will be a space between it and the palm. The end of the forefinger will come to the first joint of the second finger.

EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Williams and Washburn Defeat Wright and Johnson in Final Round of Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 31.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, national singles tennis champion, and Watson M. Washburn of New York, won the doubles championship of the East yesterday on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, defeating Irving C. Wright of Boston and Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, three sets to one, at 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4. The contest brought out the largest crowd of the week, one of the foremost spectators being Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the national title.

As was predicted some spectacular work was witnessed and the winners were forced to play four sets before being proclaimed the victors. The play of both teams differed somewhat. The Washubrn-Williams team played a hard hitting and driving game, while Wright and Johnston used the chopstroke off the ground. To close followers of the sport the teams averaged up to what might have been expected of them.

Wright was active throughout the match, stopping hard drives, and although he could not quite hold his own he obtained many splendid gets, volleyed exceptionally well, and his overhead ball was powerful. Johnson lobbed well and checked the short lobs with good judgment, his volleying being better than usual. His low-out stroke hit the barrier often and he was weak on lobs which went deep.

In the first set both were uncertain, Williams being charged with thirteen errors—five being on double faults, three in one game, and one placement. His poor playing did not worry those who know his game, for in the second set a different story was told. He was wild, but was effective and reached the climax in the eleventh game with six successive places. Washburn, too, was better in this set, and had they not done so it might have proved disastrous, as their rivals put up such a clever defense that they forced them to go fourteen hard-fought games before being defeated, Johnson especially playing a great defensive game.

In seven games Washburn made four errors and nine earned points. Wright's score in this set was peculiar but for another reason, having five outs and nothing else. There were times in the match when the teams showed brilliant work, time and again bringing the crowd to their feet.

In the first set Wright and Johnson made a runaway of it, two strings of three games each giving them the first game 6—3. Here it turned, the favorites winning four games to love at the start of the second, only to fall into a slump of errors, and allowed three games to slip also, Williams won at love. A moment later the Boston-Philadelphia team tied the score with five all and gained a lead on the odd game, when Williams flashed his first real attack of the day and pulled it out of the fire after twelve points had been finished tied on the ad basis. Wright and Johnson pulled even, but although this and the next two games all went to deuce repeatedly, the coming champions managed to capture the set at 8—6.

In the third set, although the cut-stroke stars once more tied the score by putting down a love game, their rivals swept on to victory 6—3 and simply smothered them under a tidal wave of earned points in the fourth and deciding set in which Williams and Washburn tallied 28 against 11.

The winners will play those of the South and West and Pacific Coast in the National preliminaries August 10 and 11. Last year's National challengers, G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, have again won the Western honors, and William M. Johnson and Clarence Griffin the Pacific Coast tourney.

The two matches in the upper half of the fifth round in singles were also played today, the logical favorites winning, although N. W. Niles found his opponent, Robert Le Roy, a hard proposition. Niles won the first set, but in the second his troubles started, for the New York crack, who seven or eight years ago ranked in the middle of the first ten, struck an almost unbeatable streak, not only driving well but running into the net and volleying and smashing finely. After games had gone 2-all Le Roy played miles of his feet, his deep and speedy drives keeping him on the run from corner to corner, and the gallery were treated to an amazing spectacle of the ex-Massachusetts champion, himself one of the best driving exponents in the game, losing game after game.

Niles took a decided brace in the third set, neither being able to acquire a marked advantage until 12 games had been played. Niles made a final effort and won two in rapid succession, giving him the set. The fourth set was all Niles, although a turned ankle suffered by Le Roy may have helped Niles to win.

For Plainfield Club Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—Another large field of golfers turned out at the Plainfield Country Golf Club this afternoon to engage in the weekly competitions for the Golf Committee Cup and the sweepstakes event. All of the afternoon's scores were generally good, all being below 90 net. In the Golf Committee competition, in the first event, Story Rowland returned the best score, coming in with a card of 74 net. In the sweepstakes D. H. Rowland's score was the best. The scores:

Golf Committee Cup.—R. Story Rowland, 83, 9—74; W. A. Engeman, 93, 13—80; D. H. Rowland, 95, 19—76; Howard H. Craig, 92, 16—76; W. A. Glenney, 88, 10—78; H. B. Osborne, 108, 30—78; Butler, 96, 12—74; Morris J. Dumont, 83, 12—71.

Sweepstakes.—D. H. Rowland, 95, 19—76; J. E. Osborne, 90, 14—76; W. A. Glenney, 88, 10—78.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

The United States Naval Academy is starting Summer football practice with a squad of sixty-five men. Lieutenant Ingraham is the new head coach. The Middies are having Summer practice because they will be on a cruise later, and must do their work now instead of in September.

Second Lieutenant George Mitchell, who was killed in battle in France on July 22, was a nephew of the late Percy Holden Illingworth, Chief Government Whip, and was once amateur heavyweight boxing champion of the North of England. Mitchell was defeated by Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, in Paris last year. The bout lasted 1 minute 35 seconds.

The Washington Star gives the "real reason" for Manager Jones's recent short-term resignation of the St. Louis team management. It says: "The real reason for Jones's resignation was not disgust with the Federal League umpiring, but that the St. Louis Club wanted to assess Jones's stock in the Federal League clubs. When Jones signed for the management of the club last season he took a big block of the St. Louis Federal League stock. This, of course, has not paid dividends; but when the club fixed an assessment on the stockholders Jones resigned, and it was only after the officials of the club promised him that the assessment would not affect his holdings that he agreed to return as head of the team."

Archie Hahn, former University of Michigan track star and Olympic champion, has been appointed coach at Brown University to succeed Eddie O'Connor, the man who found Norman Taber, world's mile champion. Hahn has been running since he entered high school in 1898. In 1899 he broke the Wisconsin interscholastic record for 100 yards, and also the American record. Next he went 100 yards in 10 seconds and 220 yards in 22 2-5 seconds. He was graduated from Michigan in 1904. In the 1904 and 1906 Olympic races he made records in the 40, 50, 60, 75, and 100 yard dashes. He has been coaching steadily since.

The University of Pennsylvania, with a new Football Committee, has decided to hold two weeks of preliminary football practice, beginning shortly after the first of September. This will be the first time in more than five years that this has been allowed. For the last three years the Quakers have been forbidden to start practice before the middle of September.

MRS. BUNDY "COMES BACK."

Former Tennis Champion Defeats Title Holder in Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 31.—Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, former world's tennis champion, today defeated Miss Mary Browne of San Francisco, for three years national champion, by the scores of 6—1, 6—2. The match was the final round of the Southern California tennis tournament.

The former champion played a remarkable game, and the match seemed surprisingly easy. Miss Browne had little chance for victory. Mrs. Bundy's driving was of a spectacular order, and scored ace upon ace for her.

Miss Browne was practically helpless before the playing of her conqueror. She was unable to return more than three-fourths of her opponent's drives. Mrs. Bundy played the lines with considerable success, which netted her many points.

The first set was easy for Mrs. Bundy, her rival only getting one game. The second set was a repetition of the first, save for two games which Miss Browne managed to secure by a narrow margin.

The victory of the former world's champion came as a big surprise, as many believed the contest would result in an overwhelming victory for Miss Browne.

The return to form of Mrs. Buny after three years of inactivity on the courts is one of the outstanding features of the tournament. The result also means that Mrs. Bunday will again go after the national title. After the match Mrs. Bundy announced that she will practice during the Winter months and will go after the national honors again in 1916.

In 1904 Mrs. Bundy won the national woman's singles championship, and in 1905 and 1907 she won the world's championship in England. Mrs. Bundy, formerly May Supton, was married in 1912 to Thomas C. Bundy, who with Maurice E. McLaughlin held the national double title. Shortly after her marriage Mrs. Bundy announced her retirement from the game. A few months ago her friends persuade dher to again wield the racquet.

At the time that Mrs. Bundy was driving her way to victory her husband on a neighboring court, battling for the men's tennis single title of Southern California, was defeated by Roland Roberts, a 17-year-old schoolboy of San Francisco. Bunday met his defeat in a grueling first-set match, 3—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

WESTERN TENNIS TITLE.

Chicago Players Successful in Opening Rounds on Onwentsia Courts.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Most of Chicago's leading tennis players came through successfully in the opening rounds of the Western tournament today on the Onwentsia Club's courts, Lake Forest. Absence of out-of-town entrants who are playing at Longwood or Lake Minnetonka delayed completion of the rounds, and the hardest matches will come Monday, when a contest between Heath Byford, Illinois State champion, and W. M. Johnstone of San Francisco, is expected.

Among the early winners today was Nat Thornton of Atlanta, who showed excellent form in his victory over Chester Williams of Chicago, at 6—2, 6—3.

Paul Gardiner of Chicago, former "Big Nine" champion and semi-finalist in the Western championship last year, was also successful in his first match, winning from A. Mayer, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Play in the men's doubles and women's championship will begin Monday.

Elmhurst Tennis Champions.

The Elmhurst Tennis Club won the championship of the Queensborough Lawn Tennis League by defeating the Bayside Tennis Club at Elmhurst yesterday in four of the five matches played. Charles C. Edwards won an easy victory in the singles contest for Elmhurst, and C. P. Card lost his match after three hard sets.

The best contest of the day developed in the doubles match, in which Edwards, with Don Richart as his partner, defeated C. C. Creighton and E. McCabe. Edwards and Richard captured the first set, 6—1, but were forced to extend themselves to the limit to win the second, 10—8. The Bayside players played brilliantly, and made gets that seemed impossible, but the superior steadiness of the Elmhurst players proved the deciding factor. The summary:

Singles.—C. C. Edwards defeated E. McCabe, 6—0, 6—4; M. Johnson defeated C. P. Card, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Doubles.—C. C. Edwards and D. Richart defeated C. C. Creighton and E. McCabe, 6—1, 10—8; C. P. Card and F. George defeated M. Johnson and R. Roberts, 7—5, 7—5; G. Plitt and I. Plitt defeated W. Parmlee and G. Barmeyer, 6—3, 6—4.

Church's Tennis Championship.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31.—George M. Church of Princeton University, won the Northwestern tennis title this afternoon by defeating J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul, three out of four sets, 6—2, 9—7, 1—6, 6—1.

Children's Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—One match was played in the second round of the children's handicap aennis singles at the Casino today. Master John Duncan defeated Master Henry Clews, 3d,

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:55|Sun sets..7:17|Moon rises..10:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	12:00	5:31	6:23
Governors Island	12:11	12:49	6:36	7:12
Hell Gate	2:01	2:39	8:16	8:52

Arrived—Saturday, July 31.

SS Saxonia, Liverpool, July 21.
SS Avis, Cardiff, July 10.
SS Toyohassi Maru, London, July 16.
SS Silver Cedar, Bordeaux, July 10.
SS Maud, Buenos Aires, July 10.
SS Advance, Colon, July 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 24
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Merity	Victoria	June 28
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Netherlee	Havre	July 19
Polymnia	London	July 18
Morro Castle	Havana	July 23
El Sol	Galveston	July 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Espagne	Bordeaux	July 25
Cameronia	Glasgow	July 24
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Policastria	Liverpool	July 19
Benguela	Hull	July 18
Iroquois	S. Domingo	July 26
Metapan	Colon	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 26
Brazos	San Juan	July 29
Panaman	San Juan	July 29
Alamo	Mobile	July 27
Antilles	New Orleans	July 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Frederik VIII	Christiansand	July 24
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 24
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Havana	Havana	July 31
Nueces	Galveston	July 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 31
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	July 24
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 21
Ardgryfe	London	July 20
Honorious	Buenos Aires	July 5
Prins Willem I	Buenos Aires	July 5
Ancon	Cristobal	July 28
El Alba	Galveston	July 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	July 28
Mississippi	London	July 23
Zur	Barcelona	July 22
Djibouti	Marseilles	July 15
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 3
Almirante	Santa Marta	July 27
Caracas	San Juan	July 31
Montevideo	Havana	Aug. 1
Proteus	New Orleans	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Kristiandafjord	Bergen	July 27
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
El Siglo	Galveston	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 31
Patras	Thessalonika	July 21
Perugia	Palermo	July 23
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Harbor	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Cairnhill	Havre	July 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alaskan, San Francisco		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyndford, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Abelfield Grange, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Camaguey, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wagama, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vesuvia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Lanape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 31.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 474 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due Aug. 1, forenoon, American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Orduna, at Liverpool, July 31.
SS Lancastrian, at London, July 31.
SS St. George, at Glasgow, July 30.
SS Francisco, at Hull, July 29.
SS Nor, at Rotterdam, July 29.
SS Tryeh, at Greenock, July 30.
SS St. Egbert, at Suez, July 31.
SS Arca, at Bombay, July 29.
SS Lutetian, at Havre, July 28.
SS United States, at Copenhagen, July 29.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Genoa, July 30.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, July 31.
SS Rhodesia, from Marseilles, July 25.
SS Chief K, Venezuelos, from Marseilles, July 30.
SS Strombus, from Cardiff, July 30.
SS Cressington Court, from Havre, July 26.
SS Patria, from Lisbon, July 28.

Passed.

SS King Constantinos, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Rossano, New York for Cardiff, passed Bizry.
SS Meriteres, New York for Casa Blanca, passed St. Michaels, July 30.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 12, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 4, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Montenegro ..... Aug. 1
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle) — Canada Maru ..... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru. Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Aug. 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 7; Kobe, July 13, and Yokohama, July 14—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 2.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 7; Sydney, July 8; Wellington, July 12, and Auckland, July 13—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 3.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMMERING treated successfully by man of exceptionally wide experience and training, who stammered severely twenty years; interview and one week free. Opportunity, X 299 Times Annex.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Capt. T. Ross, 3d Inf., will report, Aug. 1, to Chief of Staff for duty, pending his detail in the General Staff Corps.

Capt. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., Inf., will proceed to Macon, Ga., and inspect the Machine Gun Company, 2d Inf., State of Georgia, on Aug. 2, then return to his station.

Capt. H. R. Richmond, 13th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regument, Aug. 11.

Changes in Quartermaster Corps: Capt. A. K. Baskette, to Texas City, Texas, for duty as Asst. to Quartermaster of the Second Div., relieving Capt. E. R. Tompkins, who will stand relieved also as Asst. to Quartermaster, Central Department, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume charge of General Depot of the Q. M. C., relieving Capt. R. B. Harper of his temporary duty there. Capt. Harper will return to Chicago and resume his duties as Asst. to the Depot Quartermaster.

Capt. L. W. Coleman, C. A. C., to service in Quartermaster Corps, Aug. 2.

Second Lt. W. K. Dunn, C. A. C., to West Point for duty at the Academy, on Aug. 24.

First Lt. E. A. Walker, Jr., Ordn. Dept., (Field Artillery,) to Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty during service target practice, then to his station.

Capt. E. M. Talbott, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty in office of the Attending Surgeon, this city, then to Philadelphia for duty as Attending Surgeon in that city.

Capt. D. T. Moore, General Staff, to Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty during field service practice, then to his station.

Capt. G. E. Thorne, Q. M. Corps, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., about Sept. 1, for temporary duty during absence of Major R. S. Smith, Q. M. Corps, then to his station.

Major G. D. Guire to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as Quartermaster and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Department, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort Sill, relieving Capt. G. H Knox, who, on being relieved, will report to Commanding Officer, Fort Sill, for duty as Asst. to the Quartermaster of that post.

First Lt. C. R. Norton, 14th Cav., on completion of present duty, about Aug. 2, to Presidio of San Francisco for duty until about Oct. 15, then to his troop.

Resignation of First Lt. H. W. Wagner, 3d Cav., accepted, Aug. 18.

Majors: C. S. Vestal, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Quartermaster of Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, and also assume charge of the equipment and outfitting of transports at Newport News, relieving Major H. L. Pettus, who will repair to this city for duty as Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster.

Orders of June 30 assigning 1st Lt. W. A. Smith, M. R. C., to duty at Fort Moultrie, S. C., Aug. 4 to 13, amended to read Aug. 2 to 11.

2d Lt. J. H. Lindt, C. A. C., from temporary duty with the Panama Canal and will rejoin his station, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone.

Capt. B. G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., from treasons at Letterman Hospital, to Fort Bayard, N. M., hospital for treatment.

Maj. W. M. Roberts, Medical Corps, to Hot Springs, Ark., hospital for treatment.

Capt. J. S. Hardin, after arrival at San Francisco to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty as Quartermaster and in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at St. Paul, Minn., and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Department, and will also in addition to those duties assume charge of construction work at Fort Snelling, relieving Maj. J. F. Madden, who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Quartermaster there, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, relieving Maj. R. H. Rolfe.

1st Lts. J. C. Gotwals, J. R. Cress, P. C. Bullard, and Y. H. Price, and 2d Lt. F. W. Herman, Corps of Engineers, relieved from assignment to and duty with Second Bat. of Engineers, and will proceed at proper time to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to Commandant of the Engineer School not later than Sept. 28, to take course of instruction.

Leaves: Major R. S. Smith, Q. M. Corps, one month; Lt. Col. J. B. Houston, Q. M. C., one month; Second Lt. G. F. Humbert, C. A. C., two months; Capt. H. R. Richmond, Second Lt. G. Packard, C. A. C., 20 days; Second Lt. L. H. Stanford, C. A. C., one month; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., one month; Lt. Col. H. D. Todd, Jr., C. A. C., three days; Major C. W. Otwell, Corps of Engineers, one day.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. B. Gilmer, the Navy Department, to the New York as navigator, Aug. 20.

Junior Grade Lts.: C. H. Wright, J. K. Richards, B. C. Wills, A. R. Mack, C. D. Gilroy, G. A. Smith, N. L. Kirk, D. S. McQuarrie, D. O. Thomas, W. B. Phillips, J. C. Byrnes, Jr., J. W. Gates, G. B. Hoey, D. C. Ramsey, W. L. Moore, R. M. Hinckley, A. S. Merrill, F. E. P. Uberroth, W. S. Delany, M. S. Bennion, J. O. Hoffman, and F. S. Craven, all commissioned.

P. A. Surgeons: R. F. Jones, C. L. Bering, and R. H. Laning, all commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prometheus at Dutch Harbor; Dale, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Barry, Pompey at Jolo, P. I.; Wahneta at Indian Head; MacDougal, Fanning, Beale, Jouett, Jarvis, Cassin, Cummings, Downes, Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Paulding, Tripps, Parker, Arkansas, Texas, and the Baltimore at Newport; Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble at Kodiak, Alaska; Celtic, Uncas, and Waban at Guantanamo; Proteus at Hampton Roads; Abarenda at Shanghai; Hopkins and Colorado at San Diego; Tennessee at New York City.

Sailed—Louisiana and New Hampshire, Hampton Roads for Newport; Accomac, Boston for New York; Benham, Newport for New York; Jupiter, Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Nebraska and Virginia, Rockport, Mass., for Newport; Cincinnati, Shanghai for Chefoo; Florida, Utah, South Carolina and Michigan, Provincetown for Newport; Missouri and Wisconsin, San Diego for San Francisco; Nashville, Santo Domingo City for Cape Haitien; Hannibal, Tompkinsville for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Tallahassee, New York Yard for Hampton Roads.

The Dubuque was placed in full commission July 30.

The Connecticut, now at Philadelphia Yard, will leave today for Hampton Roads and Port au Prince, transporting a force of marines. The marines will be disembarked at Port au Prince, and the Connecticut will then return north to rejoin the Atlantic fleet.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

JETSCH, ELLA G. M., (details elsewhere.)

TREAT, JOSEPHINE V., (July 25;) personalty about $40,000; Edward W. Treat, stepson, gets $20,000 in trust; residue amounting to more than $10,000 goes to son, Valentine; Mollie Gallagher, nurse, gets $5,000; Dr. Bryant Hoag, friend and physician, and Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church of Broadway and Seventy-first Street each receive $1,000.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Relieved on Pension: 12 P. M., July 30, Patrol. M. Kearns, 168, (on police surgeons' certificate,) at $700 a year. Appointed July 3, 1893.

Temporary Assignments: Inspector J. Daly, 8 I. D., as Acting Borough Inspector, in addition to his other duties, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10; Surgeons M. Williams, 7 S. D., in charge 5 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 6 P. M., July 31, and 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 3; H. G. Webster, 14 S. D., in charge 19 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, noon, July 31; J. A. Becker, 23 S. D., in charge 15 S. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 6.

Lieuts. P. J. Joyce, 61 to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; A. L. Duffy, 149, (temporarily assigned to C. O.,) to command Special Squad 4, in addition to his other duties, 24 days, noon, July 31. Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to Commer'ce's Office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3. Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 4 days, 4 P. M., July 30; G. N. Faust, 15, to 4 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; M. J. Sullivan, 21, as station house att., 8 A. M., July 30, during absence of attendant on sick report; P. Fleming, 20, to 4 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; J. Callaghan, 28, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 6; D. D. Gamble, 31; E. Beban, 39, and P. K. Wood, 77, to Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 31; J. M. Pembroke, 32, to D. B., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; G. Downey, 68, to Commer'e's Office, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. W. Ellis, Tene. House Squad, in command, Aug. 9, during absence of Patrol. J. Stewart on vacation.

Leave of absence with full pay: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 5 days, 12.01 A. M., Aug. 10, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeons D. J. Donovan, 5 S. D., 1 day, 6 P. M., July 31, and 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 3, to be deducted from vacation; E. V. Hubbard, 15 S. D., 20 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 6, vacation; T. A. McGoldrick, 19 S. D., 1 day, noon, July 31, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. V. C. Gordon, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; J. McKeogh, 152, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 31.

Suspended from duty without pay. Patrol. E. Belcher, 23, 5:06 P. M., July 30.

BOXING REFORMS NEEDED.

Snowy Baker Wants International Body to Control the Sport.

Snowy Baker, leading boxing promoter of Australia, is trying to bring about some sort of reciprocal or joint action in all countries where boxing is in vogue with regard to the punishment of boxers guilty of glaring and deliberate infractions of the rules. His movement was started after Jeff Smith, the American welterweight, had been disqualified from further competition in the antipodes for committing what Baker and experts asserted was a deliberate foul in a bout with a local boxer. It is known that Baker has a working understanding with the National Sporting Club of London, which sets the pace for all British boxing organizations, but he has not yet succeeded in lining up the commissions which control the sport in several States of this country.

When advices reached Australia that Referee Billy Roche had disqualified both George Chip and Jimmy Clabby for "stalling" in a bout at St. Nicholas Rink on May 12 the experts there were unanimous in their support of that referee, for they believe the arbiter should have almost unlimited powers.

It is very likely that should Tom Andrews's scheme of forming a nation-wide board for the supervision of boxing be consummated here an agreement will be reached with the Australian and English authorities on all points involving international boxing questions.

State Title for Cavanagh.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Dick Cavanagh of Kenosha defeated Ned Allis of the Milwaukee Country Club this afternoon, 1 up, in 36 holes, for the State golf championship at the Blue Mound Country Club. Cavanagh started the afternoon 3 down, but squared the match at the thirty-second hole. At the thirty-sixth hole Allis missed a two-foot putt.

Take Your Guests

No better way to entertain your out-of-town guests than with a trip up the Hudson on one of the luxurious Day Line Flyers. There's a wonderful variety of one-day outings at your command.

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Music. Restaurant. Direct rail connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Hudson River Day Line

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Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift

Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.

Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.

Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.

Largest River Steamships in the world.

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GLEN ISLANDS

Every outside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9:30, A.M. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P.M. East 90th St. half hour later. Round Trip 50c.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 ROUND TRIP $3.30.

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First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. **All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment.** Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

SUNDAY TRIPS

FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT

Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.

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Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays. Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.

DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.

Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Fridays, STR. "NEWBURGH.") Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.

McALLISTER ST. B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St. B'T Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

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DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.

Patrons are cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock.

Iron Steamboats to Coney Island, and Str. "Grand Republic" to Rockaway Beach. Leaves W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R. Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 873.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lvs. Battery Pier 1 9:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.95

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for illustrated Folder.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Moonlight Sail Up the Hudson Every Evening.

Broadway Stars and Celebrities

Will Positively Entertain Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday Night. Sunday, Aug. 1, Mr. Harry Fox, Star of the Winter Garden, Will Entertain. Leave Battery 7:30 P. M. West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. Dancing and Music Free.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS

Long Island Sound

New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

VALLEY GROVE

EVERY SUNDAY 75c

Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale and Cimbria Today.

Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 6:30, 7:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30, 6:30.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

UP THE SOUND

Sea Cliff & Glenwood

Str. "Sagamore" leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., SATURDAYS at 1:00 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9.00 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00. A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

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Newburgh and Poughkeepsie on the handsome Steamer

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CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

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25 Cts. EACH WAY

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" Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
Atlantic Highlands 5 P.M.
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ROUND TRIP RED BANK & LONG BEACH 50 CENTS

Pier Franklin St., Pier 14, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sun. 9 Mon. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO

INTERSTATE PARK LANDINGS

(ALONG THE PALISADES.)

STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE

To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Str. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

CALIFORNIA AND THE EXPOSITIONS

VIA CANADA'S SCENIC WONDERLAND

A Grand Tour of the Pacific Coast will leave New York Monday, August 23, for the Expositions via NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, and

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE—CANADA'S NEW OCEAN-TO-OCEAN RAILWAY

Novel and exclusive features of the Itinerary comprise: COBALT, the famous silver-mining region; the Northern Ontario GOLDFIELDS and Winnipeg; Along the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN HARVEST-TIME a thousand miles of wheat; the highest peaks and most magnificent scenery of THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. A seven-hundred-mile sail through the NORWAY OF AMERICA from Prince Rupert to Seattle.

RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA VIA THE COLORADO ROCKIES. A UNIQUE TOUR OF 30 DAYS

The arrangements include All Traveling Expenses for highest-class travel and accommodations, luxuriously equipped limited trains, finest hotels, and services of a Tour Manager throughout.

Itinerary and Full Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., 561 Fifth Ave., 2081 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA AND EXPOSITIONS

Tours to the Expositions by variety of routes, including **Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, Canadian and Colorado Rockies,** and all points of interest in the West and Northwest. Comprehensive Itineraries, finest hotels, expert escort. Fares include All Expenses and the best travel-service throughout. Departures August 5, 14, 18, 23, 27 and later.

JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD Tours de Luxe. Series Includes Special Tours to Japan for the Emperor's Coronation $650 and up

SHORT SUMMER TOURS

5 to 15 Day Tours with escort to resorts of New York State, St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. Mo

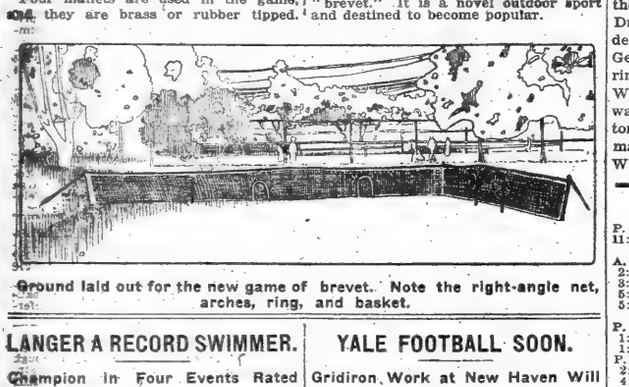
NEW GAME TRIED AT NARRAGANSETT

"Brevet" Is Combination of Golf, Croquet, and Tennis —How It Is Played.

The latest of outdoor sports, the new game of "brevet," is rapidly coming into favor at Narragansett Pier, where it is played by members of the villa colony on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club. The game and its equipment has been donated to the Point Judith Country Club by P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, who has been identified with popular sports at Narragansett for some years. Mr. Randolph is a well-known devotee of outdoor sports, and most of the members of his family have already mastered the game.

The new game of "brevet" is described as a combination of golf, croquet and tennis, and consists of one net, four mallets, four balls, six hazards, hole ring, net supports, guy ropes and end ground stakes. The net is sixteen inches by twenty feet, and is made out of cotton mesh.

Four mallets are used in the game, and they are brass or rubber tipped.



Ground laid out for the new game of brevet. Note the right-angle net, arches, ring, and basket.

The driver is of golf design, and with vulcanized rubber face. There are three styles of play—a contest for points, known as "brevet," "golf brevet," a contest for holes; and croquet brevet," a race for holes. The net placed on the field for play is erected at an angle, and is firmly held in place by stakes driven into the ground.

In "brevet" the ball is put into play for first hole from tee marked No. 1. After the start the ball must be played from the position where it lies until it is holed. The first player continues to play until he fails to score at least one point.

The player scores one point for each of the following strokes:

1. Each time the ball is holed.
2. When the ball strikes the net in playing No. 2 hole.
3. When ball rebounds around stake, jumps through the ring into basket, or passes through any wicket, and when player's ball strikes opponent's ball.
4. One extra point is scored when a player scores two or more points with a single stroke. In playing Nos. 4 and 7 hazard no point is scored outside of the wicket. In striking the opponent's ball the player is "dead" on it. When a ball is holed too soon it is placed anywhere within six inches of the hole, and optional with the player. Should a player hole his opponent's ball it scores for the opponent. The player who scores 25 or more points first wins.

Any level spot on the lawn or meadow will afford a space for the game of "brevet." It is a novel outdoor sport and destined to become popular.

LANGER A RECORD SWIMMER.

Champion in Four Events Rated World's Best Middle Distancer.

The performances of Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles A. C. in the championship water carnival at San Francisco prove him to be the world's best middle-distance swimmer. In a week's competition he took four title events in record time. Swimming 500 yards in a 75-foot pool, he set a new international mark of 6:13 4-5. He lowered three American times, swimming the 440 in 5:32 2-5, the 880 in 12:06, and the mile in 24:59 2-5. He created these records in races with little competition.

Albert E. Downes, the New York A. C. high-diving champion, writes of Langer's work: "His swimming is without effort. I do not believe he has begun to show his real speed. He followed the instructions of his coach, Vance Vieth, and did not exert himself after he had distanced his rivals. He wanted to win every championship. Therefore it was imperative for him to husband his strength."

Langer is only 22 years old. Since few swimmers reach their greatest power before the age of 30, Langer has several years for improvement. He should grow better rapidly, for he has substituted the crawl stroke for the trudgeon and has not had time to accustom his muscles to the new action.

In 1909 he entered his first race, a fifty-yard swim for novices, after learning to swim at Rodondo Beach in Southern California. He finished a poor third in this event. It stimulated him to study the form of the successful contestants. Then he progressed rapidly. The next year he won three of the championships of Southern California. In 1911 he took a double victory in the Pacific Coast title meet, attracting the attention of George Freeth, then coach at the Los Angeles A. C. Freeth corrected his stroke and trained him for the international 440-yard race in San Francisco. He won that event in the world's record time of 5:22 2-5.

Langer is 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 156 pounds.

PENN MAY ROW HARVARD.

Two Universities Are Willing, and Only Hitch Is Satisfactory Date.

Pennsylvania and Harvard will resume rowing relations next Spring if the two universities can agree upon a date for the race. The Red and Blue rowing authorities will continue to race with Yale, providing the latter wishes to continue the relations; Annapolis will be continued on the schedule and the Quakers will be glad to go to Princeton for the Childs Cup, but if the Cambridge authorities can arrange a date a dual contest will be scheduled next season. In discussing the outlook, Howard Eisenbrey, Chairman of the Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, said:

"It is true that we have been in communication with the Harvard Crew Committee. We will gladly meet the Crimson on the water annually, if possible, for there is lots of room for more than one or two races on a college regatta schedule. The date is the thing that has caused the hitch. We will try and arrange things, if possible, and I think the Crimson feels the same way about it."

The Rowing Committee is trying to straighten out the tangle in the rowing situation made by the resignation of Vivian Nickalls. There are a half-dozen men at present being considered by the Rowing Committee, but no selection has been made, and none will be made for at least several weeks. Among those at present under consideration are Bib Haines of the Union Boat Club of Boston, Joe Wright of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Canada, and Joe Dempsey, coach of the University Barge Club of Philadelphia.

NEW AUTO TRACK READY.

$250,000 Providence Asphalt Speedway Opens Sept. 18 with Big Meet.

Cash prizes amounting to $10,000 will be distributed among the successful drivers in the automobile race meeting which will be held over the new one mile asphalt speedway at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., on Sept. 18, two weeks after the Minneapolis races and two weeks prior to the opening of the Sheepshead Bay speedway. The Providence track is now nearing completion and will be in first class condition by the opening date. The events scheduled include a twenty-five mile free for all, a 100 mile race for cars of 450 cubic inches and under and a one hour motor cycle race. The Providence meeting is sanctioned by the American Automobile Association and the races will be under the general supervision of Frank Lowe.

Frederick H. Perkins is President of the Narragansett Park Speedway, which was built under his direction at a cost of more than $250,000. President Perkins visited every track in Europe and America before starting work on his own project. The Narragansett Park Speedway is from 75 to 81 feet in width, exclusive of the safety apron of 14 feet, and the turns are banked similar to the banks on the Chicago speedway.

YALE FOOTBALL SOON.

Gridiron Work at New Haven Will Get Early Start.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—Captain Aleck Wilson of the Yale eleven today announced plans for the gridiron campaign for 1915. He has ordered a squad of seventy-five players, comprising all candidates of experience, to report at Madison-on-the-Sound, about twenty miles east of here, on Tuesday, Sept. 7. The squad will take light work daily till Sept. 20 on the links of the Madison Country Club, which can be fitted up into an excellent gridiron. The squad will dine and be quartered at the Hammonasett House. The hotel is located on the Sound and the squad is assured of surf bathing. A squad of 125 players will report on Yale Field Sept. 20, and will get ten days of aggressive football before the formal season opens.

When Captain Wilson threw open his desk at the Yale athletic offices this morning he really opened the season. He will be here two or three times a week till Sept. 1. He will spend the month of August in the Yale crew headquarters at Gales Ferry. He is a member of the Faculty of the Roxbury Tutoring School, which conducts a Summer preparatory school at Gales Ferry-Marfy Shedden, the Yale track Captain of last season, will also be at Gales Ferry.

Captain Wilson has spent July at Camp Susquehannock, near Montrose, Penn., where about 105 collegians are summering. Wilson has played baseball, football, and tennis the past month and is somewhat distressed because, instead of lightening his weight, he has added five pounds, and tips the scales at 195.

Several changes in his coaching plans have been made, principal of which is that "Pudge" Heffelfinger, who had agreed to spend the season here, has found it impossible to do so and has asked to be excused from acting as Yale's defensive and principal line coach this Fall. In his place Captain Wilson has chosen "Red" Dunbar, who was one of Yale's best centre rushes several years ago, and who has had three seasons' coaching experience at Notre Dame since then.

Yale's coaching staff, as finally selected by Wilson, will be headed by Frank Hinkey. Dr. Billy Bull will direct the backfield work. Nate Wheeler and Percy Cornish, coaches last year, will again be on the resident staff, as will "Red" Brann, end last year. Ted Driscoll and Pat Osborn will be on the resident squad as lieutenants, Heffelfinger will be here for a week or two and Johnny Kilpatrick, Jack Field, Guy Hutchinson, and Ned Glass will make a couple of visits a week to the field. Nelson Talbott, Captain last year, will be with the squad all the Fall as line coach. Billy Marting, coach of the centre men last season, will be with the Varsity squad at Madison, but will take charge of the freshmen when they report at Yale Field and will be the freshman head coach this Fall. It is possible that Marting and Dunbar will be coaches at Yale more than the present season.

Captain Wilson is pleased with the outlook. The material is stronger than usual. For guards Conroy, Walden, Von Holt and Jim Sheldon, all "Y" men last year, are available. "Pie" Way, guard two years ago, will report, and Black, the former Exeter captain, and McGrath, the two freshmen guards last year, will make up an exceptionally strong squad. For center, White, regular last year, Vorys, freshman centre, and Miller and Wiley of last year's squad, will report. Carl Betts and "Chub" Sheldon will be again available as tackles, and Baldridge, freshman last year, and big Dick Kent, the former Stevens tackle, will be eligible.

Higginbotham, Wiedeman, Potter, Church and Nichols, all of last year's squad, and Moseley and Allen, freshman ends last year, will be back. Behind the line will be the veterans Harry LeGore, Billy Easton, Mal Scovil, Otis Guernsey, Waite and Captain Wilson, of the veterans. "Bunny" Burgess, and Malcolm, half backs two years ago, will be with the squad. From last year's freshman team three strong half backs will be available in Bingham, Hutchinson and Thompson.

Ships Reported by IWireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 250 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 160 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 215 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 14 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 465 miles from Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 315 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 290 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 402 miles S. at noon.

RYE BEACH CLUB.

Leases Large Clubhouse and Will Make Extensive Alterations.

The Rye Beach Club of Rye, N. Y., organized in 1912, has grown in membership to such an extent that its Board of Governors have just leased a cottage on Rye Beach Avenue from Elliott H. Sniffen for a term of years and are now at work making extensive alterations that will include all modern improvements and make of the club an all-year-around organization.

When the club was organized it contained barely a baker's dozen, but at this time the membership exceeds 200, composed of New York and Westchester County citizens.

During the past two years there has been a Winter colony at Rye Beach. Last Winter more than 1,300 citizens remained all the year at the beach and each year there is an increasing number of all-year-round homes built at the resort.

The new clubhouse is just opposite the northern entrance to the Rye Park Reservation, and from its porch and balconies an unobstructed view of Long Island may be had for thirty miles east and west. Following are the officers of the club: President, Dr. A. Walter Hermann; Vice President, William N. Edwards; Secretary, George Gullett; Treasurer, Eric Norrington. Board of Governors—Dr. A. Walter Hermann, William N. Edwards, George Gullett, Eric Norrington, N. M. Drake, J. Albert Zimmerman, C. W. Kimball, A. E. Downes, W. C. Jordan, and Frank Goldman.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., Friday.
11:50—141-143 W. 28 St.; Highgrade Petticoat Co. ..... Loss, $1,000

A. M.
2:20—515 E. 80 St.; Abraham Ben..... Slight
3:30—74 Grove St.; Chris & Harris..... $100
5:10—1060 W. 49 St.; Henry Sellnick..... $50
5:40—309 Henry St.; Barney Sozofsky..... Slight
P. M.
1:05—115 W. 116 St.; Joseph Croun... None
1:05—157 W. 47 St..... Not given
2:00—410 W. 17 St.; H. C. Bannon Co. $1,000
4:40—68 W. 117 St.; not given..... Slight
5:15—206 Clinton St.; Isaac Chason... Slight
5:30—135th St. & Willow Av.; Isaac Schiens Sons Co..... Slight
5:35—2,939 Broadway; J. Goldsmith... Slight
5:55—222 West 68 St.; James Butler... Slight
6:05—1,234 Broadway; not given..... Slight
6:15—25 Morton St.; Degnon Construction Co..... Slight
6:20—Broadway & 166 St.; White Motor Car Co..... Slight

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—Twenty-seven corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $470,100, were chartered today. They include:

Coombs Acroplane Co., Buffalo, aeroplanes, flying machines, $150,000; L. F. Robinson, H. V. Cook, M. Combes, 236 Delaware Av.

Craske-Felt Co., electrotyping, photo-engravings, moving-picture projecting machines, films, $75,000; H. W. Felt, W. C. Clouse, A. J. Hartwigine, 141 Pearl St.

Aberdeen Hotel Co., hotels, theatrical, realty, construction, $50,000; I. L. Pascal, J. and L. Markel, 924 West End Av.

Stereoscopic Development Corpn., cameras, optical goods, films, moving pictures, projecting machines, $50,000; P. T. Davis, W. D. Brown, B. Frank Boos, 52 William St.

S. Wander & Sons Chemical Co., Albany, lye, potash, soap powder, cleansers, $20,000; E. and J. Zavitzigne, 141 Pearl St.

Albany.

The Rendell Co., Brooklyn, realty construction, $25,000; W. A. Hawes, Clifford W. Seale, R. E. Rendell, 378 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Beacon Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $20,000; I. Cohn, S. Fahrer, M. Rosenwasser, 182 Bay 32d St., Brooklyn.

Zafirides Bros., tobacco, smokers' articles, $10,000; E. Wilke, G. & Z. Zafirides; 99 Water St.

Forbes Motor Agency, Olean, autos, supplies, accessories, $10,000; C. E. Congdon, E. S. Brown, R. H. Forbes, Olean.

Auto Heater and Vesture Corpn., heating, ventilating, cooling apparatus, $10,000; E. Tillman, H. and C. Hisgen, 133 West 64th St.

S. E. McKenty Shop, Albany, merchandise, personal property, $10,000; R. K. and T. J. Walsh, Selina E. McKenty, 99 Columbia St., Albany.

Ferry Realty Corpn., realty, construction, $10,000; H. B. Lines, C. W. Loft, H. L. Joyce, 718 St. Nicholas Av.

Seagate Chemical Co., drugs, chemicals, soap, ingredients, $10,000; A. Dinklage, F. Blume, J. P. Morris, 1,901 Walton Av., Bronx.

Armstrong Hosiery Co., hosiery, underwear, $10,000; P. Yancey, W. Haggenbotham, W. J. Armstrong, Memphis, Tenn.

M. J. Freeman & Co., jewelry, $5,000; S. Goodman, S. L. Goldberg, B. A. Blanstein, 56 West 115th St.

United Fibre Chair Seat Corpn., Brooklyn, chair seats, novelties, paper board, $5,000; G. J. Weiser, B. and S. Herz, 734 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Authorization—Vocal Picture Company, Wilmington, Del., theatrical, motion-picture films, projecting machines, cameras, $1,000,000; Repr. E. R. Chapman, 90 Broadway, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 31.—Charters filed here:

Consolidated Mining Co., New York, $1,500,000; to acquire and develop lands of all kinds including gold, silver, zinc, lead, brass, copper, &c., and to prepare the same for market; Benjamin P. Taylor and Edward P. Howard, New York, and Elizabeth Hoyt, Oradell, N. J.

Co-operative Advertising Co., $1,500,000; to acquire advertising space and all plans and devices pertaining thereto; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clemen Magner, all of Wilmington, Del.

Congress Film Co., $1,000,000; to own and deal in films; E. Hyden Bazel, Harry Bozer, Charles J. Lindelar, R. C. Fitzhugh, all of Washington, D. C.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	55	..
Arkwright Mills	60	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	40	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co	105	..	105
Chace Mills	..	102½	..
Charlton Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	107½	..	..
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Flint Mills	90	..	..
Granite Mills	..	..	80
Hargraves Mills	..	43	..
King Philip Mills	107	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	..	70½
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	78½	82½	..
Mechanics Mills	75	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	90
Osborne Mills	95	97	..
Parker Mills	..	42½	..
Pocasett Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	130	140	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	70	..	..
Stafford Mills	67½	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	125	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	72	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.44
Belcher	.29	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.46	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.06	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.98	Union Con.	.16
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.47½
Justice	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.52	D'field Daisy	.06
McNamara	.01	D'field B. B.	.02
Midway	.12	Florence	.46
Montana	.53	G'field C. M.	1.30
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.21
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.37½
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.09
Victor	.28	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.60	Rochester Mines	.29
Nevada	4.90	Round Mountain	.43

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.29	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.44		

C. O. D. .08

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10½	Gold Sov.	2¼	3⅛
Elkton	33	36	Isabella	15	18¼
El Paso	70	85	Jackpot	7	8
Findley	4	5	McKinney	27	30¼
Golden C.	176	181½	Portland	147	147½
Gold Dol.	1	2½	Vindicator	170	175

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Aug. 2.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St., 42, s w corner of Lafayette, 8x81.3 x19.2x23.8x18.3, six-story loft and store building; H. C. Clark et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; L. H. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.01, subject to first mortgage $42,000.

1st Av, 593, s w corner of 34th St, 21.3x100, two and four story tenement and stores; Peter Doeiger et al., executors, against J. F. Murtha, executor, &c., et al.; J. C. Hoeninger, attorney; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $7,306.60; taxes, &c., $200.

Broome St, 316, s s, 95.6 ft e of Chrystle St., 25.0x75.4, six-story tenement and stores; Bettie Rothfeld against Anna Sachs et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; G. A. Blauvelt, referee; due, $26,270.82; taxes, &c., $473.85.

By Samuel Marx.

75th St, 55 West, n s, 112 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2, four-story dwelling; Windham Realization Co., Inc., against J. A. Nichols et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $25,708.37; taxes, &c., $2,576.39.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Prince St, 130, n s, 75 ft w of West Broadway, 25x95, five-story tenement and stores; Mark Ottinger et al. against Strum-Nadel Co. et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $26,046.92; taxes, &c., $12.93.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 428 to 432, s e corner of Howard St, 51.10x123.5x irregular, six-story loft and store building; R. H. Swartout et al. against B. L. Harsell et al.; G. H. Thomson, attorney; Abraham Feit, referee; due, $385,059.48; taxes, &c., $5,792.25.

81st St, 7 West, n s, 148.9 ft w of Central Park West, 26.3x104.4, four-story dwelling; Corn Exchange Bank against M. D. Barclay et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; MacDonald De Witt, referee; due, $53,104.36; taxes, &c., $2,117.45.

7th Av, 2,529 and 2,531, e s, 80 ft n of 140th St, 50.10x100, six-story flat and stores; Greenwich Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $38,075.03; taxes, &c., $852.38.

1st Av, 2259, w s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 23x100, four-story bank, tenement, and stores; City Real Estate Co. against J. H. Heitz Menken et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; M. B. Clarke, attorney; S. H. Evans, referee; due, $13,662.67; taxes, &c., $700.50.

36th St, 410 West, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story flat; Guaranty Trust Co. against B. S. Taber et al. Harold Swain, referee; due, $19,311.80; taxes, &c., $288.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St, 131 West, n s, 306.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x81.11, five-story flat; J. L. Fool, trustee, against F. O. Houck et al.; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; R. C. Morris, referee, due, $26,364.62; taxes, &c., $613.55.

By Henry Brady.

Greene St, 225, w s, 1,128 ft n of 3d St, 20.3x87.3x20.3x87.5, six-story loft and store building; Commonwealth Insurance Co. against Annie Brown et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $27,900; taxes, &c., $1,019.75.

2d Av, 2,126, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x 75, four-story tenement and stores; Pauline Myers against Elka Raskin et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; William Arrowsmith, referee; due, $14,017.29; taxes, &c., $272.13.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; Annie Mahoney et al. against Giosue Galiani et al.; Wasserman & K., attorneys; W. A. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.66; taxes, &c., $2,691.65.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,446, e s, 460 ft n of 187th St, 20x65, two-story brick dwelling; Fannie Keeney against Minnie Zumbuehl et al.; Abel Crook, attorney; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $6,035.16; taxes, &c., $124.80.

By J. H. Mayer.

215th St, n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x 114; L. J. Moses against A. A. Owen et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; Arthur Bell, referee; due, $1,900.55; taxes, &c., $316.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 2,100, s w corner of 115th St, 32.1x 100, six-story hotel; W. T. Koch et al. against J. H. Degelman et al.; Myers & G., attorneys; Frank Eno, referee; due, $1,-645.21; taxes, &c., $1,500.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x 54.6, 2 five-story brick tenements and stores; also 45th St, 170 W, s s, about 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. A. Kruiewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

187th St, 456 to 460 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, 3 two-story dwellings; A. M. Fischer against Frederick Steeg et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; H. Free, referee; due, $11,992.84; taxes, &c., $691.65.

By J. H. Mayer.

Grenada Place, s w corner of St. George's Crescent, 24.6x124.10x25x92.6, two-story dwelling; J. C. Heintz against Maria Guazzo et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; L. S. Harris, referee; due, $4,975.01; taxes, &c., $1,-169.48.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cromwell Av, w s, 408.1 ft n of 165th St, 113.3x120.10x113.4x116.7, vacant; S. W. F. Oudin, trustee, against Estates of Long Beach et al.; Ver Planck, P. & F., attorneys; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $5,322.87; taxes, &c., $452.32.

Thursday, Aug. 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

178th St, 600 West, s w corner St. Nicholas Av, 94.11x100, six-story apartment house and stores; J. E. Marx against Brendan Trading Co. et al.; Lese & C., attorneys; E. H. Rosenstock, referee; due, $30,953.17; taxes, &c., $30.

St. Nicholas Av, 720, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x61.6x18.8x62; E. P. M. Von Gehren against C. A. Borst et al.; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; R. S. Kearney, referee; due, $16,158.86; taxes, &c., $219.31.

111th St, 106-10 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of Park Av, 52.6x100, six-story flat and stores; Cooper Union against Elias Senft et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; M. G. Pallister, referee; due, $36,888.06; taxes, &c., $1,137.56.

122d St, 431 East, n s, 324.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against L. S. Barnard et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; I. S. Ottenberg, referee; due, $4,156.37; taxes, &c., $140.91.

3d Av, 1,654, w s, 160.8 ft n of 92d St, 25x 100, six-story flat and stores; B. C. Faulkner et al. against Michael Sheridan et al.; Thompson, K. & W., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $32,387.88; taxes, &c., $414.10.

1ST AV, 826, n e corner 49th St, 20x60; Ferd. Sulzberger to Turtle Bay Investors Co., Nov. 27, 1907; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

1ST AV, 828; same to same, Nov. 27, 1907..$1

7TH AV, 2,533 and 2,535, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100, (foreclosure July 30;) same to same; attorneys, same..... $38,000

7TH AV, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 80 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, (foreclosure July 30;) Frederic C. Lenbuscher, referee, to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, July 30; attorneys, Larkin & R., 54 Wall St..$38,000

13TH ST, 528 East, s s, 270 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108.3; Frederick E. Klein and others, executors, &c., Josef Klein, 72 West 119th St, to Barnet Realty Corporation, 271 Broadway, (mtg $19,000,) July 12; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $600

SAME PROPERTY; Barnet Realty Corporation to Louis Hochman, 229 Stockton St, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,000,) July 28..... $100

17TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; Emma L. Mayhew to Effie Frank, 765 Riverside Dr., July 29; attorney, Sharum, 170 Broadway $1

30TH ST, w s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St, July 30; address 30 Cedar St. $51,000

31ST ST, 320 East, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; E. & E. Realty Corporation to Carl A. Rausch, 832 Fillmore Place, West New York, N. J., (mtg $8,000,) July 26; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

34TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x98.9; Michael McBride to Frank De Muth, 154 West 105th St, (mtg $56,000,) all liens, July 28; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $1

46TH ST, 402 and 411 East, n s, 120 ft e of 1st Av, 55x75; same to same, Nov. 27, 1907 ..... $1

48TH ST, 407 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 20x75; 46th St, 405 East, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 20x75; same to same, Nov. 27, 1907 ..... $1

48TH ST, 403 East, n s, 60 ft e of 1st Av, 20x75; Ferd. Sulzberger to Turtle Bay Investors Co., Nov. 27, 1907; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

54TH ST, 226 and 228, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, (foreclosure July 23;) James A. Foley, referee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, (sub), July 30; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $20,000

61ST ST, s s 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; same to same July 30; attorney, same $7,500

61ST ST, s s 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.5; Hyde Forest Baldwin, referee, to Edith B. Halsey, 165 W. 57th St., July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

103D ST, 131 West, n s, 243.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, (foreclosure May 27;) George E. Weller, referee, to Hy. L. Butler, 196 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, July 30; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St. $1,500

112TH ST, 51 and 51½ East, n s, 239 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure July 14;) Winter Russell, referee, to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 30; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St. $12,000

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Morris or Musa Schimasi to Leo Schimasi, 346 West 80th St, b. and s., June 24; recorded from July 14, 1915; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St. $100

138TH ST, 312 West, s s, 188 ft w of 6th Av, 16x99.11; Henry Presser to Charles L. Drummond, 303 West 138th St, (mtg $6,500,) July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BLACKROCK AV, s e corner Castle Hill Av, 105x33; Frank Gass to Francesco Granieo and another, 220 East 177th St, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BAILEY AV, 5,061, w s, 45x irregular; Anna M. Jones to John Burns, 3,027 Albany Cresent, July 30, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, C. C. Ferris, 35 Wall St. $100

CARTER AV, n w corner of 174th St, 72.6x 114.3x75.7x106; Carl H. Dittmar et al. to Moritz Kandel, 132 West 117th St, May 19; attorneys, Kantowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

DECATUR AV, w s, 300 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x110; Arthur Temme to Catharine L. Mouquiam, 273 West End Av, July 29, (mtg $5,700;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HOE AV, s w corner of Aldus St, 42x112; Eberhardt Realty Co. to Frank L. Froment, 52 East 74th St., July 30, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

HOLLAND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 212th St, 25x95.10; Bronx Savings Bank to Joseph Sensin Co., 1,344 Bristow St, July 30; attorney, Louis S. Harris, 570 East 161st St., ... $100

HOME ST, s w corner of Bryant Av, 50.4x 100.4x55.3x100; William Sinnott Co. to Lewis H Adams, Canaan, N. Y., July 24, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, 998 and 995, w s, 258.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Henry Greenspan to Barnet Realty Corporation, 271 Broadway, (mtg $40,000,) July 15; attorney, Samuel Rittenman, 309 Broadway $1

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,389, w s, 41.10x90; Hermax Realty Co. to Gennaro Caldarelli, 2,389 Lorillard Place, July 30, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 30 and 31, Parcel 10, Map William B. Ogden; Matthew P. Doyle, referee, to James J. McCann and another, 603 East 148th St, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,750

LOT 45, Map of Hunter estate; Claus H. Hinek to Simeon M. Barber, 137 East 55th St, July 6; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St. $1

LOTS 106 and 118, map of Arden property; also 325 feet of Lot 112, same map; Mary E. Schall to Otillia M. Mayer, 48 North 16th St., East Orange, N. J., March 30; attorney Louis F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $875

LOTS 51, 52 and 90, Block 45, map of Morris Park; Thomas Kane to Sara M. McKeon, 288 Fort Washington Av, July 19, (mtg $2,170;) attorney, Sara M. McKeon, 288 Fort Washington Av $1

LOTS 253 to 255, map of estate of Bradish Johnson; estate of Bradish Johnson, a corporation, to Abraham Samuels, 217 Forsyth St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $450

All following same map, same date, and attorney:

LOT 53; same to Abraham Heyert, 2,012 Vyse Av, and another $225

LOT 71; same to Lillian Bechthoff, 1,013 Kelly St $125

LOT 94; same to William C. Ball, 1,287 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn $650

LOT 96; same to Meyer Aronwitz, 56 Barclay St. $300

LOT 148; same to Samuel Asbill, 1,160 3d Av $525

LOT 319; same to David Kanter, 1,947 2d Av. $225

LOT 502; same to George B. Everitt, Forest Hills, L. I. $175

LOTS 248 and 249; same to Isaac C. Feld 79 Lewis St. $650

LOTS 204 and 205; same to Benedetto Sopiense, 27 Rivington St. $200

LOT 319; same to Louis Eimold, 508 East 82d St. $200

LOTS 203 and 204; same to James J. Dowd 527 East 78th St. $500

LOTS 131 to 133; same to Joseph J. Moore, 1,121 Elmore Place, Brooklyn $1,700

LOTS 269, 270, 274; same to Alfred Tucker, Tuckahoe, N. Y. $750

LOT 466; same to Martha M. Miller, 170 East 78th St. $150

LOTS 258 and 259; same to Elizabeth Sanders, 571 West 139th St, and another $300

LOT 399; same to Jacob Rothenberg, 897 East 176th St. $175

LOT 465; same to John Miller, 179 East 78th St. $225

LOTS 321, 322, 351, 352; same to William H. Sohm, 130 East End Av. $1,200

LOTS 334 and 335; same to Philip Wienkens, 138 East Houston St. $300

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Miscellaneous.

A private gentleman, advised by physician to leave city, will sacrifice to immediate purchaser following exceptionally fine late model foredoor type automobiles, namely: Lozier, light, 7 passenger, 1915 model, used two months, $6500; practically new Kissel Kar, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, $700; almost new Paige Detroit, light, 5 passenger, $475; also my daughter's electric runabout, foredoor type, Renault hood, only run 2,000 miles, including electric charging board, using alternating or direct current; cost $2,050; sacrifice $650 complete. Above automobiles practically new; only used last Summer; fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self starters, many extras. Inspection and demonstration, owner's private garage, corner Grace Court and Hicks St., between Remsen and Joralemon sts., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn. Phone Main 8233.

KRIT, late 1913, light 5-passenger touring; has complete equipment, including Creco-lite tank, demountable rim, leak-proof piston ring, clock, extra shoe, tubes, skid chain, &c.; cost over $1,050; absolutely perfect condition; any demonstration desired; expert mechanical examination invited; must sell immediately; $300. Room 40, 408 East 149th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Garford six; seven-passenger touring, like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8707.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlonglert, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4832.

Beautiful Limousine Renault, latest model, for hire by month; very reasonable. Taloh, 300 West 48th St. Bryant.

Reid Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d St.

Packard five passenger; week, hour, trip; reasonable; owner drives. Scanlon, 2177 Circle.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

For Hire—Seven-passenger National, by day, trip, hour. Kaiser, Audubon 860.

Automobiles Wanted.

Responsible party desires to buy late model touring car; state price, make, year, and equipment. W 38 Times.

Wanted—Automobile in exchange for raised deck cruiser, 30x8½; like new. Tindall, 1,703 Broadway.

Wanted—Ford touring car; state year, condition, how far run. E 283 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Buick 25, 24, 35, and 37 models for spot cash. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Five-passenger auto wanted 2 months; might buy. Write fully E 241 Times Downtown.

$3,000 equity in Flatbush corner lots for $1,800 car. Phone Gramercy 2288.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

COLUMBIA LAMP WORKS. Radiator specialists; all types and makes repaired on short notice; mfrs. of any style or shape radiators. 243-245 West 47th St., New York City.

ONE MAN TOPS, $20-$25. Dust covers, $1, $5; 20th Century, 1,694 B'way.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 21x100x94. FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLY PLACE. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH ST.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, near 86th St.; elegant four-story house; all improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. Bierhoff, 345 Lenox Av.

Below 125th St., near Park, $25,000 dwelling for $14,750; easy terms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Norman, 2,942 Jerome Av.

For sale, on account of sickness, 17-room, 4-bath, elegantly furnished house; no agents. 104 West 75th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue/Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bungalow house, 81st St., near Shore Road, Bay Ridge; 10 rooms and 3 baths; garage to suit; stucco finish; fully decorated; hardwood floors, electric light; title company mortgage; terms to suit. Apply A. W. Bonynge, 99 81st St., Bay Ridge, or 170 Broadway, New York City.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

One month's rent free to party purchasing my handsome 7-room house; improvements; 30 minutes out; will make easy terms if I can secure good party. Write Paton, 135 Times Downtown.

Own 2 Jamaica lots in good section; will sell for $100 each, on easy terms; will do better for half or all cash; genuine bargain. Jamaica, 130 Times Downtown.

LORMAWOOD, QUEENS. Six-room, attic, semi-bungalow, $4,500; trees surround; city improvements; fireplace, porches; easy terms. Booklet on request.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash, balance $16 per month. Cottage, 125 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Realty prospectus specialist will handle correspondence, inaugurate, manage realty promotion advertising, part or full time. E 258 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—Owners of Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites, Warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Acreage near New York. Give full particulars. C. G., E 259 Times Downtown.

Responsible business man will lease several apartment or flat properties. L. L., P. O. Box 251.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Country estate, nearby New Jersey, $50,000; free and clear; 13 acres, modern house, attractive grounds, suitable outbuildings; exchange for Manhattan private residence. C 42 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR REASONABLE RENT.

LARGE, 25-FOOT HOUSE.

29 WEST 74TH STREET.

WILL DECORATE AND INSTALL ELECTRIC LIGHT. INQUIRE ON PREMISES, OR TO YOUR OWN BROKER.

West End Av., owner's residence; American basement; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electricity; furnished, unfurnished; immediate possession. W 56 Times.

3-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

Gramercy Section, For Rent.—Three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

63 West 58th to Rent.—23 rooms; hardwood floors; steam heat, electricity; own agent or on premises. T 148 Times.

$35, one-family house, modern improvements. 1,223 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 168th.

Brooklyn.

BAY RIDGE, 1,148 83D ST.

Finest 8-room, practically new house; all modern improvements; large, high ground, overlooking N. Y. Bay; garage; will sell or rent to desirable tenants. Inquire Owner. Tel. 4980 John.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Brooklyn.

Why vacation in uncomfortable boarding place? Take cool, quiet, furnished house near beaches, but taway from crowds; commuting distance to city; Aug. 20 to Oct. 9; adults. X 293 Times Annex.

City Houses Wanted.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED. Wanted from Oct. 1, on the east side, between Gramercy Park and 70th St., an unfurnished house in first-class condition, four master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; good laundry and pantry; or an apartment with same master accommodations, three maids' rooms included in apartment, and private laundry facilities; splendid opportunity for any one obliged to sublet; will pay $1,000 to $1,500. E 226 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent house on west side, between 70th and 90th Sts.; must be American or English basement and in first-class order and modern. Address, with full particulars, E 257 Times Downtown.

House Wanted—To rent from Sept. 1, modern attractive seven-room cottage; $40, with option purchasing. W 60 Times.

Building Material.

Will sell 30,000-foot per day going sawmill, good condition, and 21,000,000 feet stumpage; 12,000,000 more available; on railroad; North Carolina pine; at a bargain price; equipment in good condition. Address 223 Lynch Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.

ROOFING, WATERPROOFING, pipe coverings; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing Co., 79 Maiden Lane.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; thriving plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Attractive modern concrete factory on corner lot, 100 ft. square; paved street, Jersey City; 18 minutes from Hudson Terminal; three floors, 50x100; large windows on three sides; all improvements; storehouse, 30x50, and separate machine shop on adjoining lot; price, $16,000; terms very easy. GRAY, 80 Murray St., New York.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-322 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

STORE AT TIMES SQUARE.

A desirable store and basement for $150 per month at 568 7th Av., near 41st St.; very desirable location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

WAR ORDER FACTORY

at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station; 150 lots, fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery, immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

A studio with grand piano in the Van Dyck Building can be rented by the hour, day or week during the months of August and September. Apply Studio 208, 939 8th Av.

Columbus Circle store, lofts and offices; suitable for light manufacturing; showrooms and salesrooms. Apply on premises, 311 West 59th St.

28th St., (N. W. cor. 1st Av.)—Large, light lofts, suitable for any kind of business; large elevator; sprinkler equipment; power. Apply on premises.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

Whole or part of fully furnished suite to rent, less than ordinary rental. Room 454, Hudson Terminal Building.

Large studio room, southern exposure, with bath; moderate rental. Apply 67 West 46th St. Tel. 5497 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 70 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Part of bright, airy office; prominent Broadway corner. 1,416 Broadway, Room 202.

5TH AV. STORES, $1,200-$5,000. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R. 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

Fine offices to let, Woolworth Building tower; moderate rental. Apply Room 3,803.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Garage Wanted.—Modern fireproof garage, west side, north 75th St. Garage, W 49 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A WAR BARGAIN

AT GREAT NECK.—Will rent or sell, furnished, unfurnished, 8-room house, half acre ground; possibilities remodeling splendid country place; finest hilltop location, views Sound and hills for miles; 12 minutes station; 30 minutes Manhattan; must sell. Address Owner, X 319 Times Annex.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom with enamel bedroom, linoleum basement ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance easy. Baldwin, 134 Times Downtown.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, or for sale, new 10-room house at Fort Washington; gas kitchen, 2 baths, sleeping porch; ½ acre of wooded land; 10 min. walk to station or shore; shore front rights; rental $75. Address Burges Johnson, 681 5th Av., N. Y. City.

$1,450, full price, will buy my farm, consisting of 3-room house, chicken houses, barn, &c.; good, cultivated soil; easy terms to responsible party wanting this home quickly. D Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

A REAL SACRIFICE BARGAIN.—New, modern 8-room home, all improvements; large corner plot; well restricted; beautifully developed; choicest residential section; 2 minutes R. R. station; 37 minutes out; unusual terms. Owner, Room 603, 1,269 Broadway.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, (Sage Foundation.)—Choice lots; highest point; 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in; these lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. W 55 Times.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL.—For sale, cheap, 11-room house; block from station; corner; 50x100; all improvements; room for garage. X 306 Times Annex.

Belle Harbor, (Ocean Front,) 140th.—Large, furnished stucco new house, terms suitable; bargain. Owner, 8 East 18th, Manhattan.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale.—Great bargain for only $12,000; easy terms; 200 acres, 50 acres fine timber, balance tillable meadow and pasture; fine up-to-date 12-room house; never failing spring water in house; fine bathroom, 2 fine barns; 200 apple trees and other fruit; beautiful lawn and shade trees; two verandas; also caretaker's cottage; situated 2½ miles from Gt. Barrington Village, station and trolley. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For Sale.—Good farm on the State road, 2 miles from trolley; 150 acres; 12 acres woodland, balance fine farming land; house, 2 barns, new garage; fine building sites on this farm; price only $5,000; $2,000 down. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Cottage for hire, Bass Rocks, East Gloucester, Mass.; 9-room cottage, all modern improvements; $250 for balance of season. Inquire of Frank P. Wonson, Gloucester, Mass. Telephone 96.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE TO CLOSE ESTATE.—On New York and Albany Post Road, at Peekskill, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson River; five minutes from station; all city advantages; one and one-half acres, with large residence, twenty-two rooms; brick stable and outbuildings; very choice site and high-class neighborhood; exceptional opportunity to acquire an entire property at less than cost of residence building. For particulars address F. O. Box 98, Peekskill, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER DEEP WATER FRONT NEAR NEW YORK CITY.—Half mile frontage; 12-ft. channel; city water mains and trolley railroad to property adjoining main line New York Central Railroad; best shipping advantages; large area; permanent water grant; ideal site for large industry requiring rail and water shipping facilities; for sale or rent at low figure. Address P. O. Box 98, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—14 acres splendid development property, Putnam Division N. Y. C., Gray Oaks. Apply in person to Serena L. Trueman, 283 Oneida Av., Yonkers.

FOR RENT—Small farm with house, large barn, &c.

Six-room Swiss cottage, fine street, restricted neighborhood; high elevation; all improvements; $6,500. Owner, H. L. Reinhart, 3,089 Grand Central Terminal. 'Phone Murray Hill 6401.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

HARTSDALE, 25 ACRES.

Prettiest site in Westchester County; mile from station; high elevation; fine view; secluded, yet accessible. F. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

At Dobbs Ferry—Two houses, ten rooms each, $400 and $450 year; lawn, shade; good condition; building sites for sale below cost. Charles G. Storms.

New eight room stucco and frame house, quarter acre plot, choicest location, at a sacrifice price; small cash payment, balance like rent. W 65 Times.

Peekskill.—Bungalow; 4½ acres; young orchard; brook; on trolley line, one mile from limits. $2,850, half cash; bargain. Fitzpatrick, Locust Ave.

7-room studio, beautiful situation, furnished, unfurnished, Summer, year; twelve minutes from station. C. P. Knight, Bronxville, N. Y.

Belle Harbor.—Cool, new house directly overlooking water; bargain. Bayside Drive, corner 124th.

LAWRENCE PARK BARGAIN.

House of 9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful high grounds; price $15,000. Tel. Murray Hill 342.

Write for circulars of properties. BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Rochelle Properties—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want a farm with immediate income? Stock, tools, and crops; 90 acres; 7-room house, 2 barns, other outbuildings; 5 cows, bull; pair horses, 3 hogs, 35 hens, wagons, harness, mower, rake, plow, harrow, other tools, all for $2,000, part cash, only to quick buyer. Hall, Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

Farm, Dutchess County.—280 acres; 2½ miles from depot; cutting 100 tons hay; crops and garden; 11-room house, bathroom; tenant house; barn for 30 cows and other barns; apple orchard; price $16,000. Owner, 416 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Modern, up-to-date 12-room house, stucco; ground, 50x116; river view; 3 minutes station; price $6,500; easy terms. Call or address for further particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Administrator closing an estate in Dutchess County, 100 acre farm, 15 room house, large barns, silo, carriage, ice and chicken houses; abundance of fruit; sell for $5,000; cost $8,000. V. Ireland, Clinton Corners, N. Y.

New seven-room and bath bungalow, overlooking lake and mountains; running water and electric light; fine shade trees; permanent water and boat landing privilege; will sell or rent; easy terms. Lake Mahopac, 40 West 32d St., New York City. Phone 9850 Madison Square.

Camp bungalow in the woods at Lake Mahopac; permanent water rights, with boat landing; will sell, with large plot, for $1,750; $300 down; convenient terms. Country Home League, 39 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

Good 125-acre farm; Colonial house; barns; half mile frontage beautiful lake; splendid bungalow or mansion site; trout brook; good neighborhood. Martin Thew, Arthursburg, N. Y.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Valuable tract of land, approximately fifteen acres, in the Borough of Leonia, Bergen County, N. J.; beautifully located for residential purposes, partially shaded, with marvelous western view, 300 feet above tidewater, overlooking Hackensack Valley; will sell to right party at bargain; within one block of water and gas connections. Address W., P. O. Box 1,850 New York City.

Montclair.—For Sale—Beautiful home, convenient to Lackawanna depot; just completed; containing 7 rooms and bath, sleeping porch, sun parlor, large open fireplace, parquet floors, and all modern improvements; size of lot 50x130; price $5,800. Taberner, 364 Woodside Av., Newark, N. J.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 80x176; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Owner desires to sell a portion of country place. Three desirable plots of 15, 5, and 2 acres. High elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R. Short walk to express station. D. Walton, 30 Church St., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,090 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMER BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT. Will rent for $150, balance of season, at trial offer; may apply rent to purchase price; 7 rooms, improvements; large plot; bathhouses; splendid location. L. B. Ghiderslevee, East Northport, L. I.

Ridgewood.—Automobile accepted in part payment of new stucco house; 9 rooms, every improvement; on large plot; convenient to station; stores, schools; liberal terms. Owner, 108 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Account change of business will sacrifice beautiful country home, every modern improvement; large garage; spacious grounds; ideal location; only 30 minutes from Herald Square. Owner, 100 Times Downtown.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $8,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Cragmere, Mahwah.—Two wonderful plots, one at entrance, 250x200; one opposite lake, 100x200; 3 minutes to station. Your own price and terms. J. F. T., 37 Chambers St.

Attention! Settling estate, will sacrifice beautiful country home in Rutherford's prettiest location; price only $3,900; worth $5,500. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath; electricity; large plot; chicken house; near station; terms if desired; owner will sacrifice. Henderson, Fanwood, N. J.

East Orange, 108 Steuben St. — 7-room house, all improvements; newly papered and painted; 3 min. to Central Av. trolley; 8 min. to D., L. & W. station. Telephone 3833 M Orange.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Extraordinary farm, 196 acres, 46 acres corn, 51 rye, 47 oats, 49 hay. Main road, near stations. At $68 an acre to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

A handsome house, seven rooms, all improvements and conveniences; at bargain price of $5,500; $500 cash required if sold at once. Wilde, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 255 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR RENT. EVERYWHERE. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FINE MODERN FARM FOR SALE. Near 9-room house, all improvements, including heat hot-water heating system; good barns; 100 acres good land; good hunting, trout fishing; on State road, near depot, trunk line, Naugatuck Valley route, Litchfield Co. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

LAKESIDE FARM CHEAP.

75 acres; lots of fruits, timber, and cultivation; good 9-room house, water in; good barns; beautiful lake with good fishing and boating; can't be duplicated at price.
T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

For Sale.—Farm, 85 acres, 20 tilling; house, 11 rooms; two-story barn for 30 head; running water, house and barn; pair mules, horse, 3 cows, machinery, wagons; near depot; $5,500. Particulars, address F. W. Millard, Merrow, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high; 10-room house; bath, fireplaces; shade, trout brook; barn, other buildings; fee, fruit; 13 acres, part woodland; adjoins hunting and fishing club; $5,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford (Cean.); lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Mile frontage on salt water, beautiful views, 48 acres, 7-room house; all needed buildings, cheap; also 40 acres, all cultivated, mile from Easton, 11-room house, all needed buildings. Guion P. Wilson, Easton, Md.

Real Estate Wanted.

A country home wanted within about 50 miles of New York, with large, well-appointed house; where own farm, stock, garden and orchard furnish sustenance for about 20 persons, and good equity would be taken as part payment. Full particulars by letter only to PHYSICIAN, 2 N. 28th St., Flushing, L. I.

Wanted, to rent six, seven, or eight room house, two baths and garage desirable, radius 20 miles New York; proximity to golf or country club and quiet and refined environment necessary; family of two. L 63 Times.

Farm within about one hour of Manhattan; state location, size, price, improvements, &c.; must be bargain for cash. E 287 Times Downtown.

Real Estate.

ONE AND THREE ACRE FARMS, $250, $25 down, $5 monthly; good soil and shade trees, on main line, near large towns; suitable for chicken and small truck farming. D. Welch, 175 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

Only 45 minutes from New York; gentleman's country home; roomy house, steam heat, &c.; gardener's cottage, stable, garage, other buildings; 24 acres of ground, woods, pond, brook; near country club. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramsey, N. J., or Suffern, N. Y. Located on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. H. Holmes, 901 West 50th St., New York. Telephone 4640 Columbus.

To rent for remainder of season; roomy, furnished bungalow on Lake Champlain; delightful location; moderate terms. For photographs and full particulars address W. G. Smyth, 600 West 161st St., or phone Audubon 6941.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Private residence, furnished, for August and September; garden, Summer house, shade trees; 9 rooms, laundry and bath; best of references required. 149 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I.

Manhattan Beach.—Handsomely furnished, modern, large home, near water; rent reasonable; responsible party. Phone 1176 Coney Island. 21 Coleridge.

Furnished, 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; directly on beach; entrance to Fisher's Island Sound. Address, Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Furnished cottage, with boat, 7 rooms, from Aug. 1; beautiful lake; farm, tennis court; balance season, $100; $75 month; $25 week. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Completely furnished 8-room cottage, Twilight Park, Haines Falls; bargain for season. J. Colladay, 259 West 92d St.

Beautifully furnished house, garage; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; Staten Island; August, or longer, $125. Apply Martin, 15 Broad.

I will rent until April 1, 1916, a handsome 10-room house at Ridgewood, N. J., $40 monthly; every improvement; best neighborhood. B. S. Sloat, 318 Broadway.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire Maine. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

Saratoga Springs.—8-room house; all improvements; broad avenue, shade, piazzas; near track; reasonable. 184 Lake Av.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Kew Gardens.—10-room house, plot 100x180; choicest location; 3 minutes to station; 15 minutes New York; rent $100 per month. Telephone Richmond Hill 2231.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small furnished cottage wanted for three in family until about Sept. 15, or consider two rooms with privilege of light housekeeping; Long Island or vicinity preferred; send full particulars. Room 610, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Furnished Summer cottage wanted on water front. Give full particulars. E 242 Times Downtown.

A small, furnished cottage wanted for August in Long Island; near good bathing beach. X 322 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have plenty of money to lend on 1st mortgage on 4½% and 5%; submit your applications at once.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Broadway and 109th St.

Money to loan first mortgage; Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Trustee, 254 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Exceptional neighborhood; living room 22x15, large bath, kitchenette; etchings, mahogany, Oriental rugs, and many books; rent to right tenant for two months or longer. Inquire housekeeper at 36 East 49th.

160-4 SHERMAN AV.
4 rooms $28

33D, 22 EAST.

Handsome housekeeping apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchen.

West Side.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

SUBLET.

Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a week. Miss Elfiein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

114th, 609 West.—Two large rooms, airy, cool, wonderful view; also kitchen and bath; Summer rates; may be leased for the year. Apt. 8L.

Convent Av., 436, (149th.)—Two-room kitchenette apartment, completely furnished, $35; high class, elevator. Telephone 1888 Audubon. Superintendent.

SUBLET.

Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Elfiein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

150th and Broadway.—Four unusual rooms; all overlook river; piano, library; to Oct. 1; or unfurnished. Supt., 5800 Audubon.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; overlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 West 95th.

The Mentone, 895 West End Av., (corner 104th St.)—Four-room apartment; sublet; $900 year.

Two large furnished rooms; can also be had unfurnished; Hotel Lucerne. Address, call, H. Samuels, 16 East 22d.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. 3 and 4 rooms, private

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 109 Cathedral Parkway, 113th St. and Cen. Av., with private bath and kitchenette; 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. Complete Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished, $30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS OR LEASE and unfurnished. A few Suites week, months, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 6970.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'nette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service options; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near L, subway; Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

Charmingly and newly furnished four room and bath, housekeeping apartment; second floor, front, south; great concessions; moderate; run chance sublet for short or long term; telephone, electric light; maid service optional; references. Ring janitor's bell; Ashley, "The Drayton," 149 West 12th St.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Reserve apartments now for Winter months; select list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated; handsomely furnished eight unusually large rooms, two baths; $75; high-class elevator house. Seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 808 West 97th St.

Riverside Drive, 743, (Apt. 15.)—Beautiful six room; complete; facing Hudson; reasonable.

110th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Handsomely furnished, cool, three rooms; bath; telephone; private residence. 5 West 74th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

113th, 536 West, (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2627 Plaza.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

51ST, 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements, $7-$9; small room, $3.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman wants small furnished apartment, (or share bachelor apartment;) piano; references. W 57 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Washington Square apartment, unfurnished, $1,000 per year; corner studio apartment, 5 rooms, all outside, north, south, and west exposures; large living room overlooking the square, 4 windows; fine open fireplace; convenient to 5th Av. bus, 6th Av. elevated, and surface cars. Pepe & Bro., 40 South Washington Square. Spring 8347.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 34th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

90TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; $5, $6; private house; Southerners accommodated.

90TH, 310 WEST.—Light, cool rooms; conveniences; river view; reasonable. Phone 3240 Schuyler. Apt. 5W.

90TH, 149 WEST. — Attractive furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences; references.

90TH, 155 WEST. — Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

90TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private baths; single room, $3.

90TH, 126 WEST.—Suite, private bath; medium and small room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

85TH, 236 WEST.—Front suite; private entrance; single rooms; mornings or appointment. O'Brien.

86TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive large room; new apartment; kitchen; women; references. Torter.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually comfortable hall room; cool and airy; near Riverside.

86TH, 537 West End Av.—Attractive rooms; breakfast optional; Summer rates; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, adjoining bath; twin beds; $8.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Newly furnished house; near Park, "L," subway; large, cool rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; $5 up.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; also front room, adjoining bath; best service; telephone.

93D, 308 WEST.—Exceptional rooms de luxe, adjoining dressing room; Summer attractions. RIverside 9085.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable, newly decorated rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Two delightful cool front connecting rooms; kitchennette; elevator apartment. 7E.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, handsomely furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 42 WEST, (Central Park.)—Beautiful suites; conveniences; single rooms; private baths.

100TH, 235 WEST. — Large or small furnished room, suitable two gentlemen; private house. Call Sunday morning or evening.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, attractive suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $8. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive large room or suite; private bath; no other rooms; private residence; references exchanged.

103D, 128 WEST.—Especially attractive front room; running water; bath; cars; $6, $7.

104TH, (Broadway.)—Young widow, (two children,) offers large, attractive rooms in select elevator apartment; home comforts. W 92 Times.

113TH, 538 WEST.—Cool single room; lavatory; elevator; near Riverside. Apt. 22.

E. E. COR. 115TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

118TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; refined Jewish family; reasonable.

120TH St., 423 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, with kitchen; also single room; fifth floor; exclusive. Apartment 10K.

121ST, 522 WEST.—Desirable, newly furnished rooms; high-class elevator apartments; opposite Columbia College; fine neighborhood. Inquire Appleton.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Airy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references. Angell.

127TH, 601 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas.)—Pleasant outlook, corner suite; southern exposure; bedroom, living room, beautifully furnished; separately or together; elevator. Apartment 65.

130TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable. Kehoe.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St., also 138 East 38th St.
The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

BROADWAY (corner,) 245 West 104th; desirable front rooms, lavatory; meals optional. Santzen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

MADISON ST., 85.—Newly furnished; board optional; second floor; conveniences; private.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman. Wise.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Desirable outside room; shower, electricity; $4.50. Apt. 65.

ROOM.—Private house, between Drive, West End Av. Phone Schuyler 3884. References.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 321. — Attractive room, use kitchen, dining room; elevator apartment; $25 monthly; no other rooms. Dardis.

SUMMER prices; beautifully furnished rooms, exquisitely kept; private bath. 224 Columbus Avenue.

SUBLET.
Beautifully furnished outside room, $7 per week. Miss D. Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, 23d St.

WEST END AV., 509.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 811.—Delightful large room, also small room; private family; reference.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Pennsylvania.

FURNISHED—THREE LARGE ROOMS for housekeeping; reasonable terms. Mrs. L. Simonson, Preston Park, Penn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

One, two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent. 794 West End Av.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman wants room and board, private family; no apartment, boarding house; west side; information; state price. W 68 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT, GOVERNESS.—Trained, experienced, refined; wishes position to care for and teach backward, sub-normal, defective, or invalid child; no objection country; references. W 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; stenographer; three years' experience, moderate salary. W 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Experienced; M. S. Gerson, 855 Hunts Point Av., Bronx.

COOK.—Middle aged, colored, experienced, useful; good cook; plain family washing, ironing; city or country; best references. W 99 Times.

COOK, excellent housekeeper, desires position to single lady or gentleman; first-class references. M. W., 1,676 2d Av.

DESIGNER.
Young lady, capable of producing the most exquisite, original styles of dresses for all occasions, wishes position. W 67 Times.

DINNER GOWNS, linens, remnants; cut, home preferred. Kelly, 875 6th Av. Telephone 7188 Circle.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Miss Juliette, 94 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; home, out; $2.50; reference. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, colored, wishes a few more customers at home or out by day. Telephone 8927 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, colored; experienced; style; quick; references; $2.50. 251 West 134th. Apt. 2R.

EDITOR.—Experienced (woman) editor, capable taking entire charge of editorial department and assuming large responsibilities, wishes position on publication devoted to current events, sociology, popular science or mechanics, literature or other timely subjects; a well informed and versatile young woman, who has filled important posts in the business and publishing world. Address C 24 Times Annex.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants few more customers; home, out. Mme. Bertha, 146 West 69th. Columbus 7725.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—First class; out by the day. W 80 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY.
Woman of exceptional qualification; an agreeable personality; very neat in appearance; has business ability; experienced in the supervision of large and well regulated household; would like management of household or gentleman's estate; splendid caterer; capable of making entire arrangements for entertainments, &c.; 35 years of age; American; willing to go out of town; highest personal reference. Telephone all week, 5702 Plaza, 9 to 11 A. M. X 303 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, 28, wants position business people, small family; personal references; write particulars. K. Harris, 305 West 72d.

MILLINERY TEACHER would like classes or position for half day in millinery shop; best of references. W 84 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced German-American young woman desires situation as a nursery governess or mother's helper; unquestionable references. Address letter only, giving full particulars, F. I., 73 Irving St., Newark, N. J.

PUBLISHER'S ASSISTANT.— Young woman, experienced in MSS. reading, editing, proofreading, book reviewing, book advertising and general publicity, will give whole or part time to New York publisher; a thoroughly trained literary, business and book woman, who not only KNOWS books and LOVES them, but who has proven her ability to SELL them; NO SOLICITING. Address C 25 Times Annex.

SEAMSTRESS wishes sewing at home or out by day. Telephone 3838 Columbus. 104 West 76th St.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, EXPERT, HAS SPARE TIME; MODERATE RATES. HIGHEST REFERENCES. W 94 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young woman desires position; takes rapid dictation; transcribes rapidly and neatly; $10. Miss Martha Valentine, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1310.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman; educated, refined, rapid, accurate; 10 years' experience high class offices; desires position; A1 references. E 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Office Assistant.—Bright young woman desires position that offers advancement. Bessie Pletman, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, competent; understands office routine; good figurer; excellent reference. Christian; $15. Miss R. 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Correspondent; highly proficient technical dictations; $15. M., 330 West 141st.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Willing start $7; references. Schoenberg, T. B. S., 453 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Willing; moderate salary. Miss Price, 1,051 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; two years' experience; good education; salary, $9. E 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, accurate, thoroughly efficient in all dictations; $12. E 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

WASHING taken home by Swedish woman. Box 32-A Times Bronx.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housekeepers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 39th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country, other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 822 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 60th. 5859 Riverside.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7050 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5902.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN UNUSUAL opening for an able young woman with experience in advertising agency office; must be keen-minded executive and good stenographer; state your case in full detail. L 78 Times.

ARTIST.—With ideas for smart novelty, which they wish to place on consignment. Address Christmas Shop, L 75 Times.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS.
ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONSIDER IN ANTICIPATION OF THE AUTUMN SEASON, APPLICATIONS FROM SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING FULL INFORMATION. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT A.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV. AT 33TH ST.,

require a young woman over 22 years of age with general office experience; must be quick, accurate, and write a good hand. Address G. O., stating salary and qualifications.

BUYER AND MANAGER.—Competent woman buyer and manager for infants' and children's department; out-of-town position. Address Mr. Leo Leipziger, care of David Marks & Sons, 100 5th Av., New York.

DESIGNER.—ON INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S FINE DRESSES, UP TO SIX YEARS WANTED BY PROMINENT HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE PARTY. W 88 TIMES.

EXAMINER of skirts wanted; experienced. C. Turano, 28 East 22d St.

HOUSEWORK.—White girl, assist general housework, (no cooking, washing,) and help with child; three in family; one hour from New York. Address M. B., 148 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework. Telephone Cortlandt 4185 or call Room 1,358, 50 Church St.

NURSE.—A graduate nurse wanted as Superintendent for training school for nursery maids at Hebrew Infant Asylum, city; some one who has had executive experience. Call, 16 West 86th St., Monday, 8 to 11.

POSITION of trust for capable, educated woman over 25; intelligence only requisite. Call Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN. — Experienced saleswomen that are accustomed to cater to 5th Av. trade can secure permanent positions; Apply Tuesday, 1 P. M., Mme. Mogabgab, 621 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted at once, thoroughly experienced glove saleswoman, neat and good appearance, capable of handling fine trade; state full experience and salary expected. X 301 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, competent, for advertising agency; preferably one with knowledge of specific similar work, and is familiar with publication rates, filing, bookkeeping, &c.; state salary and experience. Box L 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady, with tact, willingness, neat appearance, ability, and desire to make position something bigger; pleasant surroundings; excellent position for clever girl; state age, salary expected, experience, and specify last employer. Zero, A 211 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; home, out; $2.50; reference. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, colored, wishes a few more customers at home or out by day. Telephone 8927 Morningside.

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SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, capable of organizing office for bond house opening New York office; must install filing system, take charge of mailing list, be good executive, with experience; take dictation rapidly and well, ultimately becoming confidential secretary; satisfactory wages. X 311 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young lady for law office; must have had experience in law work; permanent position; salary $12; state experience and qualifications. X 329 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—$15-$16; knowledge of bookkeeping; refined, attractive personality; age 20-25; call Monday, A. M. Herbert L. Furman Private Agency, 31 East 27th St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; salary $12 to $15, with advancement; state experience and references. X 323 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish young lady, understanding dressmaking, wanted as translator of fashion descriptions from English into Spanish. Apply Monday to A. F. Bouvet, Butterick Building, N. Y.

WHITE NURSE, between 20 and 45, for 9-months-old boy; only child; must use strictly modern methods of hygiene and want permanent place; no one without references or in poor health need apply; to go to Tryon, N. C., Sept. 23; mountains; no amusements; all conveniences; state age, experience, &c.; own room; wages $30 per month. Address Mrs. R. G. Kirchner, Tryon, N. C.

YOUNG LADY, educated, wanted, with acquaintance to aid dentist in building practice; experience unnecessary; short hours. C 31 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d St.
Wanted, high-grade male and female stenographers and office help. Miss Bredenbender, Prop., Room 602.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.
Stenographers — For permanent positions; salaries from $10 to $18.
Telephone Operator—Must be over 28 and capable of handling general office work; $12.
Typist for general work; must be rapid operator; $10.
Stenographer and dictaphone operator; $15 monthly. Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers wanted for permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1838,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 405 Lexington Av., 42d St., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., London University, Dir.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN," BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER.
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service; may ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — "Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 7851.

A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT will devote three days per week as office manager for large concern, where analytical ability is essential. W 64 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man; expert at statistical and cost work and graphic charts; liberal education; splendid accounting training; tactful and fluent correspondent; irreproachable character; $40. X 206 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 181 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—A certified public accountant, this State, of broad experience, is open for engagement with accountancy firm; or as corporation staff auditor. E 253 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ADVERTISER.—Eastern and Western department store experience, would enter any advertising field anywhere in United States; salary, $50. X 330 Times Annex.

AN ENGLISHMAN, lately in his Majesty's service as Director of an experiment station and a member of the Board of Agriculture, with a life's experience in scientific and practical horticulture and agriculture, and who is an expert in soil fertility and crop production in this country and abroad, is open to an engagement to represent a good house in this country, the British Isles, the West Indies, or South America; or he will entertain other responsible and lucrative position. Apply A. M., X 315 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE. Young American in charge of factory, desires change; twelve years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative; executive ability; clean character; successful record; highly recommended. W 97 Times.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, college graduate, experienced, desires position in city. X 253 Times Annex.

BACHELOR with legal training wants position, resident manager, bachelor apartment. E 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper and accountant, (25,) degree, with thorough knowledge and understanding of modern systems, able to take entire charge, seeks position with large commercial house. W 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Cost Accountant, (26,) married, thoroughly conversant with modern methods bookkeeping and manufacturing costs; good correspondent; excellent references; moderate salary. E 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. E 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; typewriter, capable office man; reliable; not afraid of work; $12-$15. Hunt, 592 East 167th.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. W 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(Assistant.) 22; trial balances; controlling accounts; $12. E 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, speaks English, Spanish, Portuguese, wishes position. Aguiar, 122 West 124th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wishes engagement evenings; any set books; references. Coffey, 31 East 31st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best references; own repairs; city, country; salary $20 to $25. Charles Pering, 1,343 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, (Chinese,) good mechanic, experienced, wishes private position, city or country; references. Chauffeur, 20 Morningside Av., care Vail.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; careful driver; sober, reliable; best references; wishes position with private family. Jensen, 135 E. 36th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent, careful; good mechanic; proper habits; good references; speaks French and German. B. Topy, 58 East 94th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, good mechanic, on American cars; city or country; references. J. E. Heino, 4,014 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, 25, 6 ft.; private; references; capable and willing. W 70 Times.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, Columbia, two years' experience, desires position in chemical plant. W 69 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, eight years' business experience, mechanical and sales lines, desires executive position with a reliable concern. W 49 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER; thorough business, legal experience; highest references. Collection, E 277 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER HANDLING OFFICE CONSTRUCTION AND ESTIMATING DETAILS, NOW ASSOCIATED WITH BUILDING ORGANIZATION, CONTEMPLATES MAKING CHANGE; REFERENCES AND PARTICULARS EXCHANGED WITH INTERESTED PARTIES. E 273 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CORRESPONDENT. — Specializing realty, financial, promotion; skillful, experienced writer. E 223 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER of snappy clothes for men, boys, and children. W 72 Times.

ENGINEER.—Reinforced concrete engineer, experienced office and outside man, desires connection where ability counts. W 95 Times.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.—Young man (19) desires steady position as electrician's helper. W 52 Times.

EXPERIENCED journalist desires position in editorial department of trade publication, where ambition and faithful service would be appreciated; good references. G. S. C., 200 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMER, experienced, will give expert supervision of small place for house and little land, must have good house; references. Box X 304 Times Annex.

GARDENER open for engagement, 20 years' experience in all branches gardening; have studied agriculture; Scotch; married; good references. Box 28, Cos Cob, Conn.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES by elderly man; neat, clean; do plain cooking; strictly temperate. A. E. Smythe, 953 Madison St., Brooklyn.

JANITOR, steam heat, (Irish;) references; honest, reliable worker. Skeffington, 637 6th Av.

MAN, 31, honest, sober, business ability, desires situation; has references. W 81 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT.
Have finished first two years of medicine; three years experience with mental and nervous cases; also a college graduate; must find work along medical lines immediately. W 162 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
Young, experienced credit man and office manager; expert bookkeeper and correspondent, accustomed to busy office; highly recommended; moderate. W 54 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
Highly recommended, experienced young man, 32, well trained office manager, desires connection with A-1 concern. E 285 Times Downtown.

PORTER, fireman, electric wiring, motors; colored; reliable, honest. Innis, 637 6th Av.

REALTY OPERATOR, active, (married;) fifteen years' experience; compensation based upon results; only A1 concerns need answer. W 51 Times.

RELIABLE Christian, (22,) wants employment immediately; excellently recommended. Pellman, 278 West 120th St.

SALESMAN.—Position wanted, high-grade automobile concern; five years' experience with motors, educated, good appearance; accustomed to high-class trade; right connections first consideration; best references. E 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with Chicago office desires to hear from waist and dress manufacturers; lines for mail order, jobbers and retailers wanted. L. E. Hamilton, care of Woodstock Hotel, New York.

SALESMAN, Sales Manager. — Clean-cut Christian, (37,) married, extensive knowledge modern methods, real money-maker, open for engagement high-class house. W 48 Times.

SALESMAN and ENGINEER seeks broader field; technically educated; sixteen years' experience in mechanical and electrical lines. E 275 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, large following in Pennsylvania, Baltimore, and Washington, desires strong line sweaters, waists, or kindred line. W 71 Times.

SECRETARY—Good stenographer and correspondent; college education; four years' experience in advertising and sales promotion; highest credentials; age 30; Christian, married. R. E. D., 2,368 83d St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Young man, eight years' experience as private secretary to traveling man, desires similar position. E 280 Times Downtown.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, having travelled extensively in Europe, America, good knowledge of commercial Latin-American countries, speaking English, French, and Spanish fluently, native language, familiar with commercial and office work, seeks connection with important business firm; highest references. Villada, 66 West 84th.

SUPERINTENDENT
Office building or apartment house; engineer's license; owns tools and makes repairs; best reference. Address W 83 Times.

TUTOR.—Age 23; graduate two leading universities, athlete, musician. X 321 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with reputable firm, where efficiency and initiative are required and productive advancement; college education; three years' business experience; willing to learn and will prove an asset after adaption to new conditions. C 32 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION, ENERGETIC, EFFICIENT, ACCURATE, DESIRES CONNECTION; MODERATE SALARY. E 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Christian, high school education, shop and office experience, wishes position in office of electrical engineer or manufacturer, with chance for advancement and to learn business. E 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, good personality, wishes executive position with corporation where ability will be appreciated; have thorough legal, executive training, able handle big propositions and control men. E 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with practical knowledge modern accounting and business methods has spare time to devote to business in need of such services. E 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good appearance, wishes position with advancement; 2 years' references; security if necessary. Lee Fink, 141 West 104th St.

YOUNG MAN, (28,)—Editorial and business experience; aggressive, versatile, educated; desires opening of any kind. W 43 Times.

YOUNG married man wishes position; anything. R. Wallenfels, 51 Elmwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 23, statistican, bookkeeper, executive clerk, wishes position. W 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with responsible concern where he can develop into selling end of business. E 276 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A YOUNG MAN WITH PEP.
A new advertising agency in New York needs a clean-cut young man with lots of pep, push, and personality—perhaps a college graduate.
It needs a chap keen on learning the advertising business from A to Z; one who would soon be able to write copy and solicit.
To the young man who is willing to start at a small salary in order to enter a business presenting an exceptionally bright future this is an opportunity.
Your reply should give full details as to education, character, past experiences, &c.
X 328 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—A high-grade accountant to take complete charge of factory costs; must be highly qualified, experienced man, with extensive knowledge of factory cost accounting; unquestioned references as to character and ability a necessity; state experience, age, salary expected. Manufacturer, A 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR with manufacturing cost experience; opportunity to make desirable permanent connection with C. P. A. firm of high standing; state age, qualifications, and salary expected to commence. E 274 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR to talk to young business men fifty minutes one evening each week in exchange for exceptional office accommodations; 40th St., near Broadway; state education, experience. W 70 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, WELL KNOWN AND IN HIGH STANDING, WANTS SOLICITOR CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS TO FILL VACANCY ON STAFF; MUST WORK ON OWN INITIATIVE; ONLY MAN WITH PERSONALITY, PROVEN ABILITY, AND AT LEAST FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR THE POSITION, WHICH OFFERS EXCEPTIONALLY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITIES. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL; LIBERAL COMMISSION. BOX 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — Young man who has energy, enterprise, and grit to succeed; one who can talk intelligently, who has a grasp on the fundamentals of publicity, and is willing to work in increasing the business of several standard periodicals which have an enviable reputation to recommend them. Address, giving full details of experience, reference, age, and salary desired, Energetic, E 281 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN. — Commission proposition, but one that can easily be made highly profitable to experienced men; prefer men with dealers' lists and advertising specialty experience. Box L 65 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN to talk to young business men fifty minutes one evening each week in exchange for exceptional office accommodations; 40th St., near Broadway; state education, experience. W 74 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced, young, and hustling; Lunch Room Review; only magazine in its field; opportunity for live man to create a big position; commission only at start. L 67 Times.

AMERICAN, twenty-five to thirty years, of education and business experience; responsible position in credit and sales department with large city publisher; no canvassing; only detailed replies with references considered. Publisher, 42 Times.

BOY wanted in a banking office; must write a good hand, reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1,915.

BOY.—A large commercial house wants lad about 18 as office boy; must be well educated, of good address, and be capable of growing; good opportunity offered for capable boy; give full information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, &c. W 74 Times.

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SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

ONE YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR

Vast Changes Already Wrought by the Struggle--Nations, Not Individuals, Are Its Heroes

FOUR DOMINANT FIGURES IN THE FIELD.

Field Marshal Sir John French,
Commanding British Forces on the Continent.

General Joffre,
Commander in Chief of the Armies of France.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg,
Conducting German Operations in the East.

Grand Duke Nicholas,
Commander in Chief of the Armies of Russia.

By Charles Willis Thompson.

A YEAR ago today Germany declared war on Russia, Austria having declared war on Serbia a year ago last Wednesday. Thus there began a conflict which is called the greatest in history, because it involves so many nations and affects all others so largely; but it is evident that it will have a better title to greatness than its mere extent. Every great war permanently modifies and alters the life of the world to some extent; it is evident that this one will change it as no other has, except the barbaric invasions and perhaps the Napoleonic wars.

What the world will be like when the fire has burned itself out and burned the old world up with it it is impossible to predict; we only know that from struggles less gigantic civilizations and epochs have been dated. The turning points in history are marked, and most of them have been wars. The nineteenth century, which did not really begin until Waterloo, has come to an end, and the war marks the beginning of a new century, or, rather, a new era in history. Prophecy concerning the form of the new life is idle while the struggle is still going on, but certainly the war has made a point of departure and the Europe after it will be a different Europe from that before it; and in that change Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the island countries are included.

The rebirth of France and Russia, the revolution all over the world in the character of domestic issues, the sudden national self-consciousness of the colonies, these are only a few instances of the great modifications we are already beginning to see. Take the colonies alone, by which, of course, is meant the colonies of Great Britain. They have always been immature and somewhat inchoate; they had definite ideals and a character of their own which was not English any more than the character of a child is the duplicate of its father's, but nothing had happened to give them the right quickening.

Colonial nationalism had been the aspiration of their leaders and writers, but neither preaching, literature, nor legislation can force such a thing. Kipling's "Five Nations" visualized the idea and sought to rouse the sentiment, which was always there but always sluggish. Some years ago Richard Jebb wrote a book called "Studies in Colonial Nationalism," which was less a series of studies than an indirect attempt to prove to the British mind the existence and goal of the thing he postulated—and to prove it to the colonial mind, too—for there lurked in his pages an uncomfortable suspicion that the people he was speaking for were not very vigorous in asking him to speak for them. And the British, many of whom are in themselves eager to encourage the growth of national self-consciousness, have been catching at every feeble little song of a colonial versifier and every "best seller" by a colonial novelist to prove to themselves that it is the beginning of an individual national literature.

But these things cannot be forced, and national self-consciousness cannot lift itself up by its bootstraps. Bunker Hill has a high place in our history, not because it was an important battle or an American victory, for it was neither, but because when it had been fought Americans looked at themselves in the glass and saw themselves for the first time. The Canadians and Australians on the firing line have already roused the national spirit at home, and when they go back it will be impossible for these full-grown nations to creep into their boyish clothes again. When the Australian cruiser Sydney sank the German Emden after the British and Japanese had failed to find her, it was a minor event of the war, but a major event in the history of the new nation of Australia. The moral effect of such incidents as this, like that of Bunker Hill, is out of all relation to their actual importance. The colonies fought in the Transvaal, it is true, but this is a different thing; this is a war of the world, in which each nation faces other nations on even terms as in the prize ring, and the nations of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are winning high place, not as fractions of the British Empire, but by name as integers; not as regiments, but as nations.

As for the Union of South Africa, its position and its self-consciousness are like those of the thirteen American colonies after the French and Indian war. They, like the Americans, have fought with a European foe for a continent and have won it; for that is the ultimate meaning of Botha's conquest of Southwest Africa. Like the Americans in the eighteenth century, they fought nominally for the hand of England, but really for their own. It is seen in every utterance not only of Botha but of every other South African patriot; it is for the future of their country that they are contending, and that country is South Africa. They almost say it; they do say it in everything but those particular words.

What the nations will be when the readjustment comes it would be audacious to forecast; but the changes that have already come about in them give some foreshadowing. One result of the war has been a great understanding. The characters which nations have worn in each other's eyes have dropped from them, and they are seen in quite different ones. There must be a recasting of national impressions.

It is convenient to personify a nation, to speak of it as if it were a man, with characteristics like those of a man, as if its youth, maturity, and old age were to be compared exactly with those of a man. But, like all figures of speech, it must not be used as if it were fact. Nations

FOUR NAVAL LEADERS WHO WERE MADE FAMOUS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR.

PHOTO © AMERICAN PRESS ASSOC.

Admiral Sturdee, British Navy,
The Victor in the Battle off the Falkland Islands.

PHOTO © BROWN BROS.

Admiral von Spee, German Navy,
Victor at Coronel, Who Lost and Died in Falkland Fight.

Admiral Cradock, British Navy,
Killed in Coronel Fight, Germans Beating His Squadron.

Captain von Mueller, German Navy,
Commander of the Emden, Germany's Famous Raider.

are not men, they are made up of individuals, and those individuals are not the same in one generation as in another. In one sense, a nation does have a character and a soul; but it is the character and it is the soul of the average of the people who compose it at a given time. A hundred years later, when these people are dead, the majority of their successors may have quite different characteristics, and then the national soul will vary from what it was, because the national soul is composite. So unending confusion comes to those who accept figures of speech as if they were statistics, and they are always trying to reconcile the traversing facts with their confronted dogmas.

This becomes evident when we try to square the France or Belgium of today with the character ascribed to them in consequence of the actions of generations made up of men who are now dead. Tranquil, cool, immensely methodical, highly competent France of 1915 bears no resemblance to the excitable, passionate France of 1793 or the bewildered, vainglorious, and helpless France of 1870. It is not to be accounted for if one assumes a continuing soul in a nation as in a man; easy to account for if one simply recognizes that the characteristic manhood of the average Frenchman today is different from that of the average Frenchman of those days. When Belgium amazed the world with her valor and obstinacy, there were comments to the effect that it could not be explained; the Belgians were not a brave people, as was proved by their behavior in the Waterloo campaign. As if the Belgians of 1815 had anything whatever in them to account for anything that might be done by the Belgians of 1914.

But unless some great event brings out the new character of a nation it is not known, and the country abides both in its own eyes and in those of other countries by the character given it by those generations dead and gone. Only when there is a fire in the house do we discover that the grown son is not the coward his father was twenty years ago on a similar occasion. And the war did not create but brought out the new characters of the nations, as invisible writing is brought out by heat.

So, when the call came the world saw with surprise not a light, unsubstantial, volatile, and frivolous France, but a grim, firm, sober, taciturn, and solemn France. The first few weeks of the war brought volumes of astonished comments on the new France from Americans in Paris. It was called a rebirth. The solidarity and earnestness of the French bore no resemblance to the worn-out and careless nation which had been pictured for so many years, but their solidarity was less confounding to the popular notion of them than their earnestness.

One of the phenomena recorded in these letters was the revival of religion in France, a revival on a national scale, without any Moody or Billy Sunday to stir it up. There were accounts of atheists and scoffers making their peace with the Church before they enlisted, of professions of faith by representatives of the lightest and most cynical schools of literature. Juilette Adam in her old age recanted her unfaith and professed her faith, and she was but one of many. The war was one of consecration on the part of France, by which is meant all France, and not its governors alone—a unanimous, not a representative, consecration.

Jeanne d'Arc became in a real sense the patron saint of France, and the new nation went back for inspiration to her spirit, not that of Napoleon, nor even Danton. It is the France of Jeanne d'Arc that has gone to war, not the France of glory whom Bonaparte led, nor even the France of stern patriotism and love of liberty whose armies Danton called from the earth with the stamp of his foot.

This war is great in heroes, but the heroes are nations and not individuals. Heroic acts in plenty are being performed by soldiers, but the war has as yet produced no commanding heroes from its Generals—heroes in the old sense, which does not mean the performers of gallant actions. There are no Hannibals or Turennes or Grants—as yet. But the war has its great heroes, and they are nations.

France is one, by the supremeness of her gallantry and sacrifice; but Belgium is in the world's mind the great hero of the war. It may be a question, when the historian comes to straighten out the hot impressions of these days, which are all we have, whether Belgium performed so great a part as we gave her credit for, whether she saved France or whether France would not have saved herself in any case. We know little enough even now about the retreat on Paris and the battle of the Marne. But Belgium's heroism of self-sacrifice and gallantry will never be dimmed, and her sad fate adds to the wreath of the hero the aureole of the martyr.

There was nothing of the martyr and all of the hero about Serbia. Serbia was a combatant, not the unoffending victim of an atrocious attack, even though she was unjustly and unfairly attacked for a spurious reason. But the title of hero is not withheld from a combatant, and Serbia earned it. Little enough praise or attention has been given her. In the just balance of history her deed will weigh heavier and heavier as time goes on.

All of Belgium's glorious unanimity and gallantry were Serbia's, with the added glory of success. Later on it will seem incredible that she could have done what she did. The little kingdom, assailed by the great empire, hurled back the gigantic invader not once but three times, and now stands with her sod untrodden by a foreign foot, and with no indication of another attack to be made upon her. Bleeding, ridden by disease, she is not only undaunted but indomitable; and this great thing she did after she had been weakened by two wars, the second of which came to an end little more than a year before the Austrian assault.

King Albert won the world's admiration by going to war with his men, but King Peter did the same thing, and successfully. The last time the Austrian Army was dashed back across the boundary he led his troops in person and fought with them. King Albert is a young man, King Peter an old one, and both typify lands in which every man fights.

A disposition is becoming noticeable to give credit for the German failure to some favored nation. It is a failure, of course, for at the end of a year not one of the objects which the Germans had in mind when they began the war has been accomplished. But to give credit to one nation at the expense of the others is not correct.

The disposition is particularly noticeable among those who dislike to give the British credit for anything. It is being said that the French are doing the fighting for the British, that France has accomplished much and England little on the firing line. If the war ends in an Allies' victory, it is said, the credit will be that of France, not that of England.

But if France saved England England saved France, and both were saved by Russia. At the end of a year the German Navy, which was to have swept and stormed the coast of France, lies as helpless and useless behind its protecting wall as it did the day England decided to join the Allies. The British Navy has accomplished a wonderful work and has never better proved the truth of England's confidence in it. It holds Germany prisoner, and the German Navy is in the position of a man with both arms pinioned, who can only lash out with vicious kicks at his enemy's shins. These kicks are administered by submarines, and if they hurt the foe who is doing the pinioning they do not make him relax his hold.

This has been England's great work in the war. Her army has won little glory except the glory which rewards bravery, and the great deeds on the western front have been done by France. But the grip which the British Navy fastened on the throat of Germany with the beginning of the war has enabled France to go on with her fighting.

Russia relieved the pressure on the western front more than once, and has accomplished so far her great object—not of the war, but of the first year of the war. That object was to keep Germany so occupied in the east that the unprepared west, taken by surprise when the sudden blow was aimed at Serbia, might have time to get itself together and meet the well-prepared assailant on more even terms. This year in the west has been a year of preparation so far as the Allies' side of it is concerned; and that they have had time for that preparation and were not overborne at the outset, as Germany planned, was due to Russia.

Russia has been retreating for months, because of her lack of munitions, which lack was seized upon by the Germans and made the basis of further advantages. But the German victories were barren, for, however numerous they might be, they failed of the one object for which they went—they did not accomplish the one thing which could do any good to Germany. That was to relax the Russian strength so that Germany could begin at last, after a year, the work which in 1914 she expected to be her first task and to be done in weeks, the work of demoralizing and defeating her opponents in the west.

So far as the object of the war is concerned, Russia's June and July defeats had nearly the same effect as Russian victories would have had; not quite, of course. But even Russian victories could have accomplished little more by the end of the first year than to keep Germany from putting forth her full strength in the west; and that effect has been produced in spite of the Russian defeats. At the end of a year Germany is still baffled—baffled by the work on land of France, baffled by the work at sea of England, baffled by the wall of Russian strength she is trying to push back in the east.

When the readjustment is made and the new twentieth century begins nothing will be exactly what it was before the war. The war was a sharp knife, cutting the nineteenth and twentieth centuries apart. Again, it would be foolish to try to forecast what the currents and tendencies of thought and life will be, but the changes that have already been made can be noted.

One is the submergence of radicalism and social reform, accompanied by some extraordinary extensions of that centralization which is the heart of State Socialism. In this country there was an immediate turning away from "advanced" theories and a recrudescence of conservatism, and the Progressive Party disappeared as a formidable factor. Abroad there were similar manifestations on a greater scale. At the first test the theory of international solidarity, on which the Socialists rest, fell to ruins, and Socialists in every country found, to their surprise, that patriotism was the strongest of passions even in their own breasts. Many of them have tried to keep it down, but the loss of interest and belief in socialistic theories the world over was noticed by all of them with discouragement.

At the same time, it cannot escape observation that Governments decidedly not socialistic have put into practice some of the most advanced practical socialism that can be imagined. It may mean that the new era will be socialistic, but socialistic on a sterner and more practical basis than that of the Socialists; that theoretical socialism, based on the brotherhood of man, will die out, and a hard and selfish socialism, based on the needs of each State, will begin to live. But this is guesswork; it is enough to confine our thought to what has already happened and not attempt to predict the future.

That German success would transform the world intellectually and in its aims and ideals goes without saying. German success would be Germanization; not the Germanization which would have been implied by that word sixty years ago, but the world-spread of the gospel of materialistic efficiency and "kultur," with the subordination, if not effacement, of individualism. The success of the Allies would not imply such far-reaching alterations in ideals and aims; but however the war ends, a new town will arise on the burned district.

"UNCONQUERABLE," SAYS APPONYI

Ex-Premier of Austria-Hungary Declares End of Year's War Finds Central Empires Unshaken

By Count Albert Apponyi.

I HAVE had several opportunities for communicating with American public opinion on the subject of the present great European war and of America's attitude toward the belligerents. So I need not repeat what I have already tried to state and to prove, viz., that this war is a Russian war of conquest, in which that eastern and despotic power is supported by France's desire for revenge and England's spiteful feeling against Germany's prosperity.

It is, furthermore, hardly necessary to waste one word on the infamy of Italy's treacherous aggression against her former ally. Italy plays manifestly the part of the bandit using his opportunity to stab from behind the man he wants to rob, while this man's main strength is absorbed by conflict with other assailants.

On these subjects, on the question of right and wrong connected with the present war, I have nothing more to say. What I wish to elucidate here is the actual situation of the belligerents after nearly one year of war; the state of my own country, to begin with, and of her aged King, whom I had the honor of seeing lately at his bidding. On these subjects American public opinion has been misled by the Entente diplomacy and the Entente press, just as it has been poisoned by the same agency with respect to the moral responsibility implied in the conflict.

Hasn't it been confidently predicted that Germany and Austria-Hungary would collapse before the onset of such a combination of power as her foes represent? That their military resistance would be broken before long; that starvation would drive their people to despair; that their economic and financial resources would be exhausted; that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would fall to pieces; that Hungary would revolt and contend for a separate peace, (Hungary, whose territory is the first and primary object of Russian covetousness!) and what not?

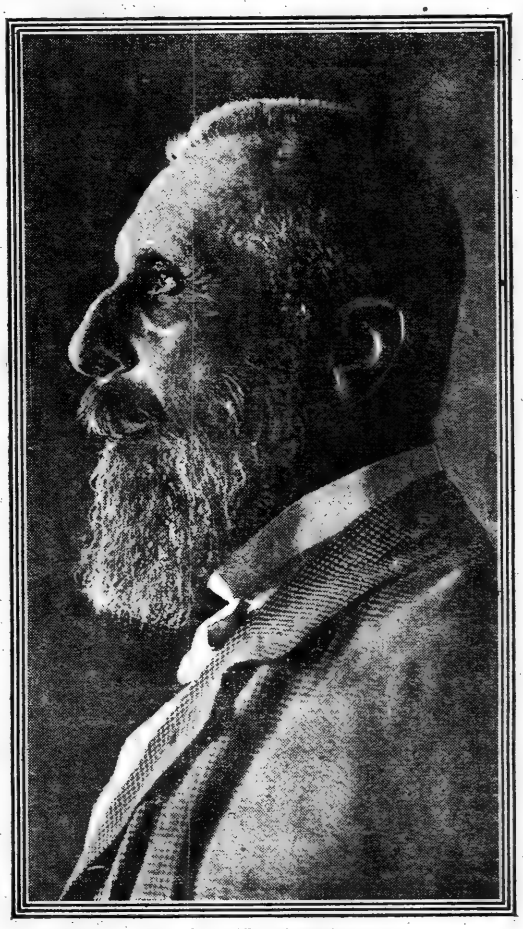
Now, in the face of all these forecasts, what are the facts? Our armies are fast driving the Russians out of Galicia; in a few weeks not a single Russian soldier will stand on Austrian soil; the small part of Hungary they had invaded was freed from them long ago.

If there is a collapse, it is the military power of Russia which will collapse; her stock of trained soldiers is nearly exhausted, her untrained recruits are unable to resist the onset of more highly trained fighters. In the meantime the joint forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary are constantly winning ground in Russian Poland and in Courland; Berlin, Vienna, Budapest are absolutely safe; nobody in our country dreads a new Russian invasion; but Petrograd is seriously menaced.

The action of the combined fleets against the Dardanelles has no other result than the destruction of numbers of French and English warships.

In France the armies of Germany, though reduced in numbers by the requirements of the great Russian campaign, are holding fast the territory they had won at the beginning of the war. Every onset of the joint Franco-English forces collapses before German firmness; a few inches of ground are won now and then, to be lost again after a day or two. The taking of a hamlet or of a "Schutzengraben" is trumpeted out to the world as a great victory, but the main fact is that the mutual positions of the belligerents remain unchanged in this part of the theatre of war, notwithstanding the bloody and gallant efforts of the Franco-English armies to win back the territory they had lost in Summer and Autumn.

Economically, we are holding out quite as strongly as we do in a military sense.



Count Albert Apponyi.

The wicked starvation scheme which England planned against our women and children has been frustrated by the foresight and thrift of our people; in a month or so the new harvest will have closed the era of such difficulty as we have had.

We do not require any financial assistance from without; the two national loans in Austria and Hungary have given more than seven milliards, not to speak of the inexhaustible resources of Germany.

The moral state of our countries is something beyond praise, something absolutely grand; it is an aspect of gallantry which almost consoles for the horrors of war. That spirit of unflinching resolve which animates our whole people and which has been kindled into a new flame (instead of being cowed, as was anticipated) by the Italian treason, that unbroken resolution to conquer or to die, generated by the consciousness of having been wantonly and treacherously assailed, to have to fight for one's own safety and for mankind's highest treasures: that unconquerable spirit lives in every private of the armies of Germany, of Austria, and of Hungary; it lives in those at home too young, too old, or too weak to fight, on whom the task of national labor devolves; it lives in the bereaved wives, in the weeping mothers; it creates an atmosphere which uplifts the lowly, fills the churches, and binds together those who formerly seemed to disagree.

And so we hold out, though representing—all four of us taken together: Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey—one hundred and forty millions of souls against the three hundred millions of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, not to reckon Japan and the colonies. You may think of that war as you will, but you must confess that our exhibition of gallantry and of moral strength is a grand sight after all.

Should more foes arise, we would put into action still greater forces. The lesson taught by one year of warfare is this—we are unconquerable.

And as to the part played by Hungary in the great world drama, I can only say that I am intensely proud of it. Our soldiers are fighting partly under German commanders, precisely as German military bodies are incorporated with Hungarian and Austrian armies. The Germans have thereby learned to consider the Hungarians as equal to the very best of their own troops.

The moral unity of Hungary, bridging over racial differences on which our enemies have built their brightest hopes, is a tower of strength to the central alliance in Europe. Nations that seemed to have forgotten that such a thing as Hungary exists are forcibly reminded of the fact by the deeds of heroism performed by Hungarian soldiers and by the unbroken firmness of the Hungarian Nation.

Hungary's destinies brighten; the radiance of great prospects draws a halo around the sinking heads of our heroes. And we are marching toward that glorious future on the highroad of faith kept and of duty fulfilled, not on the byways of treachery and falsehood. To those who in childish ignorance of what we really are try to tempt us that way we have only one thing to say: We are not Italians.

And as to our aged King, the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, who has been represented as an old weakling, with no will of his own, as a plaything in the hands of evil counselors, I do declare that his intellect is as bright, his will as strong, his knowledge of facts as accurate as it was in his younger days.

For more than an hour I talked over with him all the big questions connected with war and peace, and I saw a man keenly alive to the tremendous responsibilities which his action involves, but perfectly calm in his conscience as a Christian ruler, perfectly convinced of having done his duty toward his people, whose liberty, whose happiness, whose possibilities of further progress were wantonly attacked by a conspiracy that left us no choice but to draw the sword in self-defense.

He sees with the clearest discernment the dangers which still hang over our heads, since we have to face the strongest coalition the world has ever seen; at the same time he feels confident of ultimate success, and his confidence is based on sound calculations as well as on the belief of a deeply religious mind.

Such is Francis Joseph in his eighty-fifth year, in the midst of a tremendous conflict which puts his crown in jeopardy; such is he and such are the nations which he rules, his Austrian Empire and his Hungarian Kingdom, while facing the most formidable coalition known to history—self-possessed, unshaken, confident of ultimate victory.

How different from what the Entente press and the American tools of the Entente proclaimed and published! Will American public opinion believe our statement now, after a whole year of war, which has given the lie to every single prediction of our enemies?

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WAR PARAGRAPHS

TO an unprecedented extent, the purchasing power of the British Isles has passed into the hands of women because of the war. Wives of men who have enlisted are receiving all, or a great part of their husbands' pay, as well as the allowances made in many cases by their employers. The latter amounts to about one-half of their regular pay. With these funds the women are better supplied with money, to spend in such manner as they see fit, than they ever have been before. One result, landlords say, is that they are receiving their rents more regularly. Another result, no doubt, is that the money is being spent in a different way than it was when the men chiefly or wholly directed its expenditure.

A wooden statue representing a man in armor has been erected in Vienna by one of the war relief committees. Any one who subscribes as much as twenty cents is permitted to drive a nail in the statue, it being hoped that ultimately the whole statue will be covered with nail heads, so that it will look as if covered with real armor. It is then intended to preserve the statue as an emblem of Austrian patriotism.

There has been a steady rise in the cost of living in Greece the past year. Among the causes are the closing of the Dardanelles and the shutting off of the supply of Russian wheat, the large advance in ocean freights, and the presence of large numbers of refugees of Greek nationality from Turkish dominions and elsewhere. The absence of tourists from Greece during the Winter was severely felt.

Special "message books" are provided for British doctors and nurses directly at the front, for the purpose of recording the dying messages of wounded soldiers intended for relatives or friends. The books have perforated pages on which the messages are written, and the pages are then forwarded to the base hospital. There a copy of the messages is made in larger books and sent on to the person in Britain for whom they were intended. Not only are the soldier's dying words sent home, but, wherever possible, any trinkets, photographs or papers found on his body.

Reports from sixteen of the principal wine-growing centres of that part of the district of Champagne which is as yet free from the ravages of war show highly favorable prospects for this year's wine yield. The grape harvest promises to be very rich in quantity and quality.

AMERICAN EXPERT'S VIEW OF WAR

He Divides Its First Year Into Three Phases and Reviews Results Which Have Been Obtained

By a Military Expert.

First Phase—Opening the Way to France Through Belgium.

BY Aug. 4, 1914, war had been declared by all the nations now engaged except Turkey and Italy. Subsequent events have proved that of them all the Tentonic allies were the only nations actually prepared and that as between Austria and Germany the preparation of the latter was much more complete. It was the Germans, therefore, who, with the entire campaign carefully mapped out in advance, took the initiative. Germany, too, at the very outset saw the one clear path to victory.

One or the other of her Continental enemies must not only be defeated, but crushed and eliminated from the conflict before the other could mobilize against her. One of them, Russia, would probably take the longer time to effect her mobilization. Russia had started, it is true, before war was declared. But interior railroads in Russia are few. Russia, too, is proverbially slow, if for no other reasons, by virtue of her ponderous numbers. France, on the other hand, is checked and counter-checked by good strategic railroads, and, having no such vast territory over which her troops would have to be moved, would be able to mobilize in a much shorter time than her ally. England, for a few weeks at least, could be disregarded. Deceived as to the extent of Russian unpreparedness and believing that Russia's slowness would prevent an active offense for some weeks, Germany selected France as her first objective, and took immediate steps to hurl twenty-four army corps across the French border, aiming at Paris.

These twenty-four corps were divided into three armies—the Army of the Meuse, based on Cologne; the Army of the Moselle, based on Metz and Coblenz, and the Army of the Rhine, based on Strassburg. All of these three armies were naturally to converge on Paris. The route of the Army of the Meuse would pass through Liége, Namur, and Maubeuge, and would therefore have to cross a part of Belgium; the Army of the Moselle would take a route through Sedan and Soissons, passing north of the Verdun fortress, but of necessity crossing the Duchy of Luxemburg; the Army of the Rhine, after crossing the screen of the Vosges Mountains, would pass through Nancy and Toul, between the fortresses of Epinal and Belfort.

It is obvious that the march to Paris would be most quickly achieved through the flat country of Belgium, where the French frontier is practically unguarded and only the weakly manned barrier fortresses of Belgium barred the way. The remainder of the French frontier from Luxemburg to Switzerland was well fortified, and Germany had no time to spend in reducing fortified places.

The main advance was therefore to take place through Belgium, the Army of the Moselle co-operating, while to the Army of the Rhine was assigned the offensive-defensive rôle of advancing to the barrier fortresses of Epinal and Belfort to check any French advance that might be directed against the communications of the Armies of the Moselle and the Meuse to the north. The railroad communications through the Belgian plain were splendidly adapted to this plan, backed as they were by the military railroads which Germany had constructed several years before, running through the industrial districts in the north of Germany to the Belgian border.

Germany's first move was the invasion of Luxemburg, violating the neutrality of a State which, under the treaty making her independent and guaranteeing neutrality, (to which treaty Germany was a party,) was not permitted to maintain an army. Two days later Germany asked passage for her troops through Belgium, for the purpose of attacking France. Belgium promptly refused, and on Aug. 4 Germany began the forcing of this passage by an attack on Liége.

Thus, at the outset the German plan went awry. Although the contemplated line of advance was through Liége and Namur, it was not sufficient, with Belgium openly in arms to defend her country, to reduce only these two towns. The Belgian Army could, and later did, fall back to the north on Louvain, Brussels, and Antwerp, and so be directly on the German flank and in a position to strike at the line of communications. It was therefore necessary to subjugate all of Belgium either by destroying the Belgian Army or driving it before them in their advance.

Thus, the German advance was not only doomed to delay, but at least 100,000 troops were needed to garrison a hostile country and to protect the life lines running to the rear.

Three days after the attack on Liége opened the Germans penetrated between the outer forts, their infantry advancing in close formation and sustaining enormous losses. But Liége was worth the price paid. Some of the forts held out for days, but were finally reduced by the fire of the 42-centimeter guns—the first of the German surprises. The Belgian garrison, however, had done its work. The German advance was delayed for ten precious days, during which the first consignment of the British expeditionary force had reached the Continent and France and Russia had largely completed their mobilization.

As soon as it was realised that the unexpected Belgian resistance had retarded the German advance and in all probability had disarranged the German plan of campaign, the French, even before the guns of Liége had cooled, struck at Alsace, through the Belfort Gap and over the Vosges Mountains. At first this French offensive was successful. Points on the Metz-Strassburg railroad were taken and the town of Mülhausen captured. But almost before the news of success reached Paris the French had been defeated, not only in Alsace but also in Lorraine, where French troops had been sent to engage the German Army of the Moselle. The result was the retirement of the French to the line of their first defense—a line that had been prepared for just such an emergency during the years since 1871.

While the German armies of the Moselle and of the Rhine were thus occupied in repelling the French advance the Army of the Meuse was forcing its way through Belgium. Throwing out a strong cavalry screen in its front, this army advanced through Tongres, St. Frond, Laugen, Haelen, and Terlemont, and finally confronted the Belgians on the line from Louvain to Namur. Fighting on this front filled almost a week, when the destruction of the fortifications of Namur forced the Belgians to fall back, pivoting on Louvain to the line from Louvain to Wavre, the last line in front of Brussels. On Aug. 20 the Belgians were defeated at Louvain and the Germans entered Brussels, the Belgian Government having previously retired to Antwerp. The first phase of the German advance was thus completed and the way to France was open.

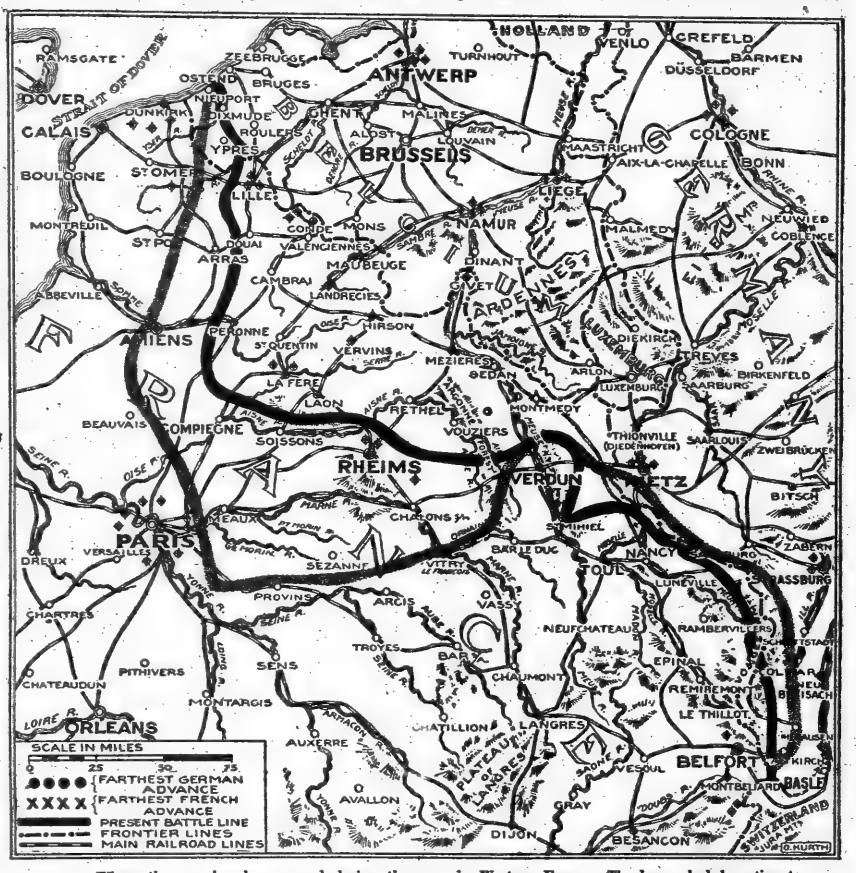
Second Phase—From the Fall of Brussels to von Kluck's Retreat to the Aisne.

IMMEDIATELY following the fall of Namur, which forced the Belgians to take up the Louvain-Wavre line, the main German Army of the Meuse started for France, leaving possibly two army corps to drive the Belgians from Brussels and to protect their flank and their lines of communication. The German advance first came in contact with the French and British along a line from Mons to Charleroi, southwest of Brussels. The British were supposed to have been between two French armies, but for some reason the army which had been assigned to position on the British left did not appear. Being outflanked, a retreat followed, the French being defeated at the same time at Charleroi. The German Army of the Moselle then attacked along the Meuse, and, being also successful, was on the flank and rear of the British and French retreating from Mons and Charleroi.

Thus a great enveloping movement was disclosed which for some days gave every evidence of being successful. It was defeated, however, entirely by the British, who, though outflanked and outnumbered three to one, fought steadily night and day for six days, their small force holding in complete check all of von Kluck's army corps. Retreat was of course inevitable, but the retreat was made in good order and with the morale of the troops unshaken.

In the meantime the German General Staff, which had confidently expected to crush France before Russia could become a factor to be reckoned with, saw with alarm Russia pouring her troops into East Prussia in a drive against Königsberg, while in South Poland another Russian army was preparing a drive against Galicia, operating from the Ivangorod-Rowno railroad. Germany saw the Austrians being defeated everywhere; Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, captured; Przemysl masked, and the Russians fighting their way westward through Galicia between the Carpathians and the Vistula. But Austria's troubles at this stage were her own. Germany had all she could do to turn back the Russian invasion of East Prussia.

To face the peril on her eastern borders, Germany detached several army



Where the war has been waged during the year in Western Europe. The large shaded portion to the left covers the western and southern advance of the Germans on Paris last Summer. The black line shows the present deadlocked battle front. The small shaded portion to the right shows the territory through which the French advanced in the first month of the war, before being thrown back by the Germans.

corps—probably five—from the western front, with them reinforced her eastern army, and in a few days after their arrival inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Russians at Tannenberg, driving them back practically to their own borders. But the damage had been done. The armies of the west had been weakened at a critical point, and General Joffre was given the opportunity he had been seeking since the beginning of the war.

The French and British, whose retreat had carried them to the Marne, now outnumbered the Germans, and, what is more important, were able to concentrate their forces by calling in those troops who had been engaged in the counter-offensive in Alsace. Taking advantage of their superiority in numbers, the Allies took the offensive. Holding the Germans fast in the centre, the Paris garrison struck hurriedly northeast toward Soissons with the idea of getting around von Kluck's flank. For several days it seemed that von Kluck and his army must be captured. But, moving north with great rapidity, abandoning much of his artillery and supplies, he escaped the net Joffre had spread for him, and anchored himself securely behind the Aisne. The great German movement was thus brought to an abrupt halt, and they were now on the defensive. Paris was saved. For ten days the Allies fought desperately to cross the Aisne and force von Kluck to continue his retreat. But finally the effort was given up, and the two armies faced each other across the Aisne deadlocked.

The Russians meanwhile had not been idle. Although their operations against the reinforced German Army had a negative result, against the Austrians in Galicia their success continued. Przemysl had not been taken, but, hemming it in securely, the Russians passed on and took the fortified town of Jaroslau, near the lower San. The menace of the Russian invasion of Galicia then became apparent. Galicia, with her wealth of oil and minerals, the fertile plains of Hungary just the other side of the Carpathians, Cracow, opening the gate to Breslau and Berlin—these were the things the Teutons stood in danger of losing, and it is not surprising that they viewed the Russian advance with alarm.

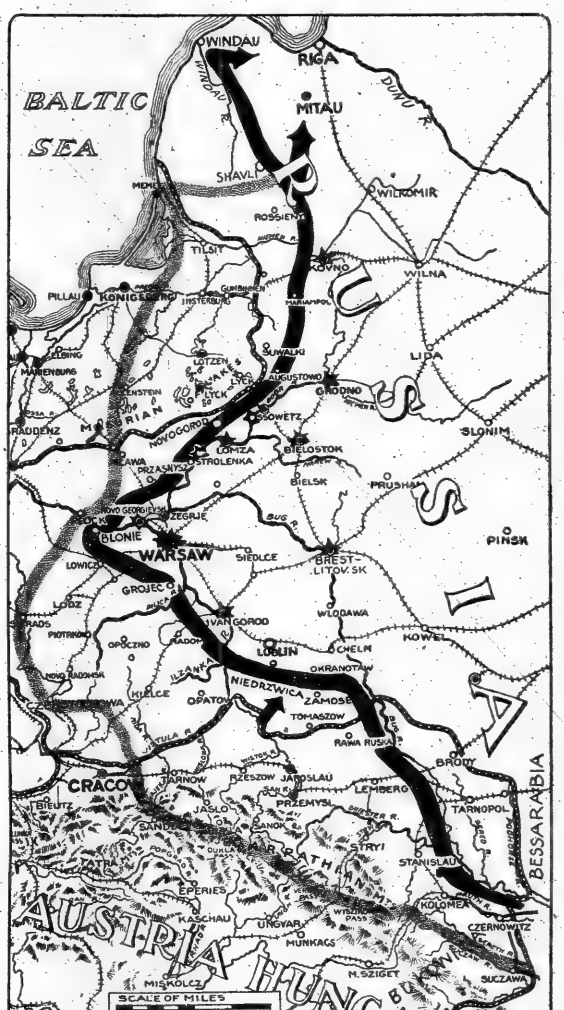
There is but one more incident to record before closing what might well be considered the second phase of the war. That is the fall of Antwerp. It was Belgium's final sacrifice on the altar of her national honor. And no matter what our ancestry may be, nor how our sympathies may lie, we cannot but reverence a people whose sense of national duty and honor is so high that they are willing to sacrifice and do sacrifice their all to maintain it.

Third Phase—From the Fall of Antwerp to the Beginning of the Battle of Warsaw.

WHEN it became apparent to General French that the line of the Aisne, to which the Germans had retreated after the battle of the Marne, was too strong to be forced he withdrew his troops, about 100,000 men, from the line, his place being filled by the French reserves. The object of the withdrawal was another flanking movement against the German right. The idea seems to have been that by withdrawing and entraining at night the movement would be entirely concealed from the Germans until the British were actually in Belgium, and that an advance along the left bank of the Scheldt would turn the flank of the whole German Army in France, compelling a general retreat. The movement was discovered by German air scouts, however, and the troops that had been before Antwerp met and checked the British, who took up finally the line along the Yser Canal, through Ypres to La Bassée, opposed by three German army corps.

But one thing saved the British from another defeat and prevented a more disastrous retreat than that from Mons and Charleroi. When the Germans took Antwerp the Belgian garrison of about 50,000 men escaped and by a brilliant retreat retired to a line from Nieuport to Dixmude. They thus guarded the left flank of the British line and by a stubborn resistance prevented this flank from being turned and the British driven south toward Paris. Nothing else prevented Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne from falling into German hands at this time.

While the armies in the west were checking each other until the status of a "stalemate" had been reached, affairs in the eastern theatre had been moving rapidly. Persuaded by German money, a temptation the Turk has ever been powerless to resist, Turkey late in October joined hands with the Teutons and declared war on the Allies. The Japanese, who had at the outset joined hands with England, had, after a wonderful defense by the Germans, taken the German Chinese city of Kiao-Chau. But of more importance still was the activity of the opposing armies in Russia and in Galicia.



The eastern theatre of war. The shaded part shows the territory covered by the Russians in their various offensive movements into East Prussia, and through Galicia and Bukowina to the crests of the Carpathians. The black line shows, approximately, the present battle front. Columns of General von Buelow's army are reported to be advancing from the region of Mitau in a southeasterly direction, which would bring them considerably further east than the main German battle line.

After the battle of Tannenberg, in which Russia was defeated and driven back to her own borders, the Germans invaded Suwalki Province in Northern Poland. The Russians again took the offensive, defeated the Germans in the battle of Augustowo, and, pressing westward, again entered East Prussia in the region of the Mazurian Lakes. In this territory a deadlock followed, both Russians and Germans remaining with horns locked and unable to move until early Spring.

In Galicia, however, events moved with greater rapidity, and the results were vastly more important. After the fall of Lemberg and Jaroslau the Russians pressed forward across the San to Tarnow, masking Przemysl on the way, and took up a line along the Dunajec to the Carpathians and east through Galicia along the Dniester and the Pruth to the Rumanian frontier, thus threatening not only the plains of Hungary, which lay just across the Carpathian summits, but also Bukowina, the Crownland of Austria.

Austria's plight was desperate, and German assistance was necessary. Von Hindenburg's first attack on Warsaw, the battle being called the battle of the Vistula, was the answer. The Germans advanced against the Russian centre, the Austrians against the left in Galicia. At first both were successful, but heavy Russian reinforcements succeeded in turning the German left, almost at the very gates of Warsaw. The Germans were forced to retreat, and fell back to their own borders. The Austrians were at the same time compelled to retreat, due to the uncovering of their flank, and again Russia was in supreme control of Galicia as far west as Cracow. As the Germans retreated the Russians followed, and another invasion of Germany was threatened, and it was von Hindenburg again who was to throw it back.

This he did, driving forward in three columns, two of which were intended to move against the Russian flanks. The Russian centre fell back to Lodz, but the right was still threatened. Again Russia assembled her reserves, and before von Hindenburg realized the situation a Russian army was not only on his flank but in his rear. A retreat was necessary. The Germans, assisted by corps drawn from the west, cut their way out and escaped from the Russian trap through the failure of one of the Russian armies to co-operate in the movement in time. But the German offense had failed and the effort had been terribly expensive.

Another offense was immediately planned—this time to move along the Vistula and strike at Warsaw from the southwest. This also was a failure, and the two armies finally became deadlocked along the line of the Bzura and the Rawka Rivers.

No further fighting of importance occurred in this theatre until February, when the battle of the Mazurian Lakes was fought.

But this victory, like other German victories, while decisive as far as the particular Russian army involved was concerned, did nothing toward hastening peace.

In the west since the failure of the German drive on Calais there has been no movement that has affected the general situation.

The principal event of the Spring in the west has been the advent of Italy into the maelstrom. But this has not affected the situation up to the present time. Italy has a hard problem on her hands which must be solved before she can make herself felt. She has but one line of advance—the line of the Isonzo. But she dare not advance and leave the passes through the Tyrolean and the Carnic Alps open for Germany and Austria to pour troops in against her flank and rear. Her task therefore is first to stop every pass by which this can be done; and then, and then only, is she ready to move. This is being done, but the task is a difficult one, the country impossible from a military viewpoint, and progress necessarily slow.

In the east, however, the coming of Spring brought a series of the most tremendous movements of the war. The Allies began an operation against the Dardanelles, with the object of forcing the strait, taking Constantinople, and thus at once releasing the great store of grain in Southern Russia and providing a means of getting ammunition to Russia from the west. The operations at first were entirely naval. But after serious loss, with no corresponding advantage, it was realized that the naval forces alone were not sufficient, and troops were landed on the western end of the Gallipoli Peninsula. This force has been for three months hammering at the positions of the Turks along the Achi Baba line, but, except for the possible influence on the Balkan States of the presence of these expeditionary forces on Gallipoli, little headway has been made. Certain it is that there is no indication that the near future will bring the Allies into Constantinople.

In Galicia the Spring began with the capitulation of Przemysl and the surrender to the Russians of about 125,000 Austrians. This was the greatest victory in the eastern theatre thus far, and immediately opened the way wide to the passes in the Carpathians that led to the Hungarian plains and to Cracow. Russian efforts concentrated in forcing the Carpathian passes.

For weeks the battle of the Carpathians was in progress. The Austrians, reinforced by strong German contingents, fought desperately, and, although several of the passes were finally captured, Uzok Pass, the centre of the line and the key to the whole Carpathian situation, held out. While the battle for its possession was in progress the Germans were quietly concentrating along the Dunajec. Suddenly their attack was launched, the line of the Dunajec forced, and the Russian flank and their lines of communication were seriously involved. To prevent being cut off, the forces in the Carpathians were compelled to fall back to their lateral lines. Preponderance of artillery forced the retreat through Galicia, and in an incredibly short time Jaroslau, Przemysl, and Lemberg were again in the hands of the Teutons and Galicia practically cleared of the Russian invaders.

Earlier in the Spring the Germans under von Bülow had landed in Northern Russia and the Gulf of Riga, and, gradually working south, had effected a junction with von Hindenburg's army in front of Warsaw. Coming north through Galicia, Mackensen had driven the Russians back to the line of the Ivangorod-Lublin railroad and had established connections with von Hindenburg's right. Von Linsengen and the Austrian Archduke Francis Joseph completed the line facing the Russians along the upper Viprez, the Bug, the Zlota Lipa, and the Dniester. Simultaneously, with all flanks guarded, the Teutons began to close in on Warsaw in the most stupendous military movement of history. As this article is written it seems that nothing can save the Polish capital; before it goes to press, even, Warsaw may be in German hands.

EX-GERMAN OFFICER ANALYZES WAR

Lieutenant Ives, Formerly of Prussian Dragoons, Gives Expert's View of Its Various Phases

By Lieutenant Walter E. Ives,
Formerly of the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons.

I.—The Western Campaign.

THE first year of the European war has drawn to a close. A résumé covering the military events it has produced brings to view two distinct phases of the campaign. The first phase comprises the period from Aug. 3 to Oct. 27, and consists of a tenacious effort to carry through the original plan of war of the German General Staff—to strike a crushing blow at France, and, after putting her hors de combat, to turn on the enemy in the east. The second phase comprises the time from Oct. 27 to the present, and consists in the pursuance of military aims forming the direct reversal of the original ones.

The campaign against France, in consequence of the German plan of strategy the first one to come into prominence, can, in its first phase, be divided into four periods.

The first period comprises the operations in Belgium, German Lorraine and Alsace, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 23, the day before the Battle for the Invasion of France, commonly but incorrectly known as the battle of Mons.

The main blow at France was to come through Belgium. Five German armies out of eight were hurled against this gateway to Northern France. In Lorraine and Alsace the Germans were temporarily to remain on the defensive. The protection of Lorraine was intrusted to the Bavarian (Sixth) Army, that of Alsace to the remaining two armies.

The French plan of operation was to check the invasion of Belgium on the line Tongres-Liége-Longwy, where the Belgian Army, from a strictly military point of view, forming the advance guards of the French Army of the North, was holding strong positions, and with superior forces to strike at the German Army of Lorraine. The aim was, avoiding Metz, to reach the Moselle near Trier through the valley of the Saar, and to roll up the German Army of the North from its left wing. An invasion of Alsace was merely to satisfy political aspirations.

The German advance in Belgium, however, remained unchecked, and in Lorraine the battles of Dieuze and Saarbourg on Aug. 20 decided the issue in favor of the Bavarians. In Alsace the French were victorious over the Eighth Army and took Mülhausen, while further north, between Münster and Shirmeck, the Seventh Army checked the French invasion.

Meanwhile the German avalanche in Belgium had reached the second line of defense, Brussels-Namur-Longwy, before the French Army of the North. The capture of Namur prompted the French staff to recall advance guards, which had reached the fortress just as it surrendered, and to accept battle in the line Mons-Charleroi-Givet-Longwy. The battle for the invasion of France and the retirement of the French armies in all the theatres of action which it caused opens the second period of the campaign against France.

The English contingent from Havre had joined the French Army just before the German onslaught began. The battle was lost by the Allies tactically and strategically through the defeat of their right wing at Longwy and Neufchateau, and through the encircling of their left wing at Mons. The direct result of the outcome was the German invasion of France.

Sweeping on through Northern France, the German Army of the North was breaking up all resistance in its path, such as was attempted by the British at St. Quentin on Aug. 28, and was tearing with it all fortresses, such as Longwy, La Fère, Maubeuge, and others; but it was failing in its principal aim—to embrace the skillfully retreating enemy before he could reach the line Paris-Verdun, which he had selected and prepared for the next stand.

On Aug. 30 the German plan of strategy was changed, and it was resolved to break the centre of the enemy, throwing his left wing into Paris and on the Seine and his right wing into Verdun, Toul, and Epinal. The armies of the centre were pushed forward, while either wing held back. The Allies were established in the general line Paris-Verdun.

The battle ensuing on Sept. 5 and the retreat of the Germans to the Aisne are the events of the third period of this campaign, lasting from Sept. 5 to Sept. 28. On Sept. 8, while the German attacks had all but pierced the French centre, having already bent it back beyond the line Sezanne-Vitry, the German right wing found itself outflanked by a new allied army from Paris, which was rapidly moving northward and threatened to roll up the entire German battle front from the direction of Compiègne. The critical question, who would succeed first, the Allies in outflanking the German right or the Germans in piercing the French centre, was decided in favor of the Allies. Anglo-French strategy triumphed.

The retreat of the Germans, their right flank constantly in danger of being rolled up, was a fine military achievement. On Sept. 12 it halted on the Aisne. In the regions northeast of Verdun the German left wing joined hands with the Sixth German Army, which had followed up the retirement of the French Army of Lorraine to the line Verdun-St. Die.

Thus resting on Metz with its left wing the German battle front was strongly established on a line passing Verdun, to the east and northeast, extending from there in a general westerly direction to the valley of the Aisne as far as the region north of Compiègne, and from that point northward to the region west of Peronne and Cambrai.

The situation was again safe, but the plan to put the French Army hors de combat was far from having been realized. The German General Staff therefore decided on a new plan. Its purpose was to gain control of the northeast coast of France. A wedge should be driven between the two allied countries, and Pas-de-Calais made the base of further operations against both. The following out of this plan constitutes the fourth and last period of the first phase of the western campaign. It starts with the beginning of the siege of Antwerp on Sept. 28 and ends with the first battle of Ypres on Oct. 27.

The first step toward the accomplishment of the new aims was the capture of Antwerp. The next point of strategic importance for the pursuance of the German plan was Lille, which was taken on Oct. 12.

But the change in the German plan of strategy had been recognized by the Allies, and a new English army from Havre was hurried to the line Bethune-Dunkirk to extend the allied left wing to the coast and block the road to Calais. It reached West Flanders on Oct. 13, and on Oct. 16 it came in contact with the German Army that approached from Antwerp. The latter joined the German right wing north of Lille and extended it to Westende. On the 18th, after having brought up all their reserves, the Germans began their onslaught to break through in the region of Dixmude and Ypres.

While, by Oct. 27, no appreciable impression had been made on the allied battle line, the situation in the eastern seat of war had begun to assume an alarming aspect, and necessitated the complete change in the German plan of strategy, which marks the beginning of the second phase of the war.

On the western front this second phase meant for the Germans the going into the defensive along the entire battle line, which the allied armies have been relentlessly attempting to break.

II.—The Eastern Campaign.

WHILE, in the early days of August, the bulk of the German Army was moving westward, not more than ten army corps were available for the campaign against Russia. To them and to the Austrian armies fell the task of laying the basis for the offensive contemplated for a later date. The plan of campaign was to draw the Russians into the Polish bag and tie it up. It was based on the knowledge that Russia's principal strategic aim must, under all circumstances, be Cracow, the gateway to Vienna and Berlin.

The enemy was to be allowed to reach it through Poland, while the Germans should hold on to East Prussia and the Austrians to Galicia, to flank the Russian advance from the north and south in preparation for a campaign against the Russian lines of communication. This scheme of bagging the enemy has governed all strategic moves of the campaign against Russia to this day.

But the Muscovites were on their guard. They paid little attention to the few German divisions that were thrown into Poland in August, in order to attract a Russian offensive, and began hammering at the Teutonic flanking positions along the East Prussian frontier in the north and the line Lublin-Tarnopol in the south.

While the Russian offensive in East Prussia came to grief at Tannenberg, it was most successful against Galicia, and the eighth week of the war already found the Russian invasion west of the San, Przemysl besieged, and the Austrian right wing flanked by vast bodies of cavalry, which had penetrated the Carpathian passes and reached the region of Munkacs.

To relieve the pressure exerted on their allies and give them a chance once more to establish themselves in Northeastern Galicia, four German army corps invaded Poland and advanced toward Radom and Ivangorod. This countermove was successful. Menaced in their right flank, the Russians quickly took back their army beyond the San. The Austrians followed, raised the siege of Przemysl, and drove the invaders from Hungary and straightened out their line from Sandomir to Czernowitz.

Meanwhile heavy Russian reinforcements had been brought up from Ivangorod and were gradually put in action against the Germans east of Radom. On Oct. 24, as soon as the Russian superiority became alarming, the four German army corps, having, temporarily at least, accomplished their purpose of re-establishing the Austrian campaign, beat a hasty retreat toward Silesia, during which the second purpose of their invasion, to draw into the Polish bag great masses of Russian troops, was successfully achieved, the Russians having been led to believe that they were pursuing a great German army.

Simultaneously, though, with their advance in the path of the German retreat in Poland, the Russians once more concentrated vast forces against the menacing projection of the Austrian battle line in Galicia, and the early days of November witnessed the second invasion of the Austrian province. At the same time a new drive was made on East Prussia, and the Germans were forced back into the region of the Masurian Lakes.

The retirement of the entire Teutonic battle line before the Russians, who toward the end of October had reached the maximum of their strength, marks the end of the first phase of the eastern campaign. It had not accomplished all that had been expected of it. The enemy had been drawn far into South Poland, but the base of operations for the general offensive against his communications in the north had not been established just where it should have been, and the Russian frontier fortifications had been found better prepared for resistance than those of Belgium, while in the south the Austrian base of operations was entirely in the hands of the enemy.

The second phase of the eastern campaign was therefore opened from a new base—Thorn, where the main army had been gathered ever since Oct. 27, when the Russian danger had become alarming, and the offensive in the west had been abandoned. It was suddenly launched with irresistible force on Nov. 12, and rolled back numerically inferior Russian armies, whose task it had been to protect the right flank of the Russian advance on Silesia.

Recognizing the danger to their operations in South Poland and Galicia, where they had meanwhile approached the line of the Warta, Cracow, and Neu Sandec, the Russians threw troops into North Poland from all sides and succeeded in temporarily detaining the German advance there, while they were continuing their supreme efforts to break the Austro-German line south of Cracow. But the line held. At the same time the German drive in North Poland was making steady headway.

On Dec. 6 the Germans took Lodz, and further north advanced on Lowitz, and the Russian offensive in the Cracow district was given up. While all troops that could be spared were sent northeast to support the prepared lines of the Bzura and Rawka Rivers, the Russians in the south fell back behind the Nida and Dunajec, joining with their right wing their northern army in the region of Tomaschew, and extending their left through the region of Gorlitz and Torka toward the Pruth. In this line the Teutonic advance was checked. A new German drive on the road from Soldau to Warsaw could likewise make no headway beyond Mlawa, while, on the other hand, in East Prussia the Russian offensive had been brought to a standstill.

A siege warfare, like that in France, seemed imminent, except in the Bukowina, where Russian forces during January were driving Austrian troops before them. The Russian invasion of that province, however, so distant from all strategically important points, was but a political manoeuvre.

The first movement of any consequence to occur was a desperate attempt of the Austrians early in February to push forward with their right wing in the direction of Stanislau, chiefly to bring relief to the garrison of Przemysl. Simultaneously they began sweeping the Russians out of Bukowina. The latter undertaking was successful, but the advance on Stanislau was thrown back toward Nadworna.

While the Austrian offensive was under way, General von Hindenburg unexpectedly launched a vigorous attack in East Prussia, which resulted in the destruction of the Russian East Prussian Army in the region of the Masurian Lakes.

To check the onslaught of the reinforced Russian armies against the Carpathian passes early in April, troops must be drawn from General von Hindenburg's armies, and the consequence was another deadlock in the north. Meanwhile the reinforced Teutonic troops were hurriedly concentrated for the counter-attack against the Russian offensive in the Carpathians, and a great drive began against the Russian positions on the Dunajec line, east of Cracow, early in May. Breaking all resistance, it swept on toward Jaroslau and Przemysl on a sixty-mile front.

Threatened in their right and left flanks, respectively, the Russian lines on the Nida and in the Carpathians fell back rapidly, while reinforcements were sent to stem the Teutonic advance along the San. But the Russian efforts were in vain. The momentum the Teutonic offensive had gained carried it across the river, while further south the Austrian right wing cleared the entire Carpathian front of the enemy, hotly pushing his retreat.

Przemysl was recaptured, the third Russian line of defense from Rawa-Ruska to Grodeck and the Dniester was broken, and the end of June saw Lemberg once more in the hands of the Teutons.

While this great Spring offensive from the Dunajec line was well under way, small German forces invaded the Russian province of Courland. Finding at first

little resistance in the path of their unexpected advance, they took Libau and established themselves on the Dubissa-Windau line.

III.—Campaigns of Minor Importance.

WHILE the struggle in the two principal seats of war has been going on, the passing year has witnessed fighting also of secondary importance, though not less heroic, in three other fields of action—Serbia, Turkey, and the Austro-Italian frontier. Whereas Turkey joined the Teutons but three months after the beginning of hostilities, and Italy was involved only at the end of May, Serbia was one of the first nations to take the field.

Austria's campaign against the little kingdom could under no circumstances influence the events of the war, and was therefore void of any strategic importance. For this reason but three Austrian Army corps were engaged in it.

The purpose was merely to keep the Serbians busy, and prevent them from invading Austrian soil. For the sake of the moral effect on the other Balkan States the capture of Belgrade should be attempted. In view of the strength of the Danube fortifications the operations were launched from Bosnia and resulted in the forcing of the Drina line and the capture of Valjevo on Nov. 17. The Serbian positions on the Danube having thus been flanked, the abandonment of Belgrade on Dec. 2 was a natural consequence of the Battle of Valjevo.

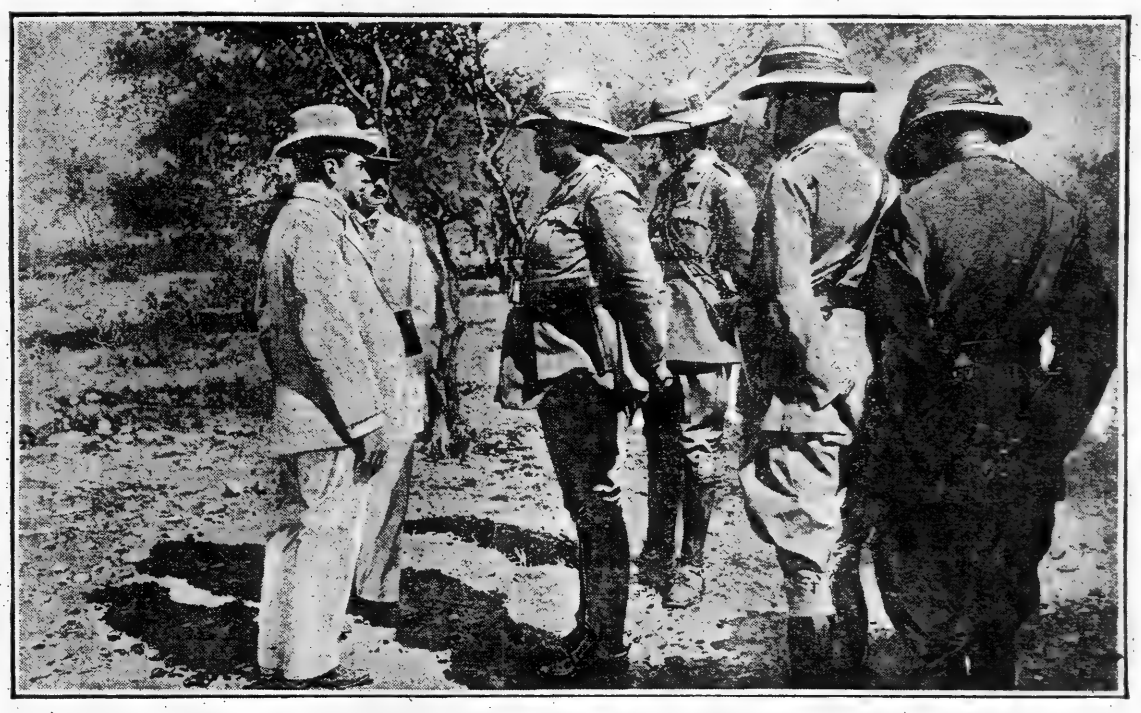
Misled by their successes into the belief that the Serbian Army had been placed hors de combat, the Austrians advanced beyond the lines destined to constitute the object of their offensive. In the difficult mountain districts southeast of Valjevo the Serbians turned on the invaders with superior forces and defeated them. The Austrian retreat to the Drina which followed necessitated the evacuation of Belgrade on Dec. 15. Since then the situation on the Serbian frontier has been a deadlock, only desultory and insignificant fighting occurring for the rest of the year.

In contrast to the operations in Serbia, Turkey's campaign has direct bearing on the European war. Its chief feature, the closing of the Dardanelles, has been a serious blow to Russia. The frantic efforts of the Allies to open them are the plainest evidence of its importance.

The attempt in March to force the strait by naval power having resulted in failure, an army was landed on the west coast of Gallipoli, and after heavy fighting established itself on a line running from Eski-Hissarlik on the south coast of the peninsula to the region of Sari-Bair, on the north coast, constituting a front of approximately twenty miles, within five miles of the west coast. No progress further than this have the Allies been able to make up to the present, and the watch at the Dardanelles stands firm as yet.

The attacks of the Anglo-French armies, however, exerted influence on Turkey's operations in other fields of action. They caused the complete abandonment of a contemplated invasion of Egypt and compelled the Turkish troops to go on the defensive in the Caucasian seat of war.

The operations in the latest field of action, along the Austro-Italian frontier, have been going on for but eight weeks, and do not, therefore, allow any conclusions as to their importance to be made as yet. So far the Italians have been unable to make any effective impression on either Austria's Tyrolese frontier or on the front of the Isonzo. All attempts to break through the Austrian lines have thus far failed. The aim of Austria's strategy is to maintain a deadlock until the issue has been decided in Poland.



General Botha, Commanding Victorious Forces of Union of South Africa, Arranging for the Surrender of Windhoek, Capital of German Southwest Africa, with the German Burgomaster.

HUGE EMPIRE LOST TO GERMANY

Fighting in Asia and Africa Has Wrested From Her 500,000 Square Miles of Territory.

By Charles Johnston.

I.—Re-Mapping the World.

SPEAKING on July 14, A. Bonar Law, British Colonial Secretary, announced that the Entente Allies had already occupied 450,000 square miles of German colonial possessions. Add Turkish possessions in Asia in the hands of the Entente powers, and the total reaches 500,000 square miles.

Two outstanding facts are that this transfer, if permanent, will change the destiny of all Africa and Asia, and that, for the first time in history, the oversea dominions of Britain have initiated and carried on wars of conquest, Australia and New Zealand, in union, having already taken 100,000 square miles of German colonies in the Pacific, while the Union of South Africa has conquered German Southwest Africa.

In other parts of Africa France and Belgium are co-operating with English imperial forces, while in East Africa and on the Persian Gulf the brunt of the fighting is being borne by British Indian troops and troops provided by the Princes of India. The movement now in progress will, if completed, give the Entente powers the whole of Africa; will give Britain all Southern Asia, from the Mount Sinai peninsula to Siam; and will, in all probability, make the Entente powers heirs of the whole Eastern Hemisphere.

These immense territories are the ultimate stakes of the battles in France, in Poland, on the Dardanelles. We lose sight of them, perhaps, in the details of local fighting. In reality, nothing less is being effected than the re-mapping of the whole Eastern Hemisphere.

II.—Togoland and Kamerun.

ON Aug. 1, a year ago, German colonial possessions in Africa totaled over a million square miles, in four regions—Togo, Kamerun, Southwest Africa, and East Africa. Togo, running from the north shore of the Gulf of Guinea, is wedged between French and English colonies. In August France and England joined in attacking it, and on Aug. 26 their occupation was complete, a rich area of 33,000 square miles thus passing from Germany.

Kamerun, in the elbow of the Gulf of Guinea, is about ten times as large, one-third of this having been conceded by France to Germany in 1911, through the agency of M. Caillaux. Recent letters to The London Times describe the fighting there:

On the 7th (May) we had a trying experience. Our company commander went out with myself and another subaltern and about forty men. We crossed the Mungo River in canoes, and then did a long and very difficult march all through the night in absolute dense forest. How ever the guides managed it passes comprehension.

About 5 in the morning, when it was just getting light, our advance party were just on the point of stumbling on to the German outpost, when what should happen but an elephant suddenly walked in between and scattered our opposing parties in all directions. I was in the rear of our little column, and was left in bewilderment, all our carriers dropping their loads and every one disappearing into the bush. After a few minutes we got our men together and our scouts went forward again, and found the Germans had bolted from their outpost, but soon returned and opened fire on our scouts.

A British officer writes:

I hope you have heard ere this of our capture of Duala and Bonaberi, and our further advance along the Duala Railway to Tusa, and along the Wari River to Jabassi. The heat and climate are very trying. It's awfully hot, far hotter than the last coast place I was in; a drier heat and sun infinitely more powerful, and yet the rains are full on and we get terrific tornadoes. The nights, however, are cooler.

We are surrounded by mangrove swamps, and they breed mosquitos, and consequently malaria and black-water fever.

This is quite a pretty little place (Duala) with some jolly houses, typical German of the Schloss villa type; nice inside and out. The country is pretty, the soil good. A good deal of timber and rubber. I found some beautiful tusks the other day, worth a good bit. Elephants abound. The native villages around are totally different from other West African ones—here the houses are mostly one long mud or palm erection, with thatched roof, and are divided into compartments instead of the smaller separate huts one is accustomed to see in these parts.

The notices all over the place are strangely reminiscent of, say, the Black Forest—"Bäkerei," "Conditorei," &c., and yet it is the heart of tropical Africa. None of the natives, strange to say, talks German; all pidgin English. The Hausa boys are splendid chaps, as different from the Duala boys or Sierra Leone boys as chalk from cheese. Smile and make an idiotic but beautiful remark, they rush with a roar of laughter for the biggest load.

We get some beautiful sunset effects here. At sundown night before last, on the sea near mouth of river, it was absolutely gorgeous with the purple mountains standing clear out against the orange and emerald sky and the dark gray shapes of our ships lying sombrely in the background, talking to each other in flashing Morse. The great mountain, Fernando Po, standing up out of the water to starboard and the Peak of Cameroon (13,760 feet) wreathed in mist to port; Victoria in-

visible, as also Buea—both hidden behind the clouds as we passed disdainfully by and entered the estuary of the Cameroon River.

As an added detail for West Africa, it should be recorded that, on March 19, a combined French and Belgian force occupied Molunda in the German Congo territory, and Ngaundere on June 29.

III.—With Botha in Southwest Africa.

ON July 13 a resolution, moved by Premier Asquith, was passed by acclamation in the House of Commons thanking General Louis Botha, General Smuts and the forces of the Union of South Africa for their work in "the remarkable campaign which has just been brought to a remarkable and glorious conclusion." Premier Asquith concluded:

> The German dominion of Southwest Africa has ceased to exist. I ask the House to testify to the admiration of the whole empire for its gratitude to the illustrious General who has rendered such an inestimable service to the empire, which he entered by adoption and of which he has become one of the most honored and cherished sons, and to his dauntless and much enduring troops, whether of Burgher or British birth, who fought like brethren, side by side, in the cause which is equally dear to them as to us—the broadening of the bounds of human liberty.

The event which the British Premier thus read into the minutes of history marks the end of a campaign begun by General Botha on Sept. 27, when troops of the Union of South Africa first entered German territory. On Christmas Day Walfisch (Whale) Bay was occupied, and on Jan. 14 Swakopmund, a military railroad joining them being finished a month later.

The progress of General Botha's campaign from the south and west is thus summarized by The Sphere (July 3):

> The occupation of Windhoek was effected by General Botha's North Damaraland forces working along the railway from Swakopmund. At the former place General Vanderventer joined up with General Botha's forces. The force from Swakopmund met with considerable opposition, first at Tretskopje, a small township in the great Namib Desert fifty miles to the northeast of Swakopmund, and secondly at Otjimbingwe, on the Swakop River, sixty miles northwest of Windhoek.
>
> Apart from these two determined stands, however, little other opposition was encountered, and Karibib was occupied on May 5 and Okahandja and Windhoek on May 12. With the fall of the latter place 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives became prisoners.
>
> The wireless station—one of Germany's most valuable high-power stations, which was able to communicate with one relay only with Berlin—was captured almost intact, and much rolling stock also fell into the hands of the Union forces.
>
> The advance from the south along the Lüderitzbucht-Seeheim-Keetmanshoop Railway, approximately 500 miles in length, was made by two forces which joined hands at Keetmanshoop. The advance from Aus (captured on April 1) was made by General Smuts's forces. Colonel (afterward General) Vanderventer, moving up from the direction of Warmbad and Kalkfontein, around the flanks of Karas Mountain, pushed on after reaching Keetmanshoop in the direction of Gibeon. Bethany had previously been occupied during the advance to Seeheim. At Kabus, twenty miles to the north of Keetmanshoop, and at Gibeon pitched battles were fought between General Vanderventer's forces and the enemy. No other opposition of importance was encountered, and the operations were brought to a successful conclusion at Windhoek.
>
> A part of the German forces had retreated to the northward, intending to carry on guerrilla warfare in the hills. General Botha went in pursuit. A Reuter's telegram, dated June 26, announced that Otjivarongo, approximately 120 miles north of Karibib, on the Otavi Railway, was occupied on that day by General Botha, the enemy having retired northward during the previous night. General Botha's movements have again been characterized by rapid and extraordinary marching through dense bush country, which is almost waterless. The retirement of the enemy was more suggestive of a flight than a strategic retreat.
>
> A telegram from Lord Buxton, the Governor General of the Union of South Africa, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, concludes the story:
>
> This morning, July 9, General Botha accepted from Governor Seitz the surrender of all the German forces in Southwest Africa. Hostilities have ceased and the campaign has thus been brought to a successful conclusion.

The newly conquered territory, which is half as large again as the German Empire, is destined to become a part of the South African Union. As a great part of it is 5,000 feet above sea level, it is well adapted for white settlers. Its chief resources are diamond mines and grazing.

General Botha's force is likely to be divided between the European seat of war, to which the South African Union has up to the present sent no troops, and German East Africa, much of which still remains in the hands of the Germans.

IV.—German East Africa.

THE early stage of the struggle for German East Africa is lucidly summarized in The Sphere for May 8:

> The fighting in British East Africa (immediately north of the German colony) may be said to have really begun toward the end of September, 1914, when the Germans made a determined attempt to capture Mombassa, the commercial capital of British East Africa and the terminus of the Uganda Railway.
>
> Previous to this, somewhat half-hearted attempts had been made by them to wreck the railway line at various points, destroy the telegraph, and occupy Voi and Mombassa. The Germans, who were in strong force, were, however, for various reasons, unable to cut the railway or even to destroy the bridge across the Tsava River, and they were beaten back both at Voi and the post at Taveta.
>
> The attack on Mombassa itself was repulsed at Gazi, some twenty-five miles to the southwest. The German plan of action was to move up the road from Vanga to Mombassa, arriving at the latter place somewhere about the time the Königsburg was expected to arrive and bombard it from the sea. The Königsburg was, of course, prevented from doing this by the proximity of British warships, and the land attack was also frustrated.
>
> The Germans were held at Nargerimi by a mere handful of Arabs and King's African Rifles—about 300 men all told—until the arrival of the Indian troops strengthened our position and the enemy was beaten back to his original lines.
>
> The next big actions were the British attack on Tanga and Jassin very early in November; this was the direct outcome of the German attack on Mombassa. Tanga is a post of considerable importance in German East Africa, and lies midway between Zanzibar and Mombassa. It is the seaport of an important railway line which connects it with Moshi, lying among the foothills of Kilimanjaro (18,700 feet) and which taps most of the intervening country.
>
> The force dispatched for the attack on Tanga consisted of 4,000 Indian Imperial Service troops, 1,000 Indian regulars, together with 1,000 white regulars. The force took no kit of any kind except rations. It was disembarked from the troopship near Tanga, and then moved against the position.
>
> The day the British attacked, however, 1,000 Germans had been rushed up from Moshi and then took up a position to the right of the town. With them were great numbers of quick-firing guns of various sorts. This unexpected reinforcement made the capture of Tanga almost impossible by the forces present. During the fight many casualties were incurred on both sides.
>
> As regards the advance against Tanga and Jassin, the German forces which had previously advanced on Mombassa were, up to as recently as January, maintaining themselves in the valley of the Umba River. To drive them from their positions a column of 1,800 men, composed of Indians and King's African Rifles, with artillery, was dispatched.
>
> After gaining Jassin and leaving a garrison of 300 men, the post was attacked and subsequently surrendered to a force of 2,000 Germans. The minor operations along the Anglo-German frontier include the attack on Shirati—a German post on the southeast shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza—on Jan 9.
>
> Fighting also took place near Karungu in March, and on this occasion the German force was driven back in disorder and with heavy loss into their own territory, while Kisu—which had been captured by the Germans—was reoccupied after the defeat of Karungu. On Jan. 10 the large island of Mafia, off the coast of the German colony, was taken by the British and is being administered by them.

The history of the war in this region is brought up to date by a British Press Bureau statement issued on June 30:

> Further details are now to hand of the operations which have been taking place west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It will be remembered that the general scheme for the attack on Bukoba was to be a simultaneous advance on the part of two forces, one starting from the line of the Kagera River, south of Uganda, the other starting on steamers from Kisumu.
>
> The junction of the two forces was successfully accomplished, and the attack took place on June 22. During the action the enemy received reinforcements which brought his force up to 400 rifles, and he made a most determined resistance, the Arabs especially fighting most bravely. They were, however, heavily outnumbered, and eventually the whole force broke and fled, utterly demoralized. * * * Our troops distinguished themselves greatly, both in the arduous march from the Kagera and in the subsequent fighting. A telegram was sent on June 29 from Lord Kitchener to Major Gen. Tighe, commanding the troops in British East Africa, congratulating him on the success of the operations.

V.—The Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia.

TURKEY'S entry into the war has had four results: (1) The annexation of Cyprus (previously a protectorate) by Britain on Nov. 5; (2) the British expedition against Turkish territory on the Persian Gulf two weeks later; (3) the loss of Turkey's suzerainty over Egpyt, which became a British protectorate under a Sultan on Dec. 17, and (4) the attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula, still in progress.

An excellent summary of the Persian Gulf expedition is given in The Sphere, May 15:

> The Shatt-el-Arab, (the united Euphrates and Tigris,) for the greater part of its course forms the boundary between Persia and Turkey. Some twenty miles below Basra (or Bussorah) it is joined by the Karun, near whose course, about a hundred miles from its mouth, are the Anglo-Persian Company's oil fields.
>
> The effective protection of these is necessarily an object of vital importance. It was also of considerable importance to create a diversion which should cause the Osmanli Generals to feel uneasiness as to a possible advance up the Euphrates. Whether more than the occupation of Basra and the protection of the oil fields was or is intended cannot, of course, be at present definitely stated.
>
> The expeditionary force, under Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Barrett, consisted—apparently—of three Indo-British infantry brigades, a brigade of Indian cavalry, and artillery and auxiliary services in proportion—in all probability some 15,000 to 18,000 men. It included at least three British battalions—the Second Dorsets, the Second Norfolks, and the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
>
> The advanced brigade reached the Shatt-el-Arab on Nov. 7, and after a brief fight occupied Fao, a few miles up the river. On the 9th a night attack was made upon it by a force from Basra, which was easily beaten off. Shortly afterward the main body of the expeditionary force began to arrive, and by the 16th it had entirely disembarked at Sanjyeh, a place above Fao.
>
> The weather was wretched. Rain converted the alluvial flats into a wilderness of mud. The men were drenched and caked with the riverine clay, the very rifles were often choked.
>
> Meanwhile the advance guard carried out a reconnoissance up the river and located the enemy in position at Sahile, about nine miles distant. They numbered about 5,000 men, with twelve guns, under General Subr Bey, the Vali (Governor) of Basra. The reconnoissance carried an advanced position with a loss of sixty killed and wounded, and withdrew unmolested to report.
>
> On the 17th General Barrett paraded for the attack the bulk of his force. After a trying march through a veritable quagmire, the troops sometimes up to their waists in slush, the division at about 9 A. M. came within range of the Turkish position, and the leading brigade, the Belguam, (Major Gen. Fry,) deployed for attack.
>
> The ground was absolutely open, and the Turks had a perfect field of fire. On our side the men had the greatest difficulty in getting forward through the clayey mud-beds and the worn-out horses could not bring up the field artillery. Nevertheless, the Belgaum brigade steadily advanced, and the attack, being presently supported by other troops and assisted by the first of the two gunboats on the river, at last closed upon the Turkish intrenchments and carried them, capturing two guns and one hundred prisoners, besides inflicting a very heavy loss in killed and wounded.
>
> The retreat of the enemy was assisted by a mirage which disconcerted our gunners. Subr Bey retreated on Basra, but he had no hope of being able to hold the big spreading place with his small force, and evacuated it. He retreated to Kurna, where the Tigris joins the Euphrates. There he intrenched himself. His main body was in Kurna, a large village encircled by palm groves, in the marshy angle formed by the two rivers, with a strong detachment in the straggling village of Mazera, on the left bank of the Tigris.
>
> On Dec. 7 General Fry advanced upon the Kurna position. The defenders of Mazera made a hard fight of it, assisted by the strength of their position among a maze of pottery works backed up by the ubiquitous palms, but in the afternoon the village was carried.
>
> Kurna was now isolated, but its capture presented great difficulties. All through the 8th General Fry bombarded it from Mazera, while his infantry were slowly ferried over higher up. This was prepared by some daring sappers, who swam the broad river and fixed a wire rope by which the boats were worked backward and forward, and an advance was made against Kurna from the rear.
>
> Subr Bey had lost very heavily at Mazera, so he accepted the inevitable and surrendered. So a brilliant little episode came to a victorious conclusion. Subr Bey was returned his sword and complimented on his stubborn defense.
>
> The capture of Kurna secured the possession of the Basra region. Since then operations have been directed to securing it against Turkish attempts at recovery.

A recent stage of this campaign is thus described in The Pioneer Mail (Allahabad) June 4, 1915:

> It is announced from Simla that on the morning of May 31 a further advance up the Tigris River was made by the British expeditionary force in close co-operation with the navy. Notwithstanding the excessive heat the troops advanced with great dash and determination, and successively captured four positions held by the enemy. As far as reported we suffered only a few casualties. Valuable work was performed by our aeroplanes. The operations are proceeding.

The British force at the end of June had reached Shaiba.

VI.—The "Unrest" in India.

THE splendid work done by Indian regulars and Indian imperial forces (the forces supplied by native Princes) in Europe, in Africa, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia is a sufficient answer to the suggestion that British influence in India has been weakened by the war. The enthusiastic formation of volunteer corps, both of Europeans and of natives, is a further proof that the peoples of India, now more than ever, realize the benefits of liberty and security which they enjoy. In India the torpedoing of the Lusitania made a profound impression, as the native press proves.

A notable trial, the Lahore conspiracy case, disclosed the curious fact that almost the only case of "unrest" in India was "made in America" by returned emigrants from Canada and California, who, on their way back, were interviewed by the German Consuls at Chinese ports and advised to stir up an insurrection. This they tried to do, using bombs made of brass inkpots, and bombarding the houses of well-to-do natives, seeking in this way to raise money to finance the rising.

The Pioneer Mail (Allahabad) gives an interesting account of the trial of these peculiar patriots, half of whom seem to have informed on the other half. It appears that they, or others like them, were instrumental in causing the recent riot at Singapore, in which some twenty European men and women were killed.

VII.—German Islands in the Pacific.

A CURIOUS result of the world war has been the expeditions initiated by the great oversea dominions of Britain and by India. The work of two of these, in Africa and Mesopotamia, has been already described. There remains the joint Australian and New Zealand expeditions against the island colonies of Germany and the great semi-continental area of New Guinea.

A lively account of the expedition against the Samoa Islands is printed in The Sydney Bulletin for Sept. 24:

> The recent expedition to Samoa furnished many surprises, chief among which was the adaptability of the Maorilanders to military discipline. When the men came on board the transports (Moeraki and Monowai) discipline simply wasn't in their dictionaries. They acknowledged orders with a "Right O, Sport," or with an argument. Companies were referred to as mobs, the commanding officer as the boss or the admiral. * * * *
>
> The night before we reached Samoa an English military officer on board told me it was remarkable, and highly creditable, the rapidity with which the men had adapted themselves to the changed circumstances. * * *
>
> The expedition called at Noumea to pick up the French warship Montcalm, also the Australia and Melbourne of ours. Noumea had been very worried since the war began, lest the German fleet from Samoa would come along and bombard the place. Had notices up to the effect that five shots would signify the arrival of the Germans, and that every inhabitant was then to grab rations and make for the berizon. The welcome the French handed to us would have stirred the blood of a jellyfish.
>
> Samoa proved a walk-over. Not a gun, not a ship, not a mine. A bunch of schoolboys with Shanghais and a battal of rocks could have taken it. The German fleet that was supposed to be waiting to welcome us hadn't been around for eleven months. Seemingly the German fleet has gone into the business of not being around.

VIII.—German New Guinea.

THE Australasian (Melbourne) for Sept. 19 prints the following, describing the conquest of German New Guinea, which, with the Bismarck Archipelago, off the coast, has an area of 90,000 square miles—something less than half the size of the German Empire:

> The Minister for Defense (Mr. Millen) has received the following further information by wireless regarding the operations at Herbertshohe and Rabaul, from Admiral Patey: The Australian naval reserve captured the wireless station at Herbertshohe at 1 P. M. on Sept. 12, after eighteen hours' bush fighting over about six miles. Herbertshohe and Rabaul, the seat of Government, have been garrisoned and a base has been established at Simpsonshafen.
>
> Naval force landed under Commander Beresford of the Australian Navy met with vigorous opposition. Advanced party at dawn established landing before enemy aware of intention. From within a few hundred yards of landing bush fight for almost four miles. Roads and fronts also mined in places, and stations intrenched. Officer commanding German forces in trench 500 yards seaward side of station has surrendered unconditionally.
>
> Our force have reconnoitred enemy strength holding station. Have landed 12-pounder guns, and if station does not surrender intend shelling. Regret to report following casualties: 4 killed, 3 wounded.

IX.—Fighting in the Caucasus.

THE first considerable battle in the Caucasus, after Turkey entered the war, was decided in favor of Russia, on Jan. 3. On Jan. 16 the Eleventh Corps of the Turkish Army was cut up at Kara Urgaun. On Jan. 30 the Russians occupied Tabriz. On Feb. 8 Trebizond was bombarded by Russian destroyers. On May 4 the Turks were again defeated, leaving 3,500 dead.

The most recent considerable action was the taking of the ancient and important City of Van,

SPEECHES THAT USHERED IN WAR

Fateful Words *of* European Rulers and Statesmen Calling Nations to a Decision by Arms

FIVE STATESMEN IN THE LIMELIGHT AT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

PHOTO UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

PHOTO © AMERICAN PRESS ASSN.

M. Viviani, the Premier of the French Republic.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor of the German Empire.

Count von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. (resigned.)

M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

IN discussing the problem of the war's effect on literature it must not be forgotten that the conflict which has just completed the first year of its terrible course has been directly responsible for some literary compositions destined to be read and memorized so long as the world shall endure. This reference is not to the variously colored papers by which the nations have tried to prove their innocence of the world's greatest calamity. It is to those speeches, generally brief and intensely passionate, in which Kings, Emperors, and Ministers of State announced to the people of their countries that war was at hand and summoned the citizenry to arms.

Perhaps the most famous of these addresses are those which have emanated from Germany. The Kaiser, especially during the first months of the war, frequently appealed in person to the loyalty and patriotism of his subjects. And the world will not soon forget his first speech of the war. It was made before Germany had actually entered the conflict, on the evening of July 31, 1914. The Kaiser spoke from the balcony of his palace in Berlin before a tremendous crowd. He said:

A fateful hour has fallen for Germany. Envious people on all sides are compelling us to our just defense. The sword is being forced into our hand. I hope that if at the last hour my efforts do not succeed in bringing our opponents to see eye to eye with us and in maintaining peace, I hope that with God's help we shall so wield the sword that when all is over we shall again sheathe it with honor.

War would demand of us enormous sacrifices in property and life, but we should show our foes what it means to provoke (reizen) Germany, and now I commend you all to God. Go to church, kneel before God, and pray to Him to help our gallant army.

Almost equally famous is the Kaiser's second speech from the balcony of his palace, delivered Aug. 2. In it he called together all Germans, regardless of political faith, in these memorable words:

I thank you for the love and loyalty shown me. When I enter upon a fight let all party strife cease. We are German brothers and nothing else. All parties have attacked me in times of peace. I forgive them with all my heart. I hope and wish that the good German sword will emerge victorious in the right.

This message he amplified on Aug. 4, when, opening the special session of the Reichstag in the White Room of the Royal Palace in Berlin, he formally declared to Germany its entrance into the war. The speech follows:

Honored Sirs: It is in an hour fraught with fate that I have assembled about me all the representatives of the German people. For almost half a century we have been able to keep to the path of peace. The attempts to attribute a warlike temperament to Germany and to circumscribe its position in the world have often put to severe tests the patience of our people. With unswerving honesty my Government, even in proving circumstances, has pursued as its highest aim the development of all moral, spiritual, and economic powers. The world has been witness how tirelessly we strove in the first rank during the pressure and confusion of the last few years to spare the nations of Europe a war between the great powers.

The very grave dangers which had arisen owing to the events in the Balkans appeared to have been overcome, but then the murder of my friend the Archduke Francis Ferdinand opened up a great abyss. My high ally, the Emperor and King Francis Joseph, was compelled to take up arms to defend the security of his empire against dangerous intrigues from a neighboring State. In the pursuit of her proper interests the Dual Monarchy has found her path obstructed by the Russian Empire. Not only our duty as an ally calls us to the side of Austria-Hungary, but on us falls also the mighty task of defending the ancient community of culture of the two kingdoms and our own position in the world against the attack of hostile powers. With a heavy heart I have been compelled to mobilize my army against a neighbor with whom it has fought side by side on so many fields of battle. With sincere sorrow I saw a friendship broken of which Germany had given faithful proofs. The Imperial Russian Government, yielding to the pressure of an insatiable nationalism, has taken sides with a State which by encouraging criminal attacks has brought on the evil of this war. That France, also, placed herself on the side of our enemies could not surprise us. Too often have our efforts to arrive at friendlier relations with the French Republic come in collision with old hopes and ancient malice.

Honored Sirs: What human insight and power could do to arm a people against the last extremities has been done with your patriotic help. The hostility which has been smouldering for a long time in the East and in the West has now burst into bright flames. The present situation did not proceed from transient conflicts of interest or diplomatic entanglements; it is the result of an ill-will which has for many years been active against the strength and the prosperity of the German Empire. We are not incited by lust for conquest, we are inspired by the unyielding determination to keep for ourselves and all future generations the place which God has given us.

From the proofs which have been given you, you will see how my Government, and especially my Chancellor, strove up to the last moment to avert the worst. We grasp the sword in compulsory self-defense, with clean hands and a clean conscience.

To the peoples and races of the German Empire my call goes forth to defend with all their strength and in brotherly co-operation with our ally that which we have created by peaceful labor. After the example of our fathers, firmly and faithfully, sincerely and with chivalry, humbly before God, and battling joyfully before the enemy, let us place our trust in the eternal Omnipotence, and may He strengthen our defense and bring it to a good end!

To you, honored sirs, the whole German people, assembled about its princes and its leaders, look this day. Make your decision unanimously and quickly. That is my heartfelt wish.

Gentlemen (addressing the Deputies directly); You have read what I said to my people the other day from the balcony of my castle. I repeat now that I no longer know any parties. I know only Germans. And in order to testify that you are firmly resolved without distinction of party to stand by my side through danger and death, I call upon the leaders of the different parties in this House to come forward and lay their hands in mine as a pledge.

It was on Aug. 1 that Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, uttered from the balcony of his official residence in Berlin his warning and summons to the German people.

On Aug. 3 the Chancellor delivered in the Reichstag the much-quoted address in which he discussed at length the numerous reasons which, he said, had compelled Germany to go to war. He began with these words:

A mighty fate has descended upon Europe. Because we were struggling for the esteem of the German Empire in the world, we have for forty-four years lived in peace and safeguarded the peace of Europe. In peaceful industry we have become strong and mighty and in consequence envied. With patience we have borne that, under the pretext that Germany was desirous of war, hostility toward us was being nursed and chains forged for us both in the East and in the West.

We wished to continue to live in peaceful industry, and, like an unexpressed vow, there was passed on from Kaiser to the youngest soldier: "Only in defense of a righteous cause shall our sword be drawn." (Hearty applause.) The day when we must draw it has appeared, contrary to our desire, contrary to our honest efforts to avoid it. Russia has applied the firebrand to the house. We find ourselves in a forced war with Russia and France.

Gentlemen, a series of documents, composed in the rush of events, is in your hands. Allow me to place before you the facts which characterize our attitude.

Then followed a detailed accusation against Russia, having special reference to the mobilization of Russian troops on the border. The Chancellor said that when, at the request of Russia, Germany was mediating in Vienna, the Russian Army appeared on Germany's long, almost entirely open, border, and that France was making preparations for war. He declared that France attacked German territory before war was declared, and that until the present the German troops had confined their activity to the protection of the borders. But he added that the German troops were now on the defensive, and that necessity recognized no law. Then came these significant passages:

Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory. This is contrary to international law. The French Government has declared in Brussels they will respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as she respects the opponent. We knew, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we, however, could not, because a French invasion in our lower Rhine flank would have proved fatal.

So we were forced to disregard the protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have committed as soon as our military goal has been reached. Who like we are fighting for the highest must only consider how victory can be gained.

Gentlemen, we are standing shoulder to shoulder with Austria-Hungary. With reference to England, the declaration which Sir Edward Grey made in the House of Commons yesterday plainly shows our attitude. We have assured England that as long as she remains neutral our fleet will not attack the northern coast of France and that the territorial integrity and independence of Belgium will not be violated. This declaration I repeat before the whole world, and I can add that so long as England remains neutral we are prepared in case of reciprocity to refrain from all hostile operations against French merchant vessels.

Kaiser Franz Josef issued to the people of Austria-Hungary this manifesto. It was dated July 28:

To my peoples: It was my fervent wish to consecrate the years which, by the grace of God, still remain to me to the works of peace and to protect my peoples from the heavy sacrifices and burdens of war. Providence, in its wisdom, has otherwise decreed. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me, in the defense of the honor of my monarchy, for the protection of its dignity and its position as a power, for the security of its possessions, to grasp the sword after long years of peace.

With a quickly forgetful ingratitude, the Kingdom of Serbia, which, from the first beginnings of its independence as a State until quite recently, had been supported and assisted by my ancestors, has for years trodden the path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary. When, after three decades of fruitful work for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I extended my sovereign rights to those lands, my decree called forth in the Kingdom of Serbia, whose rights were in no wise injured, outbreaks of unrestrained passion and the bitterest hate. My Government at that time employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and with extreme consideration and leniency only requested Serbia to reduce her army to a peace footing and to promise that, for the future, she would tread the path of peace and friendship.

Guided by that same spirit of moderation, my Government, when Serbia two years ago was embroiled in a struggle with the Turkish Empire, restricted its action to the defense of the most serious and vital interests of the monarchy. It was to this attitude that Serbia primarily owed the attainment of the objects of that war.

The hope that the Serbian Kingdom would appreciate the patience and love of peace of my Government and would keep its word has not been fulfilled. The flame of its hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher, the design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been made manifest with less and less disguise. A criminal propaganda has extended over the frontier with the object of destroying the foundations of State order in the southeastern part of the monarchy; of making the people, to whom I, in my paternal affection, extended my full confidence, waver in its loyalty to the ruling house and to the Fatherland; of leading astray its growing youth and inciting it to mischievous deeds of madness and high treason. A series of murderous attacks, an organized, carefully prepared, and well carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal peoples to the heart, forms a visible bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated and directed in Serbia.

A halt must be called to these intolerable proceedings and an end must be put to the incessant provocations of Serbia. The honor and dignity of my monarchy must be preserved unimpaired, and its political, economic, and military development must be guarded from these continual shocks. In vain did my Government make a last attempt to accomplish this object by peaceful means and to induce Serbia, by means of a serious warning, to desist. Serbia has rejected the just and moderate demands of my Government and refused to conform to those obligations the fulfillment of which forms the natural and necessary foundation of peace in the life of peoples and States. I must therefore proceed by force of arms to secure

those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquillity to my States within and lasting peace without.

FRANZ JOSEF.

During the last days of July the politicians of England were aware that the break in the relations of Austria and Serbia could not fail to affect England. On July 25 speeches were made in Manchester by Sir John Simon, British Attorney General, and at Steyning, Sussex, by F. D. Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which the nearness of great trials for the British Empire was clearly indicated, and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, concluded his statement on the Austro-Serbian crisis, made in the House of Commons on July 27, with these significant words:

It must be obvious to any person who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and becomes one in which another great power is involved it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the Continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict; the consequences of it, direct and indirect, would be incalculable.

It was on Aug. 3 that Sir Edward Grey made his momentous speech in which he proved that British neutrality was no longer possible unless Great Britain was prepared to forfeit her own self-respect and the world's confidence. He began a long speech with these words:

Last week I stated that we were working for peace not only for this country, but to preserve the peace of Europe. Today events move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state with technical accuracy the actual state of affairs, but it is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany, at any rate, have declared war upon each other.

Before I proceed to state the position of his Majesty's Government I would like to clear the ground so that, before I come to state to the House what our attitude is with regard to the present crisis, the House may know exactly under what obligations the Government is, or the House can be said to be, in coming to a decision on the matter. First of all, let me say, very shortly, that we have consistently worked with a single mind, with all the earnestness in our power, to preserve peace. The House may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it. During these last years, as far as his Majesty's Government are concerned, we would have no difficulty in proving that we have done so. Throughout the Balkan crisis, by general admission, we worked for peace. The co-operation of the great powers of Europe was successful in working for peace in the Balkan crisis. It is true that some of the powers had great difficulty in adjusting their points of view. It took much time and labor and discussion before they could settle their differences, but peace was secured, because peace was their main object, and they were willing to give time and trouble rather than accentuate differences rapidly.

Sir Edward Grey then proceeded to give a detailed recital of European affairs from the first Moroccan crisis of 1906. He discussed the Agadir crisis and gave a general explanation of the diplomatic relations between France and England and France and Russia. Then he said:

I now come to what we think the situation requires of us. For many years we have had a long-standing friendship with France. I remember well the feeling in the House—and my own feeling—for I spoke on the subject, I think, when the late Government made their agreement with France—the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations, who had had perpetual differences in the past, had cleared these differences away; I remember saying, I think, that it seemed to me that some benign influence had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere that had made that possible. But how far that friendship entails obligation—it has been a friendship between the nations and ratified by the nations—how far that entails an obligation, let every man look into his own heart, and his own feelings, and construe the extent of the obligation for himself. I construe it myself as I feel it, but I do not wish to urge upon any one else more than their feelings dictate as to what they should feel about the obligation. The House, individually and collectively, may judge for itself. I speak my personal view, and I have given the House my own feeling in the matter.

The French fleet is now in the Mediterranean, and the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. The French fleet being concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be, because the friendship which has grown up between the two countries has given them a sense of security that there was nothing to be feared from us.

The French coasts are absolutely undefended. The French fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has for some years been concentrated there because of the feeling of confidence and friendship which has existed between the two countries. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside, and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing. I believe that would be the feeling of this country. There are times when one feels that if these circumstances actually did arise, it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force throughout the land.

But I also want to look at the matter without sentiment, and from the point of view of British interests, and it is on that that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If we say nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? If she leaves it there, with no statement from us as to what we will do, she leaves her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of a German fleet coming down the Channel to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death between them. If we say nothing, it may be that the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration; can anybody set limits to the consequences that may arise out of it? Let us assume that today we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality, saying: "No, we cannot undertake and engage to help either party in this conflict." Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean; and let us assume that the consequences—which are already tremendous in what has happened in Europe even to countries which are at peace—in fact, equally whether countries are at peace or at war—let us assume that out of that come consequences unforeseen, which make it necessary at a sudden moment that, in defense of vital British interests, we shall go to war; and let us assume—which is quite possible—that Italy, who is now neutral—because, as I understand, she considers that this war is an aggressive war, and the Triple Alliance being a defensive alliance her obligation did not arise—let us assume that consequences which are not yet foreseen and which, perfectly legitimately consulting her own interests, make Italy depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced in defense of vital British interests ourselves to fight—what then will be the position in the Mediterranean? It might be that at some critical moment those consequences would be forced upon us because our trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country.

He went on to speak of France's attitude toward Belgian neutrality and Germany's attitude in this matter. He read the telegram sent to King George of England by King Albert of Belgium, in which King Albert asked for the diplomatic intervention of the British Government to safeguard Belgium's integrity. Sir Edward said that diplomatic intervention had taken place during the previous week, and asked, "What can diplomatic intervention do now?"

He then dwelt at length on the importance of maintaining Belgian integrity and independence, showing that her downfall might be followed by that of Holland and Denmark. He stated that mobilization of the British Army was taking place, and that mobilization of the fleet had already taken place. He continued:

The one bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland. The general feeling throughout Ireland—and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad—does not make the Irish question a consideration which we feel we have now to take into account. I have told the House how far we have at present gone in commitments and the conditions which influence our policy, and I have put to the House and dwelt at length upon how vital is the condition of the neutrality of Belgium.

What other policy is there before the House? There is but one way in which the Government could make certain at the present moment of keeping outside this war, and that would be that it should immediately issue a proclamation of unconditional neutrality. We cannot do that. We have made the commitment to France that I have read to the House which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality, and, without these conditions absolutely satisfied and satisfactory, we are bound not to shirk from proceeding to the use of all the forces in our power. If we did take that line by saying, "We will have nothing whatever to do with this matter," under no conditions—the Belgian treaty obligations, the possible position in the Mediterranean, with damage to British interests, and what may happen to France from our failure to support France—if we were to say that all those things mattered nothing, were as nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world, and should not escape the most serious and grave economic consequences.

The most awful responsibility is resting upon the Government in deciding what to advise the House of Commons to do. We have disclosed our minds to the House of Commons. We have disclosed the issue, the information which we have, and made clear to the House, I trust, that we are prepared to face that situation, and that should it develop, as probably it may develop, we will face it. We worked for peace up to the last movement, and beyond the last moment. How hard, how presistently, and how earnestly we strove for peace last week the House will see from the papers that will be before it.

But that is over, as far as the peace of Europe is concerned. We are now face to face with a situation and all the consequences which it may yet have to unfold. We believe we shall have the support of the House at large in proceeding to whatever the consequences may be and whatever measures may be forced upon us by the developments of facts or action taken by others.

On Aug. 1 President Poincaré issued to the people of France the following proclamation:

For some days the condition of Europe has become considerably more serious in spite of the efforts of diplomacy. The horizon has become darkened.

At this hour most of the nations have mobilized their forces.

Some countries, even though protected by neutrality, have thought it right to take this step as a precaution.

Some powers, whose constitutional and military laws do not resemble our own, have without issuing a decree of mobilization begun and continued preparations which are in reality equivalent to mobilization and which are nothing more or less than an anticipation of it (qui n'en sont que l'exécution anticipée).

France, who has always declared her pacific intentions, and who has at the darkest hours (dans des heures tragiques) given to Europe counsels of moderation and a living example of prudence (sagesse), who has multiplied her efforts for the maintenance of the world's peace, has herself prepared for all eventualities and has taken from this moment the first indispensable measure for the safety of her territory.

But our legislation does not allow us to complete these preparations without a decree of mobilization.

Careful of its responsibility and realizing that it would be failing in a sacred task to leave things as they were, the Government has issued the decree which the situation demands.

Mobilization is not war. In the present circumstances it appears, on the contrary, to be the best means of assuring peace with honor.

Strong in its ardent desire to arrive at a peaceful solution of the crisis, the Government, protected by such precautions as are necessary, will continue its diplomatic efforts, and it still hopes to succeed.

It relies upon the calm of this noble nation not to give rein to emotions which are not justified. It relies upon the patriotism of all Frenchmen, and it knows that there is not one who is not ready to do his duty.

At this moment parties no longer exist; there remains only France, the eternal, the pacific, the resolute. There remains only the fatherland of right and of justice, entirely united in calm vigilance and dignity.

On the fourth day of that fateful month President Poincaré thus addressed the French Parliament:

Our nation is in arms and trembling with eagerness to defend the land of our fathers.

France is faithfully supported by her ally, Russia. She is upheld by the loyal friendship of England, and, already, from all points of the civilized world, go out to her expressions of sympathy and good-will, for she represents today, once again before the universe, liberty, justice, and reason.

Lift up your hearts! Long live France!

M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, said on Nov. 1 that Premier Viviani's address to the French Senate and House of Deputies on Aug. 4 was "the chief document up to now in which the French situation with reference to the present war has been expounded." It began in this manner:

Gentlemen, the German Ambassador left Paris yesterday, after having notified us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government is in duty bound to give Parliament a truthful recital of the events which, within less than ten days, have brought about war in Europe and obliged France, peaceful and strong, to defend her frontier against an attack the premeditated suddenness of which emphasizes its odious injustice.

This attack, entirely inexcusable and begun before any declaration of war notified us of it, is the last act in a plan whose origin and aim I intend to lay bare before our republic and before civilized public opinion.

After a recital of the events following the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Premier gave an account of the development of a situation compelling France to act, and concluded with these eloquent words:

What is being attacked, I repeat, gentlemen, is that independence, dignity, and security which the Triple Entente has restored to the balance of power in the service of peace.

What is being attacked are the liberties of Europe, whose defenders France, her allies, and her friends are proud to be.

We shall defend these liberties, for it is they which are in jeopardy; all else is merely a pretext.

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war. She has done everything to prevent it. But since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany, and against every power which has not as yet announced its position but which should later on take sides with Germany in the war between the two.

A free and strong nation, strengthened by venerable ideals, firmly united in defense of its existence, a democracy which has known how to discipline its military acts, and which did not fear last year to impose upon itself additional military burdens to offset those of neighboring countries, an armed nation fighting for its own life and for the independence of Europe—that is the spectacle which we are proud to show the witnesses of this formidable struggle, which has been in preparation for some days amid methodical quiet.

We are without reproach. We shall be without fear.

France has often proved, under less favorable conditions, that she is the most formidable adversary when she fights, as she now does, for liberty and right.

In placing our acts before you, gentlemen, who are our judges, we have the comfort of a clear conscience and the certainty of having done our duty to help us bear the weight of our heavy responsibility.

Czar Nicholas II. made on Aug. 2 this pledge to Russia's statesmen and soldiers, in the Winter Palace at Petrograd:

War has been forced upon us. I hereby take a solemn pledge not to conclude peace so long as a single enemy remains on Russian soil.

I wish godspeed to my soldiers represented here by the St. Petersburg military district, and I am sure that they will fully justify my confidence in them.

The Czar followed this pledge on the following day with this manifesto:

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland, &c., to all our faithful subjects make known that Russia, related by faith and blood to the Slav peoples and faithful to her historical traditions, has never regarded their fates with indifference.

But the fraternal sentiments of the Russian people for the Slavs have been awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force in these last few days, when Austria-Hungary knowingly addressed to Serbia claims inacceptable for an independent State.

Having paid no attention to the pacific and conciliatory reply of the Serbian Government and having rejected the benevolent intervention of Russia, Austria-Hungary made haste to proceed to an armed attack, and began to bombard Belgrade, an open place.

Forced by the situation thus created to take necessary measures of precaution, we ordered the army and the navy put on a war footing, at the same time using every endeavor to obtain a peaceful solution. Pourparlers were begun amid friendly relations with Germany and her ally, Austria, for the blood and the property of our subjects were dear to us.

Contrary to our hopes in our good neighborly relations of long date, and disregarding our assurances that the mobilization measures taken were in pursuance of no object hostile to her, Germany demanded their immediate cessation. Being rebuffed in this demand, Germany suddenly declared war on Russia.

Today it is not only the protection of a country related to us and unjustly attacked that must be accorded, but we must safeguard the honor, the dignity, and the integrity of Russia and her position among the great powers.

We believe unshakably that all our faithful subjects will rise with unanimity and devotion for the defense of Russian soil; that internal discord will be forgotten in this threatening hour; that the unity of the Emperor with his people will become still more close, and that Russia, rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy.

With a profound faith in the justice of our work, and with a humble hope in omnipotent Providence, in prayer we call God's blessing on holy Russia and her valiant troops.

NICHOLAS.

The next utterance of similar importance was the speech of Premier Salandra in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 20th of May, when the Premier said: "Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you a bill to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war." He was interrupted by applause.

When quiet was restored, the Premier recounted Italy's grievances against Austria-Hungary, and explained the causes which made the Italian Government present its denunciation of the Triple Alliance. He then said:

Italy must be united at this moment, when her destinies are being decided. We have confidence in our august chief, who is preparing to lead the army toward a glorious future. Let us gather around this well-beloved sovereign.

Since Italy's resurrection as a State she has asserted herself in the world of nations as a factor of moderation, concord, and peace, and she can proudly proclaim that she has accomplished this mission with a firmness which has not wavered before even the most painful sacrifices.

In the last period, extending over thirty years, she maintained her system of alliances and friendships chiefly with the object of thus assuring the European equilibrium, and, at the same time, peace. In view of the nobility of this aim Italy not only subordinated her most sacred aspiration, but has also been forced to look on, with sorrow, at the methodical attempts to suppress specifically the Italian characteristics which nature and history imprinted on those regions.

The ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Empire addressed last July to Serbia annulled at one blow the effects of a long-sustained effort by violating the pact which bound us to that State, violated the pact, in form, for it omitted to conclude a preliminary agreement with us or even give us notification, and violated it also in substance, for it sought to disturb, to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence which had been set up in the Balkan Peninsula.

But, more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged, and even suppressed, for by unloosing in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the Triple Alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed and the problem of Italy's national integrity was virtually and irresistibly revived.

Nevertheless, for long months, the Government has patiently striven to find a compromise, with the object of restoring to the agreement the reason for being which it had lost. These negotiations were, however, limited not only by time, but by our national dignity.

TESLA VISIONS WIRELESS WONDERS

Declares They May Simplify National Defense and Solve Some of World's Greatest Problems

By Edward Marshall.

THOMAS A. EDISON, in one of these interviews, made a suggestion which will revolutionize the naval history of the United States. Already it has resulted in the appointment of a wonderful civilian consulting board.

Now comes Nikola Tesla with another plan which may revolutionize the nation's system of communication.

I went to him, the world's greatest expert, to learn what wireless had accomplished in this war and what of peculiar benefit to this country it might accomplish in the future. I was astonished by the richness of the field of thought into which the queries led.

He believes that wireless transmission might be adapted, without great expense, so that it would decrease the outlay for our defense and, at the same time, immensely increase the efficiency of our means of protection against invasion.

He also holds that by the same network of Government-owned radio stations which would be required for this task we might so decrease the cost of the dissemination of useful information that every citizen of this country, resident no matter how remotely from the populated centres, could be kept continually in touch with the outer world occurrences, weather prospects, and all that helpful information which the Government already gathers, or might gather if it had at hand the means by which to make it public.

Indeed, he thinks that the impetus toward practical and rapid development which this war has given radio communication may result in the solution of some of the greatest problems confronting humanity, and announces as a fact that simple scientific application of the knowledge already at hand well may produce at slight cost electrical power wherever needed and for whatever purpose, from the electric operation of machines in factories to that of the farmers' plows.

"Is it not the fact that even in the present war the wireless telegraph has proved of immense value?" I asked the world-famous electrical inventor.

"This new and revolutionary method of flashing energy through space," he answered, "although, as yet, not much more than inaugurated, has profoundly modified methods of warfare, and, in both the constructive and destructive sense, has proved itself to be a factor of such potency that it must be reckoned with in all future naval and military operations.

"It has made surprises impossible, for instance, and that undoubtedly is one of the reasons why no decisive battle has been fought, so far, upon land or sea. To what degree this has been instrumental in saving human life, human effort and treasure, cannot be estimated."

"What are your ideas, in general, about government control of wireless?" I inquired.

"The mere fact that wonders can be achieved through the application of this subtle agent," Mr. Tesla answered, "makes some kind of governmental supervision of all wireless operations imperative, not only in this country, but throughout the world.

"In my opinion, however, governmental control should not be of a nature to hamper that legitimate commercial development which alone can lead to the ultimate perfection of the science.

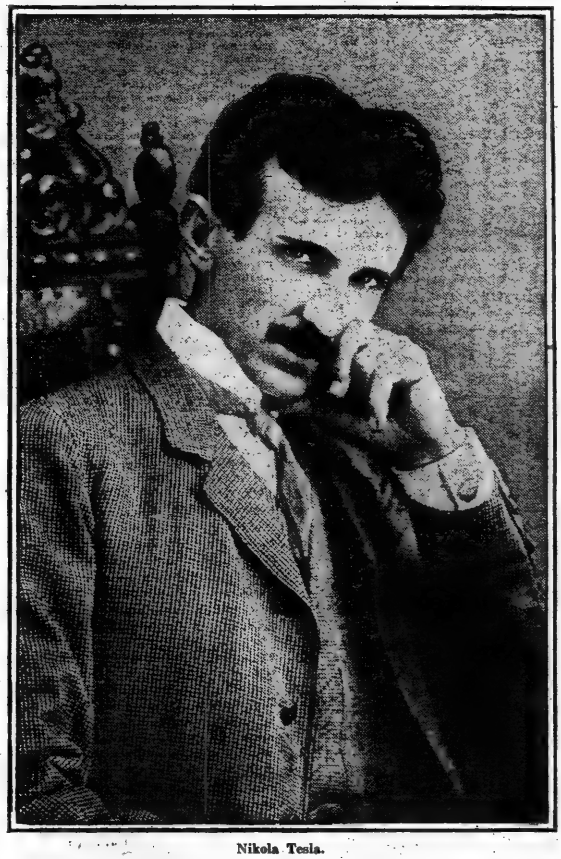
"Systematic improvement and application of this new means of communication is, without doubt, imperative to our welfare as a nation.

"I cannot think of any one influence which would do more to aid our progress than a network of wireless stations, checker-boarding, as it were, the entire country. The expense of such a system would be relatively small and inestimable benefits would be derived therefrom.

"A high-power plant would cost less than $250,000 and its range would cover all of the United States.

"I am convinced that one year's service of such an installation would more than pay its first cost and the expense involved in its operation. There is scarcely any interest in all the nation which would not feel the benefit of a rightly planned and managed wireless service.

"Every Winter storms interrupt both telephonic and telegraphic transmission in many sections of the country. The sum total of any one year's damage would more than equal the original cost of the entire network of wireless plants which I suggest, and they would be beyond the reach of such destruction if constructed with reasonable care.



Nikola Tesla.

"Every one appreciates the value of our weather report service, but it is not as generally available as it would be if such a wireless network, under Government control, existed.

"Every year forest fires destroy millions upon millions worth of valuable property, which is a permanent loss. The existence of such wireless stations as I contemplate, operating in spite of obstacles, unaffected by rain, snow, wind, flood or fire, would constitute an incalculable gain.

"In this connection one of the most important advantages of the system would be the fact that the receiving apparatus would be so small and inexpensive that it could be placed anywhere and would be within the means of almost every one.

"For if we are to get the full benefits of a system of the sort, wireless telephonic transmission must be practically achieved, and when this is an accomplished fact the only apparatus necessary for the reception of perfectly intelligible, spoken messages, would be very inexpensive telephonic receivers.

"Imagine not only the value, but the comfort, which would accrue to dwellers in the isolated spots of the United States if, at certain hours each day, they knew that they could listen through such instruments to weather reports, crop advice, important general news, and, at stated intervals and times, through the same means could find relaxation.

"Operas, speeches, sermons — anything which can be made perceptible through the ear and is desirable—could be conveyed to them from the most remote centres of civilization and culture at a trifling cost.

"The educational effect of such service, alone, could not fail to bring about within a few years what would amount to an educational and psychological revolution in the rural districts of this country. This takes no account whatever of the immense commercial value and domestic convenience which, as a matter of course, would result from the use of such a system.

"And if a plan of this kind would do much for safety upon land, imagine what it would accomplish toward safety upon the oceans and the great lakes.

"We are now in a position to erect a plant which, when required, would emit peculiar waves, by means of which any navigator, no matter where his ship might be, could determine accurately his distance from and position in relation to any given point.

"The general installation and use of such devices on shore and at sea would enable seamen to exactly steer their courses, without dependence upon compasses or observations of the sun and stars.

"Once such a system is in operation it will be possible by law to closely define such navigation routes as will be certain to reduce to a minimum the dangers of marine adventure.

"There is one momentous desideratum which must especially appeal to every thinking human being at this particular time and would be brought infinitely nearer to consummation by the perfection of such a system.

"All these forces and influences inevitably must make for peace because, by annihilating distance they will bring men into intimate contact one with another. This will mean acquaintance, acquaintance will mean friendship, friendship will preclude misunderstandings and wars.

"Now, when all the rest of the world seems to be thinking in terms of destruction we of this republic should think in terms of construction.

"The first requisite of this is the perfection of our means of national self-preservation. There, again, the wireless would be of immense value if used as it easily might be.

"I have been always opposed to the manufacture of expensive war engines and implements of destruction, but the study of the awful spectacle which unfolds in Europe has taught me much.

"It is my present belief that no effort or expense should be spared which could help toward putting this country in a position not only to resist attack, but to make all the world respect those broad humanitarian principles for which the American people ever have been willing to fight."

This statement from the famous electrician astonished me. "How could this be done without incurring the same danger which has existed in Europe during many years, and which at last has culminated in the present calamity?" I asked.

"We can maintain peace for ourselves and help to maintain it for the world only by adopting methods radically different from those which so signally have failed in Europe," he replied. "Hitherto it has been humanity's plan to preserve peace by creating forces for offense.

"But I am sure it is true that this country can do more toward promoting the world's progress and insuring its own tranquillity by making itself invulnerable than it could by making itself invintible.

"So, I believe that the United States, with every possible speed and energy, should attack the task of insuring its own safety by means more scientific and advanced than those which so lamentably have failed in Europe.

"This, I think, is rendered comparatively easy by our exceptionally favorable geographical position, and we already have means at hand, not merely theoretical but demonstrable and in a measure experimentally proved, which, if consequentially employed, would make it impossible for any hostile force to imperil our tranquillity.

"Even now, wireless control from the shore of crewless and therefore doubly offensive vessels is a possibility, though, with their automatic engines, automatic steering gear, and automatic weapons, they be well out at sea.

"It is my belief that we should install along both of our ocean coasts, upon proper strategic and elevated points, numerous wireless controlling plants under the command of competent officers, and that to each should be assigned a number of submarine, surface, and aerial craft.

"From the shore stations these vessels, of whatever character, could be perfectly controlled at any distance at which they remained visible through powerful telescopes.

"With proper refinements, all now well known to experts and fully developed, such operations could be put absolutely beyond the reach of interference, except such as might come through injury or destruction of the machinery.

"If we were properly equipped with such devices of defense, it is inconceivable that any battleship or other vessel of an enemy ever could get within the zone of action of these tel-automatic craft without incurring a risk of annihilation amounting almost to certainty.

"And such a danger never would be braved. In fact, the mere knowledge that such craft existed would determine all possible aggressors to give these peaceful shores of ours a wide berth."

HOW EASTLAND WAS INSPECTED

There Is a Division of Responsibility in Certifying the Fitness for Service of Vessels of Its Type

HOW are excursion boats inspected?

The eight investigations in action at Chicago will probably manage to discover how well they are inspected. But a somewhat bewildered public would be glad of information merely on the how of inspection. Who decides how many passengers a vessel may carry? Who determines whether or not she is stable? Who issues these "excursion permits" mentioned in the news of the Eastland disaster?

The thoughtful reader of the New York newspapers has probably noted with some puzzlement the fact that Surveyor of the Port Thomas Rush has urged his men to take extra precautions in restricting the excursion crowds here to the exact number prescribed. In the very next column, Captain Seeley, head of the Steamboat Inspection Service for this district, declares that his inspectors carefully follow all regulations, and that New Yorkers need have no fear of an Eastland disaster here. Surveyor Rush and Captain Seeley are in two different Federal departments, the one in the Department of the Treasury, the other in the Department of Commerce.

If the inquirer goes down to the Custom House to get the matter straightened out he is told by the Steamboat Inspection Service, (which is under the Department of Commerce,) that if a catastrophe like the Eastland is a matter of overcrowding then the concern is none of theirs. The trouble must be with the customs officials.

And downstairs in the Treasury Department offices the customs men will tell you that they are vested with no authority in such a case; that it is the Steamboat Inspection Service in the Department of Commerce upstairs which decides how many passengers a boat can safely carry.

As a matter of fact, this is the first thing that strikes the inquirer—the division of the duty of steamboat inspection between two Federal departments. And the division is a most curious one. The Steamboat Inspection Service decides how many passengers are to be allotted to a vessel, but the administration of that decision is left to the employes in the Treasury Department.

The checkers who stand, one on each side of the gangplank of every crowded excursion boat, and tick off the number of passengers, are responsible, not to the officials who determine the vessel's carrying capacity, but to heads who have nothing to do with the matter. The business of these checkers is not to understand excursion boats. They are not experts in that line. They are customs officials. An experienced eye running over a boatload of 2,000 or more might detect signs that 2,000 was a good deal too many. But the checker's task under present conditions is a purely mechanical one, and the department to which he reports assumes the responsibility only perfunctorily.

It is a case of a commission without any authority back of it. There has been a long-standing criticism of this division of the inspection work, both from within and from without the service, but no change has been made. It is argued that it would be impossible for the Steamboat Inspection Service to carry for the entire year a staff large enough to meet the demands of the heavy excursion season without incurring too heavy expense.

The further question of the number of passengers to be allotted to a vessel is a complicated and a none too definite one. The only answer to the query, How many passengers may a vessel carry, is, it all depends. It depends on construction on freight and ballast, on course, on weather, on distance from shore and so on.

It figures out, however, to about nine square feet of deck space per passenger for the excursion steamers. This surface measurement includes all the space that can be occupied by the passengers and a good deal more; not only deck space is reckoned, but that occupied by partitions, furniture, and all other equipment.

Regarding the decrease in the number of passengers allowed on excursion boats, General George Uhler, head of the Steamboat Inspection Service, writes in his report for the fiscal year ended June, 1914:

> The inspectors of this service are giving their attention to the passenger-carrying allotment of these passenger and excursion steamers, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried today is relatively smaller than that permitted to be carried a few years ago.

Too Late!

The number of passengers which the Eastland was allowed to carry on its regular certificate is given as 147. But in 1913 a special permit was given for the vessel to carry 2,000 passengers. On May 14 the Eastland was not allowed to carry more than 147, including crew; on May 15 her capacity was increased to 2,000.

The restrictions concerning the issuing of these excursion permits are not overexplicit. Rule VIII. of the General Rules and Regulations, (edition of July 22, 1914,) states the conditions under which such permits as those obtained by the owners of the Eastland are issued:

> If the master, agent, or owner of any passenger or ferry steamer desires a permit to engage in excursions, the inspectors, upon the written application of such master, agent, or owner, which application shall be accompanied by an affidavit that the proper equipment is on board, may issue the same, stating the number of extra passengers the boat may carry with safety, the route she may run, and the kind and extra number of life-saving appliances with which she is provided. The permit, when used, shall be framed under glass and exposed to the view of the passengers, in connection with the certificate of inspection. (Sec. 4466, R. S.)

Evidently the number of passengers to be allowed an excursion boat is left entirely to the discretion of the Inspector; the emphasis in the requirement is on the lifesaving equipment, as the next section of the rule shows:

> Passenger steamers making excursions on rivers, lakes, bays, or sounds shall have, in addition to their regular life-saving equipments a life preserver made in accordance with the rules of the board, or their equivalent in other approved lifesaving appliances, for each passenger allowed. (Sec. 4466, R. S.)

As far as rules and regulations go, any Inspector who wishes to take a chance may issue a permit for a boat which formerly was allowed a few hundred passengers, to carry a few thousand. He assumes the responsibility when he makes the guess as to her carrying capacity.

It is not strange that the inspection service should place the greatest emphasis on conditions other than overcrowding. The fact that too many people were on board has often complicated the matter of rescue, but never before has it come so near being a direct cause. The two chief causes for our long line of steamship accidents have been fire and boiler trouble.

Hence the development of the service has been in these directions. The inspection of hulls and boilers has reached a degree of great detail. Before any vessel is given a certificate to carry passengers, she is inspected by two experts. The hull Inspector is required to go over every part of the hull and examine the wood or metal of which the hull is constructed, drilling or boring wherever necessary.

The boiler Inspector tests in detail every part of the vessel's machinery; and there must in addition be inspection to see that the law is met in regard to fire hose, boats, pumps, life preservers, floats, anchors, cables, &c. Since the burning of the General Slocum, when the charge was made that fake life preservers were used, there has been a great deal of regulation of all the life-saving appliances.

It is only after the Inspectors are satisfied that the vessel meets all the requirements of the Government that a certificate is issued to its master or owner. The certificate is for a year only, and includes the number of passengers which the steamer may carry.

The only definite regulation made in respect to the number of passengers is as follows:

> The Inspectors shall state in every certificate of inspection granted to steamers carrying passengers other than ferryboats the number of passengers of each class that any such steamer has accommodations for and can carry with prudence and safety.
>
> It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the master or owner shall be liable to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and $10 for each passenger beyond the number allowed.

Inspection does not stop here, however. General Uhler has instituted a series of reinspections for excursion steamers and ferryboats which brings them under the eye of the Government at least three times during the year. The Supervising Inspector for this district states that New York excursion boats are reinspected once a month. Mr. Uhler says in his 1914 report:

> This follow-up system is not perfunctory. So much in detail has this system been worked out that the central office is now in a position to know the exact lifeboats and their positions on the vessels and the particular boats that were swung out in the tests.
>
> It may have been true that at one time reinspections were made in a perfunctory manner, but this office is making extraordinary efforts to overcome any such disposition on the part of Inspectors in the field. * * *
>
> It is also believed that the reinspection of vessels is as important, if not more important, than the annual inspection, and the bureau will in no sense relax its discipline in the effort to maintain a high standard of inspection, to the end that the loss of life may be reduced to a minimum.

The Eastland catastrophe seems, however, to have raised an entirely unforeseen contingency. There was no opportunity to use the lifeboats and life preservers, concerning which Secretary Redfield and the Eastland owners were in discussion some time before the disaster. Apparently the question was one of stability, and from all that can be gathered the Government has nothing to say about this.

No provision, as far as we are able to discover, is made for the actual heeling of vessels in dry dock to determine their stability. The building of a "tender" or cranky boat is not interfered with in any way by the Government. The tendency to build boats as narrow as possible, (since this type takes less fuel to run,) is subject apparently to no restrictions.

It is here that expert opinion would seem to place the trouble in the Eastland case. Captain George Norton, a seaman of twenty years' experience, and editor of The Marine Journal for thirty years, says that the primary cause lies with the naval architect who designed the Eastland.

"No steam vessel owner would be impractical enough to contract for a steamer that would be lacking in stability, if she was an excursion boat, sufficient to warrant carrying as many as could comfortably be cared for on the upper deck with safety.

"The mistake, however, made in plans of this vessel was to a great degree overcome by supplying her with water ballast tanks, which were not filled on the fatal day, for the purpose of disposing weight, a lamentable error which could have been corrected with the simple or-

der from the Captain to the chief engineer to fill them."

There is no regulation, as far as can be ascertained, which gives the Federal inspectors anything to say in the matter of ballast. It is generally admitted that it would be impossible to make hard and fast rules concerning the amount of ballast to be carried in each case, and that such a matter must be left to the good sense of the master of the vessel.

As to the claim that the Eastland might have been a revamped or altered vessel, the inspectors again have no further authority once they have ascertained that the vessel at the time of inspection is seaworthy. No repairs or alterations can be made on any steamboat without notifying the inspectors, who must approve the work before a new certificate is granted.

Obviously the hull which is thirty years old is nearer the breaking point than the absolutely new hull, but if the inspector can find nothing specifically wrong he is not authorized to condemn a vessel merely because its hull is old.

This point has stirred up a good deal of speculation concerning the many excursion steamers which ply the New York waters, for many of these are known to be rebuilt boats. For instance, one of the largest of the boats which touch at the Battery every day, up to date in every outward respect and hailed at the time of its launching as a brand new boat, is built on a hull which has seen almost thirty years of service.

This state of affairs has been agitated by Captain Norton himself for some time, and before the Eastland disaster occurred he wrote in The Marine Journal:

Each year of late unknown steamers have entered service at this port on some one of the established routes. Such are frequently advertised as new after receiving a new name, when the records of the Custom House will show that they are many years old and have frequently come from another port after having been rejoinered and newly decorated, thereby having the appearance to the public of a new vessel, while below the guards it is the same old boat that had run on this or that route, this or that ferry, for many years, practically worn out and condemned for use in her former occupation.

"After being purchased by an individual or a corporation who has had her slicked up, added some modern and popular features to catch the eye of the inexperienced, this revamped old craft is placed on routes with steamers whose owners at large expense in cost of up-to-date boats and terminals have built up a paying business, and in order to get a big share of it, these newcomers reduce the fare just enough to toll the uninformed patron away from the established line, who knows nothing of the difference in the degree of safety between the two boats, but is attracted by the cheaper rate in fare.

When a person can purchase a practically condemned ferryboat built nearly thirty years ago for a few thousand dollars, fit her up to carry ten or fifteen hundred excursionists in sounds, bays, and rivers and succeed in getting a full complement of human beings to take passage on the same, he is an expert in that line. Add to this feat the obtaining of a clean certificate of inspection, and the wonder grows on the imagination.

Usually on the same route that such craft navigate in competition are to be found steamers that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, equipped with every up-to-date invention in hull and machinery that will add an iota to the safety of the patrons.

Isn't some official, either national, State, or municipal, neglecting an important duty by not acquainting the innocent but uninformed public, whose safety on steam vessels they claim to be sponsors for, of the character of such craft, even if they cannot prevent their performing public service?

George Uhler, the head of the Steamboat Inspection Service, has held his post since 1903. The Eastland is the second great catastrophe which has occurred during his administration, that of the General Slocum being the first.

Most of the improvements in the service date from the time of the Slocum affair, though there are Inspectors down at the Custom House, their feelings raw and sensitive just at present, who will tell you that the Slocum changed nothing, that the service was perfect both before and after the accident, and that it is perfect now, a concatenation of statements which is surely enough to chill the heart of any New Yorker contemplating a trip on one of New York's excursion boats.

Notwithstanding this discouraging statement, it is a fact that the service has developed enormously. The entrance of the motor boat has made the work of inspection heavier.

The accident rate has not been high. Over 318,000,000 passengers were carried during the fiscal year ending June, 1914, on steam vessels that are required to report the number of passengers carried. The total number of passengers lost was 105—one in about every 3,000,000 passengers. This, however, represents a considerable increase over the preceding year.

The service dates from 1838. Two big disasters in 1837 brought about its institution, one the burning of the Ben Sherrod in the Mississippi, with a loss of 200 lives, and the other the Lexington, sailing from Stonington to New York, on which 150 lives were lost, also from fire.

An act approved July 7, 1838, provided "for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." Under this act the United States District Judges appointed inspectors of hulls and boilers in their respective districts, and the Treasury Department had charge of the service.

The whole service was reorganized in 1852, and the official report states that "since that date the work has been prosecuted with but few innovations on the plans then adopted."

The bureau was originally under the Treasury Department until the creation by President Roosevelt of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

MEXICO'S WEIRD MONETARY MUDDLE

Each "Government" Issues Paper Money Until Now the Land Is Swamped With Millions of It

REPUBLIC of Mexico, to fiat money act—debit, $1,822,000,000. That will be something the way in which one of Mexico's largest accounts, chargeable to years of revolution, will appear when peace comes and settling time is due. Just a few days ago General Carranza authorized the increase of the national debt by another 50,000,000 pesos to cover a new issue of banknotes.

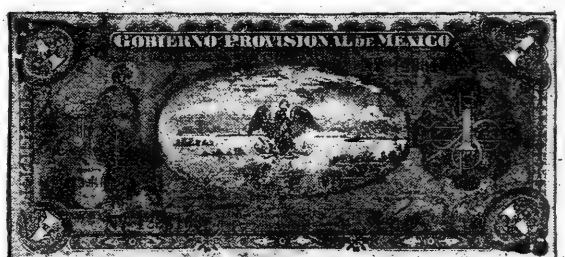
There is probably no country on the face of the globe today that has such a hopelessly complicated and involved monetary muddle as Mexico. Without the slightest regard for the future, so-called Governments and factions and faction leaders have issued bills in a sufficient amount to bankrupt the country for a century, provided they were ever redeemed at their face value.

Even an estimate of the total is nothing better than a guess, so reckless has been the issuing of currency. The writer of this article has talked with leaders who had ordered the issuance of large sums of bills at various times, who never even kept a memorandum of the amounts, and were utterly incapable of even approximating the totals of the issues they had authorized.

Fiat money first made its appearance in Mexico at the outbreak of the "Constitutionalist" revolution against Huerta. The first issue, for 6,000,000 pesos, was authorized by Carranza, and was known as Monclova money, receiving its name from the town in the State of Coahuila where the decree was promulgated. The bills were poorly printed and, a week after they had been placed in circulation, the first of what later proved to be an endless chain of counterfeits appeared.

At the time of the first issue, however, the Constitutionalists seemed to be united; Huerta was rapidly losing ground, and the bills, which could be used for the payment of all taxes in Constitutionalist-controlled territory, soon had a ready sale.

Shortly after the issue appeared the one-peso notes were quoted as high as 35 cents gold along the border, despite the fact that they had no guarantee of any kind behind them, not even as vague a promise of redemption as that printed on the old Confederate notes, promising payment "six months after the ratification of a treaty between the Confederate States and the United States of America." This price was phenomenal, when it is borne in mind that the old Mexican



(Above) One-Peso Bill Issued Lately by Provisional Government of Mexico.

Five Cents in Paper Money, as Issued Recently in Mexico.

(Below) Five-Peso Bill Issued by the Constitutionalist Army of Mexico.

Federal currency was never quoted higher than 50 cents on the peso, at the old two-for-one rate established years ago by Diaz.

"Billembiques" was the name given the new bills by the peons, an interesting story being connected with the name.

Years ago, it appears, there was an American paymaster at the big Greene mines at Cananea, now known as the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, named William Weeks. Weeks was in the habit of issuing a species of check to the improvident peon laborers to tide them over until payday. In order to keep the bookkeeping straight, these checks could not be cashed, but were accepted by all classes of merchants in the mining town the same as currency.

The Mexican has difficulty in pronouncing the letter "w," pronouncing it "b." The letter "k" is almost unknown in the Spanish language, "que" taking its place. The peons then fell into the habit of calling the checks "William Weeks," or, as they pronounced it, "billembiques."

This title came to be applied to any promise to pay and was, therefore, the name immediately applied to the new rebel currency. The title holds to this day, all issues other than the old Federal currency being designated by it.

The Monclova issue, though Carranza attempted to limit it, became the forerunner of the present flood of fiat money. General Francisco Villa, who about that time had a large force of men besieging Torreon, was short of money with which to pay the troops. He asked for and received permission from Carranza to issue 1,000,000 pesos of fiat money.

Villa had not the same facilities for having his money printed as those enjoyed by Carranza. Consequently a small hand press at Chihuahua was requisitioned and a printer's devil put in charge. Long before the million-peso issue had been completed the stock of paper gave out and the last quarter million of the issue was printed on any scraps of paper of any color that were handy.

The printer, however, did not stop at the million and neglected to lock up the crude die plate. Villa finally discovered that the money was more plentiful than the million issue would justify and promptly had the printer shot.

A bad precedent had been established, however, and issues that followed exceeded the specified amount in exact ratio as to the amount of courage and ingenuity possessed by the printer.

From the first the money rapidly dropped in price. To stop the decline the Constitutionalists resorted to fixing standard prices throughout the country. Merchants promptly closed their stores. Then the authorities, with a hazy idea that a metal currency would tend to standardize the paper issues, began minting coins.

Copper bullion was scarce, so Villa sent out a hundred troops to strip the huge Terrazas estates of all the copper wire that had been strung in an elaborate system of telegraphs and telephones. The coils of wire were taken to the Chihuahua smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company and a crude die was made.

Some 10,000 five-centavo pieces were struck off. A few silver pesos were also minted, both in Chihuahua and at West Coast points. These coinages included the "Muera Huerta"—"Death to Huerta"—one-peso coins that resulted in Huerta's issuing an order that any one found with the coins in his possession should be shot. The coins are a great curiosity and now sell at far more than their face value.

The issue of coins, however, was small, and the fiat money continued to flood the market. As the smallest of the bills were of one-peso denomination a growing demand for small denomination bills arose. This was satisfied by the printing of little oblongs of cardboard of various colors, nicknamed "milk tickets," which were in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Prices for all fiat money continued to rapidly to decline. At the time of the landing of American troops at Vera Cruz the price was down to 22 cents.

Later came the break between Villa and Carranza, and since that time the price has depreciated rapidly, with hardly a rally. At first the Villa and Carranza issues sold at about the same price.

DREAMS INTERPRET CHARACTER

They Reveal Man's Inner Self, Show His Hidden Wishes, and Also Protect Sleep, Says Physician

DREAMS are interpreters of character; they reveal our true selves, our inner motives and desires, often hidden both from the world and ourselves; rightly interpreted, they are the real key to the riddle of life.

Every dream means something, no matter how absurd it may seem, for every dream is predetermined by our unconscious mental life. Again, when scientifically interpreted, every dream will be found to be the fulfillment of a wish, although the wish may have had its being far back in forgotten days of childhood, or be a repressed or unconscious wish.

In the field of abnormal psychology, dream analysis is as important as the theory of the origin of species in the field of biology. Dreams give physicians the most powerful of aids in treating certain nervous disorders.

Dreams are really protectors of sleep, and not, as is often thought, disturbers of it. Dreams may often give solutions to problems which perplex us when awake. Dreams are not prophetic of the future.

These are some of the conclusions reached by Dr. Isador H. Coriat, First Assistant Visiting Physician for diseases of the nervous system at the Boston City Hospital and Instructor in Neurology at the Tufts College Medical School, the author of many technical papers on nervous and mental disorders. Dr. Coriat has embodied his extensive study of dreams in "The Meaning of Dreams," ($1 net,) recently published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston.

Dr. Coriat is a follower of Dr. Sigmund Freud of Vienna, famous as a neurologist, who in 1900 published his "Traumdeutung," ("Interpretation of Dreams,") representing years of study and observation. It is declared by Dr. Coriat that in this work the dream, for the first time, was shown to be of great importance psychologically, and that the book opened a new epoch in the interpretation of the unconscious mental life.

The value of dreams, on the Coriat and Freud theory, lies in the deciphering of them, and some of them require much skill and training to decipher, because many dreams use symbolisms to express themselves. The deciphering of a dream is one of the functions of psycho-analysis, which, says Coriat, "in its broadest sense may be defined as that method which, without the use of hypnosis, investigates human motives and the content of the unconscious." The unconscious mental life gives the key to the dream.

Just how experts decipher dreams is shown, Coriat giving numerous examples of dreams, with their explanations. He says that a dream may use popular phrases in its symbolism, and sometimes the dream may verge on punning and witticism. He goes on to cite this peculiar example of a dream in the punning or witticism classification:

A woman had the following dream. She seemed to see a fair-haired child, resembling the Cupid which appears on valentines and with a pink scarf about the body, sitting on an elephant and driving it.

The analysis of this apparently absurd dream was most interesting. Two types of instigators of the dream could be determined—a physical one, some pictures of recently acquired elephants at a zoological garden, and a mental one, a desire to buy valentines for some children.

In this woman there was a strong wish for motherhood, which for certain reasons was difficult of fulfillment. She felt that if she had a child at her period of life it might be a great burden to her. Therefore, the unconscious deliberately picked out the elephant as an instigator, because it served its purpose as a pun—namely, that a child might be "an elephant on her hands."

Dr. Coriat says that the "technique of dream interpretation is most difficult," and that a dream of an instant may require dozens of pages for its adequate interpretation, because a dream is such a condensed product of the unconscious mental life.

One of the most important phases of the theories held by Dr. Coriat, following Freud, is that dreams are the fulfillment of repressed wishes, whether the dreamer realizes that fact or not, or recognizes, in the odd, mixed-up conglomeration of visions of the night, the fulfillment of some wish—some wish which, perhaps, has been tucked away in a corner of the unconscious mind for thirty years, or which has never been admitted by the dreamer in waking hours to be a wish, but has been a thought repressed.

Coriat lays it down as axiomatic, in his chapter on "Dreams as the Fulfillment of Wishes," that "the motive power for every dream is furnished by the unconscious"; that "at the bottom of every dream there lies a repressed wish in the unconscious"; and that "the latent content of every dream is the imaginary fulfillment of an ungratified or repressed wish." This wish almost always appears disguised in the dream—"the wish in adult dreams is hidden within the dream thoughts"—and can only be interpreted by a dream analysis.

As an example of a concealed wish in a dream, Dr. Coriat cites the dream of a woman who dreamed that one of her brothers was about to be put to death by hanging, remarking that such a dream seems wholly to contradict the theory that dreams represent wish fulfillments. But, on analysis, the dream proves to be a wish fulfillment, Coriat writing:

The analysis fully disclosed the reason for such a dream. It developed that the brother who was seen in the dream was a fusion or composite picture of two of her brothers, one of whom had died eight years previously of tuberculosis and the other four years ago of cancer.

After the death of the first brother the dreamer had for some time been troubled with a cough, and, although assured that her difficulty was not tubercular, she had never been able to dispel fully the idea of tubercular infection, particularly since she possessed a certain fear that the disease was hereditary.

The dream itself occurred shortly after an operation for a small, nonmalignant tumor, which had been growing for a number of years, and which she had feared might be of a malignant character. This fear was also somewhat exaggerated and fortified owing to the fact that her other brother had died of cancer, and she had become more less obsessed by the idea that perhaps cancer, like tuberculosis, might be hereditary. In a way, this fear of a cancerous or tubercular heredity had worried her for a long period.

With these data in mind, the meaning of the dream becomes clear. Its wish as disclosed is not the desire to have her brothers hanged, but a longing that she be free from any physical disease with the slightest hereditary taint, for the purpose of calming her anxieties and her almost obsessive attitude toward heredity.

Therefore, the dream means that she wished her brothers had died of some disease other than cancer or tuberculosis (as these diseases might be hereditary, and she might also fall a victim to one of them;) in fact, even hanging would be preferable, so far as her peace of mind was concerned.

Other examples of the wish-fulfilling function in dreams are these:

DREAM.—A woman and her sister were seated in a restaurant, and at the table was also a man, not clearly recognized in the dream. The woman glanced at the clock and said: "I am glad Mr. X. is not here now; it will be ten minutes or more before he arrives."

ANALYSIS.—A few weeks previous to this Mr. X., who was a business acquaintance, had persuaded the dreamer to purchase some artistic objects which she did not care about, but bought merely for the purpose, she thinks, of pleasing him and the art dealer. She resented this action on his part, and although still pleasant to Mr. X. outwardly, yet she gets "square" with him in the dream by not having him at the dinner party. Thus in the dream the wished-for revenge is fulfilled.

DREAM.—A young woman who had started to study aesthetic dancing and had purchased a pair of new ballet slippers for that purpose had the following dream after having had one dancing lesson. She dreamed that she was walking in the street with her ballet slippers, and that these were worn almost threadbare.

ANALYSIS.—The analysis showed that she had compared her new slippers with those of the more advanced members of her class, who were making rapid progress, and who knew more than she did about aesthetic dancing. The instigator of the dream seemed to be a remark made by a woman in the class, who pointed to her worn-out slippers and said: "These are my second pair this season." Thus the dream fulfilled her wish that she might be further advanced in dancing, a wish symbolized by the threadbare slippers.

DREAM.—A young man on a short visit to a congenial household dreamed that the recently planted bulbs in this household had sprouted and bore flowers.

ANALYSIS.—The wish in this dream is perfectly clear; it expresses the desire to prolong the visit, and this is expressed by the length of time it takes bulbs to grow.

DREAM.—A young woman seemed to be walking in the street with her sister and was idly playing with a ring on her finger, moving it thoughtlessly back and forth, apparently "just to keep my hands busy." Finally she came to a pile of shavings, and the ring accidentally fell in this pile, so that she could not find it.

ANALYSIS.—This dream represented a wish of the subject. She actually possessed such a ring, which she had not really lost. This ring was a graduation gift, and engraved on the inside was the date of her graduation from college. She had often feared that if this date were known to others it would betray her age, which, for family reasons and because she contemplated marriage, she was anxious to conceal. She had often felt that she would like to lose the ring or "accidentally" misplace it, thus more effectively preventing an attempt to discover her age. For certain reasons she could neither afford to lose the ring nor carry out her wish of misplacing it. So in the dream the wish to lose the ring is actually fulfilled. Under such conditions the symptomatic action of misplacing or losing an object, which is partially beloved and partially hated, is completed, not in actuality, where for social reasons it was impossible but in a dream.

In dealing with the theory that dreams really act as protectors and not disturbers of sleep Dr. Coriat declares that "this guardianship of sleep by means of dreams is due to the persistent dynamic action of the censor." This censor, therefore, plays a highly important part in dreams, and the existence of this censor is due to psychical repression—"a defense of the mind to neutralize our unwelcome and unpleasant thoughts." Dr. Coriat continues the explantion thus:

In analyzing a dream, for instance, groups of thoughts will suddenly crop out which surprise us, thoughts which carry with themselves an unpleasant emotion and seem foreign to our personality. When we arrive at these thoughts, we attempt to push them back, because they are out of harmony with our conscious feelings, but once they have fully obtruded into consciousness they tend to remain there.

These are the repressed thoughts which in the past we have pushed into the unconscious, and are wishes and desires whose nature is such that they act as intruders to the normal course of thinking or are unacceptable to our moral or ethical standards; hence the constant attempt to conceal them and to push them out of the conscious into the unconscious.

This process of repression is not always voluntary, but may be an involuntary act as well, in order to protect the mind from ideas and feelings which are unpleasant and painful.

When thoughts have been made unconscious through repression, a certain force or resistance must be overcome before such unconscious thoughts can again become conscious. This resistance is a defensive action of the mind and the distortion, disguise, fusion, or symbolic expression which take place in a dream is due to the force exerted by this resistance, which is termed the censor.

The feeling that perhaps we have dreamed a great deal more than we remember is probably based upon a vague memory of the latent thoughts of the dream, which have been prevented from fully reaching consciousness through the force exerted by this censor.

Such being the nature of the censor, this censor acts as a guard when sleep comes. During sleep the censor, says Dr. Coriat, is exceedingly active, and "its function is to protect sleep from the mass of repressed emotions which threaten to overwhelm the sleeper in the shape of a dream." The author continues:

This is done by means of dream mechanisms, in which the dream thoughts are fused and displaced, thus undergoing such disguise and symbolization as to be unrecognizable to the sleeper and consequently not disturbing to him.

When the censor nods or is evaded, when the literal dream thoughts bombard and invade consciousness in an undisguised form, sleep is disturbed and insomnia results.

This is the origin of many types of so-called functional insomnia, sleep being troubled by a series of anxiety dreams. Only when the dreams are completely analyzed, and the unconscious mental processes thereby become stilled, when the censor is once more allowed to stand guard over the portal leading from the unconscious to the conscious, will refreshing sleep again result. Such a cure can be brought about only through psycho-analysis.

The disguised dream, declares Dr. Coriat, increases the ability to sleep peacefully, it quiets the energy which would tend to wakefulness, and "leads to those two great essentials for refreshing sleep, viz., relaxation and disinterest." He goes on:

When the unconscious thoughts continually escape the censor, either through their emotional strength or due to a weakness of the censor, insomnia results. The treatment of these types of functional insomnia, therefore, must be by psycho-analysis, whose purpose is to still or quiet the disturbing, unconscious thoughts. This is accomplished by the analysis of the dreams, since the dreams best reveal the unconscious and disturbing emotions. In fact, dream-analysis in these cases of insomnia acts like oil upon the troubled waters of the unconscious.

Sometimes the sleeplessness is due to fear or anxiety on account of the distressing dreams which disturb sleep or which awaken the subject with a start as soon as he falls asleep. In these cases the sleeplessness becomes an act of defense, the subject forces himself to remain awake to prevent the occurrence of the distressing dreams.

It is such types of sleeplessness, with the resulting emotional tension, which cause also severe states of fatigue. In one striking case of anxiety hysteria with insomnia, such a process as described above took place. As the dream-analysis proceeded the anxiety dreams gradually disappeared, the unconscious emotions were stilled, and sleep resulted.

This answers the question as to why we dream or what is the necessity of dreaming. Obviously to protect sleep, to make sleep undisturbed, and thus give us the needed rest for the repair of our broken-down physical and psychical energies.

This is contrary to the popular idea that dreams disturb sleep, for the dream is in reality the guardian of sleep. Thus a dream is not a trifle, neither does it deal with trifles. It fulfills a wish of great personal importance to the dreamer and acts as a kind of safety valve for the successful escape of our repressed emotions.

Dr. Coriat records a case of the cure of hysterical blindness through the analysis of dreams, a case which occurred in his own practice. The blind person was a girl of 11. By having the child's mother keep a record of the child's dreams and by analyzing these dreams in the light of the conditions of the child's life, Dr. Coriat was able to effect a cure.

The little girl lost her eyesight within a period of a few weeks, becoming almost completely blind. Examination of the eyes and nervous system showed no evidence of any organic disease. The condition was diagnosed as purely functional, a form of hysterical blindness, particularly since the child showed other evidences of hysteria.

Dr. Coriat decided to undertake a study of the child's dreams "as offering the readiest means of access to her unconscious mental conflicts and wishes." Eight dreams were recorded by the mother. Analysis showed that each represented the fulfilling of important repressed childish wishes, relating principally to family conflicts and jealousies, particularly toward her younger brothers and sisters.

By changing the habits of the child's life and holding out certain promises to her when she recovered her eyesight, the little girl gradually overcame the trouble, and finally her vision became normal. What was done was based on what the dreams showed.

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BOONE'S TRAIL NOW WELL MARKED

D. A. R. Unveil Monument at Cumberland Gap to Commemorate Honor to Famous Pioneer

THE name of Daniel Boone awakens a thrill in the heart of every American familiar with the early history of this country. Not only does the South honor his memory and glory in his achievements, but the entire country recognizes this backwoodsman as one of the most picturesque figures in early Colonial history.

So it is that the completion of the marking of the Boone Trail through North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia is a historic event of more than passing interest. The marking of this trail has been the patriotic work undertaken by the daughters of the American Revolution in the four States mentioned.

It was in 1911 that the work was undertaken at the suggestion of Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of North Carolina, who had heard at her Tennessee grandmother's knee stories of the old wilderness road and of the great-great-grandfather who was murdered while traveling over it with Boone. He lies buried at Cumberland Gap not far from the spot where the Boone monument has been erected, at the junction of the three States of Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky.

A few days ago at Cumberland Gap a monument was unveiled, which was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the completion of the marking of the Boone Trail from Boone's home on the Yadkin River in North Carolina to Boonesboro, Ky. The monument has four faces, one for each state.

The Regents of the State D. A. R. had charge of the unveiling exercises, which were attended not only by prominent State officials and officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution but by the mountain people residing in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap. They came a thousand strong. They came in wagons, in hacks, in buggies, in automobiles, on horseback and on foot. They came singly, in pairs, and in whole families. They came bringing their luncheon in baskets, and after the thrilling and patriotic exercises attending the unveiling, mountain folk and townspeople sat down together for a basket-dinner.

They sat on historic ground with portions of three States stretched out before them. They lunched off fried chicken and deviled eggs and other good things too numerous to mention and the townsfolk were the guests of the people of Cumberland Gap and Middlesboro and the hospitality was truly Southern in flavor and in quantity.

Descendants of Boone, of Finley, and of other pioneers were present and their reminiscences would have thrilled a historian. The most interesting feature of the unveiling exercises was the history of the trail given by the Chairmen who had charge of the marking of the trail in the four States.

In North Carolina record of the trail had been lost for almost a century, and the task of finding it again was by no means easy. Finally a connection of the Boone family was discovered, W. L. Bryan of Boone, who came to the rescue with a mass of family tradition. Topographical maps were secured from the Government, and Dr. Archibald Henderson sent copies of his ancestor's papers, while John P. Arthur, historian of Western North Carolina, went over the legendary trail interviewing all the old people along the route and writing down their recollections. These sources were compared by the Chairman, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson. In this way the entire 150 miles through North Carolina was located, then marked by tablets placed on boulders.

There are ten markers in North Carolina, beginning at Boone's home on the Yadkin River, near Salisbury, N. C., and extending to Zionville on the Tennessee border. The markers read as follows:

Daniel Boone's Trail,
North Carolina to Kentucky.
1769.
Marked by North Carolina Daughters
of
American Revolution.

The date 1769 was a middle date chosen from among the many dates between the year 1760, when Boone went on his first hunting trip to Kentucky, and 1775, when, after a treaty with the Indians and the purchase of Kentucky land by Colonel Henderson, Boone led his band of settlers into that promised region, making five trips in all, besides many subsequent ones.

The markers in North Carolina are at the following places: The first at Boone's home on the Yadkin River, the second at Shallow Ford, made famous by the crossing of Cornwallis on his way to the battle of Guilford Court House and by Winston Churchill in his book "The Crossing." The third marker is at Huntsville, the fourth at Wilkesboro, the fifth at Holman's Ford, where once lived Rebecca Bryan, the wife of Boone. The sixth marker is at Elksville, the seventh at Boone, where his hunting cabin stood and where a monument now stands; the eighth is at Hodges Gap, the ninth at Graveyard Gap, and the tenth and last at Zionville, on the Tennessee border.

The Tennessee part of the trail traverses the four eastern counties of the State—Johnson, Carter, Washington, and Sullivan. Over the first part of this trail there rested much uncertainty, but through the efforts of the Tennessee State Chairman, Miss Mary Temple, the trail was established. From Sycamore Shoals, where the great treaty with the Indians was signed, to Cumberland Gap lies the historically best known portion of the trail.

The first marker on Tennessee soil is at Trade, one mile from Zionville. The second is at Shoun's, nine miles due north through a wild and picturesque gorge along Roan Creek. The third is at Butler, southwest fourteen miles from Shoun's and at the junction of Roan Creek and the Watauga River. At Butler there is now living a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, one Finley Curtis, whose great-great-great-grandmother was Daniel Boone's daughter Anne.

The fourth marker is about nineteen miles due north, at Elizabethton; the fifth, at Watauga, Carter County, eleven miles northwest; the sixth is placed at Austin Springs, Washington County, six miles distant; the seventh marker is at Boone's Tree, Washington County, four miles away; the eighth is at Old Fort, south end of Long Island, Sullivan County. The ninth is eighteen miles away, at beautiful Kingsport, opposite the centre of Long Island, where Boone gathered his men to start for Kentucky while the treaty with the Indians was being consummated. From this point it is two miles distant to the Virginia line.

Boone entered Virginia through Moccasin Gap, so the first marker on Virginia soil was at Gate City, the county seat of Scott County, just a mile from the Gap. From there the trail leads across Moccasin Ridge to the waters of Copper Creek, and down this creek to Clinch River, where, at Clinchport, the second tablet is erected. From Clinchport the trail leads along the water course now known as Stock Creek, around the Natural Tunnel, where the third tablet is placed, and down Purchase Ridge to the little town of Duffield, where is placed the fourth tablet.

From Duffield the trail crosses a spur of Powel's Mountain, through Kane's Gap, and down into the Cove, where was nestled Fort Scott, an old fort of the earliest settlers and where Boone is known to have rested for a night, if not longer. Here at Fort Scott, on the boundary of Lee County, is the fifth tablet. The sixth is at Jonesville, the Lee County seat, and the seventh at Boone Path Post Office, above Rose Hill, at a point where the trail crosses the Bristol to Lexington Highway.

There was much discussion as to the spot where James Boone was killed, but local tradition and history pointed to a place between Ewing and Wheeler's Station in Lee County, and here were found two rudely marked graves, so here was erected a tablet to the memory of James, the eldest son of Daniel Boone. An eighth tablet was erected to mark the site of Fort Blackmore, an old Colonial fort in Scott County, where the Boone party rested from October, 1773, until March, 1775, while Boone himself was detailed to command a company to protect the border settlements while the border men were at Point Pleasant driving out the Mingoes. Mrs. Robert Gray was in charge of marking the trail in Virginia.

The first marker in Kentucky is on Indian Rock, a few miles from Cumberland Gap. This rock was used by the pioneers as a place of defense against the Indians and wild beasts, and also as a signal tower. Boone mentions it in some of his crude literature.

The second marker is on the ford of the Cumberland River at Pineville. The third is at Flat Lick, in Knox County; the fourth on the farm of C. V. Wilson, near Jarvis's store, where the old trail crosses the new road. The fifth is on the Knox and Laurel County line, on the farm of Arthur Hunfleet, near Tuttle. In Laurel County there is a marker at Fariston, near which there is an old pioneer burying ground called the "Place of Defeated Camps." About three and a half miles from East Bernstadt there are still some remains of an old fort, and here has been found a large boulder on which Boone had cut his name. This was placed in a churchyard, and the marker put on that.

In Rockcastle County the first marker is on the farm of Philip Allen, near Livingston, the next at Boone's Hollow, near Brush Creek, then Roundstone Station, and lastly Boone's Gap.

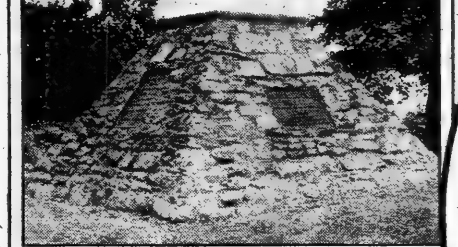
In Madison County, Berea is the first marker, then Estell Station, the site of Fort Estell, and the place where Boone's party was attacked by Indians and Captain Twelty killed.

The last marker is at Boonesboro, and is placed on the fence around the monument already erected by Boonesboro Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the site of the fort. In all there are fourteen markers in Kentucky, the work of marking the Kentucky trail being in charge of the State Chairman, Miss Erna Watson.

The trail covers a distance of several hundred miles. It lies through some of the most picturesque sections of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. High mountains are traversed, beautiful streams forded until rich and fertile plains are reached. Along portions of the trail splendid highways have been built. The proposed Dixie highway will cover a portion of the trail, but the pioneer woodsman followed footpaths that the modern engineer finds impracticable for a national highway.

The American traveler in search of new adventure could hardly do better than to follow the Old Boone Trail to its source. At Cumberland Gap, where three States meet, he will find a modern university, the Lincoln Memorial University, where the descendants of Boone can receive the best education.

This university is to Tennessee what Berea is to Kentucky, and the Martha Berry School is to Georgia. It is a school for mountain girls and boys of the South, a school where those rich in ancestry yet poor in this world's goods can work their way through school.



The sketch to the left and that of the man in the boat, showing modes of travel in Daniel Boone's day, were made by Joshua Shaw, a contemporary of Boone. They are reproduced from "A History of Travel in America," by Seymour Dunbar, published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. The other pictures show the Boone Monument just unveiled at Cumberland Gap, and (extreme right) Daniel Boone himself.

SERIAL SYSTEM HURTS OUR NOVELS

And Too Many American Writers Want to Own Automobiles, Says George Barr McCutcheon

By Joyce Kilmer.

WHY is the modern American novel inferior to the modern English novel? Of course, there are some patriotic critics who believe that it is not inferior. But most readers of fiction speak of H. G. Wells and Compton Mackenzie, for example, with a respect and admiration which they do not extend to living American novelists.

Why is this? Is it because of snobbishness or literary colonialism on the part of the American public? George Barr McCutcheon does not think so. The author of "Beverly of Graustark" and many another popular romance believes that there is in America a force definitely harmful to the novel. And that force is the magazine.

"The development of the magazine," he said to me the other day, "has affected fiction in two ways. It has made it cheap and yet expensive, if you know what I mean.

"Novels written solely with the view to sensationalism are more than likely to bring discredit, not upon the magazine, but upon the writer. He gets his price, however, and the public gets its fiction.

"In my humble opinion, a writer should develop and complete his novel without a thought of its value or suitability to serial purposes. He should complete it to his own satisfaction—if that is possible—before submitting it to either editor or publisher. They should not be permitted to see it until it is in its completed form."

"But you yourself write serial stories, do you not?" I asked.

"I have never written a serial," answered Mr. McCutcheon. "Some of my stories have been published serially, but they were not written as serials.

"I am quite convinced in my own mind that if we undertake to analyze the distinction between the first-class English writers of today and many of our Americans, we will find that their superiority resolves itself quite simply into the fact that they do not write their novels as serials. In other words, they write a novel and not a series of chapters, parts, and installments."

"Do you think that the American novel will always be inferior to the English novel?" I asked. "Is it not probable that the American novel will so develop as to escape the effects of serialization?"

"There is no reason," Mr. McCutcheon replied, "why Americans should not produce novels equal to those of the English, provided the same care is exercised in the handling of their material, and that they make haste as slowly as possible. Just so long, however, as we are menaced by the perils of the serial our general output will remain inferior to that of England.

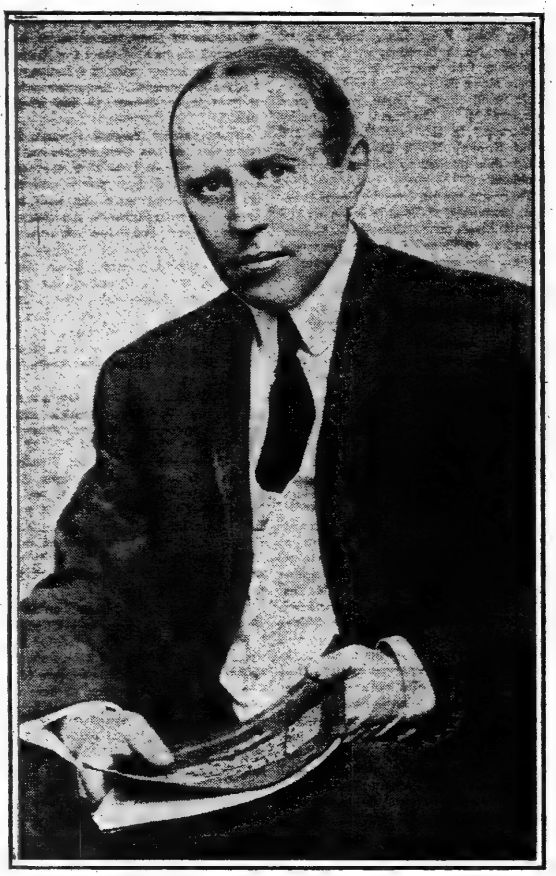
"I do not mean to say that we have no writers in this country who are the equals in every respect of the best of the English novelists. We have some great men and women here, sincere, earnest workers who will not be spoiled."

Mr. McCutcheon has no respect for the type of novel, increasingly popular of late, in which the author devotes page after page to glowing accounts of immorality with the avowed intention of teaching a high moral lesson. He has little faith in the honesty of purpose of the authors of works of this sort.

"The so-called sex novel," he said, "is one of our gravest fatalities. I may be wrong, but I am inclined to think that most novels of that character are written, not from an aesthetic point of view, but for the somewhat laudable purpose of keeping the wolf from the door, and at the same time allowing the head of the family to ride in an automobile of his own.

"The typical serial writer is animated by the desire, or perhaps it is an obligation, to make the 'suspended interest' paramount to all else. This interest must not be allowed to flag between installments.

"The keen desire for thrills must be gratified at all costs. It is commanded by the editor—and I do not say that the editor errs. His public expects it in a serial. It must not be disappointed."



George Barr McCutcheon.

I asked Mr. McCutcheon if he believed that a writer could produce sensational and poorly constructed fiction in order to make a living and yet keep his talent unimpaired; if a writer was justified in writing trash in order to gain leisure for serious work. He replied:

"There are writers today who persist in turning out what they vaingloriously describe as 'stuff to meet the popular demand.' They invariably or inevitably declare that some day they will 'be in a position to write the sort of stuff they want to write.'

"These writers say, in defense of their position, that they are not even trying to do their best work, that they are merely biding their time, and that—some day! I very much doubt their sincerity, or, at any rate, their capacity for self-analysis. I believe that when an author sets himself down to write a book, (I refer to any author of recognized ability,) he puts into that book the best that is in him at the time.

"It is impossible for a good, conscientious writer to work on a plane lower than his best. Only hack writers can do such things.

"There is not one of us who does not do his best when he undertakes to write his book. We only confess that we have not done our best when a critic accuses us of pot-boiling, and so forth. Then we rise in our pride and say: 'Oh, well, I can do better work than this, and they know it.'

"It is true that we may not be doing the thing that we really want to do, but I am convinced that we are unconsciously doing our best, just the same. It all resolves itself into this statement—a good workman cannot deliberately do a poor piece of work.

"I am free to confess that I have done my very best in everything I have undertaken. It may fall far short of excellence as viewed from even my own viewpoint, but it is the best I know how to do.

"So you may take it from me that the writer who declares that he is going to do something really worth while, just as soon as he gets through doing the thing that the public expects him to do, is deceiving himself and no one else. An author cannot stand still in his work. He either progresses or retrogrades, and no man progresses except by means of steady improvement. He cannot say: 'I will write a poor book this year and a great book next year.'"

Mr. McCutcheon is so unashamedly a romanticist that I expected to find him an enthusiastic partisan of the first and greatest master of the romantic novel in English. But, to my surprise, he said:

"I suppose the world has outgrown Sir Walter Scott's novels. It is quite natural that it should. The world is older and conditions have changed. The fairest simile I can offer in explanation is that as man himself grows older he loses, except in a too frequently elastic memory, his interest in the things that moved him when he was a boy."

But while Mr. McCutcheon believes (in defiance of the opinion of the publishers who continue to bring out, year by year, their countless new editions of the Waverley Novels in all the languages of the civilized world) that the spell of the Wizard of the North has waned, he nevertheless believes that the romantic novel has lost none of its ancient appeal.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the vogue of the romantic novel, or tale, (which is a better word for describing the sort of fiction covered by this generic term,) will ever die. The present war undoubtedly will alter the trend of the modern romantic fiction, but it will not in effect destroy it."

"How will it alter it?" I asked.

"Years most certainly will go by," he replied, "before the novelist may even hope to contend with the realities of this great and most unromantic conflict. Kings and courtiers are very ordinary, and, in some cases, ignoble creatures in these days, and none of them appears to be romantic.

"We find a good many villains among our erstwhile heroes, and a good many heroes among our principal villains. People will not care to read war novels for a good many years to come, but it is inevitable that future generations will read even the lightest kind of fiction dealing with this war, horrible though it is. Just so long as the world exists there will be people who read nothing else but the red-blood, stirring romantic stories.

"There exists, of course, a class of readers who will not be tempted by the romantic, who will not even tolerate it, because they cannot understand it. That class may increase, but so will its antithesis.

"I know a man who has read the Bible through five or six times, not because he is of a religious turn of mind or even mildly devout, but because there is a lot of good, sound, exciting romance in it! A man who is without romance in his soul has no right to beget children, for he cannot love them as they ought to be loved. They represent romance at its best. He is, therefore, purely selfish in his possession of them."

Mr. McCutcheon had spoken of the probable effect of the war on the popular taste for romantic fiction. I reminded him of William Dean Howells's much-quoted statement: "War stops literature."

"War stops everything else," said Mr. McCutcheon, "so why not literature? It stops everything, I amend, except bloodshed, horror, and heartache.

"And when the war itself is stopped, you will find that literature will be revived with farming and other innocent and productive industries. I venture to say that some of the greatest literature the world has ever known is being written today. Out of the history of this titanic struggle will come the most profound literary expressions of all time, and from men who today are unknown and unconsidered."

I asked Mr. McCutcheon if he did not believe that the youthful energy of the United States was likely to make its citizens impatient of romance, that quality being generally considered the exclusive property of nations ancient in civilization. He did not think so.

"America," he said, "is essentially a romantic country, our great and profound commercialism to the contrary notwithstanding. America was born of adventure; its infancy was cradled in romance; it has grown up in thrills. And while today it may not reflect romance as we are prone to consider it, there still rests in America a wonderful treasure in the shape of undeveloped possibilities.

"We are, first of all, an eager, zestful, imaginative people. We are creatures of romance. We do two things exceedingly well—we dream and we perform.

"Our dreams are of adventure, of risk, of chance, of impossibilities, and of deeds that only the bold may conceive. And we find on waking from these dreams that we have performed the deeds we dreamed of.

"The Old World looks upon us as braggarts. Perhaps we are, but we are kindly, genial, smiling braggarts—and the braggart is, after all, our truest romanticist.

"I like to hear a grown man admit that he still believes in fairies. That sort of man thinks of the things that are beautiful, even though they are invisible. And—if you stop to think about it—the most beautiful things in the world are invisible."

TWO DANGERS IN JAPANESE PROBLEM

They Are Anti-Japanese Hysteria and "Open Door" to Immigrants, Declares Investigator

FROM an investigation of conditions, both of immigration and residence, among the Japanese of the Western States, undertaken recently for the Commission of Relations with Japan, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Professor H. A. Millis, head of the Department of Economics of the University of Kansas and the author of the just-published "Japanese Problem in the United States," (Macmillan,) has brought suggestions for the solution of what is a problem less of alien residents than of international relations, and perhaps less of actual conditions than of their psychological effect.

Generally speaking, Professor Millis finds that the so-called "problem of Japanese immigration" is, except in a few minor details, not really an "immigration" problem at all, so long as present conditions obtain. It is far more a problem of what the American public, and especially the public in California, thinks of immigration—the people's conceptions, misconceptions, and opinions.

Immigration conditions at present force but the slightest of "problems" upon our consideration; action brought about by public prejudice or misinformation might give rise to a "problem" that could be very serious indeed. Our present agreement is not ideal. It cannot hold indefinitely. But an effort to substitute more drastic legislation would be, Professor Millis is convinced, a grave national error.

On the other hand, the investigator points out, the "Japanese problem" can be solved only by a careful holding to a sane middle ground. If domestic legislation against the Japanese would be unwise, the removal of present restrictions would prove an equal folly.

It is because Japanese immigration is restricted that our "immigration problem" is so largely psychological. It is because we have so few Japanese residents, after all, that the disadvantageous economic conditions of the early immigrating years have so largely disappeared. It is only in the presence here of but a few thousand Japanese that assimilation is in any degree possible. It is in denying admittance to the less promising Japanese subjects that the United States is able to avoid the disagreeable and dangerous problems that the first "anti-Jap movements" feared. If we must avoid hysteria in our attitude toward the Japanese and injustice in our treatment of them we must none the less steer clear of the wide-open door to Asiatic labor immigration—a danger which, Professor Millis adds, is not likely to come to pass.

Talking of the Japanese problem with a reporter for THE TIMES, Professor Millis was asked if he considered a break with Japan likely over the immigration and land questions.

"No," he replied, emphatically. "Certainly there is no such danger at present. The Chinese situation changes all that.

"There is no doubt," he added, "that the Japanese people were growing more dissatisfied with the present agreement by which the Japanese Government refuses to issue passports to Japanese laborers to emigrate to this country. That agreement, since it was made in 1907, has been faithfully kept by Japan. But there are some people in Japan who are strongly opposed to it, and who believe that it was forced from the nation and that its discrimination is unjust.

"On the other hand, there is undoubtedly in Japan a strong need for expansion. Japan is a country which is progressing, whose Government is growing more democratic, whose people must have room for expansion and the development of their national ideals. Joined with what feeling of dissatisfaction there is over the anti-immigration agreement and the California Alien Land bill, it is quite possible that this need for expansion might have worked out into some trouble between the United States and Japan.

"But now that Japan may expand in China the state of affairs is changed. I have no doubt that Japan will open up and develop China much as she has Korea. It is more than a Monroe Doctrine, you see. Progress in China will satisfy national aspirations and keep the nation busy, for some time at least. What will happen in two or three generations, of course no one can tell. Much depends on what her expansion in China does to Japan. With her intense patriotism and ambition, Japan may develop another German Empire—or more—in Asia. What that may mean, in fifty or a hundred years, there is no forecasting. But I think we are safe, in the normal order of things, from trouble with Japan or any danger of it for a good many years to come.

"I feel reasonably sure, however," Professor Millis went on, seriously, "that there would be trouble with Japan if the United States should pass an exclusion bill. But in spite of the feeling in favor of it—and my investigations show that the great majority in the West strongly favor the exclusion of Asiatic laborers—I do not think that there is any danger of such a law being passed. Unless some emergency should arise, or public opinion should be aroused to anti-Japanese enthusiasm by some definite 'educational movement,' I do not think we will pass such a bill. Such action would be illogical and impolitic.

"Our present agreement works better than any exclusion law could, unless the exclusion law had the co-operation of the Japanese Government—and no exclusion law would! It is on this subject that I have found such grave misconception.

"People think that the agreement is not working. They believe in all sincerity that great quantities of Japanese are coming to this country, many of them laborers and generally undesirable persons, and that the number of aliens from Japan is constantly increasing. This is not the case. The agreement is working extraordinarily well, and the Japanese Government is acting in entire good faith and with the greatest care and strictness. Not many Japanese immigrants are coming to America. The population is nearly stationary. In the last six years, from 1908 to 1914, the departures have exceeded the arrivals."

Professor Millis was the agent in charge of the investigations made in 1909 by the Immigration Commission in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, and at that time made a close survey of all conditions relating to Asiatic immigration. In his investigation of the Japanese situation during the past year he finds conditions among the Japanese generally improved. But at no time has he found failure in the working out of the present agreement, or any practical justification for the substitution of discriminatory legislation.

"Members of Congress, trade unionists, business and professional men, and others from all classes who believe in replacing the agreement with Japan by a discriminatory law like the Chinese Exclusion act, do not recognize the fact that there is no problem of Japanese immigration to be solved in this way," he said. "They should recognize this. The agreement has been more effective than the Chinese Exclusion act. Of course, every one must admit that prohibitive laws do not absolutely prohibit; there are isolated cases of disobedience of the law; some Chinese do get into this country in spite of the Exclusion act, just as some liquor is sold in Kansas in spite of the prohibition laws, and some Japanese laborers do get in. But the agreement is working better than anything else could. And it would be most illogical to enact an exclusion law so long as the agreement is effective. It is always illogical to enact any law unless there is an actual problem to be solved by doing so. In this case there isn't.

"And such a law would be too serious an affront to offer a people jealous of its honor and determined to command the treatment due to a first-class nation. So long as Japan is abiding by the agreement, it would be a national insult to pass an exclusion law.

"It would be an affront, too, for the State of California to pass a law, as there seemed at one time to be danger of its doing, depriving the Japanese of the right to lease land. I considered the alien land law unjust, unnecessary, and impolitic, but it is on the statute books and will probably remain there. At the time when I was making my investigations several months ago, however, there were strong movements on foot to pass a more drastic law still to prohibit agricultural leases. Governor Johnson has since put his foot down on any such legislation, and that danger has evidently passed."

The United States census of 1910 recorded the Japanese population of the continental United States as 72,157, which was probably incomplete, Professor Millis points out. The estimates of the Japanese American Year Book for the same year, which in spite of a fair amount of accuracy has been found to exaggerate such estimates, gave the figures as 91,958. Professor Millis believes, according to trustworthy estimates, that the Japanese population of the United States in 1913 was about 95,000, nearly 60,000 of whom were in California.

The Japanese population of California in December, 1913, was about 2.29 per cent. of the total population of the State, of Washington about 1.06 per cent., and of Wyoming about 1 per cent. These are the only States in which the Japanese number as much as 1 per cent. of the population.

Turning from the side of the "Japanese problem" that has to do with the admission of immigrants to the consideration of our attitude toward those who are here, Professor Millis makes a rather surprising statement.

"I think," he said, "that the evil of 'mixed marriages' is pretty much of a bogy."

"Do you mean," the questioner asked, "that they are not likely to take place, or that they are not undesirable?"

"Both," he replied "and neither. I think that under what I may call normal conditions such marriages would not prove an evil. Under other than normal conditions I do not think that they would be likely to take place in such numbers as to be really worth considering. I consider the question of little importance. There are now slightly upward of fifty instances in the West where Japanese men have married American women, and with few exceptions the couples have lived happily.

"The Japanese say that the children are 'perfect little Americans.' The Americans say that they 'look just like Japs.' Naturally each race notices what is different from its racial characteristics.

"But aside from their appearance these children are just like Americans; they are being brought up as Americans. Their mothers teach them American ways, American customs, American standards, sing them English songs, speak, of course, only English with them—as do their fathers. They do not even learn the Japanese language unless they mix with the Japanese when they are older. So few unmarried Japanese women come here that the mother is practically always American.

"If these children are given a normal place in the community, I see no reason why such marriages should be considered an evil. If the feeling is strong enough to react against the children it is strong enough to prevent all but a very few such marriages taking place.

"I believe that with restricted immigration, so that only a few Japanese are residents of this country, assimilation between the two races in ideals, customs, and interests is possible, but I believe also that even with limited numbers it is unlikely to take place in the desired degree. Certainly it would not take place with large numbers, and whether the Japanese could be completely assimilated under favorable conditions only time can tell. They are undeniably clannish, but they have, on the other hand, many personal qualities which make for rapid assimilation, and in their assimilation much progress has already been made. There is great dissimilarity to be overcome, but they are sensitive to their environment and have already taken much from other nations."

Professor Millis points out that the economic inequalities involved in Japanese "undercutting" in wages, in the case with which they could be employed through contractors, and in their willingness to accept a low standard of living, have almost disappeared with the lessening of immigration and the decrease in the supply of Japanese laborers.

"It is undeniable that in their ambition to lease and control farm lands they have been willing to pay exceedingly high wages, and that their agricultural activity has thus resulted in several places in an increase in the price of rent," he said. "But, on the other hand, no one can fail to see that in that same zest and desire for agricultural work and advancement they have reclaimed and improved many hitherto valueless lands.

"The Japanese are intelligent, studious, cleanly in their habits, temperate, industrious, law-abiding, generous, and ambitious. Their standard of housing, which was low, is improving. They are well educated. I believe in restriction in numbers and in keeping the laborers from immigrating to this country. But once here, the Japanese should not be discriminated against."

Theoretically, Professor Millis believes in the naturalization of the Japanese and the enactment of a general restrictive immigration law for all nations on the percentage basis advocated, although with some differences, by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick.

"This would offer only a fair and logical discrimination against Asiatics," he explained, "while keeping the numbers down. But this, like naturalization, (and the two should go hand in hand,) is an idealistic theory. It is a good ideal to keep in mind. But it is not at present practicable. An effort to pass such laws would do more harm than good. It would stir up disagreeable feeling, and might even turn the people of other nations against the Japanese.

"We should go very slowly and carefully in attempting any changes at all in present laws. And in a Government such as this, which is not highly centralized, too much care cannot be taken to avoid drifting into policies which create international problems."

A WOMAN EXILE IN AMERICA

Memoirs of Mme. de la Tour du Pin Tell of Her Picturesque Life Here During French Revolution

IN an exchange of soldiers between James II. and Louis XIV. the regiment Dillon, an Irish regiment equipped in the Stuart cause by the Dillon family, passed into the service of the French. This was part of that battalion known as the Irish Brigade in the French Army. Arthur Dillon, who was its last Colonel, perished on the scaffold in 1794. This officer was the father of the Marquise de la Tour du Pin, whose memoirs have appeared in Paris, these memoirs being published in the United States by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

With her husband, attached to the Court of Versailles, they were pursued as suspects, and after months of hiding reached Bordeaux. Here, through the influence of Mme. de Fontenaye, who became Mme. Tallien, they secured from M. Tallien passports to the United States under the name of Latour. The party consisted of the husband and wife, two children, M. de Chambeau, (a friend,) and a negro servant, Zamore.

Mme. de la Tour du Pin states that the little party sailed on the Diane, a bark of fifty tons—Pease, Captain, and three sailors. They had got but a little way when the ship was brought to by a French man-of-war. A furious storm served as an excuse for not accepting a tow, and they were ordered to follow to Brest. This Captain Pease pretended to do, but, taking advantage of a fog that night, resumed his course. The Diane was sixty days in crossing. The journey was full of hardships, not the least being scarcity of food. With the cheerful acceptance of the situation that distinguished the French women of that period Mme. de la Tour de Pin took her place in the galley with Boyd, a Nantucket youth, and the cook. On the 12th of May, 1794, Boston was reached. She writes:

Dawn found me awake. I dressed the children and myself, and by that time the boat was nearly ready, and we took leave of our kind sailors with a shake hands and a full heart. They had left nothing undone for our comfort.

One must have come through all the privations we had suffered for two months, and all the anguish, insecurity, and fear of death we had before endured, to realize the joy with which we set foot on land. Our good Captain rejoiced with us and took us to one of the best inns, where we had an excellent breakfast, and many things of which we had been so long deprived. Although this may seem trivial to those who have never lacked for anything, I will admit that the sight of a table well set gave me a feeling of pleasure such as I have rarely enjoyed. We then went to the lodgings the Captain had secured for us.

The town had still the appearance of an English colony, even though to it was due the initial movement against the mother country. We were shown with pride the column raised on a hill where the first protest was made against the unjust taxes, that part of the port where the tea was thrown overboard, and the slope on which the first fight took place called Bunker's Hill.

Meanwhile the richest and most distinguished of the citizens, although they had submitted to the new Government, regretted without disapproving the separation from the old country. They hold still by ties of affection and relation to England. They preserve the customs, and many among them, after having been refugees, returned after the peace. These people are known as loyalists. Of this number are Mr. Jeffreys, brother of the celebrated editor of the Edinburgh Review, and a Russell family, who claim kinship with the Duke of Bedford. All these people received us with unequaled kindness, and showed the liveliest interest.

As M. de la Tour du Pin spoke no English, they had intended to go to Montreal and settle. At this moment, through Mrs. Church, the daughter of General Schuyler and then living in England, where she knew their emigré relatives, they received letters from General Schuyler urging them to come to Albany, where he offered to find them a home. They determined to accept this offer, and, turning into money the clothes, jewels, laces, piano, music, and books, for which as peasant farmers they would have no use, they reduced their baggage one-half and sent it by water to Albany. Their own journey they decided to make overland, not only in order to see the country but because they could do it at less cost.

We started with the children early in June, and fifteen days later we arrived in Albany. We crossed the State of Connecticut, whose fertility and aspect of prosperity we admired. But fatal news made me sorrowful. I could enjoy nothing. M. de la Tour du Pin had heard in Boston of the death of my father. He waited for our journey to tell me of it, in hopes that the distractions of travel would soften the blow. It was at Northampton, the capital of Connecticut, (sic) where we slept, that he determined to tell me, fearing I would read the sorrowful event in the newspapers. All the news from France was published in the American journals in every part of the Union as soon as it was received.

The death of my father affected me greatly. In spite of everything, as it always happens

Marquise de la Tour du Pin.

when one sees new scenes, I was distracted from my grief by the beauty of the forests through which we passed on our way to Lebanon, where we slept on our way to Albany. For fifty miles dense woods separated the State of Connecticut from New York. This doubtless exists no longer. This offered me a sight before unknown of a forest presenting every degree of vegetation, from the young shoot to the fallen giant.

The road through this fine wood was only wide enough for two carriages. It was simply a foot path which had been widened to allow free passage. God knows what jolts we endured when the trunks had not been cut close enough. The wonderful fertility of this virgin forest had brought forth numbers of parasitic plants, wild vines, and branches hanging from tree to tree. In the less shaded places were groves of rhododendron covered with flowers, nests of violets, again pale lilacs and roses of every kind forming masses of color in a turf enameled with moss and flowering herbs. The lower parts were traversed by little streams called creeks, where every sort of aquatic plants was seen in full bloom. This youth of nature enchanted me so that the journey passed in continual ecstasy.

Mme. de la Tour du Pin relates their hospitable reception at Albany by General Schuyler and his family. "Now I have a sixth daughter," was the General's greeting. Immediately he set about finding them a farm. Meanwhile they went to live with the Van Burens to learn the "customs American." Mme. de la Tour du Pin assisted Mrs. Van Buren in the household and saved that lady much by skillful dressmaking after French fashions, while M. Chambeau apprenticed himself to a cabinetmaker in Troy, returning to pass week-ends with the Van Burens. While waiting for money which was to come to them by way of Holland, M. de la Tour du Pin accompanied General Schuyler in the search for a suitable farm.

By the advice of General Schuyler and M. Renslaer we divided our funds into three parts—one for the purchase, one for stocking the farm, negroes, and for farm implements, and the third for emergencies, such as loss of slaves, cattle, and for our livelihood during the first year. This became our rule for the future.

Personally I resolved to know how to direct my share in the farm work. I began by never remaining in bed after sunrise. In the Summer at 3 o'clock in the morning I was up and dressed. My room opened on a little slope extending to the river, and when I say opened I mean the door, which was even with the grass. Also from my bed I could see the vessels passing.

The farmhouse of the Van Burens was an old Dutch house beautifully situated on the river. Entirely isolated on this side, there was easy communication on the other side of the river.

At the end of October came a blinding snow, accompanied by such cold that the Hudson was frozen over in twenty-four hours. A road along the bank was traced with branches of fir and beaten down. The family adopted moccasins bought from the Mohawks and invested in a great sledge for the farm and a red and yellow sleigh, which the writer calls a "pleasure sledge." But of their most important purchase she writes:

During this time we purchased a negro, and this acquisition, which appeared the simplest thing in the world, was to me so novel that I shall remember all my life the least thing relating to it. The Legislature had decided that the negroes born in 1794 should be free at the age of twenty. When a negro was discontented with his master he could go to a Judge of the Peace and ask to be sold. He was also permitted to seek a master who would give him something for his services. The owner could insist on a delay of from three to six months, but rarely did, not wishing to retain a slave who it was known wished to leave him.

On his part the negro could seek for some one to buy him. This he usually did before warning his master that he wished to leave him.

That is what happened to us. Betsey, who was to leave us, had given us a good character. Some old ribbons and gowns I presented her gave me a fine reputation for generosity, even among the farmers of the old Dutch colony. A young negro wanted to leave the master in whose house he was born because of the severity of his own father and mother. He came to us with the written authorization to seek another place. Having learned the truth of his story and that his own father wanted to buy him, we consented.

We got in our new red and yellow sleigh with two fine black horses and drove four miles to a tract of land where there were eight or ten farms, of which all the owners were named Lansing. This came about from the fact that the first colonist would buy land covered with forests for four or five cents an acre. The clearing begun by him would be continued by his children. Each built a house on the land cleared by him, and each house resembled the parent house. Thus it would happen that one might wander about all day to find the owner of a farm among men of the same name without discovering the man you were after.

But we knew the name of our negro, and arrived at the pretty house of Mr. Henry Lansing, a house built of bricks, a great honor we did not possess. We asked Mrs. Lansing for the negro Mink, the name he had given us. In very bad English she was anxious to know if we had brought the money. My husband counted on the table the thousand francs I had brought in my cloak, and Mr. Lansing appeared. He was a tall man, dressed in an excellent suit of gray homespun woven at home.

He called Mink, and, taking his hand, placed it in that of my husband, saying, "Here is your master." That done, we told Mink we were ready to leave. But Mrs. Lansing having prepared a glass of Madeira and a biscuit, it was necessary to eat and drink, lest we be considered ungracious.

In our conversation Mr. Lansing learned that my husband had represented France in Holland, his mother country, as he called it. That greatly increased his regard for us. We then took leave, and found Mink already in the sleigh. He had put on his best clothes. These belonged to him, for he could not take away anything of his master's, not even his moccasins.

All the rest of his effects, and you could have put them in a hat, he had placed in the sleigh; then, touching his hat, as would have an English coachman, he said to me, pointing to the horses, "Are these my horses?" On being told that they were, he took up the reins and he started gayly for his new home, much less concerned than I; for, never having before bought a man, I was greatly interested in the way in which it was done.

The family's relations with the Indians, who began to visit the farm after the snow had gone, were happy. For the squaws Mme. de la Tour du Pin saved artificial flowers, feathers, bits of ribbons, and glass beads, acquiring thereby a reputation for generosity. Nothing more astonished the French travelers who visited them from time to time than to see this friendship with the "savages."

Early in the year 1796 word came from France that the confiscated estates of suspects were to be restored, except where the proprietors were still absent, when they would be sold for the treasury of the nation. To save these it would then be necessary to return to France.

In April the family went back to France and recovered their estates, but not their peaceful lives. A second time they were obliged to flee, going to England, where they endured many privations. Returning to France under Napoleon, M. de la Tour du Pin became Préfet of Brussels.

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RAILROADS AND BANKS HAMPERED

Government Regulation Has Failed in Practice, Says Student of Business Situation in U. S.

By J. Herbert Anderson.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of the United States there is just now one ruling, all-absorbing question in the minds of thinking business men. While this query may be asked with a thousand variations, it may also be briefly and understandingly summed up in "What is the matter with the country; why this apathy and depression in the face of such wonderful material prosperity?"

To all leaders of our great financial, industrial, and commercial organizations it is a well-recognized fact that there is something wrong, but all, if asked what is wrong, would probably voice answers dictated by the narrower troubles besetting the special interests with which they are identified. The general effect of these opinions, therefore, while they would undoubtedly give all the main contributory reasons leading up to the present unsatisfactory conditions, would be more or less enigmatic and confusing to the ordinary mind, which merely grasps the matter in its larger form.

If asked to define the broader opinion of the thinking masses, inexperienced in any one particular branch of industry, the writer would diagnose the case thus: "Two main arteries of this country's 'prosperity circulation' are seriously affected—the railroad artery and the banking artery. If the ills of these could be cured, it would naturally follow that the lesser circulatory branches would free themselves from obstruction, thus permitting a resumption of normal functions throughout the entire system."

The writer is neither a railroad man nor a banker, but he has had a more or less varied experience with both branches of industry, and it is with the purpose of presenting a layman's idea to the general public, as distinct from the theoretical ideas of the professional or scientist, that this article is written.

It is my belief that if the great general public could be educated to the point where it could grasp these vital issues with just an ordinary layman's understanding, it would take a quick and efficient hand in administering the necessary correctives. As matters stand today, however, the solution appears to have been left in the hands of the Government on one side and the railroad and banking interests on the other, with each doing the utmost to draw blood on his adversary, each made vindictive and unjust by suspicion, dread, and lack of confidence, and the Government spurred to special unfairness toward its own most successful citizens by the unreasoning demands of the public for victims among "malefactors of great wealth" and the "predatory interests."

The thumbs of the people are turned down as those whom their own laws have benefited in large financial ways are chivied and pricked by Government matadors in the bull ring of political expediences and legal incompetence. The great American public is not unfair; in fact, it is eminently fair where reasonably well informed, but in the present instance it has been misled, confused, and only half informed at the best.

Both parties to the controversy are at fault—the Government for too much publicity of the wrong kind, and the railroads and bankers for too little publicity of the right kind. Elementary education on these great, live, national subjects, education that can be grasped by the busy man, is the one great need in the present juncture. Without it the questions cannot be settled right; and no question is ever settled right until it is settled with justice to all concerned.

I think it will be generally conceded that when railroads are making money they spend it freely, and this creates, in the words of a layman, good times. It will also be conceded that when bankers have confidence in the stability of the country, loans on good security are easy and good times are created for the small merchant, the small manufacturer, and the agriculturist.

Again, it will also be conceded that conditions at the present time are not normal; the railroads are not making money, and they, therefore, are not spending it. While banks show large reserves, there is not that confidence which inspires free loaning, and, therefore, the small merchant, the small manufacturer, and the agriculturist find their credit impaired.

Today the railroads face serious problems. In order to keep up the pace set by themselves ten years ago, and thus march in unison with the growth and progress of the country, they require a very large amount of new money. They are also facing large maturing portions of their present loans. If their earnings are not satisfactory the investing public will not only refuse to purchase new securities for extensions, but will also insist on the payment of the present obligations. It will be realized, therefore, in what a precarious position the railroads find themselves.

It is held by many well-thinking and public-spirited men that the railroads themselves are to blame for their present condition because stocks are heavily "watered," and that they are endeavoring to earn and pay dividends on values far above fair worth. This cry was originally raised by the farmer when abuses were rampant and was vociferously taken up without being analyzed scientifically by the public.

In considering this question we should, if we wish to be fair, consider all relative questions, and if we do we may find, for instance, that the farmer who originally paid $5, or perhaps $10, per acre for his land before the railroad reached it, now values his holdings at from $75 to $100 per acre. This notwithstanding the fact that the land will produce no greater crops.

The real truth of the matter is that the land will pay a good return on the higher valuation, and once that higher valuation is placed it must not be attacked or depreciated by freight rates or any other extraneous influence. The difference between the original price of $5 or $10 an acre (plus a reasonable cost for improvement) and the later price of $75 or $100 per acre is water—nothing else—if we are ready to accept the general definition of railroad "water" as the difference between original cost and present earning value.

Prior to the financial disturbance of 1907 it was a common practice to organize corporations on their earning capacity. If a concern could show earnings of $100,000 per year, a corporation might be organized with a capital of $1,000,000, whether it had assets of $100,000 or $500,000, and yet this stock was considered a good investment, and generally brought a price over par; in other words, beginning with the farmer, following on into the smaller corporations, and then into the large corporations, there are few, if any, that consider their original investment the basis of present worth. The farmer and these corporations are dealers in water—every one.

Thus it may be seen that if the water is to be squeezed out of the railroad stocks in order to arrive at a proper valuation upon which freight rates may be based, then it naturally follows that water must be squeezed from the smaller corporation or business nurtured into prosperity by the railroad and from the land of the farmer who sends his products to more distant and better markets over its tracks instead of hauling them over almost impassable roads to limited and less profitable markets.

This will be recognized as a logical argument by every man who is not blinded by antipathy to all large corporations, and by all who wish to be fair to large and small alike.

But it goes without saying that this is so chimerical as to be an impossibility, and it is logical to protest that if it be an impossibility for all, large and small alike, then it certainly would be unjust and unfair to practice it upon one, even if that one be large and financially powerful.

A valuation of all interstate railroad systems is being made at the instance of the Government and at a cost of many million dollars. Just what this valuation is going to accomplish is hard to say. Where parallel lines exist and where one railroad has cost more than another it does not necessarily follow that the rates of one can be reduced as against the other, as in such event one might have to go out of business.

It is presumed that the prime purpose of a comprehensive valuation is to ascertain the amount of so-called water upon which railroads are endeavoring to pay dividends. It should be borne in mind, however, that all railroads were organized under then existing laws. It must therefore be presumed that they were organized legally, and if there is fault it lies in the laws which allowed such organization.

Further, it should be taken into consideration that the investing public, not only of this country but of Europe generally, is a very large holder of these so-called watered stocks, and it will be a dangerous procedure to attempt to readjust securities legally issued and in the hands of innocent purchasers. It seems to the writer that the past must be accepted and that the future should be protected by experience rather than by unjust experimental force.

It is a known fact that after the Standard Oil Company was attacked and dissolved, the subsidiary companies that sprang therefrom proceeded to do the same business, the price of all commodities was generally raised and the public suffered by the dissolution. It is also a fact that dissolution of the so-called meat packers' combine was followed by higher prices for meats and packing house products. The same might be said of tobacco, sugar, and probably will be said of farm implements.

From this it must not be inferred that the writer is in favor of illegal practices of these large corporations, but it is maintained that these curative measures should not be forced, as to the past, without upbuilding plans for the future clearly in mind. It will be a mistake for those in authority to endeavor to change the financial basis of the railroads or to effect their organization without knowing for a certainty that such changes will be for the best interests of the country and the people.

It is a violation of ordinary common sense to permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to suggest remedies for the amelioration of present unsatisfactory conditions and then allow State commissions to overrule these suggestions, thus leaving the railroads absolutely without legal recourse in their efforts to better their own condition.

To sum the whole situation up, regulation of the railroads, while excellent in theory, has failed in practice. There is too much governing and an altogether unnecessary amount of restriction in the proper working out of great railroad problems. The Interstate Commerce Commission controls the possible income, while the State commissions dictate the outlay.

The 5 per cent. increase in rates, just allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is closely balanced by the "full crew" laws passed in different States. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that within a certain period all railroads must equip passenger trains with steel coaches; but it is "up to" the railroads to provide ways and means. No suggestion was made by the commission along those lines.

Solution of the problems will only come when the railroads receive more latitude; when they are allowed a greater earning capacity, and when restrictions are removed, short of unfairness and illegality. If the railroads could borrow $500,000,000 today for improvements and maintenance, the whole sum would be expended in this country, and the people would reap the benefit of it. If railroad rates from coast to coast were advanced another 10 per cent. the increased earnings would circulate to the furthest corners of the country and the people would profit as a whole. The thrifty would increase their savings and the extravagant would be no worse off than they usually are.

Turning to the banking situation, one or two points must be conceded. In the first place, the national banks of the United States in the aggregate have a greater capital, greater surplus, and larger deposits than any other national aggregation in the world. In the second place, these banks have heretofore handled the majority of the loaning business and a large proportion of the issuing of currency. In the third place, it is not the fault of these bankers or the banks generally that a stringency of money occurs, but the fault of the system under which they have been obliged to work.

The fact that these banks have been unable to expand, increase their credits along with the increase of the wealth of the country, and the fact that, as a result, money panics, undue tightening of credit, forced liquidation, and costly retrenchment have resulted, has worked a great hardship on the people as well as upon the industrial and commercial systems of the country.

It was to cure this evil and to rectify this system under which these banks have been working that the present Administration brought in and enacted the Federal Reserve act. As evidenced by present conditions, this act will fail in its intended mission unless it be amended in such a way that the bankers will not merely tolerate it but will give it their most hearty support.

The preceding Administration spent a large sum in investigating the banking systems and methods of foreign countries, principally England, France, and Germany, and the report of this investigation was very thorough and complete. The original bill, when submitted by the present Administration to the bankers, met with their instant disapproval. The amended bill as passed is superior in every way to the original draft, but even it does not meet the necessities of the situation.

It is conceded by every student of finance, by every intelligent banker and financial man, that our banking system up to now has been faulty, insecure for the people, and as insecure for the bankers. In spite of this the bankers have been able to handle business through a time when the country has made its greatest strides, when our greatest constructive enterprises have been carried out, and when we have carried through our greatest financial operations.

It must be conceded, therefore, that the bankers, hampered as they were by a poor system, have been the friends of legitimate industry, and that they have interests and affiliations which should not be overridden or interfered with, and that their knowledge, their influence, and their worth must continue to be used to the fullest advantage.

The writer maintains that real currency reform has not been effected by the Federal Reserve act, and that, without the hearty support and co-operation of the bankers, the needed relief will not be experieneed. He maintains also that, as our bankers have been forced to become the owners of the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, they should be allowed a voice in its management, they should be allowed to assist in deciding its policy, and they should be considered part and parcel of its executive organization.

Under the present system this is denied them, although it might be argued that, through their representatives in the different regional banks, they have some voice. It is true that member banks of regional districts are allowed to appoint Directors, but it is also true that these Directors are obliged to carry out the orders and comply with the rules and regulations, not of their electors, but of the head office, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank.

On account of the very large territory covered it is necessary that the country

be divided into districts, as it is, and it is necessary that each district have a special banking organization to deal with the district banks and in turn with a main, or central, bank. The writer maintains, however, that these district banks should not be branches or offshoots of a main bank, but should be individual organizations owned and operated absolutely by the member banks of that district.

There is a great objection, especially from the Democratic Party, against a central bank, and such an institution along the lines of the so-called Aldrich plan might not be a good solution, but if the Government would organize a bank the stock of which would be underwritten by the Government, to be ultimately secured by the people as an investment, the governors of which would be appointed by the President of the United States, and if this bank, whether called a central bank, a reserve bank, or a people's bank, would have for its customers the different district regional banks and the Government of the United States, all the past objections to a central bank would be met, and we would find the following result—national banks would be able to do business as they have been doing it in the past, with the disadvantages removed.

When they need further accommodation they would turn to their central organization, which would be made up of all the banks of their district. This organization would be able to discount the paper of member banks. The member banks would know just what they could do, as the district bank would be owned and operated by them, and they would be in close touch with its affairs. Again, each district bank, when necessary, would be able to take this paper and rediscount it with the greater bank controlled by the Government.

The people's bank, for it would be such, would be the sole bank of issue and the final bank of rediscount. It would charge a fair rate of interest to all the district banks on rediscount, and it would remain then with the district banks to settle their discount rates commensurately with the district and its requirements.

In a district like New York, where the volume of business is very large and where the turnover is frequent, the discount rate is naturally less than in a sparsely settled district where the volume is not large; but adjustment of discount rates would be, as it should be, in the hands of the bankers, while the rediscount rates would be, as they should be, in the hands of the Government institution. The latter would be able to use the district banks as its agents for the different districts, and could carry deposits with such agents, so that the desired relief would be within reach of all at any time.

In a word, if this plan were carried out it would mean that the banks of this country would continue to do the banking business, the new reserve institution would attend to the issuing of new money, arrange for increase or decrease of currency, and thereby secure harmony. This would not be difficult to effect, as the present organization of regional banks could be very easily taken over by the member banks, and it would only require the organization of a Government institution.

In conclusion, I suggest that the railroads be given the right to operate along business lines, without annoying restrictions, without petty interference, but under laws clearly defined, properly understood, equitable to the people, to the country, and to the railroads alike.

Let our national banks have necessary increased facilities so that the banking business of the country can be adequately handled by them. Allow them to strengthen their position by the acquisition of the present regional banks, and support these regional banks by the organization of a real reserve bank under control of the Government and owned by the people.

CHANCES DENIED WOMEN DOCTORS

Noted Suffragist Says That Men Thwart Their Efforts

By Rose Young.

THE prime reason for the limitation of women's achievements in the science of medicine is a reason so arbitrarily imposed that the lay public always shrinks from the evidence of it with a sense of profound shock at the injustice involved in it. That reason is the systematic denial of post-graduate opportunity to medical women. It is the rigid exclusion of women from the rich possibilities of clinical experience and reputation afforded by positions on hospital staffs and medical college Faculties.

Ask the average man surgeon or physician who has attained fame to name the professional and educational experience from which his career really dates, and he names his early interneship at some great metropolitan hospital, his later experience as clinical professor at some medical and surgical college, or as consulting surgeon or physician at some great hospital again. What you learn about medicine and surgery in the lecture room must be applied, tested, modified, amplified at the bedside and the operating table.

Facilities for this application through student and post-graduate experience are quite the best luck that can come to the aspirant for the opportunities for service and honor that go with the medical profession. In the hospital the medical man finds not only a supply of clinical material, but an amphitheatre for the development and display of professional skill under the most promising conditions in regard to trained help and equipment. In both hospital and college he makes associations with student-doctors, who form a valued contingent to his reputation through sending their special cases to him.

Until very recently all such experience was wholly denied even to the woman student of medicine and surgery. To this day they are almost wholly denied, so far as post-graduate opportunity on hospital staffs and college Faculties are concerned. Doors that stand wide open to men are still shut in woman's face. The medical woman's post-graduate opportunity is suggested by the fact that when, just one year ago, Bellevue Hospital decided to admit women as internes the good word rang all the way around the world for its thrilling "news value."

If the reader would like to put this matter to the test for himself, let him call up the Roosevelt, the Presbyterian, the Woman's Hospital, the Metropolitan, Mount Sinai—any of the big New York hospitals except the two or three run by women for women—and ask if he can have a woman staff surgeon or doctor for his case should he come to the hospital.

"No, oh, no!" comes the stereotyped reply. "Our staff people are all men."

"Yes, but I prefer a woman," the reader may insist.

"You can't have a woman here"—just the same.

I challenge any male critic of women physicians to point to a medical college of the first rank in the country today where women have recognition in the superior Faculty places; where, in effect, they are not arbitrarily excluded from all such places, not because they are less able than men; because they are women. The matter, that is to say, is prejudged. The question of relative ability is never allowed to come to issue in the concrete instance. The policy is formulated in advance. The custom is iron-bound. Any man may hope to reach such a position. No woman may.

I challenge such critic to name one of the leading hospitals of New York City where women are given recognition in the superior staff work. I challenge him to name one where the very mention of such a contingency is not fought tooth and nail by men physicians who lose no opportunity to point out "how little headway women have made in medicine."

I challenge such critic, in particular, to find some adequate explanation for the régime of exclusion of women physicians and surgeons from the Woman's Hospital of this city—that great monument to woman's initiative, the story of which cuts to the quick in woman's sense of injustice in this whole scheme of her fixed and arbitrary exclusion from professional opportunity, just because she happens to be a woman, and before individual capacity can be put to the test. I challenge any one with any sense of justice to read that story and not have that sense of justice cut to the quick. Here it is, briefly summarized:

When Dr. Marion Sims came to New York from Alabama sixty-odd years ago he could make no headway at all against professional jealousy until certain large-minded women of the city took up his cause and established him in a hospital where he could demonstrate his great surgical abilities. One of the provisions the women founders of that hospital made before they turned the hospital over to Dr. Sims was that his assistant surgeon should be a woman. Let Dr. Sims himself tell how he fulfilled the women's trust in him:

> One clause of the by-laws provided that the assistant surgeon should be a woman. I appointed Mrs. Browne, the widowed sister of Henri L. Stuart, who had been so efficient in organizing the hospital. She was Matron and General Superintendent.
>
> Six months later he named a man as his assistant.

Meantime, shall men doctors make hospital and college regulations that favor men to the exclusion of women, and then shift the responsibility for women's lack of achievements in medicine to their "biological limitations"? Shall they put fetters on women's feet and then cavil because they run no faster? Shall they bar doors in women's faces and jeer because women go no further?

Shall they even say that men-run institutions cannot afford to be cluttered up by woman's inefficiency through an experimental period while the matter of woman's medical qualifications is being put to full test? Shall they say it when to say it is to prejudge the case again and deny anew the truism that every step of progress is an experiment with the new? Shall they say it in view of England's unabashed reliance today on the women war doctors and army surgeons who yesterday were refused so much as an interneship in any of England's great medical institutions?

Women won medical educational facilities at the sharpest cost ever demanded of women for any educational facilities. They were hissed from operating rooms, where the patient was a woman demanding that physicians of her own sex be present. They starved, they froze, they ate of the crumbs that fell from the tables of the men's medical colleges.

For forty years the American Medical Association wrangled to keep the woman physician and surgeon out of the advantages of the organized medical group. Many eminent men of many minds and varying degrees of courage and fairness have ornamented the American Medical Association during the last half century. The point is that the way has been made hard for the medical woman during that whole period. In every conceivable way she has been opposed and held back.

Women everywhere are coming to realize that their prime demand of civilization is to be allowed to bring their woman as well as their human contribution into any sphere, no matter what, into which they may elect to bring it. They will not, I think, be found in the mass ashamed of or afraid of or disinclined to abide by their so-called biological limitations in medicine or elsewhere.

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NEW LIGHT ON MUSEUM BRONZES

Art at Home and Abroad

Collection in Metropolitan, Among the Best in the World, Described in Scholarly Style by Miss Richter

THE collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes in the Metropolitan Museum now ranks among the best of its kind in the world and merits the scholarly and systematic catalogue dedicated to it by Gisela M. A. Richter, which appears this month among the already imposing array of Museum literature. So much study and constructive work has gone into this book that one properly may hope for an edition not only less expensive, the present price quite prohibiting its use by the majority of visitors and students, but lighter in weight and smaller in size, so that it might be freely consulted in a tour of the collection. The highly calendered paper gives opportunity, to be sure, for clear illustrations, but these would not be so important in a handbook intended for reference in the actual presence of the objects described, and the ripe, intelligent comment and description are of inestimable importance to the rapidly increasing public eager for a more than superficial impression of the museum's departments. For this public the best is appropriate, and they will thrive on a scholarship so enticing as that of Miss Richter, whose view seldom is limited by her archaeological precision.

Nothing is much less interesting to the wholly uninitiated observer than such a department as her catalogue covers. The great antiquity of the objects, the impossibility of fitting them in to any familiar scheme of civilized existence, the extent of the knowledge necessary to imagine a scheme similar to that in which they formerly played their part, militate against easy recognition of their character and quality.

With Miss Richter's aid, however, this distant lethargic past shakes off its slumber and shows something of the spirit animating it at the moment of its greatest glory. Things that lie meaningless, bits of corroded metal in their cases, become real things formed beautifully by human hands for intensely human uses. The ideal of the artist, the labor of the craftsman, the joy of the people, become definitely realized, and the horizons that close in compactly about too many of us expands and lures the mind to the home of that inheritance of art which we flagrantly have wasted, have wantoned with, denied and cheapened, and just now are striving to recover and reinvest with a foresight more astute and a sounder judgment.

The chronology of acquisitions in the new catalogue indicates, however, the fact not always sufficiently dwelt upon that in our dark ages of American expertise we did some astonishingly clever things. We find on the list not only the fifth century bronzes of the Cesnola collection, now fully emerged from the cloud of debate so long surrounding it, but also the splendid bronzes of the gift of Henry G. Marquand in 1897, still holding their own among the most important pieces of the collection. One of the most agreeable duties of the modern expert is to acknowledge the valuable finds and true judgment of its forerunners.

The material in the catalogue is divided into two principal classes, one comprising statues, statuettes, and reliefs, the other implements and utensils. The collection thus affords opportunity for the study of what is called "fine art," in the bronze medium, and also of that decorative art which covered so wide a field in Greek and Roman life.

In her introduction Miss Richter rehearses the rôle played by bronze in antiquity. Its history is peculiar, its use characterizing a period of nearly two thousand years (the Bronze Age), during which tools no longer were made of stone and men had not yet become familiar with iron, but surrounded themselves with all kinds of household and votive objects and with implements made wholly or chiefly of bronze, or else of its principal ingredient, copper. In the earliest bronzes the proportion of copper is larger than in the later. For many centuries after the termination of the Bronze Age that metal was used wherever its special qualities served; and the multitude of objects made from it give a vivid impression of Greek and Roman life. The great importance of Greek influence in design throughout the Renaissance period and in modern art as well has caused much copying, forgery and adaptation of Greek originals, giving rise to many difficulties in distinguishing among the works of different periods and classes. Miss Richter defines the principal difference between the Greek work and that of the Renaissance and of modern times as one of conception and style. The variety developed in Greek sculptural art was governed by certain accepted laws developed along definite channels, and the work of the Greek artist, "even in its most realistic periods, remains impersonal" in contrast with the intimacy and individuality of the later work. She calls attention, however, to certain technical differences between ancient bronzes and the Renaissance or modern products, which will aid the inexpert in determining the source of doubtful pieces. The ancient patina, for one thing, is natural and not artificial, as in later specimens. In the case of some modern forgeries the ancient patina has been imitated by paint. In that case it can easily be removed by alcohol; if, however, it has been produced chemically, it will, like the ancient patina, remain unaffected by alcohol.

The Most Beautiful Greek Mirror Known. (In the Metropolitan Museum.)

"The copies of antique torsos prevalent among Renaissance bronzes as well as in our own times were of course cast as fragments, and consequently have smooth breaks; a Greek work was never conceived in a mutilated condition, and the breaks are always genuine fractures with raw edges. A modern forgery can often be detected easily by the fact that it is made of brass, which is considerably yellower in tone than bronze. It must be remembered, however, that brass was used in Roman times, and therefore for that period this is not a final test." The great difference between a genuine Greek bronze and a forgery is, however, stylistic, she concludes. "The modern forger, even if consistent from the archaeological point of view, hardly ever succeeds in keeping out of his creations a certain feeling of self-consciousness, which is totally foreign to the Greek spirit and immediately betrays its origin." The fortune of this test lies in sensitiveness of the observer to clear distinctions. A man who is a good judge of character can depend upon his impressions of physiognomy, but the man who only thinks he is a good judge of character frequently is led astray, which accounts for many astonishing attributions in art.

To the technical processes of bronze working in ancient times a number of extremely interesting pages are given, the author explaining her attention to this side of her subject by the fact that a great deal of research work has been done, and important results have been arrived at since the publication of H. B. Walters's catalogue of the bronzes of the British Museum, the latest work in English giving any comprehensive account of the matter. In bare outline, the processes used by the ancients are these: Two general methods of fashioning the bronze into form were employed—casting and hammering. The casting was of two kinds—solid and hollow. The solid casting was a simple process; the wax model of the object, when completed, was surrounded by a "mantle" of mixed clay and sand. After this was thoroughly dry, an opening was made and the whole heated until the wax was completely melted away. The cavity was then filled with molten bronze, and after cooling the mantle was broken away, and the bronze given the finishing touches. This method was used for the smaller objects, in which the weight was unimportant.

The hollow casting, which was used for larger pieces, necessitated a core of clay or plaster, which was surrounded by a layer of wax as thick as it was desired that the bronze should be. This wax was modeled into the required shape and surrounded with its mantle of clay and sand as in the solid casting. This outer mantle was joined to the core by metal rods. When the whole was heated the wax interlining melted away and the space left was filled with the molten bronze. When cooled, the core and mantle were removed, and also the metal joining rods, and the little gates or vents which had been introduced, and all the defects were patched. These repairs are often still visible in ancient bronzes. After this process came the more practical casting from molds, which permitted infinite repetition. In the earlier Greek work each piece was an original, and the artistic genius of the race prolonged the use of the more difficult older process after the simpler casting from molds was well known, the Greek mind abhorring mechanical repetition.

Hammering bronze into form is a process known in Greek lands as far back as the second City of Troy, and the earliest Greek statues were made in this way with the parts joined by rivets. After the casting process came into favor bronze vessels were still hammered into shape. The repoussé reliefs used for the decoration of furniture and other objects were made by tracing the design with a needle on the back of a bronze plate, which then was heated or hammered out over lead or pitch. Parts of the relief could be hammered back by reversing the plate, and this operation could be repeated indefinitely until the required effect was obtained.

The Exhibit Gives Chance for Study of "Fine Art" in the Bronze Medium, and Also of Decorative Art

After fashioning bronze into shape by these methods it remained to decorate it, and the most important ancient work in this direction was done with the tools of the engraver. After the 7th century B. C., the time of the invention of iron tools of great hardness, the art of engraving was developed to a high degree, and designs were incised on the details of statues and on various utensils and household objects with wonderful delicacy and skill. Inlay also was used as a means of decoration; gold, silver, copper, niello, glasspaste, precious stones, ivory, alabaster, amber, and pearls, all were used in combination with the bronze, giving a somewhat polychrome effect. Eyes and lids, teeth and nails and lips are given a color different from that of the rest of the body in statues of human beings. One figure in the Museum collection has holes in its ears, obviously for earrings. A little statuette of a mimus has silver eyes and teeth and niello on the hair and beard, also on the little buttons of the sleeves. Not infrequently bronzes were gilded or silvered. Everywhere there seems to have been felt a keen delight in color and play of light and shade on polished surfaces.

In her discussion of the patina that appears on the surface of ancient bronzes Miss Richter reminds us that the Greeks were "above all a joyous, imaginative people, living in a land with southern skies and rich color effects," and that their natural instinct led them toward splendor and brilliancy instead of the chill quiet which we associate with their white marbles and dark metals. The sombre coating which time and chemical changes have spread over the old bronzes was due, she is certain, to these natural causes alone, and not to any artificial means employed by the artists of the period. Her logic is simple. The same patina that is found on statuettes and other objects intended entirely for ornament is found as well on mirrors and tools which are useless unless polished, on jewelry which was made in imitation of gold and silver models and would naturally have been bright, on bronzes decorated with inlays of other metals where the contrast in color is entirely obscured by the heavy patina and the purpose of the artist thwarted. Other arguments are drawn from the literature of the ancients. An inscription of the fourth century gives instructions for the restoration of a bronze statue of a tyrannicide, and in it the clerks of the market are bidden to keep the statue bright; certain papyri of A. D. 215 make special provision for the treatment of bronze statues with an ointment, obviously to prevent the formation of the crust which we call the patina.

This unintended crust applied by nature is nevertheless often so beautiful that no one with an effective color sense can regret the slow work of the ages on the buried objects disinterred for us.

A very different matter is the change that takes place in certain bronzes after they have been taken from the earth and exposed to the air, the formation of a powdery light green efflorescence on the surface in spots that gradually spread and unite until the whole bronze may be totally destroyed, crumbling into powder. This is known as "the bronze disease," and the pages devoted to it are probably the most important in the catalogue. After referring to certain remedies appropriate to the treatment of the disease in advanced stages, Miss Richter passes to an account of a treatment suitable to the early stages, one that has been successfully used in the museum for several years in accordance with instructions given by M. Alfred André of Paris. "It is owing to the rare generosity of M. André," Miss Richter writes,

" that I am able to publish the recipe of this treatment, which he prefers to make known, 'so that he may help in the conservation of the masterpieces of ancient art,' rather than to keep it as a trade secret." The process is a simple one, and is not less interesting to private than to museum collectors; therefore it is worth while to give it still wider publicity by quoting the full account of it:

"The green powder is first removed with the greatest delicacy by means of the point of a needle and a little brush. Then the bronze is placed in a very dry place, or preferably in a drying oven of mild temperature, about 86° Fahrenheit, so as to remove every trace of moisture.

"It is advisable to put the bronze in a box containing sifted sawdust, turning it over from time to time. A few days must be given to this drying process. The Palestine bitumen, liquefied in spirits of turpentine, is applied to the diseased spots, allowed to penetrate, and then (after about half an hour) rubbed off the surface. The operation is performed by means of a small brush, preferably of sable, very fine and rather hard, so as to take only a little of the liquid at a time. The preparation is obtained by crushing the bitumen into small pieces, placing these in a small pot, and then pouring over them spirits of turpentine; the pieces will be entirely dissolved at the end of two or three days. The solution should then form a sort of black varnish and be of the consistency of thin syrup; if it is too thick it will not penetrate, and must be thinned with a little of the spirits. A second dose, this time a little thicker, can be applied at least twenty-four hours after the first, and, if necessary, even a third dose can be given after a few days."

The great advantage of this method, Miss Richter says, over other more radical methods is that only the diseased spots are touched, and the rest of the surface not affected, leaving the patina and general appearance of the bronze unimpaired. She further advises placing bronzes in air-tight cases or in cases containing sticks of caustic potash or other dehydrating agent, as the varying amount of moisture in our climate favors the spread of the disease.

Miss Beaux and Mr. Dearth in the Metropolitan.

The recent acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of two pictures by American painters is of rather more than usual interest. "Cornelia," by Henry Golden Dearth, is a painting in the artist's latest manner, which has been changed to a radical degree from his earlier manner. When Mr. Dearth painted "Boulogne Harbor," formerly in the Hearn collection, he was content to reproduce a quiet aspect of nature by the use of a conservative color scheme and closely related values with an effect that made it easy to pigeonhole him with the so-called "tonal school." Within a few years this style has yielded to one in which a brilliant palette and a strongly marked decorative plan play the leading parts. The figure in his new picture is that of a young girl wearing a pink coat and a straw hat trimmed with flowers. She is placed in the right-hand division of the composition by the side of a stand of books in leather bindings. In the left-hand division are a Japanese print hanging against a white wall, and another stand on which is an Italian drug pot. All the accessories, rich in color and mellow in tone, are carefully discriminated in surface and texture, while the artist's manner of handling his pigment emphasizes the effect of precious things made more beautiful by the tone of time. The beauty of the still life is more in evidence than any special research into human character, and the painting as a whole strikes an interesting decorative note at once personal to the artist and characteristic of a general tendency in modern painting.

Under the terms of the Hearn gift it is possible to exchange any picture in the collection for a more desirable example by the same artist, hence "Boulogne Harbor" was withdrawn to make place for "Cornelia." Were it not for considerations of space one might well regret the withdrawal, as the two pictures seen together would form an extraordinary commentary on the completeness and rapidity of stylistic change possible to an impressionable painter at the present moment in art.

Miss Beaux's picture, "Ernesta," on the other hand, represents a logical development of the artist's early method. A girl in white is seated on a white sofa before a table. Her attitude is momentary and vivacious. It is apparent that she will not remain long in this position, erect and alert, with her small feet crossed girlishly. The brush has defined her young figure under its draperies with facile precision, and has played fluently over the costume and accessories. The delicate relation of white to white in the color pattern is managed with the utmost skill. The work speaks of technical adequacy and a sensitive, discerning vision. It is an appropriate

"Ernesta," by Cecilia Beaux. (In the Metropolitan Museum.)

museum possession and a distinguished addition to the group of figure subjects by American painters. One notes in it especially the use made of a reflecting surface in the mirror of the background, a device frequently vulgarized by imitative treatment and characterized in the present instance by a most learned command of a painter's resource.

Awards at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The International Jury of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the Department of Fine Arts have been so liberal in their awards that it would be easier to count the unrewarded artists on the list of exhibitors who have been honored. A writer in this month's Art and Progress says that the greatness of the San Francisco show is "simply that it does show, more comprehensively and adequately than ever before, the whole of American art." Certainly a very large number of names are in the catalogue, and the list of awards is proportionately long. These are the Americans who have received medals: The grand prizes have been given to Henry Wolf and F. C. Frieseke. Medals of honor have been given to John W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, Emil Carlsen, Willard Metcalf, Violet Oakley, Richard E. Miller, W. Elmer Schofield, Walter Griffin, and Lawton Parker, for their paintings in oil. Medals of honor for paintings in water color, miniatures, and drawings went to Lilian Prescott Hale, Laura Coombs Hills, Charles H. Woodbury, F. Walter Taylor, Frank Mura, and Henry Muhrmann, and medals of honor for sculpture to Herbert Adams, Karl Bitter, Daniel Chester French, and for etching and engraving to D. A. Wehrschmidt and C. Harry White.

Gold medals were given to Myron Barlow, Gifford Beal, George Bellows, Max Bohm, H. H. Breckenridge, H. J. Breuer, C. C. Cooper, H. G. Cushing, Charles H. Davis, Ruger Donoho, Paul Dougherty, J. J. Enneking, Daniel Garber, Lillian W. Hale, W. D. Hamilton, Harry L. Hoffman, James R. Hopkins, John C. Johansen, Sargeant Kendall, William L. Lathrop, Ernest Lawson, Hayley Lever, F. L. Mora, Waldo Murray, Elizabeth Nourse, Joseph T. Pearson, Marion Powers, (Kirkpatrick,) Ellen Emmet Rand, Robert Reid, William Ritschel, Edward F. Rook, Robert Spencer, H. O. Tanner, Louis C. Tiffany, Giovanni Trocçoli, Douglas Volk, Robert Vonnoh, Horatio Walker, E. K. K. Wetherell, Irving R. Wiles, C. H. Woodbury, Charles M. Young, William Jacob Baer, Jules Guerin, George Hallowell, Charles E. Heil, Arthur I. Keller, Henry McCarter, F. Luis Mora, Alice Schille, Henry B. Snell, N. C. Wyeth, Cyrus E. Dallin, James E. Fraser, A. Laessle, Paul Manship, Attilio Piccirilli, Bela Pratt, A. Phimister Proctor, Arthur Putnam, F. G. R. Roth, Gustav Bauman, Allen Lewis, D. Shaw MacLaughlin, James E. Fraser, H. A. McNeil, J. Andre Smith, Cadwallader Washburn, and Herman A. Webster.

Silver medals went to W. T. Benda, Arthur Byne, Eda N. Casterton, Colin Campbell Cooper, Sally Cross, Mrs. Sargent Florence, William Forsythe, Elisabeth Shippen Green, Charlotte Harding, Mary Harland, Cecil Jay, Charles S. Kaelin, Anna B. W. Kindlund, William L. Lathrop, Lucia B. Mathews, David Milne, Selma M. D. Moeller, Herman Dudley Murphy, Thornton Oakley, Elsie Dodge Pattee, Heloise G. Redfield, Alexander Robinson, Donna Schuster, Clare Shepard, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Emily Drayton Taylor, Mabel R. Welch, George Alfred Williams, Robert Aitken, Chester Beach, John J. Boyle, Edith W. Burroughs, Sherry Fry, Anna Hyatt, Sargent Kendall, Beatrice Longman, Furio Piccirilli, Albin Polasek, Edmond T. Quinn, Victor Salvatore, Janet Scudder, Lorado Taft, Bessie P. Vonnoh, C. W. Chadwick, Clark Hobart, J. W. Evans, Edna Boise Hopkins, Earl Horter, Bertha Lum, Perham Nahl, B. J. O. Nordfeldt, Ralph Pearson, Ernest Roth, Worth Ryder, George Senseney, Dorothy Stevens, Dwight S. Sturges, William G. Watts.

D. W. Lockman, Inez Adams, F. C. Bartlett, Charles Bittinger, E. L. Blumenschein, Carl Oscar Borg, Adolph Borie, Karl A. Buehr, Cameron Burnside, Howard R. Butler, E. L. Bryant, A. B. Carlos, J. F. Carlson, T. G. Carpenter, William L. Carrigan, Ettore Caser, Adelaide C. Chase, Lewis Cohen, E. D. Connell, E. I. Cousé, Bruce Crane, Edward Cucuel, Joseph B. Davol, Maurice Del Mue, F. Usher De Voll, Frederick Dumond, Charles Ebert, Richard B. Farley, Gertrude Fiske, Will H. Foote, E. Charlton Fortune, Henry B. Fuller, Robert D. Gauley, L. Grant, F. G. Gray, A. L. Groll, O. D. Grover, Johanna K. W. Hailman, Armin Hansen, C. W. Hawthorne, Robert Henri, Herman G. Herkomer, Charles Hopkinson, Wilson Irvine, William James, Francis C. Jones, H. Bolton Jones, Leon F. Jones, Paul King, Louis Kronberg, F. M. Lamb, Gertrude Lambert, A. T. Lang, Jonas Lie, Philip Little, Victor T. Brenner, Richard Brooks, Norwood MacGilvary, George H. Macrum, E. T. Major, Louis Mayer, William McKillop, M. Jean McLane (Johansen), R. S. Meryman, M. Molarsky, H. D. Murphy, J. F. Murphy, R. P. Neilsen, Bruce Nelson, Robert H Nisbet, Carl J. Nordell, G. L. Noyes, Leonard Ochtman, Clara Weaver Parrish, Elizabeth O. Paxton, Van D. Perrine, Marion L. Pooke, Henry R. Popre, E. H. Potthast, Joseph Raphael, Grace Ravlin, Henry E. Reuterdahl, Mary C. Richardson, L. Rittman, Will S. Robinson, Gretchen W. Rogers, Guy Rose, Charles Rosen, C. F. Ryder, A. F. Schmitt, Leopold Seyffert, W. H. Singer, H. B. Snell, G. W. Sotter, Arthur P. Spear, Eugene E. Speicher, Julian Story, Leslie P. Thompson, D. W. Tryon, Margaret F. Tyng, Eugene P. Ullman, Emily B. Waite, H. M. Walcott, Lionel Walden, Everett L. Warner, F. J. Waugh, Daniel Wehrschmidt, Theodore Wendel, William Wendt, Beatrice Whitney, William H. K. Yarrow, Frances Grimes and Henry Hering.

Bronze medals went to Louis Betts, Dwight Blaney, F. A. Bosley, R. S. Bredin, A. Bremer, John W. Breyfogle, H. M. Camp, A. S. Clark, J. R. Conner, Arthur Crisp, Rudolph Dirks, Maynard Dixon, William Forsythe, William J. Glackens, Mary B. Hazelton, Julia Heinemann, Will J. Hyett, Alfred Juergens, William J. Kaula, Leon Kroll, Florence Lundborg, Evelyn McCormick, Perham Nahl, Marie D. Page, Gertrude Partington, L. Cabot Perry, L. F. Peyraud, Lazar Raditz, Lee Randolph, Alice M. Roberts, Albert Rosenthal, E. D. Roth, Howard E. Smith, Rosamond L. Smith, Alice R. Sohier, A. W. Sparks, Carrol S. Tyson, F. J. Van Sloun, Robert Wagner, Edward Berge, Edward W. Deming, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Eli Harvey, Karl Heber, Henry Hering, Albert Jaegers, W. Mazur, Olga Popoff Muller, R. H. Recchia, O. C. Rumsey, L. M. Sterling, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Emil R. Zettler, Clifford T. Addams, George C. Aid, Antonio Barone, Benjamin Brown, M. Elizabeth Colwell, Arthur S. Covey, Arthur Dow, Anne Goldthwaite, Louis C. Griffith, Ernest Haskell, Helen Hyde, Bertha E. Jacques, Katherine Kimball, William A. Levy, George C. Plowman, Isabelle C. Percy, John Sloan, Helen B. Stevens, J. C. Vondrous, Everett Warner, Franklin Wood, Ethel Betts Bains, Anna Whelan Betts, Percy Gray, Anna Lynch, May Wilson Preston, Gail S. Corbett, Spicer Simpson, Edward W. Sawyer.

New York University Art.

The art department of the Summer School of New York University showed recently in the studios at University Heights a large and interesting collection of applied design which had been completed during the three weeks of the Summer session. The art class this year was the largest in the history of the university. Nearly 150 students registered for this course, coming from every State in the Union. Most of these students represented teachers in the larger high schools of the great cities throughout the Union.

The instruction in the university Summer class is entirely given by Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the city high schools. He has introduced into university teaching many of the suggestions which he derived in an extended visit paid to the schools of Austria, Hungary, and Germany shortly before the beginning of the war. A most striking innovation in his work is the use of large quantities of nature material as suggestive of patterns in design. This material is not conventionalized in the usual manner of school design, but is employed as the basis from which to derive fine combinations of light and color.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, unless you are going to make a fool of yourself.

A man will sometimes pocket his pride, but a woman can never find her pocket.

A scientific sharp has discovered that a cubic foot of air can contain 63,000,000,000,000 microbes. And yet some people complain of being lonely.

Life is one continuous hurdle race to the people who make a habit of jumping at conclusions.

In guarding his reputation every man should be his own watchman.

Many a shallow mind has been concealed behind a deep voice.

About the only man who can afford to believe everything he hears is the man who is stone deaf.

"Say, Missus, do ye mind gittin' on de weighin' machine a minute? Me an' Sammy has a bet about ye."

The consequences are seldom pleasant when you sit on either fresh paint or fresh children.

Time is money, yet lots of people with plenty of time on their hands will strike you for a loan.

All things come to him who waits, but he is generally dead by the time they reach him.

Spiritualists will tell you we come back from the dead. At any rate, many a family skeleton has come to life.

A well-trained memory is merely one that admits of discreet forgetfulness.

The trouble about looking up to other people is that it encourages them to look down on us.

The earth was created for man, and the average fellow labors under the delusion that he is the man.

LINES FROM A JESTER'S NOTEBOOK—By John Kendrick Bangs

PROVING A GREAT TRUTH.

"You wouldn't believe that when I was a young man I had a great shock of hair, would you?" said the Bald-Headed Man.

"Oh, yes I would," said the Philosopher. "I have always maintained that Time is a great Shock Absorber."

A STRANGE OVERSIGHT.

"Seems to me them city folks is a mighty careless, unbusinesslike lot,'" said Uncle Hiram. "I bought a planny for my wife down to Bosting last week, and when the derned thing come the fellers I bought it of forgot to send any rules along tellin' us how to play it."

DAPHNE'S GARDEN.

O H! Daphne's Garden, it is fair,
And fills the circumjacent air,
And ladens every passing breeze,
With scent of Turnip, Beet, and Pease.
The caroling Cabbage rears her head
Beside the blooming Spinach bed,
The while the merry Leek hard by
Flirts with the modest Plant-de-Pie.

The Bean, ambitious he of soul,
Climbs higher daily on his pole,
While tender little Carrots flout
The glances of the Brussels Sprout,
The soft Tomato, ripe and lush,
The Red Rose rivals with her blush,
While in the depths of every hill
The amorous Potatoes trill.

The Winging Birds with hearts of song
Come wooing here the whole day long.
The Crickets chirp their roundelay
Unto the Garden night and day.
The Hopper hops from out the grass
Amid sweets his hours to pass,
And chiefest lover of its fruits
The Cut-worm serenades its roots.
O Garden blest! O Garden rare!
O Garden ever sweet and fair—
I love thee for that Daphne's hands
Have lured thee from the arid sands;
I love thee for that Daphne's toil
Hath wrested from the earth thy spoil,
E'en though six hundred cold I drop
For fourteen dollars' worth of crop!

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

"Well, Binsky, back from vacation I see," said Dubbleigh.

"Yep," said Binks.

"Did you go to the mountains or the sea?"

"Neither. I only had two weeks, and I spent that getting my family's trunks checked under the new declaration system," said Binks.

OVERHEARD EVERYWHERE.

"Dot Cherman note," said the professor, "iss worthy of its source."

"Yes; I think it is, Professor," said Wixley.

"Ach!" hissed the Professor. "You are always reviling us!"

Preparing

IN one of the Southern States the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One darky, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed him his list of lady clients. Running through this the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty.

Forgetting about his son, the darky hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de Winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."

Reason Enough.

AT a dance given by a social club there was a man who met with a mishap on the floor, due to his lack of skill in dancing.

A little later the man sought out one of the guests and said:

"Sir, you are the only gentleman in the room."

"Thanks," replied the other, dryly. "May I inquire what motive has led you to seek me out for this complimentary outburst?"

"Why," explained the man, "when I tripped in the tango just now and fell sprawling to the floor, incidentally ripping off a large section of my charming partner's gown, you were the only one in the place that did not laugh."

The other smiled grimly.

"The explanation lies in the fact that the lady is my wife and that I have paid for the gown."

Dangers of Intellect.

THE dangers of the higher education are not often exposed so nakedly as in the case of an east side mother, who wrote the following letter to the teacher of her boy:

"Please do not push Tommy too hard, for so much of his branes is intelleck that he ought to be held back a good deal, or he will run to intelleck entirely, and I do not desire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intelleck from getting bigger than his body, and injuring him for life."

A SETTLEMENT WORKER.

"What is your business?" asked Briggles of the stranger in the Smoking-Car.

"Oh, I'm a Settlement Worker," said the stranger.

"Ah—a sort of Hull House arrangement?"

"No," said the stranger. "A sort of House to House arrangement. I'm a bill-collector."

DISCOURAGING.

The Pacifists of Boston sustained a terrible blow the other day when the Fishermen supplying the Hub's markets, who might just as easily have caught jellyfish, actually descended upon the town with 2,000,000 pounds of sword fish.

A POLISH LIMERICK.

(To be read aloud to the children after supper.)

There was an old man of Prmxyzl,
Who dwelt on the banks of the Dzikxl.
When asked for his name,
With cheeks all aflame,
He answered "It's Wjnkg Kmxtzl."

A CONCLUSION.

"I tell you, my friend," said the Idealist, "there's something bigger in this world than money."

"Yes sirree," said the Pragmatist. "And I know what it is, too."

"What is it?" asked the Idealist.

"Bills," said the Pragmatist.

Modified Milk.

From Many Sources

Unreasonable.

Wife—The heavy explosions of a battle always cause rain. It rained after Waterloo. It rained after Fonteney. It rained after Marathon.

Husband—But Marathon was fought with spears and arrows, my dear.

Wife—There you go again! Always throwing cold water on everything I have to say.—Exchange.

Making the Best of His Bent.

Hepsy—That boy of ours seems mighty fond of tendin' to other folks' business.

Hiram—Guess we'll hev to make a lawyer of him. Then he'll git paid for doin' of it.—Boston Transcript.

And He Cleared.

Builder—I've just caught that man Brown hanging about smoking during working hours, so I gave him his four days' wages and told him to clear out.

Foreman—Good 'eavens, guv'nor! That chap was only looking for a job!—London Opinion.

Consistent.

Mrs. Exe—Here's an invitation from Mrs. Boreleigh to one of her tiresome dinners. I hate them.

Exe—Why not plead a previous engagement?

Mrs. Exe—That would be a lie. Edith, dear, write Mrs. Boreleigh that we accept with pleasure.—Boston Transcript.

Cautious.

"Any rattlesnakes around here?"

"What's your business?" asked the boy with the big straw hat.

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, the last man who looked around here for Summer board asked me a lot o' questions like that, an' when I told him there wasn't any rattlesnakes or mosquitos or anything, he said he was a naturalist an' he guessed the place wouldn't suit him."—Washington Star.

NOT BLUFFING

Uncle Sam--I hope it won't be necessary for me to prove it, Wilhelm

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

THE PANAMA CANAL IN TIME OF WAR

Military Experts Shatter Certain Popular Theories Regarding the Great Ditch and Indicate Its True Value as an Asset of the Navy

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL: ITS CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDERS. By Ira E. Bennett. Associate editors: John Hays Hammond, Professor Patrick J. Lennox, William Joseph Showalter, Captain Philip Andrews, Dr. Rupert Blue, and J. Hampton Moore. Builders' edition. Illustrated. Washington, D. C.: Historical Publishing Company.

SOME expert at figures has estimated that the 200,000,000 cubic yards of material handled in building the Panama Canal would make a solid wall nine feet high and six feet thick around the whole earth at the equator. Will the canal itself be a wall of protection to us in the naval sense? To what extent does it help in our present problem of naval unpreparedness? Are its coast defenses strong enough to hold an enemy at bay if any of our ships have to use the canal under fire? These are some of the live questions answered by Mr. Bennett and his associates in the present volume.

Ex-President Taft, General Goethals, and other high officials have aided and abetted Mr. Bennett in his task of telling the whole story of Panama in one big volume. The undertaking, he says, was almost as complicated as that of describing a ten years' war. His well-rounded narrative is supplemented with chapters by Colonel Roosevelt, Messrs. Wallace, Shonts, Stevens, and a dozen other men who speak with authority on certain phases of the work. As the main facts are familiar, however, the present review shall be devoted to the military chapters.

Admiral Dewey had consented to write on the naval values of the canal for this book, but he finally sent, instead, an article by Captain Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., on "The Navy and the Panama Canal," with the comment that it fully expressed his views.

One of the first things that Captain Knapp does is to shatter the popular notion that the canal will double or triple the effectiveness of our navy. This is a dangerous fallacy, he says. While the canal makes the naval distance from New York to San Francisco only 5,000 miles instead of 13,000, this advantage does not alter the necessity of maintaining both an Atlantic and a Pacific fleet, each capable of doing business with its most probable adversary. Guantanamo, the nearest naval base, can be reached in fifty-eight hours from the Panama Canal; but Manila is thirty-three days distant from Panama, and those days would be ample for an enemy to do things in the Philippines. Says Captain Knapp:

> The canal will be a great military asset in war, and an equally great one in anticipation of war; but it is quite beside the mark to say it will double the effectiveness of the navy, or do anything approaching that. * * * Our policy should be to have eventually, and as soon as possible, a total strength not less than that of the Standard Atlantic Fleet plus three-quarters that of the Standard Pacific Fleet.

These so-called standard fleets, in plain words, are fleets like those of Germany or France in the Atlantic, and of Japan in the Pacific. Admiral Mahan long ago laid down the principle, which has been adopted by our navy, that we need not try to compete with the British in sea power, but that it is our duty to be prepared to meet the next largest navy of Europe. According to Captain Knapp and Admiral Dewey, this means that, canal or no canal, our Atlantic fleet alone should be a match for the German fleet. The canal, however, enables us safely to get along with a Pacific fleet only three-fourths as large as that of Japan. Here comes the point:

> Our total naval strength at this minute is not equal to that of what is called above the Standard Atlantic Fleet. For a considerable time to come, whatever building program may be adopted, it will be necessary to concentrate our entire fighting fleet in time of war, trusting to Providence that the part sent to the threatened ocean will not be needed in the ocean from which it is withdrawn. In effecting this concentration the canal will be a very great military advantage to us.

Suppose that we had a full-sized Atlantic fleet and that it had to cope with the German Navy; and suppose we were attacked at the same time by Japan. Captain Knapp says it would be hopeless to try to make even a defensive war in the Pacific under such circumstances without a fleet three-fourths as strong as the enemy's. We should lose the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, and the enemy would begin knocking at the coast defenses of California and Panama.

This brings us to the other angle of the subject—the defenses of the Panama Canal. Major Gen. Leonard Wood contributes to Mr. Bennett's book a scant page on this theme, but does not go into details beyond saying that steps have been taken

> to provide a garrison adequate to hold it against any force, excepting such force as might be landed as a result of our losing sea power—that is to say, the garrison will be sufficient merely to hold the canal against raiding forces from fleets. If we should lose sea control so as to permit the free transport of troops by the enemy, then the force required to hold the canal securely would be a very large one.

Captain Philip Andrews, U. S. N., discusses our new responsibilities under the Monroe Doctrine, and remarks:

> Just as soon as our naval strength falls below that of any European nation that needs land for her surplus population, we invite, and may get, a defiance of the Monroe Doctrine. Indeed, the opening of the canal itself, by gradually increasing commerce and opportunity in Central and South America, will invite such aggression.
>
> We have guaranteed the neutrality of the Panama Canal; we must maintain it by force if need be against any and all. We have bound ourselves to do this. What this may mean no one yet knows; the need for force on this score would probably arise at the same time as other difficulties.

Chief Engineers of the Panama Canal

George W. Goethals 1907-1914

John F. Wallace 1904-1905 — John F. Stevens 1905-1907

What has been done to safeguard the canal against seizure by a hostile power? To this question Mr. Bennett's chapter on "The Canal Fortifications" offers a satisfactory answer.

There is a 16-inch gun at each end of the canal. These are the largest weapons in the possession of the United States, and among the largest in the world. It must be remembered that a gun increases in power as the cube of its calibre. Thus a 16-inch gun is not twice, but eight times, as powerful as an 8-inch gun. At an elevation of forty-five degrees these Panama monsters could shoot twenty-four miles, but as they are mounted their range is something over eleven miles. They fire a six-foot projectile weighing more than a ton and containing 140 pounds of high explosive. One-third of a ton of smokeless powder sends this shell out of the fifty-foot gun with a muzzle velocity of 1,500 miles an hour. This shell will penetrate any armor plate in existence at eleven miles' range.

The secondary defenses on each side of the Isthmus consist of six 14-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-inch mortars, and eight smaller howitzers. The mortar shells have a range of eleven miles, and they would have to go eight miles up into the sky before coming down on the deck of a warship at that distance. All the guns are mounted on disappearing carriages of the latest model. Preparations have also been made for mining the waters at both entrances in case of war.

These powerful batteries, commanding the narrow entrance to the canal at either end, make it impossible for any vessel to get in alive. Even in case of attack by a large fleet, so many battleships would be disabled that no enemy could afford to take such a risk unless it had first met and defeated the United States Navy.

The garrison consists of eight companies of coast defense troops quartered on Naos Island on the Pacific side and four companies quartered at Toro Point and Margarita Island on the Atlantic side. There are also three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and one battalion of artillery on the Isthmus. Besides, there are quarters for 20,000 extra troops in case of war.

As for the chances of a hostile vessel's entering Limon Bay under cover of night, the author says:

> Surprise attacks are guarded against by a complete searchlight equipment at the fortifications. There are fourteen searchlights, each with a 60-inch reflector, capable of sweeping the entire horizon. Each of these searchlights was built at a cost of more than $20,000, the mirror alone requiring a year for its construction. The lights are operated by electric plants independent of the main plants at Gatun and Miraflores. The guns also are operated by electricity generated at these independent stations.
>
> A supply of more than $2,000,000 worth of ammunition will be kept on the Isthmus at all times. Each 16-inch gun has a supply of seventy rounds of ammunition. The fire control stations by which the guns find the range of the enemy are as complete as those of any other fortress in the world.

An inland battery of eight howitzers will be stationed permanently at the Gatun locks. At both ends of the canal the 12-inch mortars are so placed that they can sweep the country inland as far as Gatun on the Atlantic side and Miraflores on the Pacific Slope. If called to take part in land defense they will be loaded with shrapnel. The smaller howitzers also can be moved from place to place to repel land attacks.

The military authorities at Washington believe the Panama Canal fortifications have been made impregnable, provided the navy is strong enough to do its part. In case our Atlantic or Pacific fleet has to be moved through the canal in the face of a hostile armada, those big shore guns will be a comfort to us and a sedative to the enemy. Another interesting point is touched upon by Mr. Bennett thus:

> Many persons have expressed fears concerning the danger of the destruction of the locks by high explosives, secretly placed by one or two men. Colonel Goethals is not one of those who entertain such fears. In order to accomplish the destruction of the locks it would be necessary to place the charge very carefully, and even in times of peace the canal operators and watchmen are always on guard.
>
> An airships, they could do no serious harm unless they were able to drop a huge explosive directly behind a lock gate. Aerial navigation has not yet reached the degree of skill required for such accuracy of aim.

While all this has been done for Panama, the authors note that Congress has thus far failed to appreciate the equal necessity of a well-equipped naval base at Guantanamo, the outer guard for the canal and for our coast. Much more must be done for its defense and equipment before it can furnish adequate protection. Another point in Captain Knapp's article is that Mare Island Navy Yard, in San Francisco Bay, is doomed. The water is too shallow for the big battleships of today. A new location in deep water near the city must ultimately be provided.

Our Pacific squadron uses 160,000 tons of Allegheny coal a year, on which there may now be an annual saving of $360,000. A coaling plant has been established at the Atlantic terminus of the canal for storing 200,000 tons, half of it under water. Another coaling plant at Balboa, on the Pacific side, is almost equally large, and both are capable of increase to 300,000 tons.

The main body of this book, of course, is devoted to the story of the building of the Panama Canal, prefaced by a history of the Isthmus since the days of Columbus. It is written in clear and readable English, is fair in spirit, and its facts evidently are authoritative. Full justice is done once more to the achievements of General Goethals, General Gorgas, and Colonel Gaillard, while the earlier engineers get a chance to tell their own stories.

Colonel Roosevelt's chapter consists of The Outlook article in which he told how the United States acquired the right to dig the canal in spite of Colombian obstructionists. As for the bill, still pending, to give Colombia a solatium of $25,000,000, the Colonel's view is expressed in these terms:

> There is no more reason for giving Colombia money to soothe her feelings for the loss of what she forfeited by her misconduct in Panama in 1903 than for giving Great Britain money for what she lost in 1776. * * * We did harm to no one save as harm is done to a bandit by a policeman who deprives him of his chance for blackmail.

The last chapter is devoted to the American industries that took part in building the canal. The volume is illustrated with portraits and photographs, and has a striking frontispiece in colors by Reuterdahl.

SOLVING PROBLEMS OF MODERN SOCIETY

Two Books That Adopt Contrasting Methods and Remedies in Their Analysis of Recent Economic Developments

DRIFT AND MASTERY. By Walter Lippmann. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

ESSAYS IN SOCIAL JUSTICE. By Thomas Nixon Carver. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

THESE two books supplement one another and may be regarded as in the relation of toxin and antitoxin; which, however, is poison and which is antidote, it is not for the present writer to say. They both deal with the confusion of ideals which has been brought about by the later enonomic developments of modern society. But while Mr. Lippmann lays stress upon the social unrest thus produced, Professor Carver attempts to lay down the principles of social justice on which society can overcome these difficulties; he thus seems to rush in where Mr. Lippmann, if he does not fear to tread, at least declares there is no road. This contrast in method and results is symbolized by the contrasting styles in which the two books are written. Mr. Lippmann is crisp, incisive, and is always on the lookout for the trenchant word; Professor Carver is more content to be complete than persuasive, to be clear than inspiring. Yet both books are products of Harvard, the one of young Harvard that looks forward for the solution of the world's ills, the other of a more elderly Harvard that is, in the main, content with the solutions of the past.

Mr. Lippmann's book is indeed a brilliant production, both in style and contents. Though perhaps not offering very much that is new in essentials and general principles, he has evidently read and thought much on most of the problems presented by the further development of the Industrial Revolution which, going beyond the individual factory, now has to contemplate the economic results of combinations of factories. By bringing foward combination instead of competition as the motive force in business affairs, John D. Rockefeller and his associates made a fresh transformation in the economic foundations of society almost equal in importance to the transition from domestic to factory manufacture. The full effect of this transformation has only been noticeable for the last thirty years, and it is not surprising that society has not yet adjusted itself to these new conditions.

Mr. Lippmann's thesis is the drifting attitude of contemporary business men and statesmen toward this colossal change; they literally do not know where they are. Muckraking drew attention to some of the changes in the business world, due to the affiance of big business with politics. Again, Big Business requires different capacity in its managers than can be found among the old type of business man. Accordingly, business henceforth will be a profession and will need as careful a business training as medicine or the law. (Alfred Marshall saw this a quarter of a century ago.) The shareholders of companies and the consumers of their products are both ignorant of what is going on and have to take dividends and goods on trust. Workmen themselves are divided into unionists practically content with things as they are,—if they can get enough of the things, and the I. W. W., who deliberately want to spread discontent and to get all the things that are going. The present generation is seeing America change from a nation of villagers to one of urban dwellers, and one of the consequences of this is the uprooting or, one might say, the dynamiting of the Rock of Ages, by which Mr. Lippmann means the older principles of Authority in religion and society, which kept men fairly content.

Such, in few words, is Mr. Lippman's analysis of contemporary "Drift," and it corresponds in large measure with what most students of society have been recognizing for some time. When he comes to the "Mastery," which is to stop the drift or direct it into fixed channels, Mr. Lippmann is far from definite; indeed, it is one of his chief merits that he recognizes the difficulty of definite prophecy as to the immediate economic future of humanity. He seems to be only certain of one thing—that the principle of authority can never be restored and that the Rock of Ages has been removed from man's path. It is, however, by no means so certain as Mr. Lippmann thinks, that the principle of authority is so moribund. He himself looks forward to a world which will be ruled by Science and Efficiency; what are these but Authority writ large? It may be true that the Church can no longer command obedience or even intellectual respect, but Science is already claiming the same obedience and respect for its dicta and dogmas, which are as little comprehensible by the vulgar as the theologisms of the older churches. Mr. Lippmann is himself an example of this new dogmatism; he speaks with the utmost confidence on the most complicated social problems, and one cannot help recalling what Thompson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is reported to have said to Professor Jebb: "We are none of us infallible, Mr. Jebb, not even the youngest of us."

Though he is no cocksure in his opinions, it is fair to add that Mr. Lippmann recognizes the intricate complexity of modern social relations, and, indeed, that is one of the main objects of his book to emphasize. The bewilderment produced by the quick changes in modern industry and business finds a reflex in the inadequate solutions of the socialistic schools. One is reminded of the curious fantasy of the late Samuel Butler, who prophesied that scientific invention would go on increasing in geometrical ratio and make such thorough and quick changes in the relations of man and nature that all mankind will go mad. Mr. Lippmann seems to have some such vague fear before him. Though he has no very definite panacea for the troubles of our time—indeed, he does not believe in panaceas—he makes some shrewd suggestions as to the direction from which remedial effort will come. In this connection he has a Note on the Woman's Movement, which says many sensible things on this intricate problem which, if not entirely new, are newly thought out and newly arranged. Mr. Lippmann sees clearly that the New Home must be conducted in an entirely new spirit of cooperation with others, of absence of hurtful Consumers' competition, and with the Mother a specialist, economically independent.

Where Mr. Lippmann is most vague is with regard to that blessed word "democracy," which covers so large an amount of confused thinking. He does not see that democracy and the new god Efficiency are incompatible, and this goes on all fours with his failure to observe the rise of a new Authority in the Expert. Already the Expert is beginning to rule, not the People, and the process will go intensifying itself till we will have a government by benevolent bureaucrats corresponding to the benevolent despots of the eighteenth century. In this connection I should recommend Mr. Lippmann to study the facts and figures of Francis Galton's "Hereditary Genius," showing what a small proportion of the people, one-twentieth in fact, have any real capacity for government or anything else except what they are bidden to do.

There is, perhaps, Mr. Lippmann's chief weakness, his aversion from appealing to quantitative criteria; he takes Professor Marshall to task for declaring that economics is superior to the other social sciences, inasmuch as it has a pecuniary measure of motive. Mr. Lippmann denies this, declaring that a hundred dollars does not measure a man's work; what he does not see, or at any rate leaves out of account, is the fact that the hundred dollars is a comparative measure by which one can compare the attractiveness of a commodity or a career as compared with others and to other men. Here again Mr. Lippmann might be commended to study the geometric methods of illustrating economic truth, started by Cournot and developed by Walras and Marshall. If this method does not lead to new economic truths it at least makes the older ones clearer and more definite.

This is brought out very distinctly by Professor Carver in his treatment of social justice, in which he uses graphic curves to make clear his points about competition, interest, and taxation. Professor Carver is not of the opinion that competition of a sort can be removed either by combination or co-operation. While there are a limited number of "goods" in the world there must be a conflict of wants among those who desire these goods. Hence the perpetual need of social justice which shall recognize these conflicting claims according to some definite, established rule. He has an interesting chapter on the forms of human conflict, ranging from militant and gambling through persuasive and economic to recreational. After all, there will always be courting, and probably always sport and drama, even in a socialistic Utopia; and these are all forms of conflict. Professor Carver does not believe in socialism, though he accounts for its growth as a natural result of urban factory life. He recognizes that the conflicts which socialism attempts to reconcile need assuaging, but doubts the possibility of entirely removing them in this country while there is immigration from Europe and immigration from Heaven, as he quaintly terms childbirth.

Professor Carver is thus largely of the older economic individualistic school, which regards the motives of enlightened self-interest, if properly guided, as sufficient to produce the just social equilibrium. As Professor Hollander recently published a little book to prove, from the older individualistic standpoint, that poverty can be abolished owing to the large social surplus which modern science confers upon man, so Professor Carver considers that poverty can be cured and that the rich should be made responsible for its alleviation and ultimate disappearance. This he would effect by changes in the law of inheritance and taxation, which would redistribute wealth on more equitable lines. Though, in a measure, Professor Carver is somewhat deserting the older economics by thus introducing ethical standards, it must be remembered that John Stuart Mill, in the later edition of his "Principles," also disregarded the Economic Man of whom Mr. Lippmann speaks so contemptuously.

Both writers are to be congratulated on producing stimulating works on some of the fundamental problems of the day. Mr. Lippmann stimulates by his style and wide vision, Professor Carver by his clear analysis and extended knowledge.

MR. SWINNERTON'S STUDY OF STEVENSON

A Critical Essay with a Brief Sketch of an Engaging Personality

R. L. STEVENSON. By Frank Swinnerton. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

MR. FRANK SWINNERTON'S "R. L. Stevenson" is a critical essay in which the biographical part is very brief. Stevenson at the age of 6 dictated to his mother an account of Moses, and three years later dictated a narrative of his travels in Perth. The first published matter for which he received pay was written when he was 22. Concerning a journey to Italy and back by way of Germany and the Rhine, accomplished when he was a boy and under the guardianship of his mother, we find it observed as "remarkable that he does not seem to have retained much memory of so interesting an experience." The suggestion that he had not yet at that period "awakened to any very lively or precise observation of the external world" seems reasonable, and yet if he had been stimulated he might have written something; for the work upon Moses his mother rewarded him with the prize of a Bible picture book.

When he had attained to manhood Stevenson was tall and dark and very thin; his hair was dark and worn long; his large dark eyes were set wide apart; his face was long and bony; his hands, "skeleton thin," were "constantly flickering with every change of face;" he wore a velvet jacket, and was taken for a poet even when he was studying to be a civil engineer. His movements were very graceful, though nervous; he moved about a great deal, "from hearth rug to chair, from chair again to table, walking quickly and brushing his mustache." Mr. Sargent's portrait, in which we see him striding across the room, and indeed "brushing his mustache" as he goes, makes a frontispiece for this book. Perhaps his animation as he talked made him as charming as that figure dear to Thackeray—"young Mr. Harry Fielding, who pours out everything he has in his heart, and is in effect as brilliant, as engaging and as arresting a talker as Colonel Esmond has ever known." But that is only one portrait, the essayist notes; "perhaps it does not represent the real Stevenson at all;" "surely not everybody would see him, we are inclted to suppose, quite with that sympathy and in that clearly engaging fashion.

This is not a book of flattery to its subject. It has very subtle considerations of Stevenson and his work. The essayist thinks that Stevenson "generally inspired more affection than he was accustomed to give in return." Men meeting him, even men "of greater real ability," were fascinated by his vivacity; he saw that they were, and liked them for it. He went his way happy with the excitement of his own triumphs. He had an "abnormal consciousness of his own appearance in the eyes of other people." But is it the case, as this critic says it is, that picturesqueness is "the hallmark of a second-rate writer"? Shakespeare was picturesque; think of his cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces, his russet mantles for morning wear—superior to anything ever turned out in eminent Paris. And was Hazlitt so great for matter and style? Stevenson is complimented here for saying: "Though we are mighty fine fellows nowadays, we cannot write like Hazlitt." We recall that Byron had similar praise for Dryden and Pope: "Depend upon it, it is all Horace then and Claudian now among us." Nevertheless Byron neglected to write poems in the classical style; he was quite definitely one of the romantic fellows. If we look for Hazlitt in Bartlett's book of quotations we shall not find him. Certainly he is not chargeable with the offense of having been picturesque; if he had been so, John Bartlett would have snapped him up.

Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque" is a book of essays thoroughly well known and apparently well liked. It is said of it here that it has been a favorite for many years, that it is sanguine, gentle, musical, but, alas! "in the deepest sense unoriginal." It is said of it further that its thought is threadbare and ill-nourished. Take that favorite essay on death, "Aes Triplex"; it is a thing of phases, of tropes dressing commonplaces; a select budget for easy quotation, for use in calendars. So we learn as we read here. Whereas the ordinary person would say, "It's well to have something to look forward to," Stevenson comes along with, "It is better to travel hopefully than to arrive, and the true success is to labor." Much superior, in this critic's opinion, is Browning's asseveration that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp." Perhaps the reader will be moved to a further comparison of proverbs, and will ask himself which is the better, the English "Cut your coat according to your cloth," or the German "Stretch yourself according to your bed cover." Slightly to alter a famous notice attached by the Grimm brothers to one of their delectable stories, anybody who fails to answer this question will be required to say a half crown. But Stevenson, we are instructed here, merely makes phrases for the boudoir; his essays contain "high spirits" sometimes, indeed, an occasional "cheerful saying," but no "philosophical optimism." As we read we cannot help regarding Mr. Swinnerton as the "pale Pretorian," carrying off the inventor of that somewhat famous trope.

It is plain that this critic will not have picturesqueness. Sometimes he is deeply shocked by it. Stevenson says that "people nowhere demand the picturesque so much as in their virtues," to which Mr. Swinnerton replies that, although this may be true, yet "for a self-respecting author to give them the picturesque for that reason" is, as he sees it, "a most immoral and, in the end, a most ill-judged proceeding." The particular case causes the critic to shudder, but in general, in his opinion, to cultivate the picturesque is inevitably to produce falseness. "A trope is a "literary gesture;" it is like "the habit of any vain person who flickers his hands or persistently turns the 'better side' of his face or character to the beholder." The vanity of tropes leads to pose, and pose is merely amusing. Stevenson was unconsciously misled by the glamourous but pernicious power of phrase; at first this knack of his "held us breathless with a sort of wonder," but now we see through it. The style has grown tedious; it is "like the grimaces of a spoilt child"; what we took for a "thrill of nature" is only "a spurious galvanism"; we have tested it, and we disapprove of it, and we decline its further administration.

Some things in commendation of Stevenson are said here, but they come to be tapered off so that what is left cannot be held really to be flattering. We read that some of the essays in "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" show him to have been "a good enough journeyman critic to stand beside those who write essays on literary subjects for the reviews," poor fellows; that they are "useful and plain," and that "some of them, but not all, are interesting." Regarding the stories: "One would like to know what Stevenson aimed at in his romances. One does not receive from any one of the romances the thrill given by a perfect work of art." "Not one of them, not even 'Treasure Island,' not even 'The Master of Ballantrae,' which falls in two, has any powerful inevitability. These romances are in fact the romances of a sick man of tremendous nervous force, but of neither physical nor intellectual nor even imaginative energy." "They have exciting, impressive, and splendidly vivid scenes. But the quality they have not is the fine, careless, rich quality of being vital." "We have been excited and pleased and happily warmed by the day's doings in the open air, but we have never seen the naked soul of man, or heard the haunting music of the sirens, or looked upon the open face of God." All of which, and a good deal more of the same conscientious and thoroughly probing quality, the reader may reject, if he is so inclined, or most potently and powerfully believe, if he is so minded. Perhaps he will estimate the value that is imparted to a tale by the presence in it of a powerful inevitability.

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CHARLES LAMB once asked, since it is fitting to say grace before meat, why not also before a good book? Why not, indeed, a grateful bowing of the head before beginning a volume of Dickens or partaking of Elia's delectable "Dissertation on Roast Pig"? On this theory one must needs approach "The Wayfarer's Library" with manifold graces and gratitudes; for here are forty volumes, and more to follow—a feast with all the courses from appetisers to sweets—selected from the worth-while books of the last two or three decades.

This new low-priced series of reprints evidently is meant to supplement "Everyman's Library," doing for the best of recent books what "Everyman's" has done with signal success for the older classics. It has the merest flavoring of anything as old as Dickens or Lamb, while Austin Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Studies" marks the limit of its seriousness. In other words, its scope is confined to the lighter side of recent literature—fiction, essay, romance, humor, travel, and such-like books—representing the best in the popular thought and literary entertainment of our own time.

Here, for instance, are three of Bernard Shaw's novels, with one of his typical prefaces mocking at all three, an accommodating Shavian device for saving trouble for the reviewer. "People who will read 'An Unsocial Socialist' will read anything," he says. Just so. Here it is, in handy pocket form, with "Love Among the Artists" and "Cashel Byron's Profession," of which Mr. Shaw says:

> I never think of "Cashel Byron's Profession" without a shudder at the narrowness of my escape from becoming a successful novelist at the age of 26. At that moment an adventurous publisher might have ruined me. Fortunately for me, there were no adventurous publishers at that time; and I was forced to fight my way, instead of being ingloriously bought off at the first brush.

George Gissing also is represented with his book of short stories, "The House of Cobweb," and that gentle masterpiece of softened autobiography, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," whose wistful air of wide human compassion will keep it long alive. Written in the calm evening of his short life, (Gissing died at 46,) after the terrible years of starving in London slums were past, "Ryecroft" is a calm revelry in peace and plenty, with inevitable regrets for the years the locust hath eaten.

It is George Gissing himself who speaks in the words of Henry Ryecroft:

> You tell me that money cannot buy the things most precious. Your commonplace proves that you have never known the lack of it. When I think of all the sorrow and the barrenness that has been wrought in my life by want of a few more pounds per annum than I was able to earn, I stand aghast at money's significance. What kindly joys I have lost, those simple forms of happiness, to which every heart has claim, because of poverty. * * * I think it would scarce be an exaggeration to say that there is no moral good which has not to be paid for in coin of the realm.
>
> When it is remembered that this book was published twelve years ago there is something prophetic in Ryecroft's denunciation of the constant predictions of war in the newspapers. "Persistent prophecy is a familiar way of assuring the event," he remarks; then adds in sudden passion:
>
> > But what is it to me if nations shall fall a-slaughtering each other? Let the fools go to it! Why should they not please themselves? Let them rend and be rent; let them paddle in blood and viscera till—if that would ever happen—their stomachs turn. Let them blast the cornfield and the orchard, fire the home. For all that, there will yet be found some silent few, who go their way amid the still meadows to bend to the flower and watch the sunset; and these alone are worth a thought.

"Quo Vadis" is packed neatly and legibly into one of these pocket-sized volumes. Poor Sienkiewicz! At the age of 69 he contemplates a ruined Poland, and has turned from fiction to the practical art of raising money for the war sufferers. Alphonse Daudet's "Kings in Exile" is here to recall Paris as it was after that other German visit, and Belgium is represented by L. Cope Cornford's fine historical romance, "The Master Beggars of Belgium."

Can "Hardy the Gloomy" be admitted to the Wayfarer's Library of good cheer? Yes, decidedly, to the extent of his one merry-hearted novel, "Under the Greenwood Tree." If you haven't read it, here it is in inviting form. Let us browse a moment in its pages, where the village gossips are discussing the new parson's way of calling on his parishioners when they are busy.

> "'Tis only for want of knowing better, poor gentleman," said the framter. "His meaning's good enough. Ay, you pa'son comes by fate; 'tis heads or tails, like pitch-halfpenny, and no choosing; so we must take en as he is, my sonnies, and thank God he's no worse, I suppose.
>
> "Ah, Mr. Grinham was the man!" said Bowman. "Why, he never troubled us wi' a visit from year's end to year's end. You might go anywhere, do anything; you'd be sure never to see him."
>
> "Yes; he was a right sensible pa'son," said Michael. "He never entered our door but once in his life, and that was to tell my poor wife—ay, poor soul, dead and gone now, as we all shall!—that as she was such a' old aged person, and lived so far from the church, he didn't at all expect her to come any more to the service."
>
> "And 'a was a very jinerous gentleman about choosing the psalms and hymns o' Sundays. 'Confound ye,' says he, 'blare, and scrape what ye will, but don't bother me.'"

In the way of pure humor we have Barry Pain's "De Omnibus: By the Conductor," as joyous a piece of Cockney dialect as one could reasonably ask for; and F. Anstey's "Baboo Jabberjee," which depends for its laughter upon the verbal bulls of an educated native of India.

It is always a pleasure to dip into the mild little anecdotal essays of the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell, who is represented in this collection by a volume of "Selected Essays on Literary Subjects." Never deep, never brilliant, always good humored and companionable, Mr. Russell's charm is sufficiently indicated in the anecdote which he uses to typify the shallowness of modern culture. It is about a lady much in bondage to convention, who had been enthusing over the Wagnerian Cycle, and who, when a friend asked her to tell him quite honestly, as between old friends, if she really enjoyed it, replied, "Oh, yes! I think one likes Wagner—doesn't one?"

But for brilliant essays we must turn to A. G. Gardiner's "Prophets, Priests, and Kings," with its swift characterizations of forty leading men of our day. Take the essay on Shaw. It scintillates more than Shaw himself. It calls him "a hurricane of wrath, flashing through our jerry-built society—the lash laid across the back of his generation."

> He whips us with the scorpions of his bitter pen, and we are grateful. He flings his withering gibes in our faces, and we laugh. He lampoons us in plays, and we fight at the pay box. We love him as Bill Sikes's dog loved that hero—because he beats us.
>
> Riches have poured into Mr. Shaw's lap, but he is still the same quarrelsome gentleman of fortune, living upon his wits, his sword ever in his hand.
>
> He comes into your midst with the tail of his coat trailing on the floor. What, Sir, you will not tread on the tail of my coat? You will not fight? You have no quarrel, Sir? A fig for a quarrel! I will tweak your nose, Sir! And what a duelist the fellow is! What irony, what jest, what diabolical self-composure! His wit is as swift as the lightning, as happy as the song of birds. "Boo!" roared a voice from the gallery when he came forward, amid thunders of applause, at the close of one of his plays—"Boo!" "I agree with you, Sir," he said, "but what are we two against so many?"

Mr. Gardiner says that Lord Northcliffe is summed up in the desolating word "smart"; that Winston Churchill is in politics merely for adventure, and that Sir Edward Grey is the weightiest speaker of his time in the British Parliament. His essay on David Lloyd George, written six or seven years ago, ends with a prophecy that seems on the way to fulfillment:

> And so I turn to the figure at the end of the table, with the smile so quick and sunny, yet so obscure. If the key of the future is anywhere it is there. If the social fabric is to be reorganized, there is the man than can do it.

One wonders whether Mr. Gardiner would give the German Kaiser as clean a bill of health as he does if he were writing today. In the Kaiser's love of drums and pomp he saw "an undercurrent of purpose, making, it is true, for the aggrandizement of Germany, but making also for the peace of the world." One wonders, too, whether he would today say of the Russian Czar that "superstition is the essential atmosphere of his mind," and that to baleful Russian Church influences is due "the phenomenon of merciless oppression emerging from a personally shy and timid source." Fashions change in the things we say, just as they do in the things we wear.

The only American admitted to Mr. Gardiner's gallery is William Jennings Bryan, whom he interviewed in London. "A Niagara of a man," he calls him, "a resistless torrent of inexhaustible force, thundering along in a sort of ebullient joy, mind and body in perfect equipoise." That was in the days of American revolt against a high tariff, and the author opined that Mr. Bryan was masterful enough to play a large part in that campaign of liberation. He added, however:

> We may doubt whether he will carry it through, for his mental processes are too elementary for the practical engineering work of politics. There will need to be other more instructed, more acute, more scientific minds to plan the new social structure. But he will supply the moral fervor and the large purpose. He will not manipulate the storm, but he will give it impetus and direction. His task, in a word, is not that of statesmanship, but of revivalism, and it is as the field preacher of politics that he will do his best service to his country.

One of the newest books in this collection is "Under the Ban in Alsace and Lorraine," written by Miss Betham-Edwards, an Englishwoman, who has long been an officer of public instruction in France. She visited friends in Alsace and the lost portion of Lorraine shortly after the Germans annexed them, and has repeated her visits at intervals ever since. Her book is full of proofs that the people have remained intensely French in spite of German rule. Their bitterest hardship lay in the fact that every mother's son had to become a Prussian soldier or quit his home forever. As an example of the sacrifices by which even the poorest contrived to show their patriotism, Miss Betham-Edwards gives the following:

> It is the rule of the German Government to send twenty marks ($5) to every poor woman giving birth to twins. Just before my visit the wife of a French workman had borne three boys; but, although in very poor circumstances, she refused the donation. "My sons shall never be Prussians," she said, "and that gift would make them so."

The Wayfarer's Library includes novels by W. H. Marriott Watson, Guy Boothby, Hugh Walpole, W. Pett Ridge, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Walter Besant, W. Clark Russell, and others. History is represented by Herbert Paul's "Queen Anne," Hilaire Belloc's "The Historic Thames," and G. S. Street's "The Ghosts of Piccadilly." On the whole, the first forty volumes are fairly representative of recent London literary successes.

In form these books are slim, light, small enough to slip into a coat pocket, and neatly bound in cloth, with decorated end sheets. The type is new and clear, the paper good, and each volume has a tinted frontispiece and a ribbon book-mark. The series has solid merits, entitling it to a popular welcome.

The Vanished Fleet

A brief sketch entitled "A Captain of the Vanished Fleet," which originally appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, is published in book form as a memorial to its author, Dr. Benjamin Sharp, a distinguished American zoologist and explorer. The vanished fleet Dr. Sharp writes about used to sail out of Nantucket; the Captain he alludes to was a distinguished whaler who made many voyages around the Horn and brought home many a full cargo. (Pilgrim Press. 50 cents.)

PRAYER FOR PEACE

PRAYER FOR PEACE, AND OTHER POEMS. By William Samuel Johnson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

THOSE who have read Mr. Johnson's romance of Paris, "Glamburie," need not be told that he is a poet, for, besides the fine poetic flavor of its prose, that book contains the haunting song that ends with the lines:

> "But at last I shall wake for my kingdom's sake,
> And rule for the world's redeeming
> In the glamour and gleam of the Over-Dream,"
> Said Love in the shadow, dreaming.

Now Mr. Johnson has gathered up a little sheaf of his magazine poems and named it "Prayer for Peace," from the first one, which Colonel Roosevelt used as an introduction to his recent book on "America and the World War." This poem is enough in itself to give the volume distinction. In four successive stanzas the poet prays for peace and gets the wrong kind, but in the last—

> I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer,
> Spake very softly of forgotten things;
> Spake very softly old remembered words,
> Sweet as young starlight. Rose to heaven again
> The mystic challenge of the Nazarene,
> The deathless affirmation: Man in God,
> And God in man willing the God to be!
> And there was war and peace, and peace and war,
> Full year and lean, joy, anguish, life and death,
> Doing their work on the evolving soul. * * *
> The far fruition of our earthly prayer,
> "Thy will be done!" * * * There is no other peace!

Several other poems deal with aspects of the war. The fate of the common soldier, sent blindly to death for King or Kaiser, is touched with a pitying hand in "The Poor Little Guy," and the resurrection of a ruined cathedral is sung in "Notre Dame de Rheims." In the long and rather difficult poem, "Beyond Our War," the three Fates are represented as gazing into a crystal and telling what they see. Sometimes they speak in riddles, but at other times their lines ring out with such simple music as this:

> Mine eyes are bleared with battle smoke,
> Mine eyes are wand with tears,
> Watching the wars of evil folk
> Through hate's unending years.
> Man's thunders blur the reeling sun;
> His life-blood stains the sod;
> I cannot dream them back to One,
> These shattered lights of God.

Again and again in Mr. Johnson's verse one finds the Spinoza strain, a belief in the immanence of God in the universe. Evidently it is a living faith with the author, for it inspires him to his noblest passages—also occasionally to a mysticism that will baffle the matter-of-fact mind. But with it goes always a yearning sympathy for all that is human, a love of earth's beauty, a sure sense of earth's laughter and dreams. The artist's dream is voiced in "The Cursing of Art" and in "Around the Bend," where a dying painter at his easel says:

> Dear God! if I could paint
> The smell of the steaming earth, the feel of the bark,
> The weary's song down the reaches of the wind,
> That wistful, questing wind that flows and flows
> Around the bend. * * *

The mystery of personality, which separates all human souls, even the closest, is voiced in "Strangers," of which this is the last stanza:

> O, it's heart to heart on the Beacon Hill
> (And my wife is there with me!)
> But Love, alas! is a stranger still,
> And a stranger still, the Sea!
> O wandering, wistful, alien Love!
> O deathful, haunted Sea!
> Not the Dead below nor the Wonders above
> Can make you one with me;
> For the woman looks seaward and dreams apart
> (Though I call her mine on the Beacon Hill)
> And her dreams are the dreams of the Sea's deep heart—
> My Love is a stranger still!

At its best Mr. Johnson's poetry is rich in feeling, thought, imagination, and verbal music. Evidently he can make a name for himself in this field if he cares to cultivate it.

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JOHN LANE COMPANY
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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1915

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EIGHTY MILLION BOOKS

WITHOUT in any way impeaching their truthfulness, there is an excellent gift of imagination in figures. The statistician bringing together his rows of ciphers furnishes material out of which others, less given to laborious investigation than he, weave a fine texture of dreams. Thus, when The Publishers' Weekly estimates, after a careful survey of the different elements involved in the problem, that the figure representing the total annual book production in this country is something like 80,000,000, we are impressed, to say the least, with the amazing increase in popularity that literature must have achieved during a comparatively short period. Of course, 80,000,000 books is an aggregate quite too vast to be comprehended even with the assistance of the most vivid of imaginations. As The Publishers' Weekly points out, it means, for one thing, "slightly over three-quarters of a book a year per inhabitant." And it means, besides, that the reading of books has steadily increased until it is now general in all classes—for the old-time limitation of book reading to one class is scarcely conceivable in the face of so tremendous an output. Eighty million books is acknowledged to be merely approximate; the data from which an accurate total might be reached is not available. But The Publishers' Weekly makes good use of such figures as are at hand, and some of the facts evolved in the course of its computations are instructive as well as interesting. Thus, we learn that the number of titles of new fiction published in this country annually is approximately 900, of which about 175 are importations. The compiler further estimates that the average edition of the imported work of fiction is 600 copies, making a total of 105,000 volumes of imported new fiction; the estimate for imported old fiction—"such fictional classics as DICKENS and SCOTT"—is put at 300,000 volumes a year. Of fiction manufactured in this country it "seems reasonably safe to assume that 1,000 copies are the average minimum sale and that three-fourths of all new fiction titles sell above the minimum." The total yearly sale of new fiction of American manufacture is, "roughly, 4,000,000 copies"—a figure that should set at rest the fears of those who talk of the popularity of foreign as compared with American fiction in this country. The year's sales of old, or "reprint," fiction is also placed at 4,000,000 copies, making the annual total for all fiction of "approximately 8,000,000 copies." Other totals reached in this survey are: Non-fiction books, 13,400,000; Bibles, 5,000,000; subscription books, &c., 12,000,000; textbooks, 37,500,000; locally and Government published books, 3,680,000. For purposes of really instructive classification it seems a pity that "subscription books" should be considered by themselves. If analyzed, they would doubtless swell the number of "fiction books." As it is, the total for the latter is smaller than the usual estimate.

THE proposed memorial to ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, to be placed on his old home near Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, is a welcome tribute to an author who found hospitality in this country at a time when his literary fortunes were at a low ebb. STEVENSON'S fame as a writer has stood the test that has come through the changes in taste shown by the reading public since his muse achieved its first triumph. He may not be read so much as he was at one time; but his stories, especially his "Treasure Island," are in a fair way to secure a place among those works of fiction that are sufficiently endowed with the truth of humanity to win them immortality. STEVENSON was a literary artist something after the pattern of MEREDITH—whose verbal ambiguities he happily avoided—but he told a story in his own way and because he loved to tell it. His "Master of Ballantrae" was the principal work through which his name has become associated with this country. He is more closely identified with Samoa, the picturesque resting place that he made so peculiarly his own, than with the Adirondacks, or even his native Scotland. Otherwise, he was a man apparently without "a local habitation"—but that affords no reason why this country should neglect to claim him for the brief period when he made America his home.

IN a book that has just made its appearance in England under the title "Bernard Shaw: an Epitaph," Mr. JOHN PALMER adopts a novel method by which to bring comfort to those who see nothing but misery as a result of the war. Whatever else may happen, he assures them, the great conflict will end GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. Mr. PALMER reaches this conclusion as the logical deduction from the accepted view that "the ways of literature after the war are to be entirely altered." There is plausibility enough in the argument that it would be impossible to alter "the ways of literature" so long as Mr. SHAW is in evidence. The trouble is, one feels doubtful as to the validity of Mr. PALMER'S main postulate. Is the war going to have so drastic an effect on literature as he supposes? If it is, the writing of Mr. SHAW'S epitaph seems to be a reasonable act of prevision, commendable in itself, and showing a worthy regard for the needs of posterity. But it is more probable that the "ways of literature" will go on as they have before, and thus that Mr. PALMER has performed an unprofitable task. We like to think that every evil has its compensatory good. The silencing of Mr. SHAW, however, as one of the war's compensations is hardly certain enough to warrant an early outburst of thanksgiving.

WE are so accustomed to the classification that puts PLATO within the sober covers of books of philosophy that we are apt to view as a bit of harmless pleasantry Miss VIDA D. SCUDDER'S treatment of him in the current Yale Review "as a novelist." SHELLEY, of course, in serene defiance of the conventional way of looking at things, declared that PLATO was one of the greatest of poets—and whoever reads the "Dialogues" with this interpretation in mind cannot fail to be struck with its truth. Similarly, if we reread those immortal productions in order to weigh them in the balance of Miss SCUDDER'S theory, we find ourselves agreeing that PLATO was not only a novelist, but that "he is the match of DICKENS for portraiture, of MEREDITH for dramatic dialogue, of BROWNING for situation. With BALZAC or TOLSTOY he is competent to quicken us by the spectacle of existence, now to tragic passion, now to the laughter of the gods." Miss SCUDDER'S essay in support of her contention is enriched with unsuspected treasures gleaned from the great storehouse of the "Dialogues," as a result of which one sees the latter filled with the humanity that glorifies the best of our fiction and that is too often absent from "cold philosophy." Curiously enough, Miss SCUDDER omits what many would consider the best example of PLATO'S facility as a novelist—"The Apology," "Critias," and "Phaedo." These form a vivid, continuous narrative, culminating in the death of SOCRATES. No modern trilogy observes more carefully the rules of good fiction, nor reaches a more thrilling dramatic climax than this story that incidentally essays to prove the immortality of the soul. As a bit of short fiction, also, a story replete with humor, character drawing, and "local color"—it would be difficult for a modern writer to surpass "The Banquet." Altogether Miss SCUDDER'S paper is an unusually valuable contribution to Platonic literature.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 28

Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE GOLDEN ERA OF TRENTON FALLS. By Charlotte A. Pitcher. 12mo. Utica, N. Y.

Historical sketch of a famous scenic feature of New York State.

Poetry, Drama and Art

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRAMA OF TODAY. By Barrett H. Clark. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.60.

Suggestions, questions, biographies and bibliographies for use in connection with the study of the more important plays.

DREAMS AND REALITIES: Verses and sonnets. By William K. Fleming. 12mo. London: Erskine Macdonald.

A collection of poems on such subjects as life and death.

BEYOND DISILLUSION. By William Norman Guthrie. 8vo. Manhattan: The Petrus Stuyvesandt Book Guild, Manhattan, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie.

A four-act drama having modern marriage for its theme.

GREEK, ETRUSCAN AND ROMAN BRONZES. By Gisela M. A. Ruchter. 8vo. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.

An illustrated description of collections in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Essays and Criticism

GERMAN CULTURE. Edited by Professor W. P. Paterson. 12mo. New York: Scribner's Sons.

A series of signed articles, nine in number, discussing the "contribution of the Germans to knowledge, literature, art and life."

THE COMING NEWSPAPER. Edited by Merle Thorpe. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

Result largely of a questionnaire sent to one thousand men and women in public and private life asking for suggestions as to the most vital problems connected with journalism today.

European War Books

THE GOLDEN KEY TO WORLD POWER AND THE WAR. By Sunampadu Arumugam. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Advances the theory that one of the principal aims of Germany in the present war is to obtain possession of India.

WHAT IS BACK OF THE WAR. By Albert J. Beveridge. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

Gives the results of Senator Beveridge's personal investigations in Europe since the commencement of the war.

NATION OF NATIONS. By Alfred Owen Crozier. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Co. 50 cents.

Proposes "A supreme constitution for the government of governments."

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL. By M. Eydoux-Demians. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Notes of a nurse taken during the first four months of the war.

WAR AND WOMAN. By Henry Clay Hansbrough. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

"An exposition of man's failure as a harmonizer." The author was U. S. Senator from 1891-1909.

MEN, WOMEN AND WAR. By Will Irwin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The author describes his experiences as a war correspondent in Germany, France, Belgium and England.

OUR CHINESE CHANGES THROUGH EUROPE'S WAR. By Paul Myron. 12mo. Chicago: Linebarger Brothers, Publishers. $1.25.

A view of commercial possibilities in China.

PUNCH CARTOONS OF THE GREAT WAR. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

A collection of the most amusing cartoons published since the outbreak of war.

Fiction

ATHALIE. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

Second sight, or clairvoyance, is the theme of this story; New York furnishes its background.

"K." By Mary Roberts Rinehart. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

A mystery story, the central figure in which is a famous surgeon who suddenly drops out of the world that has known him.

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN. By Gene Stratton-Porter. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

The hero is a witty Irish boy; the book is described as "a nature novel."

Science and Politics

CITIZENS IN INDUSTRY. By Charles Richmond Henderson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A handbook for the social worker who is interested in helping toward the attainment of a high degree of industrial efficiency.

SKUNK CULTURE FOR PROFIT. By F. M. Holbrook. 12mo. Chicago, Ill.: Skunk Development Bureau. $1.

Contains information from personal experience on the breeding and caring for skunks.

THE EVOLUTION OF BANKING. By Robert H. Howe. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

A study of the development of the credit system.

Travel, Sport, and Nature

THE REAL ROUND THE WORLD GUIDE BOOK. By William Harman Black. 12mo. New York: Association for New York, 55 Liberty Street. $2.50.

An actual diary and expense account of a 100-day trip.

THE MARINE MOTOR. By Frank W. Sterling. 12mo. New York: The Outing Company. 70 cents.

Practical information. Published in series of outing handbooks.

New Editions and Reprints

BUNGALOWS, CAMPS AND MOUNTAIN HOUSES. Compiled by William Phillips Comstock. 8vo. New York: The William T. Comstock Company. $2.

A new edition, containing a considerable number of additional designs, illustrations, &c.

LEARNING BY DOING. By Edgar James Swift. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The second edition, with an introduction by M. V. O'Shea.

DEAD SOULS. By Nikolai Gogol. 12mo. New York: Frederick S. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

Republication of the famous humorous novel, written in 1837, and for some time out of print.

Educational

THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE CHILD. By Robert R. Rusk. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lectures given last year before the Dundee Sabbath School Union.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOOLBOY. By Principal Joseph E. Griffith. 12mo. New York: Public School 114. 25 cents.

A school handbook by a First Lieutenant during the Spanish-American war.

A FIRST-YEAR COURSE IN GENERAL SCIENCE. By Clara A. Peaze. 12mo. New York: Charles E. Merrill Company.

A textbook combining astronomy, physics, geology, botany, and biology.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. By John Bartlett. Tenth edition, revised and enlarged by Nathan Haskell Dole. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

IT is more than twenty-three years since this valuable reference work had its ninth revision. In the preface to that edition Mr. Bartlett said:

"The small, thin volume, the first to bear the title of this collection, after passing through eight editions, each enlarged, now culminates in its ninth—and with it closes its tentative life. * * * Accepted by scholars as an authoritative book of reference, it has grown with its growth in public estimation with each reissue. Of the last two editions forty thousand copies were printed, apart from the English reprints. The present enlargement of text equals three hundred and fifty pages of the previous edition, and the index is increased with upward of ten thousand lines."

In the present edition there are 1,054 pages of quotations, and the index fills 400 additional pages. The work attained a sale of 300,000 copies before Mr. Bartlett's death in 1905 at the age of 85. Mr. Dole explains in his preface the reasons for the 1914 revision:

"In this new edition the main body of John Bartlett's compilation, up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, has been left practically unchanged, the chief purpose of the revision has been to incorporate in the work quotations from those writers whose place in literature has been achieved since the issue of the ninth edition, in 1891. The selections from Poe, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, and other 'best writers of their day,' have been filled out extensively, and many new authors are represented by passages which have met with the seal of popular approval, and are distinctly worthy of perpetuation. In this way the book has been greatly enriched. The attempt has been made not to admit anything which John Bartlett's impeccable judgment would have rejected. It is not always easy for Elisha to wear the mantle of Elijah, but it is Elisha's business to carry on his predecessor's work in the same spirit."

President Woodrow Wilson has neither written nor said anything that is familiarly quotable enough to land his name in this company. There are, however, two quotations from ex-Secretary William J. Bryan's "Crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech of 1896. Theodore Roosevelt is quoted thrice. Only two quotations are from Washington Irving's writings, which seems strange, but Daniel Webster gets thirty-eight. Two of the three quotations from George Washington are as timely as when he uttered the words more than a century ago, viz.:

> To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.
>
> 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world.

How much we are indebted to the immortal Cervantes for the many familiar phrases among the witty sayings in common use is shown by the more than eight pages of quotations from his "Don Quixote." Some critics rate Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, as not in the first class, but he is quoted here much more fully than others whom those critics rank above him. There are only twelve quotations from Robert Louis Stevenson, seven from Bret Harte, and twenty-two from Charles Dickens. The number in each case, it seems to us, might have been greater. Oliver Wendell Holmes is quoted forty-four times, Whitman thirty-eight times, and James R. Lowell no less than ninety-seven times.

The Gold-Headed Cane

A reprint has been published of the second edition of Dr. William Macmichael's charming book entitled "The Gold-Headed Cane," which had its first publication in 1828, the year following the appearance of the original edition. This book, which is much esteemed by English doctors, contains the autobiography of a cane which is preserved in a glass case at the New College of Physicians in London. The cane, which had been successively carried by Dr. John Radcliffe, Dr. Richard Mead, Dr. Anthony Askew, Dr. William Pitcairn, and Dr. Matthew Baillie, was presented to the New College of Physicians in 1825; its autobiography is in reality a series of sketches and reminiscences of the professional careers and experiences of the distinguished men with whom it was associated. (New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $1.)

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN WARRING EUROPE

Ex-Senator Beveridge Gives the Results of His Personal Study of Conditions in Germany, France, and England—New Books on the Great Conflict

WHAT IS BACK OF THE WAR. By Albert J. Beveridge. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

EX-SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S articles in leading magazines have done a good deal to clarify American thought on certain aspects of the war. His book containing these articles in amplified form should deepen that effect. It is a book of facts, gathered at first-hand, regarding the ideas and public sentiment back of the battalions of Germany, France, and England. The mental attitude of each nation is presented without perceptible bias, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions. One of the most striking of these is that the war is likely to last a long time.

With truly American enterprise Mr. Beveridge went to Germany and interviewed the Kaiser, Admiral von Tirpitz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Professor von Harnack, various industrial and Socialist leaders, and average people of all classes. The net result was to convince him of three outstanding facts:

This is the German people's war, rather than the Kaiser's war. Nearly 70,000,000 men, women, and children think, feel, and act as a single being.

They are convinced that they are the victims of a monstrous plot, hatched in a foreign country, to destroy modern Germany.

They are as sure of Germany's ultimate victory as they are of the process of the seasons.

The German people are as fully convinced of the absurd notion that England started the war as are the French and English that Germany started it. Senator Beveridge makes no attempt to draw a line between deceivers and deceived. He simply sets down the words of official and commoner, all denying the influence of a military party in Germany. He quotes Professor Harnack's statement that army officers are forbidden by law to take any part in politics, and that they have less influence with the Government than workingmen and merchants.

The significant thing is the unanimity of the nation. Of the first 2,000,000 German workingmen to go to the front, more than 1,500,000 were Socialists, and a surprising number of these were volunteers. The trade unionists were as keen to enlist as the Socialists. The Jews go to the front as willingly as the Teutons. The women are as determined as the men. Mr. Beveridge assumes that Germany now has 5,000,000 men under arms, and shows that it can keep that number in the field, despite losses, for the next six years at least. In a desperate emergency it could call out 11,000,000. The resources of the country are little affected, and the richest corner of France, with its mines, coal fields, and agriculture, is in German hands.

In France Mr. Beveridge talked with Gabriel Hanotaux, Henri Bergson, Eugene Schneider of the Creusot Works, M. Hervé the Socialist, and many others. Everywhere he found men and women with a quiet but intense determination to put an end to the long-standing German menace at whatever cost. The spirit of France is one of purposeful sacrifice, of resignation to bitter loss, of patriotic exaltation translated into deeds rather than words.

In England, however, the author found a different atmosphere. While the patrician class is intensely in earnest, and willing to give life and loved ones in the war, the great middle class is still unaroused and half the people of the so-called lower classes are sullenly indifferent. Says the author:

> In answer to fervent exhortations and appealing advertisements hitherto unknown to warfare, 2,500,000 British volunteers, it was said, had enlisted and were in training—an immense number, and yet only about half the men with whom France now holds her battle lines * * * and perhaps one-third of the number that Germany has under arms or ready to take the field.

Not the least interesting of Senator Beveridge's chapters is the final one, entitled "Probabilities." He believes that, no matter which side wins, the war is going to produce—in all European countries except Russia—"an immeasurable advance in democracy, expressed in terms of collectivism." He no longer looks on this war as a contest between absolutism and democracy. On the contrary, he believes that every battlefield is proving the winning power of team work in the form of democratic collectivism.

Germany was already far in advance in this line, he says, and England has been forced to overcome the weakness of too much individualism by passing the Defense of the Realms act, and, later, the commandeering bill, which places all industrial plants, as well as all railroads, under Government control. In France, as in Germany, prices of food and fuel have been kept within reach of the masses by law, while in England the public resentment at high prices and the cornering of supplies has weakened patriotism. Thus says the author. He believes that even in England many of these emergency laws will be carried over into peace times.

> The principle which runs through all of them [he adds] is Government control of fundamentals for the common good. They are fruits of the community spirit quickly ripened by the heated atmosphere of war. Nor will any Government, without protest, be able to take that fruit from the people after the millions of soldiers go back to the plow and the anvil. * * * It is not extravagant to say that time may show that the war marked the passage of an old economic dispensation and the coming of a new social and industrial period.

This is the only chapter in which Mr. Beveridge theorizes. In the rest of his book he is a reporter writing what he heard and saw. His experiences at the front would make easier reading if he had frankly used the perpendicular pronoun instead of the impersonal and tiresome "you," but these are meaty chapters, nevertheless. The excellent illustrations evidently are from the author's own camera.

MR. IRWIN'S WAR SKETCHES

MEN, WOMEN, AND WAR. By Will Irwin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

AS Mr. Irwin says, the war is vast beyond human conception, and it is covered by mists of secrecy. One gets only a glimpse here and there. In this book he presents a few of these swift dissolving views, just as he saw them—vivid, colorful, touching, heroic.

With three other war correspondents Mr. Irwin had taken a taxicab from Brussels and blundered right through a battle into Louvain at the moment when the Germans were swarming into that fated town. The Germans shouted with Homeric laughter when these captured Americans told how they had come there. The story of that experience is related with a simplicity, a clearness of detail, and a spirit of youthful adventure that give it an unusual charm.

The women who have won a place in the title of Mr. Irwin's book are the heroic French mothers and sweethearts who are running the shops and farms of France while the men are fighting the invader. From Paris to the Pyrenees they are nursing the wounded, plowing the fields, harvesting the crops, doing the nation's work, each in hourly dread of the news that will clothe her in mourning. Horses are few, and fuel is scarce, for the Germans have taken the coal mines; yet Madame goes on, in her serious wartime fashion, making the best of what she has. If it be only black bread and cabbage soup—it is for France! And in the "little French stocking" she still has something saved up. The Government allows 25 cents a day to the wife of every soldier, yet many of the women are giving this back to France. The Mayor of a southern city told the author that not more than one-third of the women entitled to this bounty had claimed it.

At an inn between Havre and Caudebec Mr. Irwin was served by a comely girl whom he had once heard chaffing a gay automobile party of young men. Now she was dressed in black, and the outlines of her eyes were blurred. She was doing a man's work as porter of the hotel as well as her woman's work, doing it all in a fog of grief, and finding time between grief and work to knit for the republic.

At Chartres a woman teacher, the wife of the master, appeared one morning in black. She went through the routine to the last detail, though the black meant that he had fallen. A little salesgirl in a Paris cigar shop was engaged; they should have been married in the Autumn. The war took him away. A friendly American one morning asked her, "Any news?" and then caught sight of her face and stopped. "Non, monsieur, pas de nouvelles," she said, and looked quickly down at her work. Then he noticed for the first time that she was sewing a black ribbon on her hat.

It is with such details that Mr. Irwin paints the word pictures, and he does it with an art that never loses the human touch. The chapter on "The British Calm" abounds in similar cameos of men. "The Splendid Story of Ypres" is the fullest outline of that battle that the present reviewer has seen. Mr. Irwin believes that Ypres may yet be regarded as the most vital battle in British history. Its genius was Field Marshal Sir John French, and it cost England 50,000 men out of the 120,000 engaged—a proportion of loss greater than any previous war ever knew. It cost the French and Belgians 70,000, the Germans perhaps 375,000, making half a million in all, or as many men as our North lost in the whole civil war.

Mr. Irwin's book is all the better for not being very long. It has no dull pages.

ENGLAND'S WARTIME LAWS

WAR: ITS CONDUCT AND LEGAL RESULTS. By T. Baty, D. C. L., LL. D., and J. D. Morgan, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

BRITONS are decidedly restive under the drastic limitations of their ancient liberties inflicted by recent war emergency legislation. The legal textbook named above, written by two university professors, devotes nearly 600 pages to restating the laws of the British realm as affected by the war. It covers the whole ground from habeas corpus to contraband and bills of exchange, but the chapter of liveliest interest is that in which Professor Morgan criticises the Defense of the Realm act.

This act places every citizen under military law, and both authors condemn the regulations under it as unwise, arbitrary, unnecessary, and unconstitutional. The power exercised by the Military Press Bureau, abolishing the freedom of the press, they say, is a new and dangerous departure.

The new law makes it an offense, triable without a jury and punishable by penal servitude, to publish reports "likely to cause alarm." It requires every person "to stop and answer questions" and furnish any information required by a constable or officer. "Liberty is now in a precarious state—it hangs by a thread. The law is a blot on the statute book," the authors declare. Their indictment continues thus:

> For the first time in 250 years a civilian may be sentenced to death without trial by jury. Never in our history has the Executive assumed such arbitrary power over the life, liberty, and property of British subjects.
>
> The net of restriction is now so finely woven, so ingeniously designed, that it enmeshes every activity of the citizen. The military authorities can, on mere suspicion, arrest any one without warrant, and can equally without warrant enter any house by day or by night.
>
> They can punish with penal servitude for life any journalist who speculates as to the plan of campaign of the British or French forces, and with six months' imprisonment if he criticises the dietary or accommodation of the new recruits. They can stop any citizen in the streets, and compel him to answer questions, even though they incriminate himself. The private citizen is placed under the absolute orders of any Major holding his Majesty's commission.

A considerable portion of the British public is beginning to realize that its Parliament was stampeded by the emergency into some dangerous legislation, not the least harmful of which has been the unintelligent infringement of the freedom of the press. This book is one of numerous signs that the present law will not long be allowed to stand unmodified.

Contraband and the rights of neutral ships are treated cautiously and inadequately here, but it is significant that these authors condemn, however briefly, the present sweeping claims of Great Britain on the high seas. They point out that neutral ships carrying the most innocent cargoes to their own ports are now liable to confiscation, adding:

> All certainty and security are gone. This may be beneficial to Great Britain in the immediate present. It is our duty only to point out that it goes far beyond what neutrals have tolerated in the past, and may be calculated to drive them into the arms of a belligerent.

The volume touches many live issues and is almost as interesting to the lay reader as to the lawyer.

GERMANY'S COLONIES

GERMANY'S VANISHING COLONIES. By Gordon Le Sueur, F. R. G. S. McBride, Nast & Co. 75 cents.

MOST Americans, as they consider the great war, pass over one of its most important aspects. Engrossed by the great struggle in Europe or the attempt to force the Dardanelles, they forget that, presuming in the long run the Allies triumph, one of the most important of the results of their victory has already been attained. Thirty years ago Germany began to build a colonial empire, and in Africa and the Pacific sought her "place in the sun." She acquired certain territory and, if she was not particularly successful in developing it, she has at least established footholds of immediate strategic and possible future commercial importance. All these she has either lost or seems on the high road to lose.

How important this fact is likely to be to the British Empire and, through it, to the world is told in "Germany's Vanishing Colonies," written by Gordon Le Sueur, F. R. G. S. The fact that he was at one time private secretary to the late Cecil Rhodes, one of England's great empire builders, of course implies that it should be written from a pronouncedly British standpoint; but the very animosity he shows toward the methods adopted by the Germans shows how serious might have been their success.

Naturally Mr. Le Sueur speaks particularly of the German efforts in Africa, and especially of their plan to draw a line of German territories across the continent just north of the Orange River so as to hem in Cape Colony. Their opportunity came in the anti-imperial ideals of the Gladstone Government of the early eighties; but they made the serious miscalculation of depending upon the Boers to provide an essential link. It is interesting to note that Mr. Le Sueur absolutely denies the pro-German or even the pro-Dutch propensities of that people, and that he traces part of the poor success of German Southwest Africa to the way in which the authorities treated these Boer settlers they did attract.

In the same way the advent of the Germans in East Africa and in the Pacific is described and Mr. Le Sueur gives a sketch of the way in which the Kaiser obtained part of Samoa and Kiao-Chau. Then he summarizes the products and the development of each of the German colonies, and finally describes how many of them have already passed into the hands of England or the Japanese, and the operations that are still in progress against the rest. No doubt the ultimate fate of these German territories will be decided by the outcome of the war in Europe, but if that results in something of a draw it is not very likely that the Allies will relinquish what they have conquered now, as England did on several occasions in the eighteenth century. As Mr. Le Sueur has brought out, Kiao-Chau is too important to Japan and the Pacific Islands and German Africa to Australia and the South African Union for the Allies to consider them as mere pawns in the great game. It may be safely prophesied that unless Germany comes out the absolute victor in the war, never again will she see her flag waving over the colonial possessions that have been her pride.

Confederate Prisons

Homer B. Sprague, ex-President of the University of North Dakota, tells a very interesting story in "Lights and Shadows in Confederate Prisons, 1864-5." While in command of the Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry he was taken captive, and thereafter was a prisoner for many long months in Richmond, Salisbury, and Danville. His portrayal of his prison life is distinctly vivid and engrossing. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.)

American Politics

Six lectures by Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University, are published in a volume entitled "Undercurrents in American Politics." Three of the lectures were delivered at Oxford University and three at the University of Virginia. The Oxford lectures deal with "Property and Democracy," the others with "Political Methods Old and New." (Yale University Press. $1.35.)

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NEW FICTION FOR VACATION READING

The Occult Furnishes Mr. Chambers with a Theme in "Athalie"—Fine Character Study in Mr. Maugham's "Of Human Bondage"—Some Recent Novels

ATHALIE. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40 net.

THE very day Athalie was born her mother realized that there was something strange about her. Perhaps the fact that she was destined to be the heroine of a Robert W. Chambers novel appeared when the doctor declared her to be "about as perfect as they make 'em." Her father was the part proprietor of a road house on Long Island known as the Hotel Greensleeve—Greensleeve being his patronymic—and there the youthful Athalie romped and played with her two sisters, named in comparatively prosaic fashion Doris and Catharine, and saw things invisible to ordinary mortals. It was her mother who first told her that she was clairvoyante and explained the meaning of the term when the little girl described the visit she had just received from an old neighbor who had recently died. This faculty Athalie found rather a nuisance, since it made the other children a trifle afraid of her, and she hid it as best she could, although after her mother's death she found it a great comfort. Presently, when she was about 12 years old, a party of New York men came down to Long Island for the duck shooting, and put up at the Hotel Greensleeve. The son of one of them, Clive Bailey, Jr., accompanied them, and became very friendly with Athalie. The two young people ate peach turnover together, he gave her a wrist watch, and the experienced reader immediately recognizes him as the hero. While he is staying at the Hotel Greensleeve Athalie's father dies, and the scene consequently shifts soon after to New York.

During the next half dozen years he and we have but one brief glimpse of Athalie. When we meet her again she is an expert typist and stenographer in the office of Wahlbaum, Grossman & Co.; one of her sisters has gone into the chorus at the Egyptian Garden, and the other is a model in a big dressmaking establishment. Even with their combined earnings the three girls are very poor, obliged to live in a "grimy" apartment and make their supper of scrambled—and decidedly dubious—eggs. However, Athalie manages to have "an array of bottles, vials, jars, lotions, creams, scents on her bureau," which she uses in the very elaborate "nightly grooming" by means of which she keeps "her hands and feet * * * snowy and satin smooth." She also improves her mind in the intervals by reading "good English." Then one night, after she has finished her evening toilet and, arrayed in a "somewhat intimate costume," is waiting for her sisters to return home, Clive Bailey walks in. Athalie and he immediately renew their old friendship. After a little while he establishes her in an apartment which has "a big square living room * * * a bedroom all done in gray and rose, with dainty white furniture and a white bear rug beside the bed," with another, less ornate, chamber for her sisters, and gives her silver, furs, clothes, and a large white cat named Hafiz. They go constantly to theatres and restaurants, where Athalie, who of course is marvelously beautiful, is much noticed and admired. Their relation is a purely platonic one, but, strange to say, "people think it something more," as Clive's mother presently informs him. Mrs. Bailey is a worldly woman, "flint-hardened in the igneous social lava pot," and she has already chosen a wife for her son, in the person of a wealthy and extraordinarily disagreeable débutante, "as cold as a cod." From this arrangement develops plenty of trouble for Athalie and Clive.

Circumstances finally force Athalie to use her power of clairvoyance as a means of making money; it proves a veritable gold mine, she quickly becomes the fashion, and is surrounded by admirers, for, besides her marvelous beauty, she has grace, charm, intelligence, sweetness, humor, and every other desirable quality. Nearly all the men she meets fall in love with her, and she has proposals galore. But she is true to her love for Clive, though the course of it is so very far from smooth. The book contains a large amount of the typical Chambers dialogue, but it is written in a rather perfunctory manner, as though the author himself were not greatly interested in his characters or their history. The idea of the clairvoyante girl has possibilities, and Mr. Chambers's fondness for dealing with what may be generalized as the occult is well known. However, it is a long, long way from "The King in Yellow" to "Athalie."

OF HUMAN BONDAGE

OF HUMAN BONDAGE. By W. Somerset Maugham. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

IT is not so very many years ago that the three-volume novel was declared to be extinct—a dictum many will remember only because it inspired Rudyard Kipling's famous poem. For like so many forms of art over which funeral orations have been pronounced, the supposedly dead three-volume novel was only in a sort of chrysalis sleep, from which it has been awakened, though in a greatly altered shape. Very different indeed from the "old three-decker" of romance which carried "tired people to the Islands of the Blest" is the long novel of today—as different as is the sailing ship from the passenger steamer. It is not meant to provide pleasant voyaging for the weary; one needs to be quite thoroughly awake to enjoy a trip with the modern writer of three-volume novels—with Mr. Onions or Mr. Beresford or Mr. Maugham. True, "Of Human Bondage" is issued in one volume, but it is quite as long as three ordinary novels; following the method of the older English writers which has recently become so popular with their present-day successors, it relates with strict accuracy and an abundance of detail the story of a man's life from his ninth to his thirtieth year.

Philip Carey's history has a good deal of variety in its scenes and incidents. We meet him first as a very little boy, taken by his nurse to bid good-bye to his widowed and dying mother; then he is a rather forlorn child in a country vicarage, cared for to the best of their rather limited ability by his childless uncle and aunt; from their home he goes to school at "Tercanbury"; follows a year in Germany, then London and the office of a chartered accountant. Quickly coming to the conclusion that the profession of accountant is not the one for him, Philip, who has a few thousand pounds of his own, decides to go to Paris and study art, but after a couple of years he very wisely accepts his master's advice, and, realizing that Foinet is right in telling him that his work shows "intelligence and industry" but no talent, he renounces art and begins to study medicine. Financial troubles force him to drop his hospital work for a time, and he learns by bitter experience what it means to be one of the unemployed. Presently he is only too glad to take the place offered him of floorwalker in a ready-made clothing shop, but at last the death of his uncle, for which he has long been waiting and hoping, enables him to return to the hospital and finish his course there; when we finally part with him he is a qualified doctor.

The novel is written with a carefulness and conscientiousness which are entirely praiseworthy. The very leisurely method gives opportunity for any quantity of pictures, pictures in which each minute detail is elaborated and finished. Life in the country vicarage, with the selfish, slightly sensual vicar and his humble little wife, so grotesque to look at, so warm and generous of heart; the Paris studio and its habitués, among whom poor, proud Fanny Price toiled and starved, and made herself generally disliked, while full of a mistaken self-confidence she labored at the painting for which she had no gift, until the inevitable tragedy came; the hospital, and Philip's acquaintances and experiences therein, and especially interesting to Americans because it describes customs so unlike our own, the shop where Philip "lived in," sharing a room with three other employes. The characters, of course, are many, and nearly as diverse as the scenes in which they play their parts; so many of them are there, indeed, that while almost all of them deserve special comment, it is only possible to say that they are real, and with a few exceptions rather disagreeable people; but there are, of course, two or three who stand out in the foreground.

First and foremost of these is Philip Carey himself, a personality well and consistently developed from the opening page to the last. He has a club foot, and the effect of this deformity upon his actions and his temperament is traced with numerous little deft touches. Sensitive, intelligent, impressionable, passionate, sympathetic, and weak-willed, his inner life is revealed in its every phase. Yet interesting, lovable even as he is, the reader's principal feeling for him is pity. For throughout a very considerable portion of the book, Philip is a slave to his entirely physical passion for a selfish, ignorant, stupid, vulgar woman—a woman he thoroughly despises, while he grovels at her feet. This love causes him intense suffering, and even at the very end he realises that he will never be "quite, quite free" from his passion for Mildred, "vile woman" as she is, and as he knows her to be. She is one of the book's memorable characters, a creature without, so far as one can discover, a single redeeming trait, so utterly loathsome that while one pities Philip's agony, it is difficult to prevent contempt from mingling with that pity. It is easy to understand why Philip attracted Miss Wilkinson and Norah Nesbit—plucky, large-natured Norah, one of the few people in the book whom one would like to meet in the flesh—and healthy, happy Sally, who resembled "milk and honey," but Mildred's charm is entirely that of the erotic and perverse. She is also exceedingly well drawn.

Philip's path through life is marked by the making and breaking of friendships, the formation and destruction of one illusion after another. Brought up to believe that while salvation outside of one particular creed might be possible, it is decidedly improbable and that all "infidels" are necessarily wicked people, he is astonished to discover that the American Weeks, "who believed in hardly anything Philip believed * * * led a life of Christian purity." This discovery is the beginning of doubt; from doubt he goes on to atheism, and presently he forms a rule of life "to follow one's instincts with due regard to the policeman around the corner." Put into practice, this rule does not work very well, and it is succeeded by a theory of making a beautiful pattern out of one's life which is scarcely more successful. However, it is quite impossible to deal other than superficially with this very long book within the limits of a review. Each section of Philip's life deserves a column to itself, for each is rich in analysis, in observation, in the thoughtful comments on life and living of an exceptionally intelligent man. The vivisection is at times a little too minute, the small incidents rather over elaborated, and there are certain episodes, like that of the Chinaman and Fräulein Cäcilie, which seem both repulsive and superfluous. Nevertheless, Mr. Maugham has done a big piece of work. His book is one of those novels which deserve and should receive the attention of all those who care for what is worth while in contemporary fiction.

TREASURE OF HIDDEN VALLEY

THE TREASURE OF HIDDEN VALLEY. By Willis George Emerson. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.25.

Hidden Valley, according to Mr. Emerson's tale, was tucked away in a range of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming, and there a generation ago a young man had found a wonderful deposit of gold in nuggets and dust. But he never could find it again, although he spent years and much money in the effort. So, dying, he left to his son an account of the location of the valley as he was able. The son, having met early with misfortune in Wall Street, decided that a lost mine in a hidden valley offered a surer prospect of fortune than the pavements of New York. Events proved him, finally, to have been in the right, but many things befell before he found the fortune waiting for him in that faraway nook of the mountains. And even after that happy moment the San Francisco earthquake took a hand in his fate and so disturbed the skeleton of the Rockies that still more things befell him and the Hidden Valley. The modern West and the old-time West mingle in these events and in the characters and furnish many incidents typical of the region. One of the characters, Burail Hampton, was the hero of a former novel by Mr. Emerson. It is the West of big mining and irrigating schemes, of fierce political struggles, and of the still existing feud between cowmen and sheepmen of which the author writes. He seems to know the region well, to have, in fact, better knowledge of conditions and people than skill in their portrayal. Several love affairs, of which three come to a successful conclusion, furnish plenty of romance.

THE CRAYON CLUE

THE CRAYON CLUE. By Minnie J. Reynolds. Mitchell Kennerly. $1.35 net.

Miss Reynolds's novel deals with an intolerable condition of graft and tyranny existing in the public schools of "Bartown." The acme of oppressive requirements is reached when the teachers are compelled to use greasy chalk crayons which make blackboard work next to impossible. But these very crayons give "Billy Pen," a charming and clever young teacher, a clue which, as she follows it, sweeps her into a great campaign for honest government. She becomes a force to be reckoned with, "takes the stump," and is even invited to speak from the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, where she preaches "a great sermon." After a hard fight and many exciting occurrences she carries all before her in both politics and love, demonstrating what a woman can do, once she is roused. The story is told with much vivacity and earnestness. The author "has been given the lion's share of the credit" in getting an amendment for equal suffrage through the Colorado Senate in the Winter of 1892," and for years afterward was an active factor in Colorado politics. In 1910 she campaigned the State of Washington for suffrage, with a great victory as the result, and she is still a prominent worker for the cause. She writes, therefore, with the authority of one who knows whereof she speaks, and her book is not only a story of interest but a good campaign document for the Women's Political Union.

JIMMIE'S GENTILITY

JIMMIE'S GENTILITY. By Henry Francis Dryden. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

A galloping story is this, that takes the reader through a plot of wonderful convolutions and many incidents and situations of breath-taking excitement and hair-raising peril. So intent is the author upon telling his complicated and belief-baffling yarn that he does not stop to consider plausibility or concern himself with the reader's probable feelings. After leading his red-headed hero, with much facetious detail, through the period of childhood and youth, he launches him upon a wild chase which carries the young man from California, where the early scenes are laid, back and forth between Europe and the Pacific Coast, and finally leads him, in the pursuit of the truth about his ancestry, into weird adventures in Vienna, the Balkan States, and Dalmatia during the beginning of the war, and finally back to California again.

WOLFINE

WOLFINE: A Romance, in Which a Dog Plays an Honorable Part. By X. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 1915. $1.25.

It is a pretty poor novel nowadays that doesn't include at least one dog and one trained nurse. As a rule, the dog has to be content with something less than the title rôle, but "Wolfine" is an exception. The author is wise to give the best part to one who is far and away the best actor. Wolfine is a true creation, a dog rich in character with the highest instincts of the race, and when she is on the stage her support is unimportant. Unfortunately, she is out of sight much of the time, and during these intervals the story drags more or less, in spite of the fact that an accidental marriage and a rather vivid chapter on white slavery, a villain, a brave hero, and a fair heroine, combine to season the plot to the Summer Reader's taste. It is not a book to read through while you are getting to a place an hour or so out from the city. You settle down to it between New York and Chicago or on the dreary journey to the Adirondacks.

Flags of the World

A great body of useful information is presented by W. J. Gordon in his carefully prepared work entitled "Flags of the World, Past and Present." All the national flags are described and interesting facts are set forth concerning their histories and associations. The flags are pictured in colored illustrations that reproduce drawings by W. J. Stokoe; these pictures, the author guarantees, are accurate in color and proportion. (Frederick Warne & Co. $2.25.)

Great Painters

Excellent short biographies are given by Edwin Watts Chubb in "Sketches of Great Painters" of fifteen of the world's master artists; the list includes Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Titian, Rubens, Michelangelo, Murillo, Velasquez, Van Dyck, Turner, Corot, Reynolds, Rosa Bonheur, Whistler and Millet. All of the biographies are illustrated. (Cincinnati: Stuart & Kidd Company, $2.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper, and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. H.—Would you please give me a short account of the Misses Findlater, the authors of so many Scottish stories, whether either of them are married, and when they first began to write?

Jane Helen and Mary Findlater are the daughters of the Rev. Eric Findlater of Lochearnhead, Scotland. The first-named was born in Edinburgh and her sister in Lochearnhead. Both received their education at home. The first publication by Jane Helen was the "Green Graves of Balgowrie," and this was followed by a number of Scotch stories, among which are "Penny Moneypenny," "Crossings," and "Seven Scots Stories." In collaboration with Kate Douglas Wiggin she wrote "The Ladder to the Stars," and with her sister "The Affair at the Inn." The first publication of Mary Findlater was a volume of "Sonnets and Songs," and this was followed by a number of novels. She also collaborated with her sister Jane Helen in writing "Penny Moneypenny," "Crossings," and "Tales That Are Told." With Kate Douglas Wiggin she wrote "Rose of Joy." The sisters are unmarried and live at Southfield Mount, Paignton, Devon.

M. E. R.—Will you please give me a sketch of the life of Laurence Hope?

Mrs. Adela Florence Nicolson ("Laurence Hope") was the daughter of Arthur Cory, Colonel in the Indian Army, by his wife Fanny E. Griffin, and was born at Stoke House, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, England, on April 9, 1868. She was educated at a private school in Richmond, and afterward went to reside with her parents in India. In 1889 she married Colonel Malcolm Hassel Nicolson of the Bengal Army, and settled at Madras. The name Violet, by which her husband called her, was not baptismal. Her first volume, "The Garden of Kama; and Other Love Lyrics from India, Arranged in Verse, by Laurence Hope," was published in 1901. It was generally reviewed as the work of a man. It was reissued in 1908 as "Songs from the Garden of Kama." Two other volumes, under the same pseudonym, "Stars of the Desert" and "Indian Love," appeared respectively in 1903 and posthumously in 1905. Some of her shorter poems have become popular in musical settings. She died of poisoning by perchloride of mercury on Oct. 4, 1904, at Dunmore House, Madras. She had suffered acute depression since her husband's death on Aug. 7, 1904. She was buried, like him, in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras. She left one son, Malcolm Josceline Nicolson.

E. M. B.—Will you please inform me as to the authorship of the poem beginning:

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hast often passed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer nay.

It was formerly printed in an old school book.

The poem quoted by our correspondent is "The Stranger and His Friend," by James Montgomery. It is printed in full in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry" and in several other collections of verse.

G. H.—I have a book, "The Vision of Rubeta; an Epic Story of the Island of Manhattan," published at Boston, 1838. Is it known who wrote it and is it of any special value?

It was written by Laughton Osborne. It is worth about $3.

E. H. R.—Will you tell me where I can get a copy of a book entitled "Mary of Burgundy," by Laura Costello?

"The Memoirs of Mary, Duchess of Burgundy," by L. C. Costello, was published in 1833 and has been long out of print. There is also a novel "Mary of Burgundy," by G. P. R. James, which was published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, and which can doubtless be obtained from the publishers.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

E. D.—The line quoted by "M. R. J." in your issue of July 18: "Dark clouds reach out long fingers and touch the moon," is from a poem of Anne Reeve Aldrich, entitled "In Shadow," in the volume, "A Rose of Flame." The verse in which the lines occur reads:

Yes, go; the night is changing as we wait.
Black clouds stretch fingers out and clutch the moon.
The mists hang low; the winds begin to croon
Filling the air with wailings desolate.

C. A. COLLINS—Answering the inquiry of "P. M." in your issue of July 15, I think the only poetical embodiment of the story referred to is a French music hall song which has been translated as follows:

There was a youth who a maid did love,
But she was coy and hard to move,
She said to him—If my love you would win,
You must do for me a deadly sin;
She said—would you have me for your
Bring me your mother's heart for my dog's meal!
The youth ran home, and his mother he slew,
He cut out her heart, and back he flew.

But, as he ran, he fell to the ground,
And the bloody heart in the dust rolled round,
And, as the dust rolled in the clay,
It found a voice, and thus did say,
The mother heart spoke, soft, but clear,
"Did you hurt yourself when you fell, my dear?"

ADELA F. SMITH—In your issue of July 11 "S. L. S." asks for the author of the line: "Who breaks his birth's invidious bar." It is in Tennyson's "In Memoriam," LXIV. I give the stanza:

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star,

And makes by force his merit known.
And lives to clutch the golden keys;
To mold a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of a throne.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Herbert W. Lockwood, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Lindley M. Stevens, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and James McMahon, Ithaca, N. Y.

JOHN LOUGHNANE—Replying to the appeal of J. Sanson Johnstone in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 4, would say that the lines quoted by him are from "The Vision of Mirza," by Joseph Addison.

I. C. M.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of July 4 James Donaldson asks for the author of the poem, the first verse of which is:

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow;
Through the valley of death my feet have trod,
And I reign in glory now.

In reply to this request would say that the poem was written by the Rev. Luzerne Rae of Hartford, Conn., in 1852. Just after the burial of his wife, in the loneliness of the twilight hour, he felt her presence near, and was inspired to write the verses.

APPEALS TO READERS

H. M. C.—Will some reader kindly give me the words of "The Ballad of the Iron Cross" and the name of the author?

A. E.—I should be glad if any of your readers could enlighten me by whom a poem called "Philosophy," and starting "A bee went to a flower," was written and where obtainable.

L. S. A.—Will some reader please tell me the author and the entire verses of the poem which begins:

Two more little feet to tread the dusty way.

ALICE THOMSON.—Through your query page will some reader kindly tell me where to find the poem which contains these lines:

It was just before the last fierce charge
When two riders drew their rein
For a parting word and a touch of hand,
For they might not meet again.

I think it refers to a battle of the civil war.

V. A. M.—Can any reader tell me the author of the following lines:

God gives our years of failing strength
Indemnifying fleetness,
And to the day of youth a seeming length
Proportioned to their sweetness.

BOOKS WORTH READING

A WORK in two volumes entitled "The Parents' Guide" is published by the University Society; it was prepared by the editorial board of the society, of which William Byron Forbush is the chief. The matter contained in the two volumes is arranged in six departments: I., Home Equipment; II., Physical Life and Problems; III., Mental Life and Problems; IV., Social Life and Problems; V., Moral and Religious Life and Problems; VI., Personal Conduct and Character. The aim of the editors has been to provide information and advice helpful in the rearing of children; in carrying out this aim they have been aided by distinguished and authoritative men and women, including Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Archbishop Gibbons, Jane Addams, Dr. Charles F. Thwing, Felix Adler, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Professor Michael V. O'Shea, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. John G. Hibben, Admiral Chadwick, Marion Harland, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, and other well-known Americans. (University Society.)

A volume entitled "The Sacramental Principle" contains an expansion of four addresses delivered before the St. Paul's Lecture Society of London by the Rev. Paul B. Bull, Priest of the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, England. In this treatise the author undertakes to show that the sacramental system of his Church is not an artificial elaboration of ecclesiasticism, but rather an institution that "rests on the fundamental principles which lie at the very foundation of the nature of the universe." (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.)

A volume entitled "The Normal Life" contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered in Baltimore recently by Dr. Edward T. Devine, under an arrangement made by the Social Service Corporation. Dr. Devine's lectures were the first of a series planned for successive years on the general theme of "Social Construction"; the view he gives of the normal life is very charming, and along with it he presents practical advice for those who desire to realize it. (Survey Associates, Inc. $1.)

A lesson in what are called "twentieth century" methods in religious, educational, and social activities" is set forth by Herbert Heebner Smith in a volume entitled "Publicity and Progress." The author, a newspaper man and an experienced advertiser, shows how publicity methods that have been successful in business may be extended to non-commercial institutions for the benefit of all the people. (George H. Doran Company. $1.)

In "The Well-Considered Garden" Mrs. Francis King, President of the Women's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association, tenders excellent practical advice to those interested in her subject, based on an extensive gardening experience. There are thirty-two full-page illustrations in the book, and four planting plans for color. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.)

The University of Toronto has published a pamphlet entitled "Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada." In this pamphlet Professor George M. Wrong, H. H. Langton, and W. Stewart Wallace present a survey of Canadian historical literature that will be useful to the student and the general reader. ($1.50.)

Francis Newton Thorpe of Pennsylvania, who has made a great deal of money the last twenty-five years through growing and selling apples, peas, plums, grapes, and cherries, tells how he has done it in an illustrated volume entitled "An American Fruit Farm; Its Selection and Management for Profit and Pleasure." The book is thoroughly practical and contains a great deal of really valuable information. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.)

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS IN MIDSUMMER

Important Publications Expected Before the Opening of the Fall Season—Activities of Authors During the Vacation Months

MR. GEORGE HERBERT PERRIS'S book, "The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish within the next few days, is an account of the conduct of the war and of scenes upon the battlefields and in the devastated fields and villages of the west, as seen by a war correspondent who is himself a pacifist. Mr. Perris is said to give in his book a just and impartial view of the part played by the several nations in bringing on the war. He also describes their differing methods of warfare. He has been the special correspondent at the front of The London Daily Chronicle and has had charge of that paper's corps of war correspondents.

A volume presenting "a plan to stop war and insure peace," by Alfred Owen Crozier, will have early publication by the Stewart & Kidd Company, Cincinnati. Its title is "Nation of Nations," and the author offers a draft of a "supreme constitution" and a framework of organization for such a confederation of Governments as would, the author thinks, by means of its own military and naval forces, protect all supporting nations against unjust attack and so guard the world's peace forever. The author compares and contrasts his plan with that of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, holding that the latter would bring about a "universal entangling alliance" based on unenforceable treaties, while his plan, since it would provide for a new separate government of governments, would offer means of regulation and enforcement.

McBride, Nast & Co. will have ready in two or three weeks "Modern Germany and Its Historians," by Antoine Guilland, newly translated into English. The author studies the five important historians, Niebuhr, Ranke, Mommsen, Sybel, and Treitschke, who have been most influential in fostering the doctrines of imperialism. A general introduction analyzes the comparatively recent growth of Germany's intense patriotism, and afterward the author takes up each historian separately and deals at length with his work and influence.

A China that will be rather upsetting to the conceptions of those who have not kept abreast of progress in the youngest republic will be described in Gardner L. Hastings's "Present-Day China," which the Century Company will bring out in the early Autumn. It will tell about oil fields where grow forests of derricks, an army in natty khaki suits, cotton mills that run night and day, the blight of child labor, suffragism, and aristocratic ladies who are proud of their large feet.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Lost Prince," appearing serially in St. Nicholas, will be published shortly in book form by the Century Company. The tale is based on a legend which belongs to an actual country, but the beautiful land in which Mrs. Burnett imagines her hero's story of romance and mystery to take place is mythical. He is by birthright a Prince, although he does not know it, but makes his way about Europe in the guise of a little tramp, secretly carrying a sign and a message to certain men wherever he may find them, knowing only that he must obey and pass on in silence and having always before him the ideal of a noble Prince.

A new story of business and social life in New York, by William Hamilton Osborne, whose "Blue Buckle" and "Red Mouse" will be remembered, is promised by McBride, Nast & Co. for mid-September. It will be called "The Boomerang," and its story will turn upon the mysterious disappearance of the son of a trust magnate and the suspicion of being responsible for it that is cast upon the hero. Time, work, and fate bring about the situation which makes the title particularly suitable for the story.

A biography of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, by Beckles Willson, is announced for publication in the early Autumn by Houghton Mifflin Company. It is the only biography authorized by the Strathcona family, who have turned over to the author a mass of private documents and letters which are said to constitute practically an inner history of Canada's years of spectacular growth and throw new light on the development of the great Northwest, the building of the Canadian Pacific, the Red River uprising, and other factors in Canadian history.

The Yale University Press will bring out this month "Civilization and Climate," by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, in which he summarizes the results of years of study of the influence exerted by climate on civilization. Dr. Huntington has observed the work of several thousand factory operatives and students at all seasons and therefrom has deduced an approximate measure of the climatic elements which influence human efficiency. His study of past and present climatic variations has convinced him that when the great countries of antiquity rose to eminence they enjoyed a climatic stimulus comparable with that of the leading nations of the present time.

HARRY A. FRANCK, whose "Vagabond Journey Around the World" and "Zone Policeman 88" have had many readers, has been knocking around in South America for many months, sometimes doing police duty, sometimes managing a moving picture show, and again tramping on his way, looking at life and taking pictures. Recently a friend in New York received a postcard from him saying that he expected to cross into British Guiana in a few days, after eleven months in Brazil. After doing the three Guianas and Venezuela in this fashion he will put into a book some of the experiences thus gained in South America.

Dr. J. William White, author of "A Textbook of the War," Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, while in London recently was entertained by Premier Asquith and other officials. He has now gone to Paris with a party of surgeons and nurses, where he will take charge of a floor of the American Ambulance Hospital.

The prize of $100 offered by the Christian Women's Peace Movement for the best short story embodying Christian ideals of peace has been awarded to James Church Alvord of Littleton, Mass., for a story called "The Iron Cross." It is to be issued at once in popular form at 10 cents the copy, and may be ordered from M. H. Leavis, West Medford, Mass.

Hugh Walpole is still in Russia where, after making a study of the attitude of the Russians toward their present situation for a London daily, he has taken up Red Cross work, at first in the Moscow hospitals and then at the front.

A recent account in an English periodical of book sales says that only a few books are not affected by the war. These are mainly non-fiction publications that deal in one way or another with the great conflict. But Thomas Hardy's works are included in the list of those for which there is still a demand.

Louis Untermeyer is taking a long vacation at Kennebunkport, Me., where Booth Tarkington, Mrs. Deland, and several other authors have their Summer homes.

J. D. Beresford says that the Beresfords are all "Conservative to the backbone," except himself, and that he "can boast the distinction of being the only Socialist the family has ever produced."

Herbert Adams Gibbons's "The New Map of Europe" has gone into its third printing, the new edition having had added an index and a fifth map which shows the changes in the Balkans and other Near Eastern territory since 1870.

Mitchell Kennerley has been elected President of the Anderson Galleries, New York City.

Booth Tarkington's "The Turmoil" has had first place in The Bookman's list of best sellers for four successive months.

INDIANS OF GREATER NEW YORK

INDIANS OF GREATER NEW YORK. By Alanson Skinner. THE HOPI. By Walter Hough. Nos. 3 and 4 in the series, Little Histories of North American Indians. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $1 each.

THIS admirable series aims to present authentic, sympathetically written pictures of the life of the American aborigines, devoting, usually, a volume to each tribe. The two preceding volumes dealt with "The Navaho," written by Oscar H. Lipps of the Indian School at Carlisle, and "The Iowa," by William Harvey Miner. The plan of the series provides for the writing of each book by an authority who shall as far as possible avail himself of original sources and present much quotation from the writings of those who were in touch with the Indians, or contemporary with the events described, in order that the accounts of customs and events may be both accurate and vivid.

Mr. Skinner, who writes the volume on "The Indians of Greater New York," is assistant curator of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. It should have particular interest for all New Yorkers who aspire to even a superficial knowledge of the history of their city, and it ought also to make acceptable supplementary reading for history students in secondary schools. He gives some account of the three tribes from which came the Indian bands who dwelt in and near Manhattan Island 300 years ago, pictures their life, their manners and customs, and recounts the story of their relations with the whites in peace and in war. One chapter is devoted to an account of the traces of Indian occupation still existing round about New York City and others describe the relics that have been found in this region. A bibliography closes the volume, which has for its frontispiece a map of this locality showing the places where Indian shell deposits have been found. The book, which is written in a very readable style, shows careful study of the subject.

The author of the volume on "The Hopi," Walter Hough, is curator of the Division of Ethnology, United States National Museum, at Washington. In a brief preface Mr. Hough speaks frankly of his respect and admiration for the character of these Indians as a people, and his affection for many individuals—sentiments which are shared by most white men who have gone among them. A sentence in this prefatory note describing the Hopi as "a tribe of Indians living at the threshold of modern civilizing influences and still retaining in great measure the life of the ancient housebuilders of the unwatered lands," will be liked for its aptness by all who know much of the Hopi people, and will stimulate the interest in his subject of those to whom it is new.

Mr. Hough, who has spent a good deal of time in the Hopi villages, treats his subject comprehensively and at the same time with such accuracy and extent of detail as to give a very complete picture of their life and character. He describes the country in which they live, their towns, their social and religious life, manners and customs, arts and crafts, amusements, history, traditions and myths, and devotes one long chapter to a number of brief biographies of important personages among them.

Mr. Hough writes in an easy and graceful style, which, together with his sympathetic viewpoint, makes his study of the Hopi people a fascinating picture. The volume has an interesting frontispiece from a photograph of an Indian mother and child.

A NEW VIEW OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND ITS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. By Joseph d'Autremer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

JUST now any writer who can throw light on the Far Eastern situation, especially on Japan, white hot and puzzling at its centre, is welcome. An unfortunate amount has been written, much of it of such a nature that the result to the public has been far from enlightenment. "The Japanese Empire and Its Economic Conditions" would seem a suspiciously comprehensive title, but a few pages and the reader is convinced that it is justified. M. d'Autremer knows Japan. And he has written, with a minimum of deviation, what he knows and not what he thinks of Japan.

The result is not only an exceedingly valuable volume, but one which inspires the utmost confidence. M. d'Autremer's knowledge is obviously first hand. The amount and conciseness of it are amazing. Here is practical information on everything, it would seem, from the cost of living in Tokio to the Constitution, from railway trips to army organization, from manufactures to manners. He tells you how much it costs to get to Japan and what to do with your money after you get there. He gives you hotel rates and the mean temperatures in all the leading cities of the empire. He gives you weights, measures, currency; he describes all the curious vegetables you are likely to encounter in the course of dinner. In short, from the point of view of the prospective traveler in Japan, the volume is indispensable.

Its appeal, however, extends beyond that narrow field. What M. d'Autremer has to say of Japan's economic condition is valuable. His study of the trade and commercial activities of the country is marked with the same dry succinctness. He has a business man's knowledge of the textile industry, that of ceramics, of metallurgy, and his review of these fields is direct and enlightening. It is the cotton goods industry which has showed the most marked development in the past two decades, and it is here that M. d'Autremer finds the seeds of Japan's future industrial problems. He hints rather darkly at the conditions which are implied by socks selling at retail in China at 5 cents, towels at 2 cents: "It is true that when one knows the starvation wages of the Japanese factories, one is less astonished. All the Japanese imitation is execrable, but for the Chinese, who have not the means to pay dear, it is precisely what he wants."

It is in China that M. d'Autremer sees Japan's future—a future both troubled and successful. The rest of the world, he claims, has greatly overestimated the industrial "yellow peril." Japan is becoming less and less a good customer for Europe and America. Where it will compete with Europe is in China with the cotton trade; there is every indication that Japan will before very long establish a monopoly of that market.

One of the hampering factors in Japan's industrial advance in the immediate future is Socialism, with all the revolt against oppressive industrial conditions which it implies. Socialism has already sent down roots, says M. d'Autremer, and in the event of the appearance of "a man who knew how to use the malcontents, with one stroke a Socialist Party, now chaotic, would be effectively created." The burden of two wars in the course of ten years has been heavy, and protest has begun to articulate itself.

The workman was the first to strike, and, indeed, his lot is a most lamentable one, and the Japanese, who are not wilfully blind, are the foremost in recognizing this. The director of the School of Industry at Tokio, for example, does not hesitate, in a long article published by the *Chu o ko ron Review*, to demand that there should be more protection, and better measures for the preservation of health and morality for the working classes. In 200 communities of workmen which he examined he found frightful corruption and deplorable morals. The protection of minors, especially of young girls, did not exist. The working women are penned up in big rooms and often forbidden to go out more than once a week.

Just why the betterment of industrial conditions argues inevitably the spread of Socialism is not clear, but M. d'Autremer's obvious bias is not apparent to any very damaging extent throughout this volume, which to the student of the Japan of today should be of great service.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.

FOLLOWING "MAD ANTHONY'S" STEPS TO STONY POINT

How to Enjoy a Fine Summer Day of Swimming, Mountain Climbing and Historic Associations Beside the Glorious Hudson River, While Retracing Intrepid Commander's Famous March.

By Sarah Comstock.

"YOUNG man," I says, 'likin's one thing,' I says, 'and loving's another. Some people may like this place, but I don't; I love old Stony Point.'"

And when William Ten Eyck solemnly tells you what he said to the debonnair youth who had casually and patronizingly observed, "Nice spot—like it pretty well," as he looked over the historic battlefield, you don't in the least wonder that he loves old Stony Point. For here he was born, here his father and his father's father before him lived and died, here this old man's boyhood and young manhood were spent, in the midst of one of our greatest national traditions. His grandfather David ran the ferry which carried soldiers and officers back and forth during the Revolution. In William's boyhood days the memories of the War for Independence were yet young, and he used to hear its participants exchange their tales of stolen marches and battlefields and plundering British and gallant victories—it is to him a tale of only yesterday.

When the State of New York set aside the battleground of Stony Point, one of the most beautiful heights of land that rise above the Hudson River, to be a park for the people, a playground, and a memorial forever to one of America's bravest conquests, what could have been more fitting than to put William Ten Eyck in charge, loving guardian of the ground he has known all the days of his long life? There you will find him, watchfully and affectionately caring for the park, welcoming every visitor who shows any interest in the beauty and wealth of history which this remarkable beak of land possesses; and if you're lucky enough to arrive on a day when the crowd is absent, and to find favor in the eyes of William Ten Eyck, you will have many a good old story to bear away with you besides the bracer which the winds of the Highlands and the smell of green out-of-doors offer you to carry back to dusty New York.

What a cocktail it would be if such a compound could be served in any restaurant by way of appetizer! A dash of Hudson breezes, a whiff of new-cut grass, another dash of blue ripples, another whiff of leaves just washed by midsummer rain, and a finishing touch of black-eyed susans all aglow in a field! It's a great season for black-eyed susans, by the way, this Summer of 1915; have you noticed them? I know fields that look as if old King Midas had been traveling their way; not such a bad kind of gold coin, those!

When Mad Anthony marched upon Stony Point the night was dark and the climb was stiff. A century and more has made extensive alterations in the approach. Instead of wading through marshes and scrambling, clinging, like Alpine climbers up the wall of rock, you of the twentieth century may approach comfortably by way of the West Shore Railroad, which deposits you almost within a stone's throw of the park gate.

The regular trains stop at Stony Point station, and from there you may walk, or hire a conveyance, for a mile of beautiful driving road out to the park; but the train which arrives at noon makes a special stop at the park itself, and the late afternoon train returning also makes this stop, which affords you over four hours for the visit. You will find graceful, curving paths to wander over, shady spots for a picnic lunch, a fine dock from which to dive, with an excellent swimming cove—and then, the story of Mad Anthony!

There are not many stories like this one. Perhaps no one but Wayne could have performed just the sort of utterly mad feat which he performed that July night in 1779. But the madness turned out to be a vital turning point in the war, a triumph which set his name ringing wherever the American flag floated.

"Our streets rang for many days with nothing but the name of General Wayne," wrote Dr. Rush. "You are remembered constantly next to our good and great Washington, over our claret and Madeira. You have established the national character of our country; you have taught our enemies that bravery, humanity, and magnanimity are the national virtues of the Americans."

These were the stars, then, that our national wagon was hitched to, even as long ago as 1779, and we don't seem to have unhitched it as yet!

The American position had become critical in the Summer of 1779, for the British had taken possession of both Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, which you will see directly across the river. The stretch is narrow just here; pinched between Peekskill Bay on the south, and Haverstraw Bay on the north, the water is merely a narrow gateway to the upper river, and the possession of the opposite points amounted to holding the key to that gate.

West Point was threatened.

Washington realized that his primary task was to recover these points. Accordingly, he moved the most of his army up from Middlebrook to the region of the Hudson Highlands. Sir Henry Clinton, who had taken the two points personally on the 1st of June, saw what Washington's move meant, and set to work to reinforce the forts; the air teemed with oncoming storm. "The little Gibraltar," as the British called Stony Point, they claimed was unconquerable; their new fortifications were strong to the utmost degree, and the situation of the point was a fortress in itself.

Look at this situation from the entrance gate which now rises in an arch above the modern road. Just below you lies a deep ravine, which you cross today on a bridge, and through which the railroad passes. That ravine has been floored with earth for a railroad bed; but in old days it was an inlet of water and marsh, almost impassable; Stony Point at high tide was practically an island.

"Why, I used to get in a scow and go from one o' my grandfather's, who lived at King's Ferry at the upper end of the inlet, to my other grandfather's, who lived at the lower end," Mr. Ten Eyck will tell you.

And not only was this point surrounded by water, but it has a rock face that is almost perpendicular on all sides, and rises to some 700 feet in elevation at its highest peak.

Washington knew well enough what daring it would require to retake such a "Gibraltar." Accordingly he took inventory of his officers, and the upshot was that he picked Wayne.

"General, I'll storm hell if you will only plan it," Mad Anthony is said to have replied.

So the plan was laid, and Wayne, having gathered his men, waited for the low tide which gave a wet but possible approach through the morass on the landward side.

Somehow the Americans contrived to keep their advance absolutely secret. During the afternoon of July 15 they were approaching Stony Point, marching over the steep and winding mountain roads which led thither from the interior. Finally, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the patriot soldiers arrived at Springsteel's farm, where they were halted until the hour was ripe for the desperate dash.

That old farmhouse is standing today, and you may see it for yourself if you are enterprising enough to travel the additional two miles or thereabouts which a visit to it requires. It lies up the Cricket Town Road, to the rear of the village of Stony Point.

If you are to visit it, the best way is to leave the train at the regular village station, then walk, or drive, out this country road. You must pass the estate of Brewster Allison; a little beyond, you will be directed to "Bill Miller's place," which was once the Springsteel farm. It has changed hands more than once since the seventeen hundreds, but it is almost as it was on the night when Wayne halted his army on the farmland around this old dwelling, formed them into two solid columns, with picked men in a company leading each column. The "forlorn hope," to which General Hull refers in his memoir, consisted of twenty volunteers bearing axes with which they were to blaze a trail if possible.

If you are a gallant enough patriot to trudge to see this halting ground, you will be almost literally following the American march, for you will now trace the road out to the Point, which runs in the general direction of the old road. From the centre of the town the distance to the battleground is about one mile. While the army halted on Springsteel's farm they were given bits of paper to put in their hats, that they might be recognized in the black night's battle to come.

Orders had been secretly spread among the surrounding farms that every dog be killed the day before, so now, when at 11:30 the men set out, they marched through a dead silence. The orders were that not a gun was to be fired, only the still bayonet might be used in the assault; and any man who should load his musket was to be put to death immediately. The watchword given was the famous phrase, "The Fort's Our Own," and that phrase you can read today, graven in the stone of the entrance gate, to be a memory to our children's children.

The two columns marched out toward the Point parallel, but, upon approaching the deep marsh which cut it off from the mainland, they divided, Wayne leading his division toward the south, while the other division, under Colonel Butler, turned left, to the north, near the landing of old King's Ferry.

The way had been paved for this advance by an old negro slave named Pompey, and his story can be read in Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution." It is told, also, by William Ten Eyck, for it was the grandfather of this old park guardian who told it to the famous historian Lossing.

"Mr. Ten Eyck, the old ferryman at Stony Point, informed me that he knew this negro well," says Lossing; and that ferryman's grandson today relates very much the same tale. Pompey belonged to a loyal Whig, and he was quite as loyal himself—and certainly quite as cunning.

After the British had situated themselves at the Point, Pompey visited their fort, offering strawberries for sale. This looked an innocent matter; and as the Summer days brought on more ripe fruit, the old negro came to be a familiar figure around the British fort, and the soldiers and officers bought berries and cherries of him day after day. They little guessed that he was carrying back every significant utterance he heard, turning over information regularly to his master.

At last, as the middle of July approached, Pompey told the British that his master would not let him come in the daytime any more. "We can't spare your fruit," said an officer warmly, and forthwith the gulleless-looking old darkey was given the countersign that he might come and go freely at night.

On July 15 that countersign was "The Fort's Our Own." Promptly this fact was communicated to the patriot officers by Pompey, and it was given out as the watchword of the Americans, their inspiration for the terrible scaling of summits and midnight battle which lay before them.

Look down from the entrance bridge at which you stand, and think of what that assault meant. Pompey had gone ahead of the American forces, engaging one sentinel after another in conversation while two men accompanying him, and disguised as farmers, gagged the sentinels.

And now, wholly unknown to the British on the height, the Americans pushed on, wading through the water at the foot of the precipitous rocks, dashed straight up that perpendicular wall, cleared away the abattis, passed on to the breastwork, and, as Hull relates, "mounted the parapet and entered the fort at the point of the bayonet." In the darkness, the two bodies of Americans, approaching the top from two directions, might not have recognized their own fellows but for the bit of white paper in each hat.

"And now," says Lossing, "the garrison was aroused from their slumbers, and instantly the deep silence of the night was broken by the roll of the drum, the loud cry 'To arms! To arms!' the rattle of musketry from the ramparts and behind the abattis, and the roar of cannon, charged with the deadly grapeshot, from the embrasures. In the face of this terrible storm the Americans forced their way through every obstacle, until the van of each column met in the centre of the works, where each arrived at the same time."

Wayne received a shot in the head just before the climax of the charge, and he believed that it was a fatal shot. He sank to his knees but, with the aid of his officers, struggled up to his feet again and cried, "March on! Carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column!"

He was helped to the fort, and by that time the pain of the shot was lessening. The order had been already given that when the works were forced, each man was to shout the watchword loudly; and Mad Anthony, sanest of Anthonys that he was, was able to join his valiant soldiers in their lusty shout. At 2 o'clock in the morning of July 16, he sent the following brief message to his chief:

Stoney Point, 16th July, 1779.
2 o'clock A. M.

Dear Genl.

The fort & Garrison with Colo. Johnston are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.

Yours most Sincerely,
ANTY WAYNE.

Genl. Washington.

The utmost mercy was shown the conquered British, not one life being taken after the capture of the fort and the raising of the flag. The commander, Johnston, with 543 men under him, was taken prisoner. Out in the waters of the Hudson below, a group of British vessels which had been lying at anchor, quietly slipped away to safer quarters down the river, and an early morning firing from Stony Point upon Verplanck's Point across the narrow water, made that promontory "our own" as well. America, not Britain, now possessed the key to the upper Hudson, and West Point was no longer in danger. Washington realized that it was not feasible to attempt to hold Stony Point as a post, so an evacuation was ordered, after all stores of the enemy were taken and their works destroyed. But they were thoroughly driven out, and the victory of the Americans was so decisive as to turn the tide of the war emphatically. It is commonly accepted that Wayne's feat was one of the most brilliant events of the entire Revolution, and Congress rewarded him with a medal and a vote of thanks.

The battleground, which is now a State Park of remarkable beauty, is in charge of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and this organization has carefully traced the locality of each redoubt and marked every one. You will recognize them by the staff on each. Several cannon are posted where the old redoubts once stood; although modern in making, the carriages of these guns are modeled after the heavy pattern used in the Revolution.

Follow the path which leads out to the extreme tip of the point, and you can visit the lighthouse, which stands at an elevation of 690 feet, ten feet lower than the highest redoubt peak of the park. Every boat which passes up and down the stately river is guided by the long rays from this light, night after night. Below it, at the end of a woodsy trail, stands the bell tower, close to the shore. On foggy nights this bell rings the hours through, while above it a red flame flashes far out over the water, guiding every doubtful boat. The two towers stand on United States Government land, adjoining the State reservation.

Another path leads down a long slope to the shore, where a trim little modern dock and attractive bathhouses await the swimmer. Here's a cool dip for a hot day. This point is close to the old landing of King's Ferry of Revolutionary days.

This ferry was part of the route from New England into New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its first master was one King, and later on, in war time, David Ten Eyck came to be ferryman. In the ferryhouse the present William Ten Eyck was born. Another old Ten Eyck homestead is still standing in the park.

Near the entrance to the park stands the Lodge, the front room of which is used as a museum, and its relics are precious. There's many an old treasure here, picked up after the battle. You will see a canteen and a powder horn, mortars and ramrods. A section of a tree trunk, cut within recent years, contains a bullet which must have remained there through all these years.

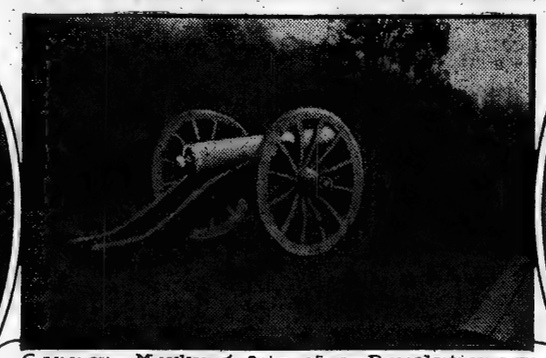
One delightful treasure is a copy of The Boston and Country Gazette Journal of Aug. 2, 1779, in which is related the story of the Stony Point conquest. "Our men have destroyed the Fort and brought off all the artillery and stores," rung the ancient news item.

While you are visiting the old battleground your eye will catch sight of an enticing modern sign at the entrance to certain secluded paths, reading simply "Camp Anthony Wayne." Your curiosity will be less than normal if you don't follow one of these little winding paths and see where it leads.

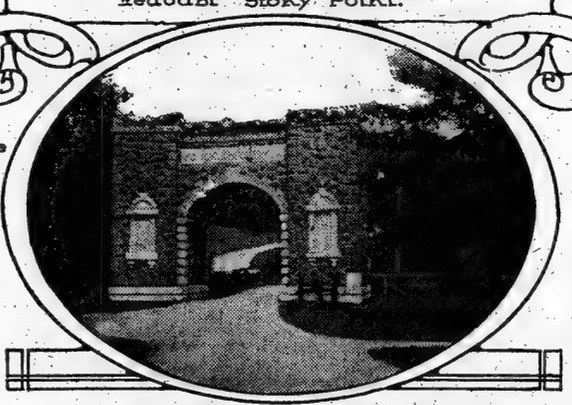
Suddenly, upon a commanding height, there comes in sight a military camp, bustling with active life, its flag floating from the high knoll where once the British outpost was situated. Soldiers move briskly about, officers shout, there's life and hustling military activity going on. This is the camp of the Boys' Brigade, where, all the long Summer days through, from reveille at 6 to taps at 10, as many as a hundred boys or more drill and play and swim and eat and march and hold sham battles—scrambling, with their artillery, over the identical walls where Mad Anthony and his men scrambled almost a century and a half ago.

The guns of West Point above boom down the heights upon their ears, the memory of war days haunts the heights where they hold happy camp. They stand for the young America that Wayne and his contemporaries fought for, and they're the sort of American boys that those old forefathers might well be proud of.

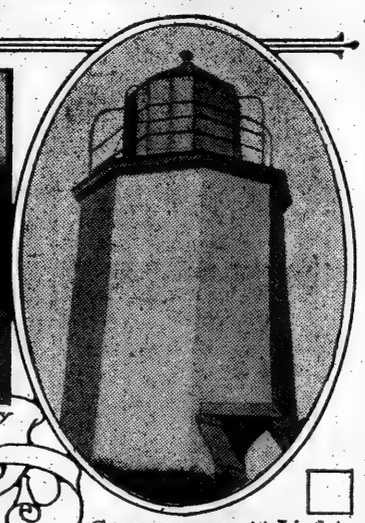
William Ten Eyck whose Grandfather was the Master of Old King's Ferry during the Revolution.



Cannon Marking Site of a Revolutionary Redoubt Stony Point.



Entrance to Stony Point State Park



Government Light House, Stony Point

ITINERARY.

West Shore Railroad to Stony Point. Fare, (round trip,) $1.45. Time, about an hour and a half.

Train leaving foot of West Forty-second Street at 10:15 A. M. stops at Stony Point State Park, just above Stony Point Station.

Train returning at 4:33 P. M. stops at same point.

If the old Springsteel farmhouse be included in trip, leave train at regular Stony Point Station, walk out Cricket Town Road to house, return to main road to the Point, and follow it to the Park.

It is possible to get a launch for 25 cents to take you across the river where old King's Ferry ran, and you may return via the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

LEADING EDUCATORS OF THE COUNTRY TELL WHAT SCHOOLS SHOULD DO

Opinions on Preparatory Methods Expressed by University and College Presidents at the Request of The New York Times.

BELOW is the second installment of letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES from university and college Presidents on the subject of preparatory school methods.

In view of the widespread interest in the school question at this season, when parents all over the country are thinking about where to send their children for the coming academic term, the educators were asked for their opinions on courses of study, needed changes in methods and curricula, and the relative merits of different kinds of secondary schools for boys and girls.

Methods Are Too Superficial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall not attempt to say anything about the training of girls, except that what I have to say about the training of boys I believe applies in large measure to the training of girls.

As to needed changes, I am firm in the opinion that the change most needed is greater thoroughness in fundamentals. There are exceptions, of course, but as a general proposition it can be stated with confidence that we are superficial in our school methods. We try to teach too much at once. We try to cover too much ground in the one subject within a given time, and we do not teach and test with sufficient persistency.

I don't hesitate to be more definite and say that we give too little attention to writing, arithmetic, and reading—the "three R's." They are the tools all have to work with, and hence the students should be able to use these tools with accuracy and facility, so that they may not be impeded in their more advanced work.

The students should be assigned only to such tasks as they can perform satisfactorily, if they work conscientiously, and then they should be held to a strict accountability.

The tests should take account of quality of performance rather than quantity, and every possible effort should be made to cultivate in the learner honest pride in work well done.

I am not in favor of specialized preparation for entrance to engineering and other professional courses. Let the specializing come later. Give us the boys who are sound in the general subjects.

Particularly should attention be given to drill in speaking and writing English.

As to military training I hold that all the able-bodied youth, educated at the public expense, should be prepared in some degree for military defense service. At least, some attention should be given to military drill. This would supply an immediate need, quite apart from the military service we hope will never be required—namely, a more prompt and complete obedience to orders given under authority, that is to say, discipline. This drill might be made also to improve the physique of the boys and make them more capable of acting promptly and intelligently in emergencies.

The entire burden for improvement should by no means rest upon the shoulders of the schools; the colleges should do their share, through a sympathetic co-operation, particularly bearing in mind that only a small per cent. of the high school students enter college.

ALEX. C. HUMPHREYS,
President Stevens Institute of Technology.
Hoboken, N. J.

Opposes "Get Wise Quick" Ways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am encouraged in believing that the schools are striving to do a more thorough work. Of course my view is all tinged by consideration of the quality of college entrance work. In many things this improves. But everywhere is needed a sterner regard for precision of quality in all the rudimentary work.

Basic principles, for instance, in Algebra should be held paramount to any and all instances. Syntax should be conceived of as the requisite ground of literature—whether in Greek or French. Mastery of paradigm and construction cannot have its absence offset by any superficial amount of translation.

I do think that subjects of academy grade are too numerous. Fewer topics with persistent drill in and by these are the more acceptable way. The "get wise quick" can never supplant festina lente.

Also I am sure that oral English is treated too much as a Cinderella. Good reading aloud—quick withal, intelligent, vocal interpretation—should be a rule where now it is sadly an exception. The poverty of vocabulary is one note of the prevailing neglect of the ancient classics. Logotype phrase and term do half-duty for the keen right word.

But I am hopeful that an intenser spirit of thoroughness is entering all of our schools. In general, study should be far stouter and differences should be discountenanced. This, too, is the precept most needed today in all our colleges.

M. W. STRYKER,
President Hamilton College.
Clinton, N. Y.

English a Neglected Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The kind of preparatory school I prefer is one in which the chief emphasis is placed upon thorough, systematic habits of study, with fine scholarship and ideals of service held before the young people. Athletics should have a universal interest and application, but should not be absorbing. The study which is most neglected, I dare say, is English. The very finest tool with which the student constantly works, whether he writes, speaks, or thinks, is the one which is most neglected. The mother tongue is the medium of expression and impression. If our preparatory schools do not begin doing better work in this field, some one will have to insistently demand a reform. I do not feel that military training in the secondary schools is of great importance. However, I would not seriously object to it.

W. G. CLIPPINGER,
President Otterbein University.
Westerville, Ohio.

Too Wide Range of Subjects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our "preparatory schools" are trying to cover too wide a range of subjects, sacrificing thoroughness to scope. This should be remedied. Preparatory education should be thorough in the things that are essentially fundamental in a good education. Pupils should be thoroughly grounded. For example, in spelling, grammar, composition, rhetoric, mathematics, history, and in whatever languages they select in addition to their mother tongue.

Lack of thoroughness is the thing that is most observed in students when they reach college. There are some things without which one cannot be well educated. In these things the preparatory schools should be thorough. The time is ripe for Spanish to be introduced into our preparatory schools generally—this because of the commercial opportunities offered the United States in the South American republics.

Generally speaking, the work in our preparatory schools needs to be made more thorough rather than broadened in scope, and, above all, character building is of the utmost importance. Without integrity of character, all education is relatively a failure.

As to military training in preparatory schools, somehow I have a feeling that it would be an awful day for America were we to begin a course which would instill into all of our youths a spirit of militarism.

W. L. PICKARD,
President Mercer University.
Macon, Ga.

From the Religious Viewpoint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having no special theory to advance as to the changes, if any, that are needed in the method being pursued by our preparatory schools, I shall not enter upon a discussion of that subject. I will say only that I believe it is exceedingly desirable for every preparatory school except the public high schools, which are patronized entirely by pupils who still live in the homes of their parents, to provide an active and positive Christian influence. This is necessary because most of their students are passing through the most critical period of their lives.

I am absolutely opposed to any greater extension of military training among our schools. I have no sympathy with the idea that preparedness is a defense against war, but believe, on the contrary, that it is natural for any man to seek an opportunity for doing that which he is well prepared to do.

C. COTTINGHAM,
President Louisiana College.
Pineville, La.

Advantages of the High School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best possible place for the average American boy and girl to be prepared for college is the American high school. Here the essentials of democracy are instilled along with the less important book information. Here the student is far more likely to be compelled to learn, for there is no fear of loss of tuition or fees. In too many high schools, however, athletics is now lowering the standard of scholarship, exactly as it is doing in too many colleges and universities. In high schools intra-mural athletics should have place. Inter-high-school contests have proved their worthlessness.

Any regular four-year high-school course should be accepted as giving adequate training for college work. The colleges are rapidly coming to this position. The high schools should insist on it. Many a lad receives his first college impulse after three years in high school. Shall he be compelled to study an additional year or two before he will be admitted to college, merely because he has not taken a "college preparatory" course? Educational nonsense! It is mental training, not information, that should admit to college. Yet information is needed in life. And soon, I believe, the time will come when no student will be graduated from an American high school unless he can use a typewriter. That is the twentieth century equivalent of the eighteenth century quill. Every American boy and girl should be taught to use it.

Military training in high school or preparatory school? Never! Keep American youth from military ideals as long as possible. In college, perhaps, it is not bad to train young men to a familiarity with the use of arms; with military formation, drill, and discipline; but not in high school. That is too impressionable an age. We wish the generations to come to be generations of peace; we wish them also able to care for the nation and its heritage. But that training should not be given until the easily molded years of youth have passed.

THOMAS C. BLAISDELL,
President Alma College.
Alma, Mich.

In Young Women's Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Rockford College draws its constituency from all parts of the country, (from twenty States in 1914-15,) my impressions in regard to preparatory education are based upon general rather than local information. They are, however, confined to the education of young women, and are based more upon experience with public than with private schools.

I have observed that the average young woman entering college is far better prepared in Latin than in modern language. The necessity in many small schools of combining modern languages with some other study under one instructor proves a serious handicap to the student who enters college. Mathematics is far better taught than science, as a result of insufficient laboratory equipment. The uniform college entrance requirements in English have standardized the work in literature, but not in composition. There is no uniformity in the ability of students to write an accurate English sentence. The student from the private school writes better than the average student from the public school; this is, no doubt, due to the fact that the teacher in private schools has smaller classes than the high school teacher.

The change most needed in preparatory education is the fostering of an increased sense of responsibility on the part of the student. The average young woman in her freshman year at college is too dependent upon her instructors and notably deficient in the ability to see the ultimate end that is to be accomplished by a given course. This lack of mental initiative, as serious to the young woman entering the business world as to the college freshman, might be more effectively corrected by the preparatory schools. Methods of increasing this spirit of independence will present themselves to any efficient teacher who sees clearly the goal that all educators desire.

JULIA H. GULLIVER,
President Rockford College.
Rockford, Ill.

Reform in College Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are all agreed that the secondary schools, like the colleges, are capable of improvement. But with the discussion of ways and means the difficulty begins. This is due in large measure to a certain vagueness of idea in our minds as to just what we are striving for. If the only aim is to get a student into college, the school fulfills its mission by doing exactly what the college prescribes and attempting nothing more. As a matter of fact, this has been the tendency for some time, with the result that narrowness of curriculum, rigidity of requirement, and inflexibility of method have acquired an unwarrantable importance.

If, on the other hand, the preparatory course is looked upon as part of a vital process which continues, instead of beginning, in the college and afterward through life—the final end being the development of the person—then the function of the school is a different matter, allowing a larger freedom and bringing that most important educational force, the personality of the teacher, into fuller play. The character of the preparatory school and its methods must depend chiefly on the attitude of the college toward the two views I have named.

My sympathies are with the plan that will give the preparatory school a larger freedom, if this can be done, as I believe it can, without any sacrifice, but with some improvement, in the quality of scholarship and in the preparation for college work. The first step must come from the college. The college might further widen the scope of the preparatory work it will accept, and still leave entrance into college more difficult than entrance into the Holy City, the latter having many avenues of approach, "on the east three gates, on the north three gates, on the south three gates, and on the west three gates."

With the co-operation of the college the methods of the preparatory school will be improved by laying a greater emphasis than is possible under the present system on the following three things:

(1) Thoroughness. This is a crying need. The colleges complain loudly of slipshod work in the preparation of their students. The attempt is to cover too much ground in a limited time. Quantity should yield to quality. The quantitative requirement in foreign language, for example, might be somewhat reduced and the qualitative requirement correspondingly increased.

(2) Appreciation. The ordinary student regards the period of preparation as a sort of wilderness or barren stretch through which he must pass in order to reach a pleasant land beyond. This is wrong. The preparatory studies must be seen to have value in themselves. The masterpieces of literature, for example, which fall within this list were not written to illustrate the principles of grammar, logic, or composition; they make an appeal to life. If the student does not discover this and acquire some appreciation of the true, the good, and the beautiful along the pathway of his preparatory course, he is simply wasting time.

(3) Purpose. That attitude of mind known as earnestness of purpose is always a factor in achievement, and some way should be devised for giving it a fuller recognition among the preparatory qualifications. Though it will not take the place of knowledge or ability, it possesses a tremendous power for extending the radius, so to speak, of the knowledge and ability which the student commands. Certain allowances—as in the matter of conditions—may properly be granted to the earnest student which in other cases it would be unwise to do.

The ideal place for training of this kind is probably the well-conducted private preparatory school, where the teacher comes in closest contact with the individual boy or girl—the mature mind with the growing mind—and exerts an influence that is personal rather than official. It goes without saying that only those teachers should engage in this work who themselves possess the qualities which we wish to see developed in the pupil.

SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE,
President Wheaton College.
Norton, Mass.

AUGUST IN THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK

BETWEEN SEASONS

BACK HOME." That is the name of the book of stories Irvin Cobb wrote out of the memory of his youth in Kentucky, and it is the name of the play which Bayard Veiller, with some collaboration from Cobb, has fashioned from that book for the New York stage. It was tried out in Atlantic City not long ago, and the Selwyns will present it in New York some time this coming season.

Its rôle of rôles is Judge Priest, kindly ruler of an old Kentucky "cotehouse," whose people are the people back home, whose story and portrait the Cobb book is. There has been no final announcement as to who would play this part, and though Thomas A. Wise has been mentioned it is possible that he might not be free to create the rôle at the time when the New York production is made. The part is by no means easy to fill, but the difficulty can hardly be called insuperable, for it would seem that if, at the eleventh hour, it were found necessary, Mr. Cobb himself might be persuaded to assume the rôle. Why not? He is not an actor now, to be sure, but then a year ago he was not a lecturer, and a few years back he was not an after-dinner speaker—not by a long shot.

The tissue of the play has been taken from the stuff of all "Back Home," but the framework has been fashioned from one of the tales in particular, that splendid, stirring, savorous chapter called "Words and Music," wherein the old Judge turns the current of a murder trial by summoning into the old Forked Deer County courtroom the memories of the war of the Confederacy. It is one of those stories they have in mind who speak of Irvin Cobb as the successor to Bret Harte.

'Orrors.

THE Grand Guignol season at the Coronet in London has been reaping the benefit of the amenity of the Entente, and the English reviewers deal with a sort of studied gentleness with the program brought from Montmartre, though it continues to display a considerable percentage of what the British call "blug," scarcely a coveted theatrical property in wartime.

Conspicuous among the short shockers are "Le Poison Hindou" and "Sous la Lumière Rouge." The first is an ingenious variant of the unloaded revolver. A husband having found his wife false casually presents her and her lover with some jujubes. While they are munching them unsuspiciously they must settle down in a species of mannerly boredom, for the husband is in narrative mood. Their composure vanishes, however, when the story he tells develops into an account of a Brahman who works his revenge through the medium of poisoned sweets. Then he cheerfully announces that the candy they have eaten is deadly, that he possesses an antidote sufficient to save one of them, and that he will withdraw from the room long enough to let them decide which. When he returns he finds his wife being slowly throttled by her lover. Of course, the sweets were quite harmless. Nothing is dull it seems in plays these days.

"Sous la Lumière Rouge" is the work of the man who wrote "The Kiss in the Dark," the most dreadful of all the penny dreadfuls presented in the several programs at the Princes. A flashlight, taken of a supposedly dead woman's corpse by her lover, reveals after the burial that the eyes were open. The exhumation that follows shows in the gruesome detail brought to light that she had, indeed, been buried alive.

"It is a relief, at any rate," plaintively observes the reviewer in The Referee, "to know that the audience is not requested to view the body."

Nena Blake in "A Full House."—Longacre.

Olive Thomas in the Ziegfeld Follies.

Lydia Lopokova—Palace.

Billie Burke's Plans.

BILLIE BURKE, the only one of the Frohman stars who will not answer at roll call when the new season begins, is, for a time, to practice her wiles upon the motion-picture camera, and then, much more wealthy for that venture, she will resume her work on the New York stage, appearing in a new comedy with herself as the star and her husband as the manager. This may be looked for before the end of Autumn.

Mr. Ziegfeld has promised to dress the comedy with the best decoration Joseph Urban can devise and to assemble an impressive supporting company for the first appearance of Miss Burke under his management. The comedy itself has not yet been selected, although it may be said that among those now under consideration is one by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, who wrote "Kitty MacKay" and who also wrote "Jerry," the exceedingly unsubstantial farce which Miss Burke found so amazingly successful on the road.

Miss Anglin at Berkeley.

MARGARET ANGLIN is in her glory. She is in full possession of the beautiful Greek Theatre of the University of California and rehearsals are now in progress for her appearance there in three Greek tragedies on three successive Saturdays of this month.

The plays are the "Iphigenia in Aulis" of Euripides in Potter's translation, the "Medea" of Euripides in Murray's translation, and the "Electra," of Sophocles, in Plumptre's translation. They are to be given after dark. Livingston Platt of Boston has designed the properties, costumes, and stage equipments. Walter Damrosch has composed the musical settings and will conduct the orchestra of sixty pieces. Gustav von Seiffertitz is stage director, and the company includes Fuller Mellish, Ruth Holt Boucicault, Saxone Moreland, Pedro de Cordoba, and Lawson Butt. Two hundred supernumeraries and choristers will be employed.

The performances come at boom time for the exposition. These are carnival days in California and each mail piles high the advance orders for seats.

William Dallam Armes, Chairman of the Musical and Dramatic Committee of the university, writes:

"The beauty and impressiveness of Margaret Anglin's productions of 'Antigone' in the Greek Theatre in 1910 and 'Electra' in 1913 led this committee immediately after the latter to invite her to make three productions there this year and to assure her that if she would do so no other Greek plays should be given in the Greek Theatre during the exposition period. The invitation was accepted and Miss Anglin promised even to surpass her previous efforts."

The New Jones Play.

OTIS SKINNER is at Bryn Mawr—his home, not the college—contentedly familiarizing himself with the manuscript of a new, and as yet nameless, play by Henry Arthur Jones. The leading character, an appropriately romantic rôle, is an actor. The play is a comedy.

Mr. Jones began work upon it in the seclusion of Bermuda last Spring and completed it before he sailed for England a few weeks ago. It is said he was inspired to write it when some one told him that a distinguished contemporary and compatriot had referred to him as an old fogy, or words to that effect. The veteran playwright, who has a low opinion of "The Madras House" anyway, felt that he was put upon his mettle and determined to produce a bright comedy in his best style and earlier manner, the manner, it seems, of "Joseph, Entangled."

A YEAR OF 'TWIN BEDS.'

Final Week to be Marked by Bide-a-Wee Benefit.

"Twin Beds," which opened at the Fulton Theatre early last August, winds up its first full year in New York next Saturday evening at the Harris, and thus having achieved the longest run in the history of last season, its engagement here comes to an end. Five companies will entertain the road this season with this farce by Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo, and Paris is to see it, too.

There is to be a special matinée of the play at the Harris next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Summer Home for dogs and cats on Long Island. Madge Kennedy, Ray Cox, John Westley, and other members of the original cast will give their services for this occasion. There will be a special scene written in to display the talents of a pet cat of Miss Mayo's and of the dog that is to play one of the title rôles in Frederick Ballard's new play to be produced soon by Cohan & Harris.

'MEDEA' AT N. Y. U.

Mme. Barsescu to Play the Greek Tragedy There Tuesday.

The "Medea" of Euripides will be presented to the students of the New York University Summer School on Tuesday afternoon and evening of this week at Battery Hill, University Heights. The rôle of Medea will be played by Madame Agathe Barsescu, the play will be presented by the Art Drama Players and will be produced under the direction of Mme. Ada Dow Currier.

Mme. Barsescu, a Rumanian by birth, has long been a favorite on the German and Viennese stage. She made her first stage appearance in "Minna von Barnhelm," in Berlin in 1883. She has played here with the Irving Place stock company, and a year ago last April gave a distinguished performance as Jocasta in the German performance of "Oedipus the King," at the Metropolitan.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HARRIS—"Twin Beds."
COHAN'S—"It Pays to Advertise."
LIBERTY—"The Birth of a Nation," (film.)
COLUMBIA—Summer burlesque.
LONGACRE—"A Full House."
NEW AMSTERDAM—Ziegfeld Follies.

Last Fortnight at Columbia.

The Behman Show will be given for two more weeks at the Columbia, ending its run there on Aug. 14. It is said to have played to the longest engagement in the history of burlesque.

Mana Zucca to be Seen in "Town Topics."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND.—Mary Pickford in "Rags."
VITAGRAPH.—"Hearts Ablaze."
BROADWAY.—Ina Claire in "The Puppet Crown."
81ST. STREET.—Dorothy Donnelly in "The Sealed Valley," and Marie Cahill in "Judy Forgot."
BRIGHTON BEACH.—"The Birth of a Nation."

THOSE who have been following the controversy between the screen and the stage over the services of the favorite player folk may note with interest that while the patrons of the New Amsterdam Theatre are enjoying the songs and dances and imitations by dainty Ina Claire in the "Ziegfeld Follies," the patrons of the Broadway Theatre a block away will have the opportunity this week to see her as the star of a photoplay. It is "The Puppet Crown," in which Carlyle Blackwell plays the leading man's rôle. This is a film version of the popular novel by Harold MacGrath.

The week's program for the Rocking-Chair Movies at Brighton Baths includes, besides several Keystone comedies, such features as Mae Marsh in "The Outcast," William A. Hart in "The Darkening Trail," Max Figman in "The Truth Wagon," and Henry B. Walthall in "Beula."

Germantown, Penn., should be an ideal place for the motion picture director and it is interesting to note that the new Continental Photoplay Corporation has opened its studio there. This part of Philadelphia, which was the scene of the Revolutionary battle that bears its name, is still packed with memorabilia of Colonial days. House after house, built from the stuff taken from the local quarries, still stands, looking much as it did when the old Wister house was new, when the Chew Mansion was one of the finest homes in that part of the world and when the thriving, exceedingly suburban Germantown Avenue was a long and lovely lane.

Among the Vitagraph plans for immediate production are two photoplays, one by Robert Edgren, entitled "Black Caesar," and the other "Masters of Men," a film version of the story by the late Morgan Robertson. Commencing in October the Vitagraph Company will release a Sidney Drew picture every Friday. It will be styled Sidney Drew day. Mr. Drew will direct the taking of all the pictures in which he and Mrs. Drew appear.

The Lasky program of features for the months of September, October, and November include these players in these photoplays:

Blanche Sweet in "The Case of Becky."
Charlotte Walker in "The Revelation."
Lou-Tellegen in "The Explorer."
Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen."
Donald Brian in "The Voice in the Fog."
Laura Hope Crews in "Blackbirds."
Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West."
Blanche Sweet in "The Cheat."
"The Chorus Lady."

Director A. L. Shakman of the Eighty-first Street Theatre announces that he will be happy to extend the hospitality of that motion-picture house to the children in the different institutions in New York and Brooklyn. The orchestra at the matinées will be open to these youngsters and there will be no charge of any kind.

"Hearts Ablaze," the feature play at the Vitagraph this week, is based on an original romance of intrigue in court and cloister. It was written by Eugene Mullin. "The Goddess" has reached its thirteenth chapter. "His Bunkie," "She Took a Chance," "His Fairy Godmother," and "The Cub and the Daisy Chain," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, are other films to be shown at the Vitagraph.

The Famous Players' program of features for the next three months is as follows:

Mary Pickford in "Madame Butterfly."
Marguerite Clark in "The Prince and the Pauper."
Pauline Frederick in "Zaza."
Hazel Dawn and John Mason in "The Fatal Card."
Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."
John Barrymore in "The Incorrigible Dukane."
Charles Cherry in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
Hazel Dawn in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."

"Rags" is the name of the new photoplay by Edith Barnard Delano in which Mary Pickford will be seen this week at the Strand Theatre. It was produced by the Famous Players. A new comedy, travel pictures and the news in film will complete the screen program for the week at this big movie house.

In producing the picturization of William J. Hurlburt's play, "The Writing on the Wall," in which Olga Nethersole starred for two seasons, Vitagraph Director Johnson required the front of a block of tenement houses, with a particular type of fire escape, for use in one of the scenes vital to the interest of the story. A search throughout the entire east side of New York City and through the tenement district of Brooklyn failed to reveal even a single tenement that would answer his purpose, as recent fire laws and the activity of the Building Inspectors were responsible for the complete elimination of the type of escape that would conform to the requirements of Hurlburt's story. To overcome this obstacle and complete the realism of the pictured narrative, Director Johnson was compelled to have built in the open air studios at Flatbush the outer shell of a front of houses, every detail of which being produced from still pictures of the Bowery photographed about fifteen years ago. One scene only of the house fronts, which served as the background for tense action, was taken when they were set on fire, and one of the most thrilling episodes of the 5,000 feet that will comprise the finished picture was filmed.

50,000 a Week.

It has been estimated that "The Birth of a Nation" is being presented to more than 50,000 persons a week. This is made possible by the fact that the big Griffith film is on exhibition, not only at the Liberty, but at the Brighton Beach Music Hall, in Chicago, in Boston, at the Fair, and at Atlantic City.

"THE WAY TO WIN," BY MR. KNOBLAUCH

He Writes a Patriotic Sketch for Gabrielle Dorziat to Present in the English Music Halls.

EDWARD KNOBLAUCH is the author of a one-act play called "The Way to Win," which has served as a vaudeville vehicle for Gabrielle Dorziat, the French actress, who was seen here last season in "The Hawk," as a member of Mr. Faversham's company. It was first shown at the Coliseum, where it found favor as a patriotic sketch, with several good opportunities for the display of Mlle. Dorziat's gifts. Says The London Telegraph:

"The story of 'The Way to Win' is slight, but full of effective moments. A young English sculptor has fallen passionately in love with a captivating French actress. A chance word dropped by her inspires Gerald with an idea for a statute of Victory. Marianne is forced to leave him for a few weeks, and in her absence he completes the work. But there is something, he sorrowfully admits to himself, lacking in it. Exactly what he is unable to define. On Marianne's return she quickly enlightens him. Gerald must go out into the world and begin to live before he can achieve the great task he has set himself. Even loving him as she does, Marianne cannot conceal the truth that, after all, her lover is no better than an artistic 'slacker.' His country calls for him, and he has not answered to the summons. Little by little her enthusiasm gains upon the artist, who now sees things as they really are. A passing regiment, playing the 'Marseillaise' makes itself heard. Seizing the tricolor hanging on the wall, Marianne declaims the French national anthem with such electrical effect that, after a parting embrace, Gerald rushes off to enlist, with the assurance that, should he return safely, Marianne will be his bride.

"The little piece was played with the utmost spirit both by Mlle. Dorziat and Owen Nares, but the chief share of the work naturally fell to the former, whose superb powers of declamation, especially in the recital of the 'Marseillaise,' provoked the audience to a prolonged outburst of applause. The very simplicity and directness of the sketch served largely to insure its success."

Midnight Frolic Continues.

The "Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, which was scheduled to end its engagement last evening, will be continued for three more weeks. It will be followed by a new midnight revue of Mr. Ziegfeld's devising.

At Luna.

To the Oriental Midway at Luna Park there has just been added the dancing of the Princess Nehoma from Cairo. Mme. Kiro continues to edify with her "mind reading" demonstrations.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Stella Mayhew; Lydia Lopokova, the little Russian dancer, in classic ballet, national and character dances, assisted in the duo numbers by Edmund Makalif; Houdini, who will extract himself incredibly from divers containers; Marie Nordstrom in "Bits of Acting."

NEW BRIGHTON—Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly; Belle Baker, singing new songs, all by Irving Berlin; "On the School Playgrounds," a musical hodge-podge presented by ten youngsters.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Bert Fitzgibbon, master of vaudeville nonsense, and a ballet presented by Mlle. Maryon Vadie and six other dancers.

AMERICAN ROOF—"Dugan's Money," a farcical sketch, and Maude Tiffany, late of the London music halls.

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Knickerbocker — BROADWAY & 38TH ST. — MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 9 — SEATS THURS. — CHARLES FROHMAN presents JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, The Girl from Utah. MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Longacre — H. H. FRAZEE'S — THEATRE 48TH ST. JUST WEST OF B'WAY. Evs. 8.30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Wed. Mat. Pop., 50c-$1.50. 4th JOYOUS MONTH. NEW YORK'S LAUGHING HIT. A FULL HOUSE. FUNNIEST FARCE IN 20 YEARS.

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What Opens the GAIETY THEATRE Wednesday, Aug. 11th. SEARCH ME! A NEW MYSTERY FARCE BY AUGUSTIN MAC HUGH WHO WROTE OFFICER 666.

Harris — THEATRE W. 42ND ST. — LAST 8 TIMES. SHUBERT-WYNN & COS. BIG LAUGH FESTIVAL. TWIN BEDS.

Mr. David Belasco announces that the BELASCO THEATRE will open TUESDAY EVE., AUG. 10, with a new comedy, THE BOOMERANG by Winchell Smith & Victor Mapes. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

Palace — B. F. KEITH'S — PALACE — BROADWAY & 47TH STREET. Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE. FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE. TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY. BEGIN'G MONDAY MAT., AUG. 2. THE CHEERY COMEDIENNE STELLA MAYHEW. Assisted by BILLY TAYLOR, Late Star of "HIGH JINKS." EXTRA FEATURE MARIE NORDSTROM (Mrs. Henry E. Dixey) in "Bits of Acting." EXTRA FEATURE LYDIA LOPOKOVA. Eminent Russian Premiere Danseuse, assisted by Edmund Makalif. BEN WELCH, Original Hebrew Characterizations. JOSEPH E. HOWARD & MABEL McCANE, In a New Singing Specialty. MARYON VADIE & CO. | MILO ? | McMAHON, DIAMOND & CHAPLOW. EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE THE GREAT HOUDINI. World-Famous Self-Liberator in Startling Feats of Escape.

Vitagraph — 44th & B'way. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK. A Story of Cloister and Court. Hearts Ablaze. Replete with dramatic action and pathos. Anita Stewart, Earle Williams in THE GODDESS (Two Parts) and a Drama and 3 Comedies. Aug. 8—FROM OUT OF THE BIG SNOWS. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Strand — B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10, 15, 25, 50c. Superb Program de Luxe. Strand Concert Orchestra and Soloists. To-day and all Week: MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." Next Week—Blanche Sweet in "Sweet Orchard."

Liberty — 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00. TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15. 348th to 376th Performances in N. Y. D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD. THE BIRTH OF A NATION. GREATEST ART CONQUEST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION. 18,000 People. 3,000 HORSES. 2 MONTHS TO PRODUCE. COST $500,000. TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN." MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED. Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

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NEW BRIGHTON — MATINEE Daily, 2:30 — TWO CONCERTS TODAY, 2:30 & 8:15. WEEK BEGINNING AUG. 2ND. HARRY FOX & YANSCI DOLLY. HARRY HOLMAN & CO. HARRY & EVA PUCK. "ON THE SCHOOL PLAYGROUND" | RIGGS & WITCHIE. MOORE, GARDNER & ROSE. Heras & Preston—Elrey Sisters. BELLE BAKER.

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The New York Times prints on the first page of this section today the views of a number of leading educators on methods of preparatory schools.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 29th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
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BOYS IN BIG STORM TRIM SHIP LIKE TARS

New York Nautical School Cadets Face Gale in the Pacific on Training Ship Newport.

TERRIFIC BLOW RENDS SAILS

Flattering Reception at Hilo After Run from Panama Canal—Expected Home in October.

The training ship Newport, with students of the New York State Nautical School on board, is on her way from Honolulu to San Francisco. She left here on May 4, on a 15,385-mile trip. A report was received yesterday by William Bagley, Secretary of the school, in which Superintendent F. S. McMurray, the commanding officer, tells some of the interesting events of the voyage, also gives an account of the arrival of the ship at Hilo, Hawaii.

The first bad weather on the trip came, Captain McMurray reported, when on June 10, on the run from the Panama Canal to Honolulu, the Newport struck a violent gale, and many of the 150 cadets became seasick.

"During the afternoon," Superintendent McMurray writes, "the ship was snugged down to a single reefed foresail and spanker. She carried inner and outer jibs and mail trysail. The weather had been threatening, with overcast sky and squalls, with much rain. The wind freshened after sunset and at 10:30 it was blowing a gale."

The wind increased and it was necessary to call all hands to shorten sail. The outer jib stay was carried away. The Superintendent reports that the cadets were an hour and a half on the fore and main topsail yards before they succeeded in stowing the sails.

With enough canvas to steady her, the Newport raced through the night before the storm. There was a succession of gales that culminated in a terrific outburst at 1:30 A. M. This was accompanied by violent rain. The main trysail gaff broke in two, tearing the sail. It was inky, and the gale was so fierce that it was impossible to do more than temporarily secure the gaff, leaving the sail set.

This difficult job had hardly been accomplished when the inner jib split and had to be taken in. The ship was then hove to on a starboard tack under double reefed spanker and with what was left of the main trysail. She rode the sea very well.

"The barometer dropped to 28.48, a low glass for this locality. The rain was practically continuous. At 9 A. M. the following day the spanker was taken in, having chafed a hole in it, and the ship wore to the port tack under a storm fore staysail, and a storm mizzen set. The steering gear shortly afterward gave evidence of failure, whereupon it was discovered that it had become disconnected through the working out of some screws attached to the shifting gear. Repairs were completed in twenty minutes by Machanist John Cahill, under the supervision of the Engineer Officer, Mr. Mathews.

"The trysail and broken gaff had been sent down at daylight for repairs. On the afternoon of the 11th, the weather moderated, leaving a heavy swell and a fine breeze from the South. Sail was made and the torn sails unbent.

"The cadets on the whole worked very well, considering they had spent the entire night on deck and were exhausted from their continuous labor and discomforts."

The Newport is the first vessel that ever went direct from the Canal to Hilo, and she was enthusiastically welcomed at that island. A Reception Committee met the cadets and gave them a fine time. The committee were welcomed on board by Captain McMurray and his officers. The Chairman, C. C. Kennedy, tendered the keys of the city to the Captain, and informed the officers of the plans for their entertainment. Later all on board were taken in automobiles to see the sights.

Half the population turned out when the Newport, with sails set, threaded her way out of port and headed for Honolulu, the last port of call before making San Francisco.

With favoring winds the Newport is expected in New York on Oct. 17. She will stop at New London and Glen Cove, where, it is expected, most of her cadets will go ashore.

NOW THE GOLDFISH DOCTOR.

New Expert Will Tell How to Fit Up a Tank at Cost of $150.

About the latest expert to appear in a city already reasonably well supplied with specialists of all sorts is a goldfish expert whose headquarters are in Madison Avenue. It appears that appropriately enough the simple life is not good for the goldfish, who never should be forced to swim around in a plain glass bowl, after the manner of his ancestors in captivity.

The new expert has worked it all out scientifically. To five goldfish add three polywogs, a half dozen snails, and a carefully estimated amount of water plants and put the whole in five cubic feet of water. Thus you have the proper unit for up-to-date goldfish keeping.

If the scientifically regulated aquarium seems a bit expensive the expert assures you that her aquarium is a labor-saving devise, the expert arrangement being self-maintaining, and the goldfish are assured of a long and happy life.

The water plants supply the proper amount of oxygen, the snails prevent the formation of slime, and the polywogs absorb the impurities in the water. But one calamity can threaten this automatic housekeeping. Should the polywogs insist on becoming frogs drastic steps must be taken, for the expert formula has been upset. And incidentally one can acquire a scientifically arranged goldfish tank, flanked by two tiny Japanese bowl-gardens, for the modest sum of $150. That's why they're called goldfish, the expert explained.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical examinations have been held:

Orthopedic Surgeon—Eight passed; none rejected.

Gardener—Twenty-eight passed; eight rejected.

Efficiency Accountant—Twenty-nine passed; one rejected.

Actuarial Clerk—Four passed; three rejected.

Applications for trade instructor will be received until Aug. 10, and for typewriting copyist, female, until Aug. 18.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women, of which Anna W. Hochfelder is President, will hold its regular fortnightly meeting on the evening of Aug. 2. All women interested in civil service and civic affairs are invited to be present.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for assistant pathological inspector, for men only, to fill vacancies, a salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,400 per annum, in the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties will be the inspection for plant diseases of seeds, plants, and propagating parts of plants imported from foreign countries into the United States, particularly those brought in by the United States Department of Agriculture. Competitors will be examined in plant pathology, practical questions in inspection work, and education and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included a course in plant pathology, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

In addition to the usual items for increased register the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training asks for the following in the departmental estimate for 1916:

Six additional vocational teachers in prevocational schools, $5,070; for extension of prevocational work in P. S. 58, Brooklyn, nine vocational teachers, $5,265; bonus for fifty academic teachers in prevocational schools, $200 each, $10,000; for new activities to be established in existing vocational schools, eight positions, $15,000; estimate for regular part time, co-operative and continuation classes, $97,870; rental of additional quarters for Manhattan Trade School for Girls, $7,200.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren has made the following estimate for the extension of continuation class work to 20,000 pupils in 1916; rentals, $42,000; teachers, $160,000; supplies, $5,000.

The Committee on By-Laws has recommended that the by-laws be amended in the schedule relating to substitutes in vocational or trade schools by striking out the line reading "additional teachers with knowledge of bookkeeping, $4 per day," and inserting in lieu thereof a line reading "additional teacher, $4 per day."

The Committee on Special Schools has made a report recommending that the matter of obtaining, equipping, and supervising playgrounds and play centres throughout the city be referred to the new committee, which will have charge of recreation centres.

Local School Boards of Districts 23, 29, and 33 have made semi-annual reports as required by the charter. They will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate officials and committees.

Henry A. Smith has been appointed as an attendance officer for a temporary period.

TAXPAYERS DEMAND CUT OF $150,000,000

Prominent Property Owners in Certiorari Proceedings to Review Assessments.

SEES A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Real Estate Paper Says Never Before in the City Were So Many Persons Protesting.

Certiorari proceedings to review assessments on real estate in New York City demanding cuts, amounting to about $150,000,000 have been started, and the list of protesting taxpayers includes the names of many well known persons, business firms, and estates.

On the Woolworth Building a reduction of $1,500,000 is claimed, the assessment being $9,500,000. The United Electric Light and Power Company demands $1,500,000 reduction on its property at Academy Street, assessed for $5,500,000. On the Dakota, in Central Park West, owned by Edward S. Clark, $450,000 is claimed; on the Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad Street, $1,000,000; on the Century Building, at Broadway and New Street, $1,200,000; on Lord & Taylor's Fifth Avenue store, $1,300,000, and $125,000 on the adjoining buildings; on the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, $750,000; on the adjoining building, $560,000.

R. H. Macy & Co. want a reduction of $1,750,000 on their store at Herald Square, assessed at $6,900,000. Michael Friedsam, representing the Altman Estate, claims $250,000 on the Altman Store in Fifth Avenue, and several smaller items on nearly a score of properties in the adjoining neighborhood. The New York Stock Exchange claims $1,370,000, and the New York Produce Exchange, $700,000. The National Park Bank alleges it is assessed $900,000 too much.

Senator Clark claims $1,350,000 on his house at 962 Fifth Avenue.

The official organ of the Real Estate Board of New York in its August issue says:

"The subject of overassessments of real estate is becoming a serious administrative problem. Perhaps the depressed condition of real estate has aggravated the situation. But there probably never was a time in the history of the city when so many persons were concerned over the fact that their properties are too highly assessed. In Brooklyn the situation is acute. In Manhattan it is, if anything, more so.

"Throughout the city real estate owners are resorting to certiorari proceedings to have their assessments redressed. The total of these reductions in the five coroughs is said to reach $150,000,000. But in any event it is unusually large. The Bulletin publishes herewith a portion of those filed in Manhattan. It would take nearly the whole issue of a magazine to publish the full list. The individual reductions run from $4,000 or $5,000 to nearly $2,000,000."

The Bulletin insists that a grea deal of the trouble comes from the appointment as Tax Commissioners of persons not expert in the assessing of valuations of real estate. It, however, gives Commissioner Purdy credit as being "accessible, courteous, reasonable."

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LANGENBAHN, THEODORE, (April 27, 1914;) net estate, $884; son and two daughters beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $3,546, in E. 124 St., appraised at $30,000; also lots at Katonah, Westchester County, $600; deposits, $75; insurance, $2,835; stocks, $3,800; jewelry, $500.

McARDLE, PATRICK, (July 31, 1913;) net estate, $3,529; Mrs. Barbara McArdle, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Eight lots in Laconia Park, Bronx, appraised at $5,100, interest in partnership of P. McArdle & Sons, $784.

MORRISON, Mrs. ABBY P., (Nov.11, 1914;) net estate, $4,887; bulk of estate passed to three daughters and son. Assets: Deposits, $4,614; jewelry and personalty, $2,112.

SPINK, BENJAMIN F., jeweler, (March 20, 1914;) net estate, $143,236; Mrs. Sadie F. Spink, widow, given $62,000; Herbert W. Spink, son, received $79,336; Albert Perine, not related, given $1,000. Assets: Equity, $20,000, in 252 5th Av., appraised at $60,000; equity, $55,000, in 156 W. 72d St., appraised at $70,000; vacant lot at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., $2,000; equity, $47,000, in 491 Fulton St., Brooklyn, appraised at $65,000; deposits, $18,504; auto and personalty, $900; two jewelry stores, stocks sold by executor for $9,328. Decedent also owned jewelry store in Baltimore, but its value is not given.

The Sunday Question

To visit Shanley's on Sunday is to experience a real pleasure—not alone in delightfully dining, but in being refreshingly entertained.

A concert of distinction—twenty acts—evenings seven to one.

Special thought is given to our seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

The Anderson
102 WEST 80TH STREET
1 Square to Central Park.

FACTS

Cozy and homelike—excellent character of guests.
American Plan; meals at fixed prices.
Cooking by women, which insures wholesomeness and cleanliness.
One or two room suites (furnished or unfurnished); have twice the floor space and closet room, and double the sunshine, found in two-room apartments elsewhere. Excellent selection of suites now.
Transient summer rates, per day:—Room, with bath, breakfast and dinner, $2.75 for one, or $4.00 for two persons.
The Misses Anderson, Props.

Great Northern Hotel
118 West 57th St., New York.
400 OUTSIDE ROOMS
Room and Bath, $2.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $4.00 up
We are now ready for yearly leases. Special reduced prices for leases.
Unexcelled Cuisine and Service. Prices Moderate.
Valet Service Without Charge

HOTEL
NETHERLAND
5th Av. and 59th St.
Under
New Management
Reduced Rates:—
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

HOTEL
ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave., 81st to 82d St.
Rooms with use of bath..$1.00
With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00
Dancing Every Evening.
Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.
French, Spanish, German and Italian Spoken.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY,
85 to 86 Sts.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's best hotels at one-third less price.
SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Hotel Berkley
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APARTMENTS
unfurnished, by the year
FROM $600.
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Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

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The New York Times:

You will be glad to learn that our small announcement published on the Business Page of The New York Times has put us in touch with a number of new out-of-town houses, to whom we have sold merchandise, and has also secured for us re-orders from concerns with whom we have done business in former years.

We consider the amount expended for the advertising, money well spent.

(Signed) HOUSE OF HUCHBERGER,
Clothing Specialties, 93 Fifth Ave.

The Business Page of The Times is read by the Buyer.

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

Janssen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS B'WAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Restaurant Popular Prices, a la Carte.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner Noon to ten, $1.00
DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

DINNER $1.25 LUNCHEON 75c
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Cuisine Francaise
No Cabaret
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CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street
Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees." **BUSTANOBY** RESTAURANTS. 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dine.

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For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. **Hotel Ansonia** BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

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20 EAST 42D STREET
Near Fifth Avenue
Daly's "Quality food—Refinement and Music."

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CARLTON TERRACE
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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $2 and up.
Breakfast 35c-50c
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Open all Saturdays.
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Ave. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
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T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
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AMERICAN PLAN.
Unfurnished Apartments from $540 per year. Furnished Apartments from $60 per month.
Board per person, $10 per week.
Special transient rates for JULY and AUGUST. European and American plan.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
HOTEL HARGRAVE
110, 112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y. CITY.
Subway Express and Elevated Stations on same block.
SPECIAL RATES for SUMMER
Single room, with private bath, $1.50 day up. Larger suites same proportion.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
PRICES MODERATE.

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American Authority on Modern Dancing
The one distinctly expert school that has been selected by New York's fashionable and well-to-do people.
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Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

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REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (58th St.) 'Phone Col. 6462
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
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All dances taught. Summer rates.
Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

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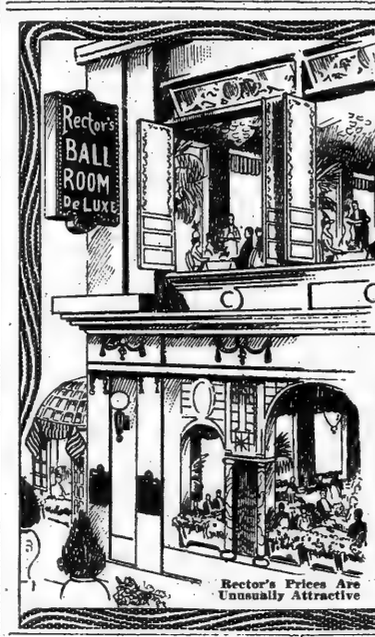

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For years Rector's has maintained its leadership. Its cuisine and service, its luxuriousness and many comfort features have given Rector's an individuality unexcelled by any other restaurant anywhere.

Rector's takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Mitchell Meyers has taken charge of Rector's kitchen and service—after many years of unusual success with the Waldorf-Astoria.

The noted European chef, Rene Durand, is now in charge of Rector's cuisine. Rector's famous Cold Buffet is the creation of this famous culinary artist. As a specialist in cold delicacies he has no equal.

Come and Enjoy Rector's All-Star Cabaret.
Dance in Rector's Palatial Ballroom.
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Where Breezes Blow from Open Windows on Three Wide Streets

The New York Times Far in the Lead of All Other New York Newspapers—Morning or Evening—in Volume of

Book Advertising

THE RECORD FOR 1915

1915	TIMES Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Press Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines
January	11,008	2,406	3,611	1,763	546	....	1,204
February	25,457	5,280	5,212	4,061	760	100	3,708
March	29,193	6,193	7,976	3,535	1,726	680	2,695
April	30,799	7,847	7,311	3,790	2,210	1,550	2,417
May	29,053	8,899	5,306	9,643	7,012	8,962	866
June	17,108	7,099	4,993	5,412	1,481	1,550	1,133
Six Months	142,618	37,724	34,409	28,204	13,735	12,842	12,023

The New York Times publishes a greater volume of Book advertisements than all other New York morning and Sunday newspapers *combined*.

The New York Times is read by more buyers of books than any other newspaper. The net paid circulation of The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, exceeds 300,000 copies.

NEXT WINTER'S STYLES

Paris Openings Delayed Two Weeks This Year, but We Shall Soon Learn What Is to be Worn in Cold Weather.

THE majority of the leading houses in Paris put off the dress openings of the season until the first of this month, although we were promised all the news of clothes by the second week of July.

What the reason was for the change in dates—whether the paucity of American buyers in Paris early in the month of July, or the difficulty of getting ready a new set of models after the manufacturers had depleted the first set—is of little importance to the question at large; the result is very satisfying to those buyers and sellers who want new clothes for the Winter and not for the Summer.

The merchants and dressmakers who are in the habit of showing the new styles for Fall and Winter at the beginning of October or late in September were distressed at the news that the French houses would show all their Winter clothes to American buyers during the first week in July, for it meant that delivery would be in August and the clothes would be on the hands of the American importers nearly two months before they were needed. Such a calamity would be far-reaching, having disastrous trade results to those who make a specialty of selling clothes by the retail method.

Style Purveyors in Battle.

The fight between the manufacturers and the specialty shops, among which one may class the dressmakers, (if one wants to take the risk of being corrected,) is too well known to need more than casual mention to the person who deals in this branch of merchandise; but the people, who know little of the continuous factional fight, would always take the side of the manufacturer unless they were of that class who demand exclusiveness in their clothes—and who rarely get it.

The reason the majority of our women like the side of the manufacturer is because he brings the new fashions to their doors and their purses quicker and cheaper than it is possible for the dressmakers or specialists to do.

The one thing that the specialists strive for is to get their frocks before the public who want the last thing from Paris and open the way for the manufacturers to copy these styles at once; the sooner the better, for the moment a French style is run to ground, the specialists have the chance to sell a new and complete set of fashions to the world of women who will no longer wear a style that is selling for $15 through the cheaper ready-to-wear departments.

So, you can easily see, you who are the victim of all these machinations, tricks, and counter-tricks, how seriously it disturbed the commercial life for the French designers to announce that their openings would be a month earlier than usual. Last Summer the openings were advanced ten days because of the war, but there was so much difficulty in getting the clothes through to American shores that none of the merchants or dressmakers was in the least disturbed.

Probably the American buyers protested against the new schedule. Whatever the reason, the majority of New York houses sent over buyers during the second week in July, who would be on the scene of battle and see that no one buyer had an advantage over another. In other words, if there was anything to be seen all must see it, and if any French house decided to spring a trick on the others by opening a week ahead of time no American house would be left out of the game.

Already Many Models.

There are manufacturers' models in plenty in America already. Those who sell to the trade that pours into New York in July to get the Fall materials, hats, and gowns must be served. Why that flood does not wait until September is not a question for an amateur to settle by an answer. For mysterious trade reasons the flood arrives in July, and those who want to make money cater to it by going to Paris early in the Summer, by persuading the French houses to turn out several hundreds of new models for American trade and shipping them home in June when they are then prepared to hand to the thousands of buyers who do not cross the ocean. Good business, that.

There are certain dressmakers catering to a large trade that does not dwell in or near New York, who also hurry home with a few models, buy others from the manufacturers, and get their Autumn business off their hands almost before one knows that October is coming.

This variety of clothes has been on the market since July and the people who copy each acceptable fashion in large quantities are already at work. Soon the shops will offer them as the first and most authoritative ideas in Winter fashions. Whether or not they prove to be all that their agents claim for them is a doubt that will not deter hundreds of women from buying them, because they are at hand, and Fall clothes are always needed as soon as the first chill makes its appearance, except by those lucky ones who always find a suit or a frock left over from the preceding season which happens to fill the first necessity.

Our Hips Again Flat.

There is a strong tendency in each of the fashions that are advanced as forerunners of what is to come in October toward flattened hips. For the last few months we have grown quite large in that spot; we have avoided any appearance of slimness and given ourselves over to gathers and pleats at the waistline. This fashion was deplored by all but the excessively slender, yet as all the models called for a certain amount of fullness from waist to ankles there seemed no other way to arrive at it except through a wide circular skirt, a cut to which the majority of women objected.

The latter method of cutting the skirt, however, is the one that is advanced today, and the unevenness of the hem, which is sure to result, is offset by accentuating it and using cord or pleating as an edge.

To quiet the rebellion against this kind of skirt among the larger number of women the Spanish flounce has been revived on all kinds of skirts, or rather on skirts made of various materials. Organdie, broadcloth, gabardine, velvet, batiste, and satin are the fabrics that show this deep ruffle; it gives the necessary fullness at the knees without increasing the girth around the hips.

It may not matter very much how one achieves that line of slimness at the hips and width at the ankles; the main thing is to be well assured of the silhouette and then work it out through any channel one desires.

It is in just this divergence of method and idea that the different dressmakers have a chance of success. There is a silver lining to the cloud of full skirts if these individual treatments are welcomed; especially will the incoming of the deep flounce with the smooth hip line please the women who have looked unpleasantly abnormal in the skirts that were gathered about the waist.

As to the frankly circular skirt which is growing in favor among those who decide on the fashions there is a silver cloud to it also. A band of some kind of opposing fabric is dropped below the uneven edge of the hem which frames it in, or rather gives it a straight selvedge. The introduction of this redeeming feature has turned discouragement into optimism. It may be possible, after all, say many, to wear a circular skirt with confidence in its behavior, something that has been impossible since circular skirts were invented.

In the prevailing taffeta frocks that will be worn without coats on warm days and with them on chill days the skirts are scalloped, not unduly, the edges corded, and the uneven line held together by a five-inch band of double net, which is slightly gathered and steadied on its lower edge by a thick cord of the taffeta.

If you are not familiar with this method of finishing an uneven skirt hem it is quite worth your while to try it. The effect is good because the skirt has the appearance of being actually finished; the ragged edge does not always give this.

The Milliners Ahead.

The milliners are usually ahead of the dressmakers in the matter of new fashions, and in Paris there has already been invented a high turban that few faces can stand and a rakish Italian hat called the Bersaglieri, which was brought to America by enterprising importers in the latter part of June. It is far more suitable to the average American face than the high turban which the French wear with such dash and spirit.

The trouble which confronts the Italian infantry hat will be overpopularity. Whatever is brought out in the early part of the season is usually so frequently copied and so widely worn that its attractiveness is doomed before the actual season for it arrives. It serves well in the between period, when the Spring finery has lost its glamour and the Autumn fashion is not established.

It no longer causes astonishment that we wear velvet and coque plumes in the hot days of August, or that we are addicted to lingeries in the ice of February; clothes and the seasons do not match, and the dressmakers do not try to make them. Caprice is the dominant passion in fashion, and there is really no reason why we should cling to the tradition that certain fabrics are intended for certain months.

This tradition was established when science had not prevailed over weather, and houses were hot or cold according to the calendar. Now we are so protected from all disagreeable conditions that we have cast aside the idea that the calendar should have any influence on clothes. This is truer in Winter than in Summer, of course, for no one has yet learned successfully to temper the heat to the most shorn of lambs, and the sight of velvet in August gives a shudder to those who remain in hot climates, but rapid transportation gives one so many chances to feel a breeze that never came to their ancestors that both velvet and fur have kept out of the cedar chest and made ready for Summer service. The fashion for white fox has been so pronounced all Summer that it is difficult to persuade the younger set to relinquish it, even on days when the thermometer calls for mosquito netting as a covering.

But, to take up again the thread of the main subject, which is velvet hats; there is renewed activity among the milliners to keep them in fashion. Felt cannot be made in France this year and the French milliners have not used it as a Winter material for nearly a decade, so one does not expect to see any fashionable Winter hats for formal wear made of felt, but of velvet there will be a plenty. A French felt factory, or its methods, has been installed in America, and some excellent hats for sport wear have been turned out and proved acceptable to the large majority of women who live out of the city from May until November. There is a fine finish to them that gives them somewhat the appearance of satin, and while they are warmer than straw their popularity was assured from the beginning.

Metallic Fabric for Hats.

One of the most brilliant milliners in Paris has brought out a metallic fabric for formal hats which is artistic and expensive. In France it would be used for evening hats with half décolleté or even high-necked frocks, but the evening hat in America is a debatable fashion. It is rarely worn no matter how strenuously the milliners try to make the French fashion popular. The English method of always going bareheaded after 7 o'clock prevails.

As our afternoon dressing is quite elaborate because of the various kinds of entertaining which the women indulge in among themselves, a social custom unknown in Europe, the metallic hat will find a place in the wardrobe of those who spend sums of money on costumes for bridge, teas, luncheons, weddings, matinées, and especially the afternoon dances, which show no sign of waning.

It is claimed by the milliners that this dancing has had the same influence on hats as did the motor car, both demanding small shapes. It is not easy to dance in a hat with a brim, and consequently few were worn last Winter or this Summer at the fashionable places. The woman with the large face never relishes the idea of a season of small hats, for she knows she looks her worst in them, but she need not despair, for there are several varieties of brimmed hats that are both smart and becoming.

The tendency is to return to the brim that droops a bit in front and back with slightly rolling line at the sides, the shape invariably known as belonging to the Empress Eugénie. It is unusually attractive above the face of a woman who has large features or who has not that fresh look of youth which the present jaunty small hat seems to require.

One of the really clever things the milliners have invented is a new kind of veil for the small hat, although it will serve on one with a brim if one is skillful in the art of adjusting this accessory. It falls below the waist when dropped to its full length; it is made of chiffon and lace, half and half. The chiffon part, which is at the top, is passed tightly around the hat, not meeting by a few inches in the back. It can be left to hang straight down over the face, or thrown straight back over the hat, hanging down the back, or the chiffon half can be thrown over the hat, leaving the straight fall of coarse lace, self-colored, over the face.

The milliner who brought it to this country had it as a complete piece of headgear, hat and veil as a whole, but women who saw its advantage had it draped on the small turbans they owned. Now they have learned to make the veil without the aid of a milliner, thereby saving many dollars and getting the same attractive effect.

CRETONNE FOR HAT TRIMMING.

Straw hat with band of cretonne and at the side a parrot of cretonne.

A Country Home To Let

Near Pocantico Hills. Finest view of the river and countryside. The house is unusually attractive and modern. Within easy motoring distance of Sleepy Hollow Club and Briarcliff Lodge.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

The Only Way To Know That This Furniture Sale Offers the Greatest Values

Is to make your own comparisons.

The principal reason for our exceptionally low prices lies in the pertinent fact that we invariably buy for cash. We take full benefit of all discounts, and give these savings to our patrons in lower prices than would otherwise obtain.

Our personal representative had been more than fortunate in securing the co-operation of some of the best Furniture makers in this country.

This co-operation has permitted us to show a bigger, broader, better stock of fine Furniture at SMALLER PRICES than ever.

This co-operation has given to the people of this Borough the opportunity to practice wonderful economies this year.

As an incident of the conservative way in which we tell of the wonderful values offered in this sale, let us cite this episode which occurred the other day:

A woman came here to look at a Dining Room Suite. After she had definitely decided what she would buy, she called up her husband from this store and told him that the best value she had seen anywhere she had discovered in Abraham and Straus, but, lest her judgment be biased, requested that he confirm it by seeing for himself. His confirmation came in a very emphatic way. He arrived in the afternoon, and after looking at the Suite his wife had chosen, together they added to it a Bed Room Suite, making a purchase that totaled very near double the price of the Dining Room Suite.

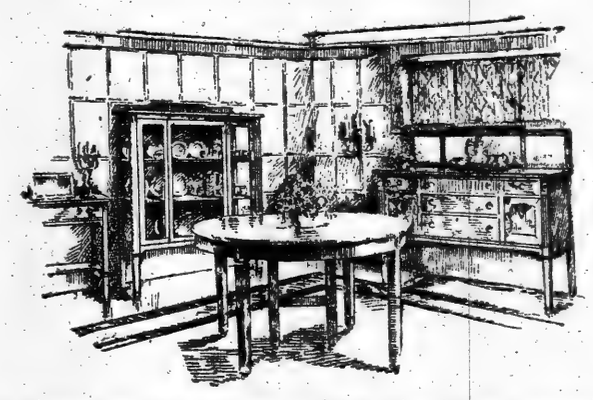
This is but one incident from hundreds that we could print.

In every case where customers come here with the intention of making one purchase, they invariably stay to make two or more. Not only are the prices temptingly low, but the Furniture itself is so extremely good that it is quite beyond comparison.

Bargain Budget in Brief.

Women's $12.98 to $22.98 Silk Dresses, $9.75.
Men's Half Hose, 9c. a pair.
Her Majesty Corsets, 98c. each.
White French Crepe, 35c. yd.
Women's Low Shoes, $1.98.
1,480 Corset Covers, 19c. each.
$3.98 American Cut Glass Bowls, $2.98.
Men's $1.00 Pajamas, 69c. a pair.
Cretonne and Repp Summer Pillows, 49c. to $1.49.
29c. Dresden Ribbons, 19c. yd.
Accordion Pleated Kimonos, 94c. each.
Women's Bathing Suits, with Tights, $1.69.
A. & S. Ginger or Peppermint, usually 12c., at 9c.
Women's Underwear, 19c. a garment.
Sanitary Dress Protectors, usually 25c., at 18c.
Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards and Envelopes to match, usually up to 50c., at 17c. a box of 24.
20,000 Mild Havana Blend Cigars, about 40 per cent reduced.
15,000 High Grade Porto Rican Cigars, about 40 per cent reduced.
Sale of Boys' Washable Suits, at 98c., $1.59 and $1.95.
Home Dresses of Flowered Crepe, at 79c.
Men's Blue Serge Suits, $8.95.
27-inch Floral Swiss, 8c. yd.
45-inch Voile Flouncings, 55c. and 75c. yd.
Women's 55c. Long Silk Gloves, 46c. pair.
Radical Clearance of Women's Stylish Coats at $5.75.
1,000 Women's Wash Skirts at 75c. to $2.85.
89c. Navy Blue Chiffon Taffeta, 69c. yd.
Women's Spring and Summer Suits, heretofore to $59.75, to be cleared out at $8.75, $12.75 and $18.75.
$21.98 China Dinner Sets, $16.98.
Clearance of Wardrobe and Dress Trunks at an average of 20 per cent saving.
12,000 pairs of Women's Stockings, 12½c. pair.
Heavy Bleached, Round Thread Muslin Sheets, 59c. each.

COMPARE THE OFFERINGS IN THIS FURNITURE SALE



4-Piece Dining Room Suite, $65.00. Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table and Serving Table, finished in fumed oak.

With Any Others Anywhere.

MOST EVERY STORE announces a Furniture Sale this morning—the thing for you to decide is which is BEST.

MAKE CAREFUL COMPARISONS—BE FAIR TO YOURSELF.

Bear in mind that our regular prices are from 10% to 20% lower than those of most stores, and now

You Save From 10 Per Cent. to 50 Per Cent. in Addition

Go all over the city—see the stocks offered in any other store—make minute examination of construction, upholstering, finishes, etc.

COME BACK HERE in your most critical mood—you will have the opportunity to see Furniture that was all personally selected, chosen from the VERY BEST product of the best makers in this country—and all backed by our broad guarantee.

THE SUBWAY will bring you from any station in Manhattan directly into the Store at the Hoyt Street Station.

25 Minutes from 96th St. 22 Minutes from 72d St.	17 Minutes from Grand Central	9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge	5½ Minutes from Bowling Green

Save the 10 Per Cent. to 50 Per Cent. and Get the Best Furniture.

$8.00 Parlor Pieces, $4.00
Arm chairs and rockers, mahogany finish frames with assorted grades of covering.

$2.75 Dining Room Chairs at $1.95.
Golden oak, banister back and claw feet. Boxed, slip seats, covered with black or Spanish leather.
$5.95 Arm Chair to match, $3.95

Library Suites, 3 Pieces, $35
Mahogany finish frames; upholstered; covered with Spanish leather.

5-Piece Bedroom Suites, $59
Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Night Stand and full size Bed, of an Adam design, and finished in mahogany, old ivory and walnut.

Brass Cribs, $8.75.
Colonial design and continuous posts; high sides and ends. Bright or satin finish.

Pillows, 59c.
Filled with odorless feathers; 22x28 inches; weight 3½ pounds; covered with fancy ticking.

Silk Floss Mattress, All Sizes, at $10.90.
Made of pure Japanese kapok, sterilized and absolutely sanitary. Covered with fancy ticking and has stitched roll edge.

Parlor Suites, $15.00.
Mahogany finish frames, with loose panne cushions. Three pieces—sofa, arm chair and rocker.

Costumers, 50c.
Golden oak and fumed oak finish, with heavy square post and four hooks.

China Closets.

$13.00 China Closets, Golden oak.	$9.75.	
$13.50 China Closets, Golden oak.	$10.80.	
$20.00 China Closets, Golden oak.	$16.00.	
$25.00 China Closets, Golden oak.	$20.00.	
$27.50 China Closets, Golden oak.	$22.00.	
$32.50 China Closets, Golden oak.	$26.00.	
$35.00 China Closets, Golden oak.	$30.00.	

Parlor Suites, Three Pieces.

At $15.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
At $29.00. Mahogany finish; panne cushions.
At $35.00. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.
At $42.50. Mahogany finish; velour covering.
$75.00 Parlor Suites, $57.50. Mahogany finish; panne covering.
At $67.50. Mahogany finish; tapestry covering.

Chiffoniers.

$5.00 Chiffoniers, Golden oak.	$3.95.	
$6.50 Chiffoniers, Golden oak.	$5.20.	
$9.00 Chiffoniers, Golden oak.	$7.20.	
$10.50 Chiffoniers, Golden oak.	$8.40.	
$20.00 Chiffoniers, White enamel.	$13.80.	
$25.00 Chiffoniers, Maple.	$19.00.	
At $27.00. Walnut.		
At $32.00. Walnut.		
$40.00 Chiffoniers, Mahogany.	$35.00.	
$60.00 Chiffoniers, Maple.	$48.00.	

Women's $12.98 to $22.98 Silk Dresses, $9.75

A Record Breaking Value

MOST EXTRAORDINARY in points of style, materials and the marvelous low price. This is a sale that no woman who is seeking a dress for afternoon or evening wear can afford to miss. This is a sale that you cannot duplicate from one end of Greater New York to the other. High grade workmanship and beautiful materials, coupled with the smallest price you have ever paid for such Dresses make insistent appeal to your sense of economy.

Correct to the smallest detail and simply charming in effect.

Made of charmeuse, crepe de chine, satin and crepe de chine. Smart advance styles, assortment of shades, also black and white. Sizes 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Spring and Summer Suits
Final Clearance at $8.75, $12.75 and $18.75

Suits That Have Been Heretofore to $59.75.

EVERYTHING HIGH GRADE. Every Suit in the lot a type that would bring its full price even in the middle of full wartime season—you will have more than half the wear you would get if you had purchased earlier, but in many instances you will be paying far less than half of the former prices.

Materials are fine gabardine, serges, tweeds, white serge, taffeta, silk poplin, linen, pongee and novelty materials for sport wear.

Because of the extreme reductions in price we must say none sent on approval and store orders only.

Second floor, Central Building.

1,000 Women's Wash Skirts at 75c to $2.85

WASH SKIRTS at reasonable prices right at the time when Wash Skirts are most worn. The materials are imported and domestic linen, pique, self stripe cordeline, rep and cotton gabardine. A variety of the best selling styles. Many are button-front with patch and mannish pockets and tailored belts. Others are trimmed with good quality pearl buttons. Good range of sizes up to 32-inch waist bands. Lengths to 42 inches. Store orders only.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Stylish Coats at $5.75 Each

IN THE LOT ARE taffeta, serges, plaids, corduroys, gloria, mohair and Palm Beach cloth. All at this little price. None on approval.

Second floor, Central Building.

FLINT QUALITY FOUNDED 1840 — HORNER SERVICE FOUNDED 1896

GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

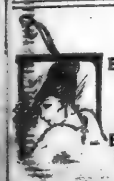
FALL EXHIBIT
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

This is our first season's Exhibit of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses of New York, and we feel justly proud of the display of new Patterns and the great reduction in costs of production.

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST

we will combine the display of our new creations with MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS of patterns we wish to discontinue.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York



Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
Announces First Showing of EARLY FALL MODELS at $5, $8, $10

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Russian and Italian Navies.

J. C.—Will you kindly tell me which is the larger navy, the Russian or the Italian?

Estimates, figures, and comparisons of this kind can only be given as existent before the war. Before the outbreak of hostilities Russia stood sixth among the great navies of the world, and Italy seventh. The total personnel—officers and men—of the Russian Navy was 52,463, of Italy 36,093.

New York Buildings.

A. I. R.—Will you be kind enough to give me a list of some of the best-known buildings in New York City, including some of the newer buildings?

Among the best-known public buildings in New York are the Sub-Treasury, the Metropolitan Art Museum, the Public Library, the Municipal Building, (new,) the Custom House, the Post Offices, the City Hall, the buildings of Columbia University, the College of the City of New York, and New York University, including the Hall of Fame; among the well-known buildings which are not "public" are the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, the Grand Central Station, (new,) the Woolworth Building, (new,) the Fuller Building, (the Flatiron,) the Singer Building, The Times Building, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, the Equitable Life Insurance Building, (new,) the Bankers Trust Company, the Hudson Terminal Buildings, the Adams Building, (new,) the Whitehall Building, the Trinity Building. These are a few of the best-known and most striking buildings. This list lays no claim to exhaustiveness.

"The Black Watch."

E. C. D.—For some time past I have been trying to learn the origin of the "Black Watch," as the Forty-second Highlanders' Regiment is sometimes called, and have concluded to ask you for information. I am told that it was formed in the days of Wallace. Even so, why "Black Watch"?

"The Black Watch," one of the most famous regiments in the British Army, was organized by the Duke of Athole in 1688. It became the Forty-second Regiment of the line in 1739. Its illustrious career began with Fontenoy, and few regiments equal it in battle honors. Its name is due to the dark tartan which is the regimental uniform.

The "D. R." and "D. A. R."

W. B. G.—Will you please tell me in what way are the "Daughters of the Revolution" different from the "Daughters of the American Revolution?" Which is the older society? Which has the larger membership?

The Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution are two separate societies, the mark of eligibity to each being lineal descent from a soldier or officer in the army or navy of the United States during the War for Independence, or from a civil officer in that war. The "D. A. R.," as it is usually called, is the larger and older society; it was organized Oct. 11, 1890; the Daughters of the Revolution was organized Aug. 20, 1891.

Army Pay.

MAX RANUN.—A great deal is being said by army circles about enlarging our army. My understanding is that it is already the costliest army in the world in proportion to its size. If it be increased, certainly the per capita expense should be reduced. Officers and men should be paid less, perquisites reduced, and extravagant army post buildings no longer constructed. For the information of many of your readers, please publish the following: What is the pay and perquisites of each grade of army commissioned officers? After an officer has served twenty years, counting the four years he is schooling at West Point, does he not receive 40 per cent. more, or additional, pay of his grade then and of whatever grade or rank he may thereafter attain? How much per mile is an army officer allowed for traveling? How many generals are there on the active list, and what does their pay, with perquisites, amount to for one year? How many generals are on the retired list, and what does their total yearly pay amount to? What is the average pay of our officers as compared with those of the French Republic? How many of our officers are serving with troops and how many are in the offices in Washington or elsewhere?

Following is a table of yearly initial, or base, pay of army officers in this country, the French Republic, and Great Britain, the last-named being given because it, like the United States, has a volunteer army, while that of France is enrolled by compulsory military service:

The United States—General, there is none; Lieutenant General, grade discontinued by act of Congress March 2, 1907; Major General, $8,000; Brigadier General, $6,000; Colonel, $4,000; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,500; Major, $3,000; Captain, $2,400; First Lieutenant, $2,000; Second Lieutenant, $1,700; Sergeant, $360; Corporal, $252; private, $180. Great Britain—General, $14,600; Lieutenant General, $10,950; Major General, $6,326; Brigadier General, $4,866; Colonel, $2,008; Lieutenant Colonel, $1,599; Major, $1,421; Captain, $1,029; First Lieutenant, $577; Second Lieutenant, $460; Sergeant, $200; Corporal, $146; private, $89. France—General, $5,558; Lieutenant General, there is none; Major General, $3,648; Brigadier General, $2,432; Colonel, $1,744; Lieutenant Colonel, $1,271; Major, $1,063; Captain, $676; First Lieutenant, $480; Second Lieutenant, $452; Sergeant, $83; Corporal, $31; private, $20.

This minimum scale is increased for length of service by percentages similar in all countries. In European countries, however, officers receive extensive "allowances" in addition to the pay listed above. The laws covering these "allowances" and increases of pay are, of course, too voluminous and complex to quote in the limited space of the Query Column.

It should be noted, in comparing the pay of the United States Army even with that of Great Britain (the only other country having a volunteer military service) that the United States Army is the only thoroughly democratic army, in which both officers and men are drawn from all walks of life, and it is, therefore, the only country which must offer special monetary inducements in competition with the wages of labor. Officers of the United States Army, unlike those of the European countries, are supposed to be able to support themselves and their families on their army pay.

These facts, as well as differences in standards of living and purchasing power, must be borne in mind in any attempt at comparison between the armies of the United States and European nations. Generally speaking, the salaries for officers in our army are greater than for those of European armies, and the "perquisites" less. All soldiers in all armies receive quarters, clothing, and rations. All officers receive quarters or allowance in lieu thereof. All mounted officers receive allowances for horse and equipment. Officers in the United States armies receive allowances for fuel and light, extra pay when on aviation duty, and, in common with the soldiers, extra pay for tropical service.

The General Staff of the Army is made up of four Brigadier Generals, four Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, twelve Majors, and thirteen Captains. There are twenty-one general officers of the line, including six Major Generals. The chiefs of staff corps and bureaus of the War Department number eleven. There are 241 general officers on the retired list. The total number of commissioned officers on the active list is 4,823, staff and line, including 99 First Lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps, on active duty; 60 dental surgeons, and 231 additional and detached line officers. The total enlisted strength of the army, exclusive of provisional and hospital corps, is 89,965. The army appropriations for 1914-15, not including the Military Academy, fortifications, and like expenses, amounted to $94,229,047. Further details must be referred to the War Department.

Queen Mary's Birthday.

T. R. H.—Queen Mary of England was born May 26, 1867.

Gunfire Control.

INQUIRER.—I am anxious to procure information as to the firing of the 12-inch, &c., guns in the navy. Are these guns fired separately or are they fired together by the officer on the fire-control platform? Am I right in assuming that the moment they are discharged they are reloaded and each Gun Captain signals to the officer on the fire-control platform that the gun is ready? That this officer then gives them the elevation and sidewise measurement so that each one of these eight guns will be pointed the same, and he can then fire from his platform as he sees fit? Now, then, when are these guns discharged—when the bow rises on a wave and stands motionless for a moment, or when her bow is in the trough of a wave motionless for a moment? How do they know that she is the same each time she is fired? Do they have an instrument on the fire-control platform somewhat like a water-level, so that these guns are not fired until she has risen to a similar position each time on a wave?

Specific answers cannot be made to your inquiries as information regarding fire control is not furnished by the navy. In general, fire-control systems have been adopted in all services, by which guns can be fired (a) from a central station, (b) by this central station in conjunction with a particular unit, (c) by the unit alone. Guns are reloaded immediately after firing unless an order to the contrary is given. Various methods are in use for keeping the central station informed of the readiness of the gun for firing. Also there are various methods of informing the units of the range and bearing of target. Any method of central control is elastic, and guns may be fired at a particular point of the roll or when the guns are ready.

Historic New York.

W. R. REVELL.—Will you kindly answer the following questions: Where is Alexander Hamilton buried? Where is Robert Fulton buried? In what theatre did Charlotte Cushman make her début? Is there a theatre still standing in which Booth played? What was the scene of the Stokes-Fisk tragedy? Where is the house in which Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton met the night before the duel?

Alexander Hamilton and Robert Fulton are both buried in Trinity Churchyard in New York City. Robert Fulton's remains were to have been removed to the Fulton Water Gate Memorial at 114th to 116th Streets on Riverside Drive, but that has not yet been completed.

Charlotte Cushman made her début in "Macbeth" Sept. 13, 1836, in the Old Bowery Theatre.

Booth's Theatre stood at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was opened Feb. 8, 1869, but was closed in 1883.

The scene of the Stokes-Fisk tragedy was the Grand Central Hotel.

Alexander Hamilton attended a reception given by Oliver Wolcott the night before the Hamilton-Burr duel. He was taken to the Bayard House on Jane Street after the duel.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Insurance.

C. L. B.—Can you furnish me with the following information? I wish to know the money value of cigarettes consumed in the United States per year, of cigars, of chewing tobacco, of tobacco entire, and of intoxicating liquor. I also wish to know the sum total of premiums paid in the United States per year in life insurance, fire insurance, and accident insurance.

The tobacco production of the United States in 1912 was 962,855,000 pounds, of which 440,749,962 pounds were exported, as "unmanufactured" tobacco. That year we imported tobacco valued at $48,305,042. The farm value of a slightly smaller crop in 1913 was $122,481,000. The crop of 1909 was increased in value $230,509,000 by manufacture. Tobacco of 1914 paid (ending June 30) excise and customs amounting to $103,338,000. Deducting $61,452,481 the value of the exported tobacco in 1914 (ending June 30), and adding to the field value, manufacture value, excise and customs and the imported tobacco, and we may approximate the wholesale value of the tobacco consumed in a year in the United States, as about $452,380,661. Tobacconists claim that they now make hardly 33 per cent. profits, which would indicate a retail value of about $803,174,215.

Cigarettes manufactured in 1914 in the United States numbered 8,707,626,290. Cigars manufactured in 1914 in United States in 1914 numbered 16,427,096,016. Chewing and smoking tobacco manufactured in 1914 amounted to 412,505,213 pounds, and snuff manufactured in 1914 in the United States to 32,766,741 pounds.

The intoxicating liquors consumed in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1913, were in gallons as follows: Spirits, 147,445,528; wines, 55,327,461; malt liquors, 2,030,347,442; total, 2,233,420,461. The internal revenue paid on these liquors was $163,879,342 on spirits here manufactured, and $66,286,989 on malt liquors. The customs on malt, wines, and spirituous liquors imported were possibly $20,000,000, as these importations, respectively, (gallons,) were 7,689,223, 6,643,612, and 4,121,981, total of 18,434,816 gallons. The combined estimates of the Internal Revenue Department and of the National Grocers' Association indicate that the annual drink bill of our nation is (at retail costs) about $1,724,807,519.

The regular legal reserve companies' life insurance report of Jan. 1, 1914, showed payments to policy holders of $469,388,122. The fire insurance paid for losses in 1913 amounted to $202,694,933, and for accident losses (accident insurance) the amount paid in 1913 was $15,581,234. The life insurance premiums received by the regular legal reserve companies to date of their report of Jan. 1, 1914, amounted to $714,806,-359. Cash premiums received by the fire insurance companies doing business in the United States in 1913 amounted to $381,036,994. Personal accident insurance premiums for 1913 amounted to $34,522,481.

Declaration of War.

JAMES GARRY.—Please tell me which has more power in war, the Emperor of Germany or the King of England. Which has more power in the declaration of war?

The Emperor of Germany, as has been stated in the Query Column, has absolute power to make declaration of defensive warfare, and to define the meaning of the word "defensive" in whatever circumstances may arise. His declaration of offensive war must be approved by the Bundesrat to be final. As England is a country in which greater personal governing power lies in the hands of her Ministers than of the King, the Cabinet takes the active part in the conduct of warfare which in Germany is left in the hands of the Emperor.

A Married Woman's Signature.

WILLIAM H. B.—A woman named Helen Augusta Brown married a man named Jones. Is there any well-defined rule which establishes whether she shall, in signing her name to important papers, and assuming that she is to use only three parts to her name, sign it as Helen Brown Jones or Helen Augusta Jones?

A married woman usually keeps her maiden name as her "middle name" after marriage, but she can legally sign it the other way if she wishes.

Qualifications for Voters.

S. O. C.—Will you kindly tell me if there is any State in which a literacy or property test is required as a condition to granting the franchise to a male voter who is otherwise eligible?

The States of Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Wyoming add to their listing of qualifications for voting the definite statement that a voter, otherwise eligible, must be able to read, most of the States adding "and to write" English. To vote in Missouri a citizen must be able to "read or understand the Constitution of the State." The State of Louisiana requires the possession of $300 worth of property assessed in the voter's name. Many States make the specific announcements that all taxes must have been paid by a certain date if one is to be eligible as a voter.

Kaiser's Daily Telegraph Interview.

J. MACKENZIE.—Price Collier in "Germany and the Germans" gives the following account of the Kaiser's Daily Telegraph interview:

The incident occurred in October, 1908. "The gist of it was that the British press and people continued to distrust him, while all the time he was and had been the friend of Great Britain. The Emperor cited instances of his friendship, and declared the English were as mad as March hares not to believe in him; insisted that by reason of Germany's increasing foreign commerce and on account of the growing menace to peace in the Pacific Ocean, Germany was determined to have an adequate fleet, which perhaps one day even England might be glad to have beside her own." The secret history of this incident has never been divulged.

Straus Memorial.

K. G.—The reclining woman's figure on the Straus memorial on upper Broadway represents "Memory."

Latin Primer.

SARAH BELL.—Kindly tell me whether there is a Latin primer suitable for a child of 5 or 6 years old.

The New York Public Library contains no primer simple enough for such a young child. The simplest is the "Beginner's Latin Book," by Collar and Daniell.

United States Consul at Bucharest.

Mr. C. Campbell, Jr., is United States Consul General at Bucharest.

Capital of Holland.

K. PARSONS.—Amsterdam is the commercial capital of Holland and The Hague is the Court capital.

Second Sunday in October, 1880.

ELMER CHAMBERS.—The second Sunday in October, 1880, was the tenth day of the month.

Kolb Brothers.

Owing to a typographical error the name of the brothers who are famous as explorers of the Grand Canyon was printed Kobt instead of Kolb in the issue of June 20.

Neutrality of Belgium.

Mrs. JOHN F. FINN.—Was the United States one of the signatory powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium? When and where was the convention held?

The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by treaty between Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands and was signed in London, April 19, 1839, and ratified between the contracting powers in 1870.

A Correction.

In the issue of June 13 the pier of the Hudson Navigation Company was given as being located at the foot of Desbrosses Street. The pier is at the foot of Canal Street, No. 32, North River.

Attorneys in Anti-Trust Suit.

B. L. L.—Please give names of attorneys who defended the United States Steel Corporation in the recent anti-trust suit which was decided in their favor.

Lindabury, Depue, and Faulls were the solicitors for the United States Steel Corporation. Joseph H. Choate, John G. Johnson, Francis Lynde Stetson, David A. Reed, Raynal C. Balling, Cordenio A. Severance, Richard V. Lindabury of counsel.

Declaration of Independence.

H. C.—Is the original of the Declaration of Independence still in existence? Where is it kept, and in what condition is it at present?

Since April 23, 1894, the original of the Declaration of Independence has been kept in a steel safe in the Library of the State Department, Washington, D. C. It has been seriously damaged by many reproductions and much handling, so that few of the signatures can now be read. It is kept from the light to try to preserve the vestiges of ink that remain.

Marriage Licenses.

C. M.—In applying for a marriage license in New York City must both parties be residents of New York or Brooklyn? Must both parties appear in person? At what hours may application be made? Must one be a resident of New Jersey in order to be married there? Does New Jersey require a license also?

Marriage licenses in New York City are issued at the City Clerk's office, Municipal Building, opposite City Hall, open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Licenses are required in all States except Alaska. Only California and New Mexico require the appearance of both parties in making application. A marriage may be solemnized in any place in the State where parties are both residents and have a license issued as prescribed by statute, but non-residents can only be married in the town or city where their license was issued.

Voting from Place of Business.

G. J. K.—Can a man vote from his place of business, provided he has registered accordingly?

No; a citizen may vote only from his residence.

Nicolaus Amati.

C. S. GARRIGAN.—There recently came into my possession an old violin with the label "Nicolaus Amati Cremonensis" in the inside. Can you tell me anything of the maker?

Amati was the name of a family of famous violin makers at Cremona, Italy, from 1550 to 1693. Two brothers, said by some authorities to be the first makers of the violin in its modern form, were succeeded by their two sons, and their grandson Nicolo, who lived from 1596 to 1684, was the most famous of all. He greatly improved the model, giving it larger and finer tone. So valuable are the genuine violins made by this family that they are extensively imitated, and spurious labels bearing the Amati name are often attached to instruments. It would be well to consult an expert about the genuineness of your violin.

Losses in Great War.

A JACKSONVILLE SUBSCRIBER.—Have you any figures on the losses in the present war?

Compilations from official sources published July 8 give the following figures:

	Killed.	Total Casualties.
Russia	733,000	3,485,000
France	400,000	1,400,000
England	116,000	428,000
Germany	482,000	1,567,000
Austria	341,000	1,245,000
Belgium	47,000	247,000
Serbia	64,000	226,000
Turkey	45,000	181,000
Japan	300	1,210

Appendix to Bryce Report.

J. B. MacHARG.—The appendix to the Bryce report on alleged German atrocities can be obtained through T. Fisher Unwin Co., London, N. C., England.

Submarines at Constantinople.

CARL B. PETERS.—To settle a dispute will you state whether any of the Allies' warships approached within range of Constantinople within sixty days from April 25? Germany contends that submarines are not classed as warships.

On May 27 it was reported that the British submarine E-11 entered Constantinople harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. On May 12 a British submarine had already penetrated far into the Sea of Marmora and sunk several Turkish transports and two gunboats.

A vessel used for offensive action is classified as a warship; such vessels are battleships, cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo craft—that is, craft firing torpedoes, among which submarines are classified.

The Trent Affair.

W. BRYNE.—In an argument mention was made of our stopping a British ship in our civil war and taking off some of her passengers. Will you kindly print particulars?

On Nov. 8, 1861, Captain Charles Wilkes of the U. S. ship San Jacinto seized Messrs. Mason and Slidell, envoys to England and France appointed by the Confederacy, from the decks of the British steamer Trent. These men were on their way to try to secure recognition and alliance for the Confederacy. They had run the blockade to Havana and taken passage from thence on the British ship. The Commissioners were carried to Boston. England had always prided herself upon affording refuge to political offenders of all countries and was indignant.

Troops were sent to Canada, and demands were made for the surrender of the men and for an apology. The brusque tone of the original note was softened by the influence of the Prince Consort and the command of Queen Victoria. After some delay the American Government yielded, and the two Commissioners were placed on board an English steamer.

China and Japan.

P. J. MOYER.—If China did not agree to all the demands of Japan, will you kindly tell us the demands, substance of same, with which she refused to comply?

China acceded to the demands regarding Mongolia, with the exception of the agricultural demand. Group V. was withheld for future discussion. This was a group of seven articles relating to the employment by China of Japanese advisers in political, financial, and military affairs, to the Japanese supervision of Chinese police, to the right of Japan to ownership of Chinese land, to the Japanese supervision of manufacture and purchase by China of munitions of war, and to various railroad and mining rights; also to the right of Japan to propagate Buddhism in China.

China agreed to the demands of Group V. respecting the Fukien Province, and her final proposals refused only to authorize Japan to supply half the arms used by China, to participate in the conduct of Chinese arsenals, to appoint Japanese advisers in China, and to preach Buddhism. They disliked the Japanese proposal to postpone the discussion of Group V. to some future time, but accepted it on May 9, when the Japanese ultimatum relegated the group to future discussion.

Death of Lucretia.

HOMER M. GREEN.—Kindly give me all the information possible regarding Botticelli's, "Death of Lucretia," published in the Sunday Supplement in April.

The "Death of Lucretia" is now in the collection of Mrs. John L. Gardner in Boston, Mass. It is one of the later works of Botticelli, and may have been designed as panels for furniture. Some critics maintain that much of the painting was executed by pupils of the master.

It is interesting as a reflection of the interest of his time in classic learning. The picture shows a change in his mind from the serenity of his earlier works to a more agitated, vehement, and intense manner. The background, showing the architectural beauty and regularity of Rome, is employed as a setting for the tragic incident of the story, to heighten the effect of the outrage by showing the city which stood for the personification of law and order.

The three panels show three phases of the same incident. In the centre a group of armed men, summoned by the cry of Collatinus, who stands above the body of his self-slain wife, all show by their attitudes their horror and anger. Behind Collatinus is an arch of triumph depicting the glorious scenes of ancient Rome. At the left, in a portico of the building, Tarquin is shown seizing upon Lucretia, having treacherously stolen upon her while he was her guest. He threatens her with his sword. At the right Lucretia falls swooning among her women. In the centre is shown her body, the sword still in her breast, she having killed herself, refusing to live shamed.

Crow's Nest.

S. E. B.—Please inform me of the height of the crow's nest on a battleship from the surface of the water; also what is the greatest distance at which one in that position can see another in a similar position with the most powerful glass?

We have been unable to find this information. Perhaps some TIMES reader may give you the distances.

British Societies.

J. B. sends L. E. Kremer the address of a British society of which he is a member. The Overseas Club, Herbert Riley, Secretary, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Ships to Archangel.

C. B. O.—In a discussion it was asserted that of fifty-two ships which had left New York for Archangel, not one had arrived; that they had all been taken into Kirkwall or Stornoway by the English and their cargoes unloaded. Can you give me any data about this?

The port of Archangel does not open until April, and we are informed that the estimate of fifty-two ships having sailed from New York is too high. Seventeen ships are known to have sailed from New York bound for Archangel, and of these only two, the Tyr and the Signe, were taken into Kirkwall, but no action has been taken with respect to their cargoes.

Two other vessels, the Kurak and the Czaritza, are on their second voyage, proving that they at least got through safely and returned. The Czar, which left this port on June 2, arrived safely at Archangel.

Registration of Architects.

GEORGE H. DIEMER.—I understand that a law has been passed in New York State governing the registration of architects. If so, kindly give particulars.

This law, and all the conditions governing it, were published in full in The American Architect for May 26, 1915. This paper is published at 50 Union Square, New York City. The administration of the law is in charge of the University of the State of New York at Albany.

Censorship.

Mrs. A. HUSSER.—Very often the papers contain cables via London unfavorable to the Allies. Can you explain how such news is passed by the censor?

In which States does a majority decide in civil cases?

The censorship is supposed to suppress only such news as would have a detrimental effect upon the military operations of the country. Its object is not the suppression of unfavorable news as such.

By the Constitutions of Texas, California, Nevada, North and South Dakota three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

A READER.—Kindly inform me if an employer is compelled in this State to hold a compensation policy.

This is a compulsory law in New York State since July, 1914. All injuries arising out of or in course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, must be compensated. The industries covered include all hazardous employments. Persons compensated in private employment include all employes in industries covered, excluding farm laborers and domestic servants. Public employment not included. The entire cost rests upon the employer, who must give proof of financial ability to make payments, or must insure in a State fund, a mutual or stock company. An employer who insures in a State fund is released from all liability for compensation of injured employes.

Tenpenny Nails.

BUTLER REBER.—Please inform me where and how nails became known for sizes as tenpenny or twelvepenny nails.

The adjectives tenpenny, twelvepenny, &c., now used to denote nails of certain sizes, originally in the fifteenth century denoted the price of nails per hundred. The original significance was lost in the fluctuation of prices, but retained to designate sizes.

Natural Education.

J. W. FAWCETT.—All your questions will be answered by Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner's book on natural education, published at Indianapolis in 1914, which you may consult at the Public Library or obtain through any bookseller.

Employment Agencies.

S. A. DE BEAR.—Can you tell me which State department has control of employment agencies?

Refer your matter to the Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL SILK HAND-KNIT SWEATERS.
$35 UP.
SHETLAND FLOSS SWEATERS.
$9.50 to $16.
MATERIALS FOR KNITTING.
LOBIG-DABLE-GYVES,
15 W. 20TH ST., NEW YORK.

IF YOUR BOY COULD LEARN A BUSINESS

which offers good pay to start and a future with the independence of a profession—wouldn't that be your choice for his life work?

Piano tuning is a remunerative trade with the freedom and respectability of a profession. The Faust School of Tuning has been running in affiliation with the New England Conservatory of Music for fifteen years. Its students have made good as professional tuners, piano dealers, etc. It means a good future for any bright, ambitious boy. We have been able to help students to good positions when they desire it. Write for booklet.

FAUST SCHOOL OF TUNING,
11 Gainsboro St., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUTICURA COMPLEXIONS
Are Usually Fresh and Clear, Soft and Velvety.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Thus these fragrant super-creamy emollients promote and maintain the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands under all conditions.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
1 East 40th Street (near 5th Avenue)

44-inch Table
$32.00
Reduced from $65.00

It is our own Reproduction of the FAMOUS DR. CRIMM TABLE,
Made of the Best Selected Mahogany, Beautifully Hand Carved and Specially Priced During Our ANNUAL CONSIGNEE SALE.
All other Furniture on our floor has been Reduced in Proportion for This Sale.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Sale Broken Lots of Shoes
Men's, Women's, Boys' & Girls' Shoes

All to go out in this remarkable August Sale, with prices marked down to their lowest level, to clear stocks of all these odd lots, making room for the incoming new fall merchandise. We do not hesitate to say that we are depending upon these low prices, together with the values offered, to move these stocks out. The sizes are broken in the various styles, but you are sure to find your size in some of the lots.

No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. Orders

Women's 2.00 to 3.50 Low Shoes, 1.35
Patent colt, gun metal calf, white canvas and tan and black kid, in pumps and Colonial and strap effects. Excellent lasts. Sizes arranged on separate tables.

Women's 3.00 & 3.50 Low Shoes, 1.95
White Nubuck and canvas, gun metal calf and patent colt pumps in prevailing styles. Also black and white combinations. All have sold regularly at 3.00 and 3.50.

Women's 4.00 to 6.00 Low Shoes, 2.35
White Nubuck, white kid combined with patent colt and gun metal calf, cut on the season's prettiest lasts, exquisitely finished. High grade in every sense.

Men's 3.50 & 4.00 Low Shoes, 2.35
Gun metal, kid skin and black and tan calf, well made and carefully finished. A good selection of toe shapes. Special sale price, 2.35.

Men's 4.00 to 5.00 Lace Shoes, 2.95
Russia calf, vici kid and gun metal calf lace shoes, some with novelty tops, all well made on stylish, comfortable lasts. Very special, 2.95.

Men's 5.00 & 5.50 Novelty Shoes, 3.45
High grade novelty top shoes, showing the season's best conceits in the most wanted leathers. Up-to-date lasts, splendidly finished.

Little Boys' 1.50 Shoes, 1.05
Box calf, Blucher style shoes, with extension soles, just the shoes for rough wear. Sizes 9 to 13½. Special sale price, 1.05.

1.50 Oxford Ties for Boys, 1.19
Our "Little Gent" Oxford ties and scout shoes, well made and durable, will stand wear and tear. 10½ to 13½. Special price, 1.19.

2.50 Foot Trainer Ties, 1.95
Gun metal calf Oxford ties, built on the famous Bamberger "Foot Trainer" last, 9 to 13½. Very specially priced at 1.95.

3.25 & 3.50 Oxford Ties, 2.35
Boys' gun metal, tan and black calf Oxford ties, newest English last, black and colored kid tops, leather and rubber soles. Sizes to 5½.

Children's 1.75 to 2.25 Shoes, 1.29
Sample shoes and Oxfords in all leathers, some with colored tops, all spring heels. Sizes to 11, not all sizes in every kind.

Misses' 2.00 & 2.50 Pumps, 1.39
Children's also in this lot. Patent colt and dull kid pumps, ankle and instep straps. Sizes 8½ to 12. Up-to-date lasts, splendidly made.

Children's and Misses' Nubuck Ties
Hand sewed, welted soles, Goodyear process, good styles. Sizes 6 to 8, reg. 1.75, at 1.19. Sizes 8½ to 11, reg. 2.00, at 1.22. Sizes 11½ to 2, reg. 2.50, at 1.49.

Misses' 2.00 Shoes, Priced at 1.59
Patent colt and gun metal calf, tan and black kid, button and lace shoes. Sizes 11½ to 2. Built on this season's lasts.

The Bamberger Sale of Furniture Continues

It has been the most successful sale of furniture we have ever held. Reductions range from 10% to 50% on almost our entire stock.

Mahogany Furniture Pieces Reduced in Price
Including chairs, rockers, gate leg tables, desks, etc.

Circassian Walnut Bed Room Suites Reduced
Reg. 52.50 Dresser, at 37.50
Reg. 51.50 Chiffonier, 36.50
Reg. 37.50 Dressing Table, 28.50

$155 Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite, $113
Handsome four-piece suite, of entirely new design.

$205 Adam Dining Room Suite, Spec., $155
Beautiful four piece suite, an exact reproduction of the Adam period.

$85 Adam Mahogany Suite, Special at $59.50
This three piece suite is a bargain at the reduced price.

Our Entire Stock of Summer Furniture Reduced

Serge and Taffeta Frocks
Dame Fashion's Latest Caprice

Smartly tailored are they, with a sturdiness of development that will make them ideal trotting frocks for late summer and early fall wear.

Finest French serge you'll find combined with crisp, lustrous taffeta, plain or in large block plaids, showing dark greens and reds and blues outlined in gold. Even a casual survey will bring the conviction that you like these newer frocks very, very much.

A demure little model is of taffeta with twelve-inch band of serge at the bottom of the wide skirt. The wide cuffs and belt with square tabs are adorned with black bone buttons, giving a mannish finish, which is offset by a wholly feminine collar of white Georgette crepe piped with the taffeta. 15.00.

A black taffeta combined with navy serge, on tailored coatee lines, garnished with many bone buttons, is 17.98, and a serge frock trimmed with plaid taffeta (note the reversal of fabrics) is 20.00.

Varied models for misses, 12.98 to 20.00.
For women 15.00 to 37.98.
Third Floor, Market Street

Men's Initial Hdkfs., 3½c
Good quality Handkerchiefs with quarter-inch hem, and neatly hemstitched; Monday morning we'll have all initials, but do not know how long they will last, so would suggest that you come early. Extra special, 3½c each.

EDITORIAL
The Cost of Doing Business.

Do you know how much it costs to sell, wrap and deliver a dollar blouse?

Probably not.

These at the head of this store know it. They know to the fraction of a penny. It amounts to a very considerable percentage of the gross profit on that blouse. There is very little left when the amount is deducted. Sometimes, when the dollar blouse is sold closely, there is nothing left after the costs of selling, wrapping and delivering are deducted.

Please read and analyze the following:

Mrs. X steps up to the blouse counter. She looks over the lines because she really wants a blouse to wear tomorrow to Mrs. Z's. She finally selects what she knows pleases her. "Charge and send it, please," she says, and leaves the department. She gets her blouse that afternoon and wears it to Mrs. Z's home the next day. She likes her blouse and keeps it.

Soon after Mrs. X leaves the blouse department a her friend, Mrs. Y, approaches. Mrs. Y does not need a blouse; in fact, she has little idea of buying. She is SIMPLY SHOPPING. She looks over practically the same assortment that Mrs. X looked over and finally selects one. "Charge and send it, please," says she, and walks away.

Her blouse reaches her about the same time Mrs. X receives hers. She does not need a blouse. She does not want a blouse. In short, the subject of blouses is giving her no concern whatever. The result is the blouse remains in its original box in her closet until a week or so later, when she discovers it and sends it back.

Both of these blouse transactions cost Bamberger's the same amount. On Mrs. X's purchase we made a profit. On Mrs. Y's we lost exactly the price of selling, wrapping and sending, AND THE BLOUSE WAS OUT OF OUR STORE, MANY DAYS.

The above transactions, hypothetical though they are, are fairly illustrative.

Won't YOU co-operate with us and become a Mrs. X?

Talk it over with your friends.

(To be continued.)

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

GOOD SHORT RUN LEADS ALONG ATLANTIC SEABOARD

Route to Atlantic City Is Delightful After First Stages Have Been Passed—Resort 140 Miles from New York by Road.

Motorists whose lot it is to pass the summer in New York will be glad to exchange the city's humid atmosphere for the clear and bracing air of the Atlantic seaboard, especially when this desirable change can be pleasantly accomplished by traversing an interesting country with excellent road surface. This accounts for the high favor in which the Jersey coast routes are held by owners of automobiles.

For the run to Atlantic City, outlined below by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, three exits from New York present themselves: One by taking the Municipal Ferry from the Battery to Staten Island and crossing the island to Tottenville, from which point the ferry must again be taken to Perth Amboy; a second, by the Forty-second Street Ferry to Weehawken, thence southward through Newark, Elizabeth, and Rahway to Perth Amboy, and the third by the new ferry from the Battery to Atlantic Highlands. Each route has its advocates; the first and third avoid the busy streets in the North Jersey cities and a rough stretch of road south of Rahway, while the ferry across New York Harbor and the Tottenville-Perth Amboy ferry are escaped by the Weehawken route.

Once beyond the Amboys, however, the route suggested is by way of the splendid Ocean Boulevard, which is reached over a few miles of very poor road between South Amboy and Keyport, but which amply repays this preliminary inconvenience by the magnificent run it affords as soon as the road, passing New Monmouth, reaches the Boulevard at Atlantic Highlands. This is, in a sense, the starting point if the new ferry is used.

Rising over the Navesink Heights to Highlands, the route crosses the Shrewsbury River to Highland Beach and opens up a wonderful stretch of coastal scenery, as it pursues its winding course, by easy grades and gentle curves, and over a perfect surface. These gratifying conditions prevail for miles with sufficient variation in the aspect of the country traversed to make the trip interesting, extending down the coast through Seabright, Long Branch, and Allenhurst to Asbury Park. Having covered about sixty miles from New York this bright and cheerful place suggests a stop for luncheon.

Continuing south through picturesque but rigidly governed Ocean Grove, the smaller resorts of Bradley Beach and Avon are passed through. A right turn along the shore of Shark River in Belmar leads past Como Lake Station to Spring Lake, a charming little holiday resort free from the legislative restrictions in force in some of the other towns along the route. Just south of Spring Lake is Sea Girt, long the scene of the annual rifle-shooting competitions of the army and navy, where the route takes a turn inland before it swings south again through Manasquan and Brielle to Point Pleasant.

From here an interesting run may be made along the shore, by keeping straight south on Barnegat Bay through Mantoloking to Seaside Park, but the main route turns west at Point Pleasant and proceeds through Burrsville and the land of whispering pines to Laurel Farms and Lakewood. Lakewood lies eighty miles from New York by the Ocean Boulevard and shore road and, although chiefly valued as a pleasant Winter resort in the midst of its pine woods, and although some of its hotels are not open except in Winter, it may conveniently be made a halt.

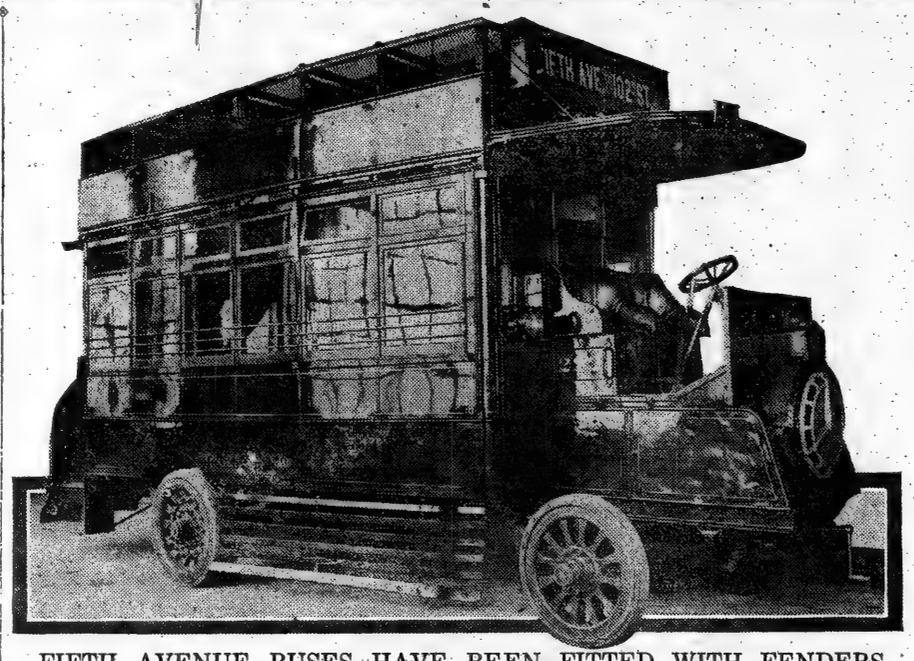
The route from Lakewood runs south past a lake and across the railroad to Toms River, where a road branches off to the left for Island Heights and Seaside Park. Crossing the river, however, the main route keeps on for Forked River and Waretown close to Barnegat Bay, where the views over the bay and to the great Atlantic beyond are of impressive character. The whole neighborhood now being traversed teems with wild life and enjoys a deservedly high reputation among sportsmen on that account, a spot frequently selected as headquarters being Barnegat, the next place on the route.

Southward of Barnegat is Manahawken, from which a new road leads due east for the Island Strips, on which are situated Barnegat City and Beach Haven. Running through Manahawken, the road now traverses a quaint and picturesque bit of country as it passes Cedar Run, Staffordville, and West Creek to Tuckerton, in the spotlight of late on account of its famous "wireless" plant, where the route swings inland for New Gretna.

Shortly after passing the church in New Gretna, a sharp left turn is made and a tract of salt marsh crossed to the Mullica River, which is crossed by a fine, long bridge. Passing the Soldiers' Monument, half a mile beyond the bridge, the road turns left through Port Republic and pursues its winding course across the level country by way of Smithville, Oceanville, and North Absecon to Absecon. Here the main Philadelphia road branches off to the right, but the coast route, following the trolley tracks along Atlantic City Pike through Pleasantville, turns sharp left into Atlantic City Boulevard and finishes on South Carolina Avenue in Atlantic City, the most famous resort on the Atlantic Coast.

From New York the total distance is 140 miles, while from Asbury Park it is eighty miles and from Lockwood sixty. Hotel accommodation is practically unlimited in Atlantic City as regards variety of quality and rates, but it is only common prudence when visiting a place of such wide popularity to take the precaution of making arrangements well in advance.

MAP OF COAST ROUTE.



FIFTH AVENUE BUSES HAVE BEEN FITTED WITH FENDERS.

Long wooden safety fenders have been hung beneath the bodies of all motor buses operated by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company on Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive and other thoroughfares in the city. The fenders are hung on either side of the buses, between the front and rear wheels, and curve outward toward the rear, so that the rear wheels of each vehicle are protected.

Oddly enough, the majority of accidents to pedestrians in the streets of both New York and London on account of the motor bus have been rear-wheel accidents. People have a way of waiting for the front wheels of the bus to pass them and then heedlessly walking into the path of the rear wheels. New York bus accidents last year were only one pedestrian injured to over 1,500,000 miles of service. With the installation of the fenders it is believed that mishaps to persons in the streets are very much a thing of the past as regards the motor bus.

The installation of the fenders called for an interesting bit of shop management at the company's garage on 102d Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. It was desirable that the full fleet of vehicles should appear upon the streets with fenders attached. This called for rapid work in a wholesale way. Everything was in readiness for the installation when the crews brought in their buses late Saturday night, July 17, after the last trips. A corps of mechanics was on hand and the fenders, fully assembled, were piled at convenient points nearby. As each big green vehicle rolled in it was quickly attacked by the workmen, and long before daybreak the installation had been accomplished upon each of the 150 buses.

S. A. E. HAS ISSUED NEW DATA SHEETS

Many Subjects Covered in Latest Addition to Valuable Handbook of Society.

The Society of Automobile Engineers has sent to its members a number of additional data sheets for the S. A. E. Handbook. Among the data sheets are those giving details of the most recently adopted standards of the society, rendering immediately available the information as to these. The new yoke and rod end pin standards, large hex spark plug shell, large diameter thread pitches, standard sizes of pneumatic tires, recommended practice for pleasure car frames, side-outlet carbureter flanges, larger-sized flared tube ells and tees, and the new specifications for ground-return electrical installations on gasoline automobiles are described and illustrated clearly.

In addition, the table of horse-power values derived from the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce formula has been extended to cover eight and twelve cylinder engines. Conversion tables of percentage of grade to angle of grade are also included. Piston displacement tables for eight and twelve cylinder engines of from 137.4 to 1,531.5 cubic inches content are given. Two sheets are devoted to crank angles and corresponding piston positions. The effect of altitude on horse-power development of gasoline engines is treated on three sheets, with curves and formulas. Diametrical and circular pitch tables, which are useful to engineers in laying out transmissions and other gear work, are given on four sheets. To the metric conversion data previously issued there has been added a table giving decimals of millimeter for each thousandth of an inch. It is believed that this is the first time this information has been distributed generally.

The new table of standard linear units should be found beneficial, as well as the conversion curve of miles per gallon to liters per 100 kilometers, enabling the engineer to judge intelligently of gasoline consumption performance expressed in terms of the metric system. The sheets on the standardization of pipe thread gauges, total keyway depth, equivalent values of electrical, mechanical and heat units and the economical selection of belts and pulleys, make the Handbook of greater value.

Simultaneously with the distribution of the new sheets, a revised index was issued containing exhaustive cross-references in order that all data in the Handbook, which is now constituted of over 400 pages bound in two loose-leaf folders, can be located in a minimum of time. The members of the society are furnished with a complete index for insertion in each volume of the Handbook. As new standards now before the society for mail ballot are adopted, additional data sheets will be issued. The society also collects and prepares for publication other data than its adopted standards, when the former are of direct interest to the automobile engineer and manufacturer, proper credit being given to the original sources. The Handbook is one of the most valuable products of the society. In addition to the official version of newly adopted and firmly established automobile engineering standards, it contains more data necessary in the automobile drafting room than are obtainable in any other one publication.

Motor Buses In Canal Zone.

Four motor buses, recently purchased by the Panama Railroad Company, were put in regular service between East Balboa, Balboa Heights, and Ancon on July 1.

BIG FUTURE IN RUSSIA.

Motor Trucks Will Be Needed for Her Freight Problem, Says Consul.

The demand for automobiles in Russia has been covered mostly by imported goods according to United States Consul General John H. Snodgrass, stationed at Moscow. Imports of automobiles and automobile platforms and frames over the European frontiers of Russia were valued at $5,519,000 in 1912, $8,821,000 in 1913, and $8,229,000 in 1914.

"The Russian automobile industry is undeveloped," he reports, "owing partly to the difficulty of competing with the prices of imported automobiles, due to low duty. The poor condition of the roads in Russia is also a great obstacle. There is, however, a great future for the automobile in Russia, owing to the vast territory of the empire and the scarcity of industrial centres and railroads. The country is facing a problem of the highest importance—the regulating of the freight traffic—and it is expected that a considerable number of reliable trucks will be required for this purpose."

TOURIST STARTED AGENCY.

Lone Autoist Was Cause of Prosperous Ontario Business.

What is now a prosperous business in an Ontario village had its beginning in the chance call of an American tourist who was obliged to stop there because of an accident to his car, according to United States Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, stationed at Kingston, Ontario. The manager of the only general store in the village saw in this incident an opportunity for the sale of automobile supplies, and he accordingly added a small stock of pumps, tires, spark plugs, &c., and gasoline to his hardware department.

"The growth of his business has been such," says Mr. Johnson, "that today his window displays of motor car accessories compare favorably with those throughout Canada; he has built a garage and engaged a competent machinist; and he last year disposed of twenty-two American cars to farmers in the surrounding country, and this year, despite the war, has secured orders for fourteen. His automobile sales are a development of the motor-supply department, for he saw that, unless he created a local demand, his trade in accessories would be limited to the infrequent tourist.

"The success of this general store manager would seem to point the way for agencies in other rural sections. The agents in these places have more spare time on their hands, and, with a large circle of friends among the farmers, it is far easier for them to interest would-be purchasers than a salesman sent out from one of the large Canadian cities, who would be a stranger to the men he approached and, as such, looked upon askance."

TRY NEW AUTO FUEL.

Royal Automobile Club Testing Natalite, Made from Sugar.

Motor fuel from sugar house waste is the latest proposition from England, the Royal Automobile Club having made tests with a new fuel, to which the name natalite has been given, from Natal, the country of its origin. It is a mixture, the principal ingredient, alcohol, being obtained from the waste products of sugar refining factories.

Natalite has a specific gravity of .800 and a freezing point very much lower than benzol or petrol. In recent tests with a hydro-aeroplane fitted with a 100-horse power engine it was found that the engine would run at 1,450 revolutions per minute on natalite, as against 1,250 revolutions per minute with gasoline. It is claimed that water will readily extinguish the flames in case of fire.

It has been a common fault with alcohol and its mixtures that unless the combustion is complete and perfect corrosion of the cylinders is apparent after prolonged use. To obviate this there is introduced in natalite a slight percentage of an alkaline substance to neutralize the acidity which leads to the corrosion. In South Africa a test car has been running exclusively on this fuel in its perfected state for the last six months and more, and no trouble of this nature has made an appearance.

URGE ENFORCEMENT OF VEHICLE LIGHT LAW

Safety First Society Is Calling Attention of Police in Rural Districts to Provision Which Applies to Horse-Drawn Wagons.

As a part of its campaign to minimize the number of preventable accidents occurring upon the public streets and highways, the Safety First Society of New York is directing the attention of police authorities in the cities, towns, and villages throughout New York State to the amendment to the highway law requiring lights on all vehicles, which became effective on July 1.

Apparently, the State and local authorities have overlooked this new law, which was enacted by the Legislature on April 26. It provides that every vehicle on wheels while upon any public street or highway must have attached thereto a light or lights, so that they may be visible from the front and from the rear, one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. The provisions do not apply to vehicles designed to be propelled by hand or vehicles designed principally for the transportation of hay or straw while loaded with such commodities.

The attention of the police officials in the rural districts is particularly called to this section, as owners of vehicles used for the transportation of hay or straw are only exempt from displaying lights when such vehicles are actually so engaged. At all other times when upon the public highways during the period specified these vehicles must display a light.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $10. Owing to ignorance upon the part of owners of such vehicles that this law is now in effect, it is not improbable that many arrests will be made for failure to comply with its provisions.

New York City is exempt from the new section, and it does not affect the motor vehicle law, which requires that each automobile must be equipped with three lighted lamps, two in front, visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the automobile is proceeding, while the third lamp, fastened in the rear, must display the red light, with a white side light reflecting upon the rear number plate so as to render the same visible at least fifty feet away.

In view of the increasing number of accidents at night upon the State highways, involving automobiles, motor cycles, and horse-drawn vehicles, Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Safety First Society of New York, has written to Governor Charles S. Whitman, referring to the highway law amendment requiring lights on vehicles and suggesting that the police authorities be notified in regard to its provisions and to take the necessary steps to enforce it. It is the contention of Mr. Bernheimer that if prompt action is taken by the local authorities there will be a reduction in the number of accidents, providing the public is duly informed through the press and the regular channels of the Police Departments of the new highway law requirements.

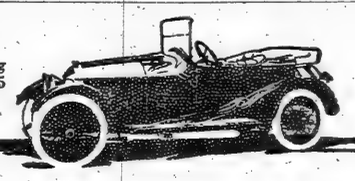
URGES WORK FOR MAIMED.

English Motor Writer Wants Chance for Wounded in Industry.

"We are by now becoming accustomed to the sight of men who have lost limbs in the war in an age when, in the majority of cases, these can be artificially replaced," says H. Massac Buist in The London Morning Post. "The British theory of assisting these pensioners in the past has consisted in teaching them basketmaking and the like. But this is the age of industry, as Germany has recognized for some months by establishing centres all over the Fatherland where soldiers disabled from war service are being specially trained and drafted into factories.

"Our enterprising enemy recognizes rightly that there is no reason why the majority of such men should become only basketmakers, doorkeepers, and the like. They are, instead, swelling the ranks of her armies of manufacturers, because there are so many machines nowadays that can be tended quite successfully by a man with an artificial foot, leg, hand, arm, or eye, while it is obvious that the higher the wages these men are put in the position to earn the better it is for the welfare of the community.

"Cannot we also organize the means of training men broken in the war, and will not the trade unions do the humane thing and enormously increase their popularity by making provision for recruiting such men to their ranks? The nation has urgent need of their services while the war progresses, and their fellow-countrymen would feel the happier to know that, after the campaign, they will be qualified to gain a livelihood."



Roadster seating three $775

Permanence

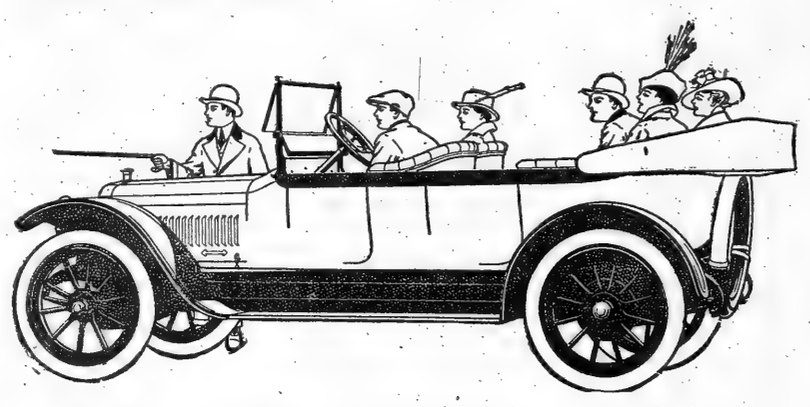
1916 will see no "improved model" of Scripps-Booth, nor will there be any alteration in price.

This roadster for three is distinct among motors. Extreme refinement created its prestige. Perfect detail has been present from the first.

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816

WINTON SIX



Real Quality Takes Time

Never before was caution in buying a car so necessary as now. Cuts in prices indicate cuts in quality; for there are no miracle men among automobile makers. New types of cars impose upon buyers the necessity of discovering for the maker the faults that are always found in undeveloped cars. Then the buyer must wait—sometimes for years—for the discovered faults to be corrected. Never before then does he really get what he expected in the first model.

Safety and satisfaction are sure only when you buy from a maker who has not sacrificed quality, has not cut prices, and has not marketed experiments. The Winton Six, made expressly for buyers who want the best the world produces, is now in its eighth consecutive year of proved success. No other car in existence has an equally wonderful record.

Two models, both sixes. 33 H. P. $2285. 48 H. P. $3250.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th St. Telephone Columbus 3580.
Newark—380 Central Ave. Telephone Mulberry 900.

THE STANDARDIZED COLE 8

A New Standard of Motor Car Value

The motoring world has witnessed an establishment of new automobile values, based on the application of the multiple cylinder principle—now conceded to be the greatest forward step of the decade.

To know what multiple cylinder motor power really means to a car—the rapid pick-up, the perfect control of high speed or low without gear changes, the new dominance over hills and bad road-stretches, the new confidence and comfort in driving—you should try out a Cole Eight.

The characteristic architecture of Cole Eight embraces the convenient instrument board, the Cole direct drive, and divided front seats. It insures roomy seven-passenger capacity, and the most careful attention to each detail in upholstering, trimming and finish.

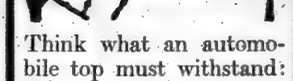
1916 Models Now Ready
$1785—f. o. b. Factory

COLE MOTOR CAR CO., INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.



Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

Genuine *Pantasote*

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Something for Nothing

A part of our service is to make helpful suggestions which keep people out of battery trouble. We also get those out who have got themselves in.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

Says Little Ampere:

Battery trouble is something like poison ivy—it can be avoided as well as cured.

PIERCE RUNABOUT

38-C2 (1914), just put in perfect mechanical condition and guaranteed. Also newly painted.

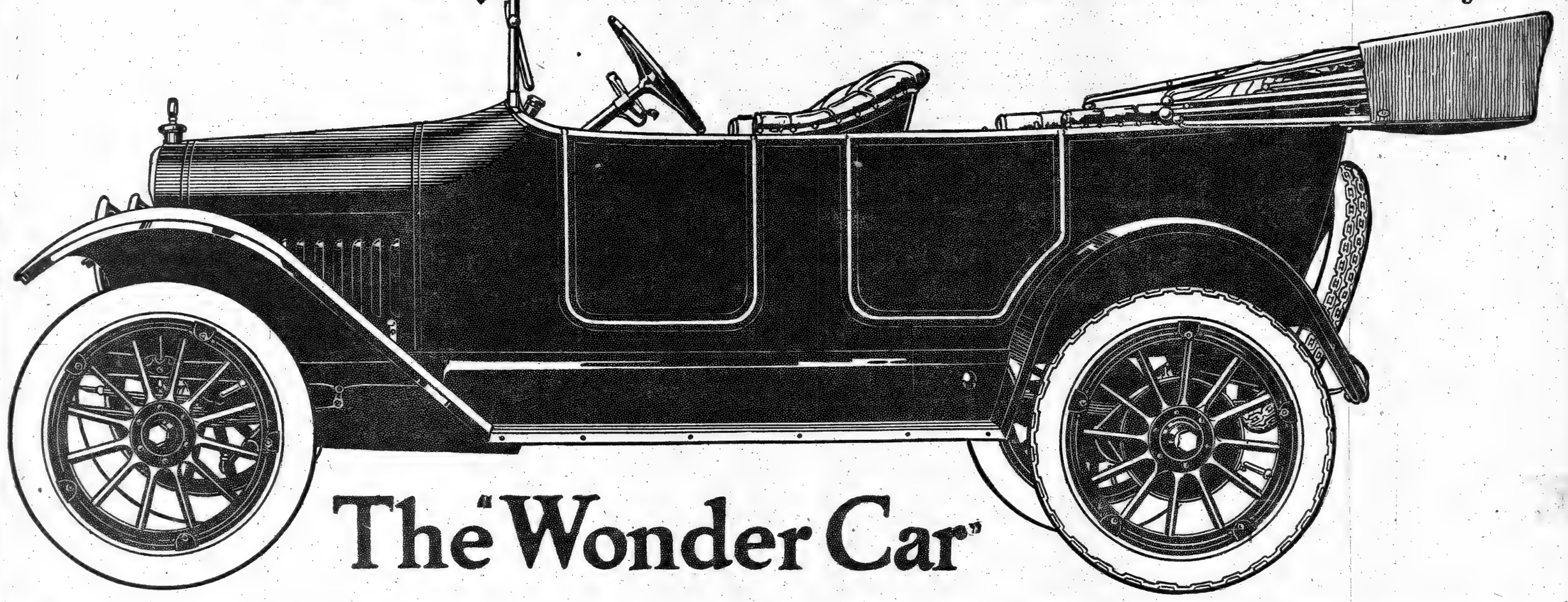
38 Six, five-passenger, completely overhauled and guaranteed. Has been newly painted and nickeled. Has self-starter, electric lighting, etc. $1,850.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
418 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Market 6871.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

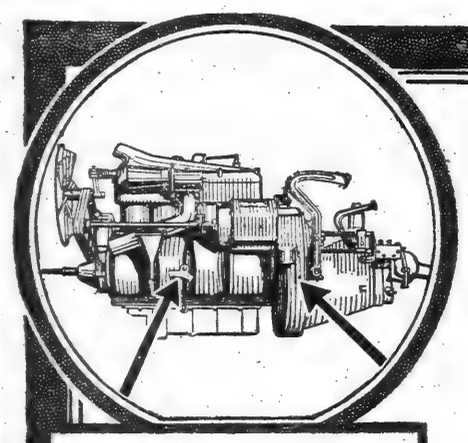
1916 Maxwell

$655

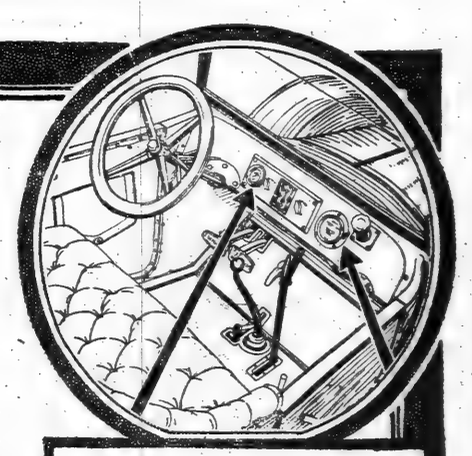
Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights



The "Wonder Car"



4-cylinder Unit Power Plant with enclosed fly-wheel and clutch.



Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.

All Low "First-Cost" Records Broken

The new 1916 Maxwell shatters all low "first-cost" records for a real automobile. Think of it—a full 5-passenger car—an absolutely complete car, with electric starter, electric lights, high-tension magneto, and every refinement—a luxurious car—a beautiful car—a powerful 50-mile-an-hour-car,—yet a light-weight real economy car—for $655

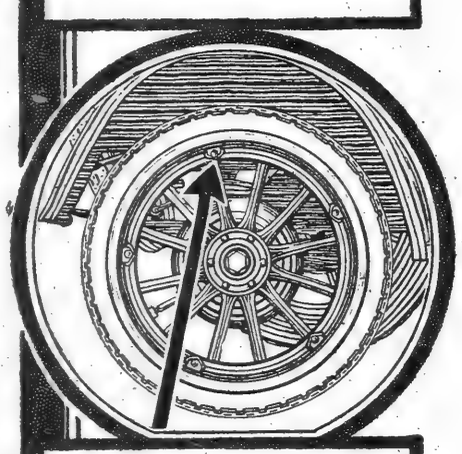
All Low "After-Cost" Records Broken

The "first cost" of an automobile is a big consideration to any sane man, but the "after cost" is an even bigger consideration to any man who wants to remain sane in his automobile investment.

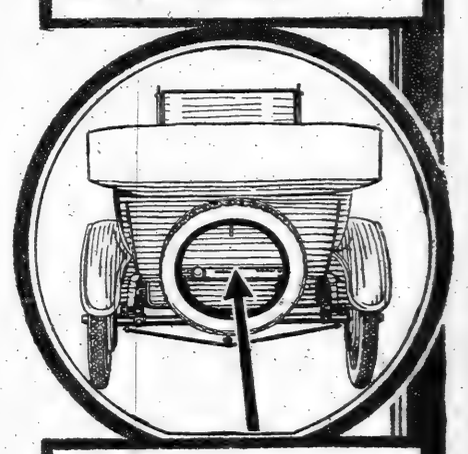
The "after cost" or upkeep is what a car costs you to maintain, run, and enjoy, after you have bought it, and it is mighty hard to enjoy an automobile if it costs you too much to run.

The Maxwell has lowered all economy records for:

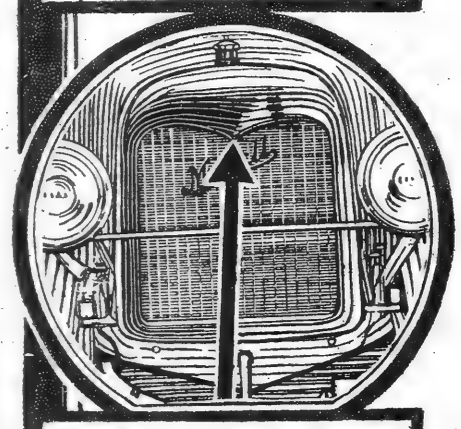
1st—Miles per set of tires
2nd—Miles per gallon of gasoline
3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil
4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills



Demountable Rims are regular equipment of the 1916 Maxwell.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.



Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.

Perfect-fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

1916 Maxwell High-Priced-Car Features, all included for $655

- Electric Starter and Electric Lights
- Demountable Rims
- High-tension Magneto
- "One-man" Mohair Top
- New Stream-line Design
- Double Ventilating Windshield, (clear vision and rain-proof)
- Electric Horn
- Wider Front and Rear Seats
- Aluminum Transmission Housing
- Handsome Rounded Radiator and Hood
- Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered
- Linoleum covered running-boards and floor-boards
- Automatic Tell-tale Oil Gauge
- Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout
- Easy Riding and Marvelous Flexibility
- Unusual power on hills and in sand
- Ability to hold the road at high speed
- Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush

Every feature and every refinement of cars that sell at twice its price

PRICE F. O. B. DETROIT

Come in and see the 1916 "Wonder Car." Ride in it—give it every test you can think of. Telephone or write for a free demonstration

RETAIL BRANCH, MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION

1808 Broadway, at 59th Street, New York City
Telephone Columbus 7181

Built complete by the three gigantic Maxwell Factories at Detroit, Dayton, and Newcastle

BROOKLYN BRANCH, MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION,
1392 Bedford Ave., at St. Marks Ave.

16 Great Maxwell Service Stations—54 District Offices—Over 2,500 Dealers—all giving Maxwell service

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

ELECTRIC FIRE APPARATUS IS GAINING POPULARITY

Many Cities Are Finding Battery-Driven Machines Economical and Efficient — Special Advantages of Type.

By A. Jackson Marshall,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

Ever since the first fire department was organized in ancient Rome, countries have vied with one another in the development of efficient fire apparatus, endeavoring to make fire the "servant" rather than the "scourge" of man. One of the greatest problems has been the propulsion of apparatus, and at present the greatest effort is being made to develop motor-propelled appliances. It is interesting to follow the development of fire fighting from the early period when the "bucket brigade" was the most efficient means of combating the enemy. The hand engine and man-pulled hose carriage were considered marvels of efficiency in their day, but it is with a mixture of curiosity and amusement that we now look upon apparatus relegated to the glass cases and rusty environs of museums.

In 1875, shortly after the period of the great fires which devastated some of our cities, a new movement sprang up which heralded the modern building era and modern fire-controlling appliances. It was at this time that steam engines came into general use. The inclusion of fire fighting among the scientific problems of the day as one worthy of serious consideration dates from modern times, and hence the many improvements which have been introduced into its practice are all of such recent origin that even now they are only emerging from an embryonic stage.

It is with considerable interest that Fire Chiefs throughout the country are watching the results and performance of electrically propelled fire trucks and engines in the cities where they have been adopted. The very many obstacles that present themselves in the changing of horse-drawn to motorized apparatus of a large Fire Department are such that the utmost care must be used to secure that method of propulsion for apparatus that will give speed, reliability, and efficiency, together with ease and economy of operation. In these points the advantage of the electric over other methods of propulsion is fast establishing itself.

The first storage-battery fire engine in this country came into existence in 1912, when Engine 217 of the New York Fire Department was converted into an electrically propelled apparatus. The engine, originally a horse-drawn steamer of the largest size, was converted to the motor type by the removal of its forward running gear and the substitution of two coupled-rear freight wheels, a storage battery, and the necessary steering and controlling devices. This conversion cost $4,000. The bills for repairs and renewals during two years came to $744.29, $486.97 of which was for battery renewals that were made after the machine had been in service a year and a half. Operating this engine has cost the city $1,370.03.

The experience of Philadelphia with electric fire apparatus has been most successful. Two years ago the first step was taken, and Engine 20, a first-class steam fire engine, weighing 10,500 pounds, horse drawn, was equipped with an attached two-wheel storage-battery tractor. The excellent performance of Engine 20 during the tests made in the congested traffic zone induced the bureau to convert two smaller steam fire engines, horse drawn, to battery tractors, also the two horse-drawn, high-pressure hose wagons to storage battery apparatus. In addition to these five pieces of electric apparatus, the City of Philadelphia has recently ordered two combination hose and chemical wagons and one sixty-five-foot aerial truck, to be storage-battery driven.

In a report on electric fire apparatus given by Chief Mechanician George S. Walker before the Electric Vehicle Association Convention last year some interesting tests were described, in which the electric excelled all the specifications demanded. In one performance of a fire engine equipped with electric tractor a distance of four miles was covered in eleven minutes, while the same distance consumed thirty minutes with horse-drawn apparatus. Chief Walker said of this performance:

"This test was made to corroborate our belief in the battery tractor. Along that route there are many hills and one extremely sharp, dangerous curve, and the time made on that run, eleven minutes, stands today as record time, not excelled by any fire apparatus of any make, weighing very nearly six tons, over the same route. * * * The facts presented to me after over a year's experience are so satisfactory and the results so gratifying that I unhesitatingly say that for use in the congested traffic zone and the close adjacent territory of any large city like Philadelphia, the storage battery tractor is the very best method of propulsion for fire apparatus that is presented by any present-day methods. I sincerely hope that the bureau will be able in the near future to receive the necessary funds that the present small number of motor apparatus may be so augmented that our city will possess the requisite apparatus that modern methods demand."

No more convincing proof of the superiority of the electric fire apparatus could be obtained than a letter from Chief Engineer W. H. Daggett of Springfield, Mass., in which he states that the actual use in the service of the department has shown one of the chief advantages of battery-driven apparatus to be absolute positiveness in starting.

"The pieces we have here," he states, "have never failed to start instantly, and our experience with them has been such as to inspire a feeling of confidence that they are sure to start when needed at any time or place. We have as good gas cars as are owned by any city, but there are times when the crank is used more than once to start the engine, and the larger the engine the more time it takes, also the greater difficulty to spin. Up to the present time we have not thought of failure in starting with our battery-driven apparatus, and no piece has been out of service a minute since it was installed. The battery in the aerial truck is two years old. It is my belief that, making due allowance for the operation of the batteries under adverse conditions, the cost of maintenance of a piece of apparatus is as follows:

Renewal of plates, (in four years).....	$500
Renewal of separators, (in two years,) eighty cells at 35 cents.....	28
Charging batteries, (in four years, at $60 per year).....	240
Broken jars, (four years, at $7 per year)	28
Total in four years.....	$796
Total in one year.....	199

"In other words, I estimate $200 a year as the cost of maintenance of a battery-driven aerial ladder truck of such size and capacity as was formerly drawn to fires by three horses."

When it is considered that the maintenance and upkeep of three horses varies from $500 to $600 per year, it is evident why Chief Daggett is so enthusiastic in his report of the electric apparatus.

In Baltimore, Md., Engine 32 of the Fire Department is equipped with a storage-battery tractor, "which," says Fire Chief Enrich, "is the most reliable and economical apparatus in the whole department, and can always be depended upon."

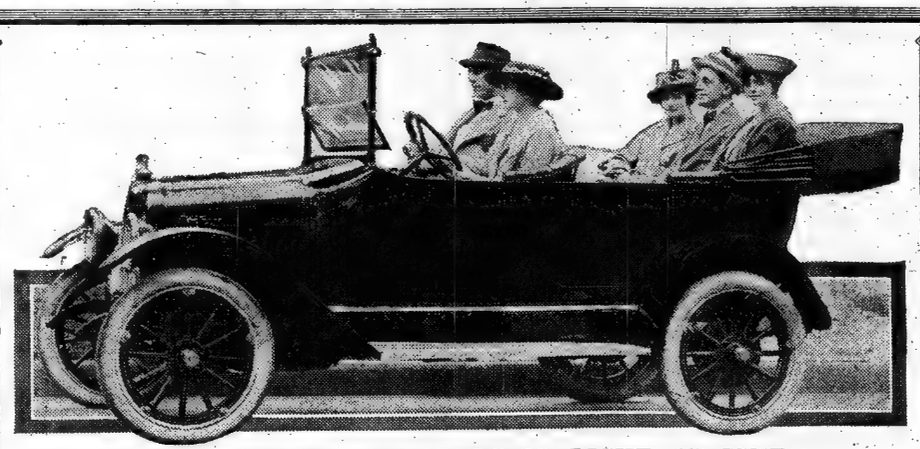
The City of Akron, Ohio, owns a sixty-five-foot aerial truck, equipped with electric tractor, which at a demonstration of speed and climbing grades went up a 13 per cent. grade when carrying a full complement of men and equipment at the rate of eleven miles an hour, and on level streets the tractor propelled the truck at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour without any trouble or showing any loss of power.

"In my judgment," said Chief Mertz, "the storage battery has solved the problem of converting horse-drawn steam fire engines and hook and ladder trucks of any Fire Department to self-propelled apparatus from a practical standpoint."

As in other departments where the horse is being superseded by self-propelled vehicles, it will not be long before every Fire Department of any size will be entirely motorized. It is now a question of which will prove the more efficient means of propulsion, gasoline or the storage battery. It is an established fact that the electric vehicle is more economical to run than a gasoline car. Without a doubt, the gasoline vehicle has its own sphere, and, as Chief Avery of Worcester, Mass., states, its use in suburban districts will not be superseded, but for the exacting work in the conjested and business centres "the electric vehicle," he says, "will be the future machine for fire fighting."

The economy of operating an electrict is due largely to its few working parts. As against the gasoline motor and transmission, with its large number of working parts, a number of which are reciprocating in their action, the electric is driven by one, two, or four motors, as the case may be. The movement is a revolving one, the least wearing of all movements. In addition, these motors are revolved by electric magnetism, and not by explosive forces. The electric car has less than one-half the total parts required in a gasoline car. The life of the storage battery in this class of service is estimated at upward of five years, with one renewal. This estimate is given by Chief Daggett of Springfield, who has had considerable experience with electric fire apparatus.

"The battery tractor has the advantage over the gasoline apparatus," says Chief Walker, "in answering alarms, due to the fact that it is simply necessary for the driver to get on the seat, throw on his controller, and it is under headway in less time than is taken to crank a motor. It eliminates ignition and carburetor troubles in starting the motor in cold weather, and the attendant radiator troubles of freezing and leaking."



ONE OF THE 1916 MODELS OF LIGHT WEIGHT.

The new Maxwell touring car shown above has just come to town. There are no radical mechanical changes in the model, but improved body lines and a roomier tonneau are to be noted. The price is $655.

STATE MOTOR LAWS CODIFIED BY A. A. A.

Wide Divergence of Rulings Found in Matter of Taxation—Speed Laws.

While the automobile trade has been steadily progressing in the direction of cutting down the cost of cars and their maintenance, the thoughts of the lawmakers on motor cars have not been so happily directed.

The Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association has just completed a codification of the automobile laws as they are at the present writing. This codification will soon be ready for distribution, and a copy may be had by sending to the national headquarters of the association either at Washington or New York.

A casual study will demonstrate that automobiles are essentially subjects for class legislation in most of the States. Not only are they taxed as users of the highways, but, with some exceptions, they are also taxed as personal property. There are also States which have a third means of making the motor-car owner pay. In these the owner is compelled to take out a permit to use his own property for personal pleasure.

The notable exceptions wherein the paying of one tax definitely bars all other forms are in the States of New York, Idaho, Iowa, and Oklahoma. These Commonwealths specifically provide that registration is in lieu of all other taxes. To this list should be added Pennsylvania and Vermont, wherein there are no added taxes, though not so specifically provided for in the legislative acts.

Those States where the owner is required to pay a third tax are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia. In Vermont, while escaping the property tax, the owner pays for a driving license.

Louisiana recognizes that miles-per-hour restrictions do not guarantee a sane use of the highway by all its users, and particularly those possessing vehicles of great speed. It places a direct responsibility on all concerned, and should result in rates of speed harmonizing with existing traffic conditions.

Jitneys Force Reduction on Trolleys

Because of the competition of the jitney buses, reports Consul General R. E. Mansfield, the British Columbia Electric Railway, which operates the city and suburban lines in Vancouver and Victoria, has reduced its rates from five-cent fares on transfers to 3½ cents, or eight tickets for a quarter, without transfers.

LAUDS PARDINGTON'S WORK.

Gave Himself to Lincoln Highway Cause, Says Henry B. Joy.

As President of the Lincoln Highway Association, Henry B. Joy, his associate and friend, issued the following appreciation last week of A. R. Pardington and his work:

"In the death of A. R. Pardington the patriotic work of the Lincoln Highway suffers an irreparable loss. His collaborators have lost a commanding officer of peerless efficiency, of unflagging effort, of unflinching judicial fairness, with a patriotic devotion to the cause of the great memorial, the Lincoln Highway, such as could not be exceeded in any cause.

"Mr. Pardington gave of his own means and of himself so liberally that he stimulated every person with whom he came in contact to become a soldier in the cause of the Lincoln Memorial Highway. His example of self-sacrificing devotion to the highway has given the cause an ever-increasing army of followers, who will aid more liberally by donations and personal work as the result of the Pardington example of devotion and patriotism. It is not too much to say, it is not enough to say, that the Lincoln Highway insignia, stretching from Jersey City on the Hudson River to Oakland on the Pacific, is more his work than that of any other one man. Thousands have given dollars to the cause, Pardington gave himself."

NO LACK OF LEATHER.

Secretary of Manufacturers' Association Denies Shortage for Cars.

That a scarcity of first-class leather upholstery for automobiles exists is denied by James B. Reilly, Secretary of the Patent and Enamelled Leather Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Reilly's Association comprises thirty of the thirty-seven firms engaged in the industry.

"The statement that there is a scarcity of leather is a distorted one," said Mr. Reilly last week. "It is true only in the sense that good leather today costs more than it has for the past four years. Other than this, the markets are well supplied, and in fact the supply exceeds the demand, since the tanneries catering to the wants of the automobile trade are averaging only 50 per cent. capacity. Demand for leather at one price and the supply of same at a higher price is the cause of the so-called scarcity. Any automobile manufacturer so desiring can readily obtain his requirements with little or no difficulty."

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Buffalo and Lackawanna, New York, have been decided upon as the location of the Sun Motor Car Company, a new corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing a light six-cylinder car, which will sell at considerably less than $1,000. The capital stock—all subscribed—of the new company is $750,000, and incorporation papers have already been filed at Albany, N. Y., with the Secretary of State. The new company is an offshoot of the Haynes Automobile Company of Kokomo, Ind., in that several former executives of the Haynes Company are now identified with the Sun Motor Car Company in various capacities, chief of whom are R. Crawford and Roscoe C. Hoffman. The new car is equipped with a high-speed six-cylinder motor which develops 55 horse power. A minimum of 10,000 cars during the twelve months following the completion of the factory is planned.

J. V. Hall, Sales Manager, has announced that plans are under way for greatly enlarging the activities of the Olds Motor Works in foreign countries. One of the preliminary steps has been the establishment of a foreign department, which has been put in charge of a man experienced in handling foreign sales, W. von Zimmerman.

The new Hupmobile service plan is explained by Sales Manager Lee Anderson as follows:

"The amount of service work each purchaser of a Hupmobile is entitled to is regulated and guaranteed by a coupon book issued by the company with each car. Each coupon book contains 100 coupons, each available as full payment for one-half hour service labor on the car when presented at any Hupmobile station in the United States or Canada. This coupon book is guaranteed through a special service fund which has been created and is controlled by the company and its dealer. Each dealer and the company have contributed to this fund for the benefit of the owners, a certain amount to each car manufactured.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company Directors have made arrangements for the increase of their capital stock Aug. 2 from $250,000 to $1,000,000. This action was taken at a recent meeting of the Directors when the payment of the regular monthly cash dividend of 10 per cent. was ordered.

Harry S. Houpt, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, Inc., has not hesitated to bring cars through by express rather than to disappoint the customer in view of inadequate freight shipments. Forty-eight hour delivery is guaranteed on all "six-forty" phaetons at present.

In one performance of which the Oakland Company has official record, Model 37 made on one and one-half gallons of gasoline fifty-two miles on a country road. The car carried four passengers.

Leading the districts of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in amount of business for the month carries with it the honor of entertaining the Goodyear goat. To receive him as a prize is the ambition of each district manager. The goat is neither fiction nor allegorical figure. He is a really, truly, sure-enough goat, with whiskers and horns. In token of his chief characteristic he has been denominated "Violet," although he is not that kind of a goat.

The Moline Automobile Company of East Moline, Ill., makers of the Moline-Knight forty, have recently placed on the market a two-passenger roadster listing at $1,475. The new roadster body is similar to its sister car of fifty horse power. It is mounted on the same chassis as the forty horse power five-passenger touring model.

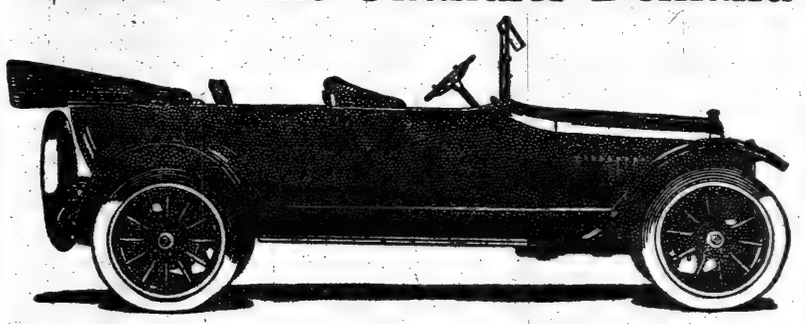
Clodio & Engs, Incorporated, United States representatives and manufacturers of the Houdaille shock absorber, have just received an order from the Mercer Automobile Company for absorbers to equip their 1916 production. Clodio & Engs, Incorporated, have started the manufacture of this article here, and it will now be a standard article on the American market.

W. E. Stalnaker, Vice President and Director of Sales of the Pathfinder Company, announces that plans have been drawn for an addition, 60 by 400, to the present plant to take care of the 3,500 production for 1916.

F. W. Ruggles, General Manager of the Republic Motor Truck Company, at Alma, Mich., has issued a statement that during the fiscal year ended July 15 the company showed an increase in total truck sales of over 500 per cent. Ninety-five per cent. of the total output has been consumed in the United States.

Hugh Chalmers has announced a suggestion contest in accordance with the plans of which $500 in gold will be awarded the winners on Dec. 24. The first prize is $100. There are two prizes of $50, five of $20, twenty of $5, twenty of $2.50, and fifty of $1. The nature of these suggestions may take many forms. Improvements in machinery, substitution of machinery for manual labor, reduction in costs, precautionary health and fire measures, reduction in cost of transportation, express and mail, new advertising ideas, and how to increase sales. The contest is open to all employes except officials.

646% Increase Tells the Story of Nation-Wide Chandler Demand



Chandler History and Convincing Increases

Chandler Light-Weight Six, the first high-grade six-cylinder car weighing less than 3,000 lbs. and selling for less than $2000, introduced to the public during the Chicago Automobile Show, January, 1913.

Ground broken for Chandler factory, April 6th, 1913.

Delivery of Chandlers in quantities began July 30th, 1913. Selling price, $1785.

The year 1914 brought very general recognition to the Chandler Car. Leading dealers sought the Chandler sales-agency and sales leaped forward. Selling price, $1595. The Chandler Light-Six Idea was now thoroughly established.

Official tests by Chicago and New York Automobile Clubs proved Chandler economy beyond shadow of doubt.

Year 1915 opened with the announcement of the new Chandler price, $1295, a record-making low price for a high-grade six.

Such a car at such a price stampeded the trade toward the Chandler.

Two new factory buildings and a large addition to the main factory completed by March 1st to take care of added production.

Chandler production increased rapidly. By April 1st we were shipping 40 cars per day by May 5th 50 cars per day, by May 20th 60 cars per day.

April shipments showed 233% increase over April, 1914.

May shipments showed 493% increase over May, 1914.

June shipments showed 646% increase over June, 1914.

These Figures Tell the Story of Chandler Success

Roadster or Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1295

Facts to Remember about the CHANDLER SIX $1295

What is the reason for this tremendous growth in Chandler demand? Just ask yourself this question. The answer is obvious when you know the Chandler car.

It's simply because, regardless of price reductions, regardless of new models, there is no other car of such superior character at a similar price.

No other car selling for less than $2000 possesses all these high-grade features of design, construction and equipment found on the Chandler:

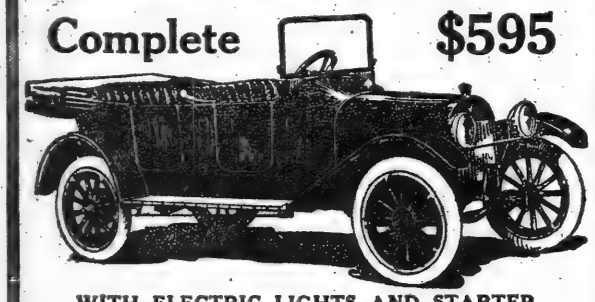
The marvelous Chandler motor, of Chandler design and built in the Chandler factory. A powerful, quiet, economical, beautifully finished motor any man may well be proud of.
Bosch Magneto, and Bosch Spark Plugs.
Gray & Davis Electric Starting Motor.
Gray & Davis Electric Generator.
Rayfield Double-Jet Carberetor.
Mayo Genuine Mercedes Type Radiator.
Worm-bevel Rear Axle, smooth-running and silent.
Cast Aluminum Motor Base extending from frame to frame.
Three Silent Chains, enclosed and running in bath of oil, for driving motor shafts.
Genuine Hand-buffed Leather Upholstery.
Auxiliary seats in tonneau of touring car are instantly adjustable, folding away entirely out of sight into the back of the front seats. The greatest improvement in seven-passenger construction.
Firestone Demountable Rims.
Stewart Vacuum Gasoline Feed
Imported annular ball-bearings.
Gelde Patent One-man Top, covered with special Neverleek.
Jiffy Curtains.
Bair Patent Top Holders.
Motor-driven Horn.
Stewart-Warner Magnetic Speedometer.
Instantly Adjustable Tire Carrier (no straps) at rear of tonneau.
All the usual incidental equipment.

Arrange for demonstration

Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, Eastern Distributors,
1890 Broadway, Between 62nd & 63rd Streets.
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO., 200 Central Ave., Newark.
I. M. ALLEN CO., 340 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Manufacturers, CLEVELAND, OHIO

DU PONT

Complete $595



WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND STARTER
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FROM NEW YORK SALESROOM
226 W. 52d ST., Just West of Broadway. Tel. 1065 Circle.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices f. o. b. Detroit, effective Aug. 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout	$390.00
Ford Touring Car	440.00
Ford Town Car	640.00

No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped.

There can be no assurance given against an advance in these prices at any time. We guarantee, however, that there will be no reduction in these prices prior to Aug. 1, 1916.

Profit Sharing with Retail Buyers

On August 1, 1914 we made the announcement that if we could make and sell at retail 300,000 Ford cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915 we would share profits with the retail purchasers, to the extent of from $40 to $60 on each car. We have sold over 300,000 Ford cars in the time specified, and profit-sharing checks of $50 each will be distributed as rapidly as possible after August 15, 1915. Retail purchasers who have not yet mailed us their profit-sharing coupons, properly endorsed, should do so without delay.

Our plan to profit-share with retail purchasers of Ford cars during 1914-15 has been most successful. We thoroughly believe in it, but, realizing the uncertainty of conditions generally makes it advisable to defer any announcement of future profit-sharing until a later date.

We are, however, confident of our inability to reduce costs for several months, and therefore can offer no profit-sharing for cars delivered during August, September and October, 1915.

1723 B'way, N. Y.
607 Bergen Ave. Bronx
564 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

Ford Motor Company
DETROIT

1476 Bedford Ave., B'klyn.
Central Ave. & Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

TRUCKS Mack TRUCKS

NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT
buys 24 more MACK High Pressure Hose Trucks.
This follows a recent award for 12 MACK Hook and Ladder Wagons.

109 in N. Y. Fire Dept.

New York continues to purchase MACK Fire Trucks year after year BECAUSE Macks successfully compete on price, and represent the utmost in truck quality and dependability.

When you buy a MACK Truck for your business—any business—you get the same unvariable quality and service.

If we can build motor trucks for successful fire-fighting, we can build trucks to fit your service, however exacting.

CAPACITIES—1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½-ton, and 5 to 15-ton tractor-trailers.

Write, phone or call on us.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
WEST END AVE. & 64TH STREET
NEW YORK

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

HISTORIC HARLEM VALLEY PROVIDES FINE SHORT RUN

On a Trip of 140 Miles Much Attractive Rolling Country Can Be Enjoyed—Roads Are Good for Most of Distance.

Qualifications generally desired by motorists on a tour are good roads, first-class hotel accommodations, and scenery sufficiently out of the ordinary to leave its impress on the mind in pleasant memories. The 140 miles of charming country covered by the route outlined below, traversing the valley of the Harlem and the watershed district of Westchester and Putnam Counties, because it combines these desirable qualities to a marked degree, are recommended by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America.

The most suitable route out of the city runs north on Broadway, across

HARLEM VALLEY RUN.

Columbus Circle, and continues as far as Yonkers, crossing the Harlem River at Kingsbridge. An alternative may be taken by Riverside Drive, which, though not in very good condition as far as road surface is concerned, is more interesting than the Broadway run.

At Getty Square, in Yonkers, the road bears left and continues by way of Broadway to Hastings-on-Hudson, passing the monument which marks the locality of Washington's headquarters, to the church in Dobbs Ferry. With a right turn in Dobbs Ferry the route now takes an easterly turn as far as Ardsley, where it turns left and follows the Saw Mill River Road through Elmsford and Eastview to Briarcliff Manor, beautifully situated 30 miles out of New York amid the Westchester Hills.

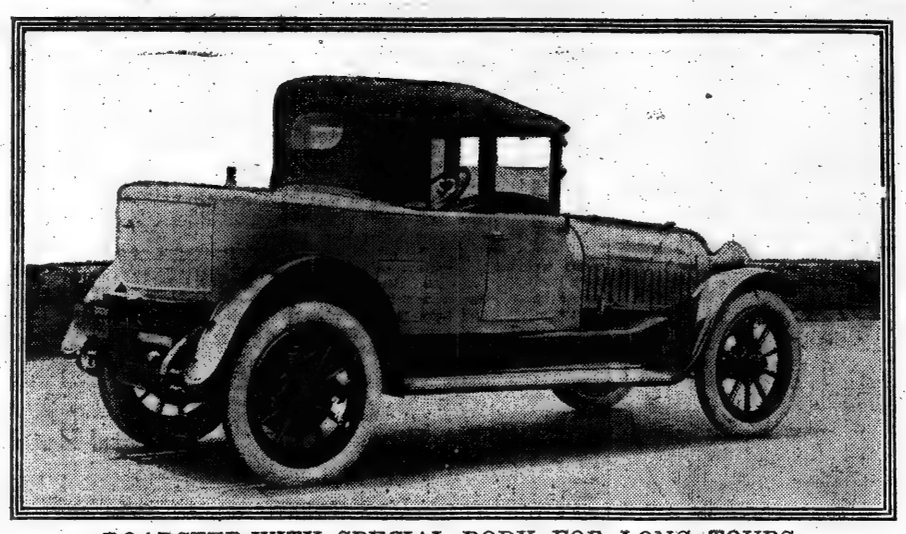
Northward from Briarcliff Manor, the Mahopac Road leads through Merritts Corners to Kitchawan and Croton Lake, where the route turns right and skirts the southern shore of the lake to Pines Bridge. Here Croton Lake is crossed and the route, swinging left, takes a left fork and crosses the railroad at Croton Lake Station. Following the course of the railroad northward to Yorktown Heights, the route circles round Amawalk Station and crosses the tracks, then, continuing along the west shore of the Amawalk Reservoir, it runs straight on to Baldwin Place. With another sharp left turn, and again crossing the railroad, the right fork is taken and a beautiful, winding road along the shore of the lake is followed to Mahopac.

The eastern shore of Mahopac Lake, noted for the attractiveness of its scenery, is now skirted by the route which passes North Branch Reservoir and, crossing the railroad bridge, continues straight on by Lake Glenida to the Court House in Carmel. The road up hill through Patterson is a particularly picturesque and very winding one as it approaches Pawling, seventy-four miles from New York, which provides a most suitable stopping place amid beautiful surroundings.

On the homeward run the route pursues a southerly direction through Patterson and Doansburg, and passes between Big Brook and Sodom Reservoirs. Winding around the western end of the lake, the route passes Peach Lake on the way to North Salem, pursuing its serpentine course through scenery of the most attractive character to Cross River, situated on the reservoir of the same name. Immediately after crossing the causeway the road bears away to the left and continues straight through the charming old town of Bedford to Armonk.

The huge Kensico Reservoir with its enormous dam at its southern extremity, is now skirted by our route along its whole length, and the fine main road passes through Valhalla and Castle Heights and enters Broadway in the City of White Plains, completing the distance of 117 miles by the above route from New York City. White Plains makes a convenient place to stop for dinner.

The last 25 miles of the round trip can most conveniently be accomplished by following the Central Avenue route into New York, for although its surface is becoming somewhat worn it avoids the congestion caused by the construction of the new subway on the other route. Leaving White Plains by the Tarrytown route a left turn is made into Central Avenue, which is then followed through Harts Corners and Tuckahoe, past the Empire City Race Track, into Van Cortlandt Park. Continuing straight on to Woodlawn Cemetery, the route takes a right turn and leads across the park to Broadway, which is then followed south and the route completed.



ROADSTER WITH SPECIAL BODY FOR LONG TOURS.

This shows a special body with extra road conveniences on a Marmon chassis. In the rear deck are five compartments, for two mounted tires, tools, a box holding two dress suit cases, chains and tubes, and the collapsible top, respectively. Folding frames attached to the doors hold glass windows, and the car can be turned into a cabriolet type.

EDINBURGH'S ONE ELECTRIC

American Machine Makes Favorable Impression in Scotch City.

No vehicles driven by electric power have been in use in this part of Scotland for pleasure or business, according to United States Consul Rufus Fleming, stationed at Edinburgh.

"It is noteworthy," he reports, "that the Edinburgh corporation is the first purchaser of an electric vehicle in this district, and still more noteworthy that it is the intention of the committee in charge of the municipal electricity plant to encourage the introduction of electric trucks, vans, and other cars. The committee has acquired, through a London agency, an American-built electric lorry or wagon, having a carrying capacity of 1½ tons and a guaranteed speed of 11 miles per hour on the level and 5 miles per hour on a gradient of 1 in 10 with full load. With a full charge the lorry is capable of traveling 40 miles with a load of 1½ tons and 50 miles with a half load. The control is effected by one handle fixed to the steering wheel, which alters the speed of the motor, so that there are only the controller handle and the brakes to manipulate.

"The electricity required for one full charge is about 35 units. With electricity at 2 cents per unit, the cost per mile will be slightly less than 1¾ cents on moderately level roads with good surface. The cost of the lorry complete is $3,382. The committee has undertaken to supply electricity for the charging of such vehicles at the rate of 2 cents per unit and has made arrangements not only for charging but also for storing lorries in the municipal electric stations. It is considered not unlikely that the result will be a fair demand for commercial electric lorries and vans and also electric cars for pleasure and professional purposes."

STATE RECEIVES FEW AUTO FINES

According to a compilation issued last week by the office of Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, the Treasury of the Commonwealth of New York has been enriched by automobile fines only to the extent of $63,198.76 in the period from August, 1910, to July of this year. Of this amount New York County contributed $26,042.40, Queens $4,583, Kings $1,887, Nassau $9,350, and Westchester $10,275. The princely sum of $10 had been received from Erie County, which contains the City of Buffalo. The Secretary of State is wondering what has happened to the fines from the many counties almost unheard from in five years. The fines are supposed to be turned in to the State and the money applied to roads.

NEW FERRY JERSEY GATEWAY

Boats Every Fifteen Minutes Across Hudson at Dyckman Street.

The new Dyckman Street and Englewood ferry is a gateway to the excellent roads of New Jersey. The Englewood terminal is at the foot of the Palisades Interstate Park. A road which has recently been completed by the Interstate Park Commission leads the automobilist from the ferry through a most beautiful section of the park and connects with the main road for trips to all points.

The Automobile Club of America will furnish its members, on request to the Bureau of Tours, numerous trips that can be covered from the terminal. To reach the ferry by auto, follow Broadway direct to Dyckman Street and turn west. Boats run at intervals of fifteen minutes from 6 A. M. till 11 P. M. and on Saturdays and Sundays from 6 A. M. till midnight.

MOTOR CYCLES HAVE SHORT LIFE AT THE FRONT

Various Causes, Mostly Carelessness, Ascribed by Dispatch Rider Who Has Viewed the Scrap Heap Where Old Machines Go.

One of the motor cycle dispatch riders in "Northern France" has written to Motor Cycle of London telling of the short life of machines under the war conditions. He says in part:

"Have you ever experienced that sensation of grief, pity, and desolation as you gaze on your motor cycle after a too sudden familiarity with a steam roller? Three hundred dollars' worth of metal that had once conveyed you now a contortioned nightmare at your feet! A similar, but magnificent sentiment comes upon one when roving round the scrap heap at —— base. These wounded warriors that formerly played such a heroic life at the front are now but components of a scrap heap.

"It is an open secret that motor cycles have only a short career out here, rarely, if ever, lasting longer than three months. Those machines that come to an end by being struck by shells or which run into Jack Johnson holes at forty miles per hour by night we can understand and forgive for breaking up; but then, the majority of machines are ridden behind the lines, to and from the base, and elsewhere, and for this ridiculously short life the reason must be found.

"The scrap heap is composed of all makes, including a sprinkling of nearly every well-known machine. Here is a —— minus belt and magneto, with a buckled wheel; here a ——, the tank splashed with blood, and a broken steering head. The tell-tale hand on the broken speedometer that happened to be fitted indicated 37 miles per hour. A —— had been ridden in under its own power in such a condition that it was marvelous that it went. The four engine bolt nuts were so loose that the carburetor could be seized in the hand, and it, with the cylinder head, moved bodily to and fro half an inch in either direction.

"In another case one piston ring only was left on the piston, also there was a cracked valve seating, a broken ball race in the magneto, and several other minor derangements. Further, another machine that looked brand new and in perfect order on close inspection revealed the off front fork cracked at the lower end and the three-speed hub gear out of action. On another the piston rings were broken and cylinder badly scored through lack of lubrication. There they lie on the ground, one supported by the other, a spectacle of abject misery!

"After a comparative inspection of the various machines the writer considers that the reasons why the motor cycles do not stand up to their work are continual fast riding over exceedingly bad roads and pavé; individual machines passing through the hands of too many riders, the use of unsuitable lubricating oil, lack of attention and adjustment, bad handling, and joy-riding.

"Something might be said about the Government methods employed out here, and a fair percentage of the blame hangs on their shoulders, so the less said on this score the better, although, after all, the responsibility in each small department depends on the organization and initiative of an N. C. O.—usually a regular army man—the minor, yet important, details never reaching the officer in charge, especially as the men are not encouraged to criticise just now."

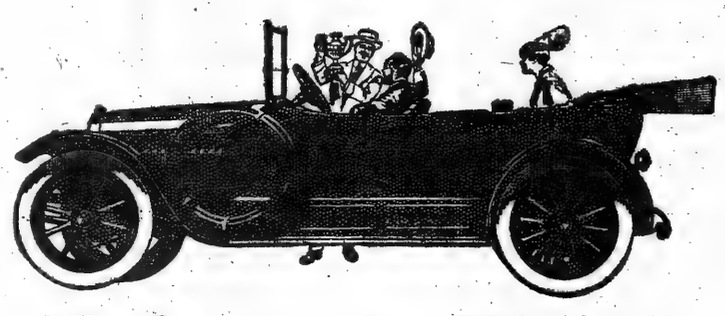
YELLOWSTONE A MECCA.

Motorists in East Are Eager to Reach Park—Regulations Drafted.

That automobilists have only waited the opening of the Yellowstone National Park to make it an objective touring point in their plans is indicated by the many who have inquired at the Touring Department of the American Automobile Association both at the Washington and at the New York headquarters, not a few of whom are from the extreme East. Fully 30 per cent. of the transcontinental tourists have scheduled a trip through the park, and this ratio is now rapidly increasing as the opening day approaches.

The plan for opening the Yellowstone to automobiles on Aug. 1 is completed. Colonel Brett, U. S. A., Superintendent of the park, has compiled a set of rules to govern the peculiar situation which this season is bound to come about when it is appreciated that the roads are not all they should be, and that the mountain horses, used by the stage lines, are too wild to take chances with.

HUDSON $1350 F.O.B. DETROIT MICH.



Hudson—the Winner

In the Race for Fine-Car Leadership

The greatest race that Motordom ever knew has been run in the past two years. And HUDSON is the winner.

It started with the era of light cars, of new refinements in designing. It started with this new-type HUDSON Six, a conception of Howard E. Coffin.

This became the pattern car which dozens of makers followed. It established new fine-car standards. It started a new form of rivalry for leadership in cars of distinction.

Last year this new-type HUDSON became the most popular quality car. Both in dollars and cars it outsold any other with a price above $1200.

This season the new model has doubled last year's demand. And an output of 100 HUDSONS per day fails to keep up with orders.

This new-type HUDSON made its appearance about 21 months ago. The price was then $1750. It is now only $1350.

Despite all its attractions, HUDSON designers have made 51 distinct improvements.

This season it brings out the Yacht-Line body. It introduces Lustrous Finish, for which the equipment cost $100,000. It is wider and roomier. Its upholstery is enameled leather.

There is no car this year to compare with this HUDSON. It gives a value which no smaller maker can give. It dominates among high-grade Light Sixes. Won't you come and prove that?

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1350, f. o. b. Detroit
3-Passenger Roadster, $1350—Cabriolet, $1650

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. *of* N. Y., Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
1184 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Built like —— —"The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay"

THE best Pneumatic Tire is only as strong as its *weakest* part.

Strengthening its *strongest* parts is as useless as putting a fifth Wheel on a Wagon.

Yet this is often done to provide "Selling-feature" and "Talking Point."

The weakest part of every Pneumatic Tire is its Walls or *Sides*, not its *Tread*,—its Cotton *Fabric* or "Stocking," not its Rubber "Sole."

No price would be too high to pay for a material that, replacing Cotton in the Walls of Pneumatic Tires, would *last* as long as the Goodrich Rubber *Tread* could be *made* to wear.

Neither Silk, nor Linen, nor any other *known* Fabric yet discovered is so good, for this purpose, as Cotton,—and choice long-fibred Cotton is the best material that money can buy for Tire Fabric.

• • •

WE use nothing *less* in Goodrich Tires, and test every foot of it up to 380 lbs. to the Square Inch, before we percolate it with the most adhesive Rubber Compound ever made for this purpose.

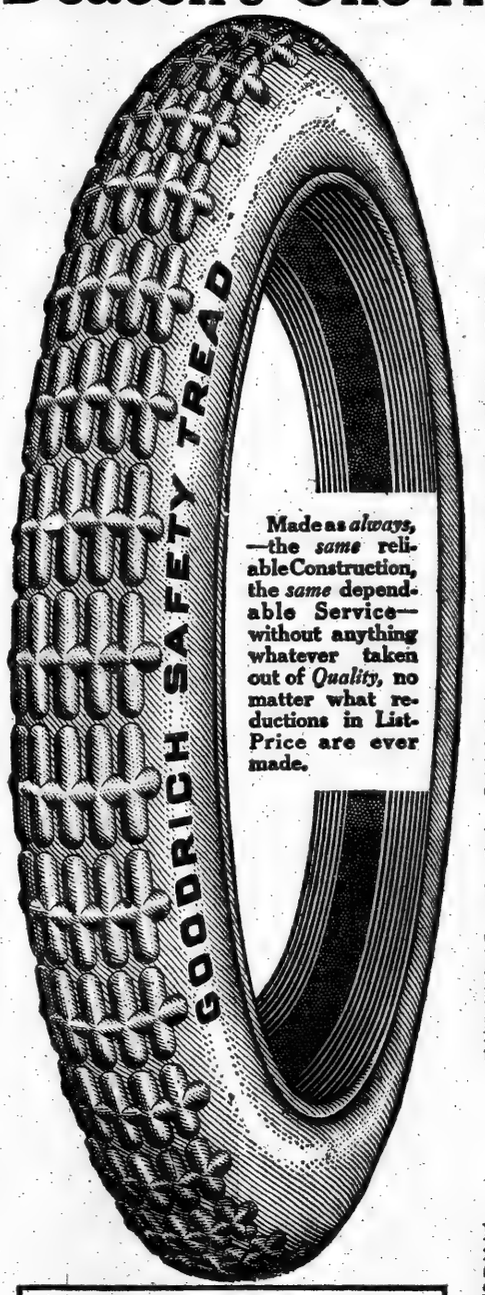
We then shape this rubberized Fabric into Tires, with scrupulous care to have the *tension* on each square inch of fabric precisely the same,—that tension being controlled by a *machine* as sensitive as the eye, and infinitely more *precise* than the handwork of the most skilled Operative could make it.

To do this work we have the most highly-trained men in the Rubber Industry,—trained in the *Precision* that practice and our 45-year EXPERIENCE make perfect.

• • •

NO Tire Manufacturer, if he received a price of $200 per Tire, could put *better* Fabric into the Walls of his Tires, use greater care, more sensitively adjusted Tension devices, or more adhesive Rubber between each layer of fabric.

Because, we *know* the vital importance of THE BEST in this part of the Tire, and use it there *unsparingly*.



Made as *always*, —the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality*, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.80
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.85
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

But,—notwithstanding all this,—the FABRIC is the part of the Tire which goes *first*.

Because the *sides* of the Tire do most of the work in running,—bending and stretching a million times an hour, in scores of different directions.

This bending of the sides causes *Friction* between the layers of Canvas working against each other,—Friction causes Heat—the Heat over-cures and dries out the Rubber Adhesive between layers, which then separate from each other, in spots, the threads weakening or wearing out chafing against each other.

Then you have, in due time, the incipient blow-out, or other form of Tire-Death.

• • •

PUT *more* layers of Fabric than we do in the walls, to strengthen them, and *the friction increases*, with faster deterioration of the Rubber through the greater heat engendered.

Put *fewer* layers, and the walls would not be strong enough to carry the load of the Car.

So *there* you are—Mr. Tire User!

Why put MORE layers of Fabric in the Walls of the Tire than will properly *carry* the load, when each additional layer is *an additional developer of that* FRICTION-HEAT which is to Tires what Old Age is to Man?

• • •

THAT is the reason we build, in the Goodrich Tire, a carefully BALANCED Tire, emulating the famous example of "The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay" in which "the Sills were just as strong as the Thills and the Thills as strong as the floor."

The *Maximum Fabric efficiency* and THEN,—the rest of the Tire built *up* to that.

Result,—

—The most RESILIENT Tire that can be made with Fabric Walls,—at the *fairest* price per Mile of performance.

Why pay *more* for any Tire?

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

GOODRICH

FAIR-LISTED TIRES

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway

STROLLING PLAYERS OF THE CATSKILLS

Everything from Trained Bears to Shakespeare Provided for Delectation of Summer Visitors.

When the Bear Counts the Contents of the hat.

The Bugle Announces that the Bear will begin his dance and tricks.

WHO of us that has ever summered in the Catskill Mountains but knows and remembers fondly those wandering entertainers, vagabond mummers, that come year after year—whence, nobody ever tries to guess; whither, more mysterious yet? A motley throng, appearing one after another as the Summer days pass, vanishing over the brow of a mountain peak.

Suddenly a clear bugle note floats out and "The bear! the bear!" shouts everybody who knows. Up the trail comes lumbering a familiar figure heavily clad in brown furs. It is the trained bear of the Three Frenchmen, and one or more of the trainers is soon seen following at the other end of the leash.

Jean, Pierre, and Louis have been known to Catskill resorters for many a long year. At times they appear with one bear; sometimes they have temporarily added another to their menagerie. Their home was once in Ellenville, at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, and from these headquarters they made excursions all over the adjacent counties as soon as each season brought city throngs to the countless hotel verandas. But a little incident once made Jean, Pierre, and Louis unpopular in Ellenville, so tradition says, and they vanished from the town.

It seems that money had been particularly easy on one excursion—the old bear's hat had been fairly weighted down wherever he extended it. Therefore, the three returned to their home village, determined to atone for long abstinence. In one prolonged spree the bear's earnings were invested—nor is it related that the poor bear was given so much as a single highball by way of reward for his weary labors. Probably this accounts for the fact that resentment for long captivity and injustice waxed hot within him, and he took advantage of his three masters' befuddled condition to escape into the mountains, and appear, free and somewhat excited, at a thronged resort.

Great was the consternation among the resorters, and Jean, Pierre, and Louis came, sober, to find that their presence was no longer desired as residents of that region—likewise, to find themselves minus a bear. Perhaps it is somewhat sad to relate that the poor beast was recaptured and once more led upon his weary rounds.

A clever mummer he is. As soon as the bugle has summoned guests from tennis and crocheting, he begins a performance on some available lawn. Can't you close your eyes and hear that quaint little French folk-song which one of the keepers chants, while the dance of the bear begins? What perfect time he keeps to the joggy refrain! Very freely translated, it runs something like this:

Oh, come and dance with me, dance with me;
Oh, come and dance with me, on the green Spring meadow!

The dance is over, the hat is passed by the bear, Jean, or Pierre, or Louis bows his thanks, and on they pass.

And the circus! Don't you remember how it has always come up the almost perpendicular road from Palenville, a panting and exhausted circus, which pitched its tent at Haines Falls, and from there worked its way back into every mountain resort section? One jaded horse painfully dragged a wagon in which tent, properties, and decorations were piled.

The family walked. The family consisted of a husband and father who managed the business end of affairs and appeared as ringmaster; a wife, who was the Lady Acrobat and Death-Defying Equestrienne; a mother-in-law who took tickets at the door and acted as wardrobe mistress; a little boy who was the Side-Splitting Juvenile Clown, and a dog. The dog did tricks and really earned most of the income, being quite the hardest worker and the least rewarded.

There was a night in Haines Falls when one of the audience, seated upon the precarious benches between which feet dangled, made overtures to the dog. At first he was tempted. He crept toward the fingers which gently snapped him a welcome. Perhaps he thought of what it might mean to slip away—forever free from the harness. Just then his gentle old eyes fell upon the Juvenile Side-Splitter, who was going through a nasal performance of Merriment in the ring—and it was as if that dog shook his head and smiled sadly.

"No, no," he seemed to say. "He's in the same boat. I'm not going to desert him." And he crept back to the sawdust circle, in time to jump through his ring when the cue came.

Then there was the group of wandering Shakespeareans. Nobody knew anything about them—perhaps they had their story. Perhaps they had set out once upon a time to play Othello and Hamlet and Macbeth and Juliet to a serious audience in a real theatre, and to make a permanent fame.

But here they were, strolling players of the mountains, their poor little suitcases full of tawdry sham silks and tinsel. They would stop over night at a hotel, and during the evening the guests would assemble in the largest room to see "a special performance of two scenes from Othello."

"Kill me tomorrow; let me live tonight!"

Desdemona would implore there on the rug, and Othello's terrifying voice would respond, and then:

"What noise is this? Not dead? Not yet quite dead?"

would chill our marrows where we were gathered in the hotel parlor.

The next morning one might catch a glimpse of Desdemona carefully mending the cloak of Iago, which had been torn the night before on a tin sword—then she would pack her mending basket, for it was to the road once more.

Carmen, the Gypsy Fortune Teller, is seen year after year in the mountains. The gypsy camp snuggles somewhere on the edge of a hotel district, and the lives of the campers are full of mystery and romance. Where they get their food, how they pick up enough for a living, are puzzles. But somehow they seem to thrive, and, with every Summer, they reappear.

"I see a dark man," Carmen murmurs ominously, bending above some fair damsel's palm, the cards strewn before her on the veranda floor.

How many times have these fortunes come true? Perhaps she guesses shrewdly, this vagabond; at any rate, she always finds believers.

There is a dignified group of entertainers whose performances are announced in advance, and who arrive with testimonials from persons of "high-brow" reputation. Nevertheless, they are wandering entertainers, like the others. Summer after Summer we have heard one of them whistle his bird notes, with a delightful little talk on the habits of each bird he imitates, their habitat, their appearance. From the time of his visit for the rest of the Summer, every hotel guest is on the alert for the bird-songs he has taught.

There is a young married couple, colored persons, from one of the Southern schools. They are educated and clever. They drive in a light buggy all Summer long, giving an evening's entertainment at one of the hotels in each colony of Summer resorters. They recite and sing, chiefly the poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Almost without exception, these wanderers depend wholly upon the generosity of hotel guests for their support. There are but a few who charge an admission fee for their entertainment; it's a matter of luck, how much the hat holds at the end of the performance. The earliest of the season fare best, before the pockets of vacation folk have been emptied.

The Winter finds them scattered here and there at Southern resorts. At some of the beaches they are occasionally seen. But nowhere is there such a procession of them as through the Catskills. Fantastic, even grotesque, many of them; motley mummers that pass in an hour. Yet somehow the strange file of them leaves a lasting impression on every one's memory, and we wonder, as often as we recall them—Whence? and Whither? and What's their story?

DULL OR BRIGHT FLIES?

EVERY inch of a brook has a character of its own. Each little whirlpool and eddy, each strip of straight rippling stream and each dark pool is entirely different from any other regardless of the length of the stream. When the brook bursts from the shadowed woodland and winds its way through a strip of meadowland it takes on a different character that has an important bearing on the efforts of the patient angler.

In the wooded country where the sunshine only filters through the surrounding vegetation and strikes in a random spot here and there, conditions are altogether different from where the broad glare of open day transforms the surface of the stream into a kaleidoscope of light. The brook itself may have, and generally does have, the same character. The rocky bottom is not altered by the pasture land on either side of the banks, and yet the illumination of the brook is so different that the stream seems to take on an entirely different character.

Does this change affect the fishing? Does the variation in light, in color, and reflection alter the actions of the speckled denizens of the depths rapids? It seems reasonable from some viewpoints that it should, and experiences have borne out this view.

Broadly, the difference between the brook as it passes through the wooded stretch and the meadowland is that between sunlight and shade. To the fly fisherman, these two conditions spell a wide variation in the selection of the proper bait.

The fly chosen for the darker day, or for the darker periods of the day, is rarely the same as that chosen for conditions of brighter weather. The difference between the illumination of the brook as it passes through the meadow and through the wood frequently surpasses that between a cloudy and a bright day. If the old rule of a "dull fly for a bright day and a bright fly for a dull day" holds true, the difference between the proper fly for the woodland and meadow is sufficient to influence the choice and cause the fisherman to change his fly as he emerges from the wood.

Three seasoned anglers were fishing in a Jersey stream a little while ago. They had just had a more or less extended debate on the subject of flies, which had terminated in an agreement to disagree. The day was warm and sunny. There was little or no breeze and only an occasional cloud bank was wafted across the sky. Owing to superstition of some former run of luck with that particular kind of lure, one selected a Professor, another pinned his faith to the all-around favorite Coachman, while the third, after a lengthy monologue on the merits of the natural dull fly for that particular type of a bright, warm day, selected a dun fly.

The brook was essentially a woodland stream. After a period of two hours' fishing through this type of water the men met, as prearranged, at a point where the brook leaves the wooded country and crosses a stretch of nearly a mile of meadowland. As the three came together and discussed luck, making that honest confession which is particularly good for the souls of fishermen, it was perceived that he of the Professor had three fish, the advocate of the Coachman four, while the user of the dun fly declared that he had had a strike, but afterward found it to be a large section of log firmly attached to the bottom of the brook.

Under the fire of the somewhat ironical advice of his companions concerning the advantages of the brighter flies he refused to wither, and arrangements were made to divide into equal parts the stretch of meadowland ahead.

There were several good holes, and as the three were all familiar with the brook these were divided as evenly as possible. At the end they met. The advocates of the brighter flies had not had a strike in crossing the meadow. The knight of the dun fly had seven good fish.

This set the scoffing wielder of the Coachman to thinking, and since that time he has, on arriving at a stretch of meadow under a bright sun, tried fishing with the darker natural flies, and he has been immensely pleased with the results. The brighter lures do not seem to have the effect in the broad, open sunlight of the meadow that they have in the shaded woodland. This cannot be set down as an infallible rule, as there are no such things in fly fishing, but taken merely on a percentage basis it does seem to bear out the experience of many.

One other feature of meadow-land fishing which should be mentioned is the need for far greater caution. A certain amount is, of course, necessary in the woodland, but 100 per cent. more is necessary in the meadow, where the only background for a head thrust above the horizon of the fish is the broad sky.

The trout, unlike the submarine, has no periscope for the purpose of discovering the enemy, but he has, nevertheless, an eye which catches the glint of the unusual in a surprisingly quick manner. When in the shade of brush and trees, such as surround the forest brook, a shadow is rarely cast by the angler.

On emerging from the forest, if the stream is narrow and the fishing is done from the bank, keep on the opposite side from the sun. If wading in a wide brook, lengthen your casts to the best of your ability when out of the shaded shelter of overhanging foliage.

TALL ADIRONDACK YARNS

THE presence in the Adirondacks this season of unusual numbers and varieties of game is attracting much attention and resulting in many interesting as well as ludicrous situations.

Man-sized "scarecrows," fully attired in hunting suits and holding black bars which resemble guns, and the occasional firing of rifles are the means resorted to at Bartlett's, for instance, to save the fresh peas growing in gardens from the inroads of wild deer.

"You hear so much," remarked one garden protector, "about deer getting scarce about the time of the opening of the hunting season, that I thought I would try to make them scarce by giving the place the appearance of a hunting camp. Deer are so thick here that there are four in the garden every night. The vegetables can't grow a bit, they are being watched by the deer so closely.

"I sat up all one night and threw stones at the deer. You see, they jump right over the high wire fence just like circus horses. Of course, there are not many stones left around here, after all the early care we had given the garden; so I finally took to throwing empty bottles. We have some long rows of these empty bottles around the flower beds for ornaments. But the bottles ran out, too.

"Then I got four suits of hunting clothes, stuffed them full of straw and sawdust and mounted them on the running. Of course, I had to get something that looked like a gun and I did the best I could. Then I took the old shotgun and fired it off.

"The trouble is, I made the hunters look too real. The deer stood around awhile and then one ran right down the line through all my hunters."

Not only are deer numerous throughout the region, but black bear are beginning to appear in some sections. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Daniels and Mrs. A. M. Daniels, mother of Mr. Daniels, had an encounter with an old bear and her three cubs in the Daniels preserve at Sabbattis recently. They were walking down an old log road toward a pond, but had not proceeded far from camp when they discovered that a bear and three cubs were crossing their trail a short distance in front of them.

Mr. Daniels, who holds several records in swimming and is the former world's champion, happened to have a gun with him.

"What had we better do about these bear?" asked Mr. Daniels of the other members of the party.

"They are too close to camp to suit me," replied Mrs. C. M. Daniels.

"The gun is a light one," said Mr. Daniels, "and I may not be able to kill the big bear at the first shot."

"Well, try it, anyway," urged both women.

Mr. Daniels fired and hit the bear. The wound inflicted was serious, and the old bear whirled and charged directly upon Mr. Daniels and his companions.

The bear rushed to within 25 feet of the party, when Mr. Daniels shot a second time. The bullet took effect in a vital spot, and the bear rolled over. Mr. Daniels handed the gun to his wife and went forward with his hunting knife to make certain that the old bear would not get up suddenly and charge the members of the party again.

Mrs. Daniels put a fresh shell into the barrel. She got sight of one of the cubs and shot it dead. Mr. Daniels and his guide, who was summoned to the scene by the firing, skinned the old bear, and it will be made into a rug. The pelt of the small bear was also saved, while its carcass provided some fine bear steaks.

The most unusual experience of the season, undoubtedly, was that of the Messrs. A. A. Bowers and P. H. Kelly, who were members of a large vacation party at Paul Smith's. They went to Osgood Lake for four days, in which they devoted their entire time to fishing for black bass.

On the first day one of the guides, Sanford Hayes, noticed a large bird coming from the direction of the St. Regis River. The bird flew high and circled frequently, coming lower as it neared the lake. Mr. Hayes noted at once that it was not a hawk nor a gull, and the curiosity of the party was aroused.

They focused their attention on the strange visitor, and as it circled above them were surprised and delighted to find that it was an eagle. Each day as the party was fishing they saw the lone bird come from the direction of the St. Regis River. The guides recalled that several years ago an eagle made its home at Osgood Lake, and became so bold that it attacked a small dog belonging to Douglass Martin, who had a hard fight to save his pet. There is considerable conjecture as to whether this is the same eagle, returned to its old haunts, or a stranger, gone astray.

A family of wild black mallard ducks is making its home on Spitfire Lake of the St. Regis chain, and is attracting much attention among the Summer folk and woodsmen. Sanford Hayes saw the flock one day, and counted twenty-six little ducks, all sitting on a large stone in Spitfire Lake, sunning themselves. In recounting the sight he said:

"I have never seen or heard tell of a duck having a flock of twenty-six young before, but this one had by actual count. The little things looked so comical sprawled out on the rock in a squirming, wriggling mass. The usual flock is about half the size of this one, and it seems probable that the duck is mothering two flocks, the other mother probably having been accidentally killed."

The fact that Spitfire Lake is constantly churned by powerful speed boats has, as yet, made little impression on Mrs. Duck and her family, who continue to disport themselves in the most nonchalant manner.

The fishing in the region has been productive of sport out of the ordinary this season. One of the most notable of the fish brought in by anglers on Upper Saranac Lake this season was the lake trout caught by Henry Firth of Philadelphia. This trout was 36 inches in length, but weighed only 12 pounds. It had a monster head, and the anglers are at a loss to account for the fact that the fish did not weigh twenty pounds. Mr. Firth hooked the trout while trolling and soon brought it to the surface. The instant the trout saw the boat and the anglers he made for the bottom, and Mr. Firth did not see him again for an hour and half, at the end of which time the fish gave up the struggle.

For originality and novelty in fishing tackle, used successfully, Dr. Charles C. Trembley of Saranac Lake and Edwin A. Strong of New York are well in the lead. Hair from the tail of a squirrel wound around a large hook is their latest device, and it caused the capture of twenty black bass of unusually even size and weight on Lower Saranac Lake. The special hook which proved so irresistible was invented and built by Dr. Trembley, who has tried buck hair, pigeons' wings, roosters' combs, and other things.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Polo to the Fore, with Golf and Tennis in the Running.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—At the Point Judith Country Club sports in the open have reigned supreme during the past week. The annual national polo tournament on the fields of Point Judith, a magnet for many of the devotees of this popular pastime, has attracted many. Polo is always in favor at Narragansett, and the fields this Summer present an unusually attractive appearance. Thus far the weather conditions have favored the sport.

Down Ocean Road and over the short route to the polo fields, which leads past Kentara Green, the line of motor cars conveying cottagers and others to the grounds indicates that the tourney is in progress. The arrival of the crack Meadow Brooks and the Great Neck players, due here today, is anticipated with keen interest. Polo will be continued here throughout next week with some interesting events in prospect.

Golf is also popular at the Pier this Summer. The recent tournament between Point Judith and Jamestown stimulated interest in the sport.

A ladies' golf tournament opened here early in the week. The members of the committee are Mrs. Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I.; Miss Gertrude de Coppet of New York, and Mrs. William Harding Jackson of Washington, D. C. It was a match tourney against bogie, and about twenty or more of the women players in the villa colony participated.

The annual tennis tournament of the Point Judith Country Club will open here tomorrow under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The events will include men's singles and doubles, and a prize of a silver cup, known as the Governor's Cup, is offered as a trophy for players.

Rowland Hazard is Chairman of the Tennis Committee, and the other members are S. Hinman Bird, Henry B. Kane, Kenneth M. Murchison of New York, and Byron S. Watson of Providence.

Among those who will probably participate in the Point Judith tournament are John G. Thomas of Baltimore, Dr. Archibald G. Thomson of Philadelphia, Stanley Henshaw of Providence, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, Douglas Watters, and Rowland Hazard. Members of the Country Club anticipate that the tennis tournament will attract some of the well-known tennis players to Narragansett next week.

The new game of "brevet" has also entered the "ring" with golf, tennis, and polo. Among the players in this novel sport are Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Jr., of Worcester, Mass.; Miss Kitty Smith of Philadelphia, Emlyn Randolph, and Allistair McCloud.

The annual fair or lawn fête for the benefit of St. Peter's Church-by-the-Sea will take place on Aug. 5.

A ball with sporting costumes as a feature is being planned for early August.

CAPE COD'S BAYBERRY CANDLE INDUSTRY

Making Artistic Candles by the "Dipping" Method.

Display of Bayberry Candles and Fancy Holiday Boxes.

Picking Bayberries from a Cape Cod Sand Dune Bush.

AMONG the picturesque sand dunes of Cape Cod grow hundreds of patches of small bushes, known as bayberry bushes. Each shrub, which is a variety of the wax myrtle, is loaded with clusters of tiny berries, as small as shot, which cleave in bunches to the joints of the branches. These berries are gathered by women and children, who sell them for 2 cents a pound.

A bushel of the small berries, which are of a gray, pearlish tint, weighs from thirty-five to forty-five pounds, according to their state of dryness.

About five years ago a resident of North Truro made a tour of the Cape, and noticed the vast amount of waste land near the sand dunes and the abundance of low, sagelike bushes, which yield the fruit of the laurel tree. "There is a certain amount of wax on each one of those berries," he thought, "so why shouldn't I gather them, make them up into attractive candles, and sell them for holiday and birthday gifts?"

He immediately set to work and formed a company.

The bayberries arrive at the factory in crocus bags, boxes, and barrels. About five bushels are dumped into a huge iron kettle, which stands approximately 3 feet high and is 4 feet in diameter. The next step is to fill this tank with water. The berries might be boiled in this water, but it is better to run steam through them from a boiler. After being boiled in this manner for several hours, the wax floats to the top of the water in a gray mass, which also contains all the dirt and residue from the berries.

A bushel of berries produces about five pounds of wax, but the amount varies considerably under different conditions. A coating forms over the surface of the water to a depth of about two inches. After this is skimmed off and broken into pieces, it is boiled again, and much of the dirt settles to the bottom. This leaves the pure, fragrant wax, which is of a soft, sagelike green. When this is hot it is run into a large mold. Huge lumps weighing nearly seventy-five pounds are taken from his mold, when it is ready to be used.

Small bits of wax next go to the "dipping" room and are there melted up in a small can about 1 foot long, 8 inches high, and 2 inches wide. This is melted over a small stove.

The ordinary-sized candles are seven inches long, but there are some grades not over three inches long, and the largest measure fifteen in length, and one and three-eighths in diameter and sell for $1 apiece. Four pieces of wick are fastened upon a light framework of wire, which is dipped into the hot wax. Then this is hung upon a rack which rests on a table, another frame is dipped, and so on, until about a dozen sets have received one coating. Then they are dipped and redipped, until they have received in all thirty-five coats, when they are finished.

When done, they are artistic-looking objects, tapering to a point, and covered with small humps of the wax. They are much prettier than the moulded candles and sell at a higher price.

They are packed in fancy holiday holly boxes, with a bit of dainty baby ribbon about them.

Orders for bayberry candles are received from many parts of the world. Some came in one day recently from England and Alaska. There is no danger of the supply of bayberries becoming exhausted, as there are hundreds of acres of worthless land near the sand dunes covered with patches of the bushes.

"A bayberry candle brings luck to the house and gold to the pocket!"

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AT LEADING RESORTS

DINNERS AT NEWPORT.

Numerous Entertainments, Large and Small, Are Features of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—There will be a series of dinners, and in many cases dinner dances, throughout August. From a prominent matron THE TIMES correspondent learns that September, with its horse show, will be quite gay, as so many of the Summer residents will remain at their Newport homes during that month and until later.

A number of Summer residents are preparing to become citizens of Newport, and will pass considerable of their time here. Others will keep their homes so arranged as to permit of their coming up for week-ends at any time.

The largest affair of August will be the housewarming of Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, a dinner dance on Aug. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dance at Beechwood Aug. 6. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont will also give one.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt are giving a dance and supper at the Newport Golf Club Aug. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia will give a dinner and dance at their cottage on Ochre Point Aug. 17.

Mrs. Richard Stevens has arranged for a dinner for forty guests at Hill Top Inn Aug. 4, with dancing afterward.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a number of dinner parties, with informal dancing afterward, as was her custom up to a few seasons ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will probably give a series of large dinners, with informal dancing.

Sunday evening Mrs. William S. Draper entertained a brilliant dinner company at the Orchard, in honor of the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, using for the first time here the golden dinner service which Mrs. Draper had made in France, each piece of which is hand carved.

American Beauty roses were used for the table and the dining hall. Some of the guests were Mrs. Horatio R. Slater, Mrs. John J. Mason, Lieutenant Commander Edward F. Constein, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Colonel John Livermore, Mrs. Fletcher Ryer, and Miss Draper.

Newport will extend a hearty welcome to members of the New York Yacht Club on the occasion of the annual cruise of the squadron, which reaches Newport next Tuesday.

A large fleet of steam yachts will take out many guests from Newport, including the Noma, owned by Vincent Astor; Henry Walters's Narada, H. A. C. Taylor's Wanderer, and Commodore Arthur Curtiss James's Aloha. Many dinner parties for the yachtsmen are being prepared.

Fashion's Passing Show, the fête given last Saturday at Rose Cliff, the residence of Mrs. Oelrichs, is still a much-discussed subject at the social gatherings, because of its wonderful features and the large amount it netted for the wives and children of French soldiers, and the Belgian refugees.

Mrs. Oelrichs wore a pearl pink satin gown, draped in most becoming lines, with quantities of pale heliotrope tulle. The trimming was rhinestones and crystals in embroidered effect. A diamond barrette held a large aigrette upon her head.

Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia wore a beautiful dress of silver tissue cloth draped with black embroidered lace, and a tulle bodice with sparkling trimming. Her pretty pale gold hair was beautifully dressed, as usual, with an ornament of diamonds and a black aigrette.

Miss Barbara Rutherfurd chose for her gown deep fuchsia shades in tulle and chiffon. These colorings were carried out from crown to sole. Rubies glistened in her hair and on the buckles of her slippers, which perfectly matched the costume.

Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary wore a gown of pale pink and silver brocade, with tulle and lace, that constituted a bodice. Her jewels were diamonds and pearls. In her hair Mrs. Cary wore a diamond and pearl ornament.

There has been no end of golf. It started last Monday at the Newport Golf Club with the ladies' doubles for Mrs. Twombly's Cup. The next day the ladies' tennis tournament at the Casino began. Monday afternoon the golf club was the very Mecca of the Summer colony.

In a group were noted Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, George I. Scott, Henry A. Taylor, H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Willing Spencer, and Charles Sands.

Among those playing on the links were Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Oliver Perrin, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Margaret H. Busk, Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, Miss Sophie L. Mott, Miss Rose Dolan, Miss Muriel Wilbur Throp, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Miss H. R. Borland, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Mrs. Harry La Montagne, and Miss Louise B. Scott.

A pretty show of flowers and fruits is promised for August 12 and 13 on the large plot of land opposite the estates of Mrs. Belmont, in Bellevue Avenue, to be held under the auspices of Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, and other ladies of the Newport Garden Club and the Newport Horticultural Society. It will include music and dancing. The choicest growings of flowers and fruits from the greenhouses of the Summer colony will be shown, and many will exhibit from elsewhere.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, who has passed less than four days here this Summer, is hoping to return from Albany on Aug. 6, to spend a little vacation with his family and to look over his garden of vegetables which he has planted and which shows his skill as a farmer. The Governor's friends in the Summer colony knew that he was a first-class fisherman, but not until this season were they aware that he was a farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews at the Rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York have ended a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who has been the guest of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, has gone to Bar Harbor.

Miss Marion Stoddard of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, at Bonnie Crest.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps and family are with Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., are guests of Mr. Perkins on the steam yacht Mohigan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Pope and children are here from Glen Cove to visit Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Miss Morgan of New York has been visiting Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

Edward Brooke has concluded his visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke.

Edward J. Berwind has returned from Florence, Italy.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan has returned from a visit to the exposition in San Francisco.

Gordon Hamersley of New York has been the guest of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at Seaverge.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Much Rivalry Among Flower Growers—Other Summer Activities.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.—In the fifteenth annual exhibition of flowers and vegetables by the Lenox Horticultural Society this week the gardens of Mrs. E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Charles Lanier, Grand Foster, Miss Adele Kneeland, Warren M. Salisbury, Arthur M. Cooley, and Frederic E. Lewis sent the principal displays. There is as much rivalry among the growers of flowers in the Berkshires to win a first award at Lenox as there is between owners of Class A sloops for the chief prize in an Atlantic regatta.

There is general interest and friendly rivalry among the cottagers of Stockbridge in growing flowers of various garden varieties that approach a very high standard of quality, an endeavor stimulated by the specialized flower shows held under the direction of a committee of which Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff is Chairman. Associated with her in making displays in the Casino are Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Eleanor Hague, Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton, Miss Grace Nettleton, Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman, and Miss Emily Tuckerman. The displays this week were sweet peas, water lilies, and hollyhocks.

The contest for honors in the sweet pea classes was the keenest. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate won the first award for the largest selection of varieties of sweet peas; also first and second awards in the class for the best color in sweet peas.

Through the cultivation of expensive gardens at Lenox there has grown up an organization of growers, which has been incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as the Lenox Horticultural Society. This society will give in October an exhibition in which orchids and chrysanthemums will be the features.

A group of Summer residents here are experimenting in colored photography, and find in the brilliant gardens their best subjects. These men, who are devoted to autochromes, have formed an association of fifteen members, and in September will give the first exhibition of their work. Thomas Shields Clarke, one of the pioneers in colored photography, called a meeting of the artists at Fern Brook, where the association was formed. Dr. Frank W. Brandow of Pittsfield was elected President, Mr. Clarke Vice President, and the Rev. Joseph R. Lynes of Great Barrington Secretary and Treasurer. Some of the men interested in this work are Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Albert R. Shattuck, William Hall Walker, and S. Cobb Coleman.

Walter A. Nettleton was again elected President of the Stockbridge Golf Club at a meeting this week to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Henry Cecil Haven. When the club was organized back in 1895, Mr. Nettleton became its President, and served six years, declining reelection, his successor having been the late Dr. Charles McBurney, whom Dr. Haven succeeded. Walter P. Eaton is Secretary of the club and Philip Blagden Golf Captain. The annual tournament will begin Aug. 24 on a reconstructed course lengthened 2,000 yards by the acquisition of an adjacent farm.

Miss Helen A. Rice, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice of Stockbridge, won the girls' challenge cup in the Lenox Junior Tennis Association championships this week by defeating Miss Helen Frothingham in the finals. The mixed doubles were won by Miss Mary Church and Kenneth Sheldon, representing the Wyantenuck Country Club as a team Barrington, who defeated Miss Alice Goddard of the Stockbridge Club and John L. Rochester of the Greenock Country Club. The young men's singles were won by Kenneth Sheldon of Great Barrington, and the young men's doubles by Sheldon and Malcolm McComb bles by Sheldon and Malcolm McComb of the Wyantenuck Club, who beat Ellery Sedgwick and Machlin Davis of Stockbridge. This gave three of the leading honors to the Wyantenuck Club, the young men's singles and doubles and the mixed doubles.

The success of the junior tennis tournament resulted in the announcement that there will be a tournament by members of the Lenox Club, beginning Aug. 16. The Lenox Club will present solid silver cups for events by men and women. The finals in the Heaton Hall tennis tournament were played this week, and Miss Helen Van Voorhis and Winifred Rice won the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Amy Miller and Arthur H. Miller. Miss Edith Burtis and Miss Clara Gregory won the women's doubles, defeating Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Miss Helen Van Voorhis.

The Rev. William Lawrence Wood, who began his ministry in Trinity Episcopal Church last Sunday, will very shortly be ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York. It was Bishop Greer who ordained the Rev. Mr. Wood as a deacon two years ago. Bishop Greer is now at Northeast Harbor, Me., where the ordination will probably take place. A number of important society affairs have been arranged for the Rev. and Mrs. Wood.

After a long season of large entertainments in the cottages, the month of August will be much quieter, socially, because of the departure for the seaside of some of the prominent cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson have gone to Bristol, R. I., to visit with the Misses Barns, and after a time will proceed to Sag Harbor, L. I., for the remainder of August, with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons and their family have gone to Newport, R. I., to occupy the seaside cottage of Henry Clews, Mrs. Parsons's father. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are departing the first of August for a trip to Bar Harbor, whence Mr. Bishop will attempt to make an automobile tour into Nova Scotia.

On Friday night the Frank Lea Short Company presented two plays on the lawn of the Wyantenuck Country Club, in Great Barrington. The club furnished an attractive setting for the plays, and quite an unusual scheme of illumination, electric bulbs being used in trees and shrubs along the entrance drive, and the clubhouse showing several odd devices in colored lamps. Mrs. John A. C. Church was the Chairman of the committee in charge, and young women of the club were ushers for the play. After the performance, there was a dance in the clubhouse.

Another Great Barrington event was the dance at Brookside given by Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker, where there was also an electrical decoration. Here the formal garden and fountains were lighted. Mr. and Mrs. Walker received a large company. The dance was in their library, a large apartment, which has an electric organ, balcony for musicians, and other requirements for entertaining large companies.

In Stockbridge the principal dance of the week was in the Casino, where a committee with Mrs. J. Woodward Haven and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff in charge, received about one hundred guests. They had a pretty setting for the dance, cerise hollyhocks along the stage, and other brilliant garden flowers in hall and parlor.

Several large dinners preceded the dance. Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren gave a dinner for a dozen guests at the Lenox Club. Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed were among those who had company at dinner, and later took their guests to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Griswold were the hosts at a large dinner at Wyndhurst this week, where the principal guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

CHARITABLE BAR HARBOR.

Work of Various Worthy Objects Interests Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—With sewing for soldiers, hospital benefits, and the like, this Summer seems devoted largely to charitable events. A week's events, under the leadership of Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris of New York, were devoted to the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. Monday Mrs. Warner M. Leeds gave a luncheon of 250 covers, including a large percentage of the Summer colony, followed by a talk on the work by Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris. Tuesday a special meeting was held, with the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of New York presiding, followed by an informal tea, with Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne and Mrs. Thomas Denney of New York as hostesses, assisted by the most charming girls of the Summer set. Friday a similar meeting was held, with Mrs. Morris presiding and Miss Bertha Condé as speaker. Miss Elizabeth McCormick presided at the tea tables.

Islecote, the Summer home of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, has been a fairly busy place this week. Mrs. Astor has been entertaining several times during the week, giving a dinner Monday night in honor of Mr. Bauford of New York, who has been her guest, and also later in the week in honor of Henri Harpickell, her sister's fiancé, who came Wednesday to spend some time at Islecote. Monday evening the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Arden Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Miss Sturges, Mrs. Allen Robbins, and H. O. Sturges.

Saturday Mrs. Astor goes to Newport, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Charles Widener.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their cottage for a few days. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Schelling had a few friends in at dinner in honor of Mr. Schelling's birthday, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. Kreisler, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bates, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham.

Mrs. Robert W. Chanler entertained at dinner at the Malvern Sunday, the guests including the Misses Steward, Miss Chanler, and A. E. Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick entertained at dinner Sunday, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Howard, and Dr. and Mrs. John S. Thatcher.

Miss Cornelia Gallatin entertained at luncheon on Monday, covers being laid for ten. Mrs. Mason Campbell also entertained a party of friends Monday.

Mrs. Charles B. Wright entertained Tuesday at tea.

Mrs. William P. Draper gave a dinner of ten covers Wednesday at her cottage, and Mrs. William H. Bliss also gave a large luncheon that day.

A novelty in entertaining is shown by the Ernesto G. Fabbris, who have erected a miniature moving-picture theatre on the grounds of their cottage and at almost every dinner or lunch regale the guests with views. Mr. Fabbri is most successful as a photographer himself and has a moving-picture apparatus with all the latest improvements. A number of the guests who have enjoyed the Fabbri dinners have had the pleasure of witnessing a lot of films taken here, including, in some instances, watching themselves as shown on the screen.

Mr. Fabbri is also a member of the local Board of Selectmen. Last Spring, when the agitation swept over town for what is practically a commission form of government, there was a general feeling that the Summer residents, who pay over 50 per cent. of the taxes, should be represented on the board. Mr. Fabbri and George B. Dorr of Boston were the two members chosen. The board holds meetings weekly, and rarely have these two missed a gathering. Both, although living a good part of the year in the city, have voting residences here. Mr. Fabbri, when the board was receiving its first payment, (the members are paid a dollar per meeting for their services,) had the bill framed, as he said he was anxious to keep it as a memento.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds gave a dinner at Greenaway Court on Saturday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood of New York, who are spending the Summer at Northeast Harbor. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Mrs. William P. Draper, and General Horace Porter.

Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter gave a dinner Friday evening at her cottage on Eden Street. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherrill, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Alice Carpenter, Dr. Robert Abbe, General Horace Porter, and Alessandro Fabbri.

Frederick Vanderbilt of New York is expected to arrive in a day or two to occupy the cottage owned by Mrs. George Lee Thompson on West Street. He will pass the month of August here.

General Horace Porter gave a tea Sunday in honor of Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall of New York.

Mrs. Hunt Slater gave a tea Sunday afternoon at Bowling Green in honor of Mrs. William H. Bliss.

Frederick Matthews of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds at Greenaway Court.

The yacht Emeline, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves of New York and their guest, Cyrus Miller, aboard, has been in the harbor for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Jr., entertained at dinner at their cottage Saturday night. It was a day of entertaining in the McCormick family, for Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Sr., also entertained at lunch at their cottage, Mizzentop, that day.

The annual golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club is to be held next Tuesday, Aug. 3, when the Kebo, Mount Desert, and Pemetic Cups, the Kebo Trophy, and the Club Medal will all be played for. This is the main tournament of the year, and will attract golfers from all around this neighborhood.

On the following day, Wednesday, the annual bridge tournament is to be held. It is to be held for the benefit of the club. There will be added attractions besides the game itself.

On Tuesday Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle and Mrs. Robert Abbe are to have large musicales.

The annual meeting of the Seacoast Missionary Society, in which Bar Harbor Summer guests are largely interested, was held on Wednesday of this week at the Summer home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Kanarden Lodge. Reports from the various offices were read and generous subscriptions were given. Good-sized delegations from the other Summer resorts were present. Mrs. Kennedy is much interested in this work, and it has been largely through her generous contributions that the work has been carried on so extensively.

Mrs. William F. Draper entertained ten at dinner at her Summer cottage on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Paul Morton gave a dinner at her Summer home on Friday evening. Another entertainer the same night was Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, who gave a dinner at her Summer home at Seal Harbor, while Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer gave a dinner dance at their Summer cottage. Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of New York entertained at luncheon on Friday, while Mrs. Harry J. Luce entertained a party on the same day. In the party were Mrs. Albert Flake, Miss Flake, Miss Margaret Lucel Miss Maude Shepard, and Miss Gretchen Damrosch.

Miss Anne Morgan, who has been spending some time as the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., at Schooner Head, has left for New York. Miss Morgan intimated before leaving here that she would soon go abroad to take charge in Paris of a branch of the War Relief work, in which she is interested. During her stay here she motored to Bluehill and was the guest of Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin at her cottage there. Mrs. Nevin is Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, of which Miss Morgan is Treasurer. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, also a member of this committee, has been the guest of Mrs. Nevin.

Mrs. John R. Ogden of New York entertained about fifty at tea Sunday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall of New York, who is passing her first Summer here.

At the Country Club this Summer trap shooting is claiming much of the attention of its patrons. Among those who frequent the ranges are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Herbert Pulitzer, Allen A. Robbins, Miss Margaret Knapp, Miss Alice Bawler, and others.

The number of informal teas during the week have been legion. Among the entertainers have been Miss Margaret Carnegie, Mrs. William T. Force, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. C. H. Mellon, Curtis Moffatt, Miss Dorothy Sturges, Howard Sturges, Miss Lois Cassatt, Mrs. A. Cassatt, Miss Gertrude Cramer, Miss Charlotte Baker, and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff are expected to arrive soon to pass the rest of the Summer here.

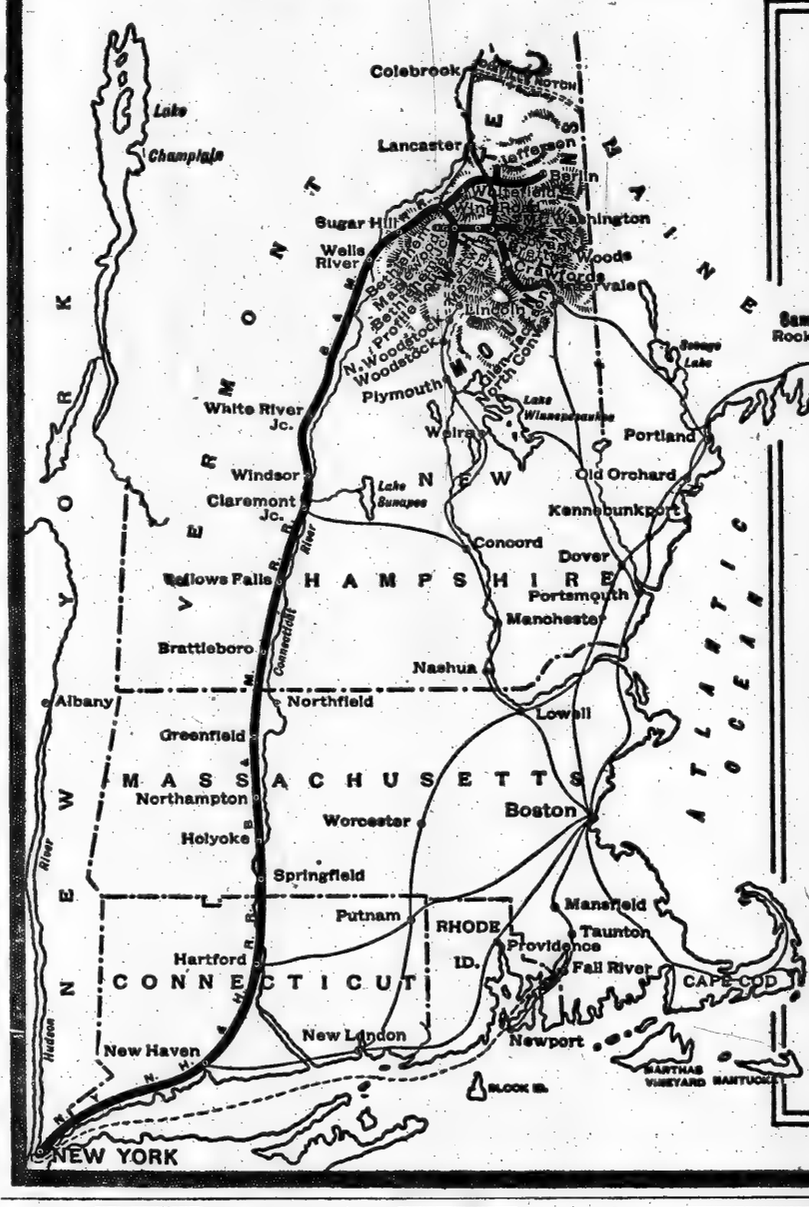
Northeast Harbor has been receiving a large accession to its Philadelphia colony lately. Among the newcomers are Mrs. J. A. Scott and family, who are occupying the George Wharton Pepper cottage: Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Madeira and family, who have opened their cottage, Brackenfels; Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Drinker, who have a cottage at Harborside, and Mrs. Frances S. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. William Perry, Dr. H. A. Perry, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pepper, who are at Westover cottage.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman of Charlottesville, Va., President of the University of Virginia, who is spending the Summer at Castine, with Mrs. Alderman and their son, were among the week's visitors to Bar Harbor.

W. T. Cluverious of Washington has arrived to spend two weeks with his family, who are at their Summer home at Hancock Point.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. | RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

White Mountains



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The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H., CAPACITY 225
The Kearsarge, NORTH CONWAY, N. H., CAPACITY 175
Arlington Hotel, BETHLEHEM, N. H., CAPACITY 50
New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., CAPACITY 500
Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H., CAPACITY 225
Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H., CAPACITY 300
The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., CAPACITY 250
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H., CAPACITY 200
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., CAPACITY 150
Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H., CAPACITY 125

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DR. BARUCH RESTATES HIS VIEWS ON FEMINISM

Bayport, L. I., July 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN THE TIMES of the 4th inst. I ventured to add to the historically established evidence demonstrating certain psychological differences in the sexes which, hitherto overlooked, demand attention today. My aim was not to claim "intellectual poverty" for women, as one critic falsely says. On the contrary, I have controverted the stupid idea of woman's mental inferiority on all occasions. My aim was, as indicated in the concluding lines, to discredit that ill-starred offspring of anarchism and socialism called feminism, which menaces the social fabric by its revolutionary teachings on the marital relations, manifested (1) by blatant efforts of feministic preachers, male and female, to change the solemn marriage vow, to eliminate innocent words that have never been claimed as ground for divorce; (2) by advocating disruption at pleasure of family relations, and (3) by various hair-brained schemes for the care of the offspring. The first is already practiced largely; the second is in evidence occasionally at present; the latter may soon follow, improbable as it now appears. That efforts to block the progress of feminism in its earliest manifestations are not quixotic is proved by the history of its parentage. Disregarded by statesmen, derided by most people, anarchism and socialism have grown from a mere speck to a cloud threatening order and peace.

Since my recent effort to oppose the progress of feminism is met in your issue of the 18th inst. by slanderous falsification, I ask the courtesy of a reply, without adding new matter for prolonging discussion.

Charles A. Beard, a Columbia professor, endeavors to ridicule, in THE TIMES of the 18th inst., the idea that woman is barred by her biological limitations (anatomy, physiology, and psychology) from great original work. I believe that men and women have their biologically allotted spheres. The professor asks: "What is her sphere?" With Emerson, I believe that "civilization is the work of good women." The home—the mention of which disgusts the feminist as the sight of the cross disgusts the devil in "Faust"—the home is the nucleus of civilization, of which woman, with the help of man, is the architect and conserver, and which has been, and is, of greater value to the human race than all the inventions of man, and for which men themselves have sacrificed their lives on a thousand battlefields.

In defense of my position, I ventured to write:

> It is by no means a mental inferiority, as some foolish men and women assert. It is a biological law of nature that bars women from original and great epoch-making achievement. This is proved by the history of improvements in the household, where woman has, according to the feminist orators, slaved for centuries. Has any one of these slaves initiated a single great idea to emancipate her sex from the enslaving drudgery of spinning, weaving, sewing, cooking, laundering, sweeping &c.? No, the original masculine mind came to her rescue with the machines that have lightened her labor until the feminists claim that having nothing to do at home she must seek for "other worlds to conquer" outside of the home.

The professor attempts to "throw dust into the eyes" of your readers by changing my wording as follows: "In support of this statement he claims that women have made no inventions in the field of domestic labor," and he attempts to prove this falsification by "the plain records of the Patent Office," which would be a good argument if he had not changed my wording.

To the proof that my proposition is absolutely unassailable because history demonstrates the lack of "great originality, initiative, courage, and logic" as the cause of the absence of women from great epoch-making achievements, the professor, calmly relying upon the gullibility of your readers, writes: "If Dr. Baruch would take his stand back at the opening of the eighteenth century he would find all the human race—men and women alike—'biologically unfitted for invention and original work.'" And further on he writes: "Dr. Baruch would then have written a lament upon the 'biological laws' which denied originality and initiative to the whole human race.

"In other words, originality and initiative in the inventive sense are modern, not masculine." The professor appears to take it for granted that the readers of THE TIMES are so ignorant as not to know some or all of the following "history back of the eighteenth century." Archimedes, called the father of experimental science, lived 287 years before Christ. The greatest original ideas were produced by Columbus, Galileo, Copernicus, Leonardo, da Vinci, Sir Isaac Newton, and others. Such inventions as gunpowder and printing are masculine, not modern. Moreover, all modern inventions are based upon the masculine originality of Archimedes, Isaac Newton, and others living before the eighteenth century. The Machiavellian argument of the professor does not "hold water" with regard to "originality" any better than on "courage as a masculine virtue." None but a fool would deny courage to women, as exhibited by his grandmother in the effort to keep the wolves from eating her, and in the performance of "errands of mercy."

The professor knows well enough that I meant that type of courage which, added to originality, initiative and logic, has made great achievements a sole masculine product—the courage of the starving Columbus, the priest-menaced Galileo, the harrowed Morse, the knife-grinding Howe, the railsplitting Lincoln, the boatman Garfield, the hatless and shoeless Maxim, (three men who entered school after 12 years of age,) the cowherd, Kuhibach, the impecunious Goethals, and of numerous great men who, not having opportunity, made it. Incidentally the professor gives your readers some curious lessons in biology when he writes of the Jews that "the whole race was indicted on biological grounds." Not alone does Shakespeare, whom he quotes to his own confusion, show the absurdity of this statement, but ethnologists tell us that there has never existed a "Jewish race," and every well-informed person knows that it is not true that the Jew is "indicted on biological grounds," but on account of religious prejudice which Christ tried to forestall by the last grand words He uttered, words never uttered by a human being when in agonizing pain—words that those who profess to teach His noble precepts have failed to impress upon the world as they have failed to bring into practical life others of His grand ethical teachings. If the preachers and Sunday school teachers had imbued the minds and hearts of the children with the historical truth that "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," were the last words of Christ, "the Jew would not be indicted" at all. If the teachings of Christ and His Apostle James: "Faith without works is dead," had been driven by precept and example into the minds of the Sunday school children, "Peace on earth and good will to all mankind," would not be made a mockery by six Christian nations.

Now, to go from the sublime to the ridiculous, I come to the professor's slanderous statement: "In view of the number of scientific men today who are sweeping women off the face of the earth, it is pertinent to remark that special perils beset those who smite women with 'biological law,' particularly in view of the fact that scientific men of standing equal to that of Dr. Dana and Dr. Baruch refuse to commit themselves," &c. If THE TIMES that knows "all the news" is aware of the existence of such a vicious band of scientists, it has evidently not regarded it as "fit to print." One thing I positively know, that the statement that I am one of that number is false and slanderous, as is the implication that I claim that because women have not achieved greatness in the same lines as men have done and vice versa, they "shall be denied admission to all fields of human endeavor," nor that I ever thought much less have written that "all gateways shall be closed to them and that their capacities shall be belittled."

Of course this professor has shown his capacity for distorting or falsifying my words into evidence to unfair polemic uses, as did a woman feminist who wrote that I claim "intellectual poverty" for women because I wrote that they are biologically limited in great epoch-making achievements. It would seem from these two instances that slander is one of the "perils that beset the scientific men today who would sweep woman off the face of the earth with dogmas and smite her with biological laws." Those who know that the larger portion of my manhood years have been spent in humble efforts to promote the welfare of the people would scarcely credit me with trying to deny it to one-half of the people. My present effort may appear Quixotic, but over half a century's experience impels me to believe in the soundness of these views and in the necessity of urging careful consideration of them at the present juncture, when problems involving them are becoming a live issue. The best proof that feminism must be unsound to the core is that it requires such polemic juggling and vicious falsifying to defend it.

S. BARUCH.

WOMAN DOCTORS DEFENDED

In Proportion They Have Achieved Much the Same Success as Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, July 28, 1915.

I had hoped that the controversy about woman physicians, which has been the subject of numerous letters in your esteemed paper as well as in The Evening Post during the past and present months, had come to a happy ending because of some very friendly and apologetic letters Dr. Baruch had written me. It seems, however, that Dr. Baruch does not want to give up his ideas on woman's inferiority as a practitioner of medicine and continues to reiterate that he agrees with Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard, who maintains that the majority of woman physicians are not temperamentally and physically adapted for the more strenuous branches of the medical profession, and therefore were disappointed and dissatisfied.

Dr. Cabot, as well as Dr. Baruch, seems to lay particular emphasis on woman's inferiority, so far as research work is concerned. To this contention I have already replied in THE SUNDAY TIMES of June 27 by enumerating a number of eminent women who have attained distinction in research work as well as in the practice of medicine.

To Dr. Baruch's other contention that women are biologically unfitted for original and inventive work, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics at Columbia University, has very ably replied in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 18. He shows where Dr. Baruch contradicted himself in his own brief article. Dr. Baruch tells us that originality, logic, initiative, and courage are distinctly masculine qualities, and yet in the same breath he speaks of women giving the initiative to trained nursing and making a revolution in hospital management. To this Dr. Beard very pertinently adds: "Evidently the capacity of originality and revolution is not distinctly masculine even according to Dr. Baruch."

Neither in THE SUNDAY TIMES of July 11, nor in The Evening Post of July 26, will Dr. Baruch admit that any one of the previously mentioned women has become illustrious, and he is particularly bitter against the writer of a letter in The Evening Post of the 9th inst., saying that he would "not waste space in argument with this tabasco-saucy defender of her sex." Nevertheless, he continues to argue in order to refute the claims of woman that the reason she has not yet risen to all the heights of masculine attainments is lack of opportunity and is not due to biological differences. In his latest communication, however, Dr. Baruch does not refute any of the very strong statements made by his man opponent, Professor Beard, who brings forth very telling arguments in defense of the, according to Dr. Baruch, "biologically unfitted for original and inventive work."

To show the unfairness and hasty judgment of Dr. Baruch in many of his arguments, not only concerning medical women, but also medical men, let me briefly restate the astounding assertion made in his letter to THE TIMES of July 11. Referring to the list of distinguished women physicians, printed in full in the issue of THE TIMES of June 27 in my article headed "Professor Cabot and Women Physicians," Dr. Baruch says: "The list of great medical women cited by Dr. Knopf does not contain one name that would be regarded as illustrious by the profession. The fact is that since women entered the profession only three men have become illustrious—Lister, Koch, and Carrel."

It is against this statement that, as an American physician, I desire to enter a strong protest. Lister, the founder of antiseptic surgery, was an Englishman; Koch, the father of bacteriology, a German; Carrel, the distinguished surgeon, is a Frenchman. Woman has been in the medical profession in antiquity and prominently so since the beginning of the last century, and, according to Dr. Baruch, no American physician has become illustrious since that time up to the present date.

What a sad testimony to the lack of ingenuity in American physicians and surgeons would this be if it were true. Fortunately it is not, and I ask Dr. Baruch if he has forgotten the name of Dr. Ephraim McDowell (1772-1830) of Danville, Ky., who performed the first successful ovariotomy and thus became the father of modern abdominal surgery! Does he not know of the world-famous American gynecologist, Dr. J. Marion Sims, (1813-1883,) who invented a life-saving operation for a certain female trouble, for which he was decorated by all the crowned heads of Europe? Of Dr. William T. G. Morton, who first proved to the world that the inhalation of ether would produce insensibility to the pain of surgical operations, and that it could be used with safety? Lecky, the English historian, declared Dr. Morton's discovery of ether as an anesthetic to have added more to human happiness than all the discoveries since the time of Christ. Does Dr. Baruch not know Professor A. Jacobi, the American pediatrist of international fame, who today, 85 years young, after a practice of fifty years in his chosen specialty, is still considered the leader and one of the world's authorities in diseases of children? Of Surgeon General Gorgas, the greatest living sanitarian who astounded the world by making of the formerly deadly region of the Panama Canal one of the most sanitary spots of the world, and thus permitting the accomplishment of the greatest engineering work the world has ever witnessed? And this after European efforts had failed!

None, I believe, can appreciate the work of Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle and the cholera bacillus, more than I do, and still I am willing to place the achievements of our own great bacteriologists and pathologists, such as Professor Theobald Smith, formerly of Harvard University, now Director of the newly founded Rockefeller experimental station for the prevention of animal diseases; Professor William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins Medical School, the author of "The Biology of Bacteria, Infection, and Immunity," and his distinguished pupil, Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute, discoverer of the anti-meningitis serum, side by side with the discoveries of Robert Koch.

What I have said before regarding the woman physician and her achievements in scientific medicine I am willing to reiterate, namely, that considering the relatively small number of women physicians in the world there are as many among them who distinguish themselves as among the man physicians. In reference to Dr. Baruch's almost inexcusable conclusion that America has not brought forth any distinguished medical men in a century, I can only say that this relatively young republic of ours has contributed a large share to all the branches of the healing art during the last hundred years, and has thus added in no inconsiderable degree to the knowledge of the conservation of human life and happiness.

This is not the time to look to Europe only for great discoveries in medicine, surgery, or other sciences. We must rely on ourselves and encourage the young American scientists and students and do honor to the pathfinders who have already shed lustre on American science by their discoveries and labors and have thus helped in the advancement of the good of mankind at large.

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Covered in fancy art ticking (50 lbs. to the full size). Can be had in all regular sizes.

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Sizes 32, 34 and 36. Canvas covered; hardwood slats; brass clamps and corners; 2 sole leather straps over body; linen lined; 2 trays.

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50.00 Davenport	30.00
35.00 Davenport	20.00

Fumed Oak Library Tables

$21.00 Fumed Oak Table	$17.00
14.50 Fumed Oak Table	13.00
9.50 Fumed Oak Table	7.75
11.00 Fumed Oak Table	9.25
12.50 Fumed Oak Table	10.75

Dressers

$11.25 Golden Oak Dresser	$7.50
12.00 Golden Oak Dresser	9.50
18.00 Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	15.00

Chiffoniers

$13.50 Golden Oak Chiffonier	$11.50
17.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier	13.50
10.50 Golden Oak Chiffonier	9.00
25.00 Bird's-eye Maple Chiffonier	21.25

Golden Oak Buffets

$27.00 Golden Oak Buffet	$23.00
30.50 Golden Oak Buffet	25.00
25.00 Golden Oak Buffet	21.00
37.50 Golden Oak Buffet	32.50
35.00 Golden Oak Buffet	29.00

Dining-Room Chairs

$3.15 Leather Seat Armchairs	$2.00
3.90 Leather Seat & Back Armchairs	2.25
2.00 Wood Seat Chairs	1.15
2.00 Cane Seat Chairs	1.15
2.00 Chase Leather Seat Chairs	1.15

Three-Piece Suites

Three-Piece Leather Suites in Genuine Spanish Leather.

$105.00 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	$89.00
97.00 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	83.00
76.50 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	65.00
84.00 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	71.50
48.00 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	41.00
90.00 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	76.00
80.00 3-pce. Leather Library Suite	68.00

1,000 Summer Dresses at $1.50

Popular Styles for Women and Misses

Monday at ½ and even less than ½ regular prices

It makes little difference what dresses you choose from this collection offered tomorrow at $1.50 each, you are sure to get considerably more than your money's worth.

THE ASSORTMENT OF STYLES AT THIS LOW PRICE IS REMARKABLE.

Good-looking and serviceable dresses for city, country and seashore wear; splendidly made in every detail.

THE VARIETIES INCLUDE LINENE DRESSES with eyelet embroidered collars and yokes; green, lavender, tan, blue, pink and white; FANCY AWNING STRIPED VOILE DRESSES, white grounds with popular stripes in colors; STRIPED RATINE DRESSES; FLOWERED CORDED STRIPE CREPE DRESSES AND NOVELTY CHECKED VOILE DRESSES. Newest fold and tiered style skirts.

All sizes up to 42-inch bust-measure in the collection, but not all sizes in each style and material.

PLEASE COME EARLY.

Women's $2 to $3 Low Shoes, at $1

Here we include about 2,500 pairs of perfect and slightly imperfect "WALK-OVERS"; several other well-known makes also in the assortments. Popular styles in GUNMETAL CALF, PATENT LEATHER, TAN RUSSIA CALF AND WHITE CANVAS. Not every size in each style or leather, but all sizes from 2½ to 6 in AA to D widths ih the collection. All of these shoes have either hand-turned or Goodyear-welted soles.

Men's $3 Low Shoes, at $1
All styles, all leathers. Every pair Goodyear-welted.
Sizes 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7 and 7½; A, B and C widths only.

Misses' & Children's $1.50 to $2.50 Shoes, at $1
High shoes in white canvas only. Low shoes in tan Russia calf and white canvas. All made with Goodyear welted soles. All sizes up to 2.

Boys' $2 "Duplicator" Shoes, at $1
Only 300 pairs. These are made of Gunmetal Calfskin, Bluchers styles; Goodyear-welted leather soles with copper-tipped toes. Sizes 9 to 13½.

Portieres and Couch Covers and Lace Curtains

$2.75 Tapestry Couch Covers—at..... $1.50

$4.50 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—at..... $2.75

$5.50 Mercerized Armure Portieres—at..... $3.50

$5.75 Irish Point Lace Curtains—at..... $3.75

$1.50 White Kid Bags (for Women) Sale..... $1.19
Trimmed with black patent leather; other bags of plain white silk with fancy linings; jeweled knobs; covered frames to match. Some with inside compartment. Hanging mirror.

Women's 50c Silk Boot Two-Toned Hosiery, Sale..... 19c
More than 200 dozen of first quality, full-fashioned hosiery offered tomorrow at this amazingly low price, 19c. Choice of all the popular colors. All sizes.

Women's Nainsook Nightgowns, Usually to $1.50, Sale 94c
Excellently made, elaborately trimmed with dainty laces and ribbons.

Wash Goods—
15c Zephyr Ginghams—32 inches wide; handsome plaids, checks and stripes; yard..... 10c
25c Chiffon Voiles—36 to 40 inches wide; new designs; black and white stripes; dots, floral designs; also flesh color; yard..... 15c

49c Silk Finish Shetland Veils, Each..... 25c
Plane or frame designs.

69c and 98c Silk Chiffon Cloth Veils, Each..... 49c
Size 36x63; choice of hemstitched or striped veils.

Dress Goods—
39c Black and White Shepherd Checks—36 in. wide; assorted size checks; yd.. 24c
50c All-Wool Serge—36 inches wide; black, cream and colors; yard..... 34c

$3 to $5 "American Lady" Corsets... $1.45
Made of fine coutil or batiste—designed and boned to give the wearer the long, graceful lines. Medium or low bust. Sizes 18 to 30.

Notions—
15c to 25c Rubberized Bathing Caps—at..... 9c
25c Garment Shields—three sizes; at, pair.... 12c

Women's Neckwear—
25c Chemisettes — lawn body with ecru lace top—at..... 10c
25c Linon Collar and Cuff Sets—at..... 15c
49c Assorted Collars and Sets—at..... 25c

Women's 55c Elbow Length Silk Gloves, Sale..... 39c
Mousquetaire style; double tipped fingers; black or white.

Embroideries—
35c to 49c Voile and Crepe All-overs—all white and colors embroidered on white; 36 to 40 inches wide; yard, 19c to..... 29c
59c to 75c Flouncings—Voile, Crepe and Organdie; 36 to 42 inches wide; yd... 39c

$6 Suit Cases—Sale..... $4.95
Genuine sole leather cowhide suit cases; made of old-fashioned oak tanned leather; steel frame; solid brass lock and short straps; neatly lined.

Great August Sale of Groceries

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled.

Telephone Chelsea 4000.

A sale wherein you effect such economies that it will pay you to fill your entire list of table supplies for the entire month. Nowhere can you better cut down your table expenses. Our free wagon delivery service reaches 900 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles.

Flour
Fountain quality Premium Family parent; bbl., $7.75; ½-bbl., $4.05; ¼-bbl. bag..... 98c

WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb..... 25c

SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's imported; dozen, $1; reg. 15c oval can..... 10c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.49
Sold at this special price only with grocery orders.

Hams
ARMOUR'S MILD-CURED—lb..... 17½c

Bacon
CHESTER BRAND MILD-CURED—evenly mixed with lean and fat; at..... 22c

ICE CREAM SALT—No. 58 bag.... 49c

Tetley's Teas
INDIA CEYLON, Formosa Oolong or mixed tea; ¼ and ½-lb. packets, usually 65c and 60c; special, lb..... 49c

Tomatoes
Hackett's H. S. brand; solid packed, ripe fruit; case, 2 doz., $1.85; doz., 94c; reg. 10c large can..... 8c

PAROWAX — for sealing fruit jars, &c.; 1-lb. package..... 9c

MILFORD STRINGLESS BEANS — doz., $1.40; reg. 15c can..... 12c

FIFTY-CENT TEAS — green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb..... 43c

CLING PEACHES—Kanrell brand, extra standard California dessert fruit; doz., $1.75; reg. 25c can..... 15c

Pure Grape Juice
Calwa brand California White Grape Juice; case, 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.15; 3 reg. 25c bottles..... 29c

TOMATO CATSUP—Pride of the Farm; 6 bots., 55c; bottle. 10c

STICKY FLY PAPER—box 25 double sheets, 35c; 3 double sheets..... 5c

Pork and Peas
The celebrated Lakeside brand; case, 2 doz., $1.20; 5 regular 10c cans..... 25c

Fresh Fruits
NEW GREENING APPLES for pies, apple sauce, etc.; 5-qt. basket..... 35c

WATERMELONS—large, ripe, juicy melons; each..... 38c

PEACHES—large, ripe, Georgias; till..... 25c

ADAMANTINE CANDLES, 12s; reg. $1.10 box; special..... $1

Butter
Fountain quality; freshly churned creamery butter; 5-lb. sealed crock, $1.74; 3-lb. crock..... $1.05

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE — 25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c
GUADALALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $8.50; 10-lb. drum, $3.40; 3-lb. canister, $1; lb..... 35c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 19c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 12c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

Potatoes
BEST NEW POTATOES in the market; bbl., $1.75; bush., 60-lb. bag, 75c; peck..... 20c

CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—6 cans, 55c; tall can..... 10c

Gold Soap
Proctor & Gamble's; box 100 bars, $3.85; 10 regular 4½c bars..... 39c

SAMPLE TEAS—green and black, mixed to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

Advertised Cereals
MOTHER'S ROLLED OATMEAL—doz., 39c; 3 regular 5c packages..... 10c
QUAKER PEARL HOMINY—(samp)doz., 55c; reg. 10c..... 5c package
QUAKER PEARL HOMINY — reg. 22c; large package..... 15c

IMPORTED SARDINES—Matchless brand, in pure olive oil; doz., $1.15; key opening can..... 10c
IMPORTED SWISS CREAM—doz., $1.40; reg. 15c can..... 12c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Builder Buys Big Bronx Plot for Improvement with Apartment Houses.

INVESTORS BUY TENEMENTS

Another Fine Residence on West Fifty-sixth Street Leased for Business Purposes.

A large Bronx deal, which will doubtless lead to apartment improvements in the near future, has been closed by S. Ullman, who sold the northwest corner of Heath Avenue and Albany Place, 257 front by 95 deep, for J. Burns to a builder. An old residence is on the plot. In the immediate locality the same broker sold for A. N. Jones to J. Burns the five-story flat at 3,061 Bailey Avenue, near 231st Street, on plot 50 by 126, and also for the same owner to an investor the five-story flat with stores at 1,503 Southern Boulevard, on plot 87.6 by 100.

Increases Park Av. Holdings.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for the Fallenstein Company to Mark L. & H. Abrahams for investment 108 Park Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 82.2.

The buyers are the owners of 1,084 and 1,086 Park Avenue, similar houses, immediately adjoining to the south, and with the purchase of 1,088 now control a plot 75 by 88.

West Fifty-third Street Deal.

The two old buildings at 549 and 551 West Fifty-third Street, fronting 50 feet by 76 and irregular, have been purchased by Anna S. Garges from William B. Schuman for improvement with a garage. The property is near Eleventh Avenue. Chris Schierloh and John P. McMahon were the brokers.

Leased for Trade.

William B. May & Co. have leased for Walter J. Jennings of the Standard Oil Company his former residence at 48 West Fifty-six Street to S. Gensberg, Inc., a ladies' tailor, located for ten years at 68 West Forty-fifth Street.

The Jennings house is five stories high and has been held at an asking figure of $8,000 per annum. It is now leased for ten years. Mr. Jennings some time ago purchased the William T. Hyde house at 11 East Seventieth Street for his residence through the same brokers.

Bronx Sales.

Achilles R. Scharsmith & Co. have sold for David Kraus, for cash, the vacant plot, 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of Seneca and Longfellow Avenues, to Dr. V. E. Kouba, the owner of the adjoining plot. The buyer now controls a plot 50 by 100.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold the old Berlin-Jones farm of forty acres, located on Paramus Road near Ridgewood, N. J., to a Paterson client.

Farm Sales.

The Batson Farm Agency has sold the Meade farm of 250 acres, valued at $20,000, at Lakeville, Conn., to F. Riggs of New York for an industrial school for boys, and a farm near Poughkeepsie to Virginia Johnson the actress.

Commercial Leases.

Joseph P. Day, in connection with James R. Stryker, has leased for the Consolidated Gas Company to James J. Riordan, for twenty-one years, the old factory on plot 225 by 93, at 438 to 454 West Eighteenth Street. Mr. Riordan will improve the property with a three-story building.

J. Arthur Fischer has rented to Benjamin Kramer the store at 626 Sixth Avenue.

William B. May & Co. have leased the store at 1,651 Broadway for the Emery estate to the Chevrolet Motor Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Porter & Co. have leased to Helena King the three-story dwelling at 128 West 123d Street.

The dwelling at 162 West 136th Street has been leased by Barnett & Co. to N. Duryea.

H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., & William Bettmann have leased dwellings for the Waldorf Realty Company to Dr. George Sanders at 232 West 112th Street; for Wells & Snedecker, to Cornelius Martin, at 262 West 131st Street; for Alice E. Hughes, to Oscar Steinmetz, at 228 West 129th Street, and for A. H. Matthews, to Reinholt Lassig, at 217 West 130th Street.

Realty Notes.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the eleven-story Sperry Gyroscope Company's building at Flatbush Avenue and Concord Street, Brooklyn. It will cover a plot 134 by 177.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale of a 530-acre tract on the St. Francis River, Drummondville, Quebec, Canada, to the Aetna Explosives, Inc., where a large plant for the manufacture of explosives will be built.

Andrew J. Connick, Jr., formerly of 244 Fifth Avenue, is now with George R. Read & Co. at 80 Nassau Street.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Work Progressing Rapidly on Structure Over Hell Gate.

The towers which are being constructed on Ward's Island for the bridge of the New York Connecting Railway Company are beginning to appear as conspicuous objects from upper Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens. They will buttress a steel arch 1,000 feet long, which will carry the tracks of the Connecting Railroad over Hell Gate.

The Connecting Railroad will be ten miles long, of which three and one-half miles will represent the length of the bridge which is to connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford systems. For the construction of the approaches and the bridges 90,000 tons of steel and 460,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used. The great arch over Hell Gate alone will require 20,000 tons of steel.

Trains will approach the bridge from the north over the Bronx viaduct, which is 4,356 feet long. They will cross the Bronx Kills upon a bridge with two lifting sections, each 175 feet long, through which vessels will pass between the mainland and Randall's Island.

The road will pass over Randall's Island upon a viaduct 1,965 feet long to the great bridge which spans the Hell Gate Channel between Randall's and Ward's Islands. The towers of this bridge are built of concrete, faced with granite, and will be 240 feet high, with foundations carried down more than 110 feet below mean low water.

The height of the arch between the towers at its centre will be 260 feet and the tracks will be suspended from this arch at a height of 135 feet above mean high water. From the bridge the tracks will be carried upon a viaduct to the Pennsylvania yards at Sunnyside behind Long Island City.

Under favorable conditions it is expected that the bridge will be completed by the beginning of 1917.

NASSAU COUNTY'S GROWTH.

Figures Compiled by Railroad Company Show Increase in Commuters.

The latest and most convincing evidence of Nassau County's steady, as well as rapid, growth has just been furnished by the Long Island Railroad Company. In a compilation just completed the railroad company shows that in 1907 only 523 commuters were carried on the Long Beach Division, one of its electrified branches, while in 1914 the number of commuters was 4,020—an increase of over 700 per cent. in eight years.

This is taken as an indication that southern Nassau County is finding favor as an all-year residence centre. The four adjacent communities of Rockville Centre, Lynbrook, East Rockaway, and Oceanside contribute largely to this growth of traffic. The influx of population to these towns has come steadily and in the opinion of realty experts is a criterion by which taxable values may be fixed. Structural improvement has been marked, especially along the line of all-year homes of distinction.

At Oceanside where a large tract has been developed, subdivided, and improved the Oceanside Improvement Company reports a brisk sale of lots and plots for future building. Long Beach is experiencing a particularly lively season this year.

Montclair Block for Apartments.

An unusually large deal in Montclair which will result in the erection of several apartment houses was closed last week by the brokerage office of Louis Kamm of Newark who sold to Mrs. Lerria T. Scarritt of East Orange a plot of twenty Montclair lots near the railroad station. The plot includes a block front, 300 feet on Elmwood Avenue, half a block front on the east side of Elm Street, and nearly the entire block front on the west side of Miller Street.

Sixteen Years' Assessment Delay.

Attorneys engaged by property owners in Richmond Hill have begun an investigation to discover why an assessment of $900,000 for the construction of a disposal plant for the Jamaica district was not levied sixteen years ago when the plant was constructed. During these sixteen years interest has been accumulating at the rate of 6 per cent. and it totals $864,000, or nearly as much as the original cost of the plant. Notices have been sent to property owners that in October they will be called upon to pay both principal and interest amounting to $1,764,000 in addition to their regular taxes.

The purpose of the inquiry is to learn if the failure to levy the assessment before this time is due to official neglect or oversight.

To Sell Westbury, L. I., Lots.

Within a few blocks of the Westbury, L. I., railroad station, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction on Saturday, Aug. 7, thirty-two lots located on Old Country Road, Post Avenue, Taylor, Myrtle, Park, Bedford, Fifth, Lexington, and Madison Avenues and Grand and Fulton Streets. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 P. M.

Brooklyn's Population.

According to an estimate made by the enumerators of the State census, the Borough of Brooklyn has a population of 1,900,000. Its population in the Federal census of 1910 was placed at 1,634,357.

APARTMENT HOUSE RENTAL CONDITIONS GOOD CONTINUED DEMAND FOR PARK AVENUE SUITES

Brokers Also Report Early Leasing Activity in Choice West Side Sections—Many of the Larger Houses Filled Long Before Completion—Stimulus to New Operations.

1155 Park Ave. | 525 Park Ave. | 400 Park Ave.

HOWEVER gloomy may be the doleful view taken by property owners and others in the realty situation, the prevailing opinion in the chief apartment house centres is very optimistic. This is especially true in the Park Avenue section, where the demand for large suites at rates ranging from $3,000 to $10,000 is showing no signs of abating.

In Manhattan the three most active renting centres are the east side Park Avenue section, the west side in the Broadway and West End Avenue localities above Eighty-sixth Street, and the upper Washington Heights district above 155th Street. For a cheaper type of houses the Dyckman tract is one of the active centres, illustrating that most of the buildings of the last few years have been a financial success.

There has been no overbuilding of apartments during the year, and this is a help in the rental situation. The tight money market, from which it was hard to get loans for new operations unless good reasons for the undertaking could be shown, has influenced this condition. For the first six months of the year the plans filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau for tenements of all kinds called for ninety-eight structures estimated to cost $9,982,500. In the corresponding period of 1914 plans were filed for eighty buildings at a cost of $9,686,000. While the new buildings, therefore, this year are somewhat more numerous the financial outlay is practically equal.

Park Avenue has furnished the elements of chief interest this season in big investments and projects. Indeed, the great success of the big Park Avenue houses evidently influenced the syndicate plans for Fifth Avenue's two new apartment operations, one on the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and the other on the old Progress Club site at Sixty-third Street.

When expensive Park Avenue houses can show almost a full rental list weeks before the completion of the building, tenants making their selections solely from the plans, it proves that the demand is keeping pace with the supply, and that the great east side residential thoroughfare is steadily increasing in popularity.

N.W Cor 84th St and Broadway

Over a dozen new houses in and near Park Avenue will be ready for occupancy this Fall, and curious as it may be the most expensive ones seem the best renters.

"We have had a larger demand for apartments than ever before, and this is particularly true in those ranging from $5,000 to $8,000," said Lawrence B. Elliman of Pease & Elliman. "Along Park Avenue there is a very limited supply of apartments of this character. New buildings are from 75 to 90 per cent. rented. The demand for apartments ranging in rental anywhere from $1,200 to $3,500 has also been very good.

"We have leased twice as many apartments during the past four months than last year for the same period. We believe the demand is due to the number of people staying here this Winter and who expect to remain here for several years, as they see no possibility of getting to Europe.

"At 525 Park Avenue, southeast corner Sixty-first Street, ranging in rental from $3,750 to $6,000, out of twenty-six apartments there are but four left. At 161 East Seventy-ninth Street a building which has only been open to inspection for two weeks, we have rented ten of twenty-two apartments. At 399 Park Avenue, southeast corner Fifty-fourth Street, a building containing thirty-six apartments ranging from $2,600 to $4,200, there are but six left."

For the first time in many years, according to Douglas L. Elliman, there will undoubtedly be a shortage this Fall in high-class apartments in the east side residential section.

"This is due to two facts," he says; "less production of new buildings than usual, and the necessity of accommodating those families who spend their Winters abroad in peaceful times. One building, as an example, of the highest Park Avenue type, with rents averaging nearly $7,000 for the twenty-two suites it contains, finds itself with only one left for rent, and yet the apartments are not even ready to show!

"Another new building of somewhat lower rentals, on a side street, has only one small suite left, and so it goes throughout the list of the ten new structures created for Fall occupancy. The older buildings also are better rented than for years past.

"Undoubtedly, this condition in apartments will help the renting of houses which have suffered in popularity and price in late years, and fewer vacancies will exist in this field. I believe this healthy condition in the renting market has materially helped in restoring the confidence of the investing public, as is evidenced by the sale of two Park Avenue buildings this Summer before completion, quite a new feature in the investing market."

Rental conditions on the west side above Seventy-second Street are fully satisfactory, according to the brokers who have charge of large properties. The newer structures on West End Avenue and Broadway are renting in many cases much faster than had been looked for at this period, and in many of the choicely situated houses the more desirable apartments were taken early in the season.

THE CITY BUDGET AND THE 1916 TAX RATE

There is much speculation among property owners and real estate men as to the 1916 tax rate. Some estimates have placed it as high as $2.15 per $100. This remarkable increase over the present rate of about $1.92 is based on the additional direct State tax, which approximates about $14,500,000, and the new fiscal policy of the city, which provides that one-fourth of the cost of improvements for the current year will be included in the budget of 1916.

Fully 95 per cent. of the city budget is derived from taxation upon real estate. Although there has been a reduction of assessment in certain sections of the city, nevertheless it is generally recognized that the assessed valuation of real estate is higher than the actual selling value. With an increased tax levy imposed upon assessed valuations that are higher than actual market conditions would justify, the property owners are confronted with municipal financial obligations which in many instances will mean serious distress.

In view of these facts, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has decided to follow the preparation of the 1916 city budget with great care and examine each item, in an effort to recommend economies which may safely be effected by the city without impairing the efficiency of the several departments.

With this purpose in mind, representatives from the council have accepted the invitation of the city officials to sit with the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which will consider the estimates now being submitted by the heads of the various city departments.

As these estimates are presented to the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate representatives of the council will have an opportunity to analyze them and present their recommendations at that time.

Under Section 226 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate is required to make a budget between the 1st of October and the 1st of November. In order to enable the board to make such a budget, the heads of the various boroughs and departments are required, not later than Sept. 10, to file an estimate of the amount of expenditure of their respective departments or boroughs for the coming year. In the preparation of these statements, which are known as departmental estimates, every possible object of expenditure is defined, and is to be found in a manual known as Budgetary Classifications.

The meetings of the sub-committee to which the Advisory Council has been invited to send a representative are attended by Deputy Controller Hervey, Robert W. McIntyre of the Bureau of Municipal Investigations and Statistics, Chamberlain Bruere, representing the Mayor; Leo Arnstein, representing the President of the Board of Aldermen; George Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards, and Tilden Adamson of the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

After the departmental estimates are forwarded to this sub-committee those items dealing with personal service are assigned to examiners in the Bureau of Examiners for examination as to the necessity for the sum requested, while those estimates dealing with other than personal service are assigned to examiners in the Bureau of Contract Supervision for like examination. These estimates are likewise compared with appropriations for the previous year by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics. Budget bulletins are issued to the public, giving major comparisons between the two, so that the public interested may be informed as to the sums requested for the ensuing year.

After the examiners have completed their work each department is given a hearing before the sub-committee, at which it may present further reasons as to the necessity for the allowances requested, while the respective examiners explain the reasons for such reductions in the requests as they have recommended.

A tentative budget is then prepared and issued to the public and hearings are held. At these hearings taxpayers can present their objections to the budget. Last year at these hearings many suggestions were offered for economies by real estate associations; but few, if any, of the suggestions made could have legally been put into force without violating legislative statutes. As a matter of fact the Board of Estimate is responsible for about 40 per cent. of the total budget.

The debt service representing about 28 per cent. and mandatory legislation, covering 32 per cent. of the budget; permits of no control by the Board of Estimate. Taxpayers' associations should, therefore, bear in mind that any recommendations or criticisms must be directed at those portions of the budget over which the Board of Estimate has direct control.

Although the Board of Education is entitled to $22 out of each $100 of the taxes the city cannot state how this money shall be expended. The authority for such expenditures resides within the Board of Education. Fifteen dollars out of every $100 goes for the Police and the Fire Departments, and yet the Board of Estimate is restricted in its economies within these departments by mandatory legislation.

A member of the Advisory Council said yesterday: "For the most part economies can alone be accomplished with regard to salaries and disbursements under departments controlled by the Mayor. It is to the estimates of these departments that taxpayers should devote careful and intelligent study. The Controller has recently announced that he has formulated a policy of retrenchment for the city which, if put into operation, would mean a considerable saving. It is understood that the Controller will very shortly give to the public the details of this policy."

Inasmuch as the Controller has endeavored within the past year to conserve the resources of the city by recommending to the Legislature reforms in the local municipal finances, it would be wise for all property owners to carefully consider the principles embodied in the proposed policy of retrenchment of the Controller.

After this policy has been deliberated upon by colleagues of the Controller he has assured representatives of the Advisory Council that taxpayers will have the benefit of the various recommendations contained within his report on this matter.

BUILDING IN WESTCHESTER.

Over $2,000,000 Planned for Public and Private Operations.

Westchester County is experiencing a decided activity in building operations, as plans have been prepared for the expenditure in the near future of nearly $2,000,000 in public and private operations. Over $1,000,000 will be spent in and adjacent to White Plains, including the six-hundred-thousand-dollar addition to the County Court House, for which alternate bids in Mohegan granite will be asked early this month. Plans for the new penitentiary group of buildings, to cost $600,000, will be finished about Aug. 15.

In addition to these, new Post Offices costing in the aggregate more than $600,000 will be erected in Yonkers and Mount Vernon. The new Post Office at New Rochelle is practically finished and is expected to be opened this month.

Mount Vernon and White Plains plan in the future to erect modern City Halls, while in New Rochelle a new eighteen-thousand-dollar public market has just been opened with a band concert. The New Rochelle Elks have planned to enlarge their club house at a cost of $30,000. In White Plains it is expected that it will be necessary to erect a jail, as the Prison Commission has so decreed.

Other improvements planned are a fifty-thousand-dollar store and apartment house to be erected by Sam Ellis on South Lexington Avenue, White Plains; dwellings and stores in New Rochelle to cost about $100,000; and over $200,000 will be spent on an addition to St. Joseph's Hospital at Yonkers.

It is also said that John D. Rockefeller intends to erect a large garage of native stone on his estate at Pocantico Hills.

WANT NEW BRIDGE.

Newtown Creek Structure Estimated to Cost $300,000.

The committee on city plan of the Board of Estimate has prepared a report on the request of the Department of Bridges for an appropriation for a new bridge across Newtown Creek, connecting Meeker Avenue, Greenpoint, with Laurel Hill Boulevard, Long Island City.

The report states that the Department of Bridges has been desirous of building a new bridge across Newtown Creek at this point, and has requested an appropriation of $300,000 for the purpose.

The Public Service Commission has had under consideration the elimination of certain grade crossings in this section, and in view of this fact the two matters must be considered together.

The report outlines the several plans that have been proposed and favors the one providing for moving the bridge several hundred feet upstream, which new location would, however, involve a change in the lines of the streets and the acquisition of additional property, but which would be much more desirable.

Flushing's Board of Brokers.

Real estate brokers of Flushing, L. I., have organized a board for the purpose of placing the real estate business of that section upon a sound basis. This board will endeavor to present to outsiders the advantages of Flushing as a field for investment and to induce homeseekers to select Flushing as their place of residence. A committee composed of John J. Halleran, Tax Commissioner; Clinton B. Smith, Jr., attorney, and I. J. Von Sholly will prepare a circular setting forth the advantages of the district.

Bronxville Grade Crossing Going.

The dangerous grade crossing over the Harlem Railroad tracks at Bronxville will soon be eliminated, as the company now has a gang of men at work digging an underground passage so that Pondfield Road crossing will be beneath the double tracks instead of on grade. Several persons have been killed there in the last few years. The work will cost about $172,000, of which the railroad pays one-half, the village one-quarter, and the State one-quarter. It is expected that a new station will soon be built at Bronxville, and that the road will be transformed into a four-track system from Mount Vernon to White Plains.

Apartment Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have rented in the new apartment being built at 161 East Seventy-ninth Street suites to Mrs. Adolph Levy, Mrs. B. D. Kaplan, and Dr. J. C. McGuire, and for R. K. Stafford his apartment in 116 East Fifty-eighth Street to Miss M. Louise Le Bel; an apartment in 138 East Fortieth Street to Emlen E. Littell, and one in 1,190 Madison Avenue to Henry E. Holt.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a duplex apartment at 535 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, to Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, and an apartment in the new building at 399 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, recently sold by S. A. Herzog to William Zeigler, Jr., to Dr. C. G. Curley.

Exempt Realty.

Real estate valued at no less than $1,873,000,000 is exempt from taxation in the City of New York. But $1,420,000,000 of this belongs to the city government, $66,000,000 to the United States Government, and only about $381,000,000 to educational, religious, and other exempt institutions.

GOOD BUILDINGS ATTRACT TENANTS

Benefits of Remodeling Old Structures in Downtown Dry Goods Section.

WISE POLICY FOR OWNERS

Heaviest Migration Over, Says Frank Lord—Many Trades Fixed in Old Centre.

With good remodeled buildings providing improvements necessary for modern business conditions there is no apparent reason why many of the long-deserted or non-remunerative structures in the old downtown dry goods district should not be well rented and provide a satisfactory income.

This opinion was expressed yesterday by Frank Lord, Vice President of the Cross & Brown Company, in his downtown office at 396 Broadway and who has been closely identified in the management and rental of downtown commercial properties for over forty years.

"The reasons for the great uptown wholesale migration have been plausibly explained in many ways," said Mr. Lord. "One of the strong contributing causes has assuredly been the lack of suitably improved buildings for the trade needs of the present day. There is an encouraging tendency, belated though it may be, to rise to the occasion and do something for the tenant. Landlords must learns that a coat of kalsomine and a patched floor do not remodel an old building. It is the liberal soul in real estate as in religion that is made fat."

In support of his argument Mr. Lord cited several distinctive examples of old structures on the side streets near Broadway which have recently been brought up to modern requirements and in which one or two floors have often been rented for as much as many entire buildings in their unaltered condition may be leased for. Among others Mr. Lord commented on the liberal policy of the Manhattan Real Estate Association, which controls a large part of Worth Street between Broadway and Church Street.

"Under the management of George P. Slade and Alfred R. Kirkus, this association has done more to maintain the strength of the old dry goods district than all of the other owners in that particular locality," added Mr. Lord. "The stores it controls are clean, light, and attractive in every respect. For another example look at the old American News Building on Chambers Street and see how a progressive tenant has made an old structure vacant for years a live commercial structure in the neighborhood.

"As a contrast to these desirable improvements it is painful to notice the demoralizing influence of a good Broadway building near the New York Life Insurance Company which advertises by a glaring sign that it provides pool at 40 cents an hour while another Broadway building presents a most detrimental appearance with its broken glass windows and other evidences of demoralization."

In commenting upon the effect of the forthcoming removals of several other wholesale firms, including Burton Brothers, Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Lesher Whitman & Co. and the A. & H. Veith millinery firm, which last week leased two floors in the new building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Mr. Lord said that he felt the danger of any further general movement from the downtown section was over.

"The decision of Burton Brothers to move," explained Mr. Lord, "means a serious loss to the old district, but it merely emphasizes the fact that business not strictly identified with the dry goods centre will gradually follow the uptown trend. The great dry goods, linen, and textile trades, with their many affiliated business lines, will refuse to be lured into the uptown field. During the past week a representative linen house has renewed the lease of its old quarters, one indication that the linen trade feels content in its customary centre. Similar conditions apply to the cotton and general dry goods merchants in the Broadway blocks between Thomas and White Streets.

"The downtown situation is being improved continually by the constant recruiting of concerns from other cities and by thrifty business men who want the most for their money in location and shipping facilities. Where buildings are properly improved, these business interests are ready to take advantage of the opportunity."

Country House Rentals.

L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. have leased the home of Clarkson Cowl at Garden City to George C. Boldt, Jr., for a term of years.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Lawrence Park Realty Company a cottage at Bronxville to Pierre W. Sexton, and the Quimby property at Bronxville to Señor Miguel Corrillo of Havana.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for Lewis P. Fish, his residence on the Post Road, Scarsdale, to M. Joveshorf, and for Mrs. B. D. Washburn her house on the Post Road, to Simon Weinstock.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

13th St., 105 East. $420.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 39-43 East. $120.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 137 East. $480.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
46th St., 210 East. $500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
57th St., 19 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
61st St., 58 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
68th St., Madison Av., 812. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $720.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
34th St., Lexington Av., 267. $600-$750.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., 15 East. $1,000-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., 18 East. $800-$1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
48th St., 20 East. $660-$840.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
48th St., Madison Av., 414. $900-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 9 East. $600-$900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 13 East. $780-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 26 East. $800-$1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 28 East. $600-$660.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 36 East. $600-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., 1 East. $500-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
55th St., 28 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., Madison Av., 901. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 19 East. $1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
57th St., 128 East. $420-$600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 510. $1,080-$1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 54 East. $1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
63d St., Madison Av., 941. $450-$720.
Mayer, Wyckoff & Co., 546 5th Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $500-$780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 930. $480-$600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

13th St., 105 East. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
22d St., 132 East. $480.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
32d St., Madison Av., 136. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
37th St., Lexington Av., 287. $1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $820-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
55th St., 28 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
56th St., Madison Av., 901. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 54 East. $1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
63d St., Madison Av., 941. $450-$720.
Mayer, Wyckoff & Co., 546 5th Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 812. $500-$780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., Madison Av., 930. $480-$600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
129th St., Madison Av. $360-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., Madison Av., 2,032. $584-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
163d St., 960 East. $384.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., S. W. cor. Fox St. $480.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Kelly St., 932. $432.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
168d St., Hunts Point Av., 819-875. $372.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
168d St., corner Simpson St. $650.
A. Arent Co., on premises.

FOUR ROOMS.

22d St., 152 East. $500.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
27th St., 39 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 East. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
49th St., 146 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 39 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 142 East. $850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 122 East. $760-$1,060.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 103 East. $1,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
163d St., S. W. Cor. Fox St. $380.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., corner Simpson St. $480.
A. Arent Company, on premises.

FIVE ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. $1,050.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 B'dway.
15th St., 105 East. $860-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $1,800-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 1 East. $1,400-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 122 East. $990-$1,080.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
163d St., corner Fox St. S. W. $408.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Longfellow Av., 1,161. $336.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., corner Simpson St. $600.
A. Arent Company, on premises.
163d St., West Farms Road, 1,156. $360.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.

SIX ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. $1,300.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Bway.
22d St., 152 East. $720.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
27th St., 39 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 9 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 115 East. $2,000-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
74th St., 122 East. $2,400-$2,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $1,000-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., Madison Av., 812. $780-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
138th St., 436 East. $204.
Superintendent on premises.
163d St., corner Simpson St. $360.
A. Arent Company, on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

22d St., 152 East. $840.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
27th St., 39 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 399. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 533. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 43 East. $2,400-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., 45 East. $2,300-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., Park Av., 784. $1,650-$1,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 824. $1,600-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., 108 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,760-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
77th St., 29 East. $1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 850. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 863. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

SEVEN ROOMS.

81st St., Madison Av., 1,070. $1,600-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $1,350-$1,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,239. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,326. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
96th St., 16 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
96th St., 58-66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., cor. 86th St.
163d St., Kelly St., 962. $480.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., southeast corner Fox St. $648.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Hunts Point Av., 819-875. $420.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., corner Simpson St. $720.
A. Arent Company, on premises.

EIGHT ROOMS.

10th St., 15 East. $1,800.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 B'way.
17th St., 112 East. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
31st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
37th St., Lexington Av., 895. $860.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., 118 East. $2,300-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,900-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. $1,400-$1,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
65th St., 59 East. $2,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
71st St., 114 East. $1,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,850-$2,350.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
77th St., Madison Av., 995. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., Madison Av., 1,070. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., Park Av., 903. $2,700-$2,900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 829. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

NINE ROOMS.

81st St., Madison Av., 136. $2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Fifth Av., 763. $3,800-$7,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
60th St., Park Av., 525. $3,700-$4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 780. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $2,000-$2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 875. $2,900-$3,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $3,400-$3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,100-$3,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $1,650-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,230. $1,800-$2,000.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.

TEN ROOMS.

54th St., Park Av., 399. $3,200-$4,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., Park Av., 471. $4,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., Park Av., 755. $3,500-$4,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $3,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
83d St., Park Av., 981. $2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

53D ST., Madison Av., 515. $3,200-$3,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
58th St., Park Av., 471. $4,500-$5,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
72d St., Park Av., 755. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
81st St., Park Av., 929. $2,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 980. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWELVE ROOMS.

60th St., Park Av., 525. $5,300-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Madison Av., 967. $5,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
66th St., Madison Av., 771. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co, 421 Madison Av.
67th St., Lexington Av., 901. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $5,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 969. $3,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
87th St., Park Av., $6,500-$9,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
138th St., 436 East. $720.
Superintendent on premises.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

76th St., Park Av., 830. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

64th St., Park Av., 400. $5,500-$5,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
64th St., 32 East. $6,500-$8,500.
Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.
68th St., Madison Av., 777. $5,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 960. $5,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

16th St., 5 West. $330-$450.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
28th St., 11 West. $300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 140 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
182d St. and St. Nicholas Av. $25-$65.
Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 Seventh Av.

TWO ROOMS.

16th St., 5 West. $450-$600.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
28th St., 9 West. $540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
30th St., 21 West. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
39th St., 60 West. $360-$540.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
47th St., 135 West. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
59th St., 54 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
59th St., 116 West. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72nd St., 167 West. $750.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
86th St., 257 West. $900-$1,000.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
163d St., Hunts Point Av., 819-875. $372.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
168d St., corner Simpson St. $650.
A. Arent Co., on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS.

22d St., 152 East. $840.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
27th St., 39 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $950-$1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 515.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., Park Av., 399. $3,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,700-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., Park Av., 533. $2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 40 East. $2,600-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 43 East. $2,400-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., 45 East. $2,300-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., Park Av., 784. $1,650-$1,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., Park Av., 824. $1,600-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., 108 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,760-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
77th St., 29 East. $1,250.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 850. $2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
77th St., Park Av., 863. $2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,800-$2,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

THREE ROOMS.

110th St., 225 West. $500.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 54. $285.
Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
111th St., 518 West. $600.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
118th St., 416 West. $420.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $360-$420.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 774. $420-$480.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
148th St., 400 West. $384.
Joseph E. Marx, 3,600 Broadway.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 365. $288-$288.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $360-$420.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
158th St., 536-538 West. (Broadway.) $393.
David Pavinsky, 206 Broadway.
170th St., 515 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., 555 West. $264-$360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
174th St., 590 West. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
175th St., 575 West. $300-$380.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., St. Nicholas Av., 1,306. $300-$360.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
177th St., 650 West. $300.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
179th St., 701 West. $360.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 714 West. $372-$396.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., Ft. Wash. Av., 454. $420.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
182d St. and St. Nicholas Av. $25-$65.
Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 Seventh Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

11th St., 56 West. $750-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., 162 West. $1,020-$1,350.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
55th St., 3 West. $1,500-$2,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
57th St., 140 West. $1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 45th St.
59th St., 24 West. $2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
64th St., 1 West. $1,600.
Resident manager on premises.
69th St., 106 West. $780-$900.
Sharp & Co. Broadway, cornar 99th St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 805 West. $1,200.
Paterson Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
81st St., 158 West. $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
82d St., 127 West. $1,050.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 165 West. $780-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 57 West. $300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
86th St., West End Av., 740. $900-$1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
99th St., 542 West. $540.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
103d St., 159 West. $380-$420.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
103d St., 205-207 West. $510.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
109th St., 204 West. $360.
Victor Donnellan, 500 5th Av.
100th St., 545 West. $324-$348.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 54. $320.
Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
112th St., 536 West. $420.
George Segal, 31 East 31st St.
113th St., 507 West. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 511 West. $540-$830.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513, $540-$690.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
116th St., 600 West. $780.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th St., Claremont Av., 21. $660-$750.
Fuller Bros. Brothers, Inc., 601 West 115th St.
119th St., Morningside Drive, 90. $350.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
124th St., 350 West. $1,080-$1,200.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 191. $420-$460.
Sharp & Co. Broadway and 99th St.
127th St., Claremont Av., 188. $300-$420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
127th St., Riverside Drive, 352. $540.
Agent on premises.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 600 West 113th St.
140th St., Hamilton Place, 79. $348.
Superintendent on premises.
141st St., 361 West. $540-$720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
141st St., 622 West. $600.
A. Lauderman, 400 Manhattan Av.
144th St., 605 West. $360-$420.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av., 672. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
146th St., 525 West. $372-$456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
148th St., 400 West. $240.
Joseph E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
150th St., Edgecombe Av., 365. $312.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
150th St., 601 West. $456-510.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
158th St., 338-38 West. (Broadway.) $430 up.
David Pavinsky, 206 Broadway.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 46. $540.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
163d St., Simpson St., 980. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
165th St., 540 West. $336-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Wash'gton Av., 251. $516-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
176th St. and Audubon Av., N. E. Cor. $420.
Joseph E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
177th St., 717 West. $420-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
177th St., Ft. Wash'gton Av., 395. $504-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West. $396-$420.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 600 West. $456.
J. E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
178th St., 718 West. $420-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., Ft. Wash'gton Av., 395. $504-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 507 West. $240.
J. E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
179th St., 701 West. $450-$504.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 660 West. $420.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 661 West. $480-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 719 West. $456-$504.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 720 West. $432-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 714 West. $456-$504.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 720 West. $432-$480.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
184th St., Ft. Wash. Av., 454. $480-$570.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
184th St., 524 West. $408-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 382. $480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 380. $480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
201st St., Nagle Av., 65. $336.
V. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
201st St., Nagle Av., 67. $336.
V. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
207th St., Academy St., 584. $26-$30.
Renting agent on premises.

FIVE ROOMS.

22d St., 152 West. $800.
S. D. Davis, 518 West 111th St.
38th St., 70 West. $580-$780.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
54th St., 162 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
55th St., 3 West. $2,100-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
71st St., 235 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,600-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 255 West. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 780. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 166 West. $1,200.
J. Axelrod, 200 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
92d St., 7 West. $600-$720.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St. and C. P. West, N. W. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., 214 West. $840-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.
95th St., 206 West. $660-$720.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
96th St., West End Av., 740. $1,100-$1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900-$1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,500-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
100th St., 314 West. $900.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
101st St., West End Av., 780. $660.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way.
102d St., West End Av., 851. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
103d St., 159 West. $480-$504.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
103d St., 203 West. $540.
George Segal, 31 East 31st St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FIVE ROOMS.

103d St., 205 West. $660.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
103d St., 324 West. $1,000-$1,300.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
109th St., 204 West. $480.
A. Victor Donnellan, 500 5th Av.
110th St., 545 West. $720-$780.
Paterno Investing Corp'n, 272 W. 84th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 229. $1,000 up.
Paterno Investing Corp'n, 272 W. 84th St.
111th St., 910 West. $720-$840.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
112th St., 528-32 West. $400-$540.
George Segal, 31 East 31st St.
113th St., 511 West. $750-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. $750-$810.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 517 West. $600-$720.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
114th St., Riverside Drive, 420. $1,100.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
119th St., Claremont Av., 49. $150.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
123d St., Claremont Av., 146. $336-$360.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
114th St., 514 West. $840.
Paterno Brothers, Inc., 601 West 115th St.
114th St., 520 West. $750-$780.
Paterno Brothers, Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 601 West. $1,200.
Paterno Brothers, Inc., 601 West 115th St.
115th St., 612 West. $660.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
124th St., 520 West. $540-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
124th St., 507 West. $35-$45 a month.
Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.
124th St., Broadway, 3,117. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
125th St., Broadway, 3,139. $300-$420.
Kreisen Brothers, 225 West 130th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 191. $480-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 173. $480-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
127th St., Riverside Drive, 552. $600.
Agent on premises.
139th St., St. Nicholas Av., 574. $720-$780.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
141st St., 622 West. $780.
A. Landesman, 408 Manhattan Av.
141st St., Hamilton Place, 84. $348.
Superintendent on premises.
142d St., Hamilton Place, 100. $480.
Superintendent, on premises.
142d St., Hamilton Place, 115. $480-$540.
H. W. Kirunwilde, Jr., 2,232 Seventh Av.
143d St., 3,505 Broadway. $720.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
144th St., 605 West. $432-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av., 572. $540-$600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
149th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway. $600.
J. E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
151st St., 525 West. $360.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $600-$660.
Sharp & Co., Broadway and 99th St.
156th St., 601 West. $720-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
158th St., 540-542 West. $396.
David Pasinsky, 200 Broadway.
160th St., 425 West. $540-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
161st St., Fort Washington Av., 46. $696.
Douglas, Robinson, C.S.Brown Co.,10 E.45.
162d St., 616 West. $324.
J. E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $360-$384.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
167th St., West Farms Rd., 1,170. $348-$372.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
170th St., Fort Wash. Av., 251. $660-$900.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
171st St. 555 West. $384-$456.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
173d St., Wadsworth Av., 11. $360-$456.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,229 Broadway.
174th St., Audubon Av., 165. $420-$450.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
176th St., N. E. Cor. Audubon Av. $480.
James E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
177th St., 717 West. $480-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St., 501 West. $396-$450.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
178th St. 600 West. $540.
James E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
178th St., 718 West. $480-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St., 507 West. $312.
James E. Marx, 3,609 Broadway.
179th St., 701 West. $570-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
179th St. Wadsworth Av. 82. $398-$420.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
180th St., 660 West. $540-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 661 West. $600-$708.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 719 West. $540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 714 West. $660-$660.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., 720 West. $540-$600.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
181st St., Fort Wash. Av., 454. $540-$780.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
184th St., 524 West. $408-$480.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 374. $540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 382. $540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
191st St., Wadsworth Av., 390. $540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

SIX ROOMS.

88th St., 70 West. $480.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.
56th St., 135 West. $720.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
58th St., 60 West. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
73d St., 170 West. $1,800.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 175 W. 72d
79th St., 230 West. $2,100.
Paterno Brothers, Inc., 601 West 115th St.
80th St., 150 West. $1,100-$1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 158 West. $1,320.
Slawson & Hobbs Co., 162 West 72d St.
81st St., 251 West. $1,000-$1,200.
D. Robinson, C. S. Brown Co., 10 E. 45th.
83d St., 514 West. $396-$432.
Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway.
83d St., 539 West. $890-$975.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
83d St., 324 West. $780-$975.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.
84th St., 57 West. $372-$540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 255 West. $1,100-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., West End Av., 498. $1,500-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,500-$1,900.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th

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Sacrifice price $9,750. Modern home and garage. Nine rooms, overlooking Sound. Short walk to station, tennis, bathing; 35 minutes electric to Pennsylvania station. Must see to appreciate.

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$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot; near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $200 cash; $12 per month; 10 minutes out. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM, $1,600

$75 DOWN—$8 MONTHLY.

10,000 sq. feet of good soil, with shade trees and 5-room house; situated on corner; near trolley, station and large town. Ideal for chicken farm. Perfect title. Owner, 5 Hanson Pl., Brklyn., op. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

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For rent, $50 per month; just completed, seven rooms and bath, two sleeping porches; electricity, water, hot water heat, cement cellar; two blocks from station; plot 100x174; pine trees; excellent all year home. E. H. McWhorter, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

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New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

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GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., New York.

Hollis Park Gardens

BEAUTIFUL HOME,
Near Hillside Avenue, Hollis, L. I.

All Improvements,
Cost $18,000.
Investigate and secure great bargain.
Will sacrifice. Owner, E 284 Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.
HILL PROPERTY

For sale, 252 acres, 2 miles from Huntington R. R. station; 3,208 feet frontage on Jericho-Smithtown turnpike, a macadam State road. On this tract is Abbot Mountain, one of the highest hills on Long Island; soil is fertile; good woodland, spring; 65 acres cleared land; price, $275 per acre.

For sale, 128 acres on next adjoining hill, known as Pigeon Hill, covering the crest and commanding part of this hill; price, $275 per acre. These hills part of the so-called backbone of Long Island, are specially suitable for sightly country estates. Altitude of the land, 190 to 245 feet. These are practically the only large hill properties on the market, and could not be duplicated for the price.

NILS G. KANT, Owner,
318 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLONIAL HOMESTEAD

Remodeled; 4 min. walk from St. Alban's Station, L. I., at Addisleigh; 8 large rooms, bath, electric light, telephone, running water, parquet floors, fine lawns, trees, flowers; convenient to schools, churches, stores; ready to move into now; 25 min. from Penn. Sta., Manhattan; 26 min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., Brooklyn; adjoining golf course and tennis courts; refined, restricted locality; $550 cash buys it; balance, $4,950, on mortgages. Write or phone R. L. Kilby, 347 5th Av., N. Y. City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

PLANDOME BARGAIN
Near the Water

A complete stucco and tile house, 9 rooms and 3 baths. Ready to move in. Buyer will not have to spend a cent on place. Decorated, shades, screens, and planting all complete. Nice plot of ground. 3 minutes to station. L. G. SHIELDS, 18 East 34th St., New York City.

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Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED

Sale ordered, slaughter price; charming home, well built; contains many dainty extras; 7 fine rooms, entrance hall, 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout; steam heat, fireplace; beamed ceiling; two porches; every improvement; park-like neighborhood; elevation 400 feet; view; large plot; at Madison, less than hour Broadway; Lackawanna Railroad express town; $5,500, terms. Photo album mailed.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FOR RENT, new 9-room Colonial house, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, handsomely finished; large grounds and shade trees; choice location; $90 month; might sell.

J. L. COX, 44 Spring St., Montclair.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.

HOTCHKISS-JOBS REALTY CO.,

30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Modern Up-to-Date Bungalow. 5½ Acres. Well Fruited, $2,400.

Located on State Road, direct line to Philadelphia and Atlantic City; 5 minutes' walk to depot, church, school, store; 10 minutes to beautiful lake; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; trains to and from Philadelphia and Atlantic City every hour. New modern bungalow, fine cellar, water in house; 5 large rooms, porches on three sides, high elevation, beautiful view. Barn, two large modern poultry houses for 500 chickens. 200 healthy peach trees, apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries. Corner place, long frontage; immediate occupancy. PRICE only $2,400; $1,200 can remain on mortgage. BRAY & MacGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photograph and details; also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

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"The Mountain Park Town."

Fall Rentals

Attractive residences for rental, unfurnished, at prices ranging from $65 per month upwards. We handle the finest residences offered for Rental or Sale in Montclair.

THE TRUTH
About Montclair
Average elevation about 400 feet above sea level.
57 Trains Daily to New York.

Our advice to strangers is to *Rent* for a year *before* Buying.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Attractive Poultry & Garden Farm.

Located on State Road, elegant neighborhood, splendid view. Fine large 8-room house, city gas throughout; telephone at hand; newly papered, painted and decorated; large cement cellar under entire house; barn, garage, large new modern laying house for 500 hens, two colony houses; 3 acres of rich garden land, fruited with about 100 peach trees, 50 pears, and other fruits. Everything new and clean, immediate possession; price $8,500, only $2,000 cash needed. BRAY & MacGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for photograph and full details, also our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

A DEFENSELESS HOME

is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Northern New Jersey and Rockland County Titles. Write for Booklet A and new Auto Map. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

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HACKENSACK, N. J.
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MONTCLAIR NEW, ARTISTIC RESIDENCES.

$9,000 Artistic brick veneer residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor; every appointment.

$15,000 Artistic brick veneer; 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room; every appointment; large plot; fine shade.

All finely located; tiled kitchen and baths; all up-to-date.

MILLER Opposite Lackawanna Terminal. (Phone 2721 Montclair.)

IF YOU HAVE $50

and can pay $5 weekly, we'll build to order this fine house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements. Nearby New Jersey suburb. Only FIVE houses built on these terms. Address,

PRESIDENT, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Big Value for Prices Asked.

9-room home, all imps., lot 50x145—$8,000.
ANOTHER, 9 rooms, bath, all improvements, lot 42½x145—$7,000.
4-family double house, lot 50x100—$4,500.
Large, spacious, old-fashioned mansion, 14 rooms, ¾-acre lot, in fine section of GLEN RIDGE—$10,000.

Satisfactory Terms Arranged. Apply OWNER, 28 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Golf at Your Door!

A very exceptional opportunity is offered to secure new 9-room home, fronting on fine 18-hole golf course and popular country club, at a very low price and easy terms. Beautiful, healthful location, 30 minutes out. Address Secretary, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Very attractively designed, modern residence, beautiful locality; fine shade trees, lawns; house contains 10 rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, large verandas, sleeping porch; hot water heat, electricity and gas; hardwood finish, very best fixtures and decorations; near commuting depot. For sale at bargain; might rent. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Ave., (Telephone 955), Plainfield, N. J.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL FARM

17 miles New York; 55 acres; 500 feet elevation; can see New York buildings; trout brook; 1,200 bearing fruit trees (600 apples); modern 12-room house; steam heat, bathroom, wired; garage, tenant rooms; fine opportunity; $18,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

HOUSE FULLY FURNISHED

For Rent from October 1st.

10 rooms, 2 baths, large yard; excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park St. Station Erie R. R. Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged; complete information by appointment, and property can be seen most any time. Address P. O. Box 1936, N. Y. City.

MONTCLAIR 8 Rooms and Tiled Bath, **$5,700**

Opportunity seldom offered. Owner sacrifices beautifully equipped new house, all improvements, steam, electricity, sun parlor, sleeping porch (glass and screen), hardwood floors and trim, elegantly decorated; 3 min. trolley & R. R. Small amount cash required.

John C. Fischer Co. 118 WALNUT ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Beautifully located, new hollow tile residence, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, hot water heat, open plumbing, gas and electricity; best fixtures and decorations. Built by owner for home; near depot; attractive view; might rent. Can be bought for what house cost to build. HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Ave., (Tel. 955,) Plainfield, N. J.

$1,000 REDUCTION

$4,500 cash buys a $5,500 home at Rutherford, N. J.; has seven rooms, reception hall and bath, hardwood floors and trim, electricity, gas, steam, coal and gas ranges, etc. In perfect condition; near station and school. 35 minutes from Hudson Terminal. Box X 326 Times Annex.

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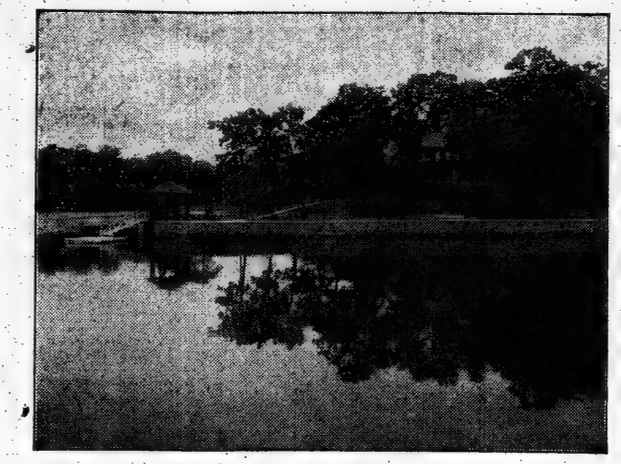
All-Year-Round Country Home by the Sea



ON Echo Bay about midway between Larchmont and New Rochelle there is a country home with 800 feet of sea water front, which realizes the dream of many a man and which can be bought for much less than it would cost to create that dream.

There are three acres of ground covered with fine old trees, offering the unusual combination of seaside and woodland.

The house has 19 rooms and 5 bathrooms, including 6 master bedrooms and 5 servants' bedrooms; also 6 open fireplaces.

The garage-stable has room for three large cars, a carriage room and five stalls and two men servants' bedrooms over.

All facilities and improvements that an owner expects in a thoroughly modern house are found in this home worked out into a place of unusual attractiveness, in which the buildings seem a part of the grounds, and the whole forms a picture from every point of view, from the inside out, or from the outside in.

The name of the place is Carlina. It is on the Boston Post Road, is a mile from the New Haven Railroad station, and has a trolley all the way, an important consideration in the keeping of servants. The property is in what is known as Premium Point Park, which has the exclusive bathing privileges of a white sandy beach, private dock and deep yacht anchorage.

Full particulars, visit to the property and price can all be arranged. The house can be bought for immediate occupancy, furnished or unfurnished. Full commission paid to brokers.

Carlina

Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Ave., New York

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

THE ORANGES AND MAPLEWOOD FALL LIST HOUSES and STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS.

Now Ready. Kindly State Wants.

C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence; center hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N.J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Broad View Farm.

70 Acres, $1,300; Easy Terms.

Splendid farm, delightfully situated, near one of the country's greatest universities, where your boy can finish his education and still live at home; good location, charming view, pure air; 60 acres smooth, machine-worked fields, remainder spring-watered pasture and wood; small orchard; 9-room house, big barn, other buildings, beautiful maple and chestnut shade trees; owner cannot care for it; chance of a lifetime at $1,300, easy terms; full particulars of this and other splendid farms, near lakes and rivers and along the seashore, many with livestock, tools and crops included. Page 17, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE BARGAIN.

Commuting distance; 37 acres, 350 ft. lake frontage; elevation 900 ft.; 20 acres tillable land, gardens, fruits; house all modern conveniences; five master's bedrooms, baths, sleeping porch; barn, stone garage, chicken house; price, $17,500. Particulars

SEAMAN LOWEERE & CO.,
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Adjoining the Astor Estate
AT RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Farm of 103 acres, overlooking the Hudson River, for sale; asking $20,000, mortgage $7,000. Buildings: Fair house of 8 rooms, farmer's cottage; number of outbuildings. Is self-supporting in Apples, Hay, Violets, Pears, and Plums, fully stocked. All necessary tools for work.

EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
Phone 352. Bank Building, Larchmont, N.Y.

For a Retired Man! $15,000.

Circumstances following the owner's recent death make it possible to buy a beautiful water front residence property with nearly 8 acres for half appraised valuation. Commuting distance. HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th Street.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

SEASHORE PROPERTY.

60 Acres, $850. Easy Terms.

One of the most attractive spots on the Atlantic Coast for a Summer hotel or gentleman's estate; at head of inland. 1½ miles shore front, deep water; island connected by bridge to mainland; ½ mile to deep sea fishing, 5 miles to popular Summer resort; natural golf links; 5 minutes to two steamboat routes; many fine cottage lots; variety of fine fruit, abundance of Spring water, big shade trees; 2 fine houses, one 2½ stories, 11 rooms, well and spring water, good cellar; also old Colonial house, built nearly 200 years ago; fine barn, poultry houses, garage, boat house, float and runway; delightful surroundings, charming view; an ideal Summer home or a great opportunity for development; owner has other business, cannot care for it. For complete information, address CROMWELL & STAPLES, Agents, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Wiscasset, Me.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Within 18 miles of Burlington, consisting of 250 acres, with extensive shore front, attractive remodeled farmhouse with three baths; steam heat, best plumbing, hardwood floors, etc. Magnificent views of the Lake and Adirondacks from the house. The farm buildings are numerous, modern and complete. The property includes an island and small cottage. Will sell, including furniture and farm tools, for half the cost.

Edw. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins,
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TOP OF THE EARTH FARM.

500 acres, 1,700 feet elevation, 60-mile view; 30 millionaire estates in same town; 2 residences; improvements; famous springs; 200 acres tillable; lake; lower Berkshires; quick sacrifice. Price $7,500.

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MOORISH ALL-YEAR HOME

On the Water—Actual Water Rights.

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY.

$7,000. Easy Terms to Suit

Responsible Purchaser

A beautiful home on large tree covered grounds, 100 by 200 ft., in most select neighborhood. Exceptionally large living room with huge old fashioned open fireplace, hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Seven fine master bed chambers and two tiled baths and storage space. Large veranda and sleeping porch. Every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods. Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.

R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel., 1522—Cort.

From Actual Photograph.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres with good buildings, situate on the bank of the most beautiful river in Conn. Owner dead and his estate has to be closed. Will sell. Address

W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figue on property in AND

GREENWICH, CT., VICINITY.

FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.

LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 456

In Norwalk, Conn.

A sightly 35-acre tract of land, 90 minutes from New York. A large barn the only building. A brook, ravine and hemlock grove. For sale.

CHAS. N. ADAMS
14 Livingston Place Bridgeport, Conn.

A TOP O' THE WORLD FARM

At Litchfield, in the Berkshires; truly a smiling country; 500 acres, smooth, rolling land; free from stone; elevation, 1,350 feet; magnificent views and always cool; two streams; exceptional water supply; 3 houses; only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York. Residence, Westport, Conn.

NORTH CAROLINA—SALE OR LET.

We have a tract of ABOUT 3,000 ACRES IN NORTH CAROLINA

on one of the principal rivers with 2 miles of shore frontage, magnificent roads; large mansion with heat and modern plumbing; land partly under cultivation, cotton, sweet potatoes, etc.; balance fine timber property—yellow pine, about 25,000,000 ft. Place cost original owner about $1,000,000. It is free and clear. Will consider a sale at $300,000 or exchange for country place in vicinity of New York City, either free and clear or slightly encumbered.

Heckscher & De Saulles
Tel. 7566 Plaza. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

MODERN FURNISHED DWELLING

Directly on the Bay, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, screened porch; 5 acres; rent reduced from $1,500 to $500; four and five room bungalows directly on the water; all improvements; new furniture; $125 to $150 for the balance of the season. Address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HAVE INQUIRIES FOR
BROADWAY STORES
72D TO 181ST STREETS.
Owners Kindly Send Particulars.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Tel. River 975. 2,705 B'way, at 103d.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Only One Floor Left
11,100 Square Feet
Heaviest Loft Building on Manhattan
Monahan Express Company Building
216-222 West 18th Street

1,600 SQUARE FEET
Clear Loft Space,
absolutely light on all sides; elevator, heat, &c.

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LOW RENT.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St., Cor. Madison Ave.

LOFTS LOW RENTS
534-550 W. 58

Good Business Location

Stores, 6 East 37th St.
RENT REASONABLE;
LARGE SHOW WINDOWS.
McCARTHY & FELLOWS, 7 EAST 42D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
89-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet apartments, two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment of two rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway Express Station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

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South corner of 65th St., overlooking Central Park. Large Rooms and Closets.
Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Attractive Rents.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,300.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 102d St.

New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; unequalled location, two blocks from Subway; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$840 to $3,200.

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2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.

Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.

Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.

New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.

Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.

Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.

Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.

All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises; or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

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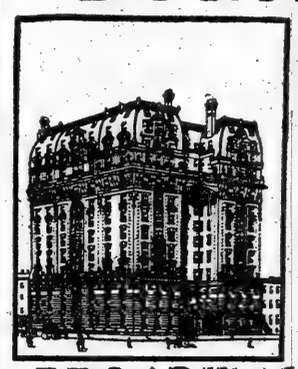

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Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet.
See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY @ 71st ST.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.

For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

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10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 sunny rooms, light $45-$50 | 6 sunny rooms, $55-$65
First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINFIELD
207 W. 56th St.
Between Broadway & Seventh Av.
Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Extra Servants' Rooms.
$1,260 to $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Avenue,
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261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

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1133 Broadway
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At 103d St.
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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,000 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.

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332 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
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One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
7-8 Rooms 3 Baths
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THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

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7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
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126 Claremont Ave.
5-6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $1,100

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320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms and Bath
$850 to $1,000.

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510-516 W. 124th St. Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Elevator Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$420 to $600.

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329 W. 103rd St. Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,000.

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611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

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839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
6 & 7 Rooms and Bath
$900 to $1,100.

410 West End Av. Near 79th St. Subway.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $960 to $1,250.

THE HOLYOKE 758 West End Ave. Corner 97th St.
7 & 9 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,300.

THE GLENHAM
2,026 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
6 & 8 Rooms and Bath
$1,300 to $1,800.

610 W. 111th St. Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $720 to $1,120.

617 W. 115th St. Non-Elevator.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $450 to $720.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

The Following Houses Under the Management of

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

		Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Aves.	Unfurnished. $36-$80.	Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms, Unfurnished. $60 to $90.	18x19 13x14 Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, Chambers, Rental, $900 to $1,300.	19x20 13x16
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $37.50-$72.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus.	Furnished. $47.50-$87.50. Large, Light Rooms.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

One of the Finest on the West Side.

THE DELLA ROBBIA

740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy Aug. 1st

4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths

Rental $800 to $2,000

CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 88th St. and West End Ave.

Very fine 7, 8 and 9 room Apartments, with 2 and 3 baths. All large, light, airy rooms, $1,700 to $2,700, including electric light, refrigeration, laundry fuel and separate laundries.

SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Beautiful Apartment.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.

Rents $1,650 to $2,400.

120 West 86 St.

PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.

Renting Agent on Premises.

GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—2444.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.

2-3-4-6-7-9-10 Rooms

RENTALS $720 TO $4,000.

Exceptional Service: All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.

Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

No. 530 West End Ave.

Southeast Corner 86th St.

Select Residential Neighborhood. Subway Station Street.

Can Be Arranged in Suites of

7 to 11 Rooms

Foyer, Pantry, 3 to 5 Baths

Exceptionally Large Rooms. Splendid Arrangement.

Absolutely unexcelled, perfect service. Highest class Apartment house on West side.

Apply on premises, or

EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72d St.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5116.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. New Fireproof Apartment House. 5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths. Rental $1,000 to $1,650 yearly

140 WEST 71st ST. New Fireproof Apartment House. Ideal 4-room Doctor's apartment, perfectly ventilated and extremely light and sanitary. Rental $900 yearly

151 WEST 86th ST. A brand new fireproof apartment house. One doctor's office of 3 rooms and bath, $900, and an apartment adjoining of 5 rooms and 2 baths, $1,100, which can be combined into 1 apartment at $1,900.

The HAMPTONS
119th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded the prize by the American Institute of Architects.
3 ROOM SUITES—$25 TO $26 PER MONTH
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

101 East 95th St. (Cor. Park Ave.) One apartment of 5 rooms—$31 per month.

1664-1672 St. Nicholas Ave., Elevator Apartments. (Near 179th St.)
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms. Rentals $500 to $600
Apply on premises or to
HEILNER & WOLF, 30 East 42d Street

Apartments of Highest Character

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

The Colosseum

435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.

Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.

Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c. With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.

Simplex and Duplex Apartments.

5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

AQUA & MONTE VISTA
460-464 Riverside Drive, Just North of 116th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,150 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
595 West End Av.
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av., Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

SANFORD & REXFORD
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

Just Finished

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, exclusive of large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals $1,600 to $3,000

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway (110th Street)

Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.

Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.

Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

150-152 West 106th Street

Elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent $1,000-$1,200.

Owner and Superintendent on premises.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d Street

TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST. SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK.
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,900 TO $2,500	**Cliff Haven** 417 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SOUTH COR. 114TH ST.	8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 TO $1,500	**304 West 92 St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
$840 TO $1,100	**Lyndon Arms** 524-525 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEAR 127TH ST.	6 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. Overlooking Grant's Tomb RIVERSIDE PARK AND CLAREMONT.
$540 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 105TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 420 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$900 TO $2,000	**Della Robbia** 740 WEST END AVE. NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.	4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF, READY AUG. 1.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$420 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	2-3-6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $1,320	**Wesley** 158 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH Corner Apartment House Rooms Large and Light.

List of West Side Apartment Houses in which apartments are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

Our Annual Booklet containing further descriptions of these apartments will be forwarded upon request; and in most instances we can furnish floor plans.

HENDRIK HUDSON

APARTMENT HOUSES

ROOFGARDEN PLAYGROUND FOR THE CHILDREN
GYMNASIUM WITH NEEDLE SHOWERS FOR GROWN-UPS

are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

Apartments of 5 rooms and 3 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

FRANK A. PETELER
Manager of the Buildings
'Phone: 4302 Morningside

American Real Estate Company
OWNERS

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,

77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Handsome Bachelor Apartment,
2 ROOMS AND BATH

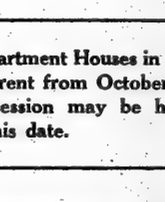
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

6 to 9 Rooms

with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.



Telephone 7317 Morningside

Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.

Superintendent on Premises.

---

304 AND 306 WEST 82D STREET

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS

Eight rooms, all improvements; neatly decorated; first-class references required. Apply on premises or RICHARD DEEVES & SON, 800 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT

In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.

Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

RENTAL, $70 to $125.

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.

310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE.

Skylight Studios
8 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(now being completed)

216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rentals $800 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rentals, $1,500 up.

Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD, OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

The Right Policy

We apply the same methods to apartment renting that reputable merchants do to merchandising.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage. You can rent from any member of our staff and the price is the same.

This policy has earned for us the confidence of a very large clientele — a confidence which we appreciate and protect in every way.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St.,
Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street

Representatives on Premises.

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St.

East of Broadway

Apartment No. 61—7 Rooms, $1200
Apartment No. 62—6 Rooms, $1200
Apartment No. 63—7 Rooms, $1300
Apartment No. 34—7 Rooms, $1100
Apartment No. 44—7 Rooms, $1100

The best 6 and 7 Room Apartments at the price on the Upper West Side.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on Premises.

Three New Buildings
Now Open for Inspection

84th St., Corner Broadway
"The Alameda"

Southern and Eastern Exposures.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,000 to $2,400.

"500 West End Avenue"

Corner 84th Street.
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—Rentals $1,000 to $2,700

"575 West End Avenue"

Southwest Corner 88th Street,
Overlooking Riverside Drive.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms—Rentals $1,000 to $2,300.

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ROSARY
306 West 99th St.,
BETWEEN WEST END AVE. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Very select neighborhood; rental, $1,400-$1,500 per annum. Supt. on premises.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2290 B'way (S. W. Cor. 83rd St.)
Phone 3979 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

203 W. 81st St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-5-6
extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street **Telephone, Schuyler 3800**

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av. 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 90th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,400 to $3,000.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,700 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
Near Subway and "L."

THE HADRIAN
225 West 86th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
16-Story Fireproof.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE STETSON
282 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 101st St.
Two Elevators. 12 Story.
5 to 12 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $720 to $2,200.
Corner Apartment, 12 Rooms, $2,000.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,200.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
6 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 115th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 125d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

THE CHERBOURG
1 West 92d St.
North corner Central Park West.
One block from "L" Station. Near Subway.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures.
Parquet Floors Throughout.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 85th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
600 West 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
200 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
7-Story. Cor. Apartments. Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

GREENWICH
440 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

POWELLTON
329 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
16 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
361 St. Nicholas Av.
153th to 154th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $2,500 to $3,400.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$480—$780.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $660 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Warfedale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,200—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

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471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
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THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE COSMOS
167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices, 2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room. Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service. Suites, $1,200 per annum. One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
F. R. Wood—W. H. Dolson Co. AGENTS,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler—3800.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,200. Inquire Superintendent.

BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A home of sunlight and air.

If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with the exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employes contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 WEST 99th ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive. Convenient to 96th & 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99 St. and Columbus av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment,
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1200 to $1400 Per Annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6300—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,500 TO
3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

THE UMATILLA
237 West 74th St.,
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Most Convenient Location
SUITES OF
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
A modern fireproof apartment house containing every modern improvement.
Private House Rooms; abundant closet space; very attractive rental to desirable tenants.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

ST. AUGUSTINE
264 West 57th Street
Near Broadway, corner apartment; 9 rooms and bath; $1,300; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electricity, hall service. Geo. A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent on premises.

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Av.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive, 315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 WEST 107TH STREET.
NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms—1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rent $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
1 West 92d St.
Corner Apartments.
Southern Exposure.
Beautiful Park View.
Rental $1,300 to $2,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 to $3,000. Most refined and delightful Apartments in high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 2 baths. $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath. $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

109th, 204 West, Near Broadway
4-5 Rooms and Bath. Beautiful apartments; electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. $30 $40
Owner's management.

ONONDAGA
745 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
6-7 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent, on premises, or Edward Willman, 400 Manhattan Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

Ready Now

302 West 87th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
Modern Apartments
Fireproof Construction. Ten Closets.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, Two Apartments on each floor.
Including 2 Maids' Rooms.
Master's chamber, with private bath.
Rent $2,200.
Also 4 Rooms and Bath. Ground Floor.
Leases from October first.
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess)
Supt. on Premises.
Tel., 6040—Schuyler.

Apartments for **COMFORT** and **SERVICE**

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga," modern elevator apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive,
SOUTH CORNER OF 95TH ST.
Under new management.
Strictly High-class Apartments of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
Building to be entirely renovated throughout and apartments to be remodeled. New fixtures, parquet floors, &c.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
BROADWAY & 109TH ST.

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1 to 7 West 101st Street
7 Rooms and Bath
Rental $40 to $60
Apply on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Company
Madison Ave. and 41st Street

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $660 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

640-644 Riverside Drive
(141st-142d St.)
4-5-6 & 7 Room Apart'ts
One, Two and Three Baths.
Fireproof Building.
Moderate Prices.
Newmark & Davis, Inc.

Bermuda Apartment--Elevator
608-610 WEST 150TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Under management of new owner. Entirely renovated; 4-5-6-7 rooms
$35 to $65
APPLY ON PREMISES.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605 WEST 113TH, BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS; all rooms large; elevator and light and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

Comprehensive Selection of
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
In Modern Fireproof Buildings,

Rooms				Moderate Rentals
5	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	900
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
7	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	1,300
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,600
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,800
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths
Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.
Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

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112 Cathedral Parkway
FOR OCCUPANCY OCTOBER FIRST
CHOICE 5 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS
ONLY 4 APARTMENTS AVAILABLE
On Upper Floors of 12 Story Fireproof House, Overlooking Morningside Park and St. John's Cathedral.
All Outside Rooms—Bright and Sunny.
Filtered Water—Portable Vacuum Cleaner. Separate Storerooms and Laundry in Basement. Unsurpassed Transit Facilities.
MODERATE RENTALS

The Sutherland
Riverside Drive, at the N. E. Cor. 158th St.
Apartments in a beautiful fireproof building, flooded with sunshine and fresh air, and commanding a wide sweep of the Hudson
1—5 Rooms and Bath
1—7 Rooms and 2 Baths
1—9 Rooms and 3 Baths
First-class service.——Low rents.
Renting Agent on Premises,
or
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

Edmund Francis Court
Northeast Corner Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street.
New 11-Story Fireproof Apartment, overlooking Columbia University Campus.
Three to Six Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the building.
Rentals $600 to $1200 Per Annum.
Superior Management and Service.
Also a few furnished apartments.
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 Fifth Ave., corner 45th Street. Telephone 7632 Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High Class Homes Superior Service

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms $35
4 Rooms $45
5 Rooms .....$50 to $65
6 Rooms .....$70 to $75
7 Rooms .....$70 to $111
9 Rooms, $91.75 to $125

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $45 to $50
6 Rooms, $52 to $60
7 Rooms, $60 to $70

"The Avoca"
251 Ft. Washington Ave.
N. W. Corner 170th St.
Elevator, Fireproof.
Highest class apartment house in Washington Heights; most beautiful section.
4 Rooms.....$43 to $55
5 Rooms.....$60 to $75
6 Rooms.....$70 to $75

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agent
4249 B'way, at 181. Tel. 4420 Aud.
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RIVERVIEW COURT
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway station 137th St. and Broadway; refined, select tenants; efficient service; references required. Superintendent on premiss, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR.
4 to 9 rooms, all outside, $40 to $100 monthly; modern exceptional service; very refined; highly restricted avenue; resident owner's management. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

SAVILLE,
420 W. 118th St.
Six rooms, bath, all improvements, fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner on premises; very choice location; October; $55.

IDEAL LOCATION
High-class elevator apartments to lease. 41 Convent Ave., 409-415 W. 129th; 406-420 W. 130th, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms, $480-$900. Inquire on premises or Agent, 406 W. 130th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University
400 W. 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1200.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $900.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets, $1000.
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed; location and view unexcelled. Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
503 5th Ave. Telephone, 2718 Murray Hill.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Before deciding on an apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
3920 Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $480-$900.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 552, Just North of 127th St.
THE MADRID
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $340 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested cut this out for future references.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS
118th to 119th St. and Manhattan Av.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant moderate prices.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDINGS

Northold
AND
Southold
West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.
To rent from October 1st
Suites comprising Four rooms and bath—Five rooms and bath—Six rooms and two baths and Corner Suites of Seven rooms and two baths.
Rentals range from $600 to $1,300.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
Agent and Manager 171 Madison Avenue
Renting Office on Premises

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

BANCROFT APARTMENTS
509-511 West 121st St.
Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
Rents $600 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE **At 53d Street**

West Side, Above 110th Street.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

---

610 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
5-Room Apartment, $37.
6-Room Apartment, $46.
7-Room Apartment, $47.
615 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
5-Room Apartment, $36 and $37.
619 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $32.
6-Room Apartment, $40.
The above apartments are between Riverside Drive and Broadway. One block from subway express station.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

THE LAVALETTE
New Six Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
one block from Dyckman St. subway station; 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., 5980—Hanover.

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7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,578 B'way, 147th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Unique Corner Where Riverside Drive Curves Over River.
Apartments 4 Rooms and bath, $650
Up to 7 Rooms and 3 baths, $1,350
ONE SPLENDID DOCTOR'S SUITE, 8 ROOMS. PRIVATE ENTRANCE.
New 11-Story Fireproof Bldg.
Broadway Subway Station at 157 St.
Large, airy rooms, with ample closets.
Magnificent Views from Every Window.
Resident Manager. Tel. 7100 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Av., corner 59th Street.
FOUR TO SEVEN ROOMS.
$900 TO $1,600
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible; near park. Attractive large studio, bedroom and bath, $950.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400-$1,600. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Supt.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 116th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $840 TO $1,320.

THE ALCAZAR
120 East 86th Street.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $720 TO $840.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av. Cor. 86th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
One, Two or Three Rooms and Bath
Breakfasts Served
27 East 81 St.
N. W. Cor. 81st St. & Mad. Ave.
Apply to Housekeeper, or JOSEPH T. CASE, 30 Broad St.

New Building
1,155 PARK AVE.,
S. E. Corner 92d St.
Ready for Occupancy August 1
Apartments of

18 ROOMS	$4,800
6 BATHS	TO $5,350

Leases from October 1.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant 6410.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

THE
CARROLLTON
COR. MADISON AVE. & 76TH ST.
In the Finest Residential District.
7 AND 8 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
RENT $1,600 TO $1,800
Apply on Premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
29 West 34th St.
Tel. Greeley 1880.

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104 EAST 40th ST.
Exclusive Apartments,
in the fashionable Murray Hill section,
5 & 6 Very Large Rooms, with 1 and 2 baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite.
AT PARK AVENUE

6-8 EAST 37TH ST.
Beautiful, light, two, three room, bath and kichenette apartments; electric light, elevator, hall and all night service; unfurnished. Apply Superintendent or McCARTHY & FELLOWS, Agents, 7 East 42d St.

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

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121 Madison Avenue
CORNER 30TH STREET.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths.
Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

---

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 and 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.
118 East 54th St.
2 apartments, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.
123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—**546 Fifth Avenue**—Cor. 45th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF EDMUND H. CHATILLON.

Hotel Le Marquis,
12-16 East 31st St.
Suites Furnished or Unfurnished. Transient or on Lease.
Cheerful Rooms. High Class Patronage. Excellent Restaurant at Moderate Prices.
Special Summer Rates Now in Force.
Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath, on Ground Floor.

The Langdon,
5th Av. & 56th St.
Attractive Hotel Apartments, Unfurnished, on Lease Only.
One Magnificently Appointed Suite of Ten Rooms to Let.
Arrangements Now Being Made for the Fall.
Superior Restaurant a Feature.
Inspection Invited.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

1340 Madison Ave.
N. W. Cor. 94th St.
To Lease from Oct. 1st
8 ROOM CORNER Apt. $900
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt., on premises.

BRONX.

NEW HOUSES
Every known modern improvement, 4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; telephone service; refined section; owner's management. Northwest corner West 180th Street and Northern Avenue

TO SHOW MACHINES AT BUENOS AIRES

Those of American Make to be Exhibits at the National Industrial School.

A determined campaign is being conducted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to interest American manufacturers of machinery and machine tools in placing exhibits of their products in the National Industrial School at Buenos Aires, Argentina. J. A. Massel, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who recently returned from an investigation into the machinery and machine tool trade in South America, said yesterday that he was greatly impressed with the splendid equipment contained in the school.

Mr. Massel reported to Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that it is very desirable in the interest of an enlarged American machinery trade in Argentina that manufacturers in the United States send working models of their products to this school. Both the Secretary and Dr. Pratt warmly indorsed the suggestion.

In order to bring the matter home to the manufacturers here, Mr. Massel, acting under instructions from Washington, will start tonight on an extended tour of the country. He will visit Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other manufacturing centres and urge firms to donate machinery to the school. Speaking of the opportunity presented at this time of the desirability of demonstrating the efficiency of American-made products in this school, Mr. Massel said:

"While I was in Buenos Aires an invitation was extended to me as a representative of the United States Government to inspect the National Industrial School. I did so, and was surprised not only at the extent of equipment, but at the attendance as well. There are something like 500 students from all parts of Argentina taking special studies, with practical instruction in the use of machinery and machine tools. These young men, upon graduation, go out into all sections of the republic and take responsible positions.

"With only a very few exceptions all of the machinery installed in the school's industrial plant is from Germany or England, most of it being in the form of donations from German firms. The United States manufacturers have a very slight representation among the models compared with their importance as makers of machinery. I believe this lack of exhibits is a serious thing for our manufacturers from a trade point of view. The school, which is under the control of the Argentine Government, is sending out every year a highly trained class of men, who naturally, when connected with private industrial plants, favor the makes of machines with which they are familiar.

"The German manufacturers have been far-sighted enough to appreciate the value of having their machines in this school, as the students have become familiar with the German types and invariably call for them later on. The Director of the school, Eduardo Latzina, and the Chief Engineer of the school, Alberto Schneidewind, were most cordial in their expressions of regard for the United States, and the American machinery industry in particular. Both of these officials were strongly in favor of a better representation in the school of American products. Mr. Latzina emphasized particularly the school's need of internal combustion motors and freezing machines. While in New York I have talked with many prominent representatives of the machinery and machine tool industries and told them of the advantages to be gained in placing a varied assortment of American products in this school. Most of those I talked with seemed favorably impressed with the idea of exhibiting. While on my trip, which starts tonight, I shall take up the matter of exhibiting with manufacturers all over the country. The indications are good that before long American manufacturers will have a creditable exhibit in Buenos Aires that in the long run should well repay the initial cost of donation."

In a letter to Mr. Massel, Director Latzina outlines the general character of the types that might be sent from this country, together with the conditions under which donations may be made. The Director says in part:

"I have much pleasure in addressing you the present letter making a few observations in this respect which might be of use in case North American manufacturers should resolve to make exhibits. The objects to be exhibited might take the form of actual machines, models of machines or of civil engineering works, tools, construction materials of all sorts, &c. It is understood that these exhibits would be donated to the establishment, whose Directorate would take charge of exhibiting them in the most convenient manner, as has already been done in the cases of other donations. The school Directorate, for its part, would arrange to get such exhibits though the customs free of charge, and would pay for the installation of the exhibits in the museum.

"In accordance with your request I have pleasure in forwarding you herewith a list showing the various models and samples of materials that would be suitable for exhibition. In the case of models of machinery it would be an advantage to send them fitted with electric motors for operation on 220 volts continuous current, in order to be able to exhibit them in actual operation. Other machine models might be presented with cuts to show plainly their internal construction.

"In another list are given the machines that are actually in use in the school for the practical instruction of the pupils. From this list you will note that we are short of internal combustion motors and freezing machines, (which are very important for this country.) In the attached plans the space reserved for the hydraulic laboratory is shown. I think that this would be a good opportunity for the various North American factories to combine in the equipment of this laboratory, which would thus constitute an eloquent testimony of the technical development reached by that great country. It is understood that such an installation would have to be carried out according to the plans that this Directorate would supply. It would be a matter of equal interest to form a hall for the exhibition of models of agricultural machinery and tools used in the working of the land, as this would be an especially attractive exhibit for the public, since in this country agriculture is the most productive of our industries."

Director Latzina has forwarded a list of models and samples, which he says might be shown in the Technological Museum of the Industrial School of the Nation. The list is of the most comprehensive character and extremely diversified, and affords a big range of possible exhibits by American manufacturers.

Agent Massel expects to return to this city Sept. 1 for a short stay before sailing for another official visit to South America. After completing his investigation into machinery conditions in Brazil he will make a systematic study of mining enterprises and mining machinery in nearly all of the South American countries. Mr. Massel has filed with the Department of Commerce a full report on his investigation into the South American machinery field, which it is expected will be published shortly.

Shipping Poor from Aden.

The merchants at Aden, British Arabia, according to Consul William J. Grace, stationed there, are complaining bitterly of the lack of shipping facilities between that port and America. Many merchants have had to discontinue buying, as their warehouses are full and they have no way of shipping the contents thereof to the United States. The Italian vessels are giving preference to shipments to Italy. As there are plenty of cargoes for Italy there is, therefore, no space for cargo to be transshipped to the United States. The Italian lines have increased their freight rates 100 per cent. and their passenger rates 23 1-3 per cent. over the prices before the war.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Boston Oil pf.	56	56	56	56

BONDS.

$1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	38	38½	38	38½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
515	Alaska	32¾	33	32½	33
20	Am. Zinc	55	55	54½	54½
50	Anaconda	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
2	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
1,665	Butte & Bal.	4	4½	4	4¼
1,305	Butte & Sup.	66¾	66¾	66	66¾
300	Calumet & A.	63½	63¾	63	63
170	Copper Range.	55	55	54¾	54¾
20	Daly West	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
152	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Granby	83½	83½	83¼	83½
275	Greene Can.	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
55	Hedley Gold	29½	29½	28½	28½
20	Island Creek	47¼	47½	47¼	47½
190	Isle Royale	27	27	26¾	27
820	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3½	3¼
15	Lake	13½	14	13½	14
200	Mass. Cons.	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
15	Mohawk	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
900	New Idria	6	6	6	6
30	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
60	North Butte	30	30	30	30
110	Old Dominion	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾
90	Pond Creek	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Ray Cons.	23	23	23	23
75	Shannon	8	8	7¾	7¾
250	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	St. Mary's	55½	55½	55½	55½
30	Sup. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	Superior Cop'r.	27	27	27	27
605	Tamarack	45	46	45	45
50	Trinity	4	4	4	4
500	Utah Apex	51c	52c	50c	50c
80	U. S. Smelting	41	41	41	41
20	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47	47	47
225	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Utah Cons.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1,950	Ventura	11½	12¼	11½	12¼
25	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Winona	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Wolverine	60	60	60	60
110	Wyandotte	2	2	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

40	Boston Elev.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
95	Boston & Me.	22	23	22	23
4	Fitchburg pf.	63	63	63	63
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
10	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	62	62	62	62
10	Old Colony	142½	142½	142½	142½
2	W. E. St. Ry.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch.	55	55	55	55
110	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	93½	94	93¼	93¼
150	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
66	Am. Sugar	108½	108¾	108	108
11	Am. Sugar pf.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾
65	Am. T. & T.	122½	122¾	122	122
185	Am. Woolen pf.	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾
1,254	A., G. & W. I.	12¾	12⅞	12	12⅝
2,307	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½
30	Edison	235	236	235	235½
10	Mass. Gas	91½	91½	91½	91½
2	N. E. C. Y. pf.	25	25	25	25
50	Reece But'hole	16	16	16	16
23	United Fruit	133½	133½	133½	133½
382	Un. Sh. Mach.	50	50½	50	50
68	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
500	U. S. Steel	67	67	66¾	66¾
15	West. Union	69½	69½	69½	69¾

BONDS.

$1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s.	73	73	73	73
6,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.50
Bay S. G.	.10	.12	McK-Dar.	.18	.22
Bingham	8½	9	M. of Am.	2¼	2¼
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic	.60	.70
Butte & L.	.26	.28	Mex Met.	.21	.24
Bost Ely	.20	.30	Nev Doug.	.70	.74
Chief Con	.95	1.00	New Balt.	3	3¼
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2	New Corn.	7	7¼
Crown Res	.40	.50	Ohio Cop.	.20	.23
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅝	Old Dom r.	7	7¾
Cons Ariz.	.75	.90	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.30	.50	Riker-H.	6	6½
Champ C.	6	8	Raven C.	.10	.14
Calif. Con.	4	6	Stew M.	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1½	1⅝	Stew'r M.	1⅝	1¾
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅝	1½	Tonop M.	5	5⅝
Gr'field C.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met.	4⅜	4½
Houghton	3	4	U. V. Ext.	6½	6⅝
Iron Blos.	.72	.75	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
201	Am. Shipbldg.	37	40	37	40
20	Am. Ship. pf.	75	75	75	75
5	Booth pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
3,482	Chic. Pneu. Tool	89	92	88	92
5	Com. Edison	134½	134½	134½	134½
35	Deere pf.	92	92	92	92
70	Illinois Brick	64	64	64	64
65	K. C. R. L. pf.	41	42	41	42
53	K. C. L. Cliffs	40	42	40	42
200	Nat. Carbon	136½	137	136½	137
2	People's Gas	116¾	116½	116½	116½
70	Sears-Roebuck	146½	146¾	146½	146¾
30	Stewart-W.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
32	Swift & Co.	114¾	114¾	114½	114¾
15	Union Carb.	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜
71	Un. Carb. rts.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛

BOND.

$1,000	Met. gold 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
875	Columbia Gas & Electric	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
20	Ind. Brew. pf.	14	14	14	14
120	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	46½	46½	46	46
200	Nat. Fireproof.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
130	Nat. Firep. pf.	17½	17½	17	17
13	People's Nat. G. & Pipeage	30	30	30	30
140	Pitts. Brew.	3½	3½	3½	3½
46	Pitts. Brew. pf.	12½	12½	12	12
80	Pitts. Coal	25¾	25¾	25½	25½
25	Pitts. Coal pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
700	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
1,100	San Toy	16c	16c	16c	16c
110	Un. Sw. & Sig.	104½	105	104½	105
20	U. S. Steel	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
190	Westh. Air B.	136¼	136¾	136	136½
85	Westh. Elec.	56	56	55¾	55¾
2,231	Westh. E. rts.	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
390	Baldwin Loco.	80¼	80½	78	78
5	Baldwin L. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
660	Cambria Steel	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3	Elec. Storage	67	67	67	67
100	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
175	Lake Superior	9½	9¾	9½	9½
22	Lehigh Valley	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
40	L. V. Transit	14	14	14	14
10	L. V. Tran. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
401	Penn. R. R.	54⅛	54⅜	54	54⅛
10	Penn. Steel pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
100	Phila. Co.	37	37	37	37
111	Phila. Electric	22¾	23⅛	22½	23⅛
200	P. R. T. ctfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
202	Tonopah Min.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
105	Union Traction.	32	32	32	32
685	U. S. Steel	67¼	67¼	66½	66⅝
50	W. Cramp & S.	69	69	69	69

BONDS.

$200	A. G. & E. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,200	City 4s, '40 reg.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
500	E. & Peo. 4s.	73	73	73	73
7,000	L. Nav. con.	4½s 98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s, 1965	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99
3,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½
8,000	Un. Ry. gd. 4s	73	73	73	73

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100½	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¾	5.45
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100¾	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98½	98¾	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98¾	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¾	97¼	12.20
Norway Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	98½	97¼	5.70
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1920	96¼	96¾	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.50
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.95
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¾	102¼	5.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1930	90¾	91¼	7.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
Chi. & W. In.	5	Sep., 1935	100¼	100¼	2.00
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	94½	95¾	9.50
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.60
E. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	98½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¾	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1916	100¾	100½	1.25
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.60
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98½	98¾	5.65
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.60
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100¼	100¼	4.90
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	6.70
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100¼	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98½	6.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94¾	94¾	9.13
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100¼	100¼	2.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	100½	2.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¾	4.50
No. St. P.	6	June, 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	2.00
P. R. T.	7.5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100¾	3.90
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Southern Ry.		Feb., 1916	100¼	10¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	6.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100¾	5.40
West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E. Co.	6	Oct., 1917	97¼	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & El.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

DANGER SIGNALS OUT IN THE WAR STOCKS

Abrupt Fall of Crucible Steel and Editorial Criticisms Warn Speculators.

ACTION BY EXCHANGE URGED

Plea That It Has Not the Power to Regulate Transactions Is Shown to be Flimsy.

The financial community had its attention drawn rather sharply last week to the danger lurking in speculation in the so-called war stocks. In the first place, internal evidence of trading risks was supplied in an abrupt fall of seventeen points in Crucible Steel in ten minutes after the price had been advanced slightly more than this amount in three hours. In the second place, caustic comment on the state of speculation came from editorial sources, in THE TIMES first and later in other newspapers and financial journals.

The gist of the comment from outside sources was that the Stock Exchange should take measures to curb inordinate expansion of prices. The theory was advanced that if nothing was done and the expected collapse occurred a reaction of sentiment among buyers who lost would be injurious to the reputation of the Stock Exchange.

Prominent members of the board were asked what they thought of the responsibility of the Exchange in the matter. The reply generally received was that the Exchange was powerless to limit speculation, as it was itself the medium simply for expressing the public's interest in stocks and had no warrant to tell the public what it might do.

Pleads Lack of Power.

"The Stock Exchange has nothing to buy and nothing to sell," said a Governor who has done much to describe to the public the real functions of the board. "It is simply a meeting place for its members who come there to fill the orders of others. How could the Exchange decide when a stock or group of stocks was selling too high or too low? The Exchange certainly cannot tell a man not to buy securities with his own money, and we cannot prevent a man from lending him a portion of the money he needs to carry out his intentions in the market.

"The suggestion has been advanced that the Exchange ought to strike from the list any security whose floating supply has been reduced to a low figure. This reduction in case of certain war stocks, it is alleged, has been brought about through accumulations by particular individuals, and the result is a practical 'corner' of the issue. But how can the Exchange tell whether the floating supply actually has been cut down to a dangerously small amount or not? Do the leading stockholders of any company let be known exactly how many shares they own, holding them in their own names and the names of others? No, they do not, and the Stock Exchange would have no right to delve into their affairs to find out.

"Striking stocks from the Exchange list seems a great deal more than that inordinate speculation has by the act been curtailed. It means that holders of those stocks who have no interest in speculative movements are deprived of a free market for their holdings in case they want to sell.

"Securities have sold in all markets at too high prices at times. As long as man has the speculative instinct this will continue to happen. At the present time buying is intensive on the stock market because America is the only free market in the world.

Conditions New Unusual.

"When buying converges upon the goods of a single market, there are naturally more violent price fluctuations than when world markets are fulfilling their functions. That is the case with dealings on the Stock Exchange now and they must be accepted as a part of unusual present day conditions."

Other Governors expressed similar ideas of the Exchange's duties in the present period of rampant speculation in particular stocks. The composite sentiment was that the Exchange must see to it that none of its rules is overstepped, that business by its members be conducted on a sound basis, and that the interests of the public be protected in every way that the Exchange is able to afford protection.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle took another view of the situation. "It is time to call a halt on the performances that are now being witnessed on the Stock Exchange," says this journal in its current issue. "The speculation there being carried on is of the most daring and reckless kind, and unless quickly brought within proper bounds must sooner or later end in disaster. The great inflation of values that is taking place has as its assumed basis absolutely nothing except the expectations of large profits to be derived from the execution of war orders, chiefly ammunition supplies and the like.

"Such business is obviously of the most hazardous kind, and additional reason for caution exists in the fact that the bulk of the orders are going, not to concerns regularly employed in that class of work and therefore familiar with its nature, but to outside concerns who have never previously been engaged in anything of that sort and who are now turning from their ordinary business to this new line because of the prospect of large profits which it offers.

Powerful Cliques At Work.

"But the prospect of these large profits, albeit of a very risky nature, is being dangled before the eyes of the public and a gigantic speculation is being carried on, evidently by powerful cliques, with the view of utilizing this situation and the known gullibility of the ordinary citizen for the purpose of enriching the members of these cliques. With this idea in mind, prices are being boosted to absurd levels in the belief that is not likely to prove far wrong, that the public, ultimately but unwittingly deceived, will accept the high price levels as entirely justified, and buy with avidity when the manipulators are compelled premanently to unload.

"Has not the Stock Exchange a duty in the premises which it should not neglect to perform? It will at once be answered that it would be difficult for the Exchange to interfere and it must be admitted that it undoubtedly will. Nevertheless, we are inclined to agree with the statement contained in an editorial article in THE TIMES on Thursday as follows: 'If the Stock Exchange really wished to stop the dangerous gambling in war stocks, it could do so. Its power is autocratic; the importance of its being so, in order that the Exchange may be perfectly free to deal with every situation on its merits, has been the strongest argument against incorporation.'"

The Chronicle suggests that the Exchange might scrutinise every transaction for the purpose of determining which are normal dealings and which are manipulative in character.

"It needs no great powers of discernment to perceive from a study of the offficial Stock Exchange sheet that powerful cliques are using the facilities of the Exchange for the deliberate purpose of bringing about a tremendous advance in prices. The purchasing orders may emanate from a hundred different sources, but there is every indication of concert of action or movement and of a directing mind or minds all operating to the same end, behind the movement. The movement itself, as already indicated, is dangerous and its inevitable effect will be to cause serious losses to a lot of innocent though not blameless outsiders, who will then turn around and denounce the Exchange for having tolerated such practices.

"In not a few instances there is reason to believe the outsider is being milked both up and down. Many Stock Exchange houses are doubtless unwitting tools in the hands of the manipulators.

"The Stock Exchange has ample power to trace the business back to its source, for it has full authority to examine the books of all its members. The examination, however, should not be superficial. It must be thoroughgoing. The Stock Exchange authorities must proceed as the District Attorney would in ferreting out crime. And after the offending parties have been discovered, further dealings with them or for them must be prohibited.

"Would not the Stock Exchange gain in general estimation if it adopted such a course, would not the effect be to strengthen confidence in the integrity of financial methods on Wall Street, and would not all talk of compelling the Exchange to incorporate disappear and would not at the same time the Exchange render a great service in preventing the persons whose operations have always been a disgrace to it from ensnaring any more victims? It is certainly high time that the Exchange should take steps to protect its good name and bring to an end the speculative debauch now prevailing there."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Many Big Companies Report Increased Output at Better Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Quincy Mining Company is sold ahead on its output to early August. The company made its last sale (about 1,000,000 pounds) at 22 cents.

The Wolverine property produced 7,250,866 pounds of copper during the fiscal year ended June 30, at a cost less than 8½ cents per popnd. The company received slightly under 13 cents per pound for its copper during the year. The rock treated was 297,614 tons, and it yielded 18.235 pounds of refined copper to the ton.

Tamarack stockholders are looking forward to a profit of at least $2,400,000 from the recovery of copper from the ten million tons of waste sands by metallurgical process. The lowest estimate of recovery is four pounds per ton, and the cost of recovery under 7 cents.

Report of North Butte for the year ended June 30 shows production of 4,490,324 pounds of copper, 239,512 ounces of silver, and 270 ounces of gold.

Following are June outputs of four companies in pounds, with comparisons:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Chino	6,984,977	5,636,102	3,876,533
Nevada Con.	5,124,480	4,483,175	6,344,863
Ray Con.	4,341,127	6,226,536	4,392,612
Utah Copper	14,730,912	13,268,106	11,637,949

South Lake began shipping to the Franklin mill on Thursday. The several lodes are reported looking well, particularly those on the 1,700-foot level. The crosscut on this level is being extended.

Calaveras reports another shipment of high-grade ore to the Selby Smelter.

New Arcadian is to make another shipment to the mill next Monday.

Alloues turned out 950,000 pounds during June, a record for the property.

Algomah's property is to be explored at once to prove the extension of the Evergreen series of lodes opened up by South Lake.

La Salle continues shipping some 450 tons of rock per day, which averages well.

Davis-Daly has opened up a good ore body on the 1,700-foot level and is to stop drifting there. Another good vein has been cut in the southeast crosscut on the 2,500-foot level.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

July, 1915.

The average price of twenty-five leading railroads and twenty-five industrial issues and these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons for the month of July:

Railroads.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
July 1	71.02	70.61	70.76	— .26
July 2	71.19	70.17	70.29	— .47
July 3	70.30	69.71	70.09	— .20
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	70.68	69.94	70.05	— .04
July 7	69.63	68.39	68.78	— 1.27
July 8	68.74	67.76	67.99	— .79
July 9	68.21	67.05	67.27	— .72
July 10	67.78	67.11	67.70	+ .43
July 12	68.74	67.31	68.69	+ .99
July 13	69.18	68.43	68.67	— .02
July 14	68.92	68.44	68.50	— .17
July 15	68.91	67.99	68.88	+ .38
July 16	68.98	68.27	68.50	— .38
July 17	68.47	68.20	68.32	— .18
July 19	69.08	68.13	68.61	+ .29
July 20	69.41	68.44	68.96	+ .35
July 21	69.24	68.54	68.71	— .25
July 22	68.85	68.24	68.44	— .27
July 23	68.55	67.87	68.18	— .26
July 24	68.39	68.07	68.16	— .02
July 26	68.39	67.64	68.09	— .14
July 27	69.95	67.97	69.89	+1.87
July 28	70.62	69.58	69.76	— .13
July 29	70.18	68.84	69.84	+ .08
July 30	70.24	69.21	69.77	— .07
July 31	70.08	69.53	69.67	— .10

Industrials.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
July 1	69.93	69.14	69.53	— .27
July 2	70.05	69.21	69.52	
July 3	69.45	68.79	69.15	— .38
July 5	Holiday			
July 6	69.96	69.19	69.37	+ .22
July 7	69.17	67.63	68.21	—1.16
July 8	68.68	67.84	68.13	— .08
July 9	68.40	67.20	67.25	— .88
July 10	67.74	66.82	67.64	+ .39
July 12	69.77	67.21	69.58	+1.94
July 13	71.13	69.50	70.16	+ .58
July 14	71.45	70.05	70.62	+ .46
July 15	71.90	70.53	71.65	+1.03
July 16	73.01	71.35	72.03	+ .38
July 17	72.23	71.35	72.75	+ .72
July 19	72.79	70.90	71.50	—1.25
July 20	72.31	70.72	71.89	+ .39
July 21	74.11	72.04	73.30	+1.41
July 22	74.35	72.38	72.82	— .48
July 23	73.83

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Week-End Trading Relatively Quiet—Prices Irregular—Strong Bank Showing.

A week of violent price movements on the Stock Exchange ended yesterday quite sedately. There were a few changes of several points, but not many, and in a number of important stocks the net changes in quotations as a result of the morning's trading amounted only to fractions. The volume of business was large for a Summer half holiday. It amounted to a quarter million shares. As befitted the occasion the stocks which had attracted the most attention during the week, Bethlehem Steel and Crucible Steel, showed net declines for the day, a normal result of week-end profit-taking.

The stock market attaches much more importance to other considerations than it does to the current drift of the war. That was shown by the indifference of the market yesterday to the news that the German armies were on the eve of accomplishing their purpose of driving the Russians out of Warsaw and out of most of Poland. That it is true had been foreshadowed, but it might seem an event important enough to find more definite reflection in the course of prices in a market which counts persistently upon the success of the Allies in this war. The fact is that it counts on that no less because of this mishap to one of the Allies. German successes are looked upon as prolonging the war, not not as indicating the ultimate defeat of the Allies. And merely prolonging the war does not serve to dismay a market which has been built up so largely in its more spectacular phases at least upon the business which the war has brought to our manufacturers.

Steadily the New York banks are building up their surplus reserve not at all because they feel the need of a larger reserve than they have had, but because cash has been coming in faster than loan requirements have expanded. Another $7,000,000 and more was added to surplus in yesterday's bank statement. The Clearing House members now have $180,000,000 in excess of their reserve requirements. A year ago they had less than one-tenth of this. The change in the banking law has had much to do with this change in reserve, but it is not the less real for that reason. It will be interesting from now on to see how far the banks of the country will continue to depend upon the resources of their correspondent banks in the reserve centres and how far they will fill their needs through rediscounts at the Federal Reserve banks. Both the member banks and the reserve banks are in a position to extend an unusually large amount of credit to banks or to other borrowers. That gives double guarantee that requirements will be easily met.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Severe Week on Clerks.

The stock trader will recall the week just passed as one of much excitement, and the brokerage house employe will recall it as one of much hard work. Million-share days, coupled with intense heat, are unusual in Wall Street experience, as the Summer months have usually been times of light business. To make their labor even more severe, the clerks had to handle a vast amount of detail in regard to current market matters just when the extra labor incident to the end of the month loomed up before them. One commission house which employs 150 men had fifty of them at work until nearly sunrise Friday morning checking up the previous day's transactions and sending notices of purchases and sales to customers. Overtime was the order in practically all the houses which do a margin business. The fact that Saturday brought only a moderate flow of trading was welcomed by the men at the books.

***

Short Sellers Look for Signs.

Again yesterday the market lost some ground. Short sellers of Thursday before the break occurred would have liked to convince themselves that prices were in process of reaction, but the grounds upon which such a theory could be based appeared to be untenable. There were more recessions than advances among the stocks which have of late been supplying the bulk of activity, without the declines being the product of steady selling, which might be translated as the forerunner of still more selling.

***

Virginia-Carolina Pfd. Climbs.

Virginia-Carolina preferred began to act yesterday, in the words of a broker, more like an 8 per cent. stock than it had in many months. It crossed par for the first time since early in May, and was exceeded by only two other issues in strength for the session. Evidently the company's annual report, showing more than 7 per cent. earned on the common stock, worked to advance the preferred.

***

Baldwin Falls Back.

Baldwin Locomotive was one war stock to drop out of line with others of the group in the last half of the week. When Crucible Steel was dashing forward Thursday morning, Baldwin hung rather sluggishly between 83 and 84 most of the time, and the drooping tendency of the list afterward had distinct reflection in the Locomotive shares. At yesterday's closing price they were 6⅞ points under the best level of the week.

***

Lackawanna Gains.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western had better profits for the year ended June 30 than in any year since 1909. This railroad, while never in a predicament through business depression, had experienced a falling off of several millions annually in profits in the last five years, and business conditions came in for much comment every year in the company's official report. It appears now that the corner has been turned. The net income for the twelve months was $13,526,000, an increase of $825,000.

***

Cotton Reports.

A leading cotton brokerage house reports that a study of the cotton condition in the South indicates that the condition of the growing crop as of July 23 is 1.7 points below the condition last year at the same time. On a point basis the condition is rated at 76.9, compared with 78.6 last year, 81.9 in 1913, and 77.7 in 1912. An independent investigation made by another agency puts the rating of cotton for the month at 77.3, against its rating of 79.7 last year and 79 for the ten-year average.

***

July Financing.

American corporations, in the face of the new British 4½ per cent. war loan, did little financing in July. The corporate financing for the entire country amounted to only $40,000,000, compared with an average for the first six months of the year of about $133,000,000. February was the highest, with $216,000,000, and March second with $174,000,000. But even the total of $835,000,000 is very small compared with normal times. Thus in the seven months just before the war the amount of financing was larger by $247,000,000 and for the first seven months of 1913 the amount was higher by $400,000,000. About $519,000,000 of the July financing was for refunding and a little more than $300,000,000 for new work.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	254,942
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	76,586,468
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.55 — .17
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	75.34 July 29	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅞	33	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	33	33	32½	32½	— ⅝
32⅞	33	36,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32	33½	32	32½	+1⅛
69	70	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69	70¾	69	69	...
55	56	2,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	54½	56¾	54½	55½	+1
56¼	56½	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	56⅜	57½	56½	56¾	+ ¼
57½	57⅝	50,200	Am. Can	56	58¾	57⅜	57½	— ⅜
105⅞	106⅛	100	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	...
57	57⅜	800	Am. Car & Fdry	56¾	57	56¾	57	...
145	147	600	Am. Coal Products	150	150	145½	145½	—3½
48½	49¾	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49	50¾	49	50½	+2¼
7	7½	300	Am. H. & Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12½	12¾	1,700	Am. Linseed	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
30	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1¼
53⅜	54	1,200	Am. Locomotive	54⅜	54⅞	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
72¾	73¾	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73⅜	73	72¾	73	— ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	—1⅜
140	150	100	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	145	—4
42	43	900	Am. Steel F'dries	44	44	43	43	...
107	108	200	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
112½	113¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
121½	122⅞	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	+ ⅛
222	225	50	Am. Tobacco	225	225	225	225	...
5	6¼	200	Am. Writing P. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
68⅝	69	1,300	Anaconda Mng. Co.	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
6	10	600	Assets Realization	5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
100⅜	101	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	101½	100¼	100¼	...
78	78¼	7,300	Baldwin Loco	80¼	80¼	77½	78⅛	—1⅝
79⅜	79⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	79¾	80	79½	79½	+ ⅛
255	260	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	260	260	255	255	—2
130	133	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	130	130	130	—1½
130	133	72	do., odd lot	125½	125½	125½	125½	...
85	85¼	200	Bklyn Rapid Trans	85½	85¾	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
66½	67	1,000	Butte & Superior	66¼	66⅞	66	66⅝	+ ¼
10¾	11	200	California Petrol	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
144	144½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	144¾	145¼	144⅜	144¼	— ⅛
41½	42	700	Central Leather Co	42⅛	42⅜	41½	41½	— ⅛
125	130	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	127	127	127	127	...
40½	40¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ⅜
81½	82¾	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81	81¾	81	81	+ ¼
123⅜	124	200	Chi. & Northwest	124	124	124	124	+ ¼
12⅝	13	3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	14	14	12⅝	12⅞	—1
45⅜	45⅝	1,500	Chino Copper	45⅜	46	45½	45⅝	...
38⅝	39	3,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	39¼	40	38⅝	39	— ⅛
9	11	500	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	+2
74	76½	100	Continental Can	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	—2½
15⅜	15⅝	1,300	Corn Products Ref	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	...
80	80½	800	Crex Prod. Ref. pf	80	80	80	80	— ½
68¼	68½	14,500	Crucible Steel	69½	71	67¾	68¼	—1½
103	103½	900	Crucible Steel pf	103	103⅝	103	103	—2½
102	112	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	113½	113¾	110	110	—3½
7½	8	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
26⅝	26⅞	1,500	Distillers' Secur	26⅝	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ⅜
22¾	22⅞	1,700	Dome Mines	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	...
26½	26⅝	1,600	Erie	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
41	41¼	1,500	Erie 1st pf	41⅛	41⅜	41	41	...
33½	33⅞	200	Erie 2d pf	34⅛	33⅞	33	33	...
25	28	100	Federal Min. & S	28	28	28	28	+1⅝
280	290	10	General Chemical	280	280	290	280	...
171¼	172	1,700	General Electric	173⅞	173⅞	171	171½	—1½
178	182	100	General Motors	178	178	178	178	—2
104	105	100	General Motors pf	104	104	104	104	— ½
51¼	51⅝	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	52¼	50⅝	51½	+1
117⅝	117⅞	300	Great Northern pf	117⅞	118	117⅞	117⅞	+ ¼
40	40¼	6,700	G. N. certs. ore prop	41	41	40	40	— ¼
61	61½	300	Guggenheim Explor	61¼	61½	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	12,300	Inspiration Copper	32½	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	2,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	21	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
74	74½	200	Inter.-Met. pf	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	21	500	Interboro Consol	21	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
75	76	600	Interboro Consol pf	74⅜	74⅞	74	74	...
9	11	100	Int. Agricultural pf	10	10	10	10	—1½
27	29	100	Int. Agricultural pf	27	27	27	27	—1
38	38½	200	Int. Paper pf	38	38¾	38	38½	— ⅛
23¼	23½	300	Kansas City South	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
49	50	400	Lackawanna Steel	50⅛	50⅝	50	50	— ⅛
143	143⅜	100	Lehigh Valley	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	— ⅛
32	33½	100	Long Island	32½	32½	32½	32½	+2½
33	33½	300	Maxwell Motor	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
29½	30¼	100	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
72½	30	800	Mexican Petroleum	74	74	72½	72¾	— ⅝
27¼	27½	2,100	Miami Copper	27⅜	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
125	140	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	—4½
5½	6¼	200	Mis., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
2½	3	1,400	Missouri Pacific	2¾	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Montana Power	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
72	74	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73½	73½	73	73	—1¼
24	25	1,500	Nat. En. & St. Co.	26	28	23¾	24½	—1
86	90	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	88¾	88½	88½	88½	— ⅝
14½	14½	200	Nevada Con. Copper	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
106½	106¾	11,600	New York Air Brake	107½	111¼	107½	109⅝	+3½
88	88½	900	New York Central	89	89	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
61	62	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	62½	62	62	+ ½
70	71	300	N. Y. Air Brake	71	71	71	71	—1
106	106¾	200	Northern Pacific	106¾	106¾	106¼	106½	— ⅛
32	33	300	Pacific Mail	33	33	31	31	—2
107⅞	108	500	Pennsylvania R. R.	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
85	93	100	Pet. M. & Co. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	...
74	76	100	Philadelphia Co.	74	74	74	74	—1½
24⅞	25	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	25	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
93	94½	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93¾	94½	93½	93¾	— ⅛
89¾	90	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	90¼	90¾	90	90	+1
50½	51	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
2	2¾	50	Quicksilver	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
35⅜	36	500	Railway St. Spring	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ⅛
23	23¾	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
147⅞	148	11,500	Reading	148¼	149¼	147¼	147⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	43	7,000	Republic I. & S.	43⅜	43⅞	42	42⅜	— ⅛
5	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
11	11¼	800	Seaboard Air Line	12	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
25½	31½	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
42	43	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	43	43½	42½	42½	...
87⅜	87½	1,300	Southern Pacific	86⅞	87⅝	86⅞	87½	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	200	Southern Railway	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
44	45½	100	Southern Ry. pf	45	45	45	45	...
84⅜	84½	3,800	Studebaker Co	84⅝	85	83⅜	84½	+1½
36⅜	36¾	600	Tennessee Copper	37¼	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
131½	133	100	Texas Co.	133	133	133	133	— ½
9	10	300	Texas & Pacific	9½	9½	9	9	— ½
5½	5⅞	400	Union Bag & P. Co.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
128⅝	128¾	5,100	Union Pacific	128¼	129⅝	128¾	128½	...
45¼	45⅝	1,100	Unit. States Rubber	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45½	— ⅛
102¼	103¼	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
66⅝	66⅞	18,300	United States Steel	67	67¾	66½	66⅝	— ¼
112⅝	113	400	U. S. Steel pf	113⅜	113	112⅝	113	+ ⅛
65¾	66½	2,400	Utah Copper	66¾	66⅞	66	66	— ⅝
35½	35⅞	7,700	Virginia-Car. Chem	34⅞	36½	34⅜	35½	+1¼
100	102	600	Vir.-Car. Chem. pf	100	102	100	102	+3
24	24½	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	—1
110¼	110½	19,400	Westing. E. & M.	112	112	110¼	110¼	— ⅞
102½	103½	100	Willys-Overland pf	103¼	103½	103½	103½	...
103	104	100	Wool'th, (F. W.) Co	104	104	104	104	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was firm, although rather irregular, owing to the evening up of contracts natural at the end of the week. Such bearish factors as appeared in the day's news were apparently ignored. Many of the specialties continued strong, with Allis-Chalmers particularly conspicuous.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,970	Allis-Chalm.	32⅛	33⅝	32½	32⅝
260	Am. Beet Sug.	56¼	57½	56¼	56½
1,180	American Can.	58¼	58⅝	57	57½
10	Am. Cot. Oil	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
120	Am. Locomot.	54⅜	55	54	54¼
40	Am. Smelting.	78⅝	79	78	78
20	At., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
500	Baldwin Loco.	80¼	80½	78	78
30	Balt. & Ohio.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½
50	Brook. R. T.	85¼	85¼	85	85
160	Can. Pacific.	144⅜	144⅜	144	144
30	Central Leather	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞
230	C., R. I. & P.	14	14	13⅝	13⅞
270	Col. F. & I.	39⅜	39½	38⅝	39
100	Corn Products.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,190	Crucible Steel.	68⅛	71⅛	67	68¼
70	Dist. Securities	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
220	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛
20	Erie 1st pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
20	Goodrich Co.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
100	Gt. Nor., Ore.	40½	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞
380	Inspirat'n Cop.	33	33⅜	32½	32½
60	Inter-Met.	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
20	Lehigh Valley.	143½	143½	143¼	143½
20	Mexican Pet.	75	75	75	75
40	Miami Copper.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
10	Mo., K & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Mo. Pacific.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
10	Nat. Enamel.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
90	N. Y. Air B.	108½	111	108½	111
80	Pacific Mail.	33½	33¾	31	31½
50	Prsd. St'l Car.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
2,480	Reading	148¾	149¼	147⅝	147⅞
460	Rep. Iron & S.	43¾	43¾	41⅜	42⅜
100	South. Pacific.	87⅛	87⅜	86⅛	86⅞
30	Studebaker	85	85	84⅝	84⅝
1,040	Union Pacific.	128⅝	129⅛	128	128⅛
50	U. S. Rubber.	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
2,630	U. S. Steel.	67	67	66⅜	66⅝
20	Utah Copper.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
130	Va.-Car. Ch.	35	36½	35	35⅝
940	Westingh'e El.	112	112	110	110½
15,390					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.29	.29	.29	.29
600	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
500	Ophir	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Round Mount.	.42	.42	.42	.42
200	Tonopah Ext.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
2,200					

EUROPEAN WAR.

The first volume of The New York Times Current History, containing story of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, obtainable in book form. 1,238 pages. Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price, $2.00—delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept.,	1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept.,	1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June,	1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March,	1968	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May,	1957	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	May,	1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	March,	1964	98	98½	98	98½
4½s	March,	1934	97⅞	98	97⅞	98¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	97⅝	98	97⅝	98¼
4½s	March,	1930-60	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s	May,	1955	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov.,	1955	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	May,	1957	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
4s	Nov.,	1956	93½	94	93½	94
4s	Nov.,	1955	93½	94	93½	94
4s	Nov.,	1936	94½	...	94½	...
4s	May,	1917	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s	Nov.,	1918	99	...	99	...
4s	May,	1919	98⅜	...	98⅜	...
3½s	Nov.,	1955	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	Nov.,	1954	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May,	1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	330	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F	165	178	165	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 107,068 shares of stock.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 31,225; railroads, 100; oils, 1,919, and mining, 73,824. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	*Can. C. & F.	89	90	89	89
3,000	*Car. L. & P.	9⅝	10	9⅛	9⅝
50	*Central Fdy.	13½	13½	13½	13½
550	*Cramp Ship.	70	72	68	68
400	*Elec. Boat	370	373	360	360
225	*Elec. Boat pf.	370	370	355	358
10,000	*Electric Boat, new, w. i.	39	39¾	38¾	38⅞
25	*Hendee Mfg.	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,700	*Int. M. M.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,800	*Int. M. M. pf.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	*Int. St. P.	12	13	12	12
100	*Int. St. P. pf.	17	17	17	17
40	Kelly Sp Tire, new, 1st pf.	85	85	85	85
2,500	Marconi of A.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	*N. S. C. of C.	44	44	42	42
100	*Pyrene Mfg.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Corp. R. & H.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	*Stand. Mot.	13½	13½	12½	12½
600	*St. Joseph	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	U. C. S., new	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
700	Un. P. Smar.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,800	*V. Con. Oil	13	13⅛	12	13⅛
1,300	*World's Film.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12	Atlantic Ref.	603	595	600	+33
30	Crescent P. L.	41	40	41	+ 1
65	Illinois P. L.	140	138

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

RAILROADS TO UNITE IN PUBLICITY BUREAU

Permanent Organization for Protection Recommended by Committee.

LESSON IN FULL CREW WAR

21 Lines Spent $175,000 and Failed to Kill Bills—Now Advocate Wider Publicity.

The Executive Committee representing the twenty-one associated railroads which conducted a publicity campaign last Winter to defeat the full crew laws in Pennsylvania and New Jersey has made a report on its work. The campaign, conducted vigorously in February and March; cost $175,000. Expenses were divided on the basis of the saving which each of the railroads would have made if the full crew laws had been repealed in the two States. It cost the Pennsylvania System $82,000, the Philadelphia & Reading $16,000, the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley $12,000 each, and the Erie and the Central Railroad of New Jersey $10,000 each. The New York Central contributed about $7,000.

It was the hope of the railroads that the full crew laws in Pennsylvania and New Jersey would be repealed and that laws placing the power to regulate the size of train crews in the hands of the Public Service Commissions would be substituted. The direct effect of the campaign was nil. In New Jersey the bills favored by the railroads were not even reported out of the committees. In Pennsylvania a bill favored by the railroads passed both houses of the Legislature but the Governor allowed it to die.

The report states, however, that the indirect effect of the publicity campaign was very beneficial to the railroads. Seventeen different advertisements were placed in 1,150 different papers. There were thousands of newspaper accounts setting forth the railroads' arguments. In addition circulars were sent to thousands of persons and there were speeches and debates on the subject in all parts of the States.

Half A Million Letters.

According to the railroads there is a record of 504,903 letters sent to legislators by individuals. In Pennsylvania, 175 resolutions commending the railroads' point of view were passed by business associations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, granges, and other civic bodies and eighty-four resolutions were passed in New Jersey.

"While the action of the Governor of Pennsylvania lessened considerably the concrete benefits derived from this campaign," said the report, "a great deal of good resulted therefrom, both in the protection of our interests from the enactment of other vicious laws and the molding of a strong public sentiment favorable to the railroads.

"The public activity of the railroads in the campaign to substitute commission authority over the manning of trains for the present arbitrary full crew laws, brought the people and legislators on one hand, and railroad corporations and their employes on the other hand, in much closer relationship, with the result that a common feeling seemed to develop that the enactment of legislation adverse to the railroads was overdone and should be curtailed. This is more clearly illustrated by the fact that during the recent sessions of the Legislatures no destructive legislation was enacted."

In Pennsylvania, the report stated, 105 bills affecting railroads were introduced and only twelve of an unimportant nature passed. In New Jersey only fourteen out of eighty-four bills become laws, and they were also regarded as unimportant by the railroads.

The most important recommendation that has grown out of the publicity campaign is one to establish a permanent inter-railroad publicity organization intended for the protection of the roads. It is proposed to have publicity organizations for each railroad and to have all of these units support the general organization. The Pennsylvania Lines and a few other railroads have publicity departments, but there has been no attempt to organize a central organization.

Publicity Campaign Urged.

"In the judgment of your Executive Committee," said the report to the railroad companies, "the results of this campaign prove conclusively that the railroads should take active measures to identify themselves, in a proper manner, with matters of public interest. They should not become active in political affairs, but they should organize to protect themselves against the enactment of vicious legislation and, at the same time, lend their aid and influence in the passage of proper laws. This will protect not only the railroads, but the public who suffer from the financial burdens imposed by ill-advised legislation.

"The railroads should press forward what is right and proper. They should do this courageously and without apology, for none is necessary. They should be equally careful not to ask for assistance in obtaining anything to which they are not fairly entitled. They should proceed in the open and depend upon frank publicity as their greatest protection. Fair and honest propositions thrive through publicity—unfair and dishonest propositions are destroyed by publicity.

"There should be created a permanent organization, which could be known as the Department of Public Policy and Relations, to represent the railroads in matters of public interest and in such other respects as may be deemed proper. The creation of this organization should be made known to the public at the start and the purposes for which it was established specified."

It is pointed out in the report that the railroads, in creating publicity departments and a central publicity agency, will only follow the lead of the railway employes who are well organized and who have what they call a joint national legislative board which represents the various labor organizations.

Those constituting the Executive Committee of the twenty-one associated railroads are R. L. O'Donnell of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Chairman; J. S. Fisher of the New York Central, C. H. Ewing of the Philadelphia & Reading, F. Hartenstein of the Lehigh Valley, and P. C. Allen of the Baltimore & Ohio.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

New Partnerships.—V. Sydney Rothschild & Co., Aug. 2, 1915, 25 Broad Street; V. Sydney Rothschild, Clarence G. Rothschild, Shuman & Seligmann, Aug 1, 1915, 30 Broad Street; Waldo I. Shuman, George A. Seligmann.

Changes in Firms.—Maxwell & Scoville, John H. Scoville, deceased, interest ceased; Morris & Pope, Frank B. Porter, admitted; Smith & Lewis, P. H. F. Smith, admitted.

New Addresses.—Harold S. Frankenheimer, at Raymond, Starr & Co., 115 Broadway; Gross & Toole, 15 Wall Street; Dudley R. Leland, at Moore, Leonard & Lynch, 115 Broadway; Louis A. Ripley, at Lindley & Co., 100 Broadway.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, July 31, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$33,881,000	$3,296,000	$733,000	$563,000	$6,000	$2,194,000	$30,690,000	$1,626,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	27,857,000	1,443,000	704,000	1,096,000	25,000	2,028,000	27,315,000		1,937,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	100,003,000	12,310,000	12,786,000	5,800,000	206,000	8,247,000	113,610,000	5,765,000	4,947,000
National City	248,882,000	31,027,000	4,327,000	6,272,000	426,000	30,404,000	302,331,000	947,000	3,128,000
Chemical National	30,533,000	5,631,000	474,000	324,000	45,000	3,051,000	29,235,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,749,000	746,000	142,000	424,000	11,000	962,000	10,997,000	27,000	411,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,963,000	49,000	35,000	129,000	10,000	127,000	1,875,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	81,440,000	6,349,000	1,664,000	2,877,000	243,000	6,636,000	82,122,000	2,505,000	4,681,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	181,359,000	15,043,000	7,671,000	4,234,000	339,000	13,376,000	176,019,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phaniz Nat.	28,516,000	1,957,000	912,000	858,000	184,000	2,032,000	28,843,000	959,000	1,198,000
Hanover National	120,159,000	13,154,000	1,956,000	1,956,000	23,000	8,797,000	116,088,000		300,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,368,000	1,289,000	156,000	1,182,000	115,000	2,102,000	23,423,000	504,000	1,636,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,117,000	837,000	910,000	515,000	71,000	928,000	9,394,000		92,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	32,177,000	1,500,000	1,020,000	930,000	110,000	2,249,000	28,822,000		50,000
National Park	120,119,000	7,414,000	1,021,000	6,077,000	292,000	9,263,000	119,796,000	423,000	3,590,000
East River National	1,844,000	118,000	46,000	138,000	5,000	150,000	1,957,000		50,000
Second National	15,204,000	1,015,000	243,000	505,000	52,000	1,021,000	12,399,000		684,000
First National	138,428,000	15,865,000	4,550,000	4,498,000	107,000	10,419,000	136,094,000	125,000	5,064,000
Irving National	52,493,000	6,652,000	2,506,000	3,750,000	18,000	4,479,000	61,415,000	175,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,861,000	484,000	129,000	862,000	124,000	887,000	9,975,000		200,000
Chase National	138,210,000	16,832,000	7,189,000	6,564,000	218,000	12,549,000	136,171,000	653,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,548,000	1,722,000	969,000	1,121,000	96,000	1,290,000	17,123,000	37,000	500,000
Garfield National	8,437,000	966,000	533,000	825,000	24,000	766,000	9,092,000		350,000
Fifth National	4,438,000	140,000	95,000	245,000	15,000	324,000	4,467,000	53,000	244,000
Seaboard National	29,464,000	2,531,000	1,158,000	2,072,000	46,000	3,166,000	34,875,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	36,705,000	1,622,000	580,000	1,615,000	39,000	2,847,000	36,269,000	2,896,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,798,000	340,000	215,000	286,000	52,000	547,000	7,682,000		399,000
Union Exchange Nat.	16,750,000	231,000	260,000	646,000	21,000	774,000	10,300,000	66,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,626,000	303,000	158,000	438,000	20,000	566,000	7,992,000		267,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	39,492,000	10,874,000	2,055,000	2,056,000	$177,000	.....	48,297,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,134,000	3,498,000	1,397,000	1,170,000	94,000	.....	29,619,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,514,000	1,238,000	184,000	414,000	319,000	581,000	11,480,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	5,010,000	344,000	685,000	262,000	199,000	.....	4,956,000	.....	.....
Peoples	2,080,000	166,000	46,000	113,000	28,000	137,000	2,280,000	2,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,698,000	901,000	457,000	677,000	53,000	.....	9,748,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	76,451,000	7,231,000	4,046,000	4,293,000	1,478,000	4,000,000	88,047,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,557,000	300,000	26,000	59,000	49,000	192,000	3,193,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,578,000	493,000	224,000	85,000	18,000	200,000	4,381,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,458,000	1,578,000	831,000	931,000	82,000	.....	15,230,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,606,000	467,000	104,000	133,000	66,000	210,000	3,504,000	.....	.....
Germania	5,990,000	537,000	66,000	136,000	92,000	313,000	5,907,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	13,452,000	1,345,000	379,000	959,000	180,000	.....	13,091,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,536,000	282,000	177,000	144,000	35,000	216,000	4,282,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,362,000	2,610,000	494,000	497,000	116,000	.....	13,697,000	.....	.....
State	19,252,000	1,380,000	277,000	551,000	551,000	1,250,000	21,132,000	27,000	.....
Century	17,037,000	1,058,000	194,000	542,000	382,000	795,000	13,256,000	4,842,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,936,000	1,812,000	223,000	212,000	127,000	1,178,000	23,574,000	7,041,000	.....
Bankers Trust	170,730,000	14,512,000	267,000	79,000	21,000	7,400,000	148,303,000	27,748,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,483,000	3,045,000	136,000	459,000	166,000	1,859,000	37,176,000	13,580,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,181,000	1,466,000	11,000	140,000	103,000	817,000	16,947,000	5,276,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	87,116,000	1,932,000	120,000	129,000	159,000	1,148,000	22,952,000	872,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	221,764,000	15,122,000	503,000	3,143,000	520,000	9,086,000	191,742,000	27,599,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	5,855,000	600,000	51,000	120,000	37,000	382,000	7,652,000	115,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,182,000	1,115,000	194,000	107,000	36,000	687,000	13,747,000	309,000	.....
Columbia Trust	65,743,000	3,987,000	122,000	447,000	287,000	2,429,000	48,580,000	15,155,000	.....
People's Trust	17,011,000	1,068,000	76,000	246,000	184,000	786,000	15,726,000	1,157,000	.....
New York Trust	49,032,000	3,160,000	1,991,000	1,053,000	80,000	1,779,000	35,459,000	7,589,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,433,000	848,000	147,000	159,000	96,000	541,000	10,893,000	5,184,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,698,000	611,000	146,000	191,000	39,000	483,000	9,652,000	1,019,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	43,716,000	3,250,000	172,000	117,000	297,000	1,809,000	36,187,000	5,024,000	.....
Broadway Trust	15,268,000	1,512,000	98,000	328,000	337,000	803,000	16,043,000	25,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,513,134,000	$206,156,000	$53,302,000	$56,867,000	†$2,913,000	$132,209,000	$1,615,663,000	$17,798,000	$37,805,000
State banks	274,807,000	34,300,000	11,646,000	13,022,000	3,864,000	7,874,000	292,107,000	4,911,000	.....
Trust companies	783,194,000	54,040,000	4,245,000	7,140,000	2,439,000	81,187,000	624,333,000	117,583,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,571,155,000	$294,496,000	$69,193,000	$76,829,000	$9,216,000	$171,270,000	$2,542,103,000	$140,292,000	$37,805,000
Change	+$9,824,000	+$1,096,000	+$246,000	+$4,039,000	—150,000	+$8,813,000	+$18,012,000	+$5,060,000	—80,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,517,478,000	$206,605,000	$53,166,000	$57,959,000	†$2,505,000	$133,737,000	$1,622,191,000	$18,609,000	$37,580,000
State banks	273,071,000	34,529,000	12,221,000	11,880,000	3,716,000	7,744,000	293,614,000	4,938,000	.....
Trust companies	786,495,000	53,703,000	4,775,000	8,139,000	2,310,000	80,989,000	635,424,000	120,526,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,577,044,000	$294,837,000	$70,162,000	$77,978,000	$8,531,000	$172,470,000	$2,551,229,000	$144,073,000	$37,580,000
Change	+$11,845,000	—173,000	+2,238,000	+1,884,000	—638,000	+$8,857,000	+$18,192,000	+$6,950,000	—351,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
	Net demand deposits	Net time deposits		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$316,125,000	$132,209,000	$156,624,760	+$10,832,080
State banks	62,332,000	7,874,000	18,126,740	+ 2,767,300
Trust companies	67,864,000	31,187,000	3,901,050	— 2,551,200
Total	$446,821,000	$171,270,000	$178,652,550	+$11,048,180

Actual Figures

	Net demand deposits	Net time deposits		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$317,730,000	$133,737,000	$158,542,170	+ $8,350,740
State banks	62,346,000	7,744,000	17,239,480	+ 3,791,020
Trust companies	68,027,000	30,989,000	4,602,400	+ 816,400
Total	$449,003,000	$172,470,000	$180,384,050	+ $7,458,160

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 31, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash. Inc'ding Bk. Nts.	Re. Dep. N. Y. & E'where.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Gross Deposits
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,062,800	$124,800	$62,000	$843,000	$255,900	$3,763,900
Colonial	7,209,400	808,400	473,000	687,900	438,400	8,503,200
Columbia	6,543,000	748,000	134,000	511,000	9,000	6,914,000
Fidelity	1,248,449	90,050	50,100	203,200	.....	1,389,000
Mutual	3,384,000	644,000	209,000	1,914,000	25,000	6,576,000
New Neth.	3,202,000	180,900	102,000	766,000	79,000	4,117,000
Sherman	1,966,500	170,000	140,000	200,000	187,800	2,540,200
23d Ward	1,909,700	47,600	176,100	220,900	15,600	2,315,900
Wash. Hgts.	1,692,000	153,000	49,000	158,000	.....	1,595,000
Yorkville	5,223,100	576,000	357,300	729,900	20,700	6,388,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,625,000	114,000	188,000	723,000	210,000	4,800,000
Mechanics'	14,531,500	918,200	1,078,000	2,526,300	107,800	20,743,400
North Side	2,798,638	248,549	141,272	337,007	4,894	3,776,571
Nat. City	4,899,000	163,000	180,000	851,000	658,000	6,210,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,299,000	215,000	388,000	2,390,000	446,000	7,310,000
Hudson Co.	3,826,572	84,440	152,714	842,003	147,992	3,706,301
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,124,000	143,700	85,800	853,800	183,100	5,497,600
Second Nat.	3,427,676	57,265	122,651	509,833	83,000	4,427,018

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. with Oth. E'ks & Tr. Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,431,000	$465,000	$2,252,000	.....	$7,690,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,887,491	215,926	482,059	280,929	4,537,172

*Net, including deposits with reserve depositaries.

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash. Inc'ding Bk. Nts.	Re. Dep. N. Y. & E'where.	Dp. Oth. Banks & Tr. Cos.	Gross Deposits
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,648,300	$177,800	$59,300	$167,500	$22,100	$2,168,400
B'way Cent.	713,000	44,100	46,400	78,000	22,800	785,000
Bronx Boro.	1,656,082	88,208	110,421	151,262	44,485	1,878,176
Bryant Park	1,281,100	80,200	70,700	144,200	.....	1,249,800
Chel. Exch.	2,507,000	150,000	157,000	187,000	285,000	2,805,000
Gotham Nat.	2,353,400	.....	467,300	278,200	256,100	3,351,400
Harriman N.	13,624,700	1,306,800	275,800	.....	1,294,800	18,511,000
Inter. Bank.	2,023,861	181,400	90,600	847,900	136,000	2,941,800
Public	8,200,500	615,000	525,600	950,100	482,200	9,479,400
W'chester Av	854,400	37,500	37,500	34,100	27,000	856,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	736,200	50,000	88,900	82,900	.....	788,800
Bk. Fi'bush.	863,200	48,000	60,900	73,500	.....	952,200
Homestead	654,900	48,000	32,000	102,900	.....	961,600
Peoples Nat.	1,153,861	16,065	.....	300,819	62,753	1,741,255

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. with Oth. E'ks & Tr. Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,126,800	$1,667,900	.....	†$7,881,400	$27,853,500
Central	104,558,315	10,857,099	25,023,699	1,533,064	125,773,549
Equitable	70,964,000	8,464,500	.....	†25,861,000	98,380,000
Farm. Loan.	93,691,400	8,139,300	.....	†42,858,100	142,624,600
Fulton	7,961,000	631,800	1,400,100	.....	8,940,400
Hudson	3,361,400	1,061,500	1,061,500	321,300	4,024,300
N. Y. L. Ins.	86,367,900	2,907,000	.....	†1,854,600	35,633,800
Transatlantic	2,987,300	63,300	.....	†653,100	3,454,400
Union	61,582,088	6,230,952	14,606,555	422,450	77,760,881
United States	88,820,900	4,500,000	.....	†8,845,600	67,017,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,621,400	1,326,313	4,791,221	.....	*19,951,009
Mfrs. C'sens.	9,172,600	879,100	1,442,100	.....	*11,133,800
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,180,000	165,280	109,800	86,900	*2,105,700

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to The New York Times their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$26,140,474	Lincoln	$11,977,000
Bankers	189,956,000	Metropolitan	45,432,200
Broadway	19,871,900	New York	52,848,900
Brooklyn	33,885,000	Peoples	30,127,700
Columbia	71,325,143	Title Guarantee	32,417,200
Fidelity	10,261,000	United States Mortgage	66,088,000
Franklin	18,984,000		
Guaranty	293,305,000	Total	$908,460,717
Lawyers Title Insurance	15,746,300	Change	+28,880,682

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business July 30, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold Coin and Gold Certificates:			
Gold settlement fund	$ 13,723,000.00		
Gold in vault	114,890,962.50		
Total gold reserve		$128,113,962.50	
Legar tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		12,736,365.20	
Total reserve		$140,850,327.70	
Bills Discounted and Bought:			
Commercial paper	$ 587,398.43		
Bank acceptances	5,536,766.17		
Total		6,124,164.60	
Investments:			
Municipal warrants		5,668,422.74	
Federal Reserve notes (net)		6,262,940.00	
All other resources		326,278.33	
Total resources		$159,252,183.37	

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$ 10,822,800.00
Reserve deposits (net)		142,411,385.06
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)		4,489,067.49
All other liabilities		1,528,980.80
Total liabilities		$159,252,183.37
Federal Reserve notes outstanding		$ 47,520,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent:		
Commercial paper	$ 200,000.00	
Gold and lawful money	47,320,000.00	

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,571,155,000	+ $9,824,000
*Reserve in own vaults (a)	446,821,000	+ 5,516,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	182,209,000	+ 3,819,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	89,061,000	+ 4,964,000
Net demand dep.	2,542,103,000	+ 18,012,000
Net time deposits	140,292,000	+ 5,090,000
Circulation	$7,805,000,	— 80,000

(a) Of which $371,325,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $618,091,000; excess reserve, $178,652,550; increase, $11,048,180.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,577,944,000	+$11,845,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	449,003,000	+ 4,018,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	138,737,000	+ 221,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	88,733,000	+ 6,136,000
Net demand dep.	2,551,229,000	+ 16,192,000
Net time deposits	144,073,000	+ 6,950,000
Circulation	$7,580,000	— 351,000

(b) Of which $372,815,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $621,478,000; excess reserve, $180,384,050; increase, $7,458,160.

State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$587,513,000	—$7,668,400
Specie	47,676,400	— 1,028,900
Legal-tenders	8,691,000	— 657,700
Total deposits	784,395,000	—12,483,900

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City | 604,965,800 | — 9,528,700

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,194,700	11.41
Deposits in banks and trust companies	14,267,800	15.97
Total	$24,462,500	27.38

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$46,172,700	29.44
Deposits in banks and trust companies	111,547,700	71.78
Total	$157,720,400	32.22

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $188,183,600; decrease, $3,638,700; per cent. of legal reserve, 31.40.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$846,589,100	—$6,387,800
Gold	46,084,200	+ 8,200
Currency and bank-notes	26,957,000	+ 2,350,200
Reserve on deposits	454,876,300	+ 5,557,400
Percentage of reserve, 28.8.	107,017,500	+ 3,886,000

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invest'ts.	$1,270,678,700	+$5,081,900
Gold	99,008,200	— 4,313,300
Cur. and bk. bills	15,089,500	— 3,417,500
Deposits	1,542,507,900	+12,381,300
Reserve on deposits	381,025,000	— 4,560,900
Percentage of reserve, 28.		

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾
1914	10	2	4
1913	2½	2	2½
1912	3	2	2½
1911	2½	2	2½
1910	2¼	1	1¾

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1909	2	1¾	1¾
1908	1¾	1	1¾
1907	3½	2	3
1906	8½	3	7½
1905	2	1¾	1¾
1904	1	⅝	⅝

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1915.	1915.
July 31	$1,879,536,287	$3,114,318,396
July 24	1,797,219,229	3,118,188,982
July 17	1,902,864,283	3,372,642,979
July 10	*1,646,412,138	2,901,140,903
	1914.	1914.
Aug. 1	$1,838,133,016	$3,179,649,853
July 25	2,910,892,551	3,963,490,977
July 18	1,725,294,166	3,179,222,538
July 11	1,842,350,909	3,238,519,991

*Five days.

COTTON PRICES SAG IN LIGHT TRADING

Government Report Tomorrow Expected to Show Slight Deterioration.

LIVERPOOL MARKET CLOSED

Question of Exports Bothers Traders —Shipments to Russia by Way of Pacific Discussed.

The Liverpool market was closed yesterday, it being a bank holiday in England and the American cotton markets were left to their own initiative. The weather reports were fairly good, showers being reported in some parts of Texas where rain was needed. There was little disposition to sell short, however, because of the fact that August is always a critical month for the cotton crop. The trading was rather light, and although there was no pressure on the market, prices eased off a little and the market closed barely steady, four points lower than the previous close.

The Government report upon the condition of the crop up to July 25 will be made public tomorrow. It is expected that a deterioration of two or three points will be shown for the month. This is not a poor showing, as July usually sees some deterioration. The condition of the crop is at least as good as usual at this season and unless there should be very bad weather later a very good yield per acre should be shown in the final outturn.

The question of exporting to Europe is the most important one for the cotton world today. There are some Russians in the market for the purpose of making arrangements for the shipment of a large amount of cotton by way of the Pacific, but the feeling is that war conditions will make it impossible to send as much abroad during the next twelve months as has been exported this season. The bears are making capital out of this feature of the situation, but until something definite is known as to the size of the crop, it is going to be very difficult to force prices much below the present level.

American mills are somewhat embarrassed by the shortage of dyestuffs, but nevertheless most mills in this country are running full time and domestic consumption promises to be more than normal next season. Although the weather has been fairly good to date, a dry hot August would change the entire situation, and the reduction of acreage is so large that perfect weather during the entire season would be necessary to produce a crop anywhere nearly as large as any that have been raised in recent years. The South is giving the market little support at the present time and would undoubtedly become a very heavy buyer if the weather should turn unfavorable.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged. 9.30 for middling upland. Market closed barely steady. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.34	9.25	9.26@9.27	9.30@9.31
Dec.	9.64	9.54	9.56@9.58	9.60@
Jan.	9.78	9.66	9.66@9.67	9.70@9.71
March	9.92	9.82	9.82@9.84	9.86@9.90
May	10.15	10.15	10.13@10.15	10.16@10.18

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,876	6,483	133
New Orleans	21	535	.....
Mobile	118	4	48
Savannah	420	774	171
Charleston	178	208	50
Wilmington	256	64	.....
Norfolk	29	373	30

Total port receipts, 7,000 bales; against 442 bales same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	227	243	77
Memphis	18	190	177
St. Louis	30	222	.....
Houston	.....	925	297

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	.....	2,157	175
New Orleans	50 to 150	1,342	294

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
New Orleans	.....	.....	51,722
Mobile	.....	.....	1,817
148 Savannah	8¼	61,756	12,665
Galveston	.....	.....	86,987
Wilmington	.....	30,571	9,016
Norfolk	.....	.....	17

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In many directions marked progress was shown during the past week so far as concerns mercantile trade. Buyers are still coming to the city in numbers, and many are expected during the coming fortnight. A disposition is shown in some instances to postpone purchases, but the reasons given do not include any apprehension of poor business for the next six or eight months. On the contrary, the expressions of opinion have been optimistic almost without exception. The hesitancy about buying has been partly caused by uncertainty as to styles or the maintenance of prices, and this has had the effect of emphasizing the hand-to-mouth purchasing which seems to have become chronic. Basic conditions, however, continue to be favorable. There is no apprehension about crops of any kind, and the most recent disclosures as to these are distinctly favorable. The larger of the manufacturing industries are constantly reporting improvement, and this is evidenced in a striking manner by increases in the pay of the wage-earners. The building trades, which were hard hit by the slump of two years ago, are beginning to show a quite marked degree of activity that is decidedly encouraging. Aside from the special troubles of certain groups of importers who suffer from the British blockade, the outlook is better than it has been for a year.

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Cotton and its Fabrics.

It is increasingly evident that there will be no such period of acute unrest regarding this year's cotton crop as there was at the end of last year. This is partly reflected in the quotations on the Exchanges, but is shown better in the expressions of opinion from those who are close to the growers. If the plans for storage and financing of the crop come anywhere near the expectations there should be little occasion for much "distress" cotton. The strength shown in the quotations of the makers of cotton goods bears this out. The only weak spot discoverable is in the cheaper sorts of knit goods, where certain manufacturers have been a little too eager to cut prices. This weakness in one direction has had the effect of causing some jobbers and wholesalers to defer making their purchases for next Spring, preferring, as one expressed it, to take their chances for getting goods cheaper later on by holding off now. In bleached and fancy cloths a fair-sized business has been done at prices which are regarded as profitable.

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Wool and Woolens.

No change of consequence has been shown with regard to wool. The demand for all kinds continues, and, high as the prices are, the best indications are that they will be higher before they get lower. Every one of the warring powers is getting ready for a Winter campaign, and that means a continuous demand for wool, in spite of the fact that cotton-fleeced goods will be used wherever practicable. Already American mills are being applied to to make the surplus stocks of uniform cloth, blankets, and the like which Great Britain cannot supply. On top of this is a pretty fair demand for cloths of divers kinds not only for the ordinary needs of the people of this country—which under normal circumstances foots up the respectable total of about 600,000,000 yards—but also to take the place of fabrics that are usually obtained from abroad. The President of the largest of the woolen manufacturing companies has expressed the opinion that the last six months of the present year will show a record output for the mills under his control. And his are by no means the only ones which will share in what promises to be a notable season in the woolen manufactures of the country.

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Looks Like Discrimination.

A recent letter to the) trade from a firm in this city which imports knitting machines from Germany has set some persons to thinking. The concern referred to says its German factory is working and that the machines are being delivered here with regularity. The case is similar to that disclosed by the meetings of importers who are endeavoring to get goods of large quantity and value that have been delivered by German manufacturers in Rotterdam to be shipped to this country. In both instances those in Germany are as eager to get the goods here as the importers in this country are to receive them. The obvious reason, aside from the immediate profit in the transactions, is that the German manufacturers wish to keep the trade instead of losing it by forcing the manufacture of these kinds of goods in this country. Their action in this respect is widely divergent from that which they have taken regarding dyestuffs, which they positively refuse to let out. Apparently by reason of representations made to them by their agents in this country, the Germans have attempted to use this matter of supplying dyes to coerce this country into joining issue with Great Britain on the question of stopping the supplies of cotton and foodstuffs from here to Germany. This is turning out to be bad business policy, because it presages the end of the use of German-made colors in this country. In view of what has been done and is now doing to manufacture dyestuffs here it will be impossible for the Germans in the future to have the monopoly in these things, which they have hitherto enjoyed. The term contracts with American color makers already entered into would of themselves prevent it did not other steps, in contemplation, work toward the same end.

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Further as to Dyestuffs.

Great as are the lamentations on the lack of dyestuffs in this country, it remains a fact that shipments of such materials from here are increasing, and there continue to be added demands for them from European and other countries. In the hands of skilled dyers much can be done with the vegetable colors, and these are resorted to in eking out the diminishing supply of coal-tar derivatives. But the available quantity of synthetic dyes made in this country will soon show a large increase. This result will be measurably hastened as the output of benzol and toluol increases beyond the point where most of these products are needed for making explosives. As it is the amount of these two basic articles produced in this country is growing with great rapidity, and it will not be long before the present exorbitant prices for them will drop. Assuming, as seems to be the general belief, that the war will continue for another year, the end of that period will show a wonderful development of the coal-tar dye industry in this country, making it virtually independent of foreign sources of supply.

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Pure Fabric Agitation.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has been taking up the matter of the so-called "pure fabrics" legislation. A number of bills for dealing with this subject are before Congress, and considerable agitation of the subject has been in progress for the past two years. It is recognized that the ultimate consumer will not be especially benefited by a mere labeling of the contents or composition of the article he buys. A cloth may be all wool and yet be inferior in wearing qualities and appearance to one containing an admixture of cotton. Similarly the much-derided shoddy is at times a better ingredient than certain kinds of fresh wool. The general impression is now getting to be that legislation modeled on the lines of the English Merchandise Marks act, which provides penalties for misrepresentation of an article offered for sale, offers the best hope of accomplishing the result desired.

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Possible Shifts of Trade.

After a year of warfare which has upset the world's trade and financial schedules the temptation is strong by students of markets to try and discern the tendencies and thereby endeavor to figure out what shifts are merely temporary and what are likely to become more or less fixed. Upon one thing all seem agreed, and that is that trade conditions will never again revert to the position they occupied when the war began. Each warring nation, and similarly all neutral ones, are learning to be more self-contained so as to be obliged to rely less on foreign supplies of things of real need. This applies, of course, not so much to the products of the soil as it does to manufactured articles. So it is that new handicrafts and processes are springing up in different countries which have had impressed on them the need of depending as far as possible on their own resources. The progress made in Great Britain in chemicals, dyes, glassware, philosophical, and electrical apparatus and the like is only typical. In this country the trend is even more pronounced. It has shown itself in many directions, including not only those observed in Great Britain but in other ways made possible by the discovery of new raw materials as well as in the various branches of the textile industry. Now the peculiarity of all this is that the new things will continue to be made when things get normal again, and the result will be that many kinds of articles will cease to figure largely as imports and are likely to show up in the outbound shipments.

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Hard on the Shoe Retailer.

The past season has been a trying one for the shoe retailer. He has been obliged to learn new ways, and in doing so has often felt that his past experience, no matter how great or varied, has been no guide to him. The reason for it has been the number of freak contrivances in the way of footgear, most of which have been designed for women's wear. Every other week or so a new style came out, and the relatively few extremists in the different communities insisted at least on trying them on. The way they learned about them was from advertisements in fashion papers, which declared that they were all the rage with the haut ton. This, of course, made it necessary for every would-be stylish woman in country villages and backwoods towns to equip herself in the same way. The trouble was in finding out what was the really latest style. Woman, being, as a rule, a deliberating person, took her time in making up her mind as to the new contraption. By the time she had come to a definite conclusion and determined to get a particular kind of shoe she would usually discover that it was already out of date and that another freak had taken its place. This made her wabbly and uncertain as to choice, and when she finally took a chance she found she had made a mistake. As most women can, however, afford a new pair of shoes only once in so often, the purchasers, as a rule, made the best of it, though chagrined. With the dealer it was different. He sold generally no more pairs of shoes, but was obliged to try and keep up with the styles. As a result, he found himself with a lot of unsalable stock on his hands. He will be more cautious next time, unless the right kind of a honey-tongued salesman beguiles him.

PROPER FASTENING OF PACKING CASES

Hints That Will Save Money to Business Houses and Lower Damage Claims.

How much money can be saved to the business houses of this country, as well as annoyance, by the proper packing of the merchandise they send out? And how much money and annoyance might be saved the railroads, through the damage claims they will not have to investigate and meet, by the same careful procedure in the shipping rooms of these business houses? These questions are not answered in a bulletin on proper packing that has been issued by the National Association of Box Manufacturers, but the bulletin does say enough to indicate that these savings would be considerable.

About the only function a packing box has is to bring the goods it contains to the place consigned in as good condition as possible. According to the bulletin in question, it often fails in this mission because it is not properly handled in the shipping room. Not only are many of the boxes improperly packed, but a great many of them are improperly nailed. Because of the latter fault the carrying capacity of a packing box is often reduced 30 to 50 per cent.

If, as is charged, improper nailing reduces the carrying capacity of a packing box to the extent told of above, it is fair to assume that proper packing and the use of the right kind and number of nails may reduce, by a sizable percentage, the cost of the cases themselves to the houses which buy them by reducing the number required. One local mercantile house, for instance, spends approximately $8,000 a year for packing cases alone, in addition, presumably, to pressing into service the boxes it receives full of merchandise of one kind or another. If the shipping room of this particular house be as guilty of poor packing as the box manufacturers say the average shipping room is, it would appear that money could be saved by following the rules laid down in the bulletin as to proper nailing. The bulletin, which contains this information among other things, as well as illustrations of a properly and improperly nailed box, says:

"The wooden box manufacturers have heard many complaints from the railroads relative to packages failing in transit, with the result of increased damage suits.

"We are passing through an era of economy in shipping containers, until the motto of 'not how cheap, but how good' has been reversed to 'not how good, but how cheap.'

"We have investigated the various causes for the failure of wooden boxes in transit and are convinced that the principal reason is faulty nailing. Shooks are frequently nailed up by inexperienced help, and in many instances by piecework, with the result that the carrying capacity of the box is reduced 30 to 50 per cent. by using nails that are too small and too few in number; consequently a generally poor job of nailing.

"It is imperative that the shook manufacturers, shook consumers, and the railroads require that wooden boxes do the work for which they are designed, viz., carry safely to destination without breakage. We therefore ask the co-operation of all interested in the better nailing of wooden boxes, and herewith submit a schedule of general rules, giving the size and number of nails to be used for the different thicknesses of lumber."

The bulletin then goes on to say that the number of nails to be used for a given box is determined by adhering to the rule of spacing nails approximately two inches apart, except when nailing up boxes where sides, tops, and bottoms consist of more than one piece. In such cases the packer should make sure that the narrow pieces have at least two nails in each nailing edge, and more, if necessary, to comply with the rule for two-inch spacing referred to. This schedule is given for the nailing of soft wood boxes, the nails being cement coated:

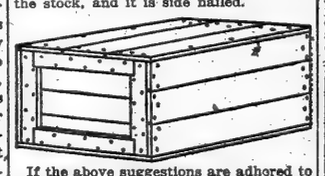
Thickness of Wood.	Kind of Nail.
¼-inch	4 penny
⅜-inch	5 penny
7-16 or ½-inch	6 penny
9-16 or ⅝-inch	7 penny
⅞-inch	8 penny

For the nailing of hardwood boxes, the nails being cement coated, this schedule is outlined:

Thickness of Wood.	Kind of Nail.
¼-inch	Special large 3 penny or regular 4 penny.
⅜-inch	4 penny
7-16 or ½-inch	5 penny
9-16 or ⅝-inch	6 penny
⅞-inch	7 penny

Below is given the bulletin's illustration of an improperly nailed box. It is improperly nailed for these reasons: Not enough nails; nails driven in straight line, all in end grain; nails driven in cracks, and no side nails.

The box that is shown below this paragraph is properly nailed, according to the bulletin, because it contains one-third more nails than the box illustrated above; the nails are properly staggered and tipped; the nails are all driven into the stock, and it is side nailed.



If the above suggestions are adhered to strictly, the bulletin says in conclusion, it will add greatly to the carrying strength of wooden boxes. To business houses that are interested and willing to co-operate with the association in securing the better nailing of boxes, it will send, upon application, the nailing specifications outlined above, printed on a 12 by 12 card and suitable for hanging in the shipping room. Requests for these cards should be made to the National Association of Box Manufacturers, 1,210 Edison Building, Chicago, Ill.

Buyers from Indianapolis.

Indianapolis will move on New York in unique fashion when a big party of buyers for dry goods and department stores there will reach here this evening in three special sleepers attached to the Black Diamond Express of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Heretofore, Indianapolis buyers coming to this market have traveled separately and as they pleased, but this year some one had the inspiration to organize an all-Indianapolis party. The buyers for the big stores made it a sort of club affair had special sleeping cars chartered, and arranged for a trip to New York which would enable them to combine pleasure with business.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Questions Brought up on Appeals from Duties Levied.

The Continental Distributing Company, Seattle, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that an allowance should be made for bottles of brandy never received. The contention was that each case contained only four bottles, as against the twelve assessed by the customs men. Judge Waite held that the importers failed to submit adequate testimony to show breakage, leakage, or damage. Under these circumstances, the decision said, no relief can be granted.

After a rehearing, the board sustained a protest by A. Kastor & Brothers regarding the status for dutiable purposes under the Tariff act of 1909 of pearl-handled daggers. The Collector returned the articles under the provision for pocket knives with folding blades at specific and ad valorem rates according to the value of the goods. Judge Fischer found that the articles are the "hunting knives" specifically provided for in the law, and ordered their entry at 1 cent each and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co., acting as forwarders, were sustained in the claim that marble candelabra are properly dutiable under the tariff at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "sculptures." It was shown at the hearing that the candelabra stand seven feet high, are very elaborately carved, having a human figure upon the base and acanthus-leaf decoration covering virtually the whole shaft. The evidence showed the candelabra to be copies of an original work of art at present in the Louvre, formerly in the Vatican. Judge Waite said the articles are elaborate in design and should be admitted as sculptures. He said the original seems to be well known, and is referred to in different works on art. He added that the testimony showed that the candelabra involved in the protest are accurate copies of the original. The Collector was reversed in exacting duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of marble.

The board ruled in the case of L. Rubelli's Sons, Philadelphia, that merchandise entered before the passage of the Tariff act of 1913 and placed in bonded warehouse, for which a permit of delivery had been issued to the importer or his agent prior to the taking effect of the law of 1913, is dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909.

It was decided, in the case of George Borgfeldt & Co., that standards and bowls constituting lamps should be considered entireties. The merchandise is composed of alabaster lamps, consisting of a standard with a globe or bowl at the top which contains the light. They are elaborately carved and present a very artistic appearance as revealed by the photographs introduced in evidence. The standards, various groups of human figures, were assessed as sculptures under the tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem, while the bowls were classified as manufactures of alabaster and taxed 45 per cent. The decision said that while the standards are more valuable and elaborate than the bowls, the latter are elaborately carved, are artistic and should be taxed along with the standards as sculptures. The Collector was reversed in taking duty separately.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company made an importation of wire tea strainers at Baltimore, which were taxed by the Collector at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The claim was that the articles should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem as articles manufactured wholly or in chief value of wire. The railroad proved by the Government's customs examiner that wire predominated in all of the strainers. In view of this testimony, the board sustained the protest and reversed the Collector.

J. Benz and the Chemical Importing and Manufacturing Company were upheld in the claim that the drums containing binoxide of barium are free of duty under the tariff as the usual coverings of goods subject to a specific duty. The Collector was reversed in levying a 20 per cent. duty on the drums as vessels for holding liquids or other material.

The board declined to reverse the Collector in his assessment of duty on various cast iron parts which, when assembled, made up complete boilers. The parts were taxed at 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal manufactures and claimed dutiable at 45 per cent. as cast iron castings advanced in condition, but not made up into articles or finished machine parts. A further claim was for a rate of 12 per cent. as advanced forgings. The decision said that the testimony of the witness for the importers fully supported the report of the Appraiser that the imported cast iron parts when assembled constitute complete boilers. It was accordingly held that the protests were without merit. The J. P. Dahlborn Company were the importers.

WANT GENUINE JEWELRY.

The Plated and Imitation Kinds Little Demanded in Brazil.

There is much more genuine jewelry and much less imitation or plate ware used in Brazil, writes Consul Robert Frazer, Jr., from Bahia, than in the United States. Even negroes, who constitute nearly 90 per cent. of the population of the City of Bahia, use a great deal more of .800 pure silver and 14 carat gold, much of both of which is made in Brazil, and comparatively little plated and almost no purely imitation jewelry.

There is, in fact, only one jeweler there who handles the latter on any scale, and he does not appear to be extending his business in that line. There are no local requirements whatever as to stamping or trademarks, and, as a matter of fact, articles are rarely stamped or marked. There seems to be practically no deception, however, as customers are at perfect liberty to test, and do very often test, articles by various methods before accepting them.

EFFECT OF WAR ON DOMESTIC WOOLENS

Drawback to Making Higher-Class Goods Is the Tendency to Cheaper Ones.

The great war is one year old, and since its beginning the domestic mills making dress goods and men's wear fabrics have been granted an exceptional opportunity to show what they could do with European competition practically eliminated. Before the nations of Europe turned their energies from commercial war to war in grim reality, complaints were innumerable that the quality of the woolens made in this country had been misrepresented, that domestic goods were being sold as of foreign make, that the prestige accorded any article with the word "imported" tacked to it was too great an obstacle for the domestic manufacturers to overcome. In many of these cases the truth was cited, in others the facts were exaggerated. Now that the situation is beginning to clear, those connected with the sale and distribution of domestic piece goods are better posted to tell what has happened and what may happen.

This is the experience of the head of a mill organization with the reputation for selling the highest class dress goods:

"I started on my vacation shortly before the war started. It was our intention at that time, because of slack business, to shut down our mills for a time. When the war broke out there was a concerted movement on the part of buyers to cover their needs, as it was not known at that time how severely handicapped the foreign manufacturers might become. The demand was very brisk for a while, and necessitated my return to the city to look after matters. The slump in business that followed this activity was just as sudden. As I review the events of the past year I recognize one outstanding feature. There has not been the incentive given the mills making fine goods in this country to attempt even greater things than they have accomplished.

"In the first place, the tendency all along has been for cheaper goods. In the second place, there was not a total lack of foreign goods of this class. As far as the tendency toward cheaper goods is concerned, I see only one possible explanation, and that in the present practice of sacrificing quality to price. There are buyers in the big stores whose earnings depend upon the volume of business they can do in their departments. They work on a percentage basis, and price has come to mean everything for them. Just as an instance, let me quote the following: When it was seen last year that coverts would be very good we turned our efforts toward making the finest piece of cloth we knew how. Following the sale of this cloth on the open market we had three coat and suit manufacturers come to us and tell us that the buyer for a large retail store in this city desired that cloth made up in a suit to sell for $18.50. It was merchandise at a price that this man wanted, and I venture to say that quality is getting very scant consideration these days. As a result of the competition that followed on coverts made them backnumbers in less than a season. In former years we were able to keep on making a fabric for as long a period as two years. The object then was to make as good a cloth as it was possible to make.

"I had occasion to visit the place of business of a customer of ours during this same covert craze, and found he was using our goods. But he was using them only in his sample garments. The buyers from whom he took orders wanted something cheaper 'at a price,' and he had bought inferior goods to put into the garments he sold them.

"Getting back to the original question, however, have the mills of this country made any progress toward turning out better fabrics to take the place of those of foreign manufacture? I would say, No. There has not been the necessary incentive. The best will come when the demand for it arises."

In the men's wear end of the woolen business the same conditions are met with as in the kindred industry. Quality has been sacrificed in large measure to price, and another detail that is tending to bring down the average price paid for woolens is the larger percentage of cost put into tailoring. Style has become a bigger factor than it ever was before, and the saving on woolens goes into tailoring.

There are signs, however, that a change may be expected in this situation. The retail clothiers are clamoring for better values in the garments they buy. They claim that more durable fabrics should be used.

A man who has been in the clothing manufacturing business for close to half a century has stated that it is only a question of time before less attention will be paid to price and more to the quality of clothing. When this movement takes shape it is natural to suppose that the mills will be given the incentive necessary for them to turn out more substantial fabrics.

Of further consideration is the point brought forward by one manufacturer that the growing percentage of buying done practically for immediate needs will have a great influence on the future of many of our industries. In the hat trade he showed how foreign competition had practically been stifled by the speed with which styles were changed on this side, and the necessity of making quick deliveries. The tendency to put off buying until very late in the season has changed methods of selling to a remarkable extent, and the movement seems to be growing instead of showing any decline. How this will affect the foreign business houses when commercial relations are renewed with this country remains to be seen.

Over $15,000,000
annually paid to Manufacturers and Jobbers who only NEED more CASH to MAKE more money

Many such firms use us only as a **convenience** and **not as a necessity**, selling us only a **small** portion of their accounts just when they need **"extra money"**—others give us their **entire** business—**no obligation** in either case as to **time** or **volume**.

On April 15th, 1915, our Total Charges, including Interest (which is ½ of 1% a month), Exchange, Postage, etc.—**no extras**—were **reduced** to only **1-30 of 1%** on the face of accounts for **each day** from date of our purchase until paid (1% a month), plus a fee of $5 per $1,000 only on the first $100,000 gross accounts purchased within any 12 successive months.

Any broad-minded business man will tell you frankly that these rates are **most reasonable**. They are lower than the usual rates of the New York Bankers, who, to protect themselves, give notice on the invoices sent to customers and collect all accounts direct, and thereby they avoid travel and other expenses which we must assume in safeguarding our business.

Correspondence and interviews solicited. No obligation.

Ask Dun, Bradstreet or your own Banker who we are.

A. E. Duncan
President.

Commercial Credit Company,
Capital and Surplus over $1,600,000
Commercial Bankers Non-Notification System
Home Office: **Baltimore**—Represented at
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO CINCINNATI BOSTON

USE OF SAFETY RAZORS.

Psychology in Why One Is Not So Apt to be Cut by Them.

The safety razor business is much oversold, and many of the newer ventures are dropping by the wayside. Those that remain in the race do so because of their merit rather than their price. Some razors of real merit labored under the mistake of being offered at such low prices that they were practically gifts, with the hope on the part of the manufacturer that the accruing sale of the blades would recoup them for the loss on the razor.

In each instance the scheme was a signal failure, because the public instinctively felt or believed that the exceedingly low price carried with it a confession of inferiority. Despite the ingenious and countless advertisements, like hotels and a certain children's food, they are really best "advertised by their loving friends." A man who has one that he likes usually tells all his friends about it, and the test of experience is usually the best encomium.

The principal trouble comes from the blades, for, despite the utmost care in manufacture and inspection, some imperfect and soft blades will occasionally get through and give the razor a bad name. The success of the safety has been so great that it has reduced the business in old-style razors to a mere shadow of its former self. Curiously enough, this success is based upon the psychological problem that comparatively few men use the old-style razor because they lack confidence and are afraid of cutting themselves. Whereas, while you can easily cut yourself with the safety, you start out with the assurance that you cannot, and consequently rarely do.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.; St. Denis.
BEATRICE, Neb.—M. B. Walker, dry goods, ready to wear, millinery, carpets; Great Northern.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Hadley Co.; R. Oppell, carpets, furniture; Murray Hill.
BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Hallburton D. G. Co.; S. Hallburton, ready to wear; Room 900, 308 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Penner Bros.; I. Penner, dry goods, novelties, jewelry; L. Penner, dry goods, novelties, jewelry; Broadway Central.
DETROIT, Mich.—D. & W. Shop; W. Williams, women's ready to wear; Herald Square.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Schermerhorn Co.; R. Nixon, women's ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham, Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, general merchandise, ready to wear; 1,150 Broadway; Park Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 148 West 23d.
LOS ANGELES—N. B. Blackstone Co.; Mrs. M. F. K. Swift, millinery; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Eisendrath Millinery Co.; M. Lebenberg, millinery; New Victoria.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Besten & Langen; H. Besten, ready to wear; Imperial.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheim Co.; S. R. Maxwell, house furn. goods, rugs, upholstery goods; 353 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—D. & M. Karger; M. Karger, hosiery, gloves; Marlborough.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Weil Brothers & Co.; J. L. Weil, clothing, shoes; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Tuteiman Bros. & Fagen; N. Fagen, men's clothing, women's ready to wear; Grand.
REGINA, Sask., Canada—C. W. Sherwood Co.; M. Sperling, boys' clothing, hats; 1,261 Broadway.
SALINA, Kan.—Buckley D. G. Co.; F. C. Buckley, Fall serge, silk dresses; Room 909, 303 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Dalkowitz Bros. Co.; S. Dalkowitz, clothing, shoes, ready to wear; Bristol.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Tilles, shoes; 71 West 23d.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—The Leader Store; J. Weingarten, dry goods, ready to wear; Broadway Central.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EMBROIDERY PLANT, consisting of eight 30 modern schiffli machines, with all equipments. Can be seen in operation. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. PHILIP G. SAVAGE, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 856.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN with Chicago office desires to hear from waist and dress manufacturers; lines for mail order, jobbers and retailers wanted. L. E. Hamilton, care of Woodstock Hotel, New York.

BUYER and MANAGER.—Competent woman wanted as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department; out-of-town position. Address Mr. Leo Leipziger, care of David Marks & Sons, 100 5th Av., New York.

32D STREET & MADISON AVE.
Southwest Corner.
Five-Story Elevator Building.
$4,000 A YEAR AND TAXES.
Size, 25x95; corner light, show windows; two store floors and three office or showroom floors. Building in first-class condition.
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Complete showing of foreign and domestic novelties for immediate delivery.
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Offer special values in Ladies' All-Wool POPLIN SUITS, yarn-dyed linings, at $8.75.

Plaiting AND Fluting Machines For **Petticoats, Waists, Etc.** O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, New York.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

The Wider Goods Are Most Favored and Sell in Fair Volume.

FALL RIVER, July 31.—The comparative quiet which has endured for the last several weeks was in evidence this week in the matter of sales of cotton goods in the New England markets. Wide and medium wide goods continue to hold the major attention of buyers, and they have sold in fair volume. It is an occasion of much comment and concern that the mills of New England, especially those in Fall River and New Bedford, continue to run in full, with demand for goods very quiet.

When it is considered that the normal weekly output of the cotton mills of Fall River alone amounts to approximately 260,000 pieces, the question arises of what becomes of the balance left over after the weekly sales are executed. The accumulation in the warehouses of some of the mills must be large on some lines, while on others the surplus is small.

For the last few weeks mills have been reluctant sellers on long-time contracts, and this week was no exception. Manufacturers have been able to do a comfortable business on spots and nearby deliveries. Mills making fine fancies continue to do a fair business, and it is a known fact that these concerns have done a profitable one. Some of these mills could secure more business if they were in a position to guarantee deliveries, but they are so well sold up for the balance of the year that new business is out of the question.

Medium count mills making fancies report that they are doing a good business, but their profits are not so large as those made by fine-goods mills. The cotton yarn markets are not doing a large business. Cotton has ruled comparatively low during the week. The weekly sales of printcloths are about 125,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots.

American Packing Satisfactory.

American packing has proved very satisfactory, according to Consul General George E. Anderson at Hongkong, China, in the shipment of window and plate glass imported into South China. These imports followed the establishment of connections with American manufacturers after the supply of Belgian glass was shut off by the war. The loss through breakage has been very small, and this is a matter of gratification to the importers in view of the fact that American glass is higher in price than the Belgian material.

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25¢ UP — 1000 STYLES
DEAN'S
MADE WITH ARMOUR CALICO
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EXPOSITION COATS
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It is our own and latest origination.
H. SAMUELS & SONS,
Oppenheim-Collins Bldg., N. Y.

Burroughs Adding Machine
COST $375 **$150** NET CASH.
Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New.
First Telephone Call Takes It!
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Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

The HOUSE of HUCHBERGER, 93 5th Av.
MEN'S WOOL CRASH
Suits, Palm Beach Suits, Knitted Sport Coats, and Summer Clothing Specialties.

FALL SUITS—LATEST STYLES
poplins, cheviots and serges. Skinner's satin lined. At remarkably low prices. Immediate delivery.
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Hotel Frederick
210 W. 56th St., is the best hotel in New York for the money.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock
GOLDSMITH BROS
The Big Stationery Store
77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

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To Close Out—$4.00 Doz. and Up.
ALSO SUMMER COATS & SUITS.
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LOUIS ROSENHEIM & CO.,
Mfrs. of Infants' and Children's Cloaks.
White Coats, sizes 6 Mos. to 4 Years.
114-116-118 WEST 17TH ST.

10,000 SILK PETTICOATS
To Close Out
Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines.
Values $1.50 to $2.00, for $1.87½
I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st St.

UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

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ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES.	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
To open bag release handle and press hook. AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG		ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4679
Century None Better Made.	RUBBER STAMPS HIGHEST QUALITY EFFICIENT SERVICE	Commercial Stationers Write for Agency To 318 B'WAY, N. Y.
M. M. Patent Petticoats Showing Fall Line.	Silk $18 to $48	36 West 25th St. Cotton $7 to $15 Meyer-Mayers, Inc. Founder (Mayers & Lester)

MADE IN U. S. A.
150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 30W 32ND In the Heart of It
We have our Fall line ready to show from $8.50 up. **Rose Dress Co.** 25-29 West 31st
We have a Silk Crepe-de-Chine Dress, Latest Model, at $5.75. A Great Value. Immediate Delivery. Sol. Shapiro Mfg. Co. Smart Dresses—Makers 116-118 W. 29th St. from $6.75 up.

HAY AND HARDWARE.

How the Yield of the One Affects the Sales of the Other.

Hay is one of the great and important crops of the country, not so much because of its money value to the producers, for comparatively little of it is sold, but because it means that the farmer is raising cheap food for his live stock instead of having to buy it at a high price as in bad years.

It also affects the hardware business more directly than any other line. In years of bountiful yields, as in this season, there is a great demand for all manner of hay tools for cutting and stacking the hay and stowing it in barns—for carriers, hay forks, pulleys, and the like; later on, for hay knives.

If the crop be generally good in all sections there is but little call for bales and baling wire since but little of the hay is baled and shipped. But, if the crop be spotted and some sections have none, then the demand for these items keeps the factories running full time. In years of great yields of hay, which are generally wet years, there is but light sale for corn knives, for such years are likewise seasons of large yields of corn, and corn is not cut since forage is abundant. In dry years when the hay crop is short, corn is cut early for fodder and the demand for corn knives exceeds the supply.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
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WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values.
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Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

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Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS
At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat & Sweater Dept. Leo F. Sturm, 46 W. 35. Gfy 877-876.

MATERNITY SKIRTS.
Baer's Maternity Skirt, best in market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Watch for our Important Announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 20 W. 17th.

SHOW CAR

much use of asphyxiating gases. After numerous desperate bayonet actions the Germans succeeded in making a little progress in the Kmanka-Jabine front.

South of the Oje River the enemy also succeeded in capturing our line of trenches, but afterward by bayonet attacks we drove him back toward his original positions. The fighting was very bloody and the enemy suffered severe losses. In the course of the counter-attacks we made 1,000 prisoners and took an enemy battery.

On some sectors of the Narew front the enemy in the last few days has engaged for the first time fresh troops.

To the left of the Vistula and on the Blonie-Nadarzyn front there was rifle firing. On the right bank of the Vistula Saturday morning we fought the Germans, who crossed on the old front of Matzievitze-Loblinitse, in a battle in which both sides were alternately the aggressors. We repulsed the enemy in an attack near Gniewoszew, in the Ivangorod region.

Between the Vistula and the Bug Saturday evening the enemy delivered vigorous but barren attacks on our positions between the River Wieprz and in the district of Relovetz.

Between Chelm and the Bug our troops under the pressure of numerically superior enemy forces fell back somewhat to the north after desperate fighting. There is no change in the Bug, Zlota Lipa, and Dniester regions.

An earlier bulletin read as follows:

The Germans continue to transport troops to our front. Prisoners confirm the first appearance on our front of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth Divisions of German infantry which participated in battle on Thursday last. They had just arrived from the western front.

Teutonic Versions of Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

In the eastern war theatre, north of the Niemen, there have been local actions. Northeast of Rozan we have made further progress; the enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

In the month of July, between the Pilica River and the Baltic, we captured 95,023 Russians, 41 guns, among them 2 heavy pieces; 9 mine-throwing howitzers, and 230 machine guns.

In the southeastern war theatre our troops who advanced across the Vistula north of Ivangorod repulsed heavy enemy counter-attacks. Pursuing the Russians, we conquered the heights near Podzamcze, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Between the Upper Vistula and the Bug the enemy again offered resistance.

In the course of the day the German troops ejected the enemy from positions near Kurow, east of Novo Alexandria, south of Leczna, southwest and south of Chelm and southwest of Dubienka. Consequently, the enemy continued his retreat on both banks of the Bug and on the front between the Bug and south of Leczna. We have already passed through Chelm in pursuit of the enemy.

In the southeastern war theatre the German troops captured in the month of July 305 officers, 7,571 men, 10 guns, and 126 machine guns.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

Between the Vistula and the Bug heavy fighting again broke out yesterday at numerous points. Our allies repulsed the enemy southwest of Dubienka, south of Chelm and south of Leczno.

Our troops repulsed strong counter-attacks north of Lublin, delivered an attack near Kurow, and stormed, together with a German division, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, two hostile lines lying one behind the other. Austro-Hungarian troops forced their way to Novo Alexandria.

While here and on the east bank of the Vistula and near Lublin the enemy is still offering resistance, he continues since this morning to retreat further east in the sector to the Bug. In pursuit German regiments passed through Chelm this forenoon.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Northeast of Ivangorod German troops, advancing on the east bank, captured an important vantage point.

The troops under the Austro-Hungarian supreme command captured in July 527 Russian officers, 126,311 men, 16 cannon, and 202 machine guns.

PETROGRAD IS UNEASY.

Still Fear for Czar's Troops, Battling as They Fall Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The retirement of the Russian armies is now being executed along that line where Russia was supposed to be strongest and the Germans weakest by reason of imperfect communications, namely, the Lublin-Chelm front. This fact opens a vista of suggestion which perhaps had better be left to the imagination.

Russia is still drawing the German forces away from the French front, a fact which speaks eloquently of the Russian method employed in this coalition war. The process of decimating the invading German forces is evidently continuing satisfactorily, and in view of this, the main object of the present war, the loss of mere space is to Russia less than nothing, since time thereby is gained.

The general feeling in higher circles here was expressed to me yesterday in the following words:

"I shall not feel perfectly comfortable until our armies have withdrawn from Warsaw and taken up their positions on our real lines of defense."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—On the right bank of the Narew the Germans have halted, twenty-eight miles from Warsaw, and cannot proceed further until they have reduced the fortress of Novo Georgievsk.

The stubborn defensive of the Russians maintains the position near Warsaw unchanged. The German attacks at Rozan have been unsuccessful, and other attempts west and southwest of Blonie have also been repulsed, while on the right bank of the Vistula the Germans have been dislodged from the forests and driven on the islands and shallow parts of the river. The Russians, still vigorous, have inflicted such losses on their foes that they have been unable to interfere with the prearranged falling back on the front of the Vistula and the Bug.

This staleness of the best German troops of General von Mackensen's army is due to his dressing during the past month, when the Russians found themselves faced with 300 machine guns to every thousand men. They drove the Germans from three and even four lines of trenches, but found in their rear another array of field guns waiting them, besides hundreds of guns concealed among the trees and others buried in the ground.

Half of von Mackensen's troops pressed ahead, lightly clad, carrying only reserve rations and sleeping little for two or three days. The other half were held in reserve to take their places. These men had plenty of cognac and ether water in front of the trenches.

The Empress has sent a great quantity of linen, sacred icons and respirators to the garrisons holding the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Ivangorod, Kovno and Ossowetz.

SAY LUBLIN COST 70,000 MEN.

Great Losses Being Inflicted on Austro-Germans by Russians.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from its Innsbruck correspondent:

"The capture of Lublin cost General Woyrsch 70,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Four miles north of Lublin the Russians are fighting fiercely, disputing every foot of ground while covering their retreat.

"In an advance of seven miles with seven army corps Field Marshal von Mackensen lost 65,000 men.

"The army massed from Lowicz to Ostrowiec has begun an advance upon Ivangorod and Novo Alexandria, the evacuation of which was commenced by the Russians Friday night, according to the Germans.

"The Germans have dispatched more than 100 trainloads of ammunition from Radom and Lodz toward Warsaw since July 23.

"The Russians who attacked south of Przasnysz killed 5,000; wounded 8,000 and took prisoner 1,300 of the Eighth German Army Corps"

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Daily Chronicle says that the official casualty lists issued by the German War Office show that during May and June, when General Mackensen fought his way from the Dunajetz to the San, some thirty-five of his best infantry battalions lost on an average two-fifths of their strength.

BRITISH REGAIN PART OF LINES AT HOOGE

Returned to the Fight After Being Driven Back by Use of Fire Projectors.

FREQUENT AIR BATTLES

French Fliers Attack Two Aviators' Camps and the Germans One—The Official Statements.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—An official statement given out here tonight tells of the effort, partly successful, of the British troops to regain the trenches near Hooge, east of Ypres, which the Germans won from them by the use of fire projectors. Last night, the report says, the Germans attacked again on the same front, but were repulsed. The official communication given out in Berlin today says a British attack in this area collapsed.

German airmen have begun to meet the frequent air raids of the French, and today's Berlin report shows great activity. The Germans made a raid on the French flying grounds near Nancy, but the Paris report says the bombs "caused neither losses nor damage." The French attacked aviation camps at Douai, northeast of Arras, and at Dolheim, in Luxemburg. Bombs were also dropped on a military train at Château-Salins, in Lorraine, where a German air fleet attacked the invaders.

The following is the official communication issued tonight by the British War Office:

Further fighting on July 30, after the first German attack on our trenches near Hooge, reported in our communication of that date, resulted in the recapture by us of a portion of the lost trenches west of the village.

Yesterday's action was chiefly confined to the artillery, but last night we successfuily repulsed two further infantry attacks.

There has been no infantry action today.

The official statement from German General Headquarters is as follows:

A British attack against our new positions near Hooge completely collapsed. Night attacks by the French against Souchez also failed.

In the Argonne there has been a heavy artillery duel. Late yesterday evening our positions on Reich-Ackerkopf, in the Vosges, were attacked. The enemy was repulsed.

Great aerial activity was continued yesterday. The British flying ground at St. Pol, near Dunkirk, was attacked, thirty bombs being dropped.

The German aerodrome near Douai was unsuccessfully bombarded by a hostile air squadron. Here one of our battle aeroplanes shot down an enemy aeroplane.

On the French flying ground near Nancy early this morning 103 bombs were dropped. Eighteen hits were observed on the tents. The enemy machines, which ascended for defense, could not prevent the attack.

Six German aeroplanes attacked fifteen French machines over Chateau-Salins (Lorraine), and during the forty-five minutes of fighting several of the hostile machines were forced to land. When enemy reinforcements came up our airmen retreated without loss.

To the north of Saargemund a French aeroplane was forced to descend, the occupants being captured.

In the fighting in the Argonne between June 20 and July 20 we captured 125 officers, 6,610 men, 52 machine guns and a great quantity of war material.

This official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

An artillery action of medium intensity has occurred in Artois and in the valley of the Aisne. It was more violent to the northwest of Rheims, in the region of the Luxembourg farm, between Cauroy and Loivre, and in the Western Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-aux-Charmes and Hill 213.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the region of La Haye, a German battalion, surprised while assembling in the village of Vilcey-sur-Trey, was subjected to a rapid and very efficacious fire from several of our batteries.

Pont-à-Mousson and the village of Maidières have been bombarded, but the damage was insignificant.

German aeroplanes dropped on the plateau of Maxeville, near Nancy, about twenty bombs, which caused neither losses nor damage.

The afternoon announcement given out in Paris today says:

In the region of Artois, around Souchez, some German attempts to attack with hand grenades were repulsed easily.

In Alsace, in the middle of the night, the enemy attacked without success our positions at Schatzmannele and at Reich-Ackerkopf, suffering heavy losses.

On the rest of the front there was no incident of importance to report.

During the day of July 31 our aeroplanes threw thirty shells on the aviation camp at Dalheim, and also six shells on a military train near Château-Salins.

GERMANS SHOOT FIRE FROM A NEW DEVICE

Carried on the Back and Projects a Long Flame on Trenches—The Fight at Hooge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at British headquarters sends the following description of the German "fire projector" attack on the British trenches at Hooge:

"At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 30th the German attack began. A tremendous fire was concentrated from three sides upon the Hooge salient. There was a direct fire of five-inch and field guns against our parapet in addition to high-explosive shells of longer range, and a rain of every sort of bomb from trench mortars. After over half an hour of this the enemy crept toward our battered parapets by saps they had carried forward, and began to play upon what was left of the defenders with fire projectors.

"The fire projector is carried strapped to the back exactly as is a fire extinguisher, and apparently contains some inflammable oil under pressure, which, when the cock is opened, projects a long, flaming jet.

"Weakened by the tremendous shelling they had undergone, and with defenses badly knocked about, the troops holding the salient had to relinquish the trenches on the north side of the road, and fell back from the ridge.

"Owing to delays inseparable from the situation, it was impossible to get a counter attack into shape before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the advance was made partly under cover of an irregular patch of forest known as the Quinave Wood, which offered the only concealment, but from the ridge east of Hooge, German guns swept the wood. The whole place looked as though it had been thrashed with a flail of thunderbolts, yet the troops held on to it, and even succeeded with the greatest gallantry in advancing to the edge of it facing the enemy, which was found, in German fashion, to be completely swept by machine gun crossfire, so advance beyond it was almost certain death. None the less, the advance was repeatedly attempted, and small isolated parties of officers and men succeeded in getting right up to the barbed wire in front of the enemy's trenches. We were in the end obliged to be content with holding the line of the wood to which the troops had clung with such determination."

Text of Austrian Protest on Munition Exports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Embassy of Austria-Hungary today gave out the first official translation of the text of the note addressed by that Government to the United States with respect to the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to the Allies. The embassy stated that the translation was "the first uncensored text to be made public in the United States." The note reads:

"The far-reaching effects resulting from the fact that a very extensive trade in war supplies has been going on for some time between the United States and Great Britain and her allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany have been entirely shut off from the American market, have from the first attracted the most earnest attention of the Imperial and Royal Government. If the undersigned permits himself to take part in the discussion of a question which hitherto has been brought to the attention of the Washington Cabinet by the Imperial German Government only, he merely follows the dictates of unavoidable duty of protecting the interests intrusted to him from further grave injury growing out of the situation affecting Germany and Austria-Hungary equally.

"The Imperial and Royal Government is convinced that the attitude of the United States Government in this matter originates from no other intention than the maintenance of the strictest neutrality and the observance to the letter of all the stipulations of the international agreements involved, but the question arises as to whether the conditions, as they have developed in the course of the war, certainly quite independently of the will of the United States Government, are not such that the very intention of the Washington Cabinet is defeated—indeed, that exactly the opposite effect is produced. If this question be answered in the affirmative—and, according to the opinion of the Imperial and Royal Government this cannot be doubted—then another question automatically follows, namely, whether it is not possible, indeed advisable, to take measures to provide full effectiveness to the wish of the Government of the United States to assume an attitude of strict fairness toward both belligerent parties. The Imperial and Royal Government does not hesitate to answer this question also in the affirmative, without qualification.

Cites Hague Requirements.

"It certainly has not escaped the attention of the American Government, which has co-operated in the work of The Hague in such a prominent manner, that the spirit and the letter of the fragmentary stipulations of the treaties in question are not entirely coextensive.

"If one takes into consideration the genesis of Article 7 of the Fifth and Thirteenth conventions respectively, upon which the Government of the United States apparently rests the present case, and the wording of which, as will not be denied, offers a formal basis for the toleration of the trade in war materials as carried on at present by the United States, it is not necessary to point out—in order to realize the true spirit and range of this stipulation, which incidentally seems to have been modified already by prohibiting the delivery of warships and certain supplies for warships of belligerent countries—that the various rights as conceded to neutral countries, in the spirit of the preamble of the last-named convention, are limited by the requirements of neutrality in correspondence with the accepted principles of international law. According to all the authorities on international law, who have especially dealt with the questions which here arise, the neutral Government is not permitted to allow unhindered trade in contraband of war if this trade assumes such character and proportions that the country's neutrality is thereby impaired.

"In judging the admissibility of the trade in contraband of war, one can use as a basis any one of the various criteria established by law, and arrive, according to each, at the conclusion that the export of war materials from the United States as it is carried on cannot be made to accord with the requirements of neutrality. It is not a question as to whether the branch of American industry occupied with the production of war material shall be protected in order that its export, as it has been carried on in peace times, may suffer no impairment.

"Furthermore, this industry has experienced an unexpected increase because of the war. In order to manufacture the immense amount of weapons, munitions and other war material of all kinds which Great Britain and her allies have ordered in the United States of America in the course of the last month, it required not only the full utilization and adaptation of existing plants, but the creation of new factories, as well as the diversion of large numbers of workmen from all branches of trade—in short, a widespread change in the economic life of the country. The right of the American Government can from no quarter be disputed to decree an embargo on this obviously enormous export of war material which is notoriously for the exclusive benefit of one of the belligerent parties.

Urges an Embargo Act.

"The United States Government could meet with no objection if it were to avail itself of its competency, even if it took recourse to the passage of a law in accordance with its Constitution. Even if it proved correct in principle that a neutral State may not change the law in force within its jurisdiction concerning its attitude toward belligerents during the war, there is, however, an exception to the principle, as is clearly shown in the preamble of the thirteenth Hague Convention: '. . . where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power.'

"This case arises for the United States Government by the mere fact that Austria-Hungary as well as Germany are cut off from any commercial intercourse with the United States without the existence of a legal ground—a legally effective blockade.

"To the possible objection that although American industry is perfectly willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany as well as Great Britain and her Allies, the United States are not able to carry on trade in consequence of the war situation. It may well be mentioned that the United States Government is without doubt in a position to remedy the above described condition. It would be entirely sufficient to hold out to the adversaries of Austria-Hungary and Germany the inhibition of the export of foodstuffs and raw materials if the legitimate trade in these articles between the Union and the two central powers is not permitted.

"If the Washington Cabinet could find itself prepared to act in this direction, it would not only follow the tradition always upheld in the United States to safeguard the freedom of the seas, but it would also offer the great service of defeating the criminal endeavor of the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany to enlist starvation as an ally.

"The Imperial and Royal Government, in the spirit of the excellent relations which have never ceased to exist between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the United States of America, and in the name of sincere friendship, permits itself to make an appeal to the Government of the Union to submit to careful examination the point of view hereinbefore taken in this most important question and consider the statements given herewith. The revision of the present attitude of the Government of the Union to agree with the views proffered by the Imperial and Royal Government would not only be—according to the conviction of the Imperial and Royal Government—within the scope of the rights and duties of a neutral Govment, but also in the direction of those principles prompted by humanity and the love of peace which the United States of America has ever written upon her banner.

"The undersigned has the honor, &c.

"BURIAN."

RUMANIA MAKES NEW CONDITIONS

To Join Russia if She Reattacks Bukowina and Munitions Arrive, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In well-informed circles it is declared that the entry into the war of Rumania on the side of the entente powers is dependent on a renewal of the Russian offensive in Bukowina and the arrival of munitions already ordered by this country from the Allies.

The action of the Government in regard to intervention will not, it is asserted, be delayed by any considerations as to the present situation in Galicia and Poland.

'GERMAN DEVILS NEVER SLEEP'

Story of Young British Soldier in France Told in Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Daniel J. Maloney of Orange has received a letter from her nephew, L. Keith Smith, who is with the British Army at the front in France. He writes that "Some of the German devils never sleep," that they shell the trenches at night and the reserve positions in the daytime, depriving the soldiers on the other side for long stretches of any chance to rest.

A thrilling experience of his company is described by the young soldier, who with a number of others was directed to take up a reserve position in a deserted farmhouse.

"We started to make ourselves comfortable," wrote Smith. "We finally got settled down and were very quiet for the first day and night. Early next morning the sentry alarmed us by saying the Germans were shelling the house. This was about 4 o'clock. Some of those devils never sleep. It didn't take us long to move out. About a dozen shells were sent over the house without striking. They finally gave it up as a bad job.

"We were busy digging a trench when all at once a machine gun was trained on us. The bullets rattled on the brick of that old farmhouse like hail on a window pane. The devils had either seen us working or had heard us. It did not take us long to get inside the house, and, as it was none too safe inside, we all got in one corner. It is a wonder that we all escaped with our lives. One of the men was shot in the back as he was diving into the house. He was the last one in.

"It was night, so we placed our oilskins over the windows, lighted a piece of candle, and did our best to care for the wounded man. We hid the light so the Germans would not see it. We spent another ten days in that death trap, but we were not caught outside again."

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CALLS WAR FRUITION OF GERMANY'S PLANS

"Weltpolitik" Idea Was Born Aboard Royal Yacht in 1897, Says Hanotaux.

15 YEARS OF PREPARATION

Huge War Machine and Exploitation of "Kultur" as Proofs—Doomed to Abyss in One More Year.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Under the caption, "After One Year," Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in The Figaro today reviews the causes of the war and the "historical stages leading Germany logically to cast the die for the gigantic conflict in an attempt to impose domination on the world.

"Germany prepared for this war," says M. Hanotaux, "with a long hand as an enterprise of universal domination. Once ready she chose her hour and dragged along her accomplice, Austria-Hungary, and her other accomplice, Turkey. Determined to stop at nothing, the day when it became necessary to sacrifice the world's peace and joy to her material prosperity and her pride, Germany willed war."

This is proved by historic documents, M. Hanotaux says, and he reviews the growth of the German "weltpolitik" idea, born at a meeting aboard the Hohenzollern yacht in 1897, recounted in Chancellor von Buelow's book and from which came the motto, "Our Future Is on the Seas," through fifteen years of military and naval preparation to 1912, when "the work of preparation was accomplished and Germany was ready to profit from the first favorable circumstance."

To these historic evidences of Germany's intentions, M. Hanotaux offers what he terms further material and moral proofs of Germany's "fell purpose."

Armed to the Teeth.

"From the material viewpoint," he says, "the farsighted and formidable preparations of the twin empires with a view to war cannot be denied. With the most savage resolution, in absolute secrecy, with fists clenched and lips closed, two empires armed to the teeth, constructed monstrous cannon, filled arsenals with arms and ammunition and conceived the prodigious mechanism for adapting the arts of peace to the arts of war. The whole country was regulated like a barracks. Every slightest resource was catalogued, that nothing might be lost, and all with the purpose of offensive action. There were inventoried in advance the means of defense exploitable and the riches of the countries coveted. Universal espionage prepared the way for world conquest."

As moral proofs of Germany's purpose M. Hanotaux cites the growth of the conviction in Germany that a successful conquest is its own full justification and that "the German people are the chosen people, the predestined people in the religious, philosophic and scientific sense of the word; that everything in the world untouched by German influence must remain retrograde and inferior." M. Hanotaux adds:

"The Germans are fighting for the enslavement, not the liberation, of the world. Were things not in their conclusions as in their origin these prodigious events would be unmeaning, but never since the birth of the world have there been events more significant.

"We have gone about our task and know what that task is. France, especially, is in her traditional rôle, nor will she let herself be turned aside. She struggles for ideals which are hers. Justice is greater than force; right protects the weak; every man and every people have a right to dispose of their own. These mottoes are opposed to those of Germany.

France Did Not Bargain.

"I have lately reread the 'Yellow Book,' and have been struck by the fact that not once during the course of the negotiations preceding the war did France put forward the slightest claim or offer any bargain whatsoever. Not once did she say: 'What guarantees will you give? What will be my share?' Other powers talked; France kept silence. It can be said that events passed without her participation. She only bore their burdens. The light has shone on two opposing systems. History has chosen. That is the first result of the year of war.

"German theories, German doctrines, and German morality are irreparably lost. They appear now for what they are, and themselves have demonstrated what they are—frightful materialistic heresies.

"First of all, we have saved the truth. Now it is the turn of justice and of right. Already Germany, by the failure of her campaign of conquest, overwhelmed by the immense losses which are draining her, conscious of the utter ruin which grips her, seeks to escape the consequences of her own theories. She would be content with the white peace of a stalemate—counting herself well off to be able to preserve herself for the future. But not even this negative result will she obtain. The two theories of life are radically opposed. One or the other must succumb. Following in the wake of the German doctrine, German force now likewise is on the decline. One more effort, though it require another year, and both will be cast into the abyss."

FRENCH CONFIDENCE HIGH.

Reviews of Year's Events Shows Nation's Courage Unabated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—To commemorate the anniversary of the beginning of the war, the papers publish special editions. The Temps has a three-page supplement detailing the daily events of the war. The Journal des Débats presents a series of articles on the military, financial, moral and diplomatic situations. The tone is optimistic throughout but honest and devoid of bombast or exaggeration, thus representing the national sentiment.

After a year of war France is calmly confident; she feels her soldiers are better than the Germans, man for man, and awaits the complete organization of her own and British munitions industries. She realizes that the Allies' strength is continually increasing, while Germany has passed the zenith. It is undeniable that the Russian reverses have caused disappointment, but they have not destroyed confidence in ultimate Russian success.

A few croakers fear the return of the German wave when they hold the line of the Vistula, but the magnificent work of the artillery—the heavy artillery now as efficient and adequate as the famous seventy-fives—promises a strong resistance.

To sum up France has suffered heavily, but the losses have been repaired and have not weakened the public confidence. The army and the nation trust the leaders, and the Allies were never stronger, more united or more confident of ultimate success.

Clemenceau says apropos of the question of parliamentary control: "M. Viviani and M. Millerand have never ceased to oppose the necessary and legitimate operation of control in a thousand ways, though taking care to talk eloquently about fundamental principles of government. I will return to this subject later. If forced to it, I will surely find some means of showing that all the best things done in the administration of the war are solely due to parliamentary control."

This question, which the two Ministers are at loggerheads with the mass of Parliament is the sole rift in the lute of the French union. The country as a whole does not realize the seriousness of the situation and attaches little importance to the doings of Parliament.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In a review of the first year of the war, the Petit Parisien quotes M. Viviani, the Premier, as follows:

"One year has rolled away since the day when, on a nation devoted to peace, which, with its allies, had made every effort to maintain peace, Germany and Austria loosed war. Never have the virtues of our race appeared nobler and more solid. Still other virtues, which previously had not been attributed to us, have evoked the admiration of the world. By these virtues, enthusiasm, endurance, patience and spirit—victory of a right is assured our heroic army and its chiefs.

"This confident, laborious people is continuing its labors while its sons rush into furious conflict. In a word, all France is united and resolved. She is exalted to heights yet unattained in history. Though the test be prolonged our soul remains unshaken."

The Petit Parisien quotes M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, as saying:

"After a year of war, when the soldiers of the whole population of France have given proofs of the same heroic courage, some facing death and others bearing griefs with admirable abnegation and simplicity, the country more than ever has faith in victory, and is resolved to do its full duty, to accept every suffering and every sacrifice to defend its existence and assure the triumph of liberty."

From M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the paper received this statement:

"For the Allies, to will is to do. They will."

PARIS TO TRY CHICAGO BEEF.

Seventy Tons of Refrigerated Meat to be Sold to the Public.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Seventy tons of refrigerated beef from Chicago, shipped on trial for the use of the population, will be placed on sale in the markets here Wednesday.

Four or five tons of this meat will be sold daily, all of it duly labeled.

MONARCHS RIVALS IN POLAND OFFERS

Continued from Page 1.

concluding, "sets us a brilliant example on how to fulfill our duty to the country. It is now our duty to work day and night to supply this army with everything which it needs, but to do that it is necessary to make many changes. We will fight until the complete ruin of the enemy is accomplished."

Sergius Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, who followed M. Rodzianko, said there had been few changes in international relations since his last address to the Duma. Then combined action by the separate States had not been well organized, but now the forces of each State were being employed to the best advantage in striving for a common end.

Italy's Example to Neutrals.

M. Sazonoff also referred, amid cheering, to the participation in the war of Italy.

"These people," he said, "long have wished to free their fellow-countrymen from the foreign yoke. If the example of Italy had been followed by the other States it would have contributed to the speedy conclusion of the war. Nevertheless, the time for supreme decisions has not passed, and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the time which still remains by those neutrals who cannot otherwise find a solution for their national problems.

"Recently there has been much talk of the state of mind of Sweden. Our sincere desire to maintain with her the best of neighborly relations is too well known to need any confirmation from me. At the same time we are aware of the inevitable embarrassments caused to Swedish commerce through that country being situated in the midst of the belligerents. I content myself with placing on record the correctness with which the Swedish Government maintains its neutrality while safeguarding its national interests.

"The Anglo-Swedish negotiations which are proceeding at Stockholm, while they are confined to business matters, have given proof of the undoubted desire on both sides to find a basis for agreement, and we sincerely home a successful conclusion will soon be reached."

Referring to the German methods of waging warfare, M. Sazonoff said the Germans had stopped "neither at the wholesale poisoning of our soldiers nor at the extermination of women, children, and peaceful citizens, whose cries could not fail to arouse sentiments of just repugnance in neutral countries."

"These feelings," the Foreign Minister continued, "spread beyond the ocean to the United States, where humanitarian feelings revolted against such horrible occurrences as the sinking of the Lusitania, which cost so many American lives. This attack, which has no parallel for cruelty or absurdity, is an ineffaceable blot on the name of Germany.

"It is difficult to say whether more energetic measures will follow President Wilson's note to the German Government, but it is already evident that American public opinion is disgusted at Germany's action, in spite of the efforts which Germany is making to gain American sympathy."

Speaking of the situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula, M. Sazonoff said:

Sees Victory Over Turkey Near.

"The Allies, with unshakable tenacity, see the approach of the longed-for moment when a close and direct bond will be established between us. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, have overwhelmed the Christian peoples still in their power with exceptional cruelty. The Armenians are suffering unheard-of persecutions, which, however, have not broken their spirit, for the Armenian volunteers are fighting with us.

"Persecutions no less terrible suffered by the local Greek populations cannot but excite the indignation of the Hellenic people and government. The latter will have to solve the question whether it is capable of coming to the assistance of its co-religionists in Asia Minor without joining the powers who are fighting for right and justice. I do not doubt that in other countries, still neutral, the governments will be found fully in accord with their aspirations, their vital interests and their past.

"I must refer particularly to the pressure which Rumania has undergone at the hands of Austro-German agents. Despite their efforts the Rumanian Government is resisting temptation, and we continue with that country relations of friendship, the strengthening and development of which are objects of our reciprocal care."

M. Sazonoff concluded with a reference to "the miracles of bravery and devotion" of which Serbia had given proof.

Freedom for All Races Promised.

M. Goremykin, the Premier, after speaking of the enormous sacrifices entailed by the war, said:

"The Government, being firmly resolved to make all these sacrifices, has sent for you to explain the real state of things and consult you regarding the means for vanquishing the enemy. The war has shown that we are not sufficiently prepared in comparison with the enemy. In order to overcome him the whole development of our national forces is requisite.

"This is not the time to set forth the program for the amelioration of the internal life of Russia in time of peace, which will be realized with your assistance; but I should like to touch upon one question, that of Poland, which cannot evidently be realized in full until after the war.

"In these days the Polish people should know that their organization was definitely and irrevocably decided upon by the manifesto of the Grand Duke, the Commander in Chief of the Army, at the outbreak of the war. The Polish people, chivalrous, noble, and faithful, deserve unlimited sympathy and respect. The Emperor has charged me to declare to you that his Majesty has ordered the Cabinet to elaborate bills granting Poland, after the war, the right to organize freely its national, social, and economic life on a basis of autonomy under the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia.

"Together with the Poles, the other nationalities of our great and immense Russia have exhibited fidelity to the mother country. Accordingly, our home policy should be permeated by the principle of impartiality and benevolence for all faithful Russian citizens, without regard to distinction of nationality, creed or tongue.

"Let us unite in the joint effort to which the Monarch has summoned us. The Government is firmly convinced that sooner or later victory will be ours, and this faith is shared by the whole of Russia. Let us unite in one single program—that of victory."

The War Minister, M. Polivanoff, said:

"At this moment the enemy is concentrating enormous forces against Russia and is successively enveloping the territory and military districts of Warsaw, the strategic contour of which has always been the weak point of our western frontier.

"Under the circumstances we shall perhaps yield to the enemy a portion of this region, falling back on positions where our army will prepare for a resumption of the offensive.

"All's well that ends well; 1812 was proof of that. We shall today perhaps give up Warsaw, as then we gave up Moscow, in order to insure a final victory."

NOT TOLD OF EVACUATION.

Suggestion That Warsaw Is to be "Stormed" for the Berlin Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Rotterdam correspondent:

"No German paper has yet been allowed to state that Warsaw has been evacuated or that it was the intention of the Russian higher command to leave the Polish capital.

"Nothing less than the capture of the city by storm will really suit the Berlin public taste. This consummation, therefore, is apparently being deliberately worked by the headquarters staff, and will be followed by the state entry of the Kaiser into the town."

5

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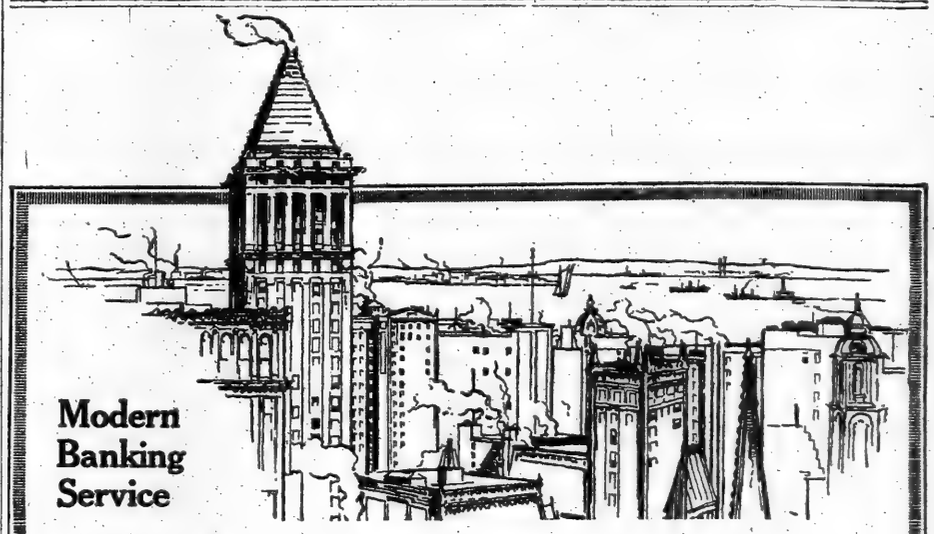

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EUROPE'S GAY SET FINDS ONE HAVEN

Wealth and Fashion Shine More Resplendent Than Ever at Evian-les-Bains.

NEWEST GOWNS ARE WORN

Like Other Days at Deauville and Monte Carlo—Liberal Russian Pays $200 to Have His Hair Cut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The remnants of European unmobilized fashionables with a few expatriates from the New World are now gathered at Evian-les-Bains on the heights overlooking Lake Geneva, and they are indulging in more extravagant revels, according to reports received in Paris from a reliable correspondent, than even when Monte Carlo, Deauville, Vichy and half a dozen other resorts rivaled each other in ante-bellum splendor. Though Evian is in French territory, it has become a semi-neutral zone by a special arrangement of the authorities, so that there are no wounded to spoil the gayety.

The leading hotels are crowded. All the famous demi-mondaines—except those "resting" in concentration camps—who formerly launched the Paris modes at the race courses and the Bois now dazzle Evian with the anticipation of forthcoming fashion openings. Among the visitors are a majority of the smartest women usually seen at Monte Carlo and Deauville.

One of the guests who is making for Evian one of the most successful seasons on record is Mme. Lise Radolin, considered the best-dressed woman in Paris, whose frocks, suits and hats are sustaining her reputation of preceding years. One of the glories of the Ritz, Armenonville and Auteuil, Mme. Radolin, with the famous Miles. Dartrix and Forzane, won the name of the three Graces at the Monte Carlo Casino a few years ago. Mme. Bertrand of Brussels and Paris was a rival in beauty and confections. The absence of the admiring crowds that used to throng around them is the only cloud on the horizon. The Evian townsfolk, whose men are at the front, do not seem to have a proper appreciation of the visitors' brilliance.

The season's note was struck at the outset by Baron Mantascheff, the Russian petroleum king, who summoned his coiffeur from Paris to cut his hair at a cost of 1,000 francs ($200). The rest of the large Russian colony do their utmost to follow Baron Mantascheff's lead, but a group of wealthy Argentineans challenge their supremacy in extravagance. Despite Government requisitions, almost all the guests have their own automobiles, and can make excursions to Switzerland's famous sports by arrangement with the Swiss authorities. The mornings are generally thus spent. Boating on the lake is also popular.

The women wear silk jersey sweater suits in mauve, gray and beige. The blouses have deep collars, edged with fur, with two bands of fur at the bottom of the sweater. The skirts are pleated. Others wear check skirts, with plain color sweaters. The hats are chiefly black or navy blue velvet, with beaded flowers. Splendid hand-crocheted antique beaded handbags are carried.

Afternoons there is music at the Casino Gardens, but the golf club on the mountainside is "the place" for tea. The dining rooms recall the zenith of the Deauville season at the Hotel Normandy. Among the gowns silver laces over white, black jet over black and steel beaded effects over silver gray are most worn. After dinner there is music in the Casino Gardens, trips to the Palais Royal, "The Revue of 1915" at the Casino Theatre following Gounod's opera, "Mireille."

Some of the best-known visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fratt of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Heidelbach of Paris, where he was formerly President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kahn of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Duryea of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia of Baltimore, Charles Kurzman of New York, Princess Ghika, Baroness von Zuylen and Mr. and Mme. Bouncordel of Paris. The majority of visitors express the intention of staying till the beginning of Autumn. As a well-known American expressed it: "At Evian you would never know there was a war."

GRANGERS OPPOSE ARMS EMBARGO PLAN

Force Peace Council to Change Front and Silence Denunciation of the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The efforts of German-Americans to have Labor's National Peace Council, in joint meeting at the Willard Hotel, with invited officers of the National Grange, declare itself in favor of an embargo on the exportation of arms, ended in failure this afternoon. A resolution to this effect, proposed by ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, General Counsel for the labor body, almost caused a riot in the meeting last night when the Grange delegates refused to support it. In an effort today to wipe out the memory of that division the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution in which the announcement was made to the Government in its various branches, executive, legislative, and judicial, that "we are here to stand by every patriotic act."

The meeting that brought forth this statement had a membership difficult to classify. It was called by Labor's National Peace Council, the mysterious organization which yesterday denied that it was financed by German money. State Masters of the National Grange were invited, and some of them attended the meeting, although they admitted that they knew little of its purposes. Others present represented the Teutonic Sons of America, the German-American Educational Propaganda, and other German societies. After the Grangers last night refused to agree to the munitions embargo resolution, an adjournment was taken until today. The Grangers had protested against the character of the resolution, and their feeling was reflected in a statement made after the meeting by Joseph A. Peckham, Master of the State Grange of Rhode Island, to W. J. Schultz, manager of the German-American Educational Propaganda Association.

Mr. Peckham said that the Grangers did not come to Washington to have carefully prepared resolutions with which they were not familiar "put over" on them.

At last night's stormy secret session there was bitter denunciation of the Administration, largely by the German delegates. The Grange members refused to indorse the criticism. In the resolution as finally adopted today there was no criticism of the Administration. The Council further pledged its support to any movement for peace. The resolution added that if the Federal Reserve Bank system was being used illegally to aid any belligerent, that practice should be stopped.

There were about thirty delegates at today's meeting, including the invited Grange Masters, but they referred to themselves as "we, the citizens of seventeen States here now assembled." The resolution said that the delegates represented "central bodies and the allied bodies of labor from thirty cities," with an aggregate membership of "at least 1,000,000." The resolution also laid claim to the support of the Grange "with 4,500,000 organized farmers."

GOVERNORS TO CONFER ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Plans to Improve the Militia Will Be Discussed at Annual Meeting in Boston.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—National defense will be discussed by Governors of the various States at their annual conference in Boston, Aug. 24 to 26, according to the program announced today by M. G. Riley, Secretary of the Governors' conference. The meeting will have added significance by reason of the fact that several Adjutant Generals will participate in the discussion of plans for increasing the size and efficiency of the National Guard.

"The Mexican situation and the European war doubtless have caused many of the Governors to ponder their own and their States' responsibilities in relation to military preparedness," said Secretary Riley. "Each of the forty-eight Governors was consulted in the preparation of the program. Practically all asked that some phase of the efficiency of our citizen soldiery be discussed, indicating a keen interest in the problem now confronting the nation.

"Many of the Governors felt the time was ripe for uniformity of action in co-operating with the national Government for providing an adequate program for improving the national defense. A number of the Governors thought that if every young man is subject under the law to be called on for military duty, it is important that such training should be provided as will fit him to perform that service well."

The discussion will be opened by Governor James P. Fielder of New Jersey, who will read a paper on "The Relation of the State to the National Defense." Other speakers will include Governors Charles S. Whitman, New York; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; Edward F. Dunne, Illinois; Ernest Lister, Washington; W. S. Hammond, Minnesota, and former Governors William Hodges Mann of Virginia and Elias M. Ammons of Colorado.

Other subjects to be discussed at the conference are "The Executive Budget," economy and efficiency in the State, taxation, conservation, uniformity in the fundamentals of the Workmen's Compensation acts of the different States and duties and responsibilities of Governors in dealing with prisoners.

NEW WARSHIP CALLED VON HINDENBURG

Battle Cruiser Launched Yesterday Named After Field Marshal by Kaiser's Order.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, the battle cruiser which has been known as Ersatz Hertha, and which was launched on Sunday at Wilhelmshaven, was named by order of the Emperor, Von Hindenburg.

This new battle cruiser is of 28,000 tons. She was laid down in July, 1913, and was to have been completed in 1916.

PEACE CAMPAIGN ABROAD.

League Plans Branches and Bars Peace-at-Any-Price Men.

Advocates of peace at any price are not to be permitted to have a prominent part in the affairs of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President William H. Taft is the head, according to a statement yesterday from officials of the league announcing the preliminary movement for the organization of branches among the European powers.

The league, which was formed in Philadelphia on June 17, has opened negotiations with some of the European countries, the intention being to form branches among the belligerent powers and the neutral countries. To that end a Committee on Foreign Organization has been formed, with Theodore Marburg, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, as the Chairman. The committee has begun negotiations with a group of men in Great Britain, headed by Lord Bryce. The organization of the British branch is to be followed by organizations in France, Holland, and Italy.

"The fact that the Belgian Government is not in possession of Belgium," the league representative said yesterday, "will not stand in the way of the formation of a Belgian branch. Belgian leaders in France and England will be invited to form a branch of the league without waiting for the war to end. An effort will also be made to interest Germans in the purposes of the league with a view of forming a German branch.

"The present war and its problems are not within the scope of this organization's consideration. Its concern is with the future only. It looks to the time, after peace has been declared in Europe, when this country and the other great powers will enter into an alliance which shall tend to lessen the probability of wars."

The Executive Committee has been enlarged by the election of Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri; Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, and Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union. These additional Vice Presidents have been elected: Senator Theodore E. Burton, Dr. Shailer Matthews, Miss Mary J. Woolley, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary Burnham, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, and Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews.

The league has accepted an offer of the cartoonist, C. R. Macauley, to draw a series of weekly cartoons dealing with the events of the day.

POPE'S PLEA FAVORED HERE.

Dr. Brann Expresses Gratification Over Peace Move.

Catholics in New York expressed gratification yesterday over Pope Benedict XV.'s peace proposals, saying the Pontiff possessed a moral influence probably not equaled by any other person in the world, and that the Church must always try to end the great war.

"The outlook is so desperate," said the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church, "because of the causes of the war. These causes are greed for land and for money. All wars have been desperate for the same causes. If England and the Allies win, and so-called German militarism be crushed, England will at once be compelled to grapple with Russia. The Pope must realize all this. Hence Catholics all over the world must rejoice to see him working to bring an end to the war, the sooner the better."

Asked if Irishmen in America, remembering Ireland's history, favor Germans as against the Allies, because of things they remember, Dr. Brann said he preferred not to answer, and then added:

"It is hard for some to forget. And then some history is not so very old."

"Catholics all over the world are saying prayers for peace," the Rev. Brann went on. "But peace will not come, I fear, until one side or the other is on its knees, completely crushed. Nations are at war because of their sins, and that is why the holy father of all others is fitted to deal with them. The sins have been of many kinds, and they extend back through the centuries. It is for the Church to stick to its task of working for peace, even if sin-filled nations do not heed.

"If Germany wins? Nothing will happen. Germany is to be trusted. And America has nothing to fear. You can say that Catholics of America and the world are praying for the efforts of the Pope for peace, and that those who understand the real condition of greed are praying that there may come such peace as will last, and not one that will lead at once to more war between present allies for control of the seas."

KAISER'S TREASURER SCOUTS STARVATION

Food Abounds in Germany, Says Helfferich, and Empire's Wealth Is Growing.

MORE WORK THAN WORKERS

Gold Reserve on Solid Footing and Securities Higher Than Those of Allies, He Asserts.

BERLIN, (via London,) Aug. 1.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has prepared for The Associated Press a signed statement on German economic and financial affairs as he views them at the end of the first year of war. His statement follows:

"The economic and financial features of the first year of the war are, in my opinion, the following:

"First—The British starvation war has failed. Once and for all it has been proved that our domestic production of foodstuffs, bread card system, and maximum prices assure even to the poorest the necessary supply of food and that at prices lower than prevailing in Great Britain.

"Second—Nor can we be 'starved out' in raw materials. The difficulties cast in the way of the importation of raw materials, in violation of international law, are unpleasant for us, but are not fatal. We have in our own country an ample supply of the most important raw materials—coal and iron—and of others we have on hand, unmanufactured or manufactured, great supplies which, with the economical employment thereof insured by our methods of organization, are virtually inexhaustible.

"Third—The spectre of unemployment has been banished. There is more work than workers. The war has proved itself to be a greater employer of labor than our export trade was.

"Fourth—So far as finances are concerned, Germany will carry the war through for an unlimited time. We produce in our own country practically everything needed for war. Thus expenditures for war purposes resolve themselves into savings. These again are at the Empire's disposition, as payments on the war loans and deposits are flowing into the banks and savings institutions more plentifully than in times of peace. The total of deposits today, after over $3,000,000,000 have been paid on war loans, is higher than at the outbreak of the war. The gold reserve of the Reichsbank has almost doubled since the war began. Notes and deposits in the Reichsbank covered by gold are 33½ per cent., as compared with 26.7 per cent. in the Bank of France, and 21.7 in the Bank of England.

"Fifth—The confidence of the German people in our financial strength is as unbounded as their confidence in our military superiority. After twelve months of war Imperial 3's are quoted at 70, which is eight points below the quotation in March, 1914; the minimum price of British consols, 65, is 11 per cent. below the quotation in March, 1914; 3 per cent. French rentes, at 69, are 19 per cent. below March, 1914.

"Work, skill, discipline, organization, economy, and last, but not least, the categorical imperative of patriotism have upheld Germany in the first year against world enemies, and will help us further to win the war.

"HELFFERICH."

THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Reported Announced for September —Further Materials Commandeered

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—It is reported from Berlin that Dr. Helfferich, Imperial Secretary for Finance, has announced the issue of a third German war loan for the middle of September.

By order of the Chief Commander of the Province of Brandenburg, all copper, brass, and nickel held by manufacturers and dealers has been seized. Even kitchen furniture in private households has been reserved for the use of the State. Rubber, gutta percha, and asbestos also have been commandeered for military purposes.

STRICTER BRITISH PASSPORT RULES

Members of American Crews Arriving at Liverpool Now Must Have Nationality Papers.

An order providing for stricter passport regulations for persons arriving at Liverpool from abroad was received here yesterday by cable. In future members of the crews of all American ships arriving at Liverpool must be provided with individual passports. If American the passport can be obtained at Washington from the State Department at a cost of $2. Britishers may get emergency certificates from the Consulate at 24 State Street, here. These are good for six months. They cost 60 cents each. Scandinavians and men of other nationalities among the crew must get their passports from their respective Consulates. No Austrians, Germans, or Hungarians are shipped on American steamers trading to England. Men of those nationalities would be kept prisoners on the vessels while in British ports, and the company would have to pay the cost of the services of the policemen who keep guard to see that the men do not escape ashore.

The St. Louis of the American Line, sailing next Saturday for Liverpool, will be the first vessel to come under the regulations. She carries a crew of 300, of whom 200 will require passports from Washington. Who shall pay the $2 in each case has not yet been decided.

The agents of the American Line at 9 Broadway put the applicants for passenger passage to Liverpool under the third degree if they are not provided with passports. This is on account of the number detained at Liverpool by the British Alien Inspectors on arrival. Numbers claim British nationality and try to get over with a passport on that pretext, the agents assert.

Last Saturday morning a man who asked for a first cabin ticket on the Philadelphia, due to sail at noon, gave a certain name and said he was an Englishman. Under cross-examination by the clerk he admitted that he had not given his real name. He explained that his father was a naturalized Englishman, but the name was German, and he did not wish to land in Liverpool under a German name.

"You stay in New York until you can produce a passport from the British Consul," was the booking clerk's ultimatum.

An attractive young Irishwoman booked on the St. Paul two weeks ago for Liverpool and gave a name distinctively Irish. She had no passport, but said her parents would come to Liverpool from County Clare to meet her. Her blue eyes and rich brogue decided the clerk, and he gave her a ticket. Three days after the St. Paul arrived in Liverpool a cablegram was received from the company's office there saying the young woman had been detained because she was not traveling under her real name. That afternoon a man called at the American Line office here and asked Mr. Miller, the Passenger Manager, why his wife was being detained in Liverpool.

"What's your wife's name?" Mr. Miller asked.

"Miss Katherine — was the name she went by," he replied. He added that he was an American, and that, of course, explained her detention.

Mr. Miller said that many persons who have been naturalized in this country go back to England without a passport. Any person who arouses the suspicion of the Allen Inspector on the other side is required to make an affidavit, and if it is found to be false the penalty ranges from three months' to two years' imprisonment.

ADJURE ENGLISHMEN TO DO WAR WORK

Speakers at a Semi-Religious Gathering in Surrey Declare It a Sacred Duty.

MEETING TYPICAL OF MANY

Private Movements to Utilize for War Purposes Men, Women, and Children Who Cannot Fight.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REIGATE, England, July 11.—One result of the proposal of the Government to register every resident of the British Isles and to ascertain how they might be turned to account in the present crisis has been the quickening of private movements to utilize for war purposes men, women, and children who cannot fight. Here this Sunday afternoon was held in the open air a public meeting, semi-religious in character, which in its sober earnestness and its appeal to people of every age and class spoke of the depth of feeling the war has stirred and united the men and women of today with those who in the past had also fought for freedom.

It was held in a park round an old country seat. Half a mile away in the caverns under Reigate Castle, Magna Charta is said to have been drafted; across the downs to the north could be seen in the chalk the way which the pilgrims of the Middle Ages wore in their journeys to Canterbury, and all around were glorious trees, which may well have been standing in the days when the cause of English liberty was won.

To enlist the people of today in defense of the same cause was the avowed purpose of the meeting. It was not intended to raise more recruits; it was not held necessary to denounce Germany, or to argue the justice of the war; it was designed simply to urge every one to make war-work a part of the daily routine of his life. So nothing spectacular was attempted. A few wooden chairs were placed on kitchen tables under the pillared porch of the old mansion; hand-bills were distributed, announcements made from the pulpit, and an audience of from 2,500 to 3,000 was collected.

The cadets of the parish church brigade marched up with their fife and drum band, the bigger lads in khaki, the younger with forage caps and belts as their only uniform, but the main part of the audience came without organization. They were the ordinary residents of the town, some business men in London, others shopkeepers or artisans of Reigate, and not a few retired men and women of private means. They came in little knots of two or three, straggling across the greensward or treading their way amid the trees, and they represented every walk in life and every age—only the young men, even few and far between, for nearly all of them were in Flanders or training to go there.

In the distance the roll of drums was heard and a banner was seen gleaming red through the branches. It was the parish of St. Mark's coming to the meeting. It sent a thrill through the spectators. It was so unlike the twentieth century; it was so like the gathering of the people in other days of peril long passed into history. Behind the banner came the cadets; behind the cadets marched the Vicar and his Church Wardens. His parishioners followed in orderly procession, men and women in their family groups, and the long line was closed by the children of an orphan school, in quaint blue capes and straw hats.

It was in the main to be a religious meeting, but the chair was taken by Sir Jeremiah Colman, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county and the head of the great mustard manufacturing concern. He wore a khaki uniform with the scarlet facings of the staff, and he called to sit with him and the clergy on the platform an elderly Colonel, the ribbon on whose uniform showed that he had for twenty years been in the Surrey Territorial Forces.

A hymn and prayer by the Rural Dean of Reigate opened the proceedings, and then Sir Jeremiah struck the keynote of the meeting. To work for the war, he declared, was the sacred duty of all Englishmen, and those who could not go to the trenches could exercise thrift and hold themselves ever ready for service.

The Vicar of Reigate and other clergy followed with much the same things to say. They felt no need to urge patriotism or to argue the case of England. They sought only to direct the zeal of their hearers and show them what they might all do. Above all, they said, each man must curb his own faults, so that he might play his part when the opportunity came.

It was in accord with the recent appeal of the Archbishops to the nation, and it was notable that Sir Jeremiah discounted the outcry against "shirkers." He hardly knew any who might have gone to the front and had not, he said, but many people willing to help did not know how.

For an hour the meeting lasted, and the great crowd stood in a semicircle around the platform. Hardly one left before it was all over, and they sang "God Save the King" with a heartiness that carried a thrill. Then the meeting broke up and the audience strolled home through the park, chatting in neighborwise.

MILES OF TRENCHES TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

(Aviso) on Friday the enemy renewed in greater force his attack which had failed on the 28th against our occupation of Costa Bella. Notwithstanding the support of artillery, posted in the neighborhood of the Ohmert Pass, the enemy's columns again were completely repulsed.

Further to the north in the zone of Livinallongo (Upper Cordevole) the enemy's infantry tried on the night of the 29th to occupy by surprise attacks the summits of Pescos and Sasso di Mezzodi. Our troops succeded in dispersing the enemy.

In Carnia on the 30th a bold operation, undertaken with the object of driving the enemy from Forcella, Clannalot, and Eastern Pizzo, (Upper Dogna,) was fully successful, thanks to a combined frontal attack directed from Grauda by the slope of Pizzo against Forcella and a feint attack made by a column from Forcella di Bielica on Lusnitz, at the bottom of the Valley of Folla.

Our infantry carried the trenches at Forcella with great dash, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet and capturing 107 prisoners, seven being officers. A heavy artillery fire contributed to the result by an effective fire which at first ravaged the enemy trenches and then, with lengthened range, prevented reinforcements from coming up.

On the Carso front on the night of the 31st the enemy made a vigorous onslaught on our right wing in the zone of Monte di Dusi, but was thrown back with heavy loss. A strong enemy column marching from Duino toward Doberdo was observed and reported by our aviators to the heavy artillery, which directed a deadly fire on it and scattered the Austrians with serious losses. Our offensive continued all along the front during the day. Further trenches were stormed, and we made 48 prisoners, fourteen of whom were officers.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—An unconfirmed report comes from Rome that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste and have already removed the machinery of the munitions factories.

POLISH DOLLS FOR WAR AID.

Artists Send Effigies of Her Own People to Mme. Paderewski.

Artists of the Polish colony in Paris have sent to New York what is said to be the most remarkable collection of Polish dolls ever made. The dolls were sent to Mme. Ignace J. Paderewski and will be sold for the benefit of war sufferers in Poland. The dolls will be on view today at the offices of the National Polish Relief Fund, in the Aeolian Building.

The dolls represent every phase of Polish life as it was prior to the great war. Each little figure is exact in detail of dress and accessories, being worked out with skill and precision by the members of the Polish Artists' Mutual Help Society in Paris, by which organization they were sent to Mme. Paderewski. The society is composed of painters, sculptors, decorators, wood carvers, and experts in fine needlework and embroidery. Finding their cities and homes in Poland devastated, these men and women worked their way to Paris, and are now making dolls representing the national costumes of the various provinces of the Polish countries.

The dolls are unbreakable. The old-fashioned rag doll is the basis, and some of the dolls are two feet tall, and all are clad in wonderfully artistic garments.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ATTACK.

President of Alliance Denounces Our Policy—Delegates Gather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—At a meeting today preliminary to the opening of the convention here tomorrow of the National German-American Alliance, the President, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, found occasion to criticise the United States for supplying war munitions to England.

"I must say I have not been proud of my country lately," he said. "A nation which prays for peace on Sundays and supplies England with arms and ammunition all the rest of the week is, to say the least, hypocritical.

"I must confess that I, as a native born American, am nauseated by the lick-spittle policy of our country. English ships patrol our waters, England forbids us to buy ships and to trade with neutral nations as we would like, England cuts the cables leading from our shores to those of a friendly nation, and England decides for our Secretary of State what news he shall impart to us American citizens. From the way most war reports to us read we might just as well tear up the Declaration of Independence and become loyal subjects of King George."

Interest was manifested by the delegates in a possible expression by the convention of its attitude toward the present relations of the United States and Germany. Officers said today that undoubtedly resolutions for that purpose would be introduced but that a strong fight would be made to prevent action.

GERMAN DAILY IN BRUSSELS.

New Signs That Kaiser Intends to Keep Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 2.)—The first daily newspaper to be published here in the German language appeared today. The newspaper is financed by private parties, although it is expected to be supported officially through the advertising of official announcements.

In this connection many sharp jaws published against the expression of national Belgian sentiments, are taken in some quarters to indicate the intention of the Germans to retain Belgium.

TURKS EXPLODE MINES.

Say They Destroyed Allies' Trenches and Entanglements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 2.)—An official statement issued today says:

"Yesterday near Avi Burnu, (Gallipoli,) on our centre, some mines which had been pushed toward the enemy exploded with good results. A portion of the enemy trenches and some wire entanglements were destroyed."

VIENNA GETS REAL BREAD.

Arrival of Abundant Wheat Flour Gives Zest to Victory Celebration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since yesterday Vienna has had two sources of profound satisfaction, one being that the population is no longer obliged to eat bread with an admixture of maize flour and the other the fall of Lubin.

Considerable quantities of German wheaten flour have lately arrived and the price of flour is now lower in Vienna. Rejoicings over the fall of Lublin continued all yesterday and late into the night.

STRIPS PLATE OFF BECKER'S COFFIN

Continued from Page 1.

act as pallbearers of a man put to death for murder.

Funeral Service Today

Mrs. Becker wanted policemen in the department to know that the funeral was not to be strictly private, and that they would be welcome along with other former friends of her husband, but that the funeral was not to be public.

Father Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, was in Philadelphia and would not return in time for the Becker funeral this morning, it was stated at the church, and it was not known who would officiate. There was also some uncertainty as to the nature of the service to be held. An assistant at the church, before he learned that the inscription plate had been removed from Becker's coffin, said that it would be a low mass, but after the plate had been removed at was announced at the Becker home that the plans for the service would be carried out as originally designed. It had been announced previously that the service would be a requiem high mass.

W. Bourke Cockran, who represented Becker in his last fight for life, was seen at the American Line pier, where he had gone to meet his sister, and was asked about the inscription naming Governor Whitman a murderer. He said that he had known nothing of it until he read about it.

The authorities who took action in the case of the inscription plate thought that its removal would be sufficient to prevent Mrs. Becker from having an inscription of similar nature engraved on the tombstone to go at the head of Becker's grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, but it was said that if she did try to have such an inscription put on the stone the cemetery corporation probably would refuse to permit it.

WHITMAN IGNORES CHARGE.

"Murder" Plate on Becker Coffin Left to Local Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Governor Whitman spent a quiet day, after his long automobile ride to Sylvan Beach yesterday, and attended church services this evening. The Rev. Albert S. Hoyt of Auburn, who is his over-Sunday guest at the Executive Mansion, preached.

The Governor refused to comment on the murder charge on the plate on Becker's coffin, and it was stated authoritatively that he intended to take no action. The belief in official circles here is that whatever action is taken must be by the municipal authorities of New York or the officials of Bronx County, presumably District Attorney Martin.

The tombstone which the mother of Carlyle Harris, who was put to death twenty-odd years ago for the murder of his wife, erected over his grave in the Rural Cemetery here bore the legend "Murdered by the State of New York." It was ordered removed by the legal officers of Albany County.

FRENCH PUT MARINES ASHORE IN HAITI

United States Permits a Small Force to Land at Port au Prince to Guard Legation

AT REQUEST OF MINISTER

Move Shows That France Recognizes the Superior Interest of the American Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—French marines have been landed at Port au Prince, Haiti, to guard the French Legation there, but the landing is with the consent of the United States Government. A statement, given out by the Navy Department, shows that before undertaking to obtain a marine guard from the French cruiser Descartes, the French Minister at Port au Prince requested permission from Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the United States naval forces there. Rear Admiral Caperton referred the matter to the Navy Department, and after a conference with Secretary Lansing the permission was granted by Secretary Daniels.

The official announcement of the Navy Department on the subject tonight was as follows:

Admiral Caperton reported last night that the French Minister at Port-au-Prince had requested permission to land a small force from the cruiser Descartes to guard the French Legation, as he considered it fitting that the legation should be guarded by French troops. Secretary Daniels, after a conference with Secretary Lansing, cabled Admiral Caperton that there was no objection to the landing of a small detachment to guard the French Legation, and instructed Admiral Caperton to afford all facilities to the French Minister for the landing of the guard.

This announcement indicates clearly that the French Government recognizes the superior interest of the United States in the present situation in Haiti and that the United States has assumed responsibility for the maintainance of order in Port au Prince and the protection of foreigners and their interests. The attitude of the French Minister is all the more significant in view of the fact that in the negotiations between the United States and the Haitian Governments, for the collection and disbursement of Haitian customs revenues the French had sought for a place in the control of the revenue receivership on the ground that by reason of common language, trade relations and sympathies, in addition to the large interest of French citizens in Haiti's bonded debt, France had a superior interest in Haitian affairs.

It is believed here that the action of the French Minister in asking permission from the United States for the landing of French marines is a forerunner of the attitude of other European nations that have interests in Haiti. This Government desires to take a free hand in the adjustment of the difficult Haitian problem, which has become more complicated by reason of the killing of President Guillaume and the ousting of a ministry friendly to the American proposal for a customs receivership. That the American forces now on Haitian soil will remain there as long as French marines guard the French legation is certain. But it is understood to be the desire of this Government to keep bluejackets and marines in Haiti until some arrangement is made that will give the United States the right to control Haiti's revenues. Present indications are that this Government will seek to negotiate a treaty that will make the United States responsible for Haiti's financial, political and territorial integrity, similar to the treaty which was negotiated with Nicaragua, but was not ratified by the United States Senate.

Rear Admiral Caperton has reported to the Navy Department that there have been no further hostile clashes between his forces and Haitians and that everything is quiet in Port au Prince. Further disturbances are expected, however, and the Navy Department will not modify the arrangements to augment the armed contingent ashore.

Sells No War Munitions.

Chief Engineer Seidl of Escher, Wyss & Co., in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, denying a published report, says that the firm whose works are in Zurich, Switzerland, is not supplying shells, cartridges or ammunition to any of the belligerent nations. "The exportation of any kind of ammunition or war material," he writes, "was prohibited by the Swiss Federal Council on Aug. 13, 1914, and this decree is still in force."

FRYE NOTE DELAYED.

Germany's Reply and British Communication Expected Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The German note regarding the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, which was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin yesterday had not been received at the State Department tonight. It is expected some time tomorrow. Secretary Lansing said no word had been received from the Ambassador concerning the note.

There is considerable speculation here as to what the German reply to the last American communication contains in view of the attitude then taken by this Government. Germany was asked to reconsider her decision to send the Frye case to a Prize Court for adjustment, the United States maintaining that under the Treaty of 1828, it was a matter for diplomatic adjustment and was not subject to a Prize Court hearing. The United States maintained that it would not recognize a Prize Court ruling in the case as binding.

Should the German reply include an announcement of a Prize Court decision, the United States would not, it was said, take any measures to prevent the owners accepting the award if they were satisfied. But the American Government will not recede from its contention that the case is one for a diplomatic adjustment.

Another important communication expected tomorrow is Great Britain's supplemental note replying to American representations regarding the British blockade and interference with American commerce. Secretary Lansing was informed Friday that the reply would be forwarded in a few days.

DANISH LOAN A FAILURE.

Public Prefers to Invest in Mushroom "War Stock" Ventures.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Danish Government $12,000,000 5 per cent. national loan, which has just closed, has proved a failure, only half of it being subscribed by the public. The five banks guaranteeing the loan must take the remainder of it.

Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent declares that it is almost impossible to secure public contributions in Denmark to a loan at a low rate of interest, owing to the unusual attraction for ready money in the innumerable mushroom ventures which spring up as a consequence of the war.

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Albert Ullrich, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner's heads of departments meet twice a week to be sure that every job is moving at the highest speed and efficiency.

Each detail of the work must progress according to Turner standards.

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For a sparkling appetizer—for a health-giving stimulus to digestion—serve Londonderry.

Found at the better hotels, clubs and cafes—wherever gentlemen meet.

PICTORIAL WAR RECORD.

Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial—Nos. 3 to 12, (1 and 2 are out of print,) containing actual war scenes from every part of the war field, bound in cloth and sold for $1. Sent by mail to any address. Beautiful pictures by rotogravure process. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturday 1 P. M.

Today and Tomorrow

The Half-yearly Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
reduced from
$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to
$17

This is a sale of Saks suits reduced from former prices, and not a sale of suits on which we have set arbitrary and fictitious "values." If you know anything about average clothing sales you will know what we mean. In other words, every suit in this sale is regular stock; and not the overnight product of haste and expediency. Obviously, there has been a thinning out of the selections, but there is a range of choice right now in which early-comers will have no difficulty in finding the particular suit they want. But don't put it off any longer. Come in now.

Small charge for alterations.

Today an Important Sale of
Men's Fine Shirts at $1.30

our regular $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 grades

Absolutely fast-color fabrics, including silk-and-cotton crepes, fine mercerized cloths, extra finely woven madras with satin or woven stripes.

Plain negligee or pleated, with soft or stiff cuffs. Some with collar attached, and a number of tennis and sport shirts. All sizes 14 to 18 and a few 13½.

A fine color assortment including a range of solid colors in the new shades, with self satin stripe.

Finely tailored with beaded or shrunk neckbands, fine stitching and fine quality buttons. VERY REMARKABLE VALUES, INDEED.

Men's Bathing Suits Reduced

Men's $6.50 and $7.00 Silk and Silk-and-worsted Bathing Suits have been **reduced to** . . **$5.00**

Men's $2.45 and $2.95 Fine Wool Bathing Suits have been **reduced to** **$1.95**

Men's $9.00 High-grade Silk-and-worsted Bathing Suits have been **reduced to** **$6.00**

Weber and Heilbroner

Direct attention to the fact that their entire stock of Spring and Summer suits, dress clothes excepted, is now on sale at very material reductions from former prices. This is a semi-yearly opportunity—the only time these clothes are available at reduced prices. No charge for alterations.

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Rock Island Lines have issued a small folder describing in detail the 42 most popular and interesting routes to the California Expositions.

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MOOSE WILL ENTER BATTLE OF 1916

Going In as a Party to Win, Chairman Murdock Declares Flatfootedly.

WILL BE A STRAIGHT FIGHT

Colonel's Supporter Assails Both the Old Parties for Their Mistakes and Misdeeds.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Victor Murdock of Kansas, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, made the following statement today:

"I have just completed a three months' personal canvass of the situation with the Progressives in the Central West and on the Pacific Coast, and after making it, I am ready to say flatfootedly that we Progressives are going into the 1916 fight as a party and to win.

"Moreover, a meeting of representative Progressives held this month in New York City reported the same conditions in the East that I have found in the West, and they are lining up for the next battle. This also is the sentiment of the Progressive National Committee. We will hold our National Convention early and nominate a ticket.

"The great convention battles of 1916 will not be over candidacies, but will be over platforms. The storm will rage, not in the Committee on Credentials, but in the Committee on Resolutions. The Bourbon Republican leadership will not only insist on a standpat candidate, but will fight for an unstinted and unequivocal indorsement of the Administration of William H. Taft, including the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill.

"The Democratic leadership likewise will point with pride to the equally lamentable Simmons-Underwood tariff bill and, against a Bryan insurrection of the first magnitude, will cancel the one term Presidential pledge and other Bryan propaganda, and the Progressives will reiterate and re-emphasize their Chicago platform of 1912. That platform remains the most nearly perfect utterance of the principles of Abraham Lincoln of modern times.

Lauds Progressive Platform.

"Both in its protest against the inroads of privilege fattening on an era of gross materialism, and in its principal program of concrete economic remedies, the Progressive platform has become to hundreds of thousands of aggressive Americans the ark of the covenant, and there is not a township anywhere without its group devoted wholly and solely to its preservation.

"The Progressives have the right plan for the tariff and other economic issues, including the trust problem.

"The Democratic leadership, after two and a half year's trial, has signally failed in solving the nation's economic questions. Its tariff law, slammed together under the old logrolling leadership, is utterly unproductive of any of the results previously claimed for it, its trust legislation flounders, its attempts at development of American ocean-going craft have fizzled. That this is the judgment of the voter is amply evidenced by the tremendous anti-Democratic sentiment that has developed at the polls at virtually every election in the last two years. At many of these elections the voter cast a Republican ballot because he believed that the Republican leadership had learned its lesson and would hereafter take the progressive path.

Assails Reactionary Republicans.

"But now the voters know for a certainty that when the Republican leadership has been restored to power, it has shown more, not less, reactionary tendencies, as is notably evidenced by the actions of the Legislatures in New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Hand in hand with the progressive proposition to encompass social and industrial justice, goes the necessity of solving the great economic problems of the country, not on the basis of political advantage, of which practice both the old parties are infamously guilty, but on the basis of service to society.

"Everywhere I found those Progressives who made the fight in 1912 with that idea uppermost, eager now to continue the fight. Wherever they have had a chance to make good they have done so.

"The spectacle of Republican reaction in New York and Ohio, in contrast to Progressive achievement in California under Governor Johnson, is a dramatic portrayal of the need of the new strong patriotic party of public service. Therefore the Progressive Party will go on with its fight straight out and flat-footed."

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CARRANZA REPORTS RELIEF FOR CAPITAL

Minister Says Entering Army Has Supplies and Large Quantities Are on the Way.

VILLA RAIDERS MOVE EAST

Flying Column Said to be Working Toward Vera Cruz—Consul Shanklin and Carranza Minister Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico City by Carranzista forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales reached the State Department today in a brief dispatch from Vera Cruz, sent by Commander Luke McNamee of the United States gunboat Sacramento at that port. No details were given. The reoccupation of the Mexican capital by the Carranzistas is not expected in official circles here to make any distinct difference in the general military and political situation in Mexico, at least not at present, but is regarded as giving hope that it will be followed by reopening of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and the shipment of Red Cross and other supplies into Mexico City for the relief of the needy populace.

It appears that General Gonzales returned from the vicinity of Pachuca to Mexico City without meeting and giving battle to the Villa flying column, commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro, and that it was considered more important to undertake the task of opening communication and attending to the chaotic and distressing situation in the capital.

The Villa agency here tonight announced that General Fierro's flying column was now operating in the States of Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico, and this was confirmed by messages which indicated that the flying column was now working gradually toward Vera Cruz. The plans of Fierro have not been disclosed, but it is intimated here that he will again attempt to interfere with the shipment of supplies from Mexico City to General Gonzales, and may make a raid on Vera Cruz in the near future.

The Carranza agency tonight received a cablegram from Jesus Acuña, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Carranza Cabinet, under last night's date, which read:

In addition to the supplies which General Pablo Gonzales will carry with him into the City of Mexico at the present reoccupation, the Constitutionalist Government has arranged for sending additional supplies amounting to 1,200 tons of staples, which include flour, corn, beans, barley, lard, and dried meats. These supplies are supplemental to large quantities of relief materials which have been detained en route by reason of the necessitous military operations incident to regaining and control of railway communication from the coast to the capital. The public services for food distribution will be at once reopened.

Civil administration has been reinstalled at Queretaro, and civil employes of the Constitutionalist Government are being moved from Queretaro to Aguascalientes and to points intervening between that centre and Queretaro. This re-establishment of communication reunites the armies of Obregon and Gonzales by telegraphic and railway lines.

News of the defeat of General Villa in the vicinity of Torreon is discredited by information reaching both the Washington Government and the Villa agency.

According to advices to the State Department, there is no immediate prospect of the defeat of Villa either at Torreon or the vicinity, for the reason that when Villa withdrew to Torreon from Zacatecas he pretty effectually destroyed the railway between those two points, tearing up the tracks and destroying bridges. The country between Zacatecas and Torreon is very barren and desolate, difficult for campaigning, and the Washington impression is that Obregon will not make rapid headway in that region. Information has reached the State Department that some reinforcements have been sent to Obregon over the rail line from Tampico to San Luis Potosi and that the latter place was captured mainly by these reinforcements and not by Obregon's principal army. Obregon's communications from the south have been cut for many weeks and the Carranzistas have endeavored to open up a new line of communication to Obregon from Tampico through San Luis Potosi.

VILLA EXPELS AMERICANS.

With Other Foreigners They Are Said to Have Had Goods Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 1.—American refugees arriving tonight report that an entire trainload of foreigners is coming, as Americans and all other foreign merchants in the City of Chihuahua had been expelled by Villa. The Americans who arrived tonight say that Villa has confiscated all the stores, both of Americans, Mexicans, and other foreigners, and that all Mexican merchants had been placed in jail, accused of charging higher prices than the regular schedule for foodstuffs and for refusing to accept Villa money.

The confiscation of the stores, natives and foreign alike, is expected to be followed by the distribution of the stocks among the poor of the city as was done when the Spaniards were expelled and their stocks confiscated. The confiscation order followed a meeting at the State Palace on Saturday in which Villa informed the merchants that they must charge lower prices, accept his money at 30 cents on the dollar and raise a forced loan of $800,000 gold.

The Americans are expected to reach the border tonight on a special train, and will immediately file a protest to Washington against the confiscation of their properties and their expulsion.

ANGELES BACK IN MEXICO.

New Alignment of Leaders Reported at the Border.

NOGALES, Sonora, Aug. 1.—General Angeles arrived this morning in Nogales, Ariz. He was met at the international boundary line by José Maytorena and the latter's entire staff, civil and military, and escorted between lines of soldiers to the Governor's residence, four blocks distant.

American Secret Service men met the train upon which General Angeles rode and saw him across the line.

According to Maytorena officials, Angeles will lead a revolution with Villa as General in Chief, assisted by Generals Obregon and Iturbe, both of whom are reported either to have abandoned Carranza or to be ready to do so.

SHANKLIN HERE FROM MEXICO.

Consul Refuses to Discuss Recall—Carranza Minister to See Lansing.

Arnold Shanklin, United States Consul General at Mexico City, arrived yesterday on the Morro Castle on his way to Washington to see Secretary of State Lansing. The Consul General disagreed with the Brazilian Minister over the manner in which the American Relief Fund was administered there, and Secretary Lansing ordered him to return to Washington. He declined to discuss his case in any way.

Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance to General Carranza, also arrived on the Morro Castle to discuss Mexican affairs with Secretary Lansing, and will go to Washington in a few days, he said.

When asked if it would be possible in the interests of peace for Mexico to make one of the members of the former Madero Cabinet Provisional President of the country, the Minister of Finance replied that it would not. By resigning the members of the Madero Cabinet had forfeited their right to succeed. Such a measure would bring about another revolution, he said.

Harry Berliner, manager of a Vera Cruz agency for typewriters and adding machines, returned on the Morro Castle, and said that he had been deported by Carranza detectives on framed-up charges, without the chance of a hearing. He was on good terms with the authorities when steps were suddenly taken against him.

"On July 22," he said, "two detectives came to my office and handed me a summons ordering me to report at the office of the Department of Safety of the Port, to make a declaration. I didn't know why they had come or what I was to declare, but I went over with them as I was, in my shirt sleeves, after notifying William Canada, the American Consul. He sent one of his assistants, a man named Kellar, and with him and Stephen Bonsal, the war correspondent, now in the service of the Red Cross, I was taken to the offices of the Department of Safety. The Director, de Lamadrid, was not there, so I was taken to the Terminal Building by other detectives. There I happened to meet General Pesqueira, the Carranza Minister of War, and John R. Silliman, President Wilson's agent. They asked the detectives if I was under arrest, and if so, why. The detectives said that I was merely going with them to make a declaration, and that I was not under arrest at all.

"General Pesqueira and Mr. Silliman then went on their way, and hardly had they disappeared when the detectives ordered me to go on board the Morro Castle, which was leaving the port that night. I went, and my friends, whom I had notified, managed to get together my money and most of my personal property and get it to me before the ship sailed. There was absolutely no reason at all given for it then, but when the ship reached Havana I heard that the Carranza Consul there had been notified that I had been deported by personal order of the First Chief for using abusive language about him, and intriguing with the Huerta interests.

"I never took the slightest part in politics. Very few Americans there do; certainly I didn't. As to language, I may have expressed my opinion of Carranza; but if they start to expelling people for disapproving of Carranza there will soon be nobody left in Vera Cruz."

He added that he intended to take the matter up with the State Department.

Another passenger on the Morro Castle was Thomas Mallard, an English engineer, on the way to his home in Surrey with his 5-year-old daughter Joyce. In April, with his wife, daughter, and baby, he went to Tuxpam as engineer for the Mexican Eagle Oil Company. There was a Carranzista camp of about seventy men near their house, and on June 6 this camp was attacked by a party of 300 men who called themselves Villistas. Mr. Mallard's house was directly between the two forces, and though he and his family, with two other Englishmen named Gray and Jones, took refuge in the cellar, a volley fired by the Carranzistas struck them. Mrs. Mallard was holding her baby in her arms, and she and the child were killed by the same bullet; Gray and Jones were killed, and Mallard was wounded in the hip. He declared that the shooting at the house was intentional. The Villistas finally wiped out the garrison, blew the safe of the oil company, and got $500, and went on their way.

PLANS FOR INTERVENTION.

Service Paper Expects Call for 250,000 Men as Last Resort in Mexico.

The ordering of all the mobile troops now in the United States to the Texas border, the Atlantic Fleet to East Mexican, and the Pacific Fleet to West Mexican waters, will be one of the first of President Wilson's steps to restore order in Mexico, according to The Army and Navy Journal. The issue of Saturday says this move is expected to follow the placing of an embargo on exportation of arms to Mexico, and if this fails to accomplish the purpose desired by the President, the next move, according to the service publication, will probably be the calling into service of a volunteer army of 250,000 men to back up the regular army in actual intervention in Mexico. All the marines, it is said, will figure in whatever is done.

"We have excellent authority for saying," says The Army and Navy Journal, "that the President has now determined upon a program of action in the case of Mexico. His agents are now working with very little prospect of success to bring about peace without the use of force. Later, an embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico will be laid by this Government. As the next step will be the strengthening of the force of troops on the border, all of the troops in the United States will probably be in Texas and on the border in a month or two. This action may be delayed until late in the Fall. Then a part or all of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets will be ordered to Mexican waters and the marines will be concentrated in that locality.

"With this display of military force and possible warlike intention it is hoped that the leaders of the different factions will be brought to agree upon some provisional President who can be recognized by the United States Government. If this can be brought about, which does not now appear probable, the Administration will make known its intentions of supporting the new ruler of Mexico. In the event that all of the factions do not support the man who is recognized by this Government, and the present disturbed condition continues, as it is likely to do, the President will ask for an army to enforce his demands upon Mexico.

"It is not believed that all of this program can be carried out much before the latter part of November. In that case a special session of Congress will not be necessary, and when Congress convenes, if peace is not restored in Mexico, it is expected that the President will be ready to ask for authority to intervene. This will mean the calling out of a volunteer army of at least 250,000. It is generally agreed that the present regular army, if it were raised to war strength, could drive from the field all of the armed Mexican forces, capture Mexico City and defeat all of the Mexican armies if they were combined into a single force; but a large volunteer army would be needed to occupy the country and restore order.

AUTOS HIT TWO AND RUN OFF

Woman Injured When Another Machine Rams a Street Car.

Robert Kondak, a laundryman employed at the General Memorial Hospital, Central Park West and 106th Street, was crossing Eighth Avenue at 133d Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was knocked down by a northbound automobile containing two men and a child. Passersby called to the driver, but he paid no attention to them, nor to Patrolman Bashaner of the West 135th Street Station, who ran after the car, blowing his whistle. Kondak was taken by Dr. Rosenberg to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from severe abrasions of the left leg and bruises about the head.

Mrs. Blanche Bendit of 2,040 Seventh Avenue was crossing that avenue at 122d Street at 7 o'clock last night when she was knocked down by a northbound automobile occupied by one man. He did not stop. Patrolman Burke of the West 123d Street Station took Mrs. Bendit to a drug store, as she said she did not want an ambulance. She was revived and went to her home.

Passersby gave several automobile numbers to the police in both these cases, and the detectives of the Fourth Branch are hunting for the drivers.

Noah Tubbs of 55 Wall Street was driving east in Thirty-first Street yesterday in an automobile in which were his wife, their 3-year-old son, Noah, Jr., and older son, Harry, and a friend, when the machine collided with an Amsterdam Avenue car. Mrs. Tubbs, trying to protect her little son, was cut and bruised about the shoulder and the boy was slightly hurt. The others were uninjured. Mrs. Tubbs and the boy were treated by Dr. Connelly of Bellevue.

KIDNAP CRY PURSUES SAMARITAN IN AUTO

All Jersey Police Hunt Tourist Who Takes Girl Into Car with His Family.

FATHER, LOST, IS ALARMED

Her New Friends "Arrested" Twice After His Motor Cycle is Outdistanced in Storm.

Just as dusk was falling last night a big touring car swept through the suburbs of Trenton and on into the Princeton pike. In it were Louis Pillitz, a wealthy cotton planter of Birmingham, Ala., his wife, their three children and a negro chauffeur. They were hoping that the storm would hold off long enough for them to get to New York. Already a dun mist, thickening now and then to rain, was sweeping across the landscape, the roadway was muddy and the storm seemed about to break at any moment.

Just outside Trenton the car overtook a motor cycle with a side car stalled at the roadside. A weary, bedraggled girl was sitting disconsolately in the rain on the back seat of the motor cycle, while an old man and a young man were trying to replace five or six suitcases that had broken loose from their mooring and were falling by the wayside. Pillitz stopped, looked out, and asked what was the matter, and when a voice with a Southern drawl told him that they were having trouble with the engine, and that they had come all the way from Greenville, S. C., and were wondering if they would get to anywhere in particular before the storm overtook them, he got out and offered to help them.

The wayfarers were Luke W. White of Greenville, his son, and his daughter Ethel, 23 years old, all on their way to New York. It was nearly dark and the rain was falling fast, so Mr. and Mrs. Pillitz offered to take the girl into their touring car as a protection and drive on slowly, so as not to get ahead of the motor cycle. White gladly accepted the offer; the girl transferred herself, the baggage was tied back on the motor cycle, and the two cars started off slowly toward New York.

The travelers had got as far as Yardville, half way between Trenton and Princeton, when the motor cycle, it is believed, lost sight of the touring car in the darkness and took a different road. It was some time before Pillitz discovered that the Whites were no longer at his heels; then he drove back clear into the suburbs of Trenton without finding them.

Drive Toward New York.

By that time the rain was falling in torrents. As there was no sign of the others Mrs. Pillitz finally told the girl to come on with them to the Hotel York, in New York, where they could rest from the strain of the long, muggy trip while Mr. Pillitz looked out for Miss White's father and brother. So the touring car drove off at high speed through the rain.

Meanwhile White, whose motor cycle was working rather erratically, eventually found that he had lost the others or they had lost him. He, too, went back to Trenton, and a few minutes after he got to town the following telegram was being sent to every police station in New Jersey:

Please apprehend an automobile bearing an Alabama license, carrying six passengers and a colored chauffeur. He took aboard a daughter of Luke W. White, who was riding a motor cycle with car attached. Said he was driving slowly. Mr. White is afraid something will happen to his daughter.

JAMES COLLIGAN,
First District Court, Trenton.

Thereupon, with visions of an abduction, of a maiden to be saved, and of the honors that would accrue to the one who would save her, policemen all over New Jersey stepped out from under the awnings where they had taken shelter from the rain and looked for a car with an Alabama license number.

The Alabama license colors are silver on black, and on a dark night they are hard enough to see, so the touring car had got as far as Newark before it was held up. Then a vigilant policeman caught sight of the number plate and took the surprised and peevish occupants, who had become wearied by their imprisonment in a stuffy tonneau while the rain rattled on the roof, before Lieutenant Gray of the Sixth Precinct. He showed them the telegram that had been sent out, and Miss White, too tired to laugh at it, told him the real story.

Daughter Explains by 'Phone.

The Lieutenant got into communication with the Trenton court and then with Mr. White. When his daughter had explained to him by telephone he said that it was all right—to forget the whole thing, and he and his son would leave the motor cycle in Trenton and come on to meet the Pillitz party at the Hotel York. So after a long delay the automobile was released and the Pillitz car started out once more on its journey to Manhattan.

Just as the car was approaching the Weehawken Ferry, leading across to West Forty-second Street, there was a sudden interruption. Out of the rain-swept darkness appeared Joseph Murray, a boulevard policeman. He had heard that a deed of darkness was under way, and being unwilling to take a chance of missing that Alabama number in the darkness he had been stopping every car that came along. When he held up the Pillitz car he looked it over—there were the negro chauffeur, the six passengers, the missing girl.

But when his shield flashed in the glare of the lamps Miss White, who was tired and hot and had seen enough of policemen for one evening, rose up with a fiery, "What do you mean by stopping us?"

"I'm looking for a young girl who disappeared from Trenton," said Murray.

"I'm the girl," said she. "But I'm over twenty-one and I know what I'm doing. I'm getting tired of being stopped by policemen."

"You'll have to come along," said Murray.

"Take me to the station if you want to," said the girl, "but for Heaven's sake let these people go. They never saw me before tonight, and I suppose they hope they'll never see me again. They've had enough trouble already for being good Samaritans."

Mr. Pillitz intervened with an offer to take the policemen across to New York, where they would leave the women and children in a hotel to let them recover from the long trip, while the planter would go back to the station. But Murray was inexorable; he took the entire party down to the Boulevard Station, six miles away, and had them all up before Lieutenant Broadhurst. Here Miss White exploded again, but Broadhurst told her she was used to hearing people tell him what they thought of him and that he would have to telephone to Trenton.

When he had heard the story from the Trenton authorities he sent the Pillitz party on its way, and in course of time they arrived at their hotel, thanks to the fact that the troublesome telegram never had got outside the State of New Jersey.

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HOT WAVE IS BROKEN; THREE MORE DEATHS

Evening Showers Bring Relief to Sweltering City—Fewer Prostrations.

400,000 FLOCK TO CONEY

Thousands Slept Saturday Night on Beaches—Heat-Crazed Woman Leaps from Roof.

While three persons died in this city yesterday as a result of the heat wave, the list of prostrations reported to the police fell off to twelve, and in the evening cooling showers brought relief to the sweltering city. Another suicide was recorded. A woman, her mind unbalanced by her suffering, ended her life by jumping from the roof of her home.

Hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children deserted the city and its baked pavements, and sought a place of refuge along the three-mile stretch of seashore from Manhattan Beach to Seagate. A new record for attendance was set at Coney Island, the police estimate placing the crowd at considerably more than 400,000. The oldest old-timer could never recall such a throng on any single day before.

At least 20,000 had remained all Saturday night on the beaches, among them hundreds of little children. As early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning there were long lines of applicants waiting at the entrances of the municipal baths. The gates did not open until 8 o'clock, and by that time there were 15,000 waiting for a chance to dip into the cooling surf. The women who stormed the bathhouse, if placed in single file, would have made a line at least one mile long, and there were fully as many men on hand. The police reserves were ordered out and had a hard task preventing a riot.

Slightly cooler weather with showers is promised for today and tomorrow by the Weather Bureau.

Here is the list of dead and prostrated reported to the police:

The Dead.

FAHEY, PATRICK, 23, employe of the Interborough, 339 East Ninetieth Street, overcome while working on Ninth Avenue elevated railway, near Fifty-sixth Street, fell to street.

HART, MICHAEL, 41, laborer, 338 West Forty-fifth Street, overcome and killed by fall at his home.

LANDON, Mrs. GEORGE, 28, 427 East 164th Street, crazed by heat and jumped from roof of home.

Prostrated.

BRICKERMAKER, ANDREW, 17, 824 Amsterdam Avenue, overcome in front of home; Knickerbocker Hospital.

HIGHAM, JAMES, 24, electrician, 138 Garfield Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 484 Third Avenue, Manhattan; Bellevue Hospital.

KORN, MICHAEL, 22, salesman, 112 St. Nicholas Avenue, overcome at Surf Avenue and West Eighth Street, Coney Island; home.

LANGRY, FRANK, 3, 44 Amsterdam Avenue, overcome by heat and fell from fire-escape; condition not serious; Polyclinic Station in New Jersey.

LEVINE, MORRIS, 38, carpenter, 110 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at Thompson's Walk and Bowery, Coney Island; Coney Island Hospital.

LITTLETON, GEORGE, 35, salesman, address unknown; overcome at Nostrand Avenue and Clarkson Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

McKEON, KATHERINE, 23, 200 West 148th Street, overcome at Brooklyn Bridge while descending steps of B. R. T. station; Volunteer Hospital.

MURPHY, JOHN S., 36, 2 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at home.

REICHENBERGER, ABBIE, 34, 1,706 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, overcome in front of 985 Himrod Street; German Hospital, Brooklyn.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, 33, 472 Third Avenue, Long Island City; overcome at home; St. John's Hospital.

RUBENSTEIN, DAVID, 25, clerk, 1,753 Madison Avenue, prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, overcome in cell; Bellevue Hospital.

SULICK, ARTHUR, 10, 605 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at 149th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, home.

Fahey, an employe of the Interboro, was assigned to do some work on the tracks of the Ninth Avenue elevated railway structure between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets in the morning. The heat from the sun was intense, and he crumpled up suddenly. He died before an ambulance could reach the place.

Toppled Out of Window.

Michael Hart was killed by a fall from the fifth floor of the tenement house in which he lived. He had suffered from the heat during the night and early yesterday morning attempted to raise a window to get a breath of fresh air. In his weakened condition he lost his balance and toppled out of the window.

In New Jersey the heat caused the deaths of Margaret Noser, 18 months old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noser, of 32 Perrine Avenue, Trenton, and Edna May Schomp, 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schomp of Hopewell. L. V. Silver, a salesman, was overcome in Trenton. In Newark, N. J., Mrs. Mary DeForest of 493 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated in the street and removed to the City Hospital.

The showers which began at 5 o'clock last evening and continued intermittently until 9 o'clock, did much to relieve the suffering. At times the rain was swept through the streets by a cooling breeze, drenching the overheated tenement districts. Following the storm the humidity dropped off rapidly. The temperature had also fallen to 71 degrees at 9 o'clock. The highest it reached during the day, according to the official weather bureau report, was 83 at 11:50 o'clock in the morning, but that was on top of the Whitehall Building, thirty floors above the street level. On the street a considerably higher mark was reached.

Lightning Strikes Church

In Elizabeth, N. J., the rainstorm was accompanied by lightning, which struck the German Lutheran Church in Third Street, half an hour before the time for the evening service. The steeple was wrecked and a large hole was torn through the roof. A few minutes later lightning struck the tower house on the First Street bridge, which spans the Elizabeth River. One side of the house was torn away.

Excursion boats and ferries did a tremendous business throughout the day, and the railroads going to Coney Island and other seashore resorts were packed to capacity. For the most part it was an orderly crowd, and although it broke all records for size, there were few disturbances and no arrests for serious offenses.

The thunderstorm last evening caught the throng at Coney Island unprepared, and there was great confusion for half an hour as a rush was made for shelter. To complicate matters there was a tie-up on the new Fourth Avenue subway line as one of the new steel cars was passing over the Coney Island Creek bridge. It tied up all traffic for twenty minutes, just at the moment that a throng of 25,000 charged down on the station, seeking shelter. Inspector Thomas H. Murphy and Police Captain John Linden summoned reserves and mounted police to handle the crowd.

While scores who were on the beaches suffered cut feet or other minor injuries, there was but one serious accident. Mrs. Helen Cohen, 42, of 241 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was walking down the stairs from the Brighton Beach Baths, when the crowd behind her surged forward. She fell down the stairs and sustained a concussion of the brain and a severe strain of the back. She was taken to the Coney Island Hospital. Her condition is serious.

Eight Heat Deaths in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—With an official temperature of 96, today surpassed Philadelphia's highest record for any Aug. 1 in the history of the local Weather Bureau. There were eight deaths reported as due to the heat, and relief did not come to the city until late afternoon, when a thunder storm caused a drop of eighteen degrees.

FOUR DROWN IN DELAWARE.

Youth and Three Young Women Lost When Boat Overturns.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—Three girls and a young man were drowned at Fenton's Beach, across the Delaware River from here, today. The man, Irvin McCall, 21 years old, sacrificed his life in an unsuccessful attempt to save Ruth Craig, 16, the only one of the girls whose identity is known.

McCall, John J. Murphy, Miss Craig, and two other girls were in a rowboat that capsized. Murphy was the only one of the party who could swim. He managed to save one of the girls and himself. McCall, although helpless, made a desperate effort to reach shallow water with Miss Craig, but they went down together. The fourth victim was a young woman who lost her life a short distance away while bathing.

LANDS SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Battleship Nebraska Saved All Aboard Bark After Collision.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The crew of the bark Mabel I. Meyers of Belfast, Me., sunk in collision with the battleship Nebraska last Friday night, were landed at the Charlestown Navy Yard today by the naval tug Iwana, which took them off the battleship at Boston Light. The party numbered eleven, including one woman, Mrs. Agromonti, the wife of the steward. Most of them were sent to the Seamen's Bethel to be cared for, as they were destitute, having been unable to save any of their effects.

Captain William Meyers, master and principal owner of the bark, said he was about thirty-five miles off Cape Cod and heading for Boston in a thick fog just before 7 P. M. when he heard warning whistles. He answered with his fog horn, but almost immediately the big stem of the battleship struck his vessel, tearing away her bow. The bark began to fill. A boat from the battleship took off the entire crew. No one was injured.

In the hope that the bark might remain afloat the battleship was kept in the vicinity searching for her in the fog. When Captain Meyers was satisfied, after finding a comforter from his cabin floating in the water, that his vessel had gone down, the Nebraska was headed for this port.

The Mabel I. Meyers sailed from Barbados July 6 for this city and Portland with a cargo of molasses. The Nebraska was bound from Rockport for Newport for fleet manouevres. She sustained no injury.

PLAYS SUICIDE IN PIQUE.

Young Wife, Wanting to Hear Pet Names, Gives Husband a Scare.

Mrs. Agnes Hogan, a bride of two months, living at 209 West Sixty-sixth Street, came to the conclusion last night that her husband Frank wasn't petting her enough. Then things began to happen.

First Mrs. Hogan went to her room and two minutes later announced in a hysterical voice that she had taken bichloride of mercury. Her husband shouted for help and, getting a bottle of milk, poured its contents into her mouth. Five minutes later a patrolman appeared and on his heels came Dr. Fetchtig in an ambulance from Polyclinic Hospital.

The physician got busy with a stomach pump, while Hogan, with tears in his eyes, called his wife pet names and implored her to live for his sake. Despite the fact that he couldn't find a trace of poison, the physician kept at work until he happened to see a smile on Mrs. Hogan's face.

"Well," said Mrs. Hogan, as she pushed the stomach pump away, "Frank didn't call me pet names, and I was afraid he didn't love me. Now I know he does. Of course I didn't take any poison."

THIEF SCARE IN HEMPSTEAD.

Servant's Cries Drive Burglar from Home of Mrs. W. P. Douglas.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Early this morning an attempt was made to rob the Summer home of Mrs. W. P. Douglas of New York, which stands on First Neck Lane, close to Agawam Lake, in this place.

Some of the employes of the house heard a noise downstairs, and one of the women put up a window and called for help. Policeman Michael Callaghan was close by, and he ran over to the house. He says he saw a man run down the street as he approached the house. The policeman then continued on to the house and found that one of the windows had been forced. The intruder must have tripped over something in the dining room, and the servant's call for help frightened him away.

Since the theft of a $100,000 pearl necklace from the home of Sherwood Aldrich the police have been very vigilant.

Founded 1850
No lagging of interest in our showing of men's Summer sack suits
Reduced to
$20
From $32, $30, $28 & $25
We keep the variety of designs and sizes well assorted by constant additions from our higher priced suit stock.
BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

RIDES HORSE IN RIVER TO RESCUE A WOMAN

Policeman Guides Mount to Exhausted Bather and Carries Her to Shore.

FIVE DROWN AT BEACHES

Lifesaver Drags Man from Bottom of Pelham Bay and Doctor Revives Him with Pulmotor.

Five persons were drowned at beaches in the neighborhood of New York yesterday and a number of others were rescued by narrow margins.

Owen O'Daleen and his wife Catherine of 160 West Sixtieth Street, were bathing at Gallagher's Beach, Throg's Neck, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. O'Daleen swam out about fifty yards from shore, and her strength suddenly gave out. Her husband, who was on the beach at the time, started out after her. So did Mounted Policeman O'Brien of the Westchester Station, who spurred his horse out into the water and started him swimming toward the drowning woman. Mrs. O'Daleen went under just before the policeman reached her, but she came up again a moment later. O'Brien picked her up with one hand and, guiding his horse with the other, swam the animal back to shore and brought her in safely.

George McCurgan of 768 Amsterdam Avenue, an Interboro Rapid Transit Company cable hand, went down to a pier at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street yesterday evening with his friends, David Jones and Owen Conley. The other two started fishing off the dock; McGurgan, who was too hot for comfort, took off his clothes and dived into the Hudson. He did not come up again. His friends called Policemen Vogelbank and Snyder of the West 100th Street Station, who recovered the body with grappling hooks.

At Southampton, L. I., a party of young men were bathing in Big Fresh Pond when one of their number, George Ryder, suddenly disappeared. It is believed that he was seized with cramps. The body was recovered later.

Stephen Haight, a clerk, who lived at 292 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, was left alone over the week end when his wife went away on a visit. He decided to go for a swim yesterday afternoon, and went in the company of his friend, Edward Miller, to the Hackensack River, near the Central Railroad Bridge. Miller, who is an excellent swimmer, started out ahead, and, looking back later, discovered that Haight was not in sight. Efforts to recover the body were not successful.

Solomon Rosenthal, a clerk living at 125 East 104th Street, was bathing off the foot of West Thirty-second Street, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon when he was attacked by a seizure of some sort and sank. His brother, Paul, and Sylvan Baar, a friend, recovered the body.

A block away, at the foot of West Thirty-first Street, Coney Island, Miss Rose Greenberg, a saleswoman living at 1,418 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was bathing earlier in the day when she sank seventy-five feet out from shore. She was rescued by Life Guard Sydney Bard, and revived by Dr. Moss of the Emergency Hospital.

Nicholas Langetto of 300 East 150th Street went under while swimming in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon. Major Joseph Lamb, Commodore of a bear-by life-saving station, went out in a rowboat, dived several times and finally got hold of Langetto and dragged him to the surface. An ambulance surgeon who worked over him for some time with a pulmotor finally revived him and took him away to Fordham Hospital. His condition is not serious.

Police who had been grappling for nine hours at the foot of Market Street, in the East River, for the body of an unknown seaman drowned on Saturday from the steamboat Port Chester recovered the body yesterday morning. The man was about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, blond, clean shaven, and thin. He wore a blue jersey and jeans.

The body of Vincent Baza, 27 years of age, of Wall Street, Elizabethport, N. J., was found floating in the Kill Van Kull off Shooter's Island yesterday afternoon and taken in charge by Coroner Vail. Baza had been drowned earlier in the day while bathing near his home.

SULLIVAN ON TEMPERANCE.

Ex-Pugilist Says He Wasted $500,000 Through Liquor.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, will open his crusade for temperance at the Asbury Park Auditorium on next Sunday evening. Sullivan abandoned the use of liquor in any form ten years ago. Although he kept no accounts in the days of his great prosperity as a ring champion, he says he feels that he wasted at least $500,000 through drink.

"If we can teach our drinkers to stop drinking and teach our boys never to start drinking, we won't need any prohibition laws," he asserts.

REFLECTIONS

"You cannot grind the mill with the waters that are past."

It won't do any good to reflect, after your building is completed, that the income from your enterprise would be larger if the investment had been conducted with greater economy of cost and time.

The time to reflect is *Before*, not *After*, and the Thompson-Starrett Company should come first in your reflections.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MOTOR FEDERAL TRUCKS
"Always on the Job"
It's Your Move

Twenty-five per cent of New Yorkers move to new apartments about October 1st. It's the moving man's harvest—and also his Waterloo if he is not equipped with the right kind of motor vans to meet the emergency.

A little foresight—and the most careful investigation—will convince any man in the moving business that Federal Trucks are pre-eminently suited to his business.

We have kept a careful record of Federal mileage, dead mileage, average miles per day and cost per day or week, which will prove instructive. NOW is the time for moving men to write for

LABOR MEN APPROVE SING SING REFORMS

Gompers and Other Leaders Confer with Warden Osborne on Prison Industry.

TO END UNIONS' OPPOSITION

Vocational Training to Enable Convicts to Earn Living After Release Is Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and President Samuel Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor today had a conference under the direction of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor for the purpose of abolishing the opposition to prison industry on the part of some labor factions.

Mr. Gompers praised the work of Mr. Osborne in enabling every convict to learn some useful trade while in prison, and pointed out that the only complaint of organized labor against a nation-wide system, such as is used in Sing Sing, lies in the method of disposing of the products. He condemned the contract system as unfair both to the convicts and to labor, called the system by which the State is a manufacturer unfair to labor, and said that the present New York system which calls for use by the State of prison-made articles was the best and fairest scheme yet devised.

In an address to the Mutual Welfare League, Mr. Gompers said:

"We men in the labor movement realize that the inmates of the penal institutions should work because their own best manly interests demand it, but the products of prison labor should have the least damaging influence upon free labor.

Defects in Contract System.

"Organized labor has opposed the contract system of prison labor under which the labor of the inmates of the prisons was used for the private profit of contractors because its influence on the inmates was pernicious in the extreme. Employers of outside labor were also placed at a disadvantage, not so much because of the quantity produced in the prisons but because contractors could sell at a low figure, which depressed the general selling price of the article, and consequently had a depressing effect on the wages of the workers in that line of industry. I recall some years ago when the contract system existed in New York State that when stove molders in this State were not those in prison they were walking the streets in idleness.

"The same unfair competition results under the State account system when the State becomes the task-master and sells the products of its prisons on the open market, the price being fixed by a selling agent who draws a commission regardless of the cost of manufacturing.

"The State use system, now in vogue in New York, is, in my judgment, the best yet devised. It has not as yet been conducted upon a scientific, or perhaps, better still, a plain, sincere, common sense basis, to accomplish the best results. With Mr. Osborne as Warden, however, and applying the lesson of the George Junior Republic of allowing the men in a democratic way to express themselves fully, a satisfactory development is assured."

The purpose of the Prison Committee in having Mr. Gompers at Sing Sing was to give an impetus to a national movement for reforms Mr. Osborne has instituted at the New York prison.

"I have been much impressed with what I have seen here," said Mr. Gompers, "as I have been in many penal institutions in the State and throughout the country. Yet I have never seen men whose faces bore such semblance of readiness and good character. The cheeks of the inmates of other prisons are usually pallid; there is a death horror always on them—but not here.

Sewing Unfit for Men.

"In the shops I noticed a number of men employed at work at which they can't make a living when released—men making stockings, sewing buttons on underwear, and that sort of thing. But when I know what has been accomplished in the short time Mr. Osborne has been in Sing Sing, I feel convinced that the industries will soon be such that every man will be afforded opportunity to acquire some occupation, the knowledge of some trade or calling, which will fit him to go out into the world and earn an honest living.

"I can only express the hope that if the inmates help the Warden, our movement—the American Federation of Labor, associated with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor—will be enabled to reach the best results for the inmates of the penal institutions of our State and country and a solution of a great problem which has vexed the thought and honest hope and effort of earnest, humanitarian men and women for many, many years."

John J. Manning, Editor of The Garment Worker, praised the work of Mr. Osborne and said that labor unions would not hold it against a man that he had been in prison.

"If a man is properly trained and desires to make good," he said, "there is no place without the wall of this institution better for him than a labor organization. So far as I know trade unions—all that is asked is that a man be a good mechanic and willing to make good."

Mr. Manning told of the need he saw in Sing Sing for expert workers to instruct. He offered to send volunteer garment workers to assist the warden in training inmates. Mr. Manning's offer was enthusiastically approved by Mr. Gompers and the other labor leaders and was accepted by Mr. Osborne.

Sing Sing Night Schools.

Prof. Hillegas, an expert in industrial education at Teachers College of Columbia University, outlined the scope of the night schools which he is organizing at Sing Sing, assisted by a subcommittee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, headed by Mrs. John H. Flagler.

"The plan for the night schools," he said, "is to try to bring the work close to the work in the shops and the life of the men. The men brought before the prison courts are getting one of the best lessons in English composition when they defend themselves. How much better is this than to teach a mature man to write 'A beautiful day in May.' It is the Gary plan we hope to work out for Sing Sing."

Speaking for the Mutual Welfare League, William Willets, Jr., said:

"If the doors of Sing Sing were to open tonight and all the men were permitted to go at liberty, one-half of them would not know how to make an honest living. We haven't the proper vocational training here to fall back upon. For instance, we need over in the shoe shop some men who understand the expert making of shoes, so that a man in the shop may be taught how to make a good pair of shoes. It seems to me that the labor organizations by sending instructors could help our industries in a very marked degree."

Those accompanying Mr. Gompers to Sing Sing were Homer D. Call, President of the New York Federation of Labor; James E. Roach, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; E. Kovolaski, Vice President of the New York Federation of Labor; Mr. Manning, J. Rosenthal of the Garment Workers' Union, E. Stagg Whitin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; Professor Hillegas, and Elihu Church, an efficiency engineer.

BADGER ABOUT TO RETIRE.

His Career in the Navy One of Service and Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger of the General Board of the Navy, who since his retirement as commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, last year, has made this city his home, will go on the retired list next Friday after forty-six years in the navy, twenty-five of which have been at sea. He has sailed on every sea, has been Superintendent at Annapolis, was one of the officers who participated in the famous Greeley relief expedition to the arctic, and was the senior commanding officer in Mexican waters for months following the taking of Vera Cruz by the marines and bluejackets under Fletcher, his successor to the Atlantic Fleet command.

Admiral Badger is a Marylander. His father was the late Commodore Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., and Ensign Badger, U. S. N., is his son. He has enjoyed to a great degree the confidence of his superiors in the Navy Departmnt. President Taft made him commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and President Wilson made him a member of the General Board.

Admiral Badger was the senior naval officer in San Francisco Harbor at the time of the great earthquake, and he worked hand in hand with General Funston in the preservation of order and the organization of relief. For his services at San Francisco he was officially commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

As Superintendent at Annapolis he was known as "Square Deal" Badger, a nickname that has stuck to him ever since. He was a strict disciplinarian, but just.

When Admiral Badger got his commission as "C in C" of the fleet it was a Sunday and under the regulations no salute could be fired in his honor on that day. At one minute after midnight the Rear Admiral's salute boomed from every ship in the fleet. This unusual event happened at sea off the Capes of Virginia.

FOSS WOULD RUN AGAIN.

Ex-Democratic Governor Would Now Run as Republican.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Former Governor Eugene N. Foss announced formally today his intention of seeking the Republican nomination for Governor in the primaries next Fall, in an open letter to Charles S. Bird of Walpole, candidate of the Progressive Party in 1912 and 1913. Foss expresses regret that Mr. Bird has determined not to become a candidate for the Republican nomination, as the ex-Governor suggested some weeks ago. The letter adds:

"It must be apparent to you Mr. Bird, that in offering to support you, I was attempting to interpret the position will and that upon your declaration I have determined myself to lead the popular movement."

Continuing, Mr. Foss says that the Republican party demands progressive leadership by a business man, and he asserts that, as the exponent of the McKinley policy of tariff regulation, he himself has been "the real leader of the true Republican idea in Massachusetts," notwithstanding that he was three times elected Governor on the Democratic ticket.

The letter severely criticizes former Congressman Samuel McCall and Lieut. Gov. Cushing, who are candidates for the Republican nomination, for "their refusal to stand for national prohibition."

TOLEDO FRIGHTENS THAW.

He Avoids City Where Big Reception Was Planned.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—A big brass band did not play, a banquet at one of the leading hotels was called off, and thousands of the city's curious were disappointed today when Harry K. Thaw telephoned from Fremont that he had changed his mind about visiting Toledo on his motor trip to the Pacific Coast.

The slayer of Stanford White had heard of the plans to receive him, and it caused him to alter his course. He said he wished to avoid being the centre of a curious crowd.

Thaw left Fremont at 9:30 o'clock this morning, passing through Bowling Green, Napoleon, and Bryan, Ohio, on a direct route to Butler, Ind. His plans were to go from Butler to Kendallville, thence to South Bend. He hoped, he said, to reach Chicago by night.

WANT OKUMA TO STAY.

Japanese Business Men Opposed to Changing Cabinet in Wartime.

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—A solution of the Cabinet crisis is not yet in sight.

The situation has been complicated by the opposition of the Elder Statesmen to Takaaki Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose handling of the Chinese question they have criticized. On the other hand, representative Japanese not connected with politics are urging the continuance in power of the Cabinet, headed by Count Okuma.

This group, under the leadership of Baron Shibusawa, Chairman of the Tokio Banking Association, and Buei Nakano, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, is seeking to convince the Elder Statesmen that a cabinet change is not desirable in wartimes, when state affairs of paramount importance remain unsettled, including a readjustment of financial problems arising from extraordinary war expenditures and projected naval expansion. The assertion is made that great difficulty would be experienced in forming a new ministry willing and able to cope with the crisis.

The opposition charges that the Okuma Cabinet came into office through the misuse of funds and irregularities in the election.

Since the charge was made by the Elder Statesmen that the Kato policies had placed Japan in a position of isolation, the Cabinet has been pushing a program of rapprochement with China, Kato himself defending his position in a series of public addresses.

The creation of a coalition ministry similar to that of Great Britain has been suggested.

ROSSA BURIED IN DUBLIN.

Ten Thousand Persons Escort the Body of the Irish Patriot.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The body of J. O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, who died in New York last month, was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery here this afternoon. His tomb is in what is known as Patriot's Corner.

The body lay in state in the City Hall for several days and large numbers of persons, many of them coming from the rural districts, passed before the bier. The streets converging on the City Hall today were densely packed with people as the funeral procession passed.

Ten thousand persons were in the procession, including representatives of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish National Volunteers, both contingents in uniform, and many of the former carrying "rebel pikes," members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and delegations from Irish trade and labor unions. Several priests walked behind the hearse, which was preceded by pipers playing a death march. The body was buried close to the Daniel O'Connell Statue and near the graves of other noted Irishmen.

GARMENT WORKERS END VOTING TONIGHT

Cast Ballots at Nine Places and Count Will Be Taken at 9 o'Clock.

LEADERS READY TO STRIKE

Dr. Adler Calls Conference of Conciliation Board Today to Adjust Differences.

All yesterday thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union crowded Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, and eight other polling places to vote on this question, printed on the ballots in English, Yiddish, Russian, and Italian:

"Shall the officers of the union call a general strike at once if the manufacturers refuse to accept the findings of Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation by Tuesday, Aug. 3?"

Officials of the union estimated that 40,000 members voted on the question Saturday and yesterday. It is expected that most of the remaining 20,000 members in the city will have voted by 9 o'clock tonight, when the secret ballots will be counted. Officers of the union said there is no doubt that the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of the strike if the manufacturers longer withheld their acceptance of the findings of the council headed by Dr. Felix Adler.

Members of the Council of Conciliation yesterday got in touch with Dr. Adler who was out of the city, and he authorized the calling of a meeting for 10 o'clock this morning, when he said he would be present to try to smooth out the differences between the needle union and the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

The differences of the manufacturers and the unions seemed ten days ago to be on a fair way to settlement, when the union officials published a statement in Yiddish papers that, in the findings of the council, they had won a complete victory over the manufacturers on the question of power of an employe to discharge a workman. The manufacturers, through their counsel, notified Mayor Mitchel that they could not adopt the findings if the interpretation put upon them by the unions was official. Their interpretation, which was said to be the consensus of a majority of the conciliators, was that only in certain instances could the employe have a review of his discharge.

The unions interpret the findings of the conciliators to include cases which the employers said would be subject to review. The employers want the agreement to be made more specific; the unions say it is very good as it is and the employers must accept it, or there will be a strike. The purpose of the meeting of the Council of Conciliation today will be to have both sides modify their stand and phrase the agreement so that there can be only one interpretation.

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the Garment Workers' Union, said last night that the workers wanted the matter settled at once, because the Jewish New Year and other holidays fell in about five weeks, and the large majority of Jewish workers wished to be in a settled state of mind, not only during the holidays, but during the extensive preparations that precede them.

"The manufacturers have trifled long enough," said Schlessinger. "We were in good faith when we agreed to the Council of Conciliation, and we thought the employers were. We accepted what the Council thought was right, but the manufacturers have hemmed and hawed, trying to get a little the best of it. I believe they will see the error of their way when on Tuesday we show them the result of the vote, and that we intend to make trouble for them if they play with us any longer. The manufacturers want to get in a position where they can strike the union a death blow."

Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia, a member of the Council of Conciliation, said that the meeting had been called for today to prevent an ugly crisis.

"It seems to me the agreement was fair enough," he said, "and if the only question is a definition of terms, it doesn't seem that should be impossible."

The troubles between the unions and the cloak and skirt manufacturers date from April 1, when the employers abrogated a protocol under which the trade had been conducted since the big strike in 1910.

THINK MACHINISTS WILL WORK

Garvin Company Doesn't Look for a Strike Today.

George MacLagan, Treasurer of the Garvin Machine Company, said last night he expected all the machinists of the company's plant, at Varick and Spring Streets, to be back at work this morning, despite the fact that officials of the International Association of Machinists stood outside of the factory when the men quit work as usual Saturday noon and announced that a strike was on.

"I never heard of men going on strike until they had made demands of some sort and had been refused," he said. "There has been no demand made upon the Garvin Machine Company. It is not unusual for our machinists to quit work at noon Saturdays; it would be quite unusual if they didn't. I expect them all back tomorrow morning."

Officials of the Garvin and other companies making munitions of war for the Allies believe that J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, and other labor leaders who have threatened big strikes have attempted more than they can effect. Early last week Keppler announced that before Saturday noon he would submit to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, an ultimatum for an increase of wages, with a strike as an alternative. Those demands have not been made.

"We are working along very nicely," said Howard C. Sesman, Vice President of the Bliss Company, last night. "No demands have been made upon us and our men are satisfied."

Before he left New York for Philadelphia yesterday, Keppler said the strike was on at the Garvin plant and that it would be extended to others.

DOG DIES TO SAVE GIRL.

Runs Ahead and Kills Copperhead in Her Path, but Is Bitten.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 1.—Don, a collie dog owned by John Miller, gave up his life this afternoon to save the 6-year-old daughter of his master from a copperhead snake. The dog killed the snake, but died two hours later from poison.

Agnes Miller and her older sister, Clara, started out for a romp with Don this afternoon, and were making for a wood not far from their home, with the dog at their heels.

The dog suddenly sprang forward, growled, and leaped upon a copperhead directly in the path of the little girl. Both girls ran home and told their father. Miller hurried to the scene and got the dog, but although a veterinary surgeon was summoned Don died.

THIEVES USE SOCIETY NEWS.

Montclair Woman Says It Guides Them to Untenanted Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Charles E. Van Vleck, who is prominent socially in this town, thinks that wealthy persons give the town newspapers too much information about the plans for their trips away from home. In a signed statement she asks that instead of giving such information to the newspapers residents furnish it to the police, so that the later can safeguard homes during the absence of the owners.

Mrs. Van Vleck contends that this would make the work of the police easier and remove a source of information for thieves who are alert to rob untenanted houses. Recently the police found the copies of two newspapers in houses that had been entered. The social column in each paper had been marked opposite each place where an item recorded that some resident of the town had left or was about to leave Montclair for the season.

The social columns, Mrs. Van Vleck believes, form a local directory of information for the thieves. She owns one of the finest homes in Montclair, at North Mountain and Claremont Avenues. She and the other members of her family will spend the remainder of the season at Eastern Point, New London. This fact was announced in the local papers, but the Van Vleck home will be specially guarded during the time that the owner is away.

HAVE SERVED 158 HATTERS.

Closing Down on Homes and Savings in Famous Boycott Case.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 1.—United States Marshal Chesterfield C. Middlebrooks and his deputies returned to Hartford today after having made careful personal service on 158 of the 247 Danbury hatters who were the losing defendants in the famous hatters' boycott case, which D. E. Loewe & Son, independent hat manufacturers, finally won after twelve years' litigation over the Sherman anti-trust law. The individual hatters are liable for about $260,000, triple damages, and must pay it to the extent of their ability, unless the American Federation of Labor or the United Hatters of North America, which fought the case for them, shall levy a small personal assessment on members with which to pay the judgment.

The United States Marshals are now attaching homes and savings banks accounts in Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk in the new Loewe suit, which is for foreclosure of judgment liens, and will continue serving the writs during the coming week, several visits to a homestead being necessary in many instances before the owner is personally served.

FRANK'S HEAD IN BRACES.

Excessive Heat Delaying Recovery from Wound in Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 1.—Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut by a fellow-convict, J. C. Creen, fifteen days ago, is not recovering as rapidly as the doctors attending him had hoped he would. The excessive heat is causing him much suffering. It will be a month at least, the doctors say, before he will be able to leave the special hospital ward in which he has been placed.

Frank's head was encased today in surgical braces, so that he cannot move it. The braces are arranged so that his head is held to the left side to prevent stitches on that side of the neck from tearing out. Mrs. Frank is at the bedside of her husband every day.

Creen is still chained to a bedpost in the prison dormitory. He will be kept there for an indefinite period.

48 YEARS AT SEA ENOUGH.

Purser Hinsley Quits After Sailing 6,500,000 Miles.

Howard Ernest Hinsley, purser of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, announced that it was his last voyage, after having been at sea continuously since 1867. He has rented a small house and farm on the estate of the Duke of Buccleugh, near Dumfries, Scotland, where he will spend the remainder of his days with his family. James Cowie, formerly chief engineer of the New York, who retired three years ago, will be a near neighbor.

Mr. Hinsley was born in Liverpool sixty years ago and started his sea career on the Inman liner City of Baltimore when he was 12 years old. He entered the British Navy, in which he served until 1880. Rejoining the Inman Line as assistant purser, he was promoted to purser twenty-three years ago and became a naturalized American citizen when the company was incorporated as the American Line in 1888.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Hinsley was paymaster of the Harvard, now the Philadelphia. All together he has traveled 6,500,000 miles, or 260 times the distance around the earth. He will be succeeded by E. Slight, the assistant purser of the St. Louis.

NEW CHARITIES SECRETARY.

Stanley Howe Transferred from Kingsbury's Office.

Announcement of the resignation of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury's private secretary, Stanley Howe, and his appointment as Secretary of the Department of Charities, and the appointment of Elmer Roberts as Mr. Howe's successor, was made yesterday by Commissioner Kingsbury.

Mr. Howe has been associated with Mr. Kingsbury for several years. He was formerly connected with the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Howe will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. McKee Borden, for seventeen years Secretary of the Charities Department. The salary of the Secretary of the department is $3,500 a year.

Mr. Roberts lives in Bay Ridge and has been for some time associated with the Bureau of Municipal Research. He has recently been assigned by the bureau to assist Commissioner Kingsbury. His salary as the Commissioner's private secretary will be $3,000 a year.

INQUIRER SEES FLAW IN ALDERMEN'S WORK

Tells McAneny Board Has Allowed $1,130,500 Purchases Without Bidding.

GOT 44 MOTOR VEHICLES

Flour, ($60,000,) Coal, Fish, and Fruits Bought Without Competition by Charities Commissioner.

The Bureau of City Inquiry has sent an open letter to President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, containing the statement that the board, which has recently been praised by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. McAneny, had permitted contracts to be let within the last eighteen months exceeding $1,130,500 without competitive bidding, thus opening the door to favoritism and graft.

"I am informed," said the letter, "that this amount far exceeds the total for any eighteen months since consolidation. Contracts which prior to 1914 always were awarded after open bidding, have been let without competition of any kind, and in allowing this the board has interfered with one of the chief plans for betterment of the city administration.

"Repeated efforts have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which you are a member, to have the State Legislature pass a law for a Central Purchasing Bureau, to the end that wider competition in bidding might be obtained, with a gain in lower prices. Unsuccessful in these efforts, the administration had established a temporary Central Purchasing Bureau in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. This bureau is for the purpose of gaining wider competition in bidding and lower prices. Despite all this, the present Board of Aldermen has persistently continued, since it took office, to kill competition in bidding, thereby leaving the city treasury at the mercy of individuals in power, as elected officials, appointed heads of departments or otherwise."

The letter says that the disposition to neglect to obtain competition has been marked in regard to automobiles. There having been purchased without bidding twenty-three automobiles, ten automobile ambulances, six automobile trucks, one automobile hearse, and four tractors, or a total of forty-four motor vehicles. It continues:

"The city in the past bought its coal, flour, fish, &c., by open bidding. The present Board of Aldermen has permitted several departments to buy coal without competition; it has given the Commissioner of Charities a free hand in paying out $60,000 for flour. Also it has permitted the Commissioner to spend as he individually pleased, $74,220 for fish, oysters, fruits, &c."

The bureau says that the Commissioner of Public Charities has been given absolute power in letting a total of $190,680 in contracts, and that the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity has been empowered to let contracts totaling $107,490 as he pleases.

"For city departments in general," adds the Bureau, "contract letting without competition has been encouraged and made easy."

To the letter is appended a list covering six pages of contracts let without bidding which total $1,130,500.

WEEK'S OUTDOOR CONCERTS

Commissioner Ward Issues Program and Pleads for Parks.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward yesterday issued this list of free band and orchestral concerts in parks and on recreation piers for the week:

Monday evening, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—Port Richmond, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, 8 P. M.—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band; Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Pleasant Plains, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Wednesday evening Aug. 4, 8 P. M.—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band; Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Alaska Park, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Thursday evening, Aug. 5, 8 P. M.—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Tottenville, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Friday evening, Aug. 6, 8 P. M.—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band; Carl Schurz Park, Up-Town Municipal Band; Washington Park, Stapleton, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Saturday, Aug. 7, 4 P. M.—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band.

Saturday, Aug. 7, 8 P. M.—Central Park, Orchestral Concert; East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; West Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Up-Town Municipal Band; St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association Band.

An appeal is made at the same time by the Park Commissioner to the public to help preserve the parks as recreation places. He says:

"We go to the parks because they represent nature and because we find in them something different from the noisy, heated streets and sweltering houses. There are many thoughtless persons who tear up the lawns, steal flowers, destroy the bushes and dig up roots and peel off the bark of trees, which give such pleasant shade. Soon the trees die and the park is as hot and as bare as the narrow streets from which we sought to escape.

"The parks belong to all of us. I am doing my best to keep them in good condition, but I can do nothing unless I have your assistance. All that is required is an intelligent use of the parks so that they may be of good to the greatest number of people."

MRS. GAFFNEY'S INCOME CUT

Court Holds Her Son Need Not Pay Her $2,000 a Year.

The Court of Appeals has decided that Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, wife of the American Consul at Munich, Germany, cannot legally compel her son, Frederic F. Humphreys, a West Point graduate, to pay her the $2,000 yearly which he has been accustomed to do.

Mr. Humphreys is one of two children of Mrs. Gaffney by her first husband, Dr. Frederic Humphreys, founder of a patent medicine corporation, who left a fortune when he died in 1894. Mrs. Gaffney's other child by her first marriage was Jayta M. Humphreys, now the Baroness Hans Heinrich von Wolf, who resides in South Africa. The Baroness has been giving her mother $2,000 yearly, and will continue to do so.

Mrs. Gaffney's second marriage was displeasing to Dr. Humphreys's father, who, however, set aside a trust fund composed of stock in the patent medicine corporation, and which is now valued at $120,000. From this fund Mrs. Gaffney received $7,000 yearly as guardian of her daughter until the latter reached the age of 21, and $1,500 yearly as guardian of her son until he reached the same age. Then her income ceased.

The trust conditions further arranged it so that one-half the accumulated income went to the children when the son reached 21. When Frederic became 30 the entire estate was to be divided equally between him and his sister.

The children, however, in 1903, signed an agreement whereby they were to pay their mother $2,000 a year each during her lifetime, but Frederic was then under age. When he reached the age designated in the will for coming into his half share of the estate, he refused to allow his mother the $2,000 yearly. He contended that she was amply provided for, and that he was legally incapable of making the agreement when under age.

MRS. WHITNEY IMPROVING.

Shows Rapid Recovery After Operation for Appendicitis.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was operated on for appendicitis last Friday morning at her Summer home in Old Westbury, L. I., is recovering rapidly. It was said at her home last night that she had passed a good day and that her condition "was very fine and improving."

Mrs. Whitney was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and her mother is now with her, having come on from Newport when it was known that the operation was necessary. It is thought that Mrs. Whitney's war relief work for the Allies and her endeavors to assist the young artists of this city thrown out of work by the war had much to do with her attack. In addition to her other activities, she has made three trips abroad and recently opened her studios at 8 West Eighth Street for an exhibition of the work of young artists. She also has taken an active part in the formation of the society of the Friends of Young Artists.

New Blight Attacks Jersey Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Because a new blight has attacked trees in this vicinity, Rahway's Park and Shade Tree Commission has asked State Forester Gaskil to come to Rahway to assist in saving the trees. The new disease has appeared simultaneously in several parts of Union County, and in each instance the trees affected have withered and died rapidly. Maples and elms are especially susceptible to the attacks.

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NEW COURT HOUSE FLAW.

Tilden Adamson Says Proposed Building Contract Is Faulty.

The cost of the new Court House should be reduced by the elimination of many expensive features and the city should be secured against fraud by changes in the form of the proposed building contract, according to Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, in his report to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, which has been made public in its entirety.

The trouble with the contract, he says, is that the contractor, after bidding a lump sum for the entire building, is to set up his schedule of prices and his work program within the following thirty days. Under this arrangement, Mr. Adamson argues, a contractor might bid $12,000,000, for instance, on the entire building, and then name $5,000,000 as the price of the foundation, $5,000,000 being several times the legitimate price for this item.

After building the foundation, the contractor might default on the rest of the job, but would be able, according to Mr. Adamson, to collect 80 per cent. of the price he had fixed for the foundation and make a profit of several million dollars. The form of contract, he recommends, should be altered to make juggling of this kind impossible.

CONFESSES KILLING A MAN.

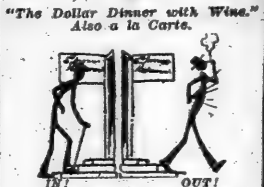
Stranger Calls on Detectives and Tells of Massachusetts Homicide.

A man who said he was Frank Jones, an upholsterer, living at 43 Winslow Street, Roxbury, Mass., walked into the Third Detective Branch yesterday afternoon and told Lieutenant Gallagher he wanted to give himself up for a killing.

Detectives Prantner and White learned from him that on the night of July 17 he was in a saloon at Hampden and Eustis Streets, Roxbury, when he met a man whom he knew only as Joe. The two had several drinks at a table, and when Joe made a slurring remark about Jones's wife Jones hit him and knocked him out of his chair.

Jones fled, and heard later that the man had died. He went to Providence and stayed there till last night, when he came to New York on a boat of the Bay State Line. But when he had got 200 miles further away from his home he suddenly became homesick for a sight of his wife and two little children, and, feeling that the police would get him some time anyway, he decided to give himself up.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.



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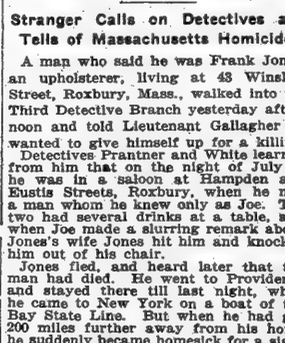

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UNGRATEFUL BEAVER WON'T STAY AT HOME

Old Scrooge, with Only Three Legs, Gnaws His Way About the Zoological Park.

FOUND IN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Once Was Rescued from a Sportsman's Show When About to Grace Camping Club's Menu.

After twenty years of unfailing kindness in the handling of wild and domestic animals, Charles Snyder, keeper in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, confessed yesterday to Curator Raymond Ditmars, his superior, that he was beginning to lose faith.

"It isn't so much that the results are not worth while," he said, "but I am plum discouraged because of the carryings on of Old Scrooge."

Old Scrooge, it may be remarked here, is a disreputable, bewhiskered beaver, who, besides the disadvantage of a villainous appearance, is further handicapped by having only three legs. His right foreleg was left in a trap in the Maine woods. Snyder will venture no opinion on Scrooge's age, contenting himself with the assertion that Scrooge is an adult animal.

Long ago—just how long Snyder has forgotten—Scrooge was an attraction at the Sportsman's Show here. After the show he was in a fair way of becoming one of the strange dishes on the menu at an annual dinner of some camping club, when Snyder, who had made a pilgrimage to the show, took a fancy to Scrooge, and in the end persuaded the management that the Zoological Park in the Bronx was the proper place for the beaver. So the animal went to the park one day in an express wagon, and on the same day his name was changed by Snyder to Scrooge from Reginald, or something like that.

Scrooge proved to be a docile animal, and soon became a sort of family pet in the Bronx. Snyder thought so much of him that he once obtained permission to take the beaver home to be shown to his family. Then, to quote Snyder, he had to keep watch all night to prevent Scrooge from digging under the back yard fence and destroying a pet peach tree belonging to his neighbor on the right as you face the street. Even Keeper Bayreuther, who is wrapped up in a study of the giraffes, took to Scrooge, though he frankly confessed he could never pronounce his name. Privately he accused Snyder of not pronouncing it right himself.

Fled from Fowl Pond.

Everything went well until two months ago, when Scrooge was placed in the fowl pond. There he developed a gayety of disposition heretofore unsuspected, and by his antics made life miserable for a considerable number of ducks and geese. When the pond was drained some weeks ago Scrooge mysteriously disappeared. There was a council of war, and after much searching the beaver was discovered. He had dug himself a very comfortable home under the concrete steps leading into the water. From the pond he was placed in an inclosure near the mammal house. Two weeks and two days ago Scrooge climbed the three-foot wire fence surrounding his temporary home and disappeared again.

Three days after he escaped to free life a report came from the Botanical Gardens that a strange animal was raising Cain with the elm trees that line the banks of the Bronx River. Animal men from the Zoological Park were summoned, and their observation confirmed their previous belief that oeavers were at work. At first it was figured that a pair of the animals were on the job.

Nights of searching followed, and every effort was made to find the troublemaker. Searchlights were placed along the river bank, and keepers detailed from the park, with policemen sent from the Bronx Park Station, spent many hours in the search. Some were armed with shotguns.

"It's old Scrooge that is making all the trouble in the park," Snyder confided to Mr. Ditmars. "Just think how that beaver has repaid our kindness. The first chance he gets, here he up and runs away, and even then can't behave like a dignified animal should."

Other keepers had the same idea as Snyder, and in time word passed among the searchers that no pair of beavers was at work among the elm trees, but that the mischief was being done by an old renegade beaver that in times past had come readily to his meals in answer to the cry of "Here, Scrooge!" The search progressed with no success. The keepers in time relaxed their vigilance, and in one night the beaver reappeared and three small elm trees bore evidence of his activity.

Tracing the Fugitive.

Following this the shotguns and searchlights again made their appearance, but there was no sign of the wily beaver. Three nights ago one Mulligan, an atendant in the Botanical Gardens, went to the management. He pointed out that the search as then kept up was simply a waste of time. No self-respecting beaver, he argued, would come out when the noise of men tramping the banks of the stream was heard and the flash of lights lit up the scene. Mulligan said he had been a trapper in Maine, and he was sure if left alone he could trail the beaver to his lair and so bring about his capture. After some consideration the search was abandoned and the beaver hunt placed in charge of Mulligan.

At the end of the second night's vigil Mulligan proudly announced:

"I have located him. It is a villainous looking old three-legged beaver with an industry that would make one of them keepers in the Zoo ashamed of himself."

Mulligan led the way to a shady spot where, under the water end of a drain pipe, was made out with difficulty. "He's in there," announced Mulligan.

A little footmark or two in the soft mud untouched by the rising water showed that Mulligan was right.

The management of the Botanical Gardens sent word to the Zoological Society to come over and get its old beaver, or words to that effect. Snyder was detailed to head the party that recaptured the fugitive. A manhole was opened up, and through it the keeper descended to where the drain pipe entered. In the bottom he found evidences that the runaway was preparing to winter along the Bronx River. He caught a glimpse of the marauder and shouted up: "It's old Scrooge all right." A chorus: "I told you so," drifted back.

A trap with a sliding door that closed when the bait was touched was set, and yesterday old Scrooge was caught. The trappers arrived just in time, for during the hours of his captivity Old Scrooge had gnawed a considerable hole in the wooden cage.

"And just to think," said Snyder yesterday, as he regarded the recaptured and chastened Scrooge, "I thought kindness and a good home would keep Scrooge from running away. I wonder if kindness was best after all."

And Scrooge rubbed his bewhiskered nose against the back of Snyder's hand as though to say: "Let's forget it, old fellow, and begin again."

"Gee," said Snyder to Mr. Ditmars, "ain't I the soft one?"

MRS. ROOSEVELT NOT ILL.

In Telegram to His Daughter Colonel Denies Omaha Report.

Mrs. Richard Derby, wife of Dr. Richard Derby of 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, who was Miss Ethel C. Roosevelt, a daughter of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, received a telegram from her father from Omaha, Neb., yesterday afternoon, in which he said that Mrs. Roosevelt was in the best of health.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed surprise that the report had been circulated that his wife was seriously ill and was being rushed East on a fast train. He said he could not understand how the report originated.

AUTOS FOR RURAL CARRIERS

Post Office Department Will Put 208 Cars in Service Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Two hundred and eight automobile rural postal delivery routes, distributed among eight States, will go into operation tomorrow. This means that approximately 11,440 miles of rural post roads will be traversed six days a week during August by automobile.

In all, orders have been issued authorizing 296 motor routes. Two experimental routes were put into operation in Pennsylvania July 1 from Quarryville. Other authorizations include eighty-three routes, effective Sept. 1, and five routes, effective Oct. 1.

The routes vary from fifty to sixty-four miles, and will be operated from nine to twelve months a year. The salary paid to carriers on such routes varies from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. Reports received by Postmaster General Burleson from a special inspection of the two pioneer routes show that this service is in every way satisfactory. It is demonstrated that where road conditions are good a sixty-mile route can be easily served in from seven to eight hours.

FOREST RECEIPTS LARGER.

Turned $2,500,000 into National Treasury in Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The national forests turned into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly $2,500,000, an increase of more than $40,000 over the previous year. On account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry, the timber sales, which amounted to $1,164,000, yielded $75,000 less, but there were larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts which totaled $1,125,000, increased $127,000, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite $100,000, increased nearly $42,000.

The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentining privileges on the national forest reserves to drop to about $9,000, as against nearly $15,000 last year.

MOTOR FAR TO GET TO WAR.

Two Canadians Here After 2,963-Mile Trip, on Way to the Front.

Robert Frank, 30 years old, an accountant, and George Morley, 45 years old, an engineer, both Englishmen, arrived yesterday at the Cornish Arms Hotel, 443 West Twenty-third Street, after traveling from Saskatoon, in the Canadian Northwest, a distance of 2,963 miles, on a motor cycle with side cradle. They are on their way back to England to enlist, and will sail on Wednesday for Liverpool on the Adriatic.

Frank has served nine years in the British Army in the West Yorkshire Regiment, and will enlist as a dispatch rider with his motor cycle. His partner will volunteer for the transport service or in the Munitions Department.

"We left Saskatoon on June 9," Frank said to a TIMES reporter, "carrying a tent, stove, and three grips, which, including ourselves, weighed 1,040 pounds. Our machine can go eighty-five miles an hour without the cradle, which reduced the speed to thirty-five miles. We had only two punctures the whole way, which was pretty good, considering the rough roads in North Dakota and Minnesota, which were too awful for words. The rains in those States were heavier than had ever been known before, and detained us ten days at Botineau, three days at Grand Forks, and two days at Fargo. We followed the old Yellowstone trail, and camped in our tent the whole time, which made it very enjoyable. The only drawback was the thick black mud in North Dakota and Minnesota."

DETAIN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

St. Louis Passenger Says Charges Against Him Had Been Dropped.

When the American liner St. Louis arrived yesterday from Liverpool the immigration officials detained Charles Wolfe, a first-cabin passenger, who asserted that he was an English financier and worth a million dollars, on the ground that he was an undesirable alien and should not be allowed to land in this country.

Eddy Mallon, chief of the pier detective force of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that he had recognized Wolfe, in spite of a Van Dyke beard he had grown, as Charles Harcroft, who had been arrested in this city on a charge of swindling foreigners. The man admitted his identity, but said that the charges against him had been dropped and he was now engaged in business in London.

His wife was at the pier to meet him, and was very much agitated when informed that her husband would have to remain on the St. Louis overnight and go to Ellis Island early this morning, where he will be examined by a Board of Special Inquiry.

NEW PROBLEMS MET IN SUBWAY BUILDING

Engineers Overcome Obstacles Never Before Presented in Construction Work.

MANY STREAMS DIVERTED

Underpinning Buildings Has Often Cost More Than the Adjacent Excavation.

One block from the excavation made by the subway builders in Seventh Avenue, several tall loft buildings have been set vibrating until the tenants appealed to the owners. The slight shocks that had so alarmed them were the outward evidence that below the street level the engineers were meeting and solving some of the most perplexing problems that have confronted them in subway construction.

Each problem is being met in the most modern scientific way, and nothing has been left to chance. Each problem is well studied in advance of the initial steps, and dangers everywhere are reduced to a minimum. To the layman the difficulties would seem impossible to overcome. Quicksands have been frozen and then carved out, on one section it was necessary to pump out a million gallons of water a day in order to successfully prosecute the work, and in another spot it was necessary to surround the work with three-inch grooved sheeting in order to prevent the sand from flowing in and undermining the buildings in the vicinity.

Where the new route crossed the old the engineers had to support the present subway with supporting piles. In many places it was found expedient to build heavy retaining walls of concrete to safeguard buildings and prevent a general slide into the excavation.

Marshes and underground streams were a never ending source of worry to the builders. Perhaps the most difficult bit encountered was at the Centre Street loop, which runs over the old Collect Pond. Great planning was required and a greater work had to be accomplished before permanent foundations in this place were located.

Encounter Underground Streams.

In the Lexington Avenue work an underground stream was encountered near Fifty-eighth Street. Under the street level the excavators came upon a stream of considerable dimensions. In this case the problem was one of easy solution. The contractors simply diverted the stream into a convenient sewer, where it is still flowing without interfering with the work.

Sewers and other sub-surface structures are among the many obstacles encountered in subway building. The sewers are an important item in the work and the Public Service Commission maintains a sewer division in its engineering department. In some places the sewers are ripped out and diverted to new sewers built alongside or over the roof of the subway.

In other places a new "off-line" sewer is built in another street to replace the removal pipes. At times it is necessary to build syphon sewers which dip down under the subway and come up on the other side. In the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn a temporary sewer was built in the space for the local tracks between Hansom Place and Butler Street, and maintained for three years until the city could complete a relief sewer system near by. The temporary sewer was taken out just in time to permit the opening of the subway last June.

It frequently happens that the commission buys property and tears down buildings in the line of a subway. After construction the commission sells the ground subject to a permanent easement for the underground railroad. It rarely happens that buildings in the way are removed, but an instance of the kind occurred in December, 1912. A city fire house stood on the banks of the Harlem River at the end of 132d Street. It was near the line of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which crosses under the Harlem River there. Both for the sake of the subway work and for the convenience of the firemen, it was decided to remove the fire house to a new location at 135th Street and Park Avenue. The engineers of the commission and the contractors planned to lift the fire house off its foundations, slide it on a barge and tow it to its new location. The delicate operation was successfully accomplished while the firemen were in the house. Only a slight cracking of the plaster on the walls resulted. The rise and fall of the tide were utilized to accomplish the feat.

Below High Water Level.

Lying geographically in one of the most interesting sections of Manhattan Island, the Canal Street Subway from its inception has been of peculiar interest to the engineers of the designing division in charge of that particular line. Designing Engineer Charles E. Conover was in charge. The line is an exceedingly important link, as it is the only point where the Fourth Avenue line across the Manhattan Bridge crosses the Broadway-Lexington Avenue line.

"The sub-grade for that part of the Canal Street line extending from Centre Street to Broadway, including the portion lying under the Broadway Subway lies from thirty-five to forty feet below mean high water level," said Mr. Conover. "On account of this fact much thought and attention were given to the designing of this part of the structure. In the earlier discussion serious consideration was given to the idea of constructing by the freezing method certain portions of the line, particularly that part under the existing subway in Lafyette Street. It appeared that these methods had been used with considerable success in certain parts of Europe in sinking mine shafts. The method in the case of sinking mine shafts was to drive pipes down in a circle around the shaft and then circulate cold brine through these pipes by means of inner tubes, continuing the circulation until the earth in the vicinity was thoroughly solidified. It did not appear, however, that this freezing method had been used to such an extent as would warrant its adoption in subway construction."

COLLIER ANSWERS McLEAN.

Cheerfully Awaits Court's Decision on Adirondack Camp Title.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—In an interview Deputy Attorney McLean of the State Conservation Department is quoted as follows:

"With such offenders as these this commission has no sympathy whatever."

It is true that papers were served on me on July 14 last and I was given a month in which to make reply concerning my occupancy of Bluff Point Camp. It seemed to me that Mr. McLean might have done me the courtesy of awaiting that reply before giving out his interview.

I have occupied the camp where I now am for eleven or twelve years. For the first five or six I rented it from Frank H. Stott. When Mr. Stott's mother was very ill in California, he and his sisters decided to sell the camp. I purchased it for some $20,000. Mr. Stott believed he had an absolute title. His mother had made a will dividing the camp among her three children, and he and his sisters assigned their interest to me.

I am in entire sympathy with the conservation movement, as Louis Brandeis, who represented Collier's in the Ballinger case, will testify. It cost me more to protect the public interest in the Alaskan coal fields than to purchase my camp at Raquette Lake.

I have the strongest desire to see adequate protection for the Adirondack forest, and, whether the title I purchased from Mr. Stott be sustained by the courts or not, I shall co-operate in every possible way with the Conservation Department in preventing the cutting of timber and the spread of forest fires. I did not purchase this camp for commercial reasons. I have always bought timber outside rather than cut it for such buildings as I have erected, and should the courts decide I should pay rent, I shall cheerfully do so.

ROBERT J. COLLIER.

Fishing Schooner Ashore.

The fishing schooner Parker went ashore early yesterday morning on Northeast Brigantine Shoals and signaled for assistance, although she is lying in an easy position. This is the vessel the Sandy Hook observer reported, that was first announced by Little Egg Harbor as a steamer ashore five miles south of that station.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD HAS PENSIONED 8,881

Eight Employes Just Put On the Roll Have Served More Than 50 Years Each.

4,467 LIVING HONOR MEN

One Agent Sold 25,000,000 Tickets During His Career—Sons Succeed Fathers.

A bulletin just issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad system contains the names of fifty-seven employes who have been placed on the company's roll of honor (pension list). Eight of these are from lines west of Pittsburgh. The list is headed by Charles H. Cantwell, yard master at Wilmington, Del., who has been in the road's service for fifty-one years and nine months, and has held his present position since Sept. 1, 1888. Three other men have served fifty-one years, and four others fifty years. Among the old-timers are several who held important positions in their community, or who were well known to many thousands of people. Altogether 8,881 have been put on the pension roll, of whom 4,467 are living.

Mark A. McGrillis has been ticket agent at the Market Street wharf in Philadelphia since Sept. 1, 1877, and has served fifty years and five months all told. He has sold, according to estimates, not less than 25,000,000 tickets, and has started people off to almost every city, town, and village in the United States. He has developed a considerable philosophy for dealing with the man in a hurry in the course of fifty years of dealing with people who had to catch their trains in thirty seconds.

William H. Krogmann, a crossing watchman in Baltimore, has served the railroad fifty-one years and one month, and in all that time was never subjected to censure or discipline.

Alvan B. Conner, agent at Felton, Del., has served fifty years and two months. He was promoted to his present place on Jan. 1, 1900, when his father, who had been agent at Felton for forty-four years, was placed on the pension list. He had been his father's assistant since 1857, and the two together have held the position of station agent at Felton ever since that part of the road was opened in 1856. He served two terms in the Delaware State Senate.

Others who had served fifty years or more were Walter S. Laird, (fifty years two months,) of Philadelphia, who had been an engineer since 1884; Harry S. Given, (fifty years, four months,) of Harrisburg, an engine watchman; John R. Nowland, (fifty-one years, one month,) yard master for the district of Chester, Penn., since 1890; James Martin, (fifty-one years, three months,) of Hightstown, N. J., a hostler in the yards near Runyon, N. J. Among the other employes mentioned in the bulletin is George M. Ball, manager of the Empire Line since 1881. Mr. Ball lives in Germantown, and had been connected with the Empire Line since 1868.

John K. Gross, freight agent at York, Penn., since 1890, graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1867 with valedictory honors, and got his M. A. degree three years later. He had expected to study law, but poor health prevented this, and he entered the railroad service at York in 1872.

Maurice Cain, a shifting engineman in the shops at Logansport, Ind., was the last survivor of Company H of the Forty-sixth Indiana, most of whose members, after coming back from the civil war, were employed in the Panhandle shops at Logansport.

The bulletin states that since the roll of honor and retirement plan was established Jan. 1, 1900, the system has paid out nearly $11,500,000 in pensions.

PRESBYTERIANS' BIG YEAR.

Grew in Membership and Finances Despite War in Europe.

Facts concerning Presbyterian Church growth, made public yesterday, show that membership in the United States now stands at 1,513,046, an increase of 54,961 last year. This is the greatest increase ever made in a single year when no consolidations swelled the figures. More new ministers were ordained than in any previous year, and the number of Presbyterian ministers now stands at 9,070, the highest number yet attained.

Finances kept pace with membership. The total gifts were $27,784,000 last year, or $18.32 a member, the highest average of any religious body in America. Eight of the months covered by these reports were also covered by the European war period.

Presbyterianism in New York within the year included the acquisition of two large churches from the Reformed, and unprecedented growth in numbers and gifts of the large Manhattan and Brooklyn churches. Many of these are downtown, so called, and yet their numbers and money grow steadily, some of them breaking all records last year.

The reports show the largest Presbyterian Church in the world to be the Fifth Avenue. Its miscellaneous charities for the year amounted to $403,300. The cost of maintenance was almost $100,000. It gave to foreign missions $42,000, and to home $54,900. In its famous days, under the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, such figures were never attained.

Robert Bacon Back from War Zone.

Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis from a six weeks' visit to France in the interest of the American Red Cross relief work. He said the work done by the American hospital and the American surgery will be a monument in France to this country after the war is over. When asked if he would make any comment on the war, Mr. Bacon smiled and replied: "Wild horses could not drag it from me."

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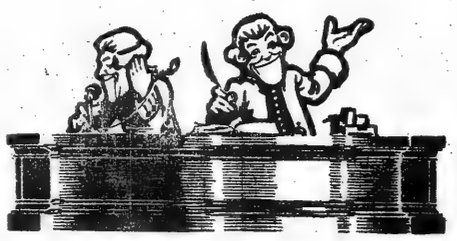

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THE sluggish, indolent feeling so prevalent in summer time is in many cases due to one cause—constipation. The use of laxative and cathartic drugs only irritates this condition.

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Warning!

From the moment the organization of the Triangle Film Corporation was announced, all sorts of fantastic tales of fabulous expenditure and still more fabulous profits, have been flying about.

Based chiefly on fact, these stories have, in some cases, grown into such gross exaggerations as to amount to misrepresentation.

Dealing with a subject that interests more than half the people of the United States, such exaggeration is not unnatural.

Most of the stock of the Triangle Film Corporation is held by Mr. Griffith, producer of "The Birth of a Nation"; Mr. Ince, producer of "The Battle of Gettysburg" and other big pictures of the big outdoors; Mr. Sennett, producer of "Keystone Comedies"; Messrs. Bauman & Kessel, proprietors of the New York Motion Picture Corporation, myself or others directly concerned in the management. All of this stock is deposited for two years and cannot come on sale.

The remainder has been underwritten by a syndicate which will in turn dispose of it through brokers in the open market.

While I, and the experienced and successful motion picture men who are with me in this Company, have every reason to believe the business will be highly profitable, there is no authority whatever for the statement that either the Company itself or any of its officers *guarantees* or promises dividends of given amount or within a stated time.

Any business yielding such amazing profits as this business yields is subject to great risks.

It is *not* the type of investment for the man who cannot afford the chance of loss.

The total capital is $5,000,000—all common stock, par value $5.

There are no bonds—no notes—no preferred shares.

No matter how great nor how prompt his dividends a stockholder is *not* satisfied if he has been led to expect something greater or quicker.

So—

While I believe this venture will be even more profitable than any of my earlier ones, I am making no definite predictions as to date or amount. And no one else has any authority to make them—

I want *satisfied* stockholders—

Which is why I am printing this advertisement.

H. E. Aitken

President, *Triangle Film Corporation*,
71 West 23d Street, New York.

GIANTS WIN AND LOSE—BROOKLYN DROPS TWO—ATHLETICS—YACHTING—TENNIS—POLO.

GIANTS BRACE UP AFTER LOSING GAME

McGraw's Men Break Even in Double-Header with St. Louis —Perritt Saves Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—The Giants and St. Louis Cardinals fought and clawed over two ball games this afternoon, and when the crowd finally got away in the heavy rain that started in just as the final session closed the score was even up. The locals grabbed the first, 4 to 3, and were drubbed in the second, 4 to 1.

Perritt, once the idol of the St. Louis fans, was the most unpopular man in the city when the fray ended, for he not only prevented the Cardinals from having any success by pitching the second game, but helped the Giants along with a neat little sacrifice that was responsible for one of the visitors' runs.

The first game went ten innings after the Giants rallied in the final frames and showed form that appeared fine enough to win the game. Marquard started in and was succeeded by Schauer after Snodgrass batted for him in the sixth. With the score 3 to 0 in favor of the locals, Snodgrass was put in to start things. He would not have done a thing had not Butler helped him along in his chosen ambition with a fumble that seemed very costly for a while.

Snodgrass knocked a dainty little bounder out to short. Butler's specialty is flies, deep flies, short flies, any kind of flies, but he detests grounders, and showed his disguest by letting the ball roll on. Snodgrass got safely on first. Burns singled and Snodgrass raced around to third. Robertson went out, Miller to Hyatt. Snodgrass scoring. Doyle fouled to Snyder, and then, with two out, the Giants started things again. Fletcher singled, scoring Burns. He went to second on the throw in. Merkle flied to Dolan.

In the ninth Fletcher singled and went all the way to third on Beck's wild throw. Merkle went out, Butler to Hyatt. Fletcher adding a run. Lobert sent one out to Miller, and Brainard tapped an easy one to Sallee. A hit by Long, a wild pitch by Schauer, and another single by Snyder gave the game to St. Louis in the ninth.

Doak faced Perritt in the second. The latter had a little of everything, and the locals did not have a chance at any time. The Giants began early. In the second Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball and moved to first. Two infield outs put him on third, and he scored when Betzel muffed Brainard's infield grounder.

Brainard's homer brought in two runs in the seventh. Merkle had singled to right and Lobert had died on an infield hit. Brainard's hit was a hot one over in left field. Just before it got to Bescher it took an ugly bound and before the ball was recovered Brainard was safe at home, Merkle going in before him.

Dooin kept up the good work with a single. Perritt responded with a sacrifice which put Dooin on second. Burns's single scored Dooin. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, lf	5	0	1	3	0	Burns, lf	4	1	1	4	2
Long, rf	5	1	3	1	0	Rob'n, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Miller, 2b	5	1	1	3	4	Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Dolan, cf	3	1	2	3	0	Fl'ch'r, ss	4	1	2	4	1
Wilson, cf	2	0	0	2	0	M'kle, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Snyder, c	4	1	1	7	0	Lob'rt, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Hyatt, 1b	4	0	2	7	0	B'n'rd, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Butler, ss	4	0	1	2	2	Meyers, c	3	0	0	8	1
Beck, 3b	4	0	2	0	0	Marq'd, p	1	0	0	0	3
Betz'l, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	†Snodgr's	1	1	0	0	0
Sallee, p	3	0	0	0	3	Sch'er, p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	39	4	14	30	9	Total	34	3	7	*29	14

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Marquard in sixth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Marquard, Butler, Beck.

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Long, Butler. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Sallee, Double plays—Miller and Hyatt; Meyers and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Sallee, 3. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 7 in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Schauer, 2; by Sallee, 3. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Klem and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	B'sch'r, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Rob'n, rf	4	0	2	2	0	Long, rf	4	0	1	0	2
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	4	Miller, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Fl'ch'r, ss	3	1	1	1	4	Wilson, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Merkle, cf	4	1	2	1	0	Snyder, c	4	0	1	5	1
Lob'rt, 3b	4	0	0	1	4	Hyatt, 1b	3	0	2	15	1
Brn'rd, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	Betzel, ss	4	0	1	2	6
Doolin, c	4	1	2	6	1	Beck, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Perritt, p	2	0	0	0	2	Doak, p	3	0	0	1	5
						*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	15	Total	27	1	6	27	21

†Ran for Hyatt in ninth inning.

Error—Betzel.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Home run—Brainard. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, Wilson. Stolen bases—Hyatt, Bescher. Double plays—Fletcher and Brainard, (2); Betzel and Hyatt. Hit by pitcher—Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 4; off Doak, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Doak, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 4. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

American Association.

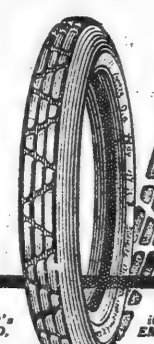
At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 7.

At Columbus—Milwaukee, 3; Columbus, 1.

At Cleveland—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 2.

St. Paul, 3; Cleveland, 1.

At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 7; Indianapolis, 5. Indinnapolis, 8; Minneapolis, 2.



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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
(Ten innings.)
New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(Ten innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Chicago, 3.
Newark, 3; Chicago, 2.
Buffalo, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 1.
(11 innings, darkness.)
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 6; Baltimore, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 8; Montreal, 1.
Montreal, 14; Jersey City, 12.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	33	.637
Chicago	58	35	.624
Detroit	57	36	.613
Washington	47	46	.505
New York	44	47	.484
St. Louis	38	55	.409
Cleveland	36	57	.387
Philadelphia	32	61	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	40	.560
Brooklyn	49	45	.521
Pittsburgh	47	45	.511
Boston	47	46	.505
Chicago	46	45	.505
New York	44	46	.489
St. Louis	40	51	.474
Cincinnati	40	52	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	55	41	.573
Chicago	55	42	.567
Pittsburgh	51	44	.554
Newark	50	44	.537
St. Louis	50	45	.526
Brooklyn	44	54	.449
Buffalo	44	54	.449
Baltimore	34	63	.351

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	53	29	.646
Buffalo	49	32	.605
Harrisburg	44	39	.530
Montreal	46	41	.529
Rochester	39	46	.459
Toronto	38	48	.442
Richmond	38	50	.432
Jersey City	33	55	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh—2 games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Toronto—2 games.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

BROOKLYN DROPS TWO.

Cincinnati Wins Both Games of Double-Header by Close Scores.

Special to The New York Times

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Hitting in the pinches, while their pitchers were backed by air-tight fielding, the Cincinnati Reds, leaders for the cellar position of the National League, had little trouble defeating Brooklyn in both ends of a double-header this afternoon. The score of the first game was 4 to 2, and that of the second game 6 to 3. A double and triple, followed by a sacrifice fly, gave the Reds the first game in the sixth inning. In the fourth inning of the second game, the veteran Jack Coombs issued two passes, was touched for four singles, which combination, intermingled with a sacrifice hit and a stolen base, netted the locals four runs and the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	3	1	1	2	2	Myers, cf	4	1	2	4	0
H'rz'g, ss	4	0	1	2	2	O'Mara, ss	3	0	0	4	2
W'gn'r, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	D'b'rt, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Kil'fer, cf	3	2	3	1	0	Z.Wh't, lf	4	0	2	4	0
G'fith, rf	3	1	1	2	0	C'ts'w, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Wingo, c	2	0	1	6	1	Steng'l, rf	4	0	1	1	0
W'ms, lf	3	0	0	2	1	Getz, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
M'w'z, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	Miller, c	3	0	0	4	1
M'K'ry, p	3	0	0	0	0	Douglas, p	2	0	0	0	1
Toney, p	0	0	0	0	0	†Bell, p	1	0	0	0	0
						*Schultz	1	1	1	0	0
						‡McCarty	0	0	0	0	0
						§M.Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
						¶Olson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	4	7	27	15	Total	33	2	7	24	7

*Batted for Douglas.
†Batted for Millerin in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for McCarty in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Bell in the ninth inning.
¶Ran for Herzog.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Z. Wheat, Killifer. Three-base hit—Griffith. Stolen base—Herzog. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Griffith, Wingo, O'Mara. Double play—Williams, Wagner and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 4. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; off McKenery, 1; off Toney, 2. Hits—Off Douglas, 6 in 7 innings; off McKenery, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Bell, 1 in 1 inning; off Toney, none in 1 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Douglas, 4; by McKenery, 5. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	Myers, cf	4	0	0	3	0
H'rz'g, ss	4	0	2	3	4	O'Mara, ss	4	1	1	1	2
W'gn'r, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	D'b'rt, 1b	4	1	3	3	1
Kil'fer, cf	3	1	1	1	0	Z.Wh't, lf	4	1	1	3	0
G'fith, rf	3	1	1	1	0	C'ts'w, 2b	4	0	3	1	1
Clarke, c	3	1	1	4	1	Steng'l, rf	3	0	0	1	1
W'ms, lf	2	1	1	4	0	Getz, 3b	4	0	1	2	0
M'w'z, 1b	2	1	1	13	2	M'C'ty, c	3	0	1	8	1
Toney, p	1	0	0	0	3	Miller, c	1	0	0	2	1
Benton, p	1	0	0	0	0	Coombs, p	3	0	1	1	2
§Wingo	1	1	0	0	0	*M.Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
						†Hummel	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Schultz	1	0	0	1	0
Total	27	6	7	27	15	Total	36	3	11	24	9

*Ran for McCarty in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stengel in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Coombs in ninth inning.
§Batted for Toney in fourth inning.

Error—O'Mara.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Cincinnati	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Daubert, Z. Wheat. Stolen base—Wingo. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Double play—Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn. First base on balls—Off Coombs, 3. Hits—Off Toney, 5 in 4 innings; off Benton, 6 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Coombs, 5; by Toney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Troy, 1. Syracuse, 4; Troy, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Mobile, 3.
At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 3.

RACING SQUADRON IN CRUISING TRIM

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yachts Reach Morris Cove After Easy Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1.—The big Seawanhaka-Corinthian racing squadron is anchored tonight at Morris Cove, the myriad of lights from the yachts blinking like a thousand fireflies on the placid waters of the snug little harbor where the fleet is waiting for its race to New London tomorrow morning. It was an easy, go-as-you-please run up the Sound today. The schooners, sloops, yawls, and ketches started from the clubhouse early, loafing along in an easterly wind.

The steam and power boats did not start until later, and were the first to arrive in the cove in front of the New Haven Yacht Club. Some of the larger boats anchored outside the breakwater. Today's run came after the rendezvous of the fleet at Oyster Bay. The clubhouse and the yachts were illuminated and long strings of lights were strung among the trees at Rouse Point. Commodore Daniel Bacon held a reception for the Captains, after which the annual dinner dance was held.

The annual regatta has attracted more yachts than in other years, and the yachtsmen are looking forward for a brisk easterly breeze tomorrow for the race to New London. The yachts coming up the Sound today, all in cruising trim, made an attractive picture.

It is the first time in many years that the Seawanhakas have turned out for a cruise, and among the yachts ready for tomorrow's race of the fleet are Arthur Curtiss James's Aloha, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James's Lanai, H. Wyeth's Tamiwah, J. G. Wilson's Lodona, Walter Pillincott's Lady Betty, R. W. Rouss's Tango, Edward G. Smith's Silver Heels, Clinton Mackenzie's Froude, Walter C. Hubbard's Edana, and Edgar Palmer's Gunevere. This list completed all the steam and power yachts.

Among the schooners were Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant, Henry Whiton's Windward, George W. Scott's Miladi, E. R. Price's Clarissa, E. Pierpont Hicks's Edgemere, W. Clark's Trolita, W. H. Judson's Rival, and Howard Smith's Ahmakola. The fleet of sloop yawls and ketches included G. F. Baker, Jr.'s., Venture, J. P. Morgan's Grayling, Ralph Ellis's Iroquis II., John G. Cutler's Alera, J. W. Alker's Alerion II., Dr. C. B. Keeler's Alice, G. B. Granbery's Malita, George Higgins's Spitzahll, Ogden Mills's Reid's Lena, Herbert Prentice's Silhouette, J. Albert Mahlsted's Okee II., Daniel Bacon's Solita, C. H. B. Rouss's Arvia, Everett Dominick's Colleen, Paul Plunkett's Sapho, George Bullock's Cleona, Guy Norman's Iris, and Lyman C. Buker's Sakana.

The fleet will leave here tomorrow morning for the only squadron run of the cruise. The destination will be New London Harbor. Prizes for the run have been offered by Commodore Bacon, Commodore George F. Baker, New York Yacht Club, and former Commodore August Heckher. The start will be made off the Eastern Breakwater, and the finish will be off Sarah's Ledge bell buoy. If the wind holds from the same quarter as it is today the yachts will not be able to lay their course.

It is expected that the craft will arrive in plenty of time to allow the yachtsmen who are members of Morris Cove Yacht Club an opportunity of joining the rendezvous of the cruising squadron of the latter organization long before colors tomorrow night.

Whitted's Error Gives Cubs Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Whitted's fumble of Zimmerman's single in the tenth inning gave Chicago a 2 to 1 victory over Philadelphia today. With one man out, Zimmerman lined a hot single to centre and Whitted ran in too close. He touched the ball and it bounded away from him and went to the clubhouse, while Zimmerman circled the bases with the winning run. The game was a great pitchers' battle between Alexander and Adams, the former striking out four hits, one of which was Williams's homer in the fifth. Adams allowed five scattered hits. A fumble by McLarry, Becker's sacrifice, and a single by Cravath netted the only run in the sixth, and prevented Adams pitching a shutout. Both clubs fielded in spectacular style, Cravath's sensational catch of Williams's liner in the eighth inning, after turning a somersault, being a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	0	0	1	0	B'cr'ft, ss	3	0	0	3	1
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	5	4	Stock, 3b	4	1	0	0	0
Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Becker, lf	3	0	2	4	0
Zim'n, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	O'C'tch, rf	4	0	1	1	0
K'sely, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	Nleh'f, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
W'ms, cf	3	1	1	4	0	W'ted, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	6	3	Lud's, 1b	3	0	1	4	1
M'L'y, 1b	3	0	1	13	0	Kil'fer, c	4	0	0	5	0
Adams, p	3	0	0	0	0	Alex'r, p	4	0	0	1	0
Total	31	2	4	30	11	Total	32	1	5	*28	5

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Whitted, McLarry.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Home run—Williams. Earned run—Chicago. Sacrifice hit—Becker. Double play—Alexander, Bancroft, and Niehoff. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 3. Struck out—By Adams, 5; by Alexander, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Yankees Lose to Cubans.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Manager Donovan accompanied the Yankees here today and saw them defeated by a rally of the local Cuban team in the ninth inning by a score of 2 to 1. Pieh was opposed by Acosta, the youthful Cuban wonder. It was a pretty duel, Pieh holding the Cubans helpless until the ninth, when he weakened and three hits in succession scored the winning runs. The score by innings:

	R.H.E.
Long Branch	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 11 2
Yankees	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 9 0

Batteries—Acosta and Torres; Pieh, Sweeney, and Schwert.

Dell a Pitcher by Accident.

W. J. (Wheezer) Dell, the young pitcher of the Brooklyn Club whose excellent twirling has been a big factor in the recent climb of the Superbas to the fore rank of the National League, says that he became a pitcher by accident. Nine years ago, when Dell was playing amateur ball in Butte, his regular place was on the first-base bag. One day the team was short of pitchers and he was sent to the mound as an emergency twirler. Dell did so well that he was graduated to the hurling staff of the team. Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Superbas, is on the outlook for a few more made-over first basemen who can pitch as well as "Wheezer."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

	R.H.E.
Jersey City	0 1 0 5 0 0 0 2 0—8 12 0
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 3 1

Batteries—Bruck and Tragessor, McHale, Dowd and Howley.

SECOND GAME.

	R.H.E.
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 6 2 0 3 0—13 1
Montreal	2 0 1 5 0 0 1 . .—14 16 1

Batteries—Verbout, Crutcher, Brucke and Reynolds; Miller, Cadore and Madden.

K. of C. Baseball League.

AT BENNETT'S FIELD.

	R.H.E.
San Salvador	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 4—11 18 2
Unity	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 6 3

Batteries—Healy, McCafferty, and Gallivan; Kelly, McInery, and Merrille.

AT FRENCH CHARLIES.

	R.H.E.
Mystic Rose	2 1 3 0 0 4 5—15 19 5
24th District	3 0 1 0 0 4 1—9 12 5

Batteries—Reilly and Maier; Furman and Dunn.

AT CHELSEA PARK.

	R.H.E.
Xavier	0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 6 4
18th District	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 4 3

Batteries—Walsh and Scott; Feenan and Quinn.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
S. Salvador	9	2	.818	Unity	4	5	.444
Xavier	8	2	.800	23d District	4	6	.400
Mystic Rose	7	4	.636	18th District	1	6	.143
24th District	5	5	.500	Brownson	1	9	.100

YACHTS IN ANNUAL CRUISE.

New York Y. C. Fleet Will Rendezvous Tomorrow at New London.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will be held this week, and will be the biggest event of its kind of the Summer. This season the fleet will gather at New London, proceed as far East as Gloucester and returning to Marblehead disband after a cruise of some ten days. One of the most interesting features of the cruise will be the passage of the fleet through the Cape Cod Canal. In former years the yachts have frequently encountered boisterous conditions off Cape Cod and in 1910 they were so badly scattered by a northeaster that it was several days before the fleet was reunited at Portland. Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., who is in command of the fleet for the first time this year, will lead the squadron through the canal on Aug. 6 with his flag on his flagship Viking. It is expected that the greater part of the day will be necessary to tow the yachts to an anchorage for the night in Provincetown, ten miles north of the entrance.

The fleet will rendezvous at New London tomorrow afternoon leaving later in the day for Newport, where the annual race for the Astor Cups will be held on Wednesday. This race is one of the oldest in the annals of the club, being instituted in 1883 by Ogden Goelet and continued after his death in 1898 by the late Colonel John Jacob Astor. The fleet will run up into Buzzard's Bay on Thursday starting early the next morning for Provincetown.

Three racing runs will be held in Massachusetts Bay, from Provincetown to Marblehead on Aug. 7, from Marblehead to Gloucester on Aug. 9, and from Gloucester to Marblehead on Aug. 10. The annual race for the King's Cup, an event begun in 1903 and usually sailed off Newport, will be held this year off Marblehead Neck. It is one of the few yachting races open to the large boats of any organized yacht club, with sloops and schooners, and sailing in one class. Owing to the war the race was not sailed last year.

MANY YACHTS COMPETE.

Forty Craft Timed in Annual Race of the Bergen Beach Y. C.

One of the largest fleets to take part in a regatta on Jamaica Bay started in the annual race of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday. Forty craft were timed. Owing to the light airs at least a dozen yachts did not arrive in time to take part in the regatta. The boats that raced did not have the best of sport, as the wind was light throughout. This caused the Regatta Committee to cut the course in half for the majority of the divisions.

Among the cabin sloops the winner was Marion. Owing to several of the knockabouts arriving late the division was divided. The regular class was won by Cis and the special class was taken by Clinco. The first of the cabin catboats home was Sindbad. Selfish scored a sailover prize among the large open catboats and Bill Nye won among the small open cats.

Mock Turtle was the first of the turtle boats home. Among the boats that raced from Gravesend Bay, Maxine took one division and Mouse was the winner in the other class. Among the cruisers Siren led home the fleet. In the cabin power boat class the first craft home was May H. Sunnyside led home the large open power boats and Anna Grace won among the small open power boats. Corrected times may change the awards in several of the divisions. The prizes will be awarded at the Bergen Beach Yacht Club on Aug. 14.

OARSMEN BUSY ON HARLEM.

Local Entrants Practice for National Championships at Springfield.

A large number of oarsmen were out on the Harlem River yesterday practicing for the national championships to be held at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13 and 14. The boathouses along the river were crowded with the friends of the oarsmen. Because of the heat there was no fast time made, but a number of trial spins were held. Waldo Smith of the New York A. C., Deering of the Nassau Club, and Pearse of the Nonpareils, all entrants in the senior singles at Springfield, were out sculling yesterday morning.

Captain Hart of the Metropolitan Club, who is entered in the quarter-mile race at the nationals, rowed the distance with the tide in fast time. Heller, the only other entry from the Metropolitan Club for the Springfield regatta, pulled a slow two miles and spent a lot of time practicing his turns.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Drops Two Games to Newark and Loses League Lead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Chicago lost two games to Newark today, 4 to 3, and 3 to 2. The second game lasted twelve innings, Newark tying the score in the ninth on doubles by Rariden and McKechnie, the latter batting for Falkenberg. Chicago scored once in the twelfth after Newark had made two runs on two infield singles and a double by Laporte. Falkenberg struck out nine men and allowed only four hits in nine innings. Newark scored three runs in the seventh inning of the first game, and won in the ninth on two singles and a base on balls. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.H.E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4 9 1
Chicago	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3 10 1

Batteries—Reulbach and Rariden; Hendrix and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

	R.H.E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3 13 1
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 1

Batteries—Falkenberg, Moran, and Rariden; Brennan and Fischer.

Kansas City Leads League.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 1.—Kansas City jumped into the lead in the Federal League race by two full games today by defeating Baltimore twice, while Newark was trouncing Chicago for two games. The first game was a well-fought battle between Mains and Quinn. In the second game Bender allowed the locals only two hits during the first six innings, but in the seventh he was driven from the mound, and Leclair, who succeeded him, was unable to stop the locals. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.H.E.
Baltimore	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Kansas City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 .—2 6 1

Batteries—Quinn and Owens; Mains and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

	R.H.E.
Baltimore	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 6 1
Kansas City	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 .—6 8 2

Batteries—Bender, Leclair, and Jacklitsch; Henning, Cullop, and Easterly.

Buffalo Wins and Ties.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—In a double-header here today St. Louis lost the first game to Buffalo, 6 to 2. The second was called in the eleventh on account of rain with the score 1 to 1. This contest was a pitchers' battle, Ford for Buffalo, being taken out in the eighth to allow Watson to bat for him. Anderson replaced Ford and gave no hits. The first game was easy for Krapp, who held St. Louis to five hits. Buffalo got four runs in the first and held its lead. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.H.E.
Buffalo	4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 9 0
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 5 2

Batteries—Krapp and Allen; Plank, Willet and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

	R.H.E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 2
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0

Batteries—Ford, Anderson, and Blair; Allen, Crandall and Chapman.

Boxing for Eastland Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, and Steve Ketchel of Chicago, boxed ten rounds at Forest Park, a suburb, last night. According to critics, Wolgast had the better of the bout. Proceeds of the show, the first professional boxing here in years, went to Eastland sufferers.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

FAST TENNIS FOR EDGEMERE TROPHY

Four Survivors in Semi-Final Round of Singles — One Match to Decide Doubles.

Play in the men's singles invitation tennis tournament of the Edgemere Club yesterday on the dirt courts of the club at Edgemere, L. I., closed with four players to do battle for the trophy, in the upper section Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale star, and Walter Merrill Hall of the Seventh Regiment will be the opposing forces, while the lower section brings together a veteran and a youngster, the former Hugh Tallant and the latter Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion.

It was expected that the tournament would reach a conclusion before nightfall but as the semi-finalists were about to take up their positions on the courts, the rain, which had been threatening for nearly an hour, fell in torrents and necessitated a postponement of the matches. Just when the finals will be decided is an open question

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1915.

BLOCKADE AND CONTRABAND.

The questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain arising out of the interruption of our trade with neutral ports included within the British blockade lines cannot and will not be confused with the very different and graver questions which form the subject of our diplomatic correspondence with Germany. In the one case it is a question of blockade and contraband, of neutral rights of trade in all kinds of commodities with other neutral countries, and of our right to trade in innocent goods with Germany. In the other case it is a question of crimes against international law, of invasions of our right and privilege as to which there can properly be no argument, since the crime against which we have most vehemently protested involved the killing of more than 100 American citizens in a manner not easily distinguishable from murder. That murder is wrong admits, of course, of no argument, there is no question. With Germany there can be no adjustment save in accordance with law and right. It is not a case for arbitration. Our differences with Great Britain are of a juridical nature. If they cannot be settled by discussion they will be a proper subject for reference to an arbitral tribunal in accordance with the terms of the existing treaty.

Our position was taken in the note of March 30, delivered to the British Government by Ambassador PAGE, in which we said:

> It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's Government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation.

While the British reply has been withheld from publication pending the arrival of a supplementary note, it is understood that for a justification of her position Great Britain places much reliance upon our procedures and the decisions of our courts upon cargo seizures during our blockade of the Confederate States. A leading case is that of the Bermuda, sailing from Liverpool, ostensibly for the British island of Bermuda, but, as appeared from the papers, with Nassau as the real destination. The neutral port of Nassau had been much used during the war by blockade runners. In this case the Supreme Court said:

> It makes no difference whether the destination to the rebel port was ulterior or direct; nor could the question of destination be affected by transshipment at Nassau, if transshipment was intended, for that could not break the continuity of transportation of the cargo. The interposition of a neutral port between neutral departure and belligerent destination has always been a favorite resort of contraband carriers and blockade runners. But it never avails them when the ultimate destination is ascertained. A transportation from one point to another remains continuous so long as intent remains unchanged, no matter what stoppages or transshipments intervene.

The cargo was contraband, articles suited for immediate military use, the bills of lading were deceptive. The court held, therefore, that "both vessel and cargo, even if both were neutral, were rightly condemned." The much-discussed case of the Springbok presented different questions. The Springbok was a British ship. She set sail from London and was captured about 150 miles east of Nassau while making for that port. The ship in this case was not condemned, the court being unable to discover that her neutral owners had any interest in the cargo. But in view of misrepresentations made by the master as to the nature of the cargo and because the contents of many packages were concealed, and since the papers did not disclose the true names of the owners, it was evident that the real destination of the concealed contraband was some port within the blockaded lines. A part of the cargo being contraband, the residue, belonging to the same owners, said the court, must share the same fate. The opinion continues:

> But we do not now refer to the character of the cargo for the purpose of determining whether it was liable to condemnation as contraband, but for the purpose of ascertaining its real destination; for, we repeat, contraband or not could not be condemned if really destined for Nassau and not beyond, and contraband or not must be condemned if destined to any rebel port, for all rebel ports were under blockade.

Dissent from the doctrine laid down in this case has been frequent and emphatic, and the assertion has repeatedly been made that there can be no confiscation of noncontraband goods of neutral ownership in neutral ships because of the probability that the goods may from some intermediate port be transshipped to a blockaded port. It is to be noted, however, that the Claims Commission, before which Mr. EVARTS made the argument against our position, unanimously affirmed the condemnation.

Still other questions arose in the Matamoros cases, questions very similar to those to which the interruption of our trade with Holland and Sweden has now given rise. Matamoros is a Mexican town on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Texas. It was a favorite port for blockade runners. The Peterhoff, a British steamer, cleared from London for Matamoros, was condemned in the District Court as a blockade runner. The Supreme Court on appeal held that "neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation" is lawful, and "trade between London and Matamoros, even with intent to supply from Matamoros goods to Texas, violated no blockade and cannot be declared unlawful."

Such trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of the blockade of the enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in judgment we administer the public law of nations and are not at liberty to inquire what is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our own or another country.

A great part of the cargo was contraband, however, goods intended for military use. Of these the court said that if really intended for sale in the market of Matamoros they would be free of liability, "for contraband may be transported by neutrals to a neutral port if intended to make part of its general stock in trade." Nothing in the evidence convinced the court that Matamoros was the intended market for this contraband, all the circumstances showed the real destination to be Brownsville, then occupied by the rebel forces. "We are obliged to conclude," said the court, "that the portion of the cargo we have characterized as contraband must be condemned." The restitution of the ship was decreed.

The principles laid down in these decisions of our court and then for the most part accepted by British authorities in international law will, it is understood, be made the bases of Great Britain's contention that her interference with our trade since the declaration of her blockade is justified by our own acts and by our own jurists. Readers of THE TIMES will doubtless be interested to know upon what American judicial decisions the British Government relies for the support of its present position. The questions are of the deepest interest, of very great importance, for their decision or adjudication will go far to determine what practice will be considered lawful in future. It is to be noted that a clear distinction must be made in the law and the principles applicable to blockade and those applicable to contraband. It is, of course, desirable and necessary that the British question should be kept wholly free of complication with the German dispute, although strenuous efforts are making to confuse the issues. They are totally dissimilar.

A DUTY OF THE STATES.

The work of building up the National Guard in the States that have been hitherto very inadequately represented in that organization in proportion to their population has begun with spirit. Recognition of the duty of the States in this matter is general and the officers of the Guard are doing all they can to arouse public sentiment in favor of an increase in the force. It will be a long and difficult task, however, requiring patience and energy and a great deal of forcible argument. The old idea of the militia regiment as a social organization still prevails in many States. It has not been wholly suppressed in this State, as the frank remarks of a National Guard officer printed in Friday's TIMES indicated. Federal control of the citizen soldiers under the Dick law has produced good results, especially in the East, where our militiamen are learning to be soldiers rapidly, but the control is limited and measures introduced in the next Congress to increase the authority of the War Department over the State troops are sure to be hotly debated.

It seems that the impetus for National Guard development should originate in the States themselves. Their citizens and their officials must be awakened to a sense of the absolute need of co-operation with the National Government to provide for the nation's defense. That Wisconsin, for example, with a population of about 2,500,000, should have an organized militia of less than 3,000 shows that some of the most progressive States have paid small heed to their obligations in this matter. The first thing to do is to arouse the people of the States to action. The National Guard should be recruited to its full strength throughout the country. Defects in the system can be more readily attended to. If the bill authorizing the War Department to pay members of the Guard is passed next Winter the stipend of each man will be small, but sufficient to pay all the expenses the service imposes upon him, including his company dues. It is not at all certain, however, that this bill will become a law. There is much to be said against it, much has been said against it as possible means of putting the National Guard under political influence.

The question of the proper development of the State soldiers, to fit them to fulfill their duty as a part of the nation's first line of defense, is one of the most pertinent in this hour, and one of the gravest. The opposition of employers and the labor unions must be overcome and the relative importance of the National Guard must be fixed in the minds of all the citizens of all the States.

NOT THE GOVERNOR ONLY, BUT THE PEOPLE INSULTED.

It is not conceivable that the Roman Catholic authorities would permit a coffin to be carried in any church of that denomination bearing the inscription that was placed upon BECKER'S. But the offense cannot be palliated by the removal of the plate, temporarily or otherwise. The libel upon the Governor, publicly proclaimed, is an insult to the people of the State and such a defiance of the majesty of the law as ought not to be ignored. Primarily, of course, the people themselves are responsible for the lack of respect for law which is so often manifested, and in this case is explained but not excused by the emotional excitement which prompted the shameful action. But that state of mind, and all the deplorable proceedings which produced it, are directly due to the lax administration of criminal law in this community.

It is well that no man shall be unjustly punished; but a trial for murder should be so thorough that no appeal from the verdict, except in the extremely rare case of the discovery of important new evidence, could be taken. Sentence having been passed it should be executed with as little delay as possible. In that way only can respect for the authority of the law be made so common that nobody will dare to dispute it. It would be well, too, if the bodies of criminals who pay the penalty of the law with their lives are not to be disposed of by the prison authorities, by cremation or secret burial, that public funerals should be prohibited. They serve no good purpose.

THE WAR SEEN BY A POET.

It is twenty-seven years since the one poem on Gettysburg adequate to the theme was written by a then unknown author, described as "an ex-Confederate soldier." "The High Tide at Gettysburg," written by WILL HENRY THOMPSON, a fighter at 16 in the Army of Northern Virginia, has climbed to higher fame ever since, and is as sure as any poem can be of an American immortality. But those who thrill at its noble lines know little or nothing of its author, and probably suppose that he is dead.

He is alive; and at Portland, Ore., he delivered a few days ago an address before the Sons of the American Revolution, called "The Shadow of a Flag." The meaning of a flag, the unaccountable love men have for it, was his theme; and he told how, in the tramp homeward from Appomattox, he and his boy comrades "sat down in the dust and ashes of "SHERMAN'S awful path and divided "a small square of bunting which "one of them had torn from his regimental flag and, hidden in his "bosom, had borne it away from the "field of his last despairing battle." He told how, in the fight at the Bloody Angle, a Federal flag was planted on the flimsy log breastworks he and his comrades—he was a Georgia boy—were defending:

> Its folds were riddled and its staff was splintered, but it placidly waved above friend and foe alike, whose bayonets were tangled together above the works. And once the shadow of the foeman's flag fell upon the young Georgian's face, and as he looked up his heart gave a startled leap as he saw that Georgia's star was on the old banner yet.
>
> And he saw "Ticonderoga and "Yorktown, Monterey and Chapulte-"pec fluttering in its folds as the "radiant thing stood in the shriveling "mouth of hell and waved and "waved." We begin to see that it is a parable of nationality he is telling, and to see that the love of the flag is as little to be analyzed and as proof against argument as the love for a mother. He told the same story in his poem—the Confederates lost, they could not win:
>
> They smote and fell, who set the bars
> Against the progress of the stars,
> And stayed the march of Motherland!
>
> And the love of the flag, which is the love of the nation, is strong whether what the nation stands for is good or bad, for liberty or tyranny; so he argues, and he says "This "spirit of nationality, well symbolized "by frenzied loyalty to a nation's "flag, is both a lofty and a danger-"ous thing." He finds in it the true explanation of the mysterious outbreak in Europe, and waves aside the White and Red Books and other books and all the labored arguments of statesmen. What brought on the war was "the proud pose of republic "or empire which says, 'Everything "for our people, nothing for those "beyond the border.'"

> "My country, better than yours! My "destiny greater than yours! My cul-"ture higher than yours! A place in "the sun for me, but not for you!". These are the cries that the rifles are speaking, and the cannon have thundered them until their brutal lungs are hoarse. * * * Some day this fever of nationalism must cool. No imaginary line can make one man better than another. The shadow of no flag should be a sanctuary for one and a menace to another. Yet because of this mad spirit of nationality the earth is drinking blood with a hot thirst.

A poet's explanation, but poets are often seers, and this one sees beyond the murder at Serajevo and the confusing political ratiocinations about the causes of the war. He turns to our flag, with "the comrade stars "assembled upon it, bound in a "mighty bond of indissoluble brother-"hood, and no star differs from an-"other in glory." Again one is reminded of "The High Tide at Gettysburg":

> They smote and stood, who held the hope
> Of nations on that slippery slope
> Amid the cheers of Christendom.

Nationalism, a violent and selfish nationalism, the deep cause of the mad scene in Europe; America in the shadow of the flag that holds "the hope of nations." "We hope that the "careworn, patient man, to whom we "have confided its vast destinies, "may keep our flag in the clear sky "—out of the smoke and flame of a "delirious world. But, whatever fate "wills, we will stand by the land and "its honor, and under the shadow of "its dauntless flag—wave where it "may."

TEAR DOWN THE FIRETRAPS.

The Board of Education cannot afford to make further use of the frame buildings connected with the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. They have been condemned, in unmistakable terms, after examination, by Fire Commissioner ADAMSON, and five chiefs and deputy chiefs of the Fire Department. The head of that department does not consider it within his province to order the demolition of the buildings, or to dictate action to other city departments. But the warning must be heeded. The buildings should be removed and provision made for the accommodation of all the pupils in the new fireproof structure until other arrangements can be made.

As Mr. ADAMSON says: "It would "be much better to have double "classes in the schools than to con-"tinue the use of buildings which "have been repeatedly pronounced "dangerous by the best expert au-"thority of this department." We may go further and say that it ought never to be necessary to give such warnings "repeatedly." We seem to be living in an era of great calamities. One possible calamity may be avoided by prompt and reasonable action in this matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Americans Are Not Intolerant.

German-Americans and the few other Americans of pro-German sympathies are making frequent complaint in and out of the newspapers about what they call the "intolerance" with which they are treated here—the systematic refusal to hear their arguments and the wholesale denunciation of Germany and the Germans to which they are obliged to listen wherever they go.

That occasional excuse for these complaints is given could not safely be denied, for kindness and courtesy are not the invariable characteristics of this country's inhabitants. Oftener than not, however, and very much oftener, the pro-German has himself to thank for the harsh language he encounters—he invites and compels it by the persistent bringing up for discussion of those questions relating to the war on which he perfectly well knows his neighbors disagree with him—on which he as well knows their convictions to be as strong as his own. As a rule, certainly, he would be let alone on these subjects if he would himself consent to be silent concerning them, and there are, as a matter of fact, innumerable little American groups containing one or more pro-Germans who have preserved quite unchanged the personally friendly relations of the past by the simple method of ceasing to talk about the one thing on which they know agreement to be impossible.

That is only to follow in this matter a course the necessity for which has long been recognized as necessary to social harmony in many others. It is the plan that has almost put an end, for instance, to the acrimonious religious disputes that not long ago raged in every community and made enemies of neighbors who now, without having changed their minds at all, get along together harmoniously.

Press and platform discussion of the war and its rights and wrongs is quite another matter. There the expression of opinion ought to be, as it is, entirely free, as long as it is decent, and as long as the presentation of both sides is permitted. In the latter respect the pro-Germans have no grievance whatever, and they have exercised a liberty that in Germany itself would have been punished as intolerable license. And all too often the German sympathizer shows a sensitiveness to criticism and opposition that he denies to his neighbor, and when he says that his neighbor will not listen to him he really means, usually, that the neighbor refuses to accept all his statements as true, all his logic as sound.

No Advice Wanted from Them.

That the occupants of the "deathhouse" in Sing Sing should be unanimous in their disapproval of capital punishment is so natural, so much a matter of course, that the expression of their opinions on the subject would be merely amusing if it were not impudent. Their particular and personal interest in the abolition of the death penalty is so obvious that the well-turned sentences of the document in which one of their number has formulated their demand for it will be read with impatience even by the very considerable number of people who oppose capital punishment, not because it threatens their own lives, but because they consider it at once barbarous and useless.

Plea for a more tender consideration for the sacredness of human life are half amusing and half disgusting when they come from convicted murderers. Their own acts have disqualified them from taking any part whatever in discussion of the question, and they are the very last who should criticise "society" or "civilization" for decreeing that resort to the desperate expedient of slaughter is sometimes either necessary or judicious.

The real problem of capital punishment is little or not at all concerned with the fate of those who, as they were told long ago, could abolish it as soon as they pleased by stopping the commission of murder. What troubles a large, and probably increasing, number of good citizens is not that the death penalty reduces the world's population of undesirables by a fraction so small that decimals can hardly express it, but because these killings in cold blood constitute a task utterly repugnant to modern sensibilities, because contentions as to its deterrent effect—the only ones now seriously made—are very dubiously true, and because of a slowly spreading willingness to confess that responsibility for murder, as for other crimes, lies at least in part further back than the individual who commits it.

That last consideration affects and qualifies the once unquestioned right of society to punish its evil-doers, and it is turning its mind more and more to the possibility and the duty of preventing criminality by a wiser control of heredity and environment. Every execution is an admission of social incompetence, just as every whipping of a child is an admission of incompetence on the part of parent or teacher, and such admissions have come to be humiliating.

Let Us Do Justice to Sharks.

So many years ago was it—some twenty or more—when the late HERMANN OELRICHS started the papers all over the country to discussing sharks that it would seem to be time to revive the controversy he excited.

Mr. OELRICHS contended that the ancient and widespread fear of sharks had little or no support in the shape of verified or verifiable cases in which they had killed or even injured a human being. So convinced was he of the harmlessness of this family of fishes that not only did he utilize such opportunities as chance provided for going in swimming among them, but he advertised a reward of $500 for such proof as a court would accept that in temperate waters even one man, woman, or child, while alive, was ever attacked by a shark. He limited the offer to temperate waters because he had little knowledge of shark habits in the tropics, but even there he thought them harmless scavengers.

The reward was never claimed. Yet to this day there is nothing that will so quickly set a crowd of swimmers scurrying for our beaches as the sight of a shark's fin in the offing, and the officers at Fort Totten have felt it their duty to make wide announcement of the fact that they saw and vainly tried to catch a shark there last week.

Some years ago there was published a photograph, said to have been taken from a steamer in the Red Sea, and seeming to show a shark in the very act of closing his jaws on a man, and the bitter hate that every sailor feels for the whole shark tribe can hardly be wholly baseless, for hate is always the exact measure of fear, and all fears have reason of one sort or another. But that sharks can properly be called dangerous, in this part of the world, is apparently untrue, and at least one traveler who asked questions on the subject all through the West Indies was unable to get any first-hand evidence of death or injury inflicted by them.

How the Guard Benefits Employers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being myself a member of the National Guard and in a position to realize the truth of the statements made in your recent editorial "Employers and Militiamen," I wonder whether space could be allowed me in your paper to bring to the attention of such employers the following:

A man who is a member of the National Guard for five years is exempt from jury duty. During that period of five years his duties as a member of the Guard require that he shall go twice to camp, which means that he must be excused from his occupation for a week each time, and in addition must devote one day a year to rifle practice. That makes a total of nineteen days in five years. The ordinary citizen is liable for two weeks' jury duty each year, or a total of ten weeks in five years. Leaving patriotism aside, as a purely business proposition, doesn't the above show a net saving of time for the employer greatly in favor of the National Guardsman as an employe? Why can't they see it?

MILITIAMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1915.

Get a Lemon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents speaks of diverting the street bands from their willful ways by the use of foreign pennies. If he will take my advice he will save his pennies and use lemons instead. A good fat lemon sucked before any street band is sure to put it out of commission in short order.

New York, July 29, 1915. E. A. H.

THE QUIET HARBOR.

"No harbor is so sheltered but that the ship of death may sail in."—Old Scotch Proverb.

Far, far away I just can see
A little boat sail toward the quay.
What does it bring—whose can it be?
It looks so small across the sea,
The cold north-sea that runs, ah, me,
Between my soldier-love and me!

I see it now beyond the lea,
Now near, now far, it seems to be—
Perhaps it brings my destiny;
Perchance it bears the mystic key
That unlocks pain or joy for me.
Oh, bring me joy, not pain—woe's me,
Nor man, nor maid e'er loved as we!
I could not bear his death—but, see,
They hail us—Jamie, where are ye?
And Jock, run quick, here's twice yer fee
If ye bring back good news to me—

Look, look! they wave—they call for me!
They stand with bared heads by the sea!
They've heard bad news—what can it be?
Oh, for winged feet that I might flee
As swift as sight across the lea
To see what they have brought to me!

They laid it at the feet of me
Upon the gray sands of the lea,
The long black box that came by sea,
And I cried in my agony—
"God, God, explain the mystery
Of Death!" . . . But silence answered me,
When they brought back my love to me—
Brought my dead soldier home to me!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

A WOMAN'S HIDDEN GENIUS.

One Invented a Wonderful Oven and Might Have Got Very Rich.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your July 20th Topics of the Times editorial, "Questions for the Women," summoned to my mind's eye an old grievance that will not down, but daily urges me to "speak out after these many years!" This old grievance is connected with the oven to the old first gasoline stove, which was manufactured by a Mr. Hull in Cleveland, Ohio. The house we occupied at that time was not piped for gas, and my mother was one of the first purchasers of this gasoline stove. The oven was a portable affair to be placed over one burner when in use. After two or three weeks' experimenting with the oven, which was a single-walled tin box, with a door in one side, my mother sent for Mr. Hull and told him she wished him to make her a larger, double-walled oven; the outer wall (of both oven and door) to be of the best Russian sheet-iron; the inner wall of the best quality of tin—the two walls to be separated by a narrow air chamber, and the oven to be widened to cover two burners on the stove. Mr. Hull flatly refused. He couldn't waste time on such a fool contrivance. My mother's illimitable patience, and her assurance that she would "pay him his price," resulted, after many days, in the double-walled oven made according to her specifications. Afterward Mr. Hull took out a patent on that oven. My mother, at the time she invented the oven, had six of her seven children in school or college, and one, the seventh, most of the time bed-ridden, and all the time a great care and anxiety. She simply wanted an oven to do perfect work in baking foods for her family. She got it!

As for bread in cold storage. Twenty-five years ago my mother put bread and cake into tight tin boxes which she placed in her icebox. "That keeps them perfectly fresh," she would contentedly remark. She certainly invented the perfect working portable oven for gas, gasoline and kerosene stoves, though she never got the credit for it. It may be that hundreds of other intelligent women practiced cold storage for their bread, but it was not published abroad. Probably real women, rich in big families, absorbed in the fine accomplishment of the most important, the most complicated, the most noble work in the world, have not been able to spend the time, have not—like my mother—even thought of advertising or commercializing their inventions. These results of my mother's mind were by her quietly characterized—if spoken of at all—as: "This is my way," or, "This is, I think, an improvement."

Just one instance in another field: In 1880 my mother went up the great lakes from Cleveland to Duluth, then on into Dakota. She was impressed with the possibilities of investment in Duluth real estate. Duluth was then "down." The whole of Minnesota Point was offered to her for $400. She wrote to her business manager for the money, telling him, briefly, what she wanted it for. He refused to send it to her. He wrote to her: "You'd better throw it into Lake Erie, or burn it." In this case, other matters pressed so insistently that she gave up the fight. She said to me: "If I could only take the time to attend to it, I'd have it! It's a pity! but I'll have to give it up!" A few years ago I was in Duluth and inquired the value of Minnesota Point. "Oh, seven or eight million dollars." This trip up the lakes was one of my mother's rare vacations from the active personal conduct of her household, and the instance only goes to show the readiness and comprehensiveness with which her mind grappled with unfamiliar conditions—given a comparative freedom from usual details.

N. C. KINNEY.

New York, July 29, 1915.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

What They Ask Is Preference After Their Eligibility Is Pronounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Spanish war veterans do not wish to let down any bars to civil service employment, much less to cut them up for firewood; they do not view public office as a gift instead of a service; they do not regard public service as something to be done not with the welfare of those served, but with the welfare of the server as the prime object; they do not seek to fill places with the unfit or serve well or ill employers who have no remedy; least of all do they seek to degrade the character of the public service. You charge them with all these improper motives, when, in fact, they seek through the proposed constitutional amendment only the same preference in promotion now given civil war veterans by Article V., Section 9, of the present Constitution. In interpreting that section, the Court of Appeals said:

> It seems to us clear that this section of the Constitution, read according to its letter and spirit, contemplates that in all examinations, competitive and non-competitive, the veterans of the civil war have no preference over other citizens of the State, but when, as a result of those examinations, a list is made up from which appointments and promotions can be made, consisting of those whose merit and fitness have been duly ascertained, then the veteran is entitled to preference, without regard to his standing on that list.—From opinion of Bartlett, J., in matter of Keymen, 148 N. Y., 219, 225.

The Spanish war veterans ask nothing else. They do not wish to escape examinations. They are willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in any test, but when, as a result of that test, however applied, they have proved their merit and fitness and find their names on the eligible lists, they believe they are entitled to preference in appointment therefrom and in promotion afterward.

These are matters concerning which I have had many conferences with department officers and other veterans in the past few years. I know their views and aims. I feel sure you would not willingly misrepresent anything. Yet the editorial mentioned conveyed ideas so contrary to the intent of those advocating the amendment that I respectfully ask you to give this a place in THE TIMES as a statement of fact.

CALVIN S. McCHESNEY,
Past Department Judge Advocate, U. S. W. V.

Troy, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

Dust at 128th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me enlist your co-operation in an effort to correct a standing abuse which amounts to a public nuisance at the Harlem end of the Third Avenue Bridge. I refer to the practice of dry-sweeping the asphalt at the trolley loop near East 128th Street. On Sunday mornings, especially, crowds of women and children in holiday attire take the street cars at this point between 8 and 9 o'clock. These helpless people flock in near the little waiting booth, a shelter for perhaps a dozen, and while they stand there facing the car lines the employes of the Bridge Department sweeps the filthy dust into their faces—dried mud, expectorations, ends of cigars and cigarettes, and the rotten refuse of the garbage of fruit and vegetable stands are not pleasant things to breathe, as I have found. You must be choked and fouled by this dust or miss your cars. It is an outrage. This space should be clean by 8 A. M.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, July 26, 1915.

Four Walls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I inquire what force, if any, militates against the purchase of Madison Square Garden by the city, to be used as an all-the-year-round garden for the city's entertainment? The square, without, is an apparent perpetual possession of the people. Need the fact that the block at the northeast corner is inclosed by four walls disqualify it as a public possession?

W. S. B. DANA.

Grantwood, N. J., July 25, 1915.

Chickens Packed Alive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I just saw a sight on the street which filled me with horror. I certainly do wish the practice could be stopped. Why do we allow chickens to be crated alive like sardines and then transported all over the City of New York? I know we need food, but why should we inflict torture on helpless animals?

New York, July 29, 1915. EUGENE.

SNATCHING LIFE FROM THE JAWS OF WAR.

A Tense Description of the Brave Work of the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps on the French Front.

A letter from William R. Berry to a friend in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose you a letter addressed from the "front" to Elliott Norton of this city. In view of the letter published in THE TIMES today from Mme. Mendes, I think it would be timely to print Mr. Berry's letter as an evidence of the high regard in which Americans are held by the men in the trenches.

PAUL FULLER, JR.

New York, July 30, 1915.

The Letter.

Baisieux, Somme, France,
June 1, 1915.

My Dear Norton: I am sure that you will be interested to know that the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps, which has been attached to the Second French Army in the north of France since the beginning of October, has, in obedience to orders from headquarters, removed to a new base less than six miles behind the lines. An immediate result of this movement has been the establishment of single "guard cars" at three points directly on the line and in front of the guns. Each guard car, equipped with two men, their rations and sleeping kit, remains at its post during twenty-four hours, a relief car taking up the work at each noon. These "Voitures de Garde," as the French call them, carry wounded from the actual trenches or from shell-proof dugouts, which by courtesy are called "first aid dressing stations," to the field hospitals (often tiny churches) situated in small villages just out of cannon range, and, in the event of a sudden attack or explosion of trench mines, also act as messengers to bring up from our base the remainder of our twenty-odd cars.

Perhaps I can best give you an idea of the kind of work the guard cars do by a description of my first twenty-four hours at a post less than half a mile or so behind the trenches.

Two of us, on a two-stretcher, three-sitter De Launey-Belville ambulance, arrived at the appointed village a little after midday, but still in time to bid good-bye to the French guard car which we were to replace. We found the doctors and stretcher bearers of two of the four regiments we were to serve installed in a one-story farmhouse, the covered barnyard entrance to which was the shelter our car was to occupy while awaiting orders.

At 2:30 P. M. there came a telephone order from the "Premier Poste de Secours" at the trenches for the "Voiture Americaine" to report there immediately. At once the car was gotten under way. Slowly we crawled through streets littered with the débris of shell-shattered houses and walls, and by sentries who demanded the password at the bayonet's point. Further on a clutter of supply and ammunition trains in a country lane kept us back, but a sudden turn to the left showed a white ribbon of empty road that wound up over a high ridge before us.

Innocent it looked, and inviting. We opened the throttle wide, and rushed to the summit—to find ourselves in full view of the German guns and trenches, while in the surface of the road we jolted over old shell marks gaped at us like manholes. Down the far side of the ridge we dropped at full speed, holding our breath. But no shells fell, and no bullets, and we inwardly congratulated ourselves as we drew up near the dugout shelters hidden in a hollow behind the French second line, where we found an orderly waiting for us beside a final sentry. Here the car was turned round and the stretchers shouldered, for we had reached a point beyond which the ambulance might not go, since the road, which led straight on to the German lines, was heavily barricaded at intervals of fifteen meters. The "Premier Poste de Secours," was some way down the road and we hurried toward it with the orderly.

When we reached it, this first-aid dressing station proved to be a dugout chamber five feet below ground, reached by an inclined plane much as one enters to the tomb chamber of the Great Pyramid of Cheops. Here we found our men, wounded but fifteen minutes before, ready for us. One had a rifle bullet through his head; the other was riddled with shrapnel. Both were in pretty bad shape, the shrapnel case especially, but as we lifted the first onto a stretcher his eyes opened and he smiled at us, while from the distorted bundle of light-blue uniform and red bandage which was the second, a weak and bloody hand crept out and closed over mine as we lifted him, and from a mouth which I could not see came the whisper, "Les Americaines!"

Back through the narrow openings in the barricaded road we moved again. But slowly this time, for even a light man on a stretcher seems to put on pounds with every footstep when the carry is a long one, and in this case too, red drops dripped from the second stretcher while the body on it writhed unceasingly under the canvas straps that bound it down. Back again over the high ridge, and down through our post village; out the other side through more sentries, and so on for five slow kilometers until we reached a little church in the centre of a little hamlet, where we laid our wounded down on home-made wooden operating tables that stood before the chancel near the altar steps.

At five o'clock we had our second trip, which brought us back in time for dinner at the doctors' mess. At seven-thirty the house trembled and our glasses rang again as the first of a series of heavy shells fell in the village. A bugle rang out in the shadowy main square—three sharp notes, "gardez vous"—and we knew that in every building in the village blue-clad figures were scurrying into the black cellars—thousands of them.

Boom! A sudden explosion on the other side of the town that sounded like stage cannon in "Shenandoah"; a sudden high-pitched wail with an intermittent hiss in it like a rocket with a crooked stick, and—bang! a shell burst less than a hundred yards from us with a tearing, shattering report that bowed us over our plates as though a leaden pipe had been dropped across our necks.

And so it went for thirty minutes until the shelling ceased as suddenly as it had begun. The Medecin Chef gave us each an extra glass of cognac, which we gratefully swallowed in one gulp. "Les boches on dit, 'Bon soir!'" he said, laughing—and it was a pleasant thing to find one's self laughing too.

As the church bell was tolling 11 o'clock that night a sudden light shone into our eyes, and we looked from our blankets at a sleepy orderly who stood in the stable doorway and beckoned with a ghostly forefinger.

"Hill 71, at once," he said hoarsely, and clattered away down the courtyard, looking gigantic behind his candle flame.

Without a single light, but with a cloudy moon to guide us, the car moved along the deserted streets, feeling its way through the tree shadows. Sentries are jumpy folk at these hours, and a moving lantern in the middle of the road brought us to a dead stop while a throaty "Qui vive!" from the darkness at the side marked where a rifle probably covered us.

The password—and then on again until "Hill 71" was reached. This time we left the car as close against the nearest dugouts as possible, for now the stray and wild bullets were zip-zapping overhead and along the road as thick as June bugs around a candle, and though most were stopped by the barricades or flew too high there were plenty looking for a billet. A dim red light showed us the "Poste de Secours." We shuffled down its passage and entered. One of two lanterns was smoking badly, and it was through a haze that we saw, at one end of a chamber perhaps forty feet long by ten feet wide in which one had to stoop, five or six slightly wounded infantrymen asleep on the straw which covered the earthen floor; at the other end, a rude operating table from which two orderlies were lifting the cause of our journey. In a corner the surgeon was washing his red hands in a basin. That was all.

But perhaps not quite all.

The orderlies whispered encouragingly into ears that did not hear as they strove to quiet the rolling to and fro of the bundle of red and white bandage which was a head, or bound to the stretcher the twitching arms and legs in which the broken nerves were struggling. Presently, however, they stooped, lifted, and passed out under the stars. We started to follow with the accoutrements and rifle, but the surgeon dried his hands and stopped us. In silence he picked up an infantry tunic, blood-stained and cut into ribbons by shrapnel and his scissors. From an inside pocket he drew a letter, creased and smeared with red.

"Gardez bien pour lui," he said as he handed it to us, and just inside the envelope we could see a piece of pressed white lilac, as clean and unspotted as on the day some one who had been left behind had put it there.

We were glad, after all that one of the lanterns was smoking.

WILLIAM R. BERRY.

HOW TO SAVE BROOKLYN.

The Transit Plan Proposed by the Committee of One Hundred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports which have appeared in the press concerning my appearance before the Thompson Legislative Committee on Thursday have been so garbled and inaccurate as to justify me in asking space in your columns for the following:

At the request of Senator Thompson I appeared before his committee to explain the plans which are being urged upon the city by the Committee of One Hundred, which, if adopted, will avoid the rebuilding and provide for the removal of the elevated structure on that part of Fulton Street in the central section of Brooklyn. I left with his committee copies of the briefs and other communications which have been submitted both to the Board of Estimate and Public Service Commission; outlined briefly the numerous conferences which have been had on the subject to which the Board of Estimate, the Public Service Commission, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been participants, and the assurances which have recently been obtained from President McAneny that the alternative plan which we have been urging will receive careful consideration.

This plan makes provision for three essential things:

(a) It removes the elevated structure from Fulton Street for a mile and a half through the central section of the Borough.

(b) It articulates the Fulton Street elevated, after it is submerged, with the great six track dual subway already built at Flatbush Avenue and Ashland Place.

(c) It relocates the present two-track elevated now on Fulton Street beneath the surface on a parallel street, (Livingston Street,) which safeguards and enhances the present retail shopping and financial districts, and duplicates the present connection to the Brooklyn Bridge.

These accomplishments can be had for the sum of five and one-half million dollars, and as there will be saved to the city and the railroad company proposed expenditures of over one million

ROCKEFELLER BUYS APHRODITE STATUE

Famous Object of Art Controversy to Stand in the Temple of Love

IN THE OIL MAN'S GARDENS

Exhibited as Work of Praxiteles at National Art Club in 1905, It Caused Critics to Clash.

On a pedestal in the centre of the Temple of Love in John D. Rockefeller's gardens at Pocantico Hills will soon stand the famous statue of Aphrodite about the creation of which artists and art critics argued in high disagreement when it was exhibited at the National Arts Club here in the Spring of 1905. Frederick Linton, the former owner of the statue, exhibited it as a genuine work of Praxiteles, chiseled, approximately, in the fourth century B. C., and this claim was defended and disputed for years afterward.

Now Mr. Rockefeller has bought the statue as the central adornment of his Temple of Love, and the old clash of art critics may be revived with all of its intensity. The fact that Mr. Rockefeller has purchased the work, however, will guarantee it to many as genuine, for few will admit that Mr. Rockefeller would have paid money for an art object of spurious authenticity. The price paid for the statue has not been made public, but the report that it was $75,000 was not denied yesterday by a man familiar with the purchase.

Statue Is Bought Abroad.

The statue was bought abroad, probably in London, and has been consigned to Frank G. Montag, of Montag & Cassidy, Custom House brokers with offices in the Produce Exchange. Mr. Montag is acting only as an agent, however, for the law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Porter & Earle, who acted for Mr. Rockefeller, it was learned yesterday. Henry M. Earle, a member of the firm, declined to discuss the matter, explaining that, as a lawyer, he could not discuss the business of a client.

The man responsible for the purchase of the statue, it is said, is William Wells Bosworth, the architect, of 527 Fifth Avenue, who designed Mr. Rockefeller's gardens with a place for the statue in mind. When the statue was removed from the National Arts Club in 1906, it was Mr. Bosworth, a member of the club, who signed the receipt for it. It is not thought that he owned the marble at any time, but it is said that, figuratively speaking, it never got out of his sight. He was desirous, according to a report, of finding a suitable place for mounting it and is satisfied now that he has found such a place in Mr. Rockefeller's gardens. Mr. Bosworth was not in the city yesterday.

The history of the statue, known as the Linton Aphrodite because of its previous ownership, is a baffling medley of fact and mystery that has contributed little to the dispute over the statue's authorship. As far as is definitely known, it appeared first in America in 1893, when the owner shipped it to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. Through some mistake it did not reach its destination until after the medals for the week of hanging awarded, keenly disappointed, Mr. Linton withdrew it from public view after a short exhibition of it in 1897. From that date until 1905 it lay unnoticed in a storage warehouse in Manhattan.

Its Authenticity in Dispute.

As soon as the Aphrodite was put on exhibition in the National Arts Club it commanded attention beyond and at the expense of all other art objects in the city, even in the country. Great crowds of artists, art experts, and merely curious people flocked to the club. The discussion, often heated, of the statue's authenticity, began at once, and while it went on nearly every one who viewed the silent woman in marble became enthusiastic in praise of her beauty and grace. Even those who ascribed the statue to the Renaissance or some later period, admitted that it was genuine, at least in its loveliness.

Many theories of the origin and history of the statue were advanced by the disputants, one that attracted much comment being offered by Charles Edward Cookman. After seeing Aphrodite he identified her as the same lady who had been purchased in 1901 by a friend of his at a fire sale of art objects in Jersey City. One of the striking characteristics of the statue is a peculiar bronze-like coloration, or, in the opinion of some, discoloration, of the marble. This, according to Mr. Cookman, was due to the fact that the Jersey City purchaser of the statue boiled it in acid to remove stains caused by the fire, with the result that the stains spread all over and permeated the entire statue. When this testimony was advanced those who had accepted it nicknamed the statue the "fire sale," the "boiled," the "caffeine," and the "mulatto" Venus.

Linton Under Oath, He Said.

Mr. Linton indignantly denied Mr. Cookman's story, but he gave only the barest details of the history of the statue as he knew it, explaining that he was under oath to keep silent.

"When I purchased the Aphrodite on the deck of a ship in Italy from two sailors," Mr. Linton said, "I was put under the most sacred of oaths not to reveal whence it came, and I have kept that oath, and shall always do so, for to tell the details of the purchase would reveal to the Government the secret and entail all manner of trouble for the men who sold it to me. Would the world have me make trouble for them and their families after taking an oath that the secret should always be inviolable?"

Little is known of the statue after it was removed from the National Arts Club, save that it was subsequently taken to Euorope. The statue is of one piece of marble and is life size. The exact date of its arrival here has not been made public.

Miss Ella G. McCall Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. McCall announced at their Summer home today the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella Gaynor McCall to William Raywood Maloney of New York. Miss McCall is the eldest daughter of the former Supreme Court Justice, who is now Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Maloney is a graduate of Yale, class of 1900, a lawyer and Adjutant of Squadron A. He is a member of the University, Yale and Squadron A Clubs.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Louis were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Albert, J. B. Argyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bennett, Mrs. G. L. Bowman, F. Byng, Colonel J. Caswell, Mrs. J. Chalmers, Miss M. Chalmers, T. C. Clarke, J. H. Cooke, J. S. Crofton, Miss E. Davenport, Miss M. Davies, Miss E. E. Denning, Miss D. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ely, Dr. H. Farr, G. D. Foster, H. F. Fraser, Miss E. Gill, Mrs. A. H. Hill, Mrs. J. Holland, J. E. Irvine, Mrs. Josephine Janis, Miss Elsie Janis, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, E. D. King, Mrs. Julie le Gallienne, Miss Ena le Gallienne, Wm. A. Lowry, S. A. Moers, E. G. Neuman, Mrs. M. E. Paterson, Frederick Scigl, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Henry Stone, W. J. Valentine, Mrs. I. R. Wotherspoon, and Cecilia Waiser.

REUNION AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Century Club Members Assemble—Lenox Society News.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 1.—A reunion of the members of the Century Club of New York was held in Stockbridge on Saturday. Among those present were Joseph H. Choate, Thomas Shields Clark, Daniel Chester French, Frederic Crowninshield, Edwin T. Rice, Professor William H. Carpenter, Professor Henry W. Farnum, and Dr. N. W. Britton, who with Mrs. Britton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Theodore Ledgard gave a dinner on Saturday night at Heaton Hall for Frank E. Coursen and Miss Coursen.

Among the tourists in the Berkshires are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Duggin of White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cadwell, Mrs. Henry Mason Day, Mrs. V. S. Dimmock, Mrs. T. A. Young, and Alfred L. Garnett.

Mrs. Metcalf Bliss and W. Ogden Warren, who have been at Curtis Hotel, have gone to Briarcliff Lodge, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sessions of Bristol, R. I.; Miss E. D. Hunt of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holmes of Providence have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

The Lenox Academy Corporation on Saturday elected these Trustees: Grenville L. Winthrop, Dr. Henry P. Jaques, William D. Curtis, William B. O. Field, Newbold Morris, Charles Lanier, George B. Blake, George Anole, Henry Sedgwick, Charles S. Rackemann, Leon D. Bliss, and Edward MacDonald.

Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mary Osgood Field, Gerald De Witt, and Sumner Ballard of New York are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field at High Lawn.

B. W. Winthrop of New York has arrived to visit with Newbold Morris.

Cortlandt F. Bishop and a party of friends went to the summit of Jacob's Ladder in automobiles this afternoon to dedicate Jacob's Well, a spring of water that was found just off the State Highway and opened up for tourists. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will leave the Maples tomorrow for the White Mountains, traveling with Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall for the season are Mrs. Richard G. Hollman and Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Hollman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley of Lake Mohonk, and Colonel and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sprague of New York also are registered there.

Judge and Mrs. William Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Fannie B. Eager of Jersey City arrived at Hotel Aspinwall for August.

Tourists arriving at the Aspinwall included Mr. and Mrs. William J. Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Culver, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Platt of New York.

Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, touring from Newport to Saratoga, arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mellville, Jr., Mrs. L. H. Smith, the Misses Smith of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Harold W. Dana of Boston arrived at the Maplewood.

Mrs. Charles Weston Hoadley and family, who have been at Heaton Hall, returned today to Morristown, N. J.

Captain and Mrs. E. C. Hill of New York are visiting Mrs. Edward C. Atwater at the Aspinwall.

The Misses Rosamond and Francesca Gilder gave a dance Saturday evening at the Fernside Tea Room in Tyringham, entertaining for their guests Miss Olivia Heminway, Dr. Raymond Dechez, and Percy Cameron, all of New York.

Richard G. Hone is visiting Miss Clementina Furniss.

Mrs. John Dodge Peters, Mrs. I. C. Bates-Dana, Mrs. John Shepard, Miss Gladys Tefft, Charles S. Wetherbee, W. B. Nesbit, and G. H. Richmond have presented prizes for events at the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barrington.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is expected to arrive at Shadow Brook in the middle of the week to be a guest of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitney Munroe and their sons are the guests of Mrs. Munroe's sister, Miss Adele Kneeland at Fair Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Bernardsville, N. J., and Harold Stokes of New York are visiting with the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Brookfarm.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, who have been the guests of Miss Emily Tuckerman in Stockbridge have returned to Tuxedo. Miss Eleanor Weld Bretton, who also was a guest of Miss Tuckerman, has returned to Newport.

Miss Mary McCreery has left Stockbridge for a visit in the Thousand Islands.

AMOS PINCHOT BACKS LABOR

Attacks "Industrial Absolutism" in Speech to Colorado Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—"Labor and the Future" was the subject of an address by Amos Pinchot of New York at a labor mass meeting here last night. The meeting was held as a protest of the conviction of John Lawson of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Pinchot said he was not an apostle of labor, and really belonged to the "other camp." His address, however, was filled with denunciation of the methods of certain employers.

"Industrial absolutism," he said, "ushers in a reign of blood and horror and turns to the world and cries, 'How long, O Lord, will labor raise the sword and perish by the sword?' The unlawful violation of the strikers' rights or liberties to a point beyond endurance has become a trump card that is almost invariably played to divert the controversy from the real issue.

"If the great employers of labor in Colorado had even a brief sparkle of vision or imagination they would see by the conviction of John Lawson that they have gone too far. They are sowing the wind. In trying to bind down labor by brute force, without regard for justice, absolutism is wearing a rope of sand which will part even before it is securely in place."

Mr. Pinchot also said that in the Colorado act authorizing the appointment of a special Judge to try the miners' cases, "and the selection of a Colorado Fuel and Iron Company partisan, the full height of hypocritical unfairness has been reached."

BAPTIZED AT ROCKEFELLER'S

Oil Man's Rainbow Pool Used for the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—John D. Rockefeller's Rainbow Pool was used today by the Rev. J. Homer Nelson to christen Sarah, Frances, and Edward Tarnell, Florence Cecelia and Katherine Elizabeth Rowe, Launcelot Buston Clear, and Arthur Eugene Weingart, all children of employes on the Rockefeller estate.

The grounds were thrown open to the parents and friends, and nearly 100 persons witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Rockefeller, in giving Mr. Nelson permission to use the Rainbow Pool, expressed regret that he could not be present to witness the christening.

GREAT TEMPLE UNEARTHED.

American Egyptologist Reports Its Discovery in Ancient Memphis.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The unearthing of a great temple at Memphis, Egypt, was announced tonight by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Dr. Clarence L. Fisher, Curator of the Egyptian Section of the museum, was the leader of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Egypt, which made the discovery.

The temple, it is estimated, is of the period of Rameses II., and was erected more than 3,000 years ago. While no definite data can be given out at this time, Egyptologists are inclined to believe that the temple is one that was built by Seti I., and the same one as described in Herodotus.

BIDE-A-WEE HOME TAXED ON LEGACIES

Surrogate Decides It Is Not Exempt Under the Transfer Tax Law.

AFFECTS MANY OTHER CASES

Decision Holds Society Not Exempt Because It Does Not Aid in Enforcing the Law.

The Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, in East Thirty-eighth Street, is not exempt from taxation under the transfer tax law, according to a decision handed down recently by Surrogate Cohalan in the matter of settling up the affairs of the estate of Helen D. Winans. Contrary to the accepted interpretation, the home must pay a State tax on any legacy it receives for humane purposes.

The decision is of importance, not so much on account of the amount involved in this instance, but because of the numerous bequests that lovers of animals have made to the institution, the total of which cannot be estimated readily.

Under the will of Mrs. Winans, the residuary estate, amounting to $6,021, goes to the home. When the estate went to the State Controller's office for appraisal, Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin fixed a tax of $251 on the legacy to the Bide-a-Wee Home.

Fred G. B. Champion, Treasurer of the home, took exception to the tax, and appealed to the Surrogate. The appeal contained the "purposes" clause of the home's charter, which reads:

"To provide shelter, homes, drinking places and other comforts and accommodations for animals; to alleviate the sufferings of distressed animals, and to supply medical care and attendance for sick and distressed animals; generally to improve the condition and treatment of animals by all lawful means and to promote, foster and encourage the spirit of humanity toward the condition of dumb creatures by mankind."

The Surrogate, in sustaining Appraiser Berwin and dismissing the appeal, says in part:

"The appellant, under the terms of its incorporation, does not appear to have the right to engage in the work of enforcing the laws relating to cruelty to animals; lacking this right, it is not entitled to an exemption from tax on a transfer of a legacy to it."

Another case that will follow the decision of the Surrogate is now before the Appraisers in the State Controller's office in the estate of Alice Maud Howard, who left a cash bequest of $2,000 to the home.

Under this ruling of the Surrogate, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is regarded as exempt from any tax by the State on bequests to the society.

SULZER WANTS COUNTY JOB.

Ex-Governor Would Like to be District Attorney.

William Sulzer, who is in Seattle, will return in two weeks and begin a campaign for District Attorney. His friends say he will be an independent candidate, but he may enter the Democratic primaries also. Those talked of at Tammany Hall for this office include Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education. Frank Moss's friends say he will enter the Republican primaries against District Attorney Perkins, the organization candidate.

It is said that Tammany has decided to nominate Senator Robert F. Wagner for one of the six places on the Supreme Court Bench. This decision, if correctly reported, will disappoint Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, who wanted the nomination for Sheriff.

City Court Judge John V. McAvoy is to have a Supreme Court nomination, it is said.

County Clerk Schneider, who conducts the Cleveland Democracy, said yesterday that Tammany would have to face several fights in the Assembly districts this Fall.

TO WED DAUGHTER'S FRIEND

Federal Judge Evans Engaged to Miss Louise Wood of Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The engagement of Federal Judge Walter Evans of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Louise Wood, daughter of the late Cyrus G. Wood, a manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., was announced last night. Judge Evans met his fiancée in Pittsfield, where the Judge spends the Summers. Miss Wood was a close friend of the Judge's daughter, Miss Fannie Evans, who met a tragic death two years ago.

Judge Evans is 73 years old, and has been prominent in Republican politics in Kentucky for forty years. He was a former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and was a member of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. He was appointed to the Federal bench by President McKinley in 1899. For the last sixteen years Judge Evans has presided over the United States District Court of Western Kentucky. Miss Wood is active in charitable work in Worcester. They will be married in Worcester on Aug. 25.

THIMBLE THEATRE OPENING.

First Performance Tonight for Uplift of Greenwich Villagers.

Charles Edison's Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue, planned to give hearing to young persons striving for recognition as well as to furnish entertainment for Greenwich Villagers, will be opened this evening for the appearance of Miss Helen Dutton, singing selections from Robert Louis Stevenson's nursery rhymes and sea songs set to music by Dwight Lewis Fiske, and John W. Draper, a college poet. Miss Dutton will be accompanied by Mr. Fiske, one of the youngest American composers. He dedicated his Stevenson songs to Mrs. Stevenson, by whom they were accepted with praise. Mr. Draper, a nephew of the late Mrs. Cortlandt Draper, is a student of New York University and the author of two books. In addition to these selections there will be classical and contemporary music on an Edison phonograph.

Mrs. Le Gallienne to Act Here.

Mrs. Julie Le Gallienne, the second wife of Richard Le Gallienne, the English poet, whom she divorced in June, 1911, in South Norwalk, Conn., arrived yesterday from England on the liner St. Louis, accompanied by her 16-year-old daughter, Miss Ena. She said that her daughter had already made her début on the stage in the "Laughter of Fools," and would appear under the tutorship of William Faversham while in this country. Mrs. Le Gallienne and her daughter left the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street in an automobile for the Faversham home in Long Island.

BEETHOVEN FOR BAR HARBOR

Fritz Kreisler and Ernest Schelling to Co-operate in Musical Series.

The musical activities of Bar Harbor are to be considerably stimulated by the presence there this Summer of a number of prominent musicians. It has just been arranged that a Beethoven series is to be given in the Building of Arts with the co-operation of Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Ernest Schelling, pianist. They will play all of Beethoven's sonatas for pianoforte and violin in three concerts—on Aug. 11, 18, and 25.

Mr. Paderewski and Mme. Paderewski will spend the month of August visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their cottage.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman will give a dinner dance at the Jordan Pond House at Seal Harbor on Friday.

Among Sunday's arrivals were Otto K. Hahn and family, who came in the Kast yacht from Islesboro. They will spend the month of August in Bar Harbor, and have apartments at the Degregoire.

Miss Helen Hamilton of New York is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, at the Jaques cottage.

Moses Taylor Pyne of New York will spend the rest of the season at the Malvern.

MISS ELSIE JANIS RETURNS.

James Matthews, Hippodrome's New Director, Also on the St. Louis.

Elsie Janis returned from London yesterday on the American liner St. Louis to play the leading rôle in "The Missing Link," at the Globe Theatre, under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. The actress said that she had recited her poem, "Where Are You, God?" to the wounded soldiers in England, and had sung to them.

"I am not quite what one might call a gifted coloratura soprano," Miss Janis explained, "but I did my best with what voice I have. Wherever I sang in the convalescent camps the soldiers all yelled, 'Back to the trenches!' but I managed to collect $2,500 for the blind soldiers' fund by the sale of my poem."

Another passenger on the St. Louis was James Matthews, who has been engaged by Charles B. Dillingham to produce the new spectacular play "America" at the Hippodrome in the Fall. For the last eighteen years Mr. Matthews has been stage manager of the Duke of York's Theatre, London, for the late Charles Frohman, and he has never been in America before.

"I often wanted to visit New York," he said, "but Mr. Frohman would not let me come over, as he wished his London theatre to be run strictly on English lines."

With Mr. Matthews were six English boy choristers who will take part in the production at the Hippodrome.

The Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Cleeck.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Brinsmaid Van Kleeck, for forty-five years rector of the Grace Episcopal Church in White Plains, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 225 Main Street, in that place, in his sevety-fourth year. He had been Arch Deacon of the Episcopal diocese of Westchester since 1887, and was one of the best known clergymen in this State. Dr. Van Kleeck was born in Troy, N. Y., and after being graduated from Columbia University in 1863, entered the General Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated and ordained a priest in 1866. He first became deacon to the late Dr. Morgan Dix in St. Paul's Trinity Paris and two years later became rector of St. Paul's in Morrisania. He stayed there until 1870 when he became rector of Grace Church in White Plains.

Fredsrick Sherman Rook.

Frederick Sherman Rook, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was found dead in bed yesterday at his Summer home on Ocean Avenue in Bayport, L. I., in his fifty-first year. His home here was at the Holland House, and he went to Bayport from St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for Bright's disease. He was a son of the late Edward F. Rook of this city, whose Summer home at Newport was the scene of many brilliant functions. Mr. Rook was formerly a prominent sugar broker and became a member of the Stock Exchange in September, 1906. He was associated in business with Charles H. De Witt & Co., of 74 Broadway.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS C. YOUNG, a scenic artist who had worked in this city for the last twenty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 428 Third Avenue, Pelham, N. Y., in his 52d year.

ISAAC STEINBERG, a retired merchant, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. L. Ritterman, at 790 Riverside Drive, in his 78th year. Three sons and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, a former officer of the Fourth National Bank of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Nyack, N. Y., in his 75th year.

DENIS McDONNELL, a clerk in the Fire Department for many years, died on Saturday at the Home for the Aged at 208 West Fifteenth Street, in his 74th year.

Mrs. VIRGINIA C. ALDRICH LOVE, a sister of Mayor George A. Aldrich of Rochester, N. Y., was found dead in her apartment on Saturday at 844 Beacon Street, Boston.

J. HENRY THIELING of 92 Pine Street, Cypress Hills, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, in his 73d year.

Miss FANNY AULD, for many years a teacher in this city, died on Saturday at her home in Jamaica, L. I., in her 90th year. She was a daughter of the late J. Blakeney Auld, who was once editor of The New York Daily News.

ALFRED H. TOMPKINS, assistant to the Treasurer of Columbia University for the past eighteen years, died on Saturday at his home, 9 Bay Thirty-second Street, in his fifty-fifth year.

BERNARD WILLIAM BROWDE, manager of Lyons & Co. of 122 Duane Street, died suddenly on Friday from heart disease in the Hudson Street Hospital, in his forty-third year.

JOHN WIRTH, for more than forty years a tailor in this city, died on Saturday at the Flushing Hospital.

EDWARD L. SCHULTZ, 57 years old, for many years head bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Yonkers, died on Saturday at his home in that city.

JOHN KNOX, 46 years old, of Bayside, L. I., died on Thursday at Asheville, N. C., where he had been sojourning for his health.

Mrs. BERTHA HAAS, widow of Leon Haas, a cotton broker, and widely known for philanthropic work here, died on Saturday at her home, 235 West 111th Street, in her seventy-eighth year. She was born in Germany and before coming to this city twenty-five years ago, lived in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Haas was a member of a number of Jewish charitable organizations, and was active in the work of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

Mrs. REBECCA CROMWELL SEAMAN, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell and a brother of John Cromwell, for years active in Brooklyn politics, died on Saturday at her home, 135 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

Dr. LANCILLOT THOMPSON, formerly of Katonah, N. J., was killed recently in battle while acting as surgeon for the Italian Army along the Austrian frontier, according to information that reached his friends in Katonah on Saturday. He was 42 years old, and was a nephew of Frank Potter of Katonah.

JOHN McNEILLY, the oldest resident of Bedford, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter in that city, in his one hundredth year. He was born in Ireland, his father having been a soldier under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. Mr. McNeilly had never learned to read or write or to tell time.

Mrs. FLORENCE D. DE FOREEST, a daughter of the late Abram Van Nest de Forest and a resident of Metuchen, N. J., for more than thirty years, died on Friday at the home of her daughter in that place.

Sister ANNE TUTTLE, died on Saturday at the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville, where she had been since 1849, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WHITE HUGHES, wife of Brian G. Hughes, a paper box manufacturer and real estate operator, who is widely known as a practical joker, died yesterday at her Summer home, Brightside, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., in her fifty-eight year. She lived in this city at 1,984 Madison Avenue and went to the country six weeks ago. Mrs. Hughes was a daughter of the late William White of Boston, and was married in 1876.

PRAISES GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dean Russell Says Nation's Strength Is Due to Teaching Obedience to the Young.

RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY

Commends Plan Which Makes Every Child the Educational Ward of the State.

Dr. James Earl Russell, dean of the Teachers College of Columbia University, a few days ago told the teachers who had come from all over the United States to the summer school, that the secret of the German success in anything the nation chose to make the object of its energies lay in the German system of education.

In two lectures, "Education for Citizenship" and "Education for Leadership," he pointed out the values of a system that taught everybody in the nation how to be obedient and then selected the ablest and trained them to become leaders who would be obeyed; and contrasted it with the English system which until recently made no particular provision for the masses, and developed leaders who would be brilliant individuals and all-round men rather than devoted servants of the state.

The nature of the training of the entire school population, rich and poor, which molds the German people into a unit he tells in the lecture on "Education for Citizenship," and gives as well a sketch of the circumstances which made this education necessary.

Made Masters by Education.

"Never at any time," says Dean Russell, "have I been so confident of the strength of our profession as in these days when western civilization is crumbling like a house of cards. My confidence is begotten by a study of that system of education which has made Germany what it is today. Whether you hate the Germans, love them, or fear them, you must admire the perfection of the machine which more than all also enables that empire today to defy the world. I deplore German militarism as I dislike the English navy. With both out of the way there would be no war; with both present the problem is to find what makes the Germans willing to sacrifice everything that they prize most in private life that they may succeed on the field of battle.

"Now imagine yourself a Prussian in 1810. Listen to Fichte's addresses to the German nation, an appeal to his downtrodden countrymen to throw off their shackles by their own moral strength and to rise as a nation on whom the future of the world depended. If red blood flows in your veins you will respond to the appeal; when the time comes you will strike and strike hard, and then when the invader is driven out you will keep up your military training and make your son a soldier against the day when some foreign foe may seek again to enslave you. What you want is a chance to work and a right to the harvest, time to think and take pride in your intelligence, opportunity to create and enjoy your creation. But all these things will not be given you for the asking; the price you must pay is military efficiency. You must be ready for war in order that you may have peace.

Training Starts at Birth.

"The first article in the German creed is 'I believe in military power.' Those who know what it means not to have it need no instruction; successive generations of young Germans must learn its significance. Hence the first duty of the school is to prepare boys fit in body and mind for military service.

"The German boy's education begins with his birth. That event is recorded in the police records and with it not only his pedigree, but his father's social status. Throughout his school days in every official document is given not only his father's name, but the fact that his father was a prince or a peasant. At 6 years of age the police report him eligible for school. During the next eight years he must be in school or accounted for to the satisfaction of those in power.

"The German schoolboy does not recite lessons; he receives instruction. He is never assigned tasks wholly new to be worked out at home. What he learns at school is given him by his teachers. He is never encouraged to guess at anything. It is the teacher's business to teach, not to waste the pupil's time in haphazard guessing. The child is the ward of the State; teachers and schools exist that the child may be developed into the man that the State would have him be.

"In the making of Germans little weight is attached to the contents of the curriculum. The peasant attends one kind of school, the business man another, and the future scholar still another, but all must first be made Germans. The secret is in the methods rather than the contents.

"The German teacher is not only master in his classroom but a man of consequence in the outside world. He is a civil servant, an officer of the State, who has been trained by the State, is paid by the State, and will until death be supported by the State. By example and precept, by persuasion if possible or force if necessary, the German teacher attains the end expressed by the legend at the head of every official document issued by the Prussian Ministry of Education for the guidance of teachers—'The making of God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting subjects of imperial Germany.'

Teach Respect for Authority.

"The gist of the ideal is summed up in the word 'subjects,' but the qualifying terms 'God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting' play an important rôle. The master-minds of Germany fastened on the Christian religion as one great means of reconciling the masses to the strenuous life of a modern state. Every nation now at war, for that matter, unless you except France, which is officially but not actually non-religious, has made the teaching of religion a fundamental article of its educational course. And the end sought by the state is unquestionably respect for authority and confident reliance upon a power above and beyond the individual.

"A State that aims at military supremacy must have money to spend and plenty of it. A people that sets itself the task of creating wealth sufficient, not only for private needs but also for public consumption on a vast scale cannot neglect vocational training. So Germany leads the world in its provision for industrial, commercial, and agricultural education.

"If anywhere in the world, or at any time in history, a parallel can be found to this superb machine for the education of a nation I do not know of it. The State that depends on military power for its security and advancement must imitate, and so far as I can see any variation from the German form would be a confession of weakness. But if other ideals control, such as the theory that the greatest good of all is best subserved by the highest development of each, some other system of education must be found that will assure civil order and social stability. The elaboration of such a system, comprehensive in scope and efficient in operation, is the supreme task of all God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting American citizens."

DR. W. A. CROFFUT DEAD.

Editor and Traveler Expired in Washington After a Long Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Dr. William A. Croffut, editor and traveler, died at his home in Washington on Saturday after a long illness. He was born in Redding, Conn., in January, 1835. At 19 he was a reporter for The New Haven Palladium. In the civil war he served as a private of the First Minnesota Regiment and as a field correspondent of The New York Tribune. After the war he resumed newspaper work, mostly of an editorial character. He was employed at various times by The Rochester Democrat, The St. Paul Times, The Minneapolis Tribune, The Chicago Evening Post, and The Graphic, Tribune, and World of New York. In the first Cleveland Administration he was editor of The Washington Post.

Dr. Croffut traveled extensively. Some of his travel letters were written in verse and were printed under the title of "A Midsummer Lark." He wrote the libretto of a comic opera, "Deseret," the music by Dudley Buck, which was produced in New York in 1882. It was a burlesque on the Mormons. Among his books were "The Crimson Wolf," a novel; "The Vanderbilts," "A History of Connecticut in the Rebellion," and "Bourbon Ballads," a collection of political poems written in 1880. He wrote the opening ode for the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893.

From 1888 to 1894 Dr. Croffut was executive officer of the United States Geological Survey. He organized the Anti-Imperialist League in 1899, and was afterward President of the Liberty League. His first wife was Miss Margaret Marshall of Danbury, Conn. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Bessie B. Nicholls of Washington.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ADELSON.—July 30, 8,781 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Adelson, a daughter.

LOWENSTEIN.—July 27, 41 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenstein, a daughter.

QUINTO.—July 30, 1,890 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. O. Quinto, a daughter.

SPONE.—July 25, 872 East 23d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Spone, a daughter.

Engaged

ABRAMS—COHEN.—Sadye Cohen to Jacob H. Abrams.

BOLL—ZIESK.—Cecelia Ziesk to Gilbert H. Boll.

LIBERMAN—KLABANSKY.—Lena Klabansky to J. B. Liberman.

LIPMAN—BASCH.—Lillian Basch to Milton Lipman.

LOWENSTEIN—RICHHEIMER.—Cora Richheimer to Ed. Lowenstein.

METZGER—HASLACHER.—Estelle Haslacher to Leonard Metzger.

SPITZER—FRANCK.—Rebecca Franck to William S. Spitzer.

STEGMAN — CAROLY.—Alice Caroly to Charles Stegman.

STRAUSS—MAY.—Gertrude May to August Strauss.

TEWELES—KLEIN.—Mae Klein to Arthur G. Teweles.

Married

KLING—ZIMMERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Zimmerman announce the marriage of their daughter, May, to Harry Kling, Aug. 1.

KAUFMANN—BLEYER.—July 29, Amanda Bleyer to Frederick W. Kaufmann.

SACHS — BROTHERS.—July 25, Madeleine Brothers to Abe Sachs.

SINGER—FEIGENSON.—July 29, Isabelle Feigenson to Harry L. Singer.

SMITH—MICKE.—July 29, Anna C. Micke to J. Alfred Smith.

WELLER—FANTEL.—July 25, Hattie Fantel to Emil Weller.

Brooklyn.

ASCHER—GOSLING.—July 31, Hylda G. Gosling to George W. Ascher.

HAMILTON—CURRY.—July 28, Helen F. Curry to Lester B. Hamilton.

Died.

ABRAMS.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915, Sarah Abrams, daughter of the late Samuel and Aletta Eldert of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church of Woodhaven, Walker and Jerome Avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

ADAMS.—Schuler, suddenly, Aug. 1, 1915. Helen M., beloved wife of Graham Adams and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil H. Schuler. Funeral from 1626 Bergen Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

BACON.—Susan, on Sunday, August 1, 1915, at the residence of her son, George T. Bacon, of 5 Fifth Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral service private.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at his residence, Nyack, N. Y., William H. Baldwin, in his 74th year. Funeral private.

BENNETT.—Regina, beloved wife of William S. Bennett, on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915. Funeral from her late residence, 452 West 40th St., Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, at 2 P. M.

BRODERICK.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, James J., beloved husband of Susan J. and father of Anna V., Joseph Edward F. and Aloysius J., and brother of E. F. Broderick. Funeral from his late residence, 1,112 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COWEN.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at her residence, 1,919 7th Av., aged 78, Fanny Cowen, widow of Louis Cowen and beloved mother of Mrs. Samuel Wilder and Mrs. George B. Peyser. Funeral services at Martin Pick's Chapel, 230 Lenox Av., Monday, August 2, 10 A. M. Members of Communanti Israelite Francais and Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. & A. M., are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

DAVENPORT.—Sunday, Aug. 1, Martha A. Davenport, aged 83 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at her home, 319 West

SOME SHIFTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Indications That Are Shown by the Government Figures for Eleven Months.

EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES

The Dyestuffs Imports and Those of British Cottons—Shipping Statistics.

Details of the abnormal shifts in foreign commerce now prevailing as a result of the upset of peaceful trade conditions by the European war are shown in the Government's statistics for the eleven months of the last fiscal year ended May 30. While the Department of Commerce has issued a brief summary of outward and inward trade for the full year, the increase or decrease is merely proportional. The eleven months' statistics give an excellent idea as to the war's effect on various lines; as well as an indication of what may be expected in a trade way during the continuance of the conflict.

It is shown, for instance, that in the eleven months ended with May, coal-tar colors from all sources of foreign supply were only $5,800,479, against $6,628,-145 in the corresponding period of 1914 and $6,607,272 in the eleven months of 1913. Germany, of course, supplied the great bulk of dyestuffs in the past. The Government report shows that in the eleven months covered by the period under review the coal-tar entries from Germany totaled $4,241,351, compared with $5,445,970 in the eleven months of last year. In the same period of 1913 the color imports from Germany were appraised about $100,000 below the 1914 period. Color imports from Germany in May were down to $1,056, against $567,-149 in May, 1914.

It is interesting to note that in the eleven months of this year Swiss colors took a spurt compared with the same period of last year and reached a value of $895,079 against $707,333 in 1914. Coal-tar colors from the United Kingdom, which in the eleven months of 1914 were valued at $224,656, were down to $152,-307 in the corresponding period this year. The supplies drawn by American manufacturers from "other countries," as the report puts it, grew in the eleven months to a total of $511,472 against $250,186 in 1914. This would seem to show that users here have made strenuous efforts to replenish their supplies from countries having small stocks on hand, but not identified with dyestuff manufacture.

Another fact of interest revealed by the Government's statistics is that indigo imports, both as regards quantity and value, exceed last year's record in the eleven months. For the period this year the entries were 7,768,704 pounds, valued at $1,200,614, against 7,628,530 pounds, worth $1,028,071 in the period of 1914. As returned by the Government, the above figures cover both natural and synthetic indigo, no line of demarkation being made between the two kinds. General chemical imports as classified in the report show that the eleven "months' imports totaled $75,-296,730, compared with $86,221,601 in 1914.

One of the surprises of the present import situation is the way the United Kingdom has managed during the stress of war to maintain its imports here of cotton goods. Switzerland in the period shows a steady gain, while French imports declined sharply. While Germany managed to get some goods over here, the total for the eleven months is far below normal, and apparently growing lighter from month to month. The total cotton goods imports, including hosiery and knit articles, into this country from all sources in the period aggregated $4,011,092, compared with $5,239,815 in 1914.

Wool cloth imports are falling, as in the period their value was only $9,382,-766, compared with $10,884,647 in the eleven months of 1914. Carpets and carpetings were brought in heavily diminished quantities and values. Their value in the period was $2,765,758, while in the period a year ago they amounted to $4,060,978. Silk entries are holding up relatively better than any of the other textiles. While there were some declines in May of imports in the piece and laces and embroideries, the totals for the eleven months do not compare as unfavorably with the corresponding period of 1914 as might have been expected. Raw and unmanufactured silk in the period had a value of $76,777,821 against $32,987,021 in the period of 1914.

How the export trade in explosives grew in May and in the eleven months is shown in the statement that in that month such products shipped out of this country had a total value of $29,786,444, compared with $5,877,915 in 1914. Cartridge exports in the period reached the unprecedented total of $15,246,827, while in the eleven months of last year their value was only $3,522,318. In May alone the cartridge export business reached $3,028,083, against a mere $299,003 the same month a year before. Gunpowder shipments in the period aggregated $1,-531,644, while in 1914 their value was put down at $241,027. There was a decline in dynamite shipments abroad.

Some of the striking changes taking place in the eleven months' exports, compared with the preceding period of 1914, are set forth in the following table:

	1915.	1914.
Automobiles	$46,889,000	$24,583,000
Rubber manufactures..	4,224,000	3,052,000
Metal working machinery	24,427,000	12,931,000
Wire	11,768,000	7,203,000
Leather (sole)	19,528,000	6,815,000
Boots and shoes	29,340,000	16,817,000
Printing paper	2,344,000	1,961,000
Paraffin	9,394,000	6,019,000
Wool clothing	7,384,000	2,055,000

Not all lines have fared as well in the matter of export as the above classes of products. The war has put a blight on many exports which naturally are most in demand abroad in times of peace. Some of the principal lines of American exports hurt by the conflict in the eleven months, compared with the corresponding period a year ago, are the following:

	1915.	1914.
Agricultural implements	$8,450,000	$30,301,000
Cars	3,234,000	10,409,000
Copper manufactures	87,280,000	123,423,000
Sewing machines	5,659,000	10,496,000
Typewriters	4,521,000	9,769,000
Rails	3,455,000	9,893,000
Lumber manufactures..	2,367,000	8,199,000
Lumber	52,570,000	83,030,000
Furniture	2,694,000	6,113,000

The Government's report shows that American ships made big gains in export commerce in the eleven months ended with May. It appears that American shipping increased $10,000,000 in the outward carrying trade in the period, a gain approximately of 68 per cent. Since War broke out last August, German and Austrian vessels have ceased to operate, such figures as appear in the report relating to the period just before the outbreak of hostilities. With the German merchant marine eliminated as a factor in the carrying trade between this country and Germany and other ports, other foreign countries gained in the tonnage from the United States.

The carrying capacity of the British merchant marine shows an expansion in comparison with the eleven months of 1914, but vessels flying the French flag gained nearly 100 per cent. in the carrying of exports from American ports. Norwegian vessels made a gain of 140 per cent.; Italian, 85 per cent.; Dutch vessels, 30 per cent., and the merchant marine of Japan, about 25 per cent.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 26	$1.16⅝	$1.11⅛	$1.08⅛	$1.06⅛
July 27	1.13⅝	1.11⅛	1.08⅜	1.06⅞
July 28	1.15¼	1.13	1.09⅜	1.07⅝
July 29	1.14	1.10⅝	1.08⅛	1.06
July 30	1.11¼	1.08⅛	1.06	1.03⅝
July 31	1.13	1.07⅛	1.08⅝	1.05
Week's range	1.16⅝	1.07⅛	1.09⅜	1.03⅞

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash,2 Red. High.	Cash,2 Red. Low.
July 26	$1.13	$1.08⅜	$1.16	...
July 27	1.10¼	1.08½	1.14½	1.13
July 28	1.11	1.09¾	1.15½	1.14⅛
July 29	1.08⅝	1.06⅞	1.14½	1.11½
July 30	1.07⅜	1.05½	1.10¾	1.08½
July 31	1.08⅛	1.06⅝	1.12⅜	1.11¼
Week's range	1.12	1.05½	1.16	1.08½

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 26	80¾	78¼	75⅝	74¼
July 27	80	78¼	74⅜	74
July 28	80⅜	80⅛	75¾	74⅝
July 29	80¼	79	74¾	73⅝
July 30	79½	78¼	74¼	73½
July 31	80¼	79	74¾	73⅝
Week's range	80¾	78¼	75⅜	73½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
July 26	65¼	63⅞	81	79½
July 27	64½	63½	80¼	79½
July 28	65	64½	81½	81¼
July 29	64¾	63¼	81	80½
July 30	63⅝	63	79½	79
July 31	63⅝	63	...	...
Week's range	65¼	63	81¼	79

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 26	55	51½	37½	34⅜
July 27	58½	51½	38¼	37⅞
July 28	55⅞	54½	38⅞	38½
July 29	56	54	38⅜	37⅝
July 30	58	54⅜	38⅝	37⅞
July 31	59⅛	58¼	38⅝	38⅛
Week's range	59⅛	51¼	38⅞	34⅜

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. Charles.	Cash Standards. Low.
July 26	40	39¼	58	53½
July 27	39⅞	39¾	54	53½
July 28	40⅜	39⅞	55¾	55
July 29	40	39¼	56¾	56¼
July 30	39⅜	39¼	57¼	56
July 31	39⅜	39¼	...	57
Week's range	40⅜	39¼	58	53½

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 26	$8.02	$7.80	$8.12	$7.95
July 27	7.85	7.67	7.95	7.80
July 28	7.75	7.65	7.87	7.75
July 29	8.10	7.75	8.17	7.85
July 30	8.17	8.07	8.25	8.17
July 31	8.17	8.10	8.22	8.17
Week's range	8.17	7.65	8.25	7.75

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 26	$9.82	$9.50	$9.72	$9.50
July 27	9.52	9.32	9.50	9.32
July 28	9.40	9.17	9.37	9.17
July 29	9.50	9.15	9.45	9.12
July 30	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.37
July 31	9.55	9.40	...	...
Week's range	9.82	9.15	9.72	9.12

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 26	$14.05	$13.35	...	...
July 27	13.50	13.15	$13.65	$13.32
July 28	13.85	13.15	13.60	13.23
July 29	13.65	13.17	13.80	13.35
July 30	13.75	13.50	13.97	13.70
July 31	13.95	13.65	14.15	13.80
Week's range	14.05	13.15	14.15	13.32

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 26	9.18	8.92	9.45	9.17
July 27	9.14	9.06	9.40	9.31
July 28	9.39	9.15	9.68	9.42
July 29	9.45	9.32	9.75	9.60
July 30	9.46	9.28	9.75	9.56
July 31	9.34	9.25	9.64	9.55
Week's range	9.46	8.92	9.75	9.17

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 26	9.56	9.25	9.76	9.58	9.90	9.81
July 27	9.50	9.41	9.75	9.63	9.97	9.90
July 28	9.79	9.53	10.05	9.78	10.27	10.05
July 29	9.86	9.71	10.10	9.98	10.31	10.27
July 30	9.86	9.66	10.06	9.92	10.22	10.14
July 31	9.73	9.60	9.92	9.92	10.15	10.15
Week's range	9.86	9.25	10.10	9.58	10.31	9.81

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended July 31

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
300	All. Film. C.	⅞	¾	⅞	...
6,030	Am. Zinc	56⅜	54½	55	- ⅜
300	Burns Bros..	79	78	78	+ 3½
3,600	Can. Steel.	25⅛	21¼	23½	- 5
11,160	Can. C. & F.	112	85	92	- 5
2,900	C. C. & F. pf.	118	104	112	...
9,873	Can. N. G. C.	2½	1⅝	1⅝	- ⅜
78,000	Can. El. & P.	11¼	8	9⅛	- 1¼
850	Cent. Fdy.	16	12	13½	- 1½
2,320	Cent. Fdy. pf.	29	23	25	...
12,550	Cramp Ship...	75¾	63¾	68	+ 1
13,600	Electric Boat.	430	280	360	+ 8
7,125	Elec. Boat pf.	380	270	305	+35
33,600	El. B. n. w.	40	34½	38¾	...
2,050	Emer. Phon.	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	- ⅜
1,120	Endee Mfg.	39	34½	34½	- 4½
142	Full Signal.	15	13	14	...
2,900	Int. M. M. n.	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
5,080	I. M. M. pf. c.	8	5¼	7¾	+ 1⅜
1,100	Int. Motors.	16	14	15	- 3
30	Int. Mot. pf.	41	40	41	- 1
3,973	Int. Petrol...	9⅛	8¼	9	+ ⅛
600	Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7½	6½	7	- ⅛
22,430	In. St. Pump	16½	6¼	12	+ 5
3,300	In. St. P. pf.	22	17	17	+ 3
610	Kel.-Sp'fd.	168	160	162	- 5
133	Kel.-Sp'fd T. new 1st pf.	87	83	85	- 1½
20	Kel.-Sp'fd T. new 2d pf.	162	162	162	+ 2
1,050	Lake Tor. Bo.	50	15	17	...
62,900	Mar. of Am.	5¾	3⅜	4½	+ 1
1,800	Nat. St. Car. of Can.	47	38½	42	...
1,050	N. Y. Trans..	16¼	15½	15¾	- 1
1,612	Pyr. Mfg. Co.	12½	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
500	Rec. Truck.	17½	17½	17½	...
2,100	R. & H. Corp.	6¾	6	6¾	...
350	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	...
72,500	Stand. Mot....	16¾	12	12⅞	- 1⅛
1,800	Stand. G. n.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	- ⅛
8,500	St. Jo. Lead.	15	12	12¼	+ ⅛
7,100	U. C. S. new.	10	9⅜	9⅞	- ⅛
11,200	U. Pr. S. new.	2¾	2½	2⅝	- ⅛
10,400	Ven. Con. O.	13½	12¼	13½	+ ⅝
6,000	World Film..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

200	Ang.-Am. Oil.	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
13	Am. Refin..	603	547	600	+54
84	Cres. P. L..	41	39	41	- 1
180	Ill. P. L. w.	140	135	141	+ 3
55	Ind. P. L....	96	95	96	...
130	Ohio Oil.....	140	134	140	+ 5½
500	Prairie Oil new	9½	9	9¼	...
117	Prairie P. L..	161	157	159	...
385	Prairie O. & G.	355	312	355	+45
2	Solar Refin..	228	226	228	- 2
68	South. P. L..	212	211	212	- 2
98	Son. Penn.	282	270	282	+12
121	St'd Oil of Cal.	298	280	295	+18
45	St'd Oil of Ind.	473	400	413	+18
18	St'd Oil of N.J.	416	402	416	+16
286	St'd Oil of N.Y.	190	182½	190	+ 7
120	Union Tank..	80	79	80	+ 1
60	Vacuum Oil..	220	201	220	+22

MINING

6,400	*Alta Con. M.	83	76	82	...
7,400	Alaska J., w.	12⅜	11	11½	- ⅜
27,000	Am. Comm..	12	9	11	...
35,750	Ariz. Duq....	30	25	27	- 1
34,300	*Atlanta	31	29	29½	- 2½
10,000	*Big C'wood..	6	5½	5½	- ⅛
5,450	B. Ledge Dev.	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
9,650	Braden Cop..	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
21,000	*Booth	49½	41½	42	- 6
10,900	Caledonia C..	98	83	98	+ 9
1,000	Can. Copper..	⅞	¾	¾	- ⅛
100	*Caribou Cob..	30	30	30	-18
9,500	Cashboy	5	3	3	- 2
3,400	Chile C. w. i.	19¼	18	18⅝	- 1¼
700	Con. Ariz. S..	¾	¾	¾	- 1⅛
5,600	Con. New.-U..	⅞	¾	¾	- ⅛
6,800	D. El. Butte..	3	2⅞	3	...
52,900	*Emma Nev..	41	33	41	+ 5
2,250	*Florence	50	47	47	- 3
3,300	Goldf. Con....	1⅜	1¼	1¼	- ⅛
14,700	*Goldf. Merg..	22	20	21	- 1
110	Gr.-Can., new	40	40	40	...
2,200	Howe Sd. w. i.	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
2,700	*Iron Blos...	73	72	72	- 3
45,000	Jumbo Ext..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	- ⅛
5,700	Kerr Lake...	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	- ¼
10,300	Kewanaa	3	10	10¼	- 2½
33,700	Kennecott C..	33½	31¼	33⅜	+ 1¼
75	La Rose C....	½	½	½	+ ⅛
4,200	Lone Star....	5½	5	5	- ⅛
1,950	Magma Cop...	13¼	12¾	13	- ⅜
1,700	Majestic M....	75	70	75	+ 5
2,500	McIntyre	51	47	47	-11
1,500	*McKin.-Dar..	21	20	21	...
5,300	Montana C...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	- ⅛
27,100	*Mother Lode.	20	23	25	- 1½
6,100	*Nevada Hills.	19	18	18	...
3,700	N. Utah Bi...	3½	3	3	- ⅛
1,500	Nip. M. Co...	5½	5¼	5⅜	- ⅛
14,000	*Oro	8	7	7	- 1
700	*Sandst'm K..	5½	5½	5½	- 2½
1,850	*Sells	26	20	25	...
11,500	*Silver Pick..	10	5	9	- 2
4,000	St'd S.-La....	1⅝	1½	1⅝	- ⅛
23,800	Stewart	1½	1⅛	1⅜	- ⅛
68,850	*Success Min..	1	1	1	- 9
15,400	*Super. M. Co.	24	22	23	+ 1
3,350	*Tonop. Merg.	37	35	35	...
5,848	Tonop. Exten.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	- ⅛
962	Ton. C. of N.	5½	5	5⅜	- ⅛
20,400	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	15-32	+3-32
6,700	Tuolumne C..	½	½	½	- ⅛
3,700	Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
12,125	*W. E. Consol.	68	58	60	- 9
1,125	Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

RAILROADS

525	Wabash w. i.	12	10	12	+ 2
125	Wab. pf. (a)..	45	42½	45	+ 1¼
300	Wab. pf. (b).	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
300	Mo. Pac. w. i.	18	18	18	...

BONDS.

$108,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117½	115¼	116	- 1
800,000	W.E.conv.5s.	109⅞	107	109	- ⅜

$15,500,000,000 COST OF ONE YEAR OF WAR

National City Bank Figures That That Sum Has Been Borrowed and Spent.

INCENTIVE FOR SAVING HERE

Way Open to Buy American Securities and Make This a Creditor Nation.

The National City Bank devotes most of its August letter to a review of the first year of the war, with especial attention to financial developments. There are no signs, says the bank, that either side is running out of men or money, or that the people of any warring country are weakening in resolution or confidence. The letter continues:

"Excluding Italy, the war loans have aggregated approximately $15,500,000,000, and this about represents the governmental expenditures for the year. The total indebtedness of these countries at the outbreak of the war, including the debts of the several States of the German Empire, was approximately $23,-000,000,000.

"The cash expenditures of Great Britain are larger than those of any other country, as service in the army and navy is voluntary and the pay and allowances are much higher than in the continental countries. In March the extraordinary expenditures of Great Britain were stated to be about $10,-000,000 per day, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently stated that they had reached $15,000,000 and were still rising.

"The expenditures of the German Government are probably next to those of Great Britain. The government has realized $3,490,000,000 by means of two loans, which it is understood will carry the war into the coming Fall, but as its expenditures have been growing, it is probable that they are now as much as $10,000,000 per day. Altogether, the estimate of $50,000,000 per day for the outlays of all the governments is seen not to be improbable."

Commenting on plans for increased taxation in England, the letter says:

"Accompanying the demand for new taxation there is a call for economy—in public and in private affairs. Lord Middleton, last month, offering a resolution declaring for an immediate reduction of the civil expenditures of the Government, made a speech upon the growth of public expenditures that attracted wide comment in England and deserves a reading in the United States, where the same tendencies are seen.

"He said that in ten years the imperial expenditures had gone up from $710,000,000 per annum to $1,035,000,000, and local expenditures from $435,000,000 to $670,000,000. The report made a few days before the war broke out showed that in the last eight years 5,387 permanent officials and 10,000 temporary civil servants had been appointed in connection with various acts of Parliament. He said that twenty years ago the cost of the Home Office was $500,000; it was now $1,035,000; the cost of the Board of Trade had risen from $890,000 to $2,245,000, of the Local Government Board from $905,000 to $1,355,-000, and of the Board of Agriculture from $515,000 to $1,765,000; the total from $2,900,000 to $6,640,000. In fact, he declared that there was no end of waste in the Government service, and urged that the Government now should set an example in economy.

"It would be fortunate if knowledge of the destruction and waste going on in Europe would prompt the people of other countries, including the United States, to study practical economy, and its benefits, not only to the individual in saving something for a rainy day, but to society as a whole in providing capital for industrial advancement.

"There are other reasons especially applicable to ourselves for encouraging saving at this time. There is now afforded the best opportunity this country will ever have to buy back its own securities from foreign owners, thus coming into more complete ownership of the properties they represent, and there is also the opportunity to make the United States a creditor nation by means of investments in other countries, particularly the developing countries of this hemisphere."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Chas. Shongood, bankrupt sale: Metcalf Co., 5 East 35th St., 10:30 A. M., silverware, cut glass, brass goods, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sales: Sigmond Hollinger, 107 Canal St., 10:30 A. M., peddler's supplies, notions, &c.; Brunstine & Bienstock, 28 Bond St., 2 P. M., women's and children's felt and straw hats, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: Jacob Vogel, 220 5th Av., 10:30 A. M., desks, chairs, filing cabinets, typewriters, tables, partitions, fixtures, &c.; Sarah Levin, 50 Forsythe St., tinware, agate and enamel ware, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Karp Bros, 477 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Women's dresses, woolens, cottons, dress goods, silks and chiffons.

B. R. S. Company, 2,137 Seventh Av.,—Women's dresses, suits, waists, &c.

Tuesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 219 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn—Machinery, fixtures, &c., from a metal bed factory.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Stock of woolens, silks, &c.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Liepenard St.—Cloaks and suits, evening and street dresses; also coats.

David W. Blow Co., 510 Broadway—Dry goods, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—545 pieces of heavy and medium weight worsteds, suitings, &c.; also kerseys, meltons, overcoatings, and cloakings.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales.—Lesbian Fruit Co., Inc., 117 West St.—10:30 A. M., dates, figs, nuts, &c.; also machinery and fixtures; Atlas Engraving Co., 203 West 40th St., 10:30 A. M., machinery, &c.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—Women's Winter coats, dresses, waists, cambrics, Swiss muslins, &c.; also boys' suits.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sales, 25 First Av.—Horse and wagon, 11 A. M.; 43 West 34th St., perfumery, office furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale: M. Rambow & Co., 28 West 25th St.—10 A. M., floor and wall tiles, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel of all descriptions.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade Street—Shoes.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

Van Praag & Co., 240 Broadway—Men's clothing, haberdashery, fixtures, &c., stock of Bell & Co.

H. Perelmuter & Co., 208 Canal Street—Women's cloaks and suits.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street—Diamonds, solid gold jewelry, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer Street—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets, and coats.

Friday.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, &c.

Michael Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's and women's furnishings, &c., removed from a small department store in Brooklyn.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Jewelry.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale: Micken & Grossman, 148 West 35th St., misses' cloaks and suits, machinery, raw material, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sales: H. E. Nicolay & Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., canes, umbrellas, &c.; Peter J. Inglis, 355 West Broadway, 10:30 A. M., lumber, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sales: Star Rubber Raincoat Co., and U. S. Waist & Dress Mfg. Co., 19 West 17th St., 10:30 A. M., women's waists, children's raincoats, rubber caps, machinery, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's cloaks and suits and other wearing apparel of all descriptions.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th St.—Household furniture and effects.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furnishings, &c.; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS—SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Laura J. Abbot, applnt., v. Annie M. Wilson et al., respndts.—Motion denied on condition that plaintiff perfect his appeal, place the case on Sept. calendar and be ready for argument or vise versa.

John Adikes and ano., applnts., v. L. I. R. R., respdt.—Motion granted.

Alexander Dezendorf and infant, &c., respndts., v. John F. Popke, &c., apint.—Motion to resettle order of this Court so as to make said order not only reverse the order of the County Court but also grant defendant's motion for bill of particulars. Granted.

Alexander Dezendorf and infant, &c., respndts., v. John F. Popke, apint.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jeremiah Galvin, plntf., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and ano., dfndts.—Motion denied.

In matter of application of Ethel A. Cox as admnstrx., &c., of Agnes L. Fredericks, deceased.—Motion to open default granted, conditionally and place on Sept. calendar or else motion to be denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of application of Edward T. Finley for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

In matter of application of Emory James Hyde for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

In matter of application of Stanley D. Pearce for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Moses Levy, rspndt., v. Morris & Co., applnts.—Motion denied, without cost.

Johanna Miller Mosman, as admnstrx, &c., applnt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., rspndt.—Motion granted, without costs, and set down for reargument on Sept. 29.

Francesco Pensabene as admnstr., &c., applnts., v. F. & J. Auditore Co., rspndts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., rspndts., v. William Scharf, apint.—Motion granted.

Lizzie Reddick, respndt., v. N. Y. & N. J. R. R. Co., apint.—Motion denied, without cost.

Morris Salzman, rspndt., v. Eisenbach Realty and Construction Co., apint.—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

William H. Schofield, as trustee, &c., plntf., v. Rebecca Wolper et al., defdts.—Motion denied, without costs.

Joseph M. Wright, rspndt., v. Arthur B. Clark et al., applts.—Motion denied upon condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place on September calendar, and be ready when reached.

Amer. Hardware Corp. of N. Y., applt., v. John Lyttle, as trustee, &c., defdt.; N. Y. County Natl. Bank, respdt.; Edward F. Caldwell and Victor F. von Lossberg and others, applts., and others, defdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John J. Ascher, respdt., v. Suffolk Traction Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William N. Beatty, respdt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co. applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

George G. Belden, as admr., &c., applt., v. Charles W. Coleman, as executor, respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Anthony C. Bennett, respdt., v. the Austro-Americana S. S. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Charles C. Brace, respdt., v. John C. Bradley, appllt.—Interloc. judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lillian K. Buchanan, applt., v. Nicholas Evento and Susan Evenio, respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John D. Coleman v. Simpson, Hende & Co., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Conahan, respdt., v. Terry & Tench Co., inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted.

John F. Conway, respdt., v. the Farish Stafford Co., applt.—Judgment reversed on reargument, and new trial granted.

Clarence Clemence C. Croll, respdt., v. Mary J. Kiely and Morgan H. Secord as admr., &c., Phoebe A. Secord, deceased, appll.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary Cummings, respdt. v. Bklyn. H. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Daniel C. Cunneen, respdt., v. Lawrence J. Kennedy, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs.

Catherine Daley, admx., &c., of Bernard Daley, deceased, respdt., v. J. Ehrgott & Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John F. Daly, rspndt., v. B'kn Daily Eagle, —Judgment & order reversed, with new trial granted.

Harold E. Dana, rspndt., v. Gladys E. Dana, applnt.—Interloc. judgment affirmed, without costs.

Lizzie Deebach as admnstrx., &c., of Chas. C. Deebach, decsd., rspndt., v. Robert Gair Co., appint.—Judgment & order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

May Dunn, rspndt., v. Standard Gas Light Co. of City of N. Y., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Tillie Eisenberg & infant, by Frank Eisenberg, her guardian ad litem, rspndts., v. City of N. Y., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wm. H. Emery, applnt., v. Wm. P. Langevin & Hugh J. McGinley, respdt.—Judgment & order affirmed as to def. Langevin with costs but as to def. McGinley, reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Edward E. Enkler, applnt., v. Harry T. Sissen & Edward T. Sissen, &c., rspndts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Charles Wharton Evans, rspndt., v. The Princess Bay Oyster Co., Ltd., dfndt., Louis Werner, applnt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide the event.

Maria Foster, rspndt., v. Anna M. Kenny et al., dfndts.; Hugh D. Becker, as executor, &c., applts.—Interloc. judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward J. Fulton, rspndt., v. Chas. H. Ingalls, dfndt, Richmond Co. Soc. for the Prev. of Cruelty to Children, applnt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph N. Gar

FRENCH LOAN $43,000,000.

Success Influences England to Adopt the Same Plan.

The French loan in this country, which was negotiated two months ago with the Rothschilds of Paris by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., has amounted to date to $43,000,000. The loan was different from others placed here by the allied nations, in that it was based on French-held American railroad securities as collateral, and was not definitely limited in size. It was understood in the financial district for several weeks after its terms were closed that deposits of the railroad bonds in Paris, chiefly of the Pennsylvania and St. Paul systems, were increasing but slowly, and that the loan might fall rather flat. The largest sum expected then in some banking quarters was $20,000,000.

It was learned at the time the papers were signed that the French bankers hoped to raise as much as $30,000,000. The announced total of $43,000,000 indicates that the method employed was much more successful than had been expected, and it is believed that these satisfactory results will influence the British Government to employe similar means for floating a gigantic loan in the United States before long. In fact, cable dispatches from London on Saturday stated that American bonds were already being mobilized for the purpose.

The cause of the difficulties experienced at first by French bankers in securing enough railroad bonds to make the venture a success was the reluctance of French investors to part with them. The banks bought in several millions of the securities where they were found on the market, and sought to pursuade holders of others to exchange them for Government securities. Investors clung to the Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds because they afforded stability of principal in times when world financial conditions were changing rapidly.

Local bankers have declined to discuss the Rothschild loan of late, except to say that progress in depositing the collateral was being made. The first that definite figures have appeared is in the August circular of the National City Bank, which will be issued today.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—159 E. 98 St.; Herbert Cobert	Slight
12:20—723 Union Av.; Wm. Nashman	Slight
2:40—329 W. 59 St.; Mary Koleman	Slight
3:40—63 St. at 5 Av.; Auto No 23,404	$100
8:45—4,008 5 Av.; Robt. Henderson	Slight
10:25—832 E'way; not given	Slight
11:45—408 2 Av.; Frank Wismowsky	$15
11:51—852 City Isl. Av.; A. Mantinella	Slight
P. M.	
12:01—143 Essex St.; Goldstein Bros.	$25
12:40—1,507 Wash'n Av.; Mrs. A. Goldsmith	Slight
12:50—1,702-1,704 Madison Av.; Annie Lansky	Slight
2:50—611 E. 6 St.; Jacob Berger	$100
5:30—314 B'way; Library Bureau Co.	Not given
6:50—265 Av. A; Nathan Lusky	Slight
8:30—3,887 3 Av.; Jacob Slater	Slight
9:00—26-28 Market St.; David Rosen	Slight

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 31, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52	56
Alb. So. 1s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 15	96	99
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	309	313
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60½	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,985,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	28	32
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
An. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f'l.C.Is5s,'32	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '57.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90¼
Capital Tr. Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	106
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '30.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
C.L.H.&P 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	47	50
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	77	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G., E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	71	72
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '48.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
El. Bd. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	93½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '22.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. R. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '53	1,391,000	5	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Sat. Cr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K., R. & L.	9,543,980	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	79
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	75
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	85
K. & W.es. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
K..G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref. 5s. '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	..
Do ref. 5s	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,743,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. Sc. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	29
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	83½	85
N.T.Trs&St.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	93¾
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Pub. S. C.cfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Do pf.	6,295,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	12	16
Roch. R & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	6,295,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	50	58
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '33.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R. L. & P. 5s, '46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
Sac. Val. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	83½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	71½	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Stan. G. & E. ($50).	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$5	$6
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	71	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 31, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	23	28
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J. 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	38	42
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	82¾	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow. 1st 6s, '46	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	¼	S	J. & J.	90	93
Wks. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh.	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27.	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	43	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	⅞	..	July 1, 14	51	54
C. G. of N. J. 1st. cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '27.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Kan. Nat. G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'18	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	F	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	43½	44½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	85
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15. 15	83½	85½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s. '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102⅝	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72¼	72¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¼	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	130	135
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50).	4,495,788	1	..	Aug 15,14	35	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass.	15,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	130	135
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	89	91
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82½	84
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 10,15	220	224
Bab. & Will'x	15,000,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	96	97½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	335	..
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	129	133
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	*106½	108½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	107	109
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6⅞
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & F.	3,375,000	..	..	.....	91	94
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30, 15	300	330
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	101	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	135	150
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	45	50
Do pf.	2,493,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	85	89
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	450	460
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,437,200	..	..	.....	31	33
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,083,000	3	S	J. & J.	73	75½
D.L.&W.Coal	6,500,700	3b	Q	Jul 15, 15	270	290
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	12	Q	Jun 15,15	668	675
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	4	8
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	48	49
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	113	115
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	159	160
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¼	Aug	2, 15	103½	106
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	100	105
Int. Text'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Lanston Mon.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60	63¼
L. V.C.S.($50)	7,625,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2¼	Q	Jun 30,15	178	180
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	71	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	91	93
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	61	65
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	..	..	Oct 1, 14	41	48
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	102	102¼
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	106¾
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	230	270
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	222
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅞
Sulz. S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91½
Tempie C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	100¾
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	106½
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1685	1715

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16	16¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	550	560
Bourne-Scry.	290,000	$30	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	45	50
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	705	715
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	225	229
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	39	42
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	46	49
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	$3	Q	Aug 2, 15	220	225
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	135	140
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	147	150
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	138	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	93	96
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	29	30
N. Y. Trans.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	203	207
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$3	S	July 1, 15	92	94
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	137	139
Pierce Oil.	10,500,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¾
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	350	355
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	159	162
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	215	223
So. Pipe Line.	5,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	210	215
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 1, 15	280	285
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	109	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,402,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	290	295
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	410	415
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	255	260
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,400,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	305	315
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,333,300	$5	Q	Jun 30,15	403	406
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	189	192
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	420	430
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	110	115
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	79	81
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	210	220
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	32	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	105	110
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	97	99
A. sf. g. & F'y.	1,200,000	1½	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	350
John. T.& M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	150	150
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	100	100
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	3½	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	173
Do pf.	2,985,800	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	101½	103
P., Lor. & T.	1,000,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	345	355
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

B'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	158	165
B'f'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	172
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	223	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	150
2d Av. Stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	125

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 31, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America.	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	590
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	8	S	May 1, 15	200	210
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

For four days last week prices advanced impetuously; then for two days they fell back, but only moderately, save in the few conspicuous instances in which speculation had run riot. Those whose voices were heard above the rumble of the market place did not talk about the country's forward stride in business nor about the likelihood of big crops nor even of the great ease in money. They did not talk about the prospects for improvement in the position of the railroads owing to a more friendly consideration of their demands for higher rates nor did they discuss the part which the United States is taking in world finance at a time when the attention of all the world has been centred upon the ability of this country to carry on much of the banking work which the great countries of Europe now absorbed in war have been accustomed to do in the past.

They talked of none of these things. They talked of war orders and of rumors of orders. They talked of the chances of making fortunes in the space of a week or of a day. No prediction of a rise in prices was too bold to go unbelieved, and until the uprush of quotations was checked it seemed as though only those who believed the predictions were right. It was a wild scramble for profits in which the late comers supplied the profits for those who had been quicker than they to accept the view that enormous war orders—even reports of war orders—were enough to assure permanent prosperity to the company whose shares they bought. People who knew nothing except that a stock had gone up 10 points the day before and was reported to be about to go up 10 or 20 points more bought blindly. Last week's operations on the Stock Exchange were given over very largely to out and out gambling. It speaks well for the market that the severe declines which later occurred in a number of the stocks which were most conspicuous in the wild speculation did not seriously unsettle the market as a whole. The fact that they did not do so was explained no doubt by the great strength of the financial situation and by the improvement which is taking place in business at large.

There have been very good reasons for an advance in the stock market, and they stood the market in good stead in the face of a sudden and large decline in some of the stocks which had contributed a very large share to the business on the Stock Exchange. But that does not render at all desirable the sort of speculation which led to last week's excitement. Such doings repel the investor instead of attracting him, and they appeal only to the man who wants to convert a thousand dollars into ten thousand dollars over night. If the undoing of such speculative movements—for their eventual undoing is as certain as any market thing is—hurt only those who engaged in the wild scrambling after quickly made fortunes it would be largely their concern only. The undoing of such movements, however, inevitably affect the whole market position and exert their influence upon those who had nothing at all to do with the upbuilding of an unsound speculation. That is ample reason why the Stock Exchange should do its utmost to check wild speculation. No one can tell when the end of such movements will come, but what is certain is that each successive wave of wild upbidding of stocks such as occurred last week increases the danger of serious marked unsettlement. If last week's experiences in some of these stocks puts traders under more caution it will have accomplished a very real good.

To find cause for concern in unrestrained bidding up of stocks accompanied by dealings out of all proportion to the available supply of stock is very far from taking the stand that conditions affecting the stock market are unfavorable. As a matter of fact they are in many respects very favorable, but at such a time as this it is even more necessary than in ordinary times to make cautious provision against the unforeseeable. Our exceptionally favorable position in world trade; the progress which is being made in business within the country; the lessening of regulative pressure on private enterprise and the great ease in money are all factors of constructive influence. On the other hand industry has already to face some of the immediate effects of war, including, as has already been seen, a rise in wages, and later will have to adjust itself to important changes which the war will almost certainly bring about but which cannot now be clearly foreseen. Besides that business and finance, and the stock market which reflects them both, have, if they would be at all prudent, to stand prepared for surprises which may yet come out of this war. The sinking of the Lusitania was one such surprise. It would be rash to assume that other disturbing surprises will be avoided. They may be, but no one can tell.

There is a difference of opinion in business circles regarding the accuracy of the view that business has greatly improved and that the outlook is favorable. These differences when analyzed are for the most part explained by the fact that different viewpoints are adopted. Those who consider the fundamental forces at work in the business world, who look to the source rather than to the mouth of the business stream, find solid ground for encouragement in the fact that the crop outlook is very good despite impairment since the crop prospects were first appraised, that the credit situation is unusually favorable, that improvement of so noteworthy a kind has taken place in the iron trade, which is so good a barometer of the future, and that the country for some time has been disposed to save prudently rather than to spend lavishly. These things are at the source rather than at the mouth of the business stream. It will be some time before the stagnant current at the mouth feels the greater speed which has been imparted to the stream at its source, but unless the unforeseen and the unlikely happen, the stream will in due course be hastened throughout its entire length.

These are conditions which promise well for the future. They are conditions which rightly make the investor feel more confident, and which in due time may be expected to bear fruit in increased railroad and industrial earnings, and in a larger share of prosperity for practically all sound enterprises. But again and always there looms up the unforeseeable influence of this war, and it is to be hoped that the people will go on saving and spending judiciously rather than extravagantly, and that each new step be solidly laid before we place the one above it. That is the very opposite of the course which has been taken by those who have rushed headlong into the market for the war stocks and without making any provision at all against the unforeseen or even against the ordinary hazards of business have attempted to capitalize the profits to accrue from supplying the needs of belligerents.

Many will think that it is useless to argue against wild speculation in the face of facts which tend to fire the imagination of those who think of the stock market as a place to make money by a simple turn of the hand. But that is not a fair viewpoint. Crime cannot be done away with, but it can be checked. So, too, can wild speculation. The Stock Exchange deprecates any suggestion that it can exercise salutary influence against gambling in the stock market. It asks how it could do so. The answer may not be as easy as the question, but the Stock Exchange has found it possible to fix commissions and to maintain them rigidly. If it as sincerely desired to temper speculation as it desires to maintain fixed commission rates, it probably could find some way.

LONDON FEELS CONFIDENT

But Caution Will Govern Financiers While War Lasts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The first anniversary of the financial crisis brought about by the war finds London confident for the future. Events have proved that fears prevalent a year ago of a collapse of Stock Exchange and financial houses were overdrawn. In the twelve months passed the outstanding speculative account of last July has been reduced 70 per cent., and, while business is rather slack, it is being conducted in a fashion to promote solvency.

Britain's overseas trade continues, with Lombard Street discounting bills as usual. The Government has borrowed in the year £1,200,000,000 without disaster, and what little inflation has occurred has been confined to bank credits and not to currency. Lest past results should be considered in too rosy a light, however, it must be said that the prospect of the war being longer than any but folk best informed of Germany's military resources expected is making the city cautious. Another factor to promote this sentiment is the knowledge of Great Britain's own financial demands and the increasing amount of imports from the United States.

There was evidence available last week that half of the war loan had been paid in. Dealings in the loan began on Thursday, but technical requirements restricted business, and only small amounts changed hands. Sales were reported at a discount after disturbing news came from the Russian front, and the recession was aided also by the absence of support. Available funds have been so closely contred in the loan that not much assistance, for the time being, can be accorded the security markets. Full dealings begin on Tuesday.

The successful flotation of the great loan has enabled the Government to repay the Bank of England £96,000,000 advanced in the early stages of the war. Business in discounts has been proceeding normally since the strain on the money market incident to the loan ended. Nevertheless, a 5 per cent. rate or thereabouts is likely for some months. One advantage accruing from the stiff rate is seen in the retention on this side of some American balances at this centre.

The only sensation on the Stock Exchange during the week was the rapid fluctuations of Canadian Pacific and of certain of the American industrials. Chilean Government bills to the extent of £2,000,000, due Aug. 4, will be paid off here. The abnormal strength of the New York security markets is distrusted in some quarters.

LULL IN PARIS MARKET.

Business Light, with Chief Interest in American Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Business on the Bourse was light last week with chief interest in American railroad and copper shares. Pennsylvania rose 9 points during the week, being sentimentally influenced by the strength reported from Wall Street. The quotation at the close was 480. Copper issues also left off in good shape.

A syndicate of bankers held a meeting and decided to urge the Government to bring about liquidation in the security markets of a sort to clear the present situation and pave the way for the ready absorption of future Government financing. Rentes were firm throughout the week, closing at 69. Russian industrials were adversely affected by rumors that Warsaw was to be evacuated, and Russian Government securities became unsteady under reiteration of the reports.

London exchange closed at 27.12. Dollars were steady at 5.75. French bank and railway shares remained stable throughout the week.

Atlas Powder Bonds Redemption.

The Atlas Powder Company will redeem today at 102 per cent. of their face value, plus accrued interest to Aug. 1, all of its 6 per cent. 10-year income bonds outstanding at this time. The Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee, will take up the securities. The original issue of these securities, which was created in the Powder Trust dissolution, amounted to $3,000,000, but under the recent offer of new 6 per cent. preferred stock, nearly all the bonds were turned in as part payment, in accordance with the provisions of the offer made to stockholders.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 31, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,908,000	$451,690,200
Same period last year	14,117,000	425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.16 82.03	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	84.92 82.73	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	75½	76	6
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84½	83¾	83¾	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	93	92¾	92¾	7
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	1
Am. Cotton. O. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	84	84	84	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105½	105⅛	105½	13
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	100	100	100	3
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101¼	100⅝	101⅛	110
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88⅛	88	88	27
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119¼	119⅝	1
Am. Writing P. 5s	56	55	56	9
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91½	91⅝	14
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	90⅝	90	90	342½
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s, reg	89½	89	89½	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82	82	82	19
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	102	100⅛	101	188
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	28
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	15
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	89¼	89	89¼	82
Atl. C. L., L & N. col. 4s	81	81	81	5
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90½	90½	90½	68½
B. & O. gold 4s	87¼	86¾	87	125
B. & O. cv. 4½s	87⅝	85½	88½	158
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	79	79	79	6
B. & O. Southwest Div. 3½s	87½	87¼	87½	10
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	11½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	98	95½	98	350
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	10
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100	97⅞	99⅞	126
B. R. T. g. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	41
B'klyn Union El. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	31
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	104	103	103	3
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
Bush Terminal 4s	83	85	85	2
Cal. Gas. & Elec. 5s	93½	92⅞	92⅝	8
Canada So. con. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	99½	99	99½	3
Central Leather 5s	99⅝	99¼	99¼	29
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	112½	112¼	112¼	21
Central Pac. 1st 4s	86¼	85¾	85⅝	202
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	88½	88	88¼	28
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	72⅜	71	71⅝	27
Ches. & O. con. 5s	108	108	108	11
Chi. & Alton 3½s	43⅝	43½	43⅝	10
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96½	96	96¼	186
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅞	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92	92	92	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91½	90⅝	90⅝	9
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95	95	95	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98¾	98¼	98¼	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	96	96	96	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	58¼	58¼	58¼	3
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	66½	66⅝	66½	6
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	94¾	94¼	94½	331½
C., M. & St. P. cv 5s	102⅝	102	102⅞	120½
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	87½	86	86½	35
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	40
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89½	89	89½	25
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100	99¾	100	26
C., M. & Puget Sound 4s	87	86½	86½	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	92¾	92½	92½	10
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	110¾	110¼	110¼	9
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4½s	78½	78½	78½	2
Chicago Railways 5s	93	92¾	92¾	9
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81	80½	80½	11
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	61¾	61	61⅛	66
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	44½	43½	44½	68
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	107	107	107	3
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	76½	76½	76½	1
Chile Copper 7s	114⅝	112½	113	89
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	69	70	6
Colorado Industr'l 5s	73	73	73	5
Cons. Gas. deb. 6s	116	115½	115½	46
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	2
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	14
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
D. & H. ref. 4s	92¼	91	92¼	5
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	21
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	46	44	45	24
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	71¼	71	71¼	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Detroit Edison 5s	102½	102	102	4
Detroit United 4½s	89	89	89	4
Distillers Secur. 5s	65⅝	64½	65	142
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	95½	93½	95½	88
East T., V. & G. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	80	79½	80	22
Erie 1st con. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	61½	59	61¼	51
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Series B	67	65	67	34
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Erie gen. 4s	65½	65	65	2
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87	87	87	10
Fla. Cen. & P. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100¾	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102½	102½	102½	4
Granby C. cv. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	35
Green Bay & W. deb. B	11¼	11¼	11¼	5
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25	24½	24½	14
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70	70	68½
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '51	81¼	81	81	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	80½	80½	80½	4
I., C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	87	87	87	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	86¾	86½	86½	34
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	28
Insp. Copper 6s, '19	124	123⅞	133	213
Insp. Copper 6s, '22	134	124	133½	356
Int.-Met. 4½s	75¼	74½	74⅝	166
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	58
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	58	57	59	92
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	58	53½	58	130
Int. Navigation 5s	53	52	53	21
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	5
Int. St'm Pump 5s	80⅝	80½	80⅝	80
Int. Steam Pump 5s, tr. r.	63	60	60½	28
Iowa Central 1st 5s	62½	62½	62½	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50½	50½	50½	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	92	92	92	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70¾	69¾	69¾	4
Kan. City South. 5s	87⅞	87¾	87⅞	1
Kan. City. South. 3s	67½	67½	67¾	4
Kan. City Ter. 4s	84½	84¼	84¼	4
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s	81	81	81	1
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925	120	119½	120	5
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	80½	80½	80½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	75½	72¾	74	274
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	92½	92½	92½	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	95	95	95	16
Lake Shore 3½s	82½	82	82	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91½	90¾	91	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	89¾	90	51
Lehigh Val. cn. 4½s	98	98	98	1
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	90½	89¾	90½	1
Leh. V. of Pa. cn. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	122½	122½	122½	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101½	101½	6
Long Island ref. 4s	83	83	83	7
Lorillard 5s	101¼	100	101¼	4
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91½	90¾	91	22
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	101¾	101½	101¾	7
L. & N.-Se. Ry. jt. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
L. & N.-S. & N. Ala. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	85	85	85	3
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	86½	86	86	2
Mex. F. cv. 6s, S. A.	101¾	101¼	101¼	10
Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	90	90	90	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	53¼	52½	52⅝	21
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	16
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	15½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	53¼	51¼	51¼	8
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	50½	47	47	9
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	97	96	96	40
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	32¼	33½	38
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	34½	33	33¾	37
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	81½	81	81	40
Montana Power 5s	90¾	89¾	90¼	13½
Mor. & Es. ref. 3½s	85½	85½	85¾	15
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s	94½	94½	94½	23
National Tube 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	98½	96¼	98½	4½
N. Y. C. d. 6s, 1st pd.	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	80
N. Y. C. d. 6s, f. pd.	103¼	102⅞	103⅛	638
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	46
N. Y. C. deb. 4s	86	86	86	14
N. Y. C. cv. & i. 4½s	87	87	87	41
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s	72½	72¼	72¼	6
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s, reg.	72½	72½	72½	4
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s, tr. r.	78	77½	78	13
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	100	100	100	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103½	102½	102½	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	81¾	81	81¼	16
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109	108¾	109	4
N. Y. & Queens E. L. & P. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
N. Y. Rail. ref. 4s	70½	70	70	14
N. Y. Rail. adj. 5s	50¼	50	50	11
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95½	95	95½	142
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	74½	75	8
Norf. & South. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	88¼	87¾	88	44
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	116	116	116	4
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	105⅝	102½	102½	27
N. & W., P. & C. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	19
Northern Pacific 4s	91½	90	90	362
Northern Pacific 3s	62¾	62½	62½	169
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	11
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88½	88½	88½	13
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	103¾	103	103	7
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	89¼	88½	88½	102
O.-W., R. R. & N. ref. 4s	81	81	81	150
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97¼	97½	80
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	97¼	97	97¼	12
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	13
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	44½
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs. full pd.	97⅝	97½	97¾	220
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full pd.	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	104
Peo. G., Chi., ref 5s	100	100	100	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	59	59	59	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	98	98	98	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	93	93	93	5
Pocahon. Con. Coll 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Public Service 5s	86½	86½	86½	6
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	118	114	117⅛	16
Reading gen. 4s	93	92½	92½	118
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93¼	92¼	93¼	38
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	69½	69⅜	69⅜	23
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st 4s	60½	60¼	60½	1
St. L., I. M. & So gen. 5s	97	96	97	40
St. L. I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s	57¼	56¼	56¾	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r., sta.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	24
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	44½	44½	44½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	44⅝	44½	44½	16
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	1
St. L. Southw. 1st 4s	73¼	72½	72¼	20
St. L. Southw. cn. 4s	57	54	55	12
St. L. S.W. 2d inc. 4s	55	55	55	1
St. P. M. & M. cn. 4½s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	17
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
St. P. & S. City 6s	105	105	105	1
San. A. & A. Pass 4s	65	65	65	13
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	62	61½	61½	42
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	97⅜	97½	97½	16
South. Pacific col. 4s	81	81	81	1
South. Pac. cv. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	38
South. Pac. cv. 5s	98¾	97⅝	98⅝	139½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85⅞	84¾	84¾	239
So. P., S. F. Ter. 4s	80½	80⅜	80½	21
South. Ry. 1st 5s	99	98¼	98½	59
South. Ry. gen. 4s	60½	58⅝	59	173
Stand. Milk. 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	1
Tenn., C. & I. Bir. 6s	101½	101½	101½	3
Ter. Ass'n St. L. c.5s	101	101	101	1
T. As'n St. L. 1st 4½s	94½	94½	94½	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100¾	99⅞	100	36
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	5
Third Ave. ref. 4s	79	78½	78½	11½
Third Ave. adj. 5s	76	75½	76	7½
Tol., Peo. & West. 4s	63	62¾	63	3
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	45½	45	45	2
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94	93	93	95
Union Pacific con. 4s	89	89	89	21
Union Pacific ref. 4s	86⅛	86	86	6
Unit. N. J. R. & C. 4s	99	99	99	1
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	41½	40½	40½	13
U. S. Rubber 6s	101¾	101½	101½	8
U. S. Steel 5s	102½	101½	102½	387
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¼	102	102¼	2
Va.-Car Chemical 5s	95¾	95¼	95¾	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	82	85	8
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	94¾	94½	94½	8
Wabash 1st 5s	101½	100½	101½	28
Wabash 2d 5s	91	91	91	3
Wabash ref. 4s	19	16	16	9
Wab. ref. 4s, E. T.	17¾	17¼	17¾	40
W. ref. 4s, E. T. r. st.	15½	15	15	318
Wab. ref. 4s, C. T. r.	17	17	17	3
W. Pitts. T. 1st 4s	2½	1½	1½	55
Wab. P. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. Trust rcts.	⅞	⅝	⅝	131
Wab. P. Ter. 1st 4s, Colum. Tr. rcts for Cent. Trust rcts.	⅞	⅝	⅞	22
Wash. Term. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	7
Western Electric 5s	100½	100¼	100⅝	34
Westchester L. 5s	101	101	101	2
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102¼	102	102	13
Westn. Maryland 4s	68½	68	68½	7
West Shore 4s	89	89	89	5
West Shore 4s, reg.	88½	86½	86½	1
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	95¼	95	95¼	5
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	13
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	105½	105⅜	105⅜	178
West. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	105	104⅞	105	73
West. E. & M. cv. 5s, w. i.	114¾	109¼	112⅜	5,540
West. E. & M. 5% n.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
W. & L. E. con. 4s	51¼	51	51	28
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	82	81	81	12

Total sales.....$16,404,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	½
Japanese 4½s	76¼	76¼	76¼	4
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	73	72½	72½	14
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. sta.	71	71	71	50
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96¼	96¼	96¼	30
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	96½	90	90	3

Total sales.....$101,500

State Bonds.

N. Y. State 4½s	109⅜	109½	109½	23
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '53	104½	104½	104½	3
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅝	109½	109⅝	7
Va. d. 6s, B. B. & Co.	59	57⅝	58	48

Total sales.....$82,000

New York City Issues.

4s,

We Specialize In

Hercules Powder
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder

Common & Preferred STOCKS

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

$100,000
City of Des Moines, Iowa
4½% Bonds
Due serially July 1st, 1922 to 1934, inclusive.
Principal and interest payable in New York City.
Price to yield 4.25%
Circular on application
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Municipal Bonds
Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
List "T" sent on request
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

American & British Mfg. Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
International Nickel
Remington Typewriter
American Chicle
American Graphophone
American Bank Note
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

BUY—SELL
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
PREFERRED & COMMON
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
AM. SUMATRA TOBACCO
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Atlas-Hercules-Du Pont
Am. Light & Traction Co.
Bucyrus Company
Canadian Car & Foundry
International Nickel Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Remington Typewriter Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
Hocking Val. Prod. 5%, 1961
Hall Switch & Sig. Com. & Pfd.
Milliken Bros. 6% Notes, 1923
Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stocks
Stern Bros. Pfd. Stocks
Didrichsen & Co.
Investment Securities
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N.Y.

Listed Securities
Bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
Correspondence invited.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone 6687 Broad 12 Broadway, N. Y.

H. AMY & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
44 AND 46 WALL ST.,
Transact a General Investment and Stock Exchange Business.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 31, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	5,307,917	76,586,468	Average price 50 stocks	75.34	69.68	75.84	58.99
Same period last year	3,578,749	45,989,256	Same period last year	64.81	57.41	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	93	93	93	— 2	100
40⅛	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.tt...	34½	32½	32½	— 1½	9,900
83½	July 31	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33⅜	20½	32⅝	+ 8⅞	222,709
72	July 30	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72	64	69	+ 4⅝	42,450
79½	Apr. 24	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop...	78⅝	69¼	78	+ 1	35,400
59⅝	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	56⅛	49⅝	55½	+ 4	5,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	93	..	....
57⅞	July 29	33¾	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	57⅛	52½	56¾	+ 3½	70,200
58⅝	Mar. 12	38	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	..	..	85	..	....
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	100¼	100	100¼	— 2⅝	200
135	July 12	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	160	160	160	— 3½	100
61⅞	July 27	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61⅞	55⅝	57½	— 1⅝	292,410
106½	July 29	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106½	104⅞	106	+ 1	3,900
59½	July 29	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	59½	55	57	+ ⅝	25,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	..	..	114	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48⅝	..	....
170⅝	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	154⅞	134	145⅝	+ 3½	17,123
115⅞	July 12	102½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf....	118	118	118	..	200
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅜	46	50½	+ 3⅜	7,300
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	94	94	94	+ 1	100
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	90	89	90	— 1	300
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅞	6⅜	7¼	+ ⅝	10,600
42⅜	Apr. 19	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf....	36½	33½	35	+ 1⅝	7,600
25	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25½	22⅞	25	+ 1	7,100
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	13	10	12⅝	+ ⅛	10,110
34⅜	June 18	23	Jan. 4	Am. Linseed pf....	31	29	30¾	+ 1	1,000
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	60	48	53⅜	+ 1½	103,720
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	94⅞	96	+ ⅛	200
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜	200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25	25	25	— ⅛	100
84½	June 14	58	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	79⅞	76	78¾	+ ⅛	18,900
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜	400
83⅜	May 6	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80	80	80	— ⅛	250
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	— 4	100
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
45	July 29	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	45	39	43	+ 3½	16,000
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	110⅜	107⅜	108	— 1	4,000
115⅝	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅝	325
61	May 8	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable..	..	..	60½	..	....
121¼	June 17	113	Feb. 24	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	122½	121¼	122	+ ½	2,400
252⅛	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	223	223	223	— 3	550
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106⅜	106	106	— ⅛	200
82¼	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	25	22	25	— ⅛	700
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	84½	83	83	— 1	400
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜	900
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	70	65¼	69	+ 1	33,518
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	800
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	102¾	100	100¼	+ ⅛	26,080
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98	97¼	97⅞	+ ¼	625
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	99	100	— ¼	1,195
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	85	75	78¾	— ¼	198,625
103½	July 27	32	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf....	105½	103	104½	+ ⅝	900
82⅝	July 28	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio....	82⅜	78	79½	+ 3½	51,450
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73½	70	70½	+ ⅝	3,768
2	Apr. 17	⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	400
275	July 29	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	275	207	255	+ 47	48,075
142	July 27	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	142	126	130	+ 5	5,172
93	Apr. 21	84	July 29	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87	84	85¼	— ⅜	11,900
132½	Apr. 30	113	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ¾	150
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.....	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	5⅜	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28½	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	70⅝	68	68⅝	— 3⅜	10,700
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 29	CAL. PETROLEUM	10⅞	8	10¼	+ 1	3,900
54⅜	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf....	50	30	30	..	500
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern ...	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	147⅜	138½	144⅛	+ 4½	52,100
83	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	79	79	79	..	50
44⅜	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co. ..	43¼	41	41¼	— ⅞	28,400
104¼	May 3	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	104	103½	103⅝	— ⅜	500
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	275	275	275	—28	156
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	127	127	127	..	10
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41½	38½	41	+ 1⅞	6,800
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	9¼	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅞	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¾	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11	11⅜	+ ⅜	2,000
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	29½	27½	29	+ 1½	1,665
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 28	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84½	77⅜	81	+ 1⅛	41,300
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	Chi., M. & St. P. pf....	125	124	125	+ 1	1,100
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	124	121	124	+ 3	2,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 28	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	14¼	10¾	12⅞	+ 1⅜	34,400
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	126	July 28	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	131	126	131	..	300
49⅜	Apr. 26	32⅜	Jan. 4	Chino Copper †††....	46⅝	43¼	45⅝	+ 1⅛	22,550
34¾	Apr. 29	23	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	..	..	32½	..	....
65	Apr. 1	58½	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	..	....
157	July 7	137	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101⅜	..	....
43⅜	July 29	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	43⅜	35½	38	+ 4¾	145,300
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	49¾	..	....
49¾	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	37	37	37	..	100
131⅜	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	129¼	125⅜	128⅝	+ 1	4,316
78⅜	July 29	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	78⅜	76	74¼	+ 7⅛	16,700
101	July 29	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	101	100⅜	101	+ 1	525
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅞	39,675
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	80½	78	80	+ ¾	1,825
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....
83	July 29	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	83	41¾	68¼	+22¾	576,710
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	105	97	103	+ 6¾	18,880
125	July 22	88	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	119¾	110	110	— 8	5,050
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	103½	103	103¼	— 1½	300
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf....	..	..	92	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	146	145	145⅞	+ 1	900
429¾	Apr. 19	390⅞	Jan. 4	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	420	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	5¼	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	8	7¼	7⅞	..	1,100
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	..	....
29¾	Mar. 4	28½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 26	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114	114	114	..	20
*70	July 29	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 15	Detroit United Ry...	58½	58½	58⅝	— ⅛	100
29	July 28	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	29	28½	26½	— ½	56,085
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ⅝	15,850
.5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	2	2	2	..	150
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	4	..	....
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	90	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	27	24⅜	26½	+ 1¼	37,120
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	41⅝	38¼	41	+ 2	13,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	33⅛	31	33	+ 2	2,100
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	28⅝	25½	28	+ 2	550
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49¾	44	45¾	— ¼	200
290	July 9	165	Jan. 28	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	290	290	+25	300
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf....	..	..	110	..	....
177½	July 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	177½	168	171½	+ 1½	48,062
189½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	183	178	178	— 2½	6,250
107	July 19	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	105	104	104	— 2	700
53⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¼	48¼	51½	+ ⅞	35,000
103⅝	July 21	93	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf.	104⅞	104	104⅜	— 1	600
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf....	118¼	115	117⅞	+ 1⅞	8,515
43⅜	July 29	25½	Jan. 2	Gt.N.ofs.for ore prop	43⅜	36	40	+ 3⅝	192,165
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'ng	62⅝	59½	61⅛	+ 1	5,300
82	July 30	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	82	82	82	+ 1	120
98½	July 23	93	Apr. 20	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	118	118	118	— 1	125
118	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	108⅝	101⅜	102⅛	+ 1⅜	1,100
35⅝	Apr. 28	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	33½	29¼	32⅝	+ 2⅜	46,850
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅜	19	20⅝	+ 1⅜	30,600
77⅞	June 24	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	75⅝	73	74¾	+ 1⅜	2,100
21⅜	Apr. 19	18⅞	Jan. 19	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	21⅝	20	21	+ 2	7,800
76⅞	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	75	70½	73	+ 2	5,700
14	July 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	11¾	10	10	+ 2	800
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf..	28	28	27	— 2½	800
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	98	98	98	+ 2	200
117	Jan. 9	109⅜	Jan. 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 19	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	60	60	60	— 2	200
114	Apr. 19	90½	Jan. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	90¾	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10½	9	10⅜	+ ⅜	2,900
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf....	36½	36¼	38⅝	+ 1¼	2,800
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅜	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
6⅝	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
20⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	24⅞	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛	4,100
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57½	55½	55⅝	— 2	800
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	80	..	....
100	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*8½	Feb. 15	*8½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*8½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	..	..	122⅝	..	....
133	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	137	137	137	+ ½	100
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109¾	..	....
52⅜	July 29	28	Jan. 7	LAC. STEEL.....	52⅜	48⅝	50	+ 1⅝	18,900
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	..	100
9⅜	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	6	6	6	— 1	100
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19½	..	....
146⅜	Apr. 19	129¾	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	144¼	139½	143⅜	+ 2⅜	6,300
221	Apr. 20	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	223	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	..	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	32½	30	32¼	— ⅛	300
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	100
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	+ ½	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114½	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	112	107	112	+ 6	2,020
82⅞	May 8	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76	76	76	— 3⅜	100
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	65½	65½	65½	— ⅜	225
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	..	..	125	..	....
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt ...	51	51	51	— 1	100
103⅝	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15½	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	35½	29	33¾	— 2⅜	17,110
89	June 7	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	80	82½	— ⅜	5,050
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	31⅝	27½	30	— 2	5,800
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	35⅛	35	35	..	500
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95½	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	77⅜	69¾	72¾	+ ¾	48,160
94	Apr. 20	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	73	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††....	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛	6,450
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis..	15	13	15	+ 1	450
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf....	34	34	34	..	50
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118	111¾	118	+ 6	1,200
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	131⅝	127	141⅞	+ 8¾	200
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.li.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6¼	5	6¼	+ ¼	4,625
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	16	15½	16	+ 1	400
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific	3	1¾	3	+ ⅜	13,600
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	47	47	47	..	200
108	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power Co..	102⅜	102	102	..	400
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	121	120	121	+ ½	482
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	122⅝	..	....
128	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	75	71	73	+ ⅛	1,770
60¼	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	105½	103½	103½	..	20
106⅜	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	27⅝	22½	24½	+ ⅛	74,000
27⅝	July 27	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S..	90	85¾	88¼	+ 1	500
90	July 27	70	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	64	61	63¾	+ ⅝	3,200
70⅜	May 27	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	109½	109	109	— ⅝	200
111	June 10	104½	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	..	..	116	..	....
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	200
7¼	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	14½	13⅝	14⅜	..	8,100
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	111¼	98½	109¾	+ 7⅛	89,150
111¼	July 31	56⅝	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	89	84½	88¾	+ 2⅝	20,504
92⅜	Jan. 22	81¼	Mar. 1	New York Central....	..	..	90	..	....
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W....	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	63½	57¼	62	+ 4¼	10,600
35	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West....	28½	25½	28	+ 2	3,450
25	Feb. 15	15¼	May 5	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	17	..	....
106½	July 28	96½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.....	106½	104	103⅛	+ 1⅛	4,400
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf....	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	74	71	71	— 2	800
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Ap

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York. In the matter of J. B. GREENHUT CO., (formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc.,) Bankrupt.

Pursuant to decree of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy dated July 30, 1915, the assets of the above-named Bankrupt mentioned in said decree will be offered at public sale by the undersigned Trustees at the place of business of the bankrupt, 6th Ave. and 18th St. in the building on the west side of 6th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with and in the manner provided for by said decree. Bids will then and there be received by the undersigned Trustees pursuant to the terms of said decree, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned Trustees or their attorneys. The properties offered for sale include the merchandise of the bankrupt estate (which merchandise may be bid for in bulk or in lots or departments to be parcelled by the undersigned Trustees as provided in said decree), its customers' accounts receivable, fixtures, delivery system, all the assets comprising the department store business and real estate of the Bankrupt.

The merchandise offered for sale may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale upon application to the Trustees, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustees at least five days before the sale.

All bids for separate departments or lots shall be subject to the contingency of the acceptance of any bid for bulk found by the Court to be of greater benefit to the bankrupt estate than sales of the merchandise in separate lots or departments.

After all bids are received, the Referee at said time and place or at such adjourned time as he may fix, will entertain application or motion for and will make such orders of sale or confirmation of sale or in reference to the administration of the estate of the above-named Bankrupt or the disposition of its assets or the adjustment, release, adjudication, or compromise of any matters affecting the administration of the estate as shall be proper.

The real property including leaseholds of the bankrupt estate which appears to be subject to the lien of a mortgage or deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1910 (which real property and leaseholds are described in parcels 1, 2, and 3) shall be sold free and clear of the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust.

The property will be offered for sale in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL 1. The real property, including leaseholds, on the east side of Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 18th and 19th Sts., as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

The following is a description thereof showing which are freeholds and which leaseholds, together with statements as to the mortgages thereon, and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which said real property is offered for sale:

ALL that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of 19th Street, running thence westwardly along the southerly side of 19th Street, five hundred and two feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet to the southerly side of 20th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly side of 20th Street, four hundred and sixty-four feet to the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL those three certain lots of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, and known and designated as lots numbers one hundred and six (106), one hundred and seven (107), and one hundred and eight (108) on a certain map entitled "Map of lands of John Tonnele in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New York," made by George B. Smith and Edward Doughty, 1828 and 1835, by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, July 8th, 1842, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 18th Street with the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence easterly along the said northerly side of 18th Street, forty-five feet and one-half inch, thence in a northeasterly direction eighty-two feet, five inches to a point sixty-seven feet, four and one-half inches from the said northerly side of West 18th Street, thence easterly in a line parallel to said northerly side of West 18th Street six feet and one-half of an inch, thence in a northeasterly direction five feet and four inches to a point which, if extended in a straight line until it intersected the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, would be distant at such point of intersection sixty-seven feet, nine inches from the northeasterly corner of 18th Street and Sixth Avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction ninety-two feet, four inches along said line so extended until it reaches the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, sixty-seven feet, nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, to Gerson Siegel, dated December 1, 1894, hereinafter mentioned and a lease by the same lessor to the Bankrupt dated April 9, 1912, hereinafter mentioned.

Also the following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 18th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being now known by the Street numbers Fifty-nine (59) and Sixty-one (61) West 18th Street, in said City and bounded and described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point on the northerly side of West 18th Street, at the southwesterly corner of the land which point is distant forty-five (45) feet and one-half (½) of an inch, easterly from Sixth Avenue at the line of the westerly wall of the premises, running thence easterly along the northerly side of West 18th Street, sixty-four (64) feet, eleven and one-half (11½) inches more or less to the southeasterly corner of the land at the line of the easterly wall thereof; thence northerly at right angles with 18th Street and along said easterly wall and along a line in prolongation thereof sixty-seven (67) feet, one (1) inch more or less; thence westerly parallel with West 18th Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence southerly along the westerly line of the land, seventy-seven (77) feet, eleven and one-half inches (11½) more or less to the point or place of beginning, be all the said several dimensions or distances more or less,

Is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele to Gerson Siegel, dated December 1, 1894, hereinafter mentioned and a certain lease by the same lessor to the Bankrupt or its predecessor dated May 26, 1910, hereinafter mentioned.

Also the following described portion of said plot or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of 18th Street, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 18th Street, five hundred and ten (510) feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet to the southerly side of 19th Street; thence westwardly along said southerly side of 19th Street, four hundred and sixty-four to the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL those three certain lots of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, and known and designated as lots numbers one hundred and six (106), one hundred and seven (107), and one hundred and eight (108) on a certain map entitled "Map of lands of John Tonnele in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New York," made by George B. Smith and Edward Doughty, 1828 and 1835, by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, July 8th, 1842, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 18th Street with the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence easterly along the said northerly side of 18th Street, forty-five and one-half inches, thence in a northeasterly direction eighty-two feet, five inches to a point sixty-seven feet, four and one-half inches from the said northerly side of West 18th Street, thence easterly in a line parallel to said northerly side of West 18th Street six feet and one-half of an inch, thence in a northeasterly direction five feet and four inches to a point which, if extended in a straight line until it intersected the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, would be distant at such point of intersection sixty-seven feet, nine inches from the northeasterly corner of 18th Street and Sixth Avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction ninety-two feet, four inches along said line so extended until it reaches the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, sixty-seven feet, nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, to Gerson Siegel, dated December 1, 1894, hereinafter mentioned and a lease by the same lessor to the Bankrupt dated April 9, 1912, hereinafter mentioned.

Also the following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 18th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being now known by the Street numbers Fifty-nine (59) and Sixty-one (61) West 18th Street, in said City and bounded and described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point on the northerly side of West 18th Street, at the southwesterly corner of the land which point is distant forty-five (45) feet and one-half (½) of an inch, easterly from Sixth Avenue at the line of the westerly wall of the premises, running thence easterly along the northerly side of West 18th Street, sixty-four (64) feet, eleven and one-half (11¼) inches more or less to the southeasterly corner of the land at the line of the easterly wall thereof; thence northerly at right angles with 18th Street and along said easterly wall and along a line in prolongation thereof sixty-seven (67) feet, one (1) inch more or less; thence westerly parallel with West 18th Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence southerly along the westerly line of the land, seventy-seven (77) feet, eleven and one-half inches (11½) more or less to the point or place of beginning, be all the said several dimensions or distances more or less,

Is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele to Gerson Siegel, dated December 1, 1894, hereinafter mentioned and a certain lease by the same lessor to the Bankrupt or its predecessor dated May 26, 1910, hereinafter mentioned.

Also the following described portion of said plot or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and more particularly

$2,102,089 NET GAIN FOR P.R.R. HALF YEAR

Gross Earnings Drop $5,852,504, but Expenses Are Reduced $7,954,594.

JUNE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Maintenance and Equipment Well Guarded, Report Says, Despite Economies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system, including the lines east and west of Pittsburgh, for the six months ended June 30, had total gross earnings of $164,779,708, a decrease from the earnings of the first half of 1914 of $5,852,504. Under the strain of decreased business, however, the various departments of the system reduced expenses by $7,954,594, and thus the system was able to show a net increase for the six months of $2,102,089.

The lines east of Pittsburgh earned $112,761,730 gross, a decrease of $3,916,051. The net earnings, accounting for $5,076,899 saving in expenses, were $19,938,736, an increase of $1,160,847. The lines west of Pittsburgh earned $52,017,977 gross, a decrease of $1,936,452. Expenses decreased $2,871,694 on these lines and the six months showed net earnings of $8,810,578, an increase of $941,242.

Railroad men, generally, contend that the forced saving in the transportation departments of railroads should not be regarded as actual saving. They point out that the railroads of the country must ultimately make amends for the retrenchment which the business depression of the last few years has forced upon them. In the case of the Pennsylvania system, however, the report says, maintenance and equipment have been well guarded, and a recent bond issue supplied the funds for a large amount of new equipment.

The month of June showed an improvement in gross earnings on the system, an improvement which has been general on the trunk lines of the country. The gross earnings were $31,609,836, an increase of $631,340. The net earnings were $8,456,563, an increase of $1,041,540, the lines east of Pittsburgh contributing $684,122 of this increase.

The Pennsylvania Railroad for June had net earnings of $4,516,745, an increase of $848,882. For the six months the net earnings were $15,974,337, an increase of $1,116,877.

The Pennsylvania Company, for June, had net earnings of $1,731,843, an increase of $391,178. The net earnings for the six months were $4,613,225, an increase of $645,473.

The Long Island Railroad, in June, earned $461,191 net, and $1,105,529 net for the six months. There was a decrease in the June net earnings of $36,054, but an increase for the six months of $40,401.

Seven subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania system showed slight decreases in net earnings in June. They are the Long Island, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia, the Vandalia Railroad, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, the West Jersey & Seashore, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. With the exception of the West Jersey & Seashore, the Cumberland Valley, and the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia, however, increases in net earnings were shown for the half year.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—High temperatures continued Sunday over the Central, Eastern, Southern, and Southwestern portions of the country, with the highest readings of the present Summer over the south portion of the Middle Atlantic district. There was, however, a decided fall during the afternoon in the Middle and South Atlantic States, due to thunder showers. It is probable that during the next two days temperatures will not be quite so high over the Middle and South Atlantic States. The weather will be generally unsettled, with quite general thunder showers, Monday and also Tuesday in the South, where pressure is once more low, with a disturbance over Central Florida.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North and Middle Atlantic, gentle to moderate variable; South Atlantic, moderate variable, possibly becoming fresh off northeast Florida coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; thunder showers Tuesday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York.—Cloudy and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	76	4 P. M.	81	75
6 A. M.	60	75	6 P. M.	77	73
9 A. M.	70	78	9 P. M.	74	71
12 M.	77	81	11 P. M.	71	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees, at 11:00 A. M.; minimum, 71 degrees, at 9 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Real Estate.

ONE AND THREE ACRE FARMS.
$250, $25 down, $5 monthly; good soil and shade trees, on main line, near large towns; suitable for chicken and small truck farming. D. Welch, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $95. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Furnished cottage, with boat, 7 rooms, from Aug. 1; beautiful lake; farm, tennis court; balance season, $100; $75 month; $25 week. E. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow; $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $.00 cash, balance easy. Baldwin, 134 Times Downtown.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, or for sale, new 10-room house at Port Washington; gas kitchen, 2 baths, sleeping porch; ½ acre of wooded land; 10 min. walk to station or shore; shore front rights; rental $75; Address Burges Johnson, 681 5th Av., N. Y. City.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Belle Harbor, (Ocean Front,) 140th.—Large, furnished stucco new house, terms suitable; bargain. Owner, 8 East 18th, Manhattan.

Belle Harbor.—Cool, new house directly overlooking water; bargain. Bayside Drive, corner 124th.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Cottage for hire, Bass Rocks, East Gloucester, Mass.; 9-room cottage, all modern improvements, $250 for balance of season. Inquire of Frank P. Wonson, Gloucester, Mass. Telephone 98.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $15,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Buick runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See Coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice new Chandler 1916 7-passenger touring car; has never been used; will sell at $100 off price. R. C. Clark, 434 Broadway, New York City. Call from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

Cadillac five-passenger, 1913; self-starter; electric lights; $675. Phone 127 Melrose.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Garford six; seven-passenger touring, like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlongieri, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4882.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 128 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard. $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6816.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Buick 25, 24, 35, and 37 models for spot cash, 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

$3,000 equity in Flatbush corner lots for $1,000 car. Phone Gramercy 2288.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 21x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLY PLACE. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH ST.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

One month's rent free to party purchasing my handsome 7-room house; improvements; 30 minutes out; will make easy terms if I can secure good party. Write Paton, 135 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

$35, one-family house, modern improvements. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 168th.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

PENSION PENAUD, NORTHPORT, L. I.; situated on a large farm; baths; electric lights; spacious verandas; tennis; private bathing beach; French cuisine.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm; orange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful, newly renovated rooms, near park; board optional; phone.

West Side

16th, 20-22 West.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, studio; continuous hot water; 'phone; park.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, private baths; board optional; transients accommodated.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

79th, 114 West, Noreco Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 108, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2, 3; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 569 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway, Riverside nearby; beautiful section, "Audubon"; cool, bright rooms; good board; large porch; home comforts; Summer rates. Telephone 2707 Audubon.

BACHELORS.
DO YOU WANT TO JOIN FOUR GENTLEMEN IN A FINE HOME NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE IN THE WEST EIGHTIES? FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS A 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and train; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location, Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

Whole or part of fully furnished suite to rent, less than ordinary rental. Room 454, Hudson Terminal Building.

Part of bright, airy office; prominent Broadway corner. 1,416 Broadway, Room 202.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Fine offices to let, Woolworth Building tower; moderate rental. Apply Room 3,803.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large outside room; elevator; top floor. Apply directly Apt. 63.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references. Angell.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, part delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Desirable outside room; shower, electricity; $4.50. Apt. 65.

ROOM.—Private house, between Drive, West End Av. Phone Schuyler 8884. References.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large room, also small room; private family; reference.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 842.—(Atlantic subway:) large, pleasant rooms, running water; gentlemen; housekeeping; hall rooms.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A GRADUATE of a parochial high school and a business college, efficient stenographer, typist and bookkeeper, would like to obtain employment. W 79 Times.

COOK, excellent housekeeper, desires position to single lady or gentleman; first-class references. M. W., 1,076 2d Av.

DESIGNER.
Young lady, capable of producing the most exquisite, original styles of dresses for all occasions, wishes position. W 67 Times.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent young woman wishes position as housekeeper; city or country. Write Competent, 447 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing; manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss L., 36 West 122d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young woman desires position; takes rapid dictation; transcribes rapidly and neatly; $10. Miss Martha Valentine, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, thoroughly experienced, high school education, desires permanent position; $10. W 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housekeepers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEKEEPERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 52d. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 90th. 5349 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 298 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSERS; Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; commission; 3-4 P. M.

MODEL WANTED ON DRESSES; SIZE 36; GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR SEASON. MODEL NOW EMPLOYED SEEKING PERMANENT POSITION; ONE CAPABLE OF WAITING ON CUSTOMERS; SALARY NO OBJECT. CALL ALL DAY MONDAY. SCHULTZ DRESS CO., 115-117 WEST 27TH.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Assist housework; country; $20 monthly. "Farm," X 309 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. T. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction. Monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Southern exposure; near 5th Av.

15TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

36TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 9 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; exceptionally arranged; modern improvements.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms, (near Broadway;) all modern conveniences; references. Hammond.

65TH St., 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome, cool rooms; twin beds; $5-$3.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; subway, "L"; phone; private family.

69TH, 140 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; southern, view city, river; cool; bellboy, maid service; reasonable. Apt. 91.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Large front room; running water; cleanliness, comfort; refinement assured.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, large, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; homelike; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room, also small room; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electricity; Summer rates; private house; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable physician's office or a family; references.

80TH, 164 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private baths; single room, $5.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite, private bath; medium and small room; see and appreciate.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, handsomely furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, attractive suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $6. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive large room or suite; private bath; no other roomers; private residence; references exchanged.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

118TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; refined Jewish family; reasonable.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2831.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young American in charge of factory, desires change; twelve years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative; executive ability; clean character; successful record, highly recommended. W 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. W 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, speaks English, Spanish, Portuguese, wishes position. Aguiar, 122 West 124th.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator any car, wishes position in part time or evenings and Sundays; mechanic; excellent references; small salary. Hall, 412 West 148th. Audubon 2400.

COAST REPRESENTATIVE.—Experienced salesman with offices in San Francisco desires popular-priced lines; coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts for Coast; am about to leave in ten days; answer at once; highest references. E 290 Times.

EXPERIENCED journalist desires position in editorial department of trade publication, where efficient and faithful service would be appreciated; good references. G. S. C., 200 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES by elderly man; neat, clean; do plain cooking; strictly temperate. A. E. Smythe, 953 Madison St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN with Chicago office desires to hear from waist and dress manufacturers; lines for mail order, jobbers and retailers wanted. L. E. Hamilton, care of Woodstock Hotel, New York.

SALESMAN with own automobile desires position; any line and territory. E 240 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Age 23; graduate two leading universities, athlete, musician. X 321 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, now employed, hustler of initiative, ambition, and ability, seeks connection as salesman with reputable firm; excellent references; 6 years' selling experience. W 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position with a real estate firm; knows something of the business, is willing to start at the bottom. C 37 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN, twenty-five to thirty years, of education and business experience; responsible position in credit and sales department with large city publisher; no canvassing; only detailed replies with references considered. Publisher, 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By Stock Exchange firm; state experience. A 212 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS, Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; commission; 10-11 A. M.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, American, under thirty, unmarried, wanted as traveling agent for high school and college textbooks of leading publisher; permanent salaried position; teaching experience desirable. Education, 43 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, American, under twenty-five, in correspondence and sales department of large city publisher; no canvassing; state salary expected. Correspondence, 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men to sell suburban properties on the installment plan; can make big money; liberal commission and good leads furnished to right parties. UNEEDA CO., 243 W. 34th St., N. Y., or 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN by well-known specialty muslin drawers manufacturer to carry small and very profitable side line for N. Y. City and vicinity, New York, New England and Pennsylvania States; only those calling on large trade will be considered; salary or commission. I. C., 185 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live, capable, skirt salesman; only one previously or at present connected with live house need apply; state territory and references; commission basis. X 297 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

TUTOR.—Newport; boy 6 years; $25 week. HOPKINS EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. T. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN, CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, 15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

94TH St., (adjoining hotel.)—5 outside rooms; exceptional offer; $60; particulars 230 W. 97th, Apt. 4B; telephone 9811 Riverside.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 536 West, (Apt. 74.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 8-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4023.
Seven rooms, big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

3 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor, B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 29th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Feather boa, from automobile, between Garden City and Mineola, Friday; suitable reward if returned. M. S. Watts, By-the-Way, Hewlett, L. I.

LOST—Bar pin, diamonds and sapphires, surrounded by small pearls, near 34th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday; liberal reward. 61 Broadway, Room 2,501.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Newark, N. J., July 28.
To Whom It May Concern.—Take notice that I am not responsible for any debts which have been or which hereafter may be contracted

HOTEL GUESTS HURT AS FLOOR CAVES IN

Outdoor Dining Room on Rockaway Beach Boardwalk Collapses.

30 BURIED IN WRECKAGE

Bathers Dig Into the Debris at the Prince George and Rescue Nine Who Were Injured.

While thousands were enjoying the surf at Holland Station, on Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon, and as many more were promenading on the wide boardwalk, they were startled by a splintering crash, followed by cries of pain. The big outdoor dining room of the Prince George Hotel at the foot of Oceanus Avenue and the boardwalk, had collapsed like a house of cards, precipitating some thirty diners to the sands fifteen feet below.

There were nine injured by the shock of the fall and the flying bits of wreckage. A hurry call was turned in and Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Beach Hospital answered it.

Injured.

FISHMAN, SARAH, 19 years old, 229 East Second Street; lacerated nose and left knee.

HERSCHILWITZ, ISADORE, 25 years old, 334 East Twenty-fifth Street; contusions of the right knee and left foot.

KLEIN, LEOPOLD, 50 years old, 663 Jefferson Road, Bronx; contusions of left knee and left hand.

LADERMAN, ISADORE, 27 years old, 23 Avenue B; contusions right leg and left ankle.

PONIEROWITZ, ISRAEL, 38 years old, 1,174 Washington Avenue, Bronx; contusions left arm and right leg.

SCHWARTZ, IRVING, 25 years old, 12 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions left knee and left arm.

SUSZIN, JACOB, 30 years old, 984 St. John's Avenue, Brooklyn; laceration of scalp.

SUSZIN, SAMUEL, 10 years old, 984 St. John's Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of right arm and left leg.

VICTOR, EMIEL, 35 years old, 383 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of the left knee and lacerated right ear.

The heat drove the diners at the Prince George to seek the cool, canvas-covered outdoor dining room, which is built on a level with the boardwalk, and extends over the sandy beach, which at high tide is covered by some five feet of water. They were seated there when they suddenly felt the floor gave way under their feet.

Platform Folded Like a Knife.

The women screamed and the men strove to brace themselves, but the dining room folded up like a knife, and waiters and guests mixed up with tables and chinaware were hurled in a heap to the beach.

The bathers were attracted by the screams and looked with amazement to see the platform topple to the ground. With the promenaders they rushed to the rescue and tore the wreckage aside to reach those buried in the debris. Their task was rendered easier by the fact that the tide was low, and so there was no water on the beach where the dining platform had fallen. Many women fainted and were not revived until after an ambulance surgeon arrived. All of those hurt left for their homes after their injuries had been dressed.

After the wrecked platform had been cleared away there was an investigation, and it was ascertained that the heavy planks and floor beams supporting the platform had become rotten from the action of the sea.

GEN. B. F. TRACY NO BETTER.

Reported to be in Critical Condition —Heat Hinders Progress.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who is seriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, 14 East Sixtieth Street, was said late last night to be in a critical condition. It was reported that he had shown no improvement since Saturday, when physicians were in constant attendance.

He became ill about two weeks ago while dining, and the heat of the last few days has hindered progress. He was injured last Memorial Day, when a horse drawing a peddler's wagon ran away and the shaft of the wagon crashed through the limousine window and struck his head. General Tracy has felt the effects of his injury ever since, and it is said he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis several weeks ago.

SUICIDE FROM FERRYBOAT.

Man Dives Off the Richmond Coming from Staten Island.

While the Staten Island ferryboat Richmond was on its way to Manhattan last night shortly after 10 o'clock and was still a quarter of a mile from its slip at South Ferry, passengers saw a man about 35 years old run to the railing at the stern and dive overboard. The officers were notified and the boat stopped at once, but no sign of the man was to be seen. The boat proceeded to its slip, and the suicide was reported to the harbor police. A police boat was sent out to search for the body.

The man was described as wearing a neat dark suit and a derby hat. He was about 5 feet 6 inches in height and had a sandy mustache.

BATHERS SHOOT A SKIPPER.

Wanted Sand Boat Plank for Springboard and Resented Refusal.

When two naked men boarded Sand Scow 33 of the Phoenix Sand Company of 17 State Street, yesterday afternoon at the foot of East 103d Street, and started to walk away with a plank lying on the deck, Captain John Olson remonstrated even after they had told him they wanted to use it as a springboard to dive from.

Half an hour later they came back with their clothes on and when Captain Olson came on deck one of them shot him twice in the arm and once in the chest.

Olson's condition is serious.

Legs Cut Off by a Train.

Michael Ryan, an employe of a silk mill, who lives at 39 Morris Street, Paterson, was walking along the tracks of the Jersey Central Railroad at Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong, about noon yesterday when he was struck by an excursion train coming out from New York. The engine and the first car passed over both of his legs, cutting them off below the knee. The train was stopped and Dr. Romain of Long Island City, who is staying at a hotel at the lake, treated him, after which he was taken in an automobile to All Souls' Hospital, Morristown. He will probably die.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON NEW DESTROYERS

Secretary Daniels Also Approves Double Broadside Arrangement for Torpedo Tubes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A distinct departure in the armament of American torpedo-boat destroyers has been approved by Secretary Daniels in the design of six new destroyers authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of March 3, 1915. It is the introduction of anti-aircraft defense guns and a centre-line arrangement of the torpedo tubes. Each of these destroyers will carry twelve torpedo tubes. They will be arranged in four triple-tubed batteries along the centre line of the main deck instead of being arranged along both sides of the deck, as in the immediately preceding class of destroyers.

The new destroyers will each mount two 1-pounder anti-aircraft guns. These will be the first American destroyers carrying such weapons.

The advantage of the centre-line arrangement for torpedo tubes is that all of the tubes may be fired on either broadside. These vessels, therefore, will each have a broadside fire of twelve torpedoes on either side. Under the previous arrangement the destroyers had a broadside fire only of six tubes on each side.

In connection with the design of the destroyers now to be built, special effort has been made to utilize the information available as the result of the European war. The centre-line arrangement, however, is not of foreign origin, but is original with the American Navy. This plan merely marks the introduction in the destroyer of the median-line arrangement of guns, which was first introduced in any battleship in the American dreadnought.

For some months opinion has been divided among experts in the United States Navy over the wisdom of introducing the centre-line arrangement in the new destroyers. The main objection was that a torpedo fired from the centre line might not clear the deck. It has been decided, however, that this argument was not valid.

The new destroyers are designated Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74. Plans for their construction will be issued tomorrow, and bids will be opened Oct. 6. These destroyers will be 310 feet long, the same as the class contracted for last December. The new boats will have a beam of 30 feet 7 inches, and a mean draft of 8 feet, compared with 29 feet 10 inches beam and 9 feet 5 inches draft in the preceding class. This increase of beam and decrease of draft are intended to guard against the tendency in most small light vessels to pitch and roll and to make the vessels more habitable in rough seas. The maximum sustained sea speed called for is 30 knots, as compared with 29.5 knots in the preceding class. There will be a large radius of action at cruising speed.

PARKER WANTS SUBMARINES

Advocates Strong Coast Defenses in Church Address.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 1.—From the pulpit of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church here today Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate in 1904 for President, made a plea for stronger coast defenses

"I would especially ask your aid," he said, "in arousing public opinion that will force Congress to build enough submarines and submarine bases for the protection of both our coasts. It is simply a matter of insurance, not only for our wealth, but for our sons."

Judge Parker has been attending the Lord's Day Congress in Oakland.

GIVE WORKERS WAR BONUS.

Twenty Per Cent. of Earnings at International Motor Car Plants.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 1.—The International Motor Car Company, operating the Mack Brothers plant in this city, and the Saurer Motor Car plant at Plainfield, N. J., announced today that it would pay its employes a "war bonus," aggregating 20 per cent. of their total monthly earnings, payable on the first of each month.

In a statement, the company says it recognizes that the manufacture of munitions of war "has caused an unprecedented condition in the metal trades, and, being encouraged by the demand in domestic markets and at the promise of an increased business after the war, we wish to keep our good men and to build up a strong and permanent organization for the future."

The company employes about 500 men at each of the plants.

MILITIAMEN ROUT MOB AT MASSENA

Continued from Page 1.

in a call to Governor Whitman for the militia. It became so hot for the Sheriff's men at the Massena end of the bridge that they withdrew a bit and waited for reinforcements.

Strikers Drive Off Company Officials.

When officials of the company went to the bridge today to try to enter the plant and find what damage had been done to the extensive works they were driven off by the strikers, who seemed to be excellently organized.

Several attempts were made tonight by the strikers to break through the cordon of soldiers about the plant, but they were beaten off without the soldiers firing a shot, according to the militia officers.

Labor agitators who have been here at work for several weeks say the soldiers fired at least a part of the shots which have been flying today over this usually peaceful town.

Labor leaders said tonight that the trouble at the plant was due to the refusal of a demand recently made by the men for an increase in pay. However, it is known that the question of payments for cottages has been a sore subject for some time.

Officials of the company had not succeeded up to a late hour tonight in effecting a meeting with any of the strikers, the men regarding all invitations to a parley as a ruse to effect their arrest, the Sheriff believes.

Tonight the troops are encamped in the lots about the aluminium plant.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Governor Whitman said tonight that he had been in communication with Massena several times today and that all was quiet.

No clashes between the troops and strikers have occurred, but another company from the First Regiment will be sent to Massena tonight or tomorrow as a safeguard against further violence.

BANKER DISAPPEARS; GIRL AND $2,000 GONE

A. Cornelius, Jr., Cashier of Citizens' National, at Englewood, Leaves Family.

A LEADING BUSINESS MAN

Stenographer Who Is Missing in His Employ Five Years and a Friend of Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 1.—For nineteen years A. Cornelius, Jr., has been cashier of the Citizens' National Bank here, and has been one of the leading business men of the town. He is 48 years old, and has a wife and three children, the oldest daughter being married. There was, then, much surprise when it was learned on Friday that he had disappeared, and when it became known today that there was a shortage of about $2,000 in the bank's funds.

At the same time Miss Loretta Adelgais, who had been Mr. Cornelius's stenographer for about five years, but left a month ago to take a position with the Englewood Board of Trade, also disappeared. The girl's family are convinced that she has gone away with her former employer, and her mother said last night that the girl had resigned four or five times on account of the attentions which she said Cornelius was paying to her, though she had been on friendly terms with his family.

"Every time she quit," said Mrs. Adelgais, who lives in Rochelle Park, "Mr. Cornelius drove out to our house in his automobile and persuaded her to come back to work. Once he even brought his wife with him. So every time she went back. A month ago she resigned to go to the Englewood Board of Trade because it was said the bank wanted a man stenographer. Mr. Cornelius gave her a recommendation which obtained the new place for her."

Clinton H. Blake, President of the bank, admitted today that the cashier had been missing since Wednesday night, and that experts had discovered the errors in the bank's books. "The bank, however," said Mr. Blake, "is not affected at all. Mr. Cornelius was bonded, of course, and the bank's securities were kept in New York, where he had no access to them. We have not put the matter in the hands of the police, for we still hope that he will come to his senses of his own accord. Now that he and the girl have both disappeared we are beginning to hear stories of his attentions to her. We had always found her a very efficient employe."

Mrs. Cornelius and her younger daughter, who have been staying at Camp Englewood, their bungalow on Greenwood Lake, were not aware of the disappearance of the cashier until yesterday afternoon, when his son, an employe of a New York bank, came out and told them about it.

Miss Adelgais went to her work as usual on Wednesday, and telephoned home that night that she was going to stay with a friend in Englewood. The first news that her family received of her disappearance came on Friday, when President Bell of the Englewood Board of Trade wired to them asking what had become of her.

KNOWN EASTLAND DEAD, 839

Three More Bodies Recovered—List of Missing Remains 142.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—While investigation of the capsizing of the steamer Eastland rested over Sunday, divers today recovered three more bodies from the wreck, making the total known dead 839. Coroner Peter M. Hoffman tonight said there probably were only a few more bodies in the river, although the missing list of the Western Electric Company, whose employes arranged the excursion aboard the Eastland, remained at 142. The Coroner today advertised for the names of any who might be missing as a result of the catastrophe, but received no answers.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and Solicitor A. L. Thurman spent Sunday in a suburb, but promised to proceed with the investigation of Steamboat Inspectors tomorrow, according to legal requirements, despite the order of Federal Judge Landis that witnesses desired by the Federal Grand Jury could not be heard before other investigators, and the fact that adverse criticism has been voiced against Secretary Redfield's inquiry.

The Federal Grand Jury, instructed by Judge Landis to dig into every detail of the Eastland, regardless of whom any finding might affect, will resume its examination of witnesses tomorrow.

PROPOSES A NEW CALENDAR.

Curate Puts 28 Days in a Month, with All Holidays on Monday.

The Rev. H. P. Hames, curate at All Angels' Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, has a proposal to change the calendar which he says several influential New York clergymen favor. Novel features of this Hames calendar provide that all the holidays shall come on Monday. This, he says, will give the tired man two whole days and a half of rest. Again, there will be only twenty-eight days in each month and the remaining days will be put into another month, named "Holiday," which will come in between June and July. The extra day still unprovided for—two in leap year—will be put at the end of December for more holidays.

"The fact that each month will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday will go far toward regulating our haphazard method of present day computation," said Mr. Hames. "Also, joy will be felt by the trader and the social set alike that Easter will be uniformly the third Sunday in April instead of following the vagaries of the wandering moon from early in March to late in April. Another convenience is that Christmas will always arrive in the middle of the week."

Mr. Hames said his innovation had been based in part on the Church calendar.

"It is not new to change the calendar," he went on. "It is not so hard, either. People whose birthdays come after the 28th of the month will have to change them, but the others will not be affected. The extra day may come in at the end of the year or not. It will not matter, for no one will have to work on it."

Mr. Hames is a native of England who came to the United States twelve years ago. He is Vice President of the Junior Clergy Association of the New York Diocese.

BRONX ZOO GORILLA DIES.

Dinah, Three-Year-Old Captive, Had Refused to Eat.

Dinah, the gorilla captured in Africa by an expedition sent by the New York Zoological Society and brought to this country last September, was found dead in her cage yesterday morning by Keeper John Engelhoim.

The gorilla, which was about 3 years old, did not take kindly to captivity and for long periods refused to eat. Recently it had been forced to take food.

Dr. W. Reed Blair, who examined the gorilla, said yesterday that death had been caused by malnutrition.

Dinah was the only gorilla in the Bronx Zoological Park, and very few gorillas have ever been in captivity.

MIDDIES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

On Battleship Squadron They Arrive in Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The battleships Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin steamed into San Francisco Bay this afternoon and, amid the cheering of thousands of spectators, dropped anchor off the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The squadron, which came through the Panama Canal, brought 860 midshipmen on their annual practice cruise.

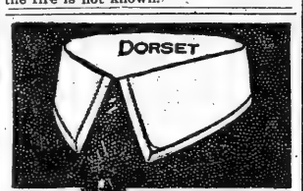
The Ohio broke a propeller blade coming up the coast, and will proceed to Mare Island tomorrow for repairs.

FIRE IN WEST SHORE SHOPS.

Brilliant Blaze Seen from Newark and Manhattan.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire started in the machine shops of the West Shore Railroad at Granton, in the North Bergen district of New Jersey, on the Hackensack River.

The blaze could be seen for miles around and was plainly visible from Manhattan, Newark, Jersey City, and other places hereabouts. The origin of the fire is not known.



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PHILIPPINE TRADE BECKONS TO JAPAN

Merchant Scout Declares Filipinos Would Welcome Closer Relations with the Empire.

FOUND FRIENDLY SENTIMENT

Almost Unlimited Demand for Japanese Labor—Thinks Japan Should Supplant Germany.

Dr. K. Miyama, a Japanese merchant, recently visited the Philippines and studied the possibilities of a more extensive trade between the islands and Japan. He reported on his return to Tokio that the possibilities were much greater than he and other Japanese had believed them to be. He added that he found that there was no feeling hostile to the Japanese in the Philippines, and he believed that the Filipinos would welcome closer trade relations with the island empire.

From Manila, Dr. Miyama journeyed southward to the Island of Mindanao, where Japanese agricultural activities are greater than in any other part of the archipelago. In the foreign trade of the islands the United States ranks first, England second, and Japan third, with Germany and China fourth and fifth, respectively. In the islands themselves the Chinese are in the ascendant so far as business is concerned.

"The most striking phases of Japanese development," writes Dr. Miyama in the Japan Magazine of Tokio, "are in the direction of agriculture, their influence being particularly prominent in Dabao in Mindanao, where soil and climate are especially favorable.

"Miles from Dabao there is a village called Jaromo, where, from the coast to the hills, there is a large Japanese population of hemp planters. Here there are eight Japanese companies dealing in hemp, the largest being the Ota Kogyo Kaisha, with a capital of some $250,000. At Jolo, a small island where pearl fisheries are carried on, there is also a prosperous Japanese colony, who fish by diving. These are chiefly seamen from the Province of Kii in Japan.

"There are Japanese scattered more or less among all the interior ports of the islands, acting as barbers, carpenters, and petty merchants of one kind or another. In the two centres named the Japanese are most numerous and successful, but on the whole they occupy a very inferior position in the trade and development of the Philippines. As Japanese steamers now call at Samboanca the Japanese are able to get supplies from home, which is a great convenience to them.

"The anti-Japanese sentiment so lamentably frequent in parts of the United States proper, happily finds no place as yet in the Philippines. The natives, suffering to some extent from white oppression, have little real respect for their masters, nor have they much for the cunning Chinese whose ways they do not like. In fact, there seems everywhere to prevail a warmer friendship for the Japanese than for any other race, even the savages showing them kindness.

"Thus both the American authorities and the natives welcome the Japanese and treat them with due consideration. The authorities are specially anxious to introduce more labor from Japan, as the Japanese prove more satisfactory in this respect than do the natives. The white hemp companies utilize Japanese labor as far as they can, with very satisfactory results. Thus the demand for Japanese labor in the Philippines is almost unlimited at present. New plantations are always being created; and the new industry of abaca promises a phenomenal development that will still further increase the demand for labor.

"Owing to customs duty the imports from Japan are not large, the chief items being coal, which competes well with that from Australia, owing to less freight; and cotton yarns and fabrics, more especially cotton underwear. The native women prefer German-dyed cottons for waists, as well as red cotton yarns for other purposes. There is no reason now why Japan should not supply to the Filipinos what was formerly supplied by Germany. There is a great demand for Japanese matches in the islands, most of this import going through the Mitsui Company. There is a good demand in the islands for cement and leather goods of all kinds.

"Most of the shoes worn are imported from the United States, but the natives have wide feet, to which shoes made in Japan are more adapted. Shoes which sell in Japan for 4 yen a pair sell for 9 yen a pair in the Philippines. There is plenty of room for development in trade between Japan and the islands. At present many things which are going to waste in the Philippines could be very profitably exported to Japan and made good use of. Also, Japan would import much raw material from there, and after turning it into manufactures could export them abroad."

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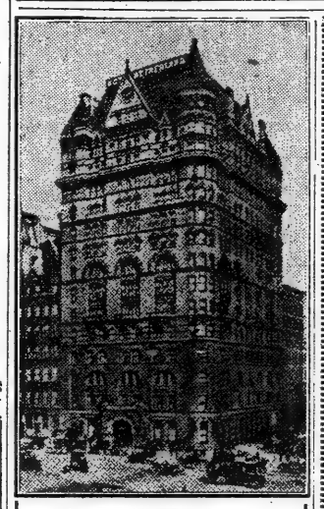

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Enjoy the *Special Dinner* and you will know why it is pronounced a culinary delight.

Adding to the pleasure of dining at Churchill's is, of course, its sparkling *Cabaret Unique* of twenty acts. In the opinion of all who dine here, it's the cleverest restaurant entertainment that Broadway affords.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon*, 75c. Served in handsome Ballroom, with *Dancing*.

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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next W'k, Blanche Sweet in "Sweet Orchard."

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MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote. Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, occasional showers today and tomorrow; not so warm today; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,010. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SEEKS PAN-AMERICAN AID FOR MEXICO MOVE

Calls A B C Ambassadors and Three Ministers to a Conference.

FIRST TO BE "INFORMAL"

But Support of Other Latin Republics for Peace Program Is Aimed At.

NEW PRESIDENT IN VIEW

As Well as Immediate Relief for Mexico City and Guard of Railways If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Its patience exhausted, the United States Government has determined that the time has arrived when it must take action to restore order and constitutional authority in Mexico. A program to that end has been considered, but before putting this into effect the Government will consult with the Republics of South and Central America, which will be asked to adhere to its purposes.

The following announcement indicating that an important move in the Mexican situation is at hand was made by the State Department tonight:

On Thursday afternoon there will be an informal conference at the State Department to consider the Mexican situation.

Those taking part in the conference will be the Ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and the three ranking Ministers of the American Republics, namely, those of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

As for the details which will be considered nothing need be said at the present time, as the conference will be entirely confidential.

The destitution and starvation existing in Mexico City have brought matters to a head with respect to the United States Government's dealings with Mexican affairs. The first effort of this Government will be to relieve the distress prevailing there, and while there is no official authority for the assertion, it is believed that the Wilson Administration has reached the point of being willing to go to extremes to insure freedom of communication between the Port of Vera Cruz and the Mexican capital, so that food supplies can be transported to Mexico City for distribution by American agents. Consideration of a project to this end is expected to take place at the conference at the State Department on Thursday.

The consent and possible co-operation of Latin America toward the end desired will, it is believed, strengthen any movement taken and given assurance to the Governments and people of South and Central America that the United States has no intention of acquiring territory or taking any action that will in any way interfere with the political integrity of the Mexican republic.

Positive action, however, would be dependent on whether the Carranza, Villa and Zapata factions refuse to complay with the strong and urgent representations sent to them last week by Secretary Lansing with respect to keeping open the railroad from Vera Cruz and permitting relief supplies from the United States to pass freely to the stricken people in the capital. No disposition has yet been manifested by any of the factional leaders to concede what is desired by this Government. But beyond this important question, the conference of Thursday is expected to be devoted to a general consideration of the Mexican situation and particular consideration of the American plan of procedure, to which the assent of the Latin-American nations is to be sought.

Support for a President.

No formal statement as to the details of this plan has ever been made. It is well understood, however, that the plan which was outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 31, contemplates the selection of a provisional President of Mexico, preferably a member of the Cabinet of the last Constitutional President, Francisco I. Madero, who will set up a Government and will at once receive the recognition of the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The United States Government will then give its active moral support to the new central authority of Mexico by issuing a proclamation placing an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to any faction that opposes the Government so established. The plan is progressive, and it is understood that it contemplates that the Provisional President shall arrange for the appointment of a successor who will be acceptable to those Mexican leaders and their followers who become parties to the program of the United States.

To insure the success of this program the active support of a considerable body of Mexican troops will be necessary. Two months ago today President Wilson called on Carranza, Villa, and Zapata to compose their differences and agree on the personnel of a central government, to which the support of the United States was promised. Villa assented with apparent cordiality to the suggestion of the President, and sent a telegram to Carranza offering to confer with him on the subject. Carranza made no response, but redoubled his efforts to get possession of Mexico City, with the idea that if he established a government there he would receive the recognition of the United States.

Carranza Not in Favor.

The Carranza forces are now in control at the capital, but this has not made the Wilson Administration look with any kindlier eyes on Carranza's claims to preference. It was reported today that President Wilson had decided to recognize the Carranza Government. The report was untrue. It was denied positively by Secretary Lansing. From other sources connected with the Administration it was learned that Carranza's chances of recognition are decidedly on the wane and that they are

Continued on Page 3.

11 DEAD; 15 WOUNDED IN SUBMARINE ATTACK

U-Boat Shells British Steamer Clintonia Without Warning—Two Other Freighters Sunk.

BREST, France, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—The British steamship Clintonia of 3,838 tons was shelled and sunk on Sunday morning by a German submarine. Eleven men of the Clintonia lost their lives and fifteen were injured.

The Clintonia encountered the submarine twenty miles west of Ar-men, and, according to survivors, was attacked without warning. The submarine fired four shells, wrecking everything on deck.

The crew hastily got into the boats and lowered the wounded into them. The submarine then torpedoed the steamer, which sank within three minutes.

One of the boats containing ten persons was engulfed. In all fifty-four survivors reached here. The wounded were taken to the Naval Hospital. The Clintonia was bound from Marseilles for Newcastle.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British steamship Clintonia has been sunk. Fifty-four of the persons aboard her were saved.

The British steamer Benvorlich, which left Manila May 1 for London by way of Marseilles, has been sunk. Sixteen members of the crew have been landed. The others are still in the boats.

The British steamer Fulgens, of 2,501 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

The Clintonia, owned by J. Robinson & Sons of North Shields, was last reported to have sailed from Tynemouth July 2 for Marseilles. She was built at Sunderland in 1907, was 350 feet long, with a beam of 50 feet.

The Benvorlich was built at Glasgow in 1896 and was owned by W. Thomson & Co., Limited, of Leith. The vessel was 337 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was of 3,351 gross tons.

The Fulgens was built at Newcastle in 1912 and was owned by the Gaslight and Coke Company of London. The vessel was 305 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 19 feet deep.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER IS REPORTED LOST

Said to Have Sunk in Black Sea—Athens Hears of Great Fire in Constantinople.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency reports the sinking, for reasons unknown, of a large Russian torpedo boat destroyer off the island of Kerken, to the east of Chileh, in the Black Sea.

ATHENS, Aug. 2, (via London.)—Arrivals here from Constantinople report that 3,000 buildings, including the German Hospital, filled with wounded soldiers, were destroyed last week by fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 2.)—There have been no important actions on either side in the last fortnight on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Even the British bombardment of the Turkish positions has lessened considerably in its intensity. This applies both to Avi Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr. The Turkish artillery has been active, however. There have been no serious infantry engagements.

The military hospitals here and elsewhere, which a few days ago were well filled, now are in many cases half empty. The American hospital is included among this number.

FOR CLOSER ALLIANCE OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Prophecy by Foreign Minister Sazonoff Is Cheered by the Duma.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The final section of the speech made by Foreign Minister Sazonoff at the opening of the Russian Duma yesterday was received in London tonight.

Referring to the relations between Russia and Japan, the Minister said that the press of both countries had been discussing the advantage of a close political union between them, and that the service rendered to the Entente Allies by Japan had "created an atmosphere in which solid political ties between nations are forged."

"Ten years have gone by," he added, "since the Treaty of Portsmouth proved that peaceful neighborliness between Russia and Japan was perfectly possible and reciprocally advantageous. Our relations of alliance with Japan today should be forerunners of a still closer alliance."

This statement was received by the members of the Duma with loud cheers.

DIVER DIES TRAPPED IN BIG WATER MAIN

Heavy Door Drops Behind Him—Rescuers Reach Him Only a Few Minutes Too Late.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2.—Thousands of persons crowded Highland Park today while policemen, firemen, and Water Bureau employes worked frantically but in vain to save Charles Carpenter, a diver, who was lost in a fifty-one-inch pipe connecting two reservoirs in the park.

Carpenter, who entered the main just before noon to remove an obstruction, was imprisoned when a cable snapped and a heavy iron door, deep in the water, dropped behind him. Nothing was thought of his absence for an hour, but as he did not respond to signals, another diver went down; he found the door closed.

The air hose seemed to be intact and the pumps were kept going, while other divers worked to open the door, and still others sought for the second entrance to the pier. Just before 5 o'clock the door was lifted, and Carpenter's body was found. He had been dead only a few minutes. His mother and sister were in the crowd which waited all afternoon for news from the main.

A HOT WEATHER TONIC.
Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

GERMANY FIRM IN FRYE CASE; BRITAIN DEFENDS BLOCKADE

Three Notes Reach Washington in a Day Dealing with Rights of Belligerents at Sea.

COMBAT OUR ARGUMENTS

England Takes Up the Entire Question of Interference with Trade To and From Germany.

DEADLOCK OVER THE FRYE

British Communications to be Published Tomorrow—Berlin Note to be Given Out Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—One German and two British notes were received at the State Department today. The German note dealt with the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, and was a response to the American note of June 24, challenging the German contention that the destruction of the Frye was not a violation of the treaty of 1799, and asking Germany to settle this claim by direct diplomatic negotiations instead of by prize court proceedings. Germany does not yield to the American contention. The German note probably will be made public Thursday morning.

The two British notes were supplemental to the principal reply of the British Government, received last week, to the American note of March 30, on British interference with neutral commerce. The first of the supplemental communications received today is a response to the recent protest of the United States covering principles involved in the detention of the American steamer Neches. The second supplemental note is a reply to the American "caveat" of July 14, which asserted that the United States would recognize no Orders in Council or other municipal legislation that was in contravention of international law. The British notes will be given out tomorrow afternoon for publication on Wednesday morning.

The complete response of the British Government to the various representations of the United States with regard to interferences with neutral trade takes the form of three notes. The first was received on July 26, and the second and third were received today. All deal with the general question—though different phases—of the rights of neutral commerce under international law, as affected by the enforcement of the British Order in Council of March 15, restricting overseas commerce of Germany. At the request of Sir Edward Grey the publication of the main British reply, received by the State Department on July 26, was postponed until the receipt of the supplemental Neches and "caveat" replies.

The Neches Note.

The note dealing with the Neches case will be of unusual interest to American importers because it embraces the British claim of right to interfere with trade out of Germany. The British Government maintains that it has acted in accordance with accepted principles of international law, and that if there has been any departure it has not been from accepted principles, but from former ways of applying those principles in the enforcement of a blockade. The United States Government has been challenging England's right to blocade a neutral country and thus interfere with innocent shipments through neutral ports into and from Germany, in trade with neutrals.

The British Government insists that under the doctrine of continuous voyage it has a right to prevent trade with the enemy, but that the peculiarities of the present situation are such that the application of existing rules of international law must be somewhat different from application in the past. It is understood that the British Government takes the position that its interference with German trade, under its construction of international law, may cover trade coming out of Germany as well as goods for that country.

Involves Belgian Goods.

The Neches note deals with the enforcement of that portion of the Order in Council of March 15 which applies to goods leaving Germany and Austria. The Neches was seized while bound for the United States from a neutral port with a cargo of goods of Belgian and German origin. The owners of the ship insisted that goods originating in Belgium were entitled to proceed. The British Government took the position that since Belgium was under German control, goods from there must be considered as of German origin. The Neches was released but the cargo was held and is now before a British prize court.

The United States protested asserting that broad principles of international law regarded such goods, as well as innocent goods originating in a belligerent country passing through neutral ports to neutral countries, as exempt from molestation and could only be touched when passing through lines of blockade. The British note in the Neches case goes into the attitude of the British Government toward exportation of goods from Germany to neutral countries, through neutral ports. There are now between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 worth of alleged American owned goods in Holland and Germany, all of German origin, which have been unable to move to this country on account of the British Government's attitude.

The British supplementary note in reply to the American caveat note of July 14 deals with the principles of international law under which the British Government insists it has a right to prevent shipments passing from neutral coun-

Continued on Page 3.

Twenty-five Years Since England Made Her Heligoland Blunder

On Aug. 10th, 1890, she turned over to Germany the island, which is now invaluable as a strategic point in the protection of the German coast and navy. Read the history of the cession

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

'FRAME-UP' CHARGED BY WARDEN OSBORNE

Riley's Agent, with Whom He Had Scuffle, Attacked in Address at Columbia.

PRISON RUNAWAYS HELPED

Politicians Trying to Oust Him Exert Influence Against Reforms, the Speaker Asserts.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, charged in a speech to Summer school students at Columbia University last night that politicians, who wanted to oust him from the Wardenship had tried to "frame him up," and that the station platform altercation he had with a confidential agent of the State Superintendent of Prisons in Ossining last Thursday was an outgrowth of an attempted "frame up." The politicians who wanted to oust him, he said, had "a peculiar reason" for wanting him "replaced by somebody more pliable and less honest."

The address was given under the auspices of the National committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Mr. Osborne is Honorary President, and which has its headquarters at Columbia. He first described conditions as he found them at Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, and then described the reforms he had instituted and their effect on some of the prisoners. Prisons as they had been, he said, were perhaps the greatest failures of civilization. He was trying to give the prisoners mental and spiritual freedom.

"But we have one great enemy to reckon with," the Warden said, "and that is the politician."

Mr. Osborne told of the visit last Thursday of Superintendent Riley's agent, Patrick H. McDonald. McDonald went to the prison that day, Mr. Osborne said, because it was understood that he, the Warden, would be absent on account of the double execution the next morning, when Becker and a mulatto were sent to the electric chair. McDonald made the visit to get certain prison records and papers, and Mr. Osborne said he waited until he had procured them covertly from a convict before he left Superintendent Riley's letter for the Warden at the office and disappeared. Mr. Osborne reached the station before McDonald had left and got the papers from McDonald's handbag after losing a couple of shirt buttons and being slightly rumpled up while "reasoning" with the confidential agent, as he put it last night. His assault charge against the agent will be heard before a Magistrate in Ossining next Friday.

Men Encouraged to Run Away.

"You don't know what they meant to frame up," the Warden said to his audience, and then added significantly, "but I think I do." He did not go into details on this point, but referred to mysterious influences at work in another connection.

"We have had three successful runaways, and one unsuccessful," he said. "I could tell you some interesting stories about these. There is not a bit of doubt that some of these men received encouragement from the outside, and there is a powerful opposition exerting itself against the reform movement." The Warden asked his audience to remember his words if they ever heard of his committing "some frightful crime."

Mr. Osborne read copies of a letter he had sent to Governor Whitman in which he defended his reforms and replied to public attacks on his system, and a letter to Superintendent Riley regarding McDonald's method of "smuggling" the records out of the prison. In the second letter he explained his summary tactics in regaining the records by writing:

"Of course, I knew that this undignified and unofficial proceeding could not possibly be with your sanction."

Mr. Osborne said that he had sent Superintendent Riley copies of all the reports McDonald had procured, and that he would send the originals if they were ordered.

"But this time I'll have copies of them myself, and they'll all be numbered," he said. "And then they won't be able to arrange any frame-up."

The Warden declared he liked and respected Superintendent Riley, but he felt that the Superintendent had been misled.

"I wish he would come to Sing Sing himself and learn the truth about what is being done there," he remarked.

Complains of Politicians.

In an appeal to his auditors to support the prison reform movement Mr. Osborne said:

"I think it is up to the people of New York to see that politicians leave me alone in this work I am trying to accomplish for the good of the State and of society. I am doing this because I'm interested in it. I don't get any money out of Sing Sing. It costs me money to hold the job. The salary the State allows me I have used to employ an Assistant Warden."

Mr. Osborne asserted that his reforms were practicable and calculated to be of more benefit to society than to the prisoners personally. He cited the following case to prove that one prisoner, at least, had learned to control impulses sufficiently to be allowed to return to the world:

"When a man escaped fifteen of the prisoners were sent out to find him and stayed out all night. Every one of them returned, and had twelve years more of his sentence to serve. That man was tempted not to come back, of course, and that very act proved him capable of taking his place in society again."

RILEY CALLS ON WHITMAN.

Governor and Superintendent Discuss Sing Sing Conditions.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, who came from his home in Plattsburg, where he has been confined to his bed by illness, was in conference today with the Governor

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
—Advt.

ROOSEVELT IS HOME; 1916 PROGRAM READY

Governor Johnson of California to Go Into Republican Convention to Fight.

MOOSE CONVENTION LATER

Colonel Has Only Kind Words for Robinson and Hamlin, Who Deserted Progressives Here.

Hiram Johnson, Governor of California, and nominee of the Progressive Party for Vice President in 1912, when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt headed the ticket, will be used as the battering ram with which to break down the doors of conservatism, and force Progressive principles and a nominee who may be satisfactory to the majority of the members of the Progressive Party at the Republican National Convention in 1916. That, at least, is the present plan, and it will be carried out unless developments prior to the primary elections next Spring make the adoption of an entirely new program necessaray.

Colonel Roosevelt, who returned to his home at Oyster Bay yesterday after a visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, talked over the political situation at length with the Governor of California while in San Francisco, and it can be stated authoritatively that Johnson is not only willing, but anxious to make the fight.

According to the present tentative program, Governor Johnson will not only endeavor to capture the delegation to the Republican National Convention from California, but he may go into other Western States where the delegates are elected at the direct primaries and endeavor to add to his strength as a factor in naming the man who will head the Republican ticket next year.

Colonel Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt, who is in the best of health despite reports to the contrary, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 9:35 o'clock yesterday morning on the Twentieth Century Limited. The Colonel was as buoyant and aggressive as ever, and looked full of fight. He was met by half a dozen reporters, who asked him for an expression about the decision of Theodore Douglas Robinson, Jr., ex-State Chairman of the Progressive Party, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, its leader in Erie County, to enroll as Republicans and quit the Progressive ranks. At first he refused to make any comment, but after his arrival at Oyster Bay he issued this statement, which was taken by many as an indication that the Colonel was only too anxious to have Republicans and Progressives join in the next big fight for political honors:

"As regards the Progressives who have announced their intention of enrolling as Republicans in this State, I have nothing to say except that I think it has been fine of them to have made the great fight they have made during the past three years for Progressive principles, and I am sure they are acting conscientiously in the step they now take and with the purpose of doing what they regard as most useful to the community.

"Holding the convictions I do it would be an impossibility for me myself to take the step. I shall enroll as a Progressive, and if any man in this State asks my advice I shall advise him also to enroll as a Progressive."

This trip made by the Colonel to the coast, to which, in his words, no political significance was to be attached, has given him an excellent opportunity to study the situation and has left him none the less determined to bring about, if possible, a coalition of the Republican and Progressive parties if it is possible to nominate the right kind of a candidate on the right kind of a platform at the Republican convention.

The decision to have Governor Johnson run in the Republican primaries, and, by becoming the disturbing factor in 1916, disappoint those Republicans who believed they were to be allowed to hold their convention in peace after the disturbance of 1912, does not mean, it was said, that Roosevelt and his followers in the Progressive Party would demand the nomination by the Republicans of Johnson.

In fact, it can be said that very little hope, if any, is held by them that Johnson could carry the convention. But they realize to the full the importance of Johnson as a club held over the head of the Republican Party. And they hope that by injecting Johnson into the fray it will be possible at least to defeat the nomination of a reactionary, and to place at the head of the Republican ticket a man whom the Progressives, who are not determined to make a lone fight at all costs, could support without all loss of self-respect. They hope to have a very strong voice in framing the platform and purging it of some of the doctrines which they believe are fatal to the cause of advance, and, as the Colonel might express it, "righteousness."

Colonel Roosevelt returned from his tour of the West with one thing stamped indelibly in his mind, and that was that there would be a national convention of the Progressive Party, at which a straight Progressive ticket would be nominated. He found everywhere enough of the radical branch of the party demanding such a step to make it more than a possibility—in fact, to make it inevitable. He found also that in most sections, when it was learned that he would not run under any circumstances—or at least unless the most remarkable situation arose—that the Progressives were looking to Governor Johnson of California as their next candidate.

William H. Childs, leader of the Progressive Party in Kings County, issued a statement yesterday declaring his allegiance to the Progressive Party principles. He said in part:

"If this present National Administration and the incoming Congress do not place our country upon the proper economic basis for general prosperity, the Progressive Party should stand ready to unite under any banner for the election of such candidates as can command our confidence."

In the Middle West and even in California, Colonel Roosevelt, it was said, found many Progressives who were considering the advisability of throwing their support to President Wilson should he be renominated by the Democrats, in the event a reactionary, so called, was nominated by the Republicans in 1916, and it was evident that the Progressive Party nominee had no opportunity of victory.

Upon his arrival here yesterday Colonel Roosevelt spent a few hours in town and then motored to his home in Oyster Bay.

GERMAN WINGS FOLDING ON WARSAW; BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK FOUR SHIPS; BULGARIA AWAITS THE HIGHEST BID

German Transport and Destroyer Sunk by British; Underwater Boat also Destroys Turkish Craft

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—An official communication, issued here, says that a British submarine has sunk a large German transport in the Baltic Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British Admiralty tonight announced that a British submarine had returned and reported the sinking of a German torpedo boat destroyer, believed to be of the G-196 class, on July 26, near the German coast.

The German destroyer G-196 displaced 689 tons and had a speed of 32 knots an hour. Her complement was seventy-three officers and men.

Another statement issued by the Admiralty gave this report of successes won by submarines in eastern waters:

The Vice Admiral Commanding in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a large steamer of 3,000 tons off the Mudania pier, which had several vessels secured alongside. The explosion was very heavy.

A small steamer close to Karabigha Bay was torpedoed.

A report from Constantinople states that a gunboat was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora about this time, and it possibly refers to this occasion.

Torpedoes were fired at lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. The result could not be seen, but the explosion was heavy.

The Zeitunli powder mills were fired at, but owing to the darkness the result could not be ascertained.

The railway cut one mile west of Kara Burnu was bombarded and the line blocked temporarily, so that a troop train was unable to pass. It was being fired at as it steamed back, three truck loads of ammunition being blown up.

BULGARIA OPEN TO BEST OFFER

Premier Frankly Says So in Interview for a Budapest Paper.

SERBIA'S VIEW OF SITUATION

Ex-Minister Intimates Neighbor Must Not Be Too Exacting—Germany Takes Bulgar Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has given an interview to the Sofia correspondent of Az Est. In answer to a question as to the result of the negotiations with Turkey, M. Radoslavoff said:

"There is much talk going on abroad about Bulgaria, but all I can say is the negotiations are proceeding quite satisfactorily."

The correspondent suggested that it was strange Bulgaria should be carrying on negotiations simultaneously with two groups of powers. N. Radoslavoff remarked:

"It is these negotiations that give us the chance to make a decision. Our country seeks only her own advantages and wishes to realize her rights. We have decided to gain these in any case. The only question to be settled is, how can we achieve our aim with the least sacrifice? As regards the internal situation of Bulgaria, I may proudly say that our conditions have improved and that everybody in the country looks forward to the great national undertaking we are about to embark on with immense joy and enthusiasm."

Commenting on this interview, the same paper says it does not convey anything else but that Bulgaria is resolved to join one side or the other. In any case, M. Radoslavoff is resolved to realize the national aspirations of Bulgarians, with whom or against whom he does not care. It argues that the winning over of Bulgaria or the losing of her help will be the greatest diplomatic success or blunder of the century.

Another interesting interview was published in the Bucharest Universum, the Balkan problem. M. Jovanovitch, the Serbian statesman, late Minister in Vienna, made a statement regarding the relations between Serbia and Bulgaria which throws some light on the situation from the Serbian point of view. M. Jovanovitch is known to be the right-hand man of Premier Paschitch; therefore his utterings are to be accepted as the views of official Serbia.

He first of all makes Bulgaria responsible for the Macedonia question, and, as the second Balkan War came about owing to the hunger of Bulgaria for conquest, she will have, he says, to submit to the requirements the situation demands today and be satisfied with what can justly be offered her. "In her own interest," he concluded, "Bulgaria ought to have fought on our side."

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company from Geneva says:

"The statement that an agreement has been completed between Turkey and Bulgaria is denied by The Cologne Gazette, which says that the negotiations continue, and that the settlement of the new frontier is dependent on the outcome of several old outstanding disputes.

"The Cologne Gazette adds that Germany is in entire agreement with Turkey's viewpoint."

GERMANY GETS BULGAR LOAN.

To Redeem $24,000,000 Notes Out of $50,000,000 Advanced.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"According to the Colongne Gazette, a group of German bankers, headed by the Disconto Gesellschaft, has made a contract with the Bulgarian Government to take about 250,000,000 francs ($50,000,000) of the 5 per cent. Bulgarian gold loan of 1914.

"The Disconto Gesellschaft has been charged to redeem 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000) of Bulgarian treasury notes, due early in August, at 81.25 marks per 100 francs."

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin says:

"The German bank coalition has an option on 250,000,000 francs ($50,000,000) of the 5 per cent Bulgarian State loan, by means of which 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000) of Bulgarian Treasury bonds are to be redeemed.

"The coalition is assured the right to an option until Aug. 1, 1817, to a further 250,000,000 of the State loan, and the right of railway and port construction in Bulgaria."

Eyeglasses that fit right—look right—stay right, at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane. —Advt.

RUSSIA SATISFIED WITH ALLIES' AID

Statement Made by Count Benckendorff Denies Reports of Criticism.

EFFORTS ARE APPRECIATED

And Their Identical Aims in Fighting the Teutons Are Strongly Emphasized.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Pronouncements in the Duma at Petrograd and by Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador at London, indicate that Russia and England are anxious to brand as unfounded the recurrent reports that the Russian people are disgruntled a the showing Great Britain and France have made in the west, which might create a situation unfavorable to the continued unity of the Allies.

No hint of a separate peace or of dissatisfaction with England's policy comes from any authoritative Russan source, and Count Benckendorff made it plain that there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

Count Benckendorff in a statement issued today reviewed Russia's position after a year of war, laid stress on the identity of aims of Russia and Great Britain, and asserted that peace was impossible "except on our conditions."

Commenting on the reports that Russia was dissatisfied with the efforts the Entente Allies were making in the west, the Ambassador said:

"It has been said that the Russian public hoped for a strong offensive in the west while the Germans were making their onset in the east. This may be so, but not a trace of ill feeling has been manifested, and the sober view which considers only military possibilities has always prevailed. Nowhere has the colossal effort of Great Britain and France in the Dardanelles been more appreciated than in Russia."

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—Semi-official press material issued at the General Staff Headquarters in Petrograd says:

"The sending of important German reinforcements from France to our front goes back to the second week of July. Russian style, when Field Marshal von Mackensen met a cruel rebuff on the Wieprz River and the battle on the Narew River took on a stubborn character.

"For every success we have the enemy compensated by piling up against us new forces from the western front, thereby creating very favorable conditions for operations by our allies."

LUSITANIA AS SUNG IN GERMAN MUSIC HALLS

Victims Referred to as a "Choice Dish" for the Destroying Submarine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent forwards the text of a popular German music hall song, entitled "The Destruction of the Lusitania," described as a marching song by Rudolf Kuhn. The verses tell the following tale:

"She sailed for England from New York with contraband. She invited thousands to travel on board. But our submarine smelt a choice dish.

"The Lusitania sailed merrily along her criminal course; but the submarine was on the watch off Ireland's coast. She carried Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Greeks, and Dutchmen to the dance of death.

"The submarine hit true. Those who were not suffocated were drowned. Vanderbilt was among them. It is a pity that Minister Grey was not there, too."

After references to complaints by mermaids at being disturbed by so many explosions and by vile gases emitted by the American ammunition, the poem continues:

So there the dead lay,
Most of them with their paws burnt,
England's sons and their companonsh.
Oh, how quiet they have become!

"So join now in a funeral song.
Build submarines as fast as possible.
Sink the enemy into a cool grave so that Germany may have peace."

Each verse has a rousing chorus.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Promotes healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs.—Advt.

NAREW REACHED NEAR LOMZA

Semi-Circle Before Ivangorod Fortress Gradually Being Narrowed.

MACKENSEN SMASHING ON

Russians Battle Furiously to Hold Him in Check While Centre Retires.

GERMANS BRING SIEGE GUNS

Great 42s That Battered Down Liege and Namur Hurried Up to Attack Warsaw Forts.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great eastern battle front, with success at both extremities, including the occupation of Mitau in the north and further progress beyond Chelm in Southeast Poland, the situation before Warsaw proper remains unchanged and obscure.

Few additional details have reached London concerning the plans for the abandonment of the city, but apparently the time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their increasingly precarious hold on the capital, or, at least, no word of its evacuation has come to London.

Ivangorod, southeast of Warsaw, heretofore erroneously reported invested, is now nearing that state in fact, according to the Berlin announcement, but from Ivangorod eastward to Chelm, and beyond, the Russians who had to abandon the railway are fighting most desperately in an endeavor to hold up Field Marshal von Mackensen's advance northward into Poland, a movement which seriously threatens the Russian centre retiring from Warsaw.

Several 42 centimetre guns to be used in the bombardment of Russian forts passed through Berlin last week on the way to the Easter nfront, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Germans Tell of Mitau's Fall.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (via London.)—Mitau, the capital of the Russian Province of Courland, 25 miles southwest of Riga, has been occupied by German troops, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. Following is the official statement:

In the Eastern war theatre: After fighting Mitau was occupied by our troops. The town on the whole is not damaged.

East of Poniewicz fighting developed which is proceeding favorably for us.

Northeast of Suwalki we stormed Height No. 186, southeast of Kaletnik.

Northwest of Lomza our troops reached the Narew River after overcoming obstinate resistance at various points. One officer and 1,003 men were captured.

On the remainder of the front to the Vistula we are advancing. We captured one officer and 550 men.

Before Warsaw the situation is unchanged.

In the southeastern war theatre: North of the heights near Podzance, which we captured July 31, our troops under General von Woyrsch yesterday advanced under heavy fighting through the wooded district eastward. The retreating enemy lost 1,500 prisoners and eight machine guns.

Before Ivangorod the Austro-Hungarian troops have been victorious. The semi-circle around the fortress is becoming narrower.

In the istula district, southwest of Lenczna, the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen still is being engaged by the Russians.

German troops have gained a new success east of Kurow, capturing 600 prisoners.

Between Lenczna and Zalin, northeast of Chelm, our pursuit of the enemy is progressing.

On the Bug River we have reached the district north of Dubienka.

Austro-Hungarian troops are advanc across the Bug southwest of ladimir and Wolnysk.

Eugen Lennhoff, correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag, telegraphs as follows from ustrian Headquarters under dtae of Aug. 1:

"Heavy fighting has been resumed to the north of Lublin. There and on the front in the region of the Great Bend of the Vistula the Russians are trying to check the enegetic advance of the Austro-Germans in previously fortified positions, obviously aiming to meet the danger threatening Invangorod from the south. Their resistance is stronger than further to the east between the Wieprz and the Bug, where the retreat continued Saturday.

"The German-Austrian front in this section is everywhere in steady forward movement. Whenever the enemy tries to hold points of support he is driven back. The Russians have now abandoned their efforts to break the Austro-German lines further up the Bug in Galicia after weeks of heavy losses and diminutive success."

CZAR TO SPARE WARSAW POLES TO TAKE CHARGE

People Still Remaining in Capital Reassured After Panic—Food Prices Soar.

WARSAW, July 31. (via Petrograd, Aug. 2.)—The intimation that the Vistula line was to be abandoned by the Russians and the beginning of the removal of factories, government institutions and hospitals, created intense

excitement among all classes of the population of the Polish capital.

It was feared that the military authorities might deem the evacuation of the city by the inhabitants a military necessity and would destroy a great part of the city to prevent its use by the Germans as a base.

Many wealthy residents left for the interior and many who have remained sent their families out during the past fortnight.

Stations and trains are overcrowded to discomfort, the number of passengers having been increased by necessary military precautions.

The streets which generally are thronged became deserted. The restaurants and coffee houses were empty, the inhabitants keeping indoors, seemingly fearful of some immediate disaster.

That period having passed with a realisation that the city is to be spared, those remaining have taken up their normal trend of living.

The French and Belgian Consuls left the capital in the early days of German proximity, turning over their affairs to the American Consul, Hernando de Soto.

The city police and administrative authorities have continued their functions, thus operating to restore the confidence of the people.

In the meantime arrangements have been completed to substitute for the existing police and city authorities the Polish civic militia and government, should the former find it necessary to cease their activities. The civic militia has received full instructions and will take over the policing of the city and the nearby suburbs.

The civic administration embraces the criminal courts and has already entered upon that function to the extent of taking charge of prisoners. From the prisons most of the grave offenders have been removed to Central Russia and there remain only minor criminals and civic offenders.

Three daily newspapers have been suspended. One of them was founded in 1774 and was the organ of the Popular Democratic Party.

3,035,200 RUSSIANS TAKEN BY TEUTONS

Germans Report 8,000 Cannon and 3,000 Maxims Captured Since War Started.

BTRLIN, Aug. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The German War Ministry furnishes in connection with the first anniversary of the war interesting figures relating to the successes of the Central Powers, says the Overseas News Agency. The statement follows:

"Prisoners of war taken in Galicia now in German camps and hospitals, or employed as workers, total 938,869; men captured in the campaign last week and on their way to camp number 120,000; prisoners in Austria-Hungary, 636,543, making a grand total of 1,695,412.

"Prisoners taken in Russia and now in Germany total 5,600 officers and 720,000 non-commissioned officers and privates; in Austria, 3,100 officers and 610,000 non-commissioned officers and privates; total, 8,790 officers and 1,330,000 men.

"German collecting stations received up to the middle of June 5,843 captured field guns and 1,559 machine guns. Many field pieces were not delivered to these stations, but were kept with the troops and are being used against their former owners. While exact figures are not available, it is estimated that nearly 8,000 guns and 3,000 machine guns have been captured."

FINE WINDAU $25,000.

First Act of Germans on Taking Possession of Russian City.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—Refugees from Windau, on the Baltic, who have arrived at Riga, relate that the first act of the Germans in taking possession of Windau was to impose a levy of 50,000 rubles ($25,000) to be worked out by the inhabitants of the city on the roads and bridges and on their farms.

Windau is in Courland, 100 miles northwest of Mitau. Agricultural machinery was provided by the Germans, and the local farmers were ordered to proceed with their harvesting. They were told to bring in their grain to designated places, and that the producer of this grain would be permitted to retain one-fifth, the remainder going to Germany.

The German troops have been forbidden, these refugees continue, to discuss the war with the people of Windau. The inhabitants of the entire Windau community have been enrolled, and at the same time warned that if any man disappeared this would be the signal for the destruction of the estate on which he worked.

The Germans are said to be showing little respect for the Lettish pastors, many of whose homes have been looted.

$3,621,000,000 WAR COST.

Russia Will Have Spent That Sum by End of 1915, Minister Says.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—Finance Minister Bark in an address to the Duma last night stated that in spite of enormous war expenses Russia had succeeded in finding sufficient funds, notwithstanding the loss of revenue caused by the prohibition of the sale of liquor, the tax upon which yielded 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000) annually.

He stated that the war expenses of Russia at the end of 1915 will amount to 7,242,000,000 rubles, ($3,621,000,000,) to cover which the Minister is projecting a series of credit operations. These operations were assured of success, M. Bark said, as the national savings had increased 1,800,000,000 rubles, ($900,000,000,) which proved that the country had sufficient resources.

This was due, the Minister insisted, entirely to the temperance of the people, and he asserted that prohibition must be maintained even after the war because of its salutary effect upon the nation.

KAISERIN BACK IN BERLIN.

Praised Energy of East Prussians in Rebuilding Ruined Homes.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Empress, after traveling through East Prussia accompanied by the Crown Princess, has left Königsberg for Berlin.

Her Majesty wrote a letter to the civil authorities of Königsberg in which, according to the Overseas News Agency, she thanked the population for the hearty reception accorded her in spite of the misery caused by the two Russian invasions of last year.

"In the midst of the débris of devastated churches and houses," the Empress is quoted as writing, "I could observe the diligence, the industry, and the energy of the sturdy Prussians, who at once set to work to rebuild or repair their homes. Such efforts must gain a well-merited reward. The fact that the workers are returning to their homes carries the conviction that the East Prussians are not disheartened, but are firmly resolved to begin anew."

POPE'S PLEA A MONUMENT

But Allies Say "No" to Peace, Says the Cologne Gazette.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Commenting on the appeal for peace issued last week by Pope Benedict the Cologne Gazette says:

"Pope Benedict has erected to his memory a lasting monument, deserving the great gratitude of mankind, far beyond that of Catholic circles, but it is met in London, Paris, Rome, and Petrograd with a sharp 'No!' Meanwhile Germany grasps her sword still more firmly and is ready to deal heavier blows to accomplish what religion and humanity are unable to accomplish and to secure an honorable and lasting peace."

10,000,000 PERSONS UNDER KAISER'S FLAG

And 30,000,000 Dependent on Government for Food, British Prize Court Is Told.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At today's session of the meat cargo cases before a British prize court Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Solicitor General, produced an affidavit made by Major Eric Dillon, a member of the General Staff, giving a British estimate showing that the number of persons serving in the German Army and under the control of German military authority aggregates 10,000,000.

The statement was produced in support of the Crown's contention that persons employed in some of the ordinarily civilian occupations were now in the service of the German Government and no longer part of the civilian population; and that, therefore, the foodstuff seized by the British Government really was intended for Germany's military forces. Major Dillon's figures follow:

A—Under arms on two fronts, in garrisons in Belgium, and on lines of communications, 4,000,000.

B—In training in Germany, 750,000.

C—Casualties, including constant temporary wastage, 2,000,000.

D—On railways, all of which are used and organized especially for war and are controlled by the military authorities, 500,000.

E—At Krupp's arsenals and factories and other arsenals and factories concerned in the manufacture of war munitions, 750,000.

F—In coal mines and in factories concerned in making army boots, clothing, and other articles necessary in the equipment and provisioning of the army, 2,000,000.

Solicitor General Smith argued that the German Government reserved the right to substitute rations for money allowances to the wives and children of these men. Therefore, at the moderate figure of two dependents for each of the 10,000,000, he said, there would be 30,000,000 who might be dependent on the State for rations, so that it would be fair to assume that in all probability the seized goods were intended for Government use.

BERLIN PRESS THINKS IBERIAN WAS TO BLAME

Believes the Vessel Refused to Stop and Submarine was Forced to Shell Her.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—It is not believed here that the American casualties in the sinking of the Iberian will precipitate a crisis forcing action on the part of President Wilson. The feeling is that the Iberian case is like that of the Armenian.

The newspapers give no prominence to it except a short Rotterdam report. They refrain from all comment except the following:

"The steamer undoubtedly attempted to escape. Therefore the submarine was forced to compel her to stop by shell fire."

The submarine commander's report is not expected for a week or two.

SHOULD AVENGE THE IBERIAN.

London Newspaper Thinks Attack Calls for Action by Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Referring to the fact that Americans were killed and wounded among the crew of the Leyland liner Iberian, which was sunk by a German submarine, The Daily Chronicle says:

"In view of the concluding sentence of President Wilson's last note this circumstance makes the affair an international incident of some importance. On the face of it the Germans have done the very thing the United States has declared its intention of regarding as deliberately nufriendly. The German excuse will presumably be that the Iberian did not stop when summoned, but the evidence, as far as we have any, does not point to this having been the case."

LEELANAW SAILOR IN JAIL.

German Masquerading as Dutchman Gets Six Months.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Charles Reh of the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk last week by a German submarine, was sentenced to six months in jail today. When questioned concerning his nationality he said he was a Hollander, but subsequently he admitted that he was born in Bremen and had served in the German Army.

Reh was about to embark for New York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul when he made the statement to the alien officer which led to his arrest.

Germany Awaits Iberian Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The German authorities have not yet received a report on the sinking of the Leyland Line steamship Iberian. In accordance with previous experience it is probable that ten days or a fortnight may elapse before the Admiralty is in a position to make a report on th incident.

DERIDE KAISER'S WORDS.

French and Italian Papers Discuss Responsibility for War.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Emperor William's address to his people on the anniversary of the war was the subject of lengthy and sacrastic comment today in the French press. The German Emperor's assertion that he did not want war evokes again a discussion of responsibility.

The Temps says:

"The Emperor dwells longer than usual on ideas of peace."

The Journal Des Débates remarks:

"Nobody, not even the most neutral of neutrals, will believe that Serbia threatened Austria; that Belgium plotted to humiliate Germany, or that the Triple Entente prepared ten years for war, for which in the beginning they visibly were lacking in the very arms essential."

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 2.—Commenting on Emperor William's address to the German people issued Saturday, the Secolo says:

"To the Emperor's oaths of innocence Europe and the whole civilized world already have replied that he is not telling the truth. His troops have so far been conquering because of their superior preparations. He accuses Europe of preparing ten years for war while Germany for thirty years sharpened her arms for aggression."

GUARDS COTTON SUPPLY.

Germany Takes Control of Entire Manufacturing Industry.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 2, (via London.)—German newspapers report that the Government is taking over the entire control of the German cotton industry. The order which has been issued says:

"From Aug. 1 all textile factories in Westphalia will be worked under State control as part of an arrangement to provide for an equitable division of cotton among the factories in Germany."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMANS USE FIRE IN ARGONNE FIGHT

Take Trenches with Use of Flaming Liquid, but Fail to Hold Greater Part.

FRENCH GAIN IN ALSACE

Report Capture of Several Trenches and Heavy Losses Among the Defenders.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Germans on the west front have again used flames to aid their attack, this time in the Argonne region. A violent offensive was launched at the same time the flaming liquid was directed against the French lines. By this means the Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in the French trenches, but a counter-attack won back most of the ground, according to the French report.

In the region north of Arras, the scene of much bitter fighting, the French report the occupation of a section of a trench along the road between Oblain and Augres.

On the eastern end of the line engagements have been renewed north of Münster, in Alsace. Paris reports the capture of several trenches here and heavy losses among the Germans.

Around the St. Mihiel wedge the Germans have taken the offensive, and several infantry attacks have been made.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The activity of the artillery has been less marked in Artois and the Valley of the Aisne. A number of shells have been thrown into Arras and Soissons.

In the Argonne spirited infantry engagements occurred on the night of Aug. 1-2. In the region of Hill 213 the Germans occupied one of our trenches, which a counter-attack by our troops recovered in part.

During the course of the day, after having made use of flaming liquid, the enemy launched a violent attack against our trenches in the region of Marie-Thérèse and succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of them. We immediately counter-attacked and regained the greater part of the ground lost.

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woevre there was the usual cannonade, more intense around Champion.

In the Vosges a succession of engagements have been going on since the evening of Aug. 1 before the positions which we conquered on the heights of the Linge, of Schratzmannele and of Barrenkopf. We have carried several German trenches, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking fifty prisoners belonging to two different regiments.

The French War Office in the afternoon gave out this statement:

The evening of Aug. 1 and the night of Aug. 1-2 were marked by various infantry encounters.

In the Artois district, after having repulsed several German attacks with hand grenades, we took possession of a section of a trench along the road between Ablain and Angres, to the north of the national highway running between Bethune and Arras.

In the vicinity of Souchez the firing has been going on with handgrenades and bombs, but it has brought no change on the front line either to one side or the other.

In the Champagne district, along the front between Perthes and Beauséjour, there was yesterday fighting with mines, in which we had the advantage.

In the Argonne, not far from Marie-Thérèse, and in the vicinity of St. Hubert, the Germans, after a spirited fight, in which bombs were used, made several attempts to launch attacks, but they were repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse, between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench, the enemy yesterday made three different attacks upon our position. Our artillery and our infantry fire succeeded in checking these attacks.

Pont-à-Mousson and the villages of Maidières and Manoncourt-sur-Seille were bombarded yesterday from the air with incendiary shells.

The official German statement follows:

West of the Argonnes by a surprise bayonet attack we occupied several enemy trenches, capturing four officers and 142 men and taking one machine gun.

In the Vosges the French in the evening again attacked our lines of Schratzmannele-Barrenkopf and violent fighting proceeded all night. The French were repulsed.

At Lingekopf fresh fighting also is proceeding. At several points on this front we successfully exploded mines.

South of the Ban-de-Sapt our artillery shot down a French captive balloon.

Near Longmer, east of Gérardmer, (Vosges front,) one of our battle aeroplanes forced a French aeroplane to land.

NEW TROOPS FOR THE WEST.

Fully 140,000 Germans Said to Have Passed Through Luxemburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Luxemburg correspondent of the Tyd reports that 140,000 men have passed in ten days through Luxemburg on their way to the western war theatre. The correspondent adds that the soldiers did not display any enthusiasm, and appeared warworn and jaded.

COL. DESCLAUX DEGRADED.

Officer Convicted of Stealing Supplies to Serve Seven Years.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Colonel François Desclaux, ex-Paymaster General of the French Army, who on March 27 was sentenced by a military court-martial to seven years' solitary confinement after being convicted on the charge of stealing military stores, was degraded this morning at the military school without incident.

Colonel Desclaux, who was chief secretary to Joseph Caillaux when the latter was Minister of Finance, was arrested in Paris in January, charged with stealing military supplies and sending them to the home of Mme. Bechoff, a well-known dressmaker of the French capital.

The trial created a sensation in Paris on account of the political connections of the army officer and the prominence of the dressmaker.

Mme. Bechoff, in whose house about a ton of war material, consisting of packages of coffee, tents, trophies of war, big shells, and helmets, was found, also was declared guilty and sentenced to two years in prison. A soldier named Verges, who was accused of aiding in the thefts, was sentenced to one year in prison.

FRENCH ACCUSE FOE OF INHUMAN ACTS

Commission Offers Evidence That Wounded and Prisoners Were Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The commission presided over by Georges Payelle, President of the French Court of Accounts, has presented to Premier Viviani the final report of its investigations into acts on the part of German soldiers in violation of the rights of man.

This report contains 12,000 words, and gives in detail the evidence gathered concerning the use by German troops of military and civilian prisoners as shields against the fire of French troops, as well as of the employment by the troops of Emperor William of cartridges in which the bullets were reversed in order to cause more serious wounds; split bullets, and other bullets cut to make them more rending.

Continuing the report cites orders given by General Stenger, commander of the Fifty-eighth German Brigade, ordering his soldiers to kill the wounded enemy and to take no more prisoners. Evidence confirming the issuing and the circulation of this order was obtained from German prisoners belonging to the 112th and 142d Regiments. The report contains also evidence of the massacre of French soldiers as a result of this order, as well as the massacre of wounded men after the battle of Fethe in Belgium. It presents the allegations of many individual soldiers who declare they saw their wounded comrades put to death by a rifle shot, a revolver shot, the thrust of a bayonet, or a blow from the butt of a musket by German soldiers, subaltern officers, and officers. Some of the French witnesses testified that they themselves had been objects of such aggressive attacks after having been wounded, and that they had survived.

The report devotes considerable space to allegations of the inhumanity of the Germans to their prisoners of war, which it says is proven by the evidence of the victims. Many prisoners of war have been shot, while others had their skulls crushed by blows from the butt of a musket. At St. Dié thirty French prisoners were assassinated in this manner by Bavarian troops. The truth of this is vouched for by five men who actually witnessed the executions. Other men who appeared before the commission declared that they had found the dead bodies of a French patrol numbering seven men, an infantry corporal and six privates, with their hands tied behind their backs and dead from rifle shots. This incident was further supported by evidence taken before a Justice of the Peace.

The report concludes with three columns of evidence to prove the bombarding of ambulances by the Germans; the firing upon stretcher bearers, and the taking prisoner of surgeons. In some cases, it is set forth, French surgeons were arrested by German surgeons and by them sent to the rear to be interned.

Several cases are cited in which German wounded, succored by Frenchmen, are alleged to have taken the opportunity to kill those going to their relief.

WILL SET WILSON FREE.

Germany Grants Our Request for Accused Consular Clerk.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—Harry L. Wilson of Portland, Ore., and Washington, the clerk in the American Consulate in Berlin, who was arrested last week on a charge made by the German authorities of assisting a British subject to obtain an American passport in order to escape from Germany, will be released tomorrow at the request of the American Government and sent back to the United States.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today had the clerk brought to the Embassy and subjected him to a vigorous cross-examination as to the source of the money, which it is alleged, he sent to his home, but without result.

Wilson, it is alleged, certified that he personally knew the applicant for the passport as an American citizen, which enabled him to obtain the document. When the affair was about to be discovered Wilson disappeared from Berlin, but was arrested at the Swedish frontier and brought back to the capital.

GOD HELPED, SAYS KAISER.

Points Upward When Congratulated on German Success.

COLOGNE, Tuesday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, said in the course of the cathedral service Sunday that he had congratulated Emperor William a few weeks ago upon the favorable military developments in the east, and that the Emperor pointed upward and replied in a tone of the deepest conviction: "He up there has helped us."

INVENT NEW RESPIRATOR.

Melbourne University Staff Improve on Gas Protectors.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The staff of Melbourne University, according to a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne, has united in the invention of a respirator reported to be 100 per cent more effective than any now in use in the European war theatre.

McADOO VISITS PRESIDENT.

Unannounced Conference May Turn to National Defense Topics.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 2.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department arrived here unexpectedly today to see President Wilson. He explained tonight that he came for a social visit, but added that he probably would discuss department matters before leaving.

The decision of the President to pay particular attention to national defense in his next message to Congress gave rise to reports here that he desired to discuss the financial condition of the Government with Mr. McAdoo. No comment on the report could be obtained at the Summer White House tonight.

The Secretary, with Mrs. McAdoo, the President's daughter, made a twenty-two hour trip, most of it by automobile, from North Haven, Me., to Windsor. Mr. McAdoo and the President talked with other visitors tonight. They will discuss business questions tomorrow morning.

The fiscal affairs of the Government, including the condition of the Treasury, have occupied the President's attention recently because he soon will have to begin considering his message to Congress. He has also been planning to pay more attention than formerly to co-ordinating the income and expenses of the Government.

In the near future he will discuss with members of the committe enamed on the subject by the House at the last session of Congress the possibility of establishing a budget system.

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo left their baby daughter, who has been ill recently, at North Haven. The child has almost recovered. They plan to go by automobile tomorrow to Boston and then continue to their Summer home by train.

'FRIENDS OF PEACE' ATTACK LANSING

Secretary of State Called Upon by Pro-Germans to Modify His Views or Resign.

SAY HIS ACTS SPELL WAR

"Millionaire Clique" and "Capitalist Press" Accused of Plotting to Embroil the Country.

The "Friends of Peace," representing the German-American Alliance of Greater New York, the German Catholic Federation of New York the "American Truth Society," the German-American Peace Society, the United Austrian and Hungarian-American Societies, the "American Fair Play Society," and various other organizations of pro-German origin, issued a statement last night in which Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, was attacked. The letterhead of the Friends of Peace carries the names of the men scheduled to act as Vice Presidents of the National Peace Convention to be held in Chicago next month. These names include those of two Justices of the Supreme Court of New York State, namely, John W. Goff and Daniel Cohalan. Others are Henry Weissmann, who was quoted as denouncing President Wilson as a "political bankrupt" at Utica last week; Edmund von Mach, the Boston pro-German propagandist; Jeremiah O'Leary, the man who engineered the meetings of the "American Truth Society in the Cort Theatre last Winter at which the policies of the Wilson Administration were denounced; Richard Bartholdt, the former German-American Congressman from St. Louis; Professor William L. Shepherd of Columbia University and Paul Mueller.

The Secretary of State is denounced in the statement as "one whose radicalism is liable to plunge the nation into war," and announcement is made that the National Peace Convention at its Chicago meeting will be called upon to demand of Secretary Lansing that "he employ more conservatism and deliberation in his official acts, or, if by nature he is deprived of such qualities, that he surrender his high post to one possessing them and whose official acts, therefore, will not be a menace to the peace and prosperity of this country at such a critical period.

"Just at this juncture," the statement goes on to say, "the country needs a Secretary whose conduct is calculated to avoid war, not to precipitate it. It needs a man of high statesmanship in the Secretary's chair, one who is neutral in his views, not partisan or militant; one who is a friend of the masses, not of the classes."

Here are some of the alleged reasons set forth for the need of a "high order of diplomacy and regard for the public weal" in the conduct of the Secretary of State:

That there is strong evidence of a deliberate plot to involve this nation in the European war.

That any sensible person knows that no nation of Europe is seeking war with America at this time, when each has all it can bear in the existing struggle, and that if we become involved it will be entirely at the instigation of our militarist agitators.

That the same subtle influences which dragged the Italian Kingdom into the war, against the people's will, is at work in America, and along identical lines.

That the "millionaire clique" are loudest in their cry for war, being urged on by the triple incentive to avenge the death of one of their members, to enhance their power over the commonalty, and to make good their loans to England, which loans England has threatened to repudiate if she should lose the war.

That the capitalist-controlled press has been made the medium for stirring up a war fever in this country, just as was the case in Italy, and that the news and editorial columns of these jingo papers allege a war sentiment which does not exist; that the efforts of the jingo press to arouse the people to favor war have failed utterly, and that if a vote were taken nine-tenths of the people would be for peace.

The statement then explains that "The Friends of Peace" is a "central body" affiliated with organizations of "every class, religion, and creed." Follows a reference to the recent pro-German meeting in Madison Square Garden, in which is repeated the statement made at the Utica convention of the German-American Alliance that the meeting was "attended by 100,000 persons." Madison Square Garden, when filled to capacity seats fewer than 14,000 persons. The present agitation is the direct outgrowth, it is stated, of their mass meeting and another subsequently held in San Francisco.

The same organization issued a statement Saturday night, attacking the newspapers that were not pro-German.

A second statement given out last night says that among those invited to address the Chicago meeting are W. J. Bryan, Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce; Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Senator Works of California, Miss Jane Addams, ex-Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania and "Cyclone" Davis of Texas.

TO BUY RUSSIAN MUNITIONS.

Gen. Harmonius Here—S. G. Talbot to Purchase Railway Material.

Major Gen. Edward Harmonius of the artillery branch of the Russian Army arrived yesterday from Petrograd via Liverpool, on the Anchor liner Cameronia to buy war munitions for the Russian Army. He is accompanied by his secretary, Ivan Petroffsky; Prince Andrew Gagarin, and Stafford G. Talbot, an Englishman, who has been for many years in the service of the Russian Government. Mr. Talbot is here to purchase rolling stock and other materials for the new railroad that is being constructed from Petrograd to the little used port of Kola, not far from Archangel.

An American engineer named Sharp is in charge of the railroad, which was commenced at both ends, and has set a new pace for that kind of construction work in Russia, Mr. Petroffsky said.

ASKS GERMANY FOR CARS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 2, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The question of the export of the harvest this year is taking a serious turn. The Dardanelles being closed, the only country to which it is possible to export the surplus is Germany. The number of wagons owned by Rumania is not sufficient to convey the enormous quantity of cereals, and it has become necessary to apply to Germany to supply the ed ficiency.

Germany is seeking by this means to put pressure on the Rumanian Government in order to obtain transit of munitions to Turkey. I am assured by a well-informed source that the Government will not yield to this pressure.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE CONVENTION

Delegates Represent 2,500,000 Members—Hope for German Victory Expressed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The German-American National Alliance, with a membership of more than two and a half million in the United States, began its eighth biennial convention here today. There were assembled 550 delegates from all parts of the country.

Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, President of the Alliance, at a banquet tonight made many references to the European war in his address, which he ended with the toast, "Good luck to the German and Austro-Hungarian arms on land, on the water, and in the air."

The war, he said, for the time being had placed the work and progress of the German nation in the background, but had not diminished the ambitions of the people.

"German-American citizens know now, and knew from the beginning of the war a year ago, that Germany was fighting for an open door on the seas as well as on the land," said Dr. Hexamer. "Conscientious German-Americans knew immediately after the war began that the principle for which the German nation was fighting will bring the world nearer to a universal peace than all the efforts of all the pacificists and other well-meaning dreamers.

"Beginning with the first days in August, 1914, it was necessary for us to make great sacrifices. It was also necessary for us to foster German-American relationship as a part of the great principle for which the Fatherland is fighting. While the hostilities last and the horizon is clouded, we cannot expect that our German-American position and the far-sighted powers of our organization will be fully understood and acknowledged.

"My friends, I do not want to be prophetic, but yet I want to say that the future will prove us right. The time will and must come when the American—even the now boldest Anglo-American—will admit that the German-American is the most Americanized and therefore the most human of all neutral American citizens. They will praise us as much as fellow-citizens as we are now being condemned by a small minority."

Next Thursday is German Day at the Exposition. On one evening in the course of the convention there is to be a torchlight procession. It is expected that 50,000 German-Americans will take part in it.

COREY PREDICTS THREE YEARS OF WAR

Returning From France, He Urges America to Prepare, Though He Favors Peace.

William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, returned yesterday on the French liner Espagne, after being abroad four months at his château, twelve miles southeast of Paris. He said that Mrs. Corey had thrown open the château for the use of convalescent French officers, who were coming and going all the time.

"This war is one of chemistry and mechanics," said Mr. Corey, "and the Allies are preparing to continue it for three years longer, if necessary. It is problematical if they wish the United States to be at war with Germany. Rather, I would say, they would prefer our financial support. Although I early had militaristic leanings, I have come back a man of peace in this way: I have no use for the man who wants peace at any price, but I have less use for the so-called patriot who says war at any cost.

"Rather I should wish to see the United States so well prepared that no country could afford to wage war with her, but we are in no shape now, and it will take two years at least before we are a first-class power. At present we might fight Portugal or Liberia, but we could make no showing against a great military nation.

"Russia, it seems to me, from the latest reports, will have to reorganize her armies, and can hardly be in an aggressive stage until another Spring. Everywhere, however, Grand Duke Nicholas is acknowledged as the military genius and strategist of Europe. Russia needs much material, especially manufactured iron, and business is bound to be good in this country, with so much exported and all branches of business feeling the stimulus.

"President Wilson is considered one of the greatest rulers of the world by people abroad, and he certainly is one of the greatest Presidents we ever had, because he has kept the country out of war and controlled the Democratic Party, which no mortal ever did before.

"The watchword in this country must be prepare, prepare, and I can understand the German-Americans here who cannot see our point of view. Nor can they send munitions of war from here. Hence their condition of mind."

Several French soldiers from the Island of St. Pierre Michelon arrived on the Espagne on their way home after serving in the trenches, and will leave on Saturday for St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Red Cross steamer Florizel.

Captain Laurent of the Espagne said that he did not sight any submarines or war vessels of any kind on the voyage from Bordeaux.

KAISER'S LUSITANIA WARNING

Edward Legge Says the Emperor Knew Liner Was Doomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily News says that Edward Legge, whose books on the career of King Edward VII. created a sensation, has brought out in a volume entitled "The Public and Private Life of Kaiser Wilhelm II.," what the newspaper describes as "a remarkable piece of evidence as to the complicity of the Kaiser in the Lusitania crime."

"An American gentleman," he declares, "who had founded an organization for succoring our troops and those of our allies, was sending his son out to further his benevolent work, and having been long on intimate terms with the Emperor, he wrote to inform him that his son would be passing through Germany, and expressed the hope that the young man would not be interfered with. By return post came a letter from the Kaiser in his own peculiar handwriting imploring his friend not to allow his son to take passage to England on board the Lusitania. Herr Ballin and Count von Bernstorff may have suggested the omission of the crime, but we have here the Kaiser's own admission that he knew all about it and sanctioned it."

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ITALY'S CHIEFS SEE BIG SUCCESS NEAR

Figure Austria's Front Will Go with Capture of Tarvis, Tolmino, or Gorizia.

FORT HENSEL NEAR ITS END

Surrender Will Menace Austrian Communications Between Carinthia and Trentono.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Aug. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—For the first time since the beginning of the war, General Cadorna, in his latest communiqué, discloses a fairly full account of his tactical action, which proves how co-ordinated is the Italian plan of war over the whole front.

Whether the Tarvis group of fortifications will fall first or those of Tolmino and Gorizia, the result will be the same, namely, the Austrian line of defense of the eastern frontier from extreme Carnia right down to the Adriatic shore will suffer utter collapse.

Supposing Gorizia first succumbs, The Austrians will be obliged to wheel round to the east with their right wing under cover of the Tarvis forts, to make another stand, first on the River Idria and thereafter on the River Save. That would mean the abandonment of the land defense of the entire Istrian Peninsula, and reliance solely on the front between Fiume and Agram for stopping the Italian invasion of the Hungarian plain.

Supposing, instead, Tarvis proper should start knucking down. The Austrians would then perforce retreat to the Drave River in order to block the road to Vienna. Moreover, the Austrian armies now operating along the middle and lower Isonzo would thereby be compelled to fall back considerably so as to avert the grave danger of being surrounded.

By return post came a letter from the Kaiser in his own peculiar handwriting imploring his friend not to allow his son to take passage to England on board the Lusitania. Herr Ballin and Count von Bernstorff may have suggested the omission of the crime, but we have here the Kaiser's own admission that he knew all about it and sanctioned it."

Cadorna allows the fact to become known today that Fort Hensel, less than a mile outside Marlborghetto, is in its death agony. Thus before long we shall see the communications cut on the great Austrian highway between the Carinthian and Trentino provinces, and the Italian Jack Johnsons growling against Tarvis.

ITALIANS HAVE 17,000 CAPTIVES

They Allow Them Same Rations as Their Own Soldiers Get.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Prisoners taken by the Italian forces now number 17,000, including 380 officers, according to an announcement made by the Stefani News Agency.

Prisoners come from all parts of Austria-Hungary. While under the surveillance of Italian troops, they are under the direct command of their own superiors. Their rations are the same as those served to the Italian soldiers.

FERRERO ESTIMATES KAISER IN HISTORY

Historian Predicts Execration Through Centuries of William II. and His Chiefs.

MILAN, Aug. 2.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, examining in the Secola the first year of the war, says that it is "the greatest tragedy ever experienced by one generation." He attributes it to insensate pride helped by the weakness of Governments, by the powerlessness of parties, by the lightness of public opinion and by the fatuity of the intellectual classes.

"On the council of Generals, which, presided over by Emperor William, decreed at Potsdam a universal war on the evening of July 29," he says, "will rest implacable execration throughout the centuries and condemnation in history. Those who within an hour took the most inhuman decision recorded in history were able to do so because in the mind of the public the sense of proportion had been extinguished."

Sig. Ferrero thinks that after the catastrophe it will be impossible to reconstruct new order unless "our generation adopts virtues so far neglected: namely, those of humility, firmness, simplicity and a reasonable judgment of life and things."

"This is our duty," he concluded, "to the memory of the millions of men who have fallen in this terrible year while defending Europe and her liberty against German aggression."

ITALY BARS BOY SOLDIERS.

Grief and Indignation Follow Setting of 18 as Age Limit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UGANO, Aug. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Italian volunteer corps are in deep distress as a result of a recent Government order. The trouble arises from a new rule that no volunteer is to be accepted under the age of 18. All those who have been enrolled below this age are to be sent home.

When this order was made known and the youths of 16 and 17 serving in the ranks were told to give up their arms and uniform and return home the discipline of the volunteers underwent a severe trial. The sudden disappointment was too much for the feelings of the newly-made soldiers, and the sentiments expressed regarding the Minister were such that any court-martial would have judged them highly subversive of discipline.

When the time for parting came many of the boys broke down and wept.

Jamaica Raises Aeroplane Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—An aeroplane fund has been opened by a committee of public men, who appeal for $50,000, the money to be sent to Queen Alexandra's aeroplane fund. Subscriptions of $125 each are now coming in. The Gleaner urges that this be made a special effort in the new year of the war.

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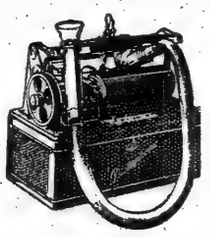

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(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

ONLY BRITAIN'S NAVY HAS SAVED COUNTRY

Volunteer Army, Though Well Organized, Could Not Fight Trained Troops.

CENSORSHIP A WEAKNESS

Officers, Failures as Soldiers, Put in Charge of the War News of a Democratic People.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

LONDON, July 10.—To appreciate the nation of Great Britain at war it is necessary to summarize her recent history.

After obtaining supremacy at sea she proceeded to conquer all the territory of the world that was unable to protect itself. Contemporaneously with the development of steam and steel there was found in the islands the greatest deposits of coal and iron in Europe.

This brought about two conditions—an enormous increase in the national wealth and the transformation from an agricultural to a manufacturing country.

Land was held in England, as elsewhere in Europe, in a few large ownerships.

France, Prussia, and Russia at various times have divided the land among the inhabitants. This was too unconstitutional for England. She therefore repealed the corn laws, giving the people cheap food, rendering the cultivation of English land unprofitable, and rendering the nation dependent for food upon importation, and hence upon a continued control of the sea.

England has retained control of the sea, and as a nation has acquired the habit of mind of a successful middle-aged man. For years the Englishman's ideal has been not the acquisition of more wealth, but of more rest and more recreation.

This has been the desire of the workman as much as that of the business man and capitalist.

Vast wealth has come to England. The accident of ownership, as well as the laws of taxation and inheritance, has tended to great inequality in its distribution. Hence political activity for at least half a century has centered around the distribution of existing national wealth, not its increase. It has been more like America during the preceding decade.

Workmen listened to the preaching of a world-wide revolution against employers, not realizing that in the empire adjoining employers and workmen were co-operating to seize the advantageous trade position of England, and employers and employed alike take from the English the advantage that nature and the forefathers had given them.

It was upon a people thus preoccupied that the war burst in August, 1914.

Government Relied on Kitchener.

The Government did all that a democratic Government could do. It put its best-known General in charge of the war and gave him a free hand.

Lord Kitchener had conquered the Mahdi of Egypt and had done capable work in the conquest of South Africa. After Earl Roberts, he was the chief military figure of a nation given to worshipping the men who bring distinction to it.

He was hailed as possessing all the ability that Wellington had possessed and even as much as Englishmen had been taught to believe Wellington had possessed.

That Kitchener was a far-sighted man and a strong man was shown by his insistence upon an army of a million men and adequate training before taking the field, something England was unprepared to consider.

He came to power with all an English or American officer's unfamiliarity with his nation.

Besides these, denied all opportunity to work out a scheme of war adapted to the habits and interests of his people, he had swallowed whole the best ready-made plan—the Prussian.

Thus, when in the first panic of war England substantially turned the government of the country over to Kitchener and asked him to perform a miracle, one of his first acts was an attempt to direct the press, in emulation of the Prussian principle. In Prussia the press is a weak estate held in contempt and the governing hand is strong and able.

The English press is the chief element of national strength.

The English publicists, who have substantially dominated world public opinion for a century in the interest of the British Empire, were put under the governance of men who knew nothing of journalism and were considered too weak to work at their own profession—war.

Of course England lacked any comprehensive military system, lacked military knowledge and knowledge of military needs. Her immediate need was education, which, with a little intelligent help, the British press was eager to give.

Such knowledge the bungling censors, puffed up by sudden authority, venting at last pent-up resentment against Government and press, refused to give.

But before detailing this let us examine what were England's facilities for making an army and what she has accomplished.

Although the country had refused to follow the army's far-seeing advice and introduce universal service, it was far from ignoring all warning.

The Territorial System.

A system of "territorials" was introduced, composed of 18,000 cavalry and over 200,000 infantry, and which met in annual manoeuvres with the regulars every year.

As graduates of the Boer war were a number of semi-trained troops and semi-educated officers.

The colleges and public schools in recent years had conducted courses in which were taught the rudiments of military education.

This gave England a start which we, for instance, cannot equal. The disadvantage was that the amateur soldiers did not appreciate the short distance they had traveled on the road of soldiering.

The territorials volunteered very well and many battalions of them have been already sent to the front, where they have behaved gallantly.

It was, perhaps, the salvation of the country that a radical Government was in power when the war came. Extreme members of the Cabinet resigned; some were unwilling to attack their former colleagues; others who did were largely discredited. The Opposition became the leaders in support of the Government's war policy.

Old soldiers turned out to a man, sacrificing all personal interests.

The veterans of the African campaign almost all returned to the colors. The leisure class was delighted to find occupation, especially occupation in support of their country.

Volunteers flocked to the colors, and they did so without any idea that they were going to a picnic.

They went to work to learn to become soldiers. They realized from the casualty list of the regulars that this war was no African campaign. Enlistments were made, not for sixty days or six months, but for the whole war.

But to raise an army of 1,000,000 men and not disturb business—the first idea—is no easy thing. A number of expedients were tried. Posters were put up all over England calling for volunteers, while the Press Bureau was busy sending out stories—false ones—giving the impression that volunteers were not needed.

They encouraged regiments of particular classes to enlist together, they lessened the requirements in regard to age and physique, they used men of the extreme ages in the same battalions.

Kitchener said the army would be ready in May. In August, and again in October, the Russian Army sacrificed itself to reduce the pressure on the French-English-Belgian front. Now, in July, the Austrians and Germans are massing against the Russians and Kitchener's army is not ready to advance.

In March Sir John French attempted an advance, but was unsuccessful. In May the Germans attacked with gas and almost broke through. Only the extraordinary courage of the Canadians (of whom more in another article) prevented them.

To all soldiers the fact had become plain that as a military factor Great Britain was negligible.

The military in control of the press forbade telling the people the truth that the Germans knew well enough. Without educating the people it was impossible to make such a military organization as could count in this war. England was struck on a dead centre.

Northcliffe's Campaign.

At this time Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of The Times, The Daily Mail, and other papers, took a patriotic rôle.

"Friend of my heart, is it meet or wise to warn a King of his enemies?" wrote Kipling.

The people have been King of England for long, and so accustomed to flattery as to resent unpleasant truths.

Northcliffe began to print a part of the truth about the situation. He began to criticise the people in power—the men who were popularly supposed to be doing the impossible. People who were too patriotic to face facts, or who were afraid to do so, burned The Times publicly.

The bigoted Press Bureau promptly prosecuted Northcliffe upon a trumped-up charge, and an English Judge, following up the custom which makes an Englishman the only man in the world safe from official malice and popular outcry, dismissed the case.

Northcliffe continued his campaign, and not without animus.

The expedition to take the Dardanelles failed. The Lusitania was torpedoed.

Winston Churchill had ridden roughly in his career, and became the first sacrifice to the situation.

His career in the Admiralty since the outbreak of the war must be judged after the lapse of time. No one knows today whether it was good or bad.

But, as a man largely responsible for the maintenance of the power of the British Navy in the face of the opposition of many of those upon whom he depended for political life, he should have more charity than the British public gives him.

He has acted the part of patriot that Secretary Garrison is acting with us.

The dismissal of Winston Churchill, while it has soothed some irritated nerves and may, or may not, have improved the efficiency of the Navy Department, could not, and did not, change the military situation, which was that Great Britain, by far the richest and greatest manufacturing country in the war, was turning out less than one-tenth of the munitions turned out by any of the other contestants, and was unable decently to supply her army in the field, so far from providing for the new, great army in training.

The fault is partly due, no doubt, to the military authorities, who had had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with affairs on a large scale, and who, in the first glow of new found authority, were unwilling to associate with themselves competent business men.

It was due in a greater part to the workmen who insisted on limiting the output per man, as they had become accustomed to do during the many years of easy peace England's advantageous position had brought them. They were never told how serious was the situation of the nation; on the contrary, they were entirely deceived at the beginning of the war, and have been given only a small part of the truth to date.

Government Now Aroused.

The Government is now fully awake to the seriousness of the situation. The War Department officials have learned that they cannot do all the work themselves.

The plan is forming to make Great Britain a nation at war in the same sense that Germany, Austria, France, and Russia are at war; but with no governmental machinery to do this with and with a public mind unaccustomed to such discipline, the task is herculean.

Leading politicians have sounded warning in the most rousing speeches and in the same issue of the paper that these warnings have been produced the military Press Bureau and headline writers have discounted the speeches by representing some minor skirmish as a substantial victory and by announcing a substantial defeat as a strategic retirement.

The most forceful radical politician in Great Britain, Lloyd George, has taken upon himself the leadership in bringing the union workingmen under martial law.

Patriotically he put all the popularity he had acquired in leading the laborers against their employers, and all his subtlety as a political campaigner to the service of the nation.

Many of his former colleagues were unable to see the necessity of the measure he introduced; some were of a type of mind that could not see it if the Prussian Imperial Guard was goose-stepping in Trafalgar Square. They intrenched themselves upon the unstormed heights of union rules and awaited his attack.

Lloyd George, too skillful to be drawn against such a barrier, marched by the flank and blamed all England's ills on—drink!

He broke the tension, he confused the issue. Followed Babel, and from Babel such a law is being enacted as the Czar of Russia must have decreed. Everybody is busy blaming everybody else, but they are working to an agreement to place the blame on the army.

It will take a strong combination of tact and firmness to make the law work without causing discord; at present, at the moment of writing, a strike of the South Wales coal miners threatens the nation with defeat.

However, the nation is on the right track in handling the munitions question—that is, all of it excepting the Press Bureau.

The more serious problem which confronts the nation is the formation of an army large enough and at the same time efficient enough to meet the Germans in the open field.

Voluntary System Collapsed.

Where small armies suffice it is evident that voluntary armies are better than armies trained by universal service, because the more adventurous volunteer and those not up to the physical requirements may be rejected, but where a substantial proportion of the nation is needed for the war the voluntary system must collapse utterly, as it has in England.

In collecting a large volunteer army men must be tempted in every way. They must be allowed to form special regiments of different classes, so that while one regiment may contain 100 men fit to be officers another regiment may contain less than ten.

Men of ages varying from 20 to 40 may be in the same regiment and men from the strongest to the weakest in physique may be put in the same regiment, with a result that a group of such regiments is worth about half as much as an equal number of men grouped according to the Prussian system.

Eyewitnesses who were present at the reoccupation of Przemysl by the Germans speak of the fact that the active troops occupied the fortress, and that as soon as it was in their possession the landwehr, or older men, took their places and the young men were again put in the field to attack.

In occupying fortresses and lines of trenches middle-aged men are substantially as good as the youngest. Germany uses her middle-aged men for this kind of work, and the young men for active work.

Under the voluntary system, where old and young are mixed together, half the regiment of young men are immobilized in permanent fortifications, and regiments composed in half of oldish men are sent on long marches, with the result that half the regiment is left on the roadside. It must be plain that the latter form of organization can never defeat the former.

Let it be borne in mind that Great Britain had organized a voluntary army infinitely better than a voluntary army has ever been organized before, and has allowed less politics to interfere than had been thought possible. It has exceeded every standard of a voluntary army that has ever been imagined, and yet has demonstrated just one thing—that a large voluntary army cannot compete with universal service troops.

How can it, when a Major commanding 500 men has less military education than a Sergeant commanding thirty men; yes, and often less military education than a private commanding only himself?

Kitchener's army has, therefore, done one great thing—it has shown that the whole military system of Great Britain must be revolutionized, and after such a system has been revolutionized the last year's training will pay for itself in full measure in the new organization.

To send the present army to the Continent to fight against a better organized, better trained German force, is to slaughter so many thousands of men without any possible chance of victory.

At this point the reader who is willing to credit my statement must think to himself:

"Then England is in a very desperate position."

So she would be if it were not for her navy, which is as efficient in personnel as it is powerful in numbers. It has met every test, and, barring accidents, will continue to do so.

It is for Americans to bear in mind that we cannot expect to do better on land than Great Britain has done, and at sea, even if our naval authorities were free to conduct the fleet according to their best opinion, as they would not be, there are at least three naval powers that could wipe us off the seas.

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KAISER'S WORDS APPLAUDED

Enthusiastic Reception of Proclamation on War's Anniversary.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—In a statement given out today the Overseas News Agency says:

"The entire German press has approved with enthusiasm the proclamation given out by Emperor William on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war and published yesterday. It unites in pointing out that every word in this statement breathes his accustomed high-minded seriousness.

"The conviction of Emperor William that the entire German nation is animated by a firm resolution to secure a lasting peace, thus opening the road for an unparalleled national development, is shared by all the people. Yesterday the people went to church and thanked the Almighty for the blessings of the past year and prayed for a speedy ending of the fearful struggle.

"Newspapers publish also exhaustive reviews of the army and navy happenings of the past twelve months, and point out particularly that the plan to starve an entire nation of 70,000,000 men, women, and children has been frustrated by the careful organization of all resources."

Mrs. Springer Silent on Italian Story

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Warren Springer of this city shed no light today on the story cabled from Paris yesterday that an American woman of Chicago, said to have given the name of Mrs. Warren Springs, attempted to use money to aid a peace propaganda among socialists in Italy. "I decline to be interviewed on this or any other subject," Mrs. Springer said.

BARNES DENOUNCES STATE PRIMARY LAW

Represses the Individual It Seeks to Liberate, He Tells Albany Convention.

ASSAILS OFFICIAL BALLOT

Urges Plan to Deprive Parties of Privileges—Ex-Judge Cullen's Substitute Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—At the session of the Constitutional Convention tonight William Barnes criticised delegates who have introduced proposals which seek to restore the party convention for failing to move their measures for debate and final action. Ex-Senator Johnu G. Saxe of New York and Patrick J. Tierney, a Republican delegate from Clinton County, both have proposals pending before the convention which have been reported favorably by the Committee on Suffrage. Mr. Barnes, in his speech, intimated that their inactivity was due to the failure of the leaders of the convention to put the stamp of their approval on the plan to abolish direct primaries. Mr. Barnes said that the official ballot, not the political bosses, was responsible for the clamor for direct primaries which culminated in the enastment of the present primary law. Mr. Barnes favors making elections so extremely informal that any group of men can get a place on the official ballot for the name of a candidate of their selection.

"I believe that the State made its initial error," he said, "in legislation in relation to elections in establishing the official ballot which in a modified form we still have, which grants to groups of 10,000 voters a privilege which was denied the smaller groups.

"That legislation at first was deemed ver yacceptable because of the evils that were inherent in the small ballot that there were formerly used. Opposition to the official ballot as constituted by the act of 1895 did not manifest itself for some years thereafter, but along about 1906 or 1907 the agitation for direct nominations began. The arguments that were raised, principally in behalf of the idea of direct nominations, were that they would make it impossible for those who were called political bosses to control nominations, and the nominations, therefore, would be in what are called 'the hands of the people.'

"That demand clearly arose from the fact that the voters felt a restriction. Now that restriction which they laid at the door of the convention system should really have been laid at the door of the official ballot which granted a privilege upon the ballot to the nominations of political parties. If all political parties, or all political groups, which is a better expression, were upon an equal footing, then it would not interest the State at large in what manner these groups made their appeal to the electorate. It is a right of voters to group in behalf of such ideas or such processes as they desire to see placed in law or against those which they desire to see defeated, but by our present system we have so organized our political parties that instead of being vehicles of thought they have become mere aggregations from a copyright label upon the name, making it practically impossible for independent movements to gain expression in behalf of an idea.

"There is no method known to the present election law whereby any ideas may be incorporated into a political party. We have created by our methods an organization. We provided it no reason for existence except that it does exist.

Mr. Barnes has a proposal which would deprive political parties of all the privileges they have on the official ballot. It would prohibit the Legislature from passing any law regulating the election of party committee or the method of nominating candidates. The State could intervene in such matters if Mr. Barnes had his way, only when fraud had been committed.

"If the Legislature had kept out privilege on the official ballot," Mr. Barnes said in his speech, "then you would not have had the difficulties of the situation which you have today, and you would not have political parties formed into infleible mechanisms, where it is impossible for me to know, when I vote the Republican ticket, for what I am voting.

"The present primary law, which was designed, as many laws are, for liberty, has resulted in the repression of individual expression and made the individual voter more favorable to get an opportunity to express his mind than he was even under the old system of conventions with the privilege upon the ballot."

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Democrat, moved as a substitute for the Barnes proposal, one drafted by ex-Chief Judge Cullen, but not presented to the convention. This would prohibit the Legislature from interfering with "the right of electors or any one of them to meet and select candidates at any election for public office in such manner as they may deem proper."

Debate on the O'Brien substitute was postponed under the rule.

RED CROSS WITHDRAWING.

Arrangements to Curtail Activities in War Zone Explained.

The American Red Cross, through Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of its New York Chapter, announced last night that while the Red Cross would withdraw in October most of its units now on duty in the various belligerent countries of Europe, this did not mean that the activities of the American organization in Europe would end. On the contrary the Red Cross will continue to send supplies to the European Red Cross organization, and also will aid it by contributions of funds.

"The Governments have been notified long enough in advance," said Mrs. Draper, "to give them ample time to take over the hospitals. Much as the Red Cross regrets the necessity of withdrawing its units, the society realizes that the Red Cross of a neutral nation has never before rendered so long and extensive a service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war."

It has been suggested that the probability of trouble with Mexico has been in part responsible for the Red Cross units leaving Europe. It can be stated on the highest authority that this report is without foundation.

KILLS THREE IN FRENZY AND SHOOTS HIMSELF

His Wife, Her Sister and Brother Jones's Victims—The "Other Woman" With Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—In a frenzy George H. Jones, 48, owner of a garage in Maywood, shot and killed his wife, his sister-in-law, and her brother tonight. Later he shot himself. He probably will die.

Those killed are: Mrs. Mary C. Jones, 46, the wife; Miss Catherine Cosgrove, 53, the sister-in-law, and John Cosgrove, 35, the brother-in-law.

The murders were committed at 1,855 West Taylod Street, where the Cosgroves lived. Mrs. Jones had been staying with them for several months, having separated from her husband because of "another woman." Miss Margaret Bitner, said to be the other, accompanied Jones in his automobile to the scene of the crime, and rode away with him after the murder. Miss Bitner cranked the machine, while Jones held a crowd at bay with his revolver. Jones then jumped into the automobile and drove madly to his garage. The police took him to the Oak Park Hospital, where surgeons probed for the bullet.

Miss Bitner was arrested at his home and locked up.

Shortly before 5:30 o'clock Jones drove West Ttylor Street and stopped his car a short distance from the Cosgrove home. He stepped out, leaving the woman in the car. He walked rapidly to the Cosgrove home. As he mounted the steps he saw his wife.

"I've got you this time," he shouted as he draw a revolver and leaped toward her. Mrs. Jones started to run into the house. Harry, her 17-year-old son, ran to her aid. He grappled with his father and tried to take away the revolver. The struggle ended by Jones pushing his son over the porch railing to the ground.

Jones then sprang at his wife and pursued her into the house. His sister-in-law and her brother confronted him.

"Get out of my way or I'll shoot you all," shouted Jones, waving his revolver. Then, leveling his revolver at his wife, he pulled the trigger. Mrs. Jones fell with a scream. The sister and brother tried to escape. Jones shot them down. Then he ran out of the house. To dismay the gathering crowd he discharged the revolver into the air twice. The crowd scattered.

Jones ran toward his waiting automobile. Charles agrath, a saloon keeper, rushed out with a loaded revolver in his hand. He fired five shots at Jones, but none took effect.

In the front seat of the automobile sat the girl.

"Crank her up," Jones shouted to her as he ran. Shaking his fist at the shouting saloonkeeper, he leaped into the seat and shot west in Taylor Street.

Jones's son Harry told the police that his father became infatuated with Miss Bitner a year ago. Mrs. Jones left her husband shortly afterward, taking her son with her. They have lived with the Cosgroves since that time. Miss Bitner is about 30 years old.

Government Appeals Trust Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Judge Buffington in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today allowed the Government to take an appeal to the Supreme Court in its anti-trust suit against the Keystone Watch Case Company.

The Federal District Court recently refused the Government's petition to dissolve the company, but found that it had been using alleged boycott methods against certain dealers. The alleged boycott practice was stopped by the tower court.

WOMAN IS CAUGHT IN TRAP ON TRESTLE

Escort Clung to Ties with His Hands, but Car Struck Paula Schwerter.

DIES IN THE HOSPITAL

Secretary of Transatlantic Import Company Was on Her Way to Visit Friends in Ridgewood, N. J.

Miss Paula Schwerter, Secretary of the Transatlantic Import Company of 105 Fifth Avenue, died in the General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., yesterday morning from injuries suffered by falling from a trestle of the North Jersey Traction Company at Glen Rock, near Ridgewood, last Saturday night. Miss Schwerter roomed at 128 West Eighty-second Street. She was the daughter of a wealthy woman, the widow of a manufacturer, who lives at Iserlon, near Berlin, in Germany.

In company with Peter Voss of this city, Miss Schwerter was on her way to visit friends. Trapped on the trestle, Mr. Voss hung over the side by his hands until the car passed. Whether Miss Schwerter jumped to escape or was knocked off is not known. She fell twenty feet to the tracks of the Erie Railroad below. County Physician Armstrong believes that the woman was struck by the car, judging from her many injuries.

"We were on our way to visit friends in Ridgewood and it was after 9 P. M. Saturday when we alighted from the northbound car about half a mile south of the trestle," said Voss in his statement to the Coroner. "We made a mistake in getting off the car and started to walk along the tracks. It was so dark that we really did not know we were on the trestle until Miss Schwerter's umbrella went down between the ties.

"Suddenly the headlight of a trolley could be seen coming toward us. I thought the trestle was not very high, so I crawled over the side and I thought I could touch the ground with my feet, expecting to help Miss Schwerter down after I landed. I was thus suspended as the car neared us, though the light did not show us to the motorman owing to the curve on the bridge at the west end.

"I yelled to Miss Schwerter to climb down to the side of the trestle, but all I remember is that she screamed as the car passed over me. I thought she leaped from the trestle, but the many injuries she received make me believe she was hurled off the structure by the trolley car."

The trolley crew helped to carry Miss Schwerter to the car and she was taken to Paterson. Much secrecy was maintained there, and it was said the injured woman was a private patient. Voss is employed in a downtown importing house, and is married and has a family. Miss Schwerter was a friend of Mr. Voss's family and they were going to spend the evening with mutual friends. Miss Schwerter was in the Berlin office of the Transatlantic Import Company and was brought here two years ago. Apparently no report of the accident was made to the police in New Jersey.

The trestle crosses the tracks of the Erie Short Cut. There is a sharp curve and descent at the western end, and the car was within twenty-five feet of the woman when the motorman first saw her.

WANT NEW PARTY IN JAPAN.

Independent Leaders' Plan—Ministerial Crisis Continues.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—Developments in the Cabinet crisis indicate that if the movement to oust Minister of Foreign Affairs Kato succeeds it means that the Cabinet of Count Okuma will be dissolved, as Mr. Kato is the working head of the Ministry.

The political situation is viewed with concern by Japanese generally because of the serious problems now facing the Empire.

Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of the Interior, who shared with Foreign Minister Kato the leadership of the Rikken Doshi-Kai, or Constitutional Unionist Party, after resigning his portfolio has retired into obscurity.

Peers of all positions and independent leaders are trying to organize a new party to be headed by Baron Goto, ex-Minister of Communications and ex-President of the South Manchurian Railway.

The Opposition, which favors the return to power of a Cabinet under the leadership of ex-Premier Saionji, of the Sei-yu-Kai, or Conservative Party, continues to assail the Okuma Cabinet. Anti-Government newspapers now charge that the members of the Ministry were consulted regarding what the journals term Minister Oura's project to obtain votes for an increase in the army by bribery.

To Aid Jewish War Sufferers.

A call was sent out yesterday for a conference of representatives of Jewish societies, congregations, trades unions, lodges, and clubs for the purpose of starting a campaign for additional funds to aid Jewish war sufferers in Europe. The call was issued in the name of the newly formed People's Relief Committee, of which Congressman Mayer London is Chairman. The conference will be held next Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The call states that there are now 600,000 homeless Jews in the eastern war zone. Each organization has been asked to send two representatives to the conference.

NOTES ON FRYE CASE AND BLOCKADE HERE

Continued from Page 1.

tries ports, when ultimately destined for belligerent consumption, and the attitude of the British Government in cases involving American interests being tried in Prize Courts and involving shipments to such neutral ports. The caveat note the United States informed Great Britain that so far as interests of American citizens were concerned, this Government would insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law without limitation or impairment by orders-in-council or other municipal legislation. The United States also held that it would not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by municipal law in derogation of rights of American citizens under international law. In the British reply to this note it is asserted that the British Government has endeavored to conform its municipal legislation and prize court proceedings to recognized principles of international law.

In a nutshell the British position as outlined in the three notes is that the issue between the two Governments is not whether the principles upon which the British Government has acted are lawful, because the British Government maintains that it is following the recognized rules of international law for which the United States Government has been contending, but whether the new applications of the old principles of international law have in reality involved a departure from those principles. The British position is that differences between the two Governments over this point may be submitted to arbitration as a matter of course, after the close of the war.

Germany Stands Pat.

The new German note dealing with the demand for the indemnity and reparation for the sinking of the sailing ship William P. Frye was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on Friday and was cabled in sections, the first of which reached the State Department early this morning and the remainder late this afternoon.

The note will not be made public before Thursday morning. The cablegram from Ambassador Gerard transmitting the note was silent as to whether an arrangement had been made for simultaneous publication. For this reason Secretary Lansing cabled to the Ambassador suggesting that he ask whether the German Government would consent to its publication on Thursday morning.

State Department officials decline to disclose the contents of the new German note, but it is understood that Germany adheres to its previous contentions and does not yield to the request of the United States for the settlement of the claim by direct diplomatic negotiations. The United States has insisted that the destruction of the Frye was a direct violation of the Treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia. Germany challenged this contention, although admitting its liability for damages.

The German Government's attitude has been that the German prize court should decide whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, whether the property sunk was liable to confiscation, and to whom and in what amount indemnity should be paid, and that since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position was taken the simplest way for the interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in accordance with the German code of prize proceedings.

The United States Government insisted that the real issue was what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligations and that it was not a question which fell within the jurisdiction of a prize court, but one which should be handled diplomatically. The United States, therefore, asked Germany to reconsider the matter in the light of these considerations.

The German note, it is understood, fails to meet this contention, and will call for a rejoinder. In this rejoinder it is probable that allusion will be made to the case of the American steamer Leelanaw, recently sunk with a cargo of flax, which was declared by the Germans, to be contraband. The owners of the Leelanaw, it is learned, have not presented any claim for damages. The Leelanaw case is regarded by the State Department as being similar to that of the Frye, and the owners of the Leelanaw are regarded as being entitled to damages. But until a claim has been made, no representations can be sent to Germany.

NEW GERMAN WARNING.

Wants Neutral Ships to Carry Bigger Color Markings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ambassador Gerard reported to the State Department today that he had received from the German Admiralty another warning with respect to the marking of neutral ships to protect them against submarine attacks. It is interpreted as an indication that Germany is desirous of making no mistakes when her submarines encounter neutral vessels which do not carry contraband or which are not engaged in hostile missions. But it is not regarded as any sign of Germany's yielding to the American contention that the rule of visit and search must be applied before merchant ships of belligerent nationality are torpedoed.

A paraphrase of Ambassador Gerard's message was made public by the State Department as follows:

The American Ambassador at Berlin has been notified by the German Admiralty that merchant vessels wishing to indicate their neutral nationality by painting their national colors on the ships' sides often commit the mistake of painting these signs too small, so that they cannot be recognized at some distance. The Foreign Office requests American steamship companies be accordingly informed.

The American Government has insisted on the observance of the rule of visit and search and takes the position that the possibility for making a mistake in dealing with neutral vessels rests upon the belligerent, and that since neutral vessels are entitled to the freedam of the seas, it is ot incumbent upon the nation whose flags they fly to warn them to carry unusual distinguishing marks other than the usual flag of registry. If ship owners, of their own volition, care to adopt special markings, or conform with the German request, the United States will interpose no objection, but it is not considered incumbent on this Government to direct ship owners to adopt particular markings.

If all neutral ships were officially ordered to adopt special markings, then by inference vessels which did not carry such markings ought to be regarded by German submarine commanders as enemy vessels. The mere fact that a vessel carries a special neutral marking does not necessarily imply that the vessel is neutral. A belligerent merchant vessel might adopt such a marking for purposes of disguise, and, as in cases of misuse of flags, could be seized upon by a submarine commander as affording excuse for making a mistake in attacking a neutral ship so marked. The position of the United States is that the only safe course is to observe the rule of visit and search in every case before attacking a merchant vessel.

GERMANY MAY NOT REPLY.

Waiting to See What America Will Say to England.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following today:

"Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the German Government has not yet decided whether the American note regarding German submarine warfare will be answered. The Government awaits the text of the announced American note to Great Britain before deciding what further steps will be taken."

PAN-AMERICAN AID FOR MEXICO MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

not to be given consideration by the United States.

Circumstances may make it necessary for the United States to look to Villa and Zapata to give support to the Central Government which the United States desires to see established in Mexico in the near future. In that event the Villa and Carranza troops would be dependend on to keep the new Government in power. The proposal to select a member of the Madero Cabinet to become Provisional President of Mexico pending the establishment of a permanent Constitutional Government, points to the choice of Vasquez Tagle, who was Mister of Justice under Madero and was the only member of Madero's official family who did not resign his portfolio when Huerta and Felix Diaz forced the Maderistas from power. Under the Mexican Constitution, according to the argument advanced, Tagle is the legitimate successor of Madero.

Apparently convinced that the United States Government would soon undertake to put a programme of this character into effect, the Carranzistas tonight issued a statement obvfously intended to cast suspicion on the intention of this Government and make it unpopular in Mexico. In this statement it was declared that Villa, Angeles, his chief General; Governor Maytorena of Sonora, Eduardo Iturbide, who has made a favorable impression on officials of the United States Government, and General Victoriano Huerto himself, had entered into an arrangement "which consists in asking humbly the support of the American Government in behalf of Vasquez Tagle as Provisional President of Mexico, in order afterward to place as permanent President Mr. Iturbide and perhaps Angeles as Vice President."

It is evident that the main purpose of this statement is to discredit the plan of the United States by indicating that Huerta is a party to it, and that it was conceived by Villa and some of his advisors.

The American plan, however, was invented in Washington, and while its details are not known, there is reason to believe that the Carrancistas are not far from the truth in their references to the selection of Tagle as Provisional President under an arrangement that he will appoint as his successor some person of character satisfactory to the leaders who will support the program of the United States.

Placing Tagle in authority as Provisional President of Mexico would comply, it is claimed, with the requirements of the Mexican constitution upon which President Wilson has insisted from the outset of his handling of the Mexican situation. After appointing his Cabinet, Tagle could resign and be succeeded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. While the American plan may be modified in some respects, it is believed here that the proposal to be submitted to the Latin-American diplomats at Thursday's conference in the State Department will embrace the selection by Mexican leaders of a prominent Mexican citizen for appointment as the head of the proposed Cabinet who will succeeded to the Presidency upon the retirement of Tagle or some other member of the Madero Cabinet.

Iturbide May be the Man.

Since r s escape from Mexico last Winter, Eduardo Iturbide has spent much of his time in Washington. He has met a number of prominent officers of the Administration, including some members of the Cabinet, and has created a verey favorable impression. He was reported to have departed recently departed from New York for the Mexican border. There is a strong personal disposition on the part of officials who have discussed the situation with him to favor Iturbide's selection as the head of the Mexican Government. It seems to be assumed that his name will figure prominently in the consideration to be given to choosing a President of Mexico who will succeed the President, whose Government the United States desires to establish with the least possible delay.

In giving consideration to the Mexican problem, this Government is confronted by the immediate necessity of saving the population of Mexico City from starvation, and it is conceded that it must be done. How far it would be willing to go to keep open the railroad line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City should the Carranza, Villa, and Zapata factions fail to heed the emphatic representations sent by Secretary Lansing this week, is something that could not be ascertained from officials tonight.

According to belief here, the only alternative of the United States in the event that railroad trains are not permitted o carry supplies from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, would be to send an armed force into Mexico for the purpose of maintaining communication between the coast and the capital. Such action, it is held, would not be war, and it is pointed out in this connection that the United States has frequently undertaken similar expeditions with the object of relieving and protecting Americans and other foreign citizens whose lives and properties were endangered. The landing of American bluejackets and marines in Haiti last week is mentioned as evidence of the right of this Government to send armed forces into perturbed foreign territory without undertaking to engage in war.

Starvation in Capital.

The Government is being spurred to action by frequent reports of the terrible situation of those in Mexico City. Its anxiety was increased and its desire to take positive action soon was strengthened by a message to the Red Cross from Charles J. O'Connor, the relief agent of that organization in the Mexican capital. Mr. O'Connor's dispatch, sent from Mexico City and cabled from Vera Cruz under date of July 31, was, in part, as follows:

Conditions desperate. Getting worse daily. Some food, but price already prohibitive and doubled since my arrival. Practically no grain for sale. Authentic cases of death and extreme starvation. Some people eating weeds, grass, leaves, dead horses, and mules. Yield of planted crops in grain States will be small on account of late rains and general disorder.

The appeal made by Mr. O'Connor is also signed by Señor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is representing the United States diplomatically. In connection with the information they sent, the Red Cross announced tonight that while it was striving to arrange for the transportation of American-bought food supplies to the stricken capital, it would hesitate to try to carry any quantity of foodstuffs over the railroad from Vera Cruz. Mr. O'Connor sent word that Americans in Mexico City are in need of food and have deposited $6,000 with a banking company there and wished the Red Cross to draw against this amount for the purchase of supplies.

Carranzista representatives in Washington are pushing a vigorous propoganda to create sentiment in favor of the recognition of the Carranza Government. Carranza is promising to "clean up" the Mexico City situation, to send food supplies there, and move his entire Government to the capital this month. Assurances of this sort have been given frequently in the past without being fulfilled.

Special Agent Silliman of the State Department telegraphs from Vera Cruz that a severe battle occurred Friday afternoon at a point east of Guadelupe, which is near Mexico City, and that telegraphic communication with the Capital was expected to be established. Communication with Tula, via Pachuca, had been established and was being pushed northward.

That Carranza is still opposed to relinquishing his effort to be President of Mexico was indicated by a statement from him given out by his agency here tonight. Carranza enumerated the portions of Mexico which were claimed to be in the possession of the Carranza forces, and it was asserted that this data showed that the Carrancistas controlled the greater part of Mexico. The Carranza Government, it was declared, "has completely overpowered the reaction, and the only thing it expects is that its course may not be interrupted, so that it may accomplish a definite work of peace and reconstruction of the Republic, which it is so anxious to realize."

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Factory Vacuum Cleaning

The Vacuna *cleans* factory floors and walls with a thoroughness impossible by any other means.

Keeps machinery absolutely free from dust.

Most powerful portable vacuum cleaner made.

$25 to $175

Telephone Madison Sq. 3227 for demonstration. Write for Catalog.

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Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

$2.50 ROUND TRIP ATLANTIC CITY

Sundays, Aug. 15, 29, September 12

Wednesdays, Aug. 4, 18

Lv. Pennsylvania Station .....7:30 AM
" Hudson Terminal .....7:30 AM

Returning leave Atlantic City....7:00 PM

Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

An Explanation

On July 19th, we announced a special sale of Pongee Silk Suits at $12.50. These suits were displayed in our windows on Friday, July 16th, and practically all of the 250 suits, which constituted the lot, were sold by the following day.

The advertisement appeared on Monday morning, July 19th, and many of those who responded were unable to secure their sizes.

We are pleased to announce that we have now received 650 of these suits—a complete line of sizes—which are to-day on sale in our various clothing stores at the original special price, $12.50.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

My Entire Stock Stein-Bloch Blue and Fancy Suits Now Reduced

If I can persuade you to *look* at these, the sale is sealed. *I* avoid "carrying" over the Suits—*you* get a whacking value. All my *Three-Piece Blue* and *Fancy Suits* (light and medium weights) are included.

$35 and $30.... $24.75
$25..... $18.75
$20..... $14.75

IMPORTANT — That *Blue, Brown, Green,* and *Oxford Flannel* Suit at $20, ¼ lined, with silk sleeves, is a lot for a little. Smartly, softly tailored of a *specially fine fabric* that ought to go into much higher-priced cl

At Half Price

$2.25 to $3.75

All our women's colored and colored quarter low shoes are to be closed out at once at half price.

The shoes in this sale are this season's goods.

An exceptional opportunity to get a fine colored low shoe in smart and exclusive models at a very low price.

$7.50	models	now	$3.75
7.00	"	"	3.50
6.00	"	"	3.00
5.00	"	"	2.50
4.50	"	"	2.25

For sale at these five stores only—

Hanan&Son

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1,095 Broadway, near 23rd St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

Try this easy way to clear your skin with

Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Wash off with Resinol Soap and more hot water. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear fresh and velvety.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 1-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

"Money Well Spent"

The New York Times:

You will be glad to learn that our small announcement published on the Business Page of The New York Times has put us in touch with a number of new out-of-town houses, to whom we have sold merchandise, and has also secured for us re-orders from concerns with whom we have done business in former years.

We consider the amount expended for the advertising money well spent.

(Signed) HOUSE OF HUCHBERGER,
Clothing Specialties, 93 Fifth Ave.

The Business Page of The Times is read by the Buyer.

CAPERTON MOVES FOR PEACE IN HAITI

Admiral Sends an American and Native Commission to Confer with Rebels.

MOB ATTACKS A MISSION

Breaks Into Wesleyan Institution at Port au Prince—Poor Suffering Because of Dear Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Acting vigorously on his instructions from Washington to restore order in Haiti, Rear Admiral Caperton has sent a special commission from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien, 169 miles distant, to bring about the disbanding of the revolutionary forces in the northern part of the republic. This commission will request General Bobo, leader of the revolutionary forces, and General Blot, leader of the forces of the defunct Guillaume Government, to return to Port au Prince with the members of the commission in order to join in conferences to promote order in Haiti.

Admiral Caperton notified Secretary Daniels today that such action has been taken. An earlier dispatch from the Admiral to the Navy Department today showed that the American force of marines and bluejackets is proceeding vigorously with the work of disarming the natives, but while the Haitien soldiers are turning in arms to the naval authorities, many arms are being secretly retained.

There can be read between the lines of the messages received from Admiral Caperton full confirmation of statements made in special dispatches from Washington to THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, which stated that the American expeditionary force in Haiti will remain ashore there until order has been fully restored, until an orderly Government has been established, and in all probability until guarantees are given for the future.

The last of the series of dispatches from Admiral Caperton to the Navy Department this afternoon read:

Sending on the Jason to Cape Haitien commission composed of the following: Lieutenant Reuben Burton Coffey, U. S. N.; ex-President Legitie, Archbishop Conan of Port au Prince, General Polynice, ex-Minister Charles Zamora, Colonel Chevalier. My instructions to commission are to require the army in the north to disarm and disband, soldiers to return to their homes, Leaders Blot and Bobo to return to Port au Prince with the commission and join conferences to promote order in Haiti.

Since the uprising in Port au Prince last week, which resulted in the deaths of ex-President Zamor and President Guillaume, there has been desultory firing around Cape Haitien between the Blot and Bobo factions. The Navy Department today received from the commander of the American gunboat Nashville at Cape Haitien a report stating that there had been rifle firing outside of that city. The Nashville and the Eagle, on duty at Cape Haitien, will protect American and foreign interests there and land such marines as are necessary to afford protection. Admiral Caperton is endeavoring to bring about an agreement between the contending leaders and factions for a solution of the problem, and has given assurances to the members of the Haitian Congress that they will receive full protection from the American forces landed at Port au Prince. These assurances have been given with the idea of enabling the Haitian leaders to act with freedom from fear of danger from the Bobo Revolutionary Committee.

Wesleyan Mission Attacked.

Admiral Caperton notified the Navy Department today that the Wesleyan Mission at Port au Prince was attacked by a mob on Saturday night, but that the situation was now quiet and he was in control of affairs. A separate message dealing with this attack said:

All quiet during the night except at the Wesleyan Mission, where a mob of about twelve men broke in.

The Navy Department this morning issued this summary of another message from Admiral Caperton:

The commander of the cruiser squadron, Rear Admiral Caperton, reports from Port au Prince that the city is being controlled without any difficulty. While apparently everything is quiet and the Haitian soldiers are said to be disarming and turning in their arms to the naval authorities, it is believed that many arms are being retained secretly.

The Haitian soldiers apparently retain their organization, although without arms. Daily inspections are made for arms, and whenever any are found the arms are taken and placed in charge of the United States forces.

The assembly of citizens in any number during the night has been forbidden. During Saturday night the Wesleyan Mission was mobbed. One of the men who had murdered a prisoner in jail was secreted in this mission.

The prices of provisions have greatly increased, and the poorer classes are without food and many are suffering greatly.

A fourth message from Admiral Caperton was summarized by the Navy Department late this afternoon as follows:

Admiral Caperton reports all quiet at Port au Prince during the night of Aug. 1. A legation guard was landed from the French cruiser Descartes at 7 A. M. today. The French Minister conveyed to Rear Admiral Caperton the thanks of his Government for the protection afforded the French Legation by the American landing forces.

The landing of these marines was at the earnest solicitation of the French Minister and was with the consent of the United States Government. These marines will, to some extent, lighten the burden on the 500 marines and bluejackets that Admiral Caperton has on shore, and which have a wide stretch of territory to patrol to defend the city against attack. The battleship Connecticut took on board 125 marines from the Norfolk Navy Yard today, and is now en route to Port au Prince under forced draft to reinforce the landing party on shore.

Will Command Shore Forces.

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements at Port au Prince, Colonel Eli K. Cole of the Marine Corps, in command of the marine regiment on the Connecticut, will take command of the American expeditionary force on shore, succeeding Commander Edward L. Beach of the armored cruiser Washington, now in command of the force of 500 marines and bluejackets. Colonel Cole will be the senior officer on shore under Rear Admiral Caperton.

It was admitted in official circles today that very wide latitude had been given to Admiral Caperton in the orders he had received from the Navy Department. His orders directed him to land and to do everything necessary to restore law and order and bring about the free choice of a new President unhampered by revolutionary leaders or influences. The details of the action to be taken to accomplish this end have been left to the discretion of Admiral Caperton. It was learned that his action in sending a commission northward from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien was taken on his own initiative and not on orders from Washington. The general instructions to him were broad enough to warrant such action, and it has been approved by the Washington Government.

Admiral Caperton is believed to have displayed tact in sending a commission of native Haitians to deal with the rival forces at Cape Haitien, but the commission is accompanied and headed by Lieutenant Coffey, who is a member of the staff of the Admiral, and who has confidential instructions. It is the hope of the Admiral that the Blot and Bobo forces in the north will comply with the demand that they cease fighting, disarm, and disband, and that the respective leaders will accompany the commission to Port au Prince to participate in the conferences to be held with a view to restoring order.

A Political Deadlock.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 2.—The violent revolutionary activities of last week have been followed by a political deadlock in the efforts of the Haitian Congress to elect a President in succession to Guillaume, who was shot to death by a mob last week.

A majority of the National Assembly desires to elect to the Presidency M. Dartiguenave, but these members are in sharp conflict with the revolutionary committee, which desires the election of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the successful revolution.

In spite of the assurances given by the American naval commander that Congress will enjoy the protection of the American forces present in order to deliberate with freedom, the Senators and Deputies have decided not to elect a President at the present time. They are forced to this course by fear of attack from the partisans of Dr. Bobo.

A delegation of four Congressmen, including the Archbishop of Port au Prince, left here yesterday on the American naval auxiliary Celtic for Cape Haitien in an endeavor to bring about conciliation between the various political factions.

The American marines on shore continue to disarm Haitian civilians.

The detachment of marines who came ashore last night from the French cruiser Descartes is now in occupation of the French Legation.

QUICKSAND ENGULFS GREAT POWER HOUSE

Cement Plant Near Hudson Suddenly Drops Into Deep Hole—Five Workmen Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Carrying with it almost three acres of hard clay, the immense power plant of the Knickerbocker Cement Company, near Hudson, was almost swallowed in what is supposed to be a bed of quicksand early this morning, sending five men to death and injuring several others.

Just before 6 o'clock, at which hour the laboring shift is changed, the workmen felt a rumbling under their feet, followed by a cloud of dust. Almost instantly the immense plant disappeared from sight, carrying with it 40,000 tons of trap-rock stored for Winter use, the weight of which undoubtedly served to cause the disaster.

Thirty men employed on the night shift were in the plant at the time, and all were carried down. The uninjured extricated themselves from the ruins and, with the day crew coming to work, formed a rescue party that at once started to search for the missing. In the ruins were found the bodies of Paul Gage, 34; James Crowe, (colored,) 41, and John Suta, 27. John Harrington, 47, a foreman, and Lee Chambers, 27, were found mortally injured; they died in the Hudson Hospital this afternoon.

The plant, built four years ago at a cost of $250,000, was situated on an almost level piece of land a mile from Hudson; it employed nearly 600 men. Many of the workmen had complained that the plant was settling, but their fears were laughed at. Tonight the plant, one of the largest of the kind in New York State, built of brick, steel and reinforced concrete, lies in a hole forty feet deep, the huge power house crumbled to dust and the heavy steel twisted into grotesque shapes.

The buildings which vanished consisted of a large power house, an 80-foot concrete smokestack, an elevator conveyor with another smokestack, a concrete storehouse, and a large frame barn which held three horses and an automobile, all of which were buried.

SANITY TEST FOR MINISTER.

Defendant, Who Sought Alms, Says He is the Rev. Stephen Budden.

A man who said he was the Rev. Stephen Budden, 46 years old, of 115 East 128th Street, was committed to Bellevue Hospital for ten days for observation yesterday by Magistrate Cobb in the Essex Market Court. He wore clerical clothes when he was arrested Friday by Detective Sullivan of the First Branch on a charge of soliciting alms.

Arraigned that afternoon before Magistrate Cobb, he said he was a regularly ordained Episcopal minister of Oakland, Cal. He carried a small safe which bore the inscription, "All Souls' Chapel, Richmond Hill. For the Relief of the Poor and Destitute." After he had said he had been soliciting funds with which to establish a mission here for five years, and had showed papers signed by himself, authorizing him to collect moneys, Magistrate Cobb held him in $1,000 bail for examination Saturday, telling him to communicate with his wife, who, Budden said, had his ordination papers.

The defendant on Saturday said his wife had gone to Jefferson Market Court. The hearing was set down for yesterday afternoon. When the case was called the wife did not appear. Detective Sullivan testified that Budden had acted in a peculiar manner in the prison and on the street.

REBUKES HEATED LAWYERS.

Justice Weeks Annoyed When They Yawn and Remove Coats.

Justice Weeks became much annoyed yesterday in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, where all litigated motions are argued, when certain lawyers removed their coats and yawned during the arguments in the heated courtroom. One portly lawyer yawned and stretched to such an extent that he forced two buttons from the front of his shirt, whereupon the Justice pounded on his desk with the gavel and exclaimed:

"If counsel are so fatigued that they find it necessary to stretch themselves, they had better go outside. Undignified behavior of counsel will not be tolerated."

The learned legal brethren immediately put on their coats, sat upright, and were much interested thereafter in the law points elucidated.

HOLDS R. S. BARCLAY ATTEMPTED FRAUD

Court Decision Says Soap Manufacturer Aimed to Victimize His Sister-in-Law.

RECEIVER TO BE APPOINTED

Justice Page Directs That Plaintiff Shall Receive 33 1-3 Per Cent. of Barclay Company Profits.

In deciding in favor of Mrs. Clara S. Barclay in her suit against her brother-in-law, Reginald G. Barclay, in which she asked that she be assured her annual income of more than $100,000 from the business of Barclay & Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, of which her late husband, William O. Barclay, was a founder and one of the chief owners, Justice Alfred R. Page of the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., said Reginald G. Barclay had devised a clumsy scheme to "enable him to defraud the widow and children of his deceased brother."

William O. Barclay died late in 1900, leaving his wife and brother, Reginald, as executors and trustees of his estate, his widow being the only one to qualify. By an agreement made between the brothers in August, 1900, their shares in Barclay & Co., each amounting to a third, were properly defined. In his will William O. Barclay said:

"I authorize and empower my trustees and their survivors to retain as a trust investment my interest in the business, good will and firm name of Barclay & Co., and in all trade marks, &c., and to lease or sell the same with the concurrence of my said wife."

The Justice sets forth further that Reginald G. Barclay incorporated Barclay & Co. in Delaware in April, 1913, with a capitalization of $3,000,000, divided into $1,000,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred and $2,000,000 common stock. During May, 1914, Barclay conveyed his rights in the old Barclay & Co. to the new Delaware corporation, and later it was discovered that the new company owned all the business and assets of the old.

Further, it was discovered that aBrclay owned 5,000 shares of the preferred stock and 19,985 of the common of the new Barclay & Co. Mrs. Barclay, in her petition filed in Justice Page's court on April 8, 1915, stated that from 1908 until 1913, inclusive, she received $468,048 as income from her one-third share in the company, the largest amount, $111,983, being received in 1913, when Alexander Barrie left the company.

"It is evident," the Justice says, "that the sole purpose of the incorporation was to enable, through legal formality, Reginald G. aBrclap to escape Haitien in an endeavor to bring about conciliation between the various political factions.

The American marines on shore continue to disarm Haitian civilians.

The detachment of marines who came ashore last night from the French cruiser Descartes is now in occupation of the French Legation.

SUMMONS TO GOETHALS.

Will Confer in Washington Over Troops in Canal Zone.

PANAMA, Aug. 2.—Just as he was leaving here today on the steamer Pastores for New York Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, received instructions to appear in Washington immediately instead of beginning his vacation.

General Goethals said that he had been informed indirectly that his presence was desired in order that he might confer with the Washington authorities regarding army reorganization, particularly with reference to the strength, disposition, and housing of the troops in the Canal Zone. He said he had several plans in view, which he would submit to Secretary Garrison. These he declined to outline. It is understood that his views differ somewhat from those of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Canal Zone forces, which were forwarded to the Secretary of War several weeks ago.

After proceeding to Washington General Goethals, who is accompanied by his wife and son, Thomas, will make a tour of the West, visiting the California expositions. He will then return to the Canal Zone at the end of September. Meanwhile he will tender his resignation as Governor to President Wilson and will make application to be placed on the retired list of the army.

W. H. BLATCH KILLED BY LOOSE LIVE WIRE

Suffrage Leader's Husband Steps on Broken End in Channing Pollock's Yard.

PLAYWRIGHT FINDS BODY

Sustains Severe Shock in Attempting to Pull It Away from the Current.

William H. Blatch, husband of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the suffrage leader, was killed yesterday morning by coming in contact with the current of a broken electric light wire which had fallen across the walk at the entrance to the lawn at the home of Channing Pollock, the playwright, on the Sound, at Shoreham, L. I. It is supposed that Mr. Blatch saw a broken wire and sought to remove it not knowing that it was charged. The end of the wire, carrying 110 volts of an alternating current, killed him instantly.

Mr. Blatch called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pollock at 7:30 o'clock to return a book he had borrowed. As the playwright and his wife were not up, he left the volume with a maid and started back along the path toward the road. The maid saw a spurt of flame at the gate, and when Blatch staggered and fell she called Pollock.

There was a little pillar of smoke and sputtering flame visible as Pollock ran toward the place where Blatch had fallen, with one hand tightly clutching the wire. The only piece of wood near at hand was the signboard of the Pollock home, "The Parsonage," fixed to a stake beside the gate, which the playwright pulled up and reached for the wire with one end, whereupon he received a shock of electricity which knocked him down. The sign was covered with moisture. He then got a garden rake and succeeded in pulling the wire away from the body.

Dr. James M. Winfield of 47 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, who has a Summer home at Shoreham, was sent for. He said Blatch had died instantly from the shock of the current, which under ordinary circumstances might not have proved fatal, but the wet ground made the contact more severe. Coroner Gibson of Huntington gave permission for the removal of the body to the home of Mr. Blatch.

"We believe the wire must have dropped from the pole after Mr. Blatch came here," said Mrs. Pollock yesterday, during the absence of her husband. "I am sure from what Mr. Pollock told me after the accident that he would have fallen a victim to that wire had he got out as early as he intended to meet Mr. and Mrs. Flo Ziegfeld at Port Jefferson. The wire was that of the Port Jefferson Electric Light Company."

Mrs. Nora Stanton De Forest, daughter of Mr. Blatch, who with her daughter had spent the week-end at her father's home, had started for the city. Mr. Blatch had gone to the Pollock home after seeing his daughter off at the station. Mrs. De Forest was notified of the accident when she alighted from the train at her home and returned to Shoreham. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who was at Syracuse on Saturday and had an engagement to lecture last night at Utica, was reached by telegraph while on a train yesterday afternoon and notified.

William H. Blatch, 63 years old, was the head of the May Brewing Company in England, from which he retired twenty years ago and had since resided here. His wife is an American. Because her husband had not become a citizen of this country Mrs. Blatch's efforts to establish her rights to citizenship were denied on the ground that her marriage made her a British subject. She is the President of the Women's Political Union. Mr. Blatch owned a large country home at Shoreham, where he had developed one of the largest and finest hanging gardens on Long Island.

25 YEARS FOR BANK BANDIT.

Harry Starr, Chief of Oklahoma Band, Pleads Guilty.

CHANDLER, Okla., Aug. 2.—Harry Starr pleaded guilty to bank robbery today in the District Court, and was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. A jury was being impanelled today for the trial of Claude Sawyer, one of Starr's alleged accomplices.

Starr was charged with the robbery of two banks in Stroud, Okla., last March, in which $5,000 was stolen. After the robbery Starr was wounded and with four of his companions was captured.

Many daring robberies were charged to what was known as the Starr gang of bandits, which was led by Harry Starr.

IN ROADLESS GREENWICH.

Detours That Are Tours and Other Freak Conditions Found.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 2.—When the New York people who pay a large share of the taxes that go to keep up this corner of Connecticut got their last bills from the Collector they found they were down for heavy increases. Realizing that this was an expensive neighborhood to live in, some paid cheerfully. Others, when they learned that a considerable portion of the increase was to be devoted to the improvement of roads in the township, paid philosophically.

But to find a philosopher in these regions now is difficult. And if you seek to talk on the subject of roads you will find no cheerful person. Practically speaking, there are no roads. They have been made away with. A casual glance at them would lead the visitor to conclude that somebody had come along and torn them up by the roots and taken them away. After a fashion, that is what happened.

Sections of the Boston Post Road are still intact, but you may have difficulty in finding them. If you get off that once beaten path you never know where you will end up. True, the highways are marked here and there with the sign "Detour," indicating that a little way ahead is another sign reading "Road Closed," but you never know exactly where you will be when you have again located yourself. Sometimes the "detour" would be more properly spelled without a prefix.

Perhaps the most disgusted citizens hereabouts are those who last Spring purchased new cars. They early met the "Road Closed" signs. Then teams began to leave mounds of sand and broken stone and great bundles of wire concrete "tier" here and there along the highways until in some spots there was not room for a livery "rig" to pass. As it was then so it is now, and so it appears likely to continue indefinitely.

APPEAL FOR A FAMILY.

Wife and Children of a Prisoner Need Assistance.

Convicted on the charge of burglary, L. is serving a prison sentence. His punishment is deserved, but his wife and children, who have done no wrong, must suffer too. Their physical needs will be met, however, if contributions for the purpose are sent to the Charity Organization Society.

The mother went to the society in the Spring, just before the baby's birth, and they have helped her ever since, for she has four small children, the eldest only 7, and has no income from any source. The society has secured for her the interest of a religious organization, which pays half her rent and supplies clothing, leaving the balance of the rent, a weekly allowance for food, and a daily supply of milk to be provided from the funds for which the society asks. A trained dietitian under the direction of the society has helped Mrs. L. plan her budget and is assisting her to buy her food wisely.

L. may be discharged at the end of the year, but to meet the physical needs of his family until that time $150 is necessary. Gifts, payable to the Charity Organization Society, should be addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "Mrs. F. E. S.," $1; Mrs. Marie Celeste Eastwick, $10; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $25; Anonymous, $5; Cash, $5; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; Mrs. Thomas H. Messenger, $5; Mrs. Alice Fenn Coffin, $1; Anonymous, $10; Cash, $1.

U. S. METAL PRODUCTS SALE

Company's Forty-seven Parcels of Assets Bring $216,000.

The property and assets of the United States Metal Products Company of 111 Broadway and College Point were sold at auction yesterday at 32 Liberty Street under the direction of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy. There were forty-seven parcels in the sale, and the total amount realized was $216,027. The creditors' committee bid $204,000 for most of the parcels, and the excepted parcels went to outsiders for $12,027.

Among the parcels sold were the right, title, and interest in the real estate and buildings at College Point, $40,000; patents, trademarks, and welding contract, 10,000; recorders and auto trucks, $2,600, and office equipment, $2,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Nov. 30, 1914, and liabilities were $1,008,550.

Long Term for Black Hander.

A sentence of from ten to twenty years in Sing Sing was imposed by Judge Nieman in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on Francesco Giarraputo, reputed Black Hand leader, who was convicted of having placed a lighted bomb in the drug store of Joseph Ingoglia at 1,081 Flushing Avenue, on April 6. The druggist identified the prisoner as the man who had demanded $4,000 from him after several threatening letters had been sent to him. Andrea Graffeo, convicted as an accomplice of Giarraputo in the same crime, received a similar sentence from Judge Dike last week.

Mail Auto Speeder Fined.

Charged with speeding a United States mail auto truck on the Manhattan Bridge at forty miles an hour, Frank Marcocci of 131 Sullivan Street was fined $50 yesterday by Magistrate Cobb in the Essex Market Court.

LYNN GETS ISLANDS UNDER TORRENS ACT

Appellate Division Upholds His Title to Three Properties in Jamaica Bay.

ENDS 22 YEARS' LITIGATION

Justice's Victory Sets a Precedent in Appeal Involving Realty Registration Law.

Justice Wauhope Lynn of the Municipal Court, after twenty-two years of litigation, has had his ownership of three islands in Jamaica Bay upheld. He purchased them from the State of New York in 1893. The islands are known as Old Squaw Marsh, Big Fishkill Marsh, and Sails Point Hassock. A unanimous opinion in favor of Justice Lynn has been rendered by the Appellate Division, and it confirms the right to have the titles in the islands registered under the Torrens Land Title Registration act.

The ownership of the islands and the registration of their titles in favor of Justice Lynn were opposed by Ludwig Klee, a fisherman of Jamaca Bay, and other fishermen and oystermen who had been squatters on the islands for many years and who claimed ownership by adverse possession. In addition, Ezra D. Bushnell and Edward F. Linton claimed title through an early grant from the Town of Flatlands, and the City of New York also claimed ownership on the ground that the islands were land under water and that the State of New York, therefore, had no power to sell them.

A year ago Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court gave a decision in favor of Justice Lynn. An appeal was taken by the City of New York and Edward F. Linton, and in its recent opinion the Appellate Division upholds the decision of the lower court. The decision virtually disposes of a long-disputed question regarding the ownership of lands under water in Jamaica Bay. In the trial it was necessary to go back to the Colonial grants of Governor Dongan, who gave New York City the so-called Dongan charter, and it was proved that in 1685 he granted to Captain John Palmer all of the sandy peninsula known as Rockaway Beach, extending from low-water mark in Jamaica Bay to low-water mark in the Atlantic Ocean. The technicalities involved in the early land grants make a record on the appeal of the case of 329 printed pages, besides maps, surveys, photographs, and copies from the original records of the Town of Flatlands.

Gilbert Ray Hawes, who was instrumental in causing the passage by the Legislature several years ago of the Torrens Land Title Registration act, by which real estate titles may be registered in the State, said yesterday that this was the first instance in a contested Torrens act case wherein the judgment had been affirmed on appeal. It would dispose, he said, of many technicalities which had been advanced against the registration of titles under that method.

The Torrens act, which is now recognized by Congress in eleven States, provides for a simple system of registry of land titles whereby, when the proof of ownership has been established after examination by the Register and title lawyers under his supervision, this one examination suffices for all time, and future transfers of property are made directly on the original Torrens registration.

Dies Under Subway Train.

Charles W. E. Newton, 69 years old, of 145 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was killed by jumping from the platform of the Fourteenth Street subway station to the tracks of the southbound express trains yesterday afternoon, just as an express was running into the station, and three cars passed over his body before the motorman could stop the train.

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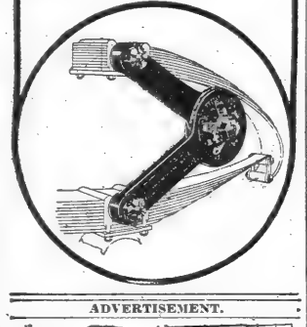

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Although you may have indigestion so severely that anything but the most limited diet causes you the keenest suffering, there is a simple way to get back safely onto pleasanter, more nourishing food. Just sip a glass or two of clear, good Man-a-cea Water with each meal and begin at once to eat a little of any food you crave. Man-a-cea Water is not a laxative, but stimulates the secretion of the digestive fluids and soon enables you to try one more good dinner without fear of bad results. Sold by all druggists. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other first-class grocers. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Carstairs Estab. 1788. In the non-refillable bottle.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
Rye

GREAT WAR PICTURES.
The European conflict brought to your eyes. Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial—Nos. 3 to 12. (1 and 2 are out of print,) containing actual war scenes from every part of the war field, bound in cloth and sold for $1. Sent by mail to any address. Beautiful pictures by rotogravure process. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

6 MORE HEAT DEATHS; RELIEF IS PREDICTED

Humidity at 91 Causes Great Distress — 25 Are Prostrated.

WOMAN DIES IN STREET

Man Seeking Air on Fire Escape Mortally Hurt in Fall to Pavement—Crowds at Beaches.

The indications last night were that the backbone of the heat wave was broken and that within the next twenty-four hours the city would obtain relief from the intolerable conditions of the past four days, which have caused a score of deaths and many prostrations.

Six more deaths were reported yesterday in Brooklyn, one in White Plains, and one in Elizabeth, N. J., as a direct result of the heat. The prostrations were even more numerous than on Sunday. The maximum temperature was 84 degrees at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but while that was not considered unusual, the humidity remained high. At 8 o'clock in the morning it registered 91 per cent., and while it dropped to 60 per cent. at 4 o'clock it was back to 83 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the evening. This condition added greatly to the suffering caused by the heat.

The weather forecast for today reads "not so warm," and predicts occasional showers.

Here are the lists of deaths and prostrations reported to the police:

The Dead.

FORSCHNER, FREDA, 60, 425 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome in Borough Hall Subway Station; died in Brooklyn Hospital.

KELLY, CATHERINE, 55, 140 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home.

KISCH, FRANCES, 35, 66 Dewey Street, Elmhurst, L. I.; overcome at home; died in German Hospital, Brooklyn.

QUINLAN, THOMAS, 38, 5,524 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome on Bush Docks, foot of Forty-third Street, Brooklyn.

SCHAKERA, EDNA, 4 months, 92 Cedar Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, negro, about 40 years; overcome and died on Myrtle Avenue car at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn.

The Prostrations.

DAVIES, JAMES, 44, East Ninety-first Street and Avenue L, Brooklyn; overcome at Rockaway and Hegerman Avenues; St. Mary's Hospital.

DRUDE, HARRY, 21, 124 West 107th Street; overcome in front of 324 West 103d Street; Knickerbocker Hospital.

FARHAN, JENNIE, 50, housekeeper, 302 East Twenty-ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

FRITZ, JULIUS, 73, broker, 115 West 102d Street; overcome at home.

GERY, DAVID, 65, Belmont Avenue and 180th Street, the Bronx; overcome at 110th Street and Madison Avenue; home.

GORMLEY, JAMES, 33, sailor, no home; overcome at 313 West Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HANSBURG, JOHN, 45, 237 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Fulton and Crescent Streets; Bradford Street Hospital.

McGOWAN, EDWARD, 23, 186 Eldert Street, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 732 Manhattan Avenue; St. Catherine's Hospital.

MARTIN, JOSEPH, 42, 210 Meserole Street, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 47 Varick Street; home.

MASSINO, FREDERICK, 53, 180 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 44 Carroll Street; home.

MILLER, WILLIAM, 37, 2,348 Madison Street, Brooklyn, waiter; overcome in lunch room at 427 De Kalb Avenue; Cumberland Street Hospital.

O'CONNELL, WILLIAM, 20, 236 Baltic Street, Brooklyn; overcome in front of 131 Smith Street; Long Island College Hospital.

RIPPO, JEANETTE, 50, housekeeper, 2,226 Fifth Avenue; overcome in front of 65 West Thirty-fourth Street; Harlem Hospital.

ROSENTHAL, FANNIE, 28, 62 Attorney Street; overcome at home; attended by Dr. Meehan of Gouverneur Hospital.

RUSSO, DOMINICK, 143 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home; Knickerbocker Hospital.

SHAW, JOSEPH, 34, salesman, 231 West Forty-first Street; overcome in front of 930 Eighth Street; home.

SMITH, WILLIAM, 86, Nebraska Avenue, Dunton; overcome at Twombly Place and Fleet Street, Jamaica; St. Mary's Hospital.

SOLLWAY, EMIL, 20, operator, 1,526 Lexington Avenue; overcome at Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; New York Hospital.

THORULKLEN, ADOLPH, 25, electrician, 518 West 152d Street; overcome at 41 Broad Street; Volunteer Hospital.

TRENZING, ROBERT, 35, 280 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Bremen Street and Buswick Avenue; St. Catherine's Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 40, laborer, overcome in front of 28 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

UNIDENTRIED MAN, 85, overcome in front of 157 Diamond Street, Brooklyn; St. Catharine's Hospital.

VANCE, JOHN, 34, 4,401 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Norwegian Hospital.

WASSERMAN, ROSE, 21, operator, 1,481 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at 105 Greene Street; home.

WEINTRAUB, EMANUEL, 40, 40 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, overcome at home; St. Catherine's Hospital.

Woman Died in a Chair.

Mrs. Theodore Leizzenschmidt of 31 De Kalb Avenue, White Plains, was overcome in South Broadway. She dragged herself to the porch of the home of Frank Tucker and dropped into a chair. Tucker found her dead a few minutes later. She was 55 years old.

In Elizabeth, N. J., William Bowers, 26, of 108 Wall Street, who had complained of exhaustion because of the heat, went swimming in Staten Island Sound near the recreation pier, despite the protests of his friends. He was drowned. Those overcome by the heat in Elizabeth were Miss Rnnie Color, 39, of 120 Summer Street, Newark; Patrick Bradley of Arlington and Joseph Marone of Stapleton, S. I.; Miss Color was taken to the General Hospital in a critical condition. The others were removed to the Alexian Brothers Hospital.

In East New York James Johnson, 38, of 134 Alabama Avenue, fell from the fire escape of his home on the fourth floor. He suffered a fracture of the skull, a broken right leg, and several broken ribs. At the Kings County Hospital, where he was taken, it was said he had but little chance of recovery. Harry Portugal of 161 Park Place fell from a building at 457 Thatford Avenue, where he was working, and sustained serious internal injuries.

The severe thunder storm of Sunday night tore up the roads near Somerville, N. J., and as a result the hotels were filled with autoists from this city and Northern New Jersey who could not reach their homes. During the storm a coop containing 400 chickens was swept away and the chickens were drowned. Cellars were flooded and much damage was done.

At least 100,000 went to Coney Island for a swim yesterday. There were no accidents, and a slight rainfall in the early evening drove most of the people to their homes.

HEATED TERM IS BROKEN.

Cool Wave from Northwest May Continue All Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The heat wave, which caused a number of deaths and intense suffering in the Eastern half of the country, has been broken. A cool wave, approaching from the Northwest, has brought lower temperatures, which the Weather Bureau officials predict will continue until the end of the week. Higher temperatures, however, will prevail over the Pacific Coast and Northwest States.

A windstorm over Florida today brought relief from the heat in the South Atlantic States, but indications tonight pointed to a return of high temperatures there. Washington was the hottest of Eastern cities today, its official temperature being 94 degrees. Jacksonville, Fla., reported 78, Savannah 82, Baltimore and Philadelphia 90, Boston 72, Pittsburgh 84, Chicago 78, St. Louis 90, Kansas City 82, and maha 72.

POSTAL DENIES PHONE CUT.

Reduction in Rate Applies Only to Newspaper Telegraph Lines.

At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company at 253 Broadway it was said yesterday that the reports that the company was contemplating a cut in the rates of its telephone service were not correct. The statement was made, however, that the Postal is rapidly extending its telephone service through the South, West, and Middle West, and it was asserted that the rates of the telephone companies connected with the Postal were, as a rule, lower than that of their competitors, their rates being based on a conversation of five minutes rather than three. It was said that the Postal's service is largely a recent growth and that the tariffs fixed at the time the various lines were started are still the ones best suited to the business done.

The report had arisen in connection with the announcement made Saturday night that the Postal had cut the rates on the leased telegraph wires for night press service in two. This rate, which went into effect yesterday, means that the rates of $10 a mile per year for wires leased by individual newspapers and $12 a mile per year for press associations was cut to $5 and $6 respectively. Charles C. Adams, Vice President of the Postal, in charge of the Traffic Department, said yesterday that the primary idea of this change was to benefit the smaller newspapers of the interior cities.

"Formerly," said Mr. Adams, "the smaller newspapers in the smaller towns could take only very limited service on general world news—perhaps 500 to 1,000 words a night to cover the entire news field. This has worked a considerable hardship, particularly since the war broke out, and the public everywhere is so deeply interested in foreign news, which it rarely read before. This reduction in the rates on leased wires ought to give an opportunity to many newspapers in smaller cities to afford their own wires and thus to get much fuller service on the news of the world at large."

ARREST DR. H. C. COE'S SON.

Railroad Detectives Accuse Him of Tempering with Switches.

Charged with having endangered the lives of passengers on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad by unlocking switches and tampering with switch lights, Fordyce Coe, a son of Dr. Henry C. Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, was brought before Acting Police Judge Madden in Yonkers yesterday afternoon. Young Coe gave his age as 20, and claimed to be a student at the Columbia College of Journalism. Detectives in the employ of the railroad were notified during the morning that a young man was wandering along the right of way between the Van Cortlandt Station and Bryn Mawr, tampering with signal lights and switches. They found that several switches had been unlocked and some of the signal lights taken away. They arrested young Coe.

The detectives told Judge Madden they found young Coe wandering along the road and he refused to explain his presence there satisfactorily. The student was held to await the arrival of his father. "I was full of gin rickies and Scotch high balls," was the explanation he offered in court.

Dr. Coe said last night over the telephone that he had been away on a case and that his son's trouble had been simply the result of a schoolboy prank. He denied that the son had done any harm.

Dr. Coe's family was brought into prominence early this year when Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., another son, disappeared from his home in Boston. Mr. Coe left his young wife on the eve of becoming a mother. A country-wide search was made for him, and in May he was located in Fairbanks, Alaska. Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., was an employe in the Boston office of the Standard Oil Company.

ARRESTED AS DRUG THIEF.

Samuel Lippman Accused of Flundering Store by Daylight.

David Rubinstein, who had been waiting on a row of customers in his drug store at 384 Saratoga Avenue, East New York, yesterday afternoon, went back behind the screen into the rear of the store to make up a prescription and found a youth plundering his case of narcotics. Rubinstein grappled with him. The intruder, though pale and haggard, had a good deal of strength left, and managed to break away.

He got out into the back yard and climbed over a fence, shedding bottles of drugs as he ran, but was finally run down and caught by Patrolman Malloy of the Brownsville Station. He told the police his name was Samuel Sippman and that after he had found himself unable to buy drugs he could not break himself of the habit. He was held on a charge of burglary.

GENERAL TRACY IS DYING.

Physician Gives Up Hope for ex-Secretary of the Navy.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who has been critically ill at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, for the last few days, was said late last night to have failed rapidly during the day.

Dr. William B. Pritchard, of 143 West Seventy-second Street, who has been the General's physician for the last twenty-two years, said that his patient's wonderful vitality was all that was sustaining him and that his death was probably only a question of hours. He said that General Tracy was slowly losing ground and that there was no hope for recovery. His daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, is constantly at his bedside.

VESSEL INSPECTORS SHACKLED TOGETHER

Reid and Eckliff Brought Before Secretary Redfield Handcuffed at Eastland Inquiry.

GOVERNMENT TO RESCUE

Habeas Corpus Suit Begun to Take Accused Officials Out of Hands of State of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Conflict between the Federal Department of Commerce and Maclay Hoyne, State's attorney, arose today at the investigation of the steamer Eastland disaster, because Robert Reid and C. C. Eckliff, the Federal Steamboat Inspectors who gave the Eastland its last license, were brought, handcuffed together, before Secretary of Commerce Redfield and the Steamboat Inspection Service Board.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus to take the Inspectors from the State officers was filed in the United States District Court by the Inspectors' attorney after a consultation with A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce. Judge Landis will hear the case tomorrow.

Several members of the Steamboat Inspection Service gave testimony before Secretary Redfield, who is conducting an inquiry as provided by the rules of his department. Late in the day, while Ira B. Mansfield, Inspector of Hulls at Chicago, was testifying, Inspectors Reid and Eckliff, who had been arrested on a Coroner's mittimus, were brought into the room handcuffed to a Deupty Sheriff. The Inspectors walked up in front of Secretary Redfield and raised their hands, while the Deputy Sheriff removed the manacles.

"If these Government Inspectors are to be handcuffed and treated in this manner by State officers," said Solicitor Thurman, "I shall start a fight for jurisdiction over them."

State's Attorney Hoyne was called to confer with United States District Attorney Clyne and Mr. Thurman. The Federal attorneys announced that application would be made for a writ of habeas corpus, and Mr. Hoyne said he would oppose the removal of Reid and Eckliff from the jurisdiction of the State. Mr. Hoyne said he did not order the Sheriff to handcuff the Inspectors.

As Reid and Eckliff had virtually been subpoenaed for the Federal Grand Jury, it was decided that they should not again be asked to give evidence to the Redfield board.

Secretary Redfield announced that an equilibrium test of all passenger-carrying steamers on the Great Lakes would be made, and that the work of Steamboat Inspectors during the last fifteen years would be investigated, as suggested by Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara. It was announced that an advisory committee of business men, consisting of P. B. Foulke of St. Louis, Charles C. Jenks of Detroit, and Charles A. McCormick of New Brunswick, N. J., would assist Secretary Redfield in the investigation.

Mr. Redfield received two threatening letters today. One declared that the writer would "push the Secretary into the river," and was signed "Murderer." The other was signed "Republicans," and advised Mr. Redfield to leave the city immediately for fear some crank would kill him.

"I have received many such letters," said Secretary Redfield. "They are idle threats and mean nothing."

Captain Harry Pedersen of the Eastland, who had been in jail since shortly after the disaster, was released on $10,000 bail today.

No bodies were recovered from the capsized Eastland today. The known dead remained at 839, with 142 reported missing.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 2.—President Wilson continued today to receive protests from Chicago against the conduct of the Federal investigation into the Eastland disaster. Up to the present he has taken no action. He is receiving reports almost daily form Secretary Redfield.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup
Free from Benzoate of Soda
Put a bottle on the table and increase your enjoyment of almost every other food.
One of the 57

TO AVERT GARMENT STRIKE.

Mediators Confer as Votes of 60,000 Union Members Are Counted.

While the last votes of 60,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were being cast yesterday on the question of a general strike, representatives of the union and of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association met at the Chamberlain's office in the Municipal Building in an effort to avoid a break.

The failure of the Manufacturers' Association to ratify the adjustment proposed by the Council of Conciliation has been due, it is said, to the interpretation placed by the union on the clause of the council's decision which limits the right of the employer to lay off workmen and to the finding in favor of a distribution which would keep all employes at work, though at reduced hours, in dull seasons.

The council was in conference all day, and will meet again today in order to define these points exactly.

The last votes of the unionists were cast last night, and the counting began at 9 o'clock. Union leaders said the counting of the ballots was only a necessary formality, as the vote had been overwhelmingly in favor of the strike.

WED, THEN TOLD PARENTS.

Miss Hyde to Follow Example of Her Sister, Who Eloped.

Without taking their parents into their confidence, Miss Helen Hyde, a daughter of Raymond Newton Hyde, of Main Avenue, Douglaston, L. I., and Paul Byrnes, son of James C. Byrnes, of 50 North Nineteenth Street, Flushing, were married yesterday in Long Island City.

At the home of Miss Hyde it was said at first that she was on her vacation. There was surprise over the taking out of a marriage license. Late in the afternoon Miss Hyde, then Mrs. Byrnes, telephoned her father that she and Mr. Byrnes had been married in Queens and were then headed toward New Jersey on a honeymoon trip. About the same time her husband notified his family. The surprise in the Barnes home was as great as in that of Mr. Hyde.

Miss Hyde followed the example of her sister, Mrs. Edith Hyde Robbins, who married Tod Robbins, athlete, polo player, author, and wealthy society man of Brooklyn, in 1909, and five years later divorced him.

'FRAME-UP' CHARGED BY WARDEN OSBORNE

Continued from Page 1.

over the prison situation, which is rapidly approaching a crisis. It is understood that Mr. Riley is angered at the degree of demoralization in discipline at Sing Sing.

Eight or ten prisoners, members of Mr. Osborne's Mutual Welfare League, according to the documentary evidence now in the hands of Mr. Riley, have been admitted to the death house at Sing Sing every Sunday night to entertain the condemned men with singing. The cell corridor, according to the account of conditions at the prison now in Mr. Riley's hands, on these occasions would be filled with prisoners, and conversation between them and the men in the condemned cells was easy, despite the presence of two guards.

Superintendent Riley had also, it was said tonight, evidence to show that Spence, a murderer, and Scalzo and Pillods, two white slavers, with long terms before them, who recently escaped from Sing Sing, had unusual privileges. The two white slavers, on a written order, were actually outside the prison walls at the time they escaped.

A week ago last Saturday, after Joseph Murphy, a convicted murderer, who made an affidavit which furnished the basis for the Becker proceedings before Justice Ford, had confessed to the Governor that he had talked with Becker in the death house at the Sunday night concert on June 20, Governor Whitman urged Superintendent Riley to impress on Warden Osborne the necessity of living up to the law governing admission to the death house. Superintendent Riley said today that he issued orders accordingly at once, but that for three days Warden Osborne did not even acknowledge receipt of the instructions.

The Governor, it is known, is very much displeased with the present management of Sing Sing Prison. Events, incidental to the execution of Becker, it is said, have deepened the Governor's conviction that Mr. Osborne's management is too loose, yet it is understood that the Governor does not at present intend to take any step looking to Mr. Osborne's removal. The Governor feels that Warden Osborne is directly responsible to Superintendent Riley, and that the appointment and removal of Prison Wardens is within the province of the Superintendent of Prisons exclusively.

Late tonight word reached the Capitol that Mr. Osborne in an interview had prognosticated his own removal within ten days, and also ventured the opinion that he "would come back."

"I really have not given this subject any thought," said State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley when he heard of this. "Mr. Osborne's suggestion is news to me."

Westchester Democrat Resigns.

The Democratic County Committee of Westchester yesterday afternoon at its meeting in White Plains accepted the resignation of Michael J. Walsh as county leader. It elected Clifford B. Couch of Peekskill, an attorney, as his successor. It is said that Mr. Walsh is grooming himself as candidate for the nomination for State Controller. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, who is not a Walsh man, resigned as Vice Chairman. His successor was not elected.

$425,000
Mortgage Interest paid by us to our clients August 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales
(By Order of the United States District Court)
We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY
Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Aug. 3.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 8-3-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. **67**

$23 Brass Bed Outfits at . . . $13.75
A Semi-Annual Furniture Sale Feature
This special is representative of the excellent values offered in the Furniture Sale which has captured New York's thrifty buyers.
The outfit consists of:
A 2-inch continuous post BRASS BED with five 1-inch fillers. Bright or satin finish. Offered in all regular sizes.
10-year GUARANTEED SPRING with high risers.
A SOFT TOP MATTRESS.
Please note these other bargains:

$2.50 Slip Seat Chairs.... $1.95 — Genuine leather slip seats; box construction; quartered oak; golden oak finish.
$5.50 Morris Chairs..... $3.75 — Golden oak or mahogany finish (frame only).
$8.75 Golden Oak Dressers $5.25 — Good sized mirrors; all wood trimmings; well made.
$9.50 Living Room Chairs and Rockers..... $5.75 — Leather seat and back. Frames in birch, finished rich mahogany color.
$27.50 Turkish Rocker... $19.75 — Covered in genuine Spanish leather.
$65 Library Suites..... $39.50 — Genuine Spanish leather; 3 pieces; for library or living room; suite consists of settee, armchair and rocker.
$10 "Greenhut Special" Felt Mattress..... $6.95 — 50 lbs. to the full size; covered in fancy art ticking; roll edge.
$7.50 2-inch continuous post White Enamel Beds $4.50 — All regular sizes.
$12.50 Summer Grades Safety Edge Box Springs $8.95
$2.50 Rome Link Springs.. $1.75 — 10-year guaranteed; all sizes, with high risers.
$8 Regis Woven Wire Springs..... $5.25 — Very heavy and well constructed; high risers; very heavy tubing.
$1.30 Feather Pillows..... 70c — 22x28 inches; covered in a good quality of ticking; each weighing 4 lbs.
$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses. $1.95 — All regular sizes; covered in a good quality of ticking.

Other Big Sales

Women's and Misses' $5 to $15 White Summer Dresses—at... $3.95 to $8.95
$3.95 Corduroy "Sport" Coats—for women and misses; sale Today..... $2.50 — All sizes up to 38-inch bust measure.
Middy Blouses—Special, at..... $1 — Every size from 8 to 22 years.
Summer Blouses — that were priced to $2.98; reduced for Today to.... $1.50
Women's $2 to $3 Low Shoes—at..... $1 — Here we include 2,500 pairs of "WALK-OVERS;" not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in entire lot.
Misses' and Children's $1.50 to $2.50 Shoes—at..... $1
12½c Linen Finish Chambrays—32 in. wide; all the wanted colors; yd... 7c
49c Imported All-Wool Challis—27 inches wide; immense assortment of designs in handsome colors; yard..... 29c
Men's $3 Low Shoes—at. $1 — All styles; all leathers.
500 Dozen Novelty Bleached Turkish Bath Towels—each..... 15c
$1.29 to $2.95 Summer Bed Spreads—Summer weight spreads in white dimities and English printed materials; for single and full size beds..... 98c

Men's Panama Suits $3.35
In a Great Sale Today at.....
Good-looking, nicely tailored and trimmed Suits. POPULAR PLAIN COLORS AND HAIRLINE STRIPES. Good choice of Suits in light champagne color. Smart Norfolk and Sack models. Sizes to fit men and youths of every build.

$1.95 Glass Punch Sets—14 pieces; complete with hooks; choice of 2 designs..... $1.25
$2.25 Oak Water Coolers—4 gal.; white enamel lined and nickel plate faucet..... $1.65
$39.50 Worsted Wilton Rugs—size 9x12; choice designs in extra fine colorings..... $24.50
$29.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—9x12; high grade Axminster; choice variety of designs and colorings and made by the best American mills. $19.50
All Metal Window Screens—24x33; regular 32c; sale..... 19c
30x43; regularly 45c; sale..... 23c
$6.50 Lift Cover Style Refrigerator—30 in. high; ice capacity about 30 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale. $4.45
$8.25 Lift Cover Style Refrigerator—41 in. high; ice capacity about 45 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale. $6.75
Specials in Lighting Fixtures:
$3.19 Alabaster Indirect Lights..... $2.25
$4.39 (12-Panel) Gas Dome—24 inch diameter, with filigree border and ruby diamonds..... $3.49
$5.95 (8-Panel) Gas Dome—22 inch diameter; made of rich art glass, with filigree border and crystal bell fringe to match.... $4.75

$1.50, $2 & $3 Framed Pictures $1
Choice Today at.....
These represent "odds and ends" from our August Special Sale. Several hundred of these handsome pictures offered at this sensational price. Early choice for best choice.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street
Store Opens 8:30. Closes 5:30

Furniture of QUALITY Within the Reach of Every Purse in the August Furniture Sale
—*"With Initiative"*

$356 Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites, $277.50
Beautiful dark finish. Ten pieces. Note that the legs of each piece have octagonal turnings and that there are cane panels in sidetable and sideboard.

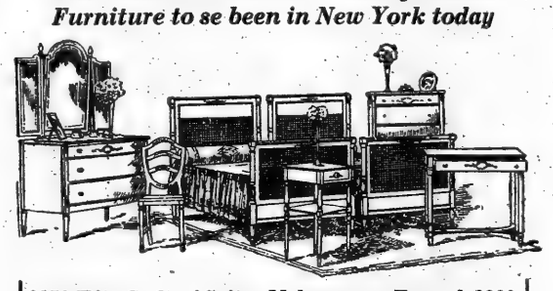
This sale provides the very highest, newest and most desirable types of furniture at the moderate prices usually paid for the ordinary kinds.

BUT—More Than That
this sale also provides the most INEXPENSIVE Furniture that it is possible to get—having, of course, due regard to *reliability*.

The suites and individual pieces displayed on our 2½ acres of floor space have taken New York by storm by their originality, their beauty, their lowness of price—in fact, by the INITIATIVE that marks them all the way from their conception in the brain of a master designer to their effective and novel display on our floors.

There is Half a Million Dollars' Worth, at 10% to 50% Savings
The finest products of the best manufacturers are here in full assortment, and many of the very best offerings show the grestest economies. The LIMBERT mission furniture—$30,000 worth, marked to sell at $15,000—the KARPEN Library Furniture at one-third less—the SLIGH Sheraton bedroom suites at half price—the COWAN mahogany four-poster bedroom suite at one-quarter less—all these are but random examples of what was today referred to by an expert after careful inspection of all that was on view elsewhere—as

The Finest Collection of Really GOOD Furniture to se been in New York today



$350 'Ritz-Carlton' Suites, Mahogany or Enamel, $200
An exact reproduction in design and quality of an exclusive Poole-made suite in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York. Desk $30 extra. Chair $17.50 extra.

—Broadway and 33d Street—

GIMBELS
Subway Store
Give Your Feet an Air Bath
Men's Ventilated Oxfords, $2.50 Pair

New, different and sensible.
Black or tan calfskin. The "H. J. & S." make.
All sizes in either leather.

The Ideal Cool, Sanitary, Comfortable Oxford for Summer.

Smart, good looking, very flexible Oxfords with perforations at side and toe as shown in the illustration. An excellent shoe for the general business man or for those who stand or walk much. Note the extended sewn soles and the broad, arch-supporting heels.
Also sizes for boys at $2.

On Sale Only in the GIMBEL Subway Store Shoe Shop

LAWN TENNIS—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET ASSEMBLES AT NEW LONDON

R. N. WILLIAMS BEATS GRIFFIN AT TENNIS

National Champion Gets Revenge for Defeat Recently in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 2.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, national tennis champion, saved the honor of the East today and got revenge for his Pacific Coast defeat of a few weeks ago.

The Harvard crack won over Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco in straight sets at 9—7, 7—5, 6—1 on the Longwood courts in the fifth round of the singles of this annual tennis classic.

Conditions for playing were none too good because the day was so dark during the final set that the spectators and players could hardly see the ball. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the match was bitterly fought from start to finish. Griffin was tired out and so exhausted that the outcome was virtually a foregone conclusion. The first two sets were very thrilling, as the score 9—7 and 7—5 will indicate.

Griffin was fast on his feet and caused Williams lots of trouble. He was out to duplicate his feat on the Pacific Coast, which he did on asphalt, but he found the turf courts more difficult. Williams's play was more severe. For two long sets it was nip and tuck between the players.

The San Francisco player's quick, straight drive, without either a top or cut and his ability to pick openings left his more famous rival no time to play a waiting game. If anything Williams did the greater amount of footing.

Williams was slow in getting under way, and he repeatedly made errors during the first six games, while Griffin went after every point. Griffin ran up a 4-to-1 lead before Williams started to show his real form. After getting started he caused Griffin trouble with his bombardment of forehand and backhand drives and cannon ball volleys. They were not all point winners, but enough to enable Williams to prove conclusively that he was in the running. The Harvard star jumped into the front for the first time in the eleventh game. Griffin rallied in turn and fought Williams off for five more games.

Williams was steadier and less brilliant in the second set, but the play was faster and closer. After that games alternated with the services generally, and again the Californian with a fine attack and defense caused the set to go extra games. The fact that the set went extra games took much out of Griffin and enabled Williams to almost obtain a whitewash in the third set.

Nat Niles won his place in the final round all alone, as Williams and Johnson are still hung up in the semi-finals. Niles defeated Craig Biddle of Philadelphia in a very interesting match. It went to four sets, Biddle's clever play keeping the Bostonian on the jump for three sets, but the latter made a walkaway of the fourth. Biddle was showing signs of distress because of the strenuous work in the early sets. At the start Biddle was rather unsteady but more brilliant than his opponent.

Since Boston must share Williams with Philadelphia Niles is the only local star still in the tourney. Wallace Johnson showed up wonderfully well against Watson M. Washburn of New York, winning without much trouble.

Niles will play the winner of the match tomorrow between Williams and Johnson for the honor of playing Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco in the challenge round. The summary:

Longwood Singles, Fifth Round.—R. N. Williams, 2d, Harvard, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 9—7, 7—5, 6—1; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

EDGEMERE DOUBLES FINAL.

Man and Major Defeat Baggs and Ostendorf in Tennis Tourney.

Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major, who are entered in the tennis tournament at Norwalk for the championship of Connecticut, arranged to play their first round matches today in order to enable them to compete in the semi-final and final rounds of the invitation men's doubles of the Edgemere Club tournament yesterday at Edgemere, L. I. The arrangement proved a satisfactory one for the pair, for they won the event by taking their unfinished match with Arthur M. Lovibond and Wylie C. Grant, and defeating Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf in the final round.

The victory of Man and Major was expected, as they had survived a series of competitions, defeating among other teams Vanderbilt B. Ward and Dr. William Rosenbaum. Each succeeding tournament finds the partnership more firmly cemented and with increasing knowledge of each other's strong and weak points the combination will prove a formidable one. The score in the unfinished match was 6—2, 7—5, and the result of the final round was 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

When rain stopped the play on Sunday Man and Major led Lovibond and Grant, 6—2, 2—2. The match was continued yesterday, and the Seventh Regiment combination made a much better showing. Lovibond's steadiness and accuracy brought the games to 5—all. Man and Major then rallied and by forcing the issue won the next two games and match.

The excessive heat did not appear to affect Man and Major in their match with Baggs and Ostendorf. They played with a confidence that spelled victory. From the outset they completely outclassed their opponents, and met no opposition until the third set, when they stopped a rally by Baggs and Ostendorf, and saved an extra game set. They were particularly strong in their overhead smashing, while Man, who devoted his attention to the net found many undefended spots with his cross-court shots. The summary:

Edgemere Club Invitation Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major defeated Arthur M. Lovibond and Wylie C. Grant, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major defeated Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

New Hampshire Tennis Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 2.—Heavy showers this morning did not interfere with the starting in the afternoon of the annual New Hampshire State and White Mountain tennis championship tournament at the Crawford Notch Lawn Tennis Club courts and a large gallery asembled to see the preliminary play. Forty-six entries were received, and the winner of the singles will oppose James Nowell in the challenge round for a leg on the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup. The scores:

R. M. Currier defeated C. G. Hoag, by default; F. C. Kauffman defeated Lyle Leverich, by default; Victor Hock defeated W. A. Bradford, by default; J. Wheelright defeated M. G. Johnson, 6—2, 6—0; R. C. Hewilling defeated F. O. Mundt, by default; P. C. Hart defeated H. S. Schley, 6—0, 6—2; W. H. Abbott defeated J. H. Locke, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; R. H. White defeated O. T. Russell, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; L. H. Martin defeated C. D. Taylor, by default; Robert Bray defeated C. M. Charest, 6—2, 10—8; H. Walstenholme defeated G. R. L. Hood, by default; J. W. Foster defeated J. A. Hicks, by default; D. R. Campbell defeated E. Field, by default; J. Seabury defeated J. R. Tunis, 8—6, 1—6, 6—3; Ross Cleveland defeated F. M. Fosdyck, 6—0, 7—5; King Smith defeated John Marble, by default; Robert Tunis defeated Wirt Kimball, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; C. B. Wilbar defeated H. S. Barker, 8—6, 6—4; M. W. Whipple defeated Dwight Sargent, 6—3, 6—4; E. G. Campbell defeated W. D. Lewthwaite, 6—1, 6—7; A. E. Kent defeated A. R. Cox, 6—1, 6—0; A. A. Leverich defeated F. R. Sedgley, by default.

Hemple and Smith Matched.

Jock Hemple and Gunboat Smith have been matched in the main bout at the St. Nicholas Rink, Wednesday evening, Aug. 11. Hemple has "stopped" every man he has boxed since arriving in the East.

G. M. CHURCH A VICTOR.

Princetonian Now Favorite for Western Tennis Championship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Heath Byford, Chicago, upset predictions today by defeating W. M. Johnston of San Francisco in the first round of the Western Tennis Tournament at Lake Forest. It was a signal victory for the Illinois champion, since critics generally had predicted his defeat by the Californian, and bemoaned the fact that the draw placed the local favorite against a star in the first round. Errors cost Johnston the match. He made 76 to Byford's 54, though he earned 39 of his points to the Chicagoan's 20. The score was 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

G. M. Church, the Princeton player with Johnston out, became favorite. He had little trouble defeating J. D. Boven of Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, in the second round, to which he moved through a default. J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, easily won from H. F. Logan, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

It was decided to postpone two men's matches. A few matches, all between local teams, were recorded in the men's doubles. Summaries:

Men Singles.—First Round—Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defaulted to E. A. Knoche, Chicago; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defaulted to H. S. Knox, Chicago; Jesse Spaulding, Chicago, defaulted to F. A. Thompson, Chicago; Walter Hayes, Chicago, defeated N. A. Augur, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0; M. G. Ketchum, Chicago, defeated Joe Adams, Omaha, 6—3, 6—3; J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, defeated F. H. Logan, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2; John A. Krugh, Kansas City, defeated Harold Hodge, Buffalo, by default; Heath Byford, Chicago, defeated William M. Johnston, San Francisco, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; W. A. Putterer, Chicago, defeated R. N. Hamilton, Milwaukee, by default; G. M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Fred Appel, Indianapolis, by default; J. J. Forstall, Chicago, defeated J. Burnham, Burlington, Iowa, by default.

Second Round—Al Lindauer, Chicago, defeated Jimmy Weber, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defaulted to Deering Davis, Chicago; John Adams, St. Paul, defaulted to H. Raeder, Chicago; Dean Mathey, Princeton, defaulted to A. Ries, Chicago; R. N. Williams, Jr., Philadelphia, defaulted to George W. Fargo, Chicago; A. J. Green, Chicago, won from A. Stevenson, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2; G. M. Church, Princeton, defeated J. D. Bowen, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1; Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, by default; Staver Moulding, Chicago, defeated E. T. Pancoast, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4; Paul Gardner, Chicago, defeated E. Rockwell, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5; Ralph Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. J. Hoppe, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2; H. James, Chicago, defeated Glen Gooder, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1; L. K. Callahan, Chicago, defeated H. F. Ferry, Chicago, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; Francis Benson, Decatur, Ill., defeated R. L. Van Arsdale, Chicago, by default; R. E. Turvey, Chicago, defeated H. M. Merrill, by default.

BASSFORD AND KING WIN.

Straight-Set Victory in Hudson River Tennis Championship Doubles.

The third of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association championships was decided yesterday on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers, when Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, and George King, Columbia University, defeated Dr. S. H. Rowe and J. L. Jova in the final round of the men's doubles in straight sets at 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

With the defeat of Steinkampf and Forster in the semi-final round last week, the only possible stumbling block to Bassford and King's victory was removed, and the result was about the same as was expected. The winning combination showed more effectiveness than when the two players joined issue in the New York Lawn Tennis Club tournament early in the season. The pair played through the three sets with an even pace and appeared to understand each other's play.

Bassford kept in the back court and devoted his attention to the lobbing for which he is famous, while King played a net game and smashed the ball to all sections of the opposite court. Rowe and Jova did not succeed in uncovering a very strong defense, and allowed their opponents to score on many passing shots.

The first two sets were decided in easy manner, Bassford and King allowing their opponents only two games. The leaders, feeling secure, eased up in the third set, and the score was carried to deuce before Bassford and King once more settled down to business. They broke through Jova's service and won their own. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, Men's Doubles Championship.—Final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated Dr. S. H. Rowe and J. L. Jova, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

Bowler E. W. Pierson Dead.

Edward W. Pierson of Newark, one of the most prominent bowlers in the country, died Sunday afternoon at Saranac Lake of tuberculosis. He was 45 years old and almost all his life had taken a keen interest in athletics, but his particular enjoyment has been in bowling. For two years he was President of the Newark Bowling Association, and as a member of the Roseville A. R. took part in the N. B. A. tournaments. Tis active participation in bowling covered a period of eighteen years. He was for twenty-three years connected with the Prudential Insurance Company and was one of the organizers of the Prudential A. A. The funeral will be held today from his late home at 190 South Eleventh Street, Newark.

NEW YORK Y. C. FLEET READY FOR CRUISE

200 Yachts at New London Will Start Today on Port-to-Port Sail in East.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 2.—About 20 Oyachts flying the burgee of the New York Yacht Club were anchored in the Thames River off New London tonight, prepared to leave early tomorrow for Newport on the first run of the annual port-to-port cruise. Commodore George F. Baker's flagsip Viking broke out signals at sunset, declaring the 1916 cruise in commission, and immediately the harbor resounded with a salute of cannon.

Captains of the various yachts reported aboard the flagship, and final details of the cruise were discussed. A formal receptoion was held aboard the Viking tonight, which was attended by the yacht owners and their guests.

There were more large steam yachts and auxiliaries in the squadron than in any cruise of recent years. While the various racing classes had filled to the satisfaction of the Regatta Committee, interest in the port races was increased by the presence of the Resolut and Varitie. These boats alone are to sail in out-and-out racing trim.

Among the larger of the steamers beside the Viking here are J. P. Morgan's Corsair, Henry Walter's Narada, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Tarantula, ex-Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Morton F. Plant's Kanawha, H. G. Burnet's Alberta, Allison V. Armour's Utowana, W. Sharpe Kilmer's Remlik, D. W. Smith's Virginia, Huston Wyeth's Nemaha, James Elverson, Jr.'s Allegro, Edgar Palmer's Guinevere, Henry Gilsey's Ertanax, Henry W. Putnam, Jr.'s Alcyone, C. W. Harkness's Agawa, C. J. Doval's Paragon, Walter Lippincott's Lady Betty, W. D. Hoxie's Idalia, R. P. Perkin's Mohican, R. Eldridge's Kehtoh, H. H. Hogin's Ilewellyn, C. J. Eisenlohr's Miramie, M. B. Mills's Cynthia III., W. C. Hubbard's Leda, and E. Walter Clark's Zipalong.

The houseboats were represented by the giants of the class, the Everglades of Arthur Curtis, James Seminole of H. C. Phipps, Alela of A. H. Disston, and Lodoma of James G. Wilson.

The cup class yachts, Resolute and Vanitie, loomed up larger than the sloops, which included also J. M. MacDonough's Spartan, H. P. Whitney's Barbr, George F. Baker, Jr's. Ventura, Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant, R. N. Ellis's Iroquois II.,— W. E. Dodge's Samuri, and the Grayling, Carolina, and Acushla of the racing fleet, with the half dozen New York thirties which had made the run up from New Haven in the day's competition.

The schooners included Clifford R. Hendrix's Radiant, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, J. D. Ford's Katrina, M. F. Plant's Elena, G. H. Worthington's Priscilla, Herbert M. Sears's onstellation, Robert E. Tod's Katowa, W. H. Judson's Rival, Howard C. Smith's Ahmakola, I. E. Raymond's Hopewell, and a score of lesser two and three stickers and sound schooners.

About 9 o'clock tomorrow the fleet will leave for Newport, Resolute and Vanitie accompanying and racing once more for a special cup. Schooners of all sizes in one class, sloops and yawls in another will race for the navy challenge cups.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club fleet, which was expected to arrive here this evening, had not been reported at a late hour. The Corinthians sailed in a head wind against the tide, and a thick fog enveloped their course this evening, which accounts for the nonarrival of the fleet.

A course dead to windward took them from New Haven Breakwater for a long leg on the port tack of twenty miles close to the Long Island shore. When they came about for the trip to this port the wind had about deserted them and they faced a fog bank and an adverse tide. These tested patience, seamanship and sailing luck.

Among Harlem River Oarsmen.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will be represented in three races in the National Rowing Regatta at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13-14.

Captain R. H. Pearse will row in the quarter mile dash and in the senior singles. In the dash he will again encounter Everard Butler of Canada, who beat him by inches at Philadelphia last year.

Livingston, Mullen, Faber, and McLaughlin will represent the club in the race for intermediate four-oared shells.

Pearse has been coaching this crew, but will turn it over this week to Fred Plaisted, the professoinal oarsman and assistant to Coach Rice at Columbia University.

Utley, ex-Captain of the Nonparells, has taken Hamilton, Keenan, Howard, and other younger members of the club in hand and will develop a junior centipede to compete in the Middle States Regatta at Philadelphia, Sept. 6, and in the Fall regatta on the Harlem.

Livingston of the Nonparells is the only sculler on the river with a sectional shell.

The Union Boat Club is giving its attention to developing junior oarsmen for the New York Rowing Associatoin Regatta on the Speedway course, Sept. 12. This will be the first Sunday regatta held on this river in many years.

YAWL FLAMINGO AGROUND.

R. L. Bigelow's Small Racing Craft Fast on Seal Rock in Sound.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 2.—The auxiliary yawl Flamingo, owned by R. L. Bigelow of the New York Yacht Club, is aground on Seal Rock tonight inside of Cornfield Light. The yawl struck late today, and when the tide fell found herself fast. What damage, if any, she has suffered, is not known yet. Flamingo is fifty-four feet long overall.

The point where the yawl struck is about four miles inside Cornfield Light and a short distance off shore. Two women, members of the party of nine on board, were brought ashore, but the rest of the party remained on board. An effort to float the boat will be made at high tide.

The Flamingo left Bridgeport this morning with other boats of the New York Yacht Club, which had started for New London for the annual cruise, but were compelled to put into Bridgeport because of the fog on Long Island Sound.

When the start for New London was made today the fog still hung over the Sound, making navigation difficult. The first intimation that those on board had that they were out of their course was when the yawl struck. At the same time the engine clutch broke. The sails were hoisted, but the boat simply spun around, and investigation showed that it was hard aground.

PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS.

Final Round in Singles Will Be Played on Saturday.

The tennis players competing in the championship of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association will reach the final round of the singles of the deciding tournament on Saturday. The program was arranged by William H. Brown, Jr., the President of the Parks Association, and A. Enklewitz and other members of the Executive Committee at a meeting held yesterday.

According to the arrangements which may be made between the individual park champions, the matches in the semi-final round of the singles will be contested tomorrow or Thursday afternoon. Francis J. Hopkins, Jr., the Van Cortlandt Park winner, will play the Sunset Park champion on the McComb's Dam Park courts. On the same courts Marty Alexander, Claremont Park winner, will play Russell Brown, the singles title holder of Central Park. The matches wi be the best two out of three sets.

Interested committeemen decided to bring about the matches in the other section of the draw on the courts at Van Cortandt Park, where Louis Oshman, the Crotona Park champion, plays H. Dulborger, the McComb's Dam Park title holder, and H. Berman, winner at Bronx Park, plays the Prospect Park champion.

The players who win places in the semi-finals will arrange to play their opponents in the matches for the final on the same courts not later than 1 o'clock next Saturday afternoon. The students of form among the committee favored Brown of Central Park as the finalist in the upper half, with Oshman of Crotona as winner in the lower division.

The doubles championship match for the Central Park title was checked by the storm on Sunday after each of the pairs had won two sets. It proved a gruelling match of the most desperate type. Ray Kriss and Edward Gordon, the holders of the doubles honors, led Joffe at 6—2 on games in the first set. Then Kriss became over-confident. He attempted to take liberties in the way of trying fancy smashes. It wrecked the chances of his side, for Louis Joffe and Jack Joffe sailed into the rallies, lobbing prettily at the most unexpected times, so that they ended off four games and won the set. The balance of four sets was fought with plenty of fast driving interspersed by high lobbing, especially from the Joffe side of the net. The Joffe brothers by the most courageous sort of playing in rallies pulled out the set after Kriss and Gordon had forced the score to games all.

Kramer Fears He'll Lose Title.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Cycle Champion Frank L. Kramer, who has held the national title for the last fourteen years, admits that it looks as if he had reached the end of his wonderful record. When discussing the situation at his home, 65 North Maple Avenue, this city, the champion said:

"I am away off form and with the hot weather to contend with I am doubtful of my ability to gain my best form again until late in the season. As the remaining championship races will be run off this month, it appears as if I am likely to lose the title."

Kramer has been hard pressed during the last few weeks by Alfred Goullet, the Australian cyclist, who is a much younger man. Goullet is showing the best form of his career.

Kramer trained on the roads of East Orange as a boy twenty years ago, and from the time he began to win laurels as an amateur has been the strongest card at the Vailsburgh track, just over the line in Newark. He has saved his winings as a champion cyclist and invested in East Orange real estate.

Marathon Won by Ted Johnson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Far Western track and field championship of the Amateur Athletic Union opened at the Panama-Pacific Exposition Stadium today. Preliminary heats were run in all events except one, the Modified Marathon being won by Ted Johnson of Denver in 1:13:05 1-5. R. H. Lee of San Francisco finished second, fifty yards behind. Five associations of the A. A. U. were represented, the athletes coming from the Pacific, Southern Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Intermountain, and Pacific Northwestern divisions.

EASTERN ATHLETES ARRIVE AT THE FAIR

Taber Works Out on Exposition Track—Millrose Boys in Good Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Norman Taber, world's record holder for a paced mile, arrived here today shortly before noon ready for the competition in the National Track and Field championships of Saturday. Taber appeared to be in prime condition. He came direct from Portland, where he has spent the past four days in training. After a preliminary talk with the exposition athletic officials Taber went to the Panama-Pacific Fair cinderpath, where he spent part of the afternoon in limbering up exercises. It is the plan of the former Oxford star to work every morning up to Friday, on which day he will lay off from work.

The balance of the Eastern contingent is expected to put in an appearance Wednesday afternoon or evening. The New York Athletic Club team is somewhere on the road to this city while the Irish-Americans are expected soon.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U., arrived today and will call a meeting of the Championship Committee at the Olympic Club for Wednesday evening, for a final consideration of track meet details.

All of the Chicago and Illinois athlecit club athletec have reported for work on the Exposition cinders. J. Loomis and Joie Ray are attracting the most attention. Loomis says he is ready for anything and welcomes a chance to meet Alma Richards, the Cornell star, in the high jump. And it looks right now as if this high jump will be one of the best events upon the program, with Richards, Loomis and George Horine ready. Horine is in particularly fine shape and will bend every effort to defeat Richards and deverse Olympic games tables. Horine has cleared six feet four inches in practice, and figures to surpass this in competition.

Mel Shepard and his string of Melrose A. A. stars is on the ground and ready for work. Willie Kyronen, national five-mile champion, Nick Gianakopulos junior cross country national champion, and Charley Pores, recent winner of the Seagate marathon, are all running well. Kyronen seems to be working better than Pores and Gianakopulos.

Pacific Coast stars are counting upon certain points in Saturday's championships. Drew is almost a certainty in the century, Fred Kelly is being counted a sure thing in the high hurdles, while George Horine should count in the high jump. Sam Bellah of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland is also to be considered in the pole vault, as he accomplished a leap of 12 feet 8 inches last Saturday in the Far Western championships without much effort. Another coast luminary expected to show is Fred Murray of the Olympic Club, who ran the low hurdles in 0:23 3-5 last Saturday, defeating Kelly of Los Angeles over the distance. A wind blowing at the backs of the starters made the time unusually fast.

Three hundred and eighty-eight entries have been received by the exposition officials for both the junior and senior championships. Heats will be run in both sprints and hurdles, and possibly in the quarter mile. It is also expected that preliminary eliminations will be held in the field in such events as the high jump, broad jump, pole vault, and shot put.

EXPECTS $100,000 HOUSE.

McFarland-Gibbons Bout Promoters Hope to Sell 50,000 Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—The ten-round bout between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons became a certainty today, when the two principals accepted the terms offered by the Ocean Athletic Club of Brighton Beach, New York City.

After an all-day session in the Planters Hotel, Gibbons agreed to take $15,000 for his end, without the privilege of a percentage. McFarland previously had accepted an offer of $17,500. Details of the battle were agreed upon, and all that remains is the formal signing of articles, which will take place tomorrow.

All records for financing a limited-round battle were broken by the promoters. As the matter stands now, the Ocean A. C. stands pledged to pay out $32,500 cash to the principals, and in order to stage the battle additional expenses of $10,000 to $15,000 will be necessary.

The bout will take place at the Brighton Beach Motordrome on the night of Sept. 11. Arrangements for seating 50,000 persons will be provided. The prices will range from $1 to $5, and the tickets will be placed on sale immediately, to forestall any activity by scalpers.

W. C. Marshall of the Ocean A. C. never has promoted boxing before. He is a railroad contractor in New York, and, with his cousin, Chauncey, also conducts the Brighton Baths. He was a little limp tonight after all the business had been settled.

"We offered Gibbons $10,000 cash and a privilege of 25 per cent. on all receipts over $60,000," said Mr. Marshall. "We expected him to snap at this offer, but he held out flat for $15,000.

"I have had no previous experience with fighters and considered this demand exorbitant. However, everything has been settled now and we are all feeling fine. I believe we will put $100,000 in the house, provided weather and other conditions are good."

QUESTION TABER'S RECORD.

Objectors Say Race Was Not True in Real Sense of the Word.

Considerable controversy has developed in track and field circles as to the propriety of accepting the new world's record of 4:12 3-5 for the mile run, made by Norman Taber in the Harvard Stadium on July 17. The contention of the objectors to accepting the figures is that the time was made in a special trial and not in a race in the true sense of the word. Few followers of athletics realize the difficulty of finding a field and conditions that will give a runner of Taber's type the opportunity to break such a record even though he has the ability.

W. G. George of England set the time for the mile at 4:21 2-5 in 1882, and this time was not lowered by an amateur until 1895, when Tommy Conneff ran the distance in 2:15 3-5. There it stood until 1911, when John Paul Jones reduced it one-fifth of a second, and two years later cut a whole second off that time. In this race Jones had as opponents Taber, Brown; Harmon, Dartmouth, and Madeira of Pennsylvania, all of whom finished in the order named. This was an extraordinary field, and forced Jones to run at his best speed to win in time less than two seconds slower than George's record of 4:12¾, made when a professional in 1886.

In the race in which George established the world's record that Taber broke the English professional had as his opponent in the match contest at Lillebridge, London, Billy Cummings, a runner of almost equal ability. It can be seen, therefore, that it is seldom that a group of runners of sufficient speed can be gathered under perfect racing conditions to warrant expectations of reducing records which have reached the point where the mile figures are today. Taber could have in all probability lowered the record just as much, or perhaps more, had he been able to race the full mile against a field of several runners capable of staying with him for the entire distance at a speed inside 4:15. Just where to find such a field the objectors to the record fail to state.

Hunt Meeting at Elkins Park.

Entry blanks for the annual hunt meeting of Lynewood Farm at Elkin Park, Penn., on Oct. 16, were issued by Frank J. Bryan, racing secretary, yesterday. The meet will be held under sanction of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Entries will close on Thursday, Oct. 7. Six races are scheduled, with purses ranging up to $500. One of the feature races will be for the Fulminate Plate, open to registered hacks and hunters, and horses owned by the United States Government or officers of the United States Army. The other events are the Caller Plate, handicap, for all ages; the Cheltenham Steeplechase, for maidens, three years old and upward; the El Cuchillo Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; the Lynewood Challenge Cup, steeplechase, for registered hunters, and the Coligny Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward.

Canadian Athletes to Go to War.

Thomas Boyd, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, in a recent statement, suggests fewer competitions and appeals to members of athletic organizations to join the overseas corps. He says:

"Kitchener says he needs more men, and we all realize that when he says it he means it.

"This is the reason I am appealing to all those who have no ties to hold them back, and especially the unmarried members of the many athletic organizations throughout Canada, to join at once the various corps now being recruited.

"The elimination of cup games at this juncture would give to the men engaged an opportunity to realize the gravity of the situation, and enable them to put their fighting qualities at the disposal of their King and country. The athletes of Canada have done nobly in filling the ranks of previous contingents. All honor to them. Those of you to whom this appeal reaches, show your patriotism by enlisting at once. 'Do your bit.'"

The Manitoba branch of the Canadian A. U. is urging all athletes to enlist for active service or home defense.

There are two kinds of baseball fans in New York: Those who arrive at the Polo Grounds, hot and bad-humored, and those who travel up and back by a

Fifth Avenue Bus

Into B.V.D. Means "Back To Nature"

NATURE intended the body to be *free* and *unconfined*, not trussed up in tight-fitting underclothes that shut off the air. Loose Fitting B.V.D. lets the air at your body, *cooling it.*

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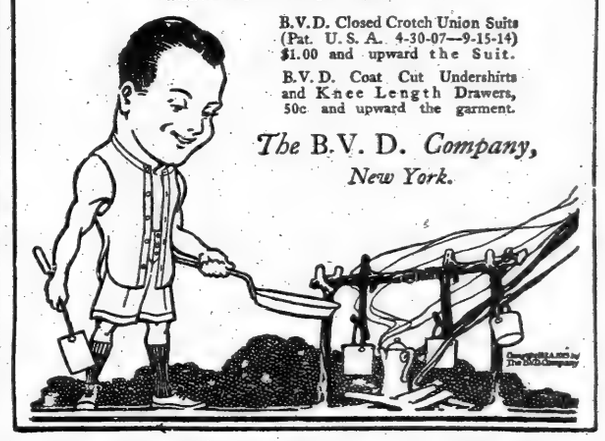

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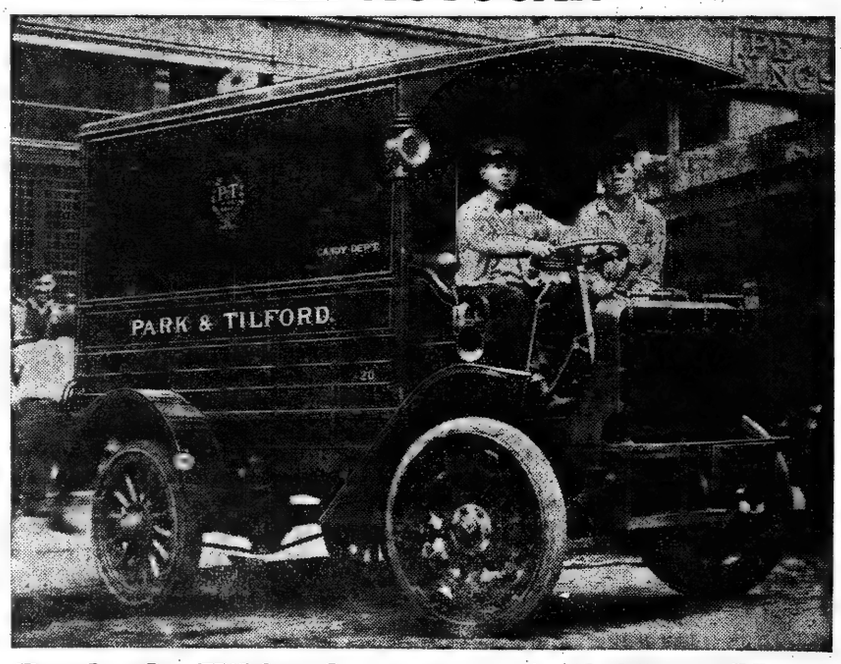

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YANKEES DEFEAT WHITE SOX IN NINTH INNING RALLY—SARATOGA RACING

SCOTT'S WILD TOSS LETS IN WINNING RUN

Yankees Garner Three Tallies in Ninth, Just Enough to Beat White Sox.

Without the aid of white whiskers, a red bonnet, or a team of reindeers, Jim Scott of the White Sox gave a perfect impersonation of Santa Claus at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Christmas is a long way off, but so was the ball when Jim threw it away in the ninth inning and let Eddie Barney come home with the run which gave the Yanks a 3 to 2 victory. If one gift deserves another, Scott has an automobile or a suit of clothes or something coming from Bill Donovan.

Urban Faber pitched great ball against the Yankees up to the ninth inning. He allowed only four scattered hits, and skilfully suppressed the Yankees the few times they threatened to score. The Yankees went into the ninth inning with the score 2 to 0 against them.

Maisel lifted a long fly to Murphy. Pipp clouted Faber for a single, and Charley Mullen was enlisted to run for Pipp. Doc Cook pounded a single to right, and Mullen went to third. Barney rolled an easy grounder to Eddie Collins. Ordinarily this $25,000 portion of Connie Mack's late lamented $100,000 infield would have evolved a neat little double play out of this incident and given young Faber the support he deserved.

Collins handled the ball as if it was an anarchist's bomb. He picked it up and dropped it and then repeated the operation. It seemed as if he dropped it oftener than he picked it up. Anyway, by the time he found out that the ball wasn't red-hot, Barney was safe at first and Mullen had crossed the plate.

Paddy Bauman lofted one to Shano Collins and made it two out. Roy Hartzell assumed the pinch-hitting rôle for Alexander. Hartzell slashed a single to right and scored Doc Cook with the run that tied the score. Clarence Rowland, the Sox manager, went out and told Faber to hurry to the clubhouse, where somebody wanted him on the phone.

From the wilds of right field stalked Jim Scott. Nunamaker went in as pinch-hitter for Brown, and he got a pass, filling the bases. Hughey High was at the bat when Scott unraveled a peg which was far out of Ray Schalk's reach and, Barney went home with the victory.

King Cole made his reappearance in these parts for the Yankees, and his home coming was welcomed by some tissue paper support from his team mates. Cole pitched a game that was good enough to win anywhere. Walter Alexander, the new Yankee catcher from Kansas City, was behind the bat, and he showed some good stuff yesterday. Most everybody, except perhaps Sweeney and Nunamaker, thought Alexander was pretty good.

The Sox got a run in the third inning. Blackburne hit a grounder to Maisel, who has just returned to the game after a few days' illness. Fritz made a wild throw to Pipp, and Blackburne went to second base. Faber rolled a bunt to Cole, who fired it at Maisel. Blackburne was at the bag as soon as the ball, and Umpire Wallace called him safe. Eddie Murphy whacked a single to right centre, which scored Blackburne.

Fournier walked in the sixth, and J. Collins sacrificed. After Felsch flied out to Cook, Mayer singled, scoring Fournier. In the eighth, Shano Collins banged out a triple with two out, and although Cole walked Felsch, the next batter, he settled down and pitched himself out of the difficulty. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hugh, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Boone, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
‡Mullen	0	1	0	0	0
Cook, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Barn'y, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
B'm'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Alex'n, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Hartzell.	1	0	1	0	0
Cole, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1
||Nunam'r	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	7	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
W'ner, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	6
F'ber, lb.	2	1	0	15	0
J.C'ns, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Felsch, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
Mayer, c.	3	0	1	3	0
*Roth	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	0	0	0	0	0
B'k'ne, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	5	26	13

*Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
‡Ran for Pipp in ninth inning.
||Batted for Alexander in ninth inning.
*Batted for Cole in eighth inning.
||Batted for Brown in ninth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Maisel, Blackburne.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Three-base hit—J. Collins. Stolen base—E. Collins. Earned run—Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Faber, Barney, J. Collins. Double plays—Faber, Weaver, and Fournier; Blackburne, E. Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 4; off Faber, 2; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Cole, 5 in 8 innings; off Brown, none in 1 inning; off Faber, 7 in 8 2-3 innings; off Scott, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Cole, 6; by Brown, 1; by Faber, 3. Wild pitch—Scott. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes.

Tigers Take Lead, Then It Rains.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Rain stopped today's game after the seventh inning, ten minutes after Detroit had jumped into a lead of 5 runs to 3. The Tigers scored three runs in the sixth off the deliveries of Collins and Leonard. Boston knocked Dauss from the box in the third, but was unable to profit from the pitching of Boland. This was Shriners' day, and Elpho Temple presented Cobb, Speaker, and Gardner with diamond studded emblems of the order and President Lannin of the Red Sox with a mahogany clock. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	2	2	1	2
Bush, ss.	5	0	1	2	0
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
C'ford, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	1	1	1
Burns, 1b.	2	1	2	12	0
Young, 2b.	3	1	0	2	3
St'ge, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Baker, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Boland, p.	2	1	0	0	4
Total.	26	5	11	21	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'k'n, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
J'rvin, ss.	2	1	0	2	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
H'itt'l, 1b.	3	0	0	3	0
H'per, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
Gard'r, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1
Agg'y, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0
C'gan, c.	3	1	2	6	4
C'lins, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Leon'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	21	3	4	21	10

*Batted for Leonard in seventh inning.

Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Vitt, Carrigan, Young, Baker, Bush. Three-base hits—Cobb, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Bush, Burns, Gardner, Vitt. Double plays—Gardner, Carrigan, and Barry; Speaker and Janvrin. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Boland, 4; off Collins, 1. Hits—Off Dauss, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Boland, 1 in four and one-third innings; off Collins, 10 in five and one-third innings; off Leonard, 1 in one and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Boland, 1; by Collins, 1; by Leonard, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Johnson's Anniversary Victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Walter Johnson today celebrated the eighth anniversary of his first appearance with the Nationals by defeating St. Louis, 5 to 1, in a game devoid of features. Kopp, an outfielder obtained by Washington from the St. Louis (Fed.) club, dropped his first chance, an easy fly, afterward making a single and scoring a run. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Foster, 2b.	3	1	1	2	6
Milan, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Shanks, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
J'son, p.	3	0	0	1	2
A'sm'h, c.	3	0	0	5	2
McF'e, ss.	3	0	0	6	1
Kopp, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Total.	30	5	6	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
Austin, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
W'ker, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Howd'l, lb.	4	0	0	8	1
Walsh, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
Sev'd, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Sisler, p.	4	0	1	1	2
Total.	32	1	6	24	9

Errors—Lavan, (2,) Severeid, McBride Kopp.

Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lavan, Gandil. Stolen base—Milan. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 3. Sacrifice fly—Johnson. Double plays—Johnson to Gandil; Johnson to Ainsmith to McBride to Shanks. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sisler, 2; off Johnson, 4. Struck out—By Sisler, 3; by Johnson, 5. Wild pitch—Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Philadelphia's New Pitcher Wild.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The wildness of Fillingim, formerly of the Charleston (S. C.) club, enabled Cleveland to defeat Philadelphia today, 4 to 3. Willie, who joined the visitors today after being with the Cleveland American Association team, went to bat five times and made three singles, drew a pass and took first base when he was hit by a pitched ball. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Willie, cf.	3	0	3	0	0
T'ner, 3b.	5	0	0	0	3
C'man, ss.	1	2	0	7	3
J'ker'n, lf.	3	1	2	3	0
Kirke, 1b.	2	1	1	11	0
Smith, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
W'g's, 2b.	5	0	0	2	5
O'N'l, c.	4	0	1	2	2
W'ker, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	4	9	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Healey, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Walsh, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Schang, c.	3	1	1	7	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
Kopf, ss.	2	1	1	5	4
McI's, 1b.	3	1	1	7	3
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	8	2
Kopf, ss.	2	1	1	5	4
Fill'm, p.	1	0	0	0	1
K'lson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'koff, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Strunk	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	3	5	27	16

*Batted for Fillingim in seventh inning.
Error—Healey.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3

Three-base hit—Kopf. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Chapman, (2,) Walsh. Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman and Kirke; Healey, McInnis and Lapp. Sacrifice hits—Kirke, (2,) Kopf. Sacrifice fly—Fillingim. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 5; off Fillingim, 8; off Knowlson, 1; off Wyckoff, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Knowlson, (Willie,) Struck out—By Walker, 1; by Fillingim, 4; by Knowlson, 1; by Wyckoff, 1. Hits—Off Walker, 4 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Jones, 1 in 3 innings; off Fillingim, 8 in 7 innings; off Knowlson, none in 1 inning; off Wyckoff, 1 in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E.
Richmond	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3	6	3
Buffalo	2 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 —7	10	2

Batteries—Cottrell and Harrington; Oldham and Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

	R	H	E.
Providence	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	0
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	1

Batteries—Oeschger and Haley; Erickson, Herscher, and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E.
Providence	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3	7	2
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	2

Batteries—Comstock and Casey; Palmero and Williams.

AT TORONTO—MORNING GAME.

	R	H	E.
Harrisburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—4	7	0
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	9	2

Batteries—Enzman and Heckinger; Cook and Kocher.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	R	H	E.
Harrisburg	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	9	2
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	3

Batteries—Lee and Heckinger; Manning and Kocher.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Springfield, 3. (Six innings; rain.)

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; New Bedford, 5.

Pawtucket at Brockton, postponed; wet grounds.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 11; Birmingham, 3.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; New Orleans, 2.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 4; Mobile, 2. Atlanta at Nashville, postponed; rain.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
(Game played Sunday.)
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
(Both games postponed; rain.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Baltimore at Kansas City—Rain.
Newark, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Sixteen innings.)
Buffalo, 6; St. Louis, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 2; Rochester, 0.
Providence, 3; Rochester, 2.
Harrisburg, 4; Toronto, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Harrisburg, 1; Toronto, 0.
Buffalo, 7; Richmond, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	34	.630
Chicago	58	36	.617
Detroit	58	36	.617
Washington	48	46	.511
New York	45	47	.489
St. Louis	38	56	.404
Cleveland	37	57	.394
Philadelphia	32	62	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	41	.554
Brooklyn	51	45	.526
Pittsburgh	47	45	.511
Chicago	47	45	.511
Boston	47	46	.505
New York	44	46	.489
St. Louis	46	51	.474
Cincinnati	40	53	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	55	41	.573
Chicago	55	43	.561
Pittsburgh	51	41	.554
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	50	46	.521
Buffalo	45	54	.455
Brooklyn	44	54	.449
Baltimore	34	63	.351

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	55	29	.655
Buffalo	50	32	.610
Harrisburg	46	39	.541
Montreal	46	41	.529
Rochester	39	48	.448
Toronto	38	50	.432
Richmond	38	51	.427
Jersey City	33	55	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh—2 games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

DODGERS RECOVER FROM BRIEF SLUMP

Ed Pfeffer's Pitching So Effective That Reds Are Unable to Get a Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Ed Pfeffer, selected by Wilbert Robinson to do the hurling for the Dodgers this afternoon, was successful in fine style. He held the Reds completely under his control the entire route, and at no time was he in danger of being scored against except possibly in the final round, when, with two men on bases—one on third and one on second—and only one out, he caused Red Killifer to hit into a double play. While Pfeffer mowed down the enemy at the plate his teammates did good work at the bat. Grasping every opportunity that presented itself and taking advantage of the openings, Robbie's men scored four runs, while Herzog's crew were treated to a coat of whitewash.

Buck Herzog handed the contest to the visitors in the fifth inning, when his wild throw paved the way for a tally, which eventually proved enough to beat the Reds. Stengel was the first man up in this inning. He passed up several wide ones and then asked Pete Schneider to put one over. Schneider complied with this request, and the husky Dodger sent a whizzler down to Herzog. In his eagerness to head off the right gardener at first base Buck threw wild and Stengel dashed on to second and a moment later scored with the winning run when Getz sent a single over second base. This victory allowed the Brooklyn aggregation to gain on the league-leading Phillies, who lost to the Cubs.

To make the defeat more complete, Robbie's men, after being blanked from the fifth inning, in the ninth piled up three more tallies, dispelling all hopes the locals may have entertained of overcoming that one-run lead.

To open the ninth O'Mara and Daubert walked. Wheat forced O'Mara, and Cutshaw forced Wheat. Cutshaw stole second. Stengel laced out a triple to centrefield, and Daubert and Cutshaw scored. Getz came through with a single, scoring Stengel. McCarthy brought the round to a close by fanning.

While Pfeffer allowed seven hits, as many as his opponent, Schneider, "would-be new iron man of the National League," Ed kept them scattered, no two of them coming in one inning. The Reds threatened to score in the ninth, but Pfeffer was too strong, and their rally fell short. Groh opened the ninth by coaxing a walk out of Ed. Herzog singled, Groh taking second. Both runners advanced on a passed ball. With runners on third and second and nobody out, it looked good from a Red standpoint. But the hopes that had risen in Herzog's crew soon vanished when Wagner fouled out and Killifer hit into a double play. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
O'Mara, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
D'bert, 1b.	2	1	0	8	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2
St'ngel, rf.	4	2	3	3	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	2	4	0
McC'ty, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	31	4	7	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	2	4
Kr'ng, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Killif'r, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'fith, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
Wingo, c.	3	0	1	6	3
W'ms, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Sch'der, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	30	0	7	27	14

Errors—Stengel, Herzog.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Stengel. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Double plays—Griffith and Mollwitz; Cutshaw and Daubert; Getz and Cutshaw. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; off Schneider, 4. Struck out—By Schneider, 6. Passed ball—McCarthy. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

CUT PLAYERS' HIGH SALARIES

Milwaukee Club Owner Says That Is the Way to Make Game Pay.

Owners of clubs in the American Association say that lower salaries are necessary to save the game, according to The Milwaukee Leader. Speaking of the plans of the association to make their properties pay, A. F. Timme, President of the Milwaukee club, said:

"It is not the intention of our club or of any club in the Association to give the players starvation salaries. With us it is a question of cutting down expenses or going bankrupt with high salaries. When you consider that we have more than $1,000,000 invested in this Association, and that during five years the owners have not realized 2 per cent. on their investment, you know we must reduce expenses. Some of the owners have been satisfied to make a living salary, take a chance on getting a fair rate on their investment.

"There is only one way to overcome the salary question, and that is to discharge the high-priced player and hire younger talent at lower salaries. I would prefer to see the players' salaries more evenly balanced. An average of $200 to $250 a month would be a reasonable salary."

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Triumphs in Hard Sixteen-Inning Game Over Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Newark won a hard fought sixteen-inning game from Chicago today, 3 to 2. The visitors tied the score in the ninth inning on three successive singles. In the sixteenth McKechnie singled and Esmond sacrificed him to second. He went to third on Rousch's infield out and scored the winning run when Smith fumbled a slow roller from Scheer. Scheer stole second and reached third on Fritz's wild throw to catch Laporte at first, but Huhn forced Laporte at second.

Except in the first and third innings when bunched hits gave Chicago its two runs, Mosely held the home team safely throughout the long game. Prendergast gave way to a pinch hitter in the ninth and Black finished for Chicago. Score:

Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3 14 1
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2 12 3

Batteries—Mosely and Rariden; Prendergast, Black, and Fischer.

Buffalo Overcomes Big Lead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Buffalo defeated St. Louis here today, 6 to 5. In the third inning with one out and the bases full, Groom for St. Louis, struck out Dalton and Louden. St. Louis got four runs in the third and one in the fourth. Then Buffalo knocked Groom out of the box in the fifth, getting twe runs. The visitors tied the score in the sixth and got the winning run in the eighth. Score:

	R	H	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1 0—6	12	1
St. Louis	0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0—5	8	1

Batteries—Marshall, Bedient and Blair; Groom, Davenport, Plank and Chapman.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Minneapolis, 1.

At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 8; Indianapolis, 7.

At Columbus—St. Paul, 3; Columbus, 0.

Milwaukee at Cleveland, postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Troy, 2.

At Elmira—Scranton, 4; Elmira, 2.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Albany, 1. Syracuse, 3; Albany, 2.

Binghamton at Wilkes-Barre, postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 5; Worcester, 3. Other games postponed; rain.

15-CENT BALL AT NEWARK.

Federal League Club Reduces Prices and Will Retain Franchise.

All talk of the Federal League leaving Newark was set at rest yesterday when it was announced that Harry F. Sinclair and P. T. Powers, owners of the Newark team, had decided to retain their Newark franchise permanently. Another thing decided upon was a reduction in the prices of admission, to go into effect upon the return of the Newark team from its Western trip Friday. The new scale is to be 15 cents for the bleachers, instead of 25, as heretofore; 25 cents for seats in the extreme sections of the covered stand, for which 50 cents has been charged, while for seats in the main body of the grandstand the price will be 50 cents, a reduction of 25 cents from the former scale. The price of box seats is to be $1, as before.

When the Peps left for their swing around the Federal circuit a month ago there were rumors that Powers and Sinclair were going to give up Newark and seek a more lucrative location, for the attendance, which had been all that could be desired at the start, had fallen off greatly. Poor transportation facilities was the principal cause, and the stories that Powers and Sinclair were ready to quit had the effect of arousing Jersey fans, and the Freeholders of both Essex and Hudson Counties voted to permit the Public Service Railway Company to lay tracks over the Jackson Street Bridge. This will make the ball grounds accessible from all parts of Newark, thus remedying what was regarded as the Feds' greatest handicap.

It was also announced yesterday that the Feds' owners have given Manager Bill McKechnie full authority to strengthen the team by the acquisition of new players.

Joe Jackson Trade Rumor Spiked.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Vice President E. S. Barnard of the Cleveland American League Club denied today that any offer has been received from President Charles A. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans for outfielder Joe Jackson of the Indians, as was reported in a story published in Chicago. Barnard says Jackson will not be sold or traded to any club. The Chicago dispatch had it that Comiskey, who is now on a hunting trip, offered $20,000 and several players for Jackson.

BETTER TENNIS BY COACHING

Expert Thinks Teaching Game Would Increase Standard.

College tennis suffers from lack of good coaching, says The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Answering the question, "Why do not colleges have professional coaches in tennis, as they have in other sports?" a veteran said: "Every college sport is loaded down with its coaches. Trainers drawing princely salaries storm over the performances of the track athletes. Frenzy burns itself out as the knowledge of football is imparted to the human machine, the college eleven. Fencing has its specialized corps of professional instructors. Basket ball is played under professional direction. It remains for tennis to have systematic and expert advice.

"It is not long ago that players on college tennis teams were first considered worthy of a college letter. If a man could win the All Comers, or at Longwood, or the intercollegiate singles, it was possible that he might win his insignia. Now the regular men on the tennis teams are sure of their letters.

"With professional coaching we would have more and better material to defend the Davis Cup. How many college players have received professional coaching is a question I cannot answer. George M. Church and Ludlow Vandeventer have had professional coaching, and with results. Church has acquired several methods of his own, too.

"A player who has accomplished much with his natural game is not the ideal pupil the professional thinks. It is almost impossible to revolutionize faulty methods of making certain strokes. It is possible, however, to strengthen a player's game and to add much to natural ability.

"What is the universal sakness among tennis players? Not sustaining the game. Many players will not press a victory home. Once in the lead, they 'loaf.' If they fall behind and are unable to strike into form they soften their game and make a poor finish, instead of working for control. It is always unsound to lower the pitch of a game. It is an old story around the courts, 'I let down on my game, and then I couldn't get started again.' That's the tale of many a match lost by a superior player."

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

When the seniors assemble on the links of the Apawamis Club the latter part of September, they will have a chance to take part in putting competitions. Although the official program has not been issued, it is understood that a portion of two days will be set aside for putting, and it may be that the committee will add driving competitions for classes. The seniors' tournament this year will extend over a period of four days.

The national amateur championship tournament to begin at the Country Club of Detroit the latter part of this month, will probably be a seven-day affair. Some time ago the Executive Committee voted that in the event of the entry being sufficiently large an elimination test would be held on Saturday, Aug. 28. That test, if held, will consist of an eighteen-hole round, in which the sixty-four leaders will earn the right to start in the qualification round on Monday, Aug. 30. There is talk now of having special trains from this city to Detroit.

Holes in one are being made frequently these days. Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, played recently on the St. Regis course, in the Adirondacks. He only had a couple of borrowed clubs, yet from the ninth tee he holed a full midiron shot for a one. This hole is 178 yards long. In a match the other day at Pocono Manor E. W. Loos, a Van Cortlandt Park product, defeated A. J. Elphick, the Shawnee professional, 2 up and 1 to play. Loos got a 71, but the best part of the round was the making of the 223-yard eighth hole in a single stroke. In June, while practicing for the open championship at Baltusrol, Loos made the third hole in a single stroke.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies; two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Iaria, 94; Feminlet, 104; Mollie Elliott, 104; Tralee, 96; Plumose, 109; Black Beauty, 102; Helen Marie, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs: Lord Marshall, 115; San Vega, 110; Saturnus, 106; Dengro, 105; Minstrel, 103; Tinkle Bell, 103; Outlook, 101; Blackthorn, 98; Plantagenet, 98; Duke of Dunbar, 98; Eddie Selling, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile: St. Lazerian, 100; Dryad, 110; Valentine, 110; Beau Spiller, 100; Tinkle Bell, 105; Menlo Park, 103; Thoughtreader, 112; Camellia, 105; Beaumont Belle, 106; Freeman, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. The Seneca. Selling; six furlongs. Gnat, 108; Hanson, 106; Distant Shore, 103; Forecast, 91; Top o' the Morning, 111; Mars Cassidy, 106; Pixy, 101; Borgo, 103; Sea Shell, 104; Roly, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds which have not won $750; five and a half furlongs: Prince Harry, 112; Rochester, 112; Sir Vivian, 107; Burglar, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens; three-year-olds and upward. Conditions. One mile: Beach Comber, 112; Badinge, 107; Light Wing, 107; Mohonk, 109; Rusila, 107.

Tigers Buy Fred Maisel's Brother.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 2.—George Maisel, outfielder for the Scranton team of the New York State League, was sold to Detroit today. The price announced was $2,000. Maisel is a brother of Fred Maisel of the New York Americans. He leads the State League in base running and is hitting .334. He reports to Detroit Sept. 5.

TIM SHOULD HAVE BECOME A SOLDIER

Cubs' Leading Catcher Made Duck Beat a Retreat at First Shot.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

Timothy Donahue, leading catcher for the Chicago Nationals, lowered his feet from the top of the railing around the hotel veranda, produced a brown paper, and scraped around in his pocket for the rest of the "makin's."

"My own uncle was one of the queen's foresters and a great shot, he was," said Tim, eying a flock of ducks that were swimming in a

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

ANOTHER SHIP PURCHASE FIGHT.

I am more than ever of the opinion that the Administration Ship Purchase bill was a good measure and is more necessary even now than it was when introduced and debated in Congress.—Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Since then a great deal has happened. Up to July 24 150 foreign ships, over half a million tons, had been admitted to American registry. For eleven months of the fiscal year exports in American vessels increased from $146,696,000 to $246,616,000, an increase of 68 per cent. If there is an American shipyard which is not busy it is not known. From Maine to Maryland, from Delaware to San Francisco, there is but one report of buoyancy and hope in a decadent industry. There could not be a greater contrast than with the conditions when the Ship Purchase bill was rejected, and laid away unwept, unhonored, and unsung. If the bill had passed and the same conditions had followed there would have been a demonstration of the wisdom and necessity of the bill. The bill having been rejected, and the conditions being what they are, there is a similar demonstration that the bill was not needed, and that its defeat was a better stimulus to shipping than its passage would have been.

As to its present need there is less doubt than originally. The magnitude of our export trade is a marvel, and it is all being carried with a diminishing amount of friction and delay. It is true that rates are high. That is because conditions are offering great inducements which stimulate the industry better than any subsidy. High rates are not tax money, and they fall upon those who benefit by the commerce. The passage of the ship bill would not add to this wholesome activity. The Government ships would drive out of the industry more ships than it could add to it. It would do so because Government competition is not on an economic basis. It is thought that Government operation is brilliantly successful when receipts equal expenses, without expectation of profit or replacement of capital.

Yet appears Senator WILLIAMS to say: "I want to see the Government own these ships and have what profit there may be in the transaction." The profit to the Government would be to the loss of the Government's competitors, and the activity now existent would be chilled with fear of the unequal contest with ships capitalized with tax money, and indifferent to loss. It is to be hoped that the Senator's views are personal, and not a sign that the Administration is inviting a repetition of its humiliation.

AN APPEAL TO SUFFRAGISTS.

With the welfare of the nation in mind we respectfully direct the attention of our good friends, the woman suffragists, to this paragraph in the cabled report of the opening of the Russian Duma:

> The first sitting of the Duma, which opened today, holds out promise of work, with the object of promoting the production of military supplies and meeting the military requirements, rather than oratory. * * *

It is desirable that the nation should feel the same confidence in the good promise of the next session of its Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled. There is work cut out for the national legislators to do that will require all their time, and the exercise of all their judgment. As far as possible, extraneous matters should be avoided in their deliberations. No Congress that ever assembled has had more important issues placed before it than the Sixty-fourth Congress will have to consider in its first session. With the kindliest feeling, therefore, we appeal to the suffragists not to persist in their determination to invade Washington on the opening day and force their propaganda upon the minds of the legislators. They can derive no material advantage through Congress. If they are to win their fight they must conquer in the States. Their battleground is not Washington. But they know well, as we all know, that they have many sympathizers among the Senators and Representatives, and there is danger that some of these may be impelled, through their sense of chivalry, to waste the nation's precious time in debating the question. Words spoken in Congress in favor of granting the women the right to vote must be empty words. They can have no practical result. Therefore should the women be not only merciful but sufficiently patriotic to resolve not to interfere with the course of Federal business.

Congress must consider important matters touching our foreign relations, the nation's finances, and the enlargement of our means of national defense. Various details developed in the consideration of these questions will precipitate protracted debates. They are all questions touching the interests of the women as well as those of the men. The suffragists will see, we hope, after thinking the matter over, that the present is not the time for them to force their own cause upon Congress. Let them wait for a more suitable time. If they do wait, it may never be necessary for them to appeal to Congressmen for their unprofitable moral support. If they win in New York State this Fall they may feel that their final victory can be obtained by sticking to a practical line of action.

WILLIAM II. AS DEAN SWIFT.

The reader of the manifesto of WILHELM II. at the end of the first year of the war will find in it little of the brilliant rhetoric or the sharp phrases destined to become international, and perhaps historical, quotations, which, through his long course of encyclopaedic speechmaking, the world has learned to expect from him. For a quarter of a century he has been, we might say, the public orator of Europe, occasionally of Asia and Africa. At times he has sent a wave of gooseflesh over the Powers, sometimes, as in the famous Daily Telegraph interview, over the Fatherland itself.

It is not solely his great place that gives weight to his words. He has a certain gift for words, imagination, a way of putting things. If he is sometimes or often unpruned, excessive, and thrasonical, at other times you seem to feel the army, the fleet, the ambitions, and the unparalleled energies of Germany speaking through him. In his impassioned politico-military defiances, challenges, and proclamations we hear a Hebrew prophet, the oracle of the Hohenzollern, elect of Heaven, a mixture of a minor prophet and EDMUND KEAN.

In his latest composition, edifying of piety and excellent of patriotism, we somehow miss the lyric note, the old sonority. Apollo doesn't always bend the bow. In more than recompense there is a passage which for a savage, Swiftian irony is hard to beat. It is this: "After preparations for a whole decade the coalition Powers, to whom Germany had become too great, believed that the moment had come to humiliate the Empire." In Great Britain and Russia especially this amplitude of preparation will be fully understood.

RUSSIAN ALLUREMENTS.

The Russian bear, though intending to abandon the bone of Warsaw, yet growls so horribly over it, and is so formidable and deliberate in defeat, that the Germans will not be able to glorify their victory. It is possible that they are puzzled by the strategy of Grand Duke NICHOLAS. Their past experiences with him have taught them to be wary. The evacuation of Warsaw has been going on for several weeks. The Germans must have known it. On Thursday, July 15, the Russian Government publicly announced that it would begin on the following Sunday. The news reached the outside world officially on July 20.

Yet the fighting continues. The progress of the Germans is as gallantly contested as if the fate of the Polish capital had not been conceded. Great masses of troops must have been already withdrawn to the new line on the Bug River and to the north, only enough remaining to keep up a rear-guard action. The fierce character of the fighting, especially to the north of Warsaw, is, therefore, very surprising. But more surprising is the fact that the Germans against greatly reduced Russian forces have made headway no faster. This may indicate, as one correspondent suggests, that the German power of offensive has been greatly weakened. That would make the Russians' strategy all the more mysterious.

The probable explanation is that both sides have been shifting troops in large numbers northward toward the Baltic, where the next issue will be decided, and where the prize is the ancient Hanseatic seaport of Riga. This is the second most important Russian port on the Baltic Sea, ranking next to St. Petersburg, only 366 miles away. By means of inland canals Riga is connected with the basins of the Volga and Dnieper Rivers, and by railways it drains the most fertile regions of Southern and Southeastern Russia. Its foreign trade, imports and exports combined, amounts to $125,000,000 a year. It is one of the oldest trading cities in Europe. Bremen merchants founded it in 1158. During the seventeenth century it was a bone of incessant contention between Poland, Sweden, and Russia. It was finally taken by Russia in 1710. Its commercial importance to her as a door of outlet on the Baltic Sea is immeasurable. To lose it would be to suffer partial strangulation. Riga's population is about 300,000, of which Germans constitute 47 per cent. The Russians are only a quarter of the population.

It is supposed that the new Russian defense when reconstructed will be on a line drawn almost due south from Riga through Brest-Litovsk and down the course of the Bug River. Brest-Litovsk is about 375 miles south of Riga and 125 miles east of Warsaw. It is a place to remember. Lying at the junction of the Mukovets and Bug Rivers, and at the intersection of railways communicating with Warsaw, East Prussia, Kiev, and Moscow, and connected by canal with the Dnieper and Vistula Rivers, it is a city of high strategic importance. It is strongly fortified and a great depot of war munitions. There are, or were, huge stores of guns, food, and ammunition there. The city was first mentioned in the eleventh century. In 1245 it was destroyed by the Mongols. In 1379 the Teutonic Knights burned it. It was twice captured by the Swedes. The first Jewish synagogue known in Europe was there. It does a large trade in grain, flax, hemp, wool, tar, and leather. It lies behind the Bug River as Warsaw lies behind the Vistula.

Perhaps it would be no easier to defend Brest-Litovsk than it was to defend Warsaw, other things being equal; but other things are not equal, and wherein they differ it is to the disadvantage of the Germans. This point is nearly as far east of Warsaw as Warsaw is east of the German frontier. Therefore the Germans would be twice as far from home at Brest-Litovsk as they are at Warsaw. But the important matter is that the Russian line, which was stretched very thin to make a huge loop or salient around Warsaw, will be shortened by perhaps 300 miles, and become in proportion thicker. It will be like a rubber band shortened from a length at which it was near the breaking point. If the Germans got to Brest-Litovsk they would still be 700 miles from Moscow. Distance is one of Russia's great allies.

It seems very probable, however, that before attempting any movement east of Warsaw the Germans will make a supreme effort to take Riga. That is where the fighting now is most intense. "Below Bausk, on the "River Dvina, in Courland, we fought "a desperate engagement with the "Germans Friday and Saturday," says the Petrograd War Office in Sunday's bulletin, leading its communication with that information, thereby, perhaps unconsciously, showing what importance was attached to it. That battle was within thirty miles of Riga.

TWO PAINFUL POEMS.

Vindication is a slow pedestrian, usually waiting, in fact, till near the end of the third act. Not often does it proceed so swiftly and unerringly as it has in the case of some observations made in THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning "Is This Mr. Reilly?" with an incidental reference to "Punch in the presence of the passenjare." There has arisen a host of witnesses to confute us, and they have stepped on each other's feet and out of their own mouths have they vindicated us.

The chorus of "Mr. Reilly" appears to be the simplest in the world, but not only can no two persons agree upon it, but each displays a heated certainty about his version, and men who will concede that their religion is wrong will regard it as the last insult if any one questions their version of "Mr. Reilly." This tantalizing chorus, what witchery did PAT ROONEY weave into its construction that men should lose their reason? It seems to fit smoothly into the memory, but only to confuse the minds of men and make them short-breathed and red-faced with old friends. Magic not exactly black but none too white, magic as subtle as that woven into "Punch, brothers," which condemned any one who heard it once to go on hearing it, to keep quoting it, until the frenzy wore off.

Since for some deep psychological reason any question about either of these productions arouses anger deeper than the rage of war, there immediately rushed upon us hordes of indignant letter writers, each denying that there was any question about the Reilly chorus and each giving the correct one; only each gave a different chorus. And on their heels came rushing yet others, denying that there was anything peculiar about "Punch, brothers." Most of these misunderstood the contention and supposed that there was a controversy over the authorship of that great poem; and with a contempt that bit deep they informed us that there was no such controversy, that it was written by MARK TWAIN.

But it wasn't, and out of their own mouths they have erected a controversy where there was none before. MARK TWAIN did not write it, and never pretended to write it. In the famous skit in which he dealt with the irritating problem raised by this exasperating jingle he said that it was a newspaper jingle, and it was. MARK TWAIN did not know who the author was. There really was a sign in the horse cars of the seventies directing the conductors to punch "in the presence of the passenjer," and specifying "a buff trip slip for a three-cent fare, a pink trip slip for a five-cent fare," and so on. "Why, it's poetry!" exclaimed one of a party of newspaper men one night, studying the sign as they went home. They assembled its lines in metrical form, added some improvements, such as

> Punch, brothers, punch, punch with care,
> All in the presence of the passenjare,

and one of them, ISAAC H. BROMLEY, published it in The New York Tribune, where MARK TWAIN saw it and let it loose upon the world. A maddening thing; it filled nearly as many insane asylums as "Mr. Reilly." And now, thirty years after the question of whether Mr. Reilly was Terence or John, and whether he was looking quite well or cut quite a swell, has died out; forty years after MARK TWAIN got "Punch, conductor," out of his head by reciting it to an orphan asylum, and when the world is at last able to forget its disquiet over these problems, there arise vaunting and toplofty persons to assert that there is not, and never was, a problem connected with either. It is well if they can quaff a kind nepenthe and forget the hot and rebellious dissensions of the seventies and eighties; but let them not instruct those less fortunate and of better memory.

TWO GOVERNORS.

When a multitude of strikers from the great plants of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne assailed and endangered life and property, when private violence and private war reigned over a considerable part of that city, and the local authorities were pitifully poor in force to suppress the outbreak, the Sheriff of the county appealed again and again and in vain to the Governor to send a detachment of militia to support the civil powers.

The inevitable conclusion of men familiar with official timidities and used to seeing politicians step gingerly over eggs was that the Governor was cautious about offending "labor," that a vision of lost votes kept him from what seemed to be his plain duty. It happened, though he had no means of knowing it would happen, that the Sheriff, by his courage, readiness, tact, and strong personality, impressed himself vividly upon the strikers, and got them, or most of them, back to work at better wages. That was no merit of the Governor, against whom remains the imputation or suspicion, warranted or not, of an inertia bred of political motives.

When at Massena, on the State Canal, a mob of strikers, whose temper may be judged from their drowning a fellow-workman who had refused to "go out," had seized and injured the plant, and the Sheriff, some of whose officers were imprisoned in it, could not control the rioters, he had only to telephone Governor WHITMAN that life and property were being destroyed or threatened. The Governor sent two companies of militia at once. We may censure the not infrequent cowardice of Sheriffs who cry for the militia because they are afraid vigorously to put down, or try to put down, a mob good for so many votes. But when a capable and brave Sheriff certifies that the situation is beyond his control, then the Governor who acts promptly deserves well of the State. And the other kind of Governor, who hesitates, who palters with disorder and coddles anarchy—well, it may be doubted if he gains as many votes as he loses, and he loses something more than votes sometimes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Is It Can't or Won't Understand?

It is not only over in Germany that mistakes as to American sentiments and intentions are made, and the German inability—or refusal—to understand us is seemingly not, as has been supposed, a matter of geography and distance, but one of constitution and temperament. At any rate the editors in the capitals of the several German States evolve out of their inner consciousness conclusions as to what we think and purpose that are no more or differently inaccurate than are those carried over to Berlin by agents specially selected by the German Ambassador in Washington for their imagined competence to reveal and explain us. And long citizenship or even birth here does not remove the curious difficulty.

For weeks past representative German-Americans have been declaring that though the urban East is pro-Ally, the farmers all over the country are on the other side, at least to the extent of supporting the German contention that our exports of war material are wicked and unneutral. Yet when the mysterious collection of German sympathizers that calls itself "Labor's National Peace Council" manages to get a lot of Granger officials together, those officials vehemently refuse to pass resolutions condemning the traffic in arms and denouncing the Administration for permitting it. What they did vote was merely an expression of their preference on general principles for peace to war, and an amiable desire that nothing illegal should be done for any of the belligerents!

So fades away the confidently painted picture of some millions of American farmers to whom the Germans could look for countenance, if not for aid. They are equally well informed about the Middle West, if the press of that section can be trusted, and as for the South—well, the South, or some of it, seems to be thinking cotton, not thoughts, just now, but that it's thinking German is the wildest of delusions.

When Roads Are Closed for Repairs.

Recent travelers by automobile along the Albany Post Road are glad, of course, that in several stretches of its course needed repairs are in progress. That thus they are forced to turn off from the known route and to make long detours through the back country and over roads upon which the reformative influence of the motor car has not yet been exerted is an annoyance to them, indeed, but they would endure it with joyful resignation if even a little pains were taken to decrease the resulting inconveniences and dangers.

Nobody's intellectual powers would be strained, and no heavy expense incurred, if before the temporary closing of part of a much-traveled road like this one the roads to which travel was to be diverted were put in at least decent condition. Should the rural taxpayer protest too bitterly against using his money for that purpose, it might be omitted, but he could hardly object to the placing of signs along the new route, so that the detour, besides involving what may be called inevitable delay and discomfort, might not also lead to "getting lost," the misadventure which tries the automobilist's temper and patience more, perhaps, than any other. That has been for some time, now, a common experience just north of Ossining, and on the back roads in that region, especially late at night, the wanderings of a strayed motor car may be long, painful, and even a little perilous.

The days are past when there was a general inclination to say of automobilists, "Good enough for 'em!" no matter what, less than death or serious injury, might happen to them. In the stern school of experience the motor folk have acquired a fair amount both of caution and of consideration, and, though they still have something to learn in both respects, appreciation of them as distributers of money has so increased that their sins are no longer judged more severely than those of other people. Having become themselves more regardful of others, they are more regarded—are helped, instead of hindered, along their way. That they can fairly claim a special assistance when forced out into unfamiliar and uncharted territory seems not yet, however, to have occurred to anybody upon whom the giving of it would naturally devolve.

Why not—to make a somewhat venturesome suggestion—impose it upon the contractors who do the road building or the road repairing that necessitates long detours? They could at least mark the new routes with adequate signs, and not many of them would be ruined if they also put some lights at the worst places.

Defying the Scorn of the Critics.

After the hot, but ludicrously inconclusive war that was waged by the professional and amateur critics ten years ago over the age and origin of the statue which then came to be known as the Linton Venus, about the last fate that anybody would have prophesied for the pretty creature was that at last she would fall into the very determinative possession of JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

That eminent financier had never been accused, even by the harshest of his antagonists, of taking any interest in art of the kind that makes as generous revelation of feminine charms as did the creator of this Venus, whoever he may have been, and it would have been assumed with confidence, had anybody given the subject any thought at the time, which certainly nobody did, that Mr. ROCKEFELLER, trained as he was, would have been grieved, if not seriously shocked, at the sight of such a statue. It seems, however, that his aestheticism is broader than had been supposed.

While, of course, Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S purchase of the problematic marble does not go any distance at all toward supporting the claims of its admirers as to its age and its sculptor's name, if he did pay, as reported, $75,000 for it, then one can be sure that his estimate of its beauty is high and his appreciation of it sincere. It also proves that Mr. ROCKEFELLER, in judging a work of art, displays a courage and uses a measure of value apparently unknown among those whose reputations—and incomes—depend on fixing a name and a date to every picture and statue submitted to their inspection. When they know, or think they know, who made either the one or the other, then they know just what to say about it, but in cases of ignorance or uncertainty, most of them either cautiously refrain from expressing any opinion at all or else boldly manifest disdain.

Why a work of art can have a prominent place in a museum while labeled with a great name, and why the same work of art is scornfully thrown out of that museum when somebody demonstrates the label's inaccuracy—these are questions that have never been answered to the satisfaction of any except the professional critics and their more devoted followers. For others it is hard to see what difference it makes who carved the statue or painted the picture—hard to believe that it does make any difference except as to the price that will be paid by people who think much of names and little or nothing of intrinsic merit.

High Scandal in Japan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tokyo dispatch in today's TIMES is open for some rectifications.

First—Viscount K. Oura, who resigned his portfolio of the Cabinet, had not been the Minister of Justice, as the dispatch purports him, but had been the Minister of Home Affairs since last February. Mr. G. Ojaki is the Minister of Justice.

Secondly—As to the cause of Viscount Oura's resignation, the telegram seems to me to have some flaw in its accuracy. The bribery case in connection with the elections referred to in it culminated in a vain effort to impeach him in the special session of the Diet in May by the Opposition parties. The adjournment of the Diet was soon followed by a sensational disclosure of another scandal when three seceders of the Opposition parties were suddenly arrested for the charge, it was inferred, of letting themselves be bribed by a Government representative to exert their influence in favor of the Army Expansion bill the last Fall. The Public Prosecutor's Office had recently been carrying on a vigorous investigation of the case, and, if I am not mistaken in my inference, based upon the latest papers from Japan, the incident referred to in the telegram must have been in connection with this case.

Influential as the position is he has been enjoying, Viscount Oura is one of the most stiff-necked, autocratic bureaucrats of the present Japan, and it was a surprise to us when Count Okuma selected him first as the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in forming the Cabinet two years ago. Police and governance were synonyms to him.

While I am ashamed of going into detail about such a disgrace to my country like this I find consolation in the deathknell which the scandal may have knolled upon his political career detrimental to the progress of democracy in Japan. KENJI OGOMORI.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., July 30, 1915.

HARBORED SHIPS.

Still, as great birds with folded wings,
Their masts black spears against the moon,
They ride at anchor, on a silvered sea,
Wrapped in the lapping waves' low croon.

Beyond, the hills lie—fold on fold
Against the Night's dark star-pierced sky;
Long since, the two-score village lights have died,
And hushed at last the sea-gull's wailing cry.

The Dawn will shine upon a flock of wind-curved sails,
On clustered, pale-faced women, filled with dread,
Far out beyond the harbor's circling hills
The ocean thunders deep—above its dead!

LOUISE DE WETTER.

Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, May 29, 1915.

EVIL OF GERMAN TEACHING.

A Reply to Dean Russell's Praise of Soul-Leveling Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue you quote Dean Russell's praise of the German school system.

With many of us it is a grave question whether Dean Russell's admiration for this system is not a serious menace, so frequently and openly expressed as it is from his position in the Teachers College.

He says: "I deplore German militarism as I dislike the English navy. With both out of the way there would be no war; with both present the problem is to find what makes the Germans willing to sacrifice everything to succeed on the field of battle."

Passing over the inevitable inference from this sentence that he regards the English navy as equally responsible with German militarism for causing the war, what solution of this problem does he offer? Why are Germans willing to sacrifice everything to succeed in battle? I quote again: "The end sought by the State is unquestionably respect for authority and a confident reliance upon a power above and beyond the individual."

The problem thus turns out to be no problem at all. The people were thoroughly taught to resign to others their consciences and ethical perceptions and go it blind under orders.

This German conception of authority is, of course, the very opposite of the American aim, which is to teach children to have no respect whatever for authority in which they do not share.

In vain I search his remarks for any statement of this principle. On the contrary he says: "If anywhere in the world or at any time in history a parallel can be found to this superb machine for the education of a nation I do not know of it." In another place he says: "You must admire the perfection of the machine which more than all else enables that empire today to defy the world."

I submit that for a teacher of teachers to call a machine which does the devil's work on a scale more conscienceless and deadlier than the world has ever seen "superb," and to call upon us to "admire" it, is a menace to American education.

The Junior Republic at Freeville has been in operation about twenty years, serving as a model for other republic's in other States, and for the moral education of the entire youth of America. Today, in the midst of its prosperity, those principles of self-government for which it stands are closely adhered to under the inspired management of its founder, William R. George.

Hundreds of schools throughout America, including the school system of William Wirt of Gary, Ind. teach discipline and morality according to these ideas in opposition to the German theory, which according to American ideas produces a criminal docility in the entire population, a mechanical activity assimilating them more nearly to bees or ants than to human beings.

RICHARD WELLING,
Chairman Self-Government Committee.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

Lungmotors Needed at Beaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great indignation is felt and much censure is justly being directed at the cause of the death of three people on a roller coaster at Coney Island recently. I desire to point out that where one person rides on "coasters," probably three hundred people go bathing at Coney Island and near-by beaches and at other public bathing beaches in New York. I find on inquiry that with the exception of a few places (perhaps 1 per cent. of all) there is no approved lungmotor for use in cases of drowning.

I saw in The Chicago Daily News today an interview with Dr. W. A. Evans, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago, and Dr. John F. Golden, Dr. J. B. Murphy's chief assistant, who were first on the scene of last Saturday's terrible Eastland disaster, that lungmotors saved practically 100 lives of those who were apparently dead from drowning or suffocation.

Why should a public beach be permitted to run without the very latest resuscitating device at hand, especially when the cost is so small? Why shouldn't there be a law compelling each beach to be so equipped?

JAMES ALLEN.

New York, July 31, 1915.

An Annual Firing Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an experienced member of the Cloakmakers' Union for fifteen years, I would like to voice my ideas concerning the coming conflict between the union and the Protective Association. As I understand, the trouble is: Shall the employer have the right to discharge his employe?

If we discuss the question with reference to both sides, we see that no justice is done to the employer if he cannot discharge his employe; nor is any justice done to the workingman if he is continually to be discharged by his employer. Therefore, the only reasonable compromise that can be made is that one day in the year be set aside, upon which day the employer shall have the right to discharge any of his employes he desires. SAM RABINOWITZ.

New York, Aug. 1, 1915.

Seeing The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To observe minutely the detailed processes involved in the making of a modern newspaper offers an unusual opportunity for practical information of very distinct value, especially to teachers. Each of the five visits of the Columbia University Summer session students to THE NEW YORK TIMES offered this peculiar opportunity. These visits were, accordingly, much appreciated and heartily enjoyed. I wish, therefore, in behalf of the students and in behalf of the university, to thank you for making these opportunities possible.

L. W. CRAWFORD,
Assistant to the Director.

Columbia University, July 22, 1915.

The Few Who Rock the Boat.

From The St. Louis Republic.

It seems incredible that 100 citizens out of a population of upward of three-quarters of a million could create so much of "sound and fury" as have the members of the Neutrality League of St. Louis. The Chairman of the league's Entertainment Committee for its anti-war day has admitted that the organization has "about 100 members," but from the noise they have managed to make the average citizen naturally concluded that there must be a small army of them.

There is no need of organizations in this city, this State and this nation to preserve American neutrality. It has been and is being preserved in spite of, rather than because of, such movements. The hundred St. Louis "boat rockers" should sit down. Their sole contribution to the situation is to stiffen the German Foreign Office in its Dernburg-born belief that there is a growing chasm in American thought. We know, and the members of the league know, what their own final action would be were we drawn into war even against their kindred across the seas. John C. Meyers has expressed it when he stated that his sons had served in the American Army and Navy and that he would see that they fought under the Stars and Stripes against his native land if the call came. Everybody in America knows this spirit, but in Berlin—that is another matter. The United States and the Imperial German Government are opposing each other in an admittedly grave situation. Every evidence of division in the United States strengthens the stand of the German Foreign Office. Here in America we understand our Neutrality League members better than they do in Berlin, and we counsel them to sit down.

WHAT GERMANY THOUGHT A NAVY WAS FOR.

Overtures From England to Limit Sea Armament and Make Commerce Immune in War Were Rejected by the Imperial Government.

By J. M. ROBERTSON, M. P.

Some use has lately been made in the United States of certain ante-bellum discussions on matters of naval policy, to the end of proving that the guilt of hostile relations between Britain and Germany lies with the former. As we are likely to hear more of the matter after Mr. Lloyd George's challenging statement in his speech on munitions, it is important that the particular point as to naval policy should be cleared up. Mr. George's declaration is that for years past Germany has maintained a calculated air of friendliness toward Great Britain while doing her utmost to prepare for war. The German contention, zealously maintained by pro-Germans in the United States, is that, on the contrary, British jealousy of German trade had all along inspired British policy, and that we on this side were all along eagerly planning for an opportunity to use our naval power to destroy that trade. Some of us who strove long and patiently in the past to bring about a friendly understanding between the two Powers on a naval basis are in a position, I think, to disprove completely the German assertion.

That assertion founds itself, I understand, on the substance of a declaration made in February of 1914 by Professor Brentano, then a respected representative of German social science in England. Interviewed for The Daily Chronicle as to the possibility of an agreement between Britain and Germany for a restriction of naval armaments, he avowed himself very unhopeful of any such development. At the same time he put forward a plea for a change of policy on the part of Britain which, he in effect promised, would lead to the desired result. All that was required, in his opinion, was to abolish or abandon the right to capture commerce at sea in time of war. These are his words:

> If England does not recognize private property at sea it means, in the case of war, she wishes to destroy Germany's competition in the commercial world. What is more natural than that, in these circumstances, Germany should want to increase her navy to defend her growing commerce? One cannot say anything against it. If Great Britain would agree that private property is immune at sea, as it is on land, then you would soon see a change. Let your Government express its views in favor of that policy, and call an international conference to regulate piracy. Then naval estimates would fall.

As one of those who strove in England for the joint adoption of the policy in question, I am bound to state that Professor Brentano's declaration, doubtless made in entire good faith, is a completely misleading account of the situation. It is perfectly true that those of us who had pleaded for the new policy in the House of Commons, years before, had avowed that in our opinion the usage of capture of commerce in naval war gave Germany a justification for her naval expansion. Sir F. E. Smith, with whom in that matter I collaborated, declared, for instance, that were he a German he would spend his last mark in building warships to protect his commerce from our cruisers so long as the right of "capture" was recognized by international law. But the historic truth is that the German Government never gave the slightest countenance to the suggestion that international abandonment of capture of commerce in naval war would in any degree modify its policy of naval expansion. On the contrary, it definitely refused to consider any such arrangement.

The facts, which I had some special means of knowing, may be briefly put thus. While Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons always met the appeal for abolition of capture of commerce by the argument that the abandonment of that practice would deprive this country of an important element of power in naval war, he had expressly intimated to the German Government his readiness to make the concession provided that it were made the basis of an agreement for the restriction of naval armaments. It was with that knowledge that, at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in the Reichstag at Berlin in 1909, I read a paper pleading for the joint adoption by Britain and Germany of the proposed policy. Never had the project seemed more hopeful. The official German hospitality given to the conference was of the most gracious kind; and a number of German publicists expressed their sympathy with the British views. Yet it all came to nothing by reason of the negative attitude of the German Government.

When, in the year 1911, there was published here an English translation of Dr. Wehberg's very able treatise on "Capture in War on Land and Sea," I not only contributed a preface but sought by correspondence to enlist German non-official support for the appeal to the German Government to come to an agreement on the basis of abandonment of capture of commerce. The response showed the complete lack of foundation for Professor Brentano's optimistic forecast of 1914. Sir Edward Grey had openly put forward in the House of Commons his avowal of readiness to give up capture of commerce on condition of a joint restriction of armaments. Yet not only did the German Government steadfastly refuse to consider the proposal, but my principal correspondent declared that it would be worse than useless for non-official Germans, however distinguished, to advocate such a course. It would only, he declared, strengthen the official resistance. Of this resistance I presume Professor Brentano was unaware when he made his declaration of last year. Great Britain had "agreed" to do what he asked, provided only that the further "change" were agreed to. And it had been persistently refused.

If Professor Brentano should still maintain that, without securing any German consent to a restriction of naval armaments, Britain ought to have separately decreed the abolition of capture of commerce so far as Britain was concerned, I need but point out (1) that all the evidence goes to show that we should certainly not have "seen a change" in German policy, and (2) that for the chief naval Power thus to denude itself of an element of naval force while the chief rival Power stood uncommitted to any change of policy whatever, would have been a piece of empty Quixotism. Even if Germany had ratified a treaty for the simple abolition of capture of commerce she would avowedly have carried on her program of naval construction. And to what end? On Professor Brentano's own showing, naval expansion must either be justified by defensive needs or be attributable to aggressive designs. If German commerce were freed from fear of British aggression, what other defensive need was predicable? Had Germany represented that she had still occasion to protect her commerce from France, the matter would promptly have been carried to the stage of an agreement with France. In that quarter there would have been no trouble. But no such suggestion was ever made. Germany simply refused to consider the question of naval restriction at all.

It may be left to judicial minds in all the neutral countries to pronounce as to which Power gave evidence of hostile designs. The British proposals would have left the two States relatively as strong at sea as before, both being simply relieved of the burden of continued expansion. Of a British invasion of Germany, no German ever pretended to have any apprehension. On the other hand the feasibility of a German invasion of Britain, so often asserted by Germans, was the standing justification, together with the old risk of capture of commerce, for British naval expenditure. Yet the British Government took the initiative in proposing a restriction which would obviously have limited even our defensive power, since an invasion could be a matter of a multiplicity of transports not classed as ships of war. The complete and persistent refusal to negotiate tells plainly and solely of German determination to prepare for naval war.

It is hardly necessary to point out that if a simple agreement to abandon capture of commerce had been come to, there is not the slightest reason now for believing that it would have been respected by Germany in any war into which she entered with the expectation of fighting Britain. Of course, she desired and hoped for our neutrality in the present struggle. But if we had remained neutral and the war had gone in her favor, who will pretend to believe that she would have faced a future war against Britain with any intention of respecting our sea-borne food supplies?

The negotiations over the Declaration of London revealed once more the determination of her Government to guard against any genuine naval settlement. One of the proposals of that Declaration was that food supplies not destined for military bases should not be treated as contraband of war. And the main reason, I understand, for the ultimate abandonment of the scheme was that the German Government would come to no agreement as to which ports should be recognized as non-military. That Government, of course, might very well argue that supplies to any British port could be turned to any military account. But such an argument carried with it the corollary that the only security for permanent peace relations between the two countries would have been the joint policy of restriction of armaments which Britain proposed and which Germany refused to entertain.

More recent German deliverances plainly go to establish the conviction that in the German military mind there was a fixed purpose of an ultimate naval war with Britain. The favorite protest of academic Germans, who so constantly express the ruling ideal, has been that Germany cannot endure the "intolerable yoke" of Britain in world-politics. That "yoke" can in no imagination represent anything but British power at sea; and German militarism, on its own showing, can thus have contemplated nothing short of a naval equality which should place British food supplies at the mercy of Germany, while no amount of naval power could put Britain at any equivalent advantage. For six months past we have had from the German press alternate curses of our "wicked starvation war" and boasts that Germany cannot be starved by any blockade. No such boast could be made in Britain save in terms of naval predominance. The destruction of that predominance, therefore, was the ultimate German objective. The problem had been put to the test before 1914.

J. M. ROBERTSON.

PERILS OF EXCURSION BOATS

Suggestions from a Witness of the Panic on the Grand Republic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a passenger on the Grand Republic yesterday, at the time of the panic on board, I desire to set forth a few points that seem to me worth consideration in connection with any possible repetition of such a situation on this or other excursion boats.

Witnesses appear to agree that the cause of the panic was substantially as follows: A man, apparently a deck hand, became involved in a fight, women nearby becoming frightened and raising cries which quickly stampeded the crowd. The point to lay emphasis upon is that the fight which started the panic was not the first in which this man was involved on this trip. After a fracas just a few minutes earlier, when he had been subdued by boat officers, he was confined in the crews' quarters forward and ordered to remain below. The mistake made was that, though the man was very evidently beside himself and in an ugly and dangerous mood, no one in authority appeared to be watching or guarding him, and he was soon at liberty to start the new trouble which resulted in the panic. My first point, therefore, is that masters and officers of excursion boats, especially when crowded with women and children, have a peculiar responsibility upon them to watch suspicious or dangerous characters, especially if they are members of their own crews.

It is not in the interests of prohibition, but in the interest of the public safety and comfort that I suggest in the second place that beer or liquor should not be sold on excursion boats, and that, more particularly, members of the crew should not be allowed to drink on board. These boats are never out more than a few hours and it would certainly cause no great hardship even for a drinking man to wait for his drinks until he had reached the journey's end.

Such a sudden and complete panic as occurred is, of course, almost impossible to control. The difficulty was, at least on the lower deck, which was the only one that came under my own direct observation, that no officer or other person could make himself heard effectively above the general pandemonium. Would it not help if the chief boat's officer on each deck could have a megaphone handy so that he could more effectively make him

APHRODITE STAMPED AS GENUINE ANTIQUE

Government Admits Rockefeller Statue Free, Declaring It 'More Than 100 Years Old.'

$60,000 PAID FOR TREASURE

Appraiser's Expert Ignores Disagreements of Artists Over Its Authenticity.

Ignoring the disagreements of art critics regarding the authenticity of the famous statue of Aphrodite when the creation was exhibited at the National Arts Club here in the Spring of 1905, the United States Customs authorities at this port, yesterday gave John D. Rockefeller, the purchaser of the statue, an unqualified certificate of antiquity for the work, which is to adorn a pedestal in the centre of Mr. Rockefeller's Temple of Love on his estate at Pocantico Hills.

Aphrodite arrived from London early yesterday morning, and no time was lost by Frank G. Montag, of Montag & Cassidy, Custom House brokers, in making formal entry at the Custom House. Mr. Montag then had the statue carried by truck to the Appraiser's Stores, where it was turned over to Daniel Robinson, the Government's expert examiner of sculptures. The examiner was at once impressed with the undoubted age of the statue. During the examination it was discovered that the tips of some of the fingers were missing, and that there were also some other blemishes.

The invoice showed that Mr. Rockefeller paid $60,000 for the art treasure. There also were many affidavits attesting the age of the work, all apparently tending to prove that it is in fact the production of Praxiteles, chiseled, approximately in the fourth century B. C. At any rate, Mr. Rockefeller's foreign representatives proved their knowledge of the tariff law's requirements by having a mass of documents to support their contention as to the age of the piece. Mr. Robinson made the formal return prescribed by the law that the piece is "more than 100 years old," an "artistic antiquity," and a "work of art" within the meaning of the free list of the Tariff act of 1913.

There was a possibility that the customs men might hold Aphrodite for duty at 15 per cent. as a sculptured work of art, but not of sufficient age to warrant free entry. In that case Mr. Rockefeller would have been under the necessity of contesting the customs return before the Board of General Appraisers and the Federal Court of Customs Appeals.

Deputy Appraiser George W. Wolf said that all of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the admittance duty free of art treasures had been complied with by Mr. Rockefeller's representatives, and that so far as the United States customs are concerned the statue is an antique.

As the officials at the Appraiser's Stores did not care to assume responsibility for the safe-keeping of the statue over night, a permit of delivery was granted Mr. Montag, who at once stowed Aphrodite in a carefully protected case on its journey to Pocantico Hills, where it will be mounted within a few days.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Rockefeller figured in a Customs controversy over the admittance of a large marble fountain, a reproduction of the Oceanus fountain in the Royal Boboli Gardens in Florence. The reproduction was done by R. Romanelli and E. Orlandini, from the original by Gianbologna in the sixteenth century. In that case, Mr. Rockefeller claimed free entry as a replica or reproduction of a work of art, but the board held that the fountain, while a work of art, must be regarded as a "copy" and stand duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem. While the Customs authorities have released the fountain, it is understood that Mr. Rockefeller will contest the board's finding before the Customs Court of Appeals, as certain experts regard the paragraphs of the law as very close and possibly conflicting.

NEWPORT TO HEAR BUTLER.

President of Columbia Will Speak on Patriotism Before Historical Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, will speak on "Patriotism" at the annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society on Aug. 16. Lawrence L. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mrs. George K. Rives, Mrs. Thomas Lawton, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, and Miss Edith Tilley are in charge of the arrangements.

Nelson Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Warren, and Mrs. William C. Scott of New York are at the New Cliffs.

The Newport Garden Association elected today Dr. Roderick Terry President, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James First and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman Second Vice Presidents, Miss Dorothea Watts Secretary, Mrs. William Grosvenor Treasurer, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Henry A. C. Taylor, Hartford Powell, Ernest Howe, Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Wetmore, and Mrs. Arnold Hague the Executive Board.

Nearly $5,000 was obtained at the dance at Marble House on Saturday for the benefit of the Congressional Union work and for the children left destitute by the war.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans gave a dinner tonight for Mrs. Williams C. Wickham of Baltimore.

At the annual meeting of stockholders held at the Casino today Edwin D. Morgan, Edward J. Berwind, Milton S. Barger, and Lewis Cass Ledyard were re-elected Governors.

Many flowers were left for Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, whose birthday occurred today.

Mrs. George S. Scott will give a dinner on Saturday.

Lispenard Stewart goes to his camp at Hurd Lake, Me., for three weeks on Thursday.

Clarence W. Mackay is a visitor in the Summer colony.

Mrs. Craig Biddle and Mrs. Richard H. Townsend gave dinners tonight. Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer gave luncheons in the afternoon.

Captain and Mrs. N. C. Twining, Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, and Dr. Charles K. Rumsey and Miss Rumsey of Baltimore are at Corson's.

Pembroke Jones, Jr., will take command of the sloop yacht Carolina for the New York Yacht Club cruise. He will sail today with a party of friends on the steam yacht Narada to join the Carolina at New London.

Miss Beatrice Moore Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moore of Elizabeth, N. J., to the Rev. Victor G. Mills, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church at Bensonhurst, L. I., has been announced. Mr. Mills is a son of Mrs. James R. Mills, of Cleveland, Ohio, and is a nephew of Bishop James M. Thoburn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 31, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.06 cents per pound.

ENTERTAINS GARDEN CLUBS.

Members of Lenox and Fernbrooke Organizations Guests of T. S. Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke gave a garden party today at Fernbrook, having 100 members of the Lenox Garden Club and a delegation from the Millbrook (N. Y.) Garden Club as their guests. Mr. Clarke is President of the Lenox Garden Club.

The Garden Club met in Mr. Clarke's studio, where a lecture by Dr. N. M. Britton, a Director of the Bronx Botanical Gardens, was delivered. He was followed by Mr. Faulkner, whose topic was "The Mysteries of the Flowers."

Arthur M. Aucock of Providence, R. I., is a guest of the Misses A. G. and A. L. Bakewell at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Robert Shaw Barlow has arrived to visit Mrs. Francis C. Barlow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Chapin, who have been on an automobile trip to Canada, have returned to Merrywood.

The Italian Consul General in New York and Mme. G. Fara Forni, who are at Saratoga, motored to Pittsfield on Saturday and were guests of Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez over Sunday at the Hotel Maplewood.

Miss Elizabeth Blake, who has been a guest of Mrs. Thomas Denny at the Maplewood, has gone to New York. Mrs. Denny will have Miss Alice M. Davidson of New York as her guest this week.

The Misses Carolyn and Clara Dutsch of New York and Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Wilson of Orange, N. J., have arrived at the Maplewood.

Justice John C. Crosby of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and Mrs. Crosby have returned to Pittsfield from a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mott Shaw, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, have returned to Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. William Holland Wilmer and Miss Rebekah Wilmer have arrived to visit with Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams at Sumdrum House.

DANCE OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

Novel Affair Provided for Summer Colony at the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—Invitations have been issued for a subscription dance, which will be given by Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York, and Mrs. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., next Saturday at the Scarborough Beach pavilion. The cards announcing the event are in the form of string tags in colors of red, green and blue, and bear the inscription:

This is to certify that ..... is entitled to life, liberty, and happiness at Scarborilles Island Club on Saturday evening, Aug. 7.

N. B.—Theboat will dock at 10 o'clock.

OLIVIA BIRD,
HELEN HAZARD,
S. MINMAN BIRD,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
Commissioners of Immigration.

Seventy-five invitations have been issued for the event. Immigrant costumes will be worn by those who attend the dance.

The Sportsmen's Ball, announced for tomorrow night, has been postponed until Aug. 10. The proceeds will be devoted to the emergency hospital fund.

James B. Townsend gave a luncheon at the Casino today for Mrs. George Bradley and Mrs. O. L. Richard of New York.

A sale for Penelopes, an industrial school, opened today at the Imperial under the auspices of Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Victor Sorchan of New York.

Miss Helen Campbell and H. Nelson Campbell of Providence, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rush Sturges at their villa.

Mrs. A. A. La Montague of New York, has left for Newport, where she is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montague.

Mrs. P. R. Manice gave a dinner at the Imperial tonight, and her guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Washburn, Mrs. Wharton Poor, George N. Richard, Claude R. Branch, Miss Ella E. Mott, Miss Oliva Gazzan and Miss Kathine Manice.

PLAN A SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

White Sulphur Springs Visitors to Give a German.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 2.—A subscription German will be held in the historical ballroom of the White on Wednesday night. The Committee in Charge includes Henry Rogers Winthrop, Edward H. Inman, James A. Blair, Jr., of New York; Thomas B. Paine, John W. Grant, Leroy W. Childs of Atlanta, Ga.; John C. Simonds of Charleston, S. C.; George W. Stevens, De Soto D. Fitzgerald, Colonel Joe Lane Stern, Garrett B. Wall, and John Currie of Richmond, Va.; Joseph A. Ernest of Cincinnati; James R. Thomas of Charleston, W. Va., and Joseph W. Bailey, Jr., of Washington.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the tennis tournament, which begins tomorrow. Among the entrants are Miss Edith G. Marshall, Hilah French, Gwendolyn King, Ellen Yuille, Mercer French, M. L. Steinway, and Mrs. Alphonse Jongeres of New York.

Mr. Gordon Orme and family of New Orleans, La., have taken a cottage in Georgia row.

Among the arrivals today, are: Judge Clarence S. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Kent of New York, Bruce Haldeman and family, Louisville, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Baker of Evanston, Ill.

BRIDGE AT BAR HARBOR.

Informal Recital Given by Son of ex-Senator Spooner.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The annual auction bridge tournament took place today at the Kebo Valley Club. Following this an informal recital was given at the Louisburg by Philip Spooner, son of ex-United States Senator Spooner.

Miss Katherine Miller of New York is the guest of the Misses Weld at the Weld cottage.

D. G. Reid of New York was among today's arrivals for the month of August, coming in the Lehigh Valley private car.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna has issued invitations for a dinner at her cottage at Seal Harbor next Sunday.

Miss Ruth Deyo, a pupil of the late Edward Macdowell, who has appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give a piano recital on Tuesday night at the home of Miss Eleanor Blodgett in Seal Harbor.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerfish of 19 East Seventy-sixth Street, who have been spending the Summer at their country place at Mulberry Point, Guilford, Conn., left yesterday on a three weeks' motor trip through the Berkshires and Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm have taken the house at 21 West Tenth Street for next season.

Mrs. James A. Roosevelt of 105 East Thirty-ninth Street has returned from visiting Mrs. John Corbin at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow of Malden-on-Hudson are to spend August visiting friends in the Thousand Islands.

Professor James Farley McClelland of Yale University and Mrs. McClelland (Miss Janet A. Kearny) are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Saturday at their home, 195 Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kurt H. Reisinger (Miss Mary L. McKee) have had their daughter, born in June, christened Edmée Roberta Reisinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Steinbrugge are at the Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City, where the latter is convalescing from illness. Later they plan to visit the California Exposition.

THE LITTLE THIMBLE BEGINS FREE SHOWS

Crowd So Large That Tickets Must Be Asked For Hereafter at Box Office.

YOUNG ARTISTS INTRODUCED

Dwight L. Fiske's Musical Settings and J. W. Draper's Poems on the First Program.

A large audience gathered yesterday afternoon for the formal opening of Edison's Little Thimble Theatre, at 10 Fifth Avenue. The word had gone out that Charles Edison's institution, founded to spread music in Greenwich Village among people who want it and can't pay for it, and to give a hearing to young American poets and composers, was to give free performances.

The auditorium, which seats 250 persons, was so crowded that Mr. Edison and Guido Bruno, manager of the theatre, announced after the program was over there would be no more invitations with R. S. V. P.'s sent out, as has been done, but hereafter admission while still free would be only by application for tickets to the office of the Thimble Theatre.

The chief attractions were John W. Draper, the poet of New York University, who on the heights overlooking the picturesque reaches of the Harlem River indites poems "artfully luring and lush as sin," to quote one of his own lines; and music by Dwight Lewis Fiske. The feature was three songs of Robert Louis Stevenson, which Mr. Fiske set to music when Stevenson was in his last illness and played once for the writer as he lay dying. These songs, "Shadow March," "My Bed is a Boat," and "Looking Glass River," were sung by Helen Dutton, a soprano, with Mr. Fiske accompanying her at the piano. Later Miss Dutton sang three songs by Mr. Fiske, "Little Boy Blue," "Coming, Coming," and "The Bird."

One of the principal purposes of the Little Thimble Theatre is to furnish a hearing to young American composers who have been handicapped by the difficulty of getting a start in their own country without a foreign reputation, and the recital of Mr. Fiske's songs is the first move in that direction.

Mr. Draper, who was heartened by the presence of the greater part of the membership of the Andiron Club of New York University, an organization which seeks to co-ordinate the artistic spirit of that institution, read five poems from "Exotics," a work which, according to the author's preface, "aims to place the printed words on the white paper." The poems from this volume were "Nocturne," "Venetian Song," "April Wind," "The Yellow Orchid," and "The Goblet." From his other poems Mr. Draper read "The Will o' the Wisp," "The Glass of Absinthe," and "What Wouldst Thou Be?" He also spoke on "Symphony in Sounds and Symbols."

Other features of the program were the overture from "Galatea," the "Glow Worm Intermezzo," the "Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," Massenet's "Elegie," Verdi's "O Tu Palermo," Mendelsohn's "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges," Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2, Puccini's "Un Bel di Vedremo," Penn's "Ta-tao," Wieniawski's "Le Ménétrier," and Paull's "Ben Hur Chariot Race" March.

Among those present were Mme. Apel, an Anglo-Polish sculptress; N. Gouthier, a Parisian composer, Professor Racca of the University of Naples, several members of the New York University Faculty, and a considerable number of Summer visitors to New York.

The program was decorated with a sketch of a dancing girl in crinoline and pantalettes, which occasioned some mild shocks among several of the guests. Next time, it is promised by the management, the stage will be draped with curtains designed by Clara Tice, in which the village artist will depart from here favorite motives and will rely on black butterflies and green peacocks.

DANCING AT THE PALACE.

Lopokova and Vadie in the Bill This Week.

Among the various arts that serve to entertain the patron of the two-a-day, dancing has rather the best of it in this week's bill at the Palace, what with Lydia Lopkova, the tiny Russian danseuse, playing a return engagement, and Mlle. Maryon Vadie making her appearance there. Mlle. Vadie is a graceful and limited dancer, and her attendant coryphees deserve the applause that rewards their share of the attractively arranged program.

The bill runs distinctly short of laughter before the evening is over, for nothing precisely uproarious has been written for the ample Stella Mayhew to say or sing, but, of course, Ben Welch is funny. Joseph E. Howard, abetted by Mabel McCane, who has a most talented wardrobe, sings some of his old successes. He has written more than a generous share of the bill in the day, and e waves these old laurels to good effect. And then there is Houdini, the most thoroughly extricable man in vaudeville. He emerged from the local tank last evening after he had been submerged in a stout packing case, all carefully roped, nailed, and weighted to the apparent satisfaction of an apparently critical and observent committee which had volunteered from the audience.

Three New Plays Produced.

Three plays that will have New York hearings shortly were presented in out-of-town theatres last night. In the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, David Belasco made his first production of the new season when he presented the new Smith-Mapes comedy, "The Boomerang," with a cast that included Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, Martha Hedman, and Ruth Shepley. "Some Baby," a farce that will reopen the Fulton Theatre next week, was acted in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park. In it appeared Frank Lalor, Jessie Ralph, Ernest Stallard, Sam Edwards, and Francine Larrimore. "Common Clay," the Harvard prize play by Cleves Kinkead, which A. H. Woods will present in the Republic Theatre, with Jane Cowl and John Mason in the principal rôles, was presented in the Apollo Theatre in Atlantic City.

Weber and Fields in Vaudeville.

Weber and Fields are reunited again, this time for a vaudeville engagement. The comedians of music hall memory will appear in the Palace Theatre next week in some of the most popular of their old scenes. It is said they are to receive the highest salary ever paid a team in the varieties. Since their reunion for the Weberfields jubilee several years ago Mr. Fields has been appearing without his partner, who has been producing plays.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

H. H. Frazee has set Aug. 16 as the date for the first performance of the new farce, "Brother Masons," in which Frank McIntyre, Grace Carlyle, Maude Eburne and George Parsons will eventually be seen here. The opening will be in Atlantic City.

When "Chin-Chin" is renewed in the Globe Theatre, Aug. 16, it will stay for three weeks. The seat sale will begin next Monday.

A theatre party of 200 Philadelphians will come here tomorrow for the specific purpose of seeing Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam tomorrow night.

W. F. Connor, who will direct Sarah Bernhardt's forthcoming American tour, is in receipt of a letter from the French actress in which she says she is yearning to set both her old and new foot in this country. She writes that the rehearsals of her artificial leg are progressing admirably and that her health and spirits are excellent.

Marie Tempest, Graham Browne, Francis Wilson and Ann Murdock, who are to appear in a revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie" in the Lyceum, beginning Sept. 6, met yesterday for their first conference. With this piece will be given a new Barrie sketch to last fifty minutes.

BRETTON WOODS ARRIVALS.

Many New Yorkers Among Those at White Mountains Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark and Mrs. A. E. Coon motored up to Crawford today from Shelter Island to spend a few days with Miss Dorothy Honey.

T. C. Glencoats and John Moffatt of London, have left Bretton Woods for the Algonquin at St. Andrews, N. B., where they will stay during August, and will return here for the Autumn. They expect to make a large collection for the British war relief fund.

Miss Alice Howe is leaving the Elm Tree Inn at Colebrook today to join her mother at their country place at Paxton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Einstein arrived at the Inn today from Lake George, to join Mrs. Anna Livingston Fox.

Henry A. Blair of Chicago has started East by motor to join Mrs. Blair and Miss Anita Blair at the Waumbek, Jefferson.

George E. Keith of Boston has taken the Swan cottage at Jefferson for the season.

Mr. David Magie of Princeton, N. J., and Mrs. Magie have joined friends at the Waumbek for the season, and Mrs. Baldwin has been joined there by her sister, Mrs. George R. Richards of New York. Judge W. L. Stoddard of New Haven and Mrs. Stoddard have joined the Summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mendenhall and Miss Ada Patterson of Wilmington, Del., are at the Mt. Washington at Bretton Woods for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stafford of New York are at the Mount Washington for the season. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Mrs. Waldin are at the Crawford House. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilshire arrived there this morning by motor from New York. T. Gillis Todd has left there to spend a few days at the North Shore.

Charles Anthony, who spent the week end at the Isles of Shoals at a house party, has returned to the Mount Pleasant House.

Mrs. R. J. Hickson and Miss Jardine have come from New York to spend August at the Mount Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Ian Jackson of Briarcliff Manor are there for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kimball and Armand Declaim, Mrs. Hazen Kimball, Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, and Miss Eleanor Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Schaefer and the Misses Schaefer, Miss E. Lockwood and Miss Mary Lockwood, Mrs. William C. Lester and S. A. Lester are members of the New York colony at the Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph De Forest Junken of Philadelphia, with their son-in-law, Otto Mallery, have taken the Hardon cottage, near the Sunset, at Sugar Hill, for the season.

Late arrivals at the Sunset include Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Pye, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Gordon, Miss Gordon, and Miss Pye of New York and Larchmont; R. B. Kimball, Jr., and Eberhard L. Faber, who join friends; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Casseber, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Burnham, Houston Kenyon, and Miss Dorothy Kenyon, who join the W. H. Kenyons at their cottage; Arthur and Raymond Holden, who have joined Mrs. E. B. Holden at her cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. James I. Barr, all of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Baldwin, John Clark Wilson, the Misses Ada and Virginia Brown, and D. P. Cameron, all of Washington, D. C., are at Sugar Hill for the Summer.

FRANK C. PAGE TO WED.

Ambassador's Son Engaged to Miss Sefton of Auburn, N. Y.

Friends in this city learned by cable messages yesterday of the engagement of Frank C. Page, the youngest son of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to Miss Katharine Sefton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sefton of Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Page is a Harvard graduate, class of 1910. His parents are Ralph W. Page, who married Miss Leila Tuckerman of Boston, and who lives at Pinehurst, and Arthur W. Page, who married Miss Mollie Hall of Milton, Mass.

Miss Sefton is now in London, and so is Mr. Page. They will be attendants tomorrow at the wedding of Mr. Page's sister, Miss Katharine A. Page, to Charles Greely Loring, a son of the late General Charles G. Loring of Boston. The wedding will take place in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, and Bishop Boyd-Carpenter will officiate. No word has been received as to when Miss Sefton and Mr. Page will be married.

Richard Lorenz Stricken.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—Richard Lorenz, an artist, who has won many international prizes as a painter of Western subjects, was stricken with apoplexy here today. His condition is precarious. Mr. Lorenz is 55 years old.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The Summer attractions are beginning to give way before the advance of the new season. This will be the last week of the farce, "Twin Beds," at Harris Theatre, while the Behman show will quit the Columbia in two weeks, after the longest engagement a burlesque entertainment has ever enjoyed in New York. The "Follies" will remain in the New Amsterdam till late in September. No closing time has yet been announced for "It Pays to Advertise," which is nearing its 400th performance in Cohan's Theatre.

The new Palace program includes the names of some of vaudeville's favorites. Lydia Lopokova, the delightful little Russian dancer, offers a program of dances, and Harris Nordstrom gives "her specialty, "Bits of Acting." Then there are Houdini in some mystifying tricks, Ben Welch, in one of his familiar Hebrew characterizations, and Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane, in a new singing specialty.

Hatry Fox and Yansci Dolly are again in the varieties. They are to be seen this week in the New Brighton Theatre in a skit combining song, dance, and patter. Belle Baker has some new songs written for her use by Irving Berlin. "On the School Playground" is the title of a miniature musical comedy in which Ed Brandel and Muriel Morgan appear. Ralph Riggs and Katherine Witchie do clever dancing.

Bert Fitzgibbon and his hat are adding to the gaiety of nations in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. The De Pace Opera Company is a band of Neapolitan singers and instrumentalists who give a program of classical and popular numbers. A musical skit entitled "The Firefly" is presented by Harry Hayward and company.

"Hearts Ablaze" is the title of the new picture offering in the Vitagraph Theatre. The picture tells a story of court and cloister life, and is by Eugene Mullin. "The Goddess" is in its thirteenth chapter, and there are several shorter pictures on the program.

Mary Pickford is the screen star this week at the Strand Theatre, and "Rags" is the title of the picture in which she is to be seen. The program contains the usual comedy, scientific and travel pictures.

"The Puppet Crown," for which Ina Claire acted the principal's role, is being shown in the Broadway Theatre. Just around the corner, in the "Follies" in the New Amsterdam, Miss Claire is appearing in person.

"The Sealed Valley," with Dorothy Donnelly in the principal rôle, is the feature offering in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"The Birth of a Nation" will reach its three hundredth and seventy-sixth showing in the Liberty Theatre this week.

A farcical sketch called "Dugan's Money" and a specialty by Maude Tiffany are on the American Roof's bill.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—T. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Abbot, A. Alvarez, Mrs. N. Boynton, L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bell Boynton, L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bell Boynton, E. Bingham, E. Brown, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss E. McClure, Miss J. Cozzens, W. E. Corey, Mrs. E. R. Champon, P. R. Chance, Miss M. Dougan, James Egan, Miss Evans May, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fedu, C. Forbes, W. Hearn, Baroness E. de Goneu, W. Harrington, Miss F. Howland, P. L. Kent, L. A. Knight, J. S. Marks, Miss T. Pope, F. Perkins, Dr. G. B. Ryan, L. Reed, Mrs. H. Selby, Miss J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sawyer, W. Somerville, W. Wilson.

CAMERONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. J. Bewick, J. H. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gibson, S. H. Decks, Prince Andrew Gagarin, W. Hewetson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, R. E. Phipps, R. T. Russell, C. L. P. Winslow, Miss Muriel M. Wishart.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Noordam for Rotterdam are:

A. F. Doux, Jr., L. Fumee, A. Hern, W. V. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. de Long, Mrs. D. Ostwald, Eugene de Ridder, R. E. Townsend, U. S. Vice Consul at Carlsbad; Miss Elisa Walter, H. S. Waters.

PROMINENT WOMEN FORM DEFENSE BAND

Special Relief Society Starts Campaign to Further Men's Preparedness Work.

COMPILES VOLUNTEER LIST

Available Nurses, Sewing Clubs, and Homes for Hospitals in the Data Being Gathered.

The Special Relief Society, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the President, announced yesterday the beginning of a campaign "to arouse women of America to a full realization of the importance of immediate preparedness." Among the members of the society are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Frederic Nelson, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Stowe Phelps.

The movement was started, the Executive Committee of the society said, as a result of the inadequacy of the national defenses "to which attention has been called by Secretary of War Garrison, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Admiral Dewey, and many others."

Several of the members declared at a recent meeting that in the event of trouble their Summer homes would be offered to the Government for hospital purposes and that "the society is desirous of adding to this list" of homes that could be used in a national crisis. Likewise the society has prepared suitable specimen kits for the regular army and also for volunteer armies, kits for hospitals and for convalescents, and is now compiling a list of sewing clubs which may be called upon at any time for the preparation of garments that may be needed in the field.

The society has undertaken to keep a register of those who would volunteer their services in connection with war relief work in this country, a register of nurses who would be available for field and hospital work, and of possible contributors of funds and materials for the work of relief.

"Events of the past year," the statement reads, "have made it plain just how easily solemn peace treaties are violated, just how suddenly war may come, and also what heavy penalties are paid for unpreparedness, and while war is a thing greatly to be deplored, and should be, if possible, avoided, still it seems the greater part of wisdom that we should face conditions as they exist today, both here and abroad. Non-resistance and lack of strength, it appears, are sometimes an invitation to aggression, and this, we believe, is something of which we should take note at once. Not that war is a thing of the immediate future. Let us rather hope it is never to be again. And yet, if war is ever to come, the mere instinct of self-preservation directs that women, too, should be prepared to defend American ideals of liberty, peace, and honor.

"Preparation, as we have come to see it, means preparation today, and at this moment, when the men are doing their part to insure us protection from war, there are many things with which women should be concerned. One thing American women can do today is to urge immediate action by Congress. Another big opportunity lies in aiding the special preparedness already begun by the Special Relief Society. This society is undertaken to complete at once a nation-wide organization of women for the purpose of not only considering questions of preparedness, but acting on them as well, in these times of peace."

The Vice President of the society is Mrs. William C. Potter; the Treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Mrs. John A. Logan is the Secretary. On the advisory board are Dr. Charles A. Dana, Samuel R. Bertron, Frederic R. Coudert, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Frank B. Keech, Robert Olyphant, and Howard Taylor. The office of the society is 597 Fifth Avenue.

PLAINFIELD FACES STRIKE.

Machinists' Leaders and Employers Fail to Reach Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Although they conferred with factory Superintendents today relative to the machinists' demand for an eight-hour day, J. R. Keppler, Vice President of the International Machinists' Union, and Thomas E. Carroll, who has been detailed to represent that organization in Plainfield, and Hugh Riley, Business Agent of the New Jersey Unions, intimated that the meeting had been unsatisfactory.

"Our investigations have resulted in a decision to strike for ten per cent. pay as well as shorter hours in the three Plainfield printing press plants," Mr. Keppler said. "The men are not being paid as much as men employed by similar plants in other cities. The statement given out by the management of the Sauerer plant of the International Motor Company has served to arouse a spirit of animosity because the men believe that it is not binding in its nature. They were granted an eight-hour day and a bonus on all war orders, but the men want a more definite statement.

"Detailed reports of the conferences will be made to the machinists at a mass meeting to be held in the Plainfield Theatre Thursday night, and whether the reports are satisfactory will indicate the possibility of a strike during the latter part of the week. The men are determined to get their demands and will stick together at any cost."

Mr. Keppler went to Brooklyn tonight to attend a mass meeting of die sinkers and drop forgers, and will return to Plainfield tomorrow morning to continue negotiations with factory managers.

GARVIN PLANT SHUTS DOWN.

More Than 200 Machinists Obey Union's Call for Strike.

More than 200 of the men employed by the Garvin Machine Company, at Spring and Varick Streets, responded to the strike call of the International Association of Machinists by refusing to return to work yesterday morning. Officers of the firm said that 600 of their employes had returned to work, but at noon the factory was closed down.

H. C. Hunter of the National Metal Trades Association, at 30 Church Street, which represents the Garvin Machine Company, said:

"The company has not decided what steps to take. The union officials have demanded 15 per cent. increase of pay and an eight-hour day instead of nine hours. Last week Mr. Garvin offered 10 per cent. increase of pay, but would not consider the demand for shorter hours. The output in this industry, excepting munitions of war, is from 40 to 50 per cent. below normal. There are thousands of machinists out of work in this city. Many of the shops are running at a loss. A worse time from the standpoint of the workmen could not be picked out for a strike."

Howard C. Seaman, Vice President of the E. W. Bliss Company, said there had not been the slightest disorder at the plant, and that no men had quit work. Yesterday the eight-hour day went into effect. Mr. Seaman said that no demands had been received from employes or their representatives.

Ex-Senator John J. Linson.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Ex-State Senator John J. Linson died at his home at Kingston today in his sixty-fifth year. He was born at Mongaup Valley, Sullivan County, on Nov. 29, 1850; was educated at Monticello Academy and the Albany Normal School; studied law with the late Judge Nevin of Monticello and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He removed to Kingston in 1876; was Corporation Counsel of Kingston from 1885 to 1887, and State Senator from 1888 to 1891. Later for several years he was a law partner of Jacob A. Cantor and Eugene Van Schaick of New York. He was President of the Ulster County Bar Association and a member of the American, New York State, and New York City Bar Associations, Kingston Club and Reform Club of the City of New York.

RISE AT ROOSEVELT WORKS.

Increased Pay Averts Strike Where Fatal Riots Occurred.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 2.—Following rumors of a strike among the employes of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, officials announced at its Roosevelt plant today that the workers would receive 20 cents an hour instead of 18, beginning yesterday.

The rising of the wages was the outcome of a conference held by the company and union men in New York yesterday. Last January the men went on strike because they were receiving but 16 cents an hour. They had asked for 20 cents, and following a riot in which two men were killed and many injured 18 cents an hour was granted.

Twenty-five Deputies were convicted of manslaughter as a result of the riot, and it is said the company granted the rise today in order to forestall any further trouble.

MILITIA CONTROLS MASSENA.

Fifteen Arrests Made for Rioting—Trouble Seems Near End.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSENA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Following the arrest of fifteen men accused of rioting, the strikers from the plant of the Aluminum Comany of America settled down to a sullen quiet this afternoon. In the yard of the plant three companies of State infantry are lying on their arms, while patrols are on the alert to prevent any gatherings and to keep strikers from getting near the plant. In addition, sixty Deputies are on duty with loaded rifles, and the company's regular police are doing patrol duty.

Although Charles H. Moritz, General Manager of the plants of the company here, at Pittsburgh, and at Niagara Falls, who came here today, expressed the opinion that there was little likelihood of further trouble, and that the strikers would return to work within a day or so, he was loath to allow the troops or deputies to leave.

"The men have made no demands and refuse to see or talk with us," said Mr. Moritz. "We do not know what they want. They seem to have no leaders. We believe the trouble was started by a herd of malcontents. We have transferred orders to other plants of the company, so production will not stop. We do not manufacture war munitions of any kind, but the demand for copper for war munitions has caused an increase in the demand for aluminum as a substitute for copper."

Sheriff Thaddeus P. Day said tonight that he did not anticipate any further serious trouble, and that the troops might be withdrawn within a day or two.

The plant reopened at the usual hour this morning. When the employes who had refused to strike and who numbered more than 1,000 started for the plant, they found a formidable force of strikers waiting for them. The troops dispersed the strikers at the point of the bayonet. Later some of the strikers apparently decided to try to rescue their comrades from the jail. A mob of 100 men set out for the jail, but was quickly routed by the troops. Still later the strikers tried to prevent a shifting engine from drawing a long string of coal cars into the factory yard, but were prevented by the militia.

Fifteen men accused of rioting were arraigned in police court. They waived examination and each was held in $500 bail for the September Grand Jury. Later the prisoners were taken to the County Jail at Canton under a heavy guard of militiamen. Occasional arrests were still being made at a late hour tonight; in all about twenty-five men had been taken into custody since the rioting started.

Joseph Solunski, a striker who was shot in the abdomen in the first clash with the company's guards on Saturday, died tonight in the Ogdensburg hospital. Coroner C. C. Bartholomew took charge of the body and will confer with the District Attorney tomorrow as to the course of action to be followed.

1,100 MEN WALK OUT AT ILION.

Piece Workers at Remington Arms Plant Ask Higher Wage Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.,

I. M. MARINE PLAN HALVES ITS CAPITAL

Steamship Company's Stock, Bonds, and Accrued Interest to be Cut $86,000,000.

TO ASSESS SHARES $2.50

Fixed Charges, It Is Figured, Will Be Within the Average Net Earnings of Last Six Years.

A proposed reorganization plan for the International Mercantile Marine Company, which was announced yesterday by W. W. Miller of counsel for the Reorganization Committee, calls for a reduction in the total capitalization of the company of approximately $86,000,000. The present total of stock, bonds, and accrued interest is $175,591,245, and it is proposed to start the new company with a capitalization of only $89,371,393. It is believed that after reorganization on these terms the capitalization will be no greater than the intrinsic value of the properties involved, without regard to the items of good-will, trade names, trade connections and trade routes, and that the fixed charges will be well within the average net earnings of the properties for the last six years.

The early appearance of a reorganization plan is due to the improvement in earnings, which smoothed the way by making it possible greatly to reduce the original estimate of the amount of cash which would have to be raised by assessment on the stock. The assessment called for by the plan is but $2.50 per share for both common and preferred stock, which is counted on to bring in $2,540,000. For this money the stockholders are to receive new first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. convertible bonds at par.

If the plan succeeds, the capitalization of the new company will be divided as follows:

Bonds	$39,536,240
Preferred stock	31,464,233
Common stock	18,370,920
Total	$89,371,393

After new securities are apportioned to the 4½ per cent. bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the 5 per cent. bonds of the International Navigation Company, of a par value equal to their principal amount and accrued interest, the balance of the common stock, $12,638,000, is apportioned between the old preferred and the common stock on the basis of approximately four-fifths to the preferred stock and one-fifth to the common.

The relative rights and position of the bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company and of the International Navigation Company were adjusted and settled by committees representing those respective issues of bonds after examination and consideration of the values of the properties involved and their respective earnings as part of the operations of the company. Under the plan the principal and accrued interest to July 1, 1915, of both issues of bonds, amounting to approximately $74,000,000, is funded into new securities. The accumulated earnings of the properties to July 1, not being required for interest, become available as working capital and the nucleus of a fund for building or acquiring additional ships, which, together with the subscriptions to be made by stockholders, will furnish a substantial sum and all that is required now for these purposes.

The total authorized amount of the new 6 per cent. preferred stock will be $81,500,000, of which $50,000,000 will be reserved to be used solely for the conversion of the new first mortgage bonds. The preferred stock is noncumulative, but in addition to being entitled to 6 per cent. dividends in preference to dividends on the common stock, is entitled to receive additional dividends at the same rate as the common stock after payment of dividends on the common stock at the rate of 6 per cent.

The bondholders' committees, which represent more than a majority of each issue of bonds, have unanimously approved the plan. Information from both England and Holland, where substantial amounts of securities are held, indicate that the terms of the plan have been favorably received abroad.

MAY ABSORB PACIFIC MAIL.

International Mercantile Marine a Bidder, Says Rumor.

Publication of the terms proposed for reorganizing the International Mercantile Marine yesterday was accompanied by a rumor that the company or interests allied with it were negotiating for the purchase of part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet of vessels. The Pacific Mail has stated that it cannot operate its steamships on the Pacific under the terms of the seaman's law without suffering loss, and that sailings will be discontinued on Nov. 4.

Officials of the International Company declined to comment on the rumor, but no denial was made. The Pacific Mail vessels are thirteen in number, sailing under the American flag. It is believed that if several of them are taken over by the International they will be added to the American Line, which will mean that they still will be operated under American registry.

TO FINANCE CROP MOVEMENT

Federal Reserve Board Points Out How Banks Can Aid Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Preliminary plans designed to make available the resources of the Federal Reserve system in the annual fall movement of crops have been worked out by the Federal Reserve Board. Writing to the twelve regional banks, the board pointed out in a letter made public today how members of the system may help to finance the crop movement.

Usually the crop movement has been taken care of by Government deposits in banks or the issue of emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, which expired last month. In place of these agencies, the board states, there is ample authority in the Federal Reserve act to meet the situation this Fall.

"In view of the large surplus reserves now held by the Federal Reserve banks," by member banks, and by other banks throughout the country," says the board's letter, "there should be no difficulty in affording the producers the assistance necessary to enable them to market their products in volume corresponding to the power of the trade to absorb them. In order to accomplish this end it is suggested that Federal Reserve banks adopt a definite policy with reference to rediscounting paper secured by documents in satisfactory form evidencing the ownership of stored agricultural products.

"Through such a policy, together with proper methods of warehousing, Federal Reserve banks can be a potent factor in assisting the normal movement of staple agricultural products from the field to the factory or to the consumer."

The board calls special attention to the marketing of the cotton crop, because it is "clearly to the common interest that credits based upon this crop be protected as far as possible from the danger of demoralization."

"Sudden and violent fluctuations," it continues, "are clearly to the advantage of neither the loaning banks, the producer, the manufacturer, nor the consumer. They offer, on the contrary, an inviting field for the speculator, and should the Federal Reserve system, in making possible the more normal movement of the crop, be a contributing factor in reducing these fluctuations, it would have accomplished a great public good."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The disturbance over Northern Florida Sunday night has moved to Southern Georgia, attended by heavy local rains and also by moderate gales on the Georgia and Northeast Florida Coasts. The depression over the lower Ohio Valley has also assumed more definite formation, and with the high area to the northwar and northeastward has caused general showers over the north and central districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

There were also local showers in the Gulf States, while in the Southwest and extreme West the weather was fair.

It is considerably cooler in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper Lake region and generally warmer in the Northwest, especially over Western Idaho and eastern portions of Oregon and Washington, where the maximum temperature ranged from 94 to 100 degrees.

Temperatures are also slightly lower in the Atlantic States, although generally above 90 degrees from Southeastern Pennsylvania southward.

Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday from the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley eastward, and also in the South Atlantic States and probably on Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and continue cool in the upper lake region, followed by rising temperature Wednesday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Fort Monroe.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong, mostly south Tuesday, diminishing Wednesday and becoming variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Tuesday and Wednesday, occasional showers.

New England—Showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Thunders howers, cooler Tuesday, Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914	1915.
8 A. M.	68	73	4 P. M.	82	84
6 A. M.	67	74	6 P. M.	80	81
9 A. M.	72	80	9 P. M.	75	77
12 M.	78	79	11 P. M.	72	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees, at 1 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
6:00 749 E. 9 St.; Joseph Alexander	Slight
9:55—60 E. 134 St.; Peter Jackson	Slight
P. M.	
2:10—258 E. 125 St.; Frank De Cido	Slight
2:30—344 E. 46 St.; Anna Bossett	$500
3:45—4 Platt St.; Van Dyck Co.	Slight
3:50—306 5 St.; Sadie Stagnosky	Slight
5:15—808 1 Av.; Sulzberger & Sons	None
5:35—1 E. 113 St.; Millie Shapiro	Slight
6:55—13 2 Av.; Isaac Shapiro	Slight
6:15—106 W. 31 St.; Brandes & Feinbaum	Slight
8:20—City Hall, (Room 6..)	Slight
9:30—220 W. 98 St.; S. Brochardt	Slight
9:40—49 E. 133 St.; Victoria Washington	Slight
11:00—463 Columbus Av.; Alex. Silverman	Slight
11:30—507 E. 139 St.; Fannie Dunner	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—1st Lt. J. C. Meahaffy, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, Sept. 14, vice Capt. G. E. Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, relieved, and assigned to the 2d Batt. of Engineers, Sept. 14, at Texas City, Tex.

Chaplain J. C. Kennedy, 7th Cav., is transferred to the 12th Cav., Aug. 1.

Following are assigned or attached to regiment indicated: 1st Lt. J. H. Read, Jr., Cav., assigned to 3d Cav.; Capt. W. S. Wood, F. A., attached to the 6th F. A.; 1st Lt. P. W. Booker, F. A., attached to the 5th F. A.; Capt. H. L. Laubach, Inf., assigned to 30th Inf., Aug. 8; 1st Lt. C. Stockmar Bendel, Inf., assigned to the 12th Inf.; 1st Read, Capt. Laubach, and 1st Lt. Bendel will be assigned to a troop and company by their regimental commanders; 1st. Read, upon being relieved from present duties, will join the troop to which assigned; Capt. Wood and 1st Lt. Booker, upon their arrival in U. S., and after any leave granted, will join regiments to which attached; Capt. Laubach, upon being relieved from present duties and after any leave, will join company to which assigned; 1st Lt. Bendel, upon being relieved from duties and after any leave, will join company to which assigned.

Capt. F. W. Honeycutt, recently promoted from 1st Lt., 3d F. A., is assigned to the 2d F. A. Oct. 1. He will remain on duty with his present regiment until time for him to sail from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for Manila, P. I.

1st Lt. H. W. Baird, 11th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and will join his regiment after present leave.

Changes in Q. M. C.: Capts. G. D. Freeman, Jr., after arrival at San Francisco, about Sept. 15, and on or before expiration of any leave, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty as Q. M. of coast defenses of Long Island Sound, relieving Capt. W. E. McCaskey of his present duties. Capt. McCaskey will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as assistant to the Depot Q. M. there.

Changes in Medical Corps: Col. W. H. Arthur, from duty at Surgeon Western Dept., and will repair to this city at proper time and assume the duty of Commandant, Army Medical School, prior to Oct. 1, relieving Col. C. Richard, who will proceed on or about Oct. 15 to San Francisco for duty as Surgeon of Western Dept.

Capt. V. E. Clark, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from July 20.

Orders of July 26, relating to 2d Lt. W. E. Hobson, 9th Inf., amended to read 2d Lt. W. H. Hobson, 9th Inf.

Capt. D. L. Stone, 25th Inf., detailed in Q. M. Corps, Sept. 1, will report at proper time to the commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as Assistant to Dept. Quartermaster.

Capt. R. B. Lister, Q. M. Corps, is relieved from duty in Hawaiian Dept., and will proceed from Honolulu about Oct. 5 for San Francisco, and, on arrival, report by telegraph to the Adjt. General for orders.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., Sept. 1.

Following officers Ordnance Dept. will proceed to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., for official business and on completion of this duty will return to their proper stations: Capts. C. T. Harris, Jr., C. T. Richardson, and F. H. Miles, Jr., and 1st Lts. D. K. Shurtleff, R. O. Lewis, and F. Bradley.

Maj. T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C., after arrival at San Francisco about Sept. 15, and on or before any leave granted, will report to the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, at San Francisco for duty as his Asst., relieving Capt. F. H. Pope, Q. M. C.

Leaves: 2d Lt. S. H. MacGregor, C. A. C., 1 month; he will sail for the Philippines Sept. 7 instead of Aug. 5; Maj. F. C. Marshall, 11th Cav., about Aug. 1 to Sept. 20, when he will join his regiment at El Paso, Texas; Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Gen. Staff, 1 month; 2d Lt. H. F. Nichols, C. A. C., 7 days, and 1st Lt. J. McE. Pruyn, 27th Inf., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander P. W. Foote, from General Electric Company's works, Schenectady, N. Y., to connection fitting out the Nevada, and duty on board as Gunnery Officer when commissioned.

Lts. H. H. Michael, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to command the Brutus; Lt. Comdr. Weaver, Washington Yard, to the Arkansas as Gunnery Officer; A. C. Pickens, the Arkansas, to the Brooklyn, and O. W. Densmore, the Hancock to Philadelphia Yard.

Junior Grade Lts.: T. C. Kirkaid, Washington Yards, to Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Penn.; and V. L. Kirkman, commissioned.

Ensign J. L. Rineldaffer to recruiting station, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.

A. Pay Clerk B. A. Morrow to connection fitting out the Bushnell and duty on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Benham at Rosebank, N. Y.; Mars at Cristobal, Reid at Mobile, Henley, Aylwin, and Accomac at New York; Glacier at Mare Island, Florida, Utah, Mich., South Carolina, Nicholson, New Hampshire, Louisiana, and Virginia, at Newport; Tallahassee, at Lynnhaven Bay, Annapolis at Corinto, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin at San Francisco; Hopkins at Santa Barbara, Dolphin at President Roads, Jupiter at Hampton Roads, and the Vestal at Iloilo.

SAILED—Connecticut, Hampton Roads for Puerto au Prince; Neptune for Newport, from Norfolk; Tiburon, for Tremerton; Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble, St. Paul, Kodiak, for Dutch Harbor, via Shumagin Island; Denver, La Paz for Mazatlan; Supply, Hongkong for Manila; Celtic, Puerto au Prince for Boston, and the Jason, Puerto au Prince for Cape Haitien.

The Dubuque has been assigned to duty with the Mining and Mine Sweeping Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The Solace, now at Newport, ordered to Puerto au Prince, Haiti.

DISPLAY MEN HEAR PERCY S. STRAUS

Convention of the One-Time Window Dressers Opens with 350 Present.

CONTROLLER GREETS THEM

Demonstrations and Lectures Take Up Afternoon Session—Delegates Here Until Thursday.

More than 350 members of the International Association of Display Men, from all parts of the country, attended the opening session at the Waldorf-Astoria of the eighteenth annual convention yesterday. The hall was well filled when C. J. Potter, President of the association, called the meeting to order and introduced Controller William A. Prendergast, who, in the absence of Mayor Mitchel from the city, welcomed the delegates.

The Controller said he hoped the display men would take advantage of their stay in New York to interest themselves in the problems of the municipality and see what the local Government is doing to solve them. William A. Marble, Vice President of the R & G Corset Company and former President of the Merchants' Association, extended a greeting in behalf of the city's wholesale trade. Mr. Marble recalled that forty years ago when he commenced his business career the retail trade was at or below Howard Street.

"There was not as much space occupied in those days," said Mr. Marble, "as the area now covered by R. H. Macy & Co. alone."

Mr. Marble paid a tribute to the work of the display men, but gave it as his opinion that the display experts did not give the wholesalers' products enough space. Responding to the addresses of welcome, John H. Hobelman of St. Louis told his hearers that about the only time the average display man talked was when he was endeavoring to get his employer to spend $500 for display fixtures.

"The window trimmer was looked upon as a man with a hobby in the days gone by," said Mr. Hobelman. "It was not long ago that a man had to fight to get a bolt of cheesecloth to make display. Now he can get a bolt of velvet if he wants it, and the display man today has his office, just as the advertising man has. The position of men in many of the stores is not a bed of roses by any means. I venture to say that there are men who came here at their own expense, instead of the stores sending them, as they do the buyers."

Percy S. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. was presented to the convention by President Potter as "a young man who is strictly with you and one who has done much for display, men and their work." Mr. Straus began by saying that his firm had studied the display situation in New York. He said:

"It may be because there are many specialty stores, but it is certain that we do it scientifically. I believe also that there is no better place than the Metropolitan Museum of Art to get ideas for display purposes. The work of the display men is now regarded as a profession. The change of the name from window dresser to display man is indicative of the growing importance of the work. Too often an artistic temperament makes it difficult for a display men to adhere to the rules of the store with which he is connected. There must be co-operation."

Mr. Straus instanced the display of furniture for the August sales as representing the proper co-operative spirit at the present time.

The morning session closed with the appointment of judges for the various classes of exhibits shown by seventy-five exhibitors in the Fourth Trade Convention held in connection with the association's annual meetings.

The afternoon session was given up to lectures and demonstrations by display managers of some of the largest stores in this city and the East. The demonstrations were held under the auspices of the Display Managers' Club of America. Those participating in the afternoon session included L. Hahn of Women's Wear, who described the work of the Managers' Club; W. F. Allert of R. H. Macy & Co., whose subject was "Our Profession;" E. Munn of Franklin Simon & Co., on "Equestrian Equipment;" Herman Frankenthal on "Display Needs;" A. Altman & Co., on "Fabric Draping;" William Tishman of James McCreery & Co., on "Fabric Dressing;" Harry Bird of John Wanamaker, on "Artistic Displays;" J. J. Richter of Saks & Co., on "Handling Furnishings," and several other well-known display men.

President Potter predicted that the attendance at the convention will reach 1,000 at least. The convention will be continued this morning, sessions being held every day until the final meeting on Thursday.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Special Schools has requested that in the departmental estimate for 1916 there be included $36,000 for forty new attendance officers for permanent appointment, at $900 each; $45,000 for 200 attendance officers, temporary, at $75 a month each for three months, and $2,770.47 for revised schedule for attendance officers.

The Committee on Athletics, in addition to the usual items for increased register for 1916, asks that $78,000 be allowed for after school athletics instead of $57,000 granted this year.

The Inspector of Ungraded Classes has asked that for 1916 the following be included in the estimate: One hundred and twenty new teachers, $103,600; supplies for above, $5,400; equipment for above, $36,250; clerical help, $2,100; ten visiting teachers, $10,000; four additional physicians, $7,200; five additional assistant inspectors, $9,000; farm school, $1,800.

In addition to the usual items for parental and truant school, the following are asked: Increase of salary for principal, $500; increase for matron superintendent, $500; increase for other help, seven persons, $700; chauffeur for auto truck, $1,000. A decrease of $2,040 is shown in other positions.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Tues.; not so warm; Wed., showers; variable winds, becoming n. e. and fresh to strong.

S. Car.—Showers Tues.; Wed., cloudy; fresh, possibly strong e. winds Tues.

Ga.—Showers Tues.; not so warm in n. w.; strong shifting winds on the coast; Wed., cloudy.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues.; showers in center and n. e.; Wed., cloudy; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably showers Tues. in n.; gentle to moderate s. w. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers in the interior. Wed., cloudy; moderate winds on the coast.

La.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers and cooler in n. Wed., cloudy; moderate winds on the coast.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers in the interior; cooler in n. Wed., cloudy; probably showers in e.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues., except showers in extreme w. Wed., fair, warmer.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., without decided temperature changes.

Ark.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; probably showers in e. Wed., fair.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Tues., cooler in n. e. Wed., fair.

Ky.—Thunder showers and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Thunder showers and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Thundershowers Tues., cooler in s. Wed., fair, moderate n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Tues., cooler in s e., moderate to fresh n. e. winds. Wed., fair in w.

Upper Mich.—Showers and continued cool Tues., moderate to fresh winds. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ill.—Showers and cooler Tues., Wed. fair and warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues., probably preceded by showers in e.; cooler in extreme e.; Wed. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Unsettled and continued cool Tues., probably preceded by showers in s. Wed. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed. and warmer.

Iowa.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in w. Wed. fair and warmer.

No. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled; probably showers.

So. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. cloudy and warmer.

Neb., Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

CROPSEY OPPOSES SCUDDER

Objects to His Hearing Grout's Motion for Doubt Certificate.

When an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not issue to ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, convicted of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Union Bank, of which he was President, was returned before Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder in Brooklyn, yesterday, District Attorney Cropsey objected to Justice Scudder sitting in judgment on the matter, and the Justice refused to hear the motion. Justice Scudder will decide today to which Supreme Court Justice he will refer the application.

The complication was due to the controversy between the District Attorney and certain members of the bench who heard preliminary motions in the Grout case. In a public speech Mr. Cropsey referred to these Judges as "handpicked," and as "bosom friends" of Grout. Justice Scudder was one of those criticised by the District Attorney.

Justice Scudder then adjourned court, saying he would endeavor to find a Justice who would hear the motion. He spent all the afternoon telegraphing and telephoning to members of the bench in the Second Department, nearly all of whom are out of town for the Summer.

Mr. Grout is in the City Prison in Brooklyn under a stay of execution of the sentence of one year's imprisonment in Sing Sing. The term of this stay expires on Friday.

SMALL FIRE IN CITY HALL.

Blaze Threatened New Decorations of McAneny's Office.

Two thousand loungers driven to City Hall Park by the hot weather witnessed last evening the arrival of firemen to put out a fire in the City Hall, which threatened the newly renovated and decorated offices occupied by President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen. The suite was formerly the City Clerk's office. Below it in the basement and connected with it by a stairway is a room once used for storing the City Clerk's records. This room has been occupied as a store room by the painters and decorators at work in the City Hall.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Thomas McNamara, a watchman, opened the door of the basement room and found the waste and papers there on fire. He told Lieutenant Kelly, on desk duty in Traffic A, across the hall. An alarm of fire was turned in. The coming of the engines brought a great crowd, which overflowed into Park Row. The excitement was short lived. McNamara and the policemen extinguished the blaze before the firemen came. The damage was slight.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

REEDCRAFT WARES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Reedcraft Wares, Inc., manufacturer of reed wares at 100 West Houston Street, Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver. Liabilities, $12,000, and probable assets, $500.

WEISEL BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hugo and Morris Weisel, who composed the firm of Weisel Brothers, manufacturers of kimonos, at 122-130 West Twenty-seventh Street. Liabilities are reported to be $12,000.

CASINO BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis and Anthony Casino, who composed the firm of Casino Brothers, truckmen and forwarders, at 524 Broome Street and 155 Watt Street. Liabilities are said to be more than $1,500 and assets more than $500.

CHARLES MILLER, foreman, of 68 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,495 and no assets.

BENJAMIN J. TRAUBMAN.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 13 against Benjamin J. Traubman, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 83 and 85 Wall Street and 861 Broadway. He made a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar in cash.

PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand extended the time to answer the bankruptcy proceeding filed against the Prospect Leasing Company, proprietor of the Hotel St. Andrew, at Broadway, corner of Seventy-second Street, through Aug. 13. The company was not yet able to make arrangements for the dismissal of the petition and asked for more time.

ABRAHAM ZUCKER, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods, at 787 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment to Samuel Cohn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The New England Dinsmore Power Process Company, 141 Milk St., which was petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy, April 6, filed schedules in the U. S. District Court today admitting debts of $40,058.80. The petition claims that the assets are uncertain. The principal creditor is George F. Dinsmore of Boston, who holds notes to the value of $33,387.96.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—The failure of the Zulu Knitting Co. of Two Rivers is now followed by the filing of a bankruptcy petition of William G. Ahearn, whose business affairs are related to the concern, and who lists debts of $75,849.10, only $1,000 being secured. The bulk of the liabilities are represented by many promissory notes. In his assets he says his 147 shares of stock in the Zulu company are worth nothing, and all assets of $465 are declared exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Abramowitz, Isaac, and Jacob Rubin—C. S. Bonelley	$119.65
Bayano River Lumber Co.—S. L. Levy	531.85
Biglin, Andrew—W. E. Tipple, et al	140.66
Brandreth, John B.—Bank of Nova Scotia	2,230.75
Brett, John R.—C. Camichel	883.90
Brettschneider, Hyman—J. F. McBride	307.53
Duvinage, Pierre—T. W. Riley, et al	118.12
Dahlgren, Winthrop—H. A. Hiers	451.74
Fried, Eugene H.—F. Hyman	111.91
Greasing Cylo A.—Musical Instrument Sales Co	336.48
Graeber, William M.—G. M. Ehrgott	106.54
Same—F. G. Swartwout, costs	106.65
Harris, Glen, or Mrs. J. M. Harris—A. Northrop	183.06
Hornby Co.—National Folding Box Paper Co.	149.00
Joyce, Maurice—Convent Av. Construction Co.	284.20
Kane, Charles—M. Vannacci	213.09
Mattero, Joseph, and Vreeland H. Youngman—S. Bender	158.67
McCurry, James H.—New Cortlandt Operating Co.	163.37
Paralovich, Peter—S. Johnson	119.58
Pinto, Anthony—J. Bels	131.05
Spilo, Leon—Frank V. Strauss & Co.	149.41
Salman, Samuels—M. Coleman	284.02
Schlotoroff, David—I. Reich et al.	401.96
Tunick, Herman—A. Pearlman et al.	225.59
Williams, Eleanor M.—E. M. Stevens	1,336.31
Welsh, John F. and Lawrence A.—T. W. Kiley	258.86
Wolff, Julius—Borden & Lovell	166.44
Woods, Wescott A.—T. W. Morris et al.	106.53

In Bronx County.

Bellantonio, Rocco, as gdn.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	21.05
Botkin, Gamehe—S. Benowitz et al.	35.71
Dubin, Michael—S. Benowitz et al.	38.76
Dresner, Morris—M. Davidson et al.	62.96
Glass, Siegfried—K. Friedman	74.40
Goldwater, John L.—Northern Bank of N. Y.	3,550.27
Sams, Maria A.—H. Hollander	109.68
Schoefer, Louis J.—J. J. Nyden	501.23

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Emden, Lionel—Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y., Oct. 30, 1910	141.07
Fugazky, Humbert—J. H. Grubman, June 21, 1915	27.72
Horse Aid Society—P. M. Hughes, June 1, 1914	234.67
Same—J. Mackenzie, June 28, 1914	64.29
Holly, James M., as trustee—N. Thurston, Jr., et al., Feb. 24, 1915	7,550.00
Hansen, Theodore—J. M. Stoddard, Dec. 28, 1914	370.58
Jursch, Paul—S. Wagreich et al., Sept. 26, 1914	27.87
Lay & Belcom Mfg. Co., Inc.—H. A. Woodcock, May 12, 1915, costs	106.74
McKeon Realty Co., Thomas A. Larkin, Edward L. Larkin, and James A. Larkin—M. Callaghan, ex'r., July 24, 1915	337.97
Pennsylvania Rubber Co.—J. Z. Lowe, Jr., et al., trustees, June 19, 1915	22,923.58
Payner, Nathan, Benjamin Series, and Harry Friedlander—J. Myer, Oct. 29, 1914	106.15
Seaver, William P.—J. E. Larkin et al., May 19, 1915	88.09
Sampson, Louis D.—B. M. Rastall, Nov. 24, 1915	411.48
Vigouroux, John—Surry Investors, Inc., July 8, 1915	885.47
Lane Amusement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., June 16, 1915, vacated	517.17
Dauere, Marius—L. W. Koplen, Oct. 2, 1908, released	4,667.87
Renard, Henry—A. Spanier et al., Jan. 29, 1915, released	86.04
Andrews, Champe S.—A. B. Gardiner, March 16, 1915, reversed, costs	189.58
Same—Same, May 18, 1914, reversed, costs	118.19

In Bronx County.

Cirringione, Pietro and Giuseppe Co-	

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ALL WOOL Blue Serges wanted for cash; must be cheap. The O. K. Knee Pants Co., 32 Greene St., N. Y. C.

DRESS CORDUROYS wanted for immediate delivery. Standard Mail Order Co., 459 West 55th St. Apply Mr. L. Rubin.

WE are open for a quantity of cheap black taffetas. Halpar & Friedman, 119 Wooster Street.

WANTED—Good wool, poplin, pay cash, right goods, at price vogue. 151 W. 28th St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' novelty mixture and pile fabric coats. 35 West 34th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at coats and dresses. Room 1,315, 1,133 Broadway.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; ALSO BOX COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.
Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Fearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4250.

BUYERS ATTENTION!
SPECIAL LADIES' SUITS, AMERICAN POPLIN, WITH YARN-DYE LINING, LATEST STYLES, FOR $6.50. M. KANAWANCE, 34 W. 17TH.

LEADING COAT MANUFACTURER WANTS TO JOB SNAPPY NUMBERS IN MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS. BETTER MERCHANDISE ONLY. APPLY 10TH FLOOR, 140 W. 22D ST.

MR. MANUFACTURER:
10,000 buyers of women's and children's ready-to-wear garments now seeking values; we reach them; what have you to sell? L 79 Times.

1,800 WASH DRESSES, former prices $16.50 to $45 per dozen, to close out at $9 and $12 per dozen, net; no discount. 39 W. 35th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT; good assortment of styles in colors and white. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 84 West 27th.

300 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

200 TAN GABERDINE CAPES, sizes 6 to 14; special close-out price; 20c. cash. L 83 Times.

JERSEY SPORT COATS to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

MISSES' and ladies' suits, prices from $6.75 to $13.50, will be looked at Tuesday from 12:30 to 6 P. M. Husch & Waldner, 33 West 34th St.

LAST CALL: WASH SKIRTS, $2.50 PER DOZEN. HIRSH BROS., 25 WEST 27TH ST.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

RESIDENT BUYER, having some accounts, would consider consolidation with other resident buyer, conversant with women's wear or dry goods end. W. 117 Times.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4348.

LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS to let, suitable for contractors, from $20 up, with electricity. Diamond, 327 East 119th St.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 33 Greene St. Spring 858.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Frankbau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

WORK wanted doing fashion drawings. W 111 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3½@3¾% per cent. for the best names Saturday 3¼@3¾%.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Goods Demand Slackens.

The possibility of a strike in the coat and suit trade is having a disturbing influence on the dress goods market. Buyers are taking in only those goods that may be difficult to get later on. Serges have suffered for this reason. On the other hand, poplins, whipcords, and gabardines are being ordered in by the manufacturers. In poplins there is understood to be some scarcity of goods that sell between $1.12½ and $1.30 a yard. This would serve to indicate that buyers have been buying liberally and have faith in this fabric.

Supply Good Ribbon Orders.

The retail trade buying ribbons for immediate and holiday needs are supplying a better business to the importers and manufacturers than that which the jobbers gave. The goods desired principally are designed for use as hairbows. Warp prints are being taken, and moires in 60 to 70 lignes. The colors that are popular just now are dark shades of navy, purple, green and brown in the order named. While the demand is not as active as the manufacturers would like to see it, there is a feeling that conditions are improving.

Gray Goods Quiet.

Very little of note took place in the gray goods market yesterday. The mills held back last week, hoping that a strong Government report on the condition of the cotton crop would enable them to get better prices. The report, however, was about what was expected, and did not add material strength to the market. Offerings were a little freer, but what transactions took place were at previous prices. Staple printcloth prices, which were more or less nominal, follow:

38-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
36½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

Pencil Stripes Again.

After a dormant period of four or five months the demand for pencil stripes has set in again in the men's wear division of the piece goods market. These goods are being taken up for late Fall business, and are said just now to be rather hard to obtain. There is nothing extremely new in the designs being shown, but the most desirable goods of this kind are made with the stripes running in groups of two or three. Backgrounds of black and blue prevail, and the clothiers are taking rather

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; Miss M. O. Hilsman, ready-to-wear; 23 Park Av.
ATLANTA—Kerby Co.; H. T. Craft, carpets; 69 5th Av.; Broztell.
ATLANTA—Ridley, Williamson, Wyatt Co.; A. H. Spain, dry goods; 51 Leonard; Aberdeen.
AUSTIN, Texas—Women's Shop; Miss J. Thies, millinery, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblitz & Co.; S. Blum, notions, jewelry; 1,199 B'way; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, Cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats, caps; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; S. Blum, foreign lines; 1,199 B'way.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Peck, muslin underwear; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; basement, Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. O'Malley, coats, suits; Mr. Meenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. Hartford, notions; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss F. Levy, gloves; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—DeHaan Kennedy Co.; S. DeHaan, silks, laces; Prince George.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; F. Kranson, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. S. Schenberger, men's furnishing goods, hats; 225 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; C. W. Waldo, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Sol Lindy, waists, muslin underwear; S. Schenberger, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, millinery; Imperial.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—S. Kahn, women's ready to wear, millinery, silk negligee; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—Richards's; J. A. Rubin, suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—Hengerer Co.; G. E. Debus, jewelry; C. A. Cook, window fixtures; 18 W. 35th.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Robinson Dry Goods Co.; L. F. Hughes, dry goods, floor coverings; 41 Union Sq.
CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz & Co.; R. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Wm. Sperberg, general manager; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' coats, suits; S. J. Dame, women's, misses' garments; Miss M. Fisk, costumes; Miss A. MacCollum, women's suits (basement); Miss C. Rowe, misses' coats; 104 Worth St.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; E. Wurtzberg, wash goods, dress goods, silks; W. P. Wigreen, linens, dress goods, silks; C. S. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing, hats; L. Weitzenfeld, women's ready-to-wear; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. R. Mathews, silks, velvets; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; A. Binswanger, silverware, jewelry, leather goods; J. Baach, phrbens, gloves, umbrellas; L. A. North, dress goods, linings; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. B. Ertle, silks; Miss Connelly, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; F. McBryde, silks, dress goods, linings; Miss G. Oppenheimer, millinery; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mr. Nugent, Mr. Pearson, men's, boys' clothing; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks; Miss Klinist, fur trimmings; Miss Nicol, fancy goocs; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein, Inc.; Miss M. Speck, millinery; H. Eon, dress goods, silks, velvets; Miss D. Mangson, children's dresses, flannelette gowns, underwear; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; Miss E. Jindra, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; W. L. Pearson, E. C. Newton, men's, boys' clothing; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—C. J. Sholz; Miss T. Quinlan, ready-to-wear; Strand.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Kasakoff, ribbons, umbrellas, parasols; P. Stone, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landon, hooks; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Zust, cloaks, shawls, wrappers; Miss D. Frank, representing; 104 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Sons & Co.; C. Allen, gloves, hosiery, ribbons, neckwear, veilings; W. P. Ayers, domestics, wash goods, white goods, linens; Mr. Donelen, representing; 470 4th Av.; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak and Suit Co.; A. D. Kramer, woolens; 39 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Bilistein-Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, toys, notions, novelties; Elks Club.
CLEVELAND—The M. O. Siegel Co.; Miss Friedman, waists; 7 W. 22d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. D. Kirven, ready-to-wear; Mr. Sheridan, piece goods; 8th Av.
DALLAS—Keller & Co.; Mr. Keller, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. Wolfenstein, laces, embroidery, notions, dress trimmings; 15 E. 22d.
DALLAS—M. Faul; Miss C. Greenstein, millinery, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.
DAVENPORT—B. & H. Abrahams; B. A. Abrahamson, jobs wash skirts; 7 W. 22d.
DAVENPORT—Harned & Von Maur; C. Von Maur, cloaks, suits; Miss Murray, waists, dresses; 31 Union Square.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss M. M. Rankin, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, infants' wear; 239 5th Av.
DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, notions, toilet goods, leather goods, jewelry; 31 Union Sq.
DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods Co.; T. J. Livesay, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 31 Union Square.
DEMOPOLIS, Ala.—S. Mayer & Co.; S. Mayer, general mdse.; Elks Club.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. M. Ballard, millinery; 303 5th Av.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. C. Deery, notions; 43 Leonard.
ELKHART, Ind.—Stanton's Specialty Store; H. M. Stanton, cloaks, suits; Cora Olson, dresses, waists, skirts; May Sanders, millinery; Somerset.
EVANSVILLE—Andres Co.; N. E. Lefevre, domestics, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 Church.
EVANSVILLE—Max De Young, general merchandise; 116 W. 32d.
FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; F. W. Kerr, Miss A. Patterson, Miss F. Tucker, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
FAYETTE—The Woman's Shop; H. M. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 215 5th Av.
GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; L. I. Bondi, cloaks, suits; Woodstock.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; G. W. Hamp, notions; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; Mrs. E. N. Rumsey, representing; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. Feares, shoes; C. J. Staerker, men's furn. goods, women's corsets, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.
GREENWICH, S. D.—Rush Bros.; G. W. Rush, dry goods; Aberdeen.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; J. J. Breen, laces, embroideries, ribbons, neckwear; 17 E. 22d.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. L. Moore, corsets; 148 W. 23d.
HOUSTON—Foley Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. H. Westhaling, ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; F. Wolf, general mdse.; Miss G. Kelly, Miss Wilson, millinery; Miss Simon, asst. dresses, 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; W. H. Walter, millinery; Miss S. Brandenburg, gloves; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. M. Braunman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss C. M. Mansfield, misses', children's wear; J. Miller, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; S. L. Hahn, suits, dresses; 120 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss H. Norton, corsets; Miss M. E. Sadler, women's suits; 1261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; S. Goldstein, Fall suits; 31 Union Sq.
INDIANAPOLIS—Star Co.; M. Wolf, dry goods, notions, &c.; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; J. W. Erther, mfg. dept.; 72 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Mrs. Lambert, corsets; 225 5th Av.
KANE, Penn.—Leonardson Co.; Mr. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 1270 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; O. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, cotton goods, dress goods, silks, velvets; W. D. Koehler, domestics, flannels, linens, wash goods; 23 E. 26th; Sherman Square.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. G. Mitchell, coats, suits, skirts; 95 Madison Av.
KEWANEE, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; A. Hoss, cloaks, suits; Woodstock.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; D. B. Fishman, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Hanna, waists, dresses; Miss Dietrich, millinery; 1,133 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby; notions; 432 4th Av.
LANSING—J. W. Knapp Co.; Miss A. Fitzgerald, laces, ribbons, toilet articles; E. J. Richter, dress goods, silks, hosiery; D. M. Shotwell, domestics, wash goods, blankets, linens, draperies; C. F. Betteridge, house furn. goods, toys; 1,270 B'way.
LAS CRUX, N. Mex.—Manasse Bros.; Mrs. L. Joseph, silk dresses; 16 E. 33d.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss S. E. Carlton, notions; 432 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. Stahl, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; H. Citrin, ready-to-wear; 31 W. 25th.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; Mrs. R. S. Jackson, waists; 69 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Isaacs Bros.; M. Isaacs, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. Mayer, boys' clothing; J. K. Mayer, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss T. Kling, linings, notions; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE—Carter Dry Goods Co.; G. Krazeise, notions, fancy goods, dolls, toys; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, waists; 72 Leonard.
MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; Miss M. Mendith and Miss M. B. O'Brien, cloaks, suits, waists; 20 W. 22d.
MADISONVILLE, Ky.—McLeod Store; J. A. Mills, cloaks, suits, dresses; Aberdeen.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—Schultz Thomson; Mrs. S. Thomson, millinery; Martinique.
MEADVILLE, Penn.—R. B. Esselstyn Co.; Mr. Elffert, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Phillipson Co.; J. C. McCarthy, silks, dress goods, linings; 31 Union Sq.
MINNEAPOLIS—P. Schlampp & Co.; P. Schlampp, furs; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolens, silks; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mme. C. J. Storke, millinery; 2 Walker.
MOBILE—Hammel Dry Goods Co.; L. Wagner, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
MONTREAL, Canada — Pagnette Grenier, Ltd.; R. G. Pagnette, raw furs; Mrs. L. Pagnette, furs; Somerset.
NASHVILLE—Palace Dry Goods Co.; H. Grossman, women's ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
NASHVILLE—Loveman, Berger & Tattlebaum; M. Hirsh, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d; Wallick's.
NASHVILLE—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; L. Schwartz, J. Rich, Mrs. Dunn, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
NASHVILLE—Stein Shop; E. Milder, ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; G. F. Sedberry, piece goods; 23 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; M. Scherr, dresses, suits, skirts; 1,150 B'way; Flanders.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; F. N. Taylor, house furnishing goods, china, toys, sporting goods; 116 W. 32d.
NORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; E. B. Conway, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th.
NORWICH—Reid-Hughes Co.; J. Bussey, wash goods; J. E. Church, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; R. McGrath, notions; 432 4th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Halleburton Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, infants' wear; Mr. Baum, house furn. goods; Mrs. C. Butcher, cloaks, suits; Miss L. B. Hayden, millinery; 15 E. 22d.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; J. Weinberg, ready to wear basement; A. G. Hoover and Miss M. Durr, coats, suits, dresses; Miss M. Butler, laces, ribbons, neckwear; H. Jones, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 1,138 B'way.
OMAHA—Hayden Bros.; D. McIvor, silks, dress goods; P. H. Johnson, laces, ribbons; Mr. Forster, domestics, linens; Mr. Hayden, general mdse.; Miss Keegner, ladies' gloves, parasols; Mr. Gray, hosiery; Mr. Barrow, muslin, knit underwear; M. Spellman, jewelry; Prince George.
OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton's Store; W. F. Stanton, Jr., cloaks, suits, dresses; Somerset.
PAWNEE—Marks Bros.; Mr. Marks, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
PAWNEE—Marx Bros.; M. Marx, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs Spring coats, wraps, chinchilla coats, cotton, lingerie dresses; I. Blauner, jobs waists, petticoats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss E. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. H. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; B. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; Miss Neuman, dresses; E. Bohn, leather goods, B'way and 32d
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, coats, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, jobs wash dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Herstein, suits, silk dresses, cloth skirts; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; G. W. Patterson, women's hosiery, gloves; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Dalton, women's dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods, lace curtains; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; R. Crane, silks; 470 4th Av., Great Northern
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, ribbons; J. Kohnfelder, housefurnishing goods; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Neiman Co.; H. Koch, muslin underwear; Miss Geventer, jobs silk waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSTON—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, suits, coats, waists, millinery; 353 4th Av.
PORT JERVIS—Scott Spring Co.; F. R. McKey, women's underwear; 1,150 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, bargain basement; Miss Bickert, ribbons; Mrs. Morris, books, stationery; 31 West 26th.
PORTLAND, IND.—Weller Bros.; L. S. Weller, R. Weller, dry goods, general merchandise; 1,170 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; G. Hinkley, notions; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. Bates, notions; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; O. H. Highsarger, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; Miss A. R. Moore, corsets; Collingwood.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; C. M. Koontz, notions; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; Miss A. S. Mansfield, muslin underwear, petticoats; 432 4th Av.; Gotham.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. A. Meyer, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SALINA, Kan.—Stiefel Bros. & Co.; M. Stiefel, cloaks, suits; Woodstock.
SALT LAKE CITY—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; J. H. Powell, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,109 B'way; Grand.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO—R. H. Canaday, cloaks, suits, furs; 35 W. 36th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss M. J. Burke, muslin underwear, corsets; J. Ja Swift, furn. goods, trunks, bags; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. Levingstone, men's clothing; L. A. Goldstein, boys' clothing; 43 W. 16th; Herald Sq.
SAN FRANCISCO—Steinberger & Kalisher; A. Steinberger, kid gloves; 114 5th Av.
SAVANNAH—L. Adler; Mr. Goldberg, art goods, jewelry; Miss M. Unger, ribbons, jewelry; 353 4th Av.
SCRANTON—J. Long's Sons; C. M. Wilson, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; Miss M. Jones, ribbons, neckwear; 2 Walker St.; Prince George.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; G. A. Guest, underwear, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. L. Newton, ribbons, fancy goods, embroideries, notions, stationery, buttons, toilet goods; 23 E. 26th.
SEDALIA, Mo.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; H. 9. Foraker, cloaks, suits; Woodstock.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Hill Bros. Co.; F. H. Sell, women's ready to wear, carpets, rugs; Prince George.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Brady, laces, neckwear, ribbons, hosiery, notions; 225 4th Av.
SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; Miss Smith, neckwear, laces, embroideries; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; G. B. Pierce, notions; 432 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler-Motter Mercantile Co.; J. B. Motter, wash goods; 350 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; Miss E. Abeln, infants' wear; Miss A. Aborgast, art needlework; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht-Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker, carpets, rugs; 11 East 17th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; Miss R. McCloskey, waists; A. R. Whitehouse, women's suits, coats, furs; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; P. Ullman, laces; L. Freund, linens, wash goods; Mr. Cady, notions; Mr. Woods, sporting goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Lemzinger Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Glicksman, women's ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. Sudor, linens, white goods, draperies; G. Morrison, dress goods, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; C. J. Potts, white goods, linens, shawls; 320 Broadway.
TACOMA—People's Store Co.; Miss E. Ellingham, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
TACOMA—McCormack Bros.; F. Vesehoff, women's cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, furs; 247 6th Av.
TAMPA—Bentley, Gray Dry Goods Co.; J. Bryan, domestics, flannels, dress goods; 43 Leonard St.; Grand.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; W. Mayback, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; E. N. Smith, housefurnishing goods, stoves, gas, electrical appliances, hardware, trunks, go-carts; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—H. Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 95 Madison Av.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—W. H. Lemberg, cloaks, suits, waists, jobs; Herald Square.
UTICA—Maher Bros.; W. Maher, men's, boys' clothing, manufacturer's clothing; Marlborough.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Taylor, dress goods, silks; 19 E. 24th; Aberdeen.
WARREN, Penn.—R. B. Esselyn Co.; Mr. Robertson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; E. J. Stone, ready-to-wear; 170 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE—J. Long's Sons; C. D. Frey, cloaks, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
WILLIAMSPORT—Thompson, Gibson Co.; E. E. Schieh, upholstery, Oriental rugs; 315 Fifth Av.; Marlborough.
WINSTON-SALEM—T. B. Jenkins Co.; T. B. Jenkins, S. L. Jenkins, dress goods, silks, furnishing goods, laces, millinery; Churchill.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; A. C. Wood, notions; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. H. Hughes, millinery, ribbons, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
YORK—J. McLean & Sons; Miss C. Mangold, notions; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. C. Stitt, domestics, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
ZANESVILLE, O.—A. E. Starr Co.; S. Marcus, coats, suits, jobs wash dresses; 303 5th Av.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Forty-two corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $816,500, were chartered today. They include:

324 West 39th Street Corporation, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $250,000; T. H. Lawrence, Miss and Mrs. Louisa Fink, 315 West 57th St.

Notowi Mfg. Co., Syracuse, mechanical devices and specialties, hardware, earthenware, electrical work, $100,000; J. F. Lemp, J. O'Donnell, J. J. Albrecht, Syracuse.

Frank G. Curtis Co., Jamestown, real estate agency, brokerage, insurance bonds, stocks, $100,000; D. L. Carlson, F. G. and D. Allen Curtis, 702 Lakeview Av., Jamestown.

Automatic Fire Detector Co., fire prevention devices, $50,000; A. W. Stout, H. E. Grove, J. F. Faulhaber, 203 West 54th St.

Chemical Ceramic Co., pottery, earthenware, chemicals, compounds, scientific apparatus, $50,000; J. E. Hansman, F. W. Blair, H. G. Bayer, 68 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Dupont Rubber Co., rubber products, by-products, $25,000; W. A. and M. L. Schatz, H. A. Baggot, 504 West 139th St.

Carib Syndicate, construction, contracting, realty, explore mineral lands, refineries, $25,000; L. A. Nelson, E. W. Ward, J. E. Cochrane, 296 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

C. Schultz, Inc., produce merchants, realty, $25,000; P. C. and C. Schultz, W. F. M. Heise, 32 Jay St.

Max Kurzrok, Inc., women's, children's apparel, $25,000; S. Schwartzman, K. E. Toomey, M. J. Rosenson, 149 Broadway.

Arrow Water Meter Co., water measuring, gauging apparatus, $15,000; A. Gross, R. H. Schad, H. Kahrs, Madison Av., Dumont, N. J.

Dorcity Leather Co., novelties, sundries, $10,000; J. B. Olidort, W. L. Lawron, S. Friedman, 232 West 138th St.

William Ross, Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $15,000; W. A. and W. Ross, 106 Central Park West.

Belco Sanitary Mfg. Co., Buffalo, varnish, enamel, painting specialties, $10,000; B. A. Vient, M. Langbein, G. A. Egner, Tonawanda.

Stephen Realty Co., agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; M. B. Loeb, M. B. and E. W. Dryfoos, 106 East 86th St.

Textile Water Proofing Co., Mount Vernon, cohtracting rubberize, water-proof, treat fabrics, $10,000; J. Walter Robertson, K. J. Kortvellyessy, F. E. Sincere, 443 Broadway, Myers, Montclair, N. J.

Windsor Mahnud Co., automobile garage, $10,000; R. C. Corlett, W. Gegenheimer, A. G. Welsh, 1,500 East 3d St.

Automatic Selling and Advertising Co., vending machines, novelties, $10,000; W. L. and W. Fios, E. H. Holder, 111 West 34th St.

Joseph W. Stern & Co. Sales Corpn., phonographs, musical instruments, $10,000; H. R. and J. W. Stern, E. B. Marks, 102 West 38th St.

Consolidated Marble and Stone Co., commission agent, $5,000; F. I. Connolly, J. C. Conklin, R. Ballantine, 87 Nassau St.

Wolpin Lunch Co., restaurants, lunch rooms, $5,000; H. Madisky, D. Block, I. Krackow, 1,225 50th St., Brooklyn.

Battery Place Commercial Corpn., foods, refrigerating plants, $5,000; N. E. Ariza, F. H. Chipman, W. B. Crane, 76 West 82d St.

Habana Planters, tobacconists, snuff grinders, boxes, $5,000; J. D. Stich, A. Joseph Seltzer, A. Herman, 522 East 84th St.

The Senrus Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; J. Schlachter, A. and A. Simson, 902 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Austro-German Ass'n, novelties, post cards, souvenirs, jewelry, art ornaments, publisher, $5,000; G. O. Castell, W. E. and O. P. Heym, 80 Maiden Lane.

Cosmopolitan Homes Corp'n, realty, $5,000; E. James Migliaccio, G. and J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway.

Epsilon Building Co., Brooklyn, contracting, construction, real estate, broker, $5,000; H. S. Bachrach, E. L. and C. Young, 14 Ditmars St., Brooklyn.

Bronx Business Co., Bronx, brokerage, realty, $5,000; R. Hechler, I. and L. Bieler, 354 Cypress Av., Bronx.

Authorization Corporation, Alderson-Carr Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., broker or agent for packing house products, cottonseed products, $50,000; repres., W. L. Alderman, 346 Broad St., Newark.

Capital increases—American Title and Security So., Richmond Borough, $50,000 to $200,000; New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Globe Malleable Iron and Steel Co., Syracuse, $400,000 to $500,000; Empire Axle Co., Dunkirk, $20,000 to $100,000; Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, $250,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Durney & Kats, Brooklyn; the Chiarulli Co., Syracuse.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Charter filed: M. S. W. Construction Company, Hoboken, construction work, $50,000; William Walker, West New York; Louis A. Memegaux, West Hoboken; Fred. V. Schill, Weehawken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 2.—Charters filed here; American Photos Play Exhibitors' Corp'n, to conduct a general theatrical and moving-picture business, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Lasster, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del.

Clement Egner, Elkton, Md., local incorporators Southern Zinc and Mining Company, Wilmington, Del., to acquire, own, and operate zinc mines and other minerals and ores, $1,600,000; local Wilmington, Del. parties, William M. Pyle, George G. Steigler, Lawrence W. E. Mcarthey, all of New York.

Homeway Process Fruit Co., New York City, deal in fruits and vegetables and to preserve the same, $150,000; Frederick Carlin, Edmond R. Dogge, New York City; G. E. Kortvellyessy, F. E. Sincere, 443 Broadway, Myers, Montclair, N. J.

SALTS' FUR-TEX PATENTED

To the Pile Fabric Coat Buyer

"SALTS" ESQUIMETTE PLUSH PATENTED

The 1915 Fall Line of MIRKIN-LEVITMAN, Inc., is ready!

Of our all-comprehensive Fall showing, we shall not endeavor to present a word picture here. We merely urge that you do your department and your firm full justice by inspecting our line.

Our styles for Fall, 1915, are not the work of one man, or the work of one day. Without thought of either time or expense we have employed the most expert talent procurable in the preparation of our superb Coats for Fall; and the line attests the fact—conclusively.

Materials? We have followed one rule—namely, to secure the BEST. Our garments are all made of SALT'S FUR FABRICS—rich as the fur they so closely resemble, soft and pliable as silk, and every coat selling above $10.00 lined with SKINNER'S SATIN—the satin lining of world-known durability.

We have planned our variety of models and our range of prices so that every requirement is met to your entire satisfaction. Beginning at $6.00, our prices range to $35.00; yet, whether $6.00 or $35.00, or any in-between price, you have the same wonder-value, with the "M-L" guarantee behind every garment.

From our own knowledge of our present line, we are sure of a supremely successful season. We have planned and stocked accordingly. Mr. Buyer, with great demands, we can take care of you. You need not speculate as to the size of your order or as to the re-orders which you are sure to have. We are already working twenty-four hours every day, employing three shifts, thus insuring unusually Quick, Dependable Deliveries. Our position in this matter is unique.

Mr. Coat Buyer, as we have said, at best mere words are futile. *Come!* We take this means of extending to you a very cordial invitation to our home at the address below. It will be a "trade-visit" you will number among the most profitable you have ever made.

Yours, for success,

Mirkin-Levitman, Inc.

26-28-30-32 W. 17th St.

No. 956—A "Sure Seller" is this very artistic creation—in Salt's Fur-Tex, lined with Skinner's Satin, with a stylish hint of the Russian officer's uniform, one of a number of very snappy military effects.

No. 971—This rich looking coat—made of Salt's Esquimette Plush and lined with Skinner's Satin—is further enhanced by the new loose "Chin" collar, seen on most of the imported models.

The Satin Lining in this garment is Skinner's Satin AND IS GUARANTEED TO WEAR TWO SEASONS MANUFACTURED BY William Skinner & Sons. "Look for the Name in the Selvage"

The Satin Lining in this garment is Skinner's Satin AND IS GUARANTEED TO WEAR TWO SEASONS MANUFACTURED BY William Skinner & Sons. "Look for the Name in the Selvage"

The Pile Fabric House

What the Male Can Sell, The Mail Can Sell.

A certain house in New York, representing a number of mills, for years sold broad silks to manufacturers of dresses, waists, etc. They were anxious to do business with department stores. The matter was put up to us last January. Here are the results: Opened 417 accounts, sold $37,000 worth of goods at a cost of $742, or less than 2½%.

Firm's name on request.

May we do for you what we are doing for others?

Sackerman-Edelmann Co.

Phone Mad. Sq. 5429. 303 Fifth Avenue.

BOOKLETS. CIRCULARS. ETC.

PRINTING Booklets, Catalogs, Circulars, Office Stationery. Lowest Prices. Drawings, Cuts, Trade Marks. Hayes Bros., 301 W. 37. Greeley 895.

SPECIAL OFFER 5,000 doz. ladies' embroidery trimmed muslin drawers to sell $1.50 to $2.15 doz. A. B. C. UNDERWEAR CO., Mfrs. Muslin Drawers exclusively, 9 Walker St.

PACIFIC COAST BUYERS

MAKE IT A POINT TO SEE THE

EXPOSITION COATS

IN THE

NEW EXPOSITION CLOTHS

For the American Misses and Ladies

It is our own and latest origination.

H. SAMUELS & SONS,

Oppenheim Collins Building, N. Y.

500 doz. Wash Skirts and Dresses

TO CLOSE OUT.

Queen Costume Co., 25 West 27th St.

Lowest Prices—Best Service—Largest Stock

GOLDSMITH BROS

The Big Stationery Store

77 Nassau St., between John & Fulton Sts.

WASH SKIRTS

To Close Out—$4.00 Doz. and Up.

ALSO SUMMER COATS & SUITS.

E. HONIG, 23 WEST 32D ST.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR

FILTROLA

U. S. Patent December 15, 1914. "FILTROLA"—made of Fireproof Crystal Glass—INSURES SANITATION + ECONOMY AND SPEED. Indorsed by experts everywhere. Illustrated circular, containing testimonials and directions for use, furnished on request.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS — DEPT. STORES, CROCKERY SHOPS, &c.—are finding "FILTROLA" a MONEY-MAKER, SELLING ITSELF. Write for TRADE DETAILS and EXCLUSIVE AGENCY PLAN to Crystal Percolator Co., Inc., 44-50 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.

PLANT

TWENTY MODERN MACHINES, SHOWROOM FIXTURES, RAW MATERIAL FOR SALE CHEAP. CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS, OWNER RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. LIGHT LOFT. LOW RENT. NO DEALERS. ADDRESS BOX E 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FALL SUITS—LATEST STYLES

poplins, cheviots and serges. Skinner's satin lined. At remarkably low prices. Immediate delivery. J. P. SLATER & CO. 114 West 26th St.

Gross, Franzblau & Co.,

—Auctioneers—

29 Greene St.

—where the visiting buyer may secure bargains in dependable merchandise.

Telephone Spring 886 for days and details of sales.

N. B.—Buyers of women's apparel will find especially interesting NEW lines.

AMERICAN POPLIN SUITS

Nicely Trimmed

Yarn Dyed Lining.....$6.75

Skinner's Lining.....$7.50

CHESTER CLOAK CO.,

27 West 27th St.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and

INVESTMENTS

A good bond is a true investment—a safe vehicle for the average man's money. We know of such securities and we will be glad to give the results of our long experience in selecting good bonds to any one interested.

Our organization is at the service of the man who wants to know what he is buying before committing himself.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

The Bonds To Buy

Once the merit of an article has been established the time to buy it is when it is selling below its actual value.

Municipal and Public Utility Bonds are among the safest types of investments known. Their merit has been established through the severest depressions.

Today you can buy these bonds at prices to yield from ¼ to 1% higher income return than in normal times. Send for our List T, including $100 bonds, yielding

4¼ to 7%

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Permanent Advantage from Present Security Prices

may be had of those who buy tested bonds now. This is the time when conservative investment action means a large income for years to come.

Write for Circular 173; it contains suggestions.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
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Philadelphia Boston Detroit
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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

$40,000
New York Central & Hudson River R.R.
Gold 4s, Due January, 1942
Tax Exempt in New York State
Secured by mortgage underlying N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4½s, which are a legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in N. Y. State.
Price 84 and int. Yield 5.10%
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
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BONDS

A First Mortgage on property valued at over four times the amount of bonds outstanding. For nine years net earnings have averaged over three times the interest charges.

Yield—5½%

These bonds are listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Send for booklet A-10.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866.
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Quieter, but Stocks Display Strength—Many Railroad Issues Show Net Gains.

Stocks resumed their advance yesterday after the two days' reaction which followed the upset in several of the war stocks last Thursday, but the market was quieter and much more orderly than a week ago when excesses of speculation led to the later violent breaks in a few of the stocks and to reaction in the list as a whole. Traders had apparently recognized the danger of continuing unabated the upbidding tactics which exposed the market to the sort of violent reaction which occurred last week. On the other hand the display of strength yesterday, which was more pronounced in the afternoon than in the morning, showed clearly what is the prevailing drift of stock market sentiment.

Renewed strength in some of the railroad stocks was particularly welcome to the large element in the financial community which has disliked the undue prominence attained by some of the war stocks as a result of the feverish speculation in those issues. Those stocks have been the favorites of professional traders whose dealings have contributed not a little to the abnormally large totals recorded in those stocks. The rapidity of movement in them and the volume of the dealings have attracted the traders who have not been manifesting much interest in the railroads because they have furnished fewer opportunities for trading profits.

For some time, however, the market has given signs of a broadening of the interest in the railroad list. The ease with which these stocks rose on the rumor that an increase in freight rates would be granted to the Western roads indicated that relatively little stock was pressing for sale. The reappearance of strength in these issues again yesterday, although in many issues the gains were not very large, showed that more attention is being directed to this important department of the market. The fact that an increase in Western freight rates is still looked for, though last week's rumor that a decision granting an increase was on the eve of being handed down proved unfounded, has no doubt a good deal to do with the greater interest which is being taken in the fortunes of the railroads. Statements for June show in several directions changes for the better, and if the factors in favor of the railroads should be strengthened by the grant of higher freight rates to the Western roads further proof will have been given of the change in the attitude of public authority toward the railroads of the country. Sufficient proof of that change has already appeared to make it seem a reality but it is felt in the financial district that the railroads need still further practical expression of that more friendly attitude.

A grant of higher rates to the Western roads would be accepted not only as a help to them but as further proof of recognition on the part of the Government of the need of supporting the railroads as a whole, or, more strictly speaking, of allowing a margin of profit sufficient to fortify their credits. In the long run the public at large suffers through inadequate railroad dividends. The loss is by no means confined to the stockholders in the railroads. The truth of that seems now to be better understood among regulators than it was prior to the last appeal of the Eastern roads for higher rates.

FEWER FAILURES IN JULY.

Total Was 1,739, with Liabilities of $18,934,903.

Though some increase in the country's business mortality is usual during July, owing to the strain involved by the semi-annual settlements, commercial failures last month were slightly less numerous than in June and the aggregate liabilities were only moderately in excess of the total for that period. Thus, insolvencies, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,739, and supplied an indebtedness of $18,934,903, against 1,754 in June for $18,313,118, and 1,707 for $21,043,212 in May, the low point of the year in number of defaults. Hence, with this exception, there were fewer suspensions than in any previous month and the decrease as compared with January was no less than 1,109, or almost 40 per cent. Considerable expansion is shown in comparison with July, 1914, when 1,411 firms failed, but the margin of increase is steadily narrowing and it is significant that the latest figures show a smaller debt than the $20,377,148 owed a year ago.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	5	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¾	5 mos.	3¼
90 days	2⅜@3	6 mos.	3¼
4 mos.	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3⅝
60 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 months	3½@3⅝
6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅛	$4.76	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.76⅞
Paris	5.70½	5.69⅜
Berlin	81⅝	81¾
Austria	15.15	15.20
Russia	..	33.12
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36¾
Scandinavia	25.85	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21⅛
Holland	40⅛+⅛	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.39	6.38
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.30	41.50
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $228,517,784; balance, $16,379,950. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $39,355.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 5.93¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, holiday; last 22 7-16d. New York, 47⅞c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	596,092
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	77,179,860
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	74.81 + .78
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	34½	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	34½	32¾	34½	+1⅝
33	35½	37,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34	35⅝	33⅞	35½	+2¼
70¼	70½	5,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	71	71¾	70	70⅝	+1⅝
55½	57	2,000	Am. Agricul. Chem.	53½	56⅜	53½	56⅜	+1¾
56½	57	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	50⅝	57⅝	56½	56½	+ ¼
155	158	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	150	150	150	150	–1
60¼	60⅝	48,100	Am. Can	57½	61½	57½	61¼	+2⅞
105½	106⅞	100	Am. Can pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	– ½
58	58¼	3,200	Am. Car & Fdry	57	58⅞	56⅝	57⅞	+ ⅞
147	149	400	Am. Coal Products	148¾	149	145	145	– ½
116	119	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	118	118	118	118	...
50½	51½	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51⅞	50½	50½	...
7⅛	7¼	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛	– ⅛
24	25	500	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	...
12¾	13	1,300	Am. Linseed	12¾	13	12⅝	12⅞	– ¼
31	32	500	Am. Linseed pf.	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+1
54⅜	54½	3,500	Am. Locomotive	54½	55	54	54½	+ ⅜
90	80½	9,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79	80⅞	79	80	+1½
107	107½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ⅜
148	150	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	+5
42¾	43	1,100	Am. Steel Foundries	42¾	43	42	43	...
122	122½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121½	122	121½	122	...
106	106⅞	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅜
71	71⅛	13,200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	69½	71⅞	69¾	71⅛	+2⅛
101½	101⅝	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅞	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	+1¼
90	100	400	Atlantic Coast Line	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	– ¾
80	80⅜	7,600	Baldwin Loco.	79	80⅜	79⅜	80⅛	+2
79¾	80	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	79¾	80⅜	79⅝	79⅞	+ ⅝
70¼	70⅝	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅛	70½	+ ¼
258	259	2,800	Bethlehem Steel	255	259½	250	258	+3
83¼	86	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
69¼	69½	1,800	Butte & Superior	68¼	70	67¾	69¼	+2½
13	13½	3,150	California Petrol.	11⅞	14¼	11⅝	13¼	+3
33½	35	300	California Pet. pf.	32	35	32	35	+5
143⅛	145½	4,775	Canadian Pacific	144	144¼	144	145⅜	+1¼
41¼	42	1,500	Central Leather Co.	41½	42¼	41½	41⅞	+ ⅝
103½	104	400	Central Leather pf.	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅞	– ⅛
41⅛	41¼	2,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¾	42¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	12¼	1,200	Chi. Great Western	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+1
30	31	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29½	30⅞	29	30½	+1½
82	82½	3,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81½	82⅞	81½	82¼	+1¼
125	125⅜	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	122	125	125	125	...
123½	124	200	Chi. & North West.	124	124	124	124	...
13⅜	14	11,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	13	14⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
46¼	46⅜	12,700	Chino Copper	45⅝	46⅞	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	40	6,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	39	40¼	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
9	11	500	Comstock Tunnel	*11	11	11	11	...
79½	80½	4,150	Continental Can	75	80¼	75	80¼	+6
100	101	100	Continental Can pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	– ¼
15½	15⅜	600	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	– ⅛
80	80⅜	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅜
69¾	70	22,000	Crucible Steel	67	70	68½	70	+1⅝
102½	105½	200	Crucible Steel pf.	103	103	103	103	...
110	112	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110	...
91	93	100	Deere & Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
7	7⅜	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	8	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	600	Distillers' Securities	26¼	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
22	22¼	800	Dome Mines	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	13,700	Erie	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27¼	+1
42¼	42⅜	3,700	Erie 1st pf.	41¾	42⅜	41¾	42¼	+1¼
33½	34½	300	Erie 2d pf.	35½	34	33½	34	+1
172¾	173½	1,930	General Electric	172¼	173⅝	172	173¼	+1⅝
179	181½	200	General Motors	181	181	181	181	+3
51⅜	52	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51⅜	52½	51¼	52	+ ½
118½	119	1,100	Great Northern pf.	115	119¼	118	118⅜	+ ⅞
41	41¾	14,400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	41	42½	41	41½	+1⅛
63½	63¾	5,700	Guggenheim Explor.	61¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	+2¼
111	113⅝	97	Homestake Mining	111	117¼	115	117¼	...
103	103½	100	Illinois Central	103¼	103½	103½	103½	+1
21¼	21½	2,200	Inter. Con. Corp.	21¼	21⅝	21	21½	+ ½
75	75½	2,000	Inter. Con. Corp. pf.	74¾	75½	74¾	75½	+1½
33½	33⅝	33,100	Inspiration Copper	33¼	34⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	21¼	1,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜	+1
103⅞	104½	2,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	98¼	104½	98¾	104½	+6½
60	64¾	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	60	60	60	60	...
38	38½	100	Int. Paper pf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	...
24¼	24⅞	1,200	Kansas City South.	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+⅛
55½	56	400	Kan. City South. pf.	55¾	57	55¾	57	+1¼
50½	50¾	500	Lackawanna Steel	50	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅞
144	144¾	3,700	Lehigh Valley	143½	144⅞	143¾	144⅝	+ ⅛
109	112	100	Louisville & Nash.	112	112	112	112	...
125¼	126	100	Manhat. Elev. stamped	126	126	126	126	+1
36½	36⅞	3,000	Maxwell Motors	34	37⅛	34	36⅝	+2⅜
83¾	84½	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82½	84	82½	84	+1½
32	33	2,500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30¾	32¾	30¾	32½	+1⅝
35½	37	300	May Dept. Stores	35	36	35	36	+1
75½	76	4,200	Mexican Petrol.	74½	76⅝	74	75	+2⅜
26⅞	26¾	1,650	Miami Copper ex. d.	26½	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ¼
118	118	100	Minn., S.P.& S.S.M.	118	118	118	118	...
127	135	30	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf.	132	132	132	132	...
6	6¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6½	6	6	– ⅛
2¼	2⅝	2,300	Missouri Pacific	2⅜	3	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅜
104¾	106	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	103⅞	105⅛	105⅛	105⅞	...
24½	25	2,400	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	25½	25⅜	24½	25	+ ½
63¾	64¼	1,200	Nat. Lead Co.	63⅞	64⅝	63⅞	64	+ ¾
4¾	4⅞	100	N.Rys.of Mex. 2d pf.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
14	14¼	1,200	Nevada Con. Copp.	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝
111⅞	111⅞	8,700	N. Y. Air Brake	110¼	112	109¼	111⅝	+2½
88⅝	89½	5,100	N. Y. Central	88⅞	89½	88¾	89¼	+ ½
63¼	63⅞	2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	64¼	62	64	+2
28	29	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28½	29	28¼	29	+1
105	106	400	Norfolk & Western	106	106	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
70	71	100	North American	70	70	70	70	...
107¼	107⅝	3,000	Northern Pacific	106¼	108	106½	107	+ ⅞
32¾	33½	800	Pacific Mail	32	33½	32	33½	+2½
106⅜	107	2,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	+ ⅝
25½	25⅜	2,200	Pittsburgh Coal	25½	26	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
90½	92⅛	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
51½	51⅞	1,650	Pressed Steel Car	50	52¼	50	51½	+ ½
160½	162¼	600	Pullman Co.	161	161½	160½	160½	– ⅛
2¾	4¾	200	Quicksilver pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅜
39½	39½	14,000	R'way Steel Spring	36	39⅝	35¾	39¼	+3⅜
23⅜	23¼	3,400	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23⅞	22⅞	23½	+ ½
149⅞	149⅜	17,900	Reading	148¾	149¾	147¾	149¼	+1½
42⅜	43	11,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	43⅜	43⅞	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
96¼	96⅞	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	95⅞	96	95¼	96	+ ¼
4⅞	4½	8,050	Rumely (M.) Co.	3½	5¾	3½	4½	+ ⅛
10¼	11	1,500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	8¾	11⅛	8¾	10¾	+ ⅜
4½	5	500	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅜	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
30¾	31½	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	31	31	31	31	– ¼
146	148	100	Sears, Roebuck Co.	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ ¼
43⅜	44	1,400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	42¾	43¾	42¾	43⅝	+1¼
87½	87⅞	5,300	Southern Pacific	87¼	88⅛	87¼	87⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	800	Southern Railway	14	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
45	47½	200	South. Railway pf.	45	45¾	45	45½	+ ⅛
88	86¾	16,200	Studebaker Co.	84⅞	87¼	84⅝	85⅞	+1⅜
39	39⅛	3,300	Tennessee Copper	37½	39¼	37½	39	+2½
137½	138	3,100	Texas Co.	133¼	138½	133½	137½	+4½
9½	10½	500	Texas & Pacific	9½	10	9½	10	+1
51	51¼	600	Third Avenue	51¼	51¼	51	51¼	+ ½
6¾	6⅞	500	Union Bag & Paper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
129	129½	11,200	Union Pacific	128⅝	130	128¾	129½	+ ¾
80¼	80½	400	Union Pacific pf.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	+ ¼
17	18	100	United Rys. Invest.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
58	58	300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	57	57	57	57	– ½
93	93	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+4½
45½	45¾	400	U. S. Rubber	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½	...
102¾	102¾	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	– ⅛
67½	67¾	48,000	U. S. Steel	66¾	67¾	66⅞	67¾	+1⅛
110¾	111¼	400	U. S. Steel pf. x d.	111⅝	111⅝	111	111	– ⅛
67⅛	68	10,200	Utah Copper	67½	68	65¾	68	+2
36¾	37	13,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36½	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	+1⅜
101½	102	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
47	48	200	Va. Iron Coal & C.	48¾	48⅜	48	48	– ⅛
99	100	300	Wells Fargo Exp.	98	100	98	100	+⅝
33	37	100	West. Maryland pf.	34	34	34	34	–2
67	70	700	Western Union Tel.	68⅜	68½	68	68¼	– ½
111	112⅜	43,000	West'house E. & M.	111	112⅝	110¼	112¼	+1⅛
2	3	100	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf.	2	2	2	2	– ⅛
134½	133½	400	Willys-Overland	136	136	135	135¾	+1
104	104½	400	Woolworth (F. W.)	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	– ⅜
122½	124	100	Woolworth pf.	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¾	+2⅜

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.73	69.77	70.15	+1.46
Industrials	79.01	77.22	78.49	+1.05

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 24	71.23	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 28	71.56	69.88	71.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32
July 30	74.04	73.20	73.72	– .22
July 31	74.54	73.36	73.55	– .17
Aug. 2	74.37	73.49	74.31	+ .78

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1915	75.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.55
July, 1914	89.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Year, *1915	75.34 July 29	58.99 Feb. 24	73.55
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

*To date.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	130	135	130	135
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	83	82	86
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	315	345	300	350
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	125	140	129	139
Can. Car & Fdy.	90	95	85	95
Can. Car & Fdy. pf.	106	115	..	..
Can. Explosives	300	350	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	101	110
Colt's Arms	470	480	450	460
Dupont Powder	670	680	650	670
Dupont Powder pf.	96	99	96	99
Electric Boat	350	370	350	375
Electric Boat pf.	350	370	350	375
Hercules Powder	395	410	375	395
Niles-Bement-Pond	114	115	115	118
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. A.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'22	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., C. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.30	4.90
Chesap'ke & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.12	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.05
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1915-'28	6	5.05	4.70
Pen.Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L. & I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.90	5.10
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.12	4.88
Southern R'w'y	1914-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.45
Virginian R'w'y	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.00	35.50	34.75	35.25
Lead	..	5.85	..	5.40
Iron, No. 2x Fdry	..	..	14.75	15.25
Spelter	*18.00	..	..	..
Antimony	34.50	35.50	34.75	35.25
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic Copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19@19¼c per pound, unchanged, in the open market.

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100 Gen. Development Stock
100 Hall Switch & Signal Com. Stock
100 N. Y. Shipbuilding Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stk.
25 Solar Refining Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 Comput.-Tab.-Recording Stock
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly, Except in the Oil Stocks, Where Big Advances Occur.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 209,044 shares of stock, and $49,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 46,061; railroads, 712; oils, 3,648, and mining, 158,823. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Zinc.....	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55⅝
5,100	‡C. L. & P....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
550	‡Cent. Fdry...	.18	.18	9½	10¼
50	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	24	24	24	24
4,500	‡Cramp Shipb.	69½	77	69½	76
600	‡Electric Boat.	353	370	355	367
900	‡Elec. Boat pf.	360	370	360	367
10,000	†E. B., n.w. i.	38⅞	39	38½	38½
200	Emer. Phono..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	‡Hall Signal..	14	14	14	14
210	†Hendee Mfg...	34	34	34	34
100	†Houst. Oil....	12	12	12	12
540	†Inter. M. Ma.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
1,310	†I. M. Ma. pf.	7½	7⅞	6½	6¾
98	†Inter. Mot....	15½	16	15½	16
68	†Int. Mot. pf.	40	40	38	40
1,000	†Inter. S. P....	12½	12½	8	8
945	†I. S. P. pf...	18	19	18	18
100	†Kelly, S. Tire.	161	163	161	163
300	†Limo Loco....	34	32	32	33½
3,300	Mar. of Am....	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝
1,600	†N. S. C. of C.	45	50	45	49
100	N. Y. Trans...	15½	15½	15½	15½
285	†P. Mfg. Co....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	C. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6	6
400	Savoy Oil.....	6½	7	6½	7
7,000	†Stand. Motors	12½	12½	11½	12⅝
100	†Sterling Gum..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	†St. J. Lead...	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
1,300	§U. C. S., new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2,700	Un. P. Shar..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,300	†Worlds Film.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
48	Atlantic Ref..	603	593	600	..
1	Buckeye P. L.	99	99	99	..
5	Continental Oil	231	226	231	+ 6
3	Crescent P. L.	39½	39½	39½	— 1½
3	Galena-S. Oil.	148	148	148	+ 2
58	Illinois P. L.	141	138	139	— 1
1,500	Inter. Petrol..	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
100	Ohio Oil.....	141	138	141	+ 1
850	Pierce Oil....	10½	9¾	10	+ ½
255	P. O. & Gas...	365	350	360	+ 5
125	Prairie P. L..	163	160	163	+ 4
100	South P. Oil...	300	287	300	+ 8
150	St. Oil of Cal.	300	294	300	+ 5
80	St. Oil of Ind.	460	423	460	+47
32	St. Oil of Ky..	270	260	270	+27
75	St. Oil of N. J.	418	406	418	+12
126	St. Oil of N. Y.	195	100	194	+ 4
80	Union T. L....	82	80	82	+ 2
50	Vacuum Oil...	218	213	217	— 3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Wabash w. i.	10	10¼	10	10¼
300	‡Wab. pf. (a).	43	43	43	43
112	‡Wab. pf. (b).	21	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

7,300	††Ariz. Dug'ne.	28	28	26	27
2,050	†Alaska Juneau	11½	12	11½	11⅞
7,300	†Alta-C. Min..	80	81	80	81
3,500	††Am. Com'der.	10½	13	10½	12
1,700	††Atlanta	*29	*29	29½	29½
1,000	††Big Cot'wood	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,200	Big Ledge Dev.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,900	††Booth	48	44	43	43
200	Braden Copper.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,300	Butte Cop.& Z.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,000	Caledonia....	98	100	96	97
4,100	‡Can. Copper..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Cashboy	4	4	4	4
100	†Caribou Cobalt	30	30	30	30
200	‡Chile Copper..	19	19	19	19
200	Con. Ariz. Sm..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Crown Reserve	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Dia. Blk. Butte	2½	2½	2½	2½
9,400	†Ely Con.....	11	9	9	10
11,000	††Emma Cop...	40½	42	40½	41
100	First Nat. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	†Florence	44	46	44	46
1,000	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	††Goldf'd Mer.	22	22	21	21
150	Greene-Can..	40	40½	40	40½
1,400	Howe Sound ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,050	†Iron Blossom.	71	74	71	72
2,100	Jumbo Exten..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,000	Kennecott Cop.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½
2,200	Kerr Lake....	3⅝	3¾	3	3⅝
1,000	†Kewanus	10	10	10	10
500	†Lone Star....	5	5	5	5
200	Magma Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13
5,100	†McKin.-Dar....	21	22	20	21
200	†Majestic M....	71	71	60	60
1,100	†Montana Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Nevada Hills..	16	16	16	16
1,600	New U. Bing..	3½	3¼	2⅞	3
100	Nip. Mines....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500	†North Star...	11	13	11	13
7,500	††Oro	7	7	7	7
580	††Sand. Kend..	5	5	5	5
500	†Selby	22	22	22	22
5,000	††Silver Pick..	9	9½	9	9
2,200	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,600	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28,000	††Success	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
4,900	††Superior & Mi	23½	24	23½	24
185	Tono. Belmont.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
378	Tono. Ext.....	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
1,700	†Tono. Merger.	34	36	34	35
5,300	†Tri-Bullion ..	½	½	½	½
6,500	Tuolumne Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,130	††West E. Con..	60	62	60	61
200	†W. K. Cop.pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BOND.

$49,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	116	118	116	117½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.	July 31. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar..	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Wayland O. & G.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pacific, w. i.	17⅛	18½	17⅛	18½
Mo. Pac. w. i., pf...	34	39	35	39

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	185	200	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It early became evident on the Consolidated Stock Exchange that the movement in the "war stocks" was proceeding under more orderly auspices than of late. It appeared that a portion of the market interest was turning toward the railroads and the coppers. The copper group became prominent at advancing prices. Helping to stimulate it were reports that very heavy inquiries for the metal were reaching the producing interests. The railroad shares generally reflected firmness from the opening.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,300	Allis Chal....	33⅜	35½	33¼	35
270	Am. Beet Sugar	57½	57½	56⅜	56⅜
9,750	Am. Can	57⅝	61½	57⅝	60¼
50	Am. Cotton Oil..	50⅝	50⅝	30⅞	50⅝
10	Am. Ice Securi.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
140	Am. Linseed Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
90	Am. Locomo....	54⅝	55	54⅛	54⅝
730	Am. Smelting..	79⅛	80⅞	79½	80¼
10	Anaconda ($35).	35	35	35	35
2,625	Anaconda ($50).	70½	71⅝	70	71
310	Atchison	100⅝	102	100⅝	102
610	†Baldwin Loco..	78⅝	80½	78⅜	80½
100	Balt. & Ohio..	80½	80½	80	80
80	B. R. T.....	85½	86	85½	86
90	Cal. Petroleum	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜
120	Canadian Pac..	144¾	146	144¾	145¾
160	Cent. Leather..	41⅝	42	41⅝	41⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio...	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	41⅝
20	Chi. Gt. West..	12½	12½	12½	12½
80	Chi. Mil. & St.	82½	83	82½	82½
240	Chi., R. I. & P.	13⅜	14⅝	13	14⅝
60	Chino Copper...	46	46⅜	46	46⅝
240	Colo. F. & I...	39¾	40	39½	39⅝
3,090	Crucible Steel..	63⅜	69⅜	67¼	69⅞
80	Distillers' Sec..	26⅝	27	26	27
760	Erie	20⅝	21½	20½	21⅜
30	Erie 1st pf....	42¾	42¾	42¼	42⅜
460	Gt. Northern O.	40⅝	42¾	40⅝	41⅜
50	Gt. North. pf..	113½	113½	113	113½
20	Guggenh. Expl..	63	63⅜	63	63⅜
520	Inspiration Cop.	33⅝	34⅜	33⅜	34
380	Interborough ..	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21½
10	Interborough pf	76	76	76	76
160	Lehigh Valley..	143½	144¾	143½	144½
20	Maxwell Motor.	36¼	36⅝	30¼	36⅝
140	Mex. Petroleum.	75	76⅜	75	75⅝
20	Mo. Pacific ...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	N. Y. Central ..	88½	89¼	88½	89⅛
120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	64	62½	63⅝
110	North. Pacific..	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
110	Pacific Mail...	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜
20	Pennsylvania ..	107	107	107	107
70	Pitts. Coal....	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
20	Pr. Steel Car..	50½	52¾	50½	52¾
40	Ry. Steel Sp...	38	39	38	39
4,480	Reading	148⅝	149⅞	148¼	149¼
530	Rep. Iron & S..	44	44	42⅝	43
10	Rumely	5	5	5	5
410	So. Pacific	87¼	88⅛	87¼	88
460	Studebaker	84⅞	87½	84⅞	85⅞
130	Tenn. Copper...	38¼	39½	38¼	39
2,270	Union Pacific..	128⅞	130	128⅞	129¾
40	U. S. Rubber...	45½	45½	45½	45¾
9,030	U. S. Steel....	66⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67⅝
220	Utah Copper...	67⅝	68⅜	67⅛	68¼
20	Va.-Car. Chem..	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36¾
4,240	W'house Elec...	117⅛	119¾	117⅛	119¾
60	W'house Rts ...	3	3	3	3

46,525 MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	.29	.29	.29	.29
400	Booth	.43	.43	.43	.43
500	Comstock	.10	.10	.10	.10
400	Consol. Va.....	.10	.10	.09	.09
300	Iron Blossom....	.72	.72	.72	.72
100	Jumbo Ext.....	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
400	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
300	Tonopah Ext....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
500	Tonopah Merger	.34	.34	.34	.34
200	Tonopah Min...	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½

4,800

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Cons. Power...	106	107	106	107
675	Houston Oil..	11⅜	11½	10	10
10	Md. Casualty..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
255	North. Central..	82½	82½	82¼	82½

BONDS.

$6,000	Balt., Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s....	93	93	93	93
1,000	City Bal. 4s,'51	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	City Bal. 4s,'61 S. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City Bal. 5s..101	101	101	101	101
1,000	City & Sub. 5s.101	101	101	101	101
5,000	Cons. Coal 6s. 100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5,000	Md. W. Cot. Duck 5s....	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
1,000	Norf. & Ports Trac 6s....	76	76	76	76
4,000	Uni. R. & El. 1st 4s.....	80	80	80	80
4,000	Uni. R. & El. inc. 4s....	56	56	55¾	55¾
500	Uni. R. & El. fdg. 5s....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	Uni. R. & El. fdg. 5s....	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
3,770	Alaska	32⅝	34	32½	33⅞
825	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Allouez	53	54½	53	54½
1,570	American Zinc	55	56¼	55	56
15	Anaconda	69½	71	69½	71
6,826	Ariz. Commer.	7½	8⅞	7½	8⅝
835	Butte & Bal..	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
2,981	Butte & Su..	67	70	67	69⅝
696	Calu. & Ariz..	64	64½	63½	64¼
13	Calu. & Hecla.	570	575	570	575
10	Centennial	19	19	19	19
140	Chino	46	46¼	46	46⅜
980	Copper Range..	54½	56⅝	54½	56⅜
370	East Butte....	12⅜	13¼	12¼	13½
80	Franklin	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
740	Granby	84	85	84	84½
620	Greene Can....	40	41	40	41
410	Hancock	16⅜	18	16⅜	18
45	Hedley	28½	28½	28¼	28½
10	Island Creek,pf	89½	89½	89½	89½
20	Isle Royale....	27½	28½	27½	28⅜
405	Kerr Lake.....	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾
151	Lake	14	15	14	15
15	LaSalle	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
75	Mason Valley..	2	2	2	2
50	Mass. Consol..	12	12	12	12
125	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
357	Mohawk	72	75¼	72	75½
10	Nevada Con....	14½	14½	14½	14½
835	New Arcadian..	10½	11¾	10¼	10⅝
100	New Idria.....	6½	6½	6½	6½
90	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,312	North Butte...	30	31⅝	30	31⅜
255	Old Dominion..	64	64	64	64
162	Osceola	77	82½	77	82¼
115	Pond Creek....	16¼	16¾	16½	16¾
47	Quincy	86	87	86	87
75	Ray Consol....	28	28	28	28
750	Santa Fe.....	2¾	3	2¾	3
65	Shannon	8	8	8	8
85	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	27
50	South Lake....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
345	St. Mary's....	55½	57½	55½	57¼
700	Super. & Bos..	3	3	3	3
10	Superior Cop..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,784	Tamarack	44½	49½	44½	48⅝
370	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
1,850	Tuolumne	50c	54c	50c	54c
1,000	U. S. Smelt...	41¾	42½	41	42
70	U. S. Smelt pf.	46	46	46	46
380	Utah Apex.....	3¾	4	3¾	4
100	Utah Copper..	67½	67½	67½	67½
75	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
35	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
101	Wolverine	60½	61¾	60½	61¾

RAILROADS.

36	Boston Elev..	76¾	77	76⅝	76¾
103	Boston & Me..	24½	26½	24¼	25
50	Mass. Electric	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
47	Mass. Elec. pf	35	35	35	35
217	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62	63¾	62	63¼
21	Old Colony....	142	142	142	142
15	Union Pacific.	129	129	129	129
1	West End.....	62	62	62	62
10	West End pf..	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

265	Am. Ag. Chem.	55⅝	56	55⅝	56
223	Am. T. & T...	122	122½	121¾	122½
107	Am. Wool. pf.	83¾	84½	83½	84½
542	A., G. & W. I.	12½	12⅞	12¼	12⅝
200	A.,G. & W.I.pf	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅞
363	Mass. Gas....	91½	91⅞	91½	91⅞
4	Mass. Gas pf..	87½	87½	87½	87½
10	Mergenthaler..	179½	179½	179½	178½
50	Mex. T. & T. pf..	4	4	4	4
10	N. E. C. Y. pf	25	25	25	25
12	N. E. Tel....	131¼	131½	130½	130¼
30	Pullman	160	161	160	161
37	Swift & Co....	114	114½	114	114¼
5	Torrington	32	32	32	32
190	United Fruit..	133½	133½	133	133½
329	Un. Sh. Mach.	50½	50¾	50	50¾
20	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28½	29	28½	29
970	U. S. Steel....	67½	67⅝	67	67⅜
12,545	Ventura	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
15	Western Un..	69½	69½	69½	69½

BONDS.

$1,000	A.,G. & W.I.5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	C. R. & I.4s	96½	96¾	96	96
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.70	.80	Iron Bloss.	.72	.75
B. St. Gas.	.10	.12	La Rose....	.45	.70
Bingham ...	8½	9	McKin.-D..	.20	.21
Begole	.75	1.00	M. of Am..	2¼	2½
Butte & L..	.26	.28	Majestic ..	.06	.09
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Mex. Mets.	.22	.23
Chief Con..	.90	1.00	Nev. Deug.	.70	.73
Colon Cop..	1⅞	2	N. Baltic..	3	3½
Crown Res.	.42	.45	N. Cornelia	7	7¼
Calaveras .	1⅜	1⅞	Ohio Cop...	.20	.22
Con. Ariz..	.75	.80	O. D. rcts..	7	7⅞
Cortez	.50	.60	Osceola	.90	1.00
Champ. C..	5	7	Riker-H....	6	6½
Cal. Corbin	4	5	Raven Cop	.08	.10
Davis-D. ..	1⅛	1⅜	Stew't Min.	1⅛	1⅛
E. & B....	1⅝	1⅞	Tonopah Ex	5⅝	5¾
First N. C.	2¼	2¼	Utah Mets..	4⅝	4⅞
Gold. Con..	1¾	1⅞	U. V. Ext.	6½	6¾
Houghton ..	3	5	Yukon G...	2⅞	2⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
470	Am. Shipbldg.	39	39	37	37
127	Am. Ship. pf..	75¾	76½	75¾	76½
4,470	Chi. Pneu. Tool	90	93½	84	88¼
45	Chi. Rys., S.	20	20	20	20
11	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	207	207
85	Com. Edison ..	134½	134½	134½	134½
20	Ill. Brick	64	64	64	64
70	Mont. Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
200	Nat. Carbon ..	136½	136½	136½	136½
50	People's Gas..	117½	113¾	117½	117¾
30	Public Service	82	82	82	82
300	Rumely	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
305	Sears Roebuck.	146	147¾	146	147
149	Stewart Warn.	63¼	63½	62½	62½
55	Swift & Co....	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼
100	Union Carbide.	151½	152¾	151½	152
554	Un. Carr.	5⅞	5⅞	5	5
5	Chino Copper..	46	46	46	46
5	Deere pf.....	92	92	92	92
5	Inland Steel..	207	207	207	207

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s...	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalmers.	34	34	34	34
25	American Can.	59	60	59	59
320	Baldwin Loco..	79	80½	79	80
75	Brill	37½	37½	37½	37½
285	Cambria Steel.	51½	51⅝	51	51⅜
25	Elec. Storage.	55	55	55	55
200	Erie 1st pf....	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
20	Erie 1st pf....	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
1	Key. W'tch'se.	84	84	84	84
300	Lake Superior.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
283	Lehigh Nav....	73	73	72½	72⅝
60	Lehigh Valley.	72	72	72	72
50	L. V. Tr. pf.	30½	30½	30	30
10	Nevada Cons..	14½	14½	14½	14½
274	Penn. R. R....	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
50	Phila. Co.....	37	37	37	37
251	Phila. Elec....	23¾	24	23¾	24
1,005	Phila R. T. tc.	8	9	8	8

GOVERNMENT FILES ITS NEW HAVEN BILL

Gives Particulars of Alleged Conspiracies by the Officials of Railroad.

REQUIRES 188 PARAGRAPHS

Each Defendant Accused of Aiding Every Other Director in Maintaining Combinations.

The United States Government, in compliance with Judge William H. Hunt's orders made in April and June, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday the bill of particulars asked for by the officers and directors and counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to enable them to answer the Sherman law indictment charging them with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce between the New England and other States. The officers, directors and counsel named are William Rockefeller, George MacCullough Miller, Charles F. Brooker, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Alexander Cochrane and Edward D. Robbins.

The Government alleges that in each of the matters specified in the 188 paragraphs of the bill of particulars it was with the purpose and intent of aiding, abetting and carrying out the conspiracy that the defendants adopted the plans and became responsible for them.

The bill of particulars, after explaining in detail the acquisition of the various railroads, electric, traction and steamboat lines, states that it was the purpose of the alleged conspirators in making the combination to control each of the common carriers absorbed and to induce and compel them to engage in the combination.

As an instance of improper action, the bill charges the New Haven and the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamship Company, by agreement, refused to lease the commercial wharf at Newport to the Joy Steamship Company, also that the New Haven's subsidiary would not ship freight by the Joy line, and that it increased the number of its sailings from Boston and made its freight rate 2 cents per 100 pounds so as to injure the Joy line; that by an agreement dated July 24, 1901, between the defendant Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Company, H. M. Flagler and the Florida East Coast Railroad Company, it was decided that the latter railroad company should not renew its charters for the steamships Cocoa and Martinique of the Joy Steamship Company, and that by an agreement entered into on July 18, 1902, between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was decided that the latter company should prevent the Joy Steamship Company and the Philadelphia and New York Transportation Company from running their vessels through the Delaware and Raritan canal.

The bill alleges that each of the defendants aided, abetted and gave encouragement to other directors of the company, the officers and employes in maintaining combinations in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, and that each of the defendants agreed with his co-conspirators to control the operations and actions of the New Haven.

The bill of particulars gave a resolution reading as follows:

That no officer of the New Haven make any address or response to toast or otherwise that shall in any way refer to the business of the company, its policies or prospects unless the same shall have been first submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee. That no officer give any information regarding the business of the company, its policies, or prospects, except through the authorized publicity department of the company provided for such purposes, direct interviews between officials of the company and representatives of the press being prohibited.

The bill gives an account of the involved deal by which the competition of the Metropolitan Steamship Company was controlled and its vessels, the Yale and the Harvard sent to the Pacific. A note for $1,900,000 given in 1913 is supposed to have figured in the deal.

The bill alleges that Lewis Cass Ledyard for three years before the return of the indictment "took steps to prevent the ascertainment of the facts concerning the activities and actions of the conspirators in carrying out the conspiracy and made statements intending to and having such effect and having the effect of concealing the purposes of the conspirators and preventing action to enjoin the illegal acts or to punish the offenders, and that the other defendants knew of these activities of Ledyard and acquiesced in and approved of them."

It is also charged that Mr. Ledyard procured Charles S. Mellen to write a letter on Dec. 2, 1912, to the United States District Attorney, Henry A. Wise, which was designed and intended to conceal the relationship of themselves and other conspirators and their acts.

The bill also states that Mr. Robbins before the return of the Sherman law indictment, co-operating with other conspirators and in furtherance of the conspiracy aided in procuring the removal to the Dominion of Canada of the assets, books, papers and records of the Billard Company and of the papers regarding the formation of the St. Lawrence Securities Company, Limited.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separtely:

Eight roads	$2,028,664—$126,385
Twenty roads	7,708,497— 801,071
Total (28 roads)	9,737,161— 774,456

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. for six months ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,271,003	$2,348,171	$77,167
Op. exp. incl. main. & taxes	1,055,748	1,183,823	*128,074
Net	1,215,255	1,164,347	50,907
Dep. & contin.	138,086	141,966	*3,879
Net earnings	1,077,181	1,022,381	54,836
Int. & pf. divs.	625,181	615,328	9,853
Net for com. stock	452,036	407,053	44,983
Per cent. on com. stock	4.22	3.81	.....

*Decrease.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Subsid. earn.	3,980,302	3,697,743	3,781,422
Miscellaneous	754,962	717,867	579,131
Gross earnings	4,735,264	4,415,611	4,360,553
Expenses	157,600	139,466	119,831
Surplus	4,577,664	4,270,145	4,240,722
Pref. div.	854,172	854,172	854,172
Balance	3,727,492	3,421,973	3,386,550
Com. divs.	3,106,665	2,817,455	2,554,015
Balance	616,827	604,518	832,535
Prev. surp.	9,577,664	8,973,146	8,140,612
P. & L. surp.	10,194,491	9,577,664	8,973,147

COMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,115,495	1,099,429	16,066
Net	491,962	492,352	*390
Surplus	131,886	159,477	*27,611
Gross, 12 mos.	14,133,334	13,929,915	103,419
Net	6,496,945	6,220,023	270,922
Surplus	2,175,676	2,207,334	*31,658

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN for June—

Gross	298,091	255,055	43,636
Net	166,656	144,534	22,122
Surplus	94,894	77,344	17,550
Gross, 12 mos.	3,555,536	3,297,579	257,957
Net	2,064,228	1,705,518	358,710
Surplus	1,197,543	869,092	328,451

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for June—

Gross	218,865	217,868	790
Net	95,421	98,222	*2,801
Surplus	24,394	34,623	*10,229
Gross, 12 mos.	2,551,283	2,447,406	103,857
Net	1,106,521	1,037,451	67,090
Surplus	329,311	284,146	45,165

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.25	Kentucky Con.	.01
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.19
Caledonia	.28	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.08	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.01	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Sea Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.11	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.25	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Mexican	.45		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.55	C.-O.	.03
Jim Butler	.81	Comb. Fraction	.07
Midway	.10	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
Montana	.32	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
North Star	.11	Florence	.45
Rescue Eula	.06	Goldf. Con. M.	1.30
Tonopah Ext.	2.40	Goldf. Merger	.21
Tonopah Merger	.34	Jumbo Ext.	1.32½
Victor	.27	Lone Star	.04
West End	.60	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Nevada	4.00	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.28
Atlanta	.29	Round Mountain	.43
Booth	.44	MANHATTAN.	
		Man. Big Four	.05

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:57|Sun sets..7:15|Moon rises..11:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:10	1:43	7:25	8:13
Governors Island	1:54	2:30	8:13	9:03
Hell Gate	3:44	4:20	9:53	10:43

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 2.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, July 24.
SS Espagnie, Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Netherlee, Havre, July 19.
SS Saxoleine, Rouen, July 17.
SS Policastria, Liverpool, July 19.
SS Hyndford, London, July 12.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Baracoa, July 28.
SS Fushia, Sagua, July 26.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, July 28.
SS Brazos, San Juan, July 29.
SS Hellenes, Boston, July 31.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, July 28.
SS El Paso, Galveston, July 28.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Frederik VIII	Christiansand	July 24
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
American	Rotterdam	July 23
Iroquois	S. Domingo	July 21
Metapan	Colon	July 26
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Havana	Havana	July 31
Nueces	Galveston	July 31
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 31
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31

DUE TOMORROW.

Mesaba	London	July 24
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 23
Ardgryfe	London	July 20
Honorious	Buenos Aires	July 5
Prins Willem I	Buenos Aires	July 5
Ancon	Cristobal	July 29
El Alba	Galveston	July 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	July 28
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 24
Mississippi	London	July 23
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 3
Djibouti	Marseilles	July 15
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 3
Almirante	Santa Marta	July 27
Caracas	San Juan	July 31
Montevideo	Havana	Aug. 1
Proteus	New Orleans	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 27
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
El Siglo	Galveston	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Fatras	Thessalonika	July 21
Perugia	Palermo	July 23
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Hathor	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Cairnhill	Havre	July 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyndford, London	.....	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	.....	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Galveston	.....	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Abelfield, Grange, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Camaguey, Santiago	.....	3:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wagama, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	.....	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	.....	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	.....	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	.....	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	.....	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	.....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Mesaba, London	.....	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 2.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 750 miles E. at noon; due 5th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 337 miles S. at noon.
SS Pleiades, Matanzas to New York, was 1,021 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 68 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 243 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 128 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 55 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 185 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 1.
SS Ardgoun, at Plymouth, Aug. 1.
SS Overdale, at Dartmouth, Aug. 1.
SS Verdi, at Montevideo, Aug. 1.
SS Rossano, at Cardiff, July 30.
SS Bankdale, at Havre, July 30.
SS King George, at Havre, July 30.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, Aug. 2.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Colorado, from Hull, July 31.
SS Dansboy, from Bristol, July 31.
SS Saxon Monarch, from London, Aug. 2.
SS Newquay, from Liverpool, Aug. 1.
SS Vitalia, from Rotterdam, July 28.
SS Communipaw, from Rotterdam, July 27.
SS Taormina, from Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
SS Martiana, from Demerara, Aug. 1.
SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, Aug. 2.

Passed.

SS Sant' Anna, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5; SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 12, SS Thessalonikd.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 4, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug.	5
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Ixion	Aug.	5
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug.	5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Aug.	6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 7; Sydney, July 8; Wellington, July 12, and Auckland, July 13—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 3; Hongkong, July 7; Shanghai, July 13, and Yokohama, July 17—which arrived per steamer Monteagle, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 4.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M., July 31: Patrol: J. W. Weiss, 61, (on his own application,) at $700 a year; appointed May 19, 1888.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. C. H. Washburn, 148 to 11 Ins. D., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 1. Patrol. J. Brady, 2, to C. O., as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; W. Kelly, 22, to C. O., as chauffeur, 8 A. M., Aug. 2, during absence of patrol, on sick report; J. Scott, 23, to 169, 22 days, 4 P. M., July 31; J. M. Culley, 42, and L. H. Grace, Mar. Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; J. Maloney, 61, to D. B., 3 days, noon, July 30; W. F. Kirwan, 159, to C. O. duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; J. E. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; F. Kane, 276, to office of Chief Surgeon, 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 3; J. Byrne, Traffic Div., Subd. D, to training stable, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

Leave of absence, (without pay;) Patrol. F. Traver, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 8; F. Lohmeyer, 53, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 7; W. McCormack, 133, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 7; J. Griffin, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; T. W. Lennon, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Sick Leaves: Sergt. J. T. Weckesser, 14, 60 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1; Act. Det. Sergt., 1st gr., H. C. Jessup, D. Bu., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; Patrol, J. J. Dorsey, 22, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; W. Delaney, 74, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrol. W. J. Fitzgerald, 22, 4:40 P. M.; June 1, to 5:11 P. M., June 29, while under suspension; while on sick report—J. F. Shea, 31, noon, June 13, to 12 P. M., June 30; A. F. W. Schuber, 32, 12:05 P. M., July 25, to 12 P. M., July 26; H. J. F. Lusson, 38, 2:55 A. M., July 25, to 12 P. M., July 26; P. M. King, 35, 11:30 P. M., June 21, to 12 P. M., June 30; L. Garnet, 63, 7:40 A. M., April 1, to noon, May 19; H. P. Rado, 66, 9:10 P. M., July 25, during disability; J. E. Cunningham, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 3:55 P. M., July 28, during disability.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. M. Gerry, 149, 11:19 A. M., July 31.

Fire Department.

Penalty imposed: Fire. 1st gr. H. Engehausen, Hose Co. 1, (intoxicated,) five leaves withheld.

Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. L. Zeiger, Eng. 156, (intoxicated,) 8 A. M. Aug. 1.

Revoked: Special leave to Eng'r of Steamer P. Fink, Jr., Eng. 17, for 24 hours, 8 P. M. July 31.

Revocation of detail, at 8 A. M. Aug. 1: Fire. 1st gr. O. A. Muller, Eng. 285, to the Bur. of Fire Alarm Tel.

Change of detail, 8 A. M. Aug. 1: Fire. 1st gr. C. W. Weickmann, Eng. 243, to the Bureau of Fire Prev.; to the Bureau of Fire Alarm Tel., Brooklyn.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 125, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Clausen, Eng. 59, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 3; Capt. R. Nitsch, Eng. 62, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 1; Eng'r of St'r P. N. Bossert, Eng. 153, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 1; Lieut. B. Parcell, H. & L. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 4; Lieut. J. J. Kinne, Eng. 56, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 6; Fire. 1st gr. M. M. Morrissey, Eng. 242, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 4.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

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20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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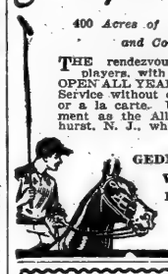

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FOREST HILLS INN

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New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

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References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

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Booklet. All Amusements. Orchestra.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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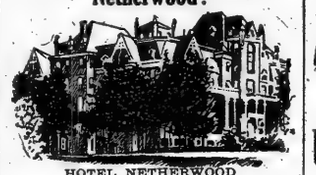
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1151 Broadway, New York.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Why Not Commute from Netherwood?



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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.

Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach OCEAN VIEW.

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Hotel Park View. Asbury Park, N. J. 5th Ave. Cap. 300. Lloyd Evans, Mgr.

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Best Located Popular Price Family Hotel

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N. Y. Ave. 50 yards from Boardwalk. Overlooking lawn and ocean. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, running water. Special free features, lawn tennis court and dance floor. Bathing from hotel; shower baths. RATES—$10 TO $17.50 WEEKLY, $2 UP DAILY. American Plan. Write for free booklet and points of interest in Atlantic City. AUG. RUHWADEL.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. "A RESORT IN ITSELF." SWIMMING POOL-TENNIS-SURF-BATHING "ARBOR DANSANT" FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT. S. EPSTEIN, Propr.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.

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Atlantic City, New Jersey
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LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
with the Local Color of Atlantic City
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore
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THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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Three golf courses, saddle horses, tennis, dancing, motoring, fine drives, etc. Accommodates 500. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN. Also GRANLIDEN HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

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Castleton, Vt. Music. Fresh Vegetables. Electric lights. Rooms, with or without bath. Bathing and boating. Send for circular. H. B. ELLIS, Prop.

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THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

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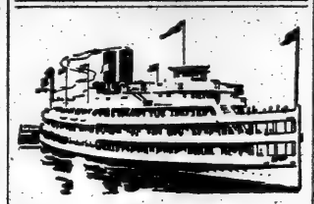

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Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

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Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. N. Y.

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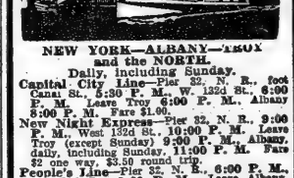

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.

Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M. Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.

"Largest River Steamships in the world."

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.

Patrons are cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWN-TOWN SIDE of dock.

CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.

9:00, 9:40

ASSIGNEES SALES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House thereof, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July 1915.—Present: HON. LEONARD A. GIEGERICH, Justice.—In the matter of the general assignment of the BREMNER TALKING MACHINE COMPANY to MARIE A. O'CONNELL, for the benefit of creditors.

Upon the petition of Marie A. O'Connell, verified July 28th, 1915, and the affidavit of Frederick W. Park, verified July 31st, 1915, and upon all proceedings heretofore had herein. Now on motion of Frederick W. Park, attorney for the assignee, it is

Ordered that all the parties interested in the estate as creditors or otherwise show cause before a Justice of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County of New York on the 18th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the petitioning assignee herein should not be granted and the sale of the assets enumerated in the catalogue attached to said petition, notice of which is hereinafter directed to be given should not be had on the 17th day of August, 1915, and why said other, further and different relief should not be granted as to the Court may seem fit, and it is further

Ordered that the notice prescribed by the Debtor and Creditor Law and Court Rules that Marie A. O'Connell, assignee, will sell at public auction through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, the assets of the above named assignor, consisting of Victor records, instruments and musical supplies, office furniture, fixtures, etc., on Tuesday, August 17th, 1915, at No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Court upon the return of this order to show cause herein, and it is further

Ordered that this order, which includes notices of such sale, be published in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times on the 3d day of August, 1915, and copies thereof sent by mail as provided by Section 12 of the Debtor and Creditor Law.

Enter L. A. G., J. S. C.

FREDERICK W. PARK, Atty. for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 29th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 29th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, vs. UNITED COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 11, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of James D. O'Neil, Thruston Wright, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of United Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

JAMES D. O'NEIL,
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of United Coal Company.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus SOMERSET SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 12, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Robert P. Watt, Samuel A. Gilmore, and William K. Johnson, receivers of Somerset Smokeless Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

ROBERT P. WATT,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Somerset Smokeless Coal Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus MERCHANTS COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Defendant.—No. 15, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Robert P. Watt, Thruston Wright, and William K. Johnson, receivers of the Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

ROBERT P. WATT,
THRUSTON WRIGHT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Merchants Coal Co. of Penna.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 13, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of James D. O'Neil, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

JAMES D. O'NEIL,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, Plaintiff, versus NAOMI COAL COMPANY, Defendant.—No. 14, October Term, 1913.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of Thruston Wright, Samuel A. Gilmore, and William K. Johnson, receivers of the Naomi Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on July 15, 1915, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Saturday, August 14, 1915, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.

L. M. PLUMER,
GORDON & SMITH,
EDWARD B. SCULL,
Counsel for Receivers.

THRUSTON WRIGHT,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of Naomi Coal Company.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 632 Colu.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,933 B'way, near 57th.
790 9th Av., near 53d St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Fifth Avenue Lease Near Forty-second Street—Thomas Street Loft in Bronx Trade—$314,175 for Belle Harbor Lots —Edgemere Sale Closed with $219,674.

An important business lease in Fifth Avenue, close to Forty-second Street; another lease of an entire building in Sixth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets; two or three good Bronx deals, and the successful conclusion of the Belle Harbor auction by Joseph P. Day furnished the chief elements of interest in the realty market yesterday.

The Fifth Avenue lease involved the northerly store in the Bristol Building, on the northwest corner of Forty-second Street, to the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company of 27 West Thirty-fourth Street. The firm has taken the Fifth Avenue store for a term of years at an annual rental of about $12,000. The Thirty-fourth Street store will also be maintained. The lease was made for Walter J. Salomon, who holds the building under a long lease, through the brokerage firm of Rice & Hill.

Thomas Street Loft in Bronx Trade.

A Bronx deal of a new apartment house, involving a downtown business building, was closed by the Eberhardt Realty Company, Charles A. Eberhardt, President, which sold to an investor the five-story structure at 969 Aldus Street, southwest corner of Hoe Avenue, 50 by 100 feet. The new owner gave in part payment the six-story loft at 60 Thomas Street, on lot 25 by 100 feet, between Church Street and West Broadway, and directly opposite the Claflin stores. Title to the property is held by Frank L. Froment.

Harlem-Bronx Deal.

The five-story flat at 232 West 120th Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, on plot 25 by 100 feet, has been sold for David Nevins by the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company and Clement H. Smith. The buyer gave Bronx property in part payment, being a plot 43 by 100 feet on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 175 feet south of Tremont Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for the Mack Construction Company, 646 Fox Street, a five-story apartment, on plot 40 by 100. The buyer, Sophie V. Chalmers, gave in part payment the plot on the south side of 169th Street, 143 feet west of Fox Street, 60 by 72 and irregular; and also a plot on the west side of Kelly Street 87 feet north of 167th Street, 27 by 70 and irregular. The deal aggregated about $60,000.

The plot 84.7 by 94.8 and irregular on the southeast corner of Davidson Avenue and 181st Street has been sold by John J. Bell to the Atla Realty Company. Mr. Bell acquired the property at foreclosure sale last April.

The four-story flat at 2,478 Tiebout Avenue, on plot 31 by 100, has been sold to an investor by J. Feising.

The five-story apartment, 58 by 115, on the west side of University Avenue, 225 feet south of Boscobel Place, reported sold last week by the Avoca Realty Company, was sold by the Boyne Bridge Realty Company, Henry Rhoers, President. The contract was closed about a month ago.

Buyer of 150th Street Plot.

The 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Company, of which Max Weinstein is President, is the buyer from the Surety Realty Company of the plot, 150 by 99.11, on the north side of 150th Street, 150 feet west of Broadway. The property will be improved with a six-story apartment house. The selling company, which is composed of Benjamin Mordecai, Samuel H. Stone, and Heilner & Wolf, will furnish a building loan of $120,000.

$314,175 for Belle Harbor Lots.

The two days' auction session of Belle Harbor lots on the Rockaway Peninsula was closed yesterday afternoon by Joseph P. Day on the premises. When the sale began there were about 200 lots remaining to be sold, and so lively was the bidding that in the first hour 100 were disposed of, which Mr. Day states is a record for the sale of building plots at public auction. In two hours all were sold, averaging about $567, which was slightly higher than the average of $430 on Saturday.

For the entire batch of 679 lots a total of $314,175 was obtained, the average being about $463. The prices for many of the choice lots were regarded as low, and Mr. Day congratulated the buyers for the bargains which many have evidently obtained. The largest buyer at the sale was William Sherr, whose purchases totaled $24,710. Other large buyers were ex-State Controller William Sohmer, Commodore J. W. Masters of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, Alderman Eichorn, E. H. Fickiner, and Alfred E. Jennings.

On Saturday Robert M. Murphy, formerly proprietor of the Rudolf Hotel at Atlantic City, purchased sixteen lots on Ocean (Newport) Avenue, with riparian rights, for $15,440, paying $1,100 each for ocean front lots and $740 each for street lots. Mr. Murphy, it was said, plans to build a concrete hotel and bathing pavilion.

The range of prices extended from $125 for lots under water along Beach Channel Drive to $725, including corners, and the ocean front lots sold from $800 to $1,100 each, also including corners.

$219,674 for Edgemere Lots.

The Edgemere auction sale conducted by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, with Fitzjames E. Browne as auctioneer, was closed Saturday night. A total of 376 lots and five houses were sold during five sessions for $219,674, averaging about $502 a lot. The owning company withdrew twenty-four lots and five houses, for which offers at private sale were received.

The company will be in a position to liquidate as soon as the titles have been closed, at which time the mortgages and installment contracts will be apportioned among the stockholders of the Edgemere Crest Company or sold for their account.

The sale was regarded as very successful for the buyers. The level of prices was low even for these times, and this was reflected in the resale of a number of contracts.

In speaking of the sale M. Morgenthau, Jr., said:

"We are delighted at the response we have received at this, our first big New York City lot sale. It was natural to expect that 400 lots and seven houses could not be found at sale in the present market without causing a low level of prices—the surprise to us was that buyers were so very discriminating; in other words, the best property brought the best prices. Of course, there were a few cases where choice plots were sold for a mere song. In one case a buyer sold his contract in the auction tent for a cash profit of $200."

Sixth Avenue Store Lease.

The Sixth Avenue store lease was made through Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co., who rented for a long term the four-story building at 508 Sixth Avenue, between Thirty and Thirty-first Streets, adjoining the new Bijou Building now under construction. The new tenant is the First American Natural Fern Company, manufacturers and importers of artificial flowers and plants. The same brokers a short time ago leased the store, basement, and first floor of the Bijou Building, which runs through from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, to the New York Millinery Supply Company.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased a portion of the ninth floor of the Hilliard Building at 55 John Street to the London Guarantee and Accident Company, which occupies the tenth floor of the same building.

Lewis L. Rosenthal in conjunction with Morris Rose has leased for the Robard Realty Company the store at 956 Broadway, adjoining the corner of Twenty-third Street, to the B. & L. Novelty Company.

M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, have leased to the Lion Waist Company, in addition to the space they now occupy, the eighth loft at 16 and 18 West Twenty-second Street, running through to 15 and 17 West Twenty-first Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. L. A. Paddock to the Misses Delia G. White and Mary G. Lamb the four-story house at 147 West Seventy-second Street.

Rice & Hill have leased to Mrs. Pauline Elliott-Thacker the house at 53 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company have leased 61 West Eighty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, to John Everhard.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Carl Fisher the four-story dwelling at 202 Lenox Avenue to Lena Weinstein and Rose Sapiro.

Pepe & Brother have leased for Justice Wauhope Lynn the three-story house at 14 St. Luke's Place to Ludowig Sabbatino.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 143 Hancock Street, near Nostrand Avenue, has been sold by Mrs. S. S. Whitehouse to H. B. Haverstock for occupancy. John E. Henry, Jr., was the broker, and he has also sold for the Arnold estate the three-story house at 1,142 Dean Street, near Bedford Avenue, to Dr. E. R. Bedford.

The Mathews Building Company has sold the apartment houses at 337 Twelfth Avenue to Mrs. Susie Hency for $11,500 and 389 Eleventh Avenue to Frank Bartel for $8,500.

Buys Estate Near Piping Rock Club.

Cocks & Willets in conjunction with Joseph P. Day have sold to Henry Sanderson, President of C. D. Barney & Co., bankers, the Walter T. Rosen estate at Mill Neck, L. I., near the Piping Rock Club.

Westchester County.

A plot at Tanglewyde and Summit Avenues, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, has been sold by Fish & Marvin for the Lawrence Park Realty Company to George Percy for improvement with a residence.

Maxwell Smith has sold for the Allied Improvement Company to a client a plot on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, Scarsdale, adjacent to the dwelling sold last week.

Newark Houses in Trade.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for Duncan MacKinnon, the two two-family houses at 163 and 167 Woodside Avenue, Newark, each on lot 28 by 125. The purchaser of 163 was Mrs. Alice B. Welshman, who gave in payment the dwelling at 205 Mount Prospect Avenue, which will be altered for business. The dwelling at 167 was purchased by Lena and Catherine Keller, who gave in payment the frame dwelling at 123 North Sixteenth Street.

Staten Island Sale.

P. G. Ullman, Jr., has sold for Mrs. Lyons her residence with a large plot of ground at Princess Bay, Staten Island.

Realty Notes.

The Surrogate's Court has appointed the Wagner Realty Company, Bernard Wagner, President, agent for the Trustees of the estate of Henry Pasinsky involving thirteen buildings in different parts of the east side.

William A. Faiella, architect, is preparing plans for a five-story apartment on the west side of Grant Avenue 109.42 feet north of 165th Street, 100 by 100. The Arthur Avenue Realty and Construction Company is the owner. The cost is placed at $100,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Duane St., 42, s w corner of Lafayette, 8x81.8 x19.2x23.3x18.3, six-story loft and store building; withdrawn.

1st Av, 593, s w corner of 34th St, 21.3x100, two and four story tenement and stores; Peter Doelger et al., executors, against J. F. Murtha, executor, &c., et al.; J. C. Hoeninger, attorney; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $7,306.60; taxes, &c., $200; subject to a prior mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $22,175.

Broome St, 319, s s, 25.8 ft e of Chrystie St., 25.6x75.4, six-story tenement and stores; Bettie Rothfeld against Anna Sachs et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; G. A. Blauvelt, referee; due, $26,270.82; taxes, &c., $473.85; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

By Samuel Marx.

75th St, 55 West, n s, 112 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2, four-story dwelling; Windham Realization Co., Inc., against J. A. Nichols et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; Edmuad Hurley referee; due, $25,708.37; taxes, &c., $2,676.39; to Walter Luttgen, a party in interest, for $25,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Prince St, 159, n s, 75 ft w of West Broadway, 25x85, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Aug. 18.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 428 to 432, s e corner of Howard St, 51.10x123.5x irregular, six-story loft and store building; R. H. Swartout et al. against B. L. Harsell et al.; G. H. Thomson, attorney; Abraham Felt, referee; due, $883,-650.43; taxes, &c., $5,792.28.

81st St, 7 West; n s, 148.9 ft w of Central Park West, 26.3x104.4, four-story dwelling; Corn Exchange Bank against M. B. Barclay et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; Macdonald De Witt, referee; due, $58,164.36, taxes, &c., $2,117.45.

7th Av, 2,529 and 2,531, e s, 80 ft n of 146th St, 39.10x100, six-story flat and stores, Greenwich Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.; R. A. Sands, attorney; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $38,075.63; taxes, &c., $852.36.

1st Av, 259, w s, 60 ft s of 17th St, 23x100, four-story bank, tenement, and stores; City Real Estate Co. against J. H. Heitz Menken et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; M. B. Clarke, attorney; S. H. Evans, referee; due, $13,662.67; taxes, &c., $700.50.

36th St, 410 West, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story flat; Guaranty Trust Co. against B. S. Tabor et al.; Harold Swain, referee; due, $19,311.30; taxes, &c., $288.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St, 131 West, n s, 366.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11, five-story flat; J. L. Hool, trustee, against P. O. Heath et al.; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; R. C. Morris, referee, due, $26,364.62; taxes, &c., $618.55.

By Henry Brady.

Greene St, 228, e s, 1.28 ft n of 3d St, 20.8x87.3x20.8x87.5, six-story loft and store building; Commonwealth Insurance Co. against Annie Brown et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $27,900; taxes, &c., $1,019.78.

2d Av, 2,128, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, four-story tenement and stores; Pauline Myers against Elka Raskin et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; William Arrowsmith, referee; due, $14,017.23; taxes, &c., $272.13.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 66x150; Annie Mahoney et al. against Giuque Gallani et al.; Wasserman & S., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $4,378.66; taxes, &c., $2,091.65.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,440, e s, 460 ft n of 187th St, 20x95, two-story brick dwelling; Fannie Keeney against Minnie Zumbuehl et al.; Abel Crook, attorney; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $6,635.16; taxes, &c., $124.30.

By J. H. Mayer.

215th St, n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x 114; L. J. Moses against A. A. Owen et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; Arthur Bell, referee; due, $1,909.55; taxes, &c., $316.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, s w corner of Heath Av, 65.8x75.6; Columbia Trust Co. loans Phelan Bros.' Construction Co., to erect one 5-story apartment.....$36,500

HEATH AV, w s, 65.8 ft s of Albany Crescent, 65.2x81.6; Columbia Trust Co. loans Phelan Bros.' Construction Co., to erect one 5-story apartment.....$34,500

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

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¶ Those who were timid or unable to attend the sale will still be able to pick up some choice bargains. Building and permanent loans can be arranged for builders and home seekers. This property was sold at ridiculously low prices. You can afford to pay a reasonable profit AND STILL MAKE BIG MONEY.

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AUCTIONEERS
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An All Year Country Home

in the Hudson River country, within 30 miles of City. Twelve acres. A modern well-planned house can be rented at a reasonable price.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street.

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Tel. Aud. 3540. 398 W. 145th St. At St. Nicholas Av.
Conservative management of Apartment House property.
HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
Now is the time to make a change.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

See Mapleton Park
Only 29 Minutes from Municipal Building on
Sea Beach Subway
"The Finest Subway in the World."
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses,
All ready to move into.
Prices $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash.
Booklet No. 1 explains plan.
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Take local trains leaving from Municipal Building, (City Hall, N. Y.,) and get off at 20th Ave. Station.
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BUILDERS, WE HAVE FOR SALE the finest plot in the West Bronx for improvement. Can finance responsible builder. Principals only. No brokers.
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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

TO AVOID FORECLOSURE

In order to raise $500 cash at once, will dispose of my 2 lots worth $1,500; located in Jamaica, "20 minutes' out; chance of a lifetime to buy property at a genuine bargain. THOMAS, Box 124 Times Downtown.

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FOR REASONABLE RENT
LARGE 25 FOOT HOUSE
No. 29 West 74th Street.
Will decorate and instal electric light.
Inquire on premises or to your own broker.

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Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

SMALL FARM, $1,600
$75 DOWN—$8 MONTHLY.
10,000 sq. feet of good soil, with shade trees and 5-room house; situated on corner; near trolley, station and large town. Ideal for chicken farm. Perfect title. Owner, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, op. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

Bungalow, Needs Repairs
$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot; near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month. Small Farm, 120 Times Downtown.

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Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

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FARM
FOR SALE
100 acres with good buildings, situate on the bank of the most beautiful river in Conn. Owner dead and his estate has to be closed. Will sell. Address
W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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NAVESINK PARK,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.
Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.
CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

Golf at Your Door!
A very exceptional opportunity is offered to secure new 9-room home, fronting on fine 18-hole golf course and popular country club, at a very low price and easy terms. Beautiful, healthful location, 30 minutes out. Address Secretary, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

SOMERVILLE—
24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,800.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

$1,000 REDUCTION
$4,500 cash buys a $5,500 home at Rutherford, N. J.; has seven rooms, reception hall and bath; hardwood floors and trim, electricity, gas, steam, coal and gas ranges, etc. In perfect condition; near station and school, 35 minutes from Hudson Terminal. Box X 226 Times Annex.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 60 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence; center hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N.J.

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33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths.
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Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

CONTINUATION SALE,
Starting with Lot 601.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of METCALF CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 B. 35th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of silverware, fixtures, etc., said property consisting of spoons, knives, forks, dishes, trays, loving cups, candlesticks, bowls, clocks, vanity cases, jewel boxes, card trays, pencil holders, silver service sets, cigarette cases, picture frames, and also a large assortment of brass articles and cut glass.

The Trustee will also sell his right, title and interest in and to the good will of said business.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee, 64 William Street, New York City, N. Y.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William Street, New York City.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
67 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH KIRCHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 16, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 270 W. 44th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of blacksmithing, iron and wire works, electrician supplies, machinery, motors, lathes, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee,
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET EDELMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 13, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 306 E. 101st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, enameledware and crockery, etc.

LOUIS C. LEVY, Trustee.
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Trustee, 395 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 20,040.—SAMUEL LEVINSON and MEYER LEVINSON, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of LEVINSON BROS. & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Levinson and Meyer Levinson, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of Levinson Bros. & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 2nd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,024.—In Bankruptcy.—PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION, Bankrupt. Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22nd, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated July 31st, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,017.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY A. STADLER, Jr., Bankrupt.

Henry A. Stadler, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 28th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated July 29th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

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Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
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West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
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Convenient to 116th St. Subway.
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ALLENDALE
808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
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(now being completed)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths.
Rentals, $1,500 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, AUG. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 259.10 ft n of 175th St, 98.11x100; Happy Home Realty Co. to Theresa Lemmon, 107 West 114th St, B. & S., (mtg $145,000,) all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Joseph E. Marx, 3,600 Broadway.....$1
AVENUE A, 34, w s, 60.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x88.6, (foreclosure July 22;) Royal E. T. Riggs, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500
AVENUE C, e s, 96 ft n of 4th St, 24x83; Lazar Frieder to Esther Klein, Main St, Duryea, Penn., (mtg $22,000,) all title, July 20; attorney, Sol. H. Elsler.....$100
MONROE ST, 95, n s, 216.10 ft e of Pike St, 24.6x160; Jennie Atkins to Joseph Louis, 207 East 87th St, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, July 27; attorneys, Sohmer & S., 277 Broadway.....$100
PARK AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, 25.2x80; Anna C. Larney to Robert J. H. Powel, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., (mtg $14,000,) all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$300
THOMAS ST, 60, s s, 25x100; Frank L. Froment to Eberhardt Realty Co., 505 5th Av, mtg $40,000, July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 77.2x100; Alliance Realty Co. to J. C. & M. G. Mayer, Inc., 1,150 Broadway, (mtg $120,000,) Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
17TH ST, 40-42 West, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; Effie Frank to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, July 29; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1
51ST ST, 59 West, n s, 114.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20.8x100.5; James S. Cushman to Joseph W. Cushman, 432 West 22d St, ½ part, (mtg $32,000,) all liens, July 27; attorneys, Geller, B. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$1
98TH ST, 167 West, n s, 127.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x33x irregular; Harriet M. Dickinson to Harvey J. Lefler, 991 West End Av, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
114TH ST, 34 West, s s, 354.4 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x100.11; Julia A. Wilson to John Albertie, 135 East 3d St, Long Island City, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, May 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 30x100.11; Joseph McCloskey, referee, to Irving Savings Institution, 415 Chambers St, Jan. 30; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$64,700
136TH ST, 110 West, s s, 141 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Morris H. Stern to Jennie Stern, 56 West 114th St, mtg $8,000, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Stern to Sarah Walker, 108 West 136th St, mtg $8,000, July 31; attorney, same.....$100
144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Happy Home Realty Co. to Joseph E. Marx, 790 Riverside Drive, all liens, July 1; address, 3,600 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

LOT 50, Block 46, Map Morris Park; Jakob Wagner to Frederick O. Quarg, 1,913 Fowler Av, April 6; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100
ROSELLE ST, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar St, 55.10x122.3; Max Herzig to Ka-Sa-Ga Co., Inc., 291 Broadway, (mtg $6,000.) July 30; attorney, A. L. Davis, 291 Broadway.....$1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 337.7 ft n of 187th St, 18.9x81; also Southern Boulevard, w s, 386.4 ft n of 187th St, 18.7x78.1; Flora C. Brill to Walter P. Roosa, Walden, N. Y., July 29; attorney, E. B. Birdsall, 47 W. 42d St.....$20,000
ST. GEORGES CRESCENT, e s, being Lot 622, Map G. F. & H. B. Opdyke; Eliza Botthof to Martin L. O'Hara, 394 Bedford Park Boulevard, (mtg $1,300,) July 29; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St. and Webster Av.....$100
TIEBOUT AV, 2,478, e s, 31x100; Philip H. Felsing to Jefferson D. Fuller, 2,304 Broadway, (mtg $11,250.) July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, e s, 42 ft s of Dominick St, 21x70; Frank Reis to Mary A. Bressel, 239 West 103d St, Aug. 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row..$500
MADISON AV, w s, 43.11 ft s of 110th St, 38x100; Marcus Rosenthal to Herman Tolk, 834 Grand St, July 27, prior mtg $38,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Tolk, 58 Essex St.....$3,000
WEST END AV, n e corner of 80th St, 77.2x100; J. C. Mayer and M. G. Mayer, Inc., to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, Aug. 2, prior mtg $120,000, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$19,500
28TH ST, s s, 253.4 ft e of Madison Av, 20.10x84; Carrie C. Fussell to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 2, 3 years.....$15,000
40TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah E. Hallinan to Edw. V. A. Lane, executor, 24 West 49th St, Aug. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St.....$1,000

Bronx.

HOE AV, s e corner of 167th St, 90x60; Absar Realty Co. to Joseph Kandell, 70 Lenox Av, Oct. 22, 1914, 5 years; attorney, Kandell Bros., 141 West 42d St.....$40,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Oct. 22, 1914, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney..$15,000
TIEBOUT AV, 2,478, e s, 31x100; Jefferson D. Fuller to Herman A. Felsing, Otisville, N. Y., prior mtg $13,500, July 31, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$750
WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, at e s of Hoe Av, 138.1x89.8x16d.10; Absar Realty Co. to Joseph Kandell, 70 Lenox Av, Oct. 22, 1914, 5 years; attorney, Kandell Bros., 141 West 42d St.....$60,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Oct. 22, 1914, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney..$21,000
WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, at s s of 167th St, 107.3x29.8x90x88; same to same, Oct. 22, 1914, 5 years; same attorney.....$50,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Oct. 22, 1914, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney..$18,000
3D AV, e s, 127.4 ft n of Julia St, 25x100; also Crotona Av, w s, 284.11 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Charles N. Mazzi to Annie Deutsch, 1,800 Crotona Av, July 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 84, store and basement; Rosalie Hesslein to Edward Hoch, 126 West 83d St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Louis Halle, 140 Nassau St.....$900
AMSTERDAM AV, 861, store, &c.; Mathilda Wilson et al. to John E. Daly, 861 Amsterdam Av, 10 years from June 15, 1915; attorney, L. Michel Brewing Co., Bond and 3d St, Brooklyn.....$2,400
BROOME ST, 209, corner of Norfolk St, (66,) store and basement; Samuel Wortman to Hyman Lichtenberg, 193 Broome St, 1 5-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, S. N. Tuchman, 320 Broadway.....$660
MADISON AV, 1,273, basement and part of cellar; William G. Alger to Isidore Strifler, 76 East 96th St, 5 2-12 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, D. C. Broderick, 51 Chambers St.....$1,200
NORFOLK ST, 32, store and basement; Walter Realty Co. to Morris Kanter, 32 Norfolk St, 10 years from May 1, 1915..$1,080
THOMPSON ST, 27 and 29, store; Fedele Gallizia to Enrico Addonizio, 3 years from May 31, 1913; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$420
WASHINGTON ST, 634, all; Leon Ottinger to Paul Wiener, 577 Driggs Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, H. Kochler Co., 501 1st Av.....$1,380
49TH ST, 25 West, all; Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York to Mary B. Lane, 25 West 49th St, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1908; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$2,161

Bronx.

BOSCOBEL AV, s e corner Shakespeare Av, 186.2x irregular; Chas. Kaeppel to Lydia Kaeppel and another, 1,353 Boscobel Av; 3 years from July 30; attorney, Lydia Kaeppell, 1,353 Boscobel Av.....$1 per year

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVINGTON ST, 134; Globe Tile Co. against Max Edelstein, owner; Suffolk Construction Co., contractors; Kahn Bros., Inc., subcontractors.....$270.75
2D AV, 534; Adolph Klein against Elizabeth J. Smith, owner; Alois Smith, contractor.....$25
2D AV, 672; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe, owner; R. W. Strachan, contractor.....$16
13TH ST, 37 East; Patrick H. McCarthy against Daniel Buckley, owner and contractor.....$15
29TH ST, 310 West; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe, owner; R. W. Strachan, contractor.....$10

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 90; Sladon Iron Works, Inc., against Hannah Mendelsohn et al; July 7, 1915.....$37

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 145; United States Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, against Abraham D. Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart and Shearer.
LOT 3, Plot 417, map of Unionport; Daniel J. White against Anna B. Buckley et al., (amended foreclosure of transfer tax lien;) attorney, W. C. Daly.
4TH AV, 330 and 332; James B. Ford, trustee, against Abraham Schwab et al., (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
40TH ST, 108 to 112 West; National Fireproofing Co. against Edward West Browning et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20.6x97.3; Sarah Browning against Sarah J. Schaeffer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.
BEAUMONT AV, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.6x92.9; Sarah Browning against Sarah J. Schaeffer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.
KELLY ST, e s, 229.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100; Belle G. Bernheimer et al. as trustees, against John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.1 ft n of 166th St, 27.2x141.3; also 166th St, n s, 93 ft w of Washington Av, 48.7x66; Rachel L. Bartley et al., as trustees, against Barnet Schapiro et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox, Sender & Delgnan.

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All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

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Near Subway and "L."

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10-Story Fireproof.
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Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
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Adjoining Riverside Drive.
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Rents $780 to $1,200.

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60 St. Nicholas Av.
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3,099 Broadway, near 125d St.
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Including Refrigeration.

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Southern Exposure. All New Fixtures.
Parquet Floors Throughout.

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Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
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Extra Large Rooms.

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4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

LARCHMONT
443 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

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122 West 114th St.
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Near Subway and "L."
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12 Story, 2 Elevators.
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Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

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Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
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One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

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222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
7-Story. Cor. Apartments. Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

GREENWICH
443 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 160th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

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10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story. Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
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331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
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Modern in every particular.
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Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
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314-316 West 100th St.
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Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.
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The Kenmare,
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Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
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Corner apartments, every room outside.

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Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
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The Mont Cenis,
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Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
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435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
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With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
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1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,900

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A home of sunlight and air.
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A HOUSE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.
MODERATE RENTALS.
FOR LIGHT, SIZE OF ROOMS, COMPLETENESS OF APPOINTMENT AND THOROUGHNESS OF MANAGEMENT THIS HOUSE IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY APARTMENT HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
A Few Corner Apartments of
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
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Rents from $2,000 to $2,800
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7 & 8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
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9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

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5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
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Perfect Service.
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4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
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Every convenience. All night elevator service.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
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4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
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LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $35 to $42.50
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References absolutely indispensable.

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Opposite
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6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

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3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 and 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.
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2 apartments, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,300.
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1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.
123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.
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APARTMENTS
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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
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Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
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HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 sunny, light Rooms, $45-$50 | 6 sunny Rooms, $55-$65

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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Exclusive Apartments,
in the fashionable Murray Hill section,
5 & 6 Very Large Rooms, with 1 and 2 baths.
ALSO
A Very Desirable Bachelor Suite.
AT PARK AVENUE

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Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
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Beautiful, light, two, three room, bath and kichenette apartments; electric light, elevator, hall and all night service; unfurnished. Apply Superintendent or McCARTHY & FELLOWS, Agents, 7 East 42d St.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar for Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. in Room 812.

Indiv Drinking Cup Lands<Sternberg.
Co<Public Service Co.
Co.
Stotesbury<Huber.
Spear, as Trustee< Holm Bldg Corp et al.
Jamnia<
O. K. Tool Holder Co<H Williams & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Star Co<Wheeler Syn.
Romano<Gross, (2.)
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Hughes<Wade.
Tobias<All Theatre Film & Accessory Co.
Re Culkin (Brennan.)
Hart<Walsh.
Am. Auto Supply Co.<Gabriel.
Re Hoffman.
Teiter<Mexican Oil Co.<East Coal Oil Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.<Robert Fulton Hlty Co.
Levin<NY Tunnel Co.
Buttacavala<N Y Tunnel Co.
Juliar<NY Tunnel Co.
Fribourg<Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank (2.)
C. H. Rugg Co.<McCarthy.
Kaufman<Reich.
Finver<Cong. Agudus Chawedin, &c.
Exchange Buffet Co<Kaplan.
Argumedo<Montes.
Glubok<Stugard.
McGinley<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Elec. Light & Power Co.<State Bd of Tax Com.
Cons. Tel. & Elec. Subway Co.<State Bd of Tax Com.
Vacuna Sales Co.<J. C. M. Mfg. Co.
Re H. B. Halsey Co., Inc.
Geffner<Kaplan (2.)
Mincaluso<Pretrowski & Konof Co.
Easdengea<E. M. Smith Com. Co.
Moju Rubber Plantation Dev. Co.<Hutter.
Lafighton<NY Rys Co.
Re Kutner<McCaul.
O'Donovan<O'Donovan
Haber<Bloom.
Goldfarb<Hudson Ref. Co.
Garalnick<Robert.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
Kane<Kane.
Moran<Kronbenbergs 77th St. Garage Ave, Inc.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Royal Bk. of Canada<Chase, Talbot & Co.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
McGurk<Boyce.
Mutual Life Ins. Co.<Halliday.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Catharine J Pryer, Marcus Bret. — Agnes Shields, Josephine V Treat.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Blanche B. Robinson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Motions.

Bevans<Meagher.
Geller<Osserman.
Streyckmans<Kinetophote.
Nassoit<Roach.
Berkowitz<Smith.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Fifth Av<Reichenbacher.
Gutfreund<Telephone Co.
Basch<Booking Co.
Miller<Kilmer.
Kowalsky<Vantine.
Knight<Guernsey.
Harris<Cohen.
Mindlin<Dwight Co.
Eschaiman<Cameron.
Galcott<Cushman.
Bevans<Meagher.
Nassau Bank<Whitney Opera Co.
High Grade Muff Co<Delbheim Co.
George & Rosenbaum<Bluestein Co.
Knickerbocker<Coleman.
Halpern<Placke.
Saks & Co<Woods.
Wilberth Co<Crystal & Son.
Guttenberg<Wasserman.
Feuerlicht<Cirker's Warehouses.
Dunbar Box Co<Langley.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Hart, (Hugging)—Richard B. Dawson. U. S. Sav. Bank<Kramer—Robert W. Bonynge. Lainer<Schleisinger—Manton M. Wyvell. Lawrence<Sholesinger.—Manton M. Wyvell. Froman<schlossman—John O'Connell. Union Trust Co.<Repetti—John Reilly. Ould<Rosenthal—George F. Roesch. McDermott<Ebell—Robert L. Stanton. Re Grand Chair Mfg. Co., Inc.—Edward F. Lindsay.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Maud B. Barclay—Harvey T. Andrews.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Page, J.—At 11 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Bush<Becker.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Austin<Travis.
Pluss<Schneeberger.
Joseph<Joseph.
S. Joseph<D. Joseph.
Pines<Meridith.
Killenberg<Olsen.
Bruder<Berkowitz.
Cohen<Solomon.
W. Egan Co<Ventimiglia.
Clark<Clark.
Neuberger<Michaelson.
Bluthenthal & Bickert<Schwenk.
Oppenheimer<Beekman Const Co.
Urban Sec. Co<City Equity Co.
Stucchiate<Warden Co Jail.
Lachasa<Moore.
Parsons<Pierce.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Comes<Backer Const Co.
O'Connor<Arenander.
Lahaney<Lahaney.
Yanowsky<Yanowsky.
Tannenbaum<Harden.
Taubman<Int R T Co.
Janofsky<same.
Fishman<same.
Re Leary. (2.)
Davidson<Int R T Co.
Turak<same.
Quinn<same.
Steingart<same.
Cimborg<same.
Francis<same.
Schroeter<same.
Clark<Clark.
Lyden<same.
Hotchkiss<same.
Same<same.
Kelly<same.
Brisach<same.
Staub<same.
Kelly<same.
Meyer<same.
Alpert<same.
Johnson<same.
Carroll<same.
McCarthy<Paul.
Same<same.
Appleton<Scholerman.
Am. Real Estate Co<Oval Const Co.
O'Sullivan<Cole.
Przeworsky<Wachsler.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Schmaedecke<Galleher
Re Am. Surety Co, (Riehl,) (2.)
Re Muller.
Re Wetzel.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Bache.
Municipal Liens Co<Slesson.
Re Targee St. (Deraufi,) Richmond Co.
Re Rodman. (Clocheron St.)
Embury<Widdman.
People<Fid & Guar Co. (4.)
Re Palmetto St. (Goenswich.)
Re Same, (Schroeder.)
Re same. (Kochle.)
Re Van Deventer Av.
Re Clark Av. (Queens.)
Re Rust St. (Queens.)
Re Parry Av. (Queens.)
Re Hoyt.
Re Cross.
Re Woodman.
Re Guild. (Jack.)
Re Leo Guild.
Schandelsohn<Greenwald.
Barrera<Spitzer.
Washburn<Rainier.
Switzer<Aldrich.
Spurdle<Spurdle.
Martin<Pasquale.
Morvill<Morvill.
Application Kings Co Tr. Co. (A. Brown.)
McCloskey<McCloskey.
Kern Horse Remedy<Kern.
Owen<Owen.
People<D'Ambrosio.
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Re Manhattan Bellows Case Co., Inc.
Less<Brinton Con Co.
Re Lazarowitz.
Re West 23d St.
Re West 24th St.
Re West 25th St.
Rudiger et al<Coleman et al.
Caulfield<Caulfield.
People<D'Ambrosio.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar—at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Johanna Bruns,
Theodore C Godron,
George Dirkes.

Accounting of:
George A Thayer,
Chas H D Schmidt,
John Voorhies,
James Lawless,
Lina V Hoppel,
Elizabeth H Tracy,
Clara Grillin.

Estates of:
William Preston,
James McDermott.

Transfer tax:
Margaret A Davidson,
Allen O Ormsby,
Jacob Ehrenswelg,
Chas F. Kretschmar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list to clerk, second grade, is announced:

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—J. V. Shea, 79.58; Rose O'Neill, 78; J. P. Doehling, 76; B. Roth, 75.75.

Fire Department—Peter A. Cassidy, 77.05.

Department of Finance—William Baurle, Jr., 77.85; J. J. Gardiner, 75.50; Auditing Bureau, Main—H. R. Langdon, 76.15. Auditing Bureau, Inspections—S. Bier, 77.75. Auditing Bureau, Disbursements—J. J. Dolan, 81.25; Joseph P. Wilson, 79.45; F. M. Berline, 77.15; Bernhard J. Kelly, 76.05; S. L. Green, 72.40. Executive Division—J. Behrman, 74.95. Stock and Bond Division—M. F. Kelly, 77.50; F. M. Sheehan, 77.45. Bureau of City Paymaster—Joseph Herman, 77.40. Bureau of Collection of Assessments and Arrears, Brooklyn—William F. Nolan, 78.15; J. F. Byrne, 72.80. Law and Adjustment Division—S. F. Lahey, 71.75. Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—J. F. Barles, 76.05.

City Chamberlain—L. G. Bernstein, 80.50.

Municipal Civil Service Commission—F. W. Lichte, 79.45; William H. Rocker, 77.80; J. F. Shanley, 76.60; J. Reiss, 75.70; F. W. Connors, 75.25; R. J. Haggerty, 73.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 17 a competitive examination for senior land appraiser, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the act of March 1, 1913, providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. As a result of this examination two grades of eligibles will be established, the salaries in the first grade ranging from $2,700 to $3,600 per annum, with a reasonable allowance for expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties; and in the second grade from $1,800 to $2,400 per annum and such expenses. Entrance salaries are usually fixed at the minimum amount provided for each grade. Appointments to these positions will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments will be made for duty in the headquarters offices of the several valuation districts. It should be understood, however, that applicants will be subject to assignment wherever the exigencies of the service may require. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated upon the evidence adduced as to their general and technical education and training and their practical experience and fitness. For positions under Grade 1 applicants must have reached their thirtieth, but not their sixty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination, under the conditions that each applicant over 60 years of age shall furnish a medical certificate, provided in application Form 1312, and that any applicant, though otherwise eligible, who may be found to be physically disqualified will be rejected; for Grade 2 they must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their forty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

JULIAN, SARAH, (no petition;) the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island gets $3,000; Mary Robertson, nurse, and Norah Corridon, servant, each gets $1,000; residue goes equally to children, Mrs. Margaret G. Hinkley and Rice Lewis Julian.

KIATOCKVIL, PETER, (Jan. 22;) personalty, $200; all to widow, Marie.

SIMON, PHILIP, (May 1;) personalty under $1,000; all to widow, Henrietta.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COTTENET, Mrs. MARY LOWNDES, widow of Edward L. Cottenet. (March 7, 1915;) net estate, $21,707; Rawlins L. Cottenet, son, and Fannie M. Cottenet, daughter, each receive $10,853. Assets: Deposits, $10,659; furniture, $166; stocks and bonds, $13,270.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

One month's rent free to party purchasing my handsome 7-room house; improvements; 30 minutes out; will make easy terms if I can secure good party. Write Paton, 135 Times Downtown.

Improved waterfront lots; 30 min. from B'way; $10 down, easy terms. L 191 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,990; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 8 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

3-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

$35, one-family house, modern improvements. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 168th.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

STORE AT TIMES SQUARE.
A desirable store and basement for $150 per month at 568 7th Av., near 41st St.; very desirable location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5788 Bryant.

Rolltop desk, $10; attractive private office, $20; furnished or unfurnished; clean; telephone; towel service. 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Large studio room, southern exposure, with bath; moderate rental. Apply 67 West 46th St. Tel. 5497 Bryant.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 85th St. and East Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Fine offices to let, Woolworth Building tower; moderate rental. Apply Room 3,803.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Mile frontage on salt water, beautiful views, 48 acres, 7-room house; all needed buildings, cheap; also 40 acres, all cultivated, mile from Easton, 11-room house, all needed buildings. Guion F. Wilson, Easton, Md.

Real Estate.

ONE AND THREE ACRE FARMS.
$250, $25 down, $5 monthly; good soil and shade trees, on main line, near large towns; suitable for chicken and small truck farming. D. Welch, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Cottage for hire, Bass Rocks, East Gloucester, Mass.; 9-room cottage, all modern improvements; $250 for balance of season. Inquire of Frank P. Wonson, Gloucester, Mass. Telephone 98.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant china closet, tile fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $.00 cash, balance easy. Baldwin, 134 Times Downtown.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

Own 2 Jamaica lots in good section; will sell for $100 each, on easy terms; will do better for half or all cash; genuine bargain. Jamaica, 130 Times Downtown.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash, balance $16 per month. Cottage, 125 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Belle Harbor.—Cool, new house directly overlooking water; bargain. Bayside Drive, corner 124th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A handsome house, seven rooms, all improvements and conveniences, at bargain price of $5,500; $500 required if sold at once. Wilde, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

House of 5 large rooms; porch on two sides; fruit and shade trees; barn; chicken house; plot of 20 lots; more if wanted; corner; $150 down and $15 monthly; $2,750 full price. Brand, owner, Huntington, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Furnished cottage, with boat, 7 rooms, from Aug. 1; beautiful lake; farm, tennis court; balance season, $100; $75 month; $25 week. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Furnished, 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; directly on beach; entrance to Fisher's Island Sound. Address, Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A small, furnished cottage wanted for August in Long Island; near good bathing beach. X 822 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $20 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Hillhurst, 160 East 91st St., (near Park.)—Four southern rooms, bath; 8th floor; elevator, restaurant, roof garden; $10 week. Apt. 880.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 106th St.
Elegantly furnished, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9785 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

Furnished apartments, all sizes, localities, periods; best buildings only. Gray, Columbus 3974.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Bronx.

A.—ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED daily southerly breezes, wafted over miles of verdure, 787 Crotona Park North; subway 174th; 4-5 rooms, new, $27 upward; select tenants ONLY. Superintendent.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; fireproof house, garage; excellent table.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

PENSION PENAUD, NORTHPORT, L. I.; situated on a large farm; baths; electric lights; spacious verandas; tennis; private bathing beach; French cuisine.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Fall rates. First-class family hotel. Ideal location. Send for booklet.

New York State.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake scenery; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

87th St., 59-63 West.

Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms; rent, $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st Street, 342; one apartment eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room 20x22; bedroom 16x22; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent $2,000; also six-room apartment, same house, rooms immense; rent $1,350; immediate possession; full particulars Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th Street.

Exceptional apartment, new house, West 70th St.; fine large light rooms, servants' quarters available to building; to rent from Oct. 1, or earlier possession if desired. Particulars, telephone Columbus 4892.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

207-9 DYCKMAN ST.,
near Broadway and subway. Six and seven room apartments; all improvements; telephone; electric light; rents, $31-$40.

3 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS), 8, 9, 10 Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

THE KANAWAH,
203 West 111th St. 5-6 rooms, elevator apartments; $38-$48.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $80.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-1 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

157th, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

West Side

16th, 20-22 West.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, studio; continuous hot water; 'phone; park.

72D, 265 WEST.—Superior accommodations for Southerners visiting the city; $10-$15 per week.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; transients accommodated; table guests.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; a satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2, 3; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water; or bath adjoining.

89TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful location; excellent home cooking; optional; reference; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; telephone; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1180W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms, private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room, all conveniences; choice location.

48D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rent.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Desirable, airy, neatly furnished room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 400-room hotel, with telephones, free baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, en suite; bath; conveniences; $7-$10.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 9 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; exceptionally arranged; modern improvements.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms, (near Broadway;) all modern conveniences; references. Hammond.

57TH, 164 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished corner room; running water; adjoining bath.

65TH St., 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome, cool rooms; twin beds; $5-$3.

69TH, 140 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; southern, view city, river; cool; bellboy, maid service; reasonable. Apt. 91.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Large front room; running water; cleanliness, comfort; refinement assured.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, large, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; homelike; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room, also small room; references; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, with private family; very reasonable; reference.

78TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, electricity; near Subway; references.

80TH, 122 WEST. — Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite, private bath; medium and small room; see and appreciate.

82D, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, adjoining bath; twin beds; $8.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; also front room, adjoining bath; best service; telephone.

93D, 303 WEST.—Exceptional rooms de luxe, adjoining dressing room; Summer attractions. Riverside 9096.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, handsomely furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 16

FUNERAL OF BECKER MARKED BY TURMOIL

Morbid Crowds Struggle to See Coffin at Home and Church and in Cemetery.

NEITHER SERMON NOR MUSIC

"Sacrificed for Politics" and "To Martyr," in Flowers, Barred—Police as Pallbearers.

The curtain fell on the Becker tragedy yesterday with the interment of the ex-Police Lieutenant's body in Woodlawn Cemetery. At the door of the Becker apartment house at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, a crowd of 3,000 swarmed and fought for places whence the coffin might be seen for half an hour before it was taken down the steps.

Meanwhile another mob was fighting to get into the little Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine around the corner, and the church was packed with persons who bore Mrs. Becker's heavily bordered mourning cards. Among these were many members of the police force in citizens' clothes.

When the body of the man who was put to death last Friday in the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal reached the church, there was nearly a riot outside and at the doorway as the morbidly curious crushed forward to catch a glimpse of the coffin and the name plate it bore. But the rule announcing that Charles Becker had been murdered by Governor Whitman had been removed twelve hours before by Police Inspector Faurot, and in its place was a simple silver plate bearing Becker's name, the date of his birth, and the date of his death.

The pall bearers were five members of the Police Department—Lieutenant James Brady, Captain John Bourke, Lieutenant Patrick Shea, and Patrolmen John O'Connor and William Ferrick—and a former patrolman, Joseph Shepard. In carriages in the funeral procession, besides the relatives, were ex-Police Inspector A. S. Williams, ex-Police Captain Dennis Brennan, and Alderman Peter Sheikert.

Police Reserves Summoned.

When the body was carried into the church, the crowd outside the church grew so unruly that the few uniformed patrolmen on duty sent a call to the High Bridge Station for reserves to assist them. It was intensely hot, and one aged woman fainted in the crush at the door of the packed church. That a passage to the door might be kept open for members of the family, a mounted policeman rode up on the pavement directly to the steps of the church, and thence back and forth along the path he had formed until the crowd had withdrawn a few feet.

The plate that was removed from the coffin on the ground that it libeled Governor Whitman was gone, but the spirit from which the incident grew remained. A wagon containing floral tributes was driven up to the church to await the procession to the cemetery, and the most noticeable design in it was a large cross of lilies, asters, and bay leaves. Across this, in large purple letters, was this inscription:

"Sacrificed for Politics."

To the cross was attached an envelope on which was written, "From a Friend." There was no card in the envelope at this time. Another floral design bore the words:

"To the Martyr; with sincere sympathy."

The card attached to this bore the names of Dr. Lipsit, the family physician; Dr. Alofsis, a friend, and Miss Flauser.

The names of ex-Inspector Williams and his wife were appended to another design on which were the words, "In sympathy and respect to Charley."

Floral Tributes Censored.

The first two of these floral tributes, however, met the same fate as the libelous silver plate. When they reached the gates of Woodlawn Cemetery some time later, at the head of the funeral cortège, the procession was held up while an agent of the cemetery corporation inspected the floral designs. The undertaker was ordered to pluck enough of the letters from the designs to make them meaningless. The letters "S—F—O" were the only ones of "Sacrificed for Politics" that remained when the procession resumed its way to the grave, flanked on either side by large crowds on foot.

The services at the church lasted only twenty-five minutes, and consisted of low, mass, celebrated by one of the young assistant priests of the church, Father George Dermody. He intoned the mass in a low voice which could not be heard distinctly beyond the middle of the church. No special references to Becker's life or the manner of his death were made, as there was no sermon. There was no music, either.

Just as the service began a large man in citizen's clothes who was standing near one of the windows, for the aisles were packed as well as the pews, saw an older man in citizen's clothes entering the church, and, uttering a short, low whistle, vaulted out of the window to the ground, a few feet below.

"They even grab you in church," laughed a stout man to whom the one that vanished had been speaking.

The stout man explained to a bystander that the man who took his hasty exit by way of the window was a policeman who had got excused for "sickness," and that the man entering the church was his superior officer. During the service scuffling, occasional shouts, and laughter could be heard outside among the crowd that waited there.

Crowd Follows Hearse.

Attendants at the cemetery gate made an effort to keep moving-picture men and photographers out of the cemetery during the funeral, and even declined information to persons without photographic apparatus as to the location of the spot in which the body was to be buried. The hearse, which was drawn by two black horses and followed by five carriages, in the first of which were Mrs. Becker and her brother, arrived soon after 11 o'clock, accompanied by men, women, and children on foot. These hurried to keep up with the procession on the way to the grave, making short cuts across the grass to save time, and children had to run to keep up.

At the grave a canvas shelter had been erected for Mrs. Becker and the other members of the family, but it was with difficulty that they forced their way through the thickly packed crowd to their seats. The crowd trampled on all of the graves in the immediate vicinity in seeking places from which a view of the proceedings could be had, and the vantage points of nearby tombstones were contended for in lively fashion. Upon these persons stood or sat, able to see over the heads of the rest of the spectators. Curiosity seemed to be the principal reason for the presence of the crowd, for few of the persons in it knew Mrs. Becker, and others kept asking their neighbors to point her out.

After the burial Mrs. Becker returned to her apartment. She was quoted a few days ago as saying that there were some statements she wanted to make as soon as her husband's body had been buried, but when seen in the afternoon she said she had no comment to make.

TO HEAR WIRELESS SUIT.

Jersey Court Says War Can't Stop Action Over Tuckerton Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The war in Europe is not to affect litigation involving ownership of the wireless station at Tuckerton. The Court of Chancery of this State will hear the suit brought by corporations of France to compel corporations of Germany to comply with an alleged contract entered into for the sale of the wireless station, an opinion to this effect having been filed in the court by Vice Chancellor Stevens. He holds that if a suit could be heard in time of peace there is no reason why it should not be in time of war.

The German company has filed an application that no action be taken by the court because of the existing circumstances; that Germany is at war with France, and that to enforce the contract at this time would cut off the only means of communication between Germany and the United States.

The bill for specific performance was filed by the Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephonie Sans Fil against the United States Service Corporation and the Hoch Frequenz-Malhinnen Aktiengesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphe of Berlin, Germany.

The contract between the French and German corporations was entered into on Sept. 30, 1912. It provided that certain patents of invention for the production of high frequency currents especially intended for wireless telegraphy should be transferred to the French corporation and also the Tuckerton station. The consideration was to be 2,500,000 francs and 50,000 founders' shares of stock in the French company.

It is the claim of the French concern that the time has come to carry out this contract, and that because of the present war the German company refuses to fulfill the agreement.

The present controversy concerns land title in New Jersey and is a subject over which New Jersey courts have exclusive control, says the Vice Chancellor.

NO TRACE OF CORNELIUS.

Bonding Company Sends Slepths on Trail of Missing Bank Cashier.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 2.—No tidings have been received of either Abraham Cornelius, Jr., for nineteen years teller and cashier of the Citizens National Bank in Englewood, or Miss Loretta N. Adelgais of Rochelle Park, who for five years was his stenographer and secretary, who disappeared on last Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary Adelgais, the girl's widowed mother, was made ill today by worry over her daughter.

"Of course, Loretta was my only support and I'll miss her $18 a week, but that isn't worrying me," said Mrs. Adelgais, with tears streaming down her face. "It's the fact that this man has finally prevailed upon this good girl of mine to run away with him and do this awful thing."

It was said that not even the Englewood police had been notified officially by the bank officials of the theft, but it was asserted that the bonding company had sent their men out on the trail of the missing cashier.

The statement of Mrs. Adelgais that the cashier complained of his unhappy home life surprised the missing man's friends here, many of whom said they could hardly credit that phase of the case. They insisted that Mr. Cornelius was always attentive to his family, even though he did oppose the marriage of his elder daughter to John Meehan, a steamship clerk of New York.

SCOLDED GIRL ENDS LIFE.

Forbidden a Sweetheart at 14, She Leaps Into Passaic River.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Last Friday night fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Garrity, a high school student, who lives with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grey, at 225 Park Avenue, received a visit from her widowed mother, who lives in another part of town. The girl has not lived with her mother since she was 14 months old, but her mother made her frequent visits and exercised considerable supervision over her. On Friday Mrs. Garrity found tucked under her daughter's mattress a postal card signed "Eugene," which told that the writer was going away for a vacation and could be addressed at Box 64, Lake Hopatcong. Mrs. Garrity upbraided her daughter severely for having anything to do with boys at her age, and the girl was morose after her mother left.

The next morning she was still gloomy, and her aunt ordered her sharply to sweep out the dining room. Mrs. Grey then went into another part of the house and when she came back the girl was gone. The police were notified that she was missing, and at 8 o'clock this morning Detectives William Lord and Otto Keppler found her body in the Passaic River.

SENATORS TAKE UP CITY'S DUAL SYSTEM

Ask McCall Why He Doesn't Stop Third-Tracking in Fulton Street.

MATTER IS BEFORE COURT

Thompson Committee Sits in Shirt Sleeves and Questions Public Service Commissioners.

Senator George F. Thompson and the members of his legislative committee from up State sat in their shirt sleeves on the bench usually occupied by the Public Service Commissioners yesterday and Chairman Edward E. McCall and his fellow-Commissioners occupied seats in the body of the hearing room, refusing the invitation to doff their coats. Mr. McCall was very indignant at the suggestion made by Senator Thompson last Friday that city officials "passed the buck" and enjoyed too many week-end vacations.

Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, mollified Mr. McCall, and Senator Burr said it was all the fault of the newspapers. This seemed to satisfy everybody, and the committee plunged into the grievances of the Brooklyn property owners who had told the legislators how the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated was depreciating property in that borough.

"I am satisfied that the third-tracking work is being carried on satisfactorily under the commission's authority," said Chairman McCall, "and I feel confident also that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is building under the terms of the contract."

In answer to a question he said the use of heavy steel girders instead of light lattice work was now before the courts, and he would deem it highly improper to comment on it. He said the company intended to run twenty-two-ton cars over the structure, which for the safety of the public must needs be strong.

Calls Elevated "Gingerbread."

"Why, the old structure on Fulton Street is gingerbread," said Chairman McCall. "You can ask our engineers if the heavier girders are necessary. This commission is in sympathy with the persons who complain that the third-tracking construction spoils their property, but we cannot, of course, go over the head of the courts."

Later Mr. McCall took a fling at the Committee of One Hundred of Brooklyn, which complained to the committee last week that the work darkened the roadway on Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street.

"I'll tell you what the Committee of One Hundred is," said he with some heat. "It is an organization of men with personal, political axes to grind." Mr. McCall amended by saying he would not include Mr. Crawford in this category, and of the Rev. Father Belford, who appeared before the Thompson Committee last week, he said: "Father Belford uses very good judgment but intemperance of speech."

In the course of the hearing Senator Thompson remarked soothingly:

"We are not down here to get anybody. We are here to aid the city and not to criticise any commission, corporation, or citizen."

Also, in the course of the proceedings, Chairman McCall announced:

"This commission does not stand for any terrorism. You sit here about a month and you'll see what we have to contend with."

Getting back to the Fulton Street elevated, Mr. McCall said he was sorry for the property owners, and that personally he objected to elevated structures.

"But," he added, "how can the city afford to spend between $4,000,000 and $8,000,000 on additional subways? I have been protesting all along against erecting new stations and other things that eat up money that the city can ill afford and I am opposed to any action that seeks to delay the completion of the Dual System."

McCall Won't Stop Work.

"I don't expect to see the city at a standstill," he added, referring to the suits to stop the Fulton Street third-tracking, "but the matter will be left to the adjudication of the courts as long as I am at the head of the commission. I don't believe the courts will decree the third-tracking a nuisance."

Chairman McCall surprised the legislators by telling them that the Public Service Commission had not the power to overrule the decision of the engineer of the commission.

"The Fulton Street work calls for an expenditure of $500,000 a mile, while as a fact, the actual cost is $500,000 a mile. Is it your purpose to approve the most expensive kind of plan?" was asked.

"Speaking for myself, I don't care what kind of plan it is so long as it meets the heavy traffic," said Mr. McCall.

Senator Thompson declared that the Public Service Commission had the power to interrupt the work on the Fulton Street elevated pending the action of the courts, while Mr. McCall said the commission had no power to do so and would not interfere with the courts.

"I tell you," insisted the Senator, "that you can stop that work so unpopular among Brooklynites now if you wish. Your powers enable you to do so."

"Then, who would take the responsibility if the courts said the work is legal and must go on?" asked Chairman McCall. "Who would bear the responsibility of throwing all those men out of work?"

Thompson Sides With Owners.

"It would be no more an injustice to cease the work to those employed on it than to continue it against the wishes of the property owners," said Senator Thompson.

Herbert L. Carpenter of the Fulton Street Association said that the commission had ignored the requests of his organization to stop the work. He said lattice work could have been used on the cross beams instead of solid girders now being used which shut out the light from the street. Mr. Carpenter had photographs with him to show this.

"Millions of dollars could have been saved in property losses," said Mr. Carpenter, "if the other style of construction had been employed, and it would have left a way open to disassemble the elevated lines in the future when the city has enough money to do it. We believe that if the commission had made inquiry into the charter rights of the B. R. T. on April 14 last when we made complaint to the commission, they would have stopped the present work and made the company build an adequate but not permanent structure which would have saved Brooklyn an inestimable loss. It is not too late yet for the Public Service Commission to take action."

A stenographer's bill for $750 for work done during the Spring investigation of the commission is in dispute. Secretary Whitney said that as the Senators had an appropriation from the State they should pay it. Senator Lawson of Brooklyn said the commision should be made to pay for the folio work in the present case. Secretary Whitney said he would have one of the commission's own stenographers do that work now.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

LEFT A "TITANIC" WILL.

J. M. Greenfield Provided for Trust Fund in Case of Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—When he executed his will on March 16, 1914, Joseph M. Greenfield, well-to-do candy manufacturer and horseman, inserted what is known as a "Titanic" clause, which provided for the possibility of the testator and his wife meeting death together in a catastrophe. The will was offered for probate today. After providing for several specific bequests, in which he remembered relatives and employes, the testator left the residue of his estate to his wife.

Mrs. Marjorie F. Metcalf of Orange is given $1,000 and an additional $100 with which to purchase a token of remembrance of Mr. Greenfield. Miss Erna Linington, a grandniece, is bequeathed $500. Mr. Greenfield left $500 each to Mrs. John Fort, who formerly was his servant, and Daniel Hildebrandt, his gardener. To Miss Bella Henderson, a trained nurse, is bequeathed $1,000. To each of the following the testator directed that $100 be given to provide for the purchase of tokens in his memory: Mrs. H. G. Shepherd, his sister; Mrs. Erna G. Delano, Franklin A. Chappell, Samuel V. Bogert, Louis E. Brown, Frederick I. Gisburne, Frederick H. Linington, Edward Neuhous, William Keish, John H. O'Meara, and Nicholas Wolff.

The inoperative "Titanic" clause of the will provided for the creation of a trust fund of $30,000 for Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chisholm, a $10,000 trust fund for Miss Linington, and a $10,000 trust fund for Mr. Hildebrandt. The residue of the estate would have been shared by Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Metcalf, Kenneth C. Chisholm, a nephew; Mrs. Erna G. Delano, a niece, and Mrs. Alva Linington, a niece.

CLOSE PART OF ERASMUS.

1,200 Children Who Were in Old Building Will Be Housed Elsewhere.

The end of the old frame buildings of Erasmus Hall High School was decreed yesterday, when President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education sent directions to the Board of Superintendents to find such accommodation this Fall for the 1,200 children who were housed last term in the frame buildings as they could, and if such accommodations could not be found to deny them admission.

This order followed the letter to Mr. Churchill sent by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson on Friday, in which he detailed the results of inspections made during the past week by Fire Chief John Kenlon, Deputy Chief Thomas Lally, and Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention William H. Swartwout, who had all condemned the buildings as unsafe and constituting a serious fire hazard. This was not an order, but merely a letter calling the attention of the President of the Board of Education to the danger. President Churchill took prompt action and ended the various compromises by which the use of the old buildings had been prolonged since they were first pronounced unsafe a year ago last Spring.

Prison for Girl's Annoyer.

A man who told the Magistrate that he was "John Doe" was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Court charged with annoying Miss Lena Goldfield, 18 years old, of 183 West 100th Street. The man was middle-aged and said he had no home. Miss Goldfield said that he followed her for a considerable distance while she was walking along 104th Street and repeatedly spoke to her in spite of the fact that she ignored him, until finally she called a policeman. The prisoner was sentenced to thirty days in the Workhouse.

Crushed to Death by Elevator.

Caught yesterday between the floor of an elevator he was running and the first floor ceiling in the factory plant of Tiffany & Co. in the Forest Hill section of Newark, Peter S. Transue, 50 years old, of 144 Sylvan Avenue, that city, died before he could be extricated. To release him the floor of the car was sawed away.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Walter Ermeyer, 9 years old, of 336 New York Avenue, was run over by a Paterson plank road trolley car yesterday and his left leg crushed. Lawrence Goltra, 8 years old, of 110 Garden Street, was run over by a wagon of the New Jersey Model Baking Company, suffering a broken ankle.

NEWARK.—Out of work and estranged from his only son, Fred G. Ortland, 66 years old, of 94½ Bleecker Street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his rooms.

NEWARK.—Peter Trausue, 62 years old, of 144 Sylvan Avenue, died in the City Hospital yesterday, after being caught in the shafting in Tiffany's factory at Forest Hill.

LINDEN.—An unidentified man with his skull crushed evidently from being struck by an engine was found yesterday morning beside the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near here.

ELIZABETH.—Burglars last night stole jewelry worth $2,000 and bank certificates worth $3,000 from the residence of Mrs. Rose Brodesser, at 680 Grove Street, and jewelry worth $1,000 from the residence of the Rev. C. C. Woodruff, pastor of St. James's M. E. Church.

NEWTON.—Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell of Washington, D. C., has been engaged by the Newton League to speak in favor of votes for women in the county before the special election on Oct. 17.

JAMESBURG.—The Board of Managers of the State Home for Boys here is expected today to name a successor to John C. Kalleen, the Superintendent who resigned recently.

OLD-FASHIONED WIFE SEEKS A SEPARATION

Mrs. Coyne, Who Has Had Eleven Children, Finds Sorrow in Wake of Prosperity.

'FORCED TO DO HOUSEWORK'

Husband Complained She Had Not Advanced Socially, She Says —He Denies Allegations.

Written into the formal language of the law in a separation suit started by Mrs. Margaret Coyne against Edward Coyne, a retired hotel man, is the story of a tired woman whose husband has told her that she is "old-fashioned and out of date." The quoted characterization was made part of the record of the case which was placed before Justice Ford in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Across the record was written the woman's added grievance that her husband complained she had "not progressed as rapidly socially as he."

Mrs. Coyne recited that she and the hotel man were married in England in 1878. She bore eleven children, sewed for them, did all the housework, and economized against a rainy day. The children grew up and went to school. The husband became more able at his business, and his possessions accumulated.

With prosperity shadows entered the home. Five of the children died at different times. The husband began to return home at two or three o'clock in the morning, intoxicated, according to the wife's complaint, and in place of his fond greetings of earlier days there were grumbling and at times downright harshness.

All the unhappiness cropped up after the family arrived in this country. Mr. Coyne had prospered still further, but, according to his wife, he "forced the plaintiff to do housework and washing and to make careful provision for his comfort."

Meantime, in contrast with her own busy and frugal life, she alleged, her husband spent from $5 to $10 a day for drinks in treating his friends, and expended large sums while enjoying himself at his Winter home in Miami, Fla., apart from her.

Mrs. Coyne related a long list of alleged cruelties, asserting that her husband once threw the contents of a bottle of beer in her face at Bergen Beach in the Summer of 1909, when their little daughter Virginia was at the table, and that several times he spoiled her plans to have a Thanksgiving or Christmas Day reunion of the family.

Mr. Coyne in 1910 sold a hotel in New York City for $70,000 and his equity was $50,000, which he received in cash, his wife declared. She said also that he had refused an offer of $10,000 in cash for his house at Miami, and owned thirty-five acres of tomato-growing land in Florida and an island in Jamaica Bay which nets him yearly $400. He has deposits in eight different banks in New York City.

Mrs. Coyne alleges that her husband failed to live up to a separation agreement entered into since December, when she threatened to start a separation suit. He has sent her only $35 with which to pay the June rental for her apartment, she says, and although she has flinched from bringing the suit necessity has driven her to the courts. Her slender income is insufficient to maintain herself and daughter Virginia, and to educate her at a private school for girls which she has attended for several years.

Justice Ford awarded Mrs. Coyne alimony of $20 weekly and counsel fees of $150, pending trial. She was represented by Thomas E. Brownlee of 27 Cedar Street. The husband's attorney is John Delahunty of 32 Nassau Street, who has set up a complete denial as a defense.

Raid Tenement Poolroom.

In the presence of a crowd of spectators, a squad of detectives under Lieutenants McNeil and O'Connor of Inspector Morris's staff, raided an alleged poolroom on the second floor of a tenement house in Third Avenue yesterday. Thirty-two men were arrested and carried away from the premises in three automobile patrols. According to the police, the men were engaged in placing bets on the races at Saratoga. Racing charts and betting sheets were found on the tables. Temporary telephone connections had also been established with Saratoga. The prisoners were all discharged in the Night Court.

Find a Skeleton on Palisades.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The skeleton of a man supposed to be about 50 years old was found wedged between two rocks about 100 yards below the top of the Palisades at Alpine by several boy campers this morning. The body was fully dressed in duck trousers and belt, a black coat, and black soft hat. There was nothing in the pockets that would tend to identify him—only a package of tobacco and a comb.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: For the family of Mrs. Benjamin Stein: From G. L. Glass, $2; from M. A. Cohen, $5; from a sympathizer, $1. For a poor mother suddenly bereft for whom the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association appealed: From James, $5. For the family of a blind man with seven children for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed: From A. V. Heely, $2.

AUTOS KILLED 59 IN JULY.

Only 6 Deaths by Trolleys in the Entire State.

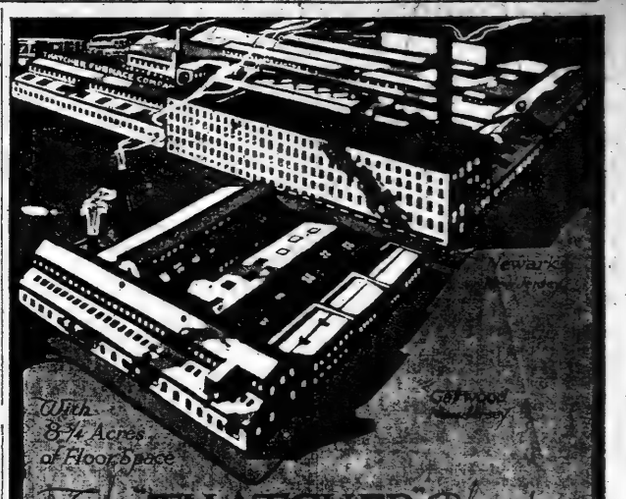
According to the report of the National Highways Protective Society for July, issued yesterday, automobiles caused the death of fifty-nine persons, trolleys six, and wagons seven on the streets and highways of New York State, including this city. In New York City in July 24 persons were killed by automobiles, five by trolleys, and six by wagons. Fifteen were children under the age of 16.

In New Jersey last month twenty-eight persons were killed by automobiles, four by trolleys, two by wagons.

Nine persons were killed at highway grade railway crossings in this State and six in New Jersey.

St. John's Guild Needs Money.

St. John's Guild needs funds for its Floating and Seaside Hospitals. Sickness among the babies and children of the poor is very great and contributions have not been received in as large amounts as usual. Contributions should be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, 103 Park Avenue, New York, who is the Treasurer.



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MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly. Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere. Crab Meat Ravigote. Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad. Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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NEW BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Mat. Today Harry Fox and Yanci Dolly, Belle Baker, "On the School Playground," Riggs & Witchie, Others
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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Wk. Blanche Sweet in "Secret Orchard."
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, strong northeast winds today; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 13.

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MEXICO CONCERT PLANNED IN JUNE

Six American Republics Informed a Month Ago of President's Purposes.

PROGRAM ARRANGED THEN

And Accepted in Principle by the Other Nations—Details Not Revealed.

MEXICO CITY WIRES CUT

Bandits on Border Kill American Troopers and Wound Two Others —Filibusters Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Aug. 3.—The invitation of the United States to six Latin-American countries to have their diplomatic representatives confer with Secretary Lansing over the conditions in Mexico was extended more than a month ago. This significant fact was made known in an authoritative way at the State Department today. Its significance lies in two circumstances revealed: First, that more than a month ago the United States Government had ready a plan for the settlement of the Mexican troubles, and, second, that the Latin-American republics approached have had time to give careful consideration to this Government's suggestion, and have assented, in principle at least, to the plan of the United States for establishing orderly government in Mexico.

The invitation to the Ambassadors of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, as well as to the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala—the three senior members of the body of Latin-American Ministers—was extended on June 30. This afforded Ambassadors da Gama, Suarez, and Naon and Ministers Calderon, de Peña, and Mendez ample time tot confer with their respective Governments and obtain instructions authorizing them to participate in the conference.

The fact that Secretary Lansing was able to keep secret for a month that these overtures had been made to the ranking Latin-American diplomats in Washington not only came as a distinct surprise, but illustrated the extreme care and deliberation with which the Administration has been proceeding during the past two months in its efforts to solve the Mexican problem and aid in the restoration of order in that stricken country. It is not the purpose of the United States Government to commit itself to any plan with respect to Mexico without first consulting the ranking South and Central American countries and endeavoring to obtain their consent to whatever President Wilson does in his adoption of means "to be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and save her people," if the leaders of the factions in Mexico fail "to accommodate their differences and unite within a very short time," as he said in his statement of June 2.

Plan Still a Secret.

Secretary Lansing has consistently refused to discuss or comment upon the plan looking to a settlement of Mexican affairs which the United States will consider in co-operation with the Latin-American nations. There are many evidences that the peace plan which it will now be sought to perfect contemplates the active moral support and recognition by the leading Latin-American nations of a provisional President behind whom the people of Mexico can rally.

The plan does not contemplate the recognition of Carranza, Villa or Zapata, but looks to the settlement of the Mexican problem by going outside of the leaders of the present factions. With the active moral support and recognition of the United States Government, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and other Pan-American countries, the United States would consider Mexican affairs as distinctly a Pan-American problem. The presentation of a united front is expected to exert a far-reaching influence on the warring factions in Mexico, and if this fails to impress the factional leaders, the United States Government, with the backing of the Latin-American republics, will be ready to proceed in the way best calculated to promote the restoration of peace and the constitutional régime in Mexico.

The present active leaders of Mexico are out of the question for the Provisional Presidency, in the eyes of the Washington Government, for the reason that, having virtually won the revolution, the professed object of which was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the Constitution and eliminate Huerta, they have disagreed and turned their arms against one another. All hope of any accommodation of differences and reunion of the Carranzistas, Villistas, and the Zapatistas under their present leaders has been virtually abandoned by the Wilson Administration. Two months have elapsed since President Wilson made to them his appeal of June 2 to unite within a very short time and there is less prospect now than then that Carranza and Villa can ever be brought together in a program of peace.

Whether a Provisional President once set up in Mexico would be immediately recognized is a detail to be discussed later. The probability is that instead of according official recognition to the Provisional President, the United States and the Latin-American nations would first give their "active moral support" to this man, in an effort to rally the Mexican people and unite the rank and file of the Mexican factions, and, after the lapse of a sufficient time, give formal recognition, this President serving until order has been completely restored, supervised elections held, and a President formally elected.

It is believed to be the plan of the United States Government to prohibit the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to any and all factions that may oppose the new Provisional President. This can be done by re-establishing an embargo on shipment of arms from the United States to Mexico, whether by land or sea, when such arms are destined to any consignee except the provisional government. Once having committed themselves finally to the details of such a project, the Latin-American nations would naturally be expected also to assist in rendering this embargo strict and effective.

Besides the embargo it is the idea that the provisional president and his government would receive the financial support of prominent American and South American bankers who would be assured of the sanction of this and the Latin-American nations.

The Washington Government is still awaiting definite official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico City by the Carranza forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales. On Sunday night Commander Luke McNamee of the American gunboat Sacramento, at Vera

Continued on Page 5.

SUBMARINE SINKS A BRITISH TRANSPORT

Majority of the Arneuron's Crew Drowned, Says Athens Dispatch to Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today made public an Athens dispatch saying that a German submarine had sunk the British transport Arneuron.

It is added that a majority of the crew of the vessel were drowned.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK; THREE MEN MISSING

Ranza Probably Torpedoed—Captain and Twenty Sailors Reported Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British steamer Ranza has been sunk. The captain and eleven members of the crew of twenty-four have been landed safely, and a Lloyds dispatch says the Dutch steamer Prins Willem V. has signalled she has on board nine of the crew. This leaves three to be accounted for.

The Ranza, of 2,320 tons gross, 303 feet long with a beam of 43 feet, probably was sunk by a German submarine, but a statement to this effect is withheld by the British Admiralty, which has announced that it will no longer make public information showing the waters in which German underwater boats are operating. The Ranza, which was built at West Hatlepool in 1902, was owned by W. Christie & Co., of London, was last reported as having arrived at Liverpool on July 4.

REICHSTAG TO VOTE NEW WAR CREDITS

Unlimited Loan to Be Offered—Berlin Banks Report Favorable Conditions.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The chief business of the Reichstag, which assembles on Aug. 19, will be to vote new credits for war purposes. While the details for the new bonds have not been arranged, it is assumed in banking circles that the amount, like that of the last loan, will be unlimited. The rate will be 5 per cent., but the subscription price is expected to be somewhat above 99, as compared with 98½ for the March loan.

The prospects for the success of the next loan are regarded as being highly satisfactory. The great German banks say they have completely sold out their bonds of the two previous war loans, and now have unusually heavy deposits. These recently were swollen so abnormally that the Berlin banks a short time ago reduced the rate paid on current deposits to the normal level.

POPE'S PLEA BRINGS PRAYER FOR VICTORY

French Cardinals Say Cause Is Just and Army Invincible—Amette Quotes Joan of Arc.

PARIS, Aug. .—Pope Benedict's appeal for peace has elicited from the French Cardinals, Luçon of Rheims, Andrieu of Bordeaux, Cabrières of Montpellier, and Sevin of Lyons, a joint letter enjoining all French Bishops to appoint a day of prayer for "the blessing of a durable peace, with the triumph of our army."

The letter reviews the circumstances under which the neutrality of Belgium was violated, under which France "was attacked by an enemy long prepared to violate her territory," and states France's cause as that of "our justice and civilization," adding:

"And this cause has for its support an army whereof the valor of its leaders and the heroism of its soldiers render it invincible."

Cardinal Amette Archbishop of Paris, did not sign the letter. He has issued, however, a pastoral letter to the clergy and the faithful of his diocese on the occasion of the Feast of the Assumption, recalling the story of Joan of Arc, who replied to the theologians objecting that if God decided to give victory to Charles VII., it was needless to fight, by saying: "Soldiers should fight and God will give victory!"

RIVAL PRIZE CREWS ON AMERICAN SHIP

Both British and German Aboard Cotton Vessel Sent to Cuxhaven by a Submarine.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today for publication by The Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The American ship Pass of Balmaha has arrived at Cuxhaven, having on board one non-commissioned officer of a German submarine boat, which had stopped the ship and placed the officer on her as a prize crew.

While the officer was asleep the Captain of the Pass of Balmaha changed his course toward the British Coast, but when the officer awakened he compelled the Captain of the ship to obey his orders and put into Cuxhaven.

"On investigation at Cuxhaven it was discovered that a British prize crew of one officer and four men were on board, hiding below.

"The bark was bound with cotton for Archangel, Russia. She sailed from New York on June 24."

NEEDS 1,000,000 MEN'S WORK

Cost of British Navy's Supremacy Described by Mr. McKenna.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The labor of 1,000,000 men will be required to insure the predominance of the British fleet at sea, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, declared at a meeting at Preston tonight.

The British Government, he said, was spending upon the navy nearly half a million pounds ($2,500,000) daily in excess of what was spent in peace times.

CLOUDBURST KILLS 25 IN ERIE, PENN.

Light and Power Plants Put Out of Commission by Terrific Flood.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED

Many Still Imprisoned in Wrecked Houses, and the Death List May Grow.

BROKEN DAMS SWELL FLOOD

Communication Cut Until Associated Press Man Wades to Wire Still Intact and Sent Message.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Twenty-five lives are estimated to have been lost and millions of dollars in property damage was done in this city as the result of a cloudburst, soon after 6 o'clock tonight, which caused a flood that inundated a large section of the city.

The heavy precipitation caused dams south of the city to burst, letting out a flood of water that filled the main business streets to a depth of five feet, and, in some sections, reaching to the second-story windows of dwellings.

Among the first plants to go out of commission was the Erie County Electric Company, which supplied the city with light. Then The Erie Dispatch, a morning paper, whose building adjoins the electric light plant, was flooded, and all idea of getting out a morning paper was abandoned until midnight, when the staff was moved to the plant of The Erie Times.

In the meantime the first bulletin of the flood was sent to the outside world by an Associated Press operator, who waded in water up to his arm pits, to the Western Union Telegraph office, a distance of five blocks, and there sent out a story of the flood.

All telephone wires were put out of commission by the flooding of conduits, and it was hours before crippled telegraph communication could be partially restored.

At Ninth Street, along Mill Creek, the flood was at its worst. It is impossible tonight to ascertain how many persons have lost their lives there. Many are still imprisoned in houses, and the rescuers, led by Mayor Stern and members of the City Council, have been unable to get them out.

The entire eastern section of the city is cut off by the water, and what conditions prevail in the centre of this district cannot be conjectured.

Among the missing are Assistant Fire Chief James Suernon and four firemen. Reports were made to the police that a house floated down Mill Creek with four women and three children clinging to it. Suernon and the firemen tried to rescue them, but lost their lives in the attempt.

Every store in State Street, the main business street of the city, is flooded, and at least fifty houses are reported washed away.

The Narecki manufacturing plant has been washed away, and twenty automobiles that were in the garages went with them.

A little girl standing on the banks of Mill Creek was carried down to her death when the bank caved in.

WAVES BREAK OVER TRAINS.

Fear That Highland Beach Bulkheads Will Be Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 3.—This resort, as well as Normandie, is again in the grip of a fierce storm, the ocean having been whipped into a fury by strong northeast winds which have been blowing a gale for the past twelve hours. Late this afternoon the sea was breaking over the bulkheads at Highland Beach and was breaking against the east side of the Highland Beach railroad station, which is in danger of being washed away.

Locomotives and passenger coaches travelling between here and Highlands were frequently submerged with spray as the ocean broke against the stone bulkheads of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, tearing out large rocks from the bulkheads. Frequently the waves broke against trains. Thousands of Summer visitors and cottagers from all along the coast visited the scene today.

Life guards are stationed at Highland Beach and the sightseers have been warned to keep a certain distance from the bulkheads, which may be washed away at any minute. The storm is said by many to be nearly as bad as those of last winter, which wrought such havoc to homes and property along the coast.

Passengers on Train 78, the Monmouth Express leaving Asbury Park at 1:55 o'clock, saw the storm at its height. Conductor J. W. Creby ordered all windows and ventilators closed as the train came into the danger zone at Sea Bright, and soon the passengers watched the waves leap the massive new bulkhead and smash against the sides of the cars. The big locomotive was shedding sea water like an emerging submarine, and Engineer W. F. Hartman's clothes were wet through.

The steamer Monmouth rolled before she cleared the Horseshoe. About halfway between the Hook and Coney Island passengers on the port side saw the body of a drowned man in a bathing suit plunged by the waves within fifty feet of the rail.

FISHING SCHOONER WRECKED.

The Tartar Goes to Pieces on Atlantic City Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The two-masted schooner Tartar, which left New York City twelve days ago on a fishing trip, crumbled before the lashing combers on Brigantine Beach this afternoon. The ship was grounded on Sunday in attempting to make Little Egg Harbor inlet during the coast storm. The pounding seas ripped her seams over night.

The vessel was falling away when Captain Jacob Riley of the Little Egg

Continued on Page 6.

Physical Ills Caused by False Respect for Mrs. Grundy

Exaggerated repression of natural instincts responsible for many nervous ailments, according to Dr. Mary K. Isham, for years of the staff of the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

SING SING INMATES WENT OUT VISITING

Prison Supt. Riley Has Warden Osborne's Orders for "Leaves of Absence."

WHITMAN WILL NOT ACT

Is Dissatisfied, but Would Like Riley to Swing the Axe—Osborne Denies Insubordination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Convicts from Sing Sing with long terms to serve have visited New York City on several occasions under orders from Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. Sometimes they have gone alone, in some instances they have been accompanied by a keeper.

State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley has copies of Warden Osborne's orders in his possession. They were among the papers over which Mr. Osborne and Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of the prison department, had a fight at the railroad station in Ossining on the day of Becker's execution.

All of the convicts permitted to leave the prison and go to New York returned to Sing Sing. One prisoner, Daniel O'Day, who was serving a term of six to twenty-four years for attempted murder in the first degree, after being returned safely from such an excursion, made an attempt to escape from Sing Sing on July 14 this year and was transferred to Dannemora.

Governor Glynn ordered the removal of Thomas J. McCormick, Mr. Osborne's predecessor, as Warden of Sing Sing for permitting David a Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank in Brooklyn, to act as his chauffeur and to accompany him and his family on automobile trips to Yonkers and to New York City. Neither Governor Whitman, nor Superintendent of Prisons Riley, however, are showing the slightest inclination to take any action against Warden Osborne as a result of the unusual liberties permitted prisoners at Sing Sing during his régime.

Whitman Is Dissatisfied.

The general opinion at the Capitol is that the Governor while deeply dissatisfield with the management at Sing Sing under Mr. Osborne and anxious to see him replaced prefers to have Superintendent Riley swing the axe. The Superintendent then would bear the brunt of any criticisms that might follow, from the very influential people who have signified their unqualified approval of the Osborne plan of prison management.

Mr. Riley, it is known, would remove Mr. Osborne without much delay if he felt certain that h ewould have the Governor's support and is deterred from drastic action purely because he fears that he would be made "the goat" in case Mr. Osborne's removal would arouse a storm of adverse public sentiment, strong enough to drive Governor Whitman to cover.

The papers now in Mr. Riley's possession show that to "Tough Tony" Marino and another convict named Duffy were given passes to leave Sing Sing by Mr. Osborne. They were to go to an undertaking shop to view the body of "Canada Blackie," a notorious criminal with a long prison record and three sensational escapes to his credit.

Convicts Went to Funerals.

In March, Warden Osborne signed an order to permit J. S. Block, a forger sentenced to a long term as a second offender, to go to Brooklyn to attend his mother's funeral. A keeper was sent along because Block had a bad prison record. He had been punished several times for infractions of the prison rules. Daniel O'Day also obtained "leave of absence" for the purpose of attending a funeral, while George Stahl and another prisoner named Sonnenberg gained a temporary release to visit sick relatives.

It was learned today that the practice of letting prisoners take journeys away from the prison had been continued by Warden Osborne in disregard of positive orders issued by Superintendent Riley not to allow such liberties.

Mr. Riley received his first information of the practice at Sing Sing when a convict at Great Meadow wrote the Prison Department and asked permission to go to his home in Buffalo to see a sick child. Mr. Riley wrote this convict, who was a model prisoner, a letter couched in the most considerate terms, but telling him that his request could not be granted. This prisoner had been transferred from Sing Sing a short time before.

In replying to Mr. Riley's reply, he wrote that if he had remained at Sing Sing he could have obtained permission without appealing to the department, and did not see why he, a model prisoner, should be discriminated against in such fashion.

It was then that Superintendent Riley issued his general order against "leaves of absence" which, judging from the evidence in Mr. Riley's possession, Warden Osborne ignored.

Warden Denies a Fake.

Governor Whitman said this evening that there was "nothing new" in the prison situation. Superintendent Riley declined to be dragged into any discussion of conditions at Sing Sing, but gave out for publication a denial from Warden Osborne to a newspaper article in which he had been quoted as telling the prisoners at Sing Sing that he would be removed within ten days, but that he would "come back." The denial came in this telegram:

"Tribune article this morning with account of my remarks in mess hall yesterday utterly inaccurate and false. I made no such statements as those printed."

It was said here today that Warden Osborne had "tightened up" somewhat in his methods of prison management at Sing Sing. It was inferred that the "tightening up" was due to advice from Superintendent Riley, who is said to have received inside information to the effect that Sing Sing was on the verge of a serious outbreak among the prisoners, due to the unusual relaxation of prison discipline that has marked the Osborne regime.

RILEY'S ORDER WAS OBEYED.

Warden Let No More Prisoners Out After Great Meadow Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 3.—Warden Osborne declined to discuss for publication the latest charges from Albany when they

Continued on Page 4.

MEDIATION ATTEMPT IN HAITI RESENTED

Authorities at Cape Haitien Refuse to Entertain Commission's Proposals.

FAMINE THREATENS ISLAND

Many Towns on the Verge of Starvation and This Country May Have to Send Supplies.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 3.—The commission sent by Rear Admiral Caperton, composed of five members, including the French Archbishop of Port au Prince, and escorted by an officer of the American cruiser Washington, arrived here today from the Haitian capital. Its object is to make an effort to bring about peace between the Government troops commanded by General Bourand, Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late President Guillaume, and the followers of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. Both leaders are aspirants for the Presidency of Haiti.

The authorities of Cape Haitien refused to entertain any mediatory proposals.

Fighting continues in the Morin quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces in Haiti, cabled to Secretary Daniels today that all was quiet at Port au Prince and at Cape Haitien and that the battleship Connecticut would arrive at Port au Prince tomorrow with the expeditionary regiment of marines to be used as reinforcements in restoring order.

Admiral Caperton made no report concerning the peace commission which he has sent from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien under instructions to require the rival factions in that vicinity to disarm and disband. This commission will endeavor to persuade Generals Blot and Bobo, leaders of the rival forces, to return to Port au Prince from Cape Haitien with the commission in order to participate in conferences with a view to restorin gorder in the republic.

Haiti, racked by revolution and mob rule, is now also threatened by famine. Reports coming in today say many towns are on the verge of starvation, and it probably will be necessary to send food supplies and sanitary relief as one of the first steps in establishing a Government there.

The gunboat Osceola was ordered today from Guantanamo to Port au Prince to join Admiral Caperton's squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—The gunboat Castine, now at the New Orleans Navy Yard, was ordered today to proceed at once to Port au Prince.

She will probably get away tomorrow.

REPORT TURKS SHOT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Nine Thousand Armenians Massacred and Thrown Into Tigris, Socialist Committee Hears.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—B. Varazdate, a member of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Social Democratic Party, writing to L'Humanite, the Socialist daily, says that the committee has received word to the effect that Turks, after massacring all the males of the population in the region of Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, assembled 9,000 women and children and drove them to the banks of the Tigris, where they shot them and threw the bodies into the river.

These advices have not been substantiated from any other source.

The Armenian population of Cilicia, in the Turkish Vilayet of Adana, also has been subjected to persecutions, according to the reports of the committee. More than 40,000 persons already are dead and it is feared that the Armenians at Moucks and Diarbekr, in Kurdestan, also have been massacred.

Twenty members of the Armenian Social Democratic Party, M. Varzadate says, have been publicly hanged in Constantinople after being charged with wishing to found an independent Armenia.

BRITISH COLONIALS TAKE GALLIPOLI RIDGE

Position "Materially Improved," Gen. Hamilton Reports—Turks Claim Success Over Russians.

LONDON, Aug.3.—The crest of a ridge in the Gallipoli Peninsula has been gained by British troops and the position of the British in the Dardanelles has been improved, according to a statement given out today by the Official Press Bureau.

The text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports on Aug. 2 that on the right position held by the Australian and New Zealand corps a successful attack was carried out against a network of Turkish trenches which was beginning to threaten the safety of an advanced post called "Tasmania Post."

The attack consisted of a bombardment of neighboring works and the explosion of three mines under sections of a trench. These sections were occupied at once.

Another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not counter-attack. At least seventy Turks were killed in and around the work.

The result has been to gain the crest of the ridge and it has materially improved our position in that section of the line.

BRITISH NOTES HOLD BLOCKADE LEGAL; RUSSIAN DEFENSE MAY SAVE WARSAW; RESISTANCE UPSETS GERMAN PLANS

Great Britain Expects Further Notes, But Hopes Controversy With Us Can Be Settled

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—In connection with the publication here this morning of recent diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington concerning delays to American commerce and Great Britain's Orders in Council, the Foreign Office explains that all phases of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, except with regard to cotton, are covered in the British notes, and that when a decision is arrived at on the cotton situation it is probable that a note on this subject will be sent to Washington.

No question at the present time is giving the Government here more vexatious moments than cotton. The Government already has indicated that its decision not to treat the staple as contraband is not irrevocable, but it is not yet convinced that the proposed alternatives might not cause more trouble and friction than the present system of detaining cotton which is suspected of having an enemy country for its destination.

The correspondence concerning the seizure of the American steamer Neches, while bound from Rotterdam to the United States with a cargo of Belgian and German goods, already has been followed by positive results, as several of the consignments originating in Belgium which were aboard that steamer have been released and handed over to the American claimants.

Official circles here are not optimistic that the British replies will end the shipping controversy, but it is felt that the negotiations will not come to an impasse, as the Government has expressed its willingness to submit the differences between it and the United States to arbitration if an agreement is found to be impossible.

Reinforcements Rushed to Warsaw Invaders; Raw Levies Replace Veterans in West

Great Losses Inflicted by Russians on Germans Throughout Poland.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—The stubborn resistance which the Russians are offering to the Austro-Germans and the slowness with which the forces of the invaders have been able to move during the last few days has led to the belief in some quarters that the German supply of ammunition is beginning to feel the effect of the protracted struggle and that Russia may yet save the Polish capital.

Previous experience with German tactics, however, has been that a temporary slowing down has been followed soon by greater efforts, and when Field Marshal von Mackensen has concluded his present operations in the southeast, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is expected, will renew his heavy blow on the Narew front.

For the moment, therefore, the greatest interest attaches to the southeast, where, according to last night's Berlin official report, the Germans have extended their bridgehead positions south of Warsaw, the Austrians have gained a decisive success to the west of Ivangorod, and von Mackensen, after meeting with considerable resistance, has broken the Russian line east of Leczna and north of Chelm.

Similar successes have been gained by the Germans in Courland and in the direction of Lomza. To the minds of many military men, the Courland operations, which General von Bülow is directing, are fraught with the greatest danger to the Russians, as a big victory for the Germans in this region would enable them to move across the railways which feed the Russian armies. Further west they are already near Poniewesch, which is the junction of two branch lines of the Vilna-Petrograd Railway.

German Losses Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The position at Warsaw is still unchanged. Actions north and south of the city are proceeding successfully for the Russians, who are stubbornly holding back the enemy while their own main body continues to retire in proper order.

The civil life of Warsaw continues. People are still to be seen in the cafés and parks, but the hotels are empty, visitors having left for their homes.

So far everything has gone well in regard to the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is slowly becoming narrower, but in various battles the Germans are suffering great losses. So serious have these losses been that several corps were brought hastily from France to support Hindenburg's troops on the Narew, who are straining every nerve to break through to the branch line which connects the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway with Ostrolenka. The enemy is, however, met by the obstacle of the River Oje.

Further east is the station of Ostrov, beyond which the nature of the country would make open fighting too terrible. Consequently should the enemy reach Ostrov he would be obliged to dig himself in and endeavor to make further progress by means of sapping.

Throughout Friday and Saturday most bloodthirsty battles took place about twenty miles from Ivangorod. The Germans lost heavily in futile attempts to throw a foot bridge across the Wieprz. These efforts were made by Germans disguised in Russian uniforms taken from the dead. However, Cossacks who were riding near heard the Germans talking and soon the entire party was shot down.

Lose 20,000 Men in Latest Battles.

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Innsbruck, dealing with the fighting in Poland, says:

"A large force of Germans from Komorova and Mazowieckie (in the region between the Narew and the Bug) are making an advance on the Bug, which is twenty miles distant. Heavy fighting is ensuing, as the Russians are making a firm stand. The Germans already have lost 20,000 men. Cossacks are making brilliant charges. The Germans, defeated at Orz, are retreating, surrounded by the Russians.

"General von Woyrsch's army suffered such heavy losses recently that he was obliged to rearrange it. On Aug. 1 Archduke Joseph Ferdinand sent large reinforcements, which enabled General von Woyrsch to cross the Vistula and occupy positions before the fortresses of Ivangorod and Novo Alexandria. Wet weather is hindering the German advance in this section."

Rush Reinforcements to East.

ZURICH, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The Russian defensive has proved much more effective than was expected by the Austro-Germans and has necessitated a complete change in their original plans or campaign, according to private information received here from Munich.

It is learned that the stream of troops from the western front to the eastern front, which began more than three weeks ago, continues undiminished and with greater speed. The places of these troops are being taken by men of five

Continued on Page 3.

AMERICAN VIEW REJECTED

New Warfare Justifies Blockading of Neutral Ports, Says Grey.

BUT WILLING TO ARBITRATE

Or Seek Other Means of Reconciling Differences—Will Modify Severity Wherever Possible.

POINTS TO OUR WAR TRADE

More Than Compensates for Losses—Five Notes Given Out, Three British in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Five diplomatic communications relating to the detention of American ships and cargoes by the British Government, exchanged by cable between Great Britain and the United States, were made public textually and in paraphrase by the State Department this evening. Generally considered, the British responses to the American representations in opposition to the course of the British Government are a denial of the American contentions, but a disposition is shown by Great Britain to "make reasonable concessions to American interests," to quote a phrase of one of the notes.

In connection with the American protest against British prize court procedure, the British Government suggests that appeals in behalf of American interests claiming to have been injured be taken to the proper British tribunals and, if these appeals are denied, that recourse be had to an international tribunal. But Great Britain hopes that her disposition to make reasonable concessions "will prevent the necessity for such action arising."

The British communications are signed by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They comprise an answer to the American protest of March 30 against the aphication of the British Order-in-Council for preventing supplies from going into Germany—an answer to a brief telegram from this Government serving notice of an intention to insist upon the rights of American citizens without limitation by Orders-in-Council and of a refusal to recognize the validity of prize court proceedings in derogation of the rights of American citizens, and an answer to a note sent by Secretary Lansing on July 15 objecting to compulsory unloading at a British port of goods from Belgium brought in the American steamer Neches, the compulsion being aplied on the ground that the goods originated in territory held by an enemy of Great Britain. The American communications furnished to the press for publication consisted of paraphrases of the brief telegram serving notice with respect to the Orders-in-Council and prize court proceedings and the note sent in connection with the seizure of the cargo of the Neches.

Seeming Note of Criticism.

The response of Sir Edward Grey with respect to the Neches is one of the most interesting in the series. German and British methods of warfare at sea are cited to show justification for the strict measures taken by Great Britain to restrain trade with Germany, and then appear these paragraphs.

"His Majesty's Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives, and cargoes, nor how these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

"While these acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that his Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d, and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patroled by British ships of war."

In another British communication, that of July 23, in answer to the American note of March 30, on the subject of the restrictions imposed on American commerce by the British Orders in Council, Sir Edward Grey defends the Order in Council measures on the ground that it is incumbent on Great Britain and her Allies "to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle." Sir Edward Grey recalls that the attention of the American Ambassador in London already had been drawn to some of the German irregularities of warfare in a memorandum of Feb. 19, and adds:

"Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium; the poisoning of wells in Southwest Africa, the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders and finally the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity to passengers or non-combatants to save their lives have shown how indispensible it is that we shall leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Justified by Circumstances.

In the note in which this argument is used the British Foreign Secretary contends, in answer to the American objection to the Orders in Council, that his Government is unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principle of blockade the only means of making it effective. It

Keep Cool—in regular—CASCARANA Laxative Water keeps bowels right. 25c, 35c.—Advt.

RUSSIAN DUMA FOR WAR TILL VICTORY IS WON

Punishment Demanded for All Officials Responsible for Lack of Munitions.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—Michael V. Rodzianko of Ekaterinoslav was re-elected President of the Duma today by a vote of 296 to 24.

On the conclusion of the debate on the war the Duma placed itself on record by the unanimous adoption of a resolution, declaring it to be the Empire's unshakable determination not to conclude peace before Russian victory was complete, and pledging the willing assistance of the entire population for the creation of fresh means for continuing the struggle.

The resolution emphasized the necessity of forgetting old political quarrels and recalled the Government's benevolence with regard to the interests of "all loyal citizens of Russia without distinction of race, language, or religion."

The members also expressed their "unshakable faith that the shortcomings which hitherto have existed in the provision of munitions for the army will be immediately removed and that those responsible for criminal omissions will be made to pay the penalty, no matter what their position."

is asserted by Sir Edward Grey that the only question that can arise in regard to the new character of blockade instituted by the British Government, the so-called long distance blockade, is whether the measures taken conform to "the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war," these being the words used in the American note of March 30.

Arguing from that basis, Sir Edward Grey cites the Union blockade of Confederate ports in the American civil war and points out that, in order to meet a new difficulty produced by the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centres from which contraband could be introduced into the Southern States and from which blockade running could be facilitated, the United States applied and enorced the doctrine of continuous voyage. Under this application, Sir Edward Grey points out, "goods destined for enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported."

It is contended that Germany is in a position of peculiar advantage in the shipment of goods to neutral ports. In supporting the British restrictions on trade with neutral ports near Germany territory, it is asserted that a blockade limited to enemy pots would leave open routes by which German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. By this argument Great Britain seeks to show that she found precedent for her "long-distance blockade" in steps taken by the United States in attempting to prevent supplies from reaching the Southern Confederacy. The position of the British Government is that if a blockade is the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country and can be made effective only by extending it to enemy commrce through neutral ports, the extension is in accordance with principles generally accepted.

Proper Discrimination.

Assurances are contained in the British response to the American communication of March 30 that Great Britain is not interfering with goods with which she would not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and conditions of Germany at this time were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. The utmost possible care is being taken, it is declared, not to interfere with commerce "genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries." The only commerce with which Great Britain proposes to interfere is that of the enemy.

The main argument of Great Britain is that when the established underlying principles governing blockade and contraband are not violated it is permissible to adopt new measures of enforcement. In view of this and the contention that there has been no violation of the underlying principles, reat Britain holds that it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of an enemy is limited in the wsy suggested by the United States.

Sir Edward rey says the British Government has been gratified to observe that the measures Great Britain is enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months, he points out, show that "the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets."

The note of the British Government, dated July 31, supplementary to the answer to the American note of March 30, is primarily a response to the so-called caveat telegram of Secretary Lansing sent on July 14, in which notice was given of the intention of this Government to insist on the rights of American citizens under the principles of international law hitherto established without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation, and to refuse to recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under British municipal law in derogation of the international law rights of American citizens.

Sir Edward Grey says he is not aware of any differences between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable to cases before the prize courts, and then discusses prize court procedure at length, quoting Lord Stowell in the case of the Fox to show that a prize court must care for the interests of subjects of other countries as well as for the interests of its own Government, but that the court must assume that there is no violation of the rights of the subjects of other countries in orders which it receives from its own Government.

Willing to Find a Way.

Sir Edward Grey then makes the suggestion that if appeals open to dissatisfied American litigants in the prize court are denied by British appellate courts, an international tribunal shall be called on to decide. The United tates and Great Britain, he says, have both conceded that the decisions of national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review—by the Jay Treaty of 1793 and the Treasy of Washington of 1871. It is clear, therefore, he says, that both Governments have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review in certain circumstances; but if the United States should take a contrary view Great Britain would be prepared to negotiate with the United States as to the best means of procedure to apply the principle mentioned. But Sir Edward Grey hopes that the British willingness to make concessions will obviate necessity for this procedure.

The compulsory discharge of the Neches cargo because it came from belligerent territory held by Germany is made cause of complaint in the American note of July 15. The legality of the seizure is disputed on several grounds, among them that it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral country to trade with those of another. This Government calls for the expeditious release of the goods taken from the Neches which belong to American citizens.

In his response Sir Edward Grey mentions the difference between the character of the sea warfare of Great Britain and Germany as justification for not permitting goods from Germany to pass freely through waters controlled by British warships, but expresses a willingness to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration.

President Wilson is expected to return to Washington on Monday to consult with Secretary Lansing and other members of the Cabinet with reference to the character of the response to be made to the several communications of the British Government.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NOTES

Detention of Ships, Seizure of Neches' Cargo and Prize Court Methods Covered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Following is the text in each case of the five notes exchanged between the United States and Great Britain, which the State Department gave out tonight for publication:

BRITISH ANSWER TO AMERICAN PROTEST ON SEIZED SHIPS.

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

(Telegram No. 2,225.)

From the American Embassy, London, July 24, 1915.

Following note, dated July 23, received from Sir Edward Grey this morning:

1. On the 2d of April your Excellency handed to me a copy of a communication containing the criticisms of the United States Government on the measures we have been constrained to take on account of the menace to peaceful commerce resulting from the German submarine policy. This communication has received the most careful consideration of his Majesty's Government.

2. I fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the candor which are shown in the communication, and, replying in the same spirit, I trust that I may be able to convince your Excellency, and also the Administration at Washington, that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

3. I need scarcely dwell on the obligation incumbent upon the Allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy, in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle. Your Excellency's attention has already been drawn to some of these proceedings in the memorandum which I handed to you on the 19th February. Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium, the poisoning of wells in Germaed Southwest Africa, the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders, and, finally, the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity to passengers and noncombatants to save their lives, have shown how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves.

4. Your Excellency will remember that in my notes of the 13th and 15th March I explained that the allied Governments intended to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves intercepting goods going to or from Germany. I read the communication from your Excellency's Government not as questioning the necessity for our taking all the steps open to us to cripple the enemy's trade, but as directed solely to the question of the legitimacy of the particular measures adopted.

Blockade of Neutral Ports.

5. In the various notes which I have received from your Excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States Government now put forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere, and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary.

This is a contention which his Majesty's Government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The Government of the United States indeed intimates its readiness to take into account "the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated," and recognizes that "the form of close blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate cffing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and aircraft."

6. The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your Excellency's words, they "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war"; and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.

Civil War Precedent.

7. It may be noted in this connection that at the time of the civil war the United States found themselves under the necessity of declaring a blockade of some 3,000 miles of coast line, a military operation for which the number of vessels available was at first very small. It was vital to the cause of the United States in that great struggle that they should be able to cut off the trade of the Southern States. The Confederate armies were dependent on supplies from overseas, and those supplies could not be obtained without exporting the cotton wherewith to pay for them.

To cut off this trade the United States could only rely upon a blockade. The difficulties confronting the Federal Government were in part due to the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centres from which contraband could be introduced into the territories of their enemies and from which blockade running could be facilitated. Your Excellency will no doubt remember how, in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed, and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported.

8. The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the Allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently through ports in such neutral countries as through her own. A blockade, limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce would pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany.

Blockade Extension Justified.

9. As a counterpoise to the freedom with which one belligerent may send his commerce across a neutral country without compromising its neutrality, the other belligerent may fairly claim to intercept such commerce before it has reached, or after it has left, the neutral State, provided, of course, that he can establish that the commerce with which he interferes is the commerce of his enemy and not commerce which is bona fide destined for or proceding from the neutral State. It seems, accordingly, that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

10. To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority, it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances, and your Excellency will remember the unmeasured terms in which a group of prominent international lawyers of all nations condemned the doctrine which had been laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Springbok, a doctrine upheld by the Claims Commission at Washington in 1873. But the United States and the British Government took a broader view and looked below the surface at the underlying purpose, and the Government of this country, whose nationals were the sufferers by the extension and development of the old methods of blockade made by the United States during the civil war, abstained from all protest against the decisions by which the ships and their cargoes were condemned.

Protection of Neutrals.

11. What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions, it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interefere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule, which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation.

12. The communication made by the United States Embassy on April 2 describes as a novel and quite unprecedented feature of the blockade that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts and has the effect of barring access to them. It does not appear that our measures can be properly so described. If we are successful in the efforts we are making to distinguish between the commerce of neutral and enemy countries there will be no substantial interference with the trade of neutral ports, except in so far as they constitute ports of access to and exit from the enemy territory. There are at this moment many neutral ports which it would be mere affectation to regard as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated, and the only commerce with which we propose to interfere is that of the enemy who seeks to make use of such ports for the purposes of transit to or from his own country.

Confusion of Methods.

13. One of the earlier passages in your Excellency's memorandum was to the effect that the sovereignty of neutral nations in time of war suffers no diminution, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations have limited it "by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights," which it is considered may be exercised by nations at war, and these it defines as the right of capture and condemnation for unneutral service, for the carriage of contraband, and for breach of blockade. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the practice of nations on each of the three subjects mentioned has not at any time been uniform or clearly determined, nor has the practice of any maritime nation always been consistent.

14. There are various particulars in which the exact method of carrying a blockade into effect has from time to time varied. The need of a public notification, the requisite standard of effectiveness, the locality of the blockading squadrons, the right of the individual ship to a preliminary warning that the blockade is in force, and the penalty to be inflicted on a captured blockade runner are all subjects on which different views have prevailed in different countries and in which the practice of particular countries has been altered from time to time. The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off, by effective means, the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

15. It is the same with contraband. The underlying principle is well established, but as to the details, there has been a wide variety of views. As for unneutral service—the very term is of such recent introduction that many writers of repute on international law do not mention it—it is possible, in the view of his Majesty's Government in these circumstances, to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy is limited in the way suggested in your Excellency's communication.

Seizure of Enemy Goods.

16. There are certain subsidiary matters dealt with in your Excellency's communication to which I think it well to refer. Among these may be mentioned your citation of the Declaration of Paris, due, no doubt, to the words which occur in the memorandum sent by me to your Excellency on the 1st of March, wherein it was stated that the allied Governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin, and to our announcement that vessels might be required to discharge goods of enemy ownership as well as those of enemy origin or destination.

17. It is not necessary to discuss the extent to which the second rule of the Declaration of Paris is affected by these measures or whether it could be held to apply at all as between Great Britain and the United States. In actual practice, however, we are not detaining goods on that sole ground. They are the property of an enemy. The purpose of the measures we are taking is to intercept commerce on its way from and to the enemy country. There are many cases in which proof that the goods were the property of the enemy would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such destination in goods, origin or destination we are not in practice.

18. His Majesty's Government have been gratified to observe that the measures which they are enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

19. I trust that in the light of the above explanations it will be realized that the measures to which we have resorted have been not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have commended themselves to the Governments of both countries. I am glad to be able to assure your Excellency that we shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce.

I have, &c. E. GREY.

AMERICAN PROTEST ON PRIZE COURT PROCEDURE.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page:

(Telegram—Paraphrase No. 1,848.)
Department of State,
Washington, July 14, 1915.

In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British Government that, in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, the Government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law, as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law.

BRITISH ANSWER ON PRIZE COURT PROCEDURE.

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

(Telegram.)
American Embassy,
London, July 31, 1915.

I have today received the following note from Sir Edward Grey:

Foreign Office, July 31, 1915.

Your Excellency: (1) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated 16th inst., in which you were good enough to communicate to me for the information of his Majesty's Government the opinion held by the Government of the United States, that, in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court, they could not recognize the validity of proceedings taken in his Majesty's Prize Court in derogation of the rights of citizens of the United States.

(2) I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court the Government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.

3. British prize courts, according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them, according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes of rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.

As to the principles applied by the American prize courts, I note that in the case of the Amy Warwick (2 Sprague, 123) it was held that prize courts are subject to the instructions of their own sovereign, and in absence of such instructions their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principles by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical.

Quotes Lord Stowell.

4. As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the judges of British prize courts toward these two sources of law, the municipal legislation of its sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your Excellency to a classical passage in the judgment of Lord Stowell, in the case of the Fox, in which that famous Judge observed in the course of the discussion:

A question has been stated: What would be the duty of the court under Orders in Council that were repugnant to the law of nations? It has been contended on one side that the court would in such events be bound to enforce the Orders in Council, on the other that the court would be bound to apply the rule of the law of nations adapted to the particular case, in disregard of the Orders in Council.

This court is bound to administer the law of nation to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed toward this country and its Government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects, and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law, evidenced in the course of its decisions and collected from the common usage of civilised States. At the same time, it is strictly true that by the Constitution of this country the King in Council possesses legislative rights over this court and has power to issue orders and instructions, which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this court.

These two propositions, that the court is bound to administer the law of nations and that it is bound to enforce the King's Orders in Council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to conform themselves, under the given circumstances, to the principles of its unwritten law. They are either directory applications of those principles to the cases indicated in them—cases which, with all the facts and circumstances belonging to them and which constitute their legal character, could be but imperfectly known to the court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, applying to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are capable of furnishing.

The constitution of this court, relatively to the legislative power of the King in Council, is analogous to that of the Courts of Common Law relatively to that of the Parliament of this Kingdom. These courts have their unwritten law, the approved reasons, principles of natural reason and justice; they have likewise the written or statute law in acts of Parliament, which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects or positive regulations consistent with them upon matters which would remain too much at large if they were left to the imperfect information which the courts could extract from mere general speculations.

What would be the duty of the individuals who preside in these courts if required to enforce an Act of Parliament which contradicted those principles is a question which, I presume, they would not entertain a priori because they will not entertain a priori the supposition that any such will arise. In like manner this court will not let itself loose into speculations as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it cannot, without extreme indecency, presume that any such emergency will happen. And it is the less disposed to entertain them because its own observation and experience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law.

5. The above passage has recently been quoted and adopted by the President of the prize court in the case of the Zamora, in which Sir S. Evans said: "I make bold to express the hope and belief that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that Orders in Council will emanate from the Government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would be called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders."

International Adjudication.

6. In the note which I handed to your Excellency on the 23d of July, I endeavored to convince the Government of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measures that we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt, in consequence of the numerous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, are consistent with the principles of international law. The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the prize court; but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your Excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any Order in Council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law, and is, therefore, not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the Judicial Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council, the Government of the United States of America consider that there is any real ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

7. This proposition, that the decisions of the national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review, was conceded by Great Britain in Article VII. of the Jay treaty of 1793 and by the United States of America under the Treaty of Washington of 1871. Your Excellency will no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the "Matamoros cases") were submitted to the commission established under Articles XII.-XVII. of the Treaty of Washington, in which claims for damages and proceedings in prize had been instituted in the prize courts of the United States, and in each case the judgment of the Supreme Court, the court of last resort in cases of prizes, had been obtained. The United States filed a memorial in these cases, alleging that, as they had been heard by the prize courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the decision of the appellate court was final, and no claim based upon it could be before the commission. The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the cases heard, and the agent of the United States, in his reports of the proceedings of the commission, stated that he, personally, maintained no doubt the jurisdiction of the commission as an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the United States where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeals to the court of last resort; as this jurisdiction, however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the commission should be held upon this question.

8. The same principle was accepted both by the United States Government and his Majesty's Government in 1907 in connection with the proposed establishment of an international prize court, although certain constitutional difficulties have led the United States Government to think that the right of recourse to the international prize court in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensation.

Reasonable Concessions.

9. It is clear, therefore, that both the United States Government and his Majesty's Government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review if it is held in the prize court and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal, that the orders and instructions issued by his Majesty's Government in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law; and, should the Government of the United States unfortunately feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, his Majesty's Government will be prepared to concert with the United States Government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen. I trust, however, that the defense of our action which I have already communicated to your Excellency, and the willingness of his Majesty's Government, (which has been shown in so many instances,) to make reasonable concessions to American interests, will prevent the necessity for such action arising.

10. In any case, I trust that the explanations given above will remove the misapprehension under which I can not but feel the Government of the United States are laboring as to the principles applied by British prize courts in dealing with the cases which come before them.

I have, &c., E. GREY.

AMERICAN PROTEST ON SEIZURE OF NECHES CARGO.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page:

Telegram-Paraphrase. No. 1852.
Department of State, Washington, July 15, 1915.

Ambassador Page is informed that it has been brought to the attention of the department that the steamship Neches, of American register, sailing from Rotterdam for the United States, carrying a general cargo, after being detained at the Downs, was brought to London, where it was required by the British authorities to discharge cargo, the property of American citizens. It appears that the ground advanced to sustain this action is that the goods originated, in part at least, in Belgium, and fall, therefore, within the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the Order in Council of March 11, which stipulates that every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a German port, carrying goods of enemy origin, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port.

Ambassador Page is instructed in this case to reiterate the position of the Government of the United States as set forth in the department's instruction of March 30, 1915, with respect to the Order in Council mentioned, the international invalidity of which the Government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance of the seizure of American-owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States, merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of an enemy of Great Britain.

Mr. Page is also instructed to inform the Foreign Office that the legality of this seizure cannot be admitted and that, in the view of the Government of the United States, it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral to trade with those of another, as well as with those of belligerents, except in contraband or in violation of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport; and that the right of American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland, in due course, in neutral ships must be insisted upon by the United States, even though such goods may have come originally from the territories of enemies of Great Britain. He is directed further to insist upon the desire of this Government that goods taken from the Neches, which are the property of American citizens, should be expeditiously released to be forwarded to their destination, and to request that he be advised of the British Government's intended course in this matter at the earliest moment convenient to that Government.

BRITISH ANSWER ON SEIZURE OF NECHES CARGO.

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

(Telegram.)
American Embassy,
London, July 31, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey has today sent me the following note:

The note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 17th inst. respecting the detention of the cargo of the steamship Nechas has, I need hardly say, received the careful attention of his Majesty's Government.

The note which I had the honor to send to your Excellency on the 23d instant has already explained the view of his Majesty's Government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your Excellency's communication of the 17th had been received, and, pending consideration by the Government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 23d, it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right or of law.

There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your Excellency's respecting the cargo of the Neches.

It is the practice of the German Government, in the waters through which the Neches was passing, to sink neutral as well as British merchant vessels, irrespective of the destination of the vessel or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law, as well as to the principles of humanity.

His Majesty's Government, on the other hand, have adhered to the rule of visit and search, and have observed the obligation to bring into port and submit to a prize court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case for detention or for condemnation as contraband.

His Majesty's Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives, and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

While those acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that his Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patroled by British ships of war.

If, however, it be alleged that, in particular cases and special circumstances, hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the Neches, to which your Excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category.

PAGE.

CROWN COUNSEL SAYS PACKERS TRIED FRAUD

British Solicitor General Asks Court to Condemn American Meat Cargoes.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Samuel Evans, President of the British Prize Court, reserved judgment in the meat cargo cases when the hearing closed today with the conclusion of the summing up of the case for the Corwn by Sir Frederick C. Smith, the Solicitor General.

The case affects the disposal of the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Bjornstjerne-Bjornsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland, consisting of farm produce, meat from the great American packing houses, and lard, which have been detained by the British Government.

Sir Frederick claimed that the entire cargoes should be condemned on the ground that they had been intended for Germany; that the claimants had failed to prove their innocent destination, and he alleged fraud on the part of the American packers.

The Solicitor General pointed out that it was only by accident that the Crown had been enabled to obtain a gleam of light through the interception of telegrams which had found their way into the hands of the British censors because the messages were obliged to traverse the cables passing through this country. There had been a vast system of communication, he said, which had not come within the reach of the censors, and he asserted that the claimants had persistently refused to produce any documents.

In conclusion the Solicitor General asked that the goods be condemned on the ground that: First, there was sufficient evidence of a military or Government destination; second, that fraud carried condemnation, and third, that fraud shifted the burden of proof to the packers who had failed to prove innocent destination.

If the court released the cargoes the Solicitor General asked that no compensation for demurrage be allowed.

Relative to goods consigned to others than agents of the packers Sir Frederick Smith contended that the claimants had not produced evidence to show that ownership had passed to them and, therefore, that the property was involved in condemnation with other property of the packers; and that the claimants were involved in general frauds organized by the packers and that the Government could not be expected to separate the good from the bad."

The court indicated that it would be some time before it had digested the complicated case and had reached a decision.

WAY TO GET BELGIAN GOODS.

British Suggest Americans Might Settle Through London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Financial settlement through London is one of the conditions laid down by Great Britain in reply to American efforts to secure Belgian goods consigned to this country and now held at otterdam.

The State Department has represented unofficially that no benefit would accrue to Germany through this trade, but Great Britain apparently intends to see in each case that the money paid by American importers goes to Belgians only. Belgian goods will be released only when payment is made in London, Great Britain to forward the money to the Belgian shippers direct.

State Department officials believe that American importers cannot comply with this condition, as in many cases the goods held up at Rotterdam have already been paid for. Further negotiations will be undertaken to secure agreement as to this class of traffic.

HOLDS UP CARGO OF COAL.

British Admiralty Cables American Agents for Name of Consignee.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A cablegram received here today announces the seizure of the American schooner Laura C. Anderson by a British cruiser, which took her into Gibraltar. The schooner cleared from Newport News June 29 for Melilla, Morocco, with bituminous coal.

The message, which was received by A. D. Cummins & Co., agents for the schooner, asked that the consignee's name be cabled to the British Admiralty. From this request the agents here assumed that the cargo was shipped "to order." If this is so, the agents said, a mistake was made at Newport News in clearing the vessel. The clearance papers, they said, should have contained the consignee's name. The coal was shipped by a firm with offices in New York, and the agents expected to forward the name as soon as they heard from New York.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—The American schooner Laura C. Anderson was cleared in proper order from Newport News, according to a statement made today by Collector Hamilton. He said there was no necessity that the name of the consignee be inserted in the clearance papers. When the name of the consignee was requested for the files of the Custom House it was not furnished.

PRESS OPINIONS OF NOTE.

New York Newspapers Comment on Its "Admirable Temper."

The following editorial opinions on the British note appear in this morning's papers:

Case Fatally Weak.

From The New York World.

Conceding the admirable tone and temper of the British note, and admitting the force of much of the argument, the British case nevertheless is fatally weak in that the blockade is not applied "impartially to the ships of all nations." No attempt is made to enforce the blockade in the Baltic. German traffic with Norway, Sweden and Denmark goes on without interruption. Where it is not convenient, no pretense of effective enforcement is made. Under the form of blockading Germany, Great Britain in reality is blockading the United States, while permitting German commerce with the Scandinavian States to proceed without restraint.

It is useless to deny that changing conditions of warfare modify the ancient rules of blockade. The United States would be the last country in the world to repudiate its own record. But there are two principles of a blockade which cannot be set aside without abandoning the whole structure of international law as affecting the trade rights of neutrals. One is that the blockade must be effective, and the other is that it must be impartial, and these rules are now habitually disregarded by Great Britain.

British and German Contrast.

From The New York Herald.

By their omissions as well as in their contents the British notes, made public today, present striking contrasts to the notes sent to the Government of the United States by Germany. It is notable that in the British notes there is none of the "might makes right" truculence which has permeated the communication from Berlin, and no such affront to American intelligence as the German whine about a "struggle for self-defense" advanced as an excuse for a war which the world knows is a war of German offense.

The outstanding impression the two main British notes will make on all intelligent and fair-minded men is that they reflect absolute confidence in the justnes of the cause they uphold. The Government of Great Britain proceeds on the theory that the American people are intelligent, and in appealing to American intelligence it gives with utmost frankness the reasons for its faith in the justice of its cause.

BRITISH APPEAL TO US.

Morning Post Urges Americans to be Tolerant and Generous.

In an article addressed to America The Morning Post says:

"We have been compelled, as an incident of war, in that struggle for national existence which we are now waging, to interfere with the commerce of America, in common with that of all neutrals, so as to prevent our enemy from obtaining from neutrals those articles necessary to the prosecution of the war.

"This duty has been peculiarly imposed on England because of her predominant naval strength. We should have betrayed our Allies, we should have been guilty of treachery to them had we not exerted our full power against Germany. In performing our duty we brought certain financial losses to America, and it is only natural that Americans should feel irritated, that they at times even question the justice of our actions. Yet we must ask them not to look at the matter entirely through their own eyes, even from the standpoint of their own material interests, but tolerantly, generously, just to understand our position."

The Post refers to the blockade against the South during the American civil war, which brought disaster to the English cotton industry, and the failure of England to declare cotton contraband in the present war, which the writer terms a "mistaken kindness" out of consideration to the United States and its people.

"Surely the United States will not add to our burdens," continues the article, "or weigh humanity against money, nor have we that fear. Americans have given too many proofs of their idealisms and have so repeatedly made sacrifices to sustain their principles that they will not, we are sure, in this great crisis allow material considerations, of passing magnitude to individuals but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization, to imperil the world's future."

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BERLIN WAITS CALMLY NEWS OF WARSAW'S FALL

Capital Unexcited by the Passing of the Anniversary of War's Beginning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (via London.)—The war anniversary was featureless here. There were no demonstrations or excitement, for the world war has become a grim acquired habit with the Germans. Even the bulletins of victories from the East do not arouse superfluous enthusiasm, neither does the apparently impending fall of Warsaw, which is awaited with tenseness.

Special significance attaches to the fact that by the Kaiser's orders the new battle cruiser launched at Wilhelmshaven on Sunday was named the Hindenburg, the naming ceremony being performed by Mrs. Hindenburg, thus giving the lie to rumors that Germany's idol had fallen into imperial disfavor. The Field Marshal's telegram of thanks to the Kaiser concludes with this sentence:

"My most heartfelt wishes will always accompany the cruiser in the unshakable confidence that wherever she appears she will watch over the welfare, safety and honor of the Fatherland as the faithful servant of her imperial master."

Eugen Zimmermann, writing in the Lokalanzeiger on the beginning of the second year of war, says:

"The Kaiser's memorable dignified anniversary message found an echo in all the churches throughout Germany in prayers for ultimate victory and an honorable peace justifying our tremendous sacrifices in blood and treasure. We do not believe that our enemies are ready yet to sheathe their swords in answer to the Pope's moving appeal. They are trying to accomplish their ultimate purpose of crushing Germany by enlisting new allies.

"Even as they are trying to drag America into the war, they are working feverishly in the Balkans, and have not yet given up hopes of success. The uncertainty as to the ultimate grouping of interested powers who are still onlookers cannot last long. The unheard of efforts on all sides must bring results soon.

"The unity of the whole German people guarantees ultimate success. Great deeds have been accomplished, but much still remains to be done. That every one in Germany, from high to low, knows."

SWEDEN HOLDS OUR WHEAT.

Discovers Cargoes Bound for Germany and Detains Ships.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Malmo (Sweden) correspondent of the Berlingske Tidene telegraphs that several ships, laden with wheat from America, have been detained there owing to the discovery that the wheat, which was consigned to a Malmo merchant, was destined to Germany.

Three large steamships to which it was intended to transfer the wheat are also held.

DANISH SHIP DETAINED.

British Seize the Sulda Maersk with a Cottonseed Cargo.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Danish steamship Hulda Maersk, which sailed from Savannah July 10 and Norfolk July 13 for Malmo, Sweden, with a cargo of cottonseed, is being detained in a port of the United Kingdom by the British authorities.

GERMAN GUNBOAT RUN ASHORE BY SEAPLANES

Russian Machines Also Rout a Zeppelin and Bring Down a German Aviator.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3, (via London, Aug. 4.)—An official communication issued this evening says:

Our hydroplanes attacked near Windau a German gunboat and forced it to run ashore. The same hydroplanes attacked and forced to retreat a Zeppelin and two hydroplanes, of the latter of which one was brought down.

In the direction of Riga our troops withdrew beyond the River Eyu.

CAPT. VON MUECKE MARRIED IN GERMANY

Emden Hero Weds Miss Finke—Crew of the Emden Attend the Wedding.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"At the country estate of Karl Finke, at Oslebshausen, Captain von Mücke, who was one of the officers on board the cruiser Emden, which was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Pacific last November, was married to Miss Clara Finke."

"The members of the crew of the Emden, who reached Germany some time ago, were present as witnessess."

Von Mueck's title was Lieutenant when he was sent ashore with a boat's crew from the Emden last Nov. 10 to destroy the British wireless station at Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean. Before he could return to his ship she had been engaged by the Australian armored cruiser Sydney, and he never sa

VON JAGOW PLANNED PARTITION OF CONGO

Urged on French Ambassador Common Action to Get Belgian Territory.

SNEERED AT LITTLE POWERS

Hinted That They Must Give Up Colonizing, According to Statements in Belgian Gray Book.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Belgian Government has published a second Gray Book containing various documents relating to the war.

Revelations in the Gray Book include the text of a dispatch dated April 2, 1914, from Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to his Government, relating a confidential conversation between Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, and Herr von Jagow, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, in which the latter proposed common action by France and Germany looking to the partition of the Belgian Congo. The message said:

"Von Jagow has developed the opinion that only the great powers are in a position to colonize. He revealed the basis of his thought by maintaining that the little States could no longer lead, in the transformation taking place in Europe for the benefit of the strongest nationalities as a result of the development of economic forces and means of communication, the independent existences they have enjoyed until now. They are destined to disappear or to gravitate in the orbit of the great powers."

Baron Beyens reports that M. Cambon promptly informed him of this conversation.

Another notable document is a communication from Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister to Paris, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Feb. 22, 1913, apparently contradicting documents recently published by the Germans, alleged to have been found in the State archives at Brussels and purporting to have been written by Baron Guillaume.

"Explaining to M. de Margerie of the French Foreign Office the meaning of the Belgian military law, M. Guillaume writes that he said:

"'We wish to avoid, if possible, having Belgium again become as she too often has been the battlefield of Europe. * * * President Poincaré has assured me France never would take the initiative to violate our neutrality. * * *. Our aim is solely to prevent to the limit of our forces the violation of our neutrality.'"

The second part of the Gray Book consists of protests addressed by the Belgian Government to the Austrian and German Governments against alleged violations of the laws of war and The Hague Convention.

Germany's desire to extend her Africa possessions in the direction of the Congo has been made evident frequently in recent years. In 1911 she forced France to cede her 107,270 square miles of the French Congo, which she annexed to the Kamerun.

Even during the present war Germany has coveted the Belgian Congo. Almost as soon as she had invaded Belgium she sent a force across the Congo River from the Kamerun, but this was promptly cut off by a French force from the French Congo.

Certain German publicists, onbeing asked to name the terms of settlement at the end of the present war, have been quoted as saying that Belgium might preserve her territorial entirety in Europe provided certain commercial concessions were made, together with the cession of the Belgian Congo. The views of one of these publicists, who in this instance was "a well-known statesman," were recently repeated by Miss Jane Addams in an interview.

The Congo proper, [the Congo Free State,] founded by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, as a private rubber enterprise in 1882, might have been Germany's at the time the delegates of the powers granted it perpetual neutrality in 1885, had not sheput forth her claims as protector in a manner to frighten France and England. After the rubber scandals the State was turned over to Belgium to manage in 1907, and was finally annexed with the approval of the powers.

The area of the Belgian Congo is 900,654 square miles and it has a population of about 15,000,000. As the Congo Free State, its revenue about equaled its expenditure, (on paper,) although King Leopold and his associates are known to have made vast fortunes out of the enterprise. In 1914, however, its revenue was over $8,000,000 and its expense to the Belgian Government over $10,600,000.

BELGIAN ARMY STRONG AS EVER, SAYS KING

Appeal to Young Belgians Dispersed Abroad Effective, and Losses Were Made Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Through the medium of Il Secolo, which has above all other Italian papers supported the cause of Belgium, King Albert expresses his thanks for the sympathy which has been shown to the Belgians by the Italians.

After having spoken of the events of the first year of war and the present position on the Belgian-German front, the King remarks that the prolongation of the war has allowed the Belgians to re-form their cadres (organizations) and complete their effectives by means of the appeal which the Government made to young Belgians dispersed throughout England, Holland, and France.

The result, says the King, is that after a year of war the Belgian Army now finds itself again as strong as it was at the moment of the German invasion last August. This unhoped for position is, he adds, proof of the brilliant virtues of endurance and patriotism of the Belgian people.

Cholera Ravages Hungary.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—In the week of July 12 to July 18 there were 366 cases of cholera and 178 deaths in Hungary, according to a dispatch from Geneva to the Havas News Agency.

AUSTRIANS WEAKEN ON ISONZO FRONT

Prepare to Evacuate Their First Lines from Travignol to Avisia.

DRIVEN BACK IN TYROL

Novereto Forts Battered—Italians in Carinthia Capture Several Miles of Railroad.

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Laibach says:

"The Austrians are preparing to evacuate their first lines of defense in the Isonzo region from Travignolo to Avisia.

"In Tyrol the Italians are forcing the enemy across the railway. In a strong Italian advance in the Gail River Valley the best Tyrolese troops were overcome and several points on the Gail were occupied.

"In the Fella River region (Carinthia) the Italians took possession of several miles of the railway."

VERONA, Aug. 3.—Although the weather still is unsettled the advance of Italian forces against Rovereto, thirteen miles southwest of Trent, is progressing along the Arsa Valley.

The forts surrounding the town already are said to be suffering under the fire of Italian siege guns which were transported to platforms prepared on the mountains south of Rovereto.

VIENNA, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

The coastal district from Krn to the bridgehead at Gorizia is almost completely quiet.

The border plateau of Polazzo has been attacked by strong Italian forces five times. The enemy attacked our infantry who held positions east of the village and at Monte Sei Busi. On each occasion, after heavy fighting, the attack was repulsed. The Italians suffered great losses. Reinforcements brought up by the Italians were surprised by our artillery and dispersed.

While this battle was ragin other sections of the plateau were kept under strong fire by the artillery of the enemy.

On the Carinthian frontier the enemy under cover of a thick fog attempted an attack against Gelion Kofel, east of Ploeken, which completely failed. Otherwise there is nothing new on this front.

In the district of Monte Cristallo one of our patrols met a strong enemy detachment and in a short skirmish the enemy lost twenty-nine men.

GORIZIA BATTLES LONG AND HEAVY

German Observer Draws Vivid Picture of Great Struggle for Austrian Fortress.

BERLIN, July 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Attacks that in bitterness and determination beggar description, losses that run into the thousands, desperate, useless infantry assaults following hour-long artillery fire, have characterized the terrible struggle between the Italian and the Austrian forces along the lower Isonzo River.

When the war shall have ended it is doubtful whether Neuve Chapelle and Ypres will stand out more grimly terrible than some of the bloody battles of early July along the Austro-Italian frontier.

A picture of the green Isonzo literally afloat with bodies, of the meadows and fields along its course a veritable shambles, of whole companies and battalions wiped out of existence on both sides, of prowling night attacks checked by ghost-like searchlights, and of almost unbearable artillery fire withering and destroying everything in its path, is drawn by Leonard Adelt, correspondent of the Berlinger Tageblatt, in a dispatch from the Isonzo River.

Adelt sketches dramatically the events leading up to the fearful Italian attacks, the secrecy of the preparations, the terrible strain of withstanding them when they did come, and the bravery displayed on both sides. His dispatch is in part as follows:

"In single file the Dalmatians groped their way up the path through the woods to the 'saddle' of the Plava Heights. Soon they could hear the rasp of spades and the hack of picks, and took their appointed places in the shelters that are shot to pieces by the Italians in the daytime, and that are repaired again each night.

Searchlight Foils Foe's Sappers.

"On the night of July 4 it was unusually still, on both sides. The ghostlike arm of our searchlight groped its way along the fortifications of the enemy, the bags of sand in which looked like rows of dead men. The white shaft of light in one of its journeys revealed the enemy's sappers, lying flat behind rocks, their faces distinguishable through a glass in the bright light.

"They had placed iron tubes with explosives under the barbed wire entanglements, and when they found themselves discovered they rose fearlessly and advanced. A few of the mines exploded suddenly, the explosions followed by tangled wires and flying posts and stones. But before they could get to our trenches the rifles opened fire and the sappers dropped, annihilated.

"Behind the ruin of every house in Oslavija, Gradiscutta and Podgora, behind every stone and bush, there were Italians. Their number grew to an entire corps, three infantry divisions.

"Their catapults spat mines into our obstructions and at night smaller groups assailed our positions with hand grenades and rifle fire. All through the 3th of July the cannon thundered about us. Again and again they made dirt heaps of our covering and graves of our shelters. The howitzer shells acted much like a sword that mows down everything in front of it, and under their shelter there advanced toward us from Oslavija column after column of the enemy.

"Opposition looked impossible and retreat out of the question, yet the Dalmatians, the Hungarians, and the Croatians did resist, outlasted the shell-covered death zone, dug themselves out of living graves into which they had been catapulted, and met the enemy with a lightning fire that decimated the attacking lines. They held the positions all that day and until the attack stopped at night.

"While an entire Italian army corps was trying to force the northern entrance to Gorizia, not less than three army corps were trying to get at it from the south, by a route which has as its pivot the Plateau of Doberdo.

"The next general attack on the 2d of July was prefaced again by a bombardment by cannon of all calibres. In some spots more than sixty shots a minute were counted. Two divisions then stopped the front lines between Sagrado and Vermegliano, and one regiment each at Polazzo and Redipuglia. But the Croatian troops, in bitter counter-attacks, drove the Italians back into the plains of the Isonzo, and even captured their machine guns.

"The 3d of July brought not only a bombardment of Redipuglia, but a night attack as well, which was repulsed.

"On the 4th and 5th of July the siege operations against the great natural bastion of Doberdo turned into a huge field conflict.

Croatians Face Five Divisions.

"The night of the 6th five strong divisions of Italians advanced against the Croatians who were in the inferior numbers, robbed of their shelters by the Italian artillery bombardment. Discharging their rifles and machine guns until the muzzles threatened to burst, they met the onslaught, literally mowing down as with scythes whole columns, but the gaping holes continued to fill up, and the Italian flood swept on, crested the first hill and threatened to engulf the exhausted defenders.

"Every available reserve was thrown into the breach, and by almost superhuman efforts it was possible to bring the enemy to a halt, and then to throw him back. Then the Italians took refuge behind bags of sand that had been brought along, and rested, awaiting another day and reinforcements.

"Dawn broke once more, and the bloody, dusty warriors rose wearily after a short, disturbed sleep among the stones and went at the bloody work once more like wild animals. The ground was almost as blood-red as the sky. Thousands lost their lives during these two days."

KILL 10,000 WITH ROCKS.

Italians Make Good Use of Nature's Weapons—Excel with Bayonet.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Letters received from officers at the front agree that the fighting on the Isonzo River and on the Carso Plateau may well be taken as an excellent example of the perfect realization of the plans of the Italian commanders. Nothing in these engagements was left to a chance. Everything was worked out with mathematical precision.

A Lieutenant of artillery, writing from the front, says the formidable Austrian defenses on Mount Podgoro and on Mount San Michele are no longer recognizable, the Italian artillery having done its work so well. A few days saw the destruction of what cost Austria a vast sum of money to build.

Other letters relate that a large proportion of the Austrian losses were caused, not by the Italian fire, but by the hurling down of rocks. Over 10,000 men were thus crushed to death in their trenches. At San Martini no fewer than 2,500 Austrian dead were found in a group of ternches, crushed by falling rock.

The Italians, these letters et forth, lost comparatively few men in this fighting. The reasons would appear to be two—first, the excellent use of artillery, and, second, frequent charges with the bayonet, a weapon which the Italians apparently handled to better advantage than did their opponents.

KAISERJAEGERS WIPED OUT.

Francis Joseph's Crack Regiment Annihilated on Carso Plateau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)The crack regiment of Kaiserjaegers, or Emperor's Own Tyrolese Chasseurs,' whom Emperor Francis Joseph passed in review at Schoenbrunn on July 18, immediately before their departure for the Austrian front on the Isonzo, were almost completely wiped out early in the morning of Aug. 1 on the Carso plateau.

Throughout the previous night the enemy had indulged in demonstrative actions all along that sector, in the hope of hoodwinking the Italians as to the precise point where a decisive attack was to be made. Then, at the first break of dawn, huge forces were hurled against the Italian right wing in a determined effort to recapture Mount Sei Busi, which dominates the plain.

The flower of the imperial army faced the fury of the guns with magnificent bulldog courage, but they were mown down almost to the last man. Thereupon the Italian Bersaglieri went forward in one of their impetuous, inimitable dashes, charging the foe simultaneously on the front and flank and causing them to flee in the wildest disorder. Six officers and 144 other prisoners were taken.

WINTER MODELS SHOWN BY PARIS MODISTES

Opening Displays at Jenny's and Doeuillet's Present Striking Novelties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The small effect that the war has had on Paris as a fashion centre was demonstrated today, when Jenny was one of the first houses to exhibit Winter models. These are actually superior to those of the previous year. Before a crowd naturally smaller than usual, but comprising all the most important buyers, some 140 models were shown.

The principal feature is the absence of military models, with the exception of some Muscovite effects in fur-trimmed velvet. For afternoon gowns, which were one of the features of the show, the favorite material is velvet. Dark shades are preferred, including navy blue and black. Skirts are wide.

In tailored suits there is little new. The jackets are all below the waistline, with full godets.

Evening dresses are made in metal brocaded silks, generally of yellow shades, maize, and narcisse. They are trimmed with silver or gold lace.

Another good feature is theatre and restaurant gowns and evening wraps in velvets, trimmed with fur. The colors are mostly cerise and violet.

Among Jenny's new effects are a new wide, high collar for afternoon gowns, made of oval, and touching the front and back away from the side. Another novelty is a round revolutionary collar, single or double, in pelerine effects, also in postillion and Girondin styles. Another is a new sleeve for afternoon and the theatre, slightly puffed and full.

For similar wear she makes skirts with alternate rows of mousseline de sole and velvet, each band of velvet growing wider toward the bottom of the skirt from the waist, the muslin remaining unchanged. A striking novelty is a jersey blouse to wear with tailor-mades.

Doeuillet also opened today, showing a very Parisian collection, principally of velver corduroy and velvet faille for tailor-made suits and walking dresses. The colors, like Jenny's, are sombre. Quiet-colored blue and green plaids are also used. A feature of this collection is a wonderful show of evening gowns for young women in lancret blue and rose manon with silver lances.

Want Japanese Cabinet to Stay.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—The Elder Statesmen have recommended to Emperor Yoshihito that the Cabinet head by Count Okuma as Premier be requested to remain in office unconditionally. This decision was communicated by Prince Oyama and Field Marshal Yamagata to Count Okuma, who said he would take up with his colleagues the question of withdrawing their resignations.

Exceptional Values In Our Men's Furnishings Department

$3.85 for $5 and $6 Silk Shirts

$1.10 for $1.65 and $1.50 Shirts.

$1.00 for $2 Straw Hats.

$3.95 for $7.50 Beach Robes.

$2.85 for special-value professional-cut Swimming Suits.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HEAR BIG BATTLE ON YPRES FRONT

Reports from Courtrai Say British Are Engaged in Heavy Fighting.

HOLD GAINS, GERMANS SAY

Denying London Claims—French Repulse Attacks in the Argonne and Alsace.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—There has been considerable fighting in the western zone, in Artois, the Argonne, and Alsace, but, as usual, the claims of the French and German General Staffs conflict, both asserting that the fighting favored their troops.

Unofficial reports from Holland say that a big battle has been in progress along the British front in Flanders since Saturday, but there is no confirmation of this. A dispatch from Amsterdam received here says:

"Heavy fighting again is in progress on the British front near Ypres.

"According to telegrams from Courtrai, Belgium, the boom of great guns and mine explosions was audible there for hours, and it was quickly followed by a steady stream of wounded men from the vicinity of Hooge. Most of the casualties were the result of shrapnel wounds."

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

There has been less activity on the part of the artillery along the whole front. In the Argonne a spirited struggle with petards and hand grenades continued throughout the day in the western section of the forest as far as the region of St. Hubert.

No modification of the front at any point has taken place. Before Vauquois the Germans exploded two mines, which caused no damage to our

The French War Office this afternoon gave out an official report reading as follows:

In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez, there was spirited fighting during a part of last night in which hand grenades and bombs were largely used. On the Plateau of Quennevières and in the valley of the Aisne yesterday saw rather violent artillery exchanges. Soissons was again bombarded.

In the Arzonne, in the sectors of St. Hubert Marie Thérèse, Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and at Hill No. 214, the fighting continued throughout the night. The Germans endeavored to deliver several attacks, but were not successful. At Eparges there was yesterday a rather severe bombardment.

In the Vosges the enemy yesterday evening delivered one attack against our positions on the River Linge and three attacks against our positions on the Barrenkopf. These violent attacks all were repulsed.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following official statement:

The English position near Hooge, which we captured on July 30 is, contrary to the report issued from the British Headquarters, still entirely in our hands.

In the Champagne, after successful mine explosions west of Perthes and west of Souain, we occupied the borders of the craters.

In the Argonne, northwest of Four-de-Paris, we captured some hostile trenches, capturing sixty prisoners. In a bayonet attack yesterday we captured altogether four officers and 165 men, and took two machine guns.

In the Vosges during the fighting on the night of Aug. 1-2 we lost a small portion of a trench on Schratzmannele, between Lingekopf and Barrenkopf. A trench on Lingekopf which had been completely destroyed on the night of Aug. 1-2 has not been reoccupied by us.

A French captive balloon, torn from its anchorage during a thunderstorm, was caught by us to the northwest of Etaine.

BELGIANS ACROSS FLOODS.

Have Carried Their Lines North of Great Lake in Flanders.

DUNKIRK, July 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Belgian lines along the flooded district north of Dixmude have been practically stationary for so long a time that the soldiers are beginning to assume the domestic characteristics of settlers. Chicken coops are found at frequent intervals in the clear spaces behind the trenches, and hundreds of small vegetable gardens provide variety to the daily menu of their soldier owners. Officers and men find frequent opportunity to give themselves the pleasure of an afternoon's fishing, the usual reward being a fair haul of savory carp, found in the streams and canals which empty themselves into the flooded district.

The flooded district in front of the Belgian base position now covers about 10,000 acres, extending in a huge rectangle from north of Dixmude to a point east of Nieuport. It is hardly correct to say that the Belgian lines have been absolutely stationary here, even for the last few months. Little by little the Belgians have pushed forward here and there, until they have established their advance trenches in most places well on the north side of the flooded area, at distances of a mile to two miles, and from their base positions.

These advance positions are approached across the water barrier over narrow roadways of planking supported on piles. All the supplies for the troops in the advanced trenches are carried from the base over these crooked, rickety bridges.

Although the mosquitoes, millions of them, make theidr presence constantly known throughout the flooded area, the sanitary conditions everywhere are excellent, and the health of the soldiers has been phenomenally good. The fear that contamination of the stagnant flood waters would inevitably lead to epidemics has been neutralized by the excellent work of the Belgian medical and sanitary officers, who with great care have removed and destroyed every possible source of contamination, particularly the dead bodies of men and horses which for a time rose frequently to the surface of the waters.

The average depth of the water in the flooded area is about four feet. It is impossible for the enemy to advance on foot through this comparatively shallow lake because of the presence everywhere of depressions,—many of them abandoned cellars or huge shell holes.

BRITISH PLEA FOR BULGARS.

Their Co-operation Held to be Imperative—Coercion of Serbia Urged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Discussion of the possible course likely to be taken by the Austrians and Germans after the capture of Warsaw leads The Standard to advocte editorilly that the Allies make a tremendous effort to gain Bulgaria by influencing Serbia to make the territorial concessions desired by Bulgaria, on the theory that a Germanic force on the south side of the Danube would overwhelm Serbia, relieve Turkey, open the road to the Black Sea and the Aegean, bring about the complete discomfiture of Russia, and have the gravest effect on the fortunes of the Allies.

All this would be impossible, The Standard sets forth, if the Balkan States were solidly on the side of Great Britain, Russia, and France, Bulgaria being the "keystone to the arch."

"It is not at all to the credit of Franco-British diplomacy," says The Standard, "that this question was not settled long ago. We want Bulgaria's co-operation. We have known from the beginning the price to be paid, yet while we have been talking and arguing nothing has been accomplished and Bulgaria is losing patience and beginning to listen to the cajolments and offers of our adversaries.

"This is a sad bungling which ought to be made good without further delay by businesslike and straightforward proposals. The Serbs must be told that we cannot have the issue of this war, in which we are vindicating their rights to exist, jeopardized because they insist on clinging to their booty."

SAYS CZAR LACKS AVIATORS.

Aero Club Credits Germain Gains in East to Kaiser's Fliers.

German victories on the eastern front are attributed to their superiority in aeroplanes in a statement issued last night by the Aero Club of America, prepared from reports of the club's observers in the warring countries by Henry Woodhouse, Managing Editor of Flying.

"The Germans," said Mr. Woodhouse, "have compelled the Russian Army to retreat, abandoning strongly fortified places. This success has been due to the following circumstances:

"Failure of the Russian Army chiefs to recognize the possibilities of employing aeroplanes to good advantage for reconnoitring, directing artillery fire, co-operating in the work of cavalry and infantry, and protecting the Russian lines from the prying eyes of the efficient air scouts.

"Similar failure to see the necessity of shifting of front and making strategic moves to offset the advantage gained by the enemy through his superiority in aeroplanes and aviators.

"The small number of Russian aviators and their lack of experience.

"Russia committed the same mistake Germany committed at the beginning of the campaign against Belgium. Germany relied entirely on the overwhelming strength of her army, and did not consider it necessary to employ air scouts to find the vulnerable spots and offset the advantage gained by Belgium through its judicious employment of its very efficient air scouts. The Germans played the game according to plans made many years ago, while the Belgians moved as circumstances dictated. The result was a comparatively large loss of men and an inestimable loss of time on the part of the Germans, which undoubtedly saved Paris."

AIR RAID ON STRASSBURG.

Geneva Hears That French Dropped 25 Bombs There.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A flotilla of Anglo-French aeroplanes today flew over the German city of Strassburg and dropped twenty-five bombs, according to a dispatch from Geneva to the Havas News Agency.

The extent of the damage caused by the explosion of the missiles has not yet been ascertained. Strassburg is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, and lies eighty miles southeast of the German fortress of Metz.

BRITISH PRISONER KILLED.

German Guard Wounds Another Said to Have Attacked Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Halle, Prussian Saxony, to the Overseas News Agency says that a soldier, while guarding British prisoners of war who were working as garden hands, suddenly was attacked by two of the men.

The guard shot and killed one of his assailants and wounded the other.

The Half-yearly Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

reduced from

$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to

$17

The real significance of the savings in this sale consists in the fact that these suits are Saks suits, and that they are just as notable for individuality and style today as they were a few weeks ago at their former prices. That fact and that fact alone makes these important reductions worth while. We have sacrificed the prices, but there the sacrifice ends. Sale or no sale, the excellence of Saks suits is a permanent quality. But it's now or not at all, if you want to get in on the remaining selections, for they are going fast.

A Small Charge for Alterations.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

A BOOM IN OUR BONDS.

Mysterious Movement on the London Market Quickly Ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—THE TIMES financial editod says:

"Whether it be that purchases of American bonds before the holiday were on behalf of American finance houses, with the proceeds of British Government disbursements, or on behalf of the British Governments itself, they seem quite properly to have ceased suddenly. Purchases were going on at prices several points above what financiers of the United States could give for bonds. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that those financiers might have been tempted, had the buying been continued, to seize the opportunity of unloading from across the Atlantic any British-stamped bonds they could manage to sell here.

"Should the British Government require American bankers as security for temporary loans until such time as what appears to be the inevitable British loan is issued in the United States, then the best method of procuring those bonds is certainly not to purchase them in the market. That is a clumsy method, exceedingly expensive, because large purchases naturally put up the prices to an abnormal level against the buyer.

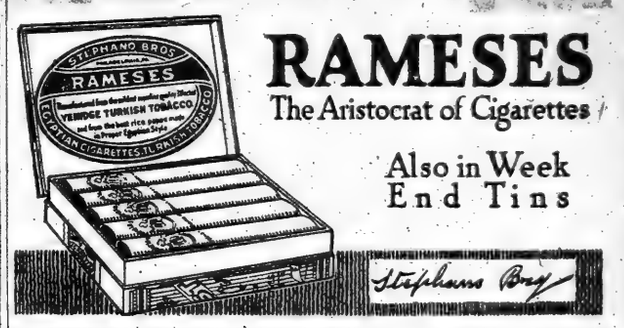
"It would doubtless be within the power of the Government to secure the bonds it requires by negotiations with insurance companies, trust companies, and other large holders of American bonds here. Options could be obtained on the basis of a price which would yield about 4½ per cent., and by arrangement bonds could be shipped to New oYrk for deposit as security for temporary borrowing.

CHECKS COAL EXPORTS.

Great Britain Limits Shipments to Her Foreign Possessions.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—After Aug. 30 British coal cannot be shipped anywhere except to British possessions and protectorates according to an Order in Council issued today.

The export of coal heretofore has been restricted to the British possessions and to countries which are allies of Great Britain. The new ruling eliminates all the Allies.



RAMESES

The Aristocrat of Cigarettes

Also in Week End Tins

"Neverbreak Hundred" Breaks a Record

WE have believed the shoemaker should stick to his last—the clothes dealer to his clothes.

★ ★

But along comes a RECORD-BREAKING $15 WARDROBE TRUNK—the "NEVERBREAK" No. 100—which so appropriately houses Weber and Heilbroner clothes that we could not resist.

★ ★

It's a metropolitan trunk for a metropolitan man—looks the part and acts the part. And it costs no more than a good suitcase.

We have never seen anything nearly as good at anything near the price.

★ ★

Three-ply fibre-veneer over basswood—aristocratic, substantial hardware—roomy, not bulky.

★ ★

The only REALLY EFFICIENT removable garment rack to be had in any trunk, on one side—roomy drawers on the other.

★ ★

You couldn't buy a better wearing trunk for $65. Looks good going into the Ritz and delivers your entire wardrobe unwrinkled.

Costs only $15 and is guaranteed for five years.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway
757 Broadway, 27 New
1185 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
150 Nassau

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS

Dental Cream

Refreshes the Mouth Like a Cool Drink on a Hot Day

AS an "appetizer" before a meal, on a hot Summer day, leaving the mouth in a cool, refreshed, stimulated condition, nothing excels brushing the teeth with KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM.

★ ★

Next to the pleasure of a dip in the surf, or a cold shower, is the refreshment of a cool, clean mouth.

If you have not tried KOLYNOS, a new and pleasant sensation awaits you.

★ ★

Brushing your teeth with KOLYNOS, just before dinner, is the pleasantest and most healthful kind of hot-weather cocktail you can take.

The actual cleanliness it produces is sufficient reason to cause you to use KOLYNOS through all the seasons.

But the APPEALING SENSATION OF CLEANLINESS AND COOLNESS makes it doubly inviting in sultry weather.

★ ★

It is far better as an "appetizer" than a drink with a "kick" in it. If the strain of hot weather robs you of your appetite, try this idea of brushing your teeth with KOLYNOS just before meal time.

★ ★

When you come in from the office, or a shopping trip, or the motor ride, or the day on the links, the first thing you do is to prepare your face and hands for the coming meal by washing them.

They have become soiled by dust and perspiration and contact with many unsanitary surfaces.

BUT YOU HAVE BEEN BEATHING GERM-LADEN DUST AND GERM-LADEN ATMOSPHERE ALL DAY, THROUGH YOUR NOSE AND MOUTH, AND THOUSANDS OF THE GERMS ARE STILL LODGED IN YOUR MOUTH AND THROAT.

★ ★

KOLYNOS cleanses your mouth and throat of these organisms, many of them of a dangerous character. It effectually cleanses the teeth and all the mouth membranes, leaving a cool, soothing sensation in place of the bad taste prevalent on hot days.

★ ★

And never forget that it leaves the tooth-brush as clean and germ-free as it does the mouth.

At all druggists—most economical because it goes farthest—twenty-five cents a tube.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

STRIKE DATE IS SET FOR 60,000 TAILORS

Kept a Secret Pending Further Parleys of Union and Employers.

WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

Right to Peremptorily Discharge Workers Will Not Be Accepted by the Union Leaders.

In a final effort to avert a strike of the 60,000 workers on women's garments in New York City, Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation last night, after a whole day of vain attempts to settle the differences of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Protective Association, obtained the consent of the unions for an extension of twelve hours from last midnight before final action is taken. They issued an invitation to the Executive Board of both employes and employers to barley in the Bar Association rooms this morning. None of the parties concerned is very hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

The union had given the manufacturers until midnight to accede to the findings of the Council of Conciliation. After the union officials heard of the attitude of the manufacturers, as evidenced before the council yesterday, they set a day and hour for the general strike. This was admitted by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, who said that the date would not be divulged before the strike was called. The needle-workers have almost a 100 per cent. organization, and when the general strike is called it means that 2,200 shops will be shut down and that 60,000 workers and a great number of persons dependent upon them will lose their source of income.

It is understood that the manufacturers have agreed to all of the demands of the union as embodied in the recommendations of the Council of Conciliation except that relating to the discharge of workmen. The union leaders regard it is fundamental that the employers do not have the power to peremptorily discharge a union member. The employers insist they have a right to say who shall work in their shops, and on this point hinges the strike.

The language of the findings of the conciliators was interpreted by the union leaders as a victory; the manufacturers said they would never accept the findings if the union interpretation were the right one. The Council yesterday tried to effect a rewording of its recommendations, but union counsel said that the workers thought the original findings very fair, and insisted the manufacturers must take them or leave them. The manufacturers' lawyers showed no disposition to accept the findings.

It was after a whole day of argument and persuasion that Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, suggested that the Council meet leaders of both sides this morning. The following letter was sent by messenger to the headquarters of both manufacturers and workers:

"The Mayor's Council of Conciliation has requested the Executive Board of the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to meet with it tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at the rooms of the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, in a final, and we trust successful, effort to adjust the differences between employers and workers in the cloak industry. We hope your committee will find it convenient to attend."

Morris Hilquitt, attorney for the union, said last night that the union would suspend action pending the outcome of today's meeting.

Schlesinger said last night that he could hold out no hope of a compromise. He said the plans which had been under way for six weeks for a strike had been completed and that everything was ready for a strike whenever the union officials chose to call the 60,000 workers out.

"If the manufacturers have the right to discharge whom they please, they would soon fire every union official," he said. "They want the right of unrestricted discharge in order to cripple the unions. Now we are strong enough to say flatly that they cannot do that thing. I repeat, we don't want a strike, but we will strike if we have to, and if we strike we will win."

TO BREAK MASSENA STRIKE.

Aluminum Company Said to be Gathering New Men for Factory.

MASSENA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Strike-breakers imported from distant points, it was stated here today, are on their way to Massena to replace the dissatisfied employes of the Aluminium Company of America who went on strie last Saturday. Some of the new men are expected tomorrow.

The three companies of militia guarding the plant were prepared today to remain here the rest of the week and to maintain order when the strikebreakers arrive.

Officials of the company are desirous of reopening the plant as soon as possible, as it is estimated that the enforced idleness resulting from the strike is costing the company $25,000 a day.

The situation was quiet today.

MISUNDERSTANDING AT ILION.

Eight-Hour Day Caused Walkout of Remington Piece Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

ILION, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The misunderstanding which caused 1,500 pieceworkers in the Remington Arms plant here to stop work yesterday, is likely to be cleared up tomorrow, and all the men are expected to be back at their machines within a day or two. The plant is not tied up, as all the day men are at work.

When the change in the working hours was announced last week, it was said that it would be equivalent to an increase in wages of 25 per cent, as the men would earn as much in eight hours as they had been earning in ten. This was true of the day men, and they have no fault to find. The piece-workers, however, who received an increase in pay of 15 per cent., found that in order to make it equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent. they would have to speed up, making an advance in their output equal to six minutes an hour. This caused the msiunderstanding, and the walkout.

General Superintendent C. C. Tylor talked with the men who still remain in the shops on piece work today, and they appeared to be well satisfied.

SHERIFF KINKEAD RETURNS.

Proves He's in Health by Starting Fund for Bayonne Riot Victims.

Sheriff Kinkead went to Bayonne, N. J., yesetrday from his Summer home at Deal Beach for the first time since he, single handed, settled the sarike at the plants of the Standard and Tidewater Oil Companies. He found the plants operating full and the former strikers contented. He said he had fully recovered frmo the breakdown he suffered as a result of his strenuous work as a strikebreaker, and to prove it he took up the work of raising a fund for the families of the five men killed in the riots. The Sheriff said he would call today upon the heads of the plants and on the strikers for contributions.

While he was at Bayonne Sheriff Kinkead announced that he would press the charge of inciting riot which he made against Samual W. Edwards, Superintendent of the Tidewater Oil Company. Edwards was released under $500 bail, and was to have had a hearing on Aug. 1, but adjournment was taken because of the illness of Sheriff Kinkead. Recorder William J. Cain said he would arrange for a hearing soon.

The City Commissioners, who were criticised by Sheriff Kinkead for inactivity during the strike, met yesterday and appointed Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson a committee to investigate the conduct of the Sheriff. One of their number, Commissioner Hugh O'Mara, was arrseted by the Sheriff while the strike was on. Mr. Wilson will report on Tuesday next.

NO STRIKE IN PLAINFIELD.

Pond Company Makes Concessions Machinists Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 3.—Following conferences between the officials of the Pond Machine Tool Company and J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, a notice was posted at the plant today that the 800 machinists would get the eight-hour day, a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and time and a half for overtime.

The Pond plant is now on a fifty-four hour schedule. These concessions were in effect the demands of the mechinists' union as presented by Mr. Keppler and Hugh Reilly, Business Agent for the machinists of New Jersey.

REFUSES POWDER ORDERS.

Branze Company, with German Employes, Won't Sell to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Bronze Powder Company, which has a practical monopoly of the manufacture of bronze powder in this country, issued a statement today that it would no longer sell its product t oany of the belligerent European countries. The largest plant of the company is in Elizabeth and the total output of all kinds of powder approximated more than 1,500,000 pounds in the last year.

Carl A. Schlenk, a Director, said this afternoon that the war had increased the demand of the certain munitions and implements turned out by the local factory. At a directors' meeting, he said, it was the unanimous opinion that to fill the present orders would be encouraging the prolonging of the war, and an order for $500,000 powder shipment was accordingly refused.

About 600 are employed at the local plant, practically all of whom are Germans.

PARACHUTE FOR AVIATORS.

Inventor Says His Will Open Quickly and Prevent Accidents.

A representative of the British Embassy who sailed recently for England will present to the War Office the plans of a life-saving device for aviators designed by Vaulx Carter, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and an engineer. Mr. Carter, who was for years a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve here, believes his device will give airmen a chance for life when their aeroplanes become stalled or break down high in the air.

Mr. Carter was seen yesterday at the Hotel Gerard. He would not go into the details of the aerial life saver, but he said a demonstration would be given by Robert Crawford, a Tennessee aviator, who would drop 100 feet into the water from an aeroplane. The device is a form of parachute, but the inventor claims for it that it becomes operative by the simple pulling a string, and that, unlike regular parachutes, it opens quickly in the air and is as effective for short as for long drops. Mr. Carter said:

"The apparatus I have designed is so constructed that, knowing a man's weight, he can be equipped with an appliance to land him at a desired speed. The calculation figures show that from 500 feet in the air he would land with the force of a man jumping from a ten-foot wall.

"Actual test drops have been made in the presence of engineers, and they have commented favorably on its lightness of weight and quickness of operation. Parachutes from baloons have required several hundred feet before they open. My machine during tests was fully extended and drawing before it had dropped twice its length."

One of the best aeronautical engineers in the country is now going over Mr. Carter's calculations, he said, and one prominent engineer has promised to examine the design and supervise further tests.

VATICAN ORGAN HOPEFUL.

Sees Possibility of Peace Move in Anniversary Messages.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Discussing the many messages and statements issued in various countries on the first anniversary of the war, the Observatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, says:

"Reading these foreign messages, we are pleased to note that the language adopted has been modified in tone so that in a sense it is more pacific, or more humane. In place of inexorable war cries and proposals to annihilate the enemy, there begins to be substituted a more humane accent.

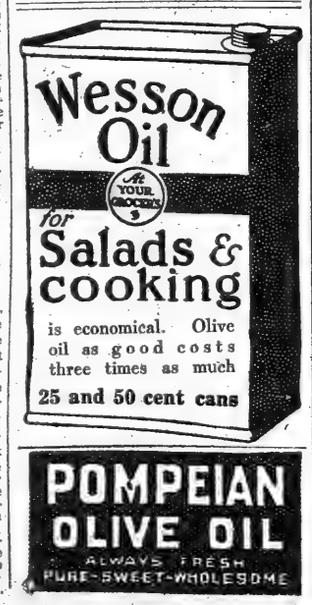
"Although circumscribed, we see in this the possibility of a discussion leading to peace. It is a most comforting sign, although very weak as yet."

KAISER TO SPONSOR ALL.

Widens Rule Under Which He Will Be Godfather.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Emperor William is probably godfather to more boys than any other person on earth, but he is so well able to stand up under the strain that he has issued an order that presently will increase the number. The rule formerly was that he would assume the responsibility of being godfather to a seventh son born to any family provided the boy was seventh son by one and the same marriage.

Under this ruling many seventh sons have had to do without the honor, because the mother had been twice married. The Emperor now has modified the rule and announced that he will become godfather to any seventh son, regardless of the number of marriages the mother has contracted, provided all seven boys are living.



KEEP STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Constitutional Convention Advances a Compromise Amendment After a Bitter Debate.

DELEGATE CRIES 'BIGOTRY!'

Declares Religious Narrowness Prompted the Proposal—Louis Marshall Supports Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Constitutional Convention today by a vote that seemed almost unanimous, advanced to the order of third reading this proposed amendment to Section 1, Article IX., of the Constitution, which had been recommended by the Committee of Education, of which President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University is Chairman:

The State shall continue its supervision and control of the education of children as a State function and no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred upon the local authorities of any civil division thereof.

In the debate ex-Senator Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx, a Democratic delegate, made a vicious attack on the proposed amendment, and, reading a letter from the Guardians of Liberty, an anti-Catholic organization, indorsing it, asserted that it had been prompted by religious bigotry. This attack was resented by Thomas A Kirby, Republican, from Orleans County, who said:

"The injection into the discussion of this proposal of the circular letter from the Guardians of Liberty is repellant to me as an American citizen. This amendment as as plain and simple as can be. It merely writes into the Constitution what is there now, only in language more direct. Why should this atmosphere of apprehension, of fear and doubt be created?"

Shortly before Mr. Griffin spoke, Louis Marshall, who made the chief argument in favor of advancing the proposal, replying to an interrogation from the floor, had said that there was nothing in the wording of the proposed amendment which possibly could be taken to restrict the activities of private or parochial schools.

"I favor this amendment," said Mr. Marshall, "and if there is anything I have been contending for and shall continue to contend for, it is that nothing shall be done here to interfere with the freedom of the citizen in matters of education, and above all things where the religious belief of the citizen is involved."

Mr. Marshall said that, while he favored the amendment in the form it finally was accepted by the convention, he would much prefer to have the proposal restored to its original form as drafted by President Schurman. The Schurman draft was as follows:

The supervision and control of the education of children in this State shall remain the function and duty of the State and shall never be surrendered.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, majority leader of the convention, made a formal motion with a view of having the original language restored. Then, on motion of President Shurman, the proposal was recommitted to the committee on Education, whose members will meet and consider the motion and report at the afternoon session of the convention. At the meeting of the committee fifteen of the seventeen members were present and voted unanimously against the Wickersham motion. When the convention met again in the afternoon Mr. Wickersham, learning what the committee had done, formally withdrew his motion.

Alfred E. Smith, one of Tammany's spokesmen in the convention, assailed the present distribution of the State's school fund. He showed that New York City in 1913, with 40,000 school children more than all the rest of the State, had received $4,150,000 less than was allotted to the State outside of New York City. This provoked an attack from ex-Senator Brackett, who accused Mr. Smith of injecting politics into the discussion and seeking to disturb the "fraternal feeling" between New York City and the rest of the State.

De Lancey Nicoll, another Democrat, taking up the statement of Mr. Kirby that the proposed amendment simply put into the Constitution what was in substance there already, said that he could see no reason for "constitutionalizing a status quo." Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the Democratic Vice President of the Convention, took the same view.

"Will the amendment interfere with the reasonable control of expenditures of the New York City Board of Education by the Board of Estimate?" asked Senator Robert F. Wagner.

"In my opinion it would not unless the Board of Estimate should adopt a policy that would involve starvation for the common schools," said Mr. Marshall.

The proposal was then advanced, after various amendments had been defeated, by a viva voce vote.

Another amendment affecting the powers of local school boards which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Education is on the calendar and may come up for debate tomorrow with the likelihood that it will provoke a lively fight. This amendment provides that every city shall have a local Board of Education which, subject to general laws, shall have the power "to determine the amound and direct and control the expenditure of all funds to be used for education within its jurisdiction."

The woman teachers in New York City, who in past years, especially when Tammany has controlled the Legislature, have been able to appeal successfully from the Board of Education to the Legislature in matters affecting their salaries, have objected strenuously to this proposal and have many spokesmen among the Tammany element in the convention.

MAKES R. L. DAVIS JUSTICE.

Gov. Whitman Also Designates Justice Pound for Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Rowland L. Davis of Cortland was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth District by Gov. Whitman today, and Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth District, was designated as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Davis succeeds Justice Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, who resigned last Saturday so that his successor may be elected this Fall. Justice Davis will serve until Dec. 31. It is expected that he will receive the Republican nomination for the Justiceship; the district is strongly Republican.

In making the announcement Governor Whitman said that Mr Davis had the unanimous endorsement of his organization and the bar of the district. He is 44 years old and has served Cortland at County Judge.

Governor Whitman said that he had not yet made up his mind as to the temporary appointment of a Justice of the First District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John J. Delaney. Samuel S. Koenig has been a frequent caller at the Capitol lately, and there have been whisperings that he would like the Justiceship.

ARMOR BEING REINTRODUCED

Return to Mediaeval Methods One of Strange Results of War.

LONDON, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The London newspapers are urging upon the British Government the advisability of adopting the steel helmet, as well as some simple form of protective breast armor, for the troops in France and Flanders. France, Russia, and Germany have been experimenting along this line for some time, and France has recently definitely adopted a light steel helmet, suggesting in design the headpiece worn by men-at-arms six centuries ago.

"'One of the most remarkable features of this war,'" remarks The Times, "has been the return to older, if not to ancient, methods. The steel fort has been discredited, and the earthwork justified. The strength and direction of the wind has become a leading factor once again, as it was in the days of bows and arrows, since aeroplanes are affected by the wind and gas attacks determined by it; hand grenades, bombs, and catapults have assumed real importance. Finally, the question of armor for the fighting man himself has come up for consideration."

The value of a light protective armor is attested in several recent articles in the British medical journals. Dr. Devraigne, a French Army surgeon, discusses in the Lancet the result of his tests of the new French helmet, and gives it his unqualified indorsement. "The soldier who wears a helmet," he says, "escaped light wounds of the head, and even wounds that would in ordinary circumstances have been severe are greatly mitigated. The helmet frequently turns off the bullet, in other cases dents or stops it, while in other cases it is perforated; but even in such cases upon the force of the projectile, so that hair and dirt are not driven into the tissues of the head."

Dr. A. J. Hewitt, chief surgeon of the warship Pagasus in her fight with the Königsberg, writes in the Journal of the Royal Medical Service urging the adoption of some kind of protective armor for the men. One of the remarkable features of the wounds which came under his observation, he says, was the smaller penetrating power of the fragments of projectiles in open spaces like the upper deck. The danger zone, so far as life was concerned, seemed to be confined to a small area around the bursting space, and though the initial velocity of the fragments seemed to be very great, it diminished rapidly, perhaps owing to their irregular shape.

"One seaman," writes Dr. Hewitt, "had his right arm so shattered that complete amputation was necessary, but not a fragment of the same shell hit the brass buckle of his belt, breaking it, but not even bruising the abdomen. Small fragments were also the cause of the loss of four eyes, but I am of the opinion that a pair of motor goggles would have saved all these. A case of injury to the jugular vein caused by a minute particle of shell probably could have been stopped by a linen collar.

"In my opinion a coat of light chain armer, or even leather, with a pair of goggles made of toughened motor screen glass, would be invaluable to Captains of destroyers, navigators, and others in exposed positions who are likely to encounter ships armed with similar guns."

Dr. Delorme, Medical Inspector General of the French Army, believes that protective armor would cause a marked decrease in the large number of minor wounds which have serious results owing to the development of infection. "It is infection through hair, shreds of headgear, soiled bullets, irregular dressings, &c.," he says, "that makes many head lesions so dangerous and causes a mortality varying from 15 to 57 per cent."

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

Deposits Also Increase—Decrease in Notes of Other Banks.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank, made public today, shows increases in gold of 7,128,000 Marks, ($1,782,000;) discounts, including Treasury paper, 232,984,000 Marks; loans, 3,340,000 Marks; note circulation, 3,382,000 Marks, and deposits, 23,840,000 Marks.

The metal stock, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks decreased 58,729,000 Marks, and securities 177,000 Marks.

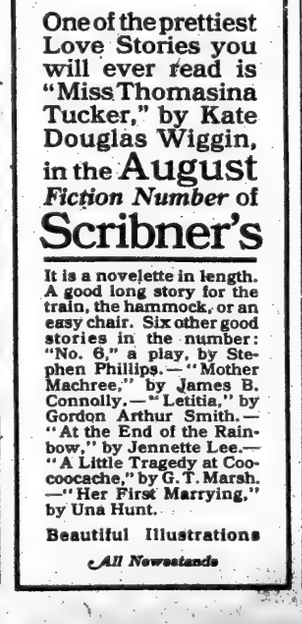
STOPS EXPORT TO BULGARIA

Rumania Forbids Sending There of Petroleum and Benzine.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Salonika says:

"Advices received from Bucharest say that the export of petroleum and benzine to Bulgaria has been forbidden for an indefinite period.

"All trips around the mountain Summer resorts of Sinaia and Predel have been prohibited on account of the construction of military defenses there."



One of the prettiest Love Stories you will ever read is "Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, in the August *Fiction Number* of Scribner's

It is a novelette in length. A good long story for the train, the hammock, or an easy chair. Six other good stories in the number: "No. 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips.—"Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly.—"Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith.—"At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee.—"A Little Tragedy at Coocoocache," by G. T. Marsh.—"Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt.

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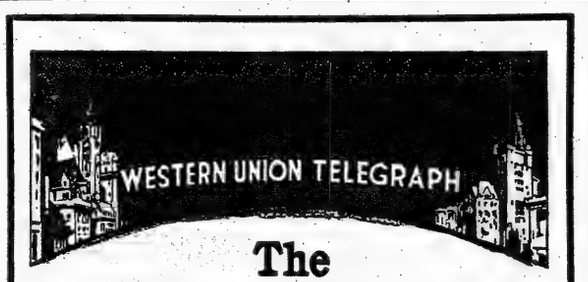

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CHOIR SINGER SEEKS RELEASE FROM JAIL

Judge Crain Told Prisoner Was Tricked Into Pleading Guilty to Annoying Women.

HID HIS IDENTITY IN PRISON

Calvary Baptist Church Members Say if Parsons Is Freed He Will Get Back His Former Position.

Charging that their client's conviction had been obtained by fraud, Attorneys John L. Marshall and H. W. Wack applied to Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for the release of Raymond Parsons of 365 West Fifty-sixth Street, a member of the Calvary Baptist Church choir, who was arrested on June 20 for annoying women in the monkey house at Central Park. Parsons was sentenced to serve three months in the workhouse on his plea of guilty. Nearly half of his term had expired before friends, worried over his sudden disappearance, discovered that he was a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

They made an investigation of the circumstances leading to his arrest. The prisoner, who had made every effort to keep his arrest a secret, informed them that he had been tricked into pleading guilty by a detective who suggested that such a step would alone prevent any knowledge of his predicament from reaching his family and his friends. According to Parsons the arresting officer, a Detective McDermott, assured him that if he would plead guilty the Judge would suspend sentence and the matter would be hushed up without further difficulty.

"I was so shocked at the charge and the predicament I was in," Parsons said in his affidavits, "that my senses almost left me. I never had been arrested before. I could only think of the terrible disgrace which would cause me the loss of friends, my business position in my church and choir, and most of all the grief and sorrow of my parents. I mentioned these things to the detective, and he told me that I need have no fear if I would take his advice and plead guilty. He said the Magistrate would undoubtedly suspend sentence."

In his affidavit Parsons said that on the afternoon of June 20 he was in the Park, and in the course of his rounds he stepped into the monkey house. He did not remain long because the air was foul and oppressive. But as he was leaving, he said, a man touched him on the arm and said he wanted to speak to him.

"When we got out," Parsons stated, "the man showed me his badge and told me that he was an officer and asked me to go with him to the station house. Strange as it may seem, I had no idea at that time that I was under arrest. At the station house the officer told me that I was suspected of annoying girls in the monkey house. I told him in the most emphatic manner that I was innocent."

Describing his arraignment before Magistrate Nolan in the Night Court, Parsons said that Attorney Vermont took the stand and spoke to the Magistrate in voice so low that Parsons could not hear what was said. Then, following the detective's advice, he pleaded guilty.

He was sentenced to three months in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, from which place he was transferred to the West Side Prison. Many friends visited him there and in affidavits which were presented to Judge Crain yesterday they expressed their implicit faith in Parsons's innocence. Warren Spalding of 27 West Ninety-seventh Street, Clerk of the Calvary Baptist Church, said he had known Parsons since last November when the latter became a member of the church and choir.

In another affidavit, I. Newton Williams of 233 Broadway, a Trustee of the Calvary Church, said:

"I find after a very painstaking inquiry that every one who knows Parsons about the church, believes as I do, that he is entirely innocent of the charges against him. He will be received in his old place, if he chooses to accept it, and welcomed by all as if these charges had never been made."

Affidavits of a similar nature were filed by Raymond P. Herrick of 1,575 Broadway, Henry A. L. Potter of 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, S. Raymons Estey of 270 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edwin M. Warder, Jr., of 988 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The appeal to set aside his conviction was made before Judge Crain in the presence of several members of the Calvary Church. Judge Crain said he was in doubt whether he had the power to set aside a conviction where the defendant had pleaded guilty. He reserved his decision, however, pending investigation by Assistant District Attorney Ellison.

A STRANGE PASSPORT CASE.

British Subject Held—Traveled in Germany on American Passport.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Harold J. Fraser, described as a British subject, was remanded without bail today in the Bow Street Police Court, charged with having in his possession an American passport to which he was not entitled.

The passport was issued by the American Embassy in London last March, and Fraser is said to have traveled with this passport over a considerable part of Germany and Austria. He obtained the passport by representing himself as an American, and, according to his own admissions, took two hours to persuade the Embassy to issue it.

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An Owner is bound in his own best interests to consider the selecting of a Contractor from a cold-blooded point of view, and he cannot for one minute afford to jeopardise those interests by substituting sentiment for judgment.

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TESLA SUES MARCONI ON WIRELESS PATENT

Alleges That Important Apparatus Infringes Prior Rights Granted to Him.

BASIC PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

Marconi Company Manager Claims Ownership of All Underlying Wireless Inventions.

A suit brought by Nikola Tesla against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, seeking the annulment of one of the chief Marconi patents, will have its first public argument in the United States District Court tomorrow, when counsel for Mr. Tesla will seek to have the court strike out nine paragraphs in the Marconi Company's answer to Mr. Tesla's complaint. Simultaneously with the suit for the annulment Mr. Tesla has brought a suit against the Marconi Company for infringement of his patents.

This litigation is a new development in the Marconi Company's claim to ownership of all basic patent rights in the transmission of wireless messages. In a number of other wireless patent suits against companies and individuals the Marconi Company is the plaintiff, and, though a defendant in this latest litigation, Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Company, believes that Mr. Tesla's suit will serve as one of the mediums through which the Marconi Company hopes to establish the broad claim of its right to all basic wireless patents.

The dispute over patent rights between the Marconi Company and Mr. Tesla began in August, 1914, when the Marconi Company sued Fritz Lowenstein, a German engineer, alleging that certain wireless apparatus sold by him to the United States Navy was made in violation of Marconi patent 763,772. It was announced then that Mr. Tesla would testify for Lowenstein, it being that the Lowenstein devices were developed from Tesla patents 645,576 and 649,621, which were granted prior to the Marconi patent.

In the present suit, Mr. Tesla bases his action on the allegation that his two patents were granted in 1900, and that the Marconi patent was not granted until 1904. The bill of complaint asks for a decree adjudging the Marconi patent null and void, and asserts that the Marconi patent covers the inventions and combinations of apparatus described and claimed in the Tesla patents.

The answer of the Marconi Company denies that the Marconi patent covers the inventions or combination of apparatus described by the Tesla patents, and also denies that it is guilty of any infringement. The company claims that its patent was granted to Guglielmo Marconi as the first and independent inventor by Mr. Marconi, not in any way due to or based on any invention of Mr. Tesla's. The paragraphs of the answer which Mr. Tesla seeks to have stricken out deal with details which, according to Mr. Tesla's counsel, "are not proper and are not defenses to a suit to annul a subsequent patent by a prior patentee."

Regarding the alleged infringement of his patents, Mr. Tesla said:

"My patents describe a new and original wireless system characterized by the employment of four circuits in perfect resonance, a condition essential to successful practice. Long after their grant to me Marconi filed an application and secured a patent which covers exactly the same fundamental arrangements. Such cases happen occasionally, as it is quite impossible for the examiners in the Patent Office to keep abreast with workers in new and special fields. A notable instance of this kind is my single phase induction motor, on which a celebrated inventor obtained a patent which was subsequently invalidated through my earlier application.

"In a recent suit in France, involving the same or corresponding patents, the highest court, acting on a statement submitted by me, decided against Marconi and recognized fully my priority of invention in all the important features."

Mr. Nally, however, said last night that he had no reason to fear the Tesla suit.

"The Marconi Company has a right to its patent," he said, "and can establish that right in the courts. Many individuals and companies have infringed the Marconi patents, and others have attempted to disprove the originality of our inventions, but when our present litigation shall have gone through the courts, I am confident that the leadership of the Marconi Company in the invention and development of wireless communication will be established."

In his suit for annulment of the Marconi patent, Mr. Tesla is represented by George H. D. Foster and Lemuel E. Quigg of 32 Liberty Street. The Marconi Company is represented by Sheffield & Betts of 52 William Street.

The original papers in the annulment suit were filed on April 16, 1915, and the answer of the Marconi Company on May 25 following.

LET GERMANS COME HERE.

British Did Not Interfere with Passengers on Frederik VIII.

Several Americans who have been serving in Russia, Germany, and Austria in the army medical corps of the respective armies arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. The steamer was detained twenty-four hours at Kirkwall, while the passenger and cargo manifests were inspected, and although there were half a dozen Germans on board, they were allowed to proceed to New oYrk. Among them was Miss Helen Thierfelder, sister of Captain Thierfelder, the commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at Newport News. The Captain was at the pier at Hoboken to meet his sister.

Another German passenger was Miss Charlotte Oehlenschlager, the champion ice skater of the world, who has given exhibitions of her skill before the German Emperor.

Miss Hannah Melchion of New York, who went to Europe a year ago to study music in Germany, had some interesting experiences in traveling through the war zones. After being in Germany some time Miss Melchion made a trip to Russia, and had great difficulty in getting back to Berlin. At Ponevesk, near the German border line, she said, part of the army was only three hours' march away, and as no trains were running she had to walk for thirty hours until she reached Vilna. From that station Miss Melchion managed to get a ride in a freight train, which took her to Petrograd, where she did Red Cross work for several months until there was an opportunity to get back to Germany.

Dr. Edward N. Egbert of the American Red Cross, who had charge of the base hospital at Lodz, returned on his way to Washington to report. He expects to go back shortly.

Another passenger was Miss Regina V. Wisly of Holyoke, Mass., who has been fifteen months in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

EXPLAINS DEFEAT TO KAISER

Had No Supplies, Says Governor of German Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Emperor, it is officially announced, has received a dispatch from Dr. Seitz, Governor General of German southwest Africa, explaining his surrender to General Louis Botha in July.

Dr. Seitz says that the surrender was due to the fact that further successful resistance was impossible, as the German colonial force was surrounded by enemies greatly superior in numbers and cut off from the base of supplies.

"The condition of the horses, for which no oats were available for several months, he adds, rendered it hopeless to attempt to break through the enemy lines.

TO RENAME GERMANY'S DOGS

Move to Change Foreign Appellations of Canine Pets.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The campaign foreign words continually taken on new and often amusing phases.

The latest is a protest against giving foreign names to dogs. Even the Greek and Latin Hector and Nero are found objectionable. Proposed substitutes are Blitz (lightning); Flamme, (flame); Zorn, (anger,) and a long list of monosyllabic adjectives, such as Free, Fast, Strong, True, and Sly. Or, says one proposal, friends of nature can use the names Stream, aWter, Birch, Oak, Fir, or Flower.

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It's there for every one—in Colorado—and to get there in greatest comfort there's the Rock Island's famous "Rocky Mountain Limited," a modern train providing every comfort and convenience—only one night out between Chicago and Colorado. Other fast trains daily from Chicago and St. Louis. Automatic block signals—Finest modern all-steel equipment—Superb dining car service.

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VANDERBILT HOUSE WILL BE ALTERED

Fifth Avenue Home of Wm. H. to be Occupied by His Grandson, Cornelius.

FRICK HAD LIVED THERE

After Expenditure of $240,000 One of Famous Twin Residences Will Not Resemble Its Neighbor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has decided to make extensive alterations to the residence of his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and which, on the death of his uncle, George Vanderbilt, more than a year ago became the property of Cornelius. He announced soon afterward that he intended to make it his future home, and yesterday plans were filed by his architect, Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia, for alterations estimated to cost $240,000.

The residence is one of the famous twin Vanderbilt houses and has recently been occupied by Henry C. Frick, who made radical changes when he leased it from George Vanderbilt ten years ago. Mr. Frick's lease expired last May, but before that he moved to his new residence on the old Lenox Library site, Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets.

The changes contemplated by Cornelius Vanderbilt embody an entirely new arrangement of the exterior entrance and the tearing out of the interior, putting in new floors and altering the suites of rooms.

Mr. Vanderbilt's present home is at 667 Fifth Avenue, a large house in the middle of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, adjoining the twelve-story business structure erected a short time ago on the site of the former home of ex-Governor Levi P. Morton.

LURES CHICAGO MECHANICS.

Advertisement Offers Government Work in England—Consul Skeptical

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—An advertisement published in a Chicago newspaper today offered employment to mechanics on Government work in England. Free transportation both ways, with a six months' contract, is promised. Horace D. Nugent, Consul in Chicago for Great Britain, when questioned about the advertisement, said:

"Various rumors have come to us, but we do not believe anybody is qualified to engage men here for Government work. I have read the advertisement, and cannot imagine its source. It looks like the unauthorized enterprise of private individuals."

DECORATES BELGIAN KING.

Cross of War Conferred by French President on Anniversary Visit.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—President Poincaré, in the course of a visit yesterday to the King and Queen of the Belgians at the village of Loo, the occasion being the first anniversary of the German ultimatum to Belgium, conferred upon King Albert the decoration of the Cross of War.

At the same time M. Poincaré said that France considered Belgium's cause indissolubly linked with hers.

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The Styles are this season's smartest and are here in conservative or extreme models to suit every taste.

The Fabrics consist of plain and striped flannels, serges, worsteds, cassimeres and other desirable Summer materials.

The Sizes range from 32 to 46 chest measure, in all proportions. We specialize in fitting stout men perfectly.

SAYS GERMANY USED HUERTA AGAINST US

Providence Journal Tells of Alleged Plot to Embroil This Nation with Mexico.

PUTS BOY-ED IN SCHEME

Asserts Much Money Was Spent Before Washington Foiled Plan by Arresting ex-Dictator.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 3.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The arrest of General Huerta at El Paso on June 27 closed the first chapter of a plot to embroil the United States with Mexico and to put a stop to the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies, a plot directed and almost brought to a conclusion by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and Captain Boy-Ed.

"The German Foreign Office, working in conjunction with the German Embassy at Washington, was not only familiar with the entire plot from the day it was actually put into operation at Barcelona, Spain, but originated it and planned all its details.

"It was when Captain Boy-Ed, acting as the mouthpiece of Count von Bernstorff, tried to hire some American citizens to secure Huerta's safe conduct into Mexico, and to undertake the work of transporting German reservists and arms across the border that the exposure came.

"The moment this offer was made, The Providence Journal was notified of it, and, acting under the advice of this newspaper, the men to whom the infamous proposal came went to Washington and laid the entire matter before President Wilson.

"As a result of this information, Huerto and many of his fellow-plotters in New York were shadowed day and night by Secret Service officials. When Huerta left New York with the avowed intention of going to the San Francisco Exposition, the Department of Justice was warned that this alleged objective was a blind. Had Huerta proceed to California, he would not have been molested at that time. The moment he turned south and headed for El Paso it was decided to arrest him on his arrival in that city.

Arrest Astounded Huerta.

"Confident of the protection and safe conduct that had been pledged to him personally by Captain Boy-Ed, Huerta was astounded at his arrest. He did not know that the moment the German Embassy ascertained that the knowledge of the plot was in possession of the authorities at Washington it had become panic-stricken and at once began to eliminate all possible clues by which the connection with Huerta's affairs could be traced.

"The operation of covering up the tracks of his Government was placed in the hands of Captain Boy-Ed, who spent two weeks in New York doing his best to break down any possible evidence that the United States Secret Service men might have against him. The German Embassy, using Huerta's ambitions for its own purposes, simply made him a cat's paw and attempted by vague promises of the support of many thousands of German reservists in this country to bring about a condition in Mexico that would compel the United States to interfere.

"The purpose of this plot was fivefold:

"(1) To divert the public mind in the United States from the crime of sinking of the Lusitania.

"(2) To divert the transportation of munitions of war from their British and Continental destinations and to bring about a condition that would compel the Government, in order to carry through a successful campaign in Mexico, to insist that manufacturers of arms and munitions should cease supplying foreign Governments until home demands were filled.

"(3) To compel the lease or purchase by the United States of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ships now tied up in New York Harbor, and which would be necessary for use by the American Government for transportation purposes in hostilities with Mexico.

"(4) To put a stop to the traffic now going on from Mexico to Great Britain and France in large quantities of oil from Mexican fields.

"(5) To force President Wilson to proclaim another embargo on the shipments of arms to Mexico and to use that declaration in the attempt to bring before the American people the apparnet difference in the Washington policy as between Mexico and the Allies in this respect.

Germany Had Nothing to Lose.

"Germany had everything to gain and nothing to lose by a war between the United States and Mexico, or by American intervention in Mexico. England had much to lose and nothing to gain.

"Germany has realized from the beginning of the war that unless Great Britain, France, and Russia were able to gain the use of immensely increased facilities for the manufacture of ammunition and arms than they then had, Germany's enormous preparations would compel a victory.

"Germany had figured on the possibility of America supplying the Allies with munitions, but never reckoned for a moment that American ingenuity and skill would be able to transform great machinery and mechanical plants into arms and munition factories with the speed with which this has been done. Therefore, when it was discovered that this immense flow of munitions of war would more than equal the output of Germany, and that nothing apparently could stop this importation by the allied countries, Germany began in earnest to figure on embroiling the United States and Mexico and also on building submarines of such a character that they would be able to operate from the American coast by the time the shipments of arms began in earnest.

"The bringing on of actual war conditions between the United States and Mexico would have forced the United States at once to make use of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ships now tied up in New York Harbor for the transporting of troops and supplies, and would have thus forced either a sale or a lease, a condition which Germany has been trying, ever since the beginning of the war, unsuccessfully to bring about.

Says Huerta Often Met Boy-Ed.

"When Huerta was living at the Hotel Ansonia in New York he was in conference may times with Captain Boy-Ed and other representatives of the German Ambassador, not only in his apartments at the Hotel Ansonia, but at the Hotel Manhattan, where with several of his adherents, he repeatedly met and conferred with German Secret Service agents and Captain Boy-Ed.

"Large sums of money have been paid to Huerta since his arrival in this country directly through German hands, and it is known that some of this money was used for the purchase of rifles which were subsequently sent by water from New York to Yucatan.

"Part of this money has also been used for shipment of large quantities of arms from California into Mexico.

"Huerta was able to show Captain Boy-Ed that the moment his standard was unfurled on Mexican soil he could rally several thousand supporters around him.

"All the details of the plot were worked out carefully. There never was any intention of organizing a filibustering expedition across the line, but the scheme was to bring about a gathering of all Huerta's adherents at some spot just over the border, and from there to begin an organized campaign with quantities of small arms and field guns which had been ready and stored at various points along the border. The Journal is in possession of wireless messages which prove the interest and activity of the German Embassy in Mexican affairs.

Promises of Rich Rewards.

"A number of large commercial concerns connected with the smelting business, the oil business, and the tobacco business in this country, a leading Spanish metal concern of great wealth, and other commercial interests were involved in this plot, and all that have been connected with it received assurances of unlimited regard after Huerta had attained his ambition.

"President Wilson was made acquainted with the entire details of this plot late in May, and if it had not been that some knowledge that this information had reached him leaked out through pro-German sources, the entire scheme would have been exploded at that time and the German Embassy and its direct representatives seriously involved.

"The moment it was discovered that President Wilson knew of the plot Captain Boy-Ed sea frantically to work to destroy every possible evidence of the conspiracy as far as it related to the German Embassy.

"Huerta, however, knowing nothing of the German defection, continued his plans, which were frustrated by his arrest on this side of the border.

"Before the German Ambassador withdrew from the scene, attempts were made by Captain Boy-Ed and German Secret Service employes to embroil well-known public men in the plot, but in no instance were they succesful.

Two New York Lawyers Mentioned.

"Two very prominent New York attorneys, both of whom have been before the public for years in activities outside of their profession, were paid handsome fees for a great deal of preliminary work in connection with this conspiracy, and both are still in the employ of the German Government, and of the Huerta interests also.

"Between Jan. 1, 1915, and Huerta's arrival in the United States secret agents of German interests met on a great number of occasions in Barcelona, Spain. At these meetings General Huerta agreed to follow the instructions of the German interests, with the object in view of fomenting and causing serious trouble virtually war between the United States and Mexico.

"In this conspiracy with General Huerta was General Aureliano Blanquet, Mexican Secretary of War under General Huerta. When General Huerta left Barcelona, Spain, General Blanquet remained there and on a number of occasions the secret agents of the German interests met Blanquet. By arrangement General Blanquet was to follow General Huerta to the United States at a later date. It was General Blanquet's intention at that time to land at New Orleans.

"Immediately after the arrival of General Huerta in the United States negotiations began between the different Mexican factions and General Huerta. The question under discussion at that was whether Huerta should head a filibustering expedition from the United States, which of necessity would involve the United States in war with Mexico.

Mexican Factions Could Not Agree.

"The different Mexican factions, on account of personal ambitions, could not, or did not, agree as to whether General Huerta should actually head this expedition and have it publicly known among the Mexicans that he was at the head of the expedition. This expedition involved large sums of money, and German interests were to supply the entire amount.

"This conspiracy was in substance as follows:

"A filibustering expedition was to be organized in the United States, and when the United States officials caused an attack to be made on this expedition a prominent Mexican would declare that the United States Government had made war against Mexico, and thereby they would expect to rally around them for the defense of Mexico against the United States, all the different factions in Mexico at war at the present time. All the different Mexican factions were diplomatically sounded out on this matter. The Carranzists refused to become involved in any way; neither could the Villa faction be brought in. However, the Huerta faction, or the 'Cientificos,' s the Mexicans term them, was able to control the situation so far as the Villa faction was concerned through General Angeles, who, while supposedly belonging to the Villa faction and a Villa man, and extremely close to Villa, was in reality a representative of the 'Cientificos.'

A Mexican living in the United States who was seriously involved in this German-Huerta conspiracy was Gustavo Sala, formerly military representative of Mexico in Germany and France, and who lived in a boarding house on Seventy-second Street in New York City under an assumed name. He speaks Spanish, German, French, and Italian fluently.

"He was carrying on the negotiations partly for German interests, and was seeing daily, or from time to time, American interests that had material advantages to gain by the immediate settlement of the difficulties in Mexico, or by the establishment of a protectorate by the United States Government.

Abraham Ratner Named.

"Likewise involved was Abraham Ratner, who is a personal and financial representative of General Huerta, and was at one time the owner and operating head of the Tampico News Company, located at Tampico, Mexico. This company formerly imported the bulk of arms and ammunition into Mexico. Abraham Ratner has a brother living in New York City, who has lived there for years, and it was generally supposed and understood that he had in his possession 200 machine guns that were to be used by this filibustering expedition.

"The conspiracy operated under the pretext of being a peace society to bring about peace among the different factions in Mexico. It was known as the "Junta X."

"Another prominent Mexican who was involved, though it is not known whether he knew what the real intentions and purposes of the Junta X were, included Juan Ochoa Ramos, who married into Porfirio Diaz's family, and who was Governor of the State of Michocan, Mexico, under both the Diaz and Madero Administrations. Later he was Governor of this same State under the Huerta Administration.

"Another Mexican concerned was Don Emileo Rabasa, who lived at 440 Riverside Drive, New York City, a very able lawyer and a man especially skilled in Mexican antional law.

Ernesto Madero, an uncle of the assassinated Presidaetn Madero, was familiar with some of the moves being made by the Junta @, but neither he nor Rabasa was given any inkling of the German connection with the plot.

CONSULS PARLEY WITH VILLA.

Try to Save Confiscated Property of Foreign Merchants.

EL PASO, Aug. 3.—A number of foreign shop keepers of Chihuahua arrived here today. Their departure was occasioned by the confiscation by General Villa of their wares.

The majority of shopkeepers remained in Chihuahua, it was said, pending the outcome of parleys between various foreign Consuls and Villa looking to a modification of the confiscation order. Villa is understood to have offered payment for the property taken, but upon what basis is not known here. The high prices complained of by Villa are justified, according to the arrivals today, because of the unstable currency and difficulties of exchange on the border.

"General Villa did not say, 'If the United States does not like my actions it can go to hell,' as quoted in dispatches yesterday," said one of today's arrivals. "What he did say was: 'My telegraph lines are open to you. You may protest to your Governments. If they do not like it, they can come; I am ready for them.'"

Latest advices from Guzman indicate that the mutiny in the Villa garrison there has been suppressed.

George Carothers, United States Department representative, arrived here today and went into consultation with Zach Cobb, Collector of the port. Mr. Carothers also denied General Villa had declared: "If the United States does not like my actions it can go to hell."

"I was in a room adjoining the conference on Saturday," he added, "and I am positive that of General Villa had used that language I would have known it."

CAPTURE 24 FILIBUSTERS.

Mexicans Seized at Border Thought to be of Huerta-Orozco Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army patrol along the Mexican frontier, today notified the War Department that a filibustering expedition had been captured while trying to cross into Mexico, about ten miles west of Fort Hancock, the first important military post east of El Paso, Texas. Twenty-four men and twenty-eight rifles were captured.

The captured members of the expedition will be prosecuted for violation of American neutrality and criminal statutes, which forbid armed expedition to leave the United States. Details of the character of the movement have not been received in Washington, but the impression in official circles in Washington is that those filibusters may be identified with the alleged counter-revolution of General Victoriano Huerta and General Pascual Orozco.

Among the prisoners captured with the expedition was a former Huerta Captain and also Colonel Ricardo Aguilar, described as a former Red Flagger, which means that he was identified with the Orozco cause.

JEWELS LENT, THEN STOLEN

Samuel Rothbluth, Borrower, Arrested on Charge of Theft.

Samuel Rothbluth of 205 East 103d Street was held in $2,500 bail yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of stealing jewelry worth $250 from Mrs. Max Ehrlich, whose apartment is in the same building.

According to the testimony Rothbluth went to Mrs. Ehrlich's apartment a week ago and told her he and his wife were going to a wedding party and asked that she let Mrs. Rothbluth wear her jewelry. Mrs. Ehrlich said she gave Rothbluth four diamond rings, a bracelet and diamond locket, which she took from a drawer of her dresser. She said she thought nothing of it when Rothbluth later returned the jewelry.

Mrs. Ehrlich said that last Friday night when she went to her apartment she found her jewelry gone. Detectives Myers and Kahn of the Third Branch Detective Bureau arrested Rothbluth yesterday morning. They said that when they searched him they found pawn tickets for the missing jewelry, and that Rothbluth admitted he had taken it.

BELGIUM TO RESTORE RING.

Mrs. Helen V. Engel of New York Robbed of $2,000 Jewel in Ostend.

Police Commissioner Woods received information yesterday relating to the theft of a three-stone diamond ring worth $2,000 from a Mrs. Engel of New York while bathing at Ostend, Belgium, before the war. A message reached the Commissioner from Ernest Goodefroy, who was Chief of Police in Ostend before the German invasion.

Mr. Goodefroy stated that the thief had been caught and the ring recovered. He desired to know whether Commissioner Woods could send him the address of Mrs. Engel. Commissioner Woods, put the matter in the hands of Detective Wickman, who later in the day identified Mrs. Helen E. Engel of 545 West 11th Street, as the owner of the ring. When asked by the detective whether she had ever been in Belgium, Mrs. Engel replied quickly:

"Indeed I have, and the last trip I made to Ostend cost me a three-stone diamond ring, worth $2,000.

"I guess you are the Mrs. Engel we are looking for," said the detective.

MEXICO CONCERT PLANNED IN JUNE

Continued from Page 1.

Cruz, notified the Navy Department that Carranzistas had reoccupied the city. While the message was official, it was based entirely on information supplied by the Carranza authorities at Vera Cruz. Dispatches to the State Department from Vera Cruz for three days have brought statements, based on information obtained from the Carranza authorities, first, that Mexico City was reoccupied on Sunday, then on Monday, and finally on Tuesday.

Mexico City Still Cut Off.

A telegram from Special Agent Silliman at Vera Cruz, received by the State Department early this afternoon, stated that "the Government line is handling messages to Mexico City, and that provisions began to enter Mexico City on Sunday." This was corrected in a later dispatch from Vera Cruz to the State Department, which said: "No wires Mexico City. Morning papers report Carranzista forces in suburbs of Mexico City." This surprised Washington officials, as they had supposed that the Gonzales forces had actually taken control of the city. Tonight the Carranza agency issued this statement, based on Vera Cruz advices:

"General Pablo Gonzales, at the head of his headquarters staff, entered Mexico City in triumph today. The appearance of the General surrounded by the war-stained veterans was acclaimed by the vast concourse of people gathered along the route of entry."

The dispatch purported to give details of the entry and asserted that distribution of food to the hungry had begun.

The Carranzistas also claim the defeat of the Villista flying column commanded by General Fierro which was operating around Pachuca. The Carranza announcement said:

"The Villista flying column under General Fierro, who were flying north after the defeat at Pachuca last week, have been met and routed between Irapuato and Queretaro. This defeat was administered by a column detached from General Obregon's forces and the assurance of its success made doubly sure by strong pressure from the rear by the division commanded by General Diegues."

The State Department lacked confirmation of this claim.

The State Department received an official message from Chihuahua today which was regarded as explaining General Villa's movement north from Torreon. It said that Villa had called a meeting of all mining men in the State of Chihuahua for next Monday, Aug. 9 "to discuss and regulate the mining industry."

WILSON AND LANSING CONFER.

President Works at Cornish on Mexican Program.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 3.—President Wilson was in communication with Secretary of State Lansing today regarding the Mexican situation and other foreign questions. It was said at the "Summer White House" tonight that arrangements for the preliminary conference of South and Central American diplomatic representatives regarding Mexican affairs were being handled directly by Mr. Lansing, and that, therefore, all information on the subject would have to come from the State Department.

The President is handling his communication with Secretary Lansing personally and is keeping his won counsel here regarding his plans. Letters from the State Department are opened by Mr. Wilson alone, and he writes his replies and his memoranda for the State Department on his own typewriter. He spent more than an hour working in his private study on communications to be sent t Woashington today.

GONZALES HAS SUPPLIES.

Says Distribution in Mexico City Will Begin Today.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—General Pablo Gonzales, Commander of the Carranza forces, told The Associated Press today that with his army had come sufficient food supplies to plentifully furnish all the needs of the population of the federal capital for at least one month. These supplies, he said, include 7,000 sacks of flour, 100 cars of corn and large quantities of sugar, coffee, butter and beans. A commission will begin the distribution of the foodstuffs tomorrow.

General Gonzales said that communication both by rail and telegraph had been established and that food would soon begin to arrive from various sections of the Republic. He asserted that order everywhere in the Federal District had been restored and that business once more was assuming its normal way.

CARRANZA PLAN FOR CLAIMS.

Will Name Board of Mexicans and Foreigners When War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 3.—General Carranza announces, regarding claims for damages suffered during the revolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the Provisional Government will appoint a commission consisting of an equal number of Mexicans and foreigners, who will examine all claims. Each nation will be represented by one member who will sit with the board for claims of citizens of that nation. The commission will be formed immediately after the present struggle has been finished, with headquarters in Mexico City.

Active preparations for removal to Mexico City of the Government are going on. The official organ El Pueblo will remove the same day as General Carranza.

General Castro announces that the railroad from San Luis Potosi to Tampic is pen. He has ordered shipments of oil for small factories in Central Mexico closed down for lack of fuel and reports that factory owners will resume employment of thousands of hands in the next fifteen days.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL TROOPER AND ESCAPES

Two Other American Soldiers Wounded in a Clash on Texas Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 3.—Mexican bandits, believed surrounded by United States cavalrymen and Texas Deputy Sheriffs in the brush north of this city, escaped, according to information received here tonight.

The Mexicans' camp was rushed and six saddled hores were captured. Their riders, however, were gone.

In a fight earlier in the day between the bandits and cavalrymen Private McGuire of the Twelfth Cavalry was killed and Privates Curtis and Clapsaddle were wounded. A Deputy Sheriff also was hit by a stray bullet.

First reports said that a dozen Mexicans were killed, but tonight it was thought thot only two of them were hit. Two others were captured. The latter refused information about the band, but the camp rushed late today bore evidence that probably less than a dozen men had been in it.

The deputies and troopers continued tonight their search for the men who escaped and who apparently took to the brush afoot. All ranches and farms in the vicinity have armed their households against further raids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A telegram from Major William H. Hay, Chief of Staff of Major General Funston at oFrt Sam Houston, informed the War Department today that Judge Yates of Brownsville had urged the Governorof Texas to call on the War Department for 1,500 additional troops. General Funston has troops enough to handle the situation, and the War Department did not find it necessary to send him more troops. In the immediate vicinity of the trouble are Troops A, B, C, and D of the Third Cavalry at Brownsville, Troops A, B, C, and D of the Twelfth Cavalry at Harlingen, just north of Brownsville, and Battery D of the Sixth Field Artillery at Brownsville.

Major Hay's message read as follows:

"Judge H. L. Yates, of Brownsville, telegraphed Governor Ferguson that a band of Mexican armed marauders crossed the Rio Grande about four miles above Brownsville and were engaged in robbing and terrorizing citizens. He requested the Governor to call on the War Department for 1,500 additional troops, or, failing in that, to send regiments of National Guard to the disturbed district. With reference to the above the following has just been received from the commanding officer at Harlingen:

"'Lieutenant Lutz sent out yesterday from San Benito men in pursuit of the band, reportew twenty or thirty desperadoes, who are said to have crossed the river between San Benito and Brownsville the nigt before, reported this morning that two of his men were wounded in contact with the band near Allen Road, seven or eight miles south of Paso Real. Am sending remainder of troops at San Benito and Harlingen, with ambulance, to that point. Several detachments sent out from Brownsville yesterday. This morning two more troops have been ordered from there, (Brownsville.) Am leaving myself to join Lieutenant Lutz.'

"The troops in the Brownsville district are able to handle the situation. The commanding officer at Brownsville has been instructed to do everything he can to reassure the people of that district."

Villa Officer Shoots Two Others.

NOGALES, Sonora, Aug. 3.—General José Maria Acosta, one of Governor Maytorena's lieutenants, shot and killed Captain Casanoba of the Villa garrison today in front of Maytorena's office. Casanoba returned the fire and mortally wounded Lieutenant Carlos Mateo, a bystander. The affray was said to have been the outcome of the killing of a woman friend of Acosta by Casanoba last night.

WOMEN SPEAK TO TOASTS.

Columbia Students at Dinner Discuss Triumphs of Their Sex.

Three hundred women students of Columbia University had a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin last night and discussed the subject: "The World Stands side for the Woman Who Knows Where She is Going." The women were Summer students at Columbia and included students and graduates of almost every college in the country. Miss Sarah Comverse was toastmistress. The toasts were: "Teachers College and the Woman Who Knaws Where She is Going," Mrs. James Russell, wife of Dean Russell of Columbia; "The Woman of China," Miss Fung Hiu Siu; "The Woman in Professional Life," Miss Theda Gildermalster; "The British Woman," Miss Agnes L. Rogers; "The Women of Columbia University Who Have Arrived," Dr. Lida B. Earhart; "The Non-Professional Woman Who Knows Where She is Going," Dr Romlette Stevens.

BARON WERTHER KILLED.

Ex-Son-in-Law of Brazilian States man Shot in Fight Over Children.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 3.—Baron Aliemand Werther, son-in-law of the late Baron de Rio-Branco, Brazil's famous Foreign Minister, was killed last night while trying to gain possession of his children, who have been living with his former wife, who had obtained a divorce from him.

The divorce trial of Baroness Werther, which began in September, 1913, resulted in sensational disclosures. The Baroness declared that her husband seized important diplomatic documents belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and threatened her with death when she protested. Baron Werther, she asserted, had frequent interviews with Herr Michahelles, then German Minister to Brazil. She said also that her husband communicated to the Krupps and other German firms documents referring to the defenses of Brazil.

About a year before the divorce proceedings were instituted Baron Werther was shot three times by his nephew, Senhor Alcides Paranhos Silva, but his wounds were not serious. The shooting took place at the Baron's home in Petropolis. Senhor Silva declared he mistook his uncle for a burglar.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

Fuses Ignite Mysteriously at the Frankford Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—Two soldiers and a civilian lost their lives at the United States arsenal at Frankford, this city, today in an explosion of time fuses used on shrapnel shells. Another civilian was injured. The dead are:

RUNDLETT, ARTHUR B., first-class private, Ordnance Department; home, Boston.

FRASCO, PRASILEO, second-class private, Ordnance Department; home, New York City.

HARKINS, JAMES F., civilian, Philadelphia.

The men were at work near the artillery butts on the firing range some distance from the main buildings of the arsenal. They were engaged in unpacking fuses, which had been withdrawn from service and sent to the arsenal to be broken up, when one of the boxes exploded and bits of steel from the metal fuses were scattered in all directions, tearing and maiming the men. Harkins was so badly injured that he died while being conveyed to a hospital. The two soldiers died six hours later.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained by the officers at the arsenal. Arthur E. Brown, the injured civilian, the officers said, might be able to explain the cause. He was not in a condition today to be questioned.

For several months work has been at high tension in the ordnance department, and minor explosions are of not infrequent occurrence, but today's accident was the first in a long time in which there was loss of life.

SPENT LOOT IN BROADWAY.

Absconding Cashier Tells Police He Enjoyed Seeing the Sights.

Samuel Shipman, 21 years old, of 411 Bergen Avenue, Newark, who, the police say, confessed to stealing $500 from the Terminal Restaurant in Grand Central Station, where he was cashier, on June 18, spent his last quarter yesterday for a haircut in a Bowery barber's shop. As he stepped into the street Detectives Corbett and Kilginnon of the Second Branch Detective Bureau arrested him on a charge of grand larceny.

"Yes," the police say Shipman admitted, "I stole the $500. It's all gone now, though. I lived in swell Broadway hotels and did the rounds of the cabarets and lobster palaces on the White Way. Breakfast this morning and a haircut took my last jitney. I enjoyed Broadway. Market Street, Newark, doesn't compare with it."

LEAPS TO DEPARTING LINER.

Swiss, Delayed at German Consulate, All but Misses Boat.

On account of the strict examination of the passenger manifests of the Holland-America liners when they arrive in British waters the agents here are inforcing the passport regulations very strictly. Swiss passengers returning home have to get their passports vised by the German Consul as well as the Swiss Consul before they are allowed to board the ships.

William Metzga, a Swiss of New York City, who had booked to sail for Rotterdam on the Noordam yesterday, was turned back when he arrived at the pier in Hoboken and had to come to Manhattan to have his passport vised at the German Consulate. He returned just at noon as the Noordam was backing out into the stream. Metzga flung his satchel upon the ship and then made a flying leap and was caught by members of the crew amid the cheers of people on the pier.

Other passengers on the Noordam were R. S. Townsend, recently appointed U. S. Vice-Consul at Karlsruhe, Germany, and H. G. Waters, U. S. Vice-Consul at Berlin. Two stowaways, Dutchmen, were found in the coal bunkers when the liner got out into the river and were sent ashore on a tug. The Noordam had 150 passengers and a big lot of mail for Holland, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

HEN LAYS AN EGG IN TAR.

Would-be Rescuers Stick Fast, Police Called to Release Trio.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Aug. 3.—A little brown hen journeyed from William Aiken's place in Sunset Avenue today, got on top of a barrel of soft tar in an adjoining yard, and laid an egg. Then she cackled at first with pride in a task well accomplished, but presently in notes that expressed surprise, alarm, and finally anguish as the tar stuck fast and the little brown hen was held to the barrel.

So agonized were her utterances that Mr. Aiken and James Flannigan, a neighbor, rushed to her assistance. They plunged their hands into the tar beneath her and stuck fast, too.

The previous vocal efforts of the hen were as nothing to those she made under this new complication, and a local member of the S. P. C. A. telephoned to Chief of Police Fred Riepe for police protection for the fowl.

The Chief hurried to the spot and with his help the men and the hen were freed. The egg was past saving.

JUST AS THE JITNEYS

Have cut some traction dividends, so other new conditions may depreciate other securities. A security that cannot reduce dividends is our Guaranteed Mortgage—guaranteed to pay full interest on each interest day.

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GIMBELS

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

Summer Clearance Continues

"To Keep the New Store NEW!"

We keep the economy pot a-boiling these days with constantly new Clearance offerings gathered from all over the Store. Every stock has its odds and ends, and these are all marked at their lowest prices of the season to get them safely out of the way for stocktaking. Fine picking daily—don't miss it!

Linens and Bed Coverings At Rich August Savings

This Sale offers the most desirable goods of undisputed qualities at prices that mean LARGE SAVINGS to small and large housekeepers alike.

Household Linens

$4.25 Round Tablecloths at $2.75
Scalloped; 6 circular designs; 70-inch diameter.

$3.50 Napkins, $2.50 Dozen
Superior quality Irish damask; 5 designs; 23x23 and 22x22 in.

Pattern Tablecloths & Napkins
Irish Damask; fully bleached; 6 round and oval designs.
Cloths.
70x 70 in., $1.95, reg. $2.75.
70x 88 in., $2.45, reg. $3.25.
70x106 in., $2.95, reg. $3.75.
Napkins.
22x22 in., $2.45 doz., reg. $3.25.

$2.25 Bureau Scarfs, $1.25
Lace trimmed; fine Irish linen centres; linen lace panels and medallions; size 18x54 in.

$1.75 Table Damask, $1 Yard
"GIMBELS Famous" Irish double satin damask; 72 in. wide.

$4.20 Turkish Bath Towels, $2.75 Dozen
Soft and absorbent; pink, blue, gold or lavender; striped borders.

35c Huck Towels, 25c
Large; soft finish; neat damask borders; hemstitched ends.

Bed Muslins and Coverings

Utica Bleached Sheets
Sizes Before Hemming.

Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
54x 90 in.	80c	50c
63x 90 in.	85c	55c
63x 99 in.	90c	65c
72x 90 in.	90c	62½c
72x 99 in.	95c	70c
72x108 in.	$1.05	80c
81x 90 in.	95c	68c
81x 99 in.	$1.05	75c
90x 99 in.	$1.15	85c
90x108 in.	$1.25	95c

Gimbel $6.75 "Family Favorite" Blankets, $5 Pair
White and plaid; full size.

$3.25 Silk Mull Comfortables, $2.25
Full size; 9 in. plain borders.

$3.75 Satin Bedspreads, $2.75
Full size; scalloped, with cut-out corners.

Utica Pillow Cases
Sizes Before Hemming.

Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
42x36 in.	20c	14c
45x36 in.	22c	16c
45x38½ in.	25c	18c
50x38½ in.	28c	20c
54x36 in.	30c	22c

Utica Bolster Cases

Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
42x72 in.	45c	32c
42x76½ in.	48c	35c
45x72 in.	48c	35c
45x76½ in.	55c	38c

$2.25 Crochet Bedspreads, $1.50
Full size; scalloped all around.

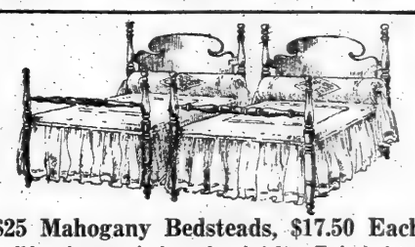
White Cottage Bedspreads
Plain Hemmed.
70x90 in., reg. $1.50, at 90c.
80x90 in., reg. $1.75, at $1.15.
Scalloped—Cutout Corners.
70x90 in., reg. $1.75, at $1.15.
80x90 in., reg. $2, at $1.35.

Main and Second Floors

The August Furniture Sale

(—*"With Initiative"*)

and YOUR HOME



$25 Mahogany Bedsteads, $17.50 Each
Of solid mahogany, in bungalow height. Twin bedsteads.

The THOUGHT—the intense, concentrated, determined EFFORT—the intelligent anticipation of *your* wants, *your* tastes, *your* point of view, and *your* idea of the ideally furnished home—all go to make this sale almost *a personal matter* between GIMBELS and every reader of this and all our other Furniture announcements.

Not only have we provided splendid Furniture of the very highest grade in every detail—at POPULAR prices—but we have outdone all previous efforts in offering INEXPENSIVE Suites and individual pieces at the very *lowest* prices consistent with reliability.

There Is Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Cabinet-Made Furniture

The assortment is wonderful and helpful. The BEST only was selected—and selected to such good purpose that we have already been informed by an expert that we have a display that is at once the FINEST and the most IMPRESSIVE in New York today.

Watch the Newspapers Daily

for details of special offerings in this Great Sale. The scope is so vast that a month will scarcely suffice to cover all the ground. There will continually be NEWS, day after day—and all will be of vital interest to those who have a *home* and know the subtle delights of adding to its beauty and comfort at little cost.

Seventh Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are now holding

Final Clearance Sales

to rid their wardrobes of all remaining apparel in preparation for the new Autumn modes—consequently *every fashionable Summer garment* is RE-PRICED for *absolute disposal*, regardless of its exquisite quality or desirable style—

In many instances sizes are incomplete—and styles are few of a kind—but the *total selection* affords ample choice.—

$150 to $300 EXQUISITE EVENING GOWNS—*$65, $95*

$65 to $95 STREET & AFTERNOON DRESSES—*$25, $35*

$35 to $95 STREET & CALLING SUITS—*$15, $25*

$15 to $35 BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HATS—*$8, $10*

The woman who desires the New Modes, first, will find them already assembled here, in representative collection—*Smartly Tailored Dresses* for street wear or traveling—*Tailleur* and *Demi-tailleur Suits* with or without fur trimmings—*Luxurious Coats* and *Evening Wraps*—*Exquisite French Gowns*—and *Beautiful New-Season Millinery* in distinctive and original designs.

French Perfumes have always been better because of secret formulae and secret processes.

RACARMA

Perfumes are French Perfumes made in America—made by French chemists, who have brought to us all the choice secrets from the best French laboratories—

Racarma Perfumes and Toilet Preparations are the most delicate, distinctive, exclusive products ever offered under an American label—You must try them.

Ask particularly for L'esprit de Rose Talcum—delicately perfumed—Soothing and agreeable.

Sold in this city exclusively by
B. Altman & Co.
and
James McCreery & Co.

Visitors in New York

The exquisite beauty and unexcelled Cabinet work which make

Tobey-Made Furniture

so individual and pleasing to persons of cultivated taste and judgment, must be seen to be appreciated.

We cordially invite you to inspect our choice displays.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave., at 53d St.

BRIDE LURES ACTOR TO DIVORCE COURT

Wife He Married Secretly Takes F. T. Hallock Auto Riding to Sheriff's Office.

LOCKED UP IN A JERSEY JAIL

Complaint Charges Improprieties, Though Wedding Was Only Last Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Frank T. Hallack, a New York movie actor known in his profession as Hal August, came out to Rutherford yesterday evening to call on Miss Corinne M. Hoker, daughter of Frederick F. Hooker, Superintendent of the Flintkote Company. Hallack had been a frequent caller on Miss Hooker last Spring, and her friends suspected that they were engaged. But nobody in Rutherford, not even her parents, kne wthat the two had been married in Weehawken by the Rev. George Angleman on April 12.

Hallack had come out this time on a telephone request from his wife, who had said she would meet him at the station with the family automobile. She met him as had been arranged, and the two drove about Rurtherford for some time. Then she drew up in front of an office building and stopped the car, asking her husband to wait while she telephoned to see if her parents were at home.

She disappeared within, and in a moment there appeared Under Sheriff Thomas English, who announced to Hallack that his wife had sued him for divorce, with alimony and counsel fees, and served a writ of ne exeat. Then Hallack was brought down to Hackensack and taken to the county jail, where, in default of $1,000 bail, he was locked up overnight.

He told his story today of how he had met and courted his wife. He and his brother, Edwin August, went into a dancing school in Broadway one afternoon last Spring, he said, and there he met a girl who told him she would like to introduce him to a niece girl in Rutherford. He mailed an autograph photo to Miss Hooker, and shortly afterward, through another friend, they met at an apartment on Riverside Drive. They took a walk down the Drive, and Hallack told the girl his life story—that he was a movie actor from sunny California, and longing to go back. But he told her, according to the narrative which he set forth in jail to Sheriff Robert Heath, that if he had a little girl like her to love he might stay in New York, and she told him she was "game."

But when they began to talk of ways and means it developed that Hallack couldn't support her in the style to which she had been accustomed, so it was agreed that they would be married and she would return home and he would call on her like any other suitor.

They were married a week after they first met, and then Hallack began to make his calls in Rutherford. Some time after that her friends thought things were settled, and Miss Hooker was the guest of honor at a kitchen shower given by Mrs. Addison Ely, Jr., whose husband is now Mrs. Hallack's attorney in her suit.

Hallack said he called regularly, but of late the arrival of the Summer season had made it impossible for him to go out to Rutherford as often as he had been accustomed. But he said he ktpt in constant communication with his wife, and denied vigorously the assertion of her attorney that from May 17 to July 27 she had never heard from him.

Ely, speaking for Mrs. Hallack, also made charges of misconduct, naming several girls who lived in the rooming house at 103 West Seventieth Street, where Hallack has been staying. He also named a woman living at 115 West Seventy-first Street, who came to Hackensack this afternoon with another man, and said that bail for Hallack would probably be furnished by his friends tomorrow.

At 103 West Seventieth Street the women named by Mrs. Hallack's lawyer all denied that they had more than a speaking acquaintance with the actor. "We used to see him on hot evenings," they said, "when we were sitting out on the stoop, and he went in or out of the house. That was all."

It was added that he paid his rent regularly.

ADVERTISE TO BUY GERMAN STEAMERS

St. Louis Interests Want to Get American-Owned German Goods from Rotterdam.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—Arthur P. Meagher, President of Charles H. Wyman, customs brokers of St. Louis, and Vice President of the American Importers' Association, returned to St. Louis tonight from New York, where he launched plans to buy a German steamship to carry to American dealers merchandise that had accumulated at Rotterdam, Bremen, and other foreign ports.

"All of the $170,000,000 of German merchandise detained at Rotterdam," Mr. Meagher said, "is virtually owned in this country. It has been contracted for and largely paid for. We have tried to induce various steamship lines operating under neutral flags to load the cargoes, but they have refused to risk the British Order in Council. Now we are determined to get ships of our own.

"We figure that a ship can be purchased for about $300,000. Our aim will be to get small subscriptions to the ship fund, so no charge can be made with justice that any one will derive a great profit. It is expected that those who subscribe will get their money back from freight receipts in a short time.

"By establishing a co-operative ship line we also will be able to show Great Britain that there is a strong sentiment in this country against the illegal blockade of legitimate American commerce. After our ships have been procured we believe the Government of the United States will insist upon their uninterrupted passage to this country with the German-made goods.

Sir Richard Crawford has been quoted as saying that if the American manufacturers and jobbers could get ships to carry their goods from Rotterdam they would not be interfered with."

When in New York Mr. Meagher arranged for the publication of this advertisement there:

Notice to German Shipowners—Bids for outright purchase of first-class vessels for proposed service between Bremen and New York, carriage of American-owned cargoes only; submit bids to Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

F. W. Ruhe of Fensterer & Ruhe, New Yrk, had active charge of the deal for the ship purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Officials of the State Department declined to comment today on the advertisement printed in New York, asking German shipowners to submit bids for outright purchase of first-class vessels for proposed service between Bremen and New York.

It was learned, however, that Arthur P. Meagher conferred unofficially with minor officials of the State Department regarding the plan. Mr. Meagher conferred with Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, and William B. Fleming, one of the foreign trade advisers.

General Tracy Rallies.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who was said on Monday night to be dying at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, was reported late last night to have rallied shightly. His condition was said to have improved with the cooler weather.

DISCUSS NEW TAX ARTICLE.

Wickersham Renews Fight to Keep State's Good Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—When debate on the proposed new Article on Taxation, recommended by the Committee on Taxation, was resumed by the Constitutional Convention late this afternoon, Mr. Wickersham entered another protest against the obvious intent of the committee to cancel teh moral obligation involved in the enactment of the secured debts law in 1911, under which the State has collected a tax on almost $1,000,000,000 of securities with the understanding that they should forever be free from local taxation. The part of the proposed new article to which Mr. Wickersham especially objected is:

"Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal."

Mr. Wickersham wants this modification added: "But without prejudice to any contract heretofore made under the authority of such laws."

"The State should respect its moral as well as its legal obligations," said Mr. Wickersham in support of his proposed amendment. "My amendment will leave it to the Legislatue to determine whether the moral obligation in connection with the secured debts law is of such binding force that this law should not be interfered with."

George C. Linton, Sr., of Erie, called Mr. Wickersham's attention to the fact that "contract" was a technical term and urged that the word "agreement" be substituted. Mr. Wickersham accepted this suggestion.

"If we're going to use the Constitution to allay the apprehensions of certain gentlemen, who have paid a tax on securities under the secured debts law," said Senator Wagner, "the easiest way of accomplishing that end would be by saying nothing about laws 'heretofore' enacted and let it go at that. I can see no point to this quibbling over the word 'contract.' The Wickersham amendment would be useless in the event that the courts should hold that the secured debts law involved a contract, because any legislation to repeal it would then come under the ban of the Federal Constitution, which prohibits the States from doing anything to impair the right of contract. And if the courts should hold that no contract was involved, Mr. Wickersham's amendment would be of no effect also."

Mr. Wickersham, after further debate, moved that the article on taxation be considered section by section. Section 1 of the article reads as follows:

The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. No property shall be exempt from taxation, except as expressly provided by law. Laws granting exemption from taxation whether heretofore or hereafter enacted shall be subject to modification or repeal. Hereafter no exemption shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

H. Leroy Austin, Republican from Greene County, moved that the first three sentences of this section be stricken out. He lost his motion to strike out the first sentence, but was upheld with regard to the other two.

Mr. Wickersham moved that this be substituted for the first sentence of the section: "The power of taxation shall always remain in the State and shall never be abridged."

Senator Wagner expressed doubt whether under this language the State would have power to delegate the power of taxation to local tax boards, as is done now in New York City.

There was further debate, in the course of which Chairman Saxe announced his willingness to accept the Wickersham amendment, but the convention adjourned for the day before any portion of the amendment had been accepted definitely.

James L. Nixon of Buffalo, who earlier in the session introduced a proposal requiring the Legislature to revoke all present tax exemptions in favor of churches, hospitals, educational and philantrropic organizations, which later was rejected by the Committee on Taxation, offered an amendment to the proposed taxation article from the floor. The amendment provides that there shall be no tax exemptions on any real estate except that owned by the State or Federal Government, or by a municipal corporation, or property on which a church has been constructed.

Mr. Nixon read a long statement in which he said that the opposition to his amendment had come from New York City solely, and that at the hearings practically all the up-State cities had sent delegations to urge its adoption.

AGREE ON HOME RULE PLAN.

Committee Will Report in Favor of Limited Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

ALANY, Aug. 3.—The home rule article when it comes before the Constitutional Convention will not be the far-reaching measure advocated by Mayor Mitchel and the Mayor's Conference. It will have a legislative string attached so that in case municipalities should not thrive under theier new liberties mistakes can be corrected by a legislative enactment which can be put through in a fortnight, whereas it would take three years at least to abrogate home rule powers written into the Constitution.

President Elihu Root paid a visit to the Cities Committee this afternoon. After he had spent several hours in conference with the members it was announced tonight that the proposed home rule article would be ready for presentation to the convention at its session on Thursday.

"We have agreed on all the essential points," said Chairman Low this evening. "All the differences that remains have to do with details. We took a vote on the article in its tentative form before the committee adjourned this evening. Fifteen of the seventeen members of the committee attended the meeting and the vote stood thirteen to two in favor of reporting the article after it has been perfected as to language. We expect to get through tomorrow afternoon or evening."

It was learned that later four of the thirteen members who voted in favor of the home rule plan did so with reservations as to certain features. One of those voting in favor—Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, said he had supported the measure in order to bring the question squarely before the convention. The two dissenters were Edward E. Franchot, Republican of Niagara, and Senator James A. Foley from Tammany Leader Murphy's district.

According to ex-Mayor Low, none of the essential points of the plan outlined in last week's dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES has been changed. The plan follows the system in vogue in California. Under it municipalities through their legislative bodies and administrative officials may initiate charter legislation to be submitted to the voters and if ratified to be sent to the Legislature, which would have power to annul the legislation within sixty days after Jan. 1.

The Legislature still would retain the power to enact special legislation affecting a city. Originally it was provided that a Mayor's veto could be overcome only by a two-thirds vote. This provision, it was learned tonight, has been eliminated from the present draft and a provision incorporated under which a simple majority in both houses of the Legislature may overcome a veto.

Even the limited grant of home rule proposed is likely to meet vigorous opposition on the floor of the convention from a powerful clique of up-State Republicans.

COMMITTEES IN DEADLOCK.

Clash in Plans for Protection of State's Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Constitutional Convention had its first session today under the new working plan of two sessions a day, but made only slow progress. Four of the most important committees—the Cities Committee, the Committee on State Finance, the Committee on Governor and other State officers, and the Judiciary Committee—have not as yet made their final reports, but are expected to do so before the week ends. Nearly all the other standing committees have completed their labors.

Some friction his arisen between the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers and the Committee on Conservation. The Committee on Conservation has worked out a plan providing for an unpaid board of nine members appointed by the Governor for terms of nine years to act as Guardians of the State's forest and to exercise general supervision over the work of conservation. A paid Superintendent under the plan is to be appointed by the board to do the administrative work.

The Committee on Governor in formulating its plan for the proposed new State Government also has decided on a conservation board of nine members, but with terms of five years only, and a Superintendent of conservation to be appointed by the Governor and not by the Conservation Board. The two committees are now in a deadlock, and some of the Root diplomacy may be required to break it.

The opponents of the short ballot have found allies in the labor organizations throughout the State. Ex-Senator Brackett, leader in the fight against the short ballot, today presented a sheaf of petitions from such bodies, protesting against the proposal. The Union League Club of New York has added its indorsement of the short ballot to the many that already have reached President Root.

CLOUDBURST KILLS 25 IN ERIE, PENN.

Continued from Page 1.

Harbor Life Saving Station, induced Captain Menry Langsworth and his crew of four to abandon her early this morning.

DROWNS IN BATTLE WITH SURF

Fishing Boat Caught on Bar Overturns, Throwing Seven in Sea.

SEASIDE PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Battling their way against what seemed a hopeless chance for their lives this morning, six members of a fishing crew reached shore safely after their boat had pounded to pieces on the outer bar a quarter of a mile from the shore and had thrown them into the seething sea. Captain Axen Jacobsen of Belmar, the seventh man, was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

The men left shore very early this morning for the fishing banks. The wind was blowing strongly then, but the sea was not high. When they were five miles out the wind began to blow a 60-mile gale and the seas to pick up. They turned for shore and when only a short distance out their engine went dead.

Captain Jacobsen, not realizing that he was directly over the dangerous bar, cast his anchor. A few seconds later the boat had pounded on the bar, shattering her planking, and turned over, carrying all seven men into the surf.

STORM DRIVES OUT CAMPERS.

Orchard Beach Tents Submerged—Temperature Down to 59.

The temperature dropped as low as 59 degrees yesterday following the heavy rainstorms, which brought much needed relief to the city and put an end to the deaths and prostrations caused by the heat wave of the past five days. Cool weather is predicted for some days to come by the Weather Bureau. There will be more rain today, but clear weather is promised again tomorrow.

The storm of Monday night and yesterday did little damage in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs, although the wind caused severe conditions on the bay and along the coasts, and storm warnings were issued.

The Orchard Beach tent colony in Pelham Bay Park suffered considerably from the wind and rainfall, and yesterday morning it was found that at least one-third of the tents had been destroyed. Hundreds of persons were driven from the colony early in the morning, drenched and shivering, and were escorted across the bridge to City Island, where they found accommodations at the hotels, dance halls, and restaurants. The police of the City Island Station aided in the work of collecting blankets for the refugees.

Most of the trees which had been planted recently in the vicinity of Orchard Beach were also torn up, because of the fact that the rainfall continued throughout the day little was accomplished clearing up the wreckage of tents.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature was 63 degrees, and the maximum reached was 72 degrees at noon. The minimum, 59 degrees, was registered at 9 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Zora E. Johnson Held.

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, who claims to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the millionaire, was arraigned before Judge Crain, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. Mrs. Johnson was arrested on the complaint of Francis Mahoney, a clerk in the Municipal Service Board, who said she got $800 from him on the representation that she was the widow of Mr. Flagler and would be able to return the money when the estate was settled. The woman pleaded not guilty and was remanded to the Tombs to await trial.

HIGH GRADE PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Special Inducements To-day Only

Several Makes for Selection.
Convenient Monthly Terms.
Full Knabe Guarantee.
NO DEPOSIT, IF DESIRED.

NEW PIANOS

Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. Regularly sold at prices up to $325. Special for To-day only $190

NEW 88 NOTE PLAYER

The several styles and makes of players offered at the special price of $390 for to-day regularly sell at prices up to $600. They are the very latest style, with every improvement and are especially recommended for their excellent tone and perfect player mechanism. $390

FREE 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER

Liberal Allowance for Old Instruments in Exchange

KNABE

WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

ASSERTS PERKINS MISLED ROOSEVELT

Colonel Not Personally Informed About Bull Moose Here, Says Douglas Robinson.

HE HEARD ONLY ONE SIDE

Colonel's Nephew Hints His Uncle Was Urged to Make Recent Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Declaring that Colonel Roosevelt has been misled by George W. Perkins, Douglas Robinson, nephew of Roosevelt, and State Chairman of the Progressive Party, issued the following statement tonight:

"I have read with interest Colonel Roosevelt's statement on his return from the West, and think I understand the reason for it, and am of the opinion that only having heard, since his return, George W. Perkins's side of the present issue, he has followed Mr. Perkins's insistent advice, perhaps a little too closely. Mr. Perkins is, no doubt, rightfully disturbed and angry that all of us do not agree with him, and is afraid that if many of those that are still enrolled as rogressives do as some of us intend to do and enroll as Republicans, he will be left with less strength politically than he now has.

"Mr. Perkins says to us that we must not influence any one to our way of thinking, but he is willing to ask Colonel Roosevelt to make a public statement with advice attached to save to him (Mr. Perkins) the strength he might otherwise lose. I have always known that all is fair in love and war and politics, but I have not intended to make any particular fight on this issue. I merely intended to give my reasons and let it go at that, but if Mr. Perkins wishes to make it a fight, I am perfectly willing to make it one also.

"Colonel Roosevelt's statement is, I know, made in all good faith, but in this particular instance he has obtained his knowledge of what the Progressive organization is and needs from Mr. Perkins and Mr. Perkins has told Colonel Roosevelt what he wants him to know and no more. None of us who disagree with Mr. Perkins has been able to put to Colonel Roosevelt, since his return our side of the case, and if we had the opportunity, perhaps Colonel Roosevelt would not have issued just the statement he did.

"I have no criticism to make except that it does not seem quite fair to Colonel Roosevelt. I have followed Colonel Roosevelt consistently since I was able to vote, and I believe he is the only American who fully understands the great issues confronting this country, but he is so interested in the larger issues that he cannot be expected always to know the smaller details of political life, and has to rely on the information and advice from others in regard to them. Colonel Roosevelt, having been urged by Mr. Perkins to make a statement, is quite right to state what he himself intends to do, but when it comes to his giving advice to those about to enroll in a political party the voters should realize that the advice in this instance must have been largely influenced by the one-sided appeal of Mr. Perkins, and there must be a reason for the appeal, because Mr. Perkins himself says to the insiders that, though he does not consider this the time to enroll, as Republicans, next year is the time when better terms can be made.

It is rumored the Herkimer County Republicans are planing to nominate Mr. Robinson for the Assembly.

AUTO SKIDS; TWO KILLED.

Five Others Injured When Car Turns Over Near Batavia.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 3.—A large touring car, carrying a party of seven persons from Rochester to Niagara Falls, skidded on the oiled road two miles west of East Pembroke at noon today and turned upside down, killing two and injuring five of the occupants.

The Dead.

WEST, Mrs. PAUL, aged 20, Rochester.
WEST, CHARLES, aged 5, Rochester.

The Injured.

ROSS, Mrs. JOHN W., Rochester; broken rib, bruises.
WEST, Miss RUTH, aged 13, Rochester; nose broken, bruised and cut about head and shoulders.
ABRAMS, Mrs. GEORGE, Washington, D. C.; sprained back and several scalp wounds.
HARRIS, GEORGE, chauffeur; cut and bruised.

News of the accident reached Rochester shortly after noon, and relatives of the party, together with physicians, were hurried to the scene. The Coroner from Batavia was summoned, and took charge of the bodies.

RUNS DOWN GIRL IN WILD AUTO CHASE

Policeman Shouts Warning as Lillian Carlsen Gets in Path of Taxi.

CHAUFFEUR HITS A POST

Riordan, Sober, Won't Explain Mad Flight Which Sent Policeman in Hot Pursuit in Auto.

Sergeant Brophy of the West 100th Street Station yelled after the driver of a taxicab at 10:30 o'clock last night when the vehicle passed him at Eighty-seventh Street, going north, in Ceneral Park West at forty miles an hour and with no lights showing. The chauffeur, if he heard, did not slow down, and Brophy sprang into an automobile standing at the curb and asked the chauffeur to chase the taxicab.

The pursuing car could not overtake the taxicab, though it held its own in the race, and, peering from the front seat, Brophy saw a man and a girl start across Central Park West, near 100th Street. He was several blocks behind and could not yell a warning, for the racing cab was close upon the couple, and from his car Brophy saw the girl struck and sent flying 20 feet to the west curbstone.

He saw Policeman Sullivan run out and help her escort pick her up, and, satisfied she would be cared for, Brophy ordered his driverto keep after the cab, which had never slackened its pace. The Sergeant saw it run north to 106th Street, and then turn into this thoroughfare careening on two wheels as it rounded the corner at express speed. His own car followed a moment later, in time to reveal the taxicab as it smashed into a lamppost, its driver having lost control of it as he turned the corner.

The chauffeur sprang off the seat and, apparently unhurt, started to run off as fast as he could go. Brophy, too, sprang from the car and gave chase. He caught his man aboout a block away and led him back to 100th Street and Central Park West.

There Dr. Steele of Knickerbocker Hospital was leaning over the girl. He found that four of her teeth had been knocked out. She was badly cut and bruised, and the physician said she was dangerously injured internally. He said her condition was very serious ad hurried her to the hospital.

Her escort, who said he was Marbon Lynch of 469 Lenox Avenue, said she was Miss Lillian Carlsen of 177 West 102d Street, 18 years old. He said Policeman Sullivan had shouted a warning to them when neither of them had observed the racing taxicab, and that he had tried to drag the girl to safety.

The cab came upon them so fast, however, that he could not get her out of the way and he had been thrown down himself, though he escaped being hit by the cab.

The chauffeur was taken to the 100th Street Station and locked up charged with felonious assault. He said he was John Riordan of 439 West Fifty-second Street. The police said he had not been drinking, and that he refused to explain the reason for his excessive speed. There was no one in his car except himself.

WANT THEIR $10,000 BACK.

Woman Says Crazy Husband Sent Conscience Money to Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Secret Service is investigating an effort made by a man and woman to get from the Treasury $10,000 recently added to the conscience fund.

The following letter, signed by an apparently fictitious name and mailed on the train between Sterling and Peoria, Ill., has been received at the Treasury Department:

My crazy husband, nearly dead, sent you $10,000 a few days ago—three $1,000 bills, eight $500 bills, and thirty $100 bills. He is now dying. Please return the money to me. No sound mind would do the thing he did.

The writer gave her address as Rochester. The Treasury Department has since learned that the writer wrote to the Postmaster at Rochester and asked him, if a valuable letter came for her, to forward it to Van Patten, Ill. At the same time her husband wrote to the Postmaster at Van Patten and asked him, if a letter came for his wife, to forward it to a railroad brakeman at Nelson, Ill.

HOLDS LINDSEY GUILTY.

Judge Declares Him in Contempt for Concealing Boy's Story.

DENVER, Aug. 3.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court was found guilty of contempt of court by Distrcit Judge John A. Perry today. Senetence was deferred pending Judge Lindsey's return from the East.

The contempt case resulted from Judge Lindsey's refusal to reveal on the witness stand, on the ground that he was privileged, a confidential conveyastion he had with Neal Wright, 12, whose testimony in Criminal Court had much to do with the acquittal of his mother, Mrs. Berta Wright, charged with the murder of her husband.

John A. Wright was shot while seeking to gain entrance to his home here on April 18. Mrs. Wright was charged with the killing. Neal Wright testified at the trial that he, not his mother, fired the fatal shot, and that it was accidental. The District Attorney contended that Neal previously told a different story to Judge Lindsey, and called Lindsey as a witness.

SING SING INMATES WENT OUT VISITING

Continued from Page 1.

were brought to his attention tonight, saying that it would be improper to make any public comments on the subject until they had been brought to him officially.

It is known that Warden Osborne permitted four or five prisoners to go to New York to attend funerals of near relatives, though always in the company of prison guards, before the case of the prisoner at Great Meadow came up and Supt. Reilly put the band on such special privileges. It was said here tonight that he had not granted any such leaves since the Superintendent's order was issued. Previous to that order he had gone on the assumption that the matter was left to his judgment.

Sonnenberg was permitted to go to New York to view the body of his wife after she had died, and, as in the case of the others, returned to Sing Sing with the guard who accompanied him. The Warden telephoned to Superintendent Riley before allowing him to leave the prison. Tony Marino and Duffy, accompanied by a guard, were not permitted to go to New York but outside of the prison walls, in Ossining, to view the body of "Canada Blackie." Warden Osborne knew the notorious "Blackie" well, and wrote the introduction for a book built about him to depict prison life.

The Warden would not elaborate on the assertion he made in an address in New York Monday night to the effect that certain politicians were trying to "frame him up." The Warden said that outside encouragement had been given some of the men who had tried to escape from Sing Sing. O'Dea, a prisoner who made two efforts to escape, but was caught each time, it was said yesterday, was in conference with McDonald, Superintendent Riley's agent, before each attempt.

McDonald also conferred with a prisoner, a Sergeant appointed by the Mutual Welfare League, who put the life-term convict Murphy up to entering the death house as a singer and talking with Charles Becker in violation of the prison rules, it was said yesterday.

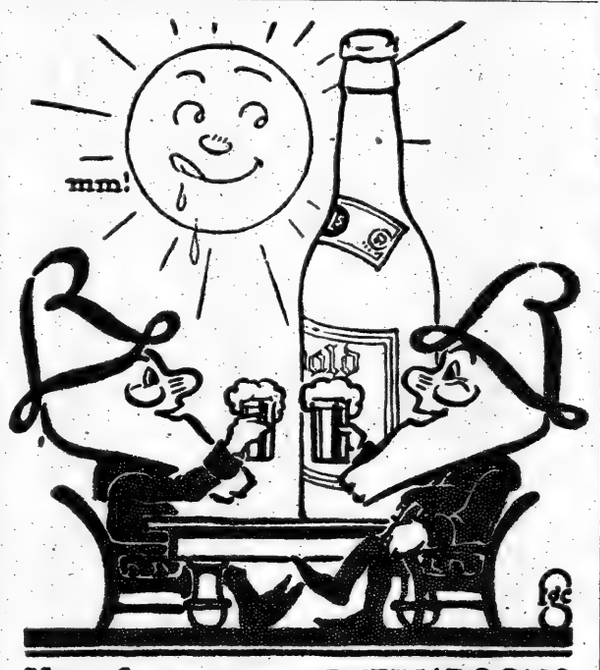
Westchester County politicians, seeking patronage, are among those waging war on the present Sing Sing administration, it is understood at Sing Sing, and it is said that certain prisoners with influential political friends are working with them.

Discharged Prison Foreman to Sue.

Denis J. Kelly, who was discharged on Monday as foreman of the printing shop at Sing Sing prison, returned to his home at 247 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday and retained attorneys to bring an action to have him reinstated on the ground that he was a Civil Service employe and Warden Osborne had no authority to discharge him. Warden Osborne said he discharged Kelly because he was inefficient, and that the fact he had passed a Civil Service examination to get the place did not give him a life job.

Women Visit Sing Sing.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. George F. Kerr, Mrs. John D. O'Leary, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, four ardent supporters of industrial education and vocational training, were guests of Warden Osborne at Sing Sing yesterday and discussed with him welfare work and the question of inaugurating a system of vocational training among prisoners. They attended sessions of the prisoners' court and the Warden's appeal court



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Laxatives give only temporary relief and their after effects intensify the very condition they were supposed to remedy.

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Ready Next Week

Volume (number ten) of The New York Times Index for the second quarter of 1915 will be off the press in a few days.

This work has become indispensable as a reference book to those who are already using it. The Index epitomizes in one convenient volume each three months all the news that has been printed in The New York Times during that period. By a most thorough system of classification, a reference to any news event requires but a moment.

F. E. Farnsworth, General Secretary American Bankers' Association, says:

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SCIENTISTS STUDY ELECTRIC 'STRAYS'

British Association Begins Investigation of Interruptions to Wireless.

VAGRANT CURRENTS IN AIR

May Come from the Sun, Dr. W. Eccles Says—Marconi Operators Are Gathering Data.

In addition to completing wireless communication across the Pacific Ocean, the new and powerful wireless plant near Yokohama, Japan, will increase the opportunities for the study of the natural electrical disturbances which frequently interrupt wireless service between less powerful stations.

Scientists at the stations on the Pacific near San Francisco, in Hawaii and near Yokohama, will make a study of the wandering electrical currents as they occur on the Pacific Ocean. For some reason the vagabond electrical discharges do not cause as much trouble on the Pacific as on the Atlantic, and that is another of the subjects of investigation.

The long-distance stations, because of their high-power receiving apparatus, are better able to produce data on the electricity of the air than any other kinds, but today practically every Marconi operator, both on ships and at land stations, makes observations continually of electrical disturbances to be used as the basis of a thorough scientific study of these phenomena.

The broad study of this subject is being carried on by the Maconi Companies under Dr. W. Eccles, who is at the head of a committee of scientists appointed by the British Association to carry on the work. Every Marconi operator is furnished forms on which he records at given hours the quality, strength, and frequency of the natural electrical waves, together with information about the state of the barometer, the temperature, and the latitude and longitude.

Electric "Strays" a Mystery.

These observations may cover a period of years before the scientists of the British Association venture to reach any conclusion regarding the aerial electricity. The subject is now a mystery which has not been in the slightest degree penetrated. The layman who is occasionally puzzled when he reads that wireless communication has been interrupted by "static conditions" or "atmospheric conditions" or "aerial disturbances" is no more ignorant about the real cause of the trouble than the most eminent scientists alive.

Dr. Eccles, who is at the head of the present investigation, says:

"These natural electrical waves have coursed about the globe since the most remote ages, but their existence has been completely unsuspected until very recent times.

"They cause erratic and troublesome noises in the telephone receivers of a wireless telegraph station, or cause erratic and confusing marks on the tape of a coherer and inker set in registering the length of wireless waves which form the letters of the wireless code. They are only too familiar to every one who has worn the phones of a wireless operator for even a brief interval.

"For brevity they were christened 'strays' or 'X's' in the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 in England, and were later given the name 'atmospherics' in the United States. Another and more recent Americanism is 'static.' The best name appears to me to be 'strays,' for the word exactly describes their vagrant nature and does not commit one to an opinion in regard to their origin.

"Now, to the scientific mind the chief claim of strays to promptness of attention is that nobody knows completely what they are or whence they come. The study of strays was begun by Popoff shortly before the rise of practical wireless telegraphy. In 1895 he made use of a long vertical conductor like a lightning rod in combination with a coherer, in order to follow the motions of lightning storms across the country. In 1898 Boggio Lera improved on Popoff's apparatus as regards sensitiveness and arranged that feeble and strong disturbances should be recorded separately.

Lightning Precedes Many "Xs."

"His experiments with this apparatus showed that the approach of electrical storms was heralded by frequent operation of the apparatus several hours in advance of their arrival in the locality of the observing station and showed that every visible flash operated the apparatus infallibly.

"But even when there is no thunder weather recorded over the whole continent of Europe and the adjacent seas, strays or Xs may be received almost perpetually by the receiving antenna adjusted to a great wave length. This is a distinct matter from the Xs due to local atmospheric electricity utilizing the antenna as a lightning rod, and different again from the hum or sizzle or fizz caused by a white squall at sea or by glow discharge to high peaks.

"These perpetual strays are characterized by the fact that they are heavier and more frequent, in general, the longer the wave to which the receiving antenna is adjusted, so far as it has been tried up to the present.

"It is natural, but it is not scientific, to jump to the conclusion that these strays are all due to lightning strokes occurring probably at great distances somewhere on the earth's surface, or possibly in the free atmosphere between one bank of ionized air and another. This, however, ignores the theory that the source of the strays may be far outside the earth. There is nothing unreasonable in supposing that the sun, let us say, may send us occasional electrical waves.

"For example, in the colossal movements of matter associated with the formation of a solar prominence—movements that appear to take place with enormous velocities—electrical discharges may be brought about of magnitude far transcending anything that can happen on earth. These would give rise to electrical waves which might reach the earth in perceptible intensity and constitute a portion of our strays. On the other hand, we must not forget that we on the earth's surface may be protected by our ionized atmosphere from these extra-terrestrial waves. It is just such problems that the British Association Committee has set itself to inquire into.

Three Distinct Kinds of "Strays."

"Three kinds of strays are commonly heard during the telephonic reception of signals. One is the more or less prolonged rattling or grinding noise, called 'grinders'; another the sharp isolated knocks called 'clicks' and a third consisting of a buzzing or frying noise, which is termed 'hum' or 'sizzle.'

"Another and distinct inquiry which urgently needs pursuing has regard to the part played by the earth's atmosphere in causing variations in signal strength. The laws of their variations, especially in their respect to connection with weather conditions, with the time of day and with the position on the earth's surface require investigation. The time of day has effects that include the well known variations at sunrise and sunset.

"In order to learn more we must have observations made simultaneously at various parts of the world and collated at a central office, as the organization of Marconi operators to assist in this study will make possible."

BIG CROPS AND PROSPERITY.

Merchants in Chicago from Many Points Tell Same Story.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—With the arrival in Chicago of a multitude of merchants from the South, the Southwest, the West, and the Middle West for the celebration of "Chicago Week," an annual event designed for the purpose of bringing buyers to the marts of this city, a spirit of optimism pervaded the wholesale merchandising districts, for practically all the visitors brought tidings of bounteous crops and increasing prosperity. Individually and collectively the buyers declare that prosperity is galloping back to the agricultural Central West, which has never been as much affected by the war as other parts of the country.

Merchants arelaying in big stocks in preparation for a remarkable trade in the Fall after the harvest. The demand on wholesalers for that class of goods known as luxuries has been unusually heavy.

"The South is booming," said Charles McNeal of the McNeal & Edwards Company, Clarkesville, Tenn., today. 'It is in for one of its greatest eras of prosperity. I am so sure of it that I am buying more heavily than for years past. The cotton situation has done more good than harm in the long run. While the territory which we serve immediately is not cotton country, still I know from wholesale establishments in my city that the South as a whole is buying more than it has bought for some years."

"Crops are simply magnificent in the Far Northwest," said H. Clayburgh of Spokane, Wash., who distributes shoes over the States of Montana, Washington, and Idaho. "Montana has the greatest grain crops in its history, and the crops in the orchard sections of the three States could not be better. Grain, of course, will bring high prices, but the shutting off of the export demand may lower the profits of the fruit growers. There is continued dullness in the lumber industry, due mostly to lack of ships to carry the products of the forest, but the merchants are buying more freely than for some time, replenishing their depleted stocks, and apparently are more confident than I have ever before seen them."

"North Dakota is just getting ready to harvest the biggest wheat crop in its history," said J. B. Mills of Bismarck. "There isn't a blemish on the crop anywhere in the State, and nothing but hail can harm it now. Prices are high, and the whole State will be more prosperous than ever before."

GREENHUT SALE ON AUG. 17.

Property Will Be Offered in Separate Parcels and in Bulk.

The decree of sale of the assets of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, as prepared by the trustees in bankruptcy, was issued yesterday, signed by Peter B. Olney, the referee. According to the decree, the assets will be offered at public sale at the place of business of the bankrupt, in the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue at Eighteenth Street, on Aug. 17 at noon. The property of the bankrupt will be offered in separate parcels and in bulk, so that the business may be bought as a going concern. Because of this latter provision, the creditors of the bankrupt who wish to become partners in a reorganization of the store may do so.

The decree was prepared by James N. Rosenberg of counsel for the Trustees, in collaboration with the Trustees and representatives of the creditors. There was opposition to it in its original form by some creditors opposed to the reorganization plan, but changes were made to satisfy the more important of these objections and at the sanic time permit the creditors desiring reorganization to buy the property in bulk by paying a proper price.

According to a provision in the decree, at least ten days' notice of sale shall be given to all creditors by mailing to their respective addresses and by advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Daily Trade Record.

The trustees, who will conduct the sale, are Walter C. Noyes, William A. Marble, and Alfred A. Cook.

GROOM GERRY FOR SENATE.

Rhode Island Friends Enter Him in Next Year's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—A boom for ex-Representative Peter G. Gerry for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator next year was launched this afternoon at a luncheon held by Democratic leaders at the Narragansett Hotel.

Ex-Representative Thomas P. Haven, in a speech to the leaders, said that he hoped the time was not far distant when Rhode Island would be represented in the Senate by the former Congressman from the Second District. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Representative George F. O'Shaunessy also paid a warm tribute to Mr. Gerry.

Before the luncheon Mr. Gerry entertained the leaders on his yacht.

GERMANS ARE MERRY ABOARD SUBMARINES

Official Eyewitness Describes Life in the Kaiser's Undersea Fighters.

DEPRECATES HUMANITY

Naval Writer Says Consideration Shown Toward Merchant Craft Is Not Appreciated.

An eyewitness account of life aboard German submarines preying on British and other allied merchant shipping, is given by Otto von Gottberg, the naval writer commissioned by the German Admiralty to write a series of articles descriptive of Germany's naval operations for the newspapers of Germany. In an article, published in the German papers of June 19, the writer also tells of changes in the method of operation by the German U-boats, which have in some recent cases convoyed their prizes into port. The article follows in narrative form:

When the next day's sun rose U— was again at work outside, although the heavy wind promised little good. In stormy weather and a heavy sea, the English steamer Vosges, sighted about noon, tried to escape. Overtaken, she tried to ram the submarine. She had a right to feel safe enough, for the little gray craft pitched and rolled so heavily in its pursuit that a shot with hope of striking seemed impossible.

Lashed to the deck, as always in stormy weather, the men stood at the gun, and the two officers, with the helmsman, on the bridge. But the ropes must be long and loose if the arms of the gunners are to have free movement. The Britons saw how the high waves frequently swept our men off the deck. The hands of their comrades or their own strength and agility landed them back on board.

For three hours the giant chased the wave-swept U-boat around in a circle, seeking to ram the rolling and pitching little gray fellow. Then a shell struck the enemy, giving him his quietus. Limping and sinking, the ship made for another steamer some distance off.

Passengers Acted as Enemies.

English newspapers contained reports of the wounding of the crew by our fire and narrated that the passengers of the Vosges during the pursuit had assisted in shoveling coal to keep the fires going. As they acted as our enemies, the lives of passengers on English vessels may not further demand any consideration.

Toward evening U— exchanged greetings with a little sister boat. Through flag signals the commanders told each other about their experiences and the observations they had made at sea. The bad weather continued for eight days. But each one of them brought our boat a steamer as a prize, until in the course of its voyage it had taken ships with a total tonnage of 45,000 or had sent them to the fishes. After five vessels bound for Liverpool had been sunk as victims of U—, the helmsman on the bridge remarked, dryly:

"Apparently our commander doesn't care to be made an honorary citizen of Liverpool!"

Thus, in spite of strictest discipline, there is comfortable and merry life aboard our submarines. In close intimacy and common danger, the leaders and men learn to value true comradeship. The men soon learn which song their commander best loves to hear, and no other is thereafter played so frequently on the graphophone that serves as constant companion to the crews of our little gray crafts on the water as well as beneath it, bringing them lively spirits and entertainment. The desires, ambitions, and experiences of all on board are alike. But the noonday meal appears to rouse varied emotions. The faces of the officers clear up when the plate, handed to them on the bridge and often seasoned with salt water, contains a mess of mutton and cabbage. On the other hand, the men look cheerful and lick their lips when the cook tells that there will be "potatoes, sauce and roast."

Thus came the memorable day on which the French were paid for destroying the U—. Eight fishing vessels, perhaps advance scouts, came tossing out of the mouth of the Seine.

French Fishing Craft Accept Battle.

Our Captain thought they could well be spared there, and fired several warning shots from the gun. The Frenchmen were armed and accepted battle. But it was not long before they fled and disappeared again in the Seine, and sent announcement of a naval victory to Calais.

A Briton, with a large number of passengers—including forty Chinese—and a cargo of oats for the French Army, ran in front of our bow. Again the Englishman pretended not to see the flag signal to stop and attempted to flee. Pursued, and held up with the cannon, he was told by the Captain:

"Only through consideration for your passengers have I refrained from torpedoing you before."

The British skipper confessed, with a sigh of relief, that he thought life nicer than death, and volunteered, in return for the consideration shown to him, to point out at which point his ship could be most speedily dispatched by a bomb. He kept his word, and helped in sinking the ship.

Unfortunately, U— met with an accident far out from Calcutta. The compass went to smash. Without this instrument seafarers are often lost. But our cold-blooded and inventive commander had a good idea. By means of a wireless message to Belgium he begged—again it sounds very simple—for an aviator. After hours of tense expectation he saw the great bird under the clouds and allowed the latter to pilot him into a German harbor on the Belgian coast. On shore the joy of our people was great at the success of the venture. But on the U— a greater joy was expressed by three harralis. The crew had learned the news of the falling back of the Russians in the Carpathians and the victorious advance toward Ypres. The commander had not had experiences enough. Under a shell fire he celebrated a reunion with his brother in a trench on the Yser Canal. It was a joyous and yet a serious reunion, for a third brave brother lay under alien soil since a hotly fought battle some time before.

And again we may say with happy confidence and proud satisfaction that every bold enterprise of our officers soon finds a parallel. Since the two prizes of the U— have been lying in Zeebrugge another U— boat has even let a steamer off the east coast of England into Cuxhaven!

The fury aroused by these successes of our U-boats in the camp of our opponents rages most loud and childishly in France and its press. One of our gray boats overhauled the steamer Frederic Franc. The good-hearted commander asked the disembarked Frenchmen if they were provided with water and provisions, and sent a sailing boat to take them home. He read the thanks for his kindness in a French newspaper in the assertion that he had stolen the ship's cashbox and trodden the tricolor under foot. Therefore our people can advise the commanders of the submarines to be guided by less kindness and consideration than heretofore. An English proverb, which is therefore fully understandable to the enemy, says practically and truly:

"If you have the name you may play the game."

Whoever accuses us of being cruel when we offer kindness and mild treatment must expect that we shall grow ever harder and harder..

COASTER MEN EXONERATED.

Jury Finds Fatal Accident at Coney Island Was Unavoidable.

The inquest into the accident on the Rough Rider Roller Coaster at the Bowery and Jones's Walk, Coney Island, on July 28, in which three persons lost their lives, was concluded last night when the jurors summoned by Coroner Senior in Brooklyn found the tragedy was unavoidable and not due to negligence. They recommended that it would be safer if single cars were sent over the coaster, instead of two together, as is now done.

Thomas Ward, manager of the Rough Rider Roller Coaster Company, was present at the inquest. He is out in $5,000 on a charge of homicide. He refused to testify, on the advice of his lawyer. William J. Ward, his brother and an officer in the company, said he would rather see the coaster torn down than to have it operated if unsafe.

Inspectors from the Building Department testified that an examination had shown the structure was in good condition and there were no defects in the cars. Testimony was given tending to show that the accident was due to the high rate of speed attained by the cars and not to physical defects of coaster or cars.

MISS COBB WEDS SUDDENLY.

Daughter of Remington Typewriter Official a Bride in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Miss Lillian E. Cobb, 21 years old, of New York City, and Bruce Baird, 22 years old, member of the law firm of Bruce & Bastian of Washington, D. C., came to this city today and were married by Rev. Jesse Bicknell, godfather of the bridegroom.

Miss Cobb left the home of her grandmother, Mrs. E. M. Hulse, whom she had been visiting in Washington, saying that she was going to spend the day with a friend. She met C. C. Schuermann of Washington, a friend of Mr. Baird, who accompanied her to Baltimore by automobile. Mr. Baird left the Capital several days ago, and was with relatives in Howard County. He was advised of Miss Cobb's arrival and met her and Mr. Schuermann, who obtained the license.

The bride is the daughter of Archibald Cobb, an official of the Remington Typewriter Company in New York. After the ceremony the couple sent telegrams to their friends and relatives. Their parents have forgiven them. They leave tomorrow for New York.

JERSEY WATER WAR HALTED

State Officials Force Pitman Company to Restore Fire Plug Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PITMAN, N. J., Aug. 3.—A water rate war which resulted in the Pitman Water Company dismantling all of the fire plugs yesterday and leaving the town without fire protection in an effort to force the payment of a disputed borough water bill was brought to a sudden halt today by the State Board of Public Ptilities Commissioners, who ordered the water service restored at once. The water was turned on again tonight, and property owners breathed easier.

A house occupied by William Dole was struck by lightning last night, but rain extinguished the flames and saved the Fire Department from the task of trying to fight fire without water.

British Service at Trinity.

There will be special services of Intercession and Supplication today throughout the British Empire on the anniversary of the declaration of war. There is to be a service at Trinity Church at noon, which the various British societies in the city will attend. It is hoped that is many members of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire will be present as possible.

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Day School. "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
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140 NASSAU STREET
Near Federal and County Courts.
Brooklyn Bridge, Subway, Hudson Tunnel.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 23. CASE SYSTEM.
Tuition Fee, One Hundred and Ten Dollars.
Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

—LOUIS H. CHALIF—
Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

The Berlitz School of Languages
NOW AT
28-30 WEST 34TH STREET,
Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

FLINT QUALITY FOUNDED 1840 — HORNER SERVICE FOUNDED 1885

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
and
R. J. HORNER CO.

FALL EXHIBIT
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

This is our first season's Exhibit of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses of New York, and we feel justly proud of the display of new Pattern and the great reduction in costs of production.

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST

we will combine the display of our new creations with MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS of patterns we wish to discontinue.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

Summer Business Hours
During August the Store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Amateur Photographers
Bring your films to Macy's for fine printing at little cost. We do not charge for developing when we do the printing.

Record Low Prices on Fine Table Linens and Towels

JUST as we are underselling other stores in our Mid-Summer Furniture Sale, so we will undersell on Table Linens and Towels. Ready cash again proved its power in making this big purchase. We bought for less and we'll sell for less. You share the advantage by getting more value for less money than you could possibly get in stores burdened with the expense of credit systems or the antiquated "charge account." Look at these prices, think of the savings, then come to Macy's and view the merchandise. Hotel managers, institutions and thrifty housekeepers cannot afford to let this event go by. Macy's *regular* prices mean savings, but here are *double savings.*

LINENS

Table Damask (yd.) 89c
Extra heavy, 70 inches wide, bleached or silver bleached; beautiful striped or floral designs. No napkins to match.

Irish Damask (yd.) $1.19
Snow white, extra heavy and closely woven; 72 inches wide; five pretty designs. Dinner napkins to match; size 24x24 (doz.), $3.79.

Odd Tablecloths (ea.) $1.19
All pure flax linen pattern table cloths, size 66x66; full bleached, heavy and serviceable. Several choice designs.

Pure Linen Irish Damask Pattern Cloths and Napkins to Match
Extra heavy, full bleached; several new round and square designs.
Cloths, 70x70 (each), $1.79 — *Advertised Value Elsewhere $2.75.*
Cloths, 70x88 (each), $2.39 — *Advertised Value Elsewhere $3.25.*
Napkins to match cloths: Size 20x20 (doz.), $2.09
Cloths, 70x106 (each), $2.97 — *Advertised Value Elsewhere $3.75.*

Damask Napkins (doz.) $1.39
From Belfast, Ireland; snow-white Damask, hemmed Napkins. Size 22x22.

Breakfast Cloths (each) $1.44
All pure Irish Linen; full bleached; hemstitched; five neat designs; size 58x58.

Dinner Napkins (doz.) $2.69
Heavy and closely woven; full bleached; three grades; several neat designs.

All Linen Lace Trimmed Scarfs and Squares
With all Linen Centers and elaborate Embroidered Panels.
Scarfs, 20x54, 98c each | Squares, 30x30, 98c each

Madeira Hand Emb. Luncheon Sets 13 pieces $2.69 set
Hand-embroidered on round thread Linen in lovely eyelet or solid designs; set consists of six 5-inch Doylies, six 10-inch Doylies and one Centerpiece 24 inches round.

Pure Linen Luncheon Sets 13 pieces 79c set
Made of good quality pure Linen, in all white, or with neatly scalloped edge in Light Blue, Delft Blue, Pink, Green and Yellow. Very dainty Luncheon Set.

Irish Damask Pattern Cloths and Napkins
Snow white linen in the newest designs.
Cloths 70x 72, $2.69. | Napkins to match.
Cloths 70x 90, $3.29. | Size 22x22 (doz.), $3.19.
Cloths 70x108, $4.29. | Size 24x24 (doz.), $3.96.

Bleached Damask Napkins (doz.) $1.49
Extra heavy, full bleached; will give long service; recommended for Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, etc. Five very pretty designs to choose from.

TOWELS

Large Size "Jumbo" Bath Towels (each) 24c
Our well known Turkish Bath Towel—all white, hemmed ends; size 26x54. Weight about 8 lbs. to the dozen.

Turkish Bath Sets, $2.97
Consisting of 1 Bath Rug, 2 Bath Towels (large), 2 Embroidered Towels and 2 Face Cloths in pink, blue and yellow with monogram effect.

Turkish Towels, 6 for 43c
Medium weight bleached Turkish Towels for individual use. Neatly hemmed. Sold in half dozen packages only at 6 for 43c.

Glass Towels (doz.) $2.88
Verified Price Elsewhere $3.50.
All pure linen in red or blue stripes; free from lint; hemmed; size 22x36 inches.

Glass Toweling (yd.) 14c
Neat red checked Glass or Tea Toweling, all pure linen, free from lint. 17 inches wide.

Huck Towels (doz.) $1.19
Hemmed; heavy quality with red, white or blue borders. Size 18x36. The kind that will stand hard usage. Sold by the dozen only.

Huck Towels (doz.) 97c
Closely woven, serviceable Huck Towels with hemmed ends. Red, blue or white borders. Size 17x32. Suitable for hotels, clubs, etc. Sold by dozen only.

Union Huck Towels (ea.) 14c
Extra good quality; all plain white in all-over design with damask borders. Size 18x36 inches. Limited quantity at this special price.

Turkish Towels (ea.) 11c
Firmly woven hemmed Towels, size 18x40 inches; just the thing for Bungalows.

Turkish Bath Sheets (ea.) 69c
Macy's Usual Price 94c.
Extra heavy and absorbent; medium size; slightly imperfect.

Two Grades of Bath Towels (ea.) 48c
Macy's Usual Prices 59c and 69c.
Plain or with colored jacquard borders; neatly hemmed; extra large size.

All Linen Huck Towels (doz.) $2.88
Hemstitched Towels with neat Damask border; space for monogram; very firm quality; size 20x35 inches.

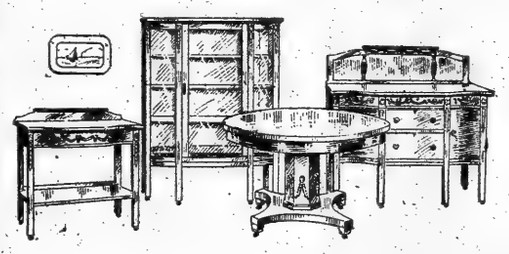
Union Huck Towels (doz.) $1.79
Superior quality; closely woven; plain white; neatly hemmed. Size 18x36. Good for Hotels, etc.

All Linen Hemstitched Sets (each) $3.96
The set consists of one cloth, size 60x60, and 12 hemstitched napkins to match; exceptional value; very desirable for Luncheons and Afternoon Teas.

Bleached Damask Napkins (doz.) $1.98
Pure bleached Linen in several attractive designs; extra heavy quality; size 21½x21½. A very superior grade and finish, specially priced at $1.98.

Macy's—Linen Dept., Second Floor.

Dining Room Furniture in the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale



IF you want to pay CASH, make it *count.* In stores that allow "charge accounts" a cash customer must bear a part of the "rising cost of credit," while Macy's is organized to share with you every advantage of its policy of buying and selling for CASH.

Price tells the difference. Choice is as broad, pieces as fine, workmanship as honest and standards as high as in other great stores in a class with Macy's, but *prices here are lower* than anywhere else. PROVE IT!

Adam Period Suite, 4 Pieces, $179.74

Design *illustrated* in rich, dark mahogany, with the classic daintiness associated with this "period of elegance." | Four pieces—carved buffet with three-part mirror, 48-inch extension table, china closet and serving table.

Four-piece suite, William and Mary period, in golden oak wax, brown fumed oak. Includes buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table. Special at $120.49.

Mahogany Buffets at $39.25, $41.25 and $44.25. | *China Closets* to match at $28.25 and $28.50

Buffets in Mahogany and Oak

Macy's Usual Price Would Be	Mid-Summer Sale Price
$59.25 Mahogany	$49.50
$41.50 Mahogany	$33.75
$43.50 Oak	$36.25

Buffets in Oak

Macy's Usual Price Would Be	Mid-Summer Sale Price
$23.24	$19.34
$27.75	$23.24
$30.25	$25.50

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

SEALS ARE HERDED LIKE RANGE CATTLE

Government Inspectors Find It Easy to Drive Them Up for Branding.

MORE DOMESTIC THAN WILD

Bulls and Their Mates Return in Summer to Pribilof Islands After Winter in South.

"'Wild' animals that are as subject to observation, counting, and breeding regulations as any farmer's herd of cattle are not usual in nature, so that the fur seals that have their habitat on the Pribilof Islands, 300 miles off the coast of Alaska, are a striking example of the exception to the rule. The extraordinary characteristics of these animals have recently been described in a lengthy report prepared by a commission of three scientists engaged as assistants to the Federal Bureau of Fisheries to study seal life on the islands. The members of the commission are Wilfred H. Osgood, Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker.

"Discussing the points of contact between the seals and domestic animals, the report says:

"'The fur seal is a highly polygamous animal, almost wholly controlled by man during the breeding season. It has been subjected to man's disposition for more than a century and shows no tendency to change its habits as a result of his interference. Seals may be driven up, counted, caught and examined, branded, or killed even more easily than range cattle or horses. After being driven they return to their accustomed resorts as if nothing had happened.

"'Except that they have not yet been improved by man, they are scarcely more to be regarded as wild animals than the majority of our domestic species. Their numbers, their breeding, and to some extent their ailments are subject to the control of man. The sexes are born in equal numbers, and a large proportion of the males are superfluous for breeding purposes. It is obvious, therefore, that these superfluous males may be utilized by man just as in the case of domestic animals, and that the principles involved are those successfully employed by breeders of live stock.'

Migrate to California.

Permitted thus to observe the seals closely and in the breeding season continuously, the Federal scientists have been able to write of the character and habits of the animals with accurate completeness. In a summary of this subject their report says:

"'Practically all of the individuals of the herd during some part of the season from May until December make the Pribilof Islands their home. The Winter and early Spring months are spent entirely at sea. The migration route in general is southward to the passes of the Aleutian Islands, then eastward and southeastward along the coast of Alaska, British Columbia, and the United States to the latitude of Southern California. The adult males remain furthest north, wintering south of the Aleutian chain and in the Gulf of Alaska. The younger males go somewhat further and the females furthest of all..

"'Returning from their Winter resort, the seals reach the islands in general according to their age, the older animals first and the youngest last. The adult males begin to reach the Pribilof Islands about May 1, the adult females and the older bachelors arrive chiefly mainly in June, the two-year-olds mainly in July, and the yearlings in the latter part of August and early September.

Fight for Breeding Places.

"'On reaching the islands the old bulls at once take their places on the rookery ground, in many cases, perhaps in most, choosing the same spot occupied in former years. They remain on the place selected throughout the entire breeding season without eating. Once the place is chosen, they can scarcely be forced by any means to forsake it, and display the most extraordinary courage and persistence in maintaining their position against the assaults of their rivals and the efforts of man.

"'During May and June the numbers on the rookery increase, each bull on arriving taking such place as he can obtain, sometimes by dispossessing another, but as a rule by selecting an unoccupied spot. Thus the late comers settle about the ends or the rear of the breeding ground. Shortly after the first of June the females of 3 years and over begin to arrive. On arrival, each at once lands and seeks a bull. Each day other cows arrive, and the harems grow rapidly. The arriving cows show a tendency to join the larger groups, and consequently there is an uneven growth, some bulls securing large harems early in the season, while others near by may still have no cows.

Rivalry Among the Bulls.

"'Early in the season, before the arrival of the cows, there is some display of rivalry among the bulls, and late arrivals attempting to gain a place near the centre of the rookery are frequently subjected to the joint attack of several bulls already in place. In general, however, the stationed bulls spend much of this time in sleeping, and incoming ones gradually fill in the unoccupied territory. Later in the season those bulls that have not obtained cows attempt to abduct some from the larger harems, and fighting ensues. The number of cows to a harem varies greatly, frequently being more than fifty and occasionally exceeding 100, while in many cases it is very small—from two or three to a dozen. The large harems are clearly due more to advantage of position than to fighting prowess of the bulls in charge of them.

"'Near the end of the breeding season the old bulls leave the rookeries and go to sea to feed. Even before the bulls leave, during the last week in July, they relax the strict discipline which they have maintained earlier in the season and the cows come and go at will, and idle bulls and young bachelors throng the grounds they dared not enter previously. After this 'break-up' there is more or less mingling of all classes of seals.

"'The bachelors, or younger males, remain during the Summer mainly by themselves, hauling out in large bands in the vicinity of the breeding rookeries on separate areas known as hauling grounds. Unlike the breeding males, they make frequent excursions to sea to feed and remain fat the entire Summer. While on land they pass much of their time sleeping and playing, and until late in the season are kept from the breeding grounds by the old bulls. It is from these hauling grounds that the drives for killing are made. Some of the bachelors remain until December, and an occasional few are observed during the Winter.'

In some cases, the report says, seals have been branded and observed from year to year until death from old age.

TO STOP PACIFIC SERVICE.

Pacific Mail Liners to be Withdrawn Owing to La Follette Act.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The first definite announcement of the discontinuance of its Pacific service was made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company today.

This big corporation will withdraw its five liners from the Pacific on Nov. 2. Its last vessel to leave San Francisco for the Orient will be the Mongolia, sailing on that date.

The reason given for this step is that the La Follette Seamen's law goes into effect on Nov. 4, making it impossible from a financial standpoint for the ships to operate.

This gives the Japanese lines a monopoly of trans-Pacific business out of this port.

22,000,000 IN SCHOOLS.

Report of U. S. Commissioner Shows Only 216,000 Are College Students.

The enrollment in colleges and universities in the United States is only 216,000, or less than 1 per cent. of a total of 22,000,000 in all the educational institutions of the country, according to the annual report issued by the United States Commissioner of Education. More than 18,000,000 were enrolled in the elementary schools, while 1,374,000 were in secondary schools, both public and private. Nearly 100,000 were in normal schools preparing to be teachers, 67,000 were in professional schools, while the rest were divided among other types of institutions.

These students got instruction from 703,000 teachers, of whom 586,000 were in the public schools. In point of rapid growth the public high school still presents the most impressive figures because the enrollment for the last year was more than 84,000 in excess of the preceding one.

The cost of education in 1914, according to the estimate of the Commissioner of Education, was $750,000,000. He adds in his report:

"This three-quarters of a billion dollars is a relatively small amount compared with other items in the public expense. It is less by $300,000 than the cost of running the Federal Government. It is less than one-third the nation's expenditure for alcoholic liquors. It is only a little more than three times the estimated cost of admissions to motion picture theatres in the United States for the same year. Measured in terms of products of the soil, the United States spent somewhat more for education in 1914 than the value of its cotton crop, and less than the value of its wheat crop, and less than half the value of the annual harvest of corn, while the nation's bill for education was less by nearly $100,000,000 than the value of the exports from the Harbor of New York in the calendar year just past."

PEACHES IN NEW JERSEY.

State College Warns Against Growing Them for Profit.

The New Jersey State College of Agriculture is warning fruit growers in that State that, despite the success of the college's experiment station in growing peaches in Southern New Jersey, that crop is not profitable unless operations are conducted on a large scale.

"The commercial production of fruit in New Jersey," says the college, "must be conducted upon a better basis in the future to be profitable. The small orchard of a few trees of several varieties can no longer be considered commercially advisable. In all seasons except those of a short crop local markets are quickly oversupplied. The large wholesale markets must be the outlet for the bulk of the fruit crop. The man with a few trees is obliged to spray, fertilize, and cultivate to secure perfect fruit, and his cost of production is higher than in the case of a fruit grower whose business is planned upon a scale to be commercially economical.

"The man with a few trees also has too small a quantity to make any impression in the wholesale market; and, further, the lack of quantity means a lack of uniformity in the product. The small grower often has trouble to get his fruit sprayed and cultivated at all in some localities.

"The New Jersey Station does not mean to discourage any one from planting a home orchard, neither does it state that a small orchard may not be profitable, but it does wish to warn people not to engage in commercial peach growing upon a small scale without knowing all the facts from disinterested parties.

"Do not locate a peach orchard for profit unless you know the land is of sufficient elevation. At least 1,000 trees of a variety are necessary for regular shipments in carload lots. Do not plant too many varieties. Do not plant any except known varieties of merit. Do not plant a commercial orchard where good shipping conditions are not available."

The system of co-operative orchard planting is discouraged, as it is pointed out that if the company fails the individual member is left with a few trees which he cannot manage economically.

ADMITS KILLING HIS CHILD.

Liebman Tells Insanity Commission He Threw Two from Window.

After declaring his innocence from the moment of his arrest, Hyman Liebman, a tailor, of 76 East Ninety-eighth Street, yesterday confessed to having murdered his seven-year-old daughter by hurling her from a window on the fifth floor of his home on March 17 last. At the time he also threw his five-year-old son, Jacob, down the airshaft. The girl died in the Mount Sinai Hospital and the boy was crippled for life.

While in the Tombs awaiting trial, Liebman tried to take his own life on June 14 by jumping 40 feet from the top iter of cells to the corridor. His fall was broken by Warden Hanley, who caught him.

Liebman was convicted of murder in the first degree last Thursday. After the verdict the court appointed Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, to head a commission to investigate his sanity. The commission met in the Criminal Court Building yesterday and received a confession from Liebman.

"I couldn't earn enough to feed my children," said Liebman, "so I decided they had better be head."

The commission will continue its hearing today.

ALL ENJOY WONDER SPHERE.

Silver Ball in Garden Turns Nature Into a Kaleidoscope.

Have you a "Wonder Sphere" at your country home? If you have not you are missing some of the comforts of home and one of the pleasures of life. In these wonder spheres you become your own crystal gazer. The professional crystal gazer by looking into a crystal sphere tells the fortune of the individual and foretells future events. In the wonder sphere the owner sees only present events, but they are in a brilliant and ever changing panorama that is a delight.

The wonder sphere is a great silver ball enclosed in crystal, and at country homes on the grounds or near the gateway it reflects all the life around it. It mirrors the waving of the trees, the flight of the birds, all the mysteries of nature as well as the human beings who come within its range.

The spheres are usually made for outdoor use and are fourteen inches in diameter. They are mounted on pedestals, like a sun dial, and may be placed wherever desired, or they can be mounted on a low gate post. In the myriad reflections that show they seem to be alive and people who have once had them do not like to spare them—they are company.

800 AFTER BRADY MEDAL.

Electric Railways in Competition for Safety Award.

Eight hundred electric railways in the United States have entered the competition conducted by the American Museum of Safety and accepted the conditions of the award of the Anthony N. Brady memorial medals for the company doing the greatest work to insure safety. The battle for safety will be conducted along 42,000 miles of electric railway on which many fatalities and injuries occur every year.

The American Museum of Safety says in its latest bulletin:

"Statistics show that almost 50 per cent. of street railway accidents are due to carelessness of the public, so the co-operation of the public is absolutely necessary in our work."

As a stimulus for the railways to do their part the heirs of Anthony N. Brady founded the gold medal. It is awarded annually by the Museum to the electric railway which has done the most to conserve the safety and health of employes and the public. In addition to the gold medal there is a replica in silver to be awarded to a member of the operating staff and a bronze replica for an employe. The competition closes Oct. 1.

NATION'S FOOD LAWS IN 'STATE OF CHAOS'

C. T. Terry of Columbia Urges Need of Uniformity as Aid to All Concerned.

OTHER STATUTES VARY, TOO

Commission Laboring to Establish Common Standard to Meet in Salt Lake City.

"The food laws of our country are in a state of chaos," said Charles Thaddeus Terry of the Columbia University Law School yesterday in discussing the urgent need for uniformity in many important State regulations.

"Why, for instance, should there be one standard of purity for a certain food product in New York and another in California?" he asked. "Yet these differences prevail to such an alarming extent that many brands of food which are legally pure in one State are barred from public sale in another. An example occurs in the use of horse flesh for food. I have never heard of anything absolutely harmful in good horse meat, but in New York its sale is absolutely prohibited while, just across the river, in New Jersey, it is legal to sell horse meat, provided it is labelled as such. Irrespective of the merits of horse flesh, New Jersey's attitude seems to be the correct one, as everything saleable for food should be correctly labelled, and severe penalties should be imposed for all rank substitutions and adulterations.

"Of value, equal to the purity of food is the proper weight and quantity. It is an axiom of common sense that there should be a uniform weights and measures act. A pound ought to be a real pound all over the country and a bushel ought to have a definite standard in every State. But there is no equality in any of these things. Bushels of all sorts of products vary in pound weights. One State insists that a legal bushel of salt shall contain eighty pounds, while as low as fifty pounds satisfies the Legislature of another State whether it be the consumers or not.

"There should be a recognized standard in these essentials which would be right to the private individual, right to the manufacturer and as right in an eastern State as in the far West.

For Uniform Auto Laws.

"In addition to the conflicting food regulations, there are many other important matters affecting inter-State commercial relations which require greater uniformity. One of these is automobile legislation, and in conection with the many efforts toward reasonable State uniformity, it has been noted that a special commission appointed in New Jersey to study the motor law difficulties will be presented at a conference of the House of Governors in Boston this month.

"The oldest organization in this country, which was formed twenty-five years ago for the purpose of bringing the more important State laws into greater harmony, is the Commission on Uniform State Laws, and its annual conference will be convoked on Aug. 10 in Salt Lake City and immediately following it will come the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

"The Uniform State Laws Commission is an official body, recognized by the Governors of all the States, and its members, usually three Commissioners from each State, are appointed by the Governors. All of the forty-eight States are represented by delegates, in addition to Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. The commission has been particularly successful in harmonizing many divergent commercial laws, and among its uniform acts which have been adopted are the negotiable instruments act in forty-seven States, warehouse receipts in thirty-one States, bills of lading in twelve States, sales act in eleven States, stock transfer in nine States, and the family desertion act in eight States.

"The Commissioners also have devoted considerable attention to pure food acts and State automobile legislation.

"As showing the immense popular interest in everything pertaining to the purity of foods," explained Mr. Terry, who is President of the National Commission on Uniform State Laws, "let me cite the history of the uniform cold storage act which was adopted at the conference last year in Washington, D. C. It was accomplished in two years. Never before had a uniform act submitted to the Commissioners stood the test of debate from the official representatives of forty-eight States, undergoing frequent amendments, until reaching its perfected form, short of four years, and many of the Commissioners' acts have taken from five to seven years to meet with unanimous approval.

No Power to Enforce.

"In our cold storage act we drew upon the experience and information of every one who knew anything worth while about cold storage. After this amount of labor by the Commissioners in examining the different State regulations and getting the views of manufacturers and the heads of large cold storage plants, resulting in an act acceptable to all, it may be said that the work of uniformity had just begun, for the National Commission has no power to enforce it. It can only suggest, and the acceptance of its acts then rests with the Legislature of the various States."

The cold storage act, as adopted by the Commissioners a year ago, already has been introduced into the Legislatures of several States, and it will come before several additional States the coming year.

The work of the national commission for uniformity in State regulations in respect to purity of food products has been supplemented ably by many other large trade organizations working for the same end, notably the American Specialty Manufacturers' association and the National Food and Trades Conference.

"Through the efforts of these associations," said Charles Wesley Dunn of this city, who has acted as counsel to these and other trade bodies with similar views, "a uniform State narcotic law has been drafted and work is now progressing on a uniform drug and sanitation law. Colorado has already adopted the narcotic law and it has been presented to the Legislatures of other States.

"There is probably nothing else which directly affects so many people as this much-discussed subject of pure foods and drugs. The Western States are taking the matter up very energetically, and some of the laws recently passed in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, California, North Dakota, Idaho, and Michigan are clear indications of the trend toward justice and uniformity in all parts of the country."

POSTWOMEN IN ENGLAND.

Men's Occupations Are Found Less Monotonous Than Others.

"If you are living in the provincial part of England, or in the suburbs of the big cities, your postman will be a woman," says an American woman just returned to this country, "and they are beginning to be found in parts of London. Many postmen have joined the army, and there is now a Post Office rule forbidding the engagement of men of enlistment age. It is difficult to get suitable men among other classes, so the women have been called in.

"They do not wear a uniform yet, but have an official badge, which is worn on the arm. They have proved efficient and other postmen who wish to enlist will do so as soon as their places can be filled with women.

"Women are not to be employed in Central London or in the residential districts, but there are twenty-one at Eltham and six at East Ham. The women at Eltham took the places of men who were drafted to Woolwich, where they were needed greatly and where the conditions were not suitable for the women.

"This is one of the many changes, and it is being seriously felt in the homes. A young woman would much rather take tickets at a big terminus or run an elevator than slave under a severe forewoman in a dressmaking or tailoring shop, or do domestic service. She finds men's work less monotonous than women's.

"Even the famous English charwoman, that humble, overworked and underpaid domestic, is beginning to assert her independence, and the laundry woman sends home the clothes when she pleases.

"The men's trade unions are seeing to it, for their own welfare, that the women entering their trades are getting the same scale of wages, and with the increased employment among the unemployed and the better wages the war in some ways has brought prosperity. Among others the small shopkeepers of England are flourishing."

TO FEED DEER IN WINTER.

State Game Protectors Will Scatter Hay on Top of the Snow.

Hundreds of deer that otherwise would starve during the critical period of Winter, when forage is scarce, will be fed by the State in accordance with instructions recently issued by Llewellyn Legge, Chief of the Division of Fisheries and Game of New York. In remote sections of the Adirondacks, where it is impossible to take in baled alfalfa, marsh hay will be cut and stacked for the wild animals, forced to congregate in "yards" when the snow plies deepest. Alfalfa will be provided for them in more accessible places.

Deer will not eat marsh hay unless it is salted, so salt will be sprinkled through the stacks, and the stacks then will be inclosed with high crib poles to keep the deer out until feeding time. In the late Winter the game protectors will go on snowshoes and scatter the hay, a little at a time, along the runways of the "yards." Some of it also will be stuffed into small evergreen trees to prevent it being covered by fresh snowfall. In other sections of the State, outside the Adirondacks, alfalfa will be fed to the deer if it becomes necessary. The generosity of farmers in many settled regions heretofore has made possible the existence in Winter of deer for which hay was provided in starvation time.

Deer hunting is noticeably poorer after every hard season, while correspondingly it is improved after every open season. The loss is due chiefly to starvation. Chief Legge believes the mortality among deer will be checked by a little food judiciously distributed. This feeding is made possible because there is a balance in the funds for the maintenance of the State game farms.

LOCAL PRIDE IN RAILROAD.

Burlington Seeks to Employ Men Who Live Along the Line.

Employes of the Burlington Railroad hereafter will be recruited from persons living along the lines of the system if the heads of the different departments of the company are able to conduct successfully a plan which has just been suggested by Hale Holden, President of the Burlington.

He believes employes obtained from farms and towns through which the railroad runs are better acquainted with the road, and would have a natural pride in the road. Mr. Holden also considers the road obligated to the people of the country through which it operates, and he reasons, furthermore, that there is more likelihood of permanence of employment when employes' homes are near the lines.

"Railroad service today has enlisted a high class of employes, and the class is continually improving," says Mr. Holden. "I see no reason why the best of our young men should not figure on transportation as a life work the same as they do on any one of the other business professions. Many of our leading universities now maintain schools of transportation, and from these must come many of the future railroad executives. The trained brain is needed in railroad work as much as it is in any other line, probably more so."

Als Ik Kan

Closed Saturday.

Gustav Stickley's
BIG FURNITURE SALE

On June 23d we announced a reorganization sale of CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE for July and August. At that time we had several discontinued pieces. The PUBLIC, knowing the greater value of CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE over the imitation, called Mission, handled by department stores, purchased the greater part of this stock, and it was necessary for us to have our factory make large shipments of new furniture to carry out this sale as we advertised it.

Why buy COUNTERFEIT FURNITURE when CRAFTSMAN doesn't COST more than its IMITATIONS.

CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE should not be confused with Mission, which is a CRUDE IMITATION.

See the furniture that bears the name GUSTAV STICKLEY, THE CRAFTSMAN, before you buy, and then you will wonder why you wasted your time EVEN thinking of Mission.

Remember you can buy it here during August at ONE QUARTER to ONE HALF below regular prices.

THE CRAFTSMAN
39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Ave.
Craftsman Furniture is on sale at no other store in New York City

BROADWAY SUBWAY TO BE LONG DELAYED

Colonel T. S. Williams of B. R. T. Sees No Chance of Opening It Jan. 1, 1917.

WANTS PARTIAL OPERATION

Using of Downtown Section at First Independently of Queens Connection Suggested.

There is no chance of placing the new extensions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on an operating basis by Jan. 1, 1917, as contemplated in the contracts, according to Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the company. In the annual report of the company, which has been submitted to the stockholders, Colonel Williams states that probably not less than $20,000,000 of the city's investment in the Broadway subway line will remain idle for a long time. The cause assigned is delay in letting contracts for certain sections.

When the Broadway subway is ready for operation a peculiar problem in engineering will be met. The main line running up Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street will be ready before the connections with Brooklyn and Queens will be ready. It might be practical, therefore, to run trains under Broadway and collect as many fares as possible prior to the completion of the entire system.

The objection to such a plan, according to Colonel Williams, is that it will be impossible to get equipment into the Broadway subway unless one of the ends connecting with the new line is completed. The contract for the tunnel under the East River runs to Jan. 16, 1918, and so there is no chance of getting a connection from that end. There will also be a long delay in building the connection to Queens from Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, according to Colonel Williams, the Board of Estimate recently having decided to make the connection by tunnel rather than over the Queensboro Bridge. He considers this connection is also out of the question if the Broadway subway is to be placed in operation in 1917.

Colonel Williams suggests that the only hope of getting even a partial operation of the Broadway subway is by the speedy completion of the connection on Canal Street with the Manhattan Bridge. The contractor for this section has until March 16, 1917, to complete his work. Colonel Williams continues:

"If this short section could be completed in advance of the time stipulated in the contract, that portion of the Broadway line between lower Manhattan and probably Thirty-fourth Street could be placed in operation shortly after Jan. 1, 1917.

"This entire situation involves serious consequences, both to the city and to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, other than the substantial increase of costs which delay always occasions. The expectation of both parties to the contracts was that the new system would be self-supporting in a comparatively short time and that the city, in addition to receipts of one-half of the divisible profits, would have added to its borrowing capacity upward of $100,000,000.

"That expectation was based upon the assumption that all the enlarged system would be placed in operation on or before Jan. 1, 1917, whereas it looks now as if only the less profitable, or the unprofitable, new lines would then be in operation, and that the returns from the profitable lines would be indefinitely delayed.

In the present financial condition of the city this result will mean not only that the city's credit will in the intervening period be subject to the debt limit to permit of expenditures for other municipal improvements, but that the taxpayers will be called upon for a longer period to make up more substantial deficits than were originally contemplated, and this at a time when taxes are a particularly heavy burden.

"In the case of the company, while it is assured of its preferentials if earned, it must charge against earnings its new investments as put into operations, and if this investment is represented, as it will be very largely for the first few years, by construction and equipment work on lines which are the least hopeful as money-earners, its net income will diminish."

A synopsis shows that work on the new extensions contracted for is progressing rapidly. Four tracks in the Centre Street loop are completed. The four-track Sea Beach Line is under operation. Two tracks of the Fourth Avenue Subway between Chambers Street and Sixty-fifth Street are under operation. All of the Liberty Avenue elevated extension is completed, except the stations. Work on the Broadway Subway is underway on a big scale from Trinity Place to Twenty-sixth Street. Altogether $30,010,859 has been spent on construction work in behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The contracts with the city call for the expenditure of upward of $100,000,000.

WANTS STREETS FLUSHED.

Citizens' Traffic Committee Opposes Private Sprinkling Contracts.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee yesterday at the Automobile Club of America, the question of street sprinkling in its relation to safety and efficiency was discussed. John T. Fetherston, Street Cleaning Commissioner, was a guest, and expressed himself as against the present method of sprinkling streets by private contractors. He said that there were two contractors who sprinkled with eighteen carts about 730,000 square yards out of the city's total of 9,500,000 square yards of pavement, at the expense of property owners on certain streets.

To substitute an adequate system for this method, which was not an efficient cleansing medium, the Commissioner said, the city should give an additional appropriationof about $30,000 annually to the Street Cleaning Department to defray the cost of additional gangs of hosemen and apparatus for flushing the streets at night. He said that in the model district which the department was establishing to show what might be done with the entire city there would be no street sprinkling in the accepted sense, but "heavy" cleaning with heavy motor machines using water and brushes and operated at night, in addition to the ordinary work of removing litter in the daytime.

A resolution was passed at the meeting which was presided over by Robert Grier Cooke, advocating the refusal of the Department of Street Cleaning to reissue permits to private sprinkling concerns. The principal objection to sprinkling voiced by the committee was on the ground of slipping and skidding of vehicles, causing accidents.

SON'S MIND WEAK, SAYS COE

Agrees to Care for Young Man Who Unlocked Railroad Switches.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Fordyce Coe, son of Dr. Henry C. Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, who has a country home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, was discharged this morning by Acting City Judge Madden under a suspended sentence on the charge of unlocking switches and stealing signal lights along the New York Central Railroad between Van Cortland station and Bryn Mawr Park. Coe's father and mother appeared in court and agreed to look after him.

Dr. Coe said that his son, who is 25 years of age and a brother of Henry Clark Coe, who left his wife and child and went to Alaska, where he was found after a long search, had shown signs of not being quite normal mentally.

"I was full of gin rickies and Scotch highballs," was the explanation offered by Coe when arraigned yesterday afternoon. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny for stealing the signal lights.

The father said that since Fordyce was a small boy he had manifested a fondness for studying locks.

PTOMAINE KILLS CHILD.

Aunt and Cousin Made Ill—Coroner Investigating Case.

Florence McDonald, 6 years old, died yesterday in Lincoln Hospital of ptomaine poisoning. Her aunt, Mrs. Bridget Hurley, and the latter's 11-year-old son William, are at their home, 545 East 133d Street, under a physician's care.

The McDonald girl lived with her aunt. Their dinner Sunday night consisted principally of wroast beef ad string beans. The three were taken ill early Monady morning.

Coroner Healy is investigating the case. Samples of the food were taken for analysis.

DROWN OFF NARRAGANSETT.

Two of Yacht's Crew Lost When Storm Capsizes Small Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—While trying to reach the steam yacht Tuna, owned by Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia, two members of the crew lost their lives in Salt Pond last night, as their small boat capsized in a heavy northeaster.

The lost sailors were John Clover, 34 years old, of Philadelphia, steward, and Rousse Clark of Wakefield, R. I. William Morse and a German sailor, companions of Clarke and Clover, managed to reach the yacht, which was anchored off Stony Point.

Lusitania Widow's Estate in Court.

Surrogate Daniel oNble of Queens granted letters of administration yesterday to Randolph White, Public Administrator for the estate of Mrs. Inez Ley Vernon, widow of George L. Vernon, a victim of the Lusitania tragedy. Mrs. Vernon recently committed suicide at 31 West Eleventh Street, because of grief over the death of her husband. The value of Mrs. Vernon's estate is stated to be "in excess of $20,000."

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SKELETON A HOODOO TO BRONX PHYSICIAN

Servant, Shunning "Bones of a Poor Human," Won't Dust Operating Room.

HOLDS A MOCK INTERMENT

Doctor, with Girl, Buries an Empty Box—Now Police Investigate "Mystery."

There is one family doctor in the Bronx who is having trouble with his wife, troubles with the servant, and trouble with the police. Further, those of his patients who have heard of his vicissitudes are troubling him by poking fun at him.

"It all started when our regular maid had to go and visit her sick mother," he said yesterday. "My wife went forth and brought home a substitute. This girl was young, very religious, and the greenest person that ever escaped from the rural districts.

"My wife took pains to train her, however, and after a few days she was not so bad. Things looked as though they would be all right until I noticed one morning that my operating room had not been dusted or even cleaned. I protested and my wife spoke to Maggie and then came back to me in despair. It seems that the girl would not go into the operating room or study because there were the bones and skull of a poor dead human lying about. I spoke to her about it, and she was very positive that she would not, 'no, never,' go into the rooms where the bones were.

"Domestic affairs were at a deadlock until I thought of fooling Maggie. I told her that I would bury the bones, and I got a small packing case and made a great to do about nailing it up. I put the bones into a cabinet, but I told Maggie that they were in the box. Then on Sunday morning last week I made Maggie get me the spade and went out into the back garden and buried the box. She saw me do it and was much relieved and that night my operating room and study were as clean as a whistle.

"I thought the family troubles were over, but mine were really beginning. Seven days later a policeman called at breakfast time and wanted to know what I had buried in the yard. I asked him what business it was of his, and he told me that he had seen our maid in the very early morning, on her knees praying beside a pile of newly turned earth.

"Then I told him about the bones, and while he seemed partly incredulous, he went away. But the following morning, along came another policeman, who also demanded to know what he had seen our maid praying over. I got rid of him, but a third arrived this morning, and I had to go over it all again.

"Now, see the position I'm in. If I remove the box, our faithful Maggie will think those 'poor bones' are being abused and leave us. If I don't, I will end in the police station. My wife is peeved over it all, and I don't know where I get off."

JEWS SHUN THE HYPHEN.

Will Do Nothing That Subordinates American Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Executive Committee of the International Order of B'nai B'rith today declared its gratitude to President Wilson for what he has done to aid millions of Jews in Russia.

If a national congress of Jews can be created along lines that will not render its members subject to stigma as hyphenated citizens, the committee expressed itself in favor of the federation proposed by Louis Brandeis of Boston. The members are firmly opposed to any step that might make it appear that members of the race have lost sight of the fact that they are first of all American citizens.

A. B. Seelenfreund of Chicago said the Department of State has been asked to investigate charges that Russians, in the fighting around Warsaw, used Jewish women and children to shield their movements under German fire.

Members of the council attending the meeting include Adolph Kraus, A. B. Saelenfrond, and Philip Stein, Chicago; Jacob Furth, St. Louis; Charles Hartman, New York; Lee Solomon, San Francisco; Jacob Singer and Simon Wolf, Philadelphia, and E. M. Okalisch, Richmond, Va.

1,200 BOYS GET MEDALS.

Mayor Presents Them to Winners of July 4 Athletic Events.

Mayor Mitchel, at the City Hall yesterday, presented medals to 1,200 winners in the athletic games held in the city's safe and sane Fourth of July celebration this year. The Mayor told the boys and girls who won the medals that the new idea of celebrating the Fourth was an ideal one, as it developed the boys of the nation into a manhood that made them physically fit to answer a call to arms to defend the nation. S. S. McClure, editor of The Evening Mail, which donated the medals, made a short speech. George Gordon Battle, who is President of the Playgrounds Committee, also made a short address.

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One of the most eminent physicians in the country, the late HUNTER McGUIRE, M.D., LL.D., of Richmond, Va., Ex-President American Medical Association, said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

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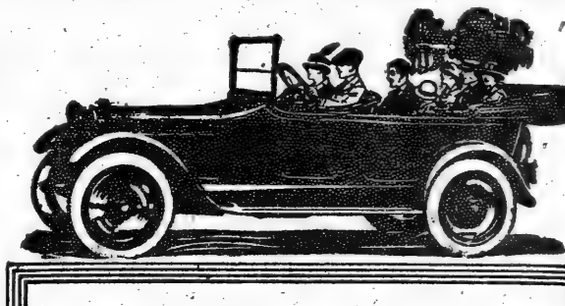

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Increased production at a smaller net profit per car—that is the reason for the reduction.

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"Let Your Next Car be a Chalmers"

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The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
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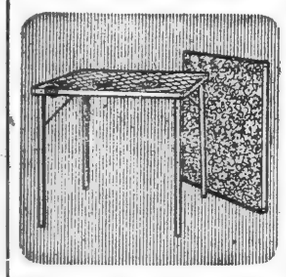

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CARRY VOTE PLEA ACROSS CONTINENT

One Hundred Women in Autos to Make Pilgrimage from San Francisco to Washington.

PETITION FOR AMENDMENT

Hope to Influence Congress—Plans for Great Convention of Suffrage States.

An automobile pilgrimage across the country by 100 women will start from San Francisco next month for Washington, to take to Congress a petition signed by thousands asking that the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment be adopted this year.

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Congressional Union, was in New York at the uion headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, yesterday, stopping over for twenty-four hours to make the announcement of a great convention of the union to be held in San Francisco on Sept. 14, 15, and 16 to organize the women of the suffrage States to use their influence with Congress to accept the amendment. The work of organizing this convention is well under way, and women voters of all parties will come together and plan for a consolidated effort.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is the National Chairman for the work, and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst local Chairman in San Francisco. Mrs. Hearst has given $1,000 toward the convention fund. The union has two headquarters in San Francisco and four organizers. The latter are Miss Doris Stevens of the union, Miss Iris Calderhead, daughter of the Kansas Congressman; Vivian Pierce of California, and Mrs. Jessie Hampton. At the headquarters at the Exposition grounds a reception is held daily in the interest of the convention, and three meeting a week. This headquarters proving insufficient, a second headquarters downtown was given by Rudolph Spreckels. Congressman and Mrs. William Kent opened the first headquarters for the union.

Prominent women of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive Parties are working in the interest of the convention in the different suffrage States. Miss Margaret Roberts, Chairman of the Woman's Republican Committee of Idaho, is one of these suffrage State organizers; Mrs. Bertha Fowler of the Women's Political Union of Colorado, one of the most prominent Progressive women of the State, is another, and Mrs. William Kent of California, who supported President Wilson, is a third.

"The admission of so many women to citizenship," said Miss Paul, yesterday, "has changed the basis of representation in the country, and with the women working together regardless of party affiliations, they should have greater influence in Washington. To unite these women will be the work of the convention and from it the women will start on their great cross-country automobile tour."

The 100 women will be led by Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman of the Woman's Congressional Union for California. The party will be three months on the way, reaching Washington on Dec. 6. They will have meetings as they go and will carry the big petition. Reaching Washington, the women will settle down to watch the progress of the suffrage movement and see what the men of their parties are doing.

Calls have been sent to 25,000 influential women of the suffrage States to attend the convention. Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Woman's Civic League, has sixty of the most influential women of her State to go as delegates, and other States will be equally well represented. There will be many entertainments and receptions as a part o fthe convention. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will give one of these, and Mrs. William Kent will open her house for another, and there is to be a pageant and a theatre meeting. The details of action to be taken will be considered by about 500 women, averaging fifty accredited delegates from each of the suffrage States.

Miss Paul is making a rapid tour of the country telling of the work of the convention, making suggestions to members of the union, and others interested, in regard to methods of raising money to pay the expenses of the convention. She was in Connecticut and Massachusetts on Monday and will be in Detroit this morning and in Kalamazoo in the afternoon. She will talk with leaders in Chicago, plans to get to St. Paul Friday morning and to Minneapolis in the afternoon. Then she goes on to California, to Portland, Ore., to a Colorado convention of the union on the 16th and 17th of this month, to Utah for another union convention, Aug. 19 and 20, and will finally get back to San Francisco in time for the convention.

BET ON ZEBRAS'S STRIPES.

Zoo Keeper Convinced Colts Are Born Without Them.

Does a baby zebra have stripes? That is the question that is worrying Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo in Central Park, and his assistants. They are all looking forward to an interesting event in the zebra family, and as Bill says, a zebra has never before been born in captivity, so just how a newly born zebra looks is a matter for much speculation.

Bob Hurton, Bill's assistant, has been making inquiries of the animal experts in the Zoological Society, but all seem to agree, he said, that a hunter had never been able to approach sufficiently close to zebras of tender age to determine whether they are striped or not. Hurton read somewhere in a nature book that on young zebras stripes run around their body instead of up and down.

Bill Snyder warmly controverts this view. He believes the expected arrival will be without stripes. When Kitty came to the Zoo, Snyder said, she was two years old, and her stripes were then very faint. On that account he is willing to bet the new zebra will arrive stripeless.

"This," said Bill, "would be a great misfortune, for a stripeless zebra, even though a baby, would not be so much an attraction as one with stripes. If the newcomer gets here without stripes it also leaves us open to the charge of deception. Can you imagine any small boy or girl believing that a zebra can get away from stripes any more than a leopard can change its spots? No, sir, to satisfy the little folks I think we will have to paint stripes on the zebra if my theory is correct."

DISCONTINUE SIX CLINICS.

Health Department Says Children Will Be Treated Elsewhere.

Because of the lack of appropriation in next year's budget it was announced yesterday by the Health Department the six children's clinics in the city where diseases of the eyes, nose, teeth, and throat were treated will be discontinued in the future. Children affected with nose and throat troubles will be treated in hospitals, while eye troubles and dental work will be taken care of in the public schools, where clinics have been established.

The clinics were established by the Health Department because of the lack of proper facilities, but in so doing it was said the department went outside of its scope, its labors being confined to educational and preventive work rather than corrective. Now that adequate facilities have been placed in the hospitals and schools, with physicians and trained nurses, the appropriation was not asked for.

CITY BREVITIES.

An unidentified man was killed yesterday morning by a Third Avenue surface car at Seventy-fourth Street. He was removed in an ambulance to the Flower Hospital, where he died of a fractured skull.

Henry Danziger, the musical director, yesterday obtained a writ of mandamus from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich directing the Musical Mutual Protective Union to reinstate him or show cause why the union should not. He was dismissed for paying less than the union scale to musicians.

When a Broadway car stopped just ahead of him at Seventy-first Street and Broadway at 6:30 o'clock last evening, Motorman James Cooney of an Amsterdam Avenue car put on his brakes, but the wheels skidded and his car ran into the Broadway car. Miss Sarah Unterberg of 81 Northern Avenue was so badly frightened that Dr. Sechtle took her to Polyclinic Hospital with a case of "nerves."

CONEY AUTOBUSES RECKLESS, HE SAYS

A. A. Nelson Charges That Speeding Sightseeing Car Ran Down His Machine.

URGES BETTER REGULATION

Threatens to Sue the Operating Company, but the Latter Asserts He Was to Blame.

A complaint of reckless driving by the chauffeur of a sightseeing car was made yesterday at the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State, 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, by A. A. Nelson, an advertising manager who lives at 345 West Seventieth Street. He intended, he said, to enlist the co-operation of the Automobile Club of America in an effort to stop the reckless speeding of sightseeing cars, whose drivers seek to crowd on speed to make as many passenger-carrying trips each day to and from Coney Island as possible.

A preliminary investigation of the complaint showed, it was said at the Automobile Bureau, that the sightseeing car against which the complaint was brought belonged to the Greeley Sightseeing System, 511 West Thirty-fifth Street. Further inquiry by Investigator Ryan disclosed the fact that while the name of the chauffeur of the car was given as Joseph Sieri he was operating under a license in the name of Joseph Bounelli. It was explained by his employers that the latter was the driver's right name and Sieri a nickname, an explanation which the officials thought made the driver no less subject to a misdemeanor charge for an offense against the automobile laws of the State.

Mr. Nelson, his wife, and his two young daughters were driving in Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Nelson said that at Fourth and Atlantic Avenues they had a narrow escape from injury when the sightseeing car ran into his car. Just north of Atlantic Avenue there is an obstruction formed by sewer work. Mr. Nelson said he stopped his car north of the corner and close to the left side of the obstruction and stood still, waiting for the traffic to open up before he continued.

"I intended to turn west into Atlantic Avenue," he said, "when the big sightseeing car shot around the corner. Instead of making the wide out turn as prescribed by law, the chauffeur brought his car around short and it crashed into my car and badly damaged it. The chauffeur stopped, got down from his seat and after seeing that none of us was injured climbed back again and continued on his way.

"The driver did not volunteer his name or the name of the concern operating the car. He made off, but so fast that I did not have time to make a note of his number. I believe the sightseeing car was going twenty-five miles an hour when it came around the corner."

The escape of his family, Mr. Nelson thinks, was little less than miraculous. He intends, he says, to begin a civil suit against the company and to take action against the chauffeur. Many automobilists, he asserts, have found reason to complain about the reckless way in which some sightseeing cars are operated. He believes they are a menace to public safety and it is time that some one or some organization took action to correct the evil.

President James Allegra of the Greeley Sightseeing System had another story to tell of the happenings on Sunday night. The truth of the matter was, he said, that Mr. Nelson had attempted to cut in ahead of the sightseeing car and had collided with it. The nature of the damage to Mr. Nelson's car would, he thought, prove that fact to one who knew automobiles.

"Reckless drivers are not employed by this company," he said. "The recklessness is sometimes with the other fellow. There ought to be some sort of a law to prevent the owner of every flivver from running his car until he knows how. Inexperienced car owners are the cause of more accidents in this city than the experienced chauffeur. The part of Mr. Nelson's story that there was a collision is true, but it is not true that our car was going in excess of the speed limit or that it collided with his car."

Ban Auto Horns Near Churches.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Hereafter any autoist who toots his horn within 500 feet of any of the local churches during Sunday morning services will be arrested. The clergymen of the local churches have repeatedly complained to the members of Council that the continued and loud tooting of automobile horns have greatly disturbed worshippers. Today the Borough Council voted to instruct the police to make arrests.

COURT SEES LIMITS OF EX-WIFE'S RIGHTS

Doubts if Father Should Support Daughter After Making Divorce Settlement.

WON'T SEND UKERS TO JAIL

Girl of 16 Tells of Godfather's Kindness and Her Fear of Hunger.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday said he was in doubt whether it was not going too far for the courts to hold that a father was legally bound to support his 16-year-old daughter, even though the father had made provision for the child by agreement with her mother who had obtained a divorce.

The question was presented in an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt by William H. Ukers, editor and owner of The Coffee and Tea Trade Journal, 70 Wall Street. Ukers was directed some time ago by Magistrate Harris in the Domestic Relations Court to pay $12 a week for the support of Helen Winsome Ukers, the 16-year-old daughter, or go to jail for six months.

Ukers then appealed to the Court of General Sessions, which affirmed the ruling of the Magistrate, except to reduce the allowance to $10 a week. Further appeal by Ukers brought the case before Justice Giegerich, who yesterday sustained the application for the certificate which will keep Ukers out of jail pending the review of the case in a higher court.

The record showed that Ukers claimed to have settled $2,500 upon his first wife when she divorced him in 1910 and that she then gave him a general release. Then, in March this year, the mother, having spent the $2,500, started proceedings for the support of the daughter.

The record shows Ukers is willing to support the daughter at his home, but he refuses to pay anything more to his former wife.

The mother testified that she lives at 140 Claremont Avenue, with her cousin, who furnished her with a free room. Mrs. Ukers says she has earned $35 in sixty days writing scenarios. Her daughter, she says, has been attending Public School 64, and has never worked, although she has tried to get employment posing for the movies.

The record shows, too, that the daughter has been cared for by Robert S. Winsmore of 126 West Eighty-sixth Street, her wealthy godfather, who sent her to private schools until the mother through habeas corpus proceedings regained custody of the girl.

Mr. Winsmore testified that his interest in the girl was "entirely brotherly," and that she begged him not to tell her mother where she was at school. He testified further that he "induced" the girl to return to her mother.

Miss Ukers testified that she needed clothing and food, and that there was ever present the possibility "of no place to sleep or to eat."

The girl says her father did furnish her clothing, but that he kept all her personal effects which had been given to her by "Uncle Bobbie," who is Mr. Winsmore. She said further: "Uncle Bobbie's always been more to me than my father."

Ukers says he owns 498 of the 500 shares of the stock of his paper, and that one share is owned by his present wife, Mrs. H. de Graff Ukers, whom he married in 1912, and who is the Treasurer of the paper. He says that he owes $2,000, and that his salary has dropped from $100 a week before the war to $50.

MRS. BECKER TO BE SILENT.

Probably Will Go Away to a Quiet Place to Take a Rest.

At her home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, Mrs. Helen Becker, the widow of Charles Becker, former Police Lieutenant, said:

"I don't know where the newspapers got the idea that I was to make a statement after the funeral of my husband. I have not now or at any future time any statement for the press. I never told any one that I intended making such a statement."

Mrs. Becker said sheh ad no plans for the future but would in all probability go away to some quiet place for a rest.

The Board of Education announced, through President Churchill yesterday that no action wiuld be taken against Mrs. Becker in view of her distracted condition when she lost her fight to save her husband's life.

HOW LONG CAN GERMANY LAST?

by Carl Snyder, author of "New Conceptions in Science," "Das Weltbild der Modernen Naturwissenschaft," "American Railways as Investments" —in this week's issue of

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You can't fool him with imitations, or "something just as good." He's ready to prove his loyalty to Kellogg's any time of day—breakfast, supper, lunch, or between meals.

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Hampton Furniture in a Hampton Interior

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1915.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

The interest and the importance of the questions now pending between ourselves and Great Britain over the interruption of our trade with neutral countries within the British blockade line, and for ourselves, as the complaining nation, the difficulty of establishing beyond challenge the right, the justice, and the legality of our position, arise from the fact that prize court law in the two countries is substantially identical. The decisions of the high courts in each country have repeatedly been quoted in the other as of controlling authority. It is not surprising, therefore, that Sir EDWARD GREY in replying to our note of March 30 repeatedly invites us to consider the decisions of our own courts, particularly the decisions rendered in cases growing out of our blockade of the Confederate States. Sir EDWARD sets up no new principles of law, he is perfectly content to accept the standard prescribed in our note that the British practices shall be tested by their "conformity to the spirit and principles "of the essence of the rules of war." He does cite the "shocking violation of the rules of civilized warfare" of which Germany has been guilty as a reason why there should be some adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted. It is manifest that this argument cannot be pushed very far, even if it be resorted to at all, for it cannot be forgotten that Germany has put forward the invention of the submarine as invalidating old and hitherto universally recognized principles of law.

The British position as set forth in the notes is a defense of the belligerent's right to inclose his enemy in a blockade which shall cut off all his sea-borne imports and exports; and Sir EDWARD is unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances make such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of rendering it effective. Our own position as stated in the note of March 30 is that "innocent "shipments may be freely transported "to and from the United States "through belligerent territory without "being subject to the penalties of con"traband traffic or breach of block"ade." To this Sir EDWARD replies that acceptance of such a doctrine would render the present blockade nugatory, because by reason of Germany's vast inland system of transportation by rail and canal she is able to receive and distribute commodities reaching her through neutral countries in such volume that if these avenues are not closed the blockade might as well be abandoned. He points to the very large shipments from this country to neutral ports within the blockade as evidence that something more than a supply of the local market is intended. He cites, as was to be expected, the Springbok case.

It can hardly be denied that we in effect established a distant blockade about the British port of Nassau, for the Springbok was seized 150 miles east of that destination. It being discovered that she had a great quantity of concealed contraband on board, the Supreme Court held that the cargo "contraband or not could not be con"demned if really destined for Nassau "and not beyond, and contraband or "not must be condemned if destined "to any rebel port, for all rebel ports "were under blockade." The condemnation of that cargo was unanimously sustained by the Claims Commission. In the Matamoros cases, also cited by Sir EDWARD, our court held that, although Matamoros was a neutral Mexican port, even with unrestricted inland commerce between that port and enemy territory commerce with it was not unlawful, yet the court sustained the condemnation of contraband goods destined to Matamoros since it was evident that the goods were not really intended for the Matamoros market, their real destination being territory within the rebel lines.

There is possibly a misunderstanding in the British Foreign Office of the true extent and express limit of our assertion of right. In our note we said that "innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from our ports through neutral countries to belligerent territory." There is here no assertion of the right of trade in contraband through neutral countries adjacent to Germany. Sir EDWARD's note of July 23 seems not to make that distinction; it reads as though he were replying to an argument that we have the right to unrestricted trade in all commodities, contraband or not.

To our note of July 14 instructing our Ambassador PAGE to notify the British Government that we should not "recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law." Sir EDWARD sends a reply that is at once interesting, skillful, and amicable. He informs us that while British prize courts are guided in their decisions not only by international but by municipal law as laid down in Orders in Council it is a theory so well established that exceptions to it are practically inconceivable that Orders in Council must and do conform to international law; and here again he is able to refer to adjudications in our courts sustaining the view that the principles governing prize courts in both countries are identical. Furthermore, he holds that it is conceivable that prize tribunals of Great Britain, holding the law of nations in reverence, might feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to Orders in conflict therewith. But should we feel our rights to be infringed by British prize court decisions he offers the suggestion that it would be open to us to appeal.

As to the detention of the cargo of the American steamship Neches, sailing from Rotterdam with a cargo originating chiefly in Belgium, now in German control, Sir EDWARD holds that the principles of right and of law laid down in his note of July 23 are fully applicable. Inasmuch as Germany has assumed the right to sink neutral as well as British merchant ships of whatever destination, carrying cargo of whatever origin through the waters traversed by the Neches, his Majesty's Government holds that it is not reasonable that it should be called upon to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through those waters, now effectively patrolled by British men-of-war; but it will "examine the facts in "a spirit of consideration for the in"terest of neutrals," to the end that justice may be done.

The least attentive reader of the British notes made public this morning will observe the marked difference between their tone and spirit and the tone and spirit of the German replies to our protest against the war zone declaration, and in particular to our notes delivered in Berlin since the destruction of the Lusitania. The British Government declares its intention to enforce its blockade as a war measure against Germany with the fullest possible consideration of the interest of neutrals, and there are no attempts to dictate to us impossible and unacceptable methods of avoiding present inconveniences. Our differences with Great Britain are, as we have pointed out, of a justiciable nature. A failure to adjust them by diplomatic correspondence would involve no more serious consequences than those arising from any disagreement which it might be found necessary to refer to an arbitral tribunal.

Our trade has suffered from the British blockade as our trade and our citizens have suffered from German operations within the so-called war zone. While the protests we have made against British blockade practices have been grounded in right and justice, as we understand the principles involved, unfortunately the private vociferation which supports them has been somewhat augmented by outcries proceeding not so much from the sense of injury to our trade as from a visible desire to stir up trouble with Great Britain as an adjunct to pro-German operations in this country. This is notably the case with regard to interference with cotton exports, a fact of which influential newspapers in the South have not failed to take due notice. The Government at Washington will be alert to safeguard our interests whether interfered with by Germany or by England, but neither the American Government nor the American people will ignore the fundamental differences between the two classes of questions. One class concerns our rights of trade under the established principles of law, the other the right of our citizens to travel upon seas without exposing themselves to peril of their lives through murderous practices which can have no defense in law.

THE NEW PROGRESSIVE MENACE.

From so much of Colonel ROOSEVELT's intentions as have been divulged it is apparent that the Republican standpatters are not to have the political joy-ride in 1916 that they expected. He wants to support a Republican if he can, but he sees a prospect that the Old Guard leaders, counting on an easy victory at the polls, are likely to name a leader or follower of the Old Guard on a standpat platform, and he does not intend to support such a candidate. If a nomination is made that he cannot support, he will again arouse the Progressives and strive to defeat it at the polls. In order that he may have a following with which to force the Republicans into making a nomination he can support, the Progressive Party must be kept alive as the nucleus of a revolting army in 1916. It will not be needed if the Republicans are good, but its existence is necessary to make them good and to punish them if they refuse to be good.

So he declares his intention to enroll as a Progressive and to advise others to do so, while at the same time he has nothing harsh to say of those who do not take that advice. If the Republican Party is not drunk with a victory yet unwon, it will see that it is in a dangerous situation. Even if it makes a nomination ROOSEVELT can support, he cannot swing all the Progressives with him; if it makes one he cannot support, he will throw his arousing personality into the contest and make thousands of recalcitrants where there were only hundreds. President WILSON is stronger than his party, to begin with, and the Republicans are in no such position that they can afford to face a new revolt.

The assumptions they have based on the disappearance of the Progressive vote have all been to the effect that the Progressives would come back to the Republican Party when they left their own. It is not true—not with President WILSON in the field. There are many parts of the country, such as California and several of the Middle Western States, where the majority of the Progressives would certainly vote for WILSON as against a reactionary Republican, where a great number of them would vote for him as against any Republican at all. The Republicans a few months ago saw themselves marching triumphantly on an unvexed road to Washington, treading on roses. It is time for them to wake up.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's way of sandbagging the Republicans into being good is to begin with the primaries and solidify the anti-standpat strength behind some one candidate so that in the convention they can wield their strength effectively. The candidate he has picked for the purpose is Governor JOHNSON. From one point of view, it is the best choice that could be made, for the Californians are the most uncompromising of the Progressives, and the Republicans have learned that when they threaten a bolt they mean it. Undoubtedly neither Mr. ROOSEVELT nor Mr. JOHNSON has any expectation that the latter can be nominated, but the fighting qualities of JOHNSON and his Pacific Coast followers make it certain that if the Republicans insist on forcing a nomination of the kind MARK HANNA would have made they will know they are in a fight and will know that November holds no joy for them.

The confused political situation has begun to clear, and this new battle-line of the Progressives is the first definite thing about it. The era of happy prattle and the sprouting of Tom-Dick-and-Harry candidates in every State of the Union had better come to an end as soon as possible, and the Republicans must begin now to reckon seriously with the question how they are to defeat President WILSON and whether it can be done at all. They have been living in a fool's paradise and mining fairy gold long enough.

PAN-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation of our Government with those of South and Central American States in a plan to restore order in Mexico, which we have been urging for many months, seems at last to be assured. The conference of Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers with Secretary LANSING tomorrow will initiate a movement which should be prosecuted with vigor and not be permitted to decline into inactivity like the somewhat similar movement of 1914, when the obstinacy of CARRANZA proved a stumbling block. Since the deadlock in the negotiations at Niagara Falls neither one of the opposing revolutionary parties in Mexico has gained perceptible ascendency. There is not much to choose between them in the personal character of their leaders or the merit of their plans. Indeed, it is unlikely that either has in view any well-formed plan beyond complete domination of the distressed and impoverished republic, and that, obviously, is not within their reach. There are rumors that all the revolutionists except CARRANZA are now willing to listen to reason and co-operate with the United States in the effort to restore order, but we must not place too much confidence in those rumors. Promises of Mexican revolutionaries are generally writ in water. They should all be deprived of the means of making war, and, as they now depend exclusively on the United States for munitions, an embargo by the Washington Government on the shipment of arms will serve that purpose. There is reason to believe that the sale of arms has been conducted surreptitiously, to a great extent, by merchants in various Texas cities who are not supposed to deal in that kind of merchandise. If an embargo is placed on the sales this sort of underhand business may be persisted in unless our Government is watchful. It is likely that, while the work of restoring order is going on within the republic, our military guard on the border will be strengthened and warships will keep watch at the Mexican ports.

Armed intervention, however, will probably be avoided, though it may be necessary to employ American troops to convoy provisions to the destitute inhabitants of Mexico City. To use our troops in that way would not be an act of war, and would not be so regarded by intelligent Mexicans. That no warlike measures are contemplated is sufficiently proved by the invitation to the Latin-Americans to join with us. We could scarcely invite them to help us in making war on their neighbor. The invitation denotes a peaceful intention. But the co-operation can be made very effective if it is undertaken with mutual understanding. The aims of the revolutionists, so far as they are honest, can be realized by this means. There need be no fear that any attempt of the Mexican reactionaries to derive benefit from this plan of peaceful intervention will succeed. The Provisional Government installed by the help of all the American nations can begin immediately to carry out the ideas which were the basis of the Madero movement in 1910, ideas which the murdered President was never able to put in practical form. Now is the time to settle the Mexican question once and for all, and it cannot be settled by the re-establishment of such a Government as the genius of PORFIRIO DIAZ made effective for thirty years. The new Government may be as strong as necessary, but it must be firmly founded on justice and liberty.

By asking the aid of the Latin-American countries in this good work the Administration gives the best possible assurance that the United States is not seeking to extend its territory and that its feeling toward Mexico is entirely friendly. The new development of Pan-Americanism will receive a great impulse from this movement. The people of South and Central America will understand that we regard them not only as friends and neighbors, but as sharing with us the responsibility of maintaining a free America. It is an important step toward the formation of that union predicted by President WILSON in his speech on the Argentine battleship Moreno last Spring, "a union not of political ties but of "understanding and of mutual help"fulness."

ANOTHER SONG OF HATE.

The "Destruction of the Lusitania," the German music-hall song, a part of which, in translation, was printed in our news columns yesterday, gives another peep into German psychology. Immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania the German press talked of the "rich" Americans among her passengers, the seekers of sensation who had sought excitement and found it to their cost. To drown American citizens was not enough. To insult the dead was a pleasure of the standardized German mind. The day before yesterday the Cologne Gazette called these Americans, traveling for their business or pleasure and slaughtered by an unprecedented crime, "flippant." Apparently this is part of the official, and consequently of the German, way of looking at the noble victory over helpless men, women, and babies.

In their music halls the Germans now sing of the great steamer "sail"ing merrily along her criminal "course." The crime has been transferred. The ship, the voyage, the passengers were criminal. Along comes the submarine, the avenger, the punisher. The Lusitania "carried," the maker of the song tells us, "Americans, Englishmen, French"men, Greeks, and Dutchmen to the "dance of death." Evidently he is proud of so cosmopolitan a murder. "The torpedo hit true. Those who "were not suffocated were drowned. "VANDERBILT was among them. It is "a pity that Minister GREY was not "there."

What a chivalrous delicacy of feeling! We get some notion of the iniquity of the Lusitania's passengers when the poet deems the man most bitterly hated by Germany worthy to have gone down with the caitiff ship. Unfortunately we have only a summary of a passage in which the last refinements of Bildung go hand in hand with the latest conquests of Kultur. We hear the mermaids "complaining at being disturbed by "so many explosions and by vile "gases emitted by the American am"munition." After this fairyland of fancy we come to another enchanting picture: "So there the dead lay, most "of them with their paws burnt, "England's sons and their com"panions, Oh, how quiet they have "become!"

With such a strain the primeval hairy ancestors of ARMINIUS and WILLIAM II. may have made the Hercynian Forest howl, punctuating the savage chant with drinks of mead from the skulls of their enemies.

It may be said that it is unjust to dwell upon a mere music-hall song. But in the land of "Forbidden" nothing is permitted without authorization, and a music-hall "patriotic" song often expresses more accurately than more pretentious compositions the general sentiment of a people. Germany has had such an inheritance and possession of "culture" in the old sense, has produced so many lectures on aesthetics, that her temporarily coarsened taste, her diminished humanity, her Schrecklichkeit spread among her professors and pastors, servants of the State, as well as among her less cultivated classes, her ungenerous spirit toward enemies, toward even the dead of the Lusitania, puzzle many and shock most of us.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Policemen Honor a Murderer.

After the scandal of the Becker coffin plate comes the scandal of the Becker funeral—one far wider in its bearings and far more difficult to handle and end. The charge that the man twice convicted in the courts was murdered by the Governor who did not save him from the penalty imposed by law can easily enough be forgotten as the hysterical raving of a grief-distracted woman, and it was wisely held that no action except the removal and sequestration of the offensive legend was required. That several members of the police force should have paid to BECKER the public honor of acting as his pallbearers is quite another matter, however, and a much more serious one.

These policemen, by acting in this capacity, deliberately proclaimed sympathy with a former associate whose proved conduct had brought disgrace upon the organization to which they belong. By almost inevitable implication they protested against the punishment he received and denied the justice of the courts.

There is, of course, the alternative theory, that the policemen who figured so prominently at BECKER's funeral sincerely believed in his innocence, at least of the crime for which he was put to death. If they did so believe there might be a certain noble courage in manifesting their confidence, regardless of consequences to themselves, but men so inaccessible to argument and evidence, of judgment so obviously unsound, so obviously out of harmony with the institutions of which they were the specially sworn upholders and defenders, should not be deprived of the martyrdom they invite.

The Commissioner of Police could hardly have issued, before the murderer's funeral, an order forbidding members of the force to carry out the rumored intention of attending it, not as mourners for one who had been a friend—that could have been done in a way open to little if any criticism—but in bold defiance of the powers that brought him low. Such an order would have amounted to a conviction before the act—to an admission that some members of the police force could not be trusted to preserve its dignity or their own. That all of them cannot be so trusted has now been demonstrated, and plainly it is necessary to guard against a repetition of the scandalous spectacle presented at this funeral.

Friendship for Peace Illustrated.

To treat at all seriously anything done by the little group of men who call themselves "the Friends of Peace" is perhaps to play into their hands, since it seems to ascribe to them the importance and the representative capacity they claim with no known warrant. To risk it just for once, however, one may note that their very name is an absurdity, for they are the enthusiastic admirers and vociferous upholders of the most ruthless militarism the world has ever known, and what they mean by peace—the only peace for which they work—is the abstention by the United States from doing anything to interfere with or make more difficult the destruction by Germany of the nations now in arms against her.

Were there any thought or possibility of our joining or assisting the so-called Central Powers, every one of these "Friends of Peace" would become a vehement friend of war, here, as they all are of war in Europe. As even they realize that there is no chance of that, their energies are devoted to the establishment of such neutrality in the United States as would do by indirection for Germany a part of what alliance with her would do directly.

The latest, and a truly curious, manifestation of their naïve ingenuity is the attack they are making on Secretary LANSING. Of course they know as well as anybody else exactly to what degree he was responsible for the form and substance of the "note" that has so offended and alarmed them. A recent experience, however, has opened their eyes to the unpleasant and potentially perilous consequences of directing opprobrious epithet and offensive accusation against President WILSON, and they have resorted to the cautious expedient of striking at the principal over the subordinate's shoulders. They cannot really believe that Secretary LANSING is a usurper of power, a dark plotter issuing ultimatums on his own initiative, a reckless friend of the Allies, eager to bring upon his country the miseries of war. Yet it is for such crimes that, in pretense at least, they are preparing to ask his removal from office by Congress! That "Lansing" at the foot of a public document means "Wilson" they find it for the moment convenient to ignore.

Sorrowful Because Untempted.

Down in Mississippi there is an editor who is either a humorist or a cynic, for he says right out in his paper that while he has heard and read a lot about the use of British gold for the suborning of the American press, and making and keeping it anti-German, not a pound or even a penny of that gold has come within his reach, and he could use considerable quantities of it in his business.

However it may be as to his susceptibility to temptation, his freedom from it is shared all over the country and is everywhere a cause of joy or sorrow, as the case may be in each individual instance. Rumors about the use of British gold to influence newspaper opinion here seem to be confined exclusively to the one propagandist circle that has obviously been well supplied with money from another source. Perhaps the Mississippi man could tap that seemingly still unexhausted fount if he tried real hard, and so mitigate the confessed aridity of his business.

Before he does so, however, it would be well for him to reflect on the readiness shown by folk of a certain mentality to charge that anybody who disagrees with them does so because he has been bought. Apparently they cannot realize the possibility of disagreement for any other reason. Yet there may be a different explanation of their habit—the explanation that they ascribe to their neighbors a venality of which they are themselves the more or less clearly conscious exponents. Whoever knows that he wouldn't support any cause unless there was "something in it" for him gets a sort of justification for his own peculiarity by assuming it to be the common characteristic of humanity.

This is not to say, of course, that all or even much of German support in this country is a purchased commodity. It is probably far more often financed than bought, and no doubt most of it is quite sincere.

Ireland's Many Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When England succeeded in conquering Ireland history relates that the English found 168 Kings governing that unhappy island. I think my figures are correct, but if not, a few Kings more or less is of no importance. Probably each King had a flag of his own. How, then, can there be any national flag of Ireland? Discussion of the subject seems unprofitable. M. T. R.

Ashland, N. H., July 28, 1915.

BOHEMIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

The Czechs Will Demand Nationality When Europe Is Made Over.

New York, July 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Racial warfare between Slav and Teutons has been accepted as an obvious fact since the war between Russia and the two Teutonic Kaisers began, but few Americans realize how deep this racial hatred goes, and how Austria may, at any moment, be confronted by a revolt of her Slavic subjects. Geographically the most important of the Slav States belonging to the Austrian Empire is the Kingdom of Bohemia, and its Czech inhabitants are continually at loggerheads with their German neighbors.

To explain this antagonism it is necessary to go back to the period of the Reformation, which led to the Hussite wars. It was Jan Hus, the Rector of the University of Prague, (1392-1415,) who adopted the doctrine of John Wyclif. For two centuries the Czech peasants repelled successfully many invasions of the German and Hungarian papal armies, which ravaged Bohemia in the same way as their descendants have done in Belgium and Serbia. But the odds were too great. Half of Europe was in arms against Bohemia, and the martyrdom of its population began with the defeat of the Bohemians in the battle of the Bila Hora (White Mountains) in 1620.

Two-thirds of the population were either exterminated or driven abroad, and many emigrants settled in England, where they founded the Moravian Church. A part of these emigrants came to America and also founded a branch of the Moravian Church. Those who remained at home elected the ancestors of the present Austrian Emperor to the throne of Bohemia—a mistake for which they still have to pay dearly, because the Hapsburgs broke the contracts made with the Czech nation. The Hapsburgs had only one thought —to destroy the glory of Bohemia, to stifle the culture of the Czechs, and to kill their language, in which Chelcicky and other Bohemians preached to the world universal peace, equal rights for all men, and religious liberty.

Centuries of Germanization have not deprived the Czech of his individuality. This individuality is a characteristic of the peasantry of Bohemia, who, following old traditions, devised a distinctive style of arranging their homes and their costumes. They have their own poetry, music, dances, customs, and ceremonies, all of which may be considered as the artistic side of Bohemian peasant culture. The Czechs look now with pride upon this traditional art of their peasants, seeing in it many links with the various branches of the Slavonic race.

The great progress of Bohemia during the last century in art, education, and industry has gradually drawn the attention of Europe to the historic rights of the Czechs. The virility of this race has served to make more apparent the inefficiency of the Austrians and to emphasize the fact that the Hapsburg monarchy is not a modern institution, but a mediaeval survival. Austrian misrule cannot continue in the face of the present high intellectual and economical development of the Czechs, as opposed to the backward condition of the Teuton rulers. The hour of national enfranchisement has arrived, and Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks are looking forward to a new life. Bohemia will retake her place among the free, independent nations; the old lands of the Bohemian Crown, namely, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks occupying the greatest part of Northwestern Hungary, will be united again.

In the new Europe which is about to be born, with the freedom for all nations, the Czechs also desire their "place in the sun." They desire to restore and to maintain their national individuality, and to remain Slavs, as they always have been.

Dr. ANTHONY JAROSLAV MORAVEK.

Aphrodite's Unique Girdle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one appendage to the Linton Aphrodite recently purchased by John D. Rockefeller which, through analogous research, may go far toward establishing the lady's age, if not, indeed, the identity of her creator. This is the "cestus," or girdle, two fragments of which still cling to her right wrist and hand. The "cestus," which was supposed to inspire the beholder with love, is a common appendage to statues and paintings of Venus dating from the Roman, neo-Grecian, or even Grecian period, but of all statues of the del Medici type this is the only one which now displays the "cestus." Even the "Venus del Medici," in the Uffizi at Florence, supposed to be the work of Kleomenes, son of the Athenian Appolodorus, does not have it, nor does any of the neo-Grecian copies of this statue. If the Linton Aphrodite were intended to be a copy of the del Medici prototype it is hardly likely that the sculptor would have had the temerity to add something which the original did not possess. A reference to a Venus with the "cestus" thus held is worth searching for in literature, particularly if such a reference should also include a description of a statue of the del Medici type.

GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

Franz Abt or Miss White?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday Magazine of July 18 appears a review of the memoirs of a certain lady pianist and composer, Maude Valerie White, who, it is said, "tells vivaciously of celebrities she has met. We learn that instead of calling Miss White's song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," by its rightful title, he (Frank Millet) persistently alluded to it as "When I Swallowed Home-Made Pie." The vivacious assertion that she, Miss Maude White, was the author and composer of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" will be a staggering surprise to music lovers in general and to German musical professors in particular, who have been led to the belief that the author and composer of this—one of the most classical songs that has ever been written—was Franz Abt.

R. M. TYRRELL.

Phoebus, Va., July 20, 1915.

Children's Street Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I saw a letter in your paper from some one who inquired if there was no law to protect from the loud cries of the street peddlers. Another day a letter from some one complained of the incessant chatter of a neighborhood parrot.

Now I have a grievance, and I am sure I am not the only one who feels it. I live on a street between Eighth Avenue and Morningside Park, and it might be a very pleasant street to live on, for it is swept about five times a day and washed repeatedly. But although we have parks and playgrounds all around us, the children are playing every evening, yelling and screeching louder than any peddler or parrot. We are obliged either to shut our windows or go to the rear of the house to be able to hear each other talk.

A SUFFERING TENANT.

New York, July 22, 1915.

A MESSAGE.

I'd like to catch a tiny cloud
And whisper to it, not too loud,
A little song
To waft along,
O'er rock and rill,
And dale and hill—
The little song I fain would sing,
To Love, who's gone vacationing.

I'd like to snare a pretty bird
And teach it just one single word,
Then set it free
To bear for me,
In speedy flight,
Through all the night,
And thus at dawn the message bring,
To Love, where she's vacationing.

I'd like to coax a gentle breeze
To breathe a message through the trees,
From tree to tree
A word from me—
A tiny song—
Four letters long.
'Tis love I'd send by cloud, breeze, wing,
To Love, who's gone vacationing.

O. C. A. CHILD.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BLAMES HUMAN NATURE.

So Long as That Is as It Is Speculative Excesses Cannot Easily Be Checked by Rules and Regulations.

By H. G. S. NOBLE,
President New York Stock Exchange.

New York Stock Exchange,
Aug. 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has recently given expression, editorially, to its disapproval of the excited speculation now taking place in the so-called "war stocks." Your example has been followed by several other influential newspapers, and in each case condemnation of this speculation has been accompanied by the assertion that it could, in some undefined manner, be suppressed by the authorities of the Stock Exchange. It has also been urged that if the Stock Exchange does not promptly accomplish this desired suppression it should be brought to terms by a punitive act of the Legislature.

In the interest of arriving at a clear understanding of this question the following facts must be borne in mind: Any event tending to disturb the equilibrium of security values brings about a period of speculation which lasts until the equilibrium has been readjusted. The greater and the more far-reaching this disturbing event happens to be, the longer and the more excited will be the resultant speculation. A historic example of this can be found in the experiences of our civil war. That great national convulsion, accompanied by a suspension of specie payments and the issue of paper money, created a speculation of unprecedented magnitude. The Stock Exchange of those days was a small organization doing business in a primitive way, and when the great war speculation came it refused to enlarge its facilities to meet the new conditions, and thus virtually did what was in its power to impede the rising speculative tide. The result was that speculation, finding itself choked off from the regular organized channels, proceeded to form new and unorganized channels for itself, and a great, continuous, and unregulated market was established in the open street to carry on the business that the daily "calls" of the Stock Exchange were incompetent to handle. The mania for trading on the war news of the day was such that the market did not close in the afternoon hours, but was transferred uptown to the lobby of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, where it continued during the evening. Out of this unorganized market there grew the "Open Board of Brokers," which the old Stock Exchange was finally obliged to unite with in 1869.

At the present time we are witnessing events similar in principle to these happenings of fifty years ago. The great world war has shaken the accepted adjustment of values like an earthquake. As a consequence of this there is likely to be speculative excitement in many fields. One of the first signs of it has been the rise in the stocks of all companies obtaining war contracts. This rise has not been confined to securities listed on the Exchange, for its most violent manifestations have shown themselves in unlisted properties. The stock of the Du Pont Powder Company, which was selling at about 170, has risen to 700 and fallen back again to about 600. Had this fluctuation taken place upon the floor of the Exchange and been advertised by the ticker the attacks upon that institution would have been intensified, but being consummated unobstrusively it has caused no comment. We are told by one conservative publication that the great volume of the transactions recorded is in itself a scandal and that the profits upon which these violent changes in price are based have not yet been secured. The magnitude of the transactions is due to the fact that New York is a great world market and that the number of individuals who are buying and selling there is enormous. Speculation is always an act of anticipation, and if profits had been secured and big dividends established investors would take these properties out of the market and speculation would disappear.

While the right of free contract remains there is no power in the Stock Exchange, or even in the Legislature, to prevent individuals from using their own money or credit to buy securities in which they anticipate an advance. There is one restraining influence upon the excess of speculation which is undoubtedly being exercised today and that is the refusal of money lenders to make advances upon over-inflated properties. There is also a duty incumbent upon the Stock Exchange to see that the law of the State and its own regulations against fictitious transactions, or "wash sales," be rigidly enforced. This duty is being carefully performed by the "Business Conduct Committee" which was organized for that specific purpose.

Speculative excesses, like all other excesses, are deprecated by every thoughtful man, but while human nature remains as it is there is no clear and easy way for any one to stop them by promulgating rules and regulations.

H. G. S. NOBLE,
President.

NORWAY'S GRIEVANCE.

Germany's Submarine Warfare Alienates Scandinavian Opinion.

A letter from Johan Anker, Norwegian shipbuilder, to the Tidens Tegn of Christiana,

Bergen, Norway, June 8, 1915.

Since the outbreak of the war my feelings have many times urged me to give a warning with regard to the torpedoing of Norwegian vessels—not as a personal appeal but because there are moments in a man's life when he feels his honor too keenly to be a silent spectator. Lack of knowledge of the details, lack of personal observation, the possibility of a wrong interpretation of the facts have deterred me. Now, after having myself experienced the way in which Germany conducts her submarine warfare, I need be silent no longer.

On board the Iris of Bergen on Saturday, May 22, I witnessed the firing of a torpedo at her and the torpedoing of the Minerva of Haugesund.

Yesterday, (June 7,) I was again on board the Iris, returning from England—100 miles from the coast—when she was attacked by a submarine, which, like the last time, without warning fired a torpedo at the Norwegian passenger boat. A mistaking of the nationality was out of the question. The two boats had their signs in full order—even a shortsighted person could have distinguished the letters at a distance. A fortnight ago the weather was clear and unusually bright when the submarine appeared. If the commander was a responsible and sane man—which we must presume—no other explanation is possible than that he acted under orders. It was not the same submarine which fired at us the first time; the periscopes were different.

Sometimes Germany, as in the case of the Belridge affair, officially makes an apology and declares that it was not her purpose to torpedo our ships. What value can we give to such declarations, which are immediately contradicted by actions? If private people can feel satisfaction in taking the chance and leaving the question unanswered, the nation cannot. For the nation it is important to get a clear understanding as to whether Germany in reality regards herself as in a state of war with Norway, or whether these occurrences, many times repeated, will be accepted as mistakes with compensation in view. In any case our conduct ought to be such that Germany is without doubt as to where we stand if she threatens our right to the open sea. This right must be maintained, especially by us, because no country in comparison to its size has a greater interest in the sea than Norway. Since the submarine war on merchant vessels started we have lost so many ships and so many valuable cargoes that, comparatively, we have suffered and suffer almost as much as England, who is at war with Germany.

What can our seamen rely upon if the nation does not stand behind the flag and demand that it be respected? We ought to be proud of our seamen. They do their work under more difficult and more dangerous conditions than any of us, and they do it with a faith and courage which ought to arouse the admiration of all. The only protection they have is the Norwegian flag; the only help we can give them is to see that the flag is honored. It is high time for us to make up our minds that if we wish to exist as an independent nation we must be willing to make sacrifices. We must see clearly that the nation which does not protect its emblems with all its might and will is sooner or later doomed to lose its independence.

If it is really the case that we will not risk our skins for our liberty and our colors, what ideals are we to try to live up to in the future? If we dare not take our turn this time but must weigh our honor against what we gain materially let us then join another nation of courageous men who will not compromise.

JOHAN ANKER.

An Appeal from Mrs. Balfour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg the hospitality of your widely read journal for an appeal on behalf of our aviators in active service? In view of the likelihood of the campaign being continued through the Autumn and Winter, I am anxious to collect the following articles, which will be urgently needed by the men of the Royal Naval Air Service and of the Royal Flying Corps in the western war area and elsewhere: Cardigans, sweaters, (both urgently needed,) flannel shirts and vests, leathern and knitted waistcoats, helmets, socks, gloves, and mufflers. I shall be most grateful for any contributions which may be sent to me, now or later, of articles such as the above, or of money, which will enable me to purchase those things which seem most urgently needed. The high appreciation with which consignments of such articles as the above were received last Winter by our aviators, emboldens me to make this appeal to the well-known generosity of American sympathizers.

EDITH [Mrs. HENRY] BALFOUR.
Langley Lodge, Headington Hill, Oxford, July 21, 1915.

HINDU UPRISINGS A MYTH.

At Least, It Can Be Denied That They Are Spontaneous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 21 appears a letter from Mr. Ram Chandra, editor of a Hindu newspaper in San Francisco, in which he asserts that "the revolt in India is as wide spread as it is indigenous" and that the "powerful and numerous uprisings which have thrown India into turmoil" are falsely reported to have been instigated by the staff of his paper or by the enemies of England. He denies that German agitators have been instrumental in causing such disturbances as may have occurred.

As far as the "powerful and numerous uprisings" are concerned, it is of interest to quote from a letter I have recently received from J. C. Moulton, Curator of the Museum in Sarawak, Borneo, now serving as a Lieutenant in the Fourth Wiltshire Territorial Regiment. The letter, which is dated May 4, 1915, at Kailana, Chakrata, India, states: "I am starting a Natural History Society here among the men and have 200 names of those interested. We are stationed 7,000 feet up in the Himalayas from now till October as it is too hot in the plains now. Nothing to do except something of this sort, and Colonel is delighted at the idea. Thinks it will keep the men out of mischief. Perfect godsend to me as you may imagine." Political unrest can't be very marked when British soldiers are sent up to the mountains to enjoy the cool weather and spend their time catching butterflies, especially in view of the fact that there are now comparatively few white soldiers in India.

I am sure Mr. Chandra is in error in stating that disturbances in India are spontaneous on the part of the mass of the population. I know that, in other parts of the East, German agents have endeavored to make trouble; for in Sarawak, Borneo, in January last I saw the solitary German resident of Rajah Brooke's splendidly governed State vainly seeking to cause disaffection among the Malays. He was allowed entire freedom until after the Singapore mutiny; then he was deported with the Singapore Germans to Australia. There is good reason to believe that the Singapore mutiny was, at least in part, "made in Germany." There resulted from the Singapore mutiny a dramatic incident that clearly indicates that the mutiny was far from spontaneous. About three weeks after the mutiny a large meeting of Mohammedans was held in Singapore for the purpose of sending a message of loyalty to King George. Many could not gain admission to the meeting place,

POUNDS DEFENDS ERASMUS FIRETRAP

Borough President Suggests Pupils Can Leap from Second Story to Escape Fire.

MUST TAKE RISKS, HE SAYS

Asserts He Is Not Alarmed for His Daughter, Who Goes to School in the Frame Building.

A defender of the old frame buildings of Erasmus Hall High School, repeatedly condemned as unsafe by the Fire Department, came forward yesterday in the person of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn. The Bureau of Fire Prevention, Chief John Kenlon, and Deputy Chief Thomas Lally of the Fire Department have found the buildings "unsafe," "not fit for school purposes," and "a serious fire hazard."

"I think the buildings are reasonably safe," said President Pounds last night. "They can be emptied in about two minutes, and I think they are practically as safe to get out of as the new fireproof buildings of the school. They were all overhauled last Spring, and new exits were installed. The buildings are only two stories high and are surrounded by earth, not by a hard pavement. In case of need the children could probably drop or jump from the second-story windows without being injured.

"This Fall 800 new pupils will come to the school. If the old buildings are not used, 1,400 pupils now accommodated by them will have to be put in the new buildings and the whole great school put on half time. This is not desirable, if there is any possible way to avoid it.

"I have a daughter who goes to school in the wooden buildings, and I am not alarmed about her safety. These are the chief considerations: That the old buildings are reasonably safe and that the school would suffer if the pupils were put on half time. Aside from that, there is the question of economy. Why destroy a building that is reasonably safe?

"What do you think of the Fire Commissioner's opinion that the buildings are not safe for school purposes?" he was asked.

"It isn't the Fire Commissioner's judgment," said Mr. Pounds. "It is that of the men in the Fire Prevention Bureau, who would tear down the whole blessed town if they could. Last year they proposed a scheme that, if carried out, would have cost $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 in Manhattan alone.

"Then you think that Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief Lally, in saying that the buildings were unfit for school use, looked at only one side of the case?"

"Certainly. They always do. They regarded it solely from the point of view of extreme safety, and in fact something that we're not going to have in this city for many years to come. In our homes, our offices, our schools we've got to take some chances. Fire Commissioner Adamson has put the Board of Education in an embarrassing position. In effect, his letter to President Churchill last Friday, in which he disapproves of the buildings but gives no order, says: 'The buildings are unsafe, but do as you have a mind to. I wash my hands of the matter.' That means that the Fire Prevention Bureau is shirking its duty."

President Churchill, however, has repeated his declaration that he will obey any order of the Fire Department, which makes only suggestions, not orders, to other city departments.

"In ordering that the wooden buildings must go," said Mr. Churchill, "I am acting on the Commissioner's latest letter, containing no finding that the buildings are unsafe and his suggestion is an order sufficient for me."

PUTTING MATCHES AT LENOX

Misses Hope Palmer and Grace Latour Tied for a Trophy.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 3.—Tourists arriving at the Curtis Hotel included Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Miss Eliza N. McCarter, and Mrs. Courtlandt Richardson of Morriston, N. J.

John P. Hegman, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers of Mamaroneck, N. Y., arrived at the Curtis Hotel. Mrs. J. L. Rykeman of New York has Mrs. Howard M. Williams, Miss Margery W. Brown, and Miss Frances Walbridge of New York as her guests at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Miss Hope Palmer of Lakewood, N. J., and Miss Grace Latour of New York are tied for the Hotel Aspinwall putting trophy, and the tie will be played off tomorrow. Mrs. J. B. Latour, Mrs. A. T. Belden, the Misses Meyer, Mrs. Grace Lambert, Miss Edna Hilton, and Miss Rawitser took part in the contest. W. C. Gilbert of Washington won the men's putting event.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chapman of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Leroy Gorton of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Douglas of Tarrytown, N. Y., arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Douglas of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gerrish, and Mrs. C. L. Smith of New York arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Kingsland Bradford and George D. Bradford of New York, who had been at the Maplewood, have gone to Newport.

Miss Adele Kneeland has issued invitations for a garden party at Fairlawn tomorrow in honor of her sister, Mrs. Henry Whitney Munroe.

Mrs. Joseph C. Hendrix has gone to Bar Harbor for the remainder of August.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has arrived at Elm Court to visit Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

George Baty Blake has enrolled for military service at Plattsburg Aug. 10 to Sept. 6. Charles Astor Bristed, Samuel Frothingham, and Francis Stanton Blake will also enter the service.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Jr., have leased a cottage at Gloucester, Mass., for August and departed for the coast today.

Prince Hatzfeldt and Captain Franz von Papen, who were guests of Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba, started this morning for Washington.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who was at the Maplewood in Pittsfield, has gone to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, and Mrs. Henry R. McLane returned to Millbrook today from Curtis Hotel.

Miss Weed to Wed Today.

Miss Sarah Weed, daughter of Mr. John W. Weed, a Manhattan lawyer, who lives at 61 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., will be married to the Rev. Samuel Martin Dorrance o Central Falls, R. I., at the Weed Summer home in Noroton, Conn., today. Miss Weed is prominent in society on the north shore of Long Island, is an active member of the Green Twig Society of Flushing and the Flushing Country Club, and is an expert golf and tennis player.

FENNER—GASKELL.

The wedding of Miss Louise A. Gaskell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Gaskell of Rockville Centre, L. I., and Raymond B. Fenner, a lawyer of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith officiated. Mrs. J. Frederick Maxwell was the matron of honor, and Mr. Maxwell best man. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception and seated dinner at the Hotel St. Regis. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner will spend their honeymoon in the White Mountains.

GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS.

Henry W. Savage Engages Professional to Teach Him the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt of New York arrived here this morning from Islip with her daughter, Mrs. David Dickson, and her granddaughters, the Misses Weinchester, Commodore Pratt left yesterday on the New York Yacht Club cruise.

Henry W. Savage, who with his daughter, Miss Bettina Savage, is at the Homestead for August, has started taking golf lessons of Adam Green, the professional. He was out this morning, and others playing were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Field and L. B. Harrison of Cincinnati, who is their guest at the Chestnuts. Miss Dorothea Stout played around the course with Shannon Meany of Convent, N. J. Mrs. Alfred Thatcher and Miss Gretchen Schoen of New York played a twosome. Charles Neave, Alfred Thatcher, and Mr. Whitlock of New York had a threesome.

Clendenning J. Ryan of New York, who is spending a few days here, was host at a dinner in the Japanese room last night, and John Markle of New York, after taking a party of friends to White Sulphur Springs by motor, gave a dinner there on their return.

Miss Maria McDonald of Louisville has joined Mrs. Donald McDonald and Miss Letetia McDonald at one of the Homestead cottages.

Arrivals yesterday and today at the Homestead included Mrs. A. M. Roberts of New York, and Mrs. Frank Willets of Flushing; J. Delelanty of New York, Miss Ellen Shields Webster of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley Johnson of Baltimore, and Miss E. W. Vogel of Pittsburgh.

CONCERT AT BRETTON WOODS.

Orchestras of the Hotels Give Program at Mount Pleasant House.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 3.—The combined orchestras of the Bretton Woods hotels gave the first concert of the season this afternoon at the Mount Pleasant House. Following the concert Charles Anthony asked a few friends in to the ball room, when he gave an impromptu recital on the piano. Those coming from the Mount Washington included Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake White, Captain Gilbert P. Cotton, Mrs. Truffin and the Misses Truffin, Mrs. Morse, Miss Oakes, Miss Ives, Mrs. Schumacher, Miss Ada Patersono, and Mrs. W. G. Medinhall. They remained for tea afterward.

Mrs. W. K. Dupont and Mrs. S. F. Townsend of the Mount Pleasant, with their children motored over to Crawfords for luncheon today, afterward going to the summit of Mount Willard.

The Bethlehem Country Club links are crowded with players, and there will be several team matches soon in addition to the regular Saturday handicaps.

Entertaining in the Cave Grill at the Mount Washington this evening were Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Bendelstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, T. G. Todd, and Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson.

Mrs. Edward Marble and John Marble have joined Mr. Marble at the Crawford House for tennis week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Roome have arrived from New York for the season.

The three-day ladies golf tournament at Maplewood opens today with qualifying rounds. Among the entries are Mrs. James Boyd, Mrs. H. O. Fredenberg of New York, Mrs. G. C. Tarbell, Boston; Miss Jessie Boyd, Miss Helen Fredenberg, and Miss M. E. Brien.

Mrs. Carl G. Rasmus, Misses Stephanie and Frances Rasmus of New York have joined Mrs. Rasmus's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hale, at the Balsams for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclaire Howard Armstrong of New York have joined the Waumbek colony. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Detoust and Miss Osterman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Griffith, V. A. Crockett, and Mrs. Van Valkenburg are late arrivals at the Waumbek.

The Fabyan colony turned out for a benefit vaudeville for the Fabyan House Library last evening, which was in charge of W. J. Roope. Those on the program were the Misses University Boys, the Fabyan Ball Team, and the Boy Choir of the Church of the Transfiguration from Bretton Woods.

Mrs. Cheseboro and Mrs. Harold Blake of Providence presided at the tea tables at the Mountain View House, following the putting match in which Miss Alice Weir of Philadelphia and Robert Staples of Bridgeport won prizes.

A FRENCH SALE AT THE PIER.

Mrs. John H. Hanan in Charge of Work for Soldiers' Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—In aid of the wives and children of the officers of France, there will be placed on exhibition and for sale at the Casino on Friday a collection of articles made and designed by the widows and orphans of soldiers in the French Army and under the direction of Comtesse de Ribes of Paris. The exhibition will be given under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers who lost their lives in defense of the flag, and will be conducted by Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York, who is Chairman of the Association. Mrs. Ralph Wells recently has been elected to the Presidency of the society, and Mrs. John W. Garrett is also prominently identified with the work.

Comtesse de Ribes sent the collection of articles from Paris to Mrs. Hanan. The exhibition will include Empire and Directoire screens, silk screens of the Louis XVI. style, Japanese chests, coats of arms, and boxes of various design.

At the Casino today Truxton Beale of Washington, D. C., entertained a luncheon party of eight. Mr. and Mrs. David S. Baker of New York gave a luncheon at the Casino for a party of six. Mrs. Justus Ruperti of New York also entertained a luncheon party.

Mrs. Miguel Martinez of New York won the prize, a silver bonbon basket, last night in the third lucky dancing contest of the season at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane of New York gave a dinner at the Casino tonight for a party of six.

Mrs. John Henry Hanan entertained a birthday party of eighteen tonight at her villa, Shore Acres, on Ocean Road, which was followed by music and dancing.

Hoffman Nickerson and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Breed of New York and Mrs. H. Alexander, Miss Marion Alexander, and Jean Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. E. H. McCullough of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

Watson Washburn of New York, who is here for the Point Judith tennis tournament, and L. C. Page of Boston are registered at the Casino.

President Emeritus James B. Angell of Ann Arbor University and his brother, William E. Angell of Chicago, have arrived at the Arlington.

SOCIETY AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Horse Show Rouses Interest—Tennis Tournament Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 3.—Miss Jeanne McLoughlin, Miss Ellen Yuille, and the Misses Collender, chaperoned by Mrs. Collender, rode over to the Elmhurst farm for luncheon.

Mrs. Joseph Ryan of Cincinnati is entertaining tonight on the Greenbrier Terrace at a birthday party in honor of her husband.

Great interest is taken in the Greenbrier Horse Show, which will be held at The Meadows Aug. 13 and 14.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Allen Langhorne and Miss Langhorne of Virginia are guests at the Greenbrier.

The winners in today's tennis tournament were Miss Hilah French, Miss Amelia Sparks Douglas, Miss Gwendolyn King, and Miss Viola Johnson. The losers were Miss Louise Joangeres, Miss Mercer French, Miss Ellen Yuille, and Miss Frances Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Melchior Beltzhoover of New York are spending August here.

Today's arrivals from New York were James H. Benedict, Miss Alela S. Marshall, General Meany, and Mrs. Dewitt Smith and daughter, Miss Marguerite.

SCHOOL TRAINS BOYS IN TRADE OF WAITING

Hotels Pay Instructor Who Aims to Give Them Acceptable Help.

FAIR PAY AT THE START

Graduates Get $22 a Month, Board, and a Share in the Dining Room Tips.

Educators have agitated long and hard for trade training to fit boys for this or that calling, but it has remained for the heads of New York's leading hotels to start a training station for those who aspire to become waiters. Feeling a distinct need for trained beginners, some of the largest hotels organized and support a free training school for hotel employes. On Aug. 1 the Free Training School for Hotel Employes celebrated its third anniversary. Here Julius Stein, an ex-head-waiter, has put 1,200 boys through the paces to qualify them to become omnibuses, for even the obscure bus boy must have a liberal education in the gentle art of plate rustling.

There are cheerful prospects before the pupil of the school. Intensive study for about three weeks qualifies the boy for a place in one of the fifteen maintaining hotels. There he will receive $22 a month and meals besides tips, for though the public may not be aware of it, the waiter in turn tips the boy who assists him, from 25 to 70 cents a day. Sometimes the exceptionally bright omnibus is rewarded with a dollar. From omnibus he may advance to chef-omnibus, foreman of the omnibuses, to waiter, and in due time to captain and head waiter. In this profession as in all others there is the usual tradition of lowly beginnings, for hearsay has it that the great Oscar, of fabulous salary, began his career as far down the hotel scale as ordinary omnibus.

To enter the school all that need be done is to go to Mr. Stein at his office in Forty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue, and make application.

Then, if satisfactory in appearance and age, a student's card is issued to the prospective omnibus, and from then on he must appear at school each day from 9 to 5 o'clock, with a one-hour recess, time which the head master exhorts his pupils to spend in practicing dish-carrying in all its niceties. Not infrequently head waiter and captains from the supporting hotels visit the school and talk to its pupils about the duties and opportunities that lie before them.

There is no set time to finish the course of training, but when a pupil has become proficient enough the headmaster sends him armed with a card of introduction to whatever hotel needs an omnibus. Should misfortune overtake the graduate and cause him to lose his place he returns to the school, where his case will be fully investigated. If the cause of the discharge was trifling, such as incompatibility between a German waiter and a French omnibus, he may re-enter the school to await employment elsewhere. If he somehows repeated three or four times before a pupil is firmly placed.

The school itself occupies the second flor of what was not so long ago a fine residence. In front is the reading room office. There pupils and former pupils are encouraged to spend their free time reading, writing, or otherwise as suits them best. A liberal supply of current magazines is always on the centre table, but only those printed in English are allowed, for "Learn to talk United States" is Mr. Stein's motto.

At the rear is the class-room, where every known implement pertaining to food and eating may be seen, besides all kinds of tables and table linen. The laboratory method of instruction is employed here to its fullest extent. Foodless meals and drinkless drinks are served here from early morn to dewy eve, each boy in turn doing some part of the work entailed under the eagle eye of Headmaster Stein, who illustrates his discourses and his demonstrations with lectures and catchizing—in English, French, German, and Italian, for his is a truly polygot school. Greek alone floors the instructor.

"Now, it is dinner," begins Mr. Stein. "You, Frank, set the table. What is the service for dinner? Good; now do it! No, no the water-bottle is always in the middle of the table, not so. Now you three sit down. I am the waiter, and you, Jaques, are my omnibus. We will have oysters, cream of meat salad, two coffees, and one cold coffee." The near omnibus fills the glasses, goes to a service table, and gathers up the proper knives, forks, spoons, and the like. Then he proceeds to place them about the table, all eyes upon him the while his teacher stands by. Into the glasses imaginary water is poured, the proper silver is gravely put in place, as are the special plates; for oysters a collection of shells do duty, and ancient rolls make their appearance. At last all is set in place and the omnibus retires behind the waiter. Then the class is questioned about the correctness of the procedure. No one can find a flaw. Neither can Mr. Stein, and with the same vehemence that he has previously found fault he acknowledges perfection. "That is absolutely correct. I could not do better myself. You are a bright boy, and if I send you to the Waldorf you'll do me proud. Next week you shall be chef-omnibus here and help me break in the greenhorns."

The meal is over. Now comes the class in removing dishes. "Remember," continues Mr. Stein, "hold your plates level or else, they fall off on the floor. Everybody stops eating to see what has happened and you get the bounce many times. The guests must be disturbed never."

Everybody takes a turn at carrying away the dishes and then a lecture on omnibuses in general closes the day's session. In this lecture, repeated by sections in four languages, Headmaster Stein sets forth as the cardinal virtues of the omnibus cleanness, especially as to finger nails, hair and uniform, promptness, accuracy, and the ability to speak English. To that he adds this parting warning: "Boys, make yourself warm in the house I send you to, before you look for more money. If you are a good omnibus you may become chef-omnibus and then waiter, but if you are a bad omnibus nobody wants you."

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Bigelow, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Padelford, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr., of this city, whose engagement has just been announced, will take place in the early Autumn in New York. Mr. Pell is a nephew of Mrs. Charles C. Coster. Miss Bigelow has spent much of her time in Paris, and lived several years in Rome, where she studied art.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gardiner and family, who are at Spring Lake, N. J., will return in September to Hessian Hill Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, and plan to be in New York for the Winter on Nov. 1.

Commander I. V. Mishtowt, naval attache of the Russian Embassy, arrived at the Plaza yesterday from Newport, for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue, who has been at Narragansett Pier, returned to New York yesterday, and will be at the St. Regis until the early Autumn.

Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson will give a luncheon today at her cottage at Southampton, L. I., for Miss Isabel Stettinius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, who will make her debut next Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Stettinius are now occupying their cottage at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. A. Clausen of Brookline, Mass., and this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Marie Clausen, to Joseph Shattuck Ely of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Ely is a graduate of Williams College, class of '10.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Alice Page, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, and Charles G. Loring, son of General Charles G. Loring of Boston, will be celebrated this forenoon in the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace, London. The bridal breakfast is to be held at the American embassy. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. Loring and his bride will return to this country, and will spend the Winter in Boston.

NEWPORT AIDS THE FRENCH.

Society Leaders Direct Sale for Benefit of Wounded Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Mixed tennis doubles were postponed at the Casino today until tomorrow, but an interesting match in mixed doubles was played by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener for two weeks, and her partner, Charles E. Sands, playing against Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Cary Morgan. The score was not posted, but many watched the clever playing.

Many women of the Summer colony attended the sale in the Casino conducted by Mme. Mendis of Paris. Included in the sale were objects of art, souvenirs of the war, manuscripts, and useful objects. The sale was for the benefit of the wounded troops of France and was conducted under direction of a committee consisting of Mesdames Whitney Warren, August Belmont, R. Livingston Beeckman, Craig Biddle, Royal Phelps Carroll, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Leonard M. Thomas.

Colonel Charles L. McCawley of Washington and Mrs. Harold Godwin of Roslyn are visiting Mrs. William H. Emory. Robert Garrett of Baltimore is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs. Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers of Fort Adams, Miss Lowber and Mrs. H. C. Hager of New York are stopping at the New Cliffs.

Chester A. Butman of Pittsburgh, who is visiting Mrs. Horatio N. Slater; Mrs. W. D MacDougal of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stoner of Syracuse, Charles Cooper, and James and Harold H. Jacobs of New York, who are visiting Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. G. Morse of Boston, Ensign Warner Worth Bagley, U. S. N., and G. Louis Boissevain, of New York, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, are registered at the Casino.

With the arrival of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club today from New London many dinner parties were given in the Summer colony and at Hill Top Inn. Bergers, Coles, Gunthers, New Cliffs, and on board the yachts. Tomorrow the steam yachts will take off many guests for the Astor Cup races.

Luncheons were given today by Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston of New York are among the guests Commodore C. Ledyard Blair is entertaining on the steam yacht Diana.

Maurice Roche will have one hundred guests for his dinner dance at Hill Top Inn Aug. 10.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

JACOB HARRIS HURT BY AUTO

Importer Insists on Arrest of Bernard Ward, Chauffeur.

Jacob Harris, an importer, who lives at 175th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, was knocked down by an automobile owned by S. W. Baruch of 312 West Seventy-third Street, while crossing Fifth Avenue at Forty-first Street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Harris was injured on the head and the left side of the body, and was removed in an ambulance to the New York Hospital.

Mr. Harris protested that Bernard Ward, the chauffeur of the machine, was at fault. On his demand Ward was arrested by Patrolman Barry of the Traffic C Squad. Arraigned before Magistrate Krotel at the Yorkville Court, Ward was held in $1,000 bail to await examination on Thursday.

'MEDEA' PLAYED AT N. Y. U.

With Mme. Barsescu Making Her First Appearance in English.

An organization doing business under the hazardously pretentious name of the Art Drama Players presented "Medea" yesterday afternoon and evening at New York University, with Mme. Agathe Barsescu in the title rôle. It had been planned to give the play on Battery Hill under the open sky, but the rain drove the players and the few hardy spectators to the shelter of the circular chapel in the basement of the library.

The play given was not the great Euripidean tragedy, as readers of the announcements might reasonably have supposed, but a translation from the French of Legouvé, a halt, corrupted, and somewhat travel-worn version of the story of the wise woman of ancient Colchis.

The occasion was the first appearance of Mme. Barsescu on the English-speaking stage, the rôle affording her an opportunity for a variety of thunderous emotionalism that quite obliterated the rest of the company. Born in Bucharest, Mme. Barsescu has been a player of the German and Austrian stage for many years, and has hitherto been seen here with the Irving Place stock company. She made a favorable impression last year as Jocasta in "König Oedipus" at the Metropolitan. Though her voice is naturally marked with the German accent, she has an admirable command of the English tongue.

"Medea" will be repeated on Friday and Saturday of this week at the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, for the benefit, it is said, of the large Rumanian population dwelling in that neighborhood.

Hudson Theatre Opens Next Week.

The Hudson Theatre will begin its new season next Wednesday instead of on Labor Day as originally planned. The opening offering will be Roi Cooper Megrue's new war play, "Under Fire," produced by Selwyn & Co. The cast includes more than fifty players, among them William Courtenay, Frank Craven, Violet Heming, Felix Krembs, Henry Stephenson, Norman Tharp, Mallise Sheridan, Phoebe Foster, Dorothy Abbott, Walter Kingsford, Edward Mawson, and McKay Morris.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of Jules Eckert Goodman's new play, "Just Outside the Door," which Klaw & Erlanger and Henry Miller will produce, were begun yesterday in the Gaiety under the direction of Mr. Miller. The locale of the play is modern America. The cast includes Leonore Ulrich, Janet Dunbar, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Julia Mills, Elliott Dexter, Ernest Truex, Frank Kemble Cooper, David Glassford, Frank Losee, and William Norton.

Jesse Lasky arrived yesterday from Hollywood, Cal., where he has been at the studios of the Lasky Company conferring about plans for distributing the films of the company abroad at the end of the war. Carl Anderson and Harry Kohn, two representatives of which the Lasky Company is affiliated, went to Europe last week to begin preliminary arrangements.

Frederic McKay has placed Kitty Gordon and Jack Wilson under contract and will present them as co-stars in a musical comedy.

The announcement that Weber and Fields would appear at the Palace next week has led to a flood of mail orders for seats. This will be the first vaudeville appearance of the comedians since the early years of their career.

Alice John has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the role of Nora in "Twin Beds."

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the Frederik VIII. from Copenhagen were:

Miss Elvira Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bentzon, Oscar W. Bergh, H. Devries, Dr. E. H. Egbert, Mrs. Grace Eames, Miss Helen Eames, Mrs. Mathilda Gosselin, W. M. Hannay, Mrs. A. A. Knap, John Knap, Mrs. Annie Landin, Mrs. A. S. Murphy, Mrs. C. Nelson, Miss G. Nelson, J. P. Panley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Vibbert.

Some of those booked to sail today for Genoa on the Europa are:

P. Ambrosino, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Imperator, Mrs. C. Fontana, R. Luccheai, Marco Berardo.

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

SOLEMN HIKER WINS WAGER.

"Man Who Never Smiles" Completes 4,000-Mile Walk.

Styling himself the "man who never smiles," Charles J. Bingay, 35 years old, of Vancouver, B. C., walked into the Municipal Lodging House last night and told Assistant Superintendent Whiting that he just completed a 4,000-mile jaunt from his home to this city to win a wager of $5,000.

According to Bingay, he left Pacific Coast on March 10 from the office of F. G. Mayfield, a real estate broker of Vancouver, who put up the wager. To win the money he agreed to make the trip in five months. Bingay carried a letter from the Mayor's secretary of Dighie, B. C., to Mayor Mitchel, which he presented at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and received a letter from the Mayor to take back to the Coast with him.

Owing to a five weeks' stay in a South Bend Hospital, where he was ill with appendicitis, Bingay came near losing his bet, according to his story. He carried a sign on his coat front, which read: "I am not married, nor am I as grouchy as I look. I could consider a wife is she could make me smile." Bnigay says he never smiles, and to prove it sat in the lobby of the lodging house for several hours while the humorists of the neighborhood tried him out with jokes, ancient and modern. He never smiled nor relaxed his serious expression.

ADMIRAL FORSYTH DIES.

Veteran of Two Wars Is a Victim of Paralysis.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral James McQueen Forsyth, United States Navy, retired, died here today of paralysis. He was stricken six months ago and failed steadily to the end.

Admiral Forsyth was born in the Bahama Islands in 1842, and removed to Philadelphia, where he joined the merchant marine. During the civil war he became an officer of the navy, in which he served until after the Spanish-American war, when he was placed on the retired list. After his marriage with Miss Caroline P. Helfenstein of this place Admiral Forsyth made his home here. The body will be taken to the National Cemetery at Arlington on Friday for burial.

Admiral Forsyth went to sea on a merchantman at the age of 15, and in August, 1861, entered the navy as a volunteer under Commander H. S. Stillwagen, who appointed him a second-class pilot on the Hatteras expedition. After that he was with Farragut in the engagements from Fort Jackson to Vicksburg, the fight at Grand Gulf, and the battles with the Confederate ram Arkansas. In September, 1862, he became an ensign, and during the remainder of the war served on the Nyack, Water Witch, Pawnee, and Nantucket.

In 1868 he entered the regular navy as Master, and served on a number of vessels. He was executive officer on the Constellation during her Irish relief service in 1880. He was in command of the naval station at Key West when the Maine was destroyed, and took care of the survivors and buried the dead. At the end of the Spanish war he contracted yellow fever, and was sent to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. In March, 1899, he was made a Captain, and commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the Asiatic Squadron, shortly after becoming Chief of Staff at the station. He was transferred to the Brooklyn, his last sea duty being the command of the Indiana in 1901. Admiral Forsyth was retired a month later, having served thirteen years and seven months at sea and sixteen years and four months ashore.

RICHARD LORENZ DEAD.

Noted Genre Painter Succumbs to a Stroke of Apoplexy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—Richard Lorenz, an artist, to whom many medals at world expositions have been awarded for his paintings of Western subjects, died here today of a stroke of apoplexy suffered yesterday. He was 55 years old.

Mr. Lorenz was one of the best known genre painters in this country and was born in Voigtstaedt, Germany. He studied art under Brendel, Thady, and Hagen from 1874 until 1886. In 1884 he won the Carl Alexander prize and in 1906 the Osborne prize of $1,000 for the best genre painting on an American subject. He was a member of the Society of Western Artists and was unmarried.

Albert Thieriot.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Albert Thieriot, Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Company Hotel properties, including the Hotel Champlain at Bluff Poin on Lake Champlain and the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George and the Railway Dining Car Service, died at Chestertown, N. Y., today. Prior to taking up his residence in Chestertown, a number of years ago, Mr. Thirelot was Executor of the Delmonico estate and managed the Delmonico restaurant in New York for some time. He managed the Delaware and Hudson Hotel properties for about three years. Mr. Thieriot was born in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 14, 1854. Besides his widow, Phoebe A. Watson, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Charles H. Meade of N'New York and Mrs. Leon Le Munos of Paris and Joseph Thieriot, of Glens Falls, a son by a former wife.

Dr. Elmer L. Styles Dies in Autp.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 3.—Dr. Elmer L. Styles, a physician of wide ecquaintance in the State, was stricken with hear disease while driving his automobile in Newington, this afternoon, and died before medical aid reached him. The machine, without a guiding hand, crashed into a telegraph pole. Dr. Styles was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and a veteran of the Eleventh Vermont Volunteers in the Civil War.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY WARNER DUSINBERRE of Pittsburgh, Penn., died suddenly on Sunday at the home of George W. Perkins at Riverdale, in his fifty-seventh year. His widow, who is a sister of Mrs. Perkins, survives him.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. KLAPP, a widely-known jewelry designer, died on Sunday at her home in Clinton, N. J. She was 69 years old, and was born in Germantown, Penn., of a Quaker family.

THOMAS DENHOLM, a retired woolen merchant, died at his home, 2,395 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 90 years old, and was born in Scotland, but had resided in this country for sixty-five years. For many years he was connected with Leggett & Denholm of 384 West Broadway, New York.

Mrs. MARY E. CHARLES, an active church worker of Brooklyn and a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died on Monday at the home of her brother, Dr. James A. Mears, 112 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

JULES CHALETAN, a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died yesterday at his home, 407 Ninth Street. He was born in Switzerland seventy-three years ago.

Mrs FREDERICKA W. FORSCHNER, 63 years old, died Sunday at her home, 425 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNETT, wife of Laurence T. Barnett, a retired Washington market man, died at her home, 5,622 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

FREDERICK C. SEITZ, 49 years old, of 1,260 Madison Street, Brooklyn, died Sunday of carcinoma. He had been credit man for A. A. Vantine & Co. of New York.

KENELM ARNETT GILLETTE, a mechanical engineer, of 521 West 111th Street, died yesterday at the Loomis Sanitarium, in Liberty, N. Y., in his fortieth year. He was a son of Robert E. Gillette and was born in Chicago. Mr. Gillette was a graduate of the University of Chicago and a member of several engineering societies. His widow and daughter survive him.

The Rev. WILLIAM F. BOYCE, 76 years old, a Methodist retired minister, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George V. Vanderpool of North Eighth Avenue, Whitestone, Queens Borough. He had been ill for several weeks.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BUNTING—LENEHAN.—Mae A. Lenehan to George R. Bunting.

Married.

BYRNES—HYDE.—July 31, Helen Clarke Hyde to Paul Byrnes, by the Rev. Max Dieterle, at the German Methodist Church, Long Island City, N. Y.

Died.

ABRAMS.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915, Sarah Abrams, daughter of the late Samuel and Aletta Eldert of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church of Woodhaven, Walker and Jerome Avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

BACON.—At the University Hospital, Philadelphia, on Aug. 2, 1915, John Bacon, M. D., son of the late Josiah and Caroline Wood Bacon, aged 50 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M., at the All Saints' Episcopal Church, Torresdale, Philadelphia. Interment private, at Friends Southwestern Burial Grounds.

BOARDMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 2, entered into life eternal William Jarvis Boardman, in his 84th year. Funeral at his late residence, Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

BURGESS.—On Monday, Aug. 2, 1915, Adelaide M., widow of J. J. Burgess of 267A Lewis Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service at the Fairchild Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

CONDICT.—Fannie Kemble, widow of the late Nathan Woodhull Condict, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. McGowan, 244 Riverside Drive, Aug. 2. Services Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11:30.

DENHOLM.—On Aug. 1, Thomas Denholm, aged 90 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,395 Bedford Av., Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

DOWNEY.—Suddenly, in his 68th year, at his residence, 1,790 Clinton Av., Bronx, Patrick H., beloved husband of Jeanette E. Downey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—Suddenly, Frank A. Fisher, 55. Funeral from residence, 349 West 28th St., Thursday, 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. John the Baptist Church, West 30th St., 7th-8th Avs.

GILLETTE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, at Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y., Kenelm Arnett, in his 40th year, husband of Margaret L. Detwiler Gillette, 521 West 111th St. Services at chapel, Union Hill, N. J., Richmond (Va.) and Chicago papers please copy.

GREENE.—On Monday, the 2d inst., at Onteora Park, Catskill Mountains, Mrs. Jennie Dutton Greene, widow of the late Charles Burrows Greene. Funeral at Onteora Church, Onteora Park, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—The Board of Managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses has learned with deep regret of the death of its Honorary President, Mrs. William Preston Griffin, who, with others, organized at Bellevue Hospital the Training School for Nurses in 1873. Mrs. Griffin conducted the policy of the

BASEBALL CLUB OWNERS BUY BIG ESTATE IN GEORGIA FOR TRAINING CAMP FOR PLAYERS

BASEBALL MEN BUY TRAINING CAMP

Dover Hall Estate, in Georgia, Will Become Centre for Spring Practice.

Dover Hall, one of the largest and most picturesque of the Southern estates, located fourteen miles from Brunswick, Ga., has just been purchased by a syndicate of men prominently identified with baseball, and the indications are that the old plantation, which comprises 2,436 acres, will eventually be turned into a great training camp for the major league teams. The identification of George Stallings with the project lends further credence to this view, for it has been one of his pet theories that it would be a great advantage for a National League and American League team to train together, each practicing in the morning independently and playing a game in the afternoon. The scope of the property would allow for the training of every one of the big league teams, and this would undoubtedly lessen the cost of Southern training, where each of the clubs is forced to maintain its own camp.

The estate will hereafter be known as the Dover Hall Club. The officers are: President, Captain T. L. Huston; Vice President, George T. Stallings; Treasurer, Frank M. Stevens; Secretary, A. Allison. The Directors are, in addition to the Officers, B. B. Johnson, President of the American League; Charles A. Comiskey, Irvin S. Cobb, and Damon Runyon. Other members are Jacob Ruppert, James E. Gaffney, Bud Fisher, John K. Tener, President of the National League; Archie Hurlbert, Robert Lee Hedges, Tyrus Cobb, John J. McGraw, Harry Stevens, J. C. Toole, Robert Davis, Howard Trumbo, Norman H. Davis, Edward Barrow, President of the International League, and Harry N. Hemsley, President of the Giants. The active membership is to be limited to fifty, but there will also be an associate membership. The club will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware, and the shares will sell for $1,000 each. Already a large amount of money has been subscribed, Ban Johnson having taken five shares in the club.

At present it is the plan to improve the property so that it may be a Winter resort and game preserve. To this end work will soon be started on a club house costing about $50,000 will be erected, and it is believed it will be ready for occupancy this Fall. Many of the members are preparing to build cottages and one of the first constructed will be owned by Captain Huston.

Dover Hall is within a few miles of Jekyl Island and adjoining is the du Pont estate. The tract is situated on a tidewater peninsula ten miles by water from Brunswick and fourteen miles by land. The question of purchasing it has been under consideration for nearly a year. It started as a result of a hunting trip to George Stallings's plantation last Fall. Several baseball club owners and newspaper men went over the ground, which was the estate of the late George W. Wright. As a game preserve it offered the finest inducements, and plans were at once launched to arrange for the purchase.

For the present it will be used as a Winter resort for baseball men, where they can have the finest hunting afforded in any section of the East. There are, in plentiful quantities, deer, wild turkey, quail, snipe, duck, rail and plover. 'coon, possum, and those who like a bit more of excitement, bear and wild cat. The estate has four miles of oyster beds, a safe harbor for yachts and small boats, and fine fishing grounds for drum, trout, bass, whiting, and sheepshead.

The land is heavily wooded in places and the timber rights in themselves hold a large value. Several years ago theese rights were sold, and there was considerable cutting, but there are still hundreds of acres of virgin pine. The new owners have repurchased the timber rights, and there will be no more cutting of lumber except when it is necessary for the building of the proposed bungalows. They will be of uniform construction of boulder and log, though members will be permitted to build according to their own plans and upon sites which they may select.

WHY GIANTS DIDN'T PLAY.

Federal Clubs Were Playing in St. Louis, So Conflict Was Avoided.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—It rained a few drops this morning, and John J. McGraw of the Giants and Miller Huggins of the Cardinals promptly put their heads together, conferred for thirty minutes and hung out the sign "Wet grounds; no game. Double header tomorrow."

To tell the truth about the matter the grounds were about as wet at game time as they are every morning at 5 o'clock when the dew glistened on the green sward. McGraw and Huggins did not want to play. The Federals were playing, and they got the impression they could draw a better crowd if they waited until tomorrow when they would have no opposition. Maybe they were right, but the Federal game would not have made much of an impression in today's crowd. The "outlaw" game drew five hundred, mostly women, for it was ladies' day. Mathewson and Tesreau will pitch for the Giants and Robinson and Griner for the Cardinals.

FEDERAL RAID IN FALL.

"Outlaws" to Sign Major League Stars, Says Gilmore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—James Gilmore, President of the Federal League, announced here today that his league was planning another raid on organized baseball, and that negotiations with fifteen stars of the National and American leagues were under way. He said the Federals would endeavor to sign several well-known players in the Fall, and that others would be found in the Federal League training camps next Spring.

Gilmore said that no amount of money within reason would stand in the way of the Federals if they could induce such men as Grover Cleveland Alexander, J. Franklin Baker, Eddie Collins, and "Stuffy" McInnis to sign contracts.

Mr. Gilmore announced that the Federal League undoubtedly would have a team in New York City next year, and that the pennant winner in his league would again challenge the winner of the world's series this Fall.

Mickey Welsh and Larry Corcoran.

Many baseball fans who have kept records of the old performers will remember two noted pitchers who broke into the game together. They were Smiling Mickey Welsh and Larry Corcoran, who were teammates and pals on the famous Lurelines of Brooklyn, an amateur organization of considerable note way back in 1877. A few years later they graduated from the amateur ranks into the "Big Show," Larry going to the famous Chicago team, then under Cap Anson. A few seasons afterward Mickey was hired by the New York Giants and was soon considered their star pitcher. For several seasons these two great hurlers were rivals, and met many times in brilliant pitching duels. The records show where Welsh had it on the other Hibernian, for Mickey was a regular Jonah to the warriors of Anson for many years.

Mickey always took great delight in telling this story about his former pal: "The first game in which Daddy Corcoran saw his boy pitch was against the Giants. After the game, which was lost by the Chicagos, the old gentleman happened to hear some one remark that if young Corcoran had been better supported he might have won that game. The old man's dander was up in a second and he was bristling with rage, and he shot back at the bunch from whom the remark emitted in this manner: 'I'll give yez all to understand that my Larry was as well supported as any bhoy in Brooklyn, from the day he was born until he jined the big league.' It took four players to hold the fiery old terrier from mixing things."

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—Rain.
Cleveland at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis—Rain.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati—Rain.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
Philadelphia at Chicago—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Chicago—Rain.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Buffalo, 1.
Kansas City, 3; Baltimore, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 9; Providence, 3.
Providence, 4; Montreal, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Jersey City at Toronto—Rain.
Harrisburg at Buffalo—Rain.
Richmond at Rochester—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	59	34	.634
Chicago	58	36	.617
Detroit	58	37	.611
Washington	49	46	.516
New York	45	47	.489
St. Louis	38	57	.400
Cleveland	37	59	.394
Philadelphia	32	62	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	41	.554
Brooklyn	50	45	.526
Boston	49	46	.516
Chicago	47	45	.511
Pittsburgh	47	47	.500
New York	44	46	.489
St. Louis	46	51	.474
Cincinnati	40	53	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	41	.577
Chicago	55	43	.561
Pittsburgh	52	43	.547
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	51	46	.521
Buffalo	45	55	.450
Brooklyn	45	55	.450
Baltimore	34	64	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	56	30	.651
Buffalo	50	32	.610
Harrisburg	46	39	.541
Montreal	47	42	.528
Rochester	38	38	.448
Toronto	38	50	.432
Richmond	38	51	.427
Jersey City	33	55	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis—2 games.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

PITCHER BURKE RESTRAINED

Injunction Against Indianapolis Player Who Jumped to Feds.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Sanford Burk, pitcher for the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club, was today temporarily restrained from playing with the club, and the club was restrained from employing Burk through injunctions granted to representatives of the American Association Baseball Club of Indianapolis by Judge Ambrose B. Reed in Common Pleas Court.

Judge Reed named Aug. 6 as the time when he would hear arguments on the motion to make the injunctions permanent. Burk joined the Pittsburgh Federals recently, when that team passed through Columbus, Ohio.

Little Rock to Honor Kavanaugh.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—State, city and county offices and every business house in Little Rock will close in memory of the late Judge W. M. Kavanaugh of Little Rock, fourteen years President of the Southern Baseball Association, for whom Wednesday afternoon has been set aside as Kavanaugh Day in the league.

Kansas City Breaks Tie in Ninth.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—Kenworthy, hitting for Bradley, after Baltimore had changed pitchers to baffle him, singled in the ninth, bringing in Perrin, who had doubled, with the winning run. The locals started with a two-run lead. Baltimore's tying run came in the sixth on a base on balls, a sacrifice, and two short singles. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0
Kansas City	2	6	3

Batteries—Bailey, Quinn, and Owens; Johnson and Brown.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 9; Louisville, 1.
At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 6.
St. Paul at Columbus; postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 7; Binghamton, 3.
Other games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 7; Lowell, 5. Portland, 6; Lowell, 1.
At Lawrence—Worcester, 4; Lawrence, 3.
At Manchester—Manchester, 2; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston—Lynn, 4; Lewiston, 2, (ten innings.)

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Pawtucket, 0.
Brockton, 2; Pawtucket, 0.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Atlanta, 3; Nashville, 0.
Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Little Rock—New Orleans, 9; Little Rock, 6.
At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Birmingham, 5, (eleven innings.)
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto-Jersey City game postponed; rain.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	8	2
Montreal	3	9	0

Batteries—Schultz and Haley; Fullerton and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	13	0
Montreal	3	4	3

Batteries — Comstock and Casey; Cadore and Howley.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Harrisburg game postponed; rain.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester-Richmond game postponed; rain.

EVERS AND CLARKE FIGHT IN BALL PARK

Boston Captain Throws Water at Pittsburgh Manager, Which Results in Fisticuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 3.—There was one feature of today's double header between Pittsburgh and Boston that was not on the program, and came so suddenly that the 6,000 fans present hardly knew what the trouble was until there was a mixture of arms and legs on the steps leading to the basement of the grand stand. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston team, and Fred Clarke, manager of the Pirates, had had a set-to, and both had reached the face with a few well-directed blows. The trouble started when Evers began to criticise Umpire Emslie for a decision in the first inning of the second game. In the third inning he became particularly incensed at Emslie over the decision declaring Collins safe, and was ordered out of the game. He started for the water cooler at the Pittsburgh bench to get a drink before leaving for the clubhouse, when Clarke yelled at Umpire Quigley to hurry Evers along, and the latter playfully threw some water on Clarke. The latter resented this and aimed a blow at Evers, and at once they began striking at each other. By this time the players of both teams rushed to the scene, also several policemen. The two men by this time had fallen down the steps under the stand, out of sight of the spectators, where they were finally separated and went to the clubhouse.

Boston defeated Pittsburgh twice, winning the first game, 5 to 4, and the second 7 to 2. Errors by Wagner and Viox were responsible for the loss of the first game by the Pirates. The visitors hit Harmon hard in the second game during the first four innings, ten hits resulting in seven runs being scored. Conzelman, who relieved him, allowed only one hit in five innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5
Egan, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Sch'd't, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0
Smith, jb.	4	0	1	0	2
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	5	2
Ragan, p.	3	1	1	0	1
H'ghes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	34	5	9	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	2	0	0
Collins, cf.	5	1	2	3	0
J'hn'n, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Viox, 2b.	4	2	2	0	4
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
Gibson, c.	2	0	1	5	2
Cost'lo	1	0	0	0	0
Schang, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Kantl'r, p.	2	0	1	1	1
M'Q'l'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, c.	1	0	0	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	35	4	12	27	14

Errors—Wagner, Viox, Gibson.
*Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Smith, Carey, Viox, Baird. Three-base hits—Egan, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Jerry Ragan. Sacrifice fly—Murphy. Stolen base—Baird. Double play—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 11 in seven innings, none out in eighth; off Hughes, 1 in two innings; off Kantlehner, 3 in six and one-third innings; off McQuillan, none in two-thirds inning; off Cooper, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ragan, (Baird.) Struck out—By Ragan, 2; by Hughes, 3; by Kantlehner, 3; by McQuillan, 1; by Cooper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
Evers, 2b.	1	1	0	0	2
F'p'le, 2b.	3	0	2	0	3
Con'ly, lf.	5	2	3	5	0
Magee, cf.	3	1	2	4	0
Schm't, 1b.	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	0	4	3
Whal'g, c.	4	1	1	5	2
Tyler, p.	4	1	1	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	36	7	11	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	2	5	1
C'l'ns, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
H'man, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
M'phy, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Schang, c.	2	0	0	7	0
H'mon, p.	1	1	1	1	0
C'man, p.	2	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	32	2	8	27	11

Error—Tyler.

Boston	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Magee, Schmidt, Carey, Schang. Three-base hits—Smith. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Connolly, Smith. Double plays—Evers, Maranville and Schmidt; Fitzpatrick, Maranville and Schmidt; Wagner and Viox. Earned runs—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Harmon, 2; off Conzelman, 1. Hits—Off Harmon, 10 in 4 innings; off Conzelman, 1 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Harmon, 1; by Conzelman, 2. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Rickenbacker in Elgin Races.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Entry of Eddie Rickenbacker as driver in the Elgin races for James Dorsey, President of the Elgin Racing Association, providing Mr. Dorsey can procure the car he wants, was announced today. Mr. Dorsey is negotiating for the machine in which Resta won the Vanderbilt and Grand Prix races on the Coast.

ABOLISH THE COACHERS.

Bresnahan Favors Doing Away with This Feature of Baseball.

Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Cubs, in an interview in The Public Ledger, takes an unusual view of the coaching at first and third base which may occasion considerable gossip among baseball men and critics. He favors the abolition of the coachers and would approve of a rule to keep the players off the side lines while the game is in progress. He gives his reasons why he believes that coachers are unnecessary and that the game can be played as interestingly if they were not on the field

There are many managers who do not agree with Bresnahan in his idea. Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Tigers does not think a contest complete unless he is allowed to place himself in the boxes at first and third, tear up the grass and give his famous "E-yah" yell. John McGraw is another who would not favor the rule eliminating the coachers, as it would stop him from signaling to his men at the plate and on the bases. It also would prevent his running up to argue with the umpires and stop him from joshing the third baseman. These are his favorite tactics.

Manager Bresnahan contends that if the coachers were abolished the players would learn to be better base runners. They would acquire the habit of doing things on their own initiative, instead of relying wholly upon the coachers to tell them to come on or stop.

"Base runners do not have to be coached," said Bresnahan. "They ought to be taught to use their own judgment. The impression seems to prevail that a runner cannot run around the bases and keep his eye on the ball. This is all nonsense. A man can travel with all his speed and at the same time know what has become of the ball. He does not have to follow the ball all the time.

"When the runner is making a turn or going from one base to another he can take one look and if his judgment is good he will know what to do. If going from first to third on a hit he does not have to turn his head completely if the ball is batted to right center or to centre field. He needs only to turn his head a little, and if the ball is going or fumbled he can determine instantly what he should do.

"Coachers have been in the game so long that most of the baserunners depend on them. When a man turns second base the first thing he does is look at the coachers. They say that a man cannot go at his full speed and turn. That may be true, but, as I said before, a runner does not have to turn completely. All he has to do is to take a little peek. There are some runners who can run at their full speed with their heads turned clear around. Heinie Zimmerman is one, and I imagine he acquired it from practice.

"Coachers are not of any account when a runner is on first or second base. It is entirely up to the runner to watch the pitcher. He allows the twirler to get the jump on him it is his own fault. The man on the sidelines cannot help him at first, for the runner has to be on his way to the bag as soon as the twirler makes a move to pitch over.

"At second base a runner might be helped a little, but if he takes his permitted lead off the bag and turns his head now and then to watch the infielders he will never get caught off the base.

"Some think that it would slow a runner starting from second when a hit got to left or centre field. I contend that it will not if a player is taught to watch the ball and use his own judgment. If a man is flatfooted at second base when a hit is made, undoubtedly a coacher could assist him some, but he should not be standing still when hits right off the bat. He should be going at full speed, and as soon as he turns third he can see where the ball is and at the moment know what to do."

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Shuts Out Pittsburgh and Then Loses to Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 3.—Brooklyn and Pittsburgh divided a doubleheader here today, the visitors winning the first game, 3 to 0, and the locals the final game, 4 to 2. Finneran and Wiltse were effective in the first game, but the former, who essayed to pitch the second, was hit at opportune times, while Knetzer kept his hits scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	6	0
Pittsburgh	0	3	0

Batteries—Finneran, Wiltse, and Simon; Allen and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	8	0
Brooklyn	2	6	1

Batteries—Finneran and H. Smith; Knetzer and Berry.

Buffalo Poor Match for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—St. Louis overwhelmed Buffalo here today, 10 to 1. With the field soggy from rain, the locals knocked Anderson out of the box in the second inning and then continued to register hits and runs off Lafitte. Crandall, for St. Louis, was effective. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	6	3
St. Louis	10	11	1

Batteries—Anderson, Lafitte, Blair, and Watson; Crandall and Chapman.

RED SOX GET EVEN BREAK IN SERIES

Tigers Hit More Freely, but Boston Takes Last Game by 2 to 1 Score.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The Red Sox evened the series with Detroit by winning today, 2 to 1. Shore and Coveleskie fought through a pitching duel, in which the former gained the honors notwithstanding several fluke Detroit hits. Lewis's single, an infield out, and Barry's double decided the game in the seventh inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
J'vrin, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
G'ner, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0
Lewis, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
Gard'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Barry, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Cady, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	27	2	4	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Bush, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
G'ford, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Young, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4
†Kay'gh	0	0	0	0	0
Baker, c.	3	0	0	5	0
‡McKee	1	0	0	0	0
C'leskie, p.	3	0	0	0	4
§Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	1	8	24	12

*Ran for Burns in ninth inning.
†Batted for Young in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Baker in ninth inning.
§Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, Cady.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Cady, Barry, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Lewis. Double play—Coveleskie, Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Shore, 2. Hit by pitcher—Gainer, Janvrin. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Shore, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Senators Get Only Run in Ninth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Ayres won a pitching duel in the final of the Washington series with St. Louis today, allowing five hits and striking out eight men. W. Wellman replaced Koob in the eighth, and in the ninth, with three men on, Shanks's bunt brought in Moeller with the winning run. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Foster, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
G'dil, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Henry, c.	3	0	1	8	0
McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Kopp, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Ayres, p.	3	1	0	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	28	1	8	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
How'd, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Wor'ker, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Koob, p.	1	0	0	0	0
W'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	0	5	*25	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Lavan. Stolen base—Henry. Earned runs—Washington, 1. Sacrifice hit—Milan. Double play—Koob, Lavan, and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 1. Hits—Off Koob, 8 in 7 2-3 innings; off Wellman, 0 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Koob, 2; by Ayres, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Jennings on the "Pitch-Out."

When should a catcher call for a pitch-out? Is the waste ball a good defense? These two questions were recently put to Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers. His reply, according to the Washington Post, was:

"There is only one out and out reliable hit and run batter in the American League. That is Eddie Foster of the Washington Club. With his only one such consistent hit and runner why should catchers be so prone to call for pitch-outs?

"Two of the best catchers who ever lived were Duke Farrell and Wilbert Robinson. Seldom did either call for a pitch-out except when Willie Keeler was at bat, for he could hit to any field.

"My belief is that the waste ball should be called only but rarely, and never if the pitcher shows a tendency to be wild. There is an opposite rule to be followed as well, which is, never hit and run when the pitcher is behind. As a base on balls is much more to be desired than the chance of poking a ball through vacated territory.

"I have known instances where there was a wild pitcher in the box, and the team at bat hung out the hit and run sign so that it could be read by a blind man. Why? They wanted the catcher to see the sign and to call for pitch-outs, knowing it was a hard job for the pitcher to get it over, as it was, and that a few waste balls would have him up in the air completely, and either passing the batters or grooving the ball for them.

"Of course, I do not know much about the National League batters, so cannot speak for the old league. But I do know that the batters in our league do not practice hit and running. Ty Cobb is the greatest hitter the world has known, but he is no hit-and-run batter. Neither is he has not given it any attention to speak of. The tendency of all the would-be hit-and-run batters is to hit the ball as hard as they can, and trust to luck to it going safely. The true hit and runner like Foster, however, has the knack of just meeting the ball and making a real effort to hit it through the territory vacated by the fielder who goes to cover the base.

"But up to date, the hit-and-run play, as it is attempted in the American League, is little to be feared."

How Vardon and Ray Started.

Harry Vardon and Eddie Ray, two of England's star golfers, were born on the Island of Jersey seven years apart, Vardon in 1870 and Ray in 1877; played golf from the time they were kids, but did not encounter each other on the links until both had become professionals.

As boys they used homemade and homely sticks, but they served their purpose. Ray's first club was fashioned by his father. Vardon cut his from a stick out of the hedge, which made a natural driver.

Ray worked as a caddy for a number of years, his first position as a professional being at St. Mile. He then played at Guernsey, at Jersey, at Winchester, and finally at Sandwich, where he won his first championship in 1899. This was his first appearance in an open championship. His partner at Sandwich was Vardon, who had previously won the open championship in 1896 and 1897.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Meets Sept. 20

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Theatre on Sept. 20. Notice of the convention was sent to the various clubs and delegates of the association yesterday. Frederick W. Rubien, who last year succeeded James E. Sullivan as President of the association, will undoubtedly continue in that position, for no other candidate has appeared yet and in all likelihood there will be no one to oppose Mr. Rubien. There will be a fight for one or two of the offices, especially for handicapper. Though the work of Herman Oberlindbeking as handicapper during the past year has been efficient, there is talk in athletic circles that he will be opposed at the election this year. It is said that Jacob W. Stumpf, at present Chairman of the Registration Committee, is seeking the position. Stumpf has nothing to say about the report. He has announced his intention of retiring from the Registration Board, and among those mentioned as his probable successor are John Walsh, a judge of amateur boxing bouts and track and field official, and Tom Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for Hudson County, N. J.

Fall Dates for United Hunts Racing.

The annual Fall race meeting of the United Hnnts Racing Association will be held as usual at Belmont Park teaminal, the dates selected being Saturday, Sept. 18, and Saturday, Sept. 25. This meeting comes immediately after the close of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, and will have no opposition to contend against elsewhere. Steeplechases of considerable value will be announced for each day, the principal event being the United States Steeplechase, Hunters' steeplechases and flat races will be included in the program and the amateur will have many opportunities to perform against the professional.

French Bulldog, Assyrian Toto, Here

A noted French bulldog, Assyrian Toto, has been imported and promises to be an important contender in the bulldog shows here this Fall. Toto will be registered at Rodney Toto and is a son of the European winner, Square Face, and a brother of the English champion Loletts. The Bulldog Club of America, the parent club of the breed, has appointed a Show Committee to arrange with the other bulldog clubs for a joint championship show to be held here this Fall.

BASEBALL Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

AN EDUCATION FOR CADDIES.

Player Should Tell His Boy What He Expects of Him.

You may find caddies on all golf links; but to find the right kind is the problem. Caddies need teaching, says The Washington Post.

"Most of the boys are self-taught, and few players will explain to the boys what the golfer expects. If you want good caddies you must teach them. If you will not tell the boys what to do and what not to avoid, you should not blame the caddies when they make mistakes.

"Honesty and good nature are the first requirements of a good caddie. He should know the following clubs and their uses: Driver, brassie, cleek, midiron, mashie, niblick, putter. He should prove his ability to do these things: How to locate the ball, how to carry the bag, how and where to stand while holding the bag, what to do and what not to do when a stroke is being made.

"How to carry the bag—Put the strap over the shoulder and rest the hand of the same side on the heads of the clubs. This prevents clubs knocking together. When on the teeing ground rest bag on ground.

"Where to stand—When a player is getting ready to play, or when he is practicing a stroke, stand at a position where you can see his face, and at least ten feet from him. Never stand behind him. This applies to all strokes from tee to putting green.

"How to spot the ball—Look at the ball while the player is making his swing, keeping your eye on the ball until it drops. Mark the spot by a tuft of grass, a tree, or a building. Walk straight to the spot where you last saw the ball; if you don't find it at once, lay the bag down to mark the spot where it disappeared, then hunt for it.

"How to hold the flag—Stand at the flag staff with your hand on it. When the player has approached near enough to see the hole take out the flag and step aside. After he has holed out replace the flag with great care, so as not to break the edges of the hole.

"Do not take the club out of the bag while any one is addressing the ball or holing out. Do not move, talk, or whisper when a player is getting ready to play. Never walk across a player's line of putt. Wait until the players have holed out before walking to the next tee. Never hand a player a club, unless you know exactly what he wants

N.Y.Y.C. YACHTS DISABLED IN GALE

RESOLUTE CRIPPLED IN 25-KNOT BLOW

Cup Defender Towed to Bristol for Repairs—Few Yachts Finish N. Y. Y. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Sailing out in the teeth of a twenty-five-knot wind, east by north, which kicked up a nasty sea, twenty-two of the racing yachts of the New York Yacht Club started shortly before 10 o'clock this morning for the forty-mile run to Newport. Of the lot that undertook the race for the Navy Challenge Cups, the special prize for the run, only eight finished the course.

One of the disabled was the cup defender sloop Resolute, which tonight is at the Herreshoff yards in Bristol to undergo repairs for damages received in the buffetings she got while trying to make her way through Fisher's Island Sound. Just how serious these injuries are is a matter of mystery. Report has it that the plates on her starboard bow are badly battered, and that her jib ballards parted during her buffeting against head winds and high seas, such as all the vessels had to encounter in their journey to this haven. How serious are the injuries the Resolute received will not be known until she has had a complete inspection in the Herreshoff yards. Captain Nat Herreshoff was here to report the crippled yacht when the steam yacht Alberta towed her into port. He took charge on her arrival and gave little encouragement that she would be ready to accompany the fleet in the race for the Astor Cups tomorrow. In case this should prove to be the fact the Vanitie will probably not be a starter, as there was a special cup to be raced for by the two cup yachts.

Following the storm of the night before, there was a stiff half gale and a choppy sea to greet the yacht club committee when they went out to establish the starting line off Sarah's Ledge Reef at the entrance to New London Harbor. It was a prospect that was anything but inviting to the club members and their guests, who had assembled for the most pretentious cruise under the club auspices for several years. Nearly a hundred and fifty craft were in the anchored fleet which heard the booming of the gun summoning the craft to the starting line. And it did arouse wild enthusiasm among the masters of the smaller craft, as they knew the trip, with the fight through the adverse winds, tides, and waves on the way to and around Point Judith, would be not a little severe a test for them. For that reason, too, owners of more than half the steam craft declined to get under way for a run that promised so much more of discomfort than of sport, with the element of danger looming so prominently that even some of the cruisers refused to get under way for their purely commercial purposes.

The first yachts to appear were the two Classes H Special" sloops the big 70-footers Resolute and Vanitie. They were sent away with the Vanitie carrying a working jib topsail and reaching jib topsail, the Resolute following her two minutes and sixteen seconds later, breaking out her reaching jib topsail just after crossing the line. Both were on the port tack and headed south by east for the run past Race Rock and thence into the troubled waters of Fisher's Island and Block Island Sounds, into which they plunged with lee rail awash and the water boiling along to the hatches which at times were almost buried as the craft bent to the wind. Butler Duncan at the helm of the Vanitie and Charles Francmis Adams II. holding the tiller of the Resolute. So fast did they move that they were almost out of sight when the Kalinga, Queen Mab and Miladi, the former the only Class M sloop competing, and the latter two 70-footers were sent away, with the two Class F boats Ahmakola and Hopewell following in a bunch at 9:50. Five minutes later the "fifties" Samuri, Grayling, Spartan, Carolina, Barbara, Ventura and Iroquois II. got under way without much of the customary jockeying for advantage at the start, and the lapse of another five minutes the schooners, Irolita, Vagrant, with all her working canvas aloft set, the Katrina, Radiant, Enchantress and Windward and the little Sound schooners Alicia and Rival got under way, the two latter for the run through Fisher's Island Sound, while the rest went outside.

Most of the craft stood the run for the better part of an hour, when they found making headway too serious a matter, and half the fleet turned back to New London Harbor to wait better weather later in the day. All the craft were making stiff weather of it, and the big steamers, Viking, Kanawha, Alberta, Corsair, Oneida, and Aloha, which accompanied the racers, found they had a sea job on hand. Well off shore in Block Island Sound the two twenty-footers made a number of hitches to get the better of the wind and tide, Vanitie apparently holding all of her two-minute lead, acting well in the stiff going, and gaining on her rival.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the Resolute was in trouble off the eastern point of Fisher's Island. The Viking, the committee tug Moran, the Resolute's tender, Queen, and the Alberta all responded to signals of distress and made for her with full steam. The Viking was first to reach her and took her in tow, to surrender her tow in order to the Moran, which turned her over to the Alberta, which finished the task of towing her to port. The Vanitie continued her run over the forty-mile course, reaching the finishing line at 3:17:27, having made the run in 5 hours 36 minutes and 27 seconds.

In the race between the fifties Samuri was the winner by 2 minutes and 42 seconds over the Grayling, the Spartan finishing fifteen minutes later. Both the Carolina and Barbara were disabled and towed to port, while the Iroquois presumably turned back, as it did not finish before the committee boat came up the harbor.

The Samuri won the race for the sloops in the Navy Challenge Cup, therefore Enchantress was the winner of the cup in the schooner class in 5:33:45, corrected time, with Queen Mab second in 6:20:24, Irolita's time was 6:21:50 and Vagrant's 6:39:52. Ahmakola was disabled and the time of the others was not taken, they having withdrawn from the race. Windward, too, was among the cripples, while the rest of the craft were withdrawn or refused to try to finish the trip around the treacherous Point Judith, several taking refuge in the breakwater where a number of coasting vessels were also forced to seek shelter during the afternoon. Ventura is reported tonight to have sprung her mast while off Fisher's Island. Altogether it was a disastrous day for the men who had counted on so much from such a large assembling of big craft on Monday.

Tonight, in spite of the disastrous beginning of the cruise the harbor here is crowded with vessels which have been creeping in all evening as the weather became less boisterous in the late afternoon, which permitted many of those which had held to the shelter of New London Harbor to make the run.

All the craft are brilliantly illuminated and there is a cordial welcome to the late comers who will accompany the entries in the race from the Astor Cups tomorrow, weather permitting. The Enchantress was the only schooner entered for the race up to a late hour last evening, and the sloops Grayling, Barbara, and Alerion the only three named for that class.

STONINGTON, Conn., Aug. 3.—About twenty-five of the smaller craft of the New York Yacht Club cruising fleet, which were driven to shelter by the heavy blow on Long Island Sound today, were anchored in the local harbor tonight. Some of the larger boats, which it was thought were headed for this port, are understood to have gone on to Watch Hill, R. I.

Resolute Only Slightly Damaged.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 3.—The America's Cup class sloop Resolute was hauled out on the marine railway at the yard of her builders tonight for an examination to determine if damage had been done in the heavy wind that prevailed during today's racing off the New York Yacht Club, in which she participated. Some of the running gear showed signs of the strain and the work of replacing it was rushed during the night in the expectation of having the yacht in trim tomorrow.

MORGAN SELLS COLUMBIA.

Famous America's Cup Defender Now the Property of P. A. Gage.

The famous America's Cup defender, Columbia, which twice successfully defended the trophy, has been sold by J. P. Morgan to P. A. Gage. The terms of the sale are not known except to the parties interested in the purchase. The Columbia, when built, cost approximately $125,000 and is the only yacht built for the purpose of defending the cup to win twice in international competition for the famous yachting trophy.

The Columbia was built in 1898 for a syndicate headed by the late J. P. Morgan. It was constructed of tobin bronze and is 132 feet over all, 90 feet on the load water line, 24 feet beam, and 20 feet draught. It was probably the most popular of the America's Cup defenders and shared the particular affection of the general yachting public with the Puritan and Vigilant. Columbia's popularity was due largely to its double victory for the cup. The Vigilant was the best of four trial boats and defeated Valkyrie II., while the Puritan, which has always been regarded with favor, won from Genesta in 1885.

The racing career of the Columbia was not to be one. Charlie Barr, an English sailing Captain, commanded her in every race in which she sailed. He later made his home on Long Island. The first steel mast ever used on a sailing yacht was tried on the Columbia, which, however, crumpled during a trial race with the Defender. In 1899 the Columbia was selected to defend the cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock I. In the trial races Columbia defeated the Defender, which was built of aluminium, which corroded with salt water.

Two years later the Defender was again named to defend the trophy when Sir Thomas Lipton challenged again. A syndicate headed by W. Butler Duncan built the Constitution. The series brought out a number of remarkable races. The committee intrusted with the selection of the cup defender gave the Columbia the preference owing to its consistent performances under all weather conditions. When the selection was announced Nat Herreshoff said: "The committee did not select the fastest boat, but probably the best." At the end of the trial series the Constitution had shown herself speedy at times, but at other times generally inferior to the Columbia.

After the first series of trial races the Columbia and Shamrock I. sailed the first of a series of three races on Oct. 16, 1899, off Sandy Hook, when the defending boat won by 10 minutes 8 seconds. On the following day Shamrock I. was disabled and Columbia sailed over the course. The challenging boat was repaired and on Oct. 20 the yachts engaged in the third contest, Columbia making it three straight by a margin of 6 minutes 34 seconds.

When the Irish baronet sent Shamrock II. over to lift the cup in 1901 Columbia was again on the starting line to test sailing speed with Shamrock II. and Shamrock III., before being finally tried out, making six in all. On Sept. 28 the cup defender won from the challenger by 1 minute and 20 seconds. The second race was sailed Oct. 3, when Columbia finished 3 minutes and 35 seconds ahead of Shamrock II. In the third contest the British boat was finally finished ahead of Columbia, but lost on time allowance, the defender's margin being 41 seconds.

Although the Columbia has taken part in many of the New York Yacht Club cruises, she has not been in commission since 1906. It was then that Mr. J. P. Morgan announced his intention of putting the yacht in commission and testing her speed against the big European boats in foreign waters, but the plan was never carried out.

N. Y. Y. C.'s Newport Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—A working model of the proposed improvements for the new station of the New York Yacht Club was placed on exhibition today at the station by direction of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and viewed by many members and their guests. It was designed by Walker & Gillette, New York, while Horace E. Boucher built the model. The building will be two stories, constructed of wood. The lower section, with a waiting room, covers 25 by 35 feet, besides the veranda, check and other rooms, office, and toilets. The improvements begin this Fall, and are in charge of Commodore Baker, while former Commodore Arthur Curtiss James is in charge of the station.

Genevieve Wins 804-Mile Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The sloop Genevieve, owned by Commodore John Barneson of the San Francisco Yacht Club, circled the United States battleship Oregon in the harbor here today and was declared winner of the Seattle to San Francisco race from the yawl Ortona, owned and sailed by Capt. John Graham of the Seattle Yacht Club. A cup valued at $200 was offered as a prize by the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Genevieve and the Ortona sailed from Seattle July 28, and reached here this afternoon. The Genevieve arrived at 10:38 o'clock this morning, making the 804 miles in 140 hours 58 minutes. The Ortona had not arrived early tonight.

Yawl Flamingo Floated.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 3.—The auxiliary yawl Flamingo, owned by R. L. Bigelow of the New York Yacht Club, which ran upon Seal Rock off the mouth of the Connecticut River last night, floated clear today and went into Saybrook Point to be examined. It was not believed that the yacht had been damaged to any extent.

CONNECTICUT STATE TENNIS

Seventeen Matches Decided Before Rain Falls—C. M. Bull, Jr., Defeated.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 3.—Under lowering skies, which dropped down a sheet of rain during the latter part of the day, the annual tennis tournament for the Connecticut State championship began today on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club. When play ended for the day seventeen matches had been disposed of—twelve in the first round and five in the second. Five of these—three in the first round and two in the second—went by default. One match in the first round and five in the second remain to be decided, and it was expected that perhaps during tomorrow morning play in the third round would begin.

Heretofore the State tournament has been held at Litchfield, but this year it has been merged with the Bridgman Cup contest, held annually at Norfolk, and the two tournaments running concurrently, the winner of the one will take the honors in the other. There were forty-one entrants. The summaries:

First Round—F. M. Watrous of New York beat H. H. McHenry of New York, 6-1, 6-0; F. Harrison of Litchfield beat R. L. James of Saratoga by default; K. D. Fisher of Huguenot Park, Staten Island, beat Maxwell D. Porter of New Britain, 6-1, 6-1; Vanderbilt Ward of New York beat C. J. Post, Jr., of New York, 6-0, 6-2; L. W. Fisher of Huguenot Park beat H. Root of Norfolk, 6-0, 6-1; Emerson Bigelow of New York beat James Mason of New York, 8-6, 9-11, 6-2; T. E. Hapgood, New York, beat R. F. Vreeland, New York, 6-1, 6-2; R. H. Leighton, New Haven, beat C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, by default; V. C. Arguenbeau, New York, beat F. Tweddell, New York, by default; R. W. Grant, Hartford, beat R. D. Swayne, Pomfret Centre, by default; D. R. Meigs, Hobbs-town, Penn., beat R. Cook, Bristol, 6-3, 6-2; A. J. Deysey, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., beat E. W. Peaslee, Norfolk, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round.—Howard Plummer, New York, beat Henry Harrison, Litchfield, 6-2, 6-4; Arguenbeau beat Grant, 6-2, 6-1; William Rand, 3d, New York, beat A. H. Chapin, New York, 6-1, 6-2; H. C. Haggerty, New Haven, beat R. S. Monard, Westhampton Beach, L. I., by default; R. Lawson, Litchfield, beat Cyrus Clark, New York, by default.

New Tennis Club on tSaten Island.

The Woodbrook Tennis Club has been organized with club rooms and court at Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island, with a membership which has reached fifty. Several representative men and women have joined, and the club will soon be ready to entertain challenges from other tennis clubs in the city. Among the members are M. P. Adams, William L. Butcher, Lee Lane, A. Seidenspinner, Miss Helen Baxter, Miss May Newboldt, Professor John Mariano, George Blum, George Seiden, and Charles H. Lee.

WILLIAMS REACHES LONGWOOD FINALS

Defeats Wallace Johnson and Will Play Niles to Decide Challenger in Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—In a four-set tennis battle between R. Norris Williams, 2d, national champion, and Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia today on the Longwood Cricket Club courts, the titleholder won a place in the final round of the Longwood Challenge tournament, and tomorrow will oppose Nat M. Niles of Boston. The winner will play Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, present holder of the trophy, on Thursday. Williams lost the first set, winning only two games, but rallied and captured three sets, allowing his opponent only two games. The scores were 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

The result of the final round is generally conceded to be a foregone conclusion, Williams is the logical favorite, and in the event of a victory for the titleholder, McLoughlin will have an opportunity for revenge on the player who robbed him of his tennis crown at Newport last year.

The contest between Williams and Johnson was a peculiar affair. Perhaps the weather, which was so chilly that the gallery shivered throughout the match, with a steady sprinkle for the last two and a half sets, had something to do with it. The first set was a walkover for Johnson, and the last three five contest at all, so supreme was Williams.

During the first nine games Johnson gave the gallery a fine exhibition of chopping at its best, which reminded the spectators of the finals in the national championships four years ago, when Johnson forced McLoughlin to five long sets and all but beat him. His low cut under shots had plenty of sting, sailing just over the net, and were beautifully controlled and directed. They not only earned him six games in the first set, but furnished a problem that Williams could not solve until well into the second set.

Williams was first disturbed, then worried, and finally lost his temper over the failure of his efforts. He failed to get under the ball and drive it with his usual freedom and speed, and almost made three errors, mostly at nets, to every place. Moreover this first set produced the astonishing spectacle of the champion, whose service is by many regarded as the best in the world, not excepting McLaughlin's, droping every one of his four service games. Johnson treated his delivery with scant respect and played it confidently. Throughout this set the champion wore a black sweater, but when the second set opened he shed it, and almost at once the tide turned.

The only explanation for the complete reversal in form of the two men is that Williams suddenly found himself and got down to handling deceptive shots from his rival's racquet. Williams made too many net errors, which gave his opponent a chance to carry the score to deuce in several games, but was always able to produce the winning point and games went along until Williams had won the set with the loss of only one in seven.

It was now Johnson's turn to err, and the third set was almost farcical so everlastingly did the Philadelphian chop the ball into the net. His stroke seemed to have lost all its vicious sting, and as a purely defensive weapon it was valueless against William's confident and speedy drives. Nineteen weak errors against six tells the story of the set.

Johnson was now hopelessly beaten, and although he rallied enough to make most of the games interesting it was final set, one game was all he could win, Williams being supreme and turning in the splendid record of twenty-one earned points against fourteen errors.

An exhibition mixed doubles contest between the present national champions, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Harry C. Johnson of Boston and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the American singles title holder, and her partner in the finals of the national doubles, Irving C. Wright, will be staged after the final round in singles tomorrow afternoon. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Sime-final Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d., Harvard, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

TENNIS AT POINT JUDITH.

New York Players Make Good Showing on Wet Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The annual lawn tennis tournament of the Point Judith Country Club began today on the club courts, when several interesting matches were played. There was a good gallery of cottagers and others, but the cool wave made wraps and overcoats almost a necessity. The recent rains made the courts heavy.

New York players made an excellent showing in the two rounds played. Fred C. Inman defeated Frank Washburn after three hard-fought sets. Leonard Beekman, former scholastic champion, another New Yorker, found R. B. Weeden an easy victim, and won in straight sets. Watson M. Washburn gave New York a third victory when he eliminated Harold Harvey at 6—2, 7—5.

The feature of the play tomorrow will be the match between Craig Biddle and W. M. Washburn. The summaries:

First Round.—William M. Granger defeated Arthur Ingraham by default; Reginald T. Pratt defeated E. W. Burke, 6—2, 6—2; H. G. Carpenter defeated Thomas O'Gorman by default; John G. Thomas defeated Harold Swain, 6—3, 6—1; Reginald Vickerman defeated S. Hinman Bird, 6—4, 6—2; Claude R. Branch defeated S. S. Washburn, 6—0, 6—2; Watson M. Washburn defeated Harold Harvey, 6—2, 7—5; F. C. Inman defeated Frank Washburn, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; D. S. Waters defeated Rutledge Capers, 6—3, 6—3; Craig Biddle defeated A. M. Kidder, 6—0, 6—1; A. Wylie defeated H. A. McKinney by default; A. A. Waters defeated H. D. Gautier by default; L. Beekman defeated R. B. Weeden, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round.—Charles Applegate defeated A. B. Carver, 6—1, 6—0; F. W. Paul defeated A. D. Charles, 6—1, 6—3; Ward Dawson defeated Irving C. Wright by default; B. C. Law defeated Rowland Hazard, 6—4, 6—4.

New Hampshire State Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 3.—Cool weather and bracing mountain air made conditions ideal for the second day's play in the Crawford Notch and New Hampshire State championship tennis tournament, and the courts were surrounded by a large gallery. The scores:

Men's Doubles.—Wheelwright and Bray defeated Fosdick and Kimball, 6—2, 6—2; Charest and Hart defeated Kaufmann and Kauffmann, by default; Kent and Woodbridge defeated Flewelling and A. R. Campbell, by default; Abbott and Seabury won from Sargent and E. A. Campbell, by default; Currier and Foster defeated Taylor and A. Leverich, 6—0, 6—1; Tunis and Tunis defeated Locke and Russell, 6—4, 6—4; Smith and Martin defeated Cleveland and Barker, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-Finals.—Kent and Woodbridge defeated Charest and Hart, 6—0, 6—4; Currier and Foster defeated Abbott and Seabury, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—King Smith defeated John Marble, 6—3, 6—3; Robert Tunis defeated C. B. Wilbar, 6—2, 6—4; R. M. Currier defeated C. G. Hoag, by default; R. M. Currier defeated George A. Midwood, 6—0, 6—7, R. M. Currier defeated L. Leverich, 6—2, 6—4; J. Wheelwright defeated R. C. Flewelling, 6—0, 6—2; W. H. Abbott defeated P. C. Hart, 6—4, 6—3; L. H. Martin defeated C. D. Taylor, 6—0, 6—3; L. H. Martin defeated R. H. White, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1; R. Bray defeated H. Wolstenholm, 6—0, 6—0; J. W. Foster, defeated J. A. Dicks, by default; J. W. Foster defeated D. R. Campbell, 6—1, 6—0; D. E. Woodbridge defeated J. Seabury, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; M. W. Whipple defeated E. G. Campbell, 6—2, 6—1; A. R. Kent defeated A. A. Leverich, 6—0, 6—0.

Tennis Cup for Young Van Alen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—This afternoon the boys' tennis singles for a cup presented by Mrs. Henry Clews was completed. In the semi-final round John Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, defeated Cameron McRae Winslow, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, 6—4, 6—3. In the final round James Henry Van Alen, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, defeated John Duncan, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:46—801 8 Av.;	Modern Shoe Repairing Co.,	Slight
9:15—16 W. 117 St.;	Benjamin Star,	Slight
10:25—Edgecombe Av. and 137 St.,	(vacant lot;) Van Buren Co.,	Slight
10:30—242 Monroe St.;	Joseph Lissner,	$10
11:30—185-187 E. 100 St.;	Isaac Enbinick,	Slight
P.M.		
12:20—346 E. 20 St.;	Samuel Holtzman,	Slight
1:00 162 E. 87 St.;	not given,	Slight
4:00—324 E. 100 St.;	Cohen Bros.,	None
4:20—400 E. 71 St.;	John Scanlon,	Slight
5:25—223 E. 95 St.;	John Hendin,	Slight
5:40—400 E. 89 St.;	Joseph Buttenwieser,	Slight
6:40—140 7 Av.;	U. S. Realty Co.,	Slight
7:03—322 W. 49 St.;	Barber Gillen,	Slight
7:45—8 Perry St.;	Robert Advent,	Slight
9:10—238 W. 29 St;	Marie Bourd,	Slight
9:50—70 W. Houston St.;	Lake & Forum,	$500
11:32—3,865 3 Av.;	David Segal,	Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M., Aug. 3: Patrol. P. Hore, 31, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed June 9, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 4: Lieut. C. H. Washburn, 148, to 11 I. D.; Patrol. H. Breslin, 18, as stat. house Att.; J. Imperial, 28, to B. H. Squad. Special Squad 1: W. Wegman, 35, to 39, as driver (patrol wagon); Patrol. J. Hara, 151, suspended duty, Mutual, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; Patrol. J. W. Walz, 29 to 152; T. J. Burns, 152, to 29; J. M. Long, 170, bicycle duty; W. H. Tracendly, 170, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; G. M. Kranz, 172, motor cycle duty; O. Mott, 172, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued; J. R. Steinle, 238, bicycle duty; E. E. Brown, 283, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; J. Delaney, Kan Traffic Div., Subdivis. D to Subdiv. E.; J. J. Bauerschmidt, Traffic Div. Subdiv. E to Subdiv. D.

Temporary Assignments: Insp. S. A. McElroy, 10 In. D., in command 11 In. D., in addition to his own, 5 P. M., Aug. 2, during absence of Insp. on sick report. Patrol. T. Boland and R. J. Hoerr, 16, to duty in plain clothes, 4 P. M., Aug. 3; J. Kinsella, 16, to 35, to De. B., 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; W. A. Brady, 36, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 5; A. Zanki, 36, as stat. house att., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; J. H. Eastman, 43, and H. Kutner, 144, to 6 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; M. F. Cotter, M. Mannion, J. F. Lamour, and M. Flannery, 39, duty in plain clothes, 4 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; E. Frechen, 68, to De. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; Ed. P. Halpin, 156, to C. O., duty in Bu. of Rep. and Supp., 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. F. Barry, 2 In., to C. O., duty in Mayor's office, 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 16. To Commissioner's Office from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4: J. A. Hofgren, Jr., 2; T. J. Harvey, 31; P. P. McCahill, 66; J. J. Campbell, 102; G. Greco, 7; L. J. Renton, 61; V. O'Toole, 147; C. F. Sullivan, 275.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. Skelly, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 11; J. Donohue, 7, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; J. H. Scully, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; L. Hrbek, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; J. Finn, 158, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

Full pay, while on sick report: Act. Det. Sergts. 2d Gr. T. Ryan, De. Bu., 10:40 P. M., June 2, to 12 P. M., June 1. P. Regan, De. Bu., 7:30 P. M., July 29, during disability. Patrol. J. W. Heaney, 42, 3:10 P. M., July 30, during disability. H. J. Heron, 43, 3 A. M., July 29, during disability. J. Murphy, 278, 2:30 P. M., July 28, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. G. A. Lehnoff, 277, 12:15 P. M., Aug. 2.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. C. A. Lehnhoff, 277, 12:25 P. M., Aug. 2.

Resignation of special patrol, accepted: M. C. McCahill, with the New York Catholic Protectory, Aug. 3.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Wed, Thurs., fair; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed.; probably showers in n. e. Thurs., fair; moderate s. to s. w. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed and Thurs.; warmer.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.

Ohio—Fair in s., showers in n., Wed.; cooler. Thurs., fair; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed., Thurs. fair, warmer; strong n. winds over n. and moderate to fresh w. winds over s. Wed.

Upper Mich.—Rain Wed., fresh n. winds except strong over e. Thurs, fair, warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed. and Thur. and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thur. and warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy and continued warm Wed., probably preceded by rain in n. e. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. Cloudy in w., fair and warmer in e.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs. and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably showers; cooler in w.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably fair.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Southern disturbance has reached Virginia. It is still of very limited area, and in connection with the high area to the northeastward has caused strong northeast winds along the north coast and fresh winds to the southward during the last twenty-four hours.

The disturbance that was over Illinois Monday night has moved to Lower Michigan, with increased intensity, and strong north winds have occurred over the northern upper lake region.

The two storms together have caused general, and in many places heavy, rains over northern districts east of the Mississippi River, and also thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

There is a strong disturbance over Alberta that has caused local thundershowers in Western Montana, but elsewhere west of the Mississippi River the weather was fair.

It is decidedly cooler in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Wednesday in the Lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in New England.

In the Lower Ohio Valley and the South the weather will be fair Wed. and Thurs., except in Florida, where local thunder showers are probable Wednesday. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

New England—Rain Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	69	4 P. M.	81	63
6 A. M.	63	68	6 P. M.	74	62
9 A. M.	70	63	9 P. M.	72	59
12 M.	76	62	11 P. M.	72	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Orders of July 7 relating to Maj. E. Russel, Signal Corps, amended to read: Maj. E. Russel is relieved from duty in office of Chief Signal officer of the army, to take effect in time for him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Galveston, Texas, and take transport Buford, to sail from Galveston about Aug. 20 for Hawaii, and on arrival at Honolulu report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, for duty as Signal Officer of that department.

Orders of July 20 amended as follows: Following officers are transferred or assigned to 27th Inf., Sept. 1. Those not subject to other orders previously issued will join that regiment on or about Aug. 20, in time to sail with it from Galveston on Aug. 26:

Orders of July 26, relating to 1st Lt. A. J. Booth, 2d Inf., revoked. He is placed on unassigned list, Sept. 1, and will remain on his present duty.

Orders of July 28, directing 2d Lts. S. H. Foster and E. L. Hoffman, 2d Inf., to join the 24th Inf., on transport sailing from Philippine Islands Sept. 15, amended to direct them upon expiration of their leaves to report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for temporary duty pending arrival of the 24th Inf., when they will join it.

On arrival in this city Col. W. H. Arthur, Med. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Army Medical Museum Building, vice Col. C. Richard, Med. Corps, relieved.

Following will report on Oct. 11 to President of examining board at Army Medical Musuem Building, Washington, D. C., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion, then return to their proper stations: Capts. J. W. Grissinger and J. C. Gregory, Med. Corps.

1st Lt. J. S. McCleery, Inf., will return to his station, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, after being relieved from duty at Grand Rapids, Mich.

1st Col. C. C. Williams, Ord. Dept., and Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., will proceed to Fort Michie, N. Y., on official busines, then to their stations.

Col. G. K. Hunter, Insp. Gen., is relieved from detail in Inspector General's Department; Aug. 31, and is detailed as Acting Insp. Gen., Sept. 1.

Col. J. A. Galbraith, cavalry, Acting Insp. Gen., is relieved from detail as an Acting Insp. Gen., Aug. 31, and detailed for service in Inspector General's Dept., Sept. 1.

Maj. Wm. Morse, C. A. C., is relieved from temporary duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, about Aug. 20, then from this city to New York for duty as Inspector Instructor of organized militia of New York.

Capt. H. B. Clark, C. A. C., from duty as Inspector Instructor of organized militia of New York, about Aug. 15, then to this city for duty in office of Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Leaves: Capt. L. H. Hanson, Medical Corps, one month; Major G. D. Guyer, Q. M. Corps, seven days; 1st Lt. P. M. Gallup, C. A. C., one month; 1st Lt. G. W. De Armond, 3d Cav., one month's extension; Col. A. C. Macomb, attached to 14th Cav., 15 days' extension; 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., one month further extension; Chaplain J. Clemens, 8th Infy., 3 months, and 1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Infy., extension to include Sept. 19.

Navy.

Lt. D. L. Howard, the Downes, to command the Paulding.

As. Surgeon R. L. Nattkemper, M. R. C., to Recruiting Station, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Chaplain W. E. Anderson, receiving ship at Phila., to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mars at Gatun Lake; Neptune and Nebraska, the Newport; Cincinnati at Colon; Hannibal at Portsmouth, N. H.; Denver at Mazatlan; Dolphin at Gloucester, and the Callao at Canton.

Sailed—Barry, Chauncey, Dale, and Pompey, Jolo, P. I., for Sandakan; Reid, Mobile for Pensacola; Newport, New York Yard for Boston; Hopkins, Santa Barbara for San Francisco; Wahneta, Indian Head for Norfolk; Rocket, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Balch and Parker, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Albany, San Francisco for Port Angeles; Nanshan and Fortune, Honolulu for Tutuila, and the Nereus, Honolulu for Guam.

The Dolphin, now at Gloucester, Mass., will return to Washington about Aug. 10.

The Solace will stop at Hampton Roads en route from Newport to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Osceola, now at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has been ordered to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Uncas, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to proceed to Charleston, S. C., Yard.

Upon arrival of the Uncas at Charleston Yard the Sterling will be taken in tow and both vessels will proceed to the Philadelphia yard.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DRAPER, EBENEZER, (no petition;) all to widow, Marie.

PILZ, CONSTANTINE T.; personalty about $2,000; all to sister, Marie.

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Due serially July 1st, 1922 to 1934, inclusive.
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Members New York Stock Exchange,
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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Rise in War Stocks Comes Under Check—The Immigration Movement.

For a time yesterday the rapid upbidding of some of the war stocks was resumed, but it soon became evident that the market was a much soberer market than that which last week ran into such excess of speculation. Several times the market halted to measure its gait, and traders were not so impressed with the stories of unlimited profits from war orders that they despised altogether the opportunity for actual profits which fairly rapid advances afforded them. The effect of the changed attitude was to hold the movements in these stocks in check and to bring reaction in the later trading, which reduced the net gains and in some instances brought net losses. Bethlehem Steel was the only issue in which the day's dealings covered a very wide range, and the meagerness of the dealings which accompanied the seventeen-point rise and subsequent seventeen-point reaction in that stock bore fresh testimony to the smallness of the available supply of that stock, whose price therefore is abnormally influenced by even a moderate amount of buying or selling. The dealings closely paralleled in volume the transactions of the previous day—they were much below the larger totals of last week.

The railroad stocks shared the opening advance with the industrials, and, though they by no means escaped the subsequent reaction, many of them showed some net gain for the day. The Union Pacific's showing for the fiscal year was sufficiently good, despite the fact that it fell much below last year's results, to give encouragement to the traders in that stock. At the moment, however, the most potent factor in shaping market sentiment in respect to the railroad list, and more particularly in respect to the Western roads, is the expectation that, following the precedent set in the Eastern freight rate case, the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant higher rates to the Western roads as well. The commission now has its decision in the Western freight rate case under advisement and according to report will announce it before adjourning for the Summer.

The immigration bulletin giving the record of immigration and emigration for the fiscal year ended June 30 throws much light on one phase of the labor situation in this country. The net accession to the supply of labor through the arrival of aliens seeking work in the United States was naturally enough much below normal. The net inflow of aliens in the year ended June 30, 1915, was 122,626. The year before it was 915,142. This slackening in the alien movement into this country bore importantly upon the solution of the unemployment problem with which the country had to deal last winter, for under the conditions which then prevailed immigration in ordinary numbers would have added largely to the dimensions of that problem. Looking to the future, the question arises how far the labor market will be influenced by the small number of foreign workers being currently added to those seeking work. For the present what shortage of labor there is exists in certain lines of skilled work, and that is not a demand which could to any large extent be filled from the ranks of newly arrived immigrants. In view of the slackness in business following the disturbances caused by the war, the effects of the falling off in immigration have been favorable. The effect which this will produce upon the labor situation here when full employment again exists will in turn depend upon the extent to which the re-establishment of peace in Europe will affect the movement of laborers to the United States.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Active Dealings in War Loan at Advancing Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

The feature of the trading on the Stock Exchange was the extensive business in the new war loan, especially exrights. The dealings commenced at 97 and finished at 98⅛. The markets otherwise were steady.

American securities opened firm. Union Pacific and United States Steel were active leaders throughout the session. The closing was firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	-Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1⅝	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3½@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3½@3½
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¾@3⅞
60 to 90 days	3¾@4		

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76¾	$4.76	$4.76
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76	4.76⅛
Paris	5.69	5.68
Berlin	81⅝	81⅛
Austria	15.20	15.25
Russia		33.12
Switzerland	5.36⅛	5.35½
Scandinavia	25.85	25.80
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	--
Singapore	57.50	--
Greece	5.22½	5.21¼
Holland	40⅜	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.60	--
Calcutta	33.60	--
Italy	6.33	6.32
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.25	41.35
Rio	24.90	25.00
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $457,571,995; balance, $40,594,995; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $20,275.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 7-16d, unchanged. New York, 47½c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	710,647
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	77,882,407
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	74.93 + .62
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¼	33⅝	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅛	34½	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
37	37¼	59,470	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35½	38⅞	35⅜	37¼	+2⅛
71	71⅞	9,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70¾	72¾	70¾	71	+⅞
57½	58½	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	58⅞	57	57¾	+1
57	57⅝	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	57	57⅝	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
85	88	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	85	...
59⅜	59⅝	23,000	Am. Can	61¼	61½	58¾	59⅜	—1
106	106⅞	200	Am. Can pf	106	106½	106	106½	+1
58⅞	59¼	10,600	Am. Car & Fdry	57⅞	59½	57½	59	+1½
145½	147	200	Am. Coal Products	147	147	147	147	+2
51	51⅜	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	52¼	51½	51⅜	+1
7	7¼	300	Am. H. & L. Secur	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
24	24⅜	200	Am. Ice Securities	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	...
12½	12⅝	300	Am. Linseed	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
29½	31½	100	Am. Linseed pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
55	55¼	9,000	Am. Locomotive	55	56⅞	54½	56¼	+ ⅝
95	98	400	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	96	96	...
5½	6	100	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24	25½	200	Am. Malt pf	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	...
80¼	80½	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80½	80¾	79⅞	80⅜	+ ⅜
106	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107	107	106½	106½	— ½
41¾	42¼	900	Am. Steel F'dries	42½	43	41¾	41¾	—1¼
108	109	400	Am. Sugar Ref	108	109	108	109	+1
121⅞	122	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122¼	122¼	122	122	...
225	227	200	Am. Tobacco	225	226	223	226	+3
227	227	10	do., odd lot	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	...
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
84	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	84⅝	84½	84½	84½	+1½
70½	70⅝	9,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	71	71⅞	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅛
101	101⅜	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¾	102¼	101¼	101⅛	— ⅜
98¼	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
99½	100½	117	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
79¾	80¼	6,500	Baldwin Loco	80¼	81¾	79¼	79¾	+ ⅜
80⅝	80¾	10,700	Baltimore & Ohio	80½	81⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ¾
70½	71	500	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¼
269	273	4,650	Bethlehem Steel	259	275	259	268	+10
130	134	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	132	132	132	132	+2
86	86½	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86⅝	86	86	+ ½
68⅜	69	2,000	Butte & Superior	70	70⅜	68	68	—1⅛
28⅜	30	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
13⅞	16	5,700	California Pet	14	16½	14	15½	+2½
37	38	1,500	California Pet. pf	36	38¾	35	38¼	+3½
145¼	145⅝	4,350	Canadian Pacific	146	146½	145	145⅝	+ ⅞
41⅝	42	1,300	Central Leather Co	42¼	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
42	42¼	3,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅝	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	12	800	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
29	30½	700	Chi. Gt. Western pf	30¼	30¾	30	30	— ½
82¾	82⅝	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82½	82⅞	82	82¼	...
123½	124	500	Chi. & Northwest	123¼	124	123¼	123¾	— ⅛
16	16¼	22,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	14⅝	16⅝	14¼	16½	+2⅜
45⅜	46	2,700	Chino Copper	46¼	46½	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
39½	40	7,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	41	39	39½	— ⅛
71¼	71½	27,100	Crucible Steel	71½	75	70¼	71⅝	+1⅜
102	103	250	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	102½	102½	— ½
127⅜	128	200	Consolidated Gas	128¼	129¼	128	128	— ½
78½	79⅜	1,600	Continental Can	79¾	80¼	78¼	78½	—1
100½	101½	200	Continental Can pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
15	15¼	1,600	Corn Products Ref	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
80	80½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
103	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
146	147	200	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	+ ⅛
410	425	100	Del., Lack & West	415	415	415	415	—5
114½	115	20	Detroit Edison Co	115	115	115	115	...
27⅜	28	5,400	Distillers' Secur	27⅛	28¼	26⅝	27½	+ ½
21⅞	22	800	Dome Mines	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	13,300	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
41⅜	42	1,500	Erie 1st pf	42½	42⅝	41⅞	42	— ¼
33⅜	34½	600	Erie 2d pf	33⅜	34	33½	34	...
276	280	10	General Chemical	280	280	280	280	...
172	172½	700	General Electric	173½	173½	172	172	—1½
181	182	400	General Motors	182	182	181½	181½	+ ⅛
52⅛	52¾	10,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52	53¼	51¾	52⅞	+ ⅛
104	105	100	Goodrich pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
118⅜	119	1,700	Great Northern pf	119	119½	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
41½	41⅜	7,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	41⅞	42¼	41¼	41½	...
63¼	63½	1,400	Guggenheim Explor	63⅞	63⅞	63	63	— ⅝
103	103½	1,000	Illinois Central	103½	104⅞	103½	103½	...
21	21⅜	700	Inter. Consol vot. tr	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ½
75½	76	1,800	Inter. Consol pf	75½	76	75	75¾	...
23⅝	23⅞	12,000	Inspiration Copper	24½	24⅝	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	2,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
76	76½	500	Inter.-Met. pf	76½	76½	76	76¼	+1½
9	11	100	Int. Agricultural	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
103⅛	104¼	5,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	104⅝	106½	103	104¼	...
9	9⅜	100	Int. Paper	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—1
24	24½	1,000	Kan. City South.	24⅝	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
55¾	56½	200	Kan. City South. pf	55¾	56⅞	55¾	56⅜	— ⅛
130	145	100	Kresge (S. S.)	137	137	137	137	...
49⅛	51	600	Lackawanna Steel	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
143¾	143⅞	3,500	Lehigh Valley	143⅜	144⅞	143¼	143⅞	+ ⅛
216	224½	100	Liggett & Myers	222½	222½	222½	222½	— ½
30	33	100	Long Island	32	32	32	32	— ½
172	175	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	170	170	170	170	+2
109¼	112	100	Louisville & Nash	112	112	112	112	...
36½	37	1,800	Maxwell Motors	37¼	37⅜	36	36½	— ⅛
83½	84½	800	Max. Motors A	84½	84½	84½	84	— ½
32	33	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	33¼	34¼	32½	33	— ½
79⅞	80	26,400	Mexican Petroleum	76¼	80	75⅝	80	+5
78	80	500	Mex. Petroleum pf	79	80	79	79½	+2¼
26¾	26½	1,900	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
6¼	6¾	500	Mo., Kansas & Tex	6	6½	6	6½	+ ½
17½	19½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	17	17¼	17	17½	+1½
2¾	3	2,500	Missouri Pacific		3½	2¾	2¾	+ ½
47½	49½	200	Montana Power	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	+1⅜
72½	73½	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73¼	73¼	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
		100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ½
		100	Nat. Biscuit Co	118	118	118	118	—5
24½	25	3,100	Nat. Enam. & St	25	25¼	24	24⅝	+ ½
64½	65	3,100	Nat. Lead Co	64¼	65⅝	64¼	64½	+ ½
109¼	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
4¾	5¼	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
14½	15	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
111¼	112	6,400	N. Y. Air Brake	111⅞	113¼	110¼	111	— ⅝
90	90¼	10,800	N. Y. Central	89½	90¼	89¼	90	+1¼
28½	31⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
63	63¾	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64¾	62½	63⅛	+ ⅝
28½	28⅞	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	29	29	29	29	...
105	106	500	Norfolk & Western	105⅝	106⅝	105¼	105¼	...
70	71	200	North American	71	71	70	70	...
107¼	107½	2,800	Northern Pacific	108	108¼	107¼	107½	+ ½
35¾	36¼	7,700	Pacific Mail	36½	38	36	36	+2½
29	31½	50	Pacific Tel. & Tel	29	29	29	29	...
107½	107⅞	2,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	107⅞	108	107⅝	107⅞	+ ½
73	74	100	Philadelphia Co	74	74	74	74	...
24	25	200	Pittsburgh Coal	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
92½	95	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	+3
52	52¼	6,500	Pressed Steel Car	51½	52⅞	51½	52	+ ½
100	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100½	100½		102	...
161	162½	150	Pullman Co	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅝	+ ⅝
			do., odd lot	62	62	62	62	...
2¾	3	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
40	41	13,300	R'way Steel Spring	40	41⅜	40	41	+ ⅜
23½	23⅝	3,200	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
149	149¼	26,700	Reading	149	150⅜	148⅝	149⅜	— ⅛
80	84	100	Reading 1st pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅞
80½	82	100	Reading 2d pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	18,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¼	44⅞	43	43¾	+1
96	97	400	Rep. Iron & St. pf	96¾	97	96¾	97	+1
5½	5¾	10,100	Rumely (M.) Co	5¼	6	5⅛	5¼	+1
11	12	2,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	11	12⅝	11	11⅜	+1⅛
5⅞	6	2,000	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+1
5⅞	6	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13	13½	400	Seaboard Air Line	11⅞	13¼	11⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
32½	33	1,800	Seaboard Air L. pf	32	33	31⅞	33	+3
147¾	148⅜	100	Sears, Roebuck Co	147	147	147	147	— ½
43½	44	1,500	Sloss-Shef.Steel & I	44	44⅜	43½	43½	— ⅛
87⅞	87⅞	4,900	South. Pac. tr. rcts	87¼	88⅜	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	1,900	Southern Ry. ext	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	100	Standard Milling	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¾
83⅜	83⅝	18,800	Studebaker Co	86¾	86⅞	82½	83½	—2½
38⅞	39	3,500	Tennessee Copper	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
139	140	4,900	Texas Co	137⅞	142	137½	139	+1½
130	135	100	do., 1st pf	133	133	133	133	+1
51	51⅜	1,900	Third Avenue	51	52¼	51	51½	+ ¼
97	99	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	97	97	97	97	—1
		300	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝	...
26⅞	27	200	Union Bag & P. pf	26¾	26⅞	26½	26⅝	—1⅜
23,300			Union Pacific	120½	130⅜	120¼	129⅝	+ ⅞
		100	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
		100	United Cigar Mfs.pf	103	103	103	103	...
		400	United Rys. Invest	17½	18	17¼	18	+ ½
		500	United Rys. Inv.pf	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
		200	U. S. Cast Iron P	15½	16	15½	16	...
		3,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	60	58	60	...
		100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
		9,200	U. S. Rubber	46½	49	46½	49	+3½
		900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	102¼	104½	102⅜	104½	+2⅝
		76,900	U. S. Steel	67⅞	68⅝	67⅜	68	+ ⅛
		2,340	U. S. Steel pf	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
		5,900	Utah Copper	67⅝	68	66⅜	66⅞	— ⅛
		3,300	Va.-Carolina Chem	37¼	37⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
		10	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	+2
		400	Va., Iron, Coal & C	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
		100	Wabash	¼	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
			Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
		100	Wells Fargo Exp	100	100	100	100	...
		100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	—1
		100	West. Maryland pf	37	37	37	37	+3
		900	Western Union Tel	68	70	68	70	+1½
		47,900	West'house E. & M	112⅞	113¼	111⅝	111½	— ⅝
		300	West'house 1st pf	131	131	131	131	+1
		800	Willys-Overland	136	136	135	135	— ⅜
		100	Willys-Overland pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
		100	Wisconsin Central	30½	30½	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
		100	Woolworth Co. pf	122	122	122	122	— ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.15	70.22	70.64	+ .51
Industrials	80.30	78.27	79.22	+ .73

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 24	71.23	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 26	71.56	69.68	71.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32
July 30	74.94	73.20	73.72	— .22
July 31	74.24	73.36	73.55	— .17
Aug. 2	74.87	73.49	74.31	+ .76
Aug. 3	75.77	74.24	74.93	+ .62

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July, 1915	75.34	July 29	66.98	July 10	73.55
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.90
Year, *1915	75.77	Aug. 3	58.99	Feb. 24	74.93
Year, 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

*To date.

Bourse Is Irregular.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 10 centimes.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	132	136	120	135
Aetna Explosives pf	79	83	79	83
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	315	345	315	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf	125	140	125	140
Can. Car & Fdy	95	99	95	99
Can. Car & Fdy. pf	108	114	108	115
Can. Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	475	490	470	480
Du Pont Powder	670	680	670	680
Du Pont Powder pf	96	99	96	99
Electric Boat	365	370	350	370
Electric Boat pf	365	370	350	370
Hercules Powder	390	400	395	410
Niles-Bement-Pond	110	115	114	115
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. A.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

Can Company Wins $300,000 Suit.

After a trial lasting a month a jury in the United States District Court returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the Sanitary Can Company, a subsidiary of the American Can Company, in the suit for $300,000 damages brought by Charles P. Curtis and other trustees of the Boston Dairy Company. It was alleged that a consignment of cans sent to the plaintiff company's factory contained soldering fluid and thereby made the milk unfit for use.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Agriculture that Pays.

The extent to which Cuba and other cane growing countries have been benefited by the high level of sugar prices was indicated yesterday in news of the sale of two important sugar plantations received by the Federal Sugar Refining Company through its Havana agent. The plantations purchased were the Central "Conchita" of Matanzas and the Central "Asumcion" of Pinar del Rio, both of which were owned by Juan Pedro Bero, a wealthy Cuban planter. The two plantations sold for $3,500,000 to a capitalist of Havana, who agreed to pay $1,800,000 in cash and the balance within a year. The "Conchita" is one of the show places of the island, well equipped with machinery and producing about 300,000 bags a year. The "Asuncion" produces about 50,000 bags, so that the price paid figures at $10 a bag for a normal crop.

***

Union Pacific in 1914-15.

Considering the many adverse conditions against which American railroads struggled last year, the preliminary report issued yesterday by the Union Pacific was regarded as very favorable. In the year ended June 30 it earned a surplus for the common stock of 10.98 per cent.,

McCrory Stores Corporation
(5 and 10c. Stores)
Preferred Stock Nets Over 7%
Earnings Over 3½ Times Dividend Requirements.
13.75%
increase in sales first 6 months 1915 over corresponding period 1914.
From original $2,000 investment in 1882. Sales for 1914 approximated $5,000,000.
Send for Circular "N. T."
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SEVEN WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Telephone Rector 9877.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
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(of Maine)
GWYNNE BROTHERS
24 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Lima Locomotive Corporation
Common Stock
Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4861 Broad.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
30 First National Bank Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Interboro. Rapid Transit Stock
100 Int. St. P. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
1 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Rem. Typew. 1st & 2d Pfd. Stock
100 White Rock Min. Sprgs. Pfd. Stk.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 American Brass Stock
25 Chemical National Bank Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Franklin Fire Insurance Stock
50 General Development Stock
25 Home Insurance Stock
100 International Salt Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd. Stock
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STANDARD OIL Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

American Can Deb. 5s, 1928
American Brass Co. Stocks
Amer. Lgt. & Trac. Co. Stocks
Bucyrus Company Stocks
Canadian Car & Fdry. Co. Stocks
Hendee Mfg. Co. Stocks
Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Woolworth
Kresge McCrory
The Ideal Five & Ten Cent Stores
Our Circular T-81 gives reasons for the success of these concerns and points out why their securities should be purchased for investment.
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WE WILL SELL: 25 Buckeye P. L.; 25 Illinois P. L.; 25 Northern P. L.; 25 Ohio Oil; 25 Prairie Oil & Gas; 25 S. O. of N. Y.
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Williams, Dumbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market More Active, with Price Changes Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 223,489 shares of stock, and $20,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 45,160; railroads, 1,670; oils, 4,159, and mining, 172,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Zinc.....	56	57	56	57
1,000	‡Can. C. & F. 95	101	95	100	
150	‡C. C. & F. pf.110	114	110	114	
3,100	‡Car. L. & P. 9¾	10	9¾	9¾	
350	‡Central Fdy. 11	12¼	11	12	
4,500	‡Cramp Shpg.. 77	80	77	77	
400	‡Elec. Boat...370	386	365	380	
425	‡El. Boat pf..375	385	370	380	
6,500	‡El. B. new, w. i.....	38⅝	39½	38⅛	39⅛
700	Emerson Ph...	14	14⅝	14	14½
300	‡Hall Signal...	14	14½	14	14½
465	‡Hendee Mfg..	34	34½	33	33
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	1⅞	1⅞	1	1¼
2,500	‡Int. M. M. pf..	7¼	*7½	5	5
200	I. M. M. new pf.				
	‡Int. Stm. L...	55	57	55	57
350	‡Int. Stm. P..	8¾	11	*8¾	9
150	Kelly S. T....161		162½	161	162½
35	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf..	86	87	86	87
1,500	Marconi of A..	4½	4½	4¼	4⅝
850	‡N.S.Car of C.	47	49	46	48
350	‡Pyrene M. C.	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝
735	‡ C. of R. & H..	6	6⅝	6	6
700	Savoy Oil..	7	8	7	7½
6,500	‡Stand. Mot...	12½	14	12	13⅞
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead	12¼	12⅝	12½	12⅝
130	‡U.C.S.C.of A.101		101	101	101
1,100	U. C. S., new..	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
2,800	U. Prof. Shar..	2⅞	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
5,500	‡Vent. C. Oil..	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
600	‡World Film..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
450	Ang.-Am. Oil.	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
5	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	—
10	Cont. Oil.....	230	230	230	— 1
155	Galena-S. Oil..	150	148	150	+ 2
50	Illinois P. L..	144	143	144	+ 5
10	Indiana P. L..	96	96	96	
1,500	Int. Pet.....	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
190	Ohio Oil	146	143	144	+ 3
570	Pierce Oil.....	10¾	10¾	10½	+ ⅛
350	Prairie O.&G.	370	358	358	— 2
65	Prairie P. L..	165	163	164	+ 1
12	Solar Ref.....	225	225	200	
75	So. Penn Oil..	306	300	305	+ 5
40	So. Pipe Line.	215	213	215	+ 3
175	S. O. of Cal..	302	298	300	..
40	S. O. of Ind...	450	445	450	— 10
2	S. O. of Neb..	320	320	320	— 10
65	S. O. of N. J.	422	415	417	— 1
270	S. O. of N. Y.	201	197	197	+ 3
99	Un. Tank L....	84	83	83	+ 1
55	Vacuum Oil....	230	220	225	+ 8

RAILROADS.

685	‡Wabash, w. i.	10½	10½	10½	10½
485	‡W'bash pf. (a)	43	43	42½	43
500	‡W'bash pf. (b)	21½	21½	21	21½

MINING STOCKS.

5,300	††Ariz. Duq...	28	28	26	27
2,500	‡Alas. Juneau.	12	13	12	12½
200	‡Ala-C. M. Co.	82	92	82	82
30,000	††Am. Com'der	13	15	11½	13
8,700	††Atlanta.....	29½	31½	20½	31
500	‡Big Cot'wo'd	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	Big Ledge Development Co..	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
2,700	††Booth	43	49	43	48
3,500	Braden Cop....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,200	Butte Copper and Zinc.....	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
8,000	Caledonia	99	100½	99	100½
100	‡Canada Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Chile Copper.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
200	Consol. Arizona Smelting....	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	Cons. Nevada-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Com. Traction	9	9	9	9
1,000	†Crown Res....	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	†Dome Ext....	26	26	26	26
1,000	††Ely Consol...	10	10	10	10
4,000	††Emma Cop..	40	41	40	41
1,000	††Florence....	46	50	46	47
500	††Genesee Cop.	40	40	38	38
400	Goldf'l Cons..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	††Goldf'ld Mer.	21	24	21	22
700	††Greene-Can....	40½	42	40½	41½
800	Howe Sound....	4	4	3¾	3¾
200	‡Iron Blossom.	72	72	72	72
12,500	Jumbo Exten..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9,000	Kennecott C....	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
1,500	Kerr Lake.....	3	3¼	2	3¼
6,700	††Kewanaa	9¾	13	9¼	13
1,000	‡Lone Star	5	5	5	5
200	Magma Cop....	13½	13½	13½	13½
600	‡McKinley-D..	20	21	20	20
1,500	††Majestic M...	70	70	65	65
1,100	‡Mont. Con....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Nev. Hills...	18	18	18	18
300	Nipis. M. Co..	5⅝	6⅜	5¼	5½
1,000	‡Oro	7	7	7	7
500	‡Sandstorm K.	7	7	7	7
1,500	‡Sells	30	30	30	30
2,000	‡Silver Pick..	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
1,000	Stand. S.-L....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,900	Stewart.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30,000	††Success M...	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3,300	‡Super M. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Tono. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	‡Tono. J. B....	83	83	83	83
1,900	††Tono. Exten..	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2¼
300	††Tono. Merger.	36	38	36	38
650	Tono. Mining..	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
300	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Tuolumne Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	‡Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700	‡West E. Con.	61	61	60	61
250	‡W. K. C. pf.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

BONDS.

$4,000	Can. Pac. 6s...	102	102	102	102
16,000	Ken. Cop. 6s..	118	119	118	118⅜

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Flim.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Central Foundry pf..	20	27	22	26
Houston Oil	11½	12¼	11½	12½
Mutual Profit Shar..	1⅞	8	1⅞	8
Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
World Film	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	24	39	34	35

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	185	200	185	200

Jersey Bank Resources Gain.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The report of State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. Lamonte of the condition of the State banks at the close of business June 23 shows that the total resources of the 103 trust companies, 23 State banks and 25 savings banks were $458,129,655. Compared with the total resources of the same institutions May 1, this shows an increase of $9,411,681. The total deposits June 23 amounted to $281,287,961. The resources were divided as follows: Trust companies, $297,826,044; savings banks, $136,170,672; State banks, $24,132,938.

Aetna Explosives Com.
Burns Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Canadian Car & Foundry Com. & Pf.
Hall Switch & Signal Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Electric Com. & Pfd.
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Crocker-Wheeler Com,
Carbon Steel
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold...	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
8,610	Ailis Chalm...	35½	39	35½	37½
160	Am. B. Sugar.	57¼	58	56½	56⅝
6,350	Am. Can.....	61⅝	61⅝	58⅜	59⅝
340	Am. Car & F..	58⅝	59¼	58	59½
50	Am. Cot. Oil..	52	52	52	52
20	Am. Ice Sec...	24½	24½	24½	24½
450	Am. Locom....	55⅞	56⅛	55	55
550	Am. Smelting..	80¼	81	80	80¼
1,563	Anaconda. (650)	71⅛	71⅝	70⅜	70⅝
20	Atchison	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
220	Bald. Loco....	80½	81	79½	79½
170	Baito. & Ohio.	80⅝	81½	80¼	80½
30	B'klyn R. T...	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
250	Cal. Petroleum.	14	16⅜	14	16⅜
80	Can. Pacific...	146⅛	146⅛	145	145
90	Cent. Leather..	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42½
30	Ches. & Ohio..	41½	42⅜	41⅜	42⅛
170	C., M. & St. P.	82⅜	82⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1,120	C., R. I. & P.	14½	16½	14½	16¼
60	Chino Cop.....	46⅛	46⅛	46	46
470	Col. Fuel & I.	40	40⅜	39¼	40
100	Corn Products.	13½	13⅝	13½	15½
2,410	Crucible Steel.	72¼	75	70⅝	71¼
180	Distillers Sec..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	27½
630	Erie	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
80	Erie 1st pf....	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
250	Goodrich Co..	51¾	51¾	51½	51⅝
240	Gt. North. Ore.	42	42¼	41	41
50	Gt. North. pf..	119½	119½	118⅝	118⅝
550	Inspiration	34½	34¾	33½	33¾
370	Interborough ..	21½	21¾	21⅜	21½
10	Interboro. pf..	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
40	Leh. Valley...	144¼	144¼	144¼	144½
50	Maxwell Motor.	37¾	37¾	36½	36⅝
1,210	Mex. Petrol....	77	80¼	75¾	80⅛
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	7	7	7	7
40	Mo. Pacific..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
30	Nat. Enamel..	25¼	25¼	25	25
400	N. Y. Cent....	89¼	90⅝	89¼	90
130	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	63	64¼	63	64¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼
40	North. Pacific.	108	108¼	108	108½
300	Pacific Mail...	37⅜	37⅝	36	37
40	Pressed S. C....	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
50	Rwy. Steel S..	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅞
5,120	Reading	149¼	150⅝	148⅝	149
500	Rep. Iron & S.	43¾	44⅜	43⅛	43⅝
40	Rumely	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
280	South. Pacific.	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	87½
60	So. Railway....	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
530	Studebaker	80½	80½	82¼	83⅜
120	Tenn. Copper..	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38⅛
6,740	Union Pacific..	129⅝	130½	129⅛	129½
570	U. S. Rubber..	46	48	46	48⅜
11,673	U. S. Steel....	68	68⅝	67¾	68
250	Utah Copper....	67⅝	68¼	66¾	66¾
2,400	Whouse Elec..	112⅝	113½	111¼	111⅝
51,586					

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Atlanta.....	.31	.31	.29	.31
800	Booth	.47	.47	.45	.47
600	Gold Mer....	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21¼
1,000	Gt. Bend....	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
500	Jim Butler...	.84	.84	.84	.84
1,700	Jumbo Ext...	1.35	1.35	1.37½	1.37½
400	Mexican.....	.44	.44	.43	.44
500	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Tono. Ext....	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
400	Tono. Merger.	.34	.34	.34	.34
400	West End....	.61	.61	.61	.61
8,800					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	309	313
American Light & Traction pf...	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14¼	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	52	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	97	99
*American Gas & Electric pf....	46	48
American Power & Light.....	60	64
American Power & Light pf.....	79	82
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf....	63	65
Am. Waterworks & Electric.....	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	93	96
Cities Service	43	46
Cities Service pf.....	52	54
Colorado Power.....	17¾	19
Colorado Power pf.....	90	92½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	77	80
Con. Power Co. 5s, 1920.....	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	70	74
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	61	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	73	75
Empire District Electric pf.....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Great West. P. Co. 5s, 1946.....	78	82
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	47	52
Northern States Power.....	27½	29
Northern States Power pf.....	83¼	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	43¼	45
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83	85½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	12	15½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	50	56
Southern California Edison.....	70	72
Southern California Edison pf....	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	8	5
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	23	28
United Light & Rys.....	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	66	70
Utah Securities	12½	14
Western Power	14	16
†Western Power pf.....	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅞	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	585	595	595	605
Borne-Scrymser	270	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line..	100	102	99	102
Chesebrough Mfg..	705	715	705	715
Colonial Oil	140	145	135	145
Continental Oil	230	232	227	232
Crescent Pipe Line..	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L..	46	49	47	49
Eureka Pipe Line...	225	228	222	225
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	140	135	139
Galena S. Oil	150	152	147	150
Illinois Pipe Line...	143	144	140	142
Indiana Pipe Line...	95	96	95	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
National Transit	30	31	29	30
N. Y. Transit	205	207	203	207
Northern P. L....	92	95	92	94
Ohio Oil	142	145	140	141
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	55	60	50	55
Pierce Oil	10¼	10¾	9¾	10¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	74	77	78	78
Prairie O. & G.....	355	360	363	365
Prairie P. L.....	162	164	163	165
Solar Refining	230	235	215	225
Southern P. L.....	214	216	210	215
South Penn Oil.....	300	304	280	285
So. W. Pa.....	110	112	110	112
Stand. Oil of Cal..	287	300	299	302
Stand. Oil of Ind...	435	440	435	440
Stand. Oil of Kan...	360	370	360	370
Stand. Oil of Ky...	280	285	260	270
Stand. Oil of Neb..	315	320	310	315
Stand. Oil of N. J...	415	418	415	417
Stand. Oil of N. Y...	198	200	196	198
Stand. Oil of Ohio...	430	440	420	430
Swan & Finch.....	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	82	83	79	81
Vacuum Oil	222	225	..	..
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1915		100⅞	101⅛	2.00
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916		100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917		100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920		98½	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917		99¼	99⅜	5.05
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920		98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.6	Aug., 1916		100¼	100⅜	4.57
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917		100	100⅜	4.95
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916		98½	98⅝	7.40
German Govt.5	Jan., 1916		96¾	97	12.00
Norway Govt..6	Oct., 1916		100¼	100⅜	5.05
Norway Govt..6	Oct., 1917		99¾	100¼	5.05
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916		99¾	100¼	5.00
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1916		99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt....6	Mar., 1918		99¾	99⅞	5.05
Swiss Govt....5	Mar., 1920		99¼	99⅝	5.75

Company Issues.

Alu. Power..6	Feb., 1918		100	101	5.80
Am. Loco.....5	July, 1916		100½	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.5	Apr., 1916		100⅞	101¼	3.53
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917		100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1917		99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918		98¼	98⅜	4.75
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918		99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24		101⅞	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio..5	June, 1919		90¾	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1915		100¼	100⅜	1.00
Chi. Ei. Rys..5	July, 1916		94½	95⅜	9.55
C. Gas. Balt...5	May, 1917		100	100¼	4.95
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1916		98	99	6.30
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1, '17		98	99	6.80
East. P. & L.5			96¼	96½	6.50
Erie R. R. ..5	Apr., 1916		100¼	100⅜	4.45
Erie R. R. ..5	Oct., 1915		100⅜	100½	2.00
Erie R. R. ..5½	Apr., 1917		99¾	99⅞	5.60
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918		98½	98⅝	5.65
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916		100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Gr. Rap. Ry.5	Mar., 1916		100⅜	100⅝	4.51
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sep., 1916		98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry..6	Nov., 1915		100⅜	100½	2.75
Int. Rap. 5	Feb. 15, '17		99⅜	100⅛	4.90
Lack Steel...6	Mar., 1917		98¼	99	6.70
L. S. & M. S.5	Sep., 1915		100¼	100¼	2.00
L. S. & M. S.5	Dec., 1915		100½	101	2.00
Lou. G. & E..6	Apr., 1918		97¾	98¼	6.50
Mich. Ry. 5	June, 1919		99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.6	June, 1917		100⅝	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917		95	98½	6.95
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917		94¼	94⅞	9.33
N.Y.C. & H.R.5	Sep.15, '15		100¼	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.5	Oct., 1915		100¼	100⅜	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916		100⅜	100⅝	4.50
No. St. P....6	June, 1917		98½	100	6.00
Ga. R. R. ev...5½	Oct., 1919		100¼	100½	2.00
P. S. C., N. J..5	Mar., 1916		100¼	100⅜	3.90
Sea. Air L...5	Mar., 1916		100	100⅛	4.80
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916		100	100⅛	4.50
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917		97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916		100¼	100½	4.70
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918		98½	99	5.15
Union Type..5	Jan. 15,'16		94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit..6	May, 1917		101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit..6	May, 1923		97¾	98¼	6.25
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917		100	100⅜	5.40
West. Pow...6	May, 1917		98	99	6.50
W.S.G.& E.Co.6	Oct., 1917		97½	98¾	6.65
W. V. T.& El.6	June, 1917		98	98	7.10

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs ....7.	$624,287	$824,287	$15,809,930
Int. rev., ord..	1,016,592	1,016,592	30,270,889
Cor. & inc. tax	61,021	61,021	8,446,186
Miscellaneous..	194,269	194,280	4,858,900
Total rcts....	$1,896,171	$1,896,171	$59,185,887
Expenditures..	3,345,322	3,345,322	76,616,792
Deficit	$1,449,150	$1,449,150	$17,430,904

COTTON SHOWS GAIN IN HEAVY MARKET

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WEEK'S EXPORTS HEAVY.

England, France, Russia, Italy, and Holland Took Goods Freely.

Exports continued to climb at this port in the week ended July 31, reaching the high total of $35,418,748, against $34,374,213 in the week before. In the week before that outbound commerce was valued at $23,044,361. In the corresponding week a year ago the exports totaled only $14,670,910. Exports to date at this port now total $796,366,638, against $535,210,243 in the same period last year.

England's purchases here that were shipped out of the port last week had a value of $7,877,090, while French exports were set down at $6,758,174. Shipments to the British possessions, which have been increasing of late, totaled $3,208,433, or $1,000,000 greater than in the week before. Shipments to Russia also continued on a large scale, their value being $3,733,531. Italy took wheat, horses, automobiles, and other supplies worth $2,423,859. War munitions for the Russian possessions were manifested at $1,699,907. Holland led the neutral countries, with purchases set down at $1,434,808. Shipments to each of the three Scandinavian countries were below the million-dollar mark.

Cuba, which has been increasing its purchases here since the start of the European war, established a record last week, with exports valued at $1,029,952. Brazil led the South American countries, with exports worth $585,778. Exports to the Philippines were heavy, amounting to $877,318. Trade with China had a value of $321,138.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve
750 TRADE LOTS HIGH-CLASS
CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS & CHILDREN,
Consisting of
Men's and Youths' SUITS,
In Serges, Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc.
Men's and Youths' OVERCOATS,
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits,
Overcoats, Reefers.
Also a Special Offering of
3,500 Pairs Men's Pants
In worsteds serges, and fancies. Also for account of a specialty house, a choice offering of high-class Children's Suits.

$10,000 Stock Very Latest Style
CLOTHING
Removed from a Very Prominent Retailer Whose Name We Cannot Mention.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auc'rs, Will Sell TODAY,
Wednesday, Aug. 4th, '15, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
800 Men's Hand Tailored Suits,
All the pr. ent-day models and cloths, manufactured by leading well-known concerns.
500 Pairs Men's Trousers
In Worsted and Serges.
Boys' and Children's Clothing,
Raincoats, Etc.
Dealers, we call your special attention to this sale.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS:
1 share Associated Merchants 1st pref'd.
3 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pref'd.
1 share Central Trust Co.
8 shs. Fidelity Bank.
5 shs. Franklin Safe Deposit Co.
1 share Franklin Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
4 shs. C. G. Gunthers Sons 1st pref'd.
6 shs. C. G. Gunthers Sons common.
3 shs. Hocking Valley Rwy. common.
5 shs. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.
6 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. National Fuel Gas Co.
3 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western Rwy.
1 share N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit & Storage Co.
1 share Realty Associates.
6 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Washington Water Power Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
2 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
3 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
10 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. prefd.
3,808 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common.
5,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.
$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1917.
$10,000 Bingham Central Rwy. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, due April 1, 1948.
700 shs. United Copper Co. prefd.
$20,000 Consolidated Indiana Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1935. June, 1915, coupon on.
$3,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935, Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
$4,000 National R. R. of Mexico 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Montgomery Light & Water Power Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
16 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
10 shs. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
300 shs. Imperial Development Company as Collateral.

DIVIDENDS.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
Engineers and Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
The regular quarterly dividend (10th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1915, to stockholders of record August 20, 1915.
A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.
Akron, Ohio, July 28, 1915.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1915.
W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo., July 29th, 1915.
A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on September 1st, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 14th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Foreign & Domestic Automobile Repair Company, Inc.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 133 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the Company as may lawfully and properly come before said meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed until August 10th, 1915.
Dated New York, July 27th, 1915.
ERNEST STOECKER, President and Secretary.
MAX KAPLAN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHington, July 28, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1915, for supplying all of the engraved and printed matter required by the Money-Order Service during a period of four years commencing December 1, 1915. Specifications and samples will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

THOMPSON REPEATS PACIFIC INTENTIONS

Assures Public Service Commissioners Legislators Don't Want to "Get" Anybody.

ENTITLED TO VACATION

Committee Adjourns to Sept. 7 After Again Advising That Fulton Street Work Be Stopped.

The Thompson Legislative Committee resumed its sessions in the offices of the Public Service Commission yesterday. Chairman McCall was not present. When Commissioner George V. S. Williams of Brooklyn was on the stand Senator Thompson said:

"We have not come down here to try controversies. We cannot try the questions that have arisen in relation to the rights of the people regarding third-tracking. We have no authority to do so, because it is a question between the property owners of Brooklyn and the railroad, or between the railroad and the Public Service Commission. We are not intent upon delving into the personal acts of the commission, but we endeavor to offer remedies, if we can, by calling public attention to these things which seem an injustice to the majority of the parties involved.

"In this case, when it appeared to us that the contracts did not contemplate the present type of construction or its increased costs and the question of whether the consents had not been validly obtained from the Fulton Street property owners, it seemed to us there was room for investigation."

Charles L. Woody, counsel for the B. R. T., said:

"Every consent was validly and legally procured. Only one man repudiated a consent and I wish to say that I am willing to lay all the consents held by the transit company before you and any other evidence you may deem necessary or desirable."

Commissioner Cram said that, while he had voted against the Fulton Street work when the contracts were drawn up, he thought the work ought to go on without interruption. Senator Thompson said that, under the circumstances, it was deemed the duty of the committee to call upon the Commissioners to explain their attitude and perhaps to show that even the property owners might be wrong.

"Yesterday we had a very illuminating explanation of the attitude of the commission when Judge McCall was on the stand, and we believe we have done our duty in calling the attention of the public to these matters," said Senator Thompson. "The commission understands the facts. It is up to the commission to act. We have now performed our whole duty in the matter. Chairman McCall says the city has outgrown the time when elevated railroads should be erected, and that it would seem that they should be erected only in dire necessity. But the public should be taken into account. It is entirely within the power of this commission to stop the work on the Fulton Street elevated or to suspend it while the courts pass upon it. I think personally that the commission should stop this work for a month or six weeks so as to give the courts time to settle the dispute. I give this advice as an individual. You know you have had a great deal more delay on other matters."

"Let me repeat," continued Senator Thompson, "that we are not here to get anybody. We have talked it over, and we feel that we are entitled to a vacation, and we therefore adjourn this hearing until Sept. 7, when we will reassemble in the rooms of the Bar Association. If any one has any criticism of the committee, let us hear it. We would be very glad to hear suggestions."

An engineer of the Public Service Commission made an informal statement following the adjournment. He said the installation of heavy girders on the Fulton Street structure was absolutely necessary, as the old structure was built to carry wooden cars, and would crumble under the weight of a train of all-steel cars of the type to be installed. He said the reinforced steel which the Fulton Street property owners desired would not stand the strain.

TREASURY FUNDS BY MAIL.

Department Will Save Much by Changing from Express.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Thousands of dollars annually spent on the transportation of money and securities between banks and the Treasury, will be deflected from the express companies to the Post Office after Aug. 16, according to an order just issued by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury.

During the last twenty-five years money and securities have been sent by express and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid by the Government for this service. Mr. McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson, who have been working on the problem for several months, believe that a great economy will be effected by the change.

The money and securities will be sent by registered mail and will be insured by private concerns, after bids. The department estimates that the banks, paying for registration, insurance, and postage will save, as compared with existing express charges, while the Government will save still more, as the postage will be covered by franw and registration will cost nothing.

The Government entered into an arrangement with the United States Express Company for this service in 1889. The contract has been modified twice, the final rate being 20 cents per $1,000 to points on the lines, and from 35 cents to $1.50 to other points. The company went out of existence on June 30, 1914. Bids from other express companies were then invited, but they showed only a nominal reduction in rates.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BOSTON & MAINE for year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Freight rev...	$27,042,707	$26,173,138	$869,629
Passenger rev.	15,256,610	15,852,614	*596,004
Total op. rev.	46,673,048	48,160,284	*1,487,236
Operating exp.	35,909,771	38,836,217	*2,946,446
Net op. rev....	10,763,277	9,304,067	1,459,210
Taxes	1,984,188	2,059,018	*74,830
Net aft. taxes.	8,779,109	7,245,049	1,534,060
Other income...	1,204,474	1,900,596	*702,122
Total income..	9,983,583	9,151,645	831,938
Charges	10,318,045	11,196,387	*878,342
Def. aft. chgs.	334,462	2,044,741	*1,710,279

UNION PACIFIC for June and twelve months—

Mileage	7,826	.....	175
Freight rev....	4,629,801	4,774,968	*145,167
Passenger rev.	1,861,051	1,840,030	21,070
Total op. rev.	7,327,008	7,290,400	36,610
Mt. of way....	1,003,392	904,852	98,540
Mt. of equip...	924,472	991,828	*87,357
Trans. exp....	3,193,746	3,050,513	143,233
Total op. exp...	4,260,681	4,351,368	*90,687
Taxes	246,376	380,159	*132,794
Operating inc.	2,826,080	2,559,861	266,220
Twelve months:			
Freight rev....	59,233,343	62,723,900	*3,470,558
Passenger rev..	18,817,047	20,704,718	*1,887,672
Total op. rev..	86,958,295	92,115,832	*5,157,037
Mt. of way....	10,960,925	10,862,882	28,043
Mt. of equip...	12,101,132	12,246,153	*145,021
Transp. exp...	23,103,141	25,526,804	*2,418,663
Total op. exp..	52,296,557	55,410,250	*3,113,394
Taxes	4,641,474	5,078,868	*437,394
Operating inc.	30,180,706	31,626,214	*1,446,108

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for July and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,628,735	1,958,244	1,940,638
Net aft. taxes.	386,774	531,779	581,440
12 mos. gross.	21,280,462	25,420,508	24,527,884
Net aft. taxes.	5,286,778	6,957,797	6,646,252

MAINE CENTRAL for June—

Gross	1,026,623	1,047,819	942,991
Net aft. taxes.	253,004	247,578	89,752

CHICAGO & ALTON.—Report to I. C. C.—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
June gross.....	1,208,637	1,075,632	133,005
Net aft. taxes.	371,643	*36,741	408,385
12 mos. gross.	14,245,623	14,259,478	†13,835
Net aft. taxes.	2,660,583	1,382,797	1,277,786

*Deficit. †Decrease.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
June gross.....	488,464	319,337	485,812
Net aft. taxes.	192,908	234,023	210,993
12 mos. gross.	6,032,866	6,680,903	5,842,583
Net aft. taxes.	2,403,678	2,327,488	2,327,583

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SEARS-ROEBUCK CO.—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
July sales.....	$7,035,000	$6,328,000	$709,000
Seven mos.....	60,133,000	54,220,000	5,913,000

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALTS ARABIAN LAMP.—30 pieces wanted for cash. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1410.

NOW LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES IN silks, serges, and velveteens; submit samples Thursday morning. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th St.

LARGE JOBBING HOUSE is looking at street and evening silk dresses; manufacturers or contractors with snappy styles may show their line at 133 West 21st, 7th floor. Start.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS will be looked at Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock; lines from $7.50 to $13.50. Husch & Waldner, 35 West 34th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at waists and dresses, between 9 and 11:30 Wednesday and Thursday. 39 East 28th St., Room 606.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL SERGE AND Silk Combination Dresses, up to 1 P. M. Universal, 18 West 27th.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' novelty mixture and pile fabric coats. 35 West 34th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall styles, ladies' coats and suits. Louis Friedman, 80 Bleecker St.

JOBBER is looking at silk dresses; orders given out. 320 5th Av., Room 807.

JERSEY SPORT COATS to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

OPEN FOR JOBS silk dresses and waists. 303 5th Av., Room 909.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
SPECIAL LADIES' SUITS, AMERICAN POPLIN, WITH YARN-DYE LINING, LATEST STYLES, FOR $6.50; ALSO MADE IN GABARDINE AND WHIPCORD. BOX EFFECT AND OTHER VERY GOOD STYLES. M. KANANACK, 34 W. 17TH ST.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; ALSO BOX COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS.
BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.
Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

LEADING COAT MANUFACTURER WANTS TO JOB SNAPPY NUMBERS IN MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS. BETTER MERCHANDISE ONLY. APPLY 10TH FLOOR, 146 W. 22D ST.

1,800 WASH DRESSES, former prices $16.50 to $45 per dozen, to close out at $9 and $12 per dozen, net; no discount. 39 W. 35th St., 6th floor.

JOBS IN SPRING COATS, Palm Beach suits, children's dresses, wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

LAST CALL: WASH SKIRTS,
$2.50 PER DOZEN.
HIRSH BROS., 25 WEST 27TH ST.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 355.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

100 DOZ. WAISTS in silk and cotton material at a price. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 20th.

CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES for sale cheap. 9th Floor, 132 West 21st St.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, partner, medium line skirts, established plant; Fall samples ready; able to produce suits; cash $800 to $1,000 required. Box 52, 352 6th Av.

LADIES' NECKWEAR as side line; Denver to Coast; experienced salesman on territory; wants half expenses. W 131 Times.

CONTRACTOR wants to work for manufacturers or jobbers on silk or serge dresses; has no samples. Chelsea 3478.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3¼@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Fall Shoe Styles.

While women's black kid button and lace shoes, on high cut patterns stitched and piped with white, are selling fast and every factory is busy making them, many dealers are scouting for newer ideas for Fall. The result is that there is now a fair sprinkling of fancy colors being shown, such as all-bronze kid, all-ivory kid, plum blue and battleship gray. Many of these models are made on the gypsy pattern, while others are made with patent leather vamp and heel facing. There is some talk of bringing the wing tip back again for men's popular-priced shoes.

Burlap Prices a Little Firmer.

Cables received in this market from Calcutta yesterday told of a firmer tone to prices on burlap there, and there was a little stiffening of values here as a result, though no advances took place. Excepting on some of the narrow light-weight goods there has not been a great deal of business reported for the last few days, and prices quoted yesterday were largely nominal. Better business is looked for, however, if the hardening of prices at Calcutta is productive of actual advances here. These prices, which were more or less nominal, were quoted here yesterday on spot burlaps and merchandise to arrive in the near future, all o fthem being on forty-inch goods: 7⅛-ounce, 5.85@5.90c; 8-ounce, 5.95@6c; 10-ounce, 7.65, and 10½-ounce, 7.75c.

England Is Stocking Gibraltar.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port for Gibraltar show that the British War Office is drawing heavily on this country for supplies of all kinds for the troops composing the garrison of the world's greatest fortress. One vessel recently reported by the Custom House carried tobacco, in different forms, valued at $26,636. In detail this consignment was manifested as follows: 129 hogsheads, valued at $15,439; 93,864 pounds manufactured tobacco, worth $7,807, and 162 cases, valued at $3,399. Bacon was manifested at $17,724, and flour at $12,000. The same steamer carried Canadian flour worth $7,296. In addition, the manifest showed 26,600 pounds of lard and compound lard, besides typewriters, engines, lamp goods, sausage, and lubricating oil.

Raw Cocoa Prices Steady.

While the seasonal dullness is not adding anything to the strength of prices in the local market for raw cocoa, the export business that is being done from day to day is keeping the market more or less steady. The difficulty in securing tonnage is one of the chief problems which has to be faced by the exporters, but this is said to be a bit less difficult now than was the case some time ago. Higher freight rates are also hampering business some, but for the most part the European consumers of cocoa appear to want it badly enough to pay any reasonable price for it. Stocks in this market are fairly liberal now, but prices are not being depressed because of the lack of selling pressure by holders. Quotations ranged yesterday from 13¼@13⅜c for cocoa from Hayti to 19@19¼c for the Maracaibo product.

Hard Coal Still Inactive.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation can be summed up with the statement that shippers have many expectations, but few orders. Delayed buying on the part of the consuming public, which has been responsible for the extreme dullness of the last two or three months, is sure to be followed by a compensating rush for tonnage later on, but even the first faint signs of such a development have not appeared as yet. The closing days of July brought in a scattering of small replenishing orders from retailers, but that was all. Today the demand is just as light as it was a month ago. The bituminous trade runs along from week to week without making much headway and without losing any ground. Whatever change there may be is in the volume of tonnage moving under contract, and not in the spot demand.

American Toys in the Far East.

American toy manufacturers, according to Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed at Hongkong, China, seem to have an increasing trade in Far Eastern ports. German and Austrian toys, which have long dominated the Eastern markets, are being shut out at present, with the result that Japan and the United States have the field very largely to themselves. Japanese imitations of the cheap German and Austrian toys are sold in considerable quantities, though they are usually too cheap and flimsy to hold the market long, even in such cheap goods. American toys are expensive, and their sale is comparatively limited for that reason, but they reach the fine trade, and for the present, at least, are increasing in popularity and in volume.

Chance for Durable Fabrics.

With representative retail clothiers asking that better wearing quality be given in the clothing they buy, a manufacturer in the trade said yesterday that the time is opportune for the mills to bend their efforts toward making more durable cloths. "The selling agents may argue," this man said, "that if we want better fabrics we can get them by paying enough, but I don't think it should be necessary to pay an exorbitant price for a good piece of cloth. The trouble is that too much attention has been devoted lately to styling a fabric, to the detriment of its quality. Even in the lightweight suitings that we have practically the year around, it would be possible, through the use of better worsted stock, to make a long-wearing cloth. With the finer grades of wool not proportionately as high priced as the medium and low grades, I think the mills should make more of a feature of the wearing quality of their product."

Surprised at the Imports.

Customs officials said yesterday that it was surprising how imports keep up at this port, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by merchants in getting goods from abroad, particularly Europe. Another puzzling feature of the situation is the comparatively small volume of goods being taken by importers from bonded warehouses. That the withdrawals are so small after a year of war is interpreted in Customs circles as an indication that stocks here in certain lines cannot be as short as some in the trade claim. This belief, of course, makes due allowance for merchandise that is not seasonable at this time. Yesterday's receipts from duties on imports, as reported by Special Deputy Stuart, amounted to $735,616, of which only $31,439 represented duties paid on withdrawals. Mr. Stuart said the day's receipts would be regarded as "good," even under normal conditions of trade.

Disapprove Controller's Ruling.

Representatives of leading manufacturing and exporting interests in this city, as well as of associations concerned with foreign trade problems, yesterday deprecated the action of Controler Downey, of the Treasury Department, in holding that the law creating the Federal Trade Commission prohibits the expenditure of any part of the commission's appropriation for publications unless specially authorized by Congress. Chairman Davies of the commission has been desirous of purchasing various books dealing with the subject of foreign export combinations, in order to supplement the evidence taken during the last two months in commercial centres of this country, as the commission has found sentiment generally in favor of domestic export combinations being authorized here. Local trade representatives feel that nothing should be done to block the commission in arriving at a definite conclusion as to whether domestic export combinations are to be authorized in this country, as, in their opinion, there is no time to lose.

Gray Goods Showed Little Life.

There was pretty much the same story to tell in the local gray goods market yesterday. Business was confined almost entirely to orders for goods wanted right away, and there was not much of it. Prices, however, seemed a bit stronger on the surface, and several of the commission houses were firmer in their views concerning contracts. For instance, certain houses are refusing 8¾ cents for spot 38½-inch 64-60s and will not consider selling them past Oct. 1 at less than 4 cents. On the other hand, spot 39-inch 80 squares, which are more or less nominally quoted at 5¾ cents, can be had in limited quantities at an eighth off that figure. Sheetings and drills did not show much feature during the day, nor did fancies. Nominal spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s...	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s...	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s...	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s....	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s....	2⅜c

*Asked.

TELL VALUE OF ADVERTISING

Display Men Find It a Valuable Asset in Their Efforts.

Increased attendance marked the second day's sessions of the convention of the International Association of Display Men at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

C. J. Potter, President of the association, introduced J. A. McNabb of Richard Hall & Son, Peterboro, Canada, President of the Canadian Association of Display Men, who spoke on "The Show Window as a Sales Promoter." Mr. McNabb told of the kind of show windows and advertising he uses, and explained why some displays pay more than others. He also described the kind of publicity used in Canada and what it produces in cash advertising value. Fred Pratt of Dinet, Nachbour & Co., Joliet, Ill., President of the local association in that city, followed with a talk on "Efficiency, Organization and Co-operation." Mr. Pratt told in detail how the display men can benefit themselves and their calling by forming local organizations. He also said advertising was a most valuable asset to display men.

The afternoon session was devoted to practical talks and demonstrations on various phases of the display art by well known men connected with leading retail establishments. The display experts emphasized the latest ideas in the showing of goods by fixtures and charts arranged on the stage of the room. Among the demonstrators were Walter F. Weiner, Display Manager for Brill Bros.; J. M. W. Yost of the Penn Traffic Store, Johnstown, Penn.; John W. Witsil of Brentano's; E. Dudley Pierce, Display Manager for the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, and William Krall, Display Manager for Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.

The two tickets put in the field for today's election include the following names: For President, A. J. Edgell and E. J. Berg; for First Vice President, E. D. Pierce and Art Lindbloom; for Second Vice President, L. A. Rogers and Edward Pierce; for Third Vice President, C. Friedman and L. A. Rogers; for Secretary, E. J. Berg and F. W. Hunsicker, and for Treasurer, F. S. Pratt and B. Cultus. As some of the persons named on the opposing tickets are up for election to different positions in the association, the situation is regarded as rather complex.

London Publishers Sue for Royalties

The Times Publishing Company, Limited, England, as publishers of the Times History of the War, through the law firm of Harrington, Bingham & Englar of 64 Wall Street, yesterday brought suits in the Federal District Court against William E. Woodward and Edgar I. Van Slyke of Woodward & Van Slyke, Incorporated, publishers, at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, to recover $4,089.38 balance of royalties alleged to be due on a contract for the circulation of the first volume of the history of the war.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.: Miss G. Tobin, dresses, skirts; W. J. Tobin, cloaks, suits; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—M. G. Federman Co.; L. G. Federman, all lines ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
AKRON—New Wadsworth Co.; I. H. Birnbaum, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods; Imperial.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. A. Baird, notions; 23 E. 26th.
ALBANY—J. G. Meyers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—Spring-Holzwarth Co.; J. S. Spring, Mrs. Coutts, ready-to-wear; Arlington.
ANGOLA, Ind.—J. Stiefel's Son; Miss B. Kenney, dry goods; L. C. Stiefel, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; Mrs. C. Watson, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Miss Hernstadt, infants' wear; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 225 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss C. Rosendale, infants' wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments, velvets; 200 5th Av.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. E. Graham, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 120 W. 32d; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesleigh, misses' cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, Muslin underwear, petticoats; F. Coleman, dress goods; P. E. McHugh, dry goods, &c.; A. G. Smith, ribbons; Miss Moss, corsets, (basement); 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Miss Nuzda, toys; Mr. Cazares, men's clothing; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Horan, petticoats, negligees, aprons; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Cobham, cloaks, suits; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, gloves; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Miss E. S. Bronin, infants' wear; Miss Walsh, skirts; F. J. Tremble, underwear, basement; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Finn, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Vorbean, skirts; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; Miss O'Connell, corsets; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; C. F. Durant, men's, boys' clothing; 482 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.; Miss A. M. Reardon, dresses, waists; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker—Mrs. K. E. Moore, waists; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—S. Phillips; L. Phillips, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
BRYDL, Ill.—Kline Co.; S. E. Grant; carpets, rugs, upholstery; 17 W. 28th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaeffer, house furn. goods, china, silverware; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Wm. H. Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings, jewelry, leather goods, fancy goods, perfumery; 220 5th Av.; Brotzell.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware; Miss M. Doosley, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss S. Gray, corsets; G. Debus, jewelry; 18 W. 35th.
CAIRO—I. Pearson, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
CARTHAGE—Kearney-Damon Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. D. N. Damon, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Breslin.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Younkers, Inc.; J. Kenyon, dress goods, linings, silks, velvets; Mr. Easson, representing; 320 Church.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; J. A. McLeod, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, neckwear, stationery; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA—Schwartz Bros.; S. Shcwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
CHATTANOOGA—The Model Store; M. Feld, dry goods, &c.; millinery, &c.; 1,161 B'way; Herald Sq.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss C. Kilpatrick, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; H. L. Gerson, F. Hengesch, J. Wineberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear; Miss N. Yandell, infants' wear; Miss M. Gary, house dresses, kimonos; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. Teller, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way, Room 1,421.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—A. Pearson & Co.; A. Pearson, ladies', misses', children's wear, millinery; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art embroidery; 350 B'way; Great Northern.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, coats, suits, furs, skirts, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—H. A. Heinsheimer & Co.; H. A. Heinsheimer, A. L. Bowman, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss Kiefer, waists; A. C. Redfield, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; P. J. Donelen, women's, children's Fall hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Miss Stanton, knit underwear; J. Gallagher, furn. goods; W. H. Lippert, notions, toilet goods; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Haile Bros. Co.; Miss R. Langman, gloves; Mrs. R. Cohen, representing; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld & Co.; J. Anisfeld, Fall coats; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Prince, Wolf & Co.; T. Solomon, woolens; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld Co.; D. Sorg, cloaks; 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld Co.; D. Sorg, cloaks; 1,133 B'way, Room 1,128.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. Canning, petticoats, hosiery, neckwear; Hermitage.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. Valentine, stationery, books, leather goods; C. S. Glascock, men's furn. goods, underwear, boys' clothing; Miss N. Chitek, boys' clothing; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch & Co.; Miss Esther Cohen, skirts, waists, and dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Barnes-Woods-Howe Clothing Co.

CITY GETS OFFER TO RUN BRIDGE CARS

Three-Cent Line Would Like to Operate on the Williamsburg Span.

ASKS TEN-YEAR CONTRACT

At End of That Period the City Would Own Cars, Tracks, Depot, and Elevators, Proposal Says.

Officers of the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line announced yesterday their willingness to operate cars across the Williamsburg Bridge. In a letter to Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Frederick W. Rowe, President of the Three-Cent Line, submitted a proposal which may end the controversy which the Bridge Commissioner is having with the B. R. T. regarding the question of rates.

New cars and a depot under the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and the installation of elevator service at the Brooklyn anchorage to hoist passengers, are some of the main points in the proposal the company makes to establish a local bridge service. The line purposes to divide with the city all profits over 6 per cent. after an appropriate sum has been laid aside each year for ten years to amortize the investment; then all the properties are to pass to the city free and clear.

This is the second proposal received by Commissioner Kracke since it became known that the present contract with the B. R. T. and the New York City Railways Company is about to be terminated. The first proposal made by the Third Avenue Railway Company has been sent to the Board of Estimate, before which Commissioner Kracke has laid all the negotiations for drawing up a new contract.

President Rowe said in his letter to Commissioner Kracke:

"The city owns the bridge, the city owns the tracks on the bridge, and it ought to own the cars and the car barn, so that the entire equipment could be leased upon terms giving the city appropriate compensation, or, in the alternative, operated by the Commissioner of Bridges himself."

"With these thoughts in mind the Board of Directors have authorized me to open negotiations for a contract covering the local operation of cars on the Williamsburg Bridge. We would undertake to provide modern new cars, much larger than those now in use, capable of seating forty-eight persons each, and sufficient in number to carry the passenger traffic comfortably; we would undertake further to erect a car barn in the immediate vicinity of the bridge with a modern equipment sufficiently commodious to house all the cars necessary for the proposed operation; we would undertake further to install elevator service at the Brooklyn end of the bridge at or near the anchorage, between Kent and Wythe Avenues, so that the vast army of factory employes, male and female, employed near the water front who are compelled to utilize this bridge in going to and coming from their work may be be saved the long walk which they now have to take.

"With a ten-year contract for the local bridge operation we would provide this investment in its entirety and ask only 6 per cent. income upon the same, dividing equally with the city all surplus profits after an appropriate sum has been laid aside to amortize the investment. At the termination of this contract these properties, cars, car barn, and elevator, having thus been amortized, would pass to the city as its property free and clear, leaving the city in a position to enter into a new contract at that time having in its possession a road fully equipped and ready for service."

Commissioner Kracke will lay the proposal before the Board of Estimate at its next meeting.

NEW MATTHEWS STORE HEAD

Leo A. Price Reported to be Negotiating for Brooklyn Concern.

The dry goods house of A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., one of the oldest in Brooklyn, will soon pass to the management of Leo A. Price, President of the Price & Rosenbaum store in Broadway, Williamsburg, it was reported yesterday, when it became known that the Matthews firm had filed an offer to settle with its creditors at 30 per cent. The report said that Mr. Price had offered to advance the funds which will make possible the reorganization of the company.

With the offer was filed a schedule showing nominal assets of $1,642,290, and liabilities of $1,477,159.

The creditors will meet within two weeks to vote on the offer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Twenty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $577,000, were chartered today. They include:

Shubert Consolidated Enterprises, theatrical, $300,000; H. E. Diamond, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., Long Island City.

Alban Aurich, Inc., gloves, wearing apparel, hosiery, $75,000; N. H. Lindheim, D. Strauss, E. L. Orvis, 60 Wall St.

Greenwich Leather Board Corpn., Greenwich, leather board, fibre board, counter board, products, $50,000; H. Van Kirk, C. Bosson, W. R. Martineau, Boston, Mass.

Columbia Farms Corpn., Newton Hook, realty, live stock, cereals, dairy products, cold storage, lumber, pulp, $35,000; W. A. Collier, W. Buck, H. Van Rennselaer, 123 State St., Albany.

L. F. Saltzmann, Inc., restaurants, cafes, $25,000; J. Essner, L. D. Goldvogel, L. H. Saltzmann, 122 East 14th St.

Labona Terra Realty Co., $20,000; W. Rubin, B. Gottlieb, S. Pertchonok, 1,480 Madison Av.

Improved Metal Cap Specialty Co., Brooklyn, chemicals or other compounds, specialties, commodities, merchandise, $15,000; W. A. Montignant, D. A. Howell, A. J. Jones, 1,306 Herkimer St.

Gilbert Geer, Jr., & Co., Troy, insurance, realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. E. MacChesney, J. Caven, W. C. Geer, 123 Second St., Troy.

Sullivan Development Corpn., realty, construction, contracting, quarrying, boilers, heavy hardware, $10,000; F. D. Van Tassell, F. M. Wright, T. J. McManus, 315 76th St., Brooklyn.

Boutlye, importers, millinery, ladies' apparel, $5,000; H. Rhin, R. H. Reid, C. B. Kelly, Pueblo Av., Hollis.

Cornelius Bull Chartering Corpn., boats, ships, steamers, water craft, broker, $5,000; H. H. Hertz, S. F. Crousteen, C. Bull, 8 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Empire Costume Co., cloaks, suits, women's apparel, $5,000; J. Heller, M. Rosenthal, Mendel Knauer, 164 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

L. A. House Engineering Co., engineering, contracting, realty, $5,000; J. S. Klein, L. G. House, J. Fink, 169 Star St., Brooklyn.

Samuel Strong & Co., advertising, commission, agents, talking machines, musical merchandise, $5,000; F. W. Russell, J. M. Edelson, B. L. Marks, 548 West 164th St.

Giffuni-Richard Realty and Construction Co., Brooklyn, agents, brokers, quarrying, managerial, $5,000; R. Richard, Titina and Vincent Giffuni, 922 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations—Unit Construction Co., Philadelphia, cabinet work, automobile bodies, $5,000; repres., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

The Telelectric Co., Massachusetts, electric, automatic, and musical instruments, $400,000; repres., William Shillaber, Jr., 73 Dey St., Manhattan.

American Import and Export Corpn., Dover, Del., artificial flowers, laces, embroideries, velvets, glassware, $100,000; repres., O. G. Wegzwalda, 640 Broadway, Manhattan.

Pearsite Co., Dover, Del., treat minerals, oils, and gases, sell light, gas, electricity, hydrocarbons, coal tar products, $2,000,000; repres., Solomon C. Whitbeck, 52 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital Increase—National Chiropodist Supply Co., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Redelsheimer Paper Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Charters filed:

Francis H. Leggett & Co., a New York corporation, to conduct a wholesale and retail grocery business; New Jersey office, Closter. Bergen County; $3,000,000.

William B. Goodwin, New York; L. H. Wood, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Moses Ely, New York.

Neu-Life Food Company, a New York corporation, to manufacture and sell stock and poultry food and disinfectants; New Jersey office, Burlington; $10,000; Harvery C. Fielder, Long Branch; Isaac Wertheimer, New York; Frank H. Newton, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 3.—Charters filed here:

Punta Alegre Sugar Company, New York; $3,000,000; to acquire and operate sugar lands, being the "Realing" named San Juan Nepoucino, in the Republic of Cuba; Walter de S. Maud, George F. Jebbett, Harian Speirego, all of New York.

American Bankers Trust Company, New York; $2,000,000; to act as agent for persons, firms, syndicates, and individuals; to hold and own stocks and securities of all kinds; Joseph F. Curtin, H. O. Coughian, New York.

Capital increases: New Cornelia Copper Mining Company, $6,000,000 to $8,000,000; Multiple Roller Gin Company, New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

MORE SHIPS VISIT NEW YORK

Tonnage, However, Falls Off Because of the War.

During the year ending July 31, 1915, the net increase in the number of vessels entering the Port of New York from foreign ports, as compared with the year ending July 31, 1914, was 465, the total number being 5,243 and 1,778, respectively.

The following nationalities increased in the number of vessels arriving here: American, 480; Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish, 317; Dutch, 171; Italian, 71; all others, 16. The nations which decreased were German, 564; British, 14, and French, 12.

Although there is an increase in the number of vessels there is a large decrease in the tonnage of the port on account of teh loss of the German trade and the withdrawal of the larger British and French vessels.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was bearish, notwithstanding numerous factors which might be looked upon as likely to bring about higher prices, and, after an early upturn of 1 to 1¼c, the market eased off and closed at ⅛ to ⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard, $1.21½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.12, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	97⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	1.08⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅝	1.07⅛	.94
December	1.09⅝	1.07⅝	1.07⅞	1.06⅝	1.00
May	1.14⅝	1.13	1.13⅞	..	..

CORN.

The lower temperatures with further rains over a large part of the corn belt were not considered favorable for the new crop, and early in the day the market was firm, with a fairly active demand. Receipts at primary points were somewhat larger than a week ago, however, and late in the day values eased off under liquidation prompted somewhat by the break in wheat, and closing prices were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91½c, prompt shipment, and Argentine corn at 73¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75	74½	74½	74⅝	65¼
December	64⅝	63½	63½	63½	68
May	67	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..

OATS.

The continued unfavorable weather for harvesting and moving the new oats crop caused active covering on the part of shorts, and prices during the day were firm in face of the decline in wheat and corn, closing at ½c to 1c net higher. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63¾c; No. 4 white, 63c; fancy clipped white, 66½@67½c; ordinary clipped white, 65@66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	40⅝	39¼	39¾	39⅜	38¼
December	41	40	40¼	39⅝	41⅜
May	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	42⅞	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steady at the opening owing to a firmer tone to the market for live hogs, but the monthly statement of stocks showed larger supplies than anticipated and the market gave way under renewed selling pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 23,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,500 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—				Prev.	Last
September	8.10	8.00	8.07	8.12	8.77
October	8.17	8.05	8.12	8.26	8.95
Ribs—					
September	9.45	9.25	9.27	9.50	11.55
October	..	..	9.20	9.42	10.95
Pork—					
September	13.87	13.47	13.55	13.80	18.75
October	14.02	13.65	13.72	14.00	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed weakness under renewed selling and prices lost most of Monday's gain, closing at a net decline of 7@14 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.85@ ..	5.90
August	5.99	5.96	5.98@5.99	5.94
September	5.88	5.80	5.80@5.82	5.89
October	5.95	5.80	5.81@5.84	5.95
November	5.88	5.86	5.81@5.86	5.92
December	5.90	5.88	5.84@5.87	5.93
January	6.02	5.91	5.93@5.93	6.00
February	..	..	5.98@6.05	6.05
March	6.05	6.05	6.07@6.09	6.14

COFFEE.

The market yesterday opened about steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline, but during the day developed a heavy tone and closed at the lowest, with net losses of 5 to 7 points. Total sales for the day were 12,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.52@6.54	6.58
September	6.56	6.53	6.51@6.53	6.58
October	..	..	6.52@6.53	6.58
November	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.59
December	6.60	6.54	6.54@6.55	6.60
January	..	..	6.59@6.60	6.65
February	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.70
March	6.75	6.70	6.68@6.70	6.75
April	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.80
May	6.85	6.80	6.78@6.80	6.85
June	..	..	6.83@6.85	6.90
July	..	..	6.88@6.90	6.95

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was more active, total sales amounting to 4,050 tons, but the undertone was unsettled as the trade was inclined to await developments in connection with the European demand for refined sugar. At the opening of the market prices were irregular, ranging from a point advance to 7 points decline, and after showing some steadiness on moderate buying for foreign account, values gave way under liquidation, and at the close were 4 to 8 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.47@3.48	3.52
September	3.55	3.50	3.50@3.51	3.35
October	3.60	3.55	3.54@3.55	3.58
November	3.55	3.50	3.49@3.51	3.54
December	3.35	3.35	3.33@3.35	3.58
January	..	..	3.05@3.10	3.12
February	..	..	3.03@3.10	3.12
March	3.14	3.14	3.13@3.15	3.17
April	..	..	3.14@3.17	3.20
May	3.15	3.15	3.14@3.17	3.21
June	..	..	3.17@3.20	3.25
July	..	..	3.20@3.23	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 68,068 packages; last week, 78,799 packages; exports for week to tropical countries, 95 packages; imports for week, 176 packages. The market has been weakened on most grades of creamery butter, though at the lower prices more inquired there is a better inquiry and a steadier feeling on all descriptions. Receipts are liberal, and there has been some difficulty in readily placing stock in local storage warehouses, especially by outside dealers who had no space engaged. This has increased the pressure to sell. The lower grades of butter continue to sell unevenly, declining to weakness on packing stock and ladles at the close. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 25c; higher scoring, 25½@26c; firsts, 23¾@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 24½c; good to prime, 23@24c; common to fair, 20@22½c; renovated, extras, 23¼c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, extra firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, finest, 20c; current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@17½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 87,029 cases. Arrivals have continued on a liberal scale for the season, and the market has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is none scarcity of very high grade stock containing a large proportion of new-laid quality, and for such values are sustained, but the supply of average prime and lower grade has exceeded the demand, and the extreme hot weather lately prevailing has caused very strong pressure to sell, since there is no adequate storage room available to take care of the surplus. Prices rule weak and in buyers' favor for the great bulk of the supply. The great part of the Western goods arriving has been selling in a range of 16@20c, very largely at 18@18c, poor lots ranging down to 14c, and only a few of the very finest Northern selections selling at the higher quotations. Near-by white eggs are in light supply and fancy qualities are rather short of requirements, leaving some improvement and a firm tone at the close. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28@25c; extra firsts, 21@22½c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 16@17½c; nearby, mixed colors, 24½@25c; dirties, No. 1, 15@15½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 14c; fair to good, 13@13½c; culls and inferior, 8@12½c; State, Penn., and near-by, henery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@28c; Western, gathered whites, 22@ 25c; State, Penn., and near-by, henery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:58|Sun sets..7:14|Moon rises..11:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	2:37	8:17	9:11
Governors Island	2:51	3:25	9:07	9:59
Hell Gate	4:41	5:15	10:47	11:39

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 3.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen, July 22.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen, July 9.
SS Montevideo, Havana, Aug. 1.
SS Havana, Havana, July 31.
SS Metapan, Colon, July 26.
SS Middleham Castle, Balboa, July 24.
SS Caserta, Boston, Aug. 1.
SS Noordland, Cardenas, July 27.
SS Petra, Sagua, July 26.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo, July 21.
SS Nailsea Court, St. Lucia, July 25.
SS Alamo, Tampa, July 30.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 31.
SS Splendor, Genoa, July 18.
SS Clan Farquhar, Boston, July 30.
SS Nueces, Galveston, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Mesaba	London	July 24
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 21
Ardgryfe	London	July 20
Prins Willem I	Buenos Aires	July 5
Ancon	Cristobal	July 28
El Alba	Galveston	July 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 24
Mississippi	London	July 23
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 3
Djibouti	Marseilles	July 15
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 3
Almirante	Santa Marta	July 27
Caracas	San Juan	July 31
Proteus	New Orleans	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 27
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maravai	Grenada	July 30
El Siglo	Galveston	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Patras	Thessalonika	July 21
Perugia	Palermo	July 23
Lapland	Liverpool	July 30
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Hathor	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Catrnhill	Havre	July 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Abelfield Grange, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Camaguey, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
Elbergen, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wagama, Argentina	3:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oldfield Grange, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 3.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 1,896 miles S. at 8 P. M. 30th.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 627 miles S. at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Sarnia, Kingston to New York, was 826 miles S. at noon 2d.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon 2d.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 228 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 13 miles S. E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, passed Fowey Rocks at 8 A. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 156 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 190 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles N. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 606 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, Aug. 2.
SS Suram, at Barrow, July 30.
SS Hammershus, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 2.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, Aug. 3.
SS Lucilina, at Cette, July 27.
SS Martazan, at Secundi, July 24.
SS St. Kentigern, at London, Aug. 2.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, Aug. 3.

Sailed.

SS Duca d'Aosta, from Naples, July 28.
SS Riouw, from Amsterdam, July 29.
SS Hanovian, from Havre, July 30.
SS Falkland, from Newport, July 31.
SS Capac, from Callao, Aug. 2.
SS City of Rangoon, from Foochow, Aug. 2.
SS Cressington Court, from Plymouth, Aug. 2.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 3.
SS Patria, from Fayal, Aug. 1.

Passed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch tank,) New York for Avonmouth, passed Barry.
SS Veendyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Strathspey, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5; SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 12, SS Thessalonica.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 4, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru..Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle—Indon.....Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .....Aug. 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Aug. 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 7; Sydney, July 8; Wellington, July 12, and Auckland, July 13—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice to German Shipowners.

Bids for outright purchase of first-class vessels for proposed service between Bremen and New York carriage of American owned goods only. Submit bids to Chas. H. Wyman & Co., Syndicate Trust Bldg., Saint Louis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAMUEL G. ISAACS and SADIE ISAACS, residing at 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. Mr. Isaacs has liabilities of $8,118 and no assets. Mrs. Isaacs has liabilities of $15,018 and assets consisting of twenty shares of stock of the Soldor Realty Company, which is pledged and value unknown. Among her creditors are Jacob Landsberger, $2,400; Estelle Landsberger, $2,400; Madaline Landsberger, $2,540, and Julius Keller, $2,637.

FAUST RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC., of 1,823 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $42,620 and assets $1,928. Of the liabilities $17,633 is to Harry Salvin, the President.

THE M. HOBEL FURNITURE COMPANY of 52 Avenue A has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,146 and assets consisting of stock and accounts, amount not given.

LOUIS SUMNER, dealer in jewelry at 9 Madison Lane, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $43,614 and assets of $1,796.

HARTLEY SILK COMPANY.—Townsend Rushmore, Benjamin Dobson, and Samuel Simpson, receiver of the Hartley Silk Company of 377 Fourth Avenue, have filed a report of their work from Dec. 3, 1914, to July 30, 1915. The receipts were $243,630 and disbursements $236,925. Their obligations are $41,151. They have turned over to the Trustees accounts of $80,118, notes of $67,826, and various shares of stocks and bonds.

WEINSTOCK SHOE COMPANY.—Joseph Weinstock, trading as the Weinstock Shoe Company, jobber in shoes at 165 Church Street, has made an assignment to Isidor A. Krulewitz.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—An offer in composition, prior to adjudication, was filed today with the clerk of the United States District Court in behalf of L. Dimond & Sons, Inc., of Providence and Boston. The terms consist of 25 per cent. in cash and 30 per cent. in stock in a new corporation. The schedules filed today disclosed liabilities of $560,198, all unsecured, and assets of an approximate value of $367,827 on an appraised value of $219,844. The business of a department store in Providence and a women's suit and cloak department in a large Boston store is being conducted by ex-Governor Bates and ex-United States Marshal Murchie.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Reynolds Oil and Supply Company of Boston disclose liabilities of $14,191 and assets of $4,079.

The schedules of the Dimond & Sons-Dinsmore Power Process Company of Boston disclosed liabilities of $40,658 and assets uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—John F. McNamara, Eden, farmer, filed petition in bankruptcy. McNamara was in partnership with Edward Lyons, whom he holds jointly responsible for liabilities of $31,624.64. Assets, $4,879.82.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Brounstein, Maria A.—Merritt Elliott & Co. $108.32
Byer, Alfred M.—Independent Snove Co. 216.14
Cohen, Elias A.—Automatic Fire Alarm Co. 503.67
Clowe, Charles Waldron—Citizens Nat. Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 427.25
Eisenstein, Benj., and Louis Marcus 100.25
Einstein, Geo. A.—P. C. Evans 771.20
Same—H. C. Jenkell 102.28
Frenkingham, Joseph L.—J. B. Dow & Co. 399.48
Fusco, Pasquale and Victoria—W. B. Sammis 398.11
Fox, Jas. W. Farley, contr. 1,820.25
Flynn, Wm. B.—A. M. Borst 112.19
Gagliano, John or Giovanni—A. N. Perlman 161.81
Same—Zadecky 186.81
Harouney, Nicholas M.—Defiance Waist Co. 238.63
Imperial Auto Renting Co.—M. Doro 586.88
Keitel, Martha, and Wm. B. Lyon—People of State of N. Y. 500.00
Leary, Daniel J.—F. Geller, ex'r 104,522.06
Metal Novelties Corp.—American Pin Co. 1,146.61
Mirra, Anthony—J. Mendel 121.53
Mazzone, Luigi—J. Mandel 113.03
McCaffrey, Michael J.—National Casket Co. 285.78
Mehnert, Gus—J. H. Sterling 124.41
McColgan, Joseph T.—W. E. Keuffel et al. 220.05
National Surety Co.—G. Bolderberg 338.65
Same—J. Kasimieruitis 113.42
Same—S. Balbatum 613.55
Same—B. Taerep 102.59
Same—L. & M. Antanurczius 112.19
Same—A. Wielis 461.66
Same—J. Dynia 418.58
Same—V. Bagdanowiz 102.39
Same—A. Igoatowick 490.86
Same—J. Janiak 256.48
National Surety Co.—J. Semenink 220.37
Same—S. Jasmont 283.85
Same—T. Drinkezas 179.54
Same—E. Pizel 153.89
Same—J. Gieczewicz 142.19
Same—K. Andiulis 436.02
Same—C. Kuhn 141.06
Same—P. Kucka 144.63
Same—J. Pakalnizukaite 188.53
Same—A. Kairis 625.81
Same—A. Pakanis 271.87
Same—J. Szimulis 154.64
Same—I. Rosenberg 223.78
Same—M. Kazewiciel 173.31
Same—K. Sasnanckas 612.89
Same—C. W. Ronika 133.53
Same—J. W. Alczak 203.53
Same—M. Tenkute 125.06
Same—A. Lauraitis 666.85
Same—B. Cderzynsky 438.03
Same—M. Rucek 218.00
Same—K. Witkus 154.66
Same—K. Wayczuliuke 76.94
Same—K. Silwowsky 184.67
Same—W. Gronbilniak 128.24
Same—F. Bernhardt 5,129.00
Pitchersky, Nathan—Colonial Development Corporation 364.19
Paddel, Timothy F.—C. Getzer 16,563.83
Same—Same 5,152.53
Ryan, Martin A., by guardian—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs 112.10
Ryan, John and James—Standard Oil Co. 759.95
Segal, Solomon—William L. Bunnell Co. 366.82
Smallwood Film Corporation—E. A. Metz 816.81
Same—P. H. Schaefer 444.31
Schleitermacher, Leonard—James Mc-Lean, Inc. 102.12
Vigmolin, Willie, or Willie Vigmoir—S. Gernstein 184.06
Wollkind, Abraham—Daval Ribbon Co. 152.37
Wills, Heloise Titcombe—F. Russek 404.41

In Bronx County.

Malcolm, Thomas D.—I. Tulchiner et al. 250.00
Nora Construction Co.—C. Denler 50.41
Rothenberg, Simon—S. Jacobs et al. 52.60
Ramstedt, Frank—North Sand Co. 168.19
Weurfel, Gustave—J. P. Reid 1,255.13

Joseph Newmark, against whom a judgment was filed, as reported, by J. F. Levy, is not the Joseph Newmark who is President of the Consolidated Chandelier Co., or of the firm of Newmark & Jacobs.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Goodman, Harry—General Fish Co., Inc., April 2, 1914 ..... $91.40
Hennessy Realty Co., Israel Libovitz, and Isaac Poliptin—Empire Architect Bronze Co., July 15, 1915 ..... 819.52
Hatch, Edward—Lord & Taylor, March 14, 1912 ..... 141,454.74
Same—Same, March 26, 1914 ..... 181.02
Heifer, Sol and Harris—D. Klepper, May 9, 1908 ..... 649.79
Psaki, Alexander—C. J. Englehardt et al., May 13, 1915 ..... 28.37
Shanley, Angelina—Bernheimer & Schmidt, Jan. 30, 1901 ..... 2,075.51
Salomone, Angelo—California Wine Association, March 26, 1914 ..... 388.31
Speiger, Solomon—Wm. L. Richards, receiver, Feb. 17, 1915 ..... 792.38
Stoopack, Samuel, and Louis Dorfman—J. I. Singer, Feb. 21, 1914 ..... 75.41
Fentsiaff Heating and Plumbing Co.—P. Feiner, May 21, 1915, canceled 406.81
Mashkowsky, Isador, and Abraham Similausky—People of the State of N. Y., Jan. 19, 1915, (vacated) 1,500.00

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Cafe Boulevard on Second Avenue Sold and Will Give Way for Apartment House—$300,000 Upper Manhattan Investment —Professor Goetze of Columbia Buys Residence.

Interesting features in the realty market yesterday were the announcement of the purchase of the old Cafe Boulevard on Second Avenue and Tenth Street, by a syndicate for improvement with an apartment house, and the sale of a new apartment on Fort Washington Avenue representing about $300,000.

The old Cafe Boulevard, which has been a historic landmark in the lower Second Avenue section for many years, has been purchased by the Volkian Realty Corporation of which Jacob I. Berman is Secretary. It was bought from the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank which acquired it a short time ago at foreclosure proceedings from the Rosenfeld Realty Company which conducted the celebrated restaurant there until about two years ago.

The property includes several old buildings at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, fronting 66.1 on the avenue by 125 on the street. The main building at 156 Second Avenue had a frontage of 39.6 feet. When Mr. Rosenfeld left the place to open his new restaurant under the old name in the Continental Hotel, southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, the old Second Avenue resort was continued for a while under different management, but it failed of success.

Notice has been given to the few tenants in the buildings to vacate this month and early September work will be started on the erection of a six-story elevator apartment house covering the entire site. It is expected to be ready about April 1, next year. The property is assessed at $122,500, of which $87,500 represents the land value.

$300,000 Upper Manhattan Investment.

The upper Manhattan district furnished an excellent investment deal in the sale of the new six-story apartment house known as the Chesbourne at 91 Fort Washington Avenue, northwest corner of 162nd Street. The building covers a plot 102.3 by 140 and was sold by the firm of George H. Chivvis for the Hilliard Construction Company of which Irving Judis is President. It contains suites of four to seven rooms and is fully rented. The holding price was $300,000. It is assessed at $235,000, of which $75,000 is land value. The buyer was represented by B. H. Weisker. Charles F. Miller conducted the negotiations for the office of George H. Chivvis.

The new apartment on the northwest corner of the same avenue and 161st Street was recently sold by the same building company to W. Bourke Cockran.

Prof. Goetze Buys Heights Residence.

Professor Frederick A. Goetze of Columbia University has purchased the four-story residence at 455 West 141st Street, on plot 18 by 99.11, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues. It was purchased from Mrs. Julia Picken, who took in part payment a residence on 225th Street, near Bronxwood Avenue, in the east section of the Bronx.

Garage Company Buys Site.

The Monmouth Garage Company has purchased from the Bowery Savings Bank, a plot 50 by 100, at 226 and 228 East Fifty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. A four-story garage will be erected on the site by the buyers. Edgar A. Manning and the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Broadway Corner at Auction for $300,000.

Conspicuous among the auction offerings in the Vesey Street Salesrooms was the six-story commercial building at 428 to 432 Broadway, southeast corner of Howard Street, sold at foreclosure to recover judgments, with taxes, aggregating over $338,000. It was sold by Joseph P. Day and was bought in by the plaintiffs, Richard H. Swartout and others, for $300,000. The action was brought against Blaize L. Harsell and others.

Investor Buys Tenement.

John T. Wall has sold for Mrs. Rosalie Hesslein 84 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, with two stores, to William H. Gentzlinger for investment.

Bronx Sales.

The Marvin Realty Company has sold to Lazarus Levy a plot 52 by 93 on the southwest corner of 166th Street and Washington Avenue. A three-story building with stores will be erected on the site by the buyer. M. R. Lawrence represented the seller.

The E. A. Polak Brokerage Company has sold for a client to W. T. Jones the four-story flat at 1,085 Daly Avenue on plot 31 by 80 and for Willy Ehrenhaus the one-family house at 939 Courtlandt Avenue on plot 26 by 96 to James Monahan.

Manhattan Builder Buys Brooklyn Plot.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Anthony Huber to a Manhattan builder the plot 40 by 100 on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn. The builder will improve the site with a sixteen-family apartment house with stores.

Brooklyn.

The Royal Castle, a six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Gates and Clinton Avenues, has been exchanged for thirty-one six-family dwellings on Graham, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues. Levey & Baird and the H. V. Realty Company, respectively, were the principals in the transaction. The Royal Castle houses 186 families and rents approximately for $10 a room. It occupies a plot 77.6 by 125 and has entrances from both Clinton Avenue and Gates Avenue. The dwellings in Long Island City are 20 by 35 by 100 each and semi-detached.

Wholesale Firm Leases Old Brooks Building.

The lessee of the old Brooks Brothers building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street is the firm of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, manufacturers and importers of linen novelties and embroidery, now at 446 to 450 Broadway and 832 Broadway. The firm has taken from Brooks Brothers, who moved this week to their new home at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the unexpired term of their long lease made about thirty years ago from the Fane estate. The original lease aggregated about $57,000 a year, but the sub-lease represents between $33,000 and $35,000, indicating the deterioration of leasehold values in the old Twenty-third Street retail centre. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. were the brokers.

New West End Avenue Hotel Lease.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment hotel at 328 and 330 West End Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, on plot 35 by 160, owned by Mrs. Lillian M. Soresi. The cost is placed at $147,000 by the architect, R. M. Farrington. Negotiations are pending for leasing the projected building to the Hotel Willard Company, of which Arthur T. Hardy is President, and which conducts the Hotel Willard at 252 West Seventy-sixth Street, and the Hotel Lucerne at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation, David Schulte, President, who recently leased the old Mark Cross Building, 210 Fifth Avenue to 1,182 Broadway, the fourth to the tenth floors in that building for a term of years to a client who will alter them into lofts for mercantile purposes. The Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation will occupy the lower floors.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Frederick Zittel & Sons, have rented the store at 114 Nassau Street to Kaiser & Co., cravats.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with Harris & Vaughan, have leased the store and basement at 1 East Forty-sixth Street to Mueller-Graves, Inc.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., have leased for William Fellows Morgan, Jr., to Linzee Blagden, a three-story and basement residence on Murray Hill at 264 Lexington Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased the five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, at 63 East Eighty-second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, for Francis Livingston to Newell W. Tilton.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Maude E. Hall, for a term of years, the four-story dwelling 160 East Thirty-seventh Street, to the German Governesses' Home Association, now located at 235 East Sixtieth Street.

Cruse & Co. have leased for Dr. George L. Megargee the four-story and basement dwelling 1 East 124th Street to Marie A. Deutsch.

Tenements Leased.

Schindler & Liebler have leased for Gustav Frank the two four-story tenements at 188 and 190 East Seventy-fifth Street to John Mohl.

$100,000 Bronx Theatre.

Plans for a $100,000 theatre, to be erected on a plot 90 by 148 on the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and Fordham Road, were filed yesterday by H. U. Singhi. J. C. Crocker is the architect.

Real Estate Notes.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has been appointed agent for the new Western Union Building, now in course of construction at the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street. The building will be ready for occupancy April 1, 1916.

Title to the dwelling at 60 East Seventy-ninth Street was conveyed yesterday by Caroline A. Wilson, for a nominal consideration, to Alice L. Harlan. It is a four-story and basement house, on lot 17 by 102.2, between Park and Madison Avenues.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 428 to 432, s e corner of Howard St, 51.10x123.5x irregular, six-story loft and store building; R. H. Swartout et al. against B. L. Harsell et al.; G. H. Thomson, attorney; Abraham Felt, referee; due, $331,059.48; taxes, &c., $5,792.25; to the plaintiff for $300,000.

81st St, 7 West, n s, 148.9 ft w of Central Park West, 26.3x104.5, four-story dwelling; Corn Exchange Bank against M. B. Barclay et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; MacDonald De Witt, referee; due, $53,164.36, taxes, &c., $2,117.45; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

7th Av, 2,529 and 2,531, e s, 80 ft n of 146th St, 39.10x100, six-story flat and stores, Greenwich Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $48,075.63, taxes, &c., $852.36; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

1st Av, 289, w s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 23x100, four-story bank, tenement, and stores; withdrawn.

30th St, 410 West, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story flat; Guaranty Trust Co. against B. S. Taber et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; S. H. Evans, referee; due, $19,311.80; taxes, &c., $288.75; to Rosanaa C. Hafner, a party in interest, for $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St, 131 West, n s, 366.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11, five-story flat; J. L. Fool, trustee, against F. O. Houck et al.; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; R. C. Morris, referee; due, $26,364.62; taxes, &c., $615.35; to the plaintiff for $27,500.

By Henry Brady.

Greene St, 225, w s, 1,128 ft n of 3d St, 20.3x87.3x20.3x87.5, six-story loft and store building; Commonwealth Insurance Co. against Annie Brown et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $27,900; taxes, &c., $1,019.75; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

2d Av, 2,126, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, four-story tenement and stores; Pauline Myers against Elka Raskin et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; William Arrowsmith, referee; due, $14,017.29; taxes, &c., $272.13; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,446, e s, 460 ft n of 187th St, 20x95; two-story brick dwelling; withdrawn.

By J. H. Mayers.

215th St, n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x114; L. J. Moses against A. A. Owen et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; Arthur Bell, referee; due, $1,909.35; taxes, &c., $316; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 2,100, s w corner of 115th St, 32.1x100, six-story hotel; W. T. Koch et al. against J. H. Degelman et al.; Myers & G., attorneys; Frank Moss, referee; due, $1,645.21; taxes, &c., $1,500.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, 2 five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

187th St, 456 to 460 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, 3 two-story dwellings; A. M. Fischer against Frederick Steeg et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; J. F. Frees, referee; due, $11,902.84; taxes, &c., $691.65.

By J. H. Mayers.

Grenada Place, s w corner of St. George's Crescent, 24.6x1.7x100x25x92.6, two-story dwelling; J. C. Heintz against Maria Guazzo et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; L. S. Harris, referee; due, $4,975.01; taxes, &c., $1,169.48.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cromwell Av, w s, 408.1 ft n of 165th St, 113.8x120.9x113.4x116.7, vacant; S. W. F. Duglin, trustee, against Estates of Long Beach et al.; Ver Planck, P. & F., attorneys; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $3,322.87; taxes, &c., $452.32.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St Nicholas Av, 1,528, e s, 75 ft w of 187th St, for a five-story store and tenement; S. B. Building Corporation, 503 5th Av, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $38,000.

180th St, n s, 152.16 ft w of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 66.1x107; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, John Brown, 661 Tinton Av, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $45,000.

Fordham Road, n w corner Morris Av, for a two-story brick theatre, 60x148; H. U. Singhi, 121 West Kingsbridge Road, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Hunter Av, w s, 175 ft n of Ditmar St, for a one-and-one-half-story frame locker house, 10.10x112; Harlem Yacht Club, on premises, owner; Seifert & Webb, 104 West 42d St, architects; cost, $700.

Haight Av, e s, 100 ft n of Pierce Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x53; William McKinley, 313 East 21st St, owner; T. J. Kelly, 643 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Fifth Av, 640, n w corner 51st St, to a four-story residence; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 5th Av, owner; Horace Trumbauer, 200 5th Av, architect; cost, $240,000.

125th St, 29 West, to a five-story store and office building; Albert Guerin Estate, Barker, Weeks, 31 Chambers St, trustee, owner; Solomon Bloom, 226 West 42d St, lessee; Percival R. Pereira, 226 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

21st St, 105 East, to a five-story private dwelling; William P. Hamilton, 105 East 21st St, owner; Adolph Merlin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100; Walter M. Wechsler to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, (mtg $18,000,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

BROOME ST, 554, n s, 125 ft e of Varick St, O. L., 25x84.4; Eliz. Helmstetter to Raymond M. Van Doran, 101 Jefferson St, Newark, N. J., Aug. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 950 ft w of Prescott Av, 103.7x — x133.9x100; Vincent Gilroy referee, to Ida B. McTurck, 3,519 White Plains Road, Aug. 2; attorneys, McLoughlin & M., 309 Broadway $14,500

MADISON ST, 184, e s, 23x100, Celia Garfinkel to Essie Nelkin, corner McLean and Webster Avs, Yonkers, N. Y., A. T., B. and S, &c., A. G., all lines, July 22; attorneys, Aronson & Solantz, 34 Pine St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Essie Nelkin to Moses Aronsohn, 445 East 140th St, A. T., quitclaim, July 31.....$1

OVERLOOK TERRACE, e s, at s s of land of Jonas M. Libbey, runs n 316.6 to n s said land x e 86.10 x s 314.2 x w 71.4 to beginning; Jonas M. Libbey to William E. Carnochan, 46 East 41st St, B. and S., Aug. 3; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St.....$2

PARK AV, 1,088, w s, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x82.2; Wallenstein Co. to Herman Hanauer, 247 East 58th St, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Lind & H., 46 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Hanauer to Mark L. and Sol H. Abrahams, 107 East 80th St, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, same $1

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, runs s along w s of 204th St, 200; w 100; n 50; w 150 to e s of avenue x e 50 to beginning; Arthur W. Hay to Preferred Investing Co., 27 Cedar St, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, July 26; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St $1

22D ST, n s, 353.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9; Teresa Rowan to Teresa Rowan and Joseph Rowan, 244 Riverside Drive, ex's. Michael Rowan, C. A. G., July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Brennan to same, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, July 13.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Teresa and John Rowan, ex'rs. Michael Rowan, to Ambrose A. Rowan, 469 West 23d St, July 13.....$25,000

47TH ST, 705, n s, 75 ft w of Lewis St, runs n 24.2x w 24.4x n 47.9x w 2.9x s 50.9x e — x s 21.2 to street x e 15 to beginning; Hannah and Charles Jacobowitz to Samuel L. Horowitz, 373 East 4th St, (mtg $2,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Max Silverstein, 280 Broadway $100

39TH ST, 60 West, s s, 147 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Kossuth E. Bunnell to Leah E. Swem, 263 Quincy St, Brooklyn, (mtg $50,000,) Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

70TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, 52x100.5; Urbis Realty Co. to Kossuth E. Bunnell, 379 Washington Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $182,500,) July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 152 East, s s, 292.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16.3x100.5; the Bond Mortgage and Securities Co., 32 Exchange Place, to Marie D. Du Vivier, Plandrome, L. I., (mtg $10,000,) E & S, June 29, 1911; attorney, John E. Duross, 100 Broadway $1

71ST ST, 325 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Gotham Mortgage Co. to Anna L. Jackson, 620 West 116th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

70TH ST, 327 East, s s, 200.6 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2; Caroline A. Wilson to Alice L. Harlan, 60 East 79th St, basement and store, July 30; attorneys, Wing & R., 14 Wall St.....$100

163TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 32x100.11; Nassau Hill Land Co. to Franklin M. Warner, New Canaan, Conn., all liens, July 31; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St.....$1

118TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 50.6x100.11; Helena Munstuk et al, executors, &c, of Isidor Munstuk, to William E. Smith, Jr., 452 West 58th St, (mtg $44,000,) July 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

158TH ST, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure July 29; same to same, July 29.....$10,000

158TH ST, 522, 524 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure July 29; Maurice B. Blumenthal to Samuel Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, July 29; address, 74 Broadway $10,000

211TH ST, at centre line, 325 ft e of 9th Av, runs s 120x e — to point 375 ft e of 9th Av x n 122.10 to said centre line x w 50 to beginning; Jennie H. Galbraith and Belle Blauvelt to William Hunton, 2200 Edgecombe Av, July 27; address 317 West 145th St.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,333, w s, 25x125; Louis Melillo to Pasquale Melillo and another, 2,333 Arthur Av, Jan. 26, (mtg $13,850;) attorney, W. J. Melillo, 2,333 Arthur Av..$100

BRIGGS AV, 2,578, e s, 19.2x86.4 to Poe Place x19.1x86.10; Newell Bent, gdn., to George O. Giendening, 2,578 Briggs Av, July 23, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

BROOK AV, 1,462, e s, 25x100.7; William J. Diamond to Michael Simpson, 499 East 175th St, Aug. 2, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, William J. Diamond, 499 East 175th St..$1

BRYANT AV, 1,478, e s, 20x100; Blanche Fitegoff and another to Galveston Bldg. Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, Aug. 2, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CEDAR AV, 1,816, e s, 16.3x102x16.8x111.3; also Cedar Av, 1,814, e s, 16.3x92.9x18.8x102; Milton Bldg. Co., Inc., to Palm Realty Co., Inc., 819 Ritter Place, July 21, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Mrs. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place $100

CONCORD AV, s w corner of 151st St, 98.46; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, July 12, (mtg $8,500;) attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St...$1

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, 80x90; David Pisronk to Joseph Lichtenstein, 4,006 3d Av, Aug. 2, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Joseph Lichtenstein, 4,006 3d Av.....$100

DALY AV, w s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 31.4x80; Geo. C. Kobbe, trustee to Kalo Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, Aug. 2, (mtg. $14,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Kalo Realty Co., Inc., to John H. Bargon, 800 East 165th St, Aug. 2, (mtg. $14,000;) attorney, same.....$100

FORDHAM RD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Tiebout Av, 37.4x33.11x36.2x67; Edw. O. Binzen to George Donnelly, 2,714 Creston Av, July 22, (mtg. $2,000;) attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$100

HOE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Galveston Bldg. Co. to Blanche Fitegoff, 1,478 Bryant Av, Aug. 2, (mtg. $33,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HULL AV, 3,228, e s, 25x100; Ella L. Fischer to Philip Wirth, 247 Harman St, Brooklyn, July 26; attorney, Mandelbaum Bros., 96 Wall St.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,014, e s, 16.8x100; Julia C. Jones to Oreste Furcigliotti and another, 1,354 Av, July 31, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 50, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Regent Realty Co. to Congetto Copozzo, 1,940 Mayflower Av, July 30; attorney, S. S. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av.....$1

LOT 55, Block 36, Map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates and another, trustee, to Ernest Raddicchi, 225 Amsterdam Av, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,400

LOTS 66 and 67, Map Bruner Estate; Lottie E. Welch to Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y., July 27, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y..$1

LOTS 336, 337, 347, 348, and 437 to 439, map of Bradish Johnson estate; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Hans Baader, 109 East 11th St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,250

All following same date, map, and attorney:

LOT 520; same to Grace E. Butler, 1,240 46th St, Brooklyn $500

LOT 233; same to David J. Brown, 138 Monroe St $150

LOTS 451 and 452; same to Angelo Bizzaro, 382 Beck St $200

LOTS 3, 4, 9, and 10; same to Umberto De Falco, 1,727 Park Av.....$2,000

LOTS 523 and 524; same to Faust De Socio, 602 East 140th St.....$350

LOTS 46, 47, 262, and 263; same to Samuel Berger and another, 4,031 3d Av.....$800

LOTS 197 and 198; same to Salvatore Simino, 149 Elizabeth St.....$350

LOTS 275 and 276; same to Jacob W. Burman, 1,211 Wheeler Av.....$250

LOTS 484 to 486; same to Thomas De Naonley, 130 East 30th St.....$400

LOT 58; same to Morris Corn, 969 Faile St $450

LOTS 166 and 252; same to Ida Cash, 49 Lawn Av, Corona, L. I.....$500

LOTS 373 and 374; same to Edna A. Brown, 29 West 37th St.....$425

LOTS 393 and 399; same to Herbert S. Bandesson, 2,136 Clinton Av.....$225

LOT 155; same to Anna Di Cairano, 423 Jersey St, New Brighton, S. I.....$200

LOTS 388 and 389; same to Lars Arnseth, 601 Arthur Av.....$250

LOTS 536 to 538 and 599; same to Raffaele Bivona, 861 Freeman St.....$425

LOT 108; same to Alex W. Anderson, 835 Boyd Av, Woodhaven, L. I.....$425

LOTS 474 to 477; same to Alex Angelinoff, 820 Audubon Av.....$800

LOTS 75 and 76; same to Domenico Realunoto Diaguardi, 529 East 5th St.....$500

LOTS 393 and 394; same to William J. Beck, 1,235 Longfellow Av.....$800

LOTS 81, 82, 85, and 153; same to George W. Barnes, 1,652 Wallace Av.....$1,000

LOTS 341 and 342; same to Jacob Rabinowitz, 1,213 Vyse Av.....$800

LOTS 362 and 363; same to Samuel Berko, 1,239 Simpson St.....$225

LOTS 99, 100, 303 and 304; same to William J. Carey, 17 Beauvois Av, Summit, N. J..$150

LOT 100; same to Emma M. G. Johnson, Islip, L. I.....$425

LOTS 541 and 542; same to Barbara Jackson, 636 Jackson Av.....$300

LOTS 279 and 280; same to William J. Donoher, 568 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.....$500

LOTS 219 and 220; same to Kricor A. Chakmaklian, 726 Walnut St, West Hoboken, N. J.....$725

LOT 145; same to Jacob Arbeit, 103 West 87th St.....$450

LOT 232; same to William C. Whiston, 407 Ocean Av, Brooklyn.....150

LOT 354; same to Sol. Abrams, 278 St. Ann's Av.....$275

LOT 70, map of Bruner estate; Lottie E. Welch to Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y., July 27, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,446, e s, 20x93; James H. Collins to Minnie Zumbuehl, 311 East 162d St, March 29, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

RATTLESNAKE BROOK, centre line adjoining land of Adaline Holly, 68x—; John Mercer to Harry H. Merrit, Mill Lane, Eastchester, N. Y., April 16; attorney, A. C. Blatz, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1

SENECA AV, s w corner of Longfellow Av, 25x100; David Kraus to Vaclov F. Kouba, 212 East 69th St, July 28, (mtg $1,500;) attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St..$100

UNION AV, 595, w s, 70x100; Anna C. Schmidt and another by guardian, to Lizetta Kuntz, 593 Union Av, July 22, (mtg, $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,300

UNION AV, s e cor of Dawson St, 27.5x94.9; Helen Fuld to Anna Kurzman, 48, West 75th St, Aug. 2; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

3D AV, e s s, 81.3 ft s w of 152d St, 20x88; Nicholas Grunzfelder to William C. Woelfee and another, 312 East 79th St, July 30, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Otto J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$100

152D ST, 312 East, s s, 50x116.6; Helene Galesski to Mabel A. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place, July 7, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mabel A. Pragnell to Lauter-Lodes, Inc., 837 Washington Av, July 21, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, same..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 125 ft e of Varick St, 25x84.4; Raymond M. Van Norren to Elizabeth Helmstetter, 229 West 97th St, 5 years, Aug. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$170,000

PARK AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x82.2; Herman Hanauer to Wallenstein Co., 611 West 114th St, Aug. 2, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$10,000

STANTON ST, n e s, 258 ft e of Essex St, 25x98; Eliz. W. Stevens and another to Ida S. Costantini, Florence, Italy, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

3D AV, e s, at a rock between 125th and 126th Sts, 24.11x80; Lena Kahn to Jacob Ross, Peoria, Ill., April 25, prior mtg $29,757, due as per bond; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$5,000

8TH AV, n w cor 138th St, 19.11x75.4; John S. Edwards to Adolph De Lencos, 1,677 2d Av, July 14, prior mtg, 18,000, due as per bond; attorney, Sidney J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St.....$2,000

22D ST, n s, 353.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9; Ambrose A. Rowan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 13, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

86TH ST, 309-11 West, n s, 158.8 ft. w of West End. Av, 40.2x100.8, prior mtg, $140,000; Waitt Investing Co. to Louis & Harry Jarmulowsky, 54 Canal St, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

87TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Kath. F. Lindemann to Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 2, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$7,500

BRYANT AV, s w corner of Home St, 55.3x100.4; Lewis H. Adams to Elbridge L. Adam, 44 West 44th St, (prior mtg $40,000,) July 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Elbridge L. Adams, 1 Madison Av.....$12,000

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, 80x90; Joseph Lichtenstein to David Pistronk, 1,843 Crotona Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, David Pistronk, 1,843 Crotona Av.....$500

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Tiebout Av, 37.4x irregular; George Donnelly to Elizabeth K. Dorlias, 179 East 80th St, July 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$10,000

HOE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Blanche Fitegoff and another to Galveston Bldg. Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 55, Block 36, Map of Morris Park; Ernest Radicchi to Thomas McPetas, (trustee,) 33 West 49th St, Aug. 2, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $980

LOTS 336, 337, 347, 348, 437, 438, and 439, map of Estate of Bradish Johnson; Hans Baader to Estate of Bradish Johnson, Islip, L. I., July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $875

All following same date and map, all due as per bond, and same attorney:

LOT 145; Jacob Arbeit to same.....$315

LOTS 75 and 76; Domenica Realmuto to same $350

LOTS 541 and 542; Barbara Christen to same $200

LOT 58; Morris Corn to same.....$315

LOTS 81, 82, and 83; George W. Barnes to same $490

LOTS 523 and 524; Faust De Socio to same.....$225

LOTS 166 and 252; Ida Cash to same...$350

LOT 354; Sol Abrams to same $192

LOTS 373 and 374; Edna A. Brown to same.....$297

LOTS 474 to 477; Alex Angelinoff to same.....$210

LOT 233; David J. Brown to same.....$105

LOT 195; Anna Di Cairano to same.....$140

LOT 393; Herbert J. Bandesson to same..$157

LOT 108; Alexander W. Anderson to same.....$297

LOTS 536 to 538 and 599; Raffaele Bivona to same.....$297

LOTS 388 and 389; Laras Arnreth to same.....$175

LOT 59; Grace E. Butler to same.....$350

LOTS 197 and 198; Salvatore Dimino to same.....$245

LOTS 303, 304, 99, and 100; William J. Carey to same.....$735

LOT 109; Emma M. G. Johnson to same..$297

LOTS 362 and 363; Samuel Berko to same..$157

LOTS 275 and 276; Jacob M. Brerman to same.....$245

LOTS 343 and 344; William J. Beck to same.....$490

LOTS 451 and 452; Anglo Bizzaro to same..$100

LOTS 46, 47, 262, and 263; Samuel Berger and another to same.....$560

LOTS 484 to 486; Thomas De Monley to same.....$315

LOTS 3, 4, 9, and 10; Umberto De Falco to same.....$1,400

LOTS 219 and 220; Kricor Chakmaklian to same.....$500

3D AV, s e s, 80 ft s w of Rose St, 20x88; William C. Woelfle and another to Nicholas Grunzfelder, 1,368 Boston Road, (prior mtg $22,000,) Aug. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto Henschel, 2 Rector St.....$1

137TH ST, n s, 240.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Columbia Wax Works Co. to Frances W. Keasler, 345 West 135th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

142D ST, s s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; John J. McDonough to Harry C. Hequensburg, 872 St. Nicholas Av, (prior mtg $37,500,) July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

142D ST, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; John J. McDonough to Harry C. Hequensburg, 872 St. Nicholas Av, (prior mtg $37,500,) July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,578, e s, 19.2x irregular; George O. Giendening to Newell Bent, (gdn.,) Southboro, Mass., Aug. 2, installs.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

BRYANT AV, s w corner of Home St, 55.3x100.4; Lewis H. Adams to Elbridge L. Adam, 44 West 44th St, (prior mtg $40,000,) July 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Elbridge L. Adams, 1 Madison Av.....$12,000

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, 80x90; Joseph Lichtenstein to David Pistronk, 1,843 Crotona Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, David Pistronk, 1,843 Crotona Av.....$500

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Tiebout Av, 37.4x irregular; George Donnelly to Elizabeth K. Dorlias, 179 East 80th St, July 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$10,000

HOE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Blanche Fitegoff and another to Galveston Bldg. Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 55, Block 36, Map of Morris Park; Ernest Radicchi to Thomas McPetas, (trustee,) 33 West 49th St, Aug. 2, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $980

LOTS 336, 337, 347, 348, 437, 438, and

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—226 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Discharges:
Frank P Conkley, Frederick M McCloy, Joseph Fordon, Charles H Halcomb, Max Helborn, George A Varney, Rothstein & Wolf, Bauer & Gachowitz, Murphy & Cusack, Morris Breukstone, Charles G Reider, David Cohan, Charles Loeb, Irving Fordon, Emanuel Moskowitz, Vaun Carter, Liebler & Tyler, L R Mestaniz, Palestine & Neuser, Thomas Hill.
Under objections:
Barnett Leeder, Samuel Kleiner, Wm J McDermott, Scher & Scher.
Adjourned cases:
Sadie Prince, Benjamin Rubin, Schnapp & Mass, Klenert & Rosenbluth, Louis Ahrens.
Motions:
The Ames Homes, Frank & Kleitman, James Pedlow.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312.
Indiv Drinking Cup Co‹Public Service Co, Stotesbury‹Huber, Spear, as Trustees‹Jennings.
Lande‹Sternberg, New England Cas Co‹Holm Bldg Corp et al, O. K. Tool Holder Co ‹J H. Williams & Co

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Frame‹Frame, Re Durant, Gursky‹Blair, (2.) Re Heiman, Caterino‹3d Av Rty, Kaufman‹H F Gundrum Co, (2.) Re CNY, (2.16d St.) Robertson‹Mount & R Driscoll‹Hecht, Martin‹Martin, Bunnell‹Schmeck, Inkelas‹Inkelas, Calkins‹Calkins, Elmer P Morris Co of Penn‹CNY, Bayer‹Ward, Cjaolelis‹NY, NH RR Patterson‹Mitsui & Co Monypeny‹Monypeny, Steneck‹Franke, Fakas‹Dino, Re Dunetz, (Brown.) Kretschmen‹B H RR, Greenberg‹same, Re Liebig & Av, Katz‹Jacoby, Alsofram‹B, Q RR, Boyle‹B H RR, Palmen‹same, Bernstein‹Nass El RR Mazursky‹same, Ruby‹Leiter, Murphy‹Nass El RR, Weeks‹Sawyer, Smith‹Browning, Re Buller, (Diamond.) Towne‹Durkin, Ketchum‹Ketchum, Rupport‹Knickerim, CNY‹Dillon, Manh Life Ins Co‹Willward Rty Corp, Saperstein‹Saperstein, Floy‹Fairchild & Co, David E Kennedy, Inc ‹US Fid & Guar Co, Woolicott‹Shubert, McCreery‹McCreery, Well‹Abraham Bros Horse & Mule Co.
Re Frankel, Clifford‹Blake, Reilly‹Reilly, Re Hegeman Av, (to extend time.) Re 20th Av, Central Trust Co‹Eager et al, (2.)
PART II.—Callaghan, Undefended divorces: Riley, Cloud, Richards, Quiney, Wolkoff, Kuck, Dummett, Rulpop.
Dorance‹Conley, Roes‹McLaughlin, Hill, trustee‹Hopkins et al, Sandlle‹Della Porta, Klein‹Klein et al, Re Grout.
J.—Ex parte business
Zacharius, Shaffer, Alexander, Turner, Siegel, Hart, Cave, Reid, Wilson.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar—at 10 A. M.
Will of:
Bertha Bluemuel.
Accounting of:
Joseph Conlon.
Donald McNeill, Kunigunde Kreamer, John Wortman.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on High and Training Schools has recommended that provision be made for scholarships in industrial art. It has been suggested that $3,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

School courtyards will be opened every week day except Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., as playgrounds for the children. On Saturdays the hours will be from 9 A. M. to noon. Janitors will be responsible for seeing that damage is not done to the buildings.

There are now seventy-six vacancies for teachers of shop work, forty for teachers of cooking, and ten for teachers of physical training.

In the Vocational School for Boys in West 138th Street new rooms will be opened at the beginning of the Fall term, and there will be new activities, including electric sign flash lighting and operating, sign painting, commercial photography, and show-card writing.

The Committee on Special Schools has recommended that provision be made for a class at the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The services of one teacher, at $720 a year, will be required.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until Aug. 10 for trade instructor. The salary is $900 a year with maintenance. The age is 21 years or over. The subjects of the examination are: Experience, written test and physical test. The duties are to instruct small groups of the inmates of the institutions in the Department of Public Charities in the trades of basket making, mat making, broom making, mattress making, and chair caning, and to maintain proper discipline. He is to be responsible for the proper care and use of the raw materials furnished.
For the position of head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

$25 MONTHLY—Little farm, attractive dwelling, 7 rooms; every improvement. Call TYNDALL, Waldwick, N. J.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $3,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About 5 acres land for bungalow, preferably overlooking water, on Long Island, the Hudson, or elsewhere near New York; old house suitable for remodeling would be considered. E 322 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, a first mortgage loan of $22,000 on first-class tenement property located in Harlem. Address M. Goodman, 193 1st Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St. Asbury Park—Nine rooms, bath, electricity, $120 balance season. J. C., 2,488 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils, ROOF GARDEN. **1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.**
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASES and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

Sacrifice!—Sub-lease apartment, four rooms, bath and shower; just furnished to order; mahogany; silver, linen; everything new; telephone, electric light, elevator; highest point Washington Heights; southwesterly exposures; $50; references. E 321 Times Downtown.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

SUBLET.
Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

SUBLET.
Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a week. Miss Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

Four-room apartment, handsomely furnished, near 98th subway; very reasonable. Columbus 3974.

Three large outside rooms; modern; elevator; complete housekeeping; moderate. 520 West 124th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.
Two large furnished rooms; can also be had unfurnished; Hotel Lucerne. Address, call, H. Samek, 13 East 22d.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street. 2 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

84th St., 111 East, near Park Av.—Two, three and four extra large, light rooms, with bath, kitchenette, and all modern improvements; rentals $45 up.

3 EAST 85TH STREET—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son..30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

Exceptional apartment, new house, West 70th St.; five large, light rooms, servants' quarters available in building; to rent from Oct. 1, or earlier possession if desired. Particulars, telephone Columbus 4892.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale; easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 231 Huguenot St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3676 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

$1,450, full price, will buy my farm, consisting of 3-room house, chicken houses, barn, &c.; good, cultivated soil; easy terms to responsible party wanting this home quickly. D Farm, 6 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write, Box 1,000, ER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

House of 5 large rooms; porch on two sides; fruit and shade trees; barn; chicken house; plot of 20 lots; more if wanted; corner; $150 down and $15 monthly; $2,750 full price. Brand, owner, Huntington, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb; within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $20 to $30 monthly covers principal and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 10½c.; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

$25 MONTHLY—Little farm, attractive dwelling, 7 rooms; every improvement. Call TYNDALL, Waldwick, N. J.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $3,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About 5 acres land for bungalow, preferably overlooking water, on Long Island, the Hudson, or elsewhere near New York; old house suitable for remodeling would be considered. E 322 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, a first mortgage loan of $22,000 on first-class tenement property located in Harlem. Address M. Goodman, 193 1st Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St. Asbury Park—Nine rooms, bath, electricity, $120 balance season. J. C., 2,488 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils, ROOF GARDEN. **1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.**
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASES and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

Sacrifice!—Sub-lease apartment, four rooms, bath and shower; just furnished to order; mahogany; silver, linen; everything new; telephone, electric light, elevator; highest point Washington Heights; southwesterly exposures; $50; references. E 321 Times Downtown.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

SUBLET.
Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

SUBLET.
Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a week. Miss Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

Four-room apartment, handsomely furnished, near 98th subway; very reasonable. Columbus 3974.

Three large outside rooms; modern; elevator; complete housekeeping; moderate. 520 West 124th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.
Two large furnished rooms; can also be had unfurnished; Hotel Lucerne. Address, call, H. Samek, 13 East 22d.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street. 2 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

84th St., 111 East, near Park Av.—Two, three and four extra large, light rooms, with bath, kitchenette, and all modern improvements; rentals $45 up.

3 EAST 85TH STREET—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son..30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

Exceptional apartment, new house, West 70th St.; five large, light rooms, servants' quarters available in building; to rent from Oct. 1, or earlier possession if desired. Particulars, telephone Columbus 4892.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y. — Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. High-class accomodations. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Rockaway Park station.

PENSION PENAUD, NORTHPORT, L. I.; situated on a large farm; baths; electric lights; spacious verandas; tennis; private bathing beach; French cuisine.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—Board in country, by gentleman, within easy commuting distance of New York; give full particulars. W. H., A 219 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
70th to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 9-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

A—"GARNET HALL."
601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.
Three to seven large, light outside rooms; spacious closets; all-night elevator; low rentals.

8 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

BROCKHOLST, 101 W. 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; bin, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt. on premises.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 54th St. subway.

West Side

16th, 20-22 West.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Attractive new rooms; private baths; Summer guests, transients.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
THE HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2, 3; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; newly renovated; electricity, telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Room suitable two appreciating superior table, home comforts. Strauss.

94TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; telephone; moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 54th St. subway.

West Side

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53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
THE HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

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107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; telephone; moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West End.

188TH, 906 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young man (24) wants homelike room and board for $8 in American family with none or very few boarders. Address A. Le, 503 Columbus Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

84TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

48D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

1913 Overland roadster; perfect condition; sell cheap. Write, phone David, Tremont 3939.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool, single, $4; double, $5; exclusive residence; desirable.

32D, 9 WEST.—Large and single comfortable rooms; every convenience; $5 up.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $5 weekly and up; a few rooms $6 per week, with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Large front room; running water; cleanliness, comfort; refinement assured.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, large, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; homelike; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room, also small room; references; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, with private family; very reasonable; reference.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, electricity, near Subway; references.

80TH, 122 WEST. — Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite, private bath; medium and small room; see and appreciate.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable physician's office or a family; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually attractive room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; near Riverside.

87TH, 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; rooms and bath; private family; moderate; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; refinished, unfurnished; also front room, adjoining bath; best service; telephone.

98D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor, front. Crane.

94TH, WEST.—Unusual outside room, bath; moderate, private; references. Telephone Riverside 5015.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Handsome suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; special Summer rates. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; elegant rooms; single, en suite; bath.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive, cool, light room; adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; quiet surroundings. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Connecting outside room, 4 windows, elevator, and telephone. Camp.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy outside rooms; fine outlook; references; elevator.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room; lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

BROADWAY (corner,) 245 West 104th; desirable front rooms, lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

SUBLET.
Beautifully furnished outlook room, $7 per week. Miss D. Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, 23d St.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large room, also small room; private family; reference.

Bronx.

UNION AV., 1,020, (Bronx.)—Large hall room to gentleman with reference. S. Sherwood.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; telephone; electricity; references required; high-class house.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

OCTOBER, for Winter, below 65th St., 8 or 4 rooms, bath, and arrangements for light housekeeping. E 317 Times Downtown.

ROOM WANTED.—Pleasant room in or near 113th St., west of Amsterdam; will pay $5 a week. Address C 88 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A GRADUATE of a parochial high school and a business college, efficient stenographer, typist and bookkeeper, would like to obtain employment. W 79 Times.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—By day; satisfaction guaranteed. 5744 Morningside. Anderson, 1,849 Am

$20,000 SUIT REVEALS J.S. FOSTER'S DIVORCE

Lillian Benson Complains of Bowery Bank President's Failure to Wed Her.

SAYS FATHER IS A BISHOP

His Answer Recites That He Made a Settlement with Present Plaintiff for $1,700.

Jay Stanley Foster, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Vice President of the Bank of Babylon, L. I., has been sued in the Supreme Court here for $20,000 by Miss Lillian Benson of Colorado Springs, Col., and this city, who fixes that sum as representative of damage she has suffered through the bank President's failure to keep his alleged promise to marry her. Miss Benson is said to be the daughter of a Bishop who makes his home at Colorado Springs.

Secrecy has been thrown around the suit, the first papers in which were filed in the County Clerk's office on March 8. Since then additional papers have been filed, some in April, and others in June.

It also came to public notice for the first time yesterday that Foster was divorced three years ago from Mrs. Jennie Rice Morgan Foster, granddaughter of the founder of the Morgan Line of steamships. Society had talked of the estrangement of the couple, but had not suspected that a divorce suit had been tried and decided and filed away among the court records.

Miss Benson's complaint recites that she first met Mr. Foster at a social gathering in January, 1913, and that almost immediately thereafter he proposed to her. She alleges, too, that he set the day for their wedding, but it was postponed from time to time. Finally she grew impatient, she says, and in July last year insisted that he marry her soon.

"I waited a reasonable time for him to fulfill his promise," Miss Benson says in her complaint, "and when in July of last year he grew indifferent and cold to me, I consulted friends, and they advised me to bring suit."

Mr. Foster, through the law firm of Hardy, Stancliffe & Whitaker of 165 Broadway, filed an answer to the suit, in which he denies the allegations, and makes a separate and distinct defense in that he paid Miss Benson $1,700 in consideration for which she signed a general release, freeing him from any obligation to her.

Miss Benson has not replied in legal form to this answer, although her lawyer, W. Bernard Vause of 15 Broad Street, said yesterday that it was his opinion the release would not stand the test of the courts.

It was when this failure of Miss Benson to reply to the defendant's answer came before Justice Weeks yesterday that the facts became public. Mr. Stancliffe appeared before the Justice in Special Term of the Supreme Court and asked that judgment in his client's favor be granted on the ground that Miss Benson was in default of a Supreme Court order directing her to reply within twenty days of the signing of the order. This order was granted in June.

Justice Weeks, however, put the motion over until Thursday in order to give Mr. Vause time to get his papers into shape and be ready for argument.

Mr. Foster was seen yesterday at his offices in the Bowery Bank, the Presidency of which he succeeded to upon the death of his father, John S. Foster. He referred the reporter to his lawyer, Mr. Stancliffe.

"The suit is not causing my client any worry," said the lawyer when asked for a statement.

Miss Benson could not be found yesterday. She was said to be out of town.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 3.—Miss Lillian Benson, who has sued J. S. Foster, New York banker, for breach of promise, is said to be the daughter of a Bishop Benson of the Episcopal Church. Nothing is known of her parentage here, nor of a Bishop Benson.

ABSENT GIRL ON HONEYMOON

Mother Gets Telegram and License Clerk and Pastor Verify It.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The disappearance of Helen A. McCaffery, 18 years old, was explained this afternoon when her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCaffery, received a telegram from Boynton, Mass., telling of her daughter's marriage to Arthur W. Healy of this city. The telegram said the ceremony was performed on Sunday night by the Rev. William B. Hamilton of Westminster Hope Memorial Church here.

City Clerk John A. Kenah said Miss McCaffery and Healy came to his home shortly after midnight Sunday morning for a license. At 11:30 Sunday night they visited Dr. Hamilton's parsonage and were told to wait till twenty-four hours had passed after the granting of the license.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Healy started on a honeymoon through New England and Canada.

Mrs. McCaffery said her only objection to the marriage was her daughter's youth, but there was nothing for her to do but forgive them both.

HEADACHE VICTIM A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Frank Brown of Hartford Drowns in Delaware River.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP, N. J., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Frank Brown of Hartford, Conn., was found drowned early today in the Delaware River, after she had slipped from her husband's side in their room at the Pine Cliff Inn and gone out alone in a boat. It is believed she was made insane by severe headaches, from which she was a chronic sufferer. She was 60 years old.

Mr. Brown awoke at 4 o'clock to find his wife had gone. As all the doors were locked, it is concluded she jumped out of the window of the room, which is on the second floor. One of the boats was found missing, and a search of the river was begun. Within an hour the body was found, thirty feet from shore. Several married daughters survive the drowned woman.

Sliver of Bone Causes Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Blood poisoning from a sliver of bone imbedded in the thumb of his left hand more than a week ago caused the death today of Nelson P. Little, a butcher and pioneer resident of Asbury Park. Mr. Little was 56 years old. He was a member of Asbury Park Lodge of Masons. He is survived by a widow and a brother.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Demanding $1.50 a day, instead of $1.30, one hundred track walkers and laborers employed by the Erie Railroad struck yesterday. The police later dispersed a crowd of alleged strikers, who threw stones from the Thirteenth Street viaduct at laborers working below them on the Erie right of way.

JERSEY CITY.—Alleging that Isaac Miller, Principal of Public School 1, in Guttenberg, chastised his son, Louis Shifner, so severely on June 11 that the boy required medical attention and was unable to go to school for weeks, Max Shifner yesterday sued the Principal for $500 on his own account and $1,500 for the boy.

NEWARK.—Incomplete tax returns indicate an increase in the city's ratables of $20,000,000. It is expected the tax rate this year will be $2.25 of valuation, against $2.08 last year. The total taxable property of Essex County this year is estimated at $650,000,000, against last year's total of $621,000,000.

MONTCLAIR.—The total taxable valuation of Montclair this year is $45,300,853, an increase of $1,476,351 over last year. According to the valuation, every man, woman, and child in the town is worth an average of $1,815.

EAST ORANGE.—The total taxable property of East Orange is $52,852,000, an increase of $1,476,351 over last year.

NEWTON.—Old Home Week began yesterday and will continue through Saturday night.

TRENTON.—Justice Minturn yesterday allowed a rule to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued to restrain the Bergen County Clerk from taking action toward the nomination this year of candidates for the new small Board of Freeholders in that county provided for last year. Thomas J. Logan, a member of the present board, applied for the writ.

TRENTON.—Assistant Comissioner of Education Enright decided yesterday that the Newark Board of Education might exclude from the public schools the son of Clarence S. Curtis, who refused to submit to vassination.

TRENTON.—A chemical laboratory for the Department of Conservation and Development will be built in Trenton at a cost of $15,000. The second story of the garage of Colonel Washington A. Roebling is now being used, Colonel Roebling having donated the space.

TRIO CAUGHT AFTER HOLDUP

They Shot an Ice Dealer Who Wouldn't Open His Safe.

Salvatore Calavita, who conducts an ice business at Park Avenue and 179th Street, the Bronx, came back from dinner at his home at 1,924 Washington Avenue yesterday afternoon and found three men waiting in his shop.

"We've come for your money," they informed him; "all you've got."

Calavito told them he didn't have any, but they pointed to a safe in the corner and told him to open it. He tried to get past them, and one of them drew a revolver and shot him in the right arm.

The three fled. Policeman Nolan of the tremont Station chased one man into the basement of an apartment house, and caught him in the dumbwaiter. The other two took refuge in a basement and pointed a revolver at Morris Halpern of 3 Attorney Street, the leader of a crowd that had chased them. Dr. Francis Patton of 2,083 Washington Avenue, who had seen the chase from his window, came up with a revolver, and took one of the fugitives to the Tremont Station. Then Nolan, who had left his prisoner in charge of bystanders, came back and arrested the third man.

The prisoners said they were Michael Turroll, 302 East 110th Street; Joseph Patrisso, 504 East 120th Street, and John Arculeo of 2,192 Second Avenue. Calavito identified Patrisso as the man who had shot him. They were charged with felonious assault, attempted robbery, and attempted extortion. Calavito was taken to Fordham Hospital by Dr. Cusik. His injury was not serious.

It is said that Calavito had received letters demanding $500, but had thought they were sent by a practical joker.

Killed by a Truck in Rain.

While crossing Bleecker Street yesterday afternoon in the rain William H. Shack, who lived at the Mills Hotel, 160 Bleecker Street, slipped on the wet cobblestones and fell under the wheels of a truck owned by Johnson Brothers, lumbermen, 46 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. A wheel passed over Shack's body, crushing in his ribs. He died later in St. Vincent's Hospital. No arrest was made.

SOUP FATAL TO TWO BABIES.

William S. Harney's Children Victims of Ptomaine Poisoning.

Margaret, 4 years old, and George, 2 years old, children of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Harney of 625 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, died yesterday after an illness of less than twenty-four hours with symptoms of ptomaine poisoning.

The parents and their other child, a son older than the two who died, were slightly ill. The only food the family ate that might have been the cause was chicken soup, which they had for Sunday dinner.

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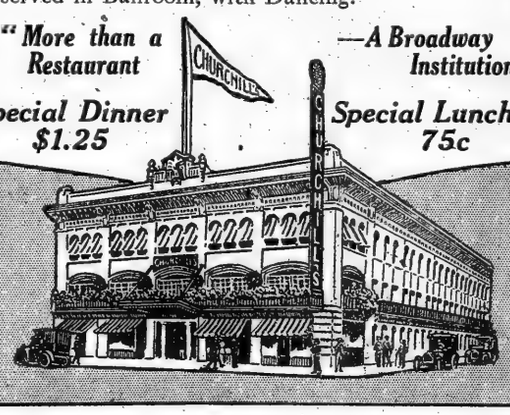

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
OF
The New York Times

August Number
On All News Stands Today

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THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,012. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BERLIN OFFERS TWO WAYS TO END THE FRYE DISPUTE

Willing to Let Experts Fix Indemnity or Submit Question to Hague Tribunal.

DENIES BREAKING TREATY

But Quotes Her Own Prize Court as Finding Her Liable for Destruction of Ship.

BRITISH PROBLEM CLEARING

Hints That Washington May Submit Grievances to an International Tribunal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The text of the latest note from Germany dealing with the destruction of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public by the State Department late this afternoon.

The real issue between the two Governments was what reparation must be made by the German Government for a breach of treaty obligations; and since that was not regarded by the United States Government as a question falling within the jurisdiction of a prize court, the German Government on June 22 was asked to settle the claim by direct diplomatic negotiations, outside of the prize court. In the note given out today Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, after refusing to accept the American view that the destruction of the Frye constituted a violation of Article XIII. of the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, states that Germany has settled the case in the Hamburg prize court, except as to the determination of the amount of indemnity to be paid.

The note shows that the German prize court at Hamburg rendered its opinion on July 10. The prize court held:

First—That the cargo carried by the Frye, consisting of wheat consigned to order to a British port, was contraband.

Second—That the Frye could not be carried into a German port for adjudication, and that the sinking was, therefore, justified.

Third—That the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, which provides that Germany must pay for interference with American vessels carrying contraband, are valid, and the sinking of the Frye and its cargo, so far as American property is involved, makes the German Government liable for indemnity.

No Indemnity Fixed.

The prize court did not fix the amount of the indemnity on the ground that it had no data before it to make such a decision, the interested parties not having furnished necessary details during the trial. The German Government proposes to settle these points in a different way. It suggests that each of the two Governments designate an expert, these two experts jointly to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid. This payment is not to be made for "violation" of the treaty of 1799, but as a "duty or policy" founded on the existing treaty stipulations.

If this method of settlement is not satisfactory to the United States Government, then it is proposed by Germany that the differences between the two Governments be submitted to arbitration at The Hague. The German note leaves the points of differences between the United States and Germany over the interpretation of the treaty of 1799 unsettled, and offers the United States the alternative of accepting the German proposal or accepting arbitration.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

Following is the text of the note:

Ambassador Gerard to the Secretary of State.

Telegram No. 2,636.
American Embassy.
Berlin, July 30, 1915.

Following note received:

Foreign Office.
Berlin, July 30, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his Excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 26th ultimo, Foreign Office No. 8,990, on the subject of the sinking of the American merchant vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel Friedrich, that the points of view brought out in the note have been carefully examined by the Imperial German Government. This examination has led to the following conclusions:

The Government of the United States believes that it is incumbent upon it to take the position that the treaty rights to which America is entitled, as contained in Article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of Sept. 10, 1785, and in Article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of July 11, 1799, were violated by the sinking of the William P. Frye. It interprets these articles as meaning that a merchantman of the neutral contracting party carrying contraband cannot in any circumstances be destroyed by a ship of the belligerent contracting party, and that the sinking of the William P. Frye was, therefore, in violation of the treaty, even if her cargo should have consisted of contraband, which it leaves outside of the discussion.

The German Government cannot accept this view. It insists as heretofore that the commander of the German auxiliary cruiser acted in the legal exercise of the right of control of trade in contraband enjoyed by warships of belligerent nations, and that the treaty stipulations mentioned merely oblige the German Government to make compensation for the damage sustained by the American citizens concerned.

Cites London Declaration.

It is not disputed by th eAmerican Government that according to general principles of international law a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost any conditions for carrying contraband. As is well known, these principles were laid down in Articles 49 and 50 of the Declaration of London, and were recognized at that time by the duly empowered delegates of all the nations which participated in the conference, including the American delegates, to be declarative of existing international law, (see preliminary clause of the Declaration of London;) moreover, at the beginning of the present war the American Government proposed to the belligerent nations to ratify the Declaration of London and give its provisions formal validity also.

The German Government has already

Continued on Page 2.

ITALIAN PRESS CALLS FOR WAR ON TURKEY

Says Patience With Provocations of Ottoman Government Has Reached the Limit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The situation and incidents that preceded the outbreak of the Italo-Turkish war in 1911 are being duplicated daily in the form of provocation by Turkey and protests and impatience on the part of Italy.

The newspapers say openly that the limit of patience has been reached and that the time to take drastic action has arrived. Public opinion will approve any measure the military authorities decide to adopt.

For nearly a month a number of Italian Consuls in Turkey have been prevented from communicating with the Ambassador at Constantinople and their fate is unknown.

DOMINIONS TO HELP GOVERN THE EMPIRE

Bonar Law Hints at Reresentation in Parliament and Peace Councils.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Folkstone tonight, said it was his belief that as a result of the war the time would come, and come soon, when the whole self-governing Dominions, in proportion to their population and resources, would take part in the duties of governing the British Empire.

It was already understood, he added, that when the time came for peace negotiations, the Dominions would have their say in those negotiations.

THREE REVOLUTIONS DISTRACT PORTUGAL

Army Is Completely Disorganized —Daily Clashes Between Royalists and Republicans.

LISBON, July 30, via Paris, Aug. 4, (delayed in transmission.)—Sensational and alarming reports are current in the capital of no fewer than three separate revolutions in Portugal. Riots and assaults are of daily occurrence.

Political feeling has completely disorganized the army, and clashes between the Royalists and the Republican supporters and other factions are frequent.

Yesterday a Quartermaster from the engineers' barracks shot and killed three Sergeants of his regiment and then committed suicide. The Sergeants were members of a secret society known as the "White Ants," and had denounced the Quartermaster as belonging to the Republican faction, which is accused of conspiring against the present Government.

ADRIATIC CARRIES BIGGEST WAR CARGO

Sails With 50 Aeroplanes, 200 Motor Trucks and 16,500 Tons of Munitions.

The decks of the White Star liner Adriatic were covered fore and aft with war material when she sailed for Liverpool yesterday. This material included fifty aeroplanes in cases and 200 motor trucks. She had 16,500 tons of war munitions in her holds and 288 passengers, of whom fifteen were American mechanics on their way to London. The Adriatic was to have sailed at noon, but rain delayed the loading of her cargo. Before the ship left her pier every motor truck was examined by detectives hired by the company and the cargo was carefully watched before being lowered in the hold. Here more detectives were on duty to see that the cargo was not tampered with before the hatches were put on. All baggage was opened on the pier and none but passengers were allowed on board the ship.

One of the officials of the pier said the Adriatic had the largest cargo of war munitions that had been taken out of this port. As the ship moved out into the river, firemen climbed on top of the aeroplane cases and shouted to their friends on the pier that there would be plenty of floats if they were torpedoed.

The Italian liner Europa sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Naples, with a full cargo and 1,100 Italian reservists in the steerage. The men going home to fight had an enthusiastic sendoff from 800 of their compatriots, who went to the pier to see the ship leave.

BUELOW'S BROTHER DEAD.

Was Commander of a Brigade—Recently Mortally Wounded.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Thursday, Aug. 5.—According to the Berlin newspapers, Major Gen. Von Buelow, brother of the commander of the Niemen Army, was buried yesterday at Berlin.

He was commander of the Fifth Brigade of the Guard Infantry, and was mortally wounded in battle recently.

BISSING TO BE RECALLED.

Governor General of Belgium to Lose His Post, It Is Reported.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4, (via London,) Thursday, Aug. 5.—According to the Echo Belge, the recall of General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium, has been decided on by Emperor William.

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27 BODIES FOUND AFTER ERIE FLOOD; MORE MAY BE LOST

Feverish Search for Victims Continues in the Debris Piled in Places 100 Feet High.

SEEK TO AVERT PESTILENCE

City and State Authorities Cooperate and Trains Are Moving Again.

EIGHT LIVES LOST IN CITY

Traffic by Land and Water in New York Halted — Jersey Crops Suffer.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 4.—Erie had counted twenty-seven dead when darkness tonight drew a blanket over the mile-long wreckage-strewn path in the heart of the city followed by last night's flood. But very little impression was made on this vast amount of wreckage, piled in places 100 feet high and believed to conceal many more victims. It may take a week to turn over the debris.

The estimate of the property loss, early placed at $3,000,000, was not changed. Fire Chief McMahon estimated that 300 houses and fifty store buildings were razed by the waters of Mill Creek, sent out of its banks by a cloudburst and the bursting of the Glenwood dam.

There was again tonight a semblance of normal conditions in the city. The Lake Shore Railroad was able at noon to resume its through passenger service between New York and Chicago, thirty-five trains stalled in the outskirts of this city since early last night getting away.

One crowded train bound for New York was brought to a stand on the viaduct forty feet over Mill Creek, and those on board for hours watched houses and household goods swept down the torrent.

Light and power plants have resumed operations. Farmers throughout Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York breathed easier as the terrific rainstorm abated. It continued until daybreak, ruining crops, laying low orchards, and obliterating roads.

Thousands Besiege Morgues.

Three morgues in widely separated sections of the flood district were besieged by thousands of people throughout the day. Men, women, and children watched the searchers. As soon as a body was uncovered they would race for the morgue to which it was taken to find out if it was that of a loved one.

Among the identified dead are Anna Wiesbaur, Dad Allen, Mrs. Margaret Ruese, John Higgins, a printer; James Higgins, 17, son of John Higgins; Mrs. John Higgins and infant; Mrs. Cora Anderson Main, 28; Emma Osborne, 44; John Donovan, city fireman; Sweeney Anderson, 60; Katherine E. Carroll, and Thomas Langdon

The bodies of some of the victims were found a mile from the spot where they were caught by the rush of water, and it is considered likely that some were carried out into the lake.

This city went into mourning when it awoke to a full realization of the extent of the disaster. All the big department stores and other business houses on State Street were closed. The people opened their hearts and purses to the flood sufferers. Relief funds were started, charitable societies sent food, and the city authorities opened houses for those who had lost their own. Mayor Sterns issued a proclamation calling on the people to show their generosity in what he described as the worst disaster in the city's history.

The Mayor has announced that a thorough investigation of the disaster would be made, calling attention to the fact that warning of the danger from Mill Creek was given in 1893 when it overflowed its banks and caused loss of life.

Freaks of the Flood.

Great throngs crowded the banks of the ravine throughout the day. They saw many freaks of the flood. Automobiles were resting in treetops, apparently undamaged; houses were seen cast upon the hillside, with a wall of the dining room, perhaps, missing, but the table undisturbed. Great stone culverts were carried a whole block down the ravine by the flood.

The local company of the Sixteenth Infantry, National Guard, was brought to the scene today to help the police and firemen who were working in the debris, assisted by civilian volunteer corps. Twenty arrests were made in the flood area tonight, two for looting and the others for disorderly conduct. To guard against fires the gas supply was turned off. Inspectors of the local Health Department are co-operating with State Health Inspectors sent from Harrisburg to prevent an outbreak of disease in the devastated district.

Taking a girl from her home on the creek bank, at the height of the flood, Firemen Sherry and Bates started down the telephone pole which had enabled them to reach her, when the house fell against the pole and all three were swept into the swift current. A block further down, the three were rescued by other firemen.

Family of Four Perish.

One of the tragic features of the flood was the drowning of the family of John Higgins, 40, a printer. Higgins and his wife and two children were warned of the flood, but they refused to leave their home at Seventh and Holland Streets until too late, because of the illness of the baby, Marion, aged 13 months. Their bodies have been recovered.

Among the missing is L. D. Hopkins, who rescued many persons last night. He was pulled from the water exhausted three times, but returned each time to

Continued on Page 5.

Proposed Embargo on Ammunition

By WILLIAM CULLEN DENNIS.

Former Assistant Solicitor of the State Department writes on this theme in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

PLAN FINAL APPEAL TO MEXICAN CHIEFS

Will Be Framed at Today's Conference of Seven Republics in Washington.

ALL NATIONS' VOICES EQUAL

Carranza to Have One More Chance to Join Movement to Establish Strong Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—On the principle of "All for one, one for all," the six Latin-American nations which have accepted the invitation of the United States to confer tomorrow on the Mexican situation will be asked to join this Government in the proposed effort to adjust conditions in Mexico.

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, whose diplomatic representatives will participate in the conference with Secretary Lansing, have already been informed that the United States views the Mexican situation as being a matter of as much concern to these Latin-American Governments as it is to the Washington Administration. In conformity with its belief in this principle, the six Governments of Central and South America are to be asked to act jointly and concurrently with the United States in an endeavor to establish an orderly central authority in Mexico.

There is a confident feeling here that the six nations will consent to cooperate with the United States, in the distinct understanding, suggested by this Government, that each of the seven nations concerned is to have an equal voice in the deliberations, and that none will seek any advantage in the settlement of Mexico's trouble.

Trying to Make Carranza Yield.

Strenuous efforts are being made by friends and agents of General Carranza to persuade him to become a party to the reiterated proposal of the United States, which is expected to be backed by the six Latin-American Governments that the factional leaders get together without delay and compose their differences. Carranza has been twice approached by American agents with a view to having him agree to this warning suggestion of the United States, but he has declined to show a favorable disposition.

Washington has heard a rumor for several days that Carranza is to be recognized as a result of the conference to be held at the State Department tomorrow, but it is believed this is based on erronous information. Carranza is to be asked to confer through representatives of the Villa and Zapata elements—a convention of these elements is likely to be suggested—with the object of selecting a Provisional President who will be installed in Mexico City and whose government will be given simultaneous recognition by the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemalma.

From what is known of Carranzas attitude, he is expected to decline to accede to the plan proposed. In the event of final refusal by Carranza, the American Governments, which will be parties to tomorrow's conference, will probably proceed to deal with Villa and Zapata, and, if they agree on some man of character for Provisional President, preferably a member of the Madero Cabinet, their choice will be duly installed in power at some place most suitable for the capital at this time, if Carranza continues to offer armed resistance and remains in possession of Mexico City.

Arms Embargo Next Step.

The next step will be proclamations by the seven Governments, declaring an embargo on the shipment of arms and other munitions of war to any faction that may be opposing the recognized central authority in Mexico. In this way the Carranza movement, granted that Carranza continues to resist, will be deprived of war supplies, while the Provisional Government will be able to get all the arms and ammunition that it needs.

There is no thought of armed intervention on the part of the United States. This Government has considered that phase of the situation, and it has been agreed by the President and his Cabinet that armed intervention was the last thing to be undertaken. The possibility of armed intervention is too remote, in the opinion of those informed as to the American plan, to justify any concern on that score at this time. The six Latin-American countries understand this.

It is not certain, however, that the question of agreeing on a plan to send an armed column to Vera Cruz for the purpose of keeping open the railroad between that place and Mexico City with the object of insuring the delivery of food supplies to the starving people of the capital, will be eliminated from consideration at the conference.

Had the conference taken place a few days ago that matter would have been brought forward for serious discussion. But the railroad line is now open and the Carranza Government seems to be making an effort to utilize it for the transportation of food. Should this condition continue the United States Government would be disposed not to press for decision by the several nations concerend, the question of sending troops to Mexico to relieve the destitution prevailing in the capital.

No Force Without Conferees' Consent.

But Secretary Lansing, it is believed, may make some statement on the subject at tomorrow's meeting in order to make clear that the United States is willing, should the necessity arise to use force for the sake of humanity. In the event of the use of force, this Government would be prepared to furnish all the troops required, but it would not undertake an expedition against Mexico City without the approval of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

Paul Fuller of New York, who was one of the agents sent to Mexico by President Wilson, had a conference with Secretary Lansing today. Mr. Fuller will be present at the meeting tomorrow. It became known today that Mr. Fuller had been actively engaged lately in endeavoring to persuade the factional leaders in Mexico to heed President Wilson's warning that they must compose their differences and set up an orderly government.

Tomorrow's conference has attracted several prominent Mexicans to Washington. Among those who arrived to-

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CLERK USES AUTO TO STEAL $22,000

Volunteers to Bring Booth & Flinn's Payroll from Bank and Disappears.

LEAVES CAR AT SUBWAY

Gets Rid of Companion by Sending Him for a Draft—Man of Exemplary Habits.

The cashier of the Booth & Flinn Corporation, Limited, which is a joint contratcor with the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company in the building of the $20,000,000 subway tunnels under the East River, was preparing to go from the offices of the firms at 17 Battery Place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to draw money from the Liberty National Bank, 139 Broadway, for the payroll, when Edward C. Kindred, timekeeper and sometimes assistant cashier, stopped him, and said:

"I'll get the money for you. I've got my own car outside, and it will take me only a few minutes to get to the bank and back. Besides, this is no kind of weather for you to risk your health."

For several days the cashier had been ill, and yesterday he reached the office, through the storm, with his clothing soaked.

"All right, Kindred, go on," he agreed. "I'll send Sddy Barry to help you care for the money."

The contractors' check for $22,119.70, with which to get cash to pay the subway diggers, was handed to Kindred. In his own automobile, which he had recently bought, the money was placed, after the bank tellers had put it in a big black valise. As Kindred and Barry got into the car Kindred took $10.80 from his pocket, which he handed to Barry, requesting him to return and buy a cashier's draft.

"I want to mail the draft for a small purchase I expect from out of town," Kindred remarked. It was then a few minutes after the bank had opened. Ten minutes later, when Barry emerged from the bank, Kindred and the car were gone. Barry went around the corner to Cedar Street, thinking Kindred might have turned the car out of the Broadway traffic to wait for him there. Not seeing anything of him after a wait of ten minutes, Barry telephoned to the office. He was told that Kindred had not returned.

Reluctant to Suspect Him.

Even after Bary had told of the draft transaction, his employers were reluctant to believe that Kindred had gone with the money. But when he failed to return in an hour Acting Captain William Deevey of the First Branch Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters was notified, and a score of detectives were sent to ferries and railway stations, and all the police were directed to watch for the fugitive.

At 3 P. M., Policeman Kennedy of the Elizabeth Street Station, found Kindred's car, stopped at the curb in Worth Street, between Baxter and Centre Streets, near the entrance to the uptown subway station. Under the forward seat was the black valise in which the money had been placed at the bank. The 200 $50 notes, 400 $20 notes, and the smaller bills, chiefly $2 and $5 notes, amounting to $8,645, were gone, but $474.70 in silver had been left in the bag, evidently too heavy to carry conveniently.

The car, bearing the license number "10,595," was a five-passenger Oakland, 1915 model. Daniel Horan, the police chauffeur, was unable to start the car, and investigation showed that its mechanism had been locked with the combination attached to the running gear. The silver coin was taken to the bureau, and the car was towed to the police garage at 1,854 Amsterdam Avenue. The car was equipped as if for a long journey, with extra wheels, tools, clothing, and a medicine chest. The police learned that Kindred also had a smaller car, a runabout. He kept the cars in different garages near his home at 560 West 163d Street, where he occupied an apartment of four rooms on the second floor and lived alone.

Reward Offered.

His employers have offered a reward of $500 for Kindred. He is 32 years old, weighs about 225 pounds, is 5 feet 9 inches tall, has dark brown, wavy hair, smooth face, and blue eyes.

George H. Flinn, Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, Limited, is the son of William A. Flinn, Chairman of the corporation and well known as the Progressive Party leader in Pennsylvania in the last Presidential campaign said Kindred had been exemplary in his habits during the three years he had been with the firm, though very little was known of him beyond what he had volunteered.

"He had been employed as timekeeper, and on pay days acted as assistant cashier," said Treasurer Flinn. "We thought so well of him that we never asked him to give a bond. His salary was $150 a month, and he accounted satisfactorily for the ownership of his car by saying he had $300 a month income from the estate of a relative. We know he had $2,000 on deposit at one time in the Washington Heights Bank, supposed to be money he had received from his estate."

It was learned yesterday that this money, except a few dollars had been withdrawn. Mr. Flinn said Kindred did not drink or gamble, an used the car principally for trips to an from the office and for the company's work. "We were told that he was home almost every night," said Mr. Flinn. "He had been employed about two years before coming to us with the Glyndon Construction Company, which had a section of the aqueduct work. We took over that contract three years ago and gave Kindred employment at that time.

Formerly a San Franciscan.

Kindred formerly lived in San Francisco. Just before he was hired by the Glyndon Company, it was said, he had been employed in the busines department of a magazine at Oakland, Cal. Police Inspector Faurot searched Kindred's apartment and found several letters which he thought might give some clue to the missing man's antecedents, bu tso far nothing has been found to corroborate his statement concerning the estate and income of which he boasted.

In the rooms the police found a number of photographs taken by Kindred while he was engaged in aqueduct work. They also found that his chief recreation was fishing and hunting. He had a number of hunting trophies.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, diminished vitality or depression, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A wholesome, refreshing tonic.—Advt.

DECISIVE BATTLE FOR WARSAW IS ON; BAVARIANS ATTACK CITY'S DEFENSES; IVANGOROD'S WESTERN FORTS TAKEN

Entente Allies Press Greece to Act; Germans Think Balkans Are Turning to Them

ATHENS, Aug. 4.—The British, French, Russian, and Italian Ministers at Athens made a collective visit today to M. Gounaris, the Greek Premier, and made united representations regarding the political situation.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Political optimism here is mounting apace with eastern military successes. The feeling is that everything is coming Germany's way.

Bulgaria continues to be an engrossing subject of interest. At present the whole Balkans are quiet, but it is thought that things are ripening toward the harvest in early Fall.

The Balkans are believed to be waiting for a signal, which apparently will be given by Bulgaria.

The fact that the Entente Allies have brought pressure to bear at this time on the Gounaris Cabinet, instead of waiting for the reassembling of the Greek Parliament on Aug. 14, when ex-Premier Venizelos is expected to return to power and carry out his program of war on Turkey, would seem to indicate that the Allies are uneasy over the prospects of the Russian campaign.

It has been said that the plan of the German General Staff, if they drive the Russian Army beyond the Vistula, is to swing south a force sufficient to overwhelm Serbia, and drive into the sea the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

This plan might be rendered impossible by the accession of Rumania and Greece to the cause of the Entente Allies.

Speedy co-operation of the Greek Army, in fact, would tend toward the swift defeat of Turkey and the opening of the Dardanelles and Bosporus, thus changing the whole aspect of the campaign on the eastern front.

BRITISH EMPIRE PRAYS FOR VICTORY

Mother Country and Overseas Dominions Unite in Anniversary Petitions.

KING GEORGE AT ST. PAUL'S

Attends Service with the Queen —London Meeting Pledges Endurance Till Allies Win.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Having in the churches throughout the land this morning "commended our cause to the hands and judgment of the all-wise Ruler of the Universe," the British people at public meetings held tonight in every city, town, and hamlet in the United Kingdom, the Dominions and Colonies, declared their "belief in the justice of our cause and firm determination not to look to the right or the left until the goal of victory is achieved," and a great meeting in the metropolis pledged the nation to fight till the cause of the Allies should have triumphed.

The principal meeting in England was held in the London Opera House. This was attended by Princess Victoria and other members of the Royal Family, the Ambassadors and Ministers of the allied countries, and was addressed by Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, and the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council.

At Folkestone, Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, addressed the Canadians, thousands of whom are in camp at Shorncliffe, a short distance away. Other Ministers and leaders addressed large audiences at various other important centres.

Messages From France and Russia.

Messages were read at the London meeting from France and Russia, and from every corner of the British Empire. Mr. Balfour moved, and Sir Robert Borden seconded, the following resolution:

That on the anniversary of the war this meeting of the people of London records its indefinite determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of all the Allies.

Mr. Balfour said there was no need to impress upon the meeting the resolve of the nation to pursue the great controversy to the end. This resolve was not only unshaken; it was stronger than ever.

England, he continued, had never professed to maintain a great army, and at the start had only offered to send out 160,000 men. The casualties of the British Army were already three times that number. What England had done far exceeded what was originally expected, but it was only part of what she was going to do.

He was confident that historians would say that, as this country had played its part in maritime matters, so it had in no sense fallen short of what it could do in military matters. He was sure that, had the Germans known what the course of events would be, not a man would have been moved, a soldier mobilized, or a life lost between the Ural Mountains and the Bay of Biscay.

The Canadian Premier, after eulogizing the British Army, said he was assured of the triumph of its cause. Canada, he declared, was inspired by an inflexible determination to do her part.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Prayers Throughout the Empire.

The whole empire united today in prayerful observance of the anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany. In virtually every city and town in the British Isles, as well as in all parts of the dominions overseas, the day was one of

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ALWAYS IN BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

French Gains Not to be Measured in Ground Only, Says a High Authority.

LAUDS WORK OF THE ARMY

Asserts It Is Wearing the Germans Down and Keeping Millions of Them Engaged.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An explanation of why so little progress is being made in the French and Belgian war ozones, so far as actual ground gaining is concerned, is afforded in a statement from unquestionable authority, in which the almost insurmountable difficulties of the present struggle are set forth.

"During the last six months," says the authority, "from the North Sea to the Swiss mountains, there has been veritable siege warfare along the length of the broken line of trenches. In this warfare all strategic manoeuvres are absent, because manoeuvres are impossible on ground where every square meter is marked and swept by artillery fire. The only alternative is a frontal attack. Such an attack is smashed to pieces in one part or another against the formidable organizations of defense, in which all the resources of art and science have been employed by the two adversaries.

"In concrete subterranean works, armored and casemated, flanked with rapid fires and mortars, and linked to one another by marvelously concealed communicating trenches, which are protected by the fire of heavy batteries, dwell the infantry, abundantly provided with rifles and hand grenades. To take possession of one of these works, it is first necessary to dismantle these trenches and destroy the material which they shelter. This is the artillery's task.

"No one before the war could have imagined the vast amount of shells required. Several thousand shells fired during a few hours on a restricted space announce an attack for which this preparation is being made. But, no matter how numerous the heavy guns or how well directed their fire, it often happens that the preparation has been insufficient. One or more rapid firers mow down the troops who climb from the trenches ready for the charge, and after suffering heavy sacrifices the attacking party arrive at the first line of trenches of the enemy. The opposing artillery, with a literal wall of fire, effectively prevents any reinforcements from advancing to their support. They must fortify the captured trenches, being subjected the while to a much more accurate bombardment, as the enemy knows the exact range of their former positions.

"Such offensive movements could not be multiplied or prolonged indefinitely, as much on account of the moral and physical effort which they demand of the men as on account of the losses which they involve. Neither can such offensives be improvised. Before beginning an attack large quantities of material and projectiles must be gathered in one place previously appointed by the commander, advanced fortifications dug, and the ground minutely studied.

"If, despite these difficulties, the French Army renews an offensive at the price of a bloody sacrifice, it is with the conscientious mission of holding large enemy forces on the western front. By the Marne victory it stopped the invasion and ruined the first German plan, which was, first, to shatter France, and return then against Russia.

"By the victory of the Yser, with the aid of the allied armies closing the line of defense, it effectively prevented the enemy from getting a foothold in Pas de Calais.

Demoralized 2,000,000 Germans.

"By continuous offensive actions from February to July in Champagne, the Argonne and Artois, it demoralized approximately 2,000,000 men and captured an enormous amount of material. Without allowing the enemy an instant's respite it forced the German General Staff to utilize on the western front reserves in barracks and arsenals.

"It would be a serious mistake to measure our efforts by the ground conquered. The demoralization and wearing down of the German Army is the real goal. We have attained this goal, since

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GREAT SWEEP IN NORTH, TOO

Russians Retire to Outer Works of Lomza and Ostrolenka.

AUSTRIAN WEDGE IN SOUTH

Effort to Separate Czar's Armies Operating in Poland and Lower Russia.

RUSSIAN REAR HOLDS FIRM

Huge Masses Hurled by Hindenburg on Narew Front Fail to Break Through.

GERMAN LOSSES IMMENSE

Their Cavalry Drives to Further Slaughter Infantry Demoralized by Muscovite Bayonets.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5.—After having tried for three weeks to force the Russians to evacuate Warsaw and the Polish salient by encircling movements from the north and pressure from the west, the Austro-Germans have commenced attacks on the fortresses of the capital and those of Lomza and Ostrolenka, to the northeast, and Ivangorod to the southeast.

Berlin claims that the Russians have been driven back to the advanced defenses of Lomza; that the Narew, has been crossed near Ostrolenka; that, driven out of their Bionie positions, the Russians have fallen back into the outer lines of Warsaw, which the Bavarians are attacking, and that the Austrians have captured the western part of the fortress of Ivangorod. The Petrograd War Office late last night admitted that the Russians had retired from the Bionie-Nadazyn line on Warsaw.

Thus, what should prove a decisive battle for the Polish capital has begun in earnest.

In the meantime, Field Marshall von Mackensen is slowly advancing from the southeast, between the Vistula and the Bug, in an effort to cut off the Russian armies, which apparently are making a leisurely exit from Warsaw and the western lines, while General von Bülow, in his wider encircling movement through Courland has reached Kupischki, some fifty miles west of Dvinsk, on the Vilna-Petrograd Railway.

Chief Attention to Hindenburg.

Although the operations of von Mackensen and von Bülow appear to offer the most dangerous threats to the retiring Russian armies, the Russian General Staff is paying more attention to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who has been trying, with more or less success, to force the line of the Narew. Here the Russians are offering the most stubborn resistance, and, according to an official dispatch from Petrograd, in two battles of three days each succeeded in checking the Germans and inflicting heavy losses on them. The Russians also admit severe casualties.

When the dispatch was sent a third battle was in progress. Berlin claims that in this battle the Germans have been successful and have forced a crossing of the Narew near Ostrolenka.

On the whole, the Russians, so far as can be gathered from the official reports, are making an extremely orderly retirement. They are losing comparatively few prisoners, and, except for the thirty-two guns abandoned to the east of Ivangorod, the Germans make no claims to the capture of heavy pieces of artillery.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"West of the Narew, between Ostrolenka and Rozan, the Germans, who have thrown considerable forces across the river, are assembling on a front of ten miles a compact body of troops similar to von Mackensen's phalanx.

"At present the Germans hold a strip of land about seven miles broad on the left bank of the Narew, and every forward step is stubbornly contested by the Russians.

"The Austro-Germans are closing in on the sides of Ivangorod, and a few days probably will decide the fate of this secondary fortress, for the sake of which the Russians are not likely to make heavy sacrifice of men."

Race Against Time for New Line.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—A race against time for the line of Kovno, Grodno, and Brest-Litovsk, in which the Germans are trying to forestall the Russians and secure a foothold there while the Summer still favors military operations, is the view held by local military authorities.

Direct operations against Warsaw are regarded at the moment as of less concern to the Germans than the business of advancing their wings, though a country which with the approach of Autumn will become impassable.

It is even suggested that the Germans do not desire to force an evacuation of Warsaw, but are bent instead on detaining the army there, while daily limiting the field of possibility of an orderly retirement eastward and a subsequent fortification along the mentioned line.

Observers see in the German operations to the east of the Vistula River, in the vicinity of Matzievitze, a design to cut the railroad from Ivangorod to Warsaw, and, if not to capture Ivangorod, to compel the evacuation of that fortress, and open the way for Field Marshal von Mackensen to the Warsaw-Brest-Litovsk railway. The Matzievitze-Ivangorod operation is regarded here as the most important at the present time. A relatively early evacuation of Ivangorod is foreshadowed by the Russian press.

The situation at Mitau, the capital of the Russian province of Courland, twen-

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ty-five miles southwest of Riga, is not clearly understood here. The Reich says that, judging by the disposition of the armies of both sides, it may with probability be assumed that the city has been abandoned by the Russians.

Mackensen Seeks to Distance Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is only now that the enemy is beginning to close in on the fortress of Ivangorod. He has crossed the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod, but is being held near the right bank of the river at Ivangorod. The Russians have withdrawn to the outer trenches of the fortress on the west and southwest.

From Lublin the Archduke is advancing northward on Lubartof station on the Lublin-Lukow Railway in rear of Ivangorod. Mackensen is moving up from Choim to Wlodawa and seems anxious either to draw the retreating Russians into a fresh battle or to reach the neighborhood of Brest-Litovsk before the Russians succeed in deploying on the new front.

In the north the Germans have now, after very hard fighting, established themselves on the left bank of the Narew and are making further efforts to get in rear of Novo Georgievsk.

In the Baltic region fierce fighting is taking place between Poniewecz and Dvinsk.

Berlin Awaits Evacuation.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—No word of the Russian evacuation of Warsaw and Ivangorod has reached here, but members of the General Staff betray no impatience ove the operations, and evidently have their expectations fixed on bigger game than the two fortresses; in fact, they expect to capture a part of the Russian army.

"Our operations are proceeding favorably and give promise of a decidedly good harvest," said one of the chief officers today.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today says the Russian Legation at The Hague, Netherlands, has officially announced the evacuation of Warsaw on account of the lack of ammunition. The bridges over the Vistula River, the same advices say, have been ordered blown up.

Reports prepared at the front and given out by the Overseas News Agency say that the investment of the Russian fortress of Ivangorod is progressing. Eight of the outer forts have been stormed, according to these advices, and the possibility of the Russian forces within the citadel escaping is constantly diminishing.

See Russian Left Wing in Peril.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4, (via London.)—News of the evacuation by the Russians of the fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod is expected here from hour to hour.

While general attention is concentrated on the impending Russian evacuation of Warsaw and the Vistula line, events of scarcely less importance are taking place on the southeastern front; namely, the Austro-Hungarian passage of the Bug River line and the advance against Vladimir-Volynsk and Kovel, in Volhynia.

This operation renders the position of the Russian left wing in East Galicia precarious, and will probably be the determining factor in forcing the retirement of the Russians from the Bug, Zlota Lipa and Dniester line, and in freeing Galicia entirely from the invading army.

The destination of the Austrian wedge which crossed the Bug River between Sokol and Krylow is apparently Kovel, an important railroad junction located on the southern edge of the great Rokitno swamps. The effect of this advance will be to cut communications between the Russian armies operating in Poland and Southern Russia, and accomplish what Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf and Field Marshal von Hindenburg hitherto have been unable to do, namely, drive a complete breach in the long Russian battle front and leave one set of armies operating to the northwest of the impassable swamps and the other to the southwest of this region, without the possibility of transferring reinforcements from one to the other except by a long circuitous railway journey through central Russia.

The Russians may, therefore, be expected to offer the strongest resistance to these operations.

WAR OFFICES DESCRIBE LATEST OPERATIONS

Important Successes Claimed by Both Teuton and Russian General Staffs.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—An official statement given out today by the Russian General Staff says:

During the last three days the enemy has made enormous efforts to dislodge us from the sector of the Narew River from Ostrolenka to Lomza.

In the district of Jedwabno the enemy is conducting trench warfare, but in the exploding of mines we have continually held the upper hand.

On the Pissa and Skwa Rivers the whole enemy army attacked us, having first launched against us reinforcements brought from France. Nevertheless we soon saw a complete German defeat in this sector, for it took the enemy a week to drive back from the village of Serwatka (on the right bank of the Pissa) our rearguard regiment, while the battle for the passage of the Narew, near Novgorod, has not even begun.

Near the mouth of the Skwa the enemy, thanks to the forests, succeeded in passing to our sidet of the river, but we successfully prevented him from bringing his artillery across the Narew, and at the point of the bayonet we annihilated some forces which were deprived of the protection of their artillery.

These failures compelled the enemy to withdraw from this sector the reinforcements which had come from France, and send them to reinforce the Rozan army, which was moving more rapidly.

This army was considerably strengthened by other reinforcements which came to it from the left bank of the Vistula. Nevertheless, all the efforts of the enemy to make progress to the east and west were broken by the River Oje.

The enemy then changed the direction of his attack, and now on the front between the Narew and the Oje, is making great efforts to advance in a northeasterly direction behind Ostrolenka.

During three days of fighting the enemy repeatedly hurled large masses of infantry against our trenches, but while suffering severe losses he advanced only two or three versts, (1.8 miles.)

On Aug. 2 our troops, during a particularly desperate German attack, which we repulsed, saw the enemy's cavalry make an onslaught on his own infantry, who had been thrown back with the intention of forcing them to attack us again. The German losses here were very great.

In the southern sector of the battle, near the village of Polshivnitza, the enemy concentrated a large mass of infantry in order to pass across the valley of the Oje, but our artillery smothered his attack at the end of the valley, forcing the Germans in this region to disperse.

Our losses were very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan to deal a severe blow from the Narew line on the rear of the Russian armies, which are impeding Field Marshall von Mackensen's offensive in the Wieprz Valley.

Berlin Account of Fighting.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front:

In the eastern theatre, in pursuit of the retreating enemy, our troops reached the district of Kupischki, east of Poniewicz.

North of Lomza the Russians were pushed back to the advanced defense positions of the fortress.

East Prussian and West Prussian regiments captured after heavy fighting the Narew crossing, near Ostrolenka, which was strengthened by field fortifications. Several thousand of Russians were taken prisoners and seventeen machine guns were captured. Our pursuit of the enemy is proceeding.

Before Warsaw, the Russians were thrown from the Bionie position into the outer line of the fortress. The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria is attacking the fortress.

The attack of the German troops under General von Woyrsch, who crossed the Vistula, is proceeding.

Austro-Hungarian troops and the army of General von Woyrsch are in possession of the west part of the fortress of Ivangorod to the Vistula River.

The enemy yesterday also attempted to arrest the advance of the army of Field Marshall von Mackensen, but he again was defeated near Lenczna, northeast of Chelm and west of the Bug River.

Since early this morning the defeated enemy has been retreating between the Vistula and Bug Rivers, in a northerly direction.

Near and south of Uscilug, on the Bug River, the enemy is also retreating.

Great Fires Seen in South.

VIENNA, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The following official communication has been issued by the War Office:

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Russians, who retreat step by step, have offered at several places renewed resistance.

North of the Dubienka-Chelm line, on the Sirnika and on the line of Leczna-Novo Alexandria, heavy battles took place.

On many parts of the front the enemy undertook short counter-attacks in order to check our pursuit, but at midnight he continued to retreat northward.

The western part of Ivangorod, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, is in our hands. The German forces standing opposite the mouth of the Radomka River, on the east bank of the Vistula, have made progress. Between Vladimir-Volynsk and Sokol our troops dispersed one Cossack regiment. Southwest of Vladimir-Volynsk great fires were sighted.

There is no news from Galicia.

ALWAYS IN BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

It has been proved that during these six months the enemy has suffered heavy losses, and, taking everything into consideration, he can only remove our front 8 per cent. of his total effectives.

"The great battles on the Western front were fought in Champagne during the months of February and March, between the Meuse and the Moselle during the month of April, and in Artois during May and June.

"In Champagne we have taken the enemy's defenses for a depth of from one to seven kilometers, (from one and a quarter to four and one-third miles,) which repeated and heavy counter-attacks have not been able to recapture. Between four and five German army corps have suffered heavy losses, two regiments of the Guard being almost destroyed. On the captured ground nearly 25,000 German dead were counted. We took 2,000 prisoners, rapid-fire guns, and a large number of trench cannon.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle we now occupy the Eparges crater, which was very strongly fortified. There two Bavarian divisions, having received orders to hold out at all costs, left heaps of bodies.

"To this great success must be added the success in the Bois d'Ailly and the Bois le Prêtre, which the Germans call 'Bois de la Mort.'

"In Artois more than 8,000 prisoners, cannon of all calibres, a hundred quick-firers, and bomb throwers fell into our hands.

"Along a front of ten kilometers, (more than six miles,) we have advanced from two to four kilometers, and captured the villages of Ablain-St. Nazaire, Carency, and Neuville St. Vaast, transformed into fortresses by our adversaries, who brought up to stem our victorious offensive sixteen veteran divisions, one company being reduced to four men.

"Besides these three principal actions, operations of less importance permitted us to take at Toutvent 1,200 meters of trenches, and at Quennevieres 2,500 meters.

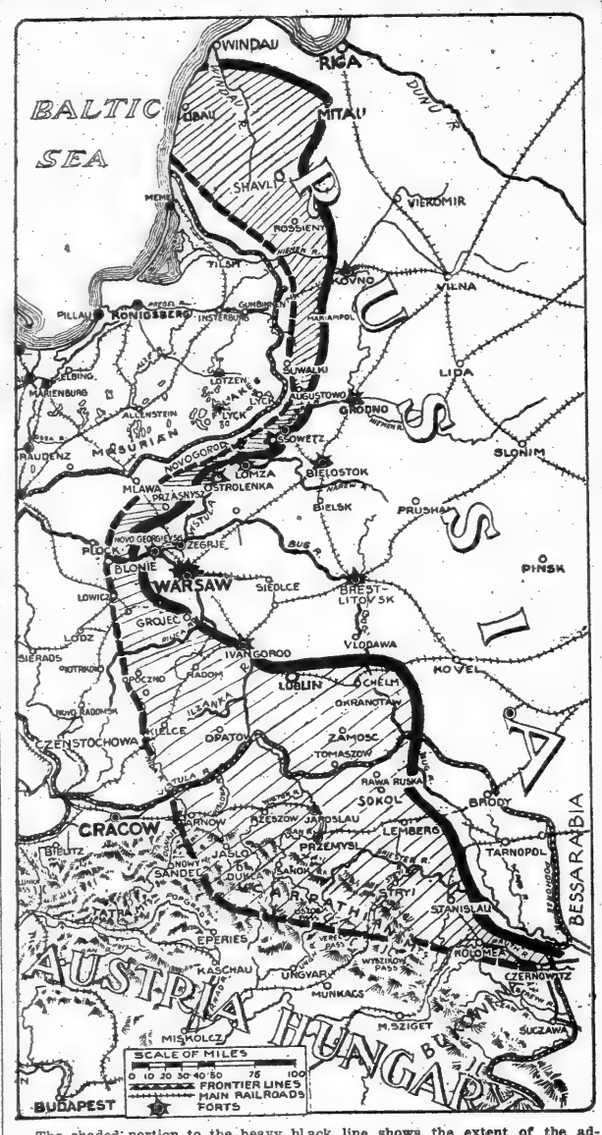
"The capture of Vauquois, in the Argonne, and Metzeral and Hartmannsweller in the Fecht Valley in Alsace, constituted brilliant victories for our troops, judging from the desperate character of the fighting, the amount of munitions expended and the number of forces engaged. Those engagements were veritable battles. Their preparation and realization represented large sacrifices.

Strain of Trench Warfare.

"But even when no engagements take place the life of the troops in the trenches is a continual battle. The first line of infantry, only a few meters distant from the enemy, enjoys not a single minute of quietude; it is under the constant menace of grenades, bursting shrapnel, bombs from mine-throwers, and there is continual fear of subterranean mines.

"The infantryman must remain continually on the alert—occasionally in the smoke of asphyxiating bombs—hold himself ready at every moment to repulse an attack, repair fortifications, remove obstructions that have fallen into the trenches, and live in the continued presence of death. Such a life demands continual activity on the part of the officers, calmness on the part of the men, patience and bravery at all times.

Austro-German Position on Russian Front.



The shaded portion to the heavy black line shows the extent of the advance made by the invading hosts since April 1.

DACIA'S SEIZURE CONFIRMED BY COURT

French Tribunal Rules the American Ship a Fair Prize and May Confiscate Her.

WASHINGTON TO PROTEST

Verdict Means That France Will Not Recognize the Transfer of Belligerent Vessels.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A French prize court today confirmed the capture (seizure) of the American cotton ship Dacia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The announcement from Paris today that a French prize court had confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Dacia as a fair prize found the State Department preparing to protest the decision, which carries with it forfeiture of the vessel. It is planned to make this a test case of the right of a neutral country to grant registry to a belligerent-owned merchant ship.

The Dacia's cotton cargo is not involved. Before the vessel sailed from Galveston last Spring for Rotterdam Great Britain announced that the cargo, consigned for Bremen, would not be detained, the announcement being binding upon France. The French Government purchased the cotton through a special appropriation, and first payments to its owners were made today at the State Department. The issue in the Dacia case is the right of the United States Government to permit registry under its flag of a vessel formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, a German corporation, but declared to have been sold to an American citizen. The British Government, which has sanctioned such transfers in war time, could not consistently seize the Dacia. France has always held that the transfer of a merchant ship to a neutral power must have been effected at least thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities in order to obtain recognition by belligerents.

At the beginning of the war the United States served notice upon the belligerents that, as they had not consented to observe the unratified declarations of London as a whole, this Government would not be bound by them, but would stand on the general principles of international law in dealing with questions of neutral rights. The protest against condemnation of the Dacia will rest on those principles.

At the office of Edward N. Breitung, owner of the steamship Dacia, it was said yesterday that no official advice had been received from the French Government regarding the confirmation by the French prize court of the seizure of the Dacia. A representative of Mr. Breitung asserted, however, that up to this time advices from their attorneys in Paris indicated that the Dacia might be turned back to her owners, possibly under bond guaranteeing that she would not again take part in transatlantic trade during the continuation of the war.

BRITISH EMPIRE PRAYS FOR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

intercession and prayer, with meetings of common aim and purpose to ask the aid of the Almighty for ultimate victory in a cause which the British peoples consider just and righteous.

London was the scene of the chief ceremony, with services attended by King George and Queen Mary at noon in St. Paul's Cathedral. The King and his consort drove to the cathedral in an open landau without state ceremonial, though cheering crowds lined the thoroughfares to view them in passing.

The cathedral was thrown open to all comers and before a vast throng the Most Rev. Randall T. Davidson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, the Bishop of London, and their assistants conducted a brief and simple service, concluding with the hymn, "Through the Night of Darkest Hour," and the national anthem.

A notable feature of the gathering was the presence of a great number of wounded soldiers and sailors, who received preference in the matter of seats at the King's request. His Majesty wore the khaki uniform of a staff officer.

Patriotic meetings were held everywhere throughout the afternoon to reaffirm Great Britain's intention to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

BERLIN OFFER TO END FRYE DISPUTE

Continued on Page 2.

explained in its note of April 4 last for what reason it considers that the conditions justifying the sinking under international law were present in the case of the William P. Frye. The cargo consisted of conditional contraband, the destination of which for the hostile armed forces was to be presumed under the circumstances; no proof to overcome this presumption has been furnished. More than half the cargo of the vessel was contraband, so that the vessel was liable to confiscation. The attempt to bring the American vessel into a German port would have greatly imperiled the German vessel in the given situation of the war, and at any rate practically defeated the success of her further operations. Thus the authority for sinking the vessel was given according to general principles of international law.

There only remains then to be examined the question how far the Prussian-American treaty stipulations modify these principles of international law.

Question of Contraband.

In this connection Article 12 of the Treaty of 1785 provides that in the event of a war between one of the contracting parties with another power, the free commerce and intercourse of the nationals of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted, but that on the contrary the vessel of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports of the belligerent power even neutralizing enemy goods on board thereof. However, this article merely formulates general rules for the freedom of maritime intercourse and leaves the question of contraband untouched; the specific stipulations on this point are contained in the following article, which is materially identical with Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799 now in force.

The plain intention of Article 13 is to establish a reasonable compromise between the military interests of the belligerent contracting party and the commercial interests of the neutral party. On the one hand the belligerent party is to have the right to prevent the transportation of supplies to his adversaries even when carried on vessels of the neutral party; on the other hand, the commerce and navigation of the neutral party is to be interfered with as little as possible by the measures necessary for such prevention, and reasonable compensation is to be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may nevertheless ensue from the proceedings of the belligerent party.

Article 13 recites the following means whereby the belligerent party can prevent the vessels of the neutral party from carrying war supplies to his adversary. The detention of the ship and cargo for such length of time as the belligerent may think necessary; furthermore, the taking over of the war stores for his own use, paying the full value of the same as ascertained the place of destination. The right of sinking is not mentioned in the treaty, and is, therefore, neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited. That on this point the party stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law. From the meaning and spirit of the treaty it really appears out o fthe question that it was intended to expect of the belligerent that he should permit a vessel loaded with contraband, for example a shipment of arms and ammunition of decisive importance for the outcome of the war, to proceed unhindered to his enemy when circumstances forbid the carrying of the * * * into port, if the general rules of international law allow sinking of the vessel.

Disposition of Cargo.

The remaining stipulations of Article 13 must likewise be considered in this light; they provide that the Captain of a vessel stopped shall be allowed to proceed on his voyage if he delivers out the contraband to the warship which stopped his vessel. For such delivering out cannot, of course, be considered when the ensuing loss of time imperials either the warship herself or the success of her other operations. In the case of the William P. Frye the German commander at first tried to have matters settled by the delivery of contraband, but convinced himself of the impracticability of this attempt in that it would expose his ship to attack by whatever superior force of enemy war vessels pursuing him, and was accordingly obliged to determine upon the sinking of the Frye. Thus he did not exceed on this point the limits to which he was bound by Article 13.

However, Article 13 asserts itself here to the extent that it founds the obligation to compensate the American citizens affected, whereas according to the general rules of international law the belligerent party does not need to grant compensation for a vessel lawfully sunk. For, if by Article 13, the mere exercise of right of highways makes the belligerent liable for compensation, this must apply a fortiori to the exercise of the right of sinking.

The question whether the German commander acted legally was primarily a subject for the consideration of the German prize courts, according to general principles of international law as laid down, also in Article 1 of The Hague Convention for the establishment of an International prize court and in Article 51 of the Declaration of London. The German Government consequently laid the case of the William P. Frye before the competent prize court at Hamburg, as was stated in its note of the 7th ult. This court found by its judgment of the 10th inst. that the cargo of the American vessel, William P. Frye, was contraband; that the vessel could not be carried into port, and that the sinking was therefore justified; at the same time the court expressly recognized the validity of the Prussian-American treaty stipulations severally* model for the relations between the German Empire and America, so that the sinking of the ship and cargo, so far as American property, makes the German Empire liable for indemnity. The Prize Court was unable to fix the indemnity itself, since it had no data before it, failing the receipt of the necessary details from the parties interested.

It will now be necessary to settle these

BRITISH NOTES FIND FAVOR AT CAPITAL

Suggestion of Review by an International Tribunal Is Agreeably Received.

SITUATION IS CLEARING

United States Will Not Recede from Its Position, but Way Is Open for Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Instead of causing greater irritation between the two Governments, the notes of Great Britain to the United States, made public yesterday, which dealt with the American complaints over British prize court proceedings and detention of American ships and cargoes destined to and from neutral ports, have served to clear the atmosphere, and there is now a promise of a favorable outcome of the controversy.

While this Government has no intention of receding from its position, there is some reason to believe that an effort will be made to modify some of the restrictions by informal arrangements, and that in the same informal way, by agreement between the British Government and citizens of the United States claiming to have suffered by the Orders in Council, these citizens will adjust their differences with Great Britain. Beyond this, however, a strong likelihood exists that the suggestion of the British Government that the matters arising out of prize court proceedings and the application of the British Orders in Council be subjected to review by an international tribunal may be accepted by the United States.

It is expected that if a settlement by an international tribunal is arranged, Germany will complain that the United States has discriminated in favor of Great Britain in its attitude toward questions arising out of the war.

Germany has indicated her willingness to have the American complaints against Germany's submarine warfare submitted to The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration. It is pointed out here, however, that if Germany should find fault over the refusal of the United States to arbitrate matters arising from the submarine warfare, while agreeing to Great Britain's suggestion to arbitrate matters arising out of the detention of American ships and cargoes, the answer of this Government would be that the submarine warfare involved the destruction of human life, for which no adequate compensation could be made, while the case at issue with Great Britain involved merely losses of ships or cargoes, that could be compensated for in dollars and cents.

Discrimination in Blockade.

The main complaint of this Government against Great Britain is that her policy in detaining ships and cargoes destined for neutral ports of Europe in countries contiguous to German territory does not bear equally on all neutrals. The United States holds that it is being discriminated against, for the reason that Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are permitted to trade with Germany, while British Government is not in a position to intercept vessels plying between the Baltic ports of Scandinavian countries and the Baltic ports of Germany. For this and other reasons the United States holds that it has good ground for complaint against the detention of American ships and cargoes on the ground that, while consigned to neutral ports on the Continent of Europe the ultimate destination of the cargoes is German territory.

But the argument of Sir Edward Grey that Great Britain accepted the principle laid down by the United States during the civil war, that cargoes destined for neutral ports might be seized before their arrival at such ports if there was good reason to suspect that the cargoes was to be trans-shipped to the territory of an enemy, has impressed this Government. The United States lays the foundation for exchanges which may lead to acceptance of the British suggestion that the differences between the two Governments be adjusted by an international tribunal.

In his note of July 31 Sir Edward Grey said that it was open to any American citizen whose claim was before a British prize court "to contend that an Order in Council law and is, therefore, not binding on the court."

Sir Edward Grey added that if the prize court declined to accept the contentions of the American citizen and such a decision was upheld on appeal by His Majesty's Privy Council, the United States Government, if it considered that there was serious ground for holding that the decision was incorrect and infringed the rights of its citizen was entitled to claim that the matter should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

Creates Favorable Impression.

Some impression seems to have been made here by the suggestion that the United States had adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review if the prize court and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law. Should this Government take the contrary view, the British Government, according to Sir Edward Grey, "will be prepared to concert with the United States Government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen."

Sir Edward Grey expressed the hope, however, that the willingness of the British Government to make reasonable concessions to American interests would prevent the necessity for such action arising. There seems to be a strong likelihood that this expressed willingness will lead to an effort to obtain concessions through informal means which will so modify the British restrictions on American commerce as to lessen the causes of complaint of this Government and pave the way for ultimate adjustment of the differences by an international tribunal.

It is admitted that great difficulty would be encountered in an effort to organize an unprejudiced international tribunal at this time, when half the world is at war, and some of the nations, not engaged in hostilities, are in sympathy with one side or the other in the struggle.

The American response to the British notes has been prepared in part, and, while there is every indication that it will be controversial and will not recede from the position previously assumed by this Government in complaining of the British restrictions, it is expected that future exchanges between the two Governments will take into consideration the expressed willingness of Great Britain to make reasonable concessions and to leave the matter of difference to the determination of an international tribunal.

A question as to why the two American notes to Great Britain, given out yesterday, were made public only in paraphrase, while the correspondence between the United States and Germany had been published verbatim was answered officially by the explanation that the two short notes published in paraphrase merely embodied instructions to the American Ambassador in London to present a note to the Foreign Office, in the following sense. Those instructions leave it to the Ambassador to use language of his instructions or to vary it.

Notes to and from both Great Britain and Germany that have been transmitted textually have been published textually here. In the case of the two notes to Great Britain it was said that the department did not know precisely the form in which they reached the Foreign Office, and that was why only a paraphrase was made public.

Prepares Trade Figures.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Elaborate statistics have been assembled by the State Department to refute the British assumption that increased exportations from the United States to Holland and Scandinavian countries indicate that some of these goods are finding their way into Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft being prepared for President Wilson of the reply to the three British notes made public yesterday.

A study of trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries has been made by the State Department and investigations of Scandinavian and Dutch trade by the Department of Commerce. A report from Consul General Skinner at London also has been received on the foreign trade of Great Britain for the six months ended June 30. It shows that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased since the war began along the same lines as American exports to those countries.

The State Department will contend that there can be no more assumption that American goods going to these neutral countries are bound for Germany than that British goods exported there will reach Great Britain's enemies.

The London report showed that while Great Britain's exports decreased materially in the first six months of 1915 as compared to the same period of 1914, imports increased. Re-exports during June, the first month during which the British Order-in-Council was fully effective, showed an increase of $2,904,838. In cotton, one of the much-disputed articles in the trade, Great Britain's imports increased by 1,314,592 cents of 112 pounds each. Of the re-exports of cotton Consul General Skinner said:

"Holland and Sweden each took about five times as much cotton in June, 1915, as in June, 1914, and during the past half year Sweden received 142,543 centals and Holland 19,828 centals of cotton, as against 18,642 centals and 17,785 centals respectively in the same period of 1914."

"Large increases in all lines of cotton goods and cotton yarns from Great Britain to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands during the first six months of 1915 are shown. Despite a general decrease in exports of manufactured copper Great Britain sent Norway 317 tons in 1915, as against 48 tons in 1914. Increased American copper exports to Scandinavian countries have been cited by Great Britain to sustain her contention.

Encouraged by the announcement from London that a part of the cargo of the steamer Neches had been released, officials determined today to press informal negotiations to obtain an agreement that would release all the vast quantity of American-bound commodities now lying on Rotterdam docks. The British note in the Neches case set forth that if it were alleged that "in particular cases and special circumstances, hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for neutrals."

In line with this assurance, the foreign trade advisers of the State Department are forwarding to London affidavits covering hundreds of individual cases in which they allege that hardships are being inflicted. The total involved will be millions of dollars, and undoubtedly will precipitate extended diplomatic correspondence.

The State Department is hopeful of results in many of these cases, and an arrangement has already been made to facilitate American commerce in oil.

BRITISH REPLIES DISAPPOINT IMPORTERS

They Confer on Blockade Notes and Will Favor a Vigorous Protest.

The British notes were received in local importing circles with disappointment and apprehension. Merchants who have paid for or contracted for great quantities of German and Austrian merchandise have been counting upon concessions being made by Great Britain in the matter of getting their goods across the sea. The attitude taken in the notes surprised many of them.

The Biltmore Hotel Executive Committee of Importers, of which P. J. Cunningham of Dezell & Helwig, linen importers, of 58 White Street, is Chairman, held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the notes and decide upon a line of action. There was a full attendance of members, and at the close of the conference it was announced that a general meeting of importers interested in getting merchandise out of Germany and Austria-Hungary would be held next week.

The members of the Executive Committee acknowledged that the situation brought to a head the question whether American merchants were to be permitted to do any further trading in the goods of the countries affected by Great Britain's embargo. Chairman Cunningham declined to forecast the action of the general meeting to be held in the next few days, but it was reported that President Wilson, and Secretary Lansing would be called upon to enter a strong protest. Mr. Cunningham recalled that the importers already had presented a protest to President Wilson against England's embargo. That action was taken more than six weeks ago, but the pending dispatch of the last note to Germany prevented action by the Washington authorities.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the American Importers' Association, Incorporated, said his organization would probably hold a meeting next week to declare what steps should be taken to impress the Administration. Emil L. Strobel, of the wholesale toy importing firm of Strobel & Wilken said the situation was very serious.

"We have thousands of dollar's worth of toys now ready for shipment at Rotterdam and elsewhere," said he. "Notwithstanding the fact that these goods have in many instances been paid for, we cannot get them. Besides the monetary loss to American merchants involved in the non-delivery of goods, the holiday trade is severely if shipments of toys are not forthcoming in the immediate future."

Other merchants declared that if German and Austrian merchandise now lying at neutral ports could not be shipped at once the goods not only would be unseasonable but out of style when landed, eventually.

Importers who read yesterday's dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from St. Louis, telling of the plan of Arthur P. Meagher, President of Charles H. Wyman & Co., customs brokers, to purchase German merchandise now held there to transfer to American registry in order to bring over German and Austrian merchandise now tied up at foreign ports, condemned the plan.

"Mr. Meagher's plan of putting German vessels at present in American waters under American registry," said Carl W Stern, Chairman of the Customs Procedure Committee of the American Importers' Association, and Vice Chairman of the Biltmore Hotel Committee, "is as novel as it is dangerous.

"Great Britain's attitude toward the American cotton steamer Ogeechee, laden with non-contraband German wares, American owned, which sailed from Bremen, and the more recent case of the American steamship Neches, whose detention is justified by Sir Edward Grey, are striking illustrations of the risks attendant upon such an undertaking. Different members of the Importers' Committee at the Hotel Biltmore meeting looked thoroughly into this project and decided to abandon it, at least until such time as consignees of cargo shipped under this plan could secure insurance against risk of capture and unreasonable detention, or the assurance of Great Britain through our own State Department that if upon investigation by the proper officer of the Crown it developed that the cargo was American-owned though of 'enemy' origin it could be speedily released.

"To ship cargo under Mr. Meagher's plan without proper safeguards should not be seriously considered. The plan lacks the approval of either of the importers' associations prominent in the movement in this city to lift the embargo on German and Austrian goods."

REPP ASSAILS NOTE.

Importer Says We Can Never Accept England's Terms.

L. A. Repp of Hoyt, Repp & Co., 95 Chambers Street, who brought about the importers' protest of the British Order and Council, said yesterday:

"If there was criticism due to Germany's answer to our note, the reply from England in reference to the British Order in Council sinks it into insignificance. To think that we, the greatest civilized nation of the world, should submit to any such terms as the note of England wants us to do, seems preposterous. To think that all Belgian imports shipped from Rotterdam should be financially settled through England, is a slur on our Government and financial institutions. To allow that would be a mockery to the Declaration of Independence.

"England points out that the money that is being earned by manufacturers of arms and war supplies should be compensation for the losses sustained by the importers. But let me say that if I were to go to any manufacturer who has earned money on war contracts and say to him, 'Brother, I have lost through obeying the British Orded in Council my business, money, home and everything I possess in the world. Will you therefore kindly let me have $100,000 of the fortune you have made on war supplies to put me on my feet?' You can pretty nearly guess his answer.

"England's remarks on our blockade during the civil war constitute such a ridiculous comparison to what she is doing that I am surprised at her even mentioning the matter. I have the greatest faith in our President—the Lincoln of our day—and I am sure that he and Mr. Lansing, who gave the importers' committee such a true and American-spirited audience when we were at Washington, will not accept this note. I am positive that Mr. Wilson will not stand by and see the American importers suffer because a few are getting theirs. I therefore hope that the answer to the British note will be firm on the rights we are entitled to and will plainly state that these rights are accorded at once."

PRESS ON BRITISH NOTES.

A Great Difference Seen Between the English and German Cases.

These editorial expressions on the British notes appear in this mornings newspapers:

An Arbitrable Difference.

From The New York Tribune.

The contention that the United States should waive any rights because of the manner in which Germany has made war upon Britain and her allies is inadmissable. We have declined to permit Germany to plead "necessity" or "reprisal" in her dealings with us; we have refused to accept her arguments based upon British violations of international law, real or alleged. We can do no less with Great Britain.

Now, all our differences with Great Britain, like those over the Leelanaw and the Frye with Germany, concern property rights, treaty rights, or rights claimed under international law. Therefore, it is essential to recognize at the beginning that what are discussed are disagreements which can and ought to be settled by arbitration, if no agreement can be had by diplomacy.

On the other hand, it is equally necessary to perceive that there is no parallel between our differences with Germany over the Lusitania and any disagreement we have with England, eW have informed Germany further wanton murder of American citizens will be viewed as a "deliberately unfriendly act." A systematic effort wil lbe made to procure equally vigorous language in dealing with Great Britain. This effort should fail and must fail because no question of life divides Great Britain from us, and Sir Edward Grey has neither asserted the right of murder nor has he been asked by us to give assurance against murder. Our cases with Great Britain are purely civil. Such of our cases with Germany as are civil, not criminal, will follow the same course. But we shall continue to regard murder as a different thing and refrain from using toward England the language used toward Germany just as long as Great Britain continues to avoid individual or collective assassination.

The right of Holland to accumulate large stores of cotton in excess of her ordinary consumption cannot be denied; and the mere fact of an excess of importation over former years, when the world was at peace, does not justify Great Britain in acting on the assumption that all excess is designed for Germany. This amounts to the assertion of the right to regulate the industrial life of neutral nations and their exchanges with the United States, another neutral, on the mere basis of British suspicion.

Finally, in the case of German Baltic ports, there is no blockade at all. Sweden and Denmark can trade with Germany as they please. German supremacy in the Baltic is undisputed. Nevertheless Great Britain assumes the right to interrupt the flow of sea-borne freight bound for Germany, but traveling through Scandanavia and thence to the unblockaded Baltic ports.

Plainly, then, the British note does not meet and cannot satisfy American demands. Between American and English interpretations of international law and precedent there is a wide gap.

The British note is friendly in tone, but not more friendly than the last German note. It does not clear away any obstacles; it does nothing more than state a British point of view, which will not be accepted by the United States. But it does open the way to the ultimate settlement of differences, either directly by diplomacy or indirectly by reference to a court of arbitration.

Rule Should Work Both Ways.

From The New York Sun.

Germany's defense of submarine outrages was that they were necessary adaptations of naval warfare to modern conditions. We have told her, in substance, that modern conditions must be adapted to inalienable rights, not the reverse.

Great Britain's defense of her persistent invasion of our rights of noncontraband commerce with neutral ports is that her obstructive "measures" constitute nothing more than an adaptation of the old principle of blockade to the peculiar circumstances of this war.

A reply similar to that already made to Germany is due to Great Britain. The three notes published yesterday invite it. The rule of inflexible neutrality, of friendly vigilance for the protection of American rights, of an even attitude toward the contending powers, goes to pieces when it is unequally applied. We have no doubt that it will continue to be applied impartially by our Department of State. That is the way to keep America "under ashes."

It is a poor rule that works only in the case of Germany.

RAISED GERMAN RELIEF.

Mrs. Taylor Also Said to Have Given an Ambulance Train.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"Mrs. Jessie Stillman Taylor of New York, a resident of Munich, has been instrumental in raising funds for German relief. She has presented to the Bavarian Army an ambulance train consisting of a motor car and two trailers.

*Omissions.

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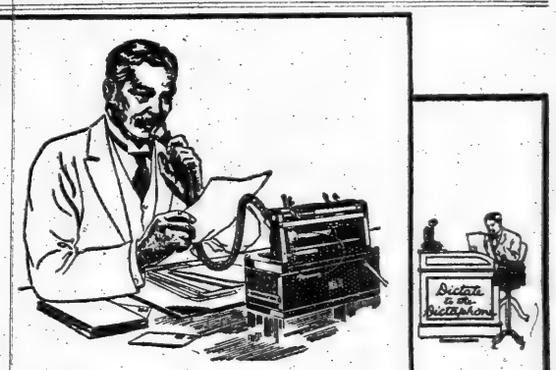

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THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

FRENCH FIND FAULT WITH BRITISH ARMY

War a Sporting Proposition for the Officers, They Say, and Men Are Not Hardened.

EXPECT A SUDDEN PEACE

General Confidence in a Successful Result — Answers to Questions Americans Ask.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY,
Former Editor of The Baltimore Sun.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—For the past few days I have been viewing the externals of the Paris situation with the fresh interest of one who has not seen it before since the war began. Perhaps the best form in which to convey the impressions made upon my mind is through answers to questions that first and last have been put to me in letters from friends in America.

"How does Paris compare with London in activity and general appearance?"

I arrived at the Gare St. Lazaré, having come the only route Americans are permitted to travel from England to France, viz. by Folkestone, five hours of nasty sea, and Dieppe. The supply of taxis was limited, and the porter had to do some tall skirmishing to find one for me. The way from the Gare St. Lazare to the Hotel Ritz is in ordinary times brilliantly illuminated, but on the night I arrived Paris at 10:30 was deserted and much darker than nocturnal London.

On looking round the next day, while I found some life in the big boulevards, elsewhere it was dead. The Rue de la Paix was less lively than Felix Street, St. Joseph, Mo. In most of the side streets the majority of the stores have been closed, tenants taking advantage of the moratorium to retire from business and stop losses. Many of the shops keep open for only a portion of the day. I looked about the hotels and found them deserted. Americans are "non est."

In England they publish the names of the fallen, but the women do not, as a rule, wear mourning. In France the soldier dead are nameless, every man who falls being treated as an infinitesimal fraction of the whole body of the country rather than an individual, but the bereaved women all wear black.

"Are the French showing any signs of being tired of the war?"

No Strain or Emotion.

In spite of what was said in answer to the previous question Paris is not in the least downhearted, nor is there apparently any condition of strain. Everybody is quite normal and cool. The sense of duty which everywhere prevails is nowhere inspired by or mixed with hysterical emotion. When the war came they were chattering and tangoing and effervescing in the familiar Paris way. Down came von Kluck storming from Belgium. Presto! The whole French Nation, high and low, faced about at attention, sober, practical, determined.

The hour that France had been waiting for since 1870 had struck and found every Frenchman and Frenchwoman ready to take his or her place in the line-up of action. This thorough preparation within is the vividly contrasting condition as compared with the other side of the channel.

"What do the French think of the English?"

I asked everybody that question. Summing up all opinions and putting the result in a few words, I should say that France has a just appreciation of what English sea power has meant, but regards England as falling below the mark in military preparedness and technique. A distinguished diplomat with whom I talked expressed the general thought in saying that the English soldier was brilliantly brave, but the English public mind had not become accustomed to the idea of war on land, and neither the English Government nor its armies had as yet grasped its practical details. Among the officers, he said, the view was a sporting rather than a business one. The officers would needlessly expose themselves in battle, with a resultant wastage that could not be replaced in war times. The Germans and French understood the value of officers and would not allow them unnecessarily to take the posts of danger.

The English, and especially the Scotch, were the best stayers in the trenches. German prisoners had commented on the fact that when they got to the trench expecting to find it empty there were the British quietly occupying it. One of the faults of an amateur army was the indulgent attitude of the public and Government, and the consequent expectancy of indulgence on the part of the soldier. The German soldier was there after such a cruel discipline, for example, as almost having his jaw broken by a drill sergeant to toughen him and teach him to stand hard treatment, whereas the Englishmen was being comfortably filled with plum pudding as a preparation for the trenches. My diplomatic friend entertained lively hopes that the exigencies of the Russo-Turkish frontier might cause the transfer of a large portion of the English forces now in the west to the eastern front (which will probably happen if and when Bulgaria tries to smash Turkey.) While appreciating the splendid English qualities, he was frankly fearful lest the French soldiers should by their association lose some of the patience and humility that has been trained into them. When the English delay in adopting national service was broached, every Frenchman has simply raised his hands in wordless, despairing bewilderment.

"What do the French think of themselves!"

French Self-Criticism.

The spirit is one of calm confidence and recovered self-respect. If the defeat of 1870 left them in the shadow of a shame, the fine response of 1914 has entirely re-established them internally and externally. But in unexpected places in Paris I have found criticism that made me wonder whether after all England was the only nation that had stumbled and blundered in meeting the war emergency. Remember that while in England the soiled linen is all washed in public, press criticism is not allowed in France. Under cover of suppression there may be a whole lot that is bad.

A well-informed resident of France shook his head very gravely when I asked him about the French war performance. He said that politics was rampant everywhere. He thought the French were whipping the Germans only because of overwhelming numerical superiority on the western front. A spirited woman with whom I talked and to whom I praised the French for their efficiency and courage protested: "On the contrary, I am mortified by our showing. We ought never to have permitted the Germans to go as far as they have. We have been supporting military measures for forty years that should have protected the country and the world from the German aggressions. I am not flattered by what you say of French courage. You Americans never thought that the French would fight bravely; I knew they would and I expected something more from them than mere bravery."

In the shops and among the common people one never encounters any doubt about the result, whereas in the drawing rooms the comment is much more cynical.

At remote distances we hardly appreciate what mathematical people the French are or to what an extent the critical faculty exists in them. This is especially true among the higher orders. A well-informed gentleman whom I met at a dinner table the night that Germany's reply to America was published surprised me by saying:

"I would not dare publish my opinion, but I think the Germans are altogether right about the Lusitania. They do not put their case well, but their main position is unassailable. In the present state of sea-war they must sink on sight a ship loaded with enemy munitions."

"How long will the war last?"

Expect Sudden Peace.

France is ready for everything that may come, but the real thought among the masses as I found it was that the Germans were going to be finished at an early day.

One man said to me: "These Germans will quit suddenly some day between sun-up and sun-down. They have system and organization, but no real zeal or manhood. The minute they begin to be licked they will collapse."

In the Marne district where I spent a day I heard many predictions of imminent victory. "We will be through them in Belgium inside of six weeks," said one man who had had some experience of the Germans during their brief sojourn in that part of France.

There is no terror of the "Bosches" in the Marne country. The inhabitants treat the whole war as a closed incident. They think they know what stuff German soldiers are really made of, having entertained them as guests during those fateful days of last September. They are already building monuments on the Marne battlefields with never a thought that the Germans may come back again. All the same, the French military authorities are making sure against such a contingency by covering the whole Marne country with up-to-date trenches and wire entanglement. If von Kluck or any other German General should ever swing down that way again his progress will be very slow, owing to prepared positions to which the Allies may fall back every few miles.

And this reminds me of the explanation I have heard in some well-informed quarters as to what von Kluck's purposes were in his famous swerve away from Paris to Provins, and how and why he was compelled to retreat. According to this view he had not the slightest idea of entering Paris until a later stage; he could have done that if he had wanted to, but if he took Paris with an undefeated French army outside, he would have locked up in an undefendable position 200,000 men, which force would not only have been withdrawn from the German total, but would have been so placed as to make their destruction by the French an easy matter. Von Kluck's strategy was to sweep from Belgium to the southwest and thence to the eastward to a junction with the other German armies in a circle large enough to contain the entire available French forces.

Von Kluck's Mistake.

It was his purpose originally, if necessary, to send a portion of his force from a point a few miles northeast of Paris to the westward of Paris, so as to bring that city and whatever military force it might contain within the lines that were to be drawn around the vitals of France. It was here, according to the theory that I have heard put forward so often and that I am now presenting, that the genius of Joffre saved the situation. There were 100,000 soldiers in Paris. Joffre discerned that they were useless for the purpose for which they had been held there—the defense of Paris. As von Kluck swept southward, his tired legions pursuing the even more exhausted French and English, Joffre conjured from Paris a new and fresh army, non-existent so far as von Kluck's knowledge went.

A hundred thousand French soldiers were rushed up from Paris in twenty thousand taxicabs. This army appearing on von Kluck's flank and in his rear caused the sudden change of program of which the battle of the Marne and the retreat to the Aisne were the main features.

"Will the war leave France prostrate?"

No. On the contrary, my impression is that whether the result of this war is defeat or victory, the relative position of France in the family of nations will be improved. She has gained her own respect and the respect of the world, and must have a higher rating in the future.

The French are so full of the spirit of action that even the very old and the very young and the women left at home are bursting to take hold of the situation that peace will bring. They are aching to get at their housekeeping in the altered circumstances. They want to clean and air the premises and put things to rights. In the Marne district half of the damage—and it was enormous—has already been repaired. The French love the land and have a wonderful constructive instinct. To build and to mend is almost a mania with them. It is fair to predict that their recovery when peace comes will be an inspiration to the whole war-worn world.

DEPLORES NATION'S WASTE.

Loose Methods Hurt Army and Navy, Stimson Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in the report he has made to the Constitutional Convention urging reforms in the budget system, draws a lesson by citing the apparent lack of returns for the money appropriated by Congress for the army and the navy.

"The effect of looseness of method has long been apparent in the results of our expenditures," the report declares. "For many years we have been spending more than half as much upon our army as Germany has spent upon hers, and a still greater percentage of what France has spent upon hers, but where their expenditure has produced forces which are now astonishing the world by their size and efficiency, our expenditures from the lack of the proper working machinery between the Executive and Congress which a budget system would supply has largely been wasted upon the unnecessary army post in the districts of influential Congressmen.

"The same is true in respect to our navy, where money necessary for dreadnoughts is spent on useless navy yards in favored localities. Our River and Harbor Appropriation bills have obtained the name 'pork barrel bills' because their contents are looked upon more from the standpoint of the political requirements of legislators than of national routes of transportation. The same lack of responsible aim has marked our appropriations for public buildings."

CALLS POPE UNINFLUENCED.

Peace Plea Not Due to Events in Poland, Says Vatican Organ.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The Osservatore Romano in an editorial which is considered to have been inspired replies to comments and criticisms in the world's press on the Pope's appeal for peace.

"We see in some British newspapers," the Vatican organ says, "a wrong appreciation. They see a connection between the pontifical document and recent events in Russian Poland. The letter was due to the spontaneous initiative of the Pontiff. He was led to write it only by the anniversary of the war and his solicitude as the vicar of Christ at the spectacle of misery and anguish wrought to his children by the year of war.

"It was addressed to all indiscriminately and without consideration as to who are in fault. It was the father of a great Christian family who spoke.

"Allusions to peace while the conflict still is raging now are infrequent or remote. Thus we salute with joy the messages of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and William II., or all words which do not vibrate with hatred and revenge. They show the first rays of a bright dawn."

ADMITS LOSS OF TRANSPORT

Berlin Dispatch Confirms Petrograd Telegram of Aug. 2.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5.—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin, repeating the Petrograd official announcement of three days ago that a large German transport had been sunk in the Baltic Sea, adds:

"It is understood from a reliable source that the ship in question was a steamer which had temporarily been taken over by the Ministry of Marine."

A Petrograd dispatch of Aug. 2 said that a British submarine had sent a large German transport to the bottom in the Baltic.

GERMAN EXPLOSIVES OF GRASS TREE GUM

Great Quantities of the Product Imported from Australia During Several Years.

CONVERTED INTO PICRIC ACID

Teuton Buyers Asserted That It Was to be Used for Manufacturing Varnish.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 8.—It has just come to light here that with the astounding preparedness with which the Germans entered upon this war they had for several years prior to the declaration of hostilities been buying immense quantities of Australian grass tree gum, which is convertible into an explosive much more powerful than dynamite, and that this explosive is probably now being used against the Britons and their allies.

Fred Wright of this city recently made this statement:

"Over twenty-five years ago I witnessed a number of experiments with grass tree gum in which a comparison was made with a dynamite cartridge and a grass tree gum cartridge; and judging from the bulk of rock dislodged the latter was by far the more powerful. Later the Kalenite Company gave a series of demonstrations with a mixture of nitrated cellulose, grass tree gum and nitro-glycerine at Narrabeen and Pyrmont (two places on the outskirts of Sydney.) Both tests were reported in the daily press, and it appeared at the time that an excellent explosive had been found.

"Again, at South Head, (at the entrance to Sydney Harbor,) a company made an explosive called xanthorite, and used it very successfully. The chief ingredient was grass tree gum, and the manufacturers obtained excellent results, but its use was confined to one company of contractors and the original promoters later gave up the manufacture.

"German agents in Sydney have been buying up and shipping to Germany immense quantities of grass tree gum for the past quarter of a century; and the North German Lloyd agents at Adelaide (the capitol of South Australia) bought large quantities from the Kangaroo Island gum-getters. The German exporters used to say that they bought it for making varnish, but the varnish made from this gum is very inferior; and although the red grass tree gum was probably used as a cheap substitute for 'dragon's blood' gum for coloring varnishes the yellow gum is not used.

"The price paid at one time by the Germans was as low as $60 per ton, a better quality bringing $120 per ton; but shortly before the war there was a far greater demand for the best quality, and Germany was then willing to pay $325 per ton. Knowing that large quantities of this article have been used in Australia for the production of explosives, the inference is that Germany has all these years been using it for the same purpose.

"The chemical composition of this gum is chiefly a compound of xanthorosinol, which yields benzine and toluono. It is possible that the Germans subjected the gum to special treatment and vitrified the powder in order to obtain a more perfect explosive. A German chemist came to Sydney some years ago and projected the establishment of an explosives works in a gum country in New South Wales; but I believe that he failed to get the required local capital, and nothing came of it."

Mr. Wright pointed out that it was possible to produce a distinctively Australian explosive for the use of the British War Office now was certainly the time to do so.

Francis G. Gashier, another Sydneyite, urged in the press about the time that Mr. Wright made the statement that, as great danger existed that the enemies of Great Britain and her allies might be supplied with grass tree gum through the medium of neutral countries, an embargo should be placed by the Commonwealth Government upon the export of the gum. He also wrote:

"Holiday makers on the sandy slopes of Coogee and Bondi (two very popular surf-bathing and picnicking resorts on the outskirts of Sydney) are familiar with the peculiarly shaped plant, looking like bundles of huge grass, commonly called spinifex; but few suspect that in this apparently useless plant is a material for wholesale destruction of mankind. This plant, known to science as Xanthorrhea hastilies, exudes from the roots a resinous substance called grass tree gum. The color of the resin, according to the species of plant, varies from primrose to orange and granite red. The resin is converted into picric acid, the most efficient component in many up-to-date explosives. An advantage of its use is not only the cheapness and simplicity of manufacture, but the suffocating yellow fumes which are generated in explosion."

Many tons of grass tree gum have been exported to the United States yearly, for it is an important raw material in many industries, notably in varnish manufacture, but, now that its military value to the Germans has been emphasized, it is safe to say that a rigid surveillance will soon be exercised by the Australian Government over shipments of it overseas.

GETTING MECHANICS HERE.

Great Britain's Agents Active, Chicago Newspaper Charges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Parties of Chicago recruits for England's munitions army, The Daily News today says, are now at sea bound for British soil on the steamship Arabic.

"Light was thrown today," the paper says, "on the system which is sending American mechanics to English munitions factories and shipyards. A letter from the officers of the White Star Dominion Line to a Chicago applicant for a job as a 'munitions volunteer' came into possession of The Daily News, and it is said to uncover the method by which Great Britain is enlisting American skilled craftsmen for factory war duty.

"Chicago workmen have been recruited for some time past by Superintendent Bond at the Elston Avenue roundhouse of the Grand Trunk Railroad, it is reported. Men accepted have been furnished transportation to England at the offices of the White Star-Dominion Line at 14 North Dearborn Street.

"Wages as high as £6 ($30) a week plus overtime are mentioned in the steamship company's letter to would-be 'recruits,' as well as rail and ocean fare both ways, and one year's employment guaranteed at union rates."

AIDS GERMAN HOUSEWIVES.

Frankfort Gives Them First Chance to Make Market Purchases.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The Military Commander of Frankfort has issued an order governing sales at the weekly markets. The order forbids sales being made to dealers or their intermediaries before 10 o'clock in the morning.

This regulation is intended to keep down the prices of food products by permitting housewives to buy cheaply at the markets.

Ballin Receives the Iron Cross.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—Emperor William has conferred the Iron Cross on Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

SAYS BRITAIN MUST AVENGE PRISONERS

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Calls Treatment by Germans the Greatest Outrage of War.

HAS FIXED A DEEP GULF

Instances of Terrible Suffering Are Given in a Pamphlet Now Being Circulated.

Charges of abuse of British prisoners of war by the Germans are set forth in detail in "The Story of British Prisoners," prefaced and annotated by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, which was published recently in London by the Central Committee for the National Patriotic Organization.

In the foreword Sir Arthur speaks of the national feeling in England following the Napoleonic, Crimean, and Boer wars, and says that these conflicts left no aftermath of ill-feeling and bitterness.

"But it cannot be so, and it should not be so, in the case of the Germans," he says. "Never again in our time will a German visitor be welcome in our country. Never again should our students of music flock to Dresden, of art to Leipsic and Munich, or our invalids to the overrated spas of the Fatherland. A deep fissure will divide the two races, and this fissure will be kept open by our abiding remembrance of the foul methods by which the Germans have conducted the war—methods which have come from the rulers, but which have been adopted without any audible protest from the public or press.

"These methods can only be characterized as methods of systematic murder. It was murder when a warship bombarded open ports with no means of defense, such as Whitby and Scarborough. There was a battery at West Hartlepool, so the operations at that port came within the limits of warfare. It was murder when a German Zeppelin dropped bombs upon the tiny country villages in Norfolk and Northumberland. It was murder when submarines destroyed fishing smacks and passenger or merchant steamers, drowning their helpless crews. It was murder when poison gas was used to gain an ignoble victory in Flanders. All these things are manifest murder, and a British officer who did such things would earn the execration of his fellow-countrymen. But there is this to be said for some of these various forms of murder: that the cruiser, the Zeppelin, or the submarine does run some risk before it gets back to its base. Hence, however vile these deeds may be, they are on a higher plane than the systematic illusage of our prisoners. That is the outrage that will linger longest in our memories and harden our hearts, should they ever incline to soften. It is the most cowardly method of revenge which has ever been heard of in the intercourse of civilized people.

Britain Won't Retaliate.

"What makes it so odious is that it is a method to which we can make no possible reply. It is true that we have very many Germans, officers, men, and civilians, in our power. The total number of Germans on whom we could lay our hands is far higher than the total number of British in Germany. Among them is the son of the chief murderer, at present leading a life of ease at Donnington Hall. These men might be our hostages. But how can we kick, beat, freeze, or starve innocent men who are in our power because our own men have been kicked, beaten, frozen, or starved? It is not possible. Luxuries, indeed, could and should be sternly cut down, but personal ill-usage is out of the question. There lies the cowardice of the German method. It is not only directed against helpless men, but it is directed against a helpless nation, for honor and self-respect forbid us to reply.

"What then can we do? We can circulate the facts among neutrals as one more proof of the absolute degeneration of the German character. We can also mate the truth known to soldiers, so that the torture of their comrades may warm their hearts in the day of battle, and teach them that it is better to die on the field than fall into the cruel hands of German jailers. Finally, we can let the sense of wrong sink into our own souls, that we may be steeled in our determination to have no compromise with such enemies. We need no childish rubber stamps or brooches with blasphemous inscriptions, but deep in our silent souls we vow that we shall feed about midday."

Sir Arthur adds that the correspondent said that before he had this "shocking experience," that Germans told him in the train that they simply kill English prisoners. Others said this was not done in his detachment, but one said twenty-six had been done away with by his company. This is the testimony of a neutral.

A Private's Experience.

The experiences of Private O'Sullivan, No. 7,342, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, are given. At the time he wrote he was in bed with frost-bitten feet.

"It may interest your readers to know how the Germans treat their prisoners, I will give you my experience," he says. "I was taken prisoner at 7 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 25, together with seven others, east of Ypres. The snow was thick on the ground and the wind bitterly cold. At 9 o'clock the Germans stripped us of all our clothes, with the solitary exception of a thin shirt, and marched us into an open field in charge of two sentries. At night, I with four others, escaped. We were fifteen hours without boots or any kind of clothing except the shirts. When we have taken German prisoners, on many occasions in which I have had the honor of taking part, we have always treated them with consideration, and would never think of leaving them to perish in the cold. True courage is not found accompanied by brutality."

Desmond Callaghan, Major General, writes saying that he has a card from a British prisoner, who asked his mother to "please send me a couple of loaves of bread and a little butter if you can." The card bears the soldier's Christian name but the word "starving" follows it, and this has passed the censor by being mistaken for a surname.

Surgeon General Zviargintsef of the Russian Army also gives testimony regarding the abuse of British prisoners at Stralsund. The British Ambassador at Petrograd reports the case. "The Surgeon General confirms the specially unfavorable treatment of British officers. I think it right, to report what he said about the treatment of the rank and file. He stated, on the authority of a Belgian Sergeant, who had himself first been treated as a common soldier, but afterwards as an officer, that the men, among whom, as he understood, there were a certain number of English private soldiers, were subjected to a régime of extreme harshness. They were quartered in earthen huts which were undrained, unheated, and without light. Their food was less in quantity and worse in quality than that given to the officers and they were compelled to work at draining the marshy country around the camp. Many were already suffering from rheumatism, and their general condition was deplorable.

Sir Arthur adds other testimony to that already given, and quotes the Russian Surgeon General as saying, "The British officers are not as well treated as the Russian officers. They are classed among the less educated Russians, who speak no other language than Russian. The German Lieutenant in charge is openly insulting and hostile toward the British prisoners. One British officer complained of his conduct and expressed the opinion that the German officer was acting on his own feelings and that the German authorities were not aware of his conduct toward the British officers." The Surgeon, however, did not entirely share that view.

"With regard to the food," Sir Arthur goes on," the doctor said it was very bad, both in quality and quantity. The coffee was bad and made with dirty water. The officers were given three pieces of bread a day made with potato meal. Lunch consisted entirely of potatoes. In the evening they received bread and a small slice of sausage."

A Priest's Testimony.

Sir Edward Grey wrote United States Ambassador Page, giving him an account of mistreatment of British prisoners as seen by a French priest.

"A French priest, who has returned to Rome from Minden, where a number of British prisoners of war were confined," he says, "is reported to have given an account of the cruelties practised upon the prisoners by their guards. While 'the French prisoners were very well treated and the Russians not so badly,' the British were singled out for ill-treatment. According to the French priest 'the German soldiers kick the British prisoners in the stomach and break their guns over their backs; they force them to sleep in marshy places, so that many are now consumptive. The British are almost starved and such have been their tortures that thirty of them asked to be shot.'"

"If we could imagine these things to belong to the past they would be less poignant," Sir Arthur observes, "although they would still cry out for retribution. But this wicked cruelty still continues. Here is an authenticated message recently received from Germany. The name is withheld, lest a worse thing befall the writer.

"'We are being starved here,' it says. 'We get rice and water and horse beans only, no solid food, one loaf of bread for six days. Several men have been run through with bayonets by the guard, and a large number are being flogged and tied to a barbed wire post for six hours at a stretch, with their toes just touching the ground. They do this without any just cause. We have one blanket and all the men are suffering from itch and dysentery. The guards knock us about unmercifully with rifles and sticks. We have hardly anything to wear as our captors took our clothes away. It is worse than being in hell. They have given pants, coats, and shirts to the French, but wounded do not get proper treatment and several have died and there will be a lot more yet.'"

GERMAN SOCIALIST ON WAR.

Fighting Editor Say That Conflicts Govern the Hour.

BERLIN, Aug 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says that the feelings of the Socialist soldiers at the wront are set forth in a letter from Herr Heilmann, editor of the Chemnitz Volksstimme, to his paper. Herr Heilmann writes:

"The International Party is dead. Mars governs the hour. Not reason and justice, but only our victorious arms and political shrewdness will bring peace. Our enemies must be crushed until the ring around us bursts and their coalition is shattered.

"Peace conditions must be mild in one place and hard in another, making impossible a repetition of the policy to encircle Germany. Against our enemies only one course is helpful; this is described in Schiller's words: 'A thumb upon their eye and a knee upon their breast.'"

DENIES AMERICAN EXODUS.

4,000 Now in Germany, Says Consul—"Fugitives" Movie Men.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The Weekly Bulletin of the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin has published a statement from J. G. Lay, the American Consul General here, relative to a recent report from Paris that Americans were fleeing from Germany and that there were less than 100 in the capital and not more than 500 throughout the empire.

Mr. Lay says there are 800 Americans in Berlin and 4,000 in the empire. The Bulletin explains that "the fleeing Americans" were moving-picture men who were hastening to the United States to deliver their goods and that they were expected to return. American business men, The Bulletin says, travel back and forth in Germany.

BOYED LAYS STORY TO HEAT.

His Only Comment on Alleged German Plot to Use Huerta.

Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, would not discuss the story published yesterday in The Providence Journal and reprinted here, to the effect that the German Ambassador and Captain Boy-Ed had represented the German Government in an attempt to embroil the United States with Mexico, using General Huerta as a catspaw to accomplish their end, further than to say:

"I have nothing to say except that in Providence, apparently, the heat has been even worse than here."

WELLS'S AIR PLAN ATTRACTS FRENCH

Author Going to France to Lecture on What England Is Doing for the Allies.

WANTS 1,000 AEROPLANES

Says They Should Follow Bird Formation in Attack—Chief Difficulty in Supply of Pilots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—After interviewing H. G. Wells at a London club, a Temps correspondent announces that the author is on the eve of undertaking a lecture tour throughout France to explain what England is doing for the Allies.

Except Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Wells is the best-known and most translated English author in France. His idea of a thousand aeroplanes—"flying batteries" he calls them—has captivated the French imagination. He says he is only waiting to make arrangements for an interpreter, as he does not speak French, before crossin gthe Channel.

Discussing aviation, Mr. Wells says aeroplanes typify the individualist character of the French and English, quick to think and act on their own initiative, as Zeppelins are typical of the Germans, with large crews working together under orders.

Mr. Wells insists that aeroplane work must remain individual, owing to the difficulties of signalling between units of squadrons. Aeroplanes, he says, should follow bird formation in attacks, flying in triangles one after another. He praises the British aeroplane engines, which, he declares, are inferior to none. The present difficulty, he says, is chiefly the pilots, as the training is long and severe, and it is impossible to allow novices to risk valuable machines while learning. Referring to his huge air fleet idea, Mr. Wells says:

"The war has caused aviation to make enormous progress. Experience shows that my idea is possible if applied methodically with sufficient resources. Two classes of aeroplanes have been evolved—light and swift for reconnaissance, and heavy and slow for bomb throwing.

"We ought to multiply 'flying batteries,' which combine the qualities of both. When this is done, we are certain of mastery over earth batteries, which are practically firing blindfold."

BRITISH EMBASSY DENIES.

Contradicts Meagher's Statement as to Crawford Assurances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The British Embassy tonight issued a formal denial of a statement attributed to Arthur P. Meagher of St. Louis in explanation of his plan for the purchase of German steamers to haul American goods from Rotterdam. Mr. Meagher said that Sir Richard Crawford of the British Embassy had been quoted as giving assurances that if American importers could obtain the ships to carry their goods from Rotterdam they would not be interfered with. The denial issued by the Embassy follows:

"The papers of Aug. 4 contain a statement by Mr. Arthur P. Meagher, President of Charles H. Wyman & Co., customs brokers of St. Louis, and Vice President of the American Importers' Association, on the subject of the proposed purchase of a German steamship to carry to American dealers merchandise that has accumulated at Rotterdam, Bremen, and other foreign ports. This statement contains the following paragraph:

"'Sir Richard Crawford has been quoted as saying that if the manufacturers and jobbers could get ships to carry their goods from Rotterdam they would not be interfered with.'

"In order to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of American importers, the British Embassy considers it desirable to point out that Sir Richard Crawford has not at any time made any such statement, nor could he give any such assurance without the authorization of the department in London, in whose hands all such decisions rest."

ARTILLERY LESS ACTIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

But Hand-to-Hand Combats Continue in the Argonne Region.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Artillery combats, apparently without any decisive issue, have been waged today along a considerable portion of the western battle-front, although they have slackened the unsuccessful infantry attacks made by the Germans last night upon the French positions in the Argonne, were followed today by fighting with hand grenades and petards.

The official communication issued in Paris tonight is as follows:

"The day has been calm. On the Western portion of the front the activity of the artillery has greatly slackened, except in Belgium, in the sector of Steenstraete and Het Sase, in Artois, in the region of Roclincourt, and between the Somme and the Oise.

In the Argonne there has been fighting with grenades and petards in the region of Marie-Thérèse and St. Hubert, and a violent cannonade in the Forest of Apremont, at Fontenelle, and on the heights of the Linge.

Following is the afternoon report issued by the French War Office:

From the Artois district there was reported last night nothing more than engagements with hand grenades at a point to the north of the Château of Carleul.

In the Argonne the night was full of action. The Germans delivered two attacks, one between Hill No. 213 and the ravine at La Fontaine-aux-Charmes and the other in the region of Marie Thérèse. Our assailants were everywhere thrown back in their trenches by the fire of our infantry and artillery. At Four de Paris and in the direction of Haute Chevauchée there was last night incessant rifle firing between the trenches.

In the Vosges, on the Linge and at Schratzmaennele there were engagements with hand grenades and bombs which resulted to our advantage during one portion of the night. At Barrenkopf we repulsed a German counter attack.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following official statement:

In the western theatre there is nothing new to report.

Jersey Man Arrested as Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 4.—Carl M. Pihl, a member of the Phillipsburg Board of Trade, was arrested as a spy in Nova Scotia last week. He is of German parentage, and the Canadians thought he was guilty of espionage on behalf of the Berlin Government. Pihl was able, however, to produce papers showing his connection with the local trade board.

USE DAILY—ONE MONTH
for Toilet and Bath
POSLAM SOAP
and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.
At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

LIQUID FIRE SUFFOCATES.

Works Like a Bunsen Burner on a Huge Scale, a British Officer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Aug. 4.—An officer who was in the fighting line when the Germans attacked the British with blazing gases has given me his impressions of this novel engine of warfare.

"I don't think the use of these flames any less formidable," he said, "than that of asphyxiating gases. Their effect at short range is much worse, but it is easier to find shelter from them. The flames carry only a relatively short distance and cannot reach you a longg way off, as is often the case with poison gases.

"The flame is yellow, with a blue nucleus and is directed through a powerful air jet. It springs from the ground level and expands into a roaring wave of fire. Indeed, the flame is very like that of the common Bunsen burner of the laboratory, only it is yellower. The pressure of the air or other gas that is used to force the inflammable liquid through the jet must be enormous in view of the volume and fury of the flame.

"Many of the victims died simply from suffocation caused by the intense heat that rolled forward in front of the flames, which did not touch them. The energy and courage shown by our men in face of this terrible surprise attack was beyond praise."

REVIEWS CANADIAN TROOPS.

Bonar Law Pays Tribute to the Sacrifices of the Dominion.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Canada's contribution to the armed forces of the empire was strikingly displayed today when the British Secretary for the Colonies, Andrew Bonar Law, himself a native of New Brunswick, and the Canadian Minister of Militia, Major Gen. SamHughes, reviewed the Canadians at the Shorncliffe camp. Probably there were more troops in this review than the United States has mustered in one place since the Spanish-American war, and this is but a part of Canada's contribution.

There was a heavy rain from noon until dusk, but, notwithstanding, the men marched with an impressive dash through the puddles.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a brief speech to the officers, praised the Canadian spirit, adding that even their hacrifices were less of a strain than the anxiety of their families across the seas.

Every Province from Nova Scotia to British Columbia was represented.

Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made from tobacco by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock).

Today and Tomorrow
Mid-summer Sale of

Men's Two-piece Suits
of White Flannel, Silk, and Mohair

were $10 & $11.....now $7.50
were $15 to $20.....now $12

First, this sale is on a parity with all Saks semi-annual suit sales. That is to say, these suits are from the Saks regular stock and are not a legacy of unknown left-overs. Second, they are just as stylish as they are summerful, and that's unusual in average Summer clothes. *A small charge for alterations.*

Flannels and Silks in both regulation and Norfolk models. | Mohairs—cravenetted by Priestley—in sack models only.

$7 to $10 Linen Suits at $3.75
white and colored

Norfolk and sack models from regular stock, but discontinued models, hence the rather sensational cut in price.

White Flannel Trousers
$3.75, $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00

We carry the most comprehensive line of these garments in the whole town, bar none.

Important Clearance Today and Friday of
Men's Fine Shirts at $1.30
reduced from our regular stock prices which have been $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

Fabrics, styles, colorings and sizes to meet practically every need of Summer and Fall business and vacation wear.

Clearance of Men's Neckwear

SCARFS *that were $1.50*—now 85c
SCARFS " " *$1.00*—" 69c
SCARFS " " *65c*—" 35c
SCARFS " " *50c*—" 29c

All are in the best of the prevailing shapes, including bow ties. The assortment and qualities are exceptional.

Clearance of Walking Sticks at 50c

A fine and wide assortment, including Manilla, bamboo, partridge, Cornell, furze and other woods, in Prince of Wales and Opera hook styles.

Men's Fine Straw Hats reduced to $1.00
All of our stock except Panamas and Leghorns reduced from $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

Included also are 1,000 Hats from a high-grade manufacturer who sold us his canceled orders and Hats not delivered for credit reasons. About six weeks of Straw Hat weather to come.

Leghorns *that were $4 and $5*—**now $1.95**
Panamas at about half-price

Men's Athletic Shirts & Drawers
fine silk-and-cotton fabrics
our regular $1.10 garments reduced to 75c

Plain white and fancy striped. Splendid garments for the hottest weather. A broken assortment in which there is not every size in every style, but fine variety.

Men's $1.10 Union Suits now 79c

High-grade, fine white checked and self-striped fabrics, in a variety of patterns. Cut specially full and roomy. Sleeveless, knee-length.

URGES SOUTH TO AID SHIP PURCHASE PLAN

Extraordinary Conditions, McAdoo Tells North Carolinians, Demand Special Measures.

CITES PLIGHT OF COTTON

And Asserts Governmentally Owned Ships Would Have Kept Prices Up—Naval Auxiliaries Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The intention of the Administration to press its fight for the Ship Purchase bill, which failed in the Senate at the last session, is made evident in a letter which Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury has written to Charles W. Gold, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Greensboro, N. C., regretting his inability to attend a dinner given by the Chamber tonight. Mr. McAdoo pleads for the South's support of the measure on the ground that an adequate number of American ships would have maintained both the price and the foreign markets for cotton. At the same time he connects the plan for Government controlled ships with the demand for an improved navy by asserting that the proposed law would provide the needed auxiliaries, without which the navy cannot be made effective.

Because of the lack of American ships, Mr. McAdoo says, American foreign trade in cotton has been seriously curtailed by the war, and the ill effect of the war has been nowhere felt so keenly as in the South. Mr. McAdoo holds the Republican filibuster responsible for the failure of the Ship Purchase bill, but he admits regretfully that the Republicans were aided by certain Democrats, several of whom were from the South.

Without reference to the British blockade, Mr. McAdoo explains that the enormous increase in ocean freight rates for cotton was due solely to the lack of American ships, and these ships would have been bought, leased or built if the Ship Purchase bill had passed. This would have meant an increase in the farmer's selling price of cotton of several cents a pound.

Mr. McAdoo illustrates his argument for the purchase of ships by a corporation owned by the Government by references to the ship line between New York and Panama, operated by the Panama Railroad Company, which is owned by the United States. Neither freight nor passenger rates have been increased by the war and great benefits have incurred to American citizens. There is a great opportunity, in his mind, for the increase of American trade with South America and even with Europe while the war curtails the activities of foreign competitors, but he feels that an American business man naturally does not wish to engage in such a venture when the end of the war would leave him dependent upon foreign ships interested in the success of foreign rivals.

Demands "Extraordinary Measures."

"These are times when conditions are extraordinary," Mr. McAdoo writes, "and we must resort to extraordinary measures, if necessary, to meet them. Why should the American people allow their interests to suffer merely because some are too timid to act, or too unintelligent to act, or afraid to utilize the great powers and resources of our Government to rescue us from a situation where private capital refuses to act?

"The paramount duty of the hour is to protect American rights and American interests, through the strong arm of our Government, which is the only reliable agency upon which the people may depend to solve national problems of such magnitude as those which now confront us.

"A Democratic Congress, under the leadership of a Democratic President, passed a currency bill, known as the Federal Reserve act, which is the greatest thing that has been done for this country in a half-century. For the first time in our history the American people are in position to become the leading financial power of the world, but the Federal Reserve act will perform in part only the great service of which it is capable unless we supplement it with the creation of an American merchant marine which will sail to all quarters of the globe, carrying our commerce under the protection of the Stars and Stripes into the open markets of all the world, and giving to our people their just part of the world's trade.

"We must protect American rights and American interests with firmness, with justice, with courage, and with enterprise. We cannot do this unless we have ships. We cannot longer be dependent upon foreign flags. It is not safe to do so. We need American ships not only for the expansion of our commerce, but we imperatively require them as auxiliaries for our navy. Our navy is today sorely handicapped because there are not enough American ships of suitable tonnage and character to form an effective naval auxiliary in time of war.

"A modern navy without adequate and suitable naval auxiliaries is rendered helpless for offensive operations at any considerable distance from its home base. We would be justified today in spending fifty to sixty million dollars for the creation of an adequate fleet of naval auxiliaries. These auxiliaries could be used in time of peace for the training and education of the American seamen upon whose courage and valor and knowledge we should have to depend in the event of war, while, in time of peace, they could be used in the fruitful pursuit of trade with enduring benefit to the commerce, the industry, and the prosperity of our country.

Has No Hope in Private Capital.

"It is simply fatuous to hope that private capital will provide these ships. Private capital will not provide them, even if the navigation laws, about which there is so much irresponsible talk, should be changed as private capital demands. I have never found even two capitalists who agree as to what changes should be made in our navigation laws. I have yet to find any man, who, although arguing that the only thing needed to create an American merchant marine is to change our navigation laws, has been able to tell how the navigation laws should be changed to guarantee the enlistment of private capital.

"Our capitalists are not interested in the shipping business—not because they cannot make money in the shipping business, but because they can make more money in other directions. Moreover, they are not familiar with shipping enterprises and will not engage in them on any large scale, no matter what inducements may be held out.

"We cannot afford to enter upon the scandalous policy of subsidizing private corporations or individuals. To subsidize is merely to make gifts from the Treasury of the United States to those of the strong arm and the long pull, and to repeat all the scandals and corruption which formerly characterized the enactment of our tariff laws. Instead of giving, say, $50,000,000, to subsidize any private interests, it would be far better for the Government to buy $50,000,000 worth of ships and operate them in the interest of our commerce in time of peace and have them as effective naval auxiliaries in time of war."

Mr. Hutchinson Keeps His Son.

Justice Giegerich yesterday vacated a Supreme Court order obtained by Mrs. Ellen Walker to compel her former husband, Frank D. Hutchinson of 121 East Twenty-eighth Street, to surrender their little son, Frank D. Hutchinson, Jr., into her keeping. In his application opposing Mrs. Walker's order, Hutchinson recited that he had divorced her and that she had married Charles Walker of 130 Post Avenue, who was named in the divorce proceedings. Mr. Hutchinson also recited that the boy was happy at the home of his maternal grandmother at Keyser, W. Va., and had begged that he be not taken from his grandmother's care.

U. S. MAIL STOPPED AS CHAUFFEURS QUIT

Seven Strike in Brooklyn When a Friend Is Removed—Warrants Out and Three Arrested.

All mails in Brooklyn were delayed yesterday afternoon because of a strike of the chauffeurs of seven of the twelve automobile mail trucks run by the Cashopheco Transporters, Inc., which has the mail handling contract in Brooklyn. The seven chauffeurs quit work when Andrew Madigan, the General Manager, removed James F. Byrne from the post of Superintendent of the garage at 130 Boerum Place, and Byrne at once resigned rather than suffer demotion.

Madigan sought chauffeurs from other concerns, and got some of the seven trucks running, but he could not man all of them, so that from 1 o'clock on the service was handicapped.

Postmaster William E. Kelly learned of the strike, and after a conference between him, Assistant Fedral Attorney S. J. Reid, and Post Office Inspector C. F. Crowell, Crowell swore out warrants before United States Commissioner Cahoone charging Byrne and the strikers with conspiracy to itnerfere with the mails.

United States Marshal J. M. Power found Byrne with John Murray and Peter Deeds back of the post office watching for trucks of their former company, and he took them to the Raymond Street Jail.

Meantime Mr. Kelly got some regular Government trucks, usually employed only for the handling of parcel post matter, and with these augmented the contractor's service until it became nearly normal. Mr. Madigan expected to have all his trucks running again by today.

ANDERSON LEFT $237,233.

Theatrical Manager's Widow Seeks Entire Estate.

An appraised inventory of the estate of Max C. Anderson, the theatrical manager, filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, places the valuation of his properties at $237,233.

Among the assets is a certificate of indebtedness of the B. F. Keith New York Theatres Company, upon which a valuation of $8,000 is placed; also there are 900 shares of the same company, the par value of which is $90,000, but the valuation given in the inventory is $22,500.

Stock of the Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street Company, the par value of which is given at $50,000, is placed in the schedule as of no value at the time of Mr. Anderson's death. The corporation owed the manager $19,850. There are 350 shares of the preferred stock of the United States Lithograph Company, of a par value of $35,000, but no value at all is given to them in the inventory.

Other securities in the schedule are: Stock in the Western Vaudville Theatre Managers' Association, $1,426; twenty bonds of the Central Pacific Railway Company, $17,375; bonds of the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, $9,960, and fourteen bonds of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, $12,740. Mr. Anderson carried life insurance amounting to $35,481, the inventory shows.

Mrs. Nora Howard Anderson of 88 Central Park West, the widow, is administratrix. She claims title to the whole estate, reciting that her husband died intestate, a resident of Ohio, and under the laws of that State the widow receives all, there being no children.

Samuel Ehrenberg, Betty Bleyer, and Mary Ehrenberg of Philadelphia, brother and sisters of the decedent, have filed notice in the Surrogates' Court that Anderson died a resident of New York City and that they are entitled to share in the estate. The Surrogate will pass upon the contention.

LUNCHEON TO CHILD LEAGUE

Adolph Lewisohn Invites Executives to Meet Dr. Goldwater.

Adolph Lewisohn entertained at luncheon at the Mid-Day Club yesterday members of the Executive Committee of the International Child Welfare League. Dr. Goldwater, Health Commissioner of New York City, was the guest of honor. Others present were: Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, President of the International Child Welfare League; Mrs. Dexter Bradford, Mrs. Malcolm Wolcott Clephane, George Foster Peabody, one of the Vice Presidents of the league; Dr. Hastings Hart, a Director of the Child Helping Committee, and Dr. Gershel, of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Chauncy Stillman is Chairman of the Roof Garden and Playground Committee of the organization, and Mrs. Malcolm Wolcott Clephane is Vice Chairman.

The object of the luncheon was to discuss plans to establish much needed roof playgrounds and gardens on tenements and public schools. It was proposed also to open the public schools in Summer for mothers and children, with a view to instructing the mothers in child training, food values and home economics.

A report was made on the progress of the 3,670 home gardens started by the International Child Welfare League in Westchester County. The success of the home gardens at Tarrytown was so great that the Board of Education has appropriated a sum to make home gardening a part of the school system.

SHAM SWOON IN COURT.

Alleged Shoplifter Exposed by Unsympathetic Detective.

A jury before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday had just returned a verdict finding May Anderson, a young woman of 254 West Forty-fifth Street, guilty of petty larceny, when the defendant suddenly toppled from her chair to the floor in what appeared to be a faint. Spectators jumped to their feet. Court attendants rushed about for water. Judge Crain banged his gavel for order.

The detective who had arrested the girl stepped forward and, smiling blandly at the prostrate figure, remarked:

"Oh, let her alone. She'll come around all right if nobody takes any notice of her."

The girl recovered from her swoon instantly, stood up, and glared fiercely at the unsympathetic detective. Then the detective told the court that the young woman was a member of a band of shoplifters. Her part was to drop in a faint in a department store. In the ensuing excitement others would deftly pilfer articles from the counters.

Assistant District Attorney Ellison said both the girl and the codefendant, Clarence Wilson of 212 West 124th Street, had been arrested for shoplifting on several other occasions. It is said they secured a suspended sentence in each case by "squealing" on persons engaged in the traffic in drugs.

Both Wilson and the girl will be sentenced tomorrow.

Carnival at Rockaway Beach.

One of the biggest carnivals ever held in the Rockaways took place last evening when more than 2,000 tent and bungalow dwellers met in Wainwright's big pavilion at the foot of Seaside Avenue, Rockaway Beach, and held their third annual reunion. Dancers in fantastic costumes were present from all parts of the beach, and the big pavilion was crowded. Among the favors were 1,000 imported novelties which were given to the women. Prizes were awarded, and there was also a beauty contest open to men and women.

Not Head of Bowery Savings Bank.

Jay Stanley Foster, sued for breach of promise to marry by Miss Lillian Benson, and whose divorce from Mrs. Jennie Rice Morgan Foster was announced yesterday, is not President of the Bowery Savings Bank, as was erroneously stated, but is President of the Bowery Bank, the similarity in names having led to the confusion.

BLUEJACKETS LAND AT CAPE HAITIEN

Firing When Gen. Blot's Forces Return—Some of Them Give Up Arms.

OTHERS MARCH ON CAPITAL

Bobo's Army Said to Have Rejected Peace Proposals—Connecticut at Port au Prince with Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—American bluejackets were landed today at Cape Haitien to restore order when there was some firing in connection with the return of the forces of General Blot to the city. The detachment from the Nashville has taken charge of the situation, and the latest message from the commander of the Nashville to the Navy Department said that order had been restored.

Other advices to the Navy Department stated that the commission which Rear Admiral Caperton sent from Port au Prince to prevail upon the rival forces led by Generals Bobo and Blot to disarm and disband had won the co-operation of General Blot, who was in command of the Guillaume Government forces defending Cape Haitien against the revolutionary movement of General Bobo.

General Blot has acceded to the request of Admiral Caperton that he resign his military post and head a movement to organize a commission to administer the civil affairs of Haiti. The Navy Department is without any advices regarding the attitude of General Bobo, and none of his forces had entered Cape Haitien when the dispatch was sent. It is reported that they have rejected the peace proposals.

A dispatch to the State Department sent from Cape Haitien at 9 o'clock this morning read:

General Blot, commanding former Government troops, left for Fort Liberté last night with part of army. Of remainder some have surrendered their arms and are seeking refuge. The others are marching with arms in the direction of Port au Prince. The Nashville is now landing sailors. The revolutionary army has not yet entered Cape Haitien.

A later message from Admiral Caperton stated that there was some firing when General Blot entered Cape Haitien and that the Nashville had landed a detachment and taken charge of the situation. The Nashville had 176 men on board available for landing.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, said today that with the arrival at Port au Prince of the battleship Connecticut with the second regiment of marines as reinforcements a total force of 1,300 marines and bluejackets could now be placed on shore in an emergency. Admiral Benson said the Navy Department did not contemplate sending any more reinforcements to Haiti, but if it should become necessary the armored cruiser Tennessee, now at New York, would be sent there.

President Wilson is keeping a close watch on the situation in Haiti. All advices relating to conditions there are being forwarded to the Summer White House as rapidly as they arrive.

Secretary Lansing has spent several hours each day lately in conference with Americans familiar with Haiti. No political steps have been determined upon by this Government, however, and probably none will be planned until some form of government has been established with which the United States may negotiate.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 4.—Government officials who have been in this city have fled to Fort Liberté on the dispatch boat Pacifique.

Revolutionist troops are beginning to enter the city, and marines have been landed from the United States gunboat Nashville to maintain order.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—The United States gunboat Castine left today for Port au Prince to join Admiral Caperton's squadron.

ONLY 326,700 IMMIGRANTS.

Aliens Admitted During Last Fiscal Year Fewest Since 1899.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Immigration was at its lowest since 1899 during the twelve months ended July 1, and the net increase in the foreign population during the fiscal year was only a little more than 50,000.

Statistics issued today show 326,700 immigrant and 107,544 non-immigrant aliens admitted during the year, while 204,074 emigrant and 180,100 non-emigrant aliens departed. Admission was refused to 24,181 aliens.

During the previous year 1,218,480 immigrants entered the United States.

Italian immigration showed the greatest falling off, 238,000 fewer Italians having arrived than during the previous year. Other decreases were: Polish, 118,000; Hebrew, 111,000; German, 59,000; Russian, 40,000; Magyar, 40,000; Croatian and Slavonian, 35,000; Ruthenian, 33,000; Slovak, 23,000; Rumanian, 22,000; Lithuanian, 19,000; English, 13,000; Scandinavian, 11,000; Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin, 11,000; Irish, 10,000; Finnish, 9,000; French, 5,500; Spanish, 5,500; Turkish, 2,400.

American travel to Europe decreased 196,385 during the year, compared with the previous twelve months, and there was also a decrease of 47,007 in the number of Americans arriving from abroad. The war is the main cause of the decline of both immigration and travel.

STOCK SALE AUTHORIZED.

5,000 Shares to be Disposed Of by Brokers' Receiver.

Judge A. N. Hand has authorized Ralph Wolf, receiver of J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., stock brokers, formerly of 74 Broadway, to sell a lot of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange or the Curb. They have come into his possession from equities returns from loans, or were in the "box" at the time the bankruptcy petition was filed.

There are about 5,000 shares of various railroad and mining stocks in lots from one share to 1,300. It was stated that a majority of the creditors of the firm had accepted an offer of composition at 50 cents on the dollar, and that Peter B. Olney, referee, was about to file his report recommending acceptance.

A petition was filed against the firm on Dec. 8, 1914. The liabilities were $780,083.

Auto Crushes Man Against Pole.

The steering gear of an auto truck driven by Meyer Ripstein of 280 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, failed to work yesterday afternoon and the truck swerved toward the curb where a number of longshoremen were standing in front of an electric light pole at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Bernard Fitzpatrick, a longshoreman, of 420 West Twenty-ninth Street, was crushed against the iron pole. Ripstein was thrown twenty-five feet to the sidewalk. Fitzpatrick was killed instantly. Ripstein, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital suffering from internal injuries and a possible fracture of the skull, was charged with homicide.

Dopey Benny Gangster Guilty.

Louis Wexler, known as Waxey Gordon, of the "Dopey Benny" gang, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. He was indicted on the complaint of Isaac Stolopolsky of 381 Grand Street, whom he had held up and robbed of a gold watch and $465 on Feb. 20 last. He will be sentenced on Monday.

SUFFRAGISTS TO GATHER.

Council Fire Night Will Be Celebrated Tomorrow.

Interborough Council Fire Night will be celebrated by the members of the Woman's Suffrage Party in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond tomorrow evening. This is to celebrate the evolution of woman to a point where she feels that she is able to take part in the Councils of the State. The biggest celebration will take place in a large open place at 204th Street and Sherman Avenue. Erminie Kahn will call the councilors with a trumpet peel from a high ledge of rocks. A phonograph will furnish the music.

Camp fire girls will distribute literature and sell buttons, there will be a recruiting tent where Mrs. Malcolm Clephane will tell the political fortunes of suffrage leaders and predict the result at the polls on November 2. At the close of the meeting red, white and blue balloons will be sent up. Speakers will be Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Adeline Sterling, Miss Lavinia Dock, Miss Portia Willis, James Lees Laidlaw and Judge Charles D. Appleton. Prizes will be given out at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, to any one bringing in any of the balloons sent off.

Council Fire Night will be celebrated in the Bronx at 181st Street and Washington Bridge, near Ogden Avenue, and in Richmond there will be a high bonfire on Ward's Hill. Mrs. Oreola Haskell is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, on which are Mrs. M. L. Ogden, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss V. Thorburn, Mrs. Stephane and Dr. Lillian Randall of Manhattan; Mrs. William Swan and Mrs. Harriet Reynolds of the Bronx, and Mrs. F. E. Brewer and Miss Amy Blake of Richmond.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE STRAW VOTE

Men Are with Them, Women Opposed to Ballot Say.

"Reports circulated by the suffragists that the straw votes at the Chautauqua debates between Miss Lucy Price and Miss Helen Todd were stopped because Miss Price complained that her defeats injured her reputation as a debater are not true," said the anti-suffragists yesterday at the headquarters of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street.

"Miss Price and Miss Todd have spoken thirty-four times since June 26, when the Chautauqua debates began. In four out of every five towns where these votes were taken the majority of the men were against woman suffrage, and in every case the majority of both men and women were against suffrage.

"At Moravia 43 men and 187 women voted against suffrage and 35 men and 130 women for. At Ovid 39 men and 136 women voted against and 19 men and 104 women for. At Cazenovia the joint majority against suffrage was 77 and at Hamilton 7, and in each instance there was a large majority of the men against.

"The ballots taken at the eleven Chautauquas resulted in the men voting against suffrage at eight of them and for suffrage at only three, and at one of these the majority in favor was only 2. At Perry, the first debate, the men voted 36 for and 103 against, or three to one against, which is about the proportion the suffragists claim will be the result in November."

PROTESTS VETERAN CLAUSE

Commissioner Williams Opposed to Preferment for Ex-Soldiers.

Water Commissioner William Williams wrote a letter yesterday to Rush Rhees, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the Constitutional Convention, protesting against the proposal to insert in the new constitution a clause giving Spanish-American war veterans and volunteer firemen a preference as regards appointment to and retention in civil service positions. Mr. Williams is a Spanish-American war veteran himself.

"I wonder," said the Commissioner, "how many advocates of the idea have given serious thought to its effect upon the efficiency of executive government. It is no small task to administer great public offices, even with the best available assistance,, and it becomes still more difficult when department heads are handicapped by being frequently required to choose for appointment or retention men of low efficiency in preference to those of high efficiency.

"It is pertinent to inquire what Spanish-American war veterans as a class have done to entitle them to be rewarded at the expense, first, of their less fortunate brethren, in the civil service appointment, but have not had the opportunity of going to war for their country, and, second, of efficient administration. I speak as one of them, and I know that many of them share my views.

"The proposed action will be an inducement to many Spanish war veterans to migrate to this State, and in effect take the bread out of the mouths of men born and bred here and often much more competent to fill the places in question. Has any valid reason been advanced why those engaged in the weighty task of writing a new constitution for this State should have their time occupied with a question of this character?"

STABBED IN ROW OVER SHIRT

Owner Took It Off to Keep Cool and Neighbor Objected.

Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court heard an unusual defense yesterday when David Regan, a peddler, of 189 Park Row, charged with feloniously assaulting Benedetto Triano, excused his act on the ground that Triano on the fire escape of their home, on Friday last, insisted on removing his shirt to keep cool.

Regan said that in the fight he received a blow on the head which knocked him unconscious, therefore if he really stabbed Triano, as ten knife wounds in Triano's body would seem to show, it must have been done while he—Regan—was unconscious. He remembered everything but the stabbing. From that point on, he said yesterday, he would have to plead a loss of memory.

Judge Corrigan was not convinced, and held Regan in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

To Drive Mosquitos from Queens.

Persons living in Queens are striving to eliminate the mosquito. The first step will be taken tonight, at a mass meeting in the Station Square at Forest Hills. Deputy Commissioner Haven Emerson of the Department of Health, Park Commissioner Wier of Queens, and Superintendent of Public Works Dayton of Queens are to be among the speakers. Moving pictures of mosquito extermination in other localities will be shown. Resolutions will be passed urging the Borough President to go ahead with the draining of the Flushing and Jamaica Bay marshes, and an Executive Committee with representatives from all the villages in Queens will be formed.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE IS AVERTED

Both Sides Sign Agreement for Two Years with Higher Wage Scale.

MAYOR'S COUNCIL ALIVE

Conciliatory Body Will Continue Its Existence—Workers Were Prepared to Quit Today.

The manufacturers in the cloakmaking industry of New York yesterday afternoon accepted the findings of Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation, which were ratified by the unions ten days awo, and the impending strike of 60,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was called off.

The crisis which was passed yesterday afternoon arose because of different interpretations put upon the findings of the committee relative to the right of discharge. The Council yesterday stated that it accepted no one's interpretation and regarded its findings as sufficiently explicit. The Council said that in response to a request from the Mayor it had constituted itself a permanent board of arbitration for all disputes between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the needle workers' unions.

The findings of the Council, handed down ten days ago, provided for a court of review to pass upon the justice or injustice of the discharge of workers. The unions had asked for this to guard against the wholesale dismissal of union leaders by the employers. They interpreted the findings of the Council to mean that every discharged workman had a right to have his case reviewed. The manufacturers held that only those whose complaints in writing should show a prima facie case of injustice should be heard.

The Council did not go into the merits of the interpretations, but announced it would sit, upon request, in the future and place its own construction upon the rules it had laid down. These rules say the employer has a right to discharge "the incompetent, the insubordinate, the inefficient, those unsuited to his shop or those unfaithful to their obligations." Whenever a discharged workman can show in writing a reasonable doubt that his dismissal cannot be predicated upon these premises, he shall have a right to have his case reviewed by a tribunal composed of one representative of the employers, one of the workers and an impartial third member.

Comments on Treaty of Peace.

After the settlement had been announced, Dr. Felix Adler, head of the Council of Conciliation, said:

"We have tried in twenty-three sessions to consider the urgent claims presented by both sides. We do not feel that we have done absolute justice, but we have established a footing to produce good will, which is essential to peace. Either side may claim the victory. That is a minor matter. What is real is that we have created the machinery for the settlement of disputes.

"The Mayor's Council is to continue in force. Today's action is a treaty of peace. It is a beginning of the establishment of a common understanding for the settlement of social differences."

For the unions Morris Hillquit, counsel, said:

"Both sides have accepted the council's finding unconditionally. We understand that the council does not consider itself bound by anything except its own principles, and in that spirit that we accept unreservedly the findings the members have reached. We will live up to the agreement in the best of faith, and we expect the manufacturers to do likewwise."

For the manufacturers, Charles Heinemann, Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued this statement:

"The association accepted the findings of the council on July 28, but it coupled with its acceptance the statement that if the interpretation the unions put upon the findings was correct, the association could not finally agree. The council has assured the association that the findings are clear upon their face and that all other interpretations are unwawrranted and not justified. It has promised to stand guard against any misinterpretations of the document.

"Dr. Felix Adler appealed to us in the name of the city to accept the recommendations and avert a strike. In this spirit we have accepted."

Were Ready to Strike Today.

Two thousand shop foremen yesterday were gathered about the Bar Association, where the all-day negotiations were carried on, ready to bear back to the shops the word to strike today. After the settlement was reached they were notified by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, to tell the workers to stay at work and that everything had been settled.

The articles of settlement as laid down by the council, consisting of Dr. Adler, Charles L. Bernheimer, Louis D. Brandeis, City Chamberlain Bruere, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, and ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, provide for an agreement for two years, to be renewed for a like term at the expiration of two years unless either party shall give a two months' notice of a wwish to abrogate the agreement. The union agrees that there shall be no strike during the term of the agreement. The agreement, besides defining the right of discharge, established a minimum scale of wages, affirmed the right of the workers to organize, gave the employer the right to distribute work according to the condition of trade, the right to select his own employes, and the right to reorganize his shop when he thinks it necessary.

The following table shows the weekly wage scale won by the unions, compared with the former scale:

	New Rate.	Old Rate.	Rate Asked.
Cutters	$27.00	$25.00	$30.00
Jacket under pressers	25.00	23.50	28.00
Reefer upper pressers	25.00	23.50	28.00
Skirt upper pressers	23.00	21.50	26.00
Skirt under pressers	18.00	16.50	20.00
Jacket under pressers	21.00	19.50	25.00
Reefer under pressers	21.00	19.50	23.00
Sample makers	23.00	22.00	25.00
Basters	15.00	14.00	16.00
Skirt finishers	11.00	10.00	12.00

The increases won on piece workers were: Operators granted wage of 70 cents an hour; they asked for 75 cents. Finishers granted 50 cents; they asked for 60 cents. Buttonhole makers granted 90 cents to $1.30 a hundred; they asked for $1 to $1.40.

NO BIG MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Keppler Says Eight-Hour Day Campaign Is Won, Practically.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, issued a statement last night in which he said the necessity for a national strike of machinists had passed, because more than 200,000 machinists had received the eight-hour day and increases in wages from employers who wished to avoid a strike. He said the unions would deal individually with the firms who refused the eight-hour day, but that the indications were that almost all plants would grant the demands of the men.

Keppler said demands for the eight-hour day would soon be made by the 10,000 machinists of Philadelphia.

W. H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, yesterday called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon in Hartford, Conn., of all organizers who have been at work in the Eastern States for the past three months, to outline plans for a general campaign in New England for the eight-hour day.

At the offices of the machinists, 116 Nassau Street, it was said that 200 small machine shops in New York City had granted the eight-hour day, and that 200 more were expected to settle in the next ten days. Announcement was also made of a mass meeting of the machinists of the Gaevin Machine Company, now on strike, at 179 Varick Street, tomorrow morning.

Five hundred metal workers employed by the Sloan & Chase Company of Newark, manufacturers of fine tools, walked out of the shop, at Sixth Avenue and North Thirtieth Street, yesterday when officials of the company refused their demand for an eight-hour day. The Sloan & Chase Company now works its men fifty-five hours a week. Lodge 14 of the Brotherhood of Metal Workers is directing the strike.

WANT NEW ADMINISTRATORS

Beneficiaries Under Mrs. Cutter's Will Make Charges.

Application was made in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to have W. McMaster Mills, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, and George Ramsay of 900 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, removed as temporary administrators of the $1,000,000 estate of Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter, who died on April 3, 1914. Mrs. Cutter was the widow of Henry T. Cutter, who was the organizer of the Hegeman chain of drug stores.

To Ramsay, who had been an errand boy in Mr. Cutter's office, was bequeathed $200,000, and Mills, a friend of the aged Mrs. Cutter, was to receive $100,000 under a will of Mrs. Cutter's which Surrogate Cohalan declared to be invalid. The Surrogate said it showed appearances of having been obtained by fraud.

The application yesterday was filed in behalf of George W. S. Lent and Ida L. Grout of 880 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, who recited that they were beneficially interested in the estate and that Ramsay and Mills became administrators only after falsely reciting that the discarded will was valid.

CHARGED WITH LOAN FRAUD.

Operator Gave $3,000 Check on Which Nix Got Nothing.

On a charge of giving a worthless check for $3,000 after having accepted $147.50 as a premium on a transaction, George Loffler, a real estate operator of 344 Waverly Place, Richmond Hill, was held yesterday in $1,500 bail for examination by Magistrate Levy in West Side Court tomorrow.

Frederick Nix of 328 East Sixty-first Street, said he answered an advertisement inserted by Loffler a few weeks ago, offering to advance money on first mortgages, and that he offered Loffler a mortgage of $3,000 on some property and received a check on the Ridgewood National Bank of Brooklyn, which was returned marked "No account." Nix also said he paid $147.50 premium for the loan he was to get.

Detective James Gallagher arrested Loffler when the advertisement again appeared.

LUNACY INCREASING IN STATE

Asylum Reports Show 353.6 Persons in 100,000 Insane.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A steady increase in the number of insane persons in New York State during the last twenty-five years is shown by figures made public today by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State. He reports that there are 36,240 insane persons in the hospitals and private institutions of the State, or 353.6 persons out of each 100,000 of population. In 1890 the proportion per 100,000 population was 249, in 1900, 304, and in 1912, 329.7.

The greatest increase is shown in the criminal insane. In 1903 the number of persons in the two hospitals devoted to this class of patients was 905 as compared with 1,360 in 1915, an increase of more than 50 per cent. in ten years.

Of the 33,900 patients in the fourteen State hospitals approximately 56 per cent. are of native birth and 4.4 per cent. are foreign born. Twenty-six per cent. of the latter are aliens. In this connection Secretary Hugo reports that the percentage of aliens in the hospitals will show an increase this year on account of the war, which permits comparatively few deportations. Since 1905 the State has deported 5,689 insane aliens.

Secretary Hugo reports that it costs the State $206.91 a year for each inmate of an insane hospital or nearly $7,500,000 yearly for all.

Sarah Cowell Lemoyne's Estate.

Sarah Cowell Lemoyne, the actress, who died on July 17 at Lake Placid, whither she had gone for the Summer, left a personal estate of only $500, according to the statement filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by her niece, Justine Noyes of 453 West Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Noyes applied for letters of administration on the estate in preference to Edward L. Cowell of Chicago, a nephew of the actress.

Cool and Comfortable is this route to Baltimore and Washington

The night train is comfortable, no matter if the weather is warm.

Sleeping Cars, which may be occupied at 10:00 p.m., are placed on surface level in Jersey City station, where the fresh air can reach them.

Last boat leaves W. 23d St. at 11:30 p.m., and foot Liberty St., 1:30 a. m.

Convenient hours for a full summer evening's entertainment in New York.

Pullman Reservations and Tickets 1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 398, 1828, 1854, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St. and foot West 23d St.

Telephone Mad. Sq. 8626.

J. B. SCOTT, Gen'l East. Pass Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

(Royal Blue Line)

NEW DEFENSE BAND OPENS LOCAL OFFICE

Starts Clearing House at 303 Fifth Avenue for All Kindred Organizations.

THINKS CONGRESS REMISS

Statement Praises Gardner and Calls Attention to Weakness in the Army and Navy.

The American Defense Society, acting as a national publicity headquarters and clearing house for all organizations urging a great army and navy, has opened offices at 303 Fifth Avenue, and yesterday submitted papers of incorporation. Many of the officers and members have been active in the propaganda for the strengthening of the country's defenses. In a statement of its purposes issued yesterday the society says:

"At this time the American Defense Society desires publicly to commend Congressman Augustus P. Gardner for inaugurating single handed the present campaign for better defenses. When last January he proposed and urged Congressional inquiry into the state of the country's defenses, the entire weight of the Administration was used to crush his proposal.

"To the facts brought forward by Mr. Gardner, the answer says that he was playing politics. However, he stands today as the pioneer of the movement for better national defense. His statements of facts stand today uncontroverted, and today the Administration at Washington is debating the question of a special session of Congress, with all its unnecessary expense and unnecessary delay, for the very purpose urged by Mr. Gardner as long ago as last January.

"Recently a good deal has been said in the press, about the appointment of a Citizens' Advisory Board for the consideration of naval problems, but the fact remains that today the ships actually in commission are short over 5,000 men and 339 officers. Many of the ships now in commission are of an obsolete type. Our submarine flotilla exists chiefly on paper. Naval policy—we have none.

"What is true of navy preparedness is also true in the same degree of the army. There are today but 30,000 mobile troops in the United States. Our coast defenses are unmanned. Our National Guard is far below its paper strength. We are without necessary ammunition, field pieces, equipment. We are also without an aviation corps, which means today that both the army and navy are without eyes to see the enemy.

"One whole year has passed since the outbreak in Europe, and although as a nation we have grave diplomatic exchanges with at least two of the belligerent powers, still nothing has been done by Congress in the way of improving our national defense.

"Public support for preparedness is still feeble, unorganized and altogether unworthy of that name, especially with the clouds of war on the horizon. It is, therefore, the definite purpose of the American Defense Society to summon public support for the existing leagues, each with a proper field of activity.

"The American Defense Society is the announced enemy of those peace organizations who urge disarmament, and so by their program of non-resistance invite an invasion of American rights and American territory. It is also the announced enemy of all those politicians, either in office or out of office, who put self and party above the protection of the men, women and children of America."

The society also praises the individual efforts to awaken public sentiment in favor of increased preparedness made by Theodore Roosevelt, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Fiske, ex-Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-Secretaries of War Jacob M. Dickinson, Luke E. Wright and Henry L. Stimson; Richard Harding Davis, Major Henry Reuterdahl, Hudson Maxim, Frederic R. Coudert, Dr. Lyman Abbott and S. Stanwood Menken.

The management of the American Defense Society is vested in a Board of Trustees, of which the members are J. Bernard Walker of the Scientific American, Clevelend H. Moffett, Henry Cole Quinby, Robert W. Neeser, Cushing Stetson, Commander R. R. Riggs, U. S. N., retired; and C. S. Thompson.

Police Seek a Crime Teacher.

Lulius Greenberg, 1 years old, who lives with his parents at 166 Norman Avenue, Williamsburg, was arrested yesterday, charged with burglary. It was said he was taught to steal by a man living in the Greenpoint district of Brooklyn. The police have his name and are now searching for him. The boy forced an entrance into the apartments of Mrs. Frances Bobosky, on the second floor of the Norman Avenue house. He was ready to take a car for Coney Island when arrested, and all the stolen property was found on him.

TRINITY NOT

GALE AND RAIN COST EIGHT LIVES IN CITY

Tug and Schooner Are Wrecked and the Captains of Both Are Among Dead.

ALL RAIL TRAFFIC IMPEDED

Cellars Flooded and Rafts Are Used —Trees and Crops Suffer— Tents Blown Down.

Wind and rain destroyed life, property, and lines of cummication in New York City and nearby communities yesterday, when the local area was caught in the fury of two approaching storm centres.

The heaviest storm swept up the Atlantic Coast States, extending hundreds of miles inward from the sea, and the other tore east from Lake Michigan to meet it. From Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, north to the St. Lawrence Gulf, the two storms held war in the air. They left Erie (Penn.) drowned Tuesday night, bent New York beneath an increasing volume of wind yesterday morning, and passed on to deluge and destroy further north.

The two-headed storm reached the hight of its violence in New York about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the wind blew sixty-four miles an hour and the rain fell in sheets. Between 7 and 10 o'clock the average wind velocity was sixty miles and the rainfall for the six hours ending with this period was 2.19 inches.

According to latest reports received last night, eight deaths resulted from the storm in this city and the reported injuries of persons weren umbered by the dozens.

The Dead.

CHADWICK, A. J., 72 years old, an inmate of the Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

MARTIN, E., 40, sailor on the schooner M. V. B. Chase.

MORRIS, ALBERT, 50, Captain of the tug Elsie K.

O'NEIL, PATRICK, 26, of 120 Hull Street, Brooklyn.

TUTTLE, H. F., 45, Captain of the schooner M. V. B. Chase.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY, 16 years old, washed ashore at Oriental Point, Manhattan Beach.

VRIONIS, STARVAN, 53, of 2,683 Amsterdam Avenue.

WARD, JOHN, 23, of 54 Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

Schooner Lost Off the Hook.

The storm wrecked hundreds of small boats in New York Harbor, Kill Van Kull, Sheepshead Bay, and other waters. The three-masted schoner M. V. B. Chase, bound from Cheverie, Nova Scotia, for Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of plaster rock under the charge of Captain H. F. Tuttle and a crew of five men, foundered off Sandy Hook. The agents are Pendleton Brothers of 30 Pearl Street, New York.

The schooner was beating down the coast off Long Island when the gale struck her on Tuesday night. She had little freeboard owing to the read weight in her hold, and her main deck was nearly awash, which stopped her from making much seaway.

The velocity of the wind increased rapidly, and the vessel was blown helplessly out of her course until midnight, when Captain Tuttle heard the roar of the surf. The starboard anchor was let go, but the cable parted and the schooner started to drift again. She was held later by the port anchor.

Captain Tuttle and his cref spent the rest of the night lashed under the lee of the after deckhouse expecting every moment to be carried overboard by one of the big white-topped seas which swept with monotonous regularity over the decks. Pounding on the sand, the schooner seemed likely to go to pieces any moment.

At dawn the crew lowered a whaleboat at the stern and dropped into it, followed by the skipper, who took the stern sweep to steer by. The Sandy Hook coastguard men could do nothing for the men, as the ship was too far away for the breeches buoy and the seas were too heavy for a lifeboat. Just after the whaleboat had passed the outer edge of the breakers, amidst shouts from the spectators on the beach, a big wave engulfed it and it capsized.

Captain Tuttle and one of the sailors disappeared and never rose again. The four others were washed ashore and dragged to safety by the coastguardsmen. The body of the Captain was found later lashed to the stern of the whaleboat on the beach.

The small tug Elsie K., which is owned by the Kennedy Towing Company of 32 South Street, was swamped off Constable Hook, N. J. Her Captain, Albert Morris, died at the Crabtree Dock, West New Brighton, S. I.

Rescued from Water.

The tug was on her way to Elizabethport, with a barge in tow, and reached the Kill von Kull, fighting every inch of the way. Her whistles for assistance were heard by the ocean tug Murray and Standard Oil Tug 16, which started to the rescue. Just as they got o her the Elsie K. opened her seams and sank. Captain Morris was thrown into the water alongside Robert Coons, the engineer, who was hurled overboard when he tried to cu the hawser made fast to the barge. The Captain and the engineer, with Nielsen, the cook, and John Sleigh, the fireman, were picked up by the Standard Oil tug.

Another man drowned in the storm was aPtrick O'Neil, who went swimming in Princess Bay, Staten Island, early in the morning. His body was washed ashore there at 10 o'clock and, as he was clad only in a bathing suit, it was was some hours before he was identified.

A. J. Chadwick left Sailors Snug Harbor shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning and walked two and a half miles in the wind and rain to the ferry station at St. George. As he was about to purchase a ferry ticket he fell dead from exhaustion.

As he was crossing 168th Street at Audubon Avenue, protecting himself with an umbrella, Starvan Vrionis was killed by an automobile truck driven by William Reed of Jersey City. Reed was arrested and held in $500 bail pending the inquest.

The death of John Ward was due indirectly to the storm. He was a plumber employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and he was inspecting the effect of the water pressure on the tunnel of the Centre Street loop, near the Canal Street station, when a crowbar in his hand got in contact with the third rail. The shock of electricity caused instant death.

Gustave Anderson, on board the yacht Mazie, found the body of the boy washed ashore at Oriental Point. The boy wore only a bathing suit, and had brown hair and blue eyes. His body was taken to the Coney Island Morgue.

There may be one or more deaths on board an unidentified three-masted schooner that was sighted in the afternoon eight miles off Toms River by a coast guard. Her sails were blown away and her American flag was at half mast. She disappeared headed north and was reported to Sandy Hook, but the lookout there never caught sight of her.

Tent Colonies Suffer.

The greatest inconvenience and damage in New York City due to the storm was in Brooklyn. Tents of hundreds of Summer campers in colonies on Long Island, Staten Island, City Island, and the Westchester shore were swept away.

Through the bursting of a sewer at Foster Avenue, the cut between Flatbush and Newkirk Avenues, on the Brighton Beach Line of the B. R. T., was ½ooded, and for hours no trains could pass. The service was operated from Church Avenue to Park Row only during the greater part of the day.

On account of the high water at Brighton Beach, shuttle service had to be operated from the Culver station to the Brighton Beach station, and from Brighton Beach to Avenue H. There was no service between Church avenue and Avenue H for hours. Besides the Brighton Beach Line these surface lines of the B. R. T. were seriously a%ected: Jamaica Avenue, Reid Avenue, Tompkins Avenue, Lorimer Street, Union Avenue, Cypress Avenue, Cypress Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Grand Street, Flushing-Ridgewood, Church Avenue, Gates Avenue and Richmond Hill.

The Brighton line cut was a rushing river after the rain had ceased, and nearby streets became its tributaries. The traks between Newkirk Avenue and Cortelyou Road at one time were under six feet of water.

In Ocean Parkway at Brighton Beach the water rose and spread from the steps of the Hotel Shelbourne to the new Brighton Theatre. Many persons made their way from the hotel to accessible transit stations in small boats and on improvised rafts. The water rose in the Gowanus Canal to the highest level ever known, and was within two feet of flooding the banks. Lakes formed in Park Circle and the Plaza, Brooklyn, and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, was a chain of small lagoons.

Parts of the beach at Coney Island and along the water front near by were washed away and waves broke over the boardwalks in many places. Small shops and stands in the pleasure places were wrecked, many of them being carried several blocks by the wind.

Hundreds of trees in Brooklyn were uprooted, many of them fine old shade trees. The districts that suffered most from this destruction were Flatbush, Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Cypress Hills, and Stuyvesant Heights. Cellars all over the borough were flooded and much stored property was damaged. In many places sewers proved entirely inadequate to carry off the water. In Sheepshead, Gravesend, and Jamaica Bays, hundreds of small boats were set adrift and swamped. Numerous small piers and moorings were washed away.

Floods in Manhattan.

In Grand Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, the water was a foot and a half deep and overflowed across the sidewalks into cellars. Trolley traffic in both thoroughfares was tied up for hours, and many cars were stalled near by in Sixth Avenue. Passengers climbed through the windows of the cars and waded to the sidewalks. At Thompson and Grand Streets the water was two feet deep and flowed through Thompson Street north ino Broome Street and south into Canal Street, flooding cellars on the way.

Trees were blown down all over Manhattan and the Bronx, two of them in City Hall Park, one east of the City Court Building and the other south of the County Court House. While the storm was at its height thousands took scant refuge on the asphalt walk between the two court buildings, and as they fled to this sport around the corner of the City Court Building many lost umbrellas, which were jerked from their hands and turned inside out. After the storm was over torn umbrellas were strewn all over City Hall Park.

Subway excavations in Manhattan and the Bronx were flooded and engineers kept constant watch on affected foundations. J. Stewart Wilson, Superintendent of Highways in the Bronx, worked with three men for many hours pumping out cellars atnd pits where the gathering of water might cause damage.

A short circuit caused by water started a fire in the subway 100 feet north of 135th Street and Ninety-sixth Street was tied up for twenty minutes. The fire made considerable smoke that caused excitement among passengers in the 137th Street station and on a train at the platform, but the damage was slight.

Three inches of water covered the tracks of the subway at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, but trains over this section were not delayed.

Railroad service into New York was subject to delay, but by noon yesterday normal service had been practically restored on all of the lines. The Twentieth Century Limited, due in New York from Chicago, at :20 yesterday morning, arrived twelve hours late, and the Fast Mail, between the same points, due at 7:20 in the morning, did not get in until after seven o'clock last night. The west bound Twentieth Century Limited, due in Chicago from New York at 9:45 yesterday morning, arrived there only one hour late, after having been shunted from Buffalo over the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Trains Stopped by Washout.

The Pennsylvania Railroad service to Long Branch was cut off for a time, due to a washout at Burlington, N. J., and another overflow at an elevation near Rahway caused similar trouble; but by 10 o'clock in the morning regular traffic had been resumed. The Central Railroad of New Jersey was menaced by the water in many places, but emergency crews prevented washouts, and traffic remained normal throughout the storm. The Long Island Railroad experienced temporary difficulties.

There was destruction of telephone and telegraph wires connecting New York with Washington, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, but at no time were all of the wires to any point down, and business was handled with some delay until normal conditions were restored, about noon.

Crops suffered heavily on Long Island and in Westchester and nearby New Jersey. In many fields corn was beaten down to the ground and fruit trees were broken. Some farms were completely under water for hours after the storm had passed.

The storm was particularly severe on the south shore of tSaten Island. A large part of Freeport was inundated, and many commuters went to the railroad station from their homes in boats.

Westchester towns suffered from wind and rain nearly as much as the Long Island settlements. All of the cellars in the lower parts of White Plains were flooded, and the widely admired sunken garden in the Greenace section of Hartsdale was damaged seriously. New Rochelle was hard hit, but precautions had been taken because of the storm signals posted, and the damage to vessels was comparatively slight. Ferry service was suspended during the storm. Many residence parks near the town were made swamps.

There was much damage in Hoboken, Bayonne, Atlantic Highlands, and other Jersey towns near New York. In Atlantic Highlands many persons, driven from their homes by the water, fled in boats and were not able to return to their homes until afternoon.

Staten Island, because of its exposed condition, was laid waste in many places. More than 2,000 new trees planted between St. George and New Brighton were blown down, and the best trees surrounding the residences of New Brighton were also destroyed.

Burned by Falling Wires.

One of the chief causes of injuries to persons in all districts around Manhattan was falling wire charged with electricity. In Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, Staten Island, New Jersey, and Westchester many persons were burned by electricity.

An incident of the storm reported was the burglary of the dry goods store of I. Harris & Co., at 476 Grand Street. While the noise of wind and rain made it impossible for any one to hear them, burglars took $200 from the safe in the store.

William Leary, Clerk of the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, was not on hand to call the roll of jurors. His associates were wondering where he could be until they received this telegram from him:

"Lost tent and clothes, and am at Woodland Beach, S. I., naked."

Mr. Leary was asleep in his tent when it and all of his belongings were blown away. He got a suit of overalls in which to come to Manhattan.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN JERSEY.

Crops Ruined, Streets Flooded, Bridges Torn Out—Two Drown.

Two lives were lost by the sudden swelling of streams in New Jersey due to the heavy storm yesterday morning. All over the State crops were beaten flat or swamped by the overflow of rivers and creeks. Orchards were stripped of their fruit. Dozens of bridges were carried away. The Lackawanna, Erie, and other railroads were tied up on, some of their branches by the washout of tracks. Several houses went down before the high wind, and in almost every town the streets were lined with fallen trees and trolley traffic interrupted. Several persons were burned by fallen live wires.

Assording to the Ctntral High School gaug in Newark, 4.16 inches of rain fell there between midnight and 9 o'clock in the morning. At Long Branch the wind reached a velocity of 78 miles an hour at 5:33 o'clock in the morning.

Seabright, which has been one of the heaviest sufferers from heavy storms in recent years, profited by the one yesterday. There appeared danger on Tuesday night that the heavy surf, which tore away buildings near the waterfront last year, would repeat the work of destruction, but before high tide the wind shifted from northeast to southeast and yesterday morning it was found that, instead of eating into the waterfront, the storm had actually piled up great beaches of sand, repairing the havoc worked by previous storms and giving a better protection against the sea than Seabright has had for years. At Asbury Park, too, the storm proved of material benefit, heaping thousands of tons of sand on the beach and doing a work which would have cost tens of thousands of dollars. Similar advantage from the storm was reported at other points on the coast.

Baby and College Student Drown.

One of the drownings occurred at Westfield, where Austin Wick, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wick of Stanmore Place, was thrown into the water when a wooden bridge in front of his home was carled away by the stream while he stood upon it.

Elbert Pickell, 22 years old, and Warren K. Sherman, both students of Lafayette College, were thrown into the Delaware River near Phillipsburg, when their steel boat was overturned by the swollen stream. Pickell was drowned and Sherman, in trying to save him, had a narrow escape.

Veronica Howarth, 5 years od, fell from a plank into a brook that had suddenly grown into a small rover at Westfield. She was swept down stream, turning over and over, but Carl Sell, a baggage master, plunged in and rescued her.

A break in the North Avenue dam of the Elizabeth reservoir emptied such a volume of water into the Elizabeth River that streets in Elizabeth near the river were filled till the water touched the second stories of buildings. More than 100 persons who took refuge in the upper stories of their homes were removed in rowboats and hastily constructed rafts. The home of George Williams, at 134 Prince Street, was carried away a few minutes after its occupants had been rescued.

Five hundred employes of the Watson-Stillman plant had to suspend work because electricity was cut off and hundreds of others had to quit work for the same reason. The Rahway Valley Railroad, the Morris Traction Company, and the Public Service Trolley Company had to suspend operations for hours because of washouts in bridges and tracks. Property loss in Elizabeth due to the storm is estimated at more than $500,000.

Crops Suffered Enormous Loss.

Crop damage in the vicinity of Madison is estimated at $100,000. Sixty feet of the Lackawanna Railroad tracks were washed out there. At Rutherford the Erie tracks were flood d and the telephone service crippled.

Throughout Bergen County the damage to crops was extremely heavy, mounting into hundreds of thousands of dollars. In one orchard in North Hackensack 200 peach trees were stripped of their fruit.

Thirty-five tents occupied by campers at Keansburg were blown down and all the tents were deserted hastily for hotels and cottages. Many small boats were broken on the beach. The streets were flooded several feet deep.

Nar Somerville the property loss was enormous. The canal da mbroke near the headgates above Raritan, releasing a rush of water which spread over hundreds of acres of farm land. Corn was ruined, and potatoes and many other crops washed out. The County Engineer reported that sixteen bridges were washed away or so damaged as to be useless.

Cranford south of the railroad tracks was flooded and many places north of the tracks were under three feet of water. The Rahway River rose nearly ten feet in places. The water was three feet deep for half a mile along Lincoln Avenue. Several persons attempting to cross were thrown from their feet, but men and boys in rowboats quickly came to their assistance.

The temporary wooden bridge at Union Avenue for foot passengers was washed away. Residents of Roosevelt Manor had to make a detour of a mile to reach town. Riverside Drive was impassable. Hundreds of canoes along the river were swept away. Cement and wooden docks along the river were destroyed.

Washout on Pennsylvania.

At Woodbridge Junction the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad were washed away so that it was necessary to transfer passengers to Central Railroad trains.

The opening of the gates of the Morris Canal at Richfield caused the overflow of Weasel Brook, which forced the water through a section of Passaic. On a part of Van Winkle Avenue the water was five feet deep. Cellar walls at the home of Joseph Ratner, Jr., at 172 President Street, caved in and the members of the family, who had taken refuge on the second floor, got out by dropping from windows into a large touring car which was driven along the sidewalk where the water was shallowest. There were small washouts on the Lackawanna line near Passaic.

A slide of many tons of water-soaked earth covered the tracks of the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie at Bay Street, Montclair, and delayed traffic for some time. Great damage was done to farm crops and garden truck near Caldwell and in other parts of Essex County.

Newark Cellars Flooded.

Cellars in the lower part of Newark were flooded. Many of the trolley lines were tied up for hours because the water was more than four feet deep in places. Great damage was done to stocks in the cellars of factories and business houses because, on account of the unexpectedness of the storm, no precautions had been taken.

In Jersey City a half-built brick house at 59 Wade Avenue was blown down. Trolley lines were put out of service and the jitney buses did a big busines in spite of deep water on some of the streets. Live wires were broken all over the city. Joseph Gasway, 10 years old, of 47 St. Paul's Avenue, touched one on Hoboken Avenue and was knocked unconscious, but noa seriously hurt.

The new embankment of the Pennsylvania Railroad was washed out in several places near Rahway, and the use of the fourth track was abandoned.

Much Damage in Plainfield.

Many Plainfield commuters were forced to stay in downtown hotels last night to insure their reaching trains in the morning, the residential district being under three feet of water in some parts.

Work in the big plant of the Scott Printing Press Company was at a standstill, the entire place being flooded. The whole eastern part of the city is under water, and people went to and from their homes in rafts and small boats operated by boys. Trolley traffic was at a standstill.

In Plainfield and its suburbs the damage will amount to thousands of dollars. Five bridges over Green Brook have been washed from their moorings, and the brook has swept from its course over lawns and streets. The breaking of a mountain dam caused the water to rush into the city, and it appeared last night to be rising instead of abating. A majority of the cellars in the eastern district of the city are flooded.

The big greenhouses of Charles L. Stanley are washed out. Crops have been ruined, potatoes and other similar garden truck having been washed out of the ground and corn stalks torn asunder. Where big gardens thrived, vast fields of mud and water are to be seen. Hundreds of chickens were caught in coops and drowned. One automobile party was stranded in the middle of a street for three hours with water up to the flooring of the car.

Metuchen Under Water.

At Metuchen half the town was flooded, causing a complete cessation of traffice on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and trolley lines. This, in spite of the fact that Metuchen is the highest in altitude on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia. On either side of the Lehigh Valley Railroad there are two streams that in normal times average eight inches in depth and six feet in width. These streams overflowed their banks, submerged the railroad tracks and became one large river from 500 to 1,000 feet wide that extended from Metuchen through South Plainfield and New Market to Bound Brook, twelve miles away. Freeman's lumber yard, the Lehigh Valley Railroad freight yards and passenger station, the J. F. Owen Tile factory and Public Service electric power station were islands in an inland sea.

The waters backed up to Main Street, where, in the heart of the town at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, they rose in the roadway to a depth of eight feet.

Lost His Apto in Flood.

George A. Pierson drove an automobile under the railroad bridge and the machine stalled in a foot of water. He started to get help to take the machine out and returned in a few moments to find the car outof sight in the flood. North Metuchen was completely isolated by a two-foot-wide brook extending its width to 200 feet, with a seven-foot depth.

At Feltville, near Scotch Plains, a dam gave way and the water rushed down the hillside, flooding Scotch Plains and Fanwood, covering the Central Railroad tracks with three feet of water.

The village of Wachung was saved from inundation by the bravery of William E. Titus, who risked his life to open the Wachung flood gates. United States Senator James E. Martine's farm suffered heavy damage.

At Woodbridge, when a small stream overflowed its banks, flooding the Town Hall and jail, the police considered releasing the prisoners rather than take chances of having them drown in their cells. The Woodbridge Hotel was in the path of the flood, and water flowed through the barroom like a river.

RESCUE TWO AT SEABRIGHT.

George May and W. Meredith Nearly Drown at Octagon Beach.

Two expert swimmers were almost drowned yesterday afternoon at the Octagon Beach, Seabright, N. J. George May of 610 Bergen Street, Newark, who was visiting at the home of W. Weisenberger of Highlands was carried out by the heavy sea and the undertow. Confident in his own skill, he struggled hard and made no call for held till he was 300 yards out. Then he shouted for aid and was heard by W. Meredith, bathing master of the Peninsula Hotel, who is a brother of "Ted" Meredith, the runner. Meredith swam out to May., but became exhausted by the time he had reached him, and he, too, called for help.

The two managed to keep afloat by desperate struggles until they were reached by Thomas J. Howland and John Wells, who had plunged in upon seeing Meredith's difficulties. Wells and Howland got the other two ashore. Meredith was not seriously a%ected, but May had to be treated for nearly an hour by Dr. D. Harold Karp before he was resuscitated.

Willis Van Valkenburgh of 108 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., left yesterday for the Orange Y. M. C. A. camp at Lake Wawayanda, N. J., in search of his son, Edward, who is believed to have been drowned there last Thursday. Mr. Van Valkenburgh took with him two divers to search for his son's body. The Y. M. C. A. officials have been searching ever since he disappeared.

Young Van Vaikenburgh is 25 years old, and has written magazine articles on social, religious, and economic subjects. He got an appointment as a volunteer leader and went to the camp last Thursday. After arriving at 2 P. M. he was about the camp for a while and then disappeared. He was not at supper, and when search was made his clothing was found in his tent, but his swimming trunks were missing. Life-saving crews patrolled the lake all night and grappled for the body, and the best divers in the camp searched for it, but without result. Other parties searched the nearby woods under the supposition that he might have got lost, but no trace of him was found. It is said that bathing alone was a violation of the camp rules.

Heat Kills John J. O'Connor.

John J. O'Connor, 45 years old, of 213 Fifth Street, for thirteen years elevator starter in the Criminal Courts Building, died at his home yesterday, after a collapse brought on by the excessive heat. It is said that O'Connor induced "Big" Tim Sullivan to obtain the Tammany indorsement for Whitman when he ran for District Attorney.

27 BODIES FOUND AFTER ERIE FLOOD MORE THOUGHT LOST

Continued from Page 1.

the rescue work, and it is believed he perished.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Because of the flood at Erie, trains that had passed through Buffalo westbound early today were recalled and sent over the Michigan Central Railroad's Canadian line to Detroit. These included the Twentieth Century westbound, which left New York yesterday afternoon; the Southwestern Special, leaving New York at 4 P. M.; the Big Four Limited, which left New York at 6:45.

STORM DAMAGE WIDESPREAD.

Chesapeake Bay Region Suffers Severely—Serious Injury to Crops.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—A fierce storm swept over the Chesapeake Bay region last night, causing great damage, especially to the corn and fruit crops. Along the bay and river shores hundreds of small craft, mainly pleasure boats, were cast ashoe. The Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria, tied up at this port since the European war began, broke her lines and was carried against a Pennsylvania Railroad pier, demolishing sixty feet of the concrete retaining wall. The Bulgaria was not damaged.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 4.—Fearing pestilence from the flooding of several thousand cellars by a cloudburst today, the city is distributing free disinfectants. Stores and theatres were inundated, and many persons were taken from second-story windows. Horses were drowned in the heart of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Considerable minor damage was done in this section early today by a heavy rain and wind storm. Nearly three inches of rain fell, and the wind blew forty miles an hour.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A heavy rain and wind storm swept this section last night, doing great damage to corn and grain crops.

PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 4.—Many thousand dollars damage has been done to the corn crop throughout the State by the storm of the last few days, Secretary C. H. Holly of the State Board of Agriculture, reports.

In some sections, notably Windham County, the crop practically ruined.

LIMA, O., Aug. 4.—A cloudburst last night took a toll of two lives. Waldo Good, 8, was drowned in Pigeon Run while helping other boys drive cows to safety from rising waters. Keith Troyer, 11, of Muncie, Ind., visiting at Dupont, Ohio, lost his life in the Blanchard River while wading, because he ventured too far.

Mail Auto Kills a Veteran.

While crossing Broad Street at Lackawanna Avenue in Newark yesterday afternoon Theodore Vroom, 80 years old, an inmate of the Soldier's Home, Kearney, was run down by a United States mail wagon. He was taken to the City Hospital and died last night. Harold Hermes, the driver, was arrested and will be charged with manslaughter today. He lives at 98 South Seventh Street.

JAPANESE TO USE CANAL.

Steamship Company Announces New Route to be Used to New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A monthly steamship service between New York and the Orient by way of the Panama Canal is to be established by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company "in response to urgent needs of Japanese shippers," according to a dispatch from the American Embassy at Tokio.

"Six of the company's boats now on the Eastern run," an announcement says, "will be placed in the service, and will return to the Orient from Europe via America and the Panama Canal. Three of these vessels are of 7,500 gross tonnage and three of 6,000 tons. Five will touch at New York and one at Philadelphia.

"It is said that this service will be increased by six additional vessels by May 1, 1916, and that Galveston will be made a port of call during the cotton season. It is also announced these vessels will probably touch at Honolulu."

CHARGE BOGUS MONEY PLOT

Two Men Accused of Trying to Sell Machine to Make Bills.

Mrs. Rosa Masi used to run a restaurant on the upper east side and managed to amass enough money to talk about retiring on her income. Two of her steady patrons were Sergius Bonlen and Albert Wasser, who have since described themselves to the police, respectively as a South African journalist and a German salesman. They heard Mrs. Masi talk about investments for her savings and, according to her story, they attempted to persuade her to buy a counterfeiting machine. They are alleged to have made up a contrivance of two small boards about the size of a banknote lined with felt and fastened together with screws, and by means of certain colored liquids they contrived to print paper it is said into a passable semblance of bills. It is charged they offered this machine for $700 and assured Mrs. Masi she would regain that amount very soon from the money she made.

Mrs. Masi kept notes of her conversations on the subject. Two or three weeks ago she refried, and the two men, with a confederate, are said to have redoubled their efforts to her the machine. They had an appointment to bring it to her house last night and show it to her, it is charged, and she telephoned to a friend living on Second Avenue to told him the whole story. He sent word to the Third Detective Branch, and Detectives Skelly and Gallagher started for Mrs. Masi's home at 407 East Seventy-second Street. On the way they fell in with the three men carrying a machine, and after a brief conversation the detectives arrested Bonlen and Wassre, the third man escaping in the melée. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up on the charge of attempted grand larceny. Then denied their guilt, but were identified by Mrs. Masi.

General Tracy Unconscious.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, was said late last night at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, to have had a slight but temporary rally at 8 o'clock. Shortly after he relapsed into his previous serious condition. He is unconscious, and it is said that only his great vitality is keeping him alive. His daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, and his son, Frank Tracy, are always with him, and physicians are in constant attendance.

A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION will prove that of all forms of investment the safest and best are our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
154 Montague Street, Brooklyn

In these days of strenuous price cutting competition among automobile makers it is natural that many resort to a less expensive top material than

Genuine Pantasote

Therefore all the more credit is due to the manufacturers who *are using* Pantasote Tops, *in spite of* the expense, because of the superior *service* it gives the purchasers of their cars. It is certainly good evidence of the desire to give full value.

When cars of the character of Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Marmon, Hudson, Chalmers, etc., are equipping with genuine Pantasote Tops, there can't be any question of its superiority —in the matter of perfect shelter, perfect appearance, greatest resistance to weather, age, and wear.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

During Hot Weather
Have Your Home
Disinfected With
Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Recommended by Physicians
Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 45th and 47th Sts.

Are Closing Out—

High-class Summer Apparel, especially suitable for week-end trips—

Summer Dresses—$8, $15, $25
Formerly $25 to $45. Of net, crepe and linen.

White Coats—$15 and $18
Formerly $35 to $55. Outing and semi-dress styles.
(Special groups of Colored Cloth Coats at $18 & $25)

Linen & Cloth Suits—$15, $25
Formerly $35 to $95. Tailleur and demi-tailleur styles.

Town & Country Hats—$5 to $10
Formerly $10 to $25. Outing, semi-dress and garden styles.

Silk Sweater Coats—$15 to $35
Formerly $22 to $45. Fashionable shades and weaves.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street
Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

Business Men
Know the NECESSITY of reducing stock to a minimum before inventory. Which explains these

Men's $30 to $45 Suits, for $21.50

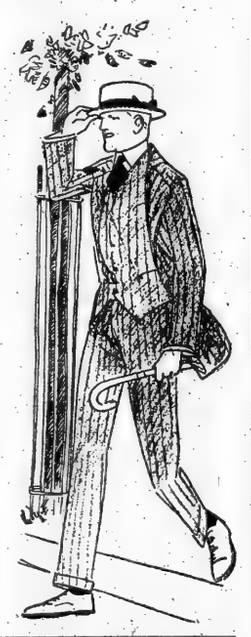
Being our REGULAR stock, selling yesterday at full prices, the quality is beyond question.

The models, materials, patterns and colors are CORRECT.

Most are quarter silk-lined. Some are quarter, some half mohair-lined.

The Cash Saving Runs from $8 to $23

$21.50 is, of course, the *lowest* price of the season on these grades. All sizes from 32 to 46, for men of all proportions.



Men's $8 Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits, at $5
Sack or Norfolk models, in plain tan, striped tan, dark grays and dark striped effects. Sizes 33 to 48. Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Before making final selections visit our showrooms during the August Sales of Practical and Serviceable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at 10 to 50% reductions

For To-day and To-morrow, we direct special attention to the following very uncommon values on the Fifth and Sixth Floors:

For Dining & Living Room

$339.00 Dining Room Suite, $225.00
Mahogany, in Sheraton design; 10 pieces.

$208.50 Dining Room Suite, $175.00
Mahogany, in Jacobean design; 10 pieces.

Solid Mahogany Buffets, $38 & $52
Regular values $50.00 and 70.00.

Mahogany China Closets, $30 & $35
Regular values $45.00 and 70.00

$8.50 Dining Room Chairs, at $5.75
made of solid mahogany, with leather seats.

Desirable Leather Sofas, $30 & $65
Regular values $45.00 and 95.00

Leather Arm Chairs, at $38 & $50
Regular values $60.00 and 90.00

Library Tables, at $14.50 to 35.00
Mahogany; regular values $18.00 to 45.00

Mahogany Book Cases, at $28 to $75
Regular values $52.00 to 100.00

For the Bedroom

$442.00 Bedroom Suites, at $300.00
solid mahogany, Sheraton design; 8 pieces.

$400.00 Chamber Suite, at $300.00
black lacquered and decorated; 10 pieces.

$148.50 Chamber Suite, at $100.00
in Antique Ivory; 5 pieces.

$14.50 Brass Bedsteads, at $10.00
bright or satin finish; all sizes.

Other Brass Bedsteads, $9.00 to 30.00
Regular values $14.00 to 45.00

Special Hair Mattresses 18.50 to 27.50
Regular values $24.00 to 32.00

Superior Felt Mattresses 7.50 to 12.50
Regular values $12.25 to 17.50

High Grade Box Springs, $10 to $20
Regular value $12.50 to 22.75

Woven Wire Springs, at $2.95, 4.75
Regular values $3.75 and 7.50

Oriental Rugs, Carpets & Hall Runners
Continuation on the Fifth Floor, of the August Sale, offering a wide selection of large, medium and small rugs, taken from regular stock and marked at
One-third to One-half less than usual prices

Room Size Persian Carpets
sizes 9 by 12 ft.; formerly up to $225.00
Reduced to $128.00

Superior Persian Carpets
including Mahal, Ghoeravan, Bidjar and Asia Minor Carpets, sizes 8¾ to 11 ft. wide by 12 to 13½ ft. long; formerly $115.00 to $350.00
Now $77.00 to 198.00

Persian Hall Runners
desirable narrow widths; formerly up to $85.00
Now $29.75 to 49.50

Small Size Persian Rugs
including Kurdistan, Moussoul, Iran, Beloochistan and Serebend Rugs, various popular sizes; formerly from $22.50 to 45.00,
Now $14.75 to 29.75

Highest Quality Wilton Rugs in Oriental designs

Sizes 6 by 9 ft.,	Regular Value $38.50,	Now reduced to $29.75
Sizes 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6,	Regular Value $56.25,	Now reduced to $39.75
Sizes 9 by 12 ft.,	Regular Value $62.50,	Now reduced to $44.25

ADVERTISEMENT.
Don't Visit the California Expositions
Without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be Shaken into the Shoes, or dissolved in the foot-bath. The Standard Remedy for the feet for 25 years. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. One lady writes: "I enjoyed every minute of my stay at the Expositions, thanks to Allen's Foot-Ease in my shoes." Get it TO-DAY. Sold everywhere. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Carstairs Rye
Estab. 1788.
"A good bottle to keep good whiskey good."
In the non-refillable bottle.

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GROWING RISKS

TITLES have been insured in New York City for more than thirty years and the total of the risks assumed grows larger each year.

You need your title insurance in a company that is able to stand the strain—not only of the small losses that come every week, but of a really large loss—should it come.

We have behind our policies a guarantee fund greater than that of the combined capital and surplus of all other Title Companies in Greater New York.

Your policy with us is safe.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SAY WHITMAN SEEKS NEW SING SING HEAD

Reported to Have Strict Disciplinarian in Mind for Osborne's Place.

TO VISIT RILEY NEXT WEEK

Delicate Situation Feared Unless Reformer Resigns—Sworn Charges Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—According to report current here tonight Governor Whitman is already looking about for a man to succeed Thomas Mott Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

A man with a hard-earned reputation as a strict disciplinarian it was said, has already been approached on the subject of taking up the work at Sing Sing, with a view of putting an end to the alleged loose methods which have characterized the Osborne régime.

This is only one of may indications that the policy of "watchful waiting" maintained so far by Governor Whitman and Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley will soon end. Both realize that unless Warden Osborne should anticipate their wishes and resign the situation will be very difficult, for there is every inclination by persons in authority at the Capitol to avoid adding to Mr. Osborne's already spectacular career as a prison reformer the glamor of martyrdom.

Nevertheless, it was said tonight that affidavits dealing with alleged abuses at Sing Sing are in the course of preparation and will be submitted to Governor Whitman when he returns from his week-end trip to Newport. He will be the guest of Superintendent Riley at the latter's home in Plattsburg early next week, and during his stay there will inspect Dannemora Prison, where Warden Twombly, a man of Mr. Riley's own selection, is in charge.

Whether the affidavits will be used as basis for charges against Warden Osborne could not be learned tonight. Supt. Riley left the Capitol early today for his home, where he is expected to remain until after the Governor's visit. The affidavits, it was said, would show that the freedom convicts have had at Sing Sing since Mr. Osborne has been Warden have led to shocking abuses which Mr. Osborne would be the first to denounce and stamp out if he had had knowledge of their existence.

In the papers which will be put before Governor Whitman will be voluminous extracts from the correspondence between Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne. Some of these letters, it was said tonight, would show that Mr. Osborne in his humanitarian zeal urged upon Mr. Riley, when the latter called his attention to the fact that some of the liberties he permitted involved direct violation of the statutes, that the law ought to be stretched as many points as necessary to permit the working out of his policies for the uplift and reform of the prisoners.

To this Mr. Riley replied that if Mr. Osborne had in mind permission to prisoners to go visiting in New York City and elsewhere, or the admission of other convicts to the death house, where the law provides that condemned men must be kept in solitary confinement, he was in error.

FOUND TURKS CONFIDENT.

Dr. Israels Says That They Have Abundant Supplies of Ammunition.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London, Thursday, Aug. 5.)—Professor James Israel, who recently operated on the Sultan of Turkey, has returned here from Constantinople. He says he left the Sultan completely cured and able to attend the next Selamlik.

Dr. Israel in an interview in the Tageblatt, says he conferred repeatedly with the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister, and that, as the Sultan's tenure of life without surgical attention would have been very short, and as he was suffering great pain, it was decided to perform an operation. Two gallstones of large size were removed, and the causes of the other ailments of the Sultan were attended to.

Dr. Israel said that he notel in Constantinople an extraordinarily confident feeling on the part of the people with regard to the war. He conversed with virtually all the influential persons of the Court and the leading army commanders, and found all of them of the belief that the Dardanelles could be held, particularly since one of the chief difficulties, namely, the supply of ammunition, had been solved. There is now an abundance of ammunition in Turkey, he declares.

The relations between the Turks and the Germans, according to Dr. Israel, are excellent. The highest authorities, such as the Grand Vilier and the Ministers, repeatedly expressed to him their very friendly feelings for Germany and the Germans. Enver Pasha, Minister of War, Dr. Israel says, is unreservedly pro-German, and paid the highest tribute to the ability and extraordinary capacity of the Germans.

BRADLEY APPROVES ANTIS.

Refuses to Rent Auditorium to Women Who Fight Suffrage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Alleging that the women opposed to women suffrage are unwittingly allowing themselves to be made the dupes of the liquor interests, James A. Bradley, founder of this city, today sent to the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage his refusal to rent the Beach Auditorium for meetings which were planned for this place. He said the association had professional speakers and asserted that the liquor interests contributed to the fund from which they are paid. In his letter Mr. Bradley said:

"The liquor interests, which I hold in abhorrence, as I look at it, regard sincere women as yourself as allies in their effort to crush the suffrage movement, because they know that when women get the vote, laws will be enacted, protecting their homes—protecting the people from the curse of rum."

BEAT HIS BLIND WIFE.

Dr. Clark, an Eye Specialist, Sent to Jail for Six Months.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 4.—Dr. Charles H. Clark, an eye specialist, of Oakwood Drive, was senteced to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of $50 for beating his blind wife by Peace Justice Allison Lowndes yesterday. Clark was convicted once before of beating his wife.

In court Mrs. Clark showed black and blue spots on her face and arms where, she said, her husband struck her. She said he had jumped on her with both knees, causing other bruises on her body. Neighbors testified to having heard her scream. It was said that Dr. Clark threw two pillows and a blanket over his wife' head to smother her cries.

Bridal Pair Upset; Girl Killed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4.—Miss Eunice Hoag, 24, of Longmeadow, Mass., died today from the injuries she received when an automobile driven by Gerald W. Merdon of Springfield, was overturned on a hill in Northford yesterday. Werdon will recover. He says Miss Hong and he were on their way to New York City to be married.

RAISES LEGISLATORS' PAY.

Convention Advances Proposal Over Protest—Tax Article Assailed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—After a debate that occupied all of the afternoon session, the Constitutional Convention today, by a vote of 97 to 18, advanced to final reading the proposal recommended by the Committee on Legislative Organization to raise the salaries of lawmakers from $1,500 to $2,500 annually. The proposal also gives the legislators necessary mileage from the Capitol to their homes and return once every week, instead of expenses for the session.

Louis Marshall cautioned the convention against approving the proposal, calling attention to the adverse majority of 151,914 in a totatl vote of 676,894 when a plan to make the salaries of lawmakers $3,000 a year was before the voters in 1911.

President Root, Mr. Marshall, President Schurman of Cornell, and William Barnes voted against the proposed amendment. Pesident Schurman and Mr. Barnes explained that while they were in sympathy with the purpose, they feared that salary raising would be so unpopular with the voters just at present as to endanger the new Constitution.

The morning session of the convention was spent in debate on the new article on taxation, which came in for severe attack from many quarters, regardless of party lines. The up-State Republicans were as outspoken in their opposition as were the Democrats. A bitter attack was made on the provision giving the State Department of Taxes the power to review local assessments.

Only the first section of the article has been advanced and before this was accomplished it had been riddled by the opposition. Of the five sentences to the section, two were taken out bodily, the remaining two were changed, and even after the changes had been approved a motion was made to reject the entire section. This was voted down. In its new form the section reads:

The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to the securities of the State or civil divisions thereof. Hereafter no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Commissioner Saxe, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, found the convention's attitude toward the article so uncompromising that at his own request consideration of the remainder was postponed to give him an opportunity to do missionary work among the delegates.

CLEARY MEN IN CONTROL.

Carries Haverstraw Election—Criticising Pastor's Vote Challenged.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, Aug. 4.—At the annual meeting today of the Haverstraw Board of Education and in the election of three new members it was clearly demonstrated that the village is still under the control of the old Cleary ring. The ring ticket, consisting of Thomas J. McGowan, Samuel De Chelfin, and Charles D. Baisely defeated Everett Fowler, Charles D. Christie, and William T. Purdy by a majority of fifty-one.

The election today was the most bitterly contested ever known in the district. The votes cast numbered 771, of which at least 250 were cast by women, who worked as hard as the men in getting out the vote. Twenty-five automobiles, several being driven by women, were pressed into service.

This is the second election since the Cleary trial in which his followers have been successful, the other being the village election in March last, when the fight was fought on the same issue.

For five or six years past there has been the most bitter enmity between the McCabe and Gagan faction and the Cleary and Fox ring, but now they are working in perfect harmony against the anti-Cleary people. A feature of the election was the challenging of the vote of the Rev. Dr. Coullis, who created somewhat of a sensation here by his sermons against the Cleary verdict and gang rule. The challenging was done by Bernard J. Fox, who is under indictment as a result of the Cleary case and who was in charge of the voting place for the ring.

WEALTHY YOUTH VANISHES.

Henry Elias Wanders Away from Training Farm in Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 4.—Henry Elias, 20 years old, son of the late Henry Elias, wealthy brewer, wandered away from the Maclevy Physical Culture Farm here in the height of the storm last night and no trace of him has been found, though he was without money to purchase transportation, and almost every square yard of road, field and woodland for miles about has been searched thoroughly by men from the farm. The search was begun before 9 o'clock last night and continued until daybreak, when other men took it up.

Elias has been at the farm for about three weeks, having been taken there by his mother to recuperate from a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Elias took quarters in the village and today assisted in the search for her son.

The young man had been in the main building of the farm when he decided, despite the weather, to take his usual evening walk. A youth with whom he roomed in a near-by cottage agreed to accompany him, and they left the main building together, Elias's roommate hurrying on ahead to get his hat. On his return Elias was gone.

The missing youth is about five feet eight inches in height and weighs 155 pounds. He wore a brown flannel shirt, cotton trousers, and a gray soft hat. He has blond hair, and wore tortoise shell rimmed glasses.

The police of this place and of all surrounding towns were notified of his disappearance, but found no trace of him.

WAR CAUSES MORE MALES.

Exceed Other Sex Because of Parents' Weakened Condition.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4.—In an address delivered here today Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston told delegates to the convention of the American Osteopathic Association that the number of boys born following a great war exceeds the number of girls because underfed and weakened parents are likely to produce male offspring.

"It seems," he said, "that great vitality is necessary when female offsprings are born."

Think Okuma's Resignation Sure.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.The members of the Cabinet headed by Premier Okuma will adhere to their intention to resign, according to the best-informed opinion in Tokio. Takaaki Kato, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, especially is determined to retire. The Elder Sstatesmen are discussing the problem of finding a Ministry capable of fulfilling the political requirements of the situation.

Woman Heads School Board.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Henry T. Griffin, formerly a member of the Board of Governors of Bedford Reformatory, has been elected President of the White Plains Board of Education. She is the first woman to be elected President of a similar board in New York State. Her time will expire on Jan. 1, when White Plains becomes a city and the present boards are all wiped out.

New Ministry in New Zealand.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A national Ministry has been formed in New Zealand, consisting of five Government and five Opposition members, according to a Reuter dispatch from Wellington.

Jinx on His Nose.

Folks over in the Pleasant Grove neighborhood in Clay County have come to believe that there is some sort of a jinx on Don Eby's nose. "He has had four by no means gentle raps on that organ the past week, two by a baseball bat and two by a ball," says The Holt Rustler.—Kansas City Times.

PLAN FINAL APPEAL TO MEXICAN CHIEFS

Continued from Page 1.

night are General Eduardo Yturbide, who has been prominently mentioned for Provisional President; Oscar J. Braniff, and Luis Cabrera, who has been a member of the Carranza Cabinet.

NOGALES ATTACKED BY CARRANZA FORCE

Defying His Chief, Calles Vainly Tries to Capture the Border Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 4.—Defying his own Commander in Chief, General Elias Calles, commanding the Carranza forces near Nogales, Sonora, began an attack on the town at noon today following a fierce engagement at El Ranche, three miles south of the border town.

The fight continued until dark tonight when General Calles withdrew to his base near El Ranche, leaving many dead and wounded on the battlefield.

Governor José Maytorena, Villa's commander defending the town, estimated his own casualties in the town at 100, while 50 more were killed or wounded at the El Ranche fight.

The battle began at noon, with long-range firing from Calles cannon, which were stationed two miles south of the town. This was followed by a cavalry vanguard charge on Maytorena's outposts and a general infantry flanking movement.

General Felipe Angeles directed the Maytorena artillery from Nogales, and is military adviser to Maytorena.

No shots have yet fallen across the line, although the bombarding was severe during the afternoon. United States army officers are on the line awaiting orders from General Funston to return the fie in case any damage is done on the Ameican side.

A regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and a machine-gun platoon, line the border to check any invasion of American rights by the Mexican factions.

The Carranza troops advanced this morning from Mascaras Ranch, ten miles south of Nogales, where they had defeated the larger part of Maytorena's troops last night.

MALLORY TELLS OF ABUSE.

Messenger Says Zapatistas Tore Our Flag with Their Teeth.

MEXICO CITY, July 25, (via Courier to Vera Cruz, July 28, and Mail to New Orleans, Aug. 4.)—Allan Mallory, the young American who was assaulted, robbed, and subjected to other indignities by Zapata followers July 22 near San Martin, made a statement on his arrival here today. He said in part:

"I left Puebla in my automobile, carrying mail for the Brazilian Legation in Mexico City, which was sealed and given to me by American Consul Jenkins. With me were Carlos Batres, son of the Chilean Minister to Mexico; A. Gallopin, a Swiss citizen; Reverol Coloca, a Spanish subject, and my mechanic, a Mexican. Shortly after we entered San Martin the Carranzistas fled from the town and Zapatistas entered, shooting in all directions.

"The Zapata soldiers went up to my automobile, tore the American flag from the hood, and ripped it into shreds with their teeth. Then they broke open all the packages I had in the car. The soldiers started to open the correspondence, but gave it back when I warned them what it was.

"I was taken to the plaza at Huejotzingo and taken before General Zapata, who tore open the mail, examined it, and tossed it aside. Finally he had an officer give me a passoport and permitted me to leave, but he refused to return the mail. Coloca was ordered away to be shot."

VILLA TO QUIT YAQUI LAND.

Protection of American Settlers Now Lies with Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Villa Governor of Sonora, General Maytorena, is preparing to withdraw his troops, which have been protecting American settlers against Indians, from the Yaqui Valley, and has stated that if American marines are forced to land, precipitating a conflict, the responsibility will lie with the Carranza forces, now moving into the valley.

Major General Funston, commanding the border forces, reported today that news of Maytorena's plans had reached him.

WOUNDED TROOPER DIES.

Second Victim of Clash with Mexican Bandits in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston notified the War Department today that one of the two soldiers of the Twelfth Cavalry, wounded in yesterday's pursuit of the Mexican bandits who crossed the border near Brownsville Sunday night, had died of his wounds. One trooper was killed during the fighting yesterday. The dispatch reads:

Of the two soldiers wounded, one died this morning. When fight occurred Mexicans were in houses, and as party of Deputy Sheriffs and soldiers approached, Mexicans opened fire, wounding two soldiers and one deputy. Mexicans than ran into brush and disappeared. Lieutenant Lutz returned fire and captured two men, one boy, six horses, seven saddles. Prisoners were taken to Harlingen to prevent lynching. No doubt that some of the party came from Mexican side. Territory well surrounded with troops, but brush and cactus so thick will be difficult to prevent escape in small parties. No need for more troops.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 4.—Wire and rail communication between the Brownsville section and the rest of Texas was cut off last night near where United States cavalrymen yesterday cleared a stockade of alleged Mexican cattle thieves.

A bridge, 230 feet long, on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, the only rail link between a large part of the border and the rest of the United States, was burned.

No further fighting has occurred at the ranch about eighteen miles from here, where a cavalryman was killed yesterday.

CAPITAL STILL LACKS FOOD.

Cardoso Reports to Washington on Conditions There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico ity by the Carranzistas was received by the State Department today from Señor Cardoso y Oliveira, the rBazilian Minister, who is looking after American interests in Mexico City.

Two messages were received from Senhor Cardoso. One, addressed to the Red Cross, told of the food situation, and said that supply trains en route to Mexico City from Vera Cruz ha reached Orizaba. The other message, addressed to Secretary Lansing and dated yesterday, said:

Cable has just been reopened. After several days of fighting in the streets, which resulted in the death of several noncombatants, the Carranzista forces under General Pablo Gonzales again occupy the city.

Gonzales repeated his assurances of guarantees given in the previous manifesto issued during the last occupation. But the situation remains unchanged for the moment on account of lack of food and restrictions which have been put upon the circulation of convention currency.

Today a decree has been published to all inhabitants of Mexico City, demanding that they deliver up their arms and ammunition within five days on penalty of death. I am endeavoring to make arrangements for Americans to retain their arms as before.

General Carranza cabled his agency here today that with the reoccupation of the capital he had appointed a commission of five civilians to supervise distribution of foodstuffs, and was arranging to bring from Vera Cruz ample supplies.

Carranza troops are said to have taken all strategic points about the capital for its protection and defeated the retreating Zapata troops.

VILLA CONFISCATES IMPORTS.

Seizes Goods Worth $100,000 in Juarez Railroad Yards.

EL PASO, Aug. 4.—Imports valued at more than $100,000 consigned to foreign and Mexican merchants and mining corporations, confiscated in the railroad yards at Juarez yesterday, were today ordered shipped south to the Villa Government at Chihuahua City.

Express companies have refused shipments of foodstuffs to mining camps.

Arrivals heer from Columbus, N. M., today stated that a battle was impending at Palomas, Mexico, ten miles south of the border at Columbus, between a force of Villa's soldiers and 15,000 men of the new faction headed by General Ochoa, General Contreras, and Colonel Garcia, which recognizes General Eulalio Gutierrez as President, and says it will take no aggressive action against any one.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department has sent representations to General Villa regarding his plan to make a forced loan upon the mining companies and merchants of Chihuahua.

Villa has called a meeting of representatives of mining companies to meet at Chihuahua on Monday, Aug. 9. His stated reason for this conference has been to consider and regulate the mining industry in that State.

According to information reaching the State Department, his real motive is to force a loan, and on the basis of this information strong representations have been made to Villa informing him that the levying of such a loan will not be satisfactory to the United States Government.

VILLA BEATEN, SAYS WIFE.

She Crosses Border to El Paso and Awaits His Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Juana Torres Villa, wife of General Villa, crossed from Mexico today.

She told the Immigration Inspectors that she came to await the arrival of her husband, who realized that his revolution had failed and was preparing to leave Mexico.

She said they intended to live on the Pacific Coast if he left Mexico.

$3,000 Horse for Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

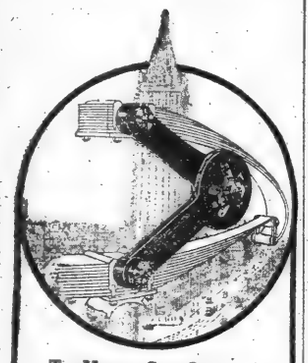
GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 4.—A Tennessee thoroughbred was shipped on the steamer City of Mexico yesterday for Vera Cruz, to be the personal mount of Venustiano Carranza. The manifest, made public today, showed the animal to be alued at $3,000.

CANAL TOLLS A RECORD.

Total for July, $573,365—Excess Earnings for Year, $230,833.

PANAMA, Aug. 4.—The tolls collected on the Panama Canal during July were the largest yet, $573,365, as compared with the March tolls, $560,784, the previous record. The excess earnings for the year ending June 30 were $230,833, the total earnings being $4,343,383.

The total operating expenses amounted to $4,112,550, but this does not take into consideration interest on capital invested, charges against depreciation, sinking fund and other general items, nor about $80,000 deducted from the earnings on account of Government vessels using the canal.



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At the Hub of New York—
1846 BROADWAY.

We are located here, in the new, modern Circle Building, Broadway and 50th St., to give you the best kind of

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You can have your car equipped with the

*Hartford
SHOCK ABSORBER

quickly and satisfactorily.

The Hartford is the Pioneer Shock Absorber, famous as standard equipment on most of the finest American-made automobiles. It positively insures road comfort because it effectively absorbs jolt, jar, and vibration.

Makes Every Road a Boulevard.

Let us demonstrate it to you. You can then test its merits in *actual performance*, because you can buy with the assurance of—Satisfaction or money back.

See the wonderful Hartford Jack, Hartford Cushion Spring, Hartford Economizer, Hartford Bumper, E. V. Hartford Electric Brake.

Motor up, drop in and say: "SHOW ME!"

Hartford Suspension Company,
1846 Broadway. Phone 2148 Col.
Executive Offices and Works,
166 Morgan St.,
Jersey City, N. J.
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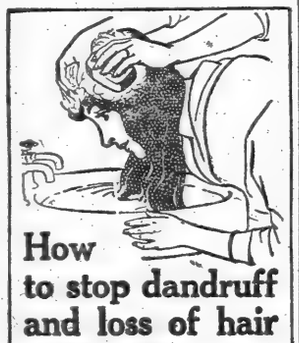

How to stop dandruff and loss of hair with Resinol

Here is a simple, inexpensive treatment that will almost always stop dandruff and scalp itching, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous:

At night, spread the hair apart and rub a little Resinol Ointment into the scalp gently, with the tip of the finger. Repeat this until the whole scalp has been treated. Next morning, shampoo thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water. Work the creamy Resinol lather well into the scalp. Rinse with gradually cooler water, the last water being cold.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment easily heal eczema and similar skin-eruptions. Sold by all druggists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Uric Acid

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout, and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea Water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease, and other serious troubles.

Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Served at best hotels and clubs.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

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Cooling Summer Beverages
BACARDI
RICKEY COCKTAIL HIGHBALL

This sign—on service stations everywhere in the United States and Canada—guarantees expert service for your Hupmobile—without cost to you

The Squarest Service Deal for You and Your Hupmobile

In the Saturday Evening Post of August 7, the Hupp Motor Car Company announces its new national system of free service-to-the-owner.

This service is given without cost to every owner of a 1916 Hupmobile. A book of coupons, good for 50 hours of labor, goes with each 1916 model.

The coupons are exchangeable for labor at any Hupmobile service station in the United States or Canada.

We want to emphasize the national announcement by calling particular attention to the local Hupmobile service station.

We believe the new plan to be the best yet devised, the simplest, most practical and most complete.

It guarantees your Hupmobile being kept in perfect running condition.

The service is yours, free, from the time you buy a car—anywhere you want it.

The 1916 Hupmobile—worth $200 more but $115 lower in price than last year's model—is a remarkable automobile value—the best the Hupp Company has ever built.

With the service feature added, there can be no doubt that the 1916 model is the most exceptional value in the world.

Our merit test of the 1916 Hupmobile has convinced scores that there is no need for more cylinders, no need to pay more than the Hupmobile price. This service plan proves that no car at any price can give greater satisfaction.

We stake our reputation on these facts. Let us prove them to you.

You cannot afford to buy any car until you have learned the details of the first real national plan that wipes out motor car troubles.

We shall be glad to give you the particulars if you will call, and to show you the beautiful new Hupmobile.

1916 Hupmobile Prices

4-Passenger Touring Car, $1085
7-Passenger Touring Car, $1225
2-Passenger Roadster, $1085
5-Passenger All-Year Touring Car, $1185
7-Passenger Limousine, $2365
5-Passenger Sedan, $1385
2-Passenger All-Year Coupe, $1385
All U. S. prices f. o. b. Detroit

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1690 Broadway at 53d St., New York. Telephone 1616 Circle.

When you buy a 1916 Hupmobile you get a leather-bound book of coupons—good for 50 hours of free service labor at any service station where is displayed the sign reproduced above

R. H. Macy & Co.

Men's Store, Fifth Floor.

Special Entrance and Elevators 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Leave Films for Developing and Printing at Main Floor Counter or Fifth Floor, Camera Dept.

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS:
Store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 to 12 Noon.

"Palm Beach" Suits
At a Record Price

AFTER all, the "big noise" in the business world to-day is ready cash. There's no substitute for its power. It enables this store to offer attractions like the following smart, new, "up-to-the-New-York-mark" Palm Beach Suits at

$5.75

We waive fancy descriptions to get down to brass tacks on the price advantage—you'll see the suits, anyway.

Let's dismiss the point by saying they are fashioned of cold water London-shrunk materials, guaranteed "laundry proof" and in Norfolk or sack styles as pictured.

The big feature is the *price*—it's always a big feature at Macy's, because we *can* and *do* undersell.

Nobby new styles, fine workmanship and real "class" at a common-sense price. That's Macy's, and that's what is in this offering.

Just the thing for that week-end outing, or that vacation trip. These suits possess all of the style and smartness of your worsted suit, yet they wash like linen.

Plain colors in tan and gray stripes and shepherd checks—all sizes 34 to 48.

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH

*Plenty for Everybody—
On Sale All Week*

3,650 Men's Soft Summer Shirts, 68c

We know this value is exceptional, because—

First, the shirts were made after our own exacting specifications—style, quality and price dictated by the mighty power of ready cash back of our order.

Second, our Comparison Department shopped around town painstakingly, and the report says there isn't anything to equal this collection near the price.

All Coat models, soft, attached cuffs.

Excellent new weaves in madras and highly mercerized shirtings. Sizes 14 to 17. Sleeves 34 and 35. Can't talk about the patterns—they're worth coming in to see, and it's difficult to describe their "class."

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

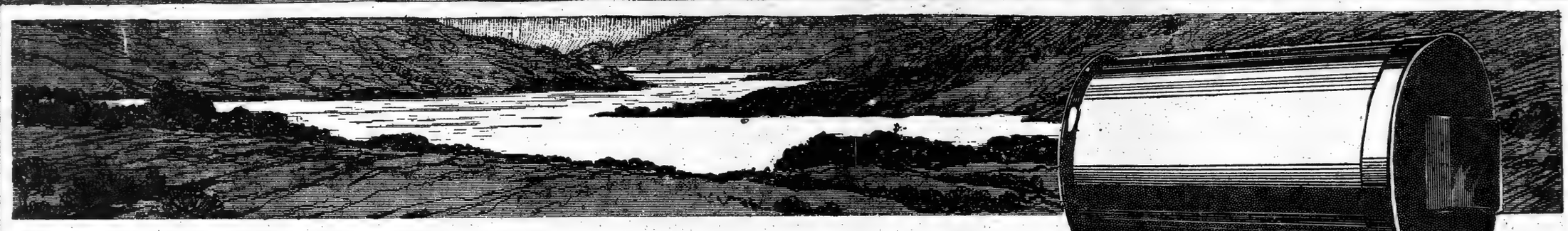
THE AUTOCAR

Otis Elevator Company use the Autocar for deliveries and find it quick and reliable in all emergencies. Chassis $1650.

Telephone Chelsea 6060.

PHONE OR WRITE THE AUTOCAR SALES COMPANY,
553-557 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FACTORY BRANCH OF THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, ARDMORE, PA.



Once the Filter Is Installed There Is No Further Expense

How to Make Croton Water the Best Water in the World

Better than bottled spring water, which grows stale and unhealthy—providing a running spring of live, crystal-clear water at your own faucet without extra cost

THE DUPLEX FILTER

(Self Cleaning)

AS McCANN FOUND IT

The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

173-83 DEY STREET 12 WEST 31ST STREET
NEW YORK

July 9, 1915.

The Duplex Filter Co.,
110 West 40th Street,
N. Y. City.

Gentlemen:-

The test to which I put your filter in the Globe offite has disclosed results which actually frighten.

Croton water downtown is certainly not fit to drink. Very few people have any idea of this painful fact. They never see the filth deposits which the average filter hides behind an armor-plate of nickel.

The happy device which your filter genius has invented for the purpose of throwing out the filter sediment after each run of water, looked to me at first like a more or less picturesque talking point, but if the common people could examine, under the microscope, the stuff which it actually does remove from croton water or from any other water for that matter, they would gasp.

I find that it does completely remove those complicated little devils that scientists call protozoa, diatoms, and algae as well as much amorphous organic matter. When you get this sort of flotsem and jetsam out of water naturally you free it from all turbidity, color and sediment.

The microscope shows the sediment, which your self-cleaning devise side-tracks on its journey to the unsuspecting human stomach, to consist of diatoms, asterionella, tabellaria fragillaria, nitzschia, algae, protococcus, spirogyra, conferva, botrycoccus, pandorina, ulothrix, dinobryon and cryptomonas.

To put this in language that a longshoresman can understand your filter simply notifies the stomach that, as an aquarium, it might as well put out a to-let sign.

In addition to these queer little creatures that make croton water a sort of swimming zoo our Globe faucets show its sediment to contain 41,000 bacteria per c.c. incubated 48 hours at 20 degrees C.

The drinking water from the filter contains only 3,200 bacteria per c.c. This shows a considerable reduction in the bacteria count following the use of the filter.

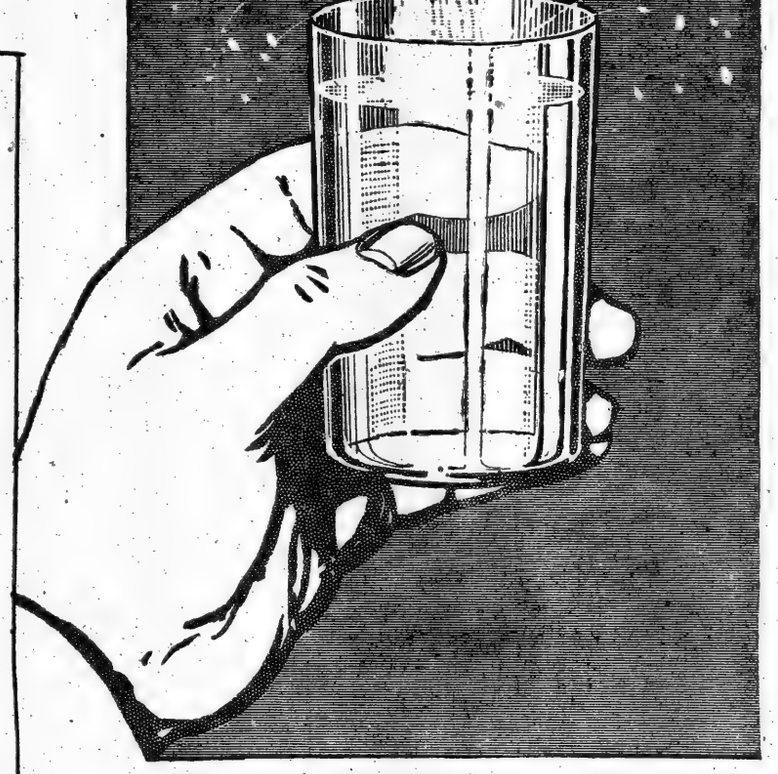
I do not know whether it removes bacteria of the B. coli type or not. There were no B. coli in the croton water which passed through your filter in the Globe office and for the purpose of determining this very interesting fact water, actually known to be contaminated with gas-producing organisms, would have to be passed through it.

One thing is certain. Your filter does remove bacteria to a considerable extent and it is very efficient in removing from the raw water the minute organisms which infest it in unusually high numbers.

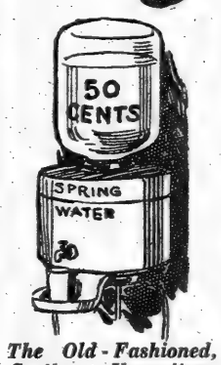
It is the cause of much satisfaction to me to know that the filter which I have installed in my home is keeping so much flotsem and jetsam out of the little tummies of my kiddies.

I wish you success in marketing your very useful, valuable and efficient machine.

Sincerely,
Alfred N. McCann



It Cuts Out the Cost of Expensive Bottled Spring Water



The Old-Fashioned, Costly, Unsanitary Way Providing Spring Water That Grows Stale and Unhealthy.

A Battery of Sanitary Coolers May Be Filled Daily With One Duplex Filter—As Used by Many of New York's Most Prominent Concerns.

Let a Ten-Day Free Trial Prove It

There have been SO MANY OLD STYLE FILTERS, with cumbersome, unsanitary "filter stones"—all ABSOLUTELY UNSATISFACTORY, that you must get the old idea out of your head.

The DUPLEX FILTER IS SELF-CLEANING. A simple reverse turn of the faucet cleans it. All the dirt and impurities which have been TAKEN OUT OF THE WATER BY THE FILTER are in turn TAKEN OUT OF THE FILTER BY THE REVERSED STREAM.

This filter MAINTAINS ITS EFFICIENCY. It cleans itself daily. There are no "stones" to be taken apart.

The old filter "stones" harbored filth and dirt, so the water had to run through an accumulation of the impurities.

THE DUPLEX IS THE FIRST PRACTICAL, SANITARY, SELF-CLEANING FOOL-PROOF FILTER, AS GOOD FOR THE HOME OR THE OFFICE AS IT IS FOR THE LABORATORY OR THE INSTITUTION.

Over 10,000 of them are already in use in New York and Chicago, and their surrounding towns, in large business institutions, homes, offices, hospitals, and laboratories. The Duplex is the recognized standard among filters.

One has been in use for eleven years in ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL without being tinkered with—HAVING NO PART CHANGED OR RENEWED; and it is in daily use to-day.

With a Duplex Filter attached to your faucet YOU HAVE BETTER WATER THAN THE MOST EXPENSIVE SPRING WATER YOU CAN BUY.

Bottled Spring Water GROWS STALE—DETERIORATES JUST AS POND WATER DETERIORATES.

Reports of the New York Health Board have shown its condition.

No matter how good the best spring water was when it left the spring, it is not the same when you get it.

Chemists have reported that UNFILTERED CROTON WATER is better to drink than much of the bottled spring water sold in this city.

PROPERLY FILTERED CROTON WATER IS HELD BY ALL AUTHORITIES TO BE THE BEST DRINKING WATER AVAILABLE IN GREATER NEW YORK.

INSTALLED FREE

The price of a Duplex Filter, home or ordinary office size, capacity 20 gallons an hour, is $25.

This includes installation by us—making the pipe connection to faucet of pipe line.

The purchase price may be paid in installments if desired at the rate you are paying for bottled water at present.

When you move the filter is readily removed.

THERE IS POSITIVELY NO FURTHER EXPENSE—AND THE FILTER IS GOOD FOR A LIFE TIME.

We will put one in—WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE TO YOU—on a Ten Days' Free Trial.

Write, Call or Telephone Bryant 3243 for Full Particulars—or to Have a Representative Call at Your Home or Office.

DUPLEX FILTER SYSTEM Inc.

HOME OFFICE: 110 WEST 40th STREET, N. Y.

Telephone: Bryant 3243.

The "Duplex" gives you Better Drinking Water than the most expensive Spring Water

SAYS HOLY WAR INSPIRES TURKS

And Generous German Commissariat Supports Their Enthusiasm at Gallipoli.

CALL ALLIES' HOLD NARROW

Possessed Recently Only a Little More Than the Tip of the Peninsula, Says a Dane.

The difficulties which make the forcing of the straits for the Allies a war in itself are described in the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 23, in an article reprinted from the Danish paper Berlingske Tidende, by its special correspondent, Hellsen. The Frankfurter Zeitung report says:

In the Dardanelles itself no change has taken place in the last few months. The old forts, Kum Kale and Sedd-el Bahr, were quickly shot to pieces, but that is all that the Entente fleet accomplished. The forts Hamidieh and Medjidieh, which form the actual basis of the defense, and the new coast batteries are intact. Since the fortifications are built solely of earth and fascines, they may be hit without the guns being badly damaged. The Allies' advance scout ships venture scarcely four kilometers (two and one-half miles) into the strait. Thus the mine field has not been broken.

The bombardment of the villages within the strait takes place from Xeres Bay, over the mountains of the peninsula. At Sedd-el-Bahr the landing troops have dug themselves in squarely across the narrow tongue of land to the water's edge. At Ari Burnu the English trenches are on two heights, 800 meters (about half a mile) from the coast. That is the modest total of their winnings. Their losses include 68,650 English tons in five ships of the line, and 12,000 French tons (Bouvet), in addition to two English destroyers and three submarines, as well as a French submarine. To this must be added half of the landing forces, about 40,000 men.

The commander of the operations on land is General Liman von Sanders, though the coast defense is directed by Djavid Pasha, with the co-operation of two German Admirals, Usedom Pasha and Merten Pasha.

Altogether there are about thirty German officers and five hundred men at the Dardanelles, far fewer than has been believed. The Turks themselves have their very important share in the honors of the defense.

Great ingenuity is exercised in the concealment of the batteries. Each day the air craft of the Allies fly over the strait, but they seldom succeed in discovering the hidden batteries. The cannon are lost amid woods and bushes or are dug deep into gulches. The tents are covered with turf or daubed over with black. If, in spite of these precautions, fear is felt that the positions will be discovered, they are altered overnight. By day the coast batteries take part in the battle only at rare intervals; they are unwilling to betray their positions, unless they are sure of success. There is no shortage of ammunition, despite the newspaper reports. In Turkey they smile at the solicitous interest felt abroad concerning their ammunition. But naturally they are not in a position to expend it so lavishly as the Allies.

Night after night the Turks storm the English trenches. The Turkish soldier is brilliant in attacking. The rifle is to him something almost too complicated, but he is an expert with the bayonet. I went to the front on a troop transport, and on the foredeck there was a grindstone. Here the soldiers gathered and ground their blades with a peculiar smile and solemn movement, almost as if they were engaging in a religious ceremony. Then suddenly I remembered that this was, in fact, the "holy war." And I recalled the conversation with Hadji Evlia Effendi, the Under Secretary of the Sheik-ul-Islam, a shrewd and very wise man, who guessed my thoughts. He said to me:

"The holy war alone could move our people to go cheerfully to death. It is not enough merely to fight—the law can force us to do that—but it is necessary to sacrifice one's self. We have so many wounded because the officers cannot restrain the men. And in all the hospitals lie the wounded, with eager eyes, yearning for the day when they can again take their place in the ranks. The holy war was necessary. We had waged three wars in four years. We were tired out and poor. How, under these circumstances, were we to escape revolution? So we unfurled the green flag, and that was not in vain. We have never before seen the present spirit in the army."

I, too, who sojourned among the Turks at Chatalja, have noted a remarkable change. But that does not result from their faith. The Turkish soldier gets no pay, but he receives—for the first time during the present war—something to eat. That moves him deeply, and he burns now to show himself grateful. General Liman von Sanders, through his provisions for the material well-being of the troops, has struck the deepest of all human instincts. The Germans have, among many other things, organized the system of provisioning. The Turkish soldier, who formerly was obliged to plunder or starve, receives at the Dardanelles ample food, even on the firing line. It is somewhat different from the food I have been accustomed to eat with the soldiers in the Galician trenches; no goslash, but many vegetables—white beans and peas, with a sort of groats of crushed wheat—besides bread and Bulgarian curdled milk, and frequently also veal or mutton.

Every five paces there is a guard, with rifles lying ready for firing. On the ground sit the soldiers, playing with their rosaries that consist of ninety-nine round pearls and two oval ones, and smoking field-hookahs quickly converted from field flasks, sunk in dreams or kneeling in prayer with foreheads bowed to the ground. They are not at all disturbed when bullets graze the breastworks or fly above them. The uniforms are gray-green, with shawls of the same color. Instead of boots, they often keep their own shoes, a piece of leather bound under the soles and above the ankle. Most of them wear on their heads the "enveriak," a cross between a turban and a tropical helmet, bound with a white cloth over the helmet or falling over the neck and shoulders as a protection from the sun. The Moslem may wear no hat, i. e., a covering with a protruding shade that might interfere with devotions in which the forehead should touch the ground. In the counter-revolution of 1909 it was one of the accusations with which attempts were made to incite the uneducated people against the Young Turk leaders, who, it was charged, wanted to give the soldiers hats. It was, therefore, a great risk for Enver Pasha after the Tripoli war to introduce a headgear with slight protruding pieces in front and behind, even though it resembled a turban. Now the green helmet is adopted regularly and is called "enveriak."

From the two-kilometer-long position one can see the breastworks of the Allies, crowned with bright steel plates. Between them and the sea are barely 800 meters. The Turkish lines form a straight line, distant from the enemy on the right wing about 120 meters, and on the left, where a deep gully runs between them, scarcely fifteen meters. The gully is full of Australians in khaki, some of whom, leaning over the edge, are making observations, while others lie on their backs as if taking the sun. They cannot be recognized at once, for the uniforms have the color of the gray-green sand. But through the telescope each one can be made out, and one can see that hundreds of flies are crawling across the face of the one lying beside him. Why do they not brush off the flies? Because they are dead—stabbed to the earth in the attack of last night.

[No date is given for this dispatch, but since June 23, when the Frankfurter Zeitung reprinted it—probably many days if not weeks after it was sent—the allied lines have made substantial progress.]

NEW ATLAN MURDER ARREST

Joseph Bourett Held as Accomplice in Killing Hotel Clerk.

oseph Murray, also known as oseph Bourett, was brought to New York from Hartford, Conn., last night and locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of homicide in killing Charles Miller, night clerk of the Atlan Hotel, 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, on the morning of March 14. Berney E. Corn is now in the Tombs under an indictment for murder in connection with the Miller killing, and the police believe the arrest of Murray clears up what promised for many weeks to become an unsolved gangster muredr.

Murray was arrested early yesterday by the Hartford police on a charge of larceny. A policeman noted the resemblance to the police description of Bourtett and notified the New York Police. Detectives Dawson and Flood went to Hartford, identified Murray and brought him back.

The police will try to have witnesses who identified Corn as one of the men who ran out of the hotel, identify Murray as the other.

ARREST AT GRAND HOTEL.

Police Say Callan Is Wanted for a Holdup in Philadelphia.

A man who gave his name as Eugene Callan was arrested last night at the Grand Hotel by Detectives McConaghy and Lowenthal of the Second Branch Bureau. The police say that Callan, alias Callahan, is wanted in Philadelphia in connection with a hold-up last April when William Tulleman, a bank messenger, was attacked by four men and robbed of $5,500.

Callan is a contortionist, they say, and can throw his body out of joint so as to deceive even a physician. He obtained $750 from the New York Central Railroad by pretending that he suffered curvature of the spine in a railroad accident when he was coming from Hornell to New York, the police allege. They say, too, that he has served a term in Elmira. He gave his residence as Hornell, N. Y. He will be held to await extradition papers from Philadelphia.

'BATTLING' NELSON, AUTHOR

Former Champion Sends Life Story to His Old School Teacher.

"Battling" Nelson recently sent a story of his career to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, according to The Chicago Herald. When she went to her office a few days ago Mrs. Young found a thick envelope in her pile of mail. In it was a blue, paper-covered book, entitled "Ring Battles of Centuries." Mrs. Young was puzzled. She could not understand what connection the directing of a public school system might have with dissertations on the fine art of uppercutting and the science of swats. She turned to the cover and found this inscription, "With kindest regards to the world's greatest woman, from Battling Nelson."

Perusal of the book disclosed that a chapter had been written by the battler himself. It was a graphic account of how he had "biffed" his way to immortality and the first place in Hegewisch citizenry.

At the beginning of the chapter was a paragraph that did not deal with the battler's prowess in manipulating right hooks and left jabs. It had been marked with a pen:

"I will never forget our first schoolhouse, because it was a dingy, one-room house, where all the children assembled for their studies, with one teacher. Now we have several schools, with plenty of teachers. Ella Flagg Young, our Superintendent of Schools, gave me a lecture in 1890 which I never forgot, and helped to make me what I am today."

After reading the chapter Mrs. Young wrote:

"My Dear Mr. Nelson: The sketch of your career is very interesting. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and courtesy in sending it. I have no doubt that you will continue in the same line of clean athletics that you have followed ever since you left the Henry Clay School at Hegewisch."

Such is the explanation of how "Ring Battles of Centuries" found its way to a shelf in Mrs. Young's library, between Mme. Montessori's "Kindergarten Methods" and a set of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

English Cup Ties Called Off.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The English Football Association has decided that the English Cup tie competition, which has been held every year since 1871, be abandoned this year owing to the unusual conditions brought about through the war. No international games will be decided. Owing to the railways being under control of the Government for the movement of the troops, it is feared that the English leagues competitions, which necessitate so much traveling, may not be held until the war is over. The association has under consideration a scheme for organizing three competitions which will divide the sixty clubs which are members of Leagues I. and II. and Southern League into districts which will avoid long railway journeys.

RACING YACHTS STORMBOUND — TENNIS

FISHEL'S TITLE UPHELD.

Prospect Park Tennis Champion Did Not Violate Rules.

Jesse C. Fishel was sustained as the winner of the lawn tennis singles championship title on the courts of Prospect Park at a meeting of the Executives of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association held yesterday. The protest of L. J. Sheridan was not upheld. William Rubenstein, the umpire of the match and partner of Sheridan in the doubles, as well as M. H. Mensch, a linesman, failed to make it evident that the rules had been grossly violated. Avid Weschler, Chairman of the Prospect Park Committee, heard the evidence submitted and concurred in the ruling. William H. Brown, Jr., the President of the Parks Association and referee of the tournament, at once made arrangements to have Fishel and Gerald Mustor, the Bronx Park champion, play in their match for the semi-final ronud this afternoon.

The committee received notification of the default of the Sunstet Park finalist to Francis J. Hopkins, Jr., the Van Cortlandt Park winner, so that the youthful Hopkins moves into the semi-final round. He will play the winner of the match between Russell Brown, Central Park champion, and Marcy Alexander, Claremont Park champion, which will be decided this afternoon at 4 o'clock on the courts at Macomb's Dam Park. A. Enklewitz, of the Executive Committee, will represent the association as an official. Alexander possesses the flashing style and the wonderful court-covering ability of Lindley Murray, the California meteor, and is favored to score over the formidable Central Park expert. Alexander is the former Captain of the De Witt Clinton High School team. Louis Oshman, Crotona Park winner, and H. Dulberger, Macomb's Dam Park champion, will also play today. The semi-finals will be decided on Saturday and the cup matches on Sunday, according to the program of the committee.

Tennis Tournaments Postponed.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The finals in the all-comers' tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club between R. Norris Williams, 2nd, of Philadelphia and N. W. Niles of Boston was postponed today on account of rain. They will be played tomorrow, and the challenge match against M. E. McLoughlin, originally scheduled for tomorrow, will be put over until Friday.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 4.—The State championship tennis tournament at the Norfolk Club, begun yesterday, was postponed until tomorrow owing to the rain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Rain again prevented the matches in the Western tennis tournament at Lake Forest today. After waiting until late in the afternoon, officials decided that a continuous drizzle and a wet course were too much to contend with, and called play off. Clarence Griffin of San Francisco arrived today after having taken part in the tournament at Longwood. He defaulted his match in the first round and it was decided not to let him take part. He will probably play in the doubles.

Syracuse Horse Show Plans.

The plans for the seventy-fifth annual New York State Fair Horse Show at Syracuse, Sept. 14, 15, 16, and 17, are progressing in a way that augurs well for the success of that notable equine event. The arrangements this year are in the hands of a committee comprising State Fair Commissioner W. A. Harriman, John R. Townsend, chairman; Hon. Horace White, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Henry W. Bull, William Littauer and W. S. Blitz, secretary. A well-arranged prize list of sixty classes has been prepared and is the kind to please prospective exhibitors. For the trotter and roadster there are four classes, the heavy-harness horses nineteen and the saddle horses fourteen. There are three events for military horses, five for harness and saddle ponies and fifteen for hunters and jumpers. A special class and an innovation at the Syracuse show is a contest for five couples of American or English fox hounds. Each exhibit is to be shown with one huntsman and two whips, mounted, and to wear the liveries of their respective hunt clubs or individual owners. Hounds only are to be considered. The prizes in this class are, respectively, $200, $100, $50 for the first, second and third. Liberal purses are offered for first, second and third in the other classes. Entries will close Wednesday, Sept. 1. The judges are Theodore Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., trotters and roadsters; H. K. Bloodgood, New York City, and Robert L. Gerry, Newport, R. I., heavy-harness horses and ponies in harness; Lewis E. Waring, Plainfield, N. J., and Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise, Brooklyn, N. Y., saddle horses, ponies under saddle and military classes; Frank A. Bonsal, Monkton, Md., and John E. Cowdin, New York City, hunters and jumpers.

Montclair Horse Show Cancelled.

The Directors of the Montclair Horse Show Association have decided to omit the annual horse show at Montclair, N. J., this year owing to the recent death of its president, Joseph McClelland Greenfield.

TENNIS FOR JUNIORS.

Cart and Davis Win in Classes A and B at Allenhurst.

Theodore Cart won the final round of the Class A tennis tournament of the Allenhurst Beach Club, which closed yesterday, on the club courts at Allenhurst, N. J. The tournament was held in connection with the movement to increase the interest in the spirt by the younger players. The experiment was a big success, and bought out a good exhibition of tennis. Cart defeated Edward Gomaer in the final round, 6—2, 6—3.

In Class B, for boys under 13 years of age, Will Davis showed remarkable skill and promise. His racquet seemed longer than himself, but the way he handled his drives and placements gives great promise for the future, and it is hoped he will be encouraged to follow the game. The summary:

Class A.—First Round.—J. C. Lyons defeated G. B. McGonigle, 6—4, 6—4; T. K. Drummond defeated T. A. Johnson, 6—0, 6—1; Edward Merkle defeated Will Plum, 6—2, 6—2; Theodore Cart defeated D. W. Dickinson, 6—1, 6—1; Edward Gomaer defeated W. K. Porter by default; Joe Reid defeated Norman McGuire, 6—0, 6—2; A. D. Goodheart bye.

Second Round.—Lyons defeated Drummond, 6—1, 11—9; cart defeated Merkle, 6—3, 7—9, 6—1; Gomaer defeated Reid, 6—0, 6—1; Goodheart bye.

Semi-final Round—Cart defeated Lyons, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Gomaer defeated Goodheart by default.

Final Round.—Cart defeated Gomaer, 6—2, 6—3.

Class B.—First Round—John Doolan defeated Charles Moses, 6—1, 6—0; Will Davis defeated Allen Haggerty 6—0, 6—0; Joe Ferguson defeated Tom Wharton, by default; Bud Souder defeated A. G. Scherrer, by default; Tom Davis, bye.

Second Round—Will Davis defeated John Doolan, 6—0, 6—2; Ferguson defeated Souder, 6—1, 6—2; Tom Davis, bye.

Semi-Final Round—Will Davis defeated Ferguson, 6—1, 6—2; Tom Davis, bye.

Final Round—Will Davis defeated Tom Davis, 6—0, 6—0.

Rain Stops New Hampshire Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The third day of the New Hampshire State tennis championship here today resulted in some close contests and the starting of the consolation play this morning kept the courts crowded. James Nowell, the title holder, arrived and will put in much time in practice until Saturday afternoon, when he will defend his title. A heavy rain after luncheon prevented any more play and the finals and semi-finals will be played tomorrow in both singles and doubles. The scores:

Singles.—Third Round—King Smith, New York, defeated Ross Cleveland, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Tunis, Cambridge, defeated C. D. Wilbar, Newton Centre, 6—2, 6—4; R. M. Currier, Boston, defeated Lyle Leverich, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4; J. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated W. H. Abbott, Boston, 6—4, 6—3; Robert Bray defeated L. H. Martin, Lowell, 9—7, 6—2; D. E. Woodbridge, Philadelphia, defeated J. W. Foster, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1; M. W. Whipple, Boston, defeated E. G. Campbell, Camponoosuc, Vt., 6—2, 6—1; A. E. Kent, Boston, defeated A. A. Leverich, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0.

Doubles.—Semi-Finals—Kent, Boston, and Woodbridge, Philadelphia, defeated Charest, Montreal, and Hart, Montreal, 6—0, 6—4; Currier, Boston, and Foster, Weston, defeated Abbott, Boston, and Seabury, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

To Name Columbia Coach Today.

The question of selecting a coach for the Columbia University football team next Fall was again before some of the members of the Committee on Athletics yesterday, and it was announced that a decision would probably be given out today. Several Western men have been considered and in one or two instances the candidates for the place have not been known to any of the members of the committee, so that it was necessary to carefully sift the voluminous recommendations, and the records of the men as coaches. It is known that a selection has been made, but there is not the least intimation as to whose name will be announced today.

RESOLUTE READY TO RACE AGAIN

Slight Damage Repaired and Yacht Is Towed to Newport —Storm Halts Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Two storms from the south and east meeting below here made more than a "half gale," as sailors term a forty-five to fifty-mile wind, a heavy downpour accompanying the wind, so the races for the Astor Cups, the feature of the New York Yacht Club cruise scheduled for today, were postponed until tomorrow so as not to interfere with the races arranged for the end of the cruise. The run to Provincetown after the trip through Cape Cod Canal on Saturday has been abandoned, the fleet sailing direct to Marblehead after being on the ways in Bristol all night. The cup yacht Resolute arrived here today. The damage to the bow plates and rigging was repaired, the cup defender was put in the water this morning and towed here this afternoon. She will be ready to sail with the racers for the Astor Cups tomorrow. It will be for a special cup with Vanitie as her single competitor. Entries for the Astor Cups races will be received until 9 A. M. tomorrow. Those which will surely start are: Schooners, W. E. Iselin's Enchantress, Hendon Chubb's Queen Mab and E. Walter Clark's Irolita; sloops, J. P. Morgan's Grayling, H. P. Whitney's Barbara, J. W. and E. P. Alker's Alerion, J. M. Macdonough's Spartan, W. Cameron Forbes's Kalinga and W. Earl Dodge's Samuri.

The contests are without time allowances, the first boat to make the course winning in each class. Vincent Astor, donor of the cups, is here to enjoy the races as to the troubles of starters in Tuesday's run were received all day by wire or phone, for none of the delayed craft were able to make port. Ventura is at Bristol having a new mast stepped in place of the one sprung off Fisher's Island yesterday. Alerion, Hopewell, Radiant, Sea Cotter, and Katrina, and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James's houseboat, Lanai, are storm-bound at Mystic. They will make for this port as soon as it is possible. The yawl Solita, belonging to Commodore Daniel Bacon of the Seawanhaka Club, is also at Mystic. The schooner Constellation, owned by Commodore H. M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club, limped back to New London with a broken bowsprit. R. M. Thompson's houseboat, Everglades, made three unsuccessful attempts to get out of Mystic last night. Katurah, Robert E. Tod's schooner, which anchored off Block Island with three headsails gone, was taken to Bristol this morning for repairs. Ralph N. Ellis's Iroquois put back leaking, and is at New London, where there are said to be about yachts waiting to come out.

A striking feature of the cruise was the three forty-foot motor yachts, Hoopla, owned by Harold Vessons; Vanche, owned by W. Butler Duncan, and H. L. Maxwell's Stiletto made the run without injury from New London. Hoopla was the run of forty miles in two hours against head tide and winds, which knocked out so many of the larger craft. All three reached here ahead of Vanitie, first of the fleet to complete the run.

GEORGE LAMBERT DEAD.

Professional Court Tennis Player Was Champion from 1871 to 1885.

The death in London early yesterday of eGorge Lambert, former world's professional court tennis champion, marks the passing of one of the most famous exponents of the indoor court game.

Lambert succeeded to the title in 1871, when Edmund Tompkins retired from play and retained the championship until defeated by Tom Pettitt, the Boston professional, best of thirteen sets, at Hampton Court, in 1885. Pettitt was in turn defeated in 1898 by Peter Latham, and it was not until Jay Gould, the American amateur champion, defeated George F. Covey, the English professional, last year at Philadelphia, that the title was regained by an American court tennis player.

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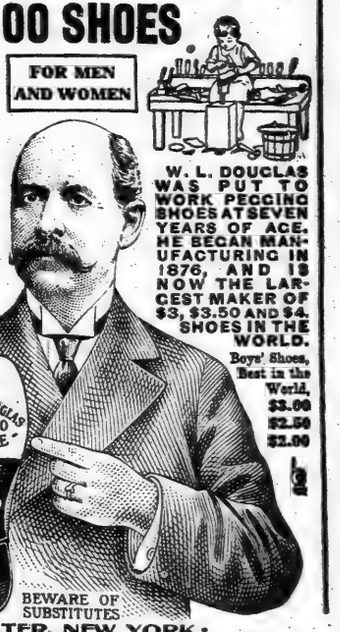

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*1495 Broadway (Times Square).	*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.	*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
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GIANTS AND BRAVES ADVANCE IN PENNANT RACE—DODGERS TIED FOR SECOND PLACE

GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES IN ST. LOUIS

Cardinals Pound Matty Out, but Tesreau Saves Game and Wins the Second.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—The Giants took a dislike to the poor ball this afternoon and swatted it all over the diamond. As a result they defeated the Cardinals, 11 to 9 in the first game, and shut them out 7 to 0 in the second. The scores would have been much larger had not Burns, Smodgrass, et al., virtually collapsed from sheer exhaustion and quit trying to hit.

Matty blew up in the first game after he had pitched exceptional ball, and allowed nine runs after the Giants had collected a ten-run lead. He was relieved by Tesreau, who saved the game.

In the second game it was all Tesreau, the Cardinals never having a chance to show what they could do.

Matty retired after Ames, the Cincinnati cast-off, Griner, and Niehaus had been batted from the box and when it looked as if he had every chance to add another to his long list of shut-out games. When he started to crack he did it quickly, and McGraw in despair withdrew him and Wendell and put in Tesreau and Meyers. The day was raw and so cold that most of the fans wore overcoats, a condition that probably was more or less responsible for the downfall of the veteran.

Tesreau, in finishing the first game for Matty, showed he was in fine form and was the logical man to pitch the second game. He had everything. Try as hard as they could, all the Cards could do was to pop out or fan.

Probably as a result of the knowledge that the second game would be one-sided, the Giants, the Cards, the fans, and Umpire Lord Byron began making a farce out of it at the very outset. The lord was in fine fettle, and joined in the sport by making some of the poorest decisions seen in St. Louis in many a year. Just to add a little bit of excitement a fan bounced a ball off his head, and he appealed for police protection. Another fan mixed it verbally with Fletcher, the language flowing freely and vividly around the Giants' coop for a couple of innings. Several times a fight seemed to be due, but each time another player would pull Fletcher down into the coop and a peaceful fan would seize the belligerent rooter.

To get down to the details of the game the Giants started scoring in the first inning of the first game, and scored in the second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth innings, the only inning lacking a tally being the fifth inning, for in it five runs were bagged. Doyle was the handiest man with the stick, getting four hits and three runs out of five times up.

The second game was a repetition of the first, with the exception that it lacked the Cards' batting rally. Lee Meadows, who has been home with his dying mother, and had not pitched for several days, did his best to get back into his old style, but failed dismally. Before he knew it the Giants had batted in three runs in the first inning. Their other tallies came in the fifth, sixth, and ninth.

The real feature of the second game came in the third inning, when the Giants made a triple play, the first of the season at Robinson Park. Here's how it happened: Betzel singled, Meadows got his second hit of the year, a single, and Bescher singled, filling the bases. Long sent a hot drive that was bound for left field and looked good for a double at least. Lobert speared it an inch from the ground. All the base runners were on the run. Lobert stepped on third, retiring Betzel, and threw to Doyle, getting Meadows for the triple play. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	1	2	1	0	
B'gton, lf, rf.	1	0	0	0	
S'dg's, cf..4	1	1	4	0	
Doyle, 2b..4	1	0	2	0	
F'ch'r, ss.4	1	0	2	4	
M'kle, rf., lf.	1	0	0	2	1
Lob't, 3b..4	0	0	2	1	
B'nerd, 1b.5	2	2	14	0	
Dugln, c..4	1	2	1	0	
W'dell, c..0	0	0	0	0	
Meyers, c..1	0	0	2	0	
M'son, p..2	1	0	0	0	
T'reau, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..38	11	13	27	15	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf..4	1	2	1	1	0
Long, rf..4	1	1	1	1	0
Miller, 2b..4	0	1	3	3	
Betzel, 2b..0	1	0	0	0	
Meadows, p..1	1	0	0	0	
Snyder, c..1	0	0	3	0	
Gonz's, c..4	1	1	3	1	
Hyatt, lb..5	2	3	11	1	
Smith, ss..3	1	0	2	4	
Beck, 3b..4	0	0	0	4	
Ames, p...0	0	0	0	1	
Griner, p..2	0	1	0	2	
Niaus, p.1	0	0	0	0	
*Roche, p..0	0	0	0	0	
†Wilson ..1	0	0	0	0	
Perdue, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..37	9	10	27	15	

*Batted for Niehaus in eighth inning.
†Batted for Betzel in ninth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Lobert, Bescher, Long, Miller, Dolan.

New York	2	1	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	— 9

Two-base hits—Doyle, Bescher, Dolan. Three-base hits—Hyatt, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Doyle, Beck, Butler, Long. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Mathewson, Butler. Double play—Butler to Miller to Hyatt. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Tesreau, 2; off Ames, 4. Hits—Off Mathewson, 10 in seven and one-third innings; off Tesreau, none in one and two-thirds innings; off Ames, 6 in two and two-thirds innings; off Griner, 6 in three and two-thirds innings; off Niehaus, 1 in one and two-thirds innings; off Perdue, none in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; by Ames, 1; by Griner, 1; by Niehaus, 1; by Perdue, 1. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	0	2	2	1	0
B'gton, lf..1	0	0	2	0	
S'dg's, cf..4	1	1	1	1	
Doyle, 2b..4	1	0	2	0	
F'ch'r, ss.4	1	0	2	4	
M'kle, rf..4	1	1	3	0	
Lob't, 3b..4	0	0	2	1	
B'nerd, 1b.3	2	1	6	0	
Meyers, c..4	0	1	3	0	
T'reau, p..4	0	1	0	4	
Total..36	7	9	27	6	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf..4	0	1	0	0	
Long, rf, cf..3	0	0	4	0	
Miller, 2b,					
1b.	4	0	0	6	2
D'lan, cf..2	0	0	2	0	
Hug's, 2b.1	0	0	2	1	
Snyder, c.3	0	0	1	1	
Hyatt, 1b,					
rf. ...3	0	0	5	0	
Butler, ss.3	0	1	7	2	
Betzel, 3b.3	0	1	0	3	
Mead's, p..3	0	1	0	3	
Total..29	0	4	27	12	

Error—Betzel.

New York	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Merkle. Three-base hits—Burns, Tesreau. Stolen base—Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 6. Double play—Butler to Huggins to Miller. Triple play—Lobert to Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; of Meadows, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Meadows, 1. Wild pitch—Meadows. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Braves Defeat Pirates' Star Boxman

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—Pittsburgh lost its third straight game to Boston today, 5 to 1. Mamaux left the box in favor of Cooper in the third inning after the visitors had batted out three singles and two triples off his delivery. Hughes relieved Davis when the latter passed a man in the second inning and held the home team safe until the last inning, when three hits produced the locals' only run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf..5	1	1	4	0	
F'sp'k, 2b.2	0	1	2	1	
Con'ly, lf.4	0	0	2	0	
Magee, cf.4	1	2	0	1	
Sch'dt, 1b.3	1	0	8	0	
Smith, 3b.3	1	1	3	2	
Mar'e, ss..3	0	2	2	4	
Whal'g, c.4	1	1	7	1	
Davis, p..1	0	0	1	1	
Hughes, p.3	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	5	8	27	10	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..3	0	1	2	0	
Coll's, cf..3	0	1	1	1	
J'ns'n, 1b.4	0	0	7	0	
H'ch'n, rf.4	1	1	0	0	
Wag's, ss.4	0	1	3	1	
Viox, 2b..2	0	1	0	2	
Baird, 3b.4	0	0	1	2	
Gibson, c.3	0	0	13	0	
Schang...1	0	0	0	0	
Mam'x, p.1	0	0	0	0	
Cooper, p.2	0	1	0	0	
Gerber ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	1	7	27	6	

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Error—Gibson.

Boston	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hits — Magee, Maranville, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Fitzpatrick. Double play—Collins and Johnston. Earned runs—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on balls—Off Davis, 2; off Hughes, 2; off Mamaux, 2; off Cooper, 1. Hits—Off Davis, 2 in 1 inning, none out in second; off Hughes, 5 in 8 innings; off Mamaux, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; off Cooper, 3 in 6 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Smith.) Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Mamaux, 3; by Cooper, 6. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Walter Send Signed Contract.

Alfred Walter of the Waco team of the Texas League, who is to become one of the Yankees' catchers, sent in his signed contract yesterday.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 11; St. Louis, 9.
New York, 7; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Postponed.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland at Boston—Rain.
Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 10; Montreal, 8.
Other games postponed; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	59	34	.634
Detroit	59	37	.615
Chicago	53	38	.604
Washington	51	46	.526
New York	45	47	.489
St. Louis	38	57	.400
Cleveland	37	57	.394
Philadelphia	32	63	.337

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	41	.554
Brooklyn	50	46	.521
Boston	50	46	.521
Chicago	47	45	.511
New York	46	46	.500
Pittsburgh	47	48	.495
St. Louis	46	53	.465
Cincinnati	41	53	.436

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	41	.577
Chicago	55	43	.561
Pittsburgh	53	42	.558
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	51	46	.521
Buffalo	45	55	.450
Brooklyn	45	56	.446
Baltimore	34	64	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	57	30	.655
Buffalo	52	32	.619
Harrisburg	46	39	.541
Montreal	47	43	.522
Rochester	39	43	.448
Toronto	38	50	.432
Richmond	38	51	.427
Jersey City	33	55	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati—2 games.
Brooklyn at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

LEE MAGEE ARRESTED.

Brookfeds' Manager Fined $25 for Attacking Pittsburgh Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 4.—Lee Magee, manager of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, was arrested at midnight last night. He had an altercation with Harry Kramer, former press agent of the local Federal League club. At the Central Police Station today Magistrate Sweeney severely scored Magee, called him a "bully" and "a smart Alec," and threatened to send him to jail if he appeared before him again. Magee was fined $25 and costs.

Magee was also charged with being insulting to patrons of a downtown hotel.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, with Hearne Pitching, Defeats Brooklyn, 6 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4, (Federal.)—Brooklyn lost to Pittsburgh today by a score of 6 to 1, due to the timely batting of Konetchy, Kelly and Mowrey. Hearne was effective against the visitors. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	1

Batteries—Smith and Simon; Hearne and O'Connor.

Evers Suspended for Three Days.

Johnny Evers has again come under the censure of President John K. Tener of the National League for his conduct in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, when he had trouble with Emslie and ended by flinging water in Fred Clarke's face. He has been suspended for three days, and Pitcher Cooper of Pittsburgh has been fined $25. The report, according to President Tener, made no mention of any trouble with Clarke, and the suspension was placed against Evers for his difficulty on the field with Emslie. Evers will be eligible to play on Saturday.

Dartmouth's New Baseball Coach.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Dartmouth Athletic Council announces the appointment of William C. Hazleton as baseball coach at Dartmouth College for next year. Hazleton is a graduate of Dean Academy and Tufts College. He also played with the St. Louis Nationals.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Milwaukee, 3.
Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At Columbus—Columbus, 1; St. Paul, 9.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Minneapolis, 2.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; Albany, 4. Syracuse, 12; Albany, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 10; Scranton, 5. Scranton, 2; Elmira, 1.
Other games postponed—rain.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lynn, 3; Lewiston, 2.
Other games postponed—rain.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Atlanta, 1.
At Little Rock—New Orleans, 2; Little Rock, 1.
At Memphis—Memphis, 5; Birmingham, 4. (Eleven innings.)
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	10	1
Montreal	3	9	0

Batteries—Ayers, Schulz, and Haley; Dowd, Fullerton, and Howley.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Harrisburg, both games postponed; rain.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester-Richmond, both games postponed; rain.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto-Jersey City, both games postponed; rain.

DODGERS LOSING GROUND IN RACE

Another Defeat in Cincinnati Places Them in Tie with Hustling Braves.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Appleton and Dell, pitching for the Brooklyn Nationals at Redland Field this afternoon, allowed the lowly Reds to administer another beating. This time the score was 4 to 1 and marked the end of the series, which proved disastrous for the Dodgers, the locals taking three out of the four games played, with one postponed because of rain. Incidentally today's defeat, while the Braves were overwhelming the Pirates at Pittsburgh, allowed Stallings's aggregation to tie with Brooklyn for second place honors. The Brooklyns were the first to score in this afternoon's contest. They shoved across a tally in their share of the fourth round, only to see that slim one run lead fade away in the Reds' half of the same round. Dale was on the mound for Herzog's men and completely mystified the visiting batsmen. The fourth inning saw the only round when he was touched for real bingles. Aside from that frame, the youngster was never in danger.

Appleton, who started the game for the visitors, was found for three hits in the fourth round. Miller was on the receiving end. In this frame Miller allowed the ball to trickle past him, permitting the second Red run to score and handing the game to the locals. Dell, who succeeded Appleton, wavered in the seventh when four hits for a total of two runs were garnered off his delivery. Coombs pitched the eighth inning and did not allow a hit.

Daubert opened the fourth inning with a single to centre, and took second when Wheat bounded to Wagner. Cutshaw was out, Herzog to Mollwitz, Daubert going to third. Stengel tripled to right, Daubert coming across with the only Dodger score. Stengel was stranded on third when Getz bounded to Herzog.

The Reds came right back and tallied two runs and won the game in their share of the fourth. Wagner walked, a serious mistake by Appleton. Killifer then sacrificed him down to second, whence he scored with the run that tied the score when Wingo singled to left. The bases were full when Williams got a short single. Mollwitz fouled to Daubert. With Dale up, Miller had a passed ball and Griffith scored with the run that proved the winner. Dale walked and Groh fanned, ending the inning.

Dell took up the hurling responsibilities of the Dodgers in the fifth round and held the locals safe in two innings. In the seventh Dell fell by the wayside and watched the Reds sew the game up tight. With Dale disposed of in the seventh, Groh doubled and went to third on Herzog's single, the latter taking second on the throw-in. Clarke, batting for Wagner, singled, and Groh and Herzog scored, ending the scoring for the day. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..3	1	1	0	2	
H'zog, ss.3	1	1	4	2	
Wag'r, 2b.2	1	0	3	2	
R'dg's, 2b.0	0	0	1	1	
Kill'r, cf.3	0	2	2	0	
Grif'h, rf.4	1	2	2	0	
Wingo, c.4	0	1	3	2	
Will's, lf..2	0	1	2	0	
Moll'z, 1b.4	0	0	12	0	
Dale, p...3	0	0	0	1	
†Clarke ..1	0	1	0	0	
Total..30	4	9	27	15	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.4	0	0	2	1	
O'M'a,					
D'bert, 1b.3	1	1	11	1	
Wheat, lf.4	0	0	1	0	
Cut'w, 2b.4	0	0	3	3	
St'gel, rf..3	0	3	1	0	
Getz, ss..3	0	0	0	5	
Miller, c..3	0	1	5	1	
Apple'n, p.1	0	0	1	0	
Dell, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡C'mbs, p.0	0	0	0	0	
*Schultz ..1	0	1	0	0	
†Hum'l ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	1	8	24	10	

*Batted for Appleton in fifth inning.
†Batted for Dell in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Wagner in seventh inning.
Error—Herzog.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Stengel, Groh, Killifer. Three-base hits—Stengel, Killifer. Stolen bases—Herzog, Williams. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; Herzog and Mollwitz; Herzog and Wagner; Herzog, Wagner and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Appleton, 4; off Coombs, 1; off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Appleton, 4 in four innings; off Dell, 5 in three innings; off Coombs, none in one inning. Struck out—By Appleton, 2; by Coombs, 1; by Dale, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Braves Get Young Pitching Star.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 4.—Arthur Nehef, left-hand pitcher ford the local Central League team, today was solr td the Boston Nationals. Nehef's record this year is 19 games won and 10 lost. He leads the league in strike outs with 218. Nehef reports to the Bostons at Chicago tomorrow.

Orth Returns as Umpire.

It was announced at the National League headquarters yesterday afternoon that "Al" Orth would resume his duties as umpire the last of this week. He was injured at Philadelphia on July 9.

Future Boxing Bouts.

Three ten-round bouts appear on the boxing program to be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. In the main event Johnny Dohan, the Fighting Teuton of Ridgewood, will oppose Terry Mitchell, another Brooklynite, who has an unbroken series of victories to his credit. Dohan has been taking on weight rapidly in the last three months, and his ambition now is to gain recognition in the first rank of welterweights. He was a good second-rater among the lightweights. Willie Jackson of Harlem and Joe Goodney of the East Side are engaged in another ten-round contest, and in the opening number Willie Brown, featherweight champion of the United States Navy, is matched with the aggressive Italian boxer, Young Mundy.

Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, is supervising the training of Mike McTeague, claimant of the middleweight championship of Ireland, who boxes ten rounds with Johnny Baker at the Olympic Club on Monday night. For more than a week Coffey has been imparting his knowledge of the prize ring to McTeague, and has helped to smooth out some of the rough spots in the latter's style. Baker has agreed to weigh in at 158 pounds for McTeague.

The Irish boxer is scheduled to box two ten-round sessions in three days, for yesterday he was signed to appear in one of the headline bouts at the Fairmont Athletic Club Saturday night against Johnny (Kid) Alberts, the heavy-hitting New Jersey boxer. In another feature exhibition Matt Wells, former lightweight champion of Great Britain, will make his reappearance in the American ring with Willie Schaeffer of the Bronx as his opponent.

Swim Races at Travers Island.

With most of its star track and field men in San Francisco for the national championships, the New York A. C. is now turning its attention to swimming. The aquatic season has been delayed somewhat on account of the championships on the coast, but will get under way within the next two weeks. The biggest feature is the half mile metropolitan championship, which will be held at Travers Island under the direction of the New York A. C. on Aug. 28. In this event will be Joseph Wheatley, the New York A. C. representative who was second twice to Ludy Langer, the California sensation, in the championship races, and L. J. (Bud) Goodwin, another Mercury Footer, who won the three-mile title at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Wheatley, with Al Downes, his clubmate, national high diving title holder, returned from the coast early this week, and after a rest of a week will prepare again for competition. Goodwin is returning by easy stages, traveling through the Canadian Rockies. Wheatley brought with him the point banner for the national title events, which the New York team won with a total of twenty-five points. According to Wheatley, the championships were successful in every sense, and big crowds witnessed all the events held in the yacht harbor at San Francisco. Entry blanks will be issued for the Metropolitan "880" in a few days. In addition to this event there will be a high diving competition from a sixteen-foot height and a 100-yard swim.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

WON'T WAIT FOR LANDIS.

Federal League to Proceed as If Baseball Was Not in Courts.

As far as the Federal League is concerned it will henceforth proceed without any regard for the possibility of a decision being handed down by Judge Landis in Chicago, according to the statement yesterday afternoon of James A. Gilmore, President of the "outlaw" organization. When the case was first heard there was a period immediately following when the league held back, thinking that there might be an opinion at any moment, but from now on the league will proceed as though the baseball situation was not in the courts at all.

In support of this he immediately announced that there would be a Federal League team in New York next season, and set at rest all rumors of a home in the Bronx by admitting that the grounds would be on Manhattan Island. He would not say that the site had been selected and an option obtained, but this was considered probable from the fact that he announced that the plans for the stands would be given out in a week or ten days. This would indicate that the project for launching one of the league clubs in this city had been carefully studied for some time, and that ground was now under the Federal League control, else the plans could hardly have been drawn. Organized baseball, he said, was wrong in its reckoning if it considered that the Federal League was ready to withdraw from the battle now.

He attributed the falling off in interest in the game during the early part of this season to the general condition of the country. Business, except that which had to deal with war munitions, was feeling the pinch, and the result was that the people in many instances did not have the money to spend on baseball. When he was asked how he reconciled such an opinion of conditions with the plan to invade Manhattan he said he did not think that the depression would last through the Winter, and that next season he looked for better times.

Asked if the plan of campaign decided upon by the league involved the starting of minor leagues somewhat on the order of the Colonial, Gilmore answered emphatically in the negative. He said he never was in favor of any movement looking to the establishment of minor leagues, that there were plenty of ambitious ball players to be had whose one thought was to play in the big league, and that the minors were not a necessity as a preparatory school.

President Gilmore announced another reduction in prices in Newark. It was erroneously given out that the price in the bleachers would be fifteen cents, but he said that it should have been announced as ten cents. It was purely a local condition, he said, and had no bearing on the situation in other cities. The scale of prices at Newark will be 10, 25 and 50 cents, with the boxes at $1.

BLOW TO WHITE SOX.

Senators Defeat Them Twice and They Drop to Third Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Washington took both games by scores of 1 to 0 and 8 to 1 from Chicago today, and the White Sox dropped to third place, Detroit advancing. In the first game, Boehling let the White Sox down with four hits, and Gallia duplicated the performance in the second contest. Scott allowed two hits in his game, and Cicotte and Wolfgang, in the second game, allowed the same number. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf..4	0	0	0	0	
Foster, 2b.3	1	1	2	5	
Milan, cf..3	0	1	1	0	
Sh'ks, 3b..3	0	1	0	1	
G'dil, 1b..3	0	0	15	2	
Acosta, lf..3	0	0	1	0	
Henry, c..3	0	0	6	0	
McB'e, ss.3	0	0	1	4	
B'hl'g, p..3	0	1	2	5	
Total..28	1	5	27	17	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.4	0	0	2	0	
W'ver, ss.4	0	1	3	3	
E. C's, 2b.3	0	0	1	2	
F'nier, 1b.3	0	1	7	1	
Felsch, cf.4	0	1	4	0	
J. C's, lf.4	0	0	2	0	
Schalk, c.4	0	0	3	0	
Bl'b'e, 3b.2	0	0	1	0	
Scott, p...3	0	1	0	5	
Total..31	0	4	24	11	

Errors—Blackburne, Boehling.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Milan. Double play—Foster to Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 3. Struck out—By Scott, 3; by Boehling, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'el'r, rf..3	0	0	3	0	
Foster, 2b..4	0	0	2	1	
Milan, cf..4	0	0	1	0	
Sh'ks, 3b..3	0	1	2	2	
G'dil, 1b..3	0	0	7	3	
Acosta, lf..3	2	2	4	0	
Ains'h, c..3	1	1	5	2	
M'B'e, ss.3	0	1	1	1	
Gallia, p..3	0	0	2	2	
Henry, c..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..29	3	5	27	11	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.3	0	1	1	0	
W'ver, ss.4	0	0	1	3	
E. C'ns, 2b.3	1	1	1	5	
F'nier, 1b.2	0	0	11	0	
Felsch, cf.4	0	1	1	0	
J. C'ns, lf.2	0	0	6	0	
Mayer, c..3	0	0	3	2	
Bl'kb'e, 3b.3	0	0	0	2	
Cicotte, p.2	0	0	0	0	
*Leibold...1	0	1	0	0	
Wolf'g, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..27	1	4	24	11	

*Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Felsch, McBride. Three-base hit—Ainsmith. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Fournier, Murphy. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Washington, 3. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, 2; Gallia. Double play—Blackburne to Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3. Hits—Off Cicotte, 5 in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 8; by Gallia, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Dubuc Wins Pitching Duel.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4. — Wyckoff's wildness in the sixth inning enabled Detroit to defeat Philadelphia today, 1 to 0. Dubuc scored the only run of his pitching duel with Wyckoff on a pass. Vitt's sacrifice, a pass to Bush, Cobb's single, and Crawford's sacrifice fly. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b...3	0	0	2	5	
Bush, ss..1	0	0	2	4	
Cobb, cf..4	0	1	2	0	
C'ford, rf.3	0	0	0	0	
Veach, lf.3	0	0	2	0	
Burns, 1b.2	0	0	12	0	
Young, 2b.2	0	0	3	5	
St'ge, c...3	0	0	4	2	
Dubuc, p..2	1	0	0	0	
Total..23	1	3	27	17	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b..4	0	0	2	2	
Str'k, rf...3	0	0	1	0	
Oldr'g, lf.4	0	0	2	0	
Schang, cf.2	0	1	2	0	
LaJoie, 2b.2	0	0	1	4	
McI's, 1b..3	0	0	13	1	
Lapp, c...2	0	0	4	1	
Kopf, as...3	0	1	2	2	
W'koff, p.3	0	0	1	7	
Total..27	0	4	27	17	

Detroit	0	0	0	0

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1915.

WHAT ANSWER CAN WE MAKE?

The American Eagle has by this time discovered that the shaft directed against him by Sir EDWARD GREY was feathered with his own plumage. To meet our contentions Sir EDWARD cites our own seizures and our own court decisions. It remains to be seen whether out of strands plucked from the mane and tail of the British Lion we can fashion a bowstring which will give effective momentum to a counter-bolt launched in the general direction of Downing Street. Upon that our answer will turn, upon that its success will depend. We are discussing questions of law, and the prize law of the two countries is the same. If we can show Sir EDWARD that he misapplies the principles of our decisions, or if we can cite British decisions or British practices contrary to his present argument, we may be able to place Great Britain in the position of disadvantage where by her latest note she has placed us. It may as well be admitted that the notes are very able, very skillfully drawn, and that the preparation of a convincing reply will be difficult, a task that will put to the test Mr. LANSING'S legal resources and President WILSON'S capacity for presentation.

As Sir EDWARD very naturally puts great reliance upon the case of the Springbok, involving questions of continuous voyage, so it may be expected that in our note we shall make what use we may of the Peterhof case, in which the question was not of violation of blockade but of contraband with enemy destination. We do not assert the right to trade in contraband of war intended for the Government or armed forces of Germany; there the right of capture is conceded. We did assert in our note of March 30 that "innocent shipments may be "freely transported to and from the "United States through neutral countries to belligerent territories." The Peterhof, a British merchant steamer, cleared from London to Matamoros, Mexico, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, was condemned, ship and cargo, by the District Court. The Supreme Court decreed the release of the ship, as there was no question of running the blockade, Matamoros being a neutral port and the mouth of the Rio Grande not being blockaded. The court, however, condemned the contraband part of the cargo, as it concluded from the evidence that it was not for the Matamoros market, but "directly to the rebel military service," the rebel forces then occupying Brownsville, just across the river. The language of Chief Justice CHASE in the Peterhof opinion is pertinent to the present issue:

> Contraband merchandise is subject to a different rule in respect of ulterior destination than that which applies to merchandise not contraband. The latter is liable to capture only whenever a violation of blockade is intended; the former when destined to the hostile country, or to the actual military or naval use of the enemy, whether blockaded or not. * * * Hence, while articles not contraband might be sent to Matamoros and beyond to the rebel region, where the communications were not interrupted by blockade, articles of a contraband character destined in fact to a State in rebellion, or for the use of the rebel military forces, were liable to capture though primarily destined to Matamoros. We are obliged to conclude that the portion of the cargo which we have characterized as contraband must be condemned.

That the principles of law here laid down are applicable to shipments of noncontraband commodities, like cotton, to the neutral ports of Holland, for instance, even though they might later be transshipped to Germany, is sufficiently evident. The Peterhof case may thus become something more than an offset to the Springbok case, which makes against our contention. It is to be remarked that the question in the Springbok case was one of violating the blockade, while in the other it was a question of contraband. The principles laid down in the Springbok case have been condemned by some of the greatest authorities, particularly Continental authorities, on international law. Sir EDWARD reminds us, however, that it is the business of text writers to formulate existing rules and not to offer suggestions of their own; the "existing rule" is unquestionably that laid down by the Supreme Court and accepted by Great Britain in the Springbok case. It was not through lassitude or mere good nature that the British member of the Mixed Claims Commission voted with the other Commissioners to affirm the Springbok condemnation. Great Britain was not disposed, even in the interest of British commerce and British ship owners, to insist then upon a construction of law which in her later experience as a belligerent she might find to be highly inconvenient. The wisdom and foresight she then exhibited now enable her to make use of this case in the argument defending her blockade practices against Germany.

PRAYER FOR PEACE WITH VICTORY.

In compliance with the appeal of BENEDICT XV. for peace, four French Cardinals have published a letter commanding the French Bishops to appoint a day of prayer for "the "blessing of a durable peace, with "the triumph of our army." "Peace, with victory for our side." That is what the belligerents pray for, none belligerently, however, but WILLIAM II., always "marching with GOD," whom, if without shadow of irreverence it may be said, he seems to regard as the war god and protector of the divinely right HOHENZOLLERN. All "pray to the same GOD," to widen LINCOLN'S phrase. The French Bishops cite the violated neutrality, the assassination of Belgium.

From the beginning of the war religious minds have been deeply shocked by the seeming irreconcilable opposition between religion and war. But war is only a part, and a small part, of the infinite sum, the mystery, immemorial and insoluble, of evil, pain, suffering, triumphant cruelty and injustice. Manichaeism, agnosticism, atheism have been reflexes of rebellion against the apparent order of the universe, blind, impartial Nature, and the sorrows of the world. But it is not for temporal prosperities that religious souls pray. "Not my will, but Thine be done." Inward peace, and the peace that passeth understanding, is the peace most ardently and hopefully to be sought. But all these prayers for peace and victory are prayers, in the thought of the suppliant, for justice, for right. If one side must be disappointed, let us be free from thinking its prayers have been fruitless. To liberate the soul, to commune in spirit with the Source of Things, is much. Who dares to think, so sacred are they, of the innumerable prayers now rising to heaven from the real victims of the war, those whose hearts are with the dead, the wounded, the missing, the soldiers in the trenches, the millions unscathed whose hour is yet to come?

Thousands of years ago an old Babylonian hymned the contest, as he saw it, between human and prayer and the unbending purpose of the immortals. "But that which is good "to man is evil before GOD. Who "shall understand the counsel of the "gods?"

LET THE DEBATE GO ON.

Higher criticism is at work on the three little simple declarative sentences which Colonel ROOSEVELT offered for the consideration of mankind on Monday. Each critic finds in it food and drink; he brought them and he finds what he brought. Each brought something different and finds it. The Colonel's statement is in the house of the interpreter, and the interpreter's name is Legion, and his eyes are those of Argus.

It is hard to choose among so many; but ORMSBY MCHARG entices one. In the fact that the Colonel did not throw any Big Berthas at the retreating forms of Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. HAMLIN as they go galumphing into the Republican camp Mr. MCHARG discovers clear proof that the Colonel is going to run for President in the Republican primaries. The statement is a thinly disguised announcement of his intention. ORMSBY MCHARG is the gentleman who supplied the mystery for Postmaster General HITCHCOCK in his campaign for Taft delegates in the South in 1908; since which time Mr. MCHARG has driven a roaring trade in the discovery of mare's nests and the planning of trips to the moon. He is at present without a peer as a discoverer, and the past has few to show worthy of comparison with him; certainly not in COLUMBUS, probably only in Dr. COOK.

THEODORE DOUGLAS ROBINSON is not a man of Mr. MCHARG'S type. He has the winsome trait of believing what he hears. He is not very old, and perhaps he has not yet met the Spanish prisoner or the man just from Alaska who must part at once with a $1,000 nugget for $10 because of a death in his family; for Mr. ROBINSON is said to be still in comfortable circumstances. Mr. ROBINSON interprets the statement in a manner exactly contrary to that of Mr. MCHARG. He sees in it a chivalric and blind devotion to the Progressive Party, a willingness to die in the last ditch rather than abandon it, and in the Colonel he sees a second Don Quixote. His superior political wisdom leads him to show the Colonel the error of his ways; but, alas, he can't get to the Colonel. He knows that that credulous and unobservant statesman is being misled to his ruin by GEORGE W. PERKINS, and would save him by exposing to his charmed eyes the real situation; but something always comes up so that there is nobody at Sagamore Hill when he calls on his enlightening mission. "None of us who "disagree with Mr. PERKINS has been "able to put to Colonel ROOSEVELT "since his return our side of the case, "and if we had had the opportunity "perhaps Colonel ROOSEVELT would not "have issued just the statement he "did." Perhaps he would have issued just that statement, but perhaps he could not figure out a way to hear Mr. ROBINSON'S arguments before issuing it and make a soothing reply; and perhaps he has made a vow never to answer a serious argument by saying, "Shoo, fly"; and perhaps this is why none of us had the opportunity to put to Colonel ROOSEVELT our side of the case.

A third commentary comes from Chairman SCHIFF of the Progressive County Committee. "If the Republican Party becomes sufficiently liberalized, and it may be accomplished, "there would be no need of maintaining a third party. The Progressive "Party will stand as a threat, in no "mean sense, to the Republican Party "—a threat for the purpose of getting "an indorsement of principles in keeping with the spirit of the times." The wind is easterly, and Mr. MCHARG and Mr. ROBINSON can always see a hernshaw at such times. It might be well for both of them to refrain from print until they have had a chance to hear Mr. SCHIFF, who seems to have a talent for recognizing a hawk when he sees one.

PORTO RICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The Porto Ricans want to be American citizens. Americans will think the idea creditable, even if they should want to think it over. At all events the request is entitled to be considered upon its merits, disentangled from irrelevant considerations. There is no reason, for example, why the questions of citizenship in the Philippines and in Porto Rico should be bracketed. The Philippines are remote, and are related to this continent only by accident, not by sympathy. Porto Rico is at our door, and has every reason for loyalty and attachment. There are eight times as many Filipinos as Porto Ricans, and the question of adulteration of citizenship grows rapidly with increase of number. There is no suggestion that Porto Rican votes would or could materially affect continental politics.

Now Porto Rico's status is that merely of a dependency, with a government which is a curious mixture of Federal and insular authority. At least it might be thought that Porto Rico could be made an organized territory, which would give a considerable measure of home rule, with Federal supervision. There have been bills before Congress, but they have never been considered seriously or independently. We are responsible for taking from the island the political relations which gave citizenship, and we are responsible for the continuance of conditions which leave a million men without a country. The boon of citizenship is asked for the sake of the Porto Ricans, but it may be that the gift would be a good one for us to make on our own account. It would be a reproach to us if we converted petitioners for citizenship into sullen inferiors.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PROBLEM.

There is no lack of bidders for the privileges on the Williamsburg Bridge which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company values so little that it is ready to abandon them. The Third Avenue road of Manhattan is ready to operate across the Williamsburg Bridge, as it does across the Manhattan Bridge. That is to say, passengers can take cars of several surface lines in Manhattan and transfer to the busiest traffic centre in Brooklyn. Or if they take the same cars at the bridge in Manhattan, they can transfer to any line in Brooklyn. The same system is effective from Brooklyn. All connecting Brooklyn lines transfer to the terminus of the bridge in Manhattan, or if passengers take the cars at the bridge in Brooklyn they get transfers throughout Manhattan. That is the best system of interborough surface travel over any bridge. It puts the bridge to the most efficient use in serving all tributary districts, and thereby sustains tax values in a large district. There is no complaint that the profits are excessive, and there is no suggestion of any better way of facilitating travel under present and practicable conditions.

Another bidder also operates across the Manhattan Bridge, and proposes to establish a similar system over the Williamsburg Bridge. That is the Three Cent Line, which gives two rides for a nickel and no transfers. A feature of its bid is a proposal to establish elevators at the bridge towers, "so that the vast army of factory "employés, male and female, employed "near the waterfront, who are compelled to utilize this bridge in going "to and coming from their work, may "be saved the long walk which they "now have to take." Each one of the new bidders makes proposals better for the city than the one whose excessive profits led to the ending of the present arrangement, but that is not their best feature. It would be better to allow the profits if thereby superior traffic facilities were gained. But the fact is that the better terms to the city are accompanied by a traffic gain, and that the adoption of the new method on the Williamsburg Bridge would be followed probably by its extension to the other bridges.

There is hardly a more important matter to the city than the utilization of its four bridges. The Williamsburg Bridge cost $25,000,000, and the single line about to be relet carries sixteen million passengers without the development of its opportunities. There is nearly a hundred millions of city money in bridges, and the only hope of getting the money's worth is by developing their traffic capacity, as has not been done for successive decades. On an average day 763,000 passengers use them, and the traffic to and fro is as necessary to the city's prosperity as breathing to an individual.

THE INDUSTRIAL SPECULATION.

An illuminating sidelight is thrown by THE ANNALIST upon the current rampant speculation in the industrials. Their price has risen so that their yield is below that of railroad securities. Therefore their attraction as investments is comparatively less. This is as unexpected as the recent "crossing" of the prices of both descriptions, the industrials in their rise going above the rails on their fall. As some of the industrials which have had the greatest rise are non-dividend payers, it is clear how this pulls down the average yield. Another surprise is that the dividends of the industrial dividend payers have fallen even more than those of the railways which are so neglected. Yet the decline of the industrial dividends has had no deterrent effect upon the market for their shares. This effect is one only to be observed over considerable periods of time.

In 1900 the railway dividend yield averaged 3.12 and the industrials averaged 3.56. There then was an investment reason for buying them. In 1907 the railway yield was 5.08 and the industrial 8.28. Now the railway yield is 5.19, a rise in eight years, despite the recent fall. But the industrial yield is only 4.60, a positive fall against the railways' scant improvement. Yet the industrials are the market favorites. It is a demonstration that those who favor them do so because they like "action." What is any conceivable annual dividend compared with dividends several times over daily, as the market has moved lately?

THE GOLF AMATEUR AGAIN.

The confusion that has arisen over the effort to define clearly the qualifications of an amateur in golf deserves psychological investigation. We do not remember that the same amount of mystification has ever impeded the correct classification of amateurs and professionals in any other sport. Yet golfers are not essentially contentious. One who plays at the game habitually finds fault chiefly with himself, not with his associates. He has enough to do, day by day, trying to square himself with bogey. His continual grievance is that he is "off his game," not that somebody else is boastfully on it. There ought, it seems, to be as little trouble in defining the amateur golfer as in defining the amateur tennis player or oarsman. Yet the Philadelphia Golf Association has disqualified a golfer of previous good standing as an amateur because he acts as coach for football teams. A hot argument unfitted to this kind of weather has ensued.

Somebody has discovered that PADEREWSKI could not qualify as an amateur in golf because he is a professional pianist. This is intentionally to reduce the argument to absurdity. Yet the Philadelphia Association sees nothing absurd in the matter. The settlement of the dispute seems a long way off, though the disqualified player has undisputed standing as an amateur among marksmen and tennis players. Football coaches, to be sure, are worthy of their hire. To the skillful coach the success of a match is often credited. That a man who coaches at football must call himself a professional on the golf field is a rash assertion. Any such case must be decided on its own individual merits, but this, according to the opposers of the ruling, has no merits. Of course, it only further befogs the matter to point out that a certain prizefighter has taken up golf and cannot play a round in fewer strokes than 100; prizefighters have not hitherto been listed as either amateur or professional golfers. When they play golf they are in a class by themselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Must Have Been a Superman.

That inclination or determination to believe which so often creates as well as confirms faith is required, and in considerable quantities, if one is to accept as true the tale from Berlin about the last voyage of the presumably good ship Pass of Balmaha. We are told that she was taken into Cuxhaven under the compulsion of a single non-commissioned officer who had been put aboard of her—whether from a submarine or not remains unrevealed, but no other source whence he could have been obtained is easily imagined—as a prize crew to do just that.

He must have been of more than ordinary efficiency, even for a German, if the story as told is veracious, for it is related that at least once, when he woke from a nap, he discovered that the Captain of the ship had disobeyed the prize crew's orders and turned her head toward a British port. Why a whole ship's company should have allowed one man to control her destinies and select her destination, particularly as he shared the common human need for occasional sleep—that is the first weak point in the narrative. Next, credulity is assailed by the statement that after the vessel reached Cuxhaven there was discovered, hidden away in her hold—away from the one non-commissioned German, of course—another prize crew, British, put aboard before he was and consisting of an officer and four men.

To the mystery why the regular crew submitted to the domination of a single German there is added, therefore, the second "mystery, at least as great, why the five Britons found that his presence made it expedient for them to hunt holes below and stay therein.

But destructive criticism of this kind does not overthrow the fact that the Pass of Balmaha is at Cuxhaven, though her owners had ordered her to Archangel. Those owners are Boston men, and not only have they a ship named the Pass of Balmaha, but they do business as the Pass of Balmaha Company. Why that pass should be so honored must be left for explanation by somebody who knows or can discover where the pass is—information which the present commentator confesses he does not possess and cannot find in the books accessible to him. It must be somewhere, however, and it hath an Irish sound—and a Boston ship, nowadays, naturally would have an Irish name. Later, one hopes, more details as to this remarkable voyage may be secured. Also the name of the non-commissioned German and light on how he worked his wonders.

Suggesting Return to Armor.

Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE is one of several literary men who have for some time been advising that at least a part of the armor formerly worn by the higher grades of soldiers be given to the fighters of today, and now the military surgeons have been convinced by their hospital experiences that even from modern weapons an amount of protection well worth getting could be obtained from helmets and breastplates.

Nobody contends that any armor a man could carry would save him from death if hit squarely over a vital spot by any of the projectiles now in use while going at anything like full speed. The only claim is that metallic coverings, though not very thick, would prevent many of the slighter wounds inflicted by spent balls and small fragments of shells—wounds that are numerous in all the armies, often disabling, and, in war conditions, not infrequently fatal in their effects, in spite of the fact that if proper treatment could be promptly given they would be considered trivial.

So nearly immediate and complete was the abandonment of armor after gunpowder came into general military use that there must have been reasons for it that seemed conclusive to men who knew much more about the protection thus to be secured than does anybody now alive. Presumably the knights wore their accustomed and honored "harness," until the sternest sort of experience convinced them that they were better off without it. They were not a very ingenious lot, however, those knights, and it is at least possible—indeed, it seems probable—that something can still be done with a modified revival of their one important contribution to the utensils of war.

Modern soldiers do comparatively little marching, and the weight of armor would not be of much consequence or inconvenience in the trench fighting which has come to be the chief part of every campaign. To be saved from slight wounds—and their subsequent infection—would certainly be desirable, and it may easily be that the army that first puts on armor will have a decided advantage over its slower-thinking antagonists. If one does it the others will follow the example, and the time may come when an unarmored soldier will be as nearly unknown as a wooden warship.

A Specialist Earns a Reproof.

Whether or not Dr. H. A. SURFACE, Pennsylvania's State Geologist, is a descendant of the late and well-known, but much trusted, Charles Surface, we do not pretend to know. It is not impossible, however, and at any rate he is as rash as if he were, for he has made public announcement that there is no such snake as a hoop snake.

Such a statement by a State official causes both grief and anger. In the first place, it is a universal negative, and by all the laws of logic its accuracy is undemonstrable. Dr. SURFACE doesn't and cannot know that the hoop snake is a myth. The mere fact that he never saw a hoop snake gives him excuse—if he has looked for hoop snakes in a large fraction of all the places where they might possibly be—for doubt, but it really proves only one thing, which is, that he never saw a hoop snake. Other people have; at least others, and many others, have told their friends and acquaintances so, and not a few have written detailed accounts of the creature's appearance and habits.

We have ourselves seen such narratives in print, and read with simple faith that the hoop snake, instead of progressing by sinuous wrigglings, puts his tail in his mouth and rolls rapidly along the road until his selected victim is overtaken. Thereupon he unhoops with a brisk and graceful motion and utilizes the momentum previously acquired for making efficient a thrust or hook with the horn provided for him by generous nature. Some say the horn is at one end, and some at the other, of the hoop snake, but that is a small matter and hints that the snake has a horn at both ends rather than that there are no hoop snakes.

Dr. SURFACE has gone too far. Why should he, a geologist, be talking about any except fossil snakes? He and the other specialists who try to extend beyond their own domains the authority they have earned in them strain both their rights and their privileges. For all Dr. SURFACE knows, he may meet a hoop snake the very next time he strolls along a country road. Then he will be sorry, as has many another skeptic, for having put himself on record.

Franz Abt and Miss White.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

R. M. Tyrrell is moved to sarcasm because, in the Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES of July 18, there is mention of the song "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," composed by Maude Valerie White. R. M. Tyrrell says that the song was composed by Franz Abt. There can be no doubt of that. Famous music to Heine's "Die Loreley" was composed by Friedrich Silcher. The fact remains that some forty other composers also set it to music. One wonders whether R. M. Tyrrell would be moved to sarcasm by mention of Rossini's "Otello" and Bellini's "Romeo and Juliet" because there are more famous operas on those themes by Verdi and Gounod respectively. And does Puccini's "Boheme" automatically exclude Leoncavallo's "Boheme" from existence?

Incidentally, R. M. Tyrrell says that Franz Abt not only was the composer of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," but the author. Was he?

MUSICUS.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

A PROPAGANDA OF THRIFT.

How Banks Might Co-operate to Teach the Importance of Saving.

New York, Aug. 1, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The War's Lesson in Thrift" interested me very much. The editor left the "lesson" unstated, but to be inferred, namely, the importance to the United States of thrift on the part of its citizens, particularly at the present time.

With this same thought in mind, Mr. Elmer H. Youngman of the Bankers Magazine recently wrote:

> It must not be forgotten that we shall require a large amount of funds to finance our own enterprises which have been accustomed to go abroad for loans. To meet this demand, to take back our securities from Europe, and to provide for the international financing already coming to us as a result of the war, and which is bound to come in an ever-increasing volume, we must bring about a prompt and material addition to the saving capacity of our population.
>
> How is this to be done? The banker should lead in the work, for he best comprehends its importance. But the interest of the home, the school, the Church and of the Government must be enlisted.

To Mr. Youngman's words I wish to add the opinion that it would be well for bankers to unite by communities in order effectively to take the lead in "a thrift campaign." Let co-operation prevail among the banking institutions of each community, and local campaigns of information and education be carried on by the banks acting jointly, with the object of fostering thrift and accumulating capital for legitimate business purposes. Bankers owe it to their towns and cities, to the legitimate business of this country and to the commerce of the world to encourage the people to invest their money in legitimate enterprises, and to keep it away from fraudulent schemers. Bankers owe it to themselves, as well as to the business world, to encourage a wider exercise of thrift on the part of Americans than they have been accustomed to in the past.

It seems to me to be a duty of bankers to protect the public, by publicity of the right sort, against the insidious appeals of unscrupulous promoters of brass-edged securities, to try to divert into legitimate channels of trade hundreds of millions of dollars which annually flow into the treasure chests of the pirates of finance, who prey on widows and orphans, and sometimes on those who ought to know better than be caught by offers of 70 per cent. dividends. It is my firm conviction that a thorough, intelligent and prolonged campaign of publicity in almost any community, carried on by the banks acting jointly, would result in increased business for all the banks; that is, increased deposits which would be converted into working capital for carrying on business and increasing the prosperity of the business community.

A campaign of community advertising by the banks should aim to accomplish the following results:

First—To educate the people to a higher standard of thrift and thus actually increase the working capital of the community. America has a long way to go before it can approach the record of France, for instance, for widespread thrift and consequent widespread ability to invest in high-class securities.

Second—To educate the public to the economic usefulness of banking institutions. Too many people look upon a bank as "merely a place to put your money," losing sight entirely of the important part which the bank plays in maintaining the prosperity of the business world.

Third—To increase the stream of small contributions of capital into channels of legitimate business, and diminish the stream which flows into the illegitimate channels where the money is finally lost in the "slough of despond."

The public ought to be taught that the banks of deposit are like reservoirs which collect capital from many small sources for use when and where most needed for carrying on the business life of the community.

EDWIN B. WILSON.

Two Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the frenzied panic on board the Grand Republic on Sunday night I consider it only proper to mention through your columns the coolness and calm activity of two young men on the forepart of the second deck. They, more than anything else, pacified and quieted the people in that part of the boat. A moment after the first mad wave of panic each climbed on a stool and called on everybody: "Sit down; everything is all right." I shall not forget those reassuring words as their loud voices swept over the tumult and in their faces one only read perfect composure and calmness, which alone helped many frantic ones to regain their senses. A rush for the upper deck was quickly observed by one of them, who, with remarkable agility, threw himself in the stairway and ordered all to stay on the lower decks. They helped many women and children who had fainted or fallen and forced many, even big men, to sit down. I was in a position to see all these actions, as I was standing near by with my wife and three young children. These two men remained on the boat after assisting others off at Coney, and it was then that I learned that these two modest chaps who had been so wonderfully cool were doctors, and am sorry to say I did not learn their names.

HENRY J. PAIKEN.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1915.

A Privilege of Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The harm which men of achievement do when they preach success and how to attain it by burning the midnight Mazda lies in the effect of their words on ambitious young men. The latter are proverbially careless of their health, and are all so eager to follow distinguished advice that they disregard the generally accepted, age-old laws of moderate living when fame and success are dangled before their eyes. The loss to the community of those who, spurred in this way to efforts beyond normal human strength, break under the strain, and thereafter are so much dead timber, must be very large. It is the failure to recognize this which leads Mr. Folsey and others of exceptional endurance to say, in effect: "Edison can work in this way, and so can I; why not any one else?"

ERNEST H. WOOD.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., July 29, 1915.

Pro-Germanism in Norway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Born and brought up in the home town of Johan Anker of Bergen, Norway, whom you quote in today's TIMES to the effect that Norway has many grievances against Germany, allow me to say that the people of Bergen, as well as Norway as a whole, are decidedly pro-German.

How does Mr. Anker know that it was a German submarine? Did Germany intend to sink the Iris for the mere pleasure of paying for it? Norway is pro-German and proud of it.

A. NIELSEN.

New York, Aug. 3, 1915.

What Is a Woman?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a woman passenger of the railroads I was interested in Seth Low's suggestion that passenger fares should be reduced and freight rates increased because passengers vote and freight does not. I am wondering if his idea should become a law under which rate women passengers would be charged.

M. C.

New York, Aug. 1, 1915.

THE PACIFIST.

There stood a scarecrow in the field
On guard amid the golden yield.

Firm stood he under heaven's arch;
He was not fixed so he could march.

He had no weapon to resist—
In fact he was a pacifist.

'Twas also noticeable that
He had no brains inside his hat.

Because some crows restrained their greed
He cried, "Behold, how I succeed!"

Nor did he dream they learned to shun
Because the farmer kept a gun.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

THE WORLD WOULD DESTROY A PHANTOM.

It Is Called German Militarism and Has No Existence Except in the Imagination of Its Enemies—Whence These Delusions?

By PROFESSOR RUDOLF LEONHARD,
University of Breslau.

Breslau, Germany, July 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among many things read today with astonishment the most astonishing for the German public is the often declared purpose of our adversaries to continue the war until German militarism should be destroyed. The acquaintances of mine regard these utterances as a very riddle. They do not understand what such words mean, because we have no other militarism than the Continental States of Europe, which struggle against our country.

Such a weapon is absolutely unavoidable for every commonwealth, which must protect the people against the hostile desires of the neighbors. The care for such a weapon would naturally not be diminished, but increased in the case of a defeat. But there are also other opinions about the sense of the mysterious opposition against Germany's so-called militarism. Many foreign people believe that there exists a German military caste to whom the Emperor himself belongs, having the tendency to begin as many wars as possible in order to enlarge the German territory and to bring other nations into a dependence upon Germany. But we know our Emperor's love for peace from daily experiences and cannot be mistaken about it.

However, it seems that the opposite feeling abroad is the result of a wrong interpretation concerning some former utterances of the Emperor made in order to deter those who would disturb the peace. The form of them seemed sometimes to be a little rough. But this was the natural consequence of the good conscience of the speaker and of his peace-loving heart. People who did not understand that were very bad psychologists.

Nowadays the "militarism" is more and more regarded as a dangerous quality of the whole German people, to begin bloody quarrels in order to conquer a dominion over the world. We all know here that nothing is further from the German mind than such desires. Therefore, it is difficult to conceive how such a misrepresentation about our tendencies could arise.

Asking for the reasons, we must confess that, indeed, there have been among us some enthusiastic persons, the so-called Pan-Germanists, a little party without any influence, who uttered from time to time rather fantastic ideas about the splendid future of our country. Their opinions were usually not even mentioned in the most widely spread German newspapers. The less they were respected in Germany the more they have been quoted abroad by the political enemies of our country in order to spread the illusion that such incautious aspirations were the very expression of the German desires. If that be true, we would observe now, after the victories a development of such tendencies in Germany. But they cannot be discovered here. I cannot deny that there are some patriots who dream of leading German thought toward the education of the world, but such hopes do no harm and have no political consequence.

If our foes really have made up their mind to destroy German desires of conquest under the name of militarism they cannot have any success. It is impossible to destroy a thing which does not exist. Therefore, if the war really will last until such a goal is reached, it will never end.

I do not say it in the interest of my people. I say it in the interest of the foreigners who are deceived by their rulers in order to sacrifice them for an impossible thing. Certainly the very goals of the deceivers are other ones, which they carefully hide, because their poor victims would not like to give their blood for the real wishes of their rulers. So I regret less my brethren than the brave soldiers of our enemies, among whom I had many very good friends before the war. It is worth while to die for his people, but it is not worth while to die for the destruction of a phantom.

Although I do not overrate the influence of my words, I think it is my duty to say my opinion openly. I cannot help them who do not wish to learn the truth.

Dr. RUDOLF LEONHARD.

A DOG'S LOVE DISCUSSED.

Instances of Fidelity and Some Facts Which Influenced Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apparently Dog Lover thinks that no instance can be found where a dog has sacrificed himself for a woman. Possibly he bases his conclusion with masculine self-appreciation on the assumption that only man's life is worthy of a dog's sacrifice. Personally I do not think that either man or woman is worth a second thought from most dogs.

As to a dog who died of a broken heart, has any such thing ever happened outside the field of fiction? However, I do know of a case where a dog is most decidedly unhappy when his mistress goes away on a visit, and will not be comforted until she returns. He is indifferent to the comings and goings of other members of the family, but his mistress he loves as no other person.

Why a dog fancies some people and not others, not even the dog can explain. Can any one tell why some people like dogs and others do not? Or why anybody likes anything or anybody rather than some other person or thing?

G. H.

Chatham, N. J., July 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say, in answer to "Dog Lover," that I know of two instances in my own experience which would seem to show the affection of dogs for a mistress. When I was a child I owned a dachshund, my constant companion and friend. One day my parents saw the dog spring against me where I sat upon the grass, knock me violently aside and begin a furious attack which they thought was upon me. They flew to the rescue to find the little fellow struggling with a large copperhead snake, badly bitten, and fighting desperately, to save me, his little mistress of ten years.

Some years ago it was found necessary, because of going to France for an indefinite time, for my friend and myself to give away a St. Bernard we had raised from puppyhood. We found for him a luxurious home where he had every comfort and attention and love. He refused food or water, and died in three days. He had always been a perfectly healthy dog, was nearly three years old, and in splendid condition when he was taken to his new home. Every time he saw a woman in the distance he would run to see if it was my friend or me, and when he learned it was not, would throw himself on the ground moaning.

Surely these two dogs loved their mistresses.

D. WOODWARD.

Shady, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Dog Lover's" letter, I defy any man to show greater devotion from his dog than I have from my airedale, Patsy. He has not yet been put to the required test of "dying of a broken heart," but he neither eats nor sleeps if I leave him, and is sad and dejected until I return. He is kind and affectionate to others when I am near, but notices no one when I am away. A man feeds him and a boy takes him out, but his devotion is wholly to me. A lady visitor, finding him so melancholy once, asked what was the matter. When told it was because his mistress was out, she said: "Cheer up, Patsy, be a man. No man would mourn one woman like that!"

A WOMAN DOG LOVER.

New York, July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dog always shows most devotion to the person who takes him out in the open and exercises him. As this happens in most cases to be a man, some people get the idea that a dog always prefers his master to his mistress. Let the man feed the dog and the woman exercise him and you will quickly find out whom he prefers.

JOHN MOONEY.

Port Richmond, S. I., July 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who ever heard of St. Bernard dogs, except as accompanying monks who "go them one better" in their avoidance of the fair sex? One of the most sympathetic and charming dog epics was "The Dog of Flanders," written by a woman hater. And the dogs of Flanders of today, do they remain supinely at home where the good wife remains, sheltered, within her four walls? Nay, not so. He rushes into the battle after his master.

M. C. TENER.

Shields, Penn., July 26, 1915.

Cruelty to Poultry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Women's League for Animals is doing all that can possibly be done to relieve the bad conditions in regard to the transportation of poultry, which are complained of in a letter to your paper signed "Eugene." We have a very active and efficient "Bird Committee," which regularly inspects the places where live poultry is exposed for sale, and has effected many improvements in the transportation methods and in the crates used, as well as in feeding, &c. Like all humane societies we are limited by lack of funds and lack of public interest in such work, and would welcome suggestions and recruits.

ELLEN P. SPEYER,
President New York Women's League for Animals.

Scarborough, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1915.

A WORD FOR THE BAYONET.

Many Soldiers Prefer Cold Steel to the Horror of Shrapnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following the ridiculously absurd statements made by Jane Addams relative to bayonet charges made by men who had to be "inspired" with dope or made drunk, a great deal has been said and written about the use of the bayonet. The writer was in command of troops on three different occasions when positions were carried by bayonet charges, and his observations have been that there is no more occasion for excitement attending a bayonet charge than in carrying out a number of other tactics of offense and defense. It is not half as trying on a soldier to engage in a bayonet charge as it is to lay in shallow shelter trenches and be sprayed with shrapnel. Wounds from bayonets are generally clean-cut, and unless a man is struck in a vital spot the chances for his recovery are large, while men are often horribly mutilated when subjected to shrapnel fire, and receive such terrible wounds that, even though they are not in a necessarily vital spot, the nature of the wound makes recovery doubtful.

Statistics of the army medical corps show that a very small proportion of the wounds and fatalities in battles result from bayonets. The bayonet has a greater moral effect than it has as a weapon of destruction. A soldier will engage in a bayonet charge as readily as he will in any other manoeuvre he may be called on to perform in the line of duty. It is a well known fact that troops that have stood for hours under a withering rifle fire without flinching have broken badly when called on to stem a bayonet charge, so great is its moral effect. Numerous instances are recorded in military records where different organizations have scorned the use of bullets, preferring to attack with the bayonet. It is also a well known fact that the soldiers of certain nations prefer fighting with cold steel, and it is just as true that soldiers of certain other nations have a decided dislike to facing "cold steel."

AMERICAN LEGIONER, No. 2,613.

Newark, N. J., July 30, 1915.

Golf at Van Cortlandt Park.

*To the Editor

MISS PAGE WEDS IN CHAPEL ROYAL

Ambassador's Daughter Becomes Bride of C. G. Loring Before Brilliant Company.

ASQUITH AND GREY PRESENT

And All the Diplomats in London—Gifts Received from King and Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Miss Katherine Alice Page, daughter of the American Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, was married at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, to Charles Greely Loring, son of General Charles Loring of Boston.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, Sub-Dean of Westminster Abbey, assisted by the Rev. Edgar D. Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. The bride was given away by her father, and her brother, Frank Page, was Mr. Loring's best man.

The wedding was very simple because the Ambassador's family desired to avoid anything resembling a social function while the war is in progress. The floral decorations were beautiful, but not profuse. Members of the Government, representatives of the royal Court, and diplomats present wore morning dress.

The invitations virtually were limited to persons in official life and intimate friends of the family, the guests numbering hardly more than 100 all told. All the Ambassadors to Great Britain were present with their wives, and the British Government was represented by Premier and Mrs. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The military and naval attachés of the United States Embassy acted as ushers.

The bride's gown was of white tulle over crêpe de chine, with rows of old Brussels point lace around the underskirt. Her veil was of white tulle edged with pearls, and she carried a small wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Miss Frances Leggett of New York, Miss Katherine Sefton of Auburn, N. Y., and Miss Joan Cavendish-Bentinck of London, wore gowns of écru lace with skirts in three flounces and with little jackets of green taffeta shot with silver. Their hats were of black tulle and velvet, and they carried lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and the Ambassadors signed the register. Mr. and Mrs. Loring then went to the Page residence in Grosvenor Square, where they said good-bye to a few close friends before departing on their wedding trip. There was no formal reception.

After a brief period spent in England, Mr. and Mrs. Loring will go to the United States, and will be at home after Sept. 8 at their residence in Otis Place, Boston.

Among the gifts received by the bride were a fan of amber and old lace from King George and Queen Mary; two large cut glass vases from the American Society of London, and two silver fruit dishes from the American Luncheon Club.

PIRATE'S BALL AT NEWPORT.

Navy Aid Society's Branch to Entertain Next Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Women members of the Jamestown branch of the Naval Aid Society will give a private ball on next Wednesday night at the Jamestown Yacht Club. The Committee of Arrangements comprises Mrs. Thomas G. Ashton, Mrs. Arthur Cook and the Misses Elizabeth Davis, Margaret Levy, Harriett Wickes and Julia Wood.

The patronesses are MMes. Fletcher, wife of Admiral Fletcher; Harry McL. P. Huse, Frederick H. Levy, Charles H. Davis, Hobart A. Hare, J. Bertram Lippincott, Spears, J. Warren Buckler, Howard Benoist, Dunlap Owens, Arthur Baugh, O. R. Jackson, Kenneth F. Castleman, Roger Williams, P. L. Wickes, Charles N. McCloud, August C. Browning, Seaton Schroeder and Thomas G. Wilson.

Madame Catulle Mendes of Paris, who is conducting a sale at the Casino for wounded French troops, today received a check from Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt for $2,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull of New York are here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope remain three weeks as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Washington; Harry Parsons Cross, Providence; Mrs. Charles L. Pattullee, and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, H. Cary Morgan and Henry C. Phipps, New York, are registered at the Casino.

L. Gordon Hammersley, New York; George F. Thompson, Philadelphia, and G. DeGrasse Catlin, U. S. A., are at Hill Top Inn.

Captain and Mrs. Charles C. March gave a luncheon today, their guests being Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Commander Leon S. Thompson, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Brown, Dr. George Cerio, Father A. Willoughby Henzell, Mrs. F. Diederich and Captain and Mrs. Marsh.

Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans had for her luncheon guests Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Gilmore Ford, Mrs. Robert D. Evans, Mrs. Evans Sewall, Mrs. John J. Maston, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson and Mrs. W. M. Phelps.

Mrs. Frederick Esler gives a conference on the development of women's costumes at her studio Aug. 12 for the Russian Red Cross. The patronesses are Madame Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador; Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Miss De Barril, Miss John Elliott, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. John J. Mason, Miss McAllister, Mrs. George P. Chesney, Mrs. Frederick May Oelrichs, Miss Preston, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Robert Reid, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. Reginald C. Vandervilt, Mrs. John J. Wyson and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Mrs. Binion Weds in South Africa.

Emanuel Hertz of 400 West Fiftieth Street received a cablegram yesterday telling of the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Sadie Binion, to H. C. Asher in Johannesburg, South Africa, on Monday. The bride is a sister of Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the United Congregation of the British Empire, formerly of New York. Dr. Hertz was rabbi of the Witwatersrand Congregation in Johannesburg from 1898 to 1911. When he went to South Africa he took his sister with him. She died last year, where she has been head matron of the Kinsington Orphan Asylum at Johannesburg.

Miss Cornelia N. Simons Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewar Simons of Arden, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Neilson Simons, to Harry Lee King of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

PIERCE—BENNETT.

Herbert Pierce, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce of Boston and a member of the staff of The New York Tribune, was married yesterday to Miss Mary Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bennett of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch at St. Jerome's Church. Roland Bennett was best man and Miss Eva Pierson was the bride's only attendant.

DINED BY PEMBROKE JONES.

Flag Officers of New York Yacht Club Entertained at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Pembroke Jones, owner of the sloop yacht Carolina and called the Commodore of the Newport Thirty-Footer Fleet, gave a dinner at his residence this evening complimentary to the flag officers of the New York Yacht Club.

The guests were seated about a large table, which was treated in floral effects in addition to the flags of the Commodore, the Vice Commodore, the New York Yacht Club burgee and the private yachting signal of the host. An orchestra played during the dinner.

The guests were Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., Rear Commodore Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, Fleet Captain Grenville Kane, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, ex-Commodore Dallas Bache Pratt, ex-Commodore Henry Walters, Captain W. Butler Duncan, Chairman of the Membership Committee; George A. Gormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club; Frederic O. Spedder of the Race Committee, Ralph N. Ellis, Robert W. Emmons, 2d; Royal Phelps Carroll, Robert Perkins, Alexander S. Cochran, Eugene Thayer, John Rasseli Pope, and Pembroke Jones, Jr.

Mrs. Richard Stevens of Bernardsville, N. J., and her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens, entertained a large dinner company at Hill Top Inn this evening, using one large table arranged in green effects, including a pretty arrangement of a forest with miniature lakes and about its borders tiny animals. Fejer's Orchestra played for the dinner and for the informal dancing which followed, with a number of other guests coming in.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Spanish Ambassador, and Mme. Riano, Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mrs. Richard T. Townsend, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, the Misses Mimi Scott, Gabrielle Warren, Barbara Rutherfurd, Rose B. Dolan, Mildred Rives, and Harriette A. Post, Jr. W. Riddle, George B. Post, 3d; Henry F. Eldridge, William A. Sands, Joseph Lorin Melikoff, Secretary of the Russian Embassy; Charles A. Sands, Preston Gibson, W. Hude Neilson, Maurice Roche, Francis Roche, George W. Widener, Jr.; Dr. Hamilton Rice, H. Perrin, Richard Gambrill, and George Henry Warren, Jr.

FLOWER FETE FOR CHARITY.

Society Women in Pittsfield Sell Blossoms for Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 4.—A flower fete was held in Pittsfield today for the benefit of the Pittsfield anti-tuberculosis hospitals, prominent cottagers contributing flowers from their gardens and a corps of young women acting as salespersons. Mrs. Walter Foxcroft Hawkins and Miss Dorothy Oakman arranged the fete, and among the patronesses were Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Elisha P. Whitehead, Mrs. Frederick Crane, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. Albert A. Sprague, Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. Henry A. Francis, Mrs. Zenas Crane, the Misses Edith and Mary Bryce, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. Max R. Butler, Miss Gertrude Watson, Mrs. Carlos M. Deheredi, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Among the corps of saleswomen were the Misses Gladys Pollock, Frances Plumb, Dorothy Insull, Mary Bradley, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Katherine Chesney, Frederika Brackin, Elizabeth Dutton, Virginia Whitehead, Eleanor West, Francis Colt, Elizabeth and Ernestine Wood, Gladys Pearson, Elizabeth West, Mrs. Stephen D. Keeler, and Mrs. Wade Botelier.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cobb Coleman entertained at dinner tonight at Hillcroft, in Pittsfield, for Captain and Mrs. William Brackett and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Taylor of Chicago.

Marshall C. Kernochan has arrived at Holmesdale. He will play in the Berkshire tennis tournament, which will open Monday.

John P. Hegeman and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers, who have been staying at Curtis Field, have gone to Vermont.

Miss Adele Kneeland gave a reception and tea this afternoon at Fairlawn, in honor of Mrs. Henry Munroe Whitney of Tuxedo.

Charles C. Paulding, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew at Hotel Aspinwall, has gone to New York.

Miss Carolyn Deutsch of New York, who was stopping at the Maplewood Hotel in Pittsfield with her sister, Miss Mara Deutsch, was knocked down by a bicycle while crossing a street in Pittsfield this morning and her right hip was fractured. She will be taken to New York on Friday.

Arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall today were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Rothschild, Mr. Charles H. Isham, George Davoll, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Jones, Mrs. Clara J. Gordon, and C. W. Moller of New York.

HAILS THE E. B. McLEANS.

Bar Harbor Hears They Are to Return from Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—The news that Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean are to reopen their cottage here for the remainder of the Summer is hailed with general pleasure, for in past Summers the McLeans have taken the leadership in social affairs. They have been identified with the Newport colony for the last three years. Their cottage has been ordered put in readiness for their arrival on Saturday.

Charles Warren, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss at Devilstone.

Mrs. Henry T. Dortic has issued cards for a tea at the St. Sauveur parlors on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers gave a dinner last night at their Summer home, Balance Rock.

A benefit for the Building of Arts is announced for Tuesday, Aug. 17. The program will include tableaux, followed by a costume ball. Among those who are to pose are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Bell Gurnee, Miss Katherine Steward, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Henry T. Leggett, Miss Matilda Bigelow, Mrs. John T. Linzee, Miss Alexandra Emmet, Miss Jeannie Emmet, Howard Sturges, Miss Mary Canfield, Albert E. Gallatin, and Maurice Fremont Smith.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle gave a musicale this afternoon at her home, with Miss Florence Hinkle, her house guest, as the artist.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Burns Parker of 562 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Vera Parker, to Arthur E. Stanger of this city. Miss Parker is with her parents at their Summer home at Point Pleasant, N. J. She is a sister of Mrs. Alfred MacCloud of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Brace of this city have joined Mrs. Brace's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Hyde, at Saranac Inn, Upper Saranac, N. Y.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her daughter, Miss Carol Harriman, have left on their private car for San Francisco, where they will join Roland Harriman, who took a party of friends to the Panama-Pacific Exposition some time ago.

Miss Anne Morgan, who was to sail for Europe this month, has postponed her trip indefinitely.

A masquerade and fancy dress ball is to be given at the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., on Wednesday night, Aug. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton, who have been at Matoa, their country place at Garden City, L. I., are leaving on a trip to the Pacific Coast, and will be absent several months.

JEWELS OF THE IDOLS OF TIBET ARE HERE

Metropolitan Museum Has the Rare Collection Made by Lockwood de Forest.

ALSO RICH GEMS OF INDIA

Another New Exhibit Is a Group of Doll Figures Showing Women's Costumes for 400 Years.

There are many beautiful things to be shown among the accessions to the Metropolitan Art Museum this month. In the wall cases in the Gold Room on the second floor is a collection of Indian and Tibetan jewelry and metal work, the latter massed in a barbaric manner with precious and semi-precious stones. There are textiles and a fine door and cashing from an old-time mansion near the Tower of London shown in the Recent Accessions Room. Upstairs, in one of the lace rooms, is an adorable collection of dolls.

The Gold Room exhibit is a purchase made from the Kennedy fund and brought together by Lockwood de Forest, the artist, who recently visited the East largely in the interest of the Museum. The Tibetan jewel work is novel. Few of these pieces have ever been brought out of the country, and not a museum in India can show such a large number of finely jeweled examples as are now to be seen in New York.

Among these pieces is a plaque, the elaborate design set almost solidly with jewels, with little human figures carved from coral and turquoise. The latter stone is used largely in all the pieces, as it is considered a charm against the evil eye. There are ecclesiastical ornaments—two plates, the cover of a libation bowl, the gold box used to keep the jewels of the idols. There is also a full-sized head of the patron saint of Tibet, Avalokita, adorned with jeweled ornaments. The head is of copper repoussé, overlaid with gold, and wears a five-pointed tiara. The long-lobed ears, signs of wisdom, are pierced for the great jeweled earrings. The wonder of all these pieces is the massed setting of the jewels and the great numbers and variety—diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and the semi-precious stones.

Beautiful in design is the Indian jewelry in both gold and silver, the latter worn by the lower and the former by the higher castes. There are armlets and anklets, necklaces, headpieces, and belts for human wear, with offerings to the gods, and trappings for horses and elephants. There are many ornaments with little bells which tinkled as the Indian beauties moved. Nature is copied in many pieces. Seed pods are strung together in thick clusters, but light in weight, for both the silver and gold are beaten out to miraculous thinness. The gold is of the richest deep yellow, the metal almost unalloyed. In several of the necklaces seed pearls are used in great profusion with other jewels.

Two Tibetan statues of "Droima, Goddess of Mercy," are in the Recent Accessions Room. Among the textiles are many Saris, the scarf worn as an outer garment by the Indian women, gauzy things, beautiful in color and design.

The English door came from the London house known as 25 Crutched Friars, in a district once occupied by wealthy merchants, the houses being demolished in 1913 to make way for new buildings. The door, if not actually done by Sir Christopher Wren, is similar to one by the architect in the South Kensington Museum. It is entirely of pine, with daylight glazed with the old glass. The carving is intact. It has the original bell pull and lock. The door is undressed, as it now stands, in the original wood, some fourteen coats of paint having been scraped from it.

There are thirty dolls in the collection in the lace room, and they are so altogether charming that they would make a small girl dream dreams, and even grown women find them irresistible. They are dolls with mature faces and are not playthings, but a part of the study outfit of the museum. They are in costume dating from the end of the fourteenth century to 1874. They were dressed and coiffeured by Mrs. T. A. Lightfoot, and the designs are copied from illuminated manuscripts, from tapestries and from books and pictures.

Opera singers, actors, designers, and others who have to do with costume, find models such as these of great value. Caruso, when in New York, spends much time in the museum. Mme. Gadski is a frequent visitor. David Warfield goes there for studies, and Ruth St. Denis gets hints from the museum for her Egyptian dances and poses.

A doll representing Mary of Burgundy of 1840, after a Memling portrait, has a long flowing skirt, a short, straight and low-cut white bodice. The hair is worn in tight braids on either side of the face and is carried over a wide, soft, white band which encircles the head. There are two little Nuremberg figures of the Albrecht Dürer period, a maiden with flowing locks and a matron with draped skirt in the front. The Venetian woman of the XVI. century, in blue brocade, pointed bodice and flaring lace collar, has her hair dressed in two standing horns in front. Anne of Clives is in red velvet, and Jane Seymour is in blue. Margaret of Navarre, wife of Henry IV., is picturesque in black, and an early Mary Stuart, with the familiar headdress, is in a pale green gown with rose color sleeves.

In the Louis XIV. period Mme. de Montespan is in gorgeous costume, Marie Antoinette wears a high coiffeur of powdered hair and is magnificent in a gown of pale blue. In this lot are the quaintly gowned women of the nineteenth century, and there is actually a Grecian bend worn by the woman of 1874, in pale green silk trimmed with black lace and black velvet. The skirt of her gown is finished with many ruffles, there is an overskirt, the long basque has a black velvet vest inset, around the flowered hat is a black lace veil, and the figure carries a black lace-covered parasol.

Each little doll is an absolute counterpart of the women of its period in every detail. A few other doll women are to be added to bring more nearly to date what the Museum calls "Une promenade de toilettes."

Belasco Able to be Out Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—David Belasco, who suffered an attack of indigestion in the Monterey Hotel here yesterday, was about the hotel tonight. He will return to New York on Sunday.

"The Messiah" Sung at Columbia.

The Columbia University Summer Session Chorus sang "The Messiah" last night in St. Paul's Chapel, on Morningside Heights. The large hall was filled to its capacity. The chorus was led by Professor Walter Henry Hall, head of the Department of Music at Columbia University and leader during the Winter of the large Columbia University chorus, which sings oratorios at Carnegie Hall. He spent many weeks training the chorus for the concert last night.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Marguerite Burke, R. B. Catton, Charles Clayton, F. B. Converse, H. Day, Miss Dorothy Davies, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dixon, W. W. Elderkin, Mrs. M. M. Gough, J. W. Hampson, L. S. Lilly, Miss M. Lindop, Miss Madge Mackay, W. Martin, Mrs. B. Forbes Mitchell, Cyril E. G. Pulling, Milton K. Rigby, Alfred Roswell, Mrs. E. D. Spicer, George Stagg, L. K. Walker, and Miss F. Wells.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—Miss A. Bana, the Rev. Peter M. Baque, F. H. Blake, Mrs. A. Bardel, Miss A. M. Bardel, Mrs. D. Chaput, H. H. Dick, Mrs. A. Genet, G. E. Galvin, Miss Stuart Golt, Oliver Hoyt, Miss Isabel Kerr, John T. McCutcheon, Mrs. H. Martin, R. Mayer, Mrs. A. Netter, Miss M. M. Oates, J. M. Patterson, J. D. Smith, Charles Vere, J. D. Smith.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

J. Crookston, H. F. Dawson, W. S. Hudson, M. A. Kennedy, Commissioner David C. Lamb, Salvation Army; Miss Sears, Mrs. G. M. Wilmot, and Dr. W. Young.

SOCIETY AT RIFLE TOURNEY.

Bretton Woods Enjoys Great Variety of Entertainment.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 4.—At the Crawford Grill following the tennis this evening were Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Currier, Mr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foster, Dr. Cleveland, Henry S. Schley, Lyle Leverich, Robert Bray, A. E. Kent, and Hollis Wolstenholme.

R. M. Elliott, of the Department of Psychology at Harvard University, is the guest of Frank Dodge at the Mountain View House.

The Rev. Archibald Campbell I. Knowles of Philadelphia with his family is spending a few days at the Mount Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan of New York are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lippitt of Providence motored here from Squam Lake for a few days.

Many of the Sugar Hill colony motored to Lisbon to attend the lecture given by Mrs. Winston Churchill.

Arrivals at the Fabyan House include Mrs. S. D. Adams, who motored from Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sheppard of Ottawa, Mrs. Samuel J. Harmon of Baltimore, and the Rev. J. J. Johnston of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble McConnell of New York have left Bretton Woods for Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Mencken, who motored up for a few days from New York with Hans Von Briesen, left for the Waumbek at Jefferson.

D. L. Anderson of Philadelphia is at the Mount Washington Hotel. Others there are Miss Maxwell of Rockville, Conn.; J. N. Conyngham, President of the Bretton Woods Company, with Mrs. Conyngham, her mother, Mrs. J. Hood Wright of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Hubbard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cumnock and the Misses Cumnock, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Farlow, Mrs. Edward L. Adams, Mrs. George J. Putnam and Miss Ruth Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hart and Mrs. C. A. Fairbanks have joined the colony of Boston people at the Profile House.

Mrs. David L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins of Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. Ral Parr, are at the Profile House for August.

The first rifle tournament at the Maplewood Gun Club began on Monday and continues through the week. A silver trophy goes to the winner of the best total out of any hundred rounds. The high score will stand in competition for the season trophy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Seaver Willing are entertaining at their cottage in the Waumbek colony P. D. McFadon and Mrs. R. Dean McFadon of Chicago. Mr. McFadon came up from Willing's farm in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Jay of Patchogue and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyons of Brooklyn have joined the Waumbek colony. Mrs. J. S. Appleby and children have come from Glen Cove and Mrs. E. B. Foster and Miss Foster are there for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bamford and Mrs. T. W. Hoxie of New York, on a motor trip from Southampton, are spending a few days at Jefferson.

Miss Beatrice Smith of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Frenenberg at the Maplewood. L. Wellyn Bixby and family of Long Beach, Cal., are at the Maplewood for August after having motored all the way over the Santa Fé trail.

A terrific gale in the White Mountains that began last evening ended in rain this afternoon, and drove the tennis players and golfers indoors, where bridge and dancing compensated them for giving up their sport. Dansants were given at the Uplands, Bethlehem; the Maplewood Casino; the Foret de Danse, at Bretton Woods, and the Profile House. The Kessarge, Sunset Hill, Waumbek, and Mountain View all followed suit, and at the Balsams many remained at the golf club for tea. The women's golf tournament and the New Hampshire State championship at Crawford Notch suffered most, and large galleries of Summer visitors gathered to watch the play scampered in for tea as the storm broke.

Mrs. Frederic Everett Thompson of Crawford spent the day with friends at the Mount Pleasant, Bretton Woods.

Irving W. Jackson of New York arranged an auction tournament at the Twin Mountain House.

In the swimming pool at the Mount Washington Hotel this afternoon were Egerton Warburton, the Misses Schumacher, Miss Torrey, Miss Oakes, Charles Dinkey, Leonore Dinkey, the Misses Croft, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Gurley.

STORM HITS NARRAGANSETT.

Northeaster Causes a Postponement of Point Judith Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—Narragansett was stormbound today. A tempestuous northeaster caused a heavy sea to roll in along the coast and dashed showers of spray high on the rocks beyond Ocean Road. The surf was the highest of the season and presented a fine spectacle.

On account of the storm, the Point Judith tennis tournament, the women's golf tournament on the Point Judith links, and the polo matches planned for today were postponed.

In a fox-trot contest at the Casino a silver cup was awarded to Miss Kitty Penn Smith of Philadelphia, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, at their Pier villa.

Mrs. Alfred E. Norris of Philadelphia entertained informally at dinner last night at the Lodge for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Norris, who will make her début in Philadelphia next Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt of Philadelphia gave a dinner for a party of twenty tonight at the Casino before the mid-week dance.

Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia entertained a dinner party of eight tonight at the Casino.

W. E. Curtis of New York gave a dinner at the Casino, and among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane of New York, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. M. C. Butler of New York.

Miss Florence Kane of New York entertained at dinner tonight at Ridgelawn and in her party were Miss Kaltenhan Schermerhorn, Miss Mary Comstock, Miss Olivia Gazzan, Edward Rundell, Miss Alice Foster, Philip Prescott, Jr., Joseph Bowen, and Donald Bowen.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia gave a dinner last night at the Casino. Among their guests were A. J. Antelo Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, and Mrs. Howard H. Henry.

Mrs. Julian Potter of New York, who arrived here from Newport last night, is at the Arlington.

Mrs. Walter Russell, Miss Marie Russell of Detroit, and M. H. Biddle Paul of Philadelphia are late arrivals at the Imperial.

Mrs. Harry H. Holmes of Great Neck, L. I., is registered at the Gladstone.

Casino registrations today included Manton B. Metcalf and Stephen O. Metcalf, who motored here.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edgar MacGregor has returned from Rochester, where he has been directing the Manhattan Players in a Summer season in stock. He will begin rehearsals soon of Frank Mandel's new farce, "Sherman Was Right," for H. H. Frazee, and a few weeks later will produce a new farce by Max Marcin, entitled "Are You My Wife?"

William Collier will direct the rehearsals of "No. 13 Washington Square," the comedy in which May Irwin will be seen late this month in the Park Theatre.

The first performance of Edgar Selwyn's farce, "Rolling Stones," will be given in the Harris Theatre on Tuesday night, Aug. 17. The cast includes Charles Ruggles, Harrison Ford, Arthur Aylesworth, Frank Kingdon Harry Bradley, James Kearney, and Rae Selwyn.

Pauline Donalda, a prima donna from Covent Garden, London, will make her vaudeville début on Monday in the Palace.

The Keystone Film Company, a moving-picture concern, must file a detailed accounting of all moneys received on account of "Tillie's Puncture Romance," a picture in which Marie Dressler, the actress appeared, under a ruling made yesterday by Justice Paige. The actress asserts that her appearance in the picture was on a joint ownership basis.

HOW GERMANY RULES A CITY OF CAPTIVES

Holds 10,000 Behind Palisades and Governs Them as in a Municipality.

GUARDS AGAINST DISEASE

Mild Discipline Only, Asserts German Journalist, and a Tolerant Attitude Toward Imprisoned Foes.

A recent issue of the Giessener Auzeiger contains what is probably the fullest account of a German prison camp which has yet reached this country. It describes a camp, or rather a barrack city, near the university town of Giessen, in Upper Hesse, where from ten thousand to twelve thousand prisoners of all nationalities are confined.

"When, about eight months ago," says the German newspaper, "the first residents of the great barrack city, which was erected on the Trieb in the Fall, arrived, windows and doors flew open, the curious rushed out to the street corners, and the cry, "Here come some prisoners," was sufficient to bring the children to their feet. Since then thousands and still more thousands of captured enemies have gone to and fro along the streets leading from the railroad station to the Trieb—representatives of all the races which are in the field against us must go their way—from the husky Scotch Highlander to the puny Belgian civilian who was preserved at the last moment by capture from fruitless military service, from the stupid Tartar who bends down in the street to pick up a cigar butt to the highly cultured French college professor, from the gigantic Sengalese to the thin, turbaned Indian, from the Canadian auxiliary to the gaudily dressed Zouave. But the interest that the populace feels toward the strangers is not yet extinguished, though they give hardly a glance to the little detail of laborers that goes on its way willingly and freely, with its Landsturm escort; curiosity is still rampant when a draft of unusually large size arrives or the arrivals are of a rare sort, such as the crew of the English torpedo boat Destroyer Maori, which arrived recently. On Sundays, too, the interest in the manifold activity on the Trieb shows itself in the strolling of great crowds along the Gruenberger Strasse, which furnishes every hand along its high picket fence, something strange and something worth looking at, and tells so plainly and so impressively that somewhere in the world outside, far away from the Sunday afternoon strollers, there is war, from which our men in field gray send to us living and involuntary witnesses.

There you can hear all sorts of expressions of sympathy or antipathy. The French, who go their way with friendliness and politeness, fare the best. The Russians are regarded with a grateful feeling of superiority—thank God, we are not as they! The English receive something of the regard which is given to wild beasts behind iron bars, but there is not much good-will in the looks which examine their conceited, smooth-shaven faces.

Camp Governed Like a City.

The writer then goes on to tell how he was permitted by the commandant, Major Gen. von Petersdorff, to make a visit to the camp, which consists of fifty barracks, and is described as being operated by a machinery of government no less complicated than that of a moderate-sized city.

The trip around the camp, he says, began promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning. The camp includes, in addition to the administration buildings, lying outside, about fifty barracks, which are each and every one built on a pillar foundation raised about half a meter above the ground. Absolute dryness is thus secured for the rooms. The building material is creosoted wood. The rooms can be heated, and are well ventilated in Summer. They serve various purposes; naturally the most space is given up to living rooms. Around them are ranged the extensive ward barracks, kitchens, bath and wash houses, guard houses, canteens, and church barracks. Between the buildings run at right angles the camp streets, which are kept clean and are above reproach even in the worst weather.

Inside the palisade which surrounds the whole institution lie ten separate company subdivisions, each including five barracks and surrounded by a stout fence. Each company is commanded by an elderly officer, usually a Captain. The streets and open spaces of the camp are all drained and connected with the city sewers. The wires of the electric light plant and the telephones cross them in all directions, and the streets and squares lie in sight of the numerous riflemen's towers on the surrounding wall, and can be brought under fire from outside batteries if a revolt should necessitate such strong measures.

The residential barracks serve in the first instance as resting places for the night and in bad weather. Every prisoner has a clean straw mattress with appurtenances, and wide shelves on the wall above are provided for his property. Large basins and basins filled to the brim with clear water serve for the morning toilet. Air, light, cleanliness and painstaking order prevail here just as in a German barrack which is expecting a visit from the Inspector; windows and floor shine with recent cleanings. Every company possesses in its barracks its own workrooms, where behind big sheets tailor and shoemaker rule in their own domains, and undertake repeat and small repairs on shoes and clothing.

Feeding the Prisoners.

Ten enormous kitchens care for the feeding of the prisoners. In the early morning three or four prisoners, under the supervision of a skilled German cook, are already busy with the preparation of the varied meals of the day. In four huge kettles, almost breast high, there is a constant simmering. On the wall hangs the bill of fare for the week, and from the specimens given below one can see how the question of feeding the prisoners is solved. When it is noted that each prisoner gets a daily ration of 300 grams (about two-thirds of a pound) of bread, one wonders where the men who are interned here enjoy such rich and nutritive fare at home. Here are extracts from the bill of fare for a week:

SUNDAY.	FRIDAY.
MORNING.	MORNING.
Sugar, 50 grams.	Rumford soup, 80 grs.
Coffee, 3 grams.	NOON.
NOON.	Canned peas, 120 grs.
Beef, 125 grams.	Potatoes, 400 grams.
Noodles, 120 grams.	Fat, 40 grams.
Potatoes, 300 grams.	NIGHT.
Fat, 20 grams.	One herring.
NIGHT.	Potatoes, 600 grams.
Barley soup, 100 grams	
Potatoes, 200 grams.	
Fat, 20 grams.	

Next to the shining kitchens, whose exemplary condition and the white-clad cooks would not disgrace a hotel, the writer continues, are the storerooms, where on high shelves bread, fruits, vegetables, and preserves of all sorts wait till they are needed.

Care which could hardly be increased has been given to cleanliness and health, not only in the interest of the prisoners, but in that of the country. Every prisoner who is brought into the camp has his heart and kidneys tested by the camp physicians; he must undergo inoculation against cholera, typhus, and smallpox, is examined as to his general condition of health, receives a haircut and a bath, is disinfected in body and clothing—and as a token of the fact that he is no longer to be disregarded from the hygienic point of view he has a "health button" attached to his uniform. Besides the washing facilities in the living barracks, already described, there are long wooden tables in front of the barracks, on which the population, thanks to the numerous hydrants, can place their clothing for thorough cleaning as often as is needed.

Caring for the Sick.

Inside the camp are two barracks for the reception of the sick, and the barracks of the marching gun platoon has been fitted up as a general prisoners' hospital. Within its courtyard are several buildings used as wards for diseases such as tuberculosis. In the lofty, airy rooms reigns the peace of the hospital. German and French sanitary servants hurry to and fro; the doctors in their white mantles go about among the clean beds. The extensive wards, which at present have several hundred patients, are hardly different from a great hospital. All possible care is taken of the sick. Convalescents in hospital clothing, parade about the roomy courtyard.

Although by the measures which have been here adopted the greatest possible care has been taken so that the danger of an epidemic belongs practically to the realm of impossibilities, yet every preparation has been made even for such a contingency. Several isolated barracks are ready, separated from the other buildings, large, dazzlingly bright and clean, but, thank God, unoccupied.

On the side of the camp toward the forest lies a church barrack, which serves the religious needs of the inhabitants of the camp. At present there are in the camp, with surprisingly few exceptions—some Russian Jews—only Catholics—French, Belgian, and English. A special clergyman, who has taken up his residence in Giessen, is assigned to the spiritual care of the French. Divine worship is regularly attended by the prisoners, though no compulsion is used upon them.

So far as is compatible with his orders and with the spirit of a prison camp, the camp commandant, the writer says, meets in a spirit of humane friendliness the demand of every prisoner, no matter how sluggish his spirit may be, for some interruption to the monotony of camp life. So, among other measures, an orchestra has been organized among the prisoners, and many a passerby outside the stockade has insisted on stopping to hear its music. The prisoners amuse themselves with all sorts of games. On Sundays there are carefully organized athletic sports, and on a stroll through the camp one sees on every side the men busy with harmless occupations which sometimes—for the devil will eat flies when he is hungry—have a childish character that is quite overpowering.

The pride of the camp, in its efforts for pastime and variation, are the recently established libraries, which are under the control of prisoners who can speak several languages, and are opened twice a day, with an interval at noon, for several hours at a time.

At the main entrance is a fire patrol organized by Chief Braubach of the City Fire Department, which has at all times six men ready for instant call and in case of necessity can call out twenty-four men of the battalion of guards. The city has furnished the necessary apparatus. In every company inclosure there is a fire alarm which through a simple pressure of the button shows the fire patrol the place where fire has broken out. The city motor fire engine can be brought in seven minutes by telephone. So most of the danger of fire, which in view of the inflammable camp is built of tarred timber might be a dangerous enemy, has been removed.

May Send Letters

PUTS BUDGET POWER WITH THE GOVERNOR

Constitutional Convention Committee Favors Drastic Change in State's Financial System.

CHANGES THE FISCAL YEAR

Gives Executive the Power of Initiative in All Appropriations, Reversing Present Procedure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A drastic revision of the State's budget system, transferring the duty of making the budget from the Legislature to the Governor, is recommended in the final report of the Committee on State Finances, which was submitted to the Constitutional Convention today. It will be followed by the presentation of a proposal tomorrow embodying the committee's recommendations. The report and proposed amendment received the indorsement of every member of the committee with the exception of Senator Robert F. Wagner, who will submit a minority report.

The sixfold increase in the running expenses of the State since 1885 is attributed in the report of the committee largely to loose financial methods and the present system of budget making under which appropriations are initiated by the Legislature with the Governor exercising only a limited veto power. The report point out it is essential that the method should be reversed; that the Governor should take the initiative and the Legislative should hold the purse strings, by having the power to cut down but not to increase items in the appropriation bills submitted by the Governor.

The rapid growth in the expenditures of the State as shown by five-year periods is presented in the following table in the report.

1885.....	$7,163,831.18	1905.....	$24,511,946.93
1890.....	7,200,056.54	1910.....	34,791,576.01
1895.....	12,036,846.97	1914.....	42,408,488.24
1900.....	17,696,398.85		

The report points out that in this period the population of the State has increased only 32 per cent. and the assessed valuation of real and personal property, subject to taxation from $3,-224,682,343 to $12,070,346,000, due largely, not to real increase in property values, but to new methods of taxation and an increase in the percentages of assessment. In New York City, for instance, the rate of real estate assessment has been raised from about 67 per cent. to about 10 per cent. of the market value.

The per capita cost of government in this State last year was $5.41 as against $2.47 in 1895. The growth of population in the same period was only 53 per cent., and the increase in assessed valuation, including fictitious increase, was 17 per cent. For purposes of comparison the fourfold growth in the cost of the Federal Government compared with an 84 per cent. growth in population in a period of thirty years is set forth in the report.

What the Committee Proposes.

The new budget plan proposed by the committee is set forth as follows in the proposal to be presented to the convention:

On or before the 15th day of November in the year 1916 and in each year thereafter the head of each department of the State Government, except the Legislature and the judiciary, shall submit to the Governor itemized estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of such departments, classified according to relative importance and in such form and with such explanation as the Governor may require. The Governor, after public hearing thereon, at which he may require the attendance of heads of departments and their subordinates, shall revise such estimates according to his judgment.

Itemized estimates of the financial needs of the Legislature, certified by the presiding officer of each house, and of the judiciary, certified by the Controller, shall be transmitted to the Governor before the 15th day of January next succeeding for inclusion in the budget, without revision, but with such recommendation as he may think proper.

On or before the 1st day of February next succeeding he shall submit to the Legislature a budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues.

It shall contain all the estimates so revised or certified and shall be accompanied by bills for all proposed appropriations and re-appropriations, clearly itemized. It shall show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated surplus of revenues at the end of the current fiscal year, together with the measures of taxation, if any, which the Governor may propose for the increase of the revenues. It shall be accompanied by a statement of the curren assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; statements of the debts and funds of the State; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the ensuing fiscal year; and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years next preceding said years in form suitable for comparison. The Governor may before final action by the legislature thereon, amend or supplement the budget.

A copy of the budget and of any amendments or additions thereto shall be forthwith transmitted by the Governor to the Controller.

Hearings on the Budget.

The Governor, the heads of such departments, and the Controller shall have the right, and it shall be their duty, when requested by either house of the Legislature, to appear and be heard in respect to the budget during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relevant thereto. The procedure for such appearance and inquiries shall be provided by law.

The Legislature may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the Governor except to strike out or reduce items therein, but this provision shall not apply to items for the Legislature or Judiciary. Such a bill, when passed by both houses, shall be a law immediately, without further action by the Governor, except that appropriations for the Legislature and Judiciary shall be subject to his approval, as provided in Section 9 of Article IV.

Neither house shall consider further appropriations until the appropriation bills proposed by the Governor shall have been finally acted on by both houses; nor shall such further appropriation be then made except by separate bills, each for a single work or object, which bills shall be subject to the Governor's approval, as provided in Section 9 of Article IV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor from recommending that one or more of his proposed bills be passed in advance of the others to supply the immediate needs of Government.

Other Reforms Proposed.

The committee recommends an amendment to Section 21 of Article III. under which appropriations would lapse three months after the end of the fiscal year for which they have been made. Under the present system appropriations run for two years.

Another amendment to the same section and article would make all appropriations by the Legislature next year available for the period ending June 30, 1917. After that day the amendment provides for a fiscal year beginning July 1 instead of Oct. 1 as at present.

Under the heading "Objections and Answers" the committee thus justifies the radical changes it recommends:

"Critics have assailed the system as novel and un-American. To answer such criticism it is only necessary to remind the convention that this procedure was practiced by the first national Administration of this country under President Washington and his Cabinet officers."

The report also points out that the system has been applied under American rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and has recently been established in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

"The fear that the proposed budget system would deprive the Legislature of power or dignity is, we believe, a complete misconception," the report continues. "On the contrary, the Legislature would be restricted only to the extent of being protected from disrupting influences while considering the budget. It would retain power of initiation thereafter; and, in addition, it would be restored to its lost position of dignified and effective control over appropriations.

"Under present methods, financial legislation has been in danger of degenerating into a scramble for local favors and privilege. The proposed system makes it possible for the Legislature to consider from a State-wide viewpoint the broader financial interests of the State.

"Under present methods the Legislature has been gradually surrendering its most vital power in financial legislation to the Executive veto. The proposed system will restore that power and make it final. Nor is there the slightest force to the claim that the proposed system would give undue power to the Governor. It would add not one iota to the power that he now possesses through the veto of items in the appropriation bills.

"Whereas now that power is subject to no review, and thus may be used as an instrument of reward or punishment after the legislative session is over, the proposed system would deprive him of his veto as to budget items and would thus compel him to use his influence in advance, in the open, under the fire of legislative discussion and the scrutiny of the entire State. It would thus be the Legislature which would have the final word."

HOME RULE ARTICLE WIDENS CITY'S RIGHTS

Confers Authority to Revise Charter and to Control Many County Officials.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Charter revision for New York City by an elective commission of sixteen members, subject to ratification by the voters in the city and also to legislative veto, is provided in the proposed new home rule amendments which will be presented to the Constitutional Convention tomorrow by its Committee on Cities, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low is Chairman.

Of the members of the proposed Charter commission, nine would be elected by the voters of the city at large, two by the electors in the Borough of Manhattan, two by the electors in the Borough of Brooklyn, and one each by the electors of the Boroughs of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, respectively. This allotment follows the line of voting strength in the Board of Estimate of the elective officials of the city and of the boroughs.

The city through the proposed amendments will have the power to fix salaries, duties, and terms of office of all non-elective officials of the counties entering into the make-up of New York City, with the exception of officers and employes of the courts of record and the District Attorneys' offices. These places have been political prizes for years through the Legislature's exclusive power of regulation. It has been estimated that $7,000,000 has been added to the New York City payroll through mandatory legislation affecting the administration of the counties within the city boundaries.

New Powers for Cities.

Here are the new powers granted to cities under the proposed amendments:

Exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its own property, business and local affairs, subject to the Constitution and to the general laws of the State, applying to all the inhabitants, or applying to all the cities or counties of the State without classification or distinction.

The power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, or other divisions of the City Government and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, term of office, compensation, and method of removal of all city officers and employes, and of all police and health officers and employes, and of all non-judicial officers and employes attached to courts not of record, and to regulate the compensation of all officers not chosen by the electors and of all employes of counties situated wholly within a city, except assistants and employes of District Attorneys and except officers and employes of courts of record.

The power to amend its charter or any local or special law relating to its property, business, or local affairs, subject to ratification b ythe voters of such city and to legislative annulment.

Under the proposed amendments the legislative authorities of a city would have power to amend the charter of their city or any special laws affecting the property, business, or local affairs of the city with the provision that any such amendment shall aply to one subject anly and shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate if such a board enters into the city administration. Any such amendment, which does not change the framework of the city government or regulate bond issues or remove restrictions regarding taxation, shall take effect upon approval by the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. Other laws must be submitted to the Legislature in the first week of the next succeeding regular session and shall take effect within sixty days unless disapproved by the Legislature.

The method to be followed in regard to general revisions of the Charter are defined in the proposed amendments. Next year and every eight years thereafter the question, "Shall there be a Commission to revise the Charter of the city?" must be submitted to the voters. If answered in the affirmative, the Commission must be elected either at the next general election or ta a special election. In all cities except New York, the Commission will be composed of seven members elected at large. The revised Charter must be submitted for ratification either at the next general election or at a special election called for the purpose. If ratified it will be sent to the legislature in the first week of its session in January, and if not annulled within sixty days becomes effective

Ex-Mayor Low Explains.

Ex-Mayor Low, in a statement made public tonight, said regarding the new plan:

"The bill gives home rule to cities as to their own local affairs; State rule to the State as to State affairs, and where the city acts as the agent of the State in matters of Government, the present system with the local suspensory veto is retained.

"Any one wishing to get a pretty accurate understanding of the powers granted to cities by the grant to them of exclusive power to manage and regulate their own property, business or local affairs, may do so by reading the grant of specific powers contained in Section 20 of Chapter 247 of the laws of 1913, popularly known as the Home Rule law.

"As to the ½eld thus broadly indicated it is as though one were to say: 'Keep o% the grass.' This Home Rule law of 1913 has been thus far ine%ective for two reasons. (1) Because there has been a doubt whether, under the existing Constitution, the Legislature had the authority to delegate so much legislative power to cities; and (2) because the law provides that all of these powers must be exercised by the precise agencies which have been created by existing city charters, and by the special and generals laws which relate to the government of one city or another throughout the State. It is my belief that the proposed Constitutional amendment would cure both of these defects, so that, in case of its adoption, this abortive measure would stand 'upright on its feet.'"

CHARITY PLANS CLASH.

One Committee Rejects Central Control Proposal.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A sharp division in the Constitutional Cevention over the administration of State institutions was indicated today when the Committee on Charities, of which James W. Wadsworth, Sr., is Chairman, made a favorable report on the Steinbrink proposal. This continues the present State Hospital Commission as a constitutional body in control of the operation of the hospitals for the insane. The committee rejected proposals for a central board of control for all State institutions.

The Tanner plan, differing radically from the Steinbrink proposal, is still under consideration in the Committee on Governor and State Officers. This plan creates a State Department of Charities and Corrections, the head of which would supervise the work of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Fiscal Supervisors, and the control of the expenditures of the hospitals and reformatories. The present State Hospital Commission, Prison Commission, and State Board of Charities would be continued only for purposes of supervision and inspection.

MAY SELL CANAL LANDS.

Committee Favors Disposal of Abandoned Property.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A proposed amendment to permit the leasing by the State of surplus waters of the Barge Canal for power purposes was reported favorably today by the Constitutional Convention Committee on Canals. The restriction is made, however, that the leases shall not be made in perpetuity, and that they may be terminated by State authority whenever the use of the water interferes with the operation of the canal.

The proposal also provides that abandoned canal lands may be sold by the State only after authorization by general laws State-wide in their application. In addition, it would include in the canal lands which shall not be leased or sold certain feeders and portions of the canal in Utica and Buffalo.

IS NOT PURSUING WHITMAN.

Mrs. Becker Repudiates Detroit Plan to Sue the Governor.

A report from Detroit last night said that James H. Pound, who was counsel for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the ex-President's libel suit against George H. Newetts, editor of The Iron Ore, in 1913, had advised Mrs. Charles Becker to move to New Jersey and institute malfeasance in office proceedings against Governor Whitman because of the execution of her husband for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Martin T. Manton of counsel for Becker said last night that he had received a number of letters from a James H. Pound of Detroit containing various suggestions as to what should have been done to save Becker. Mr. Manton took none of the letters seriously.

"I do not think Mr. Pound knows much about the case," said Mr. Manton last night. "His letters to me didn't show that he did. I do not believe Mrs. Becker consulted him. He has probably written to her a letter similar to those he wrote to me. I do not recall that the New Jersey suggestion was contained in any of the letters I received."

Mrs. Becker said last night that she had never heard of a man named Pound, and certainly had not consulted with a lawyer of that name nor with any other since the death of her husband. She did not contemplate any proceeding against Governor Whitman such as was said to have been suggested to her by Mr. Pound, she said, and did not intend to move to New Jersey, saying she was well satisfied with her home in University Avenue.

KIDLESS GOAT ADOPTS BABY

Stands Guard Over a Child Abandoned by Its Mother.

A mother goat whose only kid was stolen from her a week ago by boys undertook yesterday to satisfy her maternal longings by adopting a month-old foundling, a pretty blue-eyed boy, dressed in linen and laces, left by someone in the rear hallway of a tenement house at Christopher and Fitkin Avenues, East New York. The animal, standing guard beside the cooing little one, angrily resented with its horns the efforts of anybody to take her new baby away from her.

Children at play on the sidewalk saw an attractive-looking young woman enter the hallway. A few minutes later she reappeared and hurried away. They heard an infant's cry and entered the hallway to see the mother-goat, which had been in the year yard, nosing and licking the baby's face. Baby and goat were plainly delighted with each other.

The animal refused to be coaxed from her charge by offerings of vegetables and wrestled with two boys who grasped her by the horns. Mrs. Annie Grossman, who lives next door, slipped in to the hallway, snatched up the infant and turned it over to the police of the Brownsville Station. The baby was sent to the King's County Hospital, and detectives started a search for the mother.

850,000 LOANS IN A YEAR.

Forty Societies Gave Public Sum of $5,000,000 in Interest.

The National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations, with which the Russell Sage Foundation co-operates, has issued its annual report showing that that there now forty societies operating in thirty-five cities, employing nearly $17,000,000 in making small loans at reasonable rates on security of personal property pledged or mortgaged.

During the year 850,000 loans were made, amounting to more than $28,000,-000. The report says that these loans saved $5,000,000 to the public, the moderate interest collected by the federated societies on the loans of $28,000,-000 being $5,000,000 less than would have been charged by usurers.

The average loan made on pledged security was $29, and on chattel security, $62. Capital increases on the part of member socities during the year amounted to $2,964,607. Five new societies with a combined capital of $350,-000 were admitted during the year, and are doing business in Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Philadelphia, Lynn, and Toronto.

The federation reports that legislation and judicial decisions in New York and several other States have greatly curbed the operations of usurers during the past year.

BLACKED FACE AS HE SLEPT.

Smeared Policeman, Joke of Long Beach, Going to Another Town.

Joseph Curley, a Long Beach policeman, has resigned.

Curley was before the Village Board under charges. Chief of Police Hewlett and Michael Mangin, engineer of a local hotel, testified that Curley, while supposed to be pounding the sands of Long Beach, had gone to sleep in the engine room of the hotel and that hotel employes got some burnt cork and blackened his face. Then, Chief Hewlett said, he took Curley's badge from his coat while he still slept.

When the village officials asked Curley what he had to say he replied that he guessed he would resign—he had a better job in prospect in a neighboring village, anyway. The resignation was accepted.

Banker's Wife Held for Assault.

Mrs. Mary Barardini of 139 Hope Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, wife of a New York banker, was held in $300 bail for Special Sessions in the North Brighton Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of assaulting Josephine Siroc, a maid at the Barardini residence. The maid said Mrs. Barardini had struck her several times, and Mrs. Barardini admitted that a quarrel had occured. She said she had overheard slanderous remarks made about her by the maid to the cook.

EASTLAND INQUIRY AROUSES GOMPERS

Says Idea of Having Inspection Officials Conduct Investigation Is a Travesty on Justice.

APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT

Asserts That Labor Leaders Have Often Complained of Inspection—Redfield Continues Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The complications that beset the Eastland disaster inquiry at Chicago were added to today by the entry of the American Federation of Labor through its President, Samuel Gompers, as a critic of the Steamboat Inspection Service on the Great Lakes. Mr. Gompers has sent President Wilson a letter in which he declares that the idea of having the Eastland affair investigated by the inspection officials themselves is a travesty on justice. He says labor leaders have many times called attention to the lax methods of the lake inspection service and refers to the emphasis that the Eastland disaster places on the value of the seamen's act, against which shipping companies are now making sucvh a bitter fight.

The burden of the letter is an appeal to the President to bring about an investigation of the Eastland horror by a commission of disinterested and fair-minded citizens.

Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet, commenting on the Gompers letter, denied tonight that the labor leaders had ever made specific complaints to the Department of Commerce in regard to the laxity of the Steamboat Inspection Service on the lakes. He called attention to the fact that the Inspectors are under the Civil Service, and that they retain their offices so long as they perform their duties satisfactorily.

During the last few months, he said, there had been eleven removels from the service for cause, which indicated that there was not that laxity throughout the service that might be complained of. He denied that there was any political element in the service.

The Aacting Secretary said that he had no information that Secretary Redfield would return to Washington from Chicago and no longer give his personal attention to the investigation. He said the Secretary would do as he announced a week ago, pursue the investigation, no matter where it led to or on what individuals the ultimate responsibility might be placed for the disaster.

"About a year ago," said Mr. Sweet, "Secretary Nockles of the Chicago Federation of Labor sent in a general complaint, alleging overcrowding of lake steamers, but mentioning no negligent Inspectors. Mr. Olander of the Seamen's Union also had some correspondence with the department, but neither was specific, either as to Inspectors or boats. The only boat mentioned, as I recall, was the Christopher Columbus, which hasn't sunk."

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Secretary Redfield resumed his inquiry into the Eastland disaster today by questioning James Case Adkerson, a Government naval constructor.

The witness said, in the navy water ballast was used only on certain colliers and auxiliary vessels.

"Water ballast is safe if the compartment holding it is filled. If the tank is partly empty the water shifts and the center of gravity changes, and consequently the stability of the boat is reduced and its safety is lessened," said the witness.

Ackerson said he believed the Eastland's water ballast system was safe if properly handled.

William P. Eels of Philadelphia, Supervising Inspector of the Travelers' Insurance Company, was next called, and testified he was engineer of the Eastland in 1904 and 1905.

He said that the Eastland listed badly on one occasion while leaving the South Haven (Mich.) Harbor, but he considered her a safe boat if her water ballast was properly handled.

Finds Muenter Died of Fall.

No one was blamed for the suicide of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, would-be assassin of J. P. Morgan, in the Nassau County Jail at Mineola, L. I., according to the findings of Coroner Walter R. Jones of Hempstead, L. I. Coroner Jones simply found death to have resulted from a fall from a high place, which caused a fractured skull and apoplexy.

PLANS MESSAGE ON DEFENSE

President Will Discuss Its Importance in Recommendations to Congress.

CORNISH, Aug. 4.—President Wilson is planning to make national defense one of the principal subjects in his next message to Congress. While he will not decide finally on the policy he will ask Congress to approve until after he has received the reports he has requested from Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, it became known today that he already has given much preliminary thought to the question.

The President received letters today from both Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels, but nothing was given out here as their contents. He has planned to receive the formal reports from the two Secretaries when he returns to Washington.

While the President will make recommendations to Congress on other subjects, the discussion of national defense is expected to attract most attention. He is expected to devote even more time to the preparation to this portion of his massage than he usually does to general recommendations.

LOCKED IN VAULT BY BANDIT

Iowa Bank Teller Nearly Insane as Result—Robber Gets $21,300.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 4.—The Cedar Rapids National Bank was held up and robbed of $21,300 early today by a lone robber, who at the point of a revolver compelled Leo Perrin, the paying teller, to open the vault and afterward locked him in it. Perrin was discovered about fifteen minutes later, in a state of temporary insanity, as the result of his experience. His condition was said to be serious.

The robber is believed to have been in the building all night.

Perrin was in the bank early this morning to get out currency shipments for the banks of neighboring towns, and had just opened the outer door of the vault when the man stepped before him, held a revolver to his head and ordered him to open the remaining doors. As soon as the currency safe was reached the bandit calmly helped himself to bundles of the money and then backed out, slamming the outer door on the teller.

KILLS SON AND HERSELF.

Mrs. Allen Supposed to Have Gone Insane from Melancholia.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Nellie Breese Allen, wife of James F. Allen, Treasurer of the Meriden Gravure Company, shot and killed her youngest son, Gordon, aged 8 years, as he slept this morning, and then killed herself. Mrs. Allen had been under treatment for melancholia.

The weapon used was a large calibre revolver. The son was shot through the heart, and Mrs. Allen sent a bullet through her brain. Mother and son lay side by side when Mr. Allen found them in response to cries of the governess, who had heard the report of a pistol.

Medical Examiner E. T. Bradstreet decided that Mrs. Allen suddenly had become deranged. While she had been under treatment for several years, recently she appeared to have regained her normal health. Last evening she was in excellent spirits.

Mrs. Allen was 47 years old. Two sons, Parker and Theodore, students, are camping at Kineo, Me.

FINDS DIAMOND RING IN TAXI.

Doorman Discovers Lost Gem, but Owner Can't Be Found.

When the doorman at the Wyoming Apartments, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, went to assist a guest to alight from a taxicab last night he was startled to see a woman's diamond ring sparkling on the floor just inside the door of the machine. The passenger declared that the ring did not belong to him. The driver, Edward McLaughlin, of 708 Ninth Avenue, said that he had been driving all day and had not the slightest idea where the ring came from.

In the absence of any claimant Policeman Golden took the ring to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where it was said that it was worth about $150. McLaughlin later remembered that in the afternoon he drove two women from Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street to the Commercial Bank, but unless they lost the ring, he said, he could not account for its presence in his taxi.

Suspend Trade for Pastor's Burial.

All business was suspended in White Plains yesterday afternoon during the funeral of the Rev. Frederic D. Van Kleeck, who was rector for the last forty-five years of Grace Episcopal Church in that city. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. Charles E. Burch, Bishop Suffragan, and the body was carried to the church by the Past Masters of White Plains Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Dr. Van Kleeck was chaplain for many years. Thousands viewed the body which lay in state at the church in the morning.

NUMBER FORTY-EIGHT

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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SCUDDER LISTENS TO GROUT ARGUMENT

Cropsey Tells Justice on the Bench He Is Biased, but Court Denies It.

COUNSEL TO FILE BRIEFS

Motion for a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt Based on Objections Made at the Trial.

District Attorney Cropsey's objections to Supreme Court Justice Scudder's hearing the argument on an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt for Edward M. Grout, ex-president of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, were overruled yesterday. Justice Scudder decided that a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure made it mandatory for him, as the Justice sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, to hear the motion.

Since Monday Justice Scudder had tried to prevail on some other Justice in the Second Judicial Department to take his place on the bench in this phase of the Grout case on account of the objection of Mr. Cropsey charging that he was biased in favor of the defendant. The other Justices declined on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, and that the statute providing for the Justice sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court to hear the motion was mandatory.

Justice Scudder set the hearing for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but before Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Grout, opened the argument, District Attorney Cropsey reiterated his objections. Mr. Cropsey referred to statements made by the Justice about Grout's good character and the District Attorney's connection with this case.

"Some of these statements were not correct in fact," said Mr. Cropsey. "In view of those statements that were certainly extrajudicial, and of which there is some dispute as to whether they coincide with the facts, it is my view of the matter that your Honor is in a frame of mind that I will have to characterize as biased.

"Later on you made statements about the present District Attorney and his office. You referred to the affidavits filed by him as demagogic, unfair, and unjudicial. Such utterances must be assumed—if the Justice believes them true, or he would not make them—to clearly indicate such a bias as to make it impossible for the Justice to sit."

After listening to this Justice Scudder, stating his position on the bench, calmly remarked to Mr. Cropsey:

"There is no bias in this court."

He then looked toward the counsel for Mr. Grout, saying:

"You may proceed with your motion, Mr. Baldwin."

The attorney for Mr. Grout submitted several objections to the jury's verdict of guilty which will be made the basis of the defendant's appeal to the higher courts.

At the end of the hearing Justice Scudder reserved decision and asked counsel to submit briefs by Monday.

Memorial for Moses Schiff.

Memorial services for Moses Schiff will be held at the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, next Tuesday, at 5:30 P. M. The award of the Moses Schiff prize will be made by Jacob H. Schiff.

CITY BREVITIES.

Frank G. Webb, Chairman of the Street Traffic Committee of the SafetyFirst Society of the City of New York, has written to Mayor Mitchel asking him to veto the proposed ordinance recently adopted by the Aldermen relating to the licensing of motor cycles, holding that the licensing of motor cycles should be a function of the State and not of the municipality.

Policeman Cahill of Traffic Squad E. found a man lying dead with bullets wounds in the right temple and the heart on a bench in Central Park near 115th Street and North Drive yesterday afternoon. A note explained that the dead man was Abe Jacobs of 80 St. Nicholas Avenue and that he committed suicide because of troubles due to borrowing money from friends.

Frank Jones of Roxbury, Mass., who surrendered to the police on Sunday night, saying he was wanted for a murder in Roxbury, was discharged by Magistrate Frothingham in Harlem Court yesterday after the Police Department had been notified by the Roxbury police that they did not want Jones.

A man believed to have been F. E. Brionia was run over and killed yesterday by a truck operated by William Reed of Jersey City. The man, who lived at 2183 Amsterdam Avenue, was crossing West 168th Street at Audubon Avenue when he was struck. Reed was arrested.

OLD LAW PARTNERS IN ROW.

Court Hopes Bar Association Will Investigate Wait & Foster.

After listening to a long discussion yesterday of the methods of closing the business afafirs of the dissolved law firm of Wait & Foster, Supreme Court Justice Weeks said that action in the case might well be taken to the Bar Association, irrespective of the outcome of the court proceedings.

The law firm consisted of George H. D. Foster and John C. Wait. Wait, who is receiver for the firm, several times yesterday attacked the motives of his former partner. Foster replied by producing evidence to show that Wait had collected debts due the old firm which he had not reported as receiver. Wait then said he believed Foster had acted as attorney for a former client of the firm against whom an account was outstanding, and had intimated to his client that the firm charge was an exorbitant one.

"I hope the Gglevance Committtee of the Bar Association may have its attention called to this matter," said Justice Weeks.

"I may take action in line with your Honor's suggestion," said Mr. Foster.

Justice Weeks granted Wait as receiver permission to sell all of the outstanding claims of the firm with the exception of one item of $7,000.

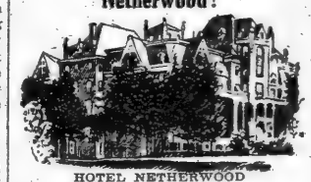
The former partners have not been on friendly terms for several years.

Narcotic Squad Raids Apartment.

After beating a bulldog into insensibility members of Police Commissioner Woods's Narcotic Squad last night entered an apartment on the ground floor of 274 West Fortieth Street and arrested two women and a man on a charge of having narcotics in their possession. At the West Thirtieth Street Station the prisoners said they were Frank Sheehan, his wife, Mary, and Mary McCann. The detectives brought to the police station seven hypodermic needles and a quantity of a substance they said was opium. They said the Sheehans had been selling hypodermic injections of opium for 50 cents each.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Why Not Commute from Netherwood?



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MYSTIC MUSCOVITE GOAL

Hope for a Spiritual Regeneration of Europe Directed from Restored City of Byzantium.

Once again the old antagonism between Slav and Teuton emerges above the surface. One need not utter the platitude that every sane man in Europe must regret it. Nor need one add up afresh the long account against Serb megalomania — the intrigues against Bosnia, the murders in Sarajevo, the unscrupulous ambitions of a greater Servia at the expense of the Dual Monarchy. Nor, on the other hand, need one hint at megalomania in another direction. It is scarcely worth while to repeat that this blow of 1914 bears no accidental likeness to the shaking of that mailed fist in 1909. Still less is it necessary to point out that if Austria were to strike at all, it were better ror her to strike during the lifetime of the present Emperor, who alone holds in leash that powerful Slav element among her own people, which has perhaps something even more than kinship with the Serb. Such facts and inferences strike at one from the surface. Beneath the surface, however, old and tumultuous forces of antagonism are converging.

Russia's historic rôle against the East in the past has been extended to the protection of the Slavs in the present. In 1909 the Slavs of the Balkan States found Russia paralyzed by the effect of her war with Japan, though the Russian people sympathized with them as heartily as ever. But now not only the sympathy of the Russians, but the right arm of official Russia is answering the renewed appeal. The mailed gauntlet of the Teuton this time has not been passed over by the Slav.

The result is on the knees of the gods, but the origin of this championship of the Serb has its roots in European history. For in one thing, and almost in one thing alone, official Russia and the Russians have been unanimous. And in one thing, and in almost that alone, the little Balkan States, leashed together for one war, only to fly at each other's throats as soon as it was finished, have been at one. The Russians have regarded the minor Slav States as their protégés, and each of the Slav States has regarded Russia and Russia alone as her champion. In any conceivable rearrangement of the chessboard of Europe this natural selection, which obeys no law of commercial enterprise, would have to be taken into account. But deep down, underneath all that, lies the everlasting, unconquerable antagonism between the Teuton and the Slav.

Emphatically, the Teuton stands for that orderliness of the West that has long passed out of the sole keeping of Latin hands. The Teuton with his perpetual yerboten is the enemy of chaos, whether in the world of action or in the world of thought. From him the formulæ of authority are the veritable decrees of Aeschylean necessity. Briefly his national character is crystallized, and it is precisely this crystallization that is lacking to the character of the Slav.

What is the characteristically Slav type that opposes itself to this machine-like product of order and self-control? Russian literature from Gogol to Gorky has been answering this question. Perhaps the quality known as Oblomovism—the word was taken from the name of Goncharov's hero—illustrates best its passive and negative side. This quality implies an atrophy of the will, and its victim sinks into a sluggishness that is almost a state of coma. And yet even in this type there is sometimes to be found a sense of exasperation against every human convention which has been called otchaianie.

Dostoieffsky, whose heroes were permeated by this sense of exasperation, gives an analysis of it: "This is the sensation of a man who, from the summit of a high tower, leans over the yawning abyss and experiences a shudder of pleasure at the idea that he may hurl himself from it headlong. 'Faster, and let us end it!' he says to himself. Sometimes the people who think like this are very peaceable, very ordinary individuals. * * * The man finds a delight in the horror that he inspires in others. * * * He strains his whole soul in frantic hopelessness, and in his desperation calls out for punishment as a solution, as something which will decide for him." It was long ago noticed about the Russians that, in spite of their laziness, they took the field readily, and in the Slav character these opposites are to be found—torpor and exasperation, the one making for a national vis inertia of endurance, and the other making for the accomplishment of any illogical purpose that may fire the soul of Russia through touching the heart.

And through all the barbarous contradictions, windings, contortions of Russia's official policy, there runs a vein of idealism, almost of mysticism. For the Russian neither St. Petersburg nor Moscow is the real capital. That lies beyond the zone of practical politics—though even they may be hurried unceremoniously enough by the bayonet—in a renewed Ryzantium. And this goal of official Russia, indorsed so mystically by the Russian people, is only too intimately associated with the championship of the Slavs, many of whom were so recently the subjects of the common Turkish enemy. Inevitably, pan-Slavism is opposed to the equally expansive ambitions of pan-Germanism. But apart from politics, the Slav's ideals are imaginatively alien from the crystallized and, one may add, commercialized ideals of his Teutonic rival.

The Slavs see in their national aims, rightly or wrongly, a spiritual regeneration of Europe through Russian influence which has nothing whatever to do with any material aggrandizement.

Instinctively, illogically, the Slav, in spite of all his individual sins, shapes this incongruous national idealism which, in spite of the gibes against Russian cupidity, has shown itself capable of rejecting the wholly commercialized instincts of the West. Capable of absorbing all stand-points only too quickly, capable of divesting himself for the time being of all nationality, the Slav, wayward and backward as he is, has in his character a universality that has been denied to more developed races.

Essentially plastic, with no sense of superiority, the Slav has substituted for the love of order and thoroughness of the Teuton a spiritual thirst which has its origin perhaps in this very otchaianie, which is the most dangerous factor of the Russian temperament. In spite of his autocracy, he is the democrat of Europe as opposed to the Teutonic aristocrat, the unconscious Socialist as opposed to the Teutonic individualist.

To arrive at a resultant of the Teutonic soul, one might take, as it were, a composite photograph of a German drill Sergeant, a commercial traveler, and, let us say, Goethe himself. The resultant would be authority working through commonplace alertness up to the loftiest summits of Olympian calm. To obtain a similar estimate of the Slav's soul one might well take a similar composite photograph of that strange and national family the Karamazovs of Dostoieffsky.

Here is the veritable symbol of the Russian people. For all the mud that chokes them, for all the spider memories that dull their vision, they, the Karamazovs, in the very atmosphere of parricide, with the mark of the beast stamped upon their race, stumble in their own manner humbly after the Russian God. Spirituality survives amid the miasma of sensuality, and in this savage family of sinful idealists it is none the less Aliosha, the pure in heart, who is dominant. One feels that even the Karamazovs who kneel in the mire will eventually rise, and one knows that even Smerdiakov leads upward to Aliosha. It is Russia herself who, half submerged as she is in the old cruel Byzantine dreams, can yet peer forward into inscrutable futurity.—T. P.'s Weekly, London.

HOBBIES ARE USEFUL.

They Make Men Enjoy Life and Increase Intelligence.

What is your hobby? If you haven't one, you ought to have. Everyone needs some occupation, something which he enjoys besides his regular employment. Some need a hobby that takes them to fields and open air. Others have more need of something for the quiet of home, of den or library. One man takes a special interest in animals, birds, or flowers. It may be the study of moths or butterflies. We know a man whose occupation was sedentary and kept him to his chair all day, who had a work bench and made beautiful tables, chairs, cabinets, and other furniture for his home.

A club in this city is making a study of fishes, snails, and other live things to be found in the water. Their aquariums furnish hours of delightful observation. They show you fish of the most beautiful colors, others so small one can scarcely see them without a magnifying glass. There are mushroom hunters and students of this table delicacy. Many are out every fine holiday learning about the birds. It is a surprise to the uninitiated to discover how great a variety of winged friends we have. What is more delightful than to make friends of them, so they will come and eat from your hand? There are the collectors of curiosities, old coins, postage stamps, and many other oddities.

A hobby must interest you. It must take your mind from worry and fill it with pleasant thoughts. An hour spent in pursuit of a favorite hobby gives renewed strength for several hours of everyday labor. It gives you that thought while at work that does not take all your attention. There is scarcely any hobby—or fad if you like—well followed but has an elevating influence. It enlarges the mind; and the mind needs its play spell as well as the body. The trite adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as applicable to the grown-up boy as to the one young in years. In fact, as age comes on one needs more and more of play, of something to interest. So if you have not a fad, a hobby, get one. Put your heart into it, and you will find it will well repay you.—Milwaukee Journal.

IT'S GOT TO CHICAGO.

The Story of the Twins, the Grasshoppers, and the Editor.

Two correspondents wrote to a busy editor of a country newspaper desiring to know, respectively, "the best way of assisting twins through the teething" and "how to rid an orchard of grasshoppers."

The editor answered both questions faithfully, but, unfortunately, got the initials mixed, so that the fond father of the teething twins was thunderstruck by the following advice:

"If you are unfortunate enough to be plagued by these unwelcome little pests, the quickest way of settling them is to cover them with straw and set the bunch on fire."

The other man, who was bothered with grasshoppers, was equally amazed to read: "The best method of treatment is to give each a warm bath twice a day, and rub their gums with india rubber."—Chicago Herald.

Now He Knows.

A Howard woman with a protruding chin is quoted as saying: "It took me a good while to convince my husband that a man and wife should not be everlastingly arguing and disputing, but I finally got it through his head."—Kansas City Star.

Inconsistency.

Another interesting illustration of the inconsistency of human nature is the way a man will use up a dollar in gasoline and depreciation to get to the place where they sell two bunches of pipe cleaners for a nickel.—Ohio State Journal.

When Ma Takes Up Oratory.

When a lady finds out she can make a speech, the husband may as well put the children in a boarding school, strangle the canary bird, and renew his acquaintance with the fellows at the club.—Houston Post.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van-Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1758.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 96 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kalisch, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4243.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Sells Today, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1915,

AT 10:30 A. M.,

AT 12-14-16 WEST 27TH ST., NEW YORK,

STOCK, MACHINERY AND FIXTURES

OF

LOUIS W. LAPIDUS

(RETIRING FROM BUSINESS)

Consisting of a Large Lot of

WOOLENS

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, LININGS, SILKS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ETC.; ALSO LINE OF FALL SKIRTS AND CLOAKS AND AN UP-TO-DATE PLANT, CONSISTING OF SINGER MACHINES, POWER TABLES, MOTOR, ELECTRIC CUTTING MACHINES, CUTTING TABLES, SHOW TABLES, WARDROBE AND SAMPLE TRUNKS, SHELVING, PARTITIONS, WALL CASES, CHAIRS, FORMS, CARPET, PLATFORM SCALE, ELECTRIC FIXTURES, SAFE, ETC.

ABOVE PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN LARGE LOTS TO THE TRADE WITHOUT RESERVE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to a chattel mortgage made by James S. Frazer to The R. & L. Company, a New York Corporation, dated June 21, 1913, and thereafter assigned to Rudolph Fischer, and by virtue of power of sale in said mortgage contained, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder for cash on August 9, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Pitts Motor Car Repair and Sales Corporation, Nos. 852-840 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., two Garford Motor Trucks, bearing the factory serial numbers F-240 and F-252, and all component parts thereof, and tires attached thereto and the equipment and accessories thereof. HENRY A. RUBINO,

Attorney for Rudolph Fischer, 50 Broad Street, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

LARGE JOBBING HOUSE is looking at street and evening silk dresses; manufacturers or contractors with snappy styles may show their line at 133 West 21st, 7th floor. Start.

BUYERS. ATTENTION.
Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $8.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
AMERICAN POPLIN, SKINNER SATIN-LINED GUARANTEED, $6.50; TERMS, TEN, TEN.
M. KANANACK, 34 West 17th St.

LEADING COAT MANUFACTURER WANTS TO JOB SNAPPY NUMBERS IN MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS. BETTER MERCHANDISE ONLY. APPLY 10TH FLOOR, 140 W. 22D ST.

WE ARE OPEN FOR 500 PIECES OF BLACK AND NAVY MESSALINE, CHEAP FOR SPOT CASH. KAYANEE WAIST CO., 536-8 BROADWAY.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples, serge, silk and velveteen dresses Thursday forenoon. Ask for Miss Stack. 34 West 27th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER will look at Fall waists and wool skirts Friday afternoon. 5th floor, 34 West 27th St. Ask for Miss Stack.

JOBBER LOOKING at waists and dresses Thursday and Friday, 39 East 28th St., Room 608.

JOBBER LOOKING AT waists Thursday afternoon. Meyer, 35 West 36th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER, skirts, looking at Fall samples. 10th floor, 40 East 21st St.

CONTRACTOR wants to work for manufacturers or jobbers on silk or serge dresses; has no samples. Chelsea 3478.

ARE YOU looking for a big bargain in dresses? If so, see Belmont Waist Co., 130 West 17th St. Lawrence B. Cohen, assignee, has 3,000 wash dresses that must be sacrificed.

ATTENTION.—Southern buyers. 500 white organdie dresses; new styles, deep cut price. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 34 West 27th.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

ROSENKLINE CO. open for jobs in serges. Call 3 to 5 P. M., Caledonia Hotel, 28 West 26th.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

100 DOZ. WAISTS in silk and cotton material at a price. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th.

CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES for sale cheap. 9th Floor, 132 West 21st St.

JERSEY SPORT COATS to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

OPENING permanent sample room Oklahoma City by Oklahoma garment man; responsible; want lines for Oklahoma and adjacent territory; coats, suits, dresses, &c. W 158 Times.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

TO LET OR SELL, uptown, small dress or cloak factory; complete; also big showroom. Desirable, 210 Times Downtown.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., resident buyers, wants jobs, all kinds merchandise for bargain basement. Pay cash.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with office trade and resident buyers, to sell petticoats and aprons; commission. L 94 Times.

SALESMAN who sells the office trade wanted for fine line of petticoats; military and commission. H. Horowitz, 39 Greene St.

SALESMAN, to cover office and jobbing trade; strictly commission basis. 127 W. 17th, 5th floor.

A1 EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted for ladies' handbags; salary and commission. L 96 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Felt Hat Trade Rather Dull.

The initial business being done in felt hats for Fall is of a rather dull character. Buyers are inclined to hold off their purchases until later in the season. The style tendency is along staple lines, and there is a lack of the usual freakish effects. The sizes desired now are 5¾ and 6-inch crowns and 2¼-inch brims. Dark gray seems to be the most popular color, and the bands are either of this shade or black. Other colors in demand are blues, browns, and greens.

Russian Trade Restrictions.

The branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House has received a summary of all the Russian decrees relating to embargoes and restrictions on exports from the empire. The revised list contains the names of all articles prohibited from being sent out of Russia, and covers a very wide variety of products used in manufacturing industries of the United States. It is apparent that the Russian Government is determined that all of that country's resources must be conserved for the use of the nation. The complete list may be inspected by merchants interested by applying to E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the branch office.

Feather Demand Runs to Wings.

A very fair business is being done by flower and feather manufacturers and importers in novelty wings. These are desired in odd shapes. Black and white are the best sellers, with the demand centering on white. Navy is also considered very good, with everything in its favor for a successful run throughout the Fall season. Sable and soldat are other shades in meeting with the buyer's favor. Imitation ghoura, in natural color and black, has been well taken up. Tinsel flowers are desired in silver and antique. Whip effects, combined with wings, are proving very marketable. Quite a few buyers are in town, and the trade in general anticipates a brisk business, which should be in evidence around the middle of this month.

Cloth Hat and Cap Trade Improving.

After a period of unusual dullness, the cloth hat and cap trade is showing signs of an improved demand. Manufacturers are satisfied with the initial business for Fall that has been booked up to the present time. An effort has been made to produce lighter weight hats and progress made along this line has been rewarded with larger sales. One firm, for instance, has sold quite a quantity of featherweight motor hats, made of a lightweight tweed. This hat is lined with pongee silk, and stitched throughout, so as to make it practically indestructible. In caps, the style tendency is toward a smaller, narrower design. In these goods shepherd checks are selling well, in black and white and colors. Neat grays are also in fair demand, the same holding true for glen plaids.

Heavy Exports of Domestics.

Shipments of domestics out of this port were unusually high in the week ended July 31, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The week's total ran up to $905,635, while cotton duck exports had a value of $91,365. Domestics sent to the Philippines during the week reached the high total of $450,455, while Aden came next with consignments worth $155,808. Cuba's purchases of domestics were manifested at $16,238, while British possessions in Africa took goods valued at $31,272. Colombia led the South American countries with shipments worth $33,753. No shipments of domestics were recorded to China. In some manner, domestics totalling $16,561 were shipped to Germany's African possessions. The biggest single shipment of duck was to the French War Office, which took goods to the value of $36,454.

Women's Fall Underwear Styles.

About the most popular article in the Fall lines of women's underwear that are now being shown here is the "combination." The new goods do not differ materially from models of other seasons, aside from the straight and somewhat narrower leg to the drawer styles, varied with a knickerbocker on similar lines. The envelope is also well thought of. One-piece effects are in high favor, both with buyers and customers, many of the new models making use of a waist line which tends toward better fitting. One of the season's novelties shows the whole usual outfit of lingerie in a single garment in the form of a combination. Pink still leads in the color demand, which runs chiefly to solid colors. The favored materials include crêpes, taffetas, allover lace, nainsook, and cambric, while the trimmings run to wide lace insertions, ribbons, and narrow embroidered edgings.

The Petticoat Situation.

Reports from makers of petticoats indicate that the vogue for novelty goods of this kind—black and white stripes, checks, &c.—is over, at least so far as the better petticoats are concerned. The Fall demand is running to solid colors, and blues, greens, and browns lead, as in the outer garments. The most popular models are cut to fit fairly close about as far as the knees, in order to avoid bulkiness at the hips, but they flare sharply below that point. For trimmings there is no small use of ruchings and colored embroidered flouncings, the latter running up to twenty-four inches in width. Some tendency toward fringes is seen in the higher-priced goods, but doubt is expressed as to their general popularity. Taffetas and the heavier constructions of mercerized cotton goods seem to be the favored materials for Fall. An excellent season is looked for.

Gray Goods Were "Dead."

There was no life to the local gray goods market yesterday, at least so far as staple goods were concerned. There was some business done on 5.50 and five-yard sheetings at 3½ and 3¼ cents, respectively, but drills were quiet. Printcloths reflected the condition of drills. Some small spot business was done, but none of the individual sales was worthy of comment. Buyers added "insult to injury" by bidding 3⅝ cents for contract deliveries of 39-inch 80-squares, when these goods were held, nominally, at 5¼ cents for spot shipment. Immediate delivery business has been done on them, however, at 5⅝ cents, which is doubtless responsible for the contract bidding at that figure. Fancies had a pretty good day. Staple printcloth prices were almost entirely nominal. They were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s....4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s....3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

*Asked.

Fall Dress Demand Is Good.

A nice business is being done in this market at the moment, on dresses suitable for early Fall wear. More than the usual number of combinations of fabrics are seen in this season's dresses, especially in the so-called semi-tailored effects, the idea apparently being to make them available for the longest possible period of wear, or, in other words, to make them as wearable during the late Summer season as in the early Fall. This is as true of silk dresses as it is of woolen ones, quite a number of combinations of charmeuse and chiffon, and other materials of this kind being seen. Such combinations as serge and taffeta and gabardine and a satin-faced silk, are shown rather profusely. Both the princess and redingote types of garments are being taken. The leaning in colors is all toward the darker shades, such as browns, blues, greens, and of course, black. Men who ought to know say that, proportionately, a better Fall business in dresses is in prospect than was done this Spring.

Burlaps Vs. Cottons.

While reports of a little firmer feeling in the burlap market have somewhat revived hopes of securing the good business on cotton sheetings from the bag trade that was anticipated when burlaps were high, the fact remains that a substantial check has been put on the buying of cotton bagging materials by the recent decline at Calcutta and in this city. This is said to be particularly true of the buying of osnaburgs. Where a few weeks ago the bagmakers, especially in the Middle West, did not seem able to get enough 40-yard osnaburgs to satisfy their needs, they are now wondering why they didn't wait for a decline in burlaps. As a result, the call for osnaburgs has declined appreciably, and several of the commission houses are rejoicing because they did not advise their mills to devote looms—or more looms, as the case may be—to the manufacture of these goods. The call for such goods as 4.25-yard sheetings has also dropped off, from all accounts, but on the other hand a fair business seems to be passing on lightweight sheetings, such as 5, 5.50 and 6-yard goods. The last named are now firmly held at 3 cents, in certain quarters of the market.

ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

Display Men Make A. J. Edgell President—McAneny Speaks.

The election of officers, an address by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor of the City, and the discussion of trade subjects were the chief features of yesterday's sessions of the convention of the International Association of Display Men at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. McAneny paid a tribute to the profession of which his hearers were members, and thanked the members for what they had done to improve the appearance of the city's streets. Mr. McAneny recalled that he conducted a vigorous campaign for the removal of incumbrances on the sidewalks. The elimination of the incumbrances, he claimed, had been a real aid to the display men.

A. J. Edgell, Manager of the Display Service Bureau of the Society for Electrical Development, was elected President for the ensuing year. The balance of the ticket chosen was as follows: First Vice-President, E. D. Pierce of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester; Second Vice-President, L. A. Rogers of the L. M. Kahn Company, Dallas, Texas; Third Vice President, Harry W. Holie of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, Edward O'Malley, Kankakee, Ill., and Secretary, P. W. Hunsicker, Grand Rapids.

The Association Cup, the grand prize for window displays, was awarded to the A. Elfand, Penn.) Association, which received 85 points to 75 points made by the Rochester local. Awards were also made for photographs of displays in thirty-two different classes, the prizes being watch fob medals. At the conclusion of the morning session, W. F. Allert, Display Manager of R. H. Macy & Co., entertained the delegates at luncheon in the Macy restaurant.

Among the speakers on trade subjects at the afternoon session were Samuel Friedman of S. Bloch & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; L. A. Rogers of the E. M. Kahn Company, Dallas, Texas; Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the American Museum of Safety, and others. The day's proceedings ended with a banquet in the Grand Ball Room of the hotel, presided over as toastmaster by C. C. Potter, the retiring President. The convention will conclude today.

Widow with Live Husband.

When an otherwise industrious, God-fearing and considerate head of a family makes up his mind to go in for politics, his wife would just as well make up her mind that she is going to have a touch of the experience of being a widow with a live husband.—Houston Post.

Overworked Runabout.

A writer for a farm magazine says an ordinary runabout can be made to run a circular saw, pump water, haul freight, drive dairy machinery, fill the silo, shred the fodder and crush the grain feed. Possibly, but it would have little time in which to runabout.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOOD WOOLS ARE SCARCE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Good wools are becoming rather scarce. Domestic wools are now more in demand than the foreign wools. There is more call for territorial wools than for fleeces or scoured wools. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 pounds of territorials were sold during the week. Further indication of increased activity in the goods market is reflected here.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the main feature in the situation is the satisfactory trade in staples. It is believed that rather radical advances will be made in worsteds, some less radical than on woolen goods. A great deal of trouble is anticipated owing to the dyestuffs situation.

"The dress goods market is gradually improving, but is yet dull. The tendency is toward piece-dyed fabrics for Spring. Staples will be relatively strong. Velours, gabardines, whipcords, and poplins are spoken of very favorably.

"The cotton goods market remains steady and there has been considerable purchasing of sheeting fabrics and material for use in making bags. There is a good business in the duck market, inquiries coming from the West Indies and South America, particularly from Argentina and Uruguay. Australia and China are also buying."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, dry goods, millinery, carpets, cloaks, suits; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.
ALLENTOWN—Zollinger-Harned Co.; C. E. Folwell, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, millinery; Breslin.
AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Newman D. G. Co.; E. G. Newman, domestics; Great Northern.
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Devlin's Ready-to-Wear Store; E. H. Devlin, ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; Mr. Kraft, carpets; 69 5th Av.
AURORA Ill.—Wade, Latz & Grometer; C. F. Wade, dry goods; Park Avenue.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. S. Radcliffe, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; W. P. Whitmore, ready-to-wear, laces, embroidery; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 621 B'way.
BATTLE CREEK—L. W. Robinson Co.; H. J. Murfine, J. V. Leary, carpets; Great Northern.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss E. Wood, millinery; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss McSorley, infants' wear; Miss A. E. Adams, skirts; R. M. Dean, notions, linings, umbrellas, toilet articles, fancy leather goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss R. G. Karp, Miss F. Hahn, waists; J. C. Ross, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.
BRISTOL—E. W. King Co.; A. R. King, dry goods; Flanders.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Frazier, dresses; Mrs. M. Hirsch, waists; Miss E. H. Hutchinson, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—William F. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Reddington, misses waists; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Haughey, ladies' suits, (basement;) Mr. Ping, dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Miss M. E. McLaughlin, women's gloves, (basement;) Miss E. F. Nolan, vellings; Miss O'Gorman, trimmings, braids, (basement;) Miss J. E. Rowell, corsets; Miss C. Sweeney, misses' skirts, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. F. Goodwin, jewelry, silverware; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON.—Halpern's"; Miss H. C. Hannan, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss L. Belaurence, Miss G. Cohen, silk, cotton waists; Martinique.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; Miss D. Feeley, misses' waists, Mrs. Hanion, misses' cotton underwear; Miss Ludwig, representing; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, evening, silk dresses; 148 W. 23d.
BOSTON—Jordan, March Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Ivory & Bacon Co.; Miss Rice, women's knit underwear, hosiery; Mrs. Plummer, ribbons, umbrellas; 1,133 B'way.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Goodnow-Hunt-Pearson Co.; F. L. Halton, E. Piper, G. L. Pearson, D. Cowers, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway; Holland.
BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; C. Van Tassell, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO—Chawsin & Wilson; C. Swelgert, hats, caps; 48 Leonard.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given; Miss Clossey, dresses, waists, skirts; 72 Madison Av.
CANTON—A. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, handkerchiefs, laces, towels; Imperial.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—Reise Brothers; E. R. Reise, dry goods; Grand.
CARSON CITY, Nev.—E. Cutts Co.; C. P. utts, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
CARTHAGE—A. Colonna, Fall suits, dresses, shirt waists; 15 E. 26th.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke; Mrs. Thomas, laces, neckwear; 1,270 B'way.
CHARLOTTE—J. B. Ivey Co.; G. B. Cabanis, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, furs; 202 W. 103d St.; Clendenning.
CHICAGO—Hillmann's"; H. Hillman, waists, misses' children's ready-to-wear; C. C. Gunn, women's ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. P. Peiser, jobs cotton, lingerie waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; L. A. North, dress goods, linings; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—. A. Stevens & Brothers; Miss M. Gardiner, corsets; 40 West 22d.
CHICAGO—The Billingheimer Sales & Export Co., Inc.; V. Billingheimer, auto wearing apparel, tires, &c., light cars; 6111 Broad St.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. Goldberg, skirts, misses' clothing; H. Goldwater, drugs, toilet goods; M. Obermayer, laces, trimmings; 13 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schaeffer Co.; J. C. Schaeffer, woolens; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—A. S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss J. Marsh, fancy, toilet goods; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—M. B. Schwenker; Max M. Solomon, coats, suits; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—B. L. Fogel & Sons; A. Fogel, J. Fogel, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Outlet; I. Freedman, dresses; 12 E. 33d.
CLEARFIELD, Penn.—A. W. Leonardson, dry goods; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; J. G. Kirkpatrick, jewelry; Miss M. Stanton, women's knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss B. Cohen, waists, skirts, dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—The Higbee Company; Miss D. Clock, untrimmed millinery; Miss H. Hearon, trimmed millinery; 18 West 32th.
CLEVELAND, Okla.—D. Ratner, ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
DAYTON—Crowl's; Miss M. M. Rankin, ready-to-wear; Vanderbilt.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss R. Cross, art needlework, yarns, silks, pictures, frames; 71 West 23d.
DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; Miss E. Roberts, millinery; 22 W. 21st.
DES MOINES.—Carley's"; Mrs. Carley, fur coats, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazelton, dress goods, wash goods, silks, linings; 71 Leonard.
DETROIT—E. Kern Co.; Miss A. Watko, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Marie Antoinette.
DETROIT—The Fair Store; Mr. A. Barnes, cloaks, suits, furs; Mrs. Barnes, waists, dress'g. Breslin.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; J. Levy, general mdse.; 170 5th Av.
DUFUR—J. F. Stampfer Co.; J. F. Stampfer, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.
DU BOIS, Penn.—A. Leonardson, dry goods; 320 Church.
EAST LIVERPOOL—Sloan Dry Goods Co.; W. W. Sloan, general dry goods, millinery, waists; Navarre.
EL PASO—Everybody's Dept. Store; Miss E. Barney, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
ERIE—Paris Cloak House; Miss L. Kearney, N. R. Kelem, ready to wear; Brostel.
EVANSVILLE—Barnes Co.; N. Lefevyre, coats, suits; Miss B. Scherer, waists; 1,270 B'way.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; H. Hartley, Miss Montgomery., Ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
FORT DODGE—Tuerke Mercantile Co.; F. L. Klindt, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
FORT SMITH—Wolf & Pollock Co.; H. Wolf, evening, silk dresses; 148 W. 23d.
FORT WAYNE—Latz Co.; I. Latz, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
FORT WORTH—E. A. Corbett; E. A. Corbett, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Miss G. Mount, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; G. W. Smith, house furn. goods; 238 4th Av.
GADSDEN—A. Hagerdorn; clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.
GALVESTON—Garbade, Elfand & Co.; H. A. Elfand, furn. goods; 1,170

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Shares Lead Further Rise —Importance of the News from the Steel Trade.

The thing which stood out most prominently in yesterday's stock market was the strength of the steel shares and notably of United States Steel, which showed what was for that stock the very unusual gain of more than two points. Some of the war stocks rose sharply, notably Bethlehem Steel, which advanced no less than 22 points, but the interest taken in those stocks was slight compared with that aroused by the great strength of the steel shares. Their strength was no doubt borrowed in part from the speculative optimism which has recently been displayed very freely and even recklessly in some of the war stocks, but it had behind it also the very excellent news from the trade.

Important additions to this good news was made in the weekly reviews yesterday, which recorded further advances in steel and dwelt particularly upon a notable change for the better in the market for iron. The Iron Age's record of iron production showed an increase of 3,360 tons a day in July, compared with June. Production is now running at the rate of 32,000,000 tons a year, which is in excess of the actual output in any year in the past. On Jan. 1 last the output of iron was at the rate of only 18,000,000 tons a year. More striking proof of the great change which has come about in this important industry could not be had. Good news from the steel trade is good news in many more ways than one, for it is recognized that the steel trade is the best single indication of the drift of business in general. Good news from that trade can nearly always be accepted as a forerunner of good news from many other lines of trade.

Such was the news at the bottom of yesterday's further show of strength in the stock market, strength which carried the general level of prices to a new high figure for the year, and which gave much more encouragement than could be derived from strength in the war stocks alone, while other issues held back or declined. The railroads held their position, but did little more than that. Speculation for a variety of reasons has not run to the railroad stocks except in a very few issues, and left practically to themselves most of the railroads have not lately figured very actively in Stock Exchange dealings. Yet they have improved owing to the belief that hereafter for a time at least regulation will lie less heavily against them than in recent years.

The imagination has less room to roam in the case of a common carrier subject to public regulation than it has in the case of an enterprise subject to only private direction. Moreover, the special factor contributing much of the speculative enthusiasm in the market, war orders, benefit industrial companies much more of course than they do the railroads. It is true that war orders have played an important part in stimulating the steel trade, but they by no means solely account for the very noteworthy change for the better in that industry, a change which holds promise of corresponding changes for the better in other lines.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Members Observe Conclusion of the First Year of the War.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Business was temporarily suspended on the Stock Exchange at noon today while the members sang "God Save the King," in observance of the conclusion of the first year of the war.

The feature of the trading was Canadian Car, which advanced four points. There were also large dealings in the new war loan at steady prices.

American securities ruled quietly steady with United States Steel in demand. The closing was firm.

Money and discount rates were steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	1⅝

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¼	5 mos.	3⅛@3½
90 days	2⅜@3	6 mos.	3⅛@3½
4 mos.	3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76	$4.76⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅜

Closing Rates.

Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼ 4.76⅝
Paris	5.65⅞ 5.65
Berlin	81⅞ 81⅝
Austria	15.20 15.25
Russia	33.12
Switzerland	5.35 5.34
Scandinavia	25.90 25.95
China—	
Hongkong	42.55 42.70
Shanghai	54.00 ..
Singapore	57.50 ..
Greece	5.22½ 5.21⅛
Holland	40⅛ 40⅜
India—	
Bombay	33.00 ..
Calcutta	33.00 ..
Italy	6.26 6.25
Japan—	
Kobe	49.37 49.45
Yokohama	49.37 49.45
Philippine Islands—	
Manila	49.62 49.75
South America—	
Buenos Aires	41.25 41.35
Rio	24.90 25.00
Spain	19.25 19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $319,053,106; balance, $14,213,202; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,539.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium, unchanged; Montreal, $3.12 to $3.75 premium.

Bar Silver.

London 22 7-16d, unchanged. New York, 47⅛c, unchanged.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnson T. F. & M.	150	170	150	170
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	100	100	100	100
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	335	345	335	345
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	658,373
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	78,540,780
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	75.74 + .81
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	76.12	Aug. 4	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.36	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅛	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅝
37⅛	37¼	25,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38	38½	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
71	71½	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72¼	72½	70⅞	71½	+ ½
58	58½	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	58	58½	58	58¼	+ ½
58	58½	8,200	Am. Beet Sugar	57	58¾	56¾	58	+ ¼
59	59¼	20,600	Am. Can	59⅝	60½	58¾	59	— ⅝
105½	106½	200	Am. Can pf	106	106	105½	105½	— 1
62⅝	63	52,800	Am. Car & Fdry	59⅜	63⅞	59⅛	62⅝	+ 3⅜
147	148	300	Am. Coal Products	146½	147	146½	147	...
...	...	50	do., odd lot	147½	147½	147½	147½	— 1
50¾	51¼	800	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51½	51½	— 1
7	7½	200	Am. H. & Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	45	do., odd lot	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
34⅞	35	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ¼
24½	24½	700	Am. Ice Securities	24¾	24¾	24	24	— 1
12¼	12½	100	Am. Linseed	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
30	31½	100	Am. Linseed pf.	31	31	31	31	— ½
55⅞	56	7,750	Am. Locomotive	56¼	56½	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅝
80⅜	80⅝	9,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80⅝	81⅜	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅜
106½	107½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
43	43½	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	42¾	43	42	43	+ 1⅛
...	...	50	do., odd lot	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
103½	103	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	103¾	103¾	103	103	...
113⅜	113¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
121⅜	122	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122	122	122	122	...
226	230	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	+1
25	27½	300	Am. Woolen	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	+2
70⅜	71	6,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	70⅝	71¼	70¼	71	+ ⅜
101⅜	101½	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101½	+ ⅛
79½	80	5,400	Baldwin Loco.	79½	80⅛	79¼	80	+ ½
104½	107	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106	106	106	106	+1½
80⅜	81	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	81¼	81¼	80⅝	80⅞	+ ¼
70½	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅛
280	290	6,110	Bethlehem Steel	276⅜	290	278⅜	290	+22
86	86½	1,400	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	86½	86½	86	86¼	+ ¼
63½	63¾	2,600	Butte & Superior	63½	63⅝	62⅝	63¾	+ ⅛
17	18	6,300	California Petrol.	17	17	16¾	17¾	+¾
37	37⅜	1,500	California Pet. pf.	39⅞	40	38	38	— ⅞
144½	145	6,280	Canadian Pacific	143½	145½	144	144¼	— ⅜
42⅞	43	7,000	Central Leather Co.	42	43	41⅞	42⅝	+1¼
42¼	42¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	42⅝	42	42	+ ¼
11½	12	550	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅞
20	30	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	21½	23½	20½	23½	+ ⅛
81¼	82	3,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	82	82½	81¼	81¾	— 1⅛
123½	124	100	Chi. & Northwest.	122½	122½	122½	122½	...
16⅞	16⅞	10,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅝	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ¾
46	46¼	7,700	Chino Copper	46	46⅞	45½	46¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	8,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	41⅜	40	40⅝	— ⅛
73½	74	27,900	Crucible Steel	72	74½	72	73¼	+2⅜
102	103	500	Crucible Steel pf.	102	102½	102	102½	...
...	...	50	do., odd lot	103	103	103	103	...
127⅝	128¼	200	Consolidated Gas	128	128½	128	128½	+ ½
86¼	87	13,500	Continental Can	79½	86⅞	79	86¾	+8¼
...	...	20	do., odd lot	79⅝	...	...	...	...
15⅜	15½	2,500	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
80½	81	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
107½	110	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	106	106½	106	106½	+ 1
114	115	22	Detroit Edison Co.	114	115	114	115	...
27⅜	27¾	3,300	Distillers' Secur.	26	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	22	700	Dome Mines	21½	21⅝	21½	21¾	— ⅛
27	27¾	4,200	Erie	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	42	400	Erie 1st pf	41½	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
29	30	300	Federal Min. & S.	29¼	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
172	173½	1,700	General Electric	173¼	174	172¼	172¼	+1¼
181½	182	700	General Motors	181¼	182	181	181¼	...
52	52¼	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	52⅞	52	52¼	+ ⅛
118¾	119⅝	726	Great Northern pf.	118¾	119½	118¾	119⅝	+ ½
42	42¼	16,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	41½	42	41¼	42	+ ¼
63⅝	63⅞	3,500	Guggenheim Explor	63½	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¼
103¾	104	100	Illinois Central	103¾	104½	103¾	103¾	...
20⅞	21	500	Inter. Con. Cor. v. tr.	21⅜	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— 1
74⅝	75	500	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	— 1½
34	34¼	14,100	Inspiration Copper	33⅝	34⅜	33½	34	+ ¾
20⅝	21	1,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
76	77	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	76	76	76	76	— ½
10	11	100	Int. Agricultural	10	10	10	10	— ½
105½	106	5,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	104½	106¾	104½	106	+1½
24⅜	24½	700	Kansas City South	24¾	24⅝	24	24	— ½
53⅝	54	8,100	Lackawanna Steel	51	55	51	54	+ 2
101¼	102	500	Laclede Gas	101	102	101	102	+¼
143¾	144	750	Lehigh Valley	142⅜	143⅞	142¾	143⅝	— ⅛
36½	37	500	Maxwell Motors	37	37⅜	36¾	36¾	— ¼
84½	84⅝	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84¾	85	84⅝	85	+1
33	34	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅝
82	83	23,650	Mexican Petroleum	82	83⅜	79½	79½	— 2
80	80	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅜
26¾	26⅞	2,000	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ½
14	14½	125	Minn. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	...
117	118	60	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	116½	118½	116½	118½	+ 1½
6½	6¾	10	Mo., Kansas & Tex.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	...
17½	18	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
2½	2⅝	1,000	Missouri Pacif.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
48	49	100	Montana Power	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅜
72½	73¼	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73	73	73	73	— ½
105	...	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ¾
120	122½	1,000	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121½	121¼	121¼	121¼	+3½
24	24½	2,025	Nat. Enam. & St.	24⅞	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ¼
64¾	65	2,700	Nat. Lead Co.	65	65⅝	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
14¼	14⅜	...	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
112	113½	2,600	N. Y. Air Brake	112	113	111	113	+2
90	90½	2,700	N. Y. Central	90½	90⅝	89⅝	90⅛	+ ⅛
63	63½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	...
28½	28⅞	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	...
105¼	106	100	Norfolk & West	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅝
72	73	100	North American	71	71	71	71	+1
107½	107⅝	355	Northern Pacific	107⅜	107⅝	107½	107½	...
2¾	3¼	50	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅜
34½	35	1,400	Pacific Mail	36½	36½	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅜
29¼	31⅛	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	—2⅛
107½	108	700	Pennsylvania R. R.	107⅛	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅜
116	118	200	People's Gas, Chi.	116	116	116	116	+1⅝
73	74	100	Philadelphia Co.	73	73	73	73	—1
68	69	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	68	69	68	69	+3
24½	24¾	700	Pittsburgh Coal	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
93	94	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94	94	94	94	...
90	92	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	91	92	91	92	+2
53⅛	53⅝	19,400	Pressed Steel Car	52	53⅝	52	53⅜	+3⅝
3	3⅛	700	Quicksilver	3	3⅛	3	3	...
41½	41⅝	14,150	R'way Steel Spring	42	42¾	41½	41½	+ ½
91½	92½	1,500	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	91	91⅝	91	91⅜	+ ⅝
23⅛	23¾	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
149¾	150	8,300	Reading	149½	150	149⅜	149⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	44¾	10,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	45	45	42⅞	44⅜	+1¾
98	98½	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	97½	98½	97½	98¼	+1½
5½	6	4,800	Rumely (M.) Co.	5⅜	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	2,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ½
5¾	6	850	St. Louis & San F.	5½	6	5½	6	+ ½
5⅜	6	750	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	+ ½
13½	14	400	Seaboard Air Line	13½	14	13¼	14	...
32⅜	32¾	400	Seaboard Air L. pf.	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
146¾	147	600	Sears, Roebuck	147½	147½	147	147¼	+ ¼
43	43½	4,900	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	44	46½	44	45	+1½
89½	90½	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1⅝
87⅝	87⅞	3,400	Southern Pacific	87⅝	88	87⅛	87½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	14⅞	14½	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
43½	44	200	South. Railway pf.	43½	43½	44½	44½	—1
84⅝	85	4,500	Studebaker Corp.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	...
101⅞	102	900	Studebaker Co. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ½
...	...	10	do. odd lot	102	102	102	102	...
38¼	38¾	12,800	Tennessee Copper	38¼	40⅜	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅝
139	139⅝	1,100	Texas Co.	140	140	139	139	...
51⅝	51⅞	200	Third Avenue	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
97½	98½	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	98	98	97½	97½	+ ½
90	91	100	Twin City Rap. Tr.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
6	6¼	100	Union Bag & Paper	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	...
120¾	121½	8,700	Union Pacific	120½	120⅝	120¾	120⅝	...
43½	44	400	United Cigar Mfrs.	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
58	58	200	United Dry Gds. pf.	58	58	58	58	...
91	91½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
16	16	300	U. S. Cast Iron P.	16	16	16	16	...
61	61¼	4,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	60	63	60	61	+1
94	95	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	94⅞	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	4,200	U. S. Rubber	49	50¾	47½	49¼	+ ⅛
104	105	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103½	105¾	103½	105¾	+ ⅝
70⅜	70½	140,500	U. S. Steel	68⅜	70⅝	68⅜	70⅝	+2⅜
111⅜	112	300	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	+ ¼
67½	67¾	15,100	Utah Copper	66½	68¾	66½	67⅝	+1
36	36¼	1,100	Va.-Carolina Chem.	36⅜	36⅝	36	36	— ⅝
⅛	⅜	200	Wabash pf.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛	...
100	100¾	900	Wells Fa'go Exp.	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	25	do. odd lot	99	99	99	99	...
69⅜	70	4,200	Western Union Tel.	69⅜	70⅜	69⅜	70	+ ⅛
111⅝	111⅞	25,300	West'house E. & M.	111⅜	112⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
131	135	700	Wes'house 1st pf.	131	131	131	131	...
⅛	⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
2	4	200	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
135½	136	100	Willys-Overland	135½	135½	135½	135½	+ ½
30	30½	200	Wisconsin Central	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
104	104⅝	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	+ ⅞

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.91	70.44	70.63	+ .05
Industrials	81.32	79.41	80.79	+1.37

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 24	71.23	70.56	70.63	+ .11
July 26	71.36	69.98	70.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32
July 30	74.94	73.20	73.72	— .22
July 31	74.24	73.46	73.55	— .17
Aug. 2	74.87	73.49	74.31	+ .76
Aug. 3	75.77	74.24	74.93	+ .62
Aug. 4	76.12	74.92	75.74	+ .81

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July. 1915	75.34	July 20.	66.96	July 10.	73.55
July. 1914	80.08	July 31.	57.41	July 30.	57.77
July. 1913	79.24	July 28.	65.80	July 9.	69.34
July. 1912	82.76	July 3.	79.75	July 12.	81.36
Year.*1915	76.12	Aug. 4.	58.99	Feb. 24.	75.74
Year. 1914	73.30	Jan. 31.	57.47	July 30.	60.20
Year. 1913	79.10	Jan. 2.	63.09	June 10.	68.04
Year. 1912	85.52	Sep. 30.	75.24	Feb. 1.	78.30

*To date.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	127	132	132	136
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	83	79	83
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss (E. W.)	310	320	315	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	120	140	125	140
Can. Car & Fdy.	98	105	95	99
Can. Car & Fdy. pf.	110	116	108	114
Can. Explosives	290	305	300	315
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	450	500	475	490
Du Pont Powder	565	675	670	680
Du Pont Powder pf.	96	99	96	99
Electric Boat	392	396	395	375
Electric Boat pf.	392	396	395	370
Hercules Powder	390	400	390	400
Niles-Bement-Pond	110	114	110	115
Savage Arms	295	300	290	300
Winchester R. A.	1,675	1,710	1,675	1,735

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	311	316
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	97	100
*American Gas & Electric pf	46½	48½
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	52	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	87	90
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	70	73
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	35
Northern States

STANDARD OIL Stocks

Bought-Sold-Quoted

Hoit&McWilliam

Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Canadian Car and Foundry

Holders of Common or Preferred Stock who intend keeping their investment for a reasonable time can reduce their original cost without risk, and without reducing their holdings.

For particulars write or telephone

Lamarche & Coady

Specialists

Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Stand. Oil Stocks Electric Boat Canad. Car & Fdy.

Bought, Sold, Quoted

Hosmer & Webb

Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 35 Broad St.

Canadian Car & Foundry

In 1913 this stock sold up to $83 per share. Net earnings in that year were $2,000,000. This corporation now has war contracts aggregating $100,000,000, on which net profits will be about $10,000,000, or five times its 1913 earnings. With these facts in mind, we believe $150 per share is a very conservative estimate of this stock's actual value. Present market $103-$105. We advise immediate purchase. Orders executed for one share upwards.

Descriptive Circular on Request.

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad St. *Phones* 6951-6 *Broad.* New York

Buy or Sell NILES-BEMENT-POND Common

GWYNNE BROTHERS

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.

Bigelow & Company

25 Pine St. Phone 6290 John.

INVESTORS

desiring reliable information on

Reorganizations

are invited to correspond with us.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

34 PINE STREET. Tele. 3860 John.

Atlas Powder
Aetna Powder
Du Pont Powder
American Chicle
Ingersoll-Rand

Hallowell & Henry

Tel. John 3455 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Powder Stocks Standard Oil Stocks

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Indiana Lighting 4s
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s
Bloomington, Decat. & Champ. 5s
Eastern Power & Light 5s

GEO. REITH & CO

50 BROAD ST.N.Y PHONE BROAD 3665

Aetna Exp. Pfd.
Col. Gas & Elec.
Lima Loco.
Wx. Bonds & Rights

PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROGE

50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Bread.

LIMA LOCO.

A. Hicks Lawrence,
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 1317.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Continue Their Upward Trend in Prices in a More Active Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 222,893 shares of stock, and $54,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 66,150; railroads, 788; oils, 8,160, and mining, 147,795. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	†Am. Shipbg..	47	48	47	48
1,500	Am. Zinc.....	55½	56⅞	55½	56⅞
1,000	†C. C. & F.pf.	100	105	100	104
500	†C. C. & F.pf.	115	115	113	115
200	†Canada Steel	24½	25½	24½	25¼
15,000	†Car L. & P..	11	11⅝	9⅞	11½
500	†Cent. Fdy....	22	22	22	22
10	†Cent. Fdy. pf	22	22	22	22
2,000	†Cramp Ship..	73	70½	78	78
643	†Elec. Boat...	393	405	393	405
500	†Elec. Boat pf.	395	405	395	405
17,000	†Eli. Boat, new w. i.		39½	41	39½	41
100	Emerson Phon.		14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	†Hall Signal..		16	16	16	16
450	†Hendee Mfg..		34¼	34½	33	33½
800	†Int. M. M....		1	1¼	1	1¼
1,200	†I. M. M. pf..		4⅞	5⅜	4½	4½
2,200	†Int. Motors..		16½	19½	14½	19
650	†Int. Mot. pf..		41	44	41	43
1,200	†Int. St. Pump.		9	10½	8	10½
200	Kelly S. T....		165	167	165	167
2,500	Marc. of A....		4⅛	4½	3⅞	4⅜
907	†N. S. C. of C.		48	48	36	45
60	†Pyrene M. Co.		13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
100	C. of R. & H..		6	6	6	6
500	Savoy Oil.....		8	8	8	8
6,500	†St. Motors...		14	15	14	14⅞
300	Sterling Gum..		2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	†St. J. Lead...		12½	12⅝	12	12⅜
3,000	U. C. St., new		9¾	10	9⅝	9⅞
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh..		2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2⅞
2,200	†Vent. C. Oil..		14	14	13⅝	13⅞
2,000	†World Film...		3¾	3¾	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11	Atl. Refining..	600	598	600	+ 1
4	Buckeye P. L..	101	101	101	+ 1
80	Illinois P. L..	140	145	140	+ 2
15	Indiana P. L..	98	98	98	+ 2
5,000	Ind. Pet'lm....	10⅝	9	10⅝	+ ⅝
310	Nat. Transit...	33	30⅜	33	+ 4
1	N. Y. Transit..	205	205	205	− 9
55	Northern P. L.	95	94	95	+ 3
323	Ohio Oil	146	143	145	+ 1
1,200	Prairie Oil....	12⅝	10¼	12	+ 2
375	Prairie O. & G.	370	355	370	+12
185	Prairie P. L...	166	163	166	+ 2
1	Solar Refining.	240	240	240	+10
175	South Pa. Oil..	318	305	312	+ 7
95	S. O. of Cal...	302	300	301	+ 1
25	S. O. of Ind...	445	442	442	− 8
55	S. O. of Kan..	370	360	365	− 5
1	S. O. of Neb..	320	320	320	..
72	S. O. of N. J.	417	413	415	− 2
125	S. O. of N. Y.	200	199	199½	+ 2½
10	S. O. of Ohio.	435	435	435	+14
25	Union Tank L..	85	85	85	+ 2
35	Vacuum Oil....	225	220	223	+ 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Wabash, w. i..	10½	10½	10½	10½
300	†Wab. pf. (a).	43	43	*42¼	42¾
888	†Wab. pf. (b).	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼

MINING STOCKS.

3,700	††Arizona D...	28	28	26	27
500	†Alaska Jun...	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝
4,800	†Alta Con. Min.	81	82	81	82
27,000	††Amer. Com...	14	16	13	15
10,500	††Atlanta....	31	32	31	31
1,000	††Big Cotton..	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,100	Big Ledge Dev.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2,000	Braden Cop....	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝
1,000	Butte C. & Z..	2	2	2⅝	3
6,225	Caledonia	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
500	Canada Cop....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†Caribou Cob..	35	35	35	35
1,000	†Cashboy	4	4	4	4
900	†Chile Copper..	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
700	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	Crown Res....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,100	†Dy Consol...	10	11	10	11
15,000	††Emma Cop...	41	42	40	41
300	†Florence	47	47	47	47
500	††Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
500	G'field Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,700	†G'field Merg..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1,700	Howe Sound...	4⅛	4	4	4
1,120	Jumbo Exten..	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½
15,600	Kennecott Cop.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛
2,000	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅜
1,000	Keweenaw	13	13	13	13
100	Magma Copper.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
†300	McKinley-Dar..	20	21	20	21
†900	Majestic Mines	58	63	59	60
600	Montana. Con..	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
†500	Nevada. Hills....	19	19	19	19
500	N. Utah Bing..	3	3	2⅞	3
†1,500	†Oro	7	7	7	7
135	Nipissing Mines	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
†1,500	†Sells	32	32	32	32
†200	†Silver Pack..	10	10	10	10
1,225	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16
10,000	Stewart	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
†18,000	†Success Min..	1 5-32	1⅛	1 5-32	1 7-32
†3,000	Superst. M. Co.	24	24	23½	23½
325	Tonopah-Bel. ..	3 11-16	3 11-16	3⅝	3⅝
170	Tonopah Min...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
745	Tonopah Exten.	2⅜	2 9-16	2⅜	2 9-16
2,300	Tri-Bullion	13-32	15-32	7-16	7-16
3,000	†Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
†1,700	West End Con.	60	61	60	60
1,050	†W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

49,000	Kenw. Cop. 6s.	119½	120½	119½	120½
5,000	Pierce Oil 6s...	77	77	77	77

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Tuesday 1,000 Crown Reserve sold at 7-16 and 4,000 Atlanta at 20c.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIAL.	Aug. 4.		Aug. 3.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	34	39	34	39

MINING STOCKS.

Iron Blossom	70	75	72	74
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼

BOND.

Calaveras	190	200	165	200

Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.

Bigelow & Company

25 Pine St. Phone 6290 John.

We Have Orders In

American & British Mfg. Co.
American Brass
Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd.
Aetna Explosives
Canadian Explosives
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd.
Hercules Powder Com. & Pf.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Submarine Signal
Tidewater Oil

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Triangle Film Corporation

W. L. GANZEL

Specialist

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New York Curb

For Sale 100 Shares

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Price to net about 6%

Circular on Application

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South Porto Rico Sugar Com.
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
American Vanadium
American Type Founders Com.

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STEEL RISE LIFTS PIG IRON.

Prices Advance in All Districts and Big Movement is Expected.

Increased activity of the furnaces and higher prices for pig iron this week reflect the great present demand for steel. The Iron Age says:

Pig iron, after being in a rut for months, while steel has been active at advancing prices, has started in the past week on what promises to be an important movement. Prices in all districts are up 25 cents to 50 cents, and the sudden appearance of inquiry from many sources indicates an effort of consumers to forestall a long delayed rise.

The Southern Ohio market has been particularly active. Sales of basic iron at Cincinnati were above 100,000 tons in July, including 40,000 tons to a large sheet interest, and two inquiries are pending, one for 18,000 and the other for 10,000 tons.

The country's July pig iron production was 2,563,420 tons, or 82,691 tons a day, against 2,380,827 tons in June, or 79,361 tons a day. The steel companies are now close to their maximum pig iron capacity. They made 62,895 tons a day in July, or 3,900 tons more than the daily average in June. In only four previous months—January, February, April, and May, 1913—was the production of steel works furnaces greater than last month's.

In steel products the week has been quieter. Most domestic consumers are apparently covered for several months and there is little or no protective buying. But the action of the billet market, particularly in the East, is not viewed with equanimity.

The Iron Trade Review says:

In the face of continued operations of the steel works bordering on full capacity, deliveries on finished products are receding steadily and the problems of obtaining material promptly has become one of first importance to buyers. This situation is being met with more difficulty by the latter because of the fact that they had been favored with quick shipments so long that they are unaccustomed to delays, and have not been carrying normal stocks. The question of shipments gradually is being subordinated to that of prices, and the latter are further advancing.

The demand for steel rounds for shell manufacture continues on a stupendous scale, and many makers are so heavily filled with this business that they can accept no further large tonnages for shipment this year.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
		Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅜	104	103⅜	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965.....	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4½s	March, 1963..1..	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	March, 1964.....	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962.....	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	March 1930-60..	98	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s	May, 1963.....	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s	Nov., 1958.....	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	May, 1957.....	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956.....	93⅝	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1955.....	93⅝	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛
4s	May, 1936.....	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917.....	99	..	99	..
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919.....	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1935.....	84¼	85¼	84¼	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	84⅝	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝
3½s	May, 1954.....	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.12½	35.62½	35.30	35.75
Lead	5.00	5.00	.....	5.10
Spelter	*17.25	.....	*17.50	.....
Antimony	34.50	35.50	34.50	35.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2, x fdy	14.25	15.25	14.25	15.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 18 @18¼c per pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	73	0 0	72	10 0
Copper, futures.....	74	17 6	73	15 0
Tin, spot	156	5 0	157	0 0
Tin, futures	157	15 0	157	15 0
Spelter	21	10 0	21	10 0
Lead	23	12 6	23	12 0

Weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Ordinary brands, £115.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2	2	2	2
10	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
1,855	Alaska	33½	33⅞	33	33¼
500	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Allouez	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
7,380	Am. Zinc	55⅞	57	55½	57
115	Anaconda	70½	70½	70⅜	70½
285	Arizona Com'l.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
1,500	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
200	Butte & Bal..	4	4	4	4
2,085	Butte & Sup..	69¼	70	67½	69⅜
215	Cal. & Ariz...	64½	64⅜	64¼	64½
14	Cal. & Hecla..	575	575	574	574
270	Calumet & Ariz	46½	46¼	46	46⅛
553	Copper Range.	56⅛	57	56½	56⅝
615	East Butte....	13	13⅛	13	13
15	Granby	84	84	84	84
81	Greene-Can. ..	41	42	41	41¼
10	Hancock	17	17	17	17
100	Indiana	5	5	5	5
215	Inspiration	34	34	33¾	34
535	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
70	Lake	15	15	14½	14½
5	Miami	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
100	Michigan	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
20	Mohawk	73	73	73	73
3	New Arc.....	10½	10½	10½	10½
50	New Idria	7	7	7	7
125	North Butte...	31	31	30¾	30¾
200	Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Old Dominion..	52½	52½	52½	52½
110	Pond Creek...	16½	16½	16½	16½
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
2,235	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅜	3	3
475	Shannon	8	8	8	8
10	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
50	Superior & B..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Superior	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛
245	Tamarack	46⅝	47½	46½	46⅝
60	Trinity	4	4	4	4
355	U. S. Smelters	42⅝	42⅝	42	42
65	U. S. Sm. pf..	46¼	46¾	46¼	46½
1,935	Utah Apex.....	4⅜	4¼	4	4¼
75	Utah Con.....	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
235	Utah Copper...	66⅞	68⅛	66⅞	68
25	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Winona	4	4	4	4
15	Wolverine	61	61	61	61
100	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

20	Bos. & Alb...180	180	180	180	
42	Boston Elev...	77	80	77	78
593	Bos. & Me....	24½	26	24½	25⅜
2	Conc. & Mont., Class "g"	90	90	90	90
4	Conc. & Mont., Class "4"	90	90	90	90
155	Fitchburg pf..	62	62	60	60
81	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	63¼	63½	63	63
1	Old Colony....	140	140	140	140
168	West End St..	63	63	63	63
14	W. End St. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

205	Am. Agr. Ch..	58	58	57½	58
38	Am. A. C. pf.	98	98⅞	98	98
35	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
20	Amoskeag pf...	99	99	99	99
60	Am. Pn. S. pf.	16	16	16	16
40	Am. Sugar ...	109	109	109	109
2	Am. Sugar pf.	113	113	113	113
339	Am. T. & T...	122	122⅜	122	122¼
71	Am. Woolpf...	85	85	84⅜	85
289	A. G. & W. I.	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛
50	A.G.& W.I. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
10	Edison	234	234	234	234
20	Gen. Elec....	172½	172½	172¼	172½
816	Mass. Gas....	92	92	91½	92
60	Mass. Gas pf..	88½	88½	88	88
51	McElwain pf..	98½	98½	98	98
5	Mergenthaler..	179	179	179	179
25	Pullman	160½	160½	160¼	160½
35	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
20	Swift	114½	114½	114½	114½
5	Torrington	32¼	32½	32½	32½
576	United Fruit..	130	132	130	131
481	United Shoe..	50	50½	50	50½
15	Un. Shoe pf...	28½	28½	28½	28½
3,600	U. S. Steel....	68½	70½	68½	70½
9	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	112	111½	112
5,325	Ventura Oil ...	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞

BONDS.

$6,500	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
3,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	C., B., Q. Jt. 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96⅜
1,000	Con. Vt. 1st 4s	70	70	70	70
9,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.10	.11	La Rose...	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	McK-Dar...	.20	.23
Bingham...	8¼	8⅝	Mines of A	2⅜	2⅝
Begole	.75	100	Majestic...	.80	.83
Butte & B.	.29	.31	Nev Mex...	.28	.31
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Nev Hug...	.68	.69
Chief Con.	.95	100	N Baltic..	3¼	3⅝
Con Cop...	1⅞	2	N Cornelia	7¼	7½
Crown Res	.30	.40	Ohio Cop..	.18	.20
Calaveras..	1¾	1⅞	Old D Res	1½	8
Con Arizo	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1½
Cortez	.80	.50	Riker-H....	6	6¼
Champ Cop	5	7	Rav Cop....	.08	.12
Cal Corbin	4	6	SW Miami	1	1⅜
Davis-D....	1½	1⅝	Stew Min..	1¼	1⅝
E B B....	1⅜	1½	Ton Mines	5¼	5½
First N C.	2	3½	Utah Met.	4⅜	4⅞
G'df'd Con	1¼	1⅜	Un V Ext.	6¾	6⅞
Houghton..	3⅜	4	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2⅝
Iron Blos.	.71	.75			

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 96 centimes.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Con. Power....	106½	106½	106½	106½
10	Fair. Gas pf..	45	45	45	45
147	Houston Oil...	12	13	12	13
10	Marine Bank..	40	40	40	40
10	Mer.-Mec.	28	28	28	28
2	M. & M. Tran.	26	26	26	26
50	Nor. Central..	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s.	83	83	83	83
500	City Batt. 4s, '61, S. L...	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
700	C. Bal. 4s, '51.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Con. Coal 6s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s.	87	87	87	87
2,000	Elk. Fuel 6s..	95½	95½	95½	95½
15,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s.....	39½	40	39½	39½
2,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac 5s....	75	75	75	75
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.....	56	56	56	56
100	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
200	Va. Mid. 5s...	100½	100½	100½	100½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Rad. com.	337	337½	337	337½
16	do pf.....	106½	106½	106½	106¾
2,406	Am. Ship Bldg.	48	48¾	45	47
95	do pf.....	79½	79⅞	79½	79⅞
1,267	Chi. Pneu Tool.	84	87	84	86
100	Chi. Rys. Ser. 1	79½	79½	79½	79½
470	do Series 2..	20	20½	20	20½
101	Com. Edison..	134½	135¾	134½	135¼
10	Diamond Match.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
25	Inland Steel..	210	210	210	210
56	Mont. Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
230	Nat. Carbon....	141	143	141	143
50	Press Steel....	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
5	Public Serv. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	Runcly	6	6	6	6
260	Sears Roebuck..	147	147	147	147
375	Stewart Warner	63¾	64	63¾	63¾
762	Swift & Co....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
38	Union Carbide.	150	150	149½	150
100	do rights....	4⅝	5	4	4⅞

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
2,000	Swift 5s.....	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Alliance Ins..	17	17	17	17
10	Allis-Chalm'rs.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
20	Am. Beet S....	58½	58½	58½	58½
50	Buffalo & S.pf.	39	39	39	39
305	Baldwin Loco..	80	80	79⅝	79⅝
6	Cambria Iron..	42	42	42	42
2,320	Cambria Steel.	51⅝	52	51⅜	52
100	Ches. & Ohio.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
30	Col. F. & I...	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4,705	Elec. Storage..	56	58⅝	56	58⅛
205	Gen. Asphalt..	31⅝	32	31½	32
40	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	69	69
10	Ins. Co. N. A.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
25	Brill & Co....	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
52	Keystone Tel..	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
15	Key. T. pf....	66	66	66	66
45	Lake Superior.	9½	9½	9½	9½
120	Lehigh Nav....	73	73	73	73
25	Lehigh V. T..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
353	Penn.	53⅞	54	53⅝	54
23	Penn. S. Mfg.	88½	88½	88½	88½
20	Phila. Co.....	38	38	38	38
400	Phila. Elec....	24	24	23⅞	24
70	P. R. T. t. c..	9	9	9	9
11	Phila. Trac ..	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
130	Pressed S. C..	53	54	53	54
50	Reading

COTTON MOVES UP ON LIVERPOOL SALES

Failure of Rain to Relieve Texas Drought and Bullish Weather Report Help.

SPOT DEMAND INCREASES

But Neither Spinners Nor Importers Show Desire to Anticipate Requirements.

Big Liverpool spot sales, the failure of adequate rains to relieve the Texas drought, in addition to a rather bullish weekly weather report, caused an advance of a dozen points or so in the cotton market yesterday. The advance occurred in spite of the fact that the drought in the Eastern Belt is pretty thoroughly relieved, especially in the Carolinas and Georgia, where rainfall ranged from one-half an inch to more than five inches. Temperatures were considerably lower, and maximum thermometer readings, except in Alabama, were below 100 degrees. In Texas, however, the rainfall was very light, and at only a few points, with the exception of Galveston, on the coast, where no cotton is raised. The weekly weather report has said that conditions have been generally relieved, although the plant in the Eastern Belt appeared to be standing the drought fairly well, although shedding is very generally reported. This, however, is likely to be checked as a result of the rain mentioned above. In Oklahoma and Texas, it was said that local rains were beneficial, but drought in the latter State continued very general and was becoming severe over a large area.

It is possible that increased spot demand has had something to do with the buying. Memphis advices say: "Spot sales at the eight leading Southern markets have been 18,274 bales the past week against only 3,799 a year ago. Some cotton is being bought every day to fill engagements entered into several months ago and mills are finding it necessary to take a certain amount against their needs. Inquiry from England has been noted recently, and a fair business done with that country. It is apparent, however, that neither spinners nor importers on the other side are disposed to anticipate requirements. It is equally apparent that American mills are sufficiently stocked to relieve them of the necessity of anything beyond moderate purchases. While demand is not aggresive, holders still refuse to make concessions. A large part of the stock is not for sale around current prices in the leading Southern centres. A slight advance in spot quotations is noted, in sympathy with the improvement in contract values."

The buying yesterday was largely in the nature of short covering. The important speculative interest does not appear to be opposed to a temporary advance, although they are believed to be bearish on the market for a long pull. There certainly has not been a time within the last ten years when forward sales were as limited as they are now. It is believed that when the new crop comes to market the clogging of the export outlet will result in sending a great deal of cotton to New York for delivery on contract.

There has been a good deal of talk about Great Britain buying the equivalent of the Austro-German consumption, but this appears to be a concession which the Allies are hardly called upon to make.

Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	...	...	8.99@ 9.01	8.86@ 8.88
Oct.	9.40	9.26	9.39@ 9.40	9.26@ 9.27
Dec.	9.57	9.54	9.67@ 9.68	9.54@ 9.55
Jan.	9.79	9.65	9.78@ 9.79	... 9.65
March	10.00	9.93	10.04@10.06	9.91@ 9.92
May	10.15	10.15	10.27@10.28	10.13@10.14

Spot cotton at New York was good, with 10 points advance; middling, 9.35c. Southern spot markets were unchanged, with New Orleans, 8.60c; Galveston, 8.85c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Houston, 8.80c; Augusta, 8.50c, and Memphis, 8.75c.

The New Orleans market closed steady.

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a very good business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance, at 5.36d. Sales, 18,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales, all American.

Prices at Liverpool closed steady.

Eleven A. M. bids to Liverpool were: March, 9.04c; October, 9.30c; January, 9.68c.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston ..	2,386	596	110,795	37,439
New Orleans	518	274	138,898	52,032
Savannah ..	260	95	60,774	12,434
Charleston ..	13	50	43,284	1,128
Norfolk	168	157	46,712	17,041
Wilmington	506	..	31,775	8,369
Mobile	47	..	12,541	1,830

INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.

Houston	1,002	265	47,628	24,718
Memphis	18	265	76,921	16,287
Augusta	110	24	65,840	10,763
St. Louis ..	..	..	15,618	15,125

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—		Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,200	to 1,800	805	127
New Orleans..	850	to 1,100	32	306

Exports yesterday, 1,744 bales. Total thus far this season, 5,597 bales, against 2,006 bales last year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Thirty-one corporations, with capital aggregating $5,650,000, were chartered today. They include:

Submarine Boat Corpn., shipbuilding, brokerage, munitions of war, 500,000 shares of capital stock of no par value, to carry on business with $4,000,000; J. Gru. E. Roeder, Robert Walmsley, 100 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn.

Hoster-Columbus Co., brewery, malt house, saloons, capital, no par value, to carry on business with $1,100,000; W. S. Hayden, E. V. Hale, R. B. Aldcroft, 165 Broadway.

The Woodbine Children's Clothing Co., $200,000; G. Kunstlich, J. Rabinowitz, J. Wener, 708 Broadway.

Lombard Auto Tractor Truck Corpn., auto trucks, tractor engines, $25,000; R. D. Eggleston, J. T. Crowley, J. S. Barron, 320 West 77th St.

Thomas Aeromotor Co., Ithaca, motors for aeroplanes, aeronautical purposes, accessories, $20,000; R. Ware, H. N. Bliss, W. T. Thomas, Ithaca.

Metzger Meat and Grocery Co., Elmira, $10,000; B. L. Newman, J. T. Smith, T. B. Metzger, Elmira.

Berger Chemical Co., chemical compounds, insecticides, sanitary cleansing accessories, $10,000; E. Karpel, W. Mahler, E. J. Berger, 235 East 76th St.

Five Eleven Fifth Avenue Corpn., realty, $10,000; A. T. Brown, N. W. Chandler, H. A. Mark, 128 Broadway.

American Press Syndicate and Social Press Assn., news service bureau, $6,500; J. Gerard, W. G. and C. W. Lush, 505 Fifth Av.

Dixie Device Corpn., novelties, ingenious devices, $10,000; L. Ogust, M. A. Korff, B. H. Dobbin, Port Chester.

The Self Locking and Cash Safety Window Co., $7,500; S. R. Babson, J. Hecht, Ephrian Heller, 68 East 92d St.

The B. T. Cloak and Suit Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; S. and H. Tarnowski, S. Bloomfield, 6,657 Broadway.

Federal Toy Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. Morris, J. and A. M. Davis, 1,010 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Hundred Club Restaurant Co., Baldwinsville, restaurants, $5,000; A. J. Childs, G. H. Cole, O. J. Brown, Baldwinsville.

Lowenthal Nightgown Co., Brooklyn, ladies' night garments, underwear, $5,000; N. Levine, C. and M. Lowenthal, 983 East Seventeenth St., Brooklyn.

Henry Beck Laundry, $5,000; E. Brennecke, H. and H. Beck, 8 West 101st St.

Denison Lunch Restaurants, lunch rooms, $5,000; C. Barbagh, P. Horowitz, M. Grady, 334 West Nineteenth St.

Authorization: North American Fruit Exchange, Jersey City, N. J., fruit and produce, $100,000; repres., Arthur R. Rule, 90 West St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: People's Oil and Fuel Co., Oswego, $50,000 to $100,000; National Coal and Apron Supply Co., New York, $10,000 to $40,000; W. Y. Foote Co., Syracuse, $10,000 to $25,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The following companies were incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Depew Trucking Co., East Orange, trucking and express business, $5,000; Webster Depew, Jennie W. Depew, Joseph P. Oakes, all of East Orange.

Egg Harbor Wine Co., Camden, to make and sell wines, $250,000; Frank O. Butler, Philadelphia; Charles A. Butler, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Williamm Egg Harbor City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 4.—Charter filed here:

The Fuse Detonator Corporation, New York, $1,000,000 to load and assemble tin and other fuses, detonators, shrapnel, and other missiles, to be used for war munitions; M. C. Coughlan, Samuel E. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board of Appraisers Refuses to Conduct Case for Importers.

The American Express Company, Boston, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims affecting the classification of shee buckles or slides composed of cut steel, and valued at more than 20 cents per dozen pieces. Duty was taken at 60 per cent. under the tariff as jewelry, whereas the importer claimed 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The board decided that in view of the value of the merchandise, it fell properly within the paragraph under which assessment was made.

The Attleboro Manufacturing Company entered at Boston chain said to be made from German silver, used to string beads or make into neck chains, imported in reels of 100 meters. The Appraiser reported that it consisted of brass chain, duty being assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for metal articles plated with gold or silver. It was contended by the importing concern that the duty should be 20 per cent. ad valorem as metal goods not plated with any of the precious metals. The board held that the evidence failed to show error on the part of the Collector.

Philip Wirth imported bottle washing machines and accompanying brushes. The Collector took duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem on the machines, but imposed a separate duty on the brushes. The Appraiser's report was insufficient, the protest was overruled without affirming the correctness of the Collector's return.

H. N. Hirschberg, H. Reisinger and F. L. Kraemer & Co. were overruled in claims relating to electric light carbons imported under the present act. The Collector classified the goods as carbons for flaming arc lamps, not specially provided for in Paragraph 82, while the importers claimed lower rates under the other provisions of the same paragraph, or under Paragraph 81. As the testimony was not such as to give any definite idea of the merchandise, the protests were overruled, although the Collector was not affirmed in taking duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

In overruling a protest by C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, the board held that importers cannot throw the burden of conducting their cases before the tribunal on the board. The case before Judge Waite had to do with the liquidation of entries and the exchange rate of Mexican currency. The firm in its protest suggested that the board summon the New York appraiser and certain other witnesses to support the contentions of the firm. The General Appraiser said that this request attempts to throw upon the board the responsibility of conducting the case and producing the evidence necessary. The board refused to do this, and on the evidence upheld the Collector.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

The belief is gaining ground in the wheat market that there has been more damage done to the Winter wheat crop by the prolonged rains during harvest than had generally been conceded, and during yesterday's operations shorts became anxious and bid the market up rapidly, closing prices being 1⅝ to 2¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.19 and No. 2 hard at $1.24½, cost, insurance and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September..	...	...	1.18⅝	1.16⅝	1.04½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September..	1.09	1.06¾	1.08¾	1.06⅝	95⅞
December...	1.06⅞	1.07⅜	1.09¾	1.07⅜	1.03¼
May	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14⅝	1.13⅛	..

CORN.

The corn market was also strong and higher, closing with net gains of 1⅝ to 1¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c prompt shipment, and Argentine corn was offered at 74c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September..	76	74⅞	76	74⅛	66¼
December..	65¼	63⅛	65⅛	63¼	60⅝
May	67⅜	66⅝	67⅞	66⅛	..

OATS.

The delayed harvest and small movement caused an active covering movement in September oats, which closed at an advance of 3½c, while the later months were firm in sympathy, showing net gains of 2⅛ to 2½c. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 64½ to 65c; No. 2 white, 65 to 65½c; No. 3 white, 64 to 64½c; No. 4 white, 63½ to 64c; fancy clipped white, 67½ to 68½c; ordinary clipped white, 66 to 67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close	Prev. Year.
September ..	42⅞	39½	42⅜	39⅝	40⅞
December ..	42⅝	40⅛	42⅜	40¼	44
May	45⅝	43⅝	45½	43⅜	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weak most of the day, under heavy selling prompted by the British note, which was thought to have a direct bearing on packers' claims, and on the very large stocks and slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000. Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	8.02	7.90	7.92	8.07	9.05
October	8.07	8.00	8.02	8.12	9.20
Ribs—					
September ..	9.20	9.00	9.00	9.27	12.00
October	9.07	8.95	8.97	9.20	11.62
Pork—					
September	13.50	13.25	13.35	13.55	20.30
October	13.70	13.45	13.52	13.72	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market again declined to new low records under heavy selling, prompted by the weakness in lard and what was believed to be hedge selling against offers of new-crop oil from the South. The spot position showed some steadiness, however, which was believed to indicate a better spot demand either for domestic consumption or for export. Closing prices were 4 to 8 points net lower.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	5.80@	5.85
August	5.91	5.90	5.83@5.90	5.88
September	5.79	5.75	5.76@5.77	5.80
October	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.77	5.81
November	5.75	5.73	5.73@5.74	5.81
December	5.84	5.80	5.80@5.81	5.84
January	5.93	5.90	5.89@5.90	5.93
February	6.00	6.00	5.96@5.98	5.98
March	6.05	6.05	6.03@6.06	6.07

COFFEE.

Underlying conditions in the coffee market presented a rather more bearish outlook inasmuch as receipts continued heavy and Brazil was willing to sell options at 20 to 30 points lower than Tuesday's offers; but the fact that prices here are already below a parity with Brazil had a tendency to check selling to some extent, although closing prices were 1 to 9 points net lower. Sales for the day were 14,250 bags. The local spot market was dull and easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	6.50	6.48	6.51@6.52	6.52
September	6.50	6.48	6.49@6.50	6.51
October	...	...	6.49@6.50	6.52
November	...	...	6.49@6.50	6.53
December	6.52	6.49	6.49@6.50	6.54
January	...	...	6.53@6.54	6.53
February	6.58	6.58	6.57@6.58	6.64
March	6.66	6.62	6.61@6.62	6.68
April	...	...	6.65@6.66	6.73
May	6.70	6.70	6.69@6.70	6.75
June	...	...	6.74@6.75	6.83
July	...	...	6.79@6.80	6.88

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,807 packages. Market opened with a firmer tone. Better grades showed strength, while undergrades and higher grades of creamery, and on the early trading prices recovered about ½c from yesterday's decline. Renovated butter, quiet; ladles and packing stock meeting a slow sale. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 25½c; higher scoring, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, (extras,) 23½@c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, (firsts,) 22@22½c; ladles, (current make,) firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, (June make,) fine, 20c; current make, (No. 2,) 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,868 cases. The market shows no material change. Choice to fancy qualities are in light supply and inquired for at steady to firm prices. Good medium and lower grades are still pressing for sale at former irregular prices, the basis of the sales of Western ranging from 19@20c, with a larger part from 16@18c, and inferior qualities ranging downward. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality are scarce and in sellers' favor, but it requires very fancy stock to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29@25c; extra firsts, 21@22½c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 16@17½c; thirds and poorer, 14@15½c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 14c; fair to good, 13@13½c; culls and inferior, 8@12½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 30@31c; ordinary to good, 26@29c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@29c; Western, gathered whites, 22@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 28@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22½c; dark eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

FINDS BUSINESS MEN MILDLY OPTIMISTIC

Due Largely to War Trade and Crop Prospects, Reserve Board Reports.

NEW YORK IMPROVEMENT

Retail Trade Better Since June—Labor More Fully Employed, Though Some Lines Lag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A general note of mild optimism as compared with the depression of a month ago marks the Federal Reserve Board's summary of conditions in the twelve Federal Reserve districts. Banking conditions remain dull, with large excess reserves on hand and low rates, at which the banks seem reluctant to lend on the eve of the movement of crops. But even the banks expect an improvement in the near future, and this seems to be true in most of the districts.

Crops of all sorts and in all communities are reported as excellent, and this seems to be at the bottom of the general feeling that business conditions must improve. Already in particular businesses conditions are above normal, particularly those affected by the demand in Europe for military supplies, and the number of businesses affected in this way seems to be constantly increasing.

Manufacturers of the finer grades of cotton in New England are more than holding their own, but from Fall River reports are not so good. Southern mills are finding some compensating advantages for the ill-effects of the war in the demand for such military stores as khaki, tenting, and blankets. Steel and iron work, owing to foreign and domestic demand, is improving rapidly, and the same is true regarding tin plate, to which a premium has been given by the need of canned foods for European armies. Indirectly, demands for these things have given an impetus to coal and coke.

The New York district reports good crops, except in regard to hay, which the wet weather will keep below the average. Dairying continues good. There have been complaints from the retail trade, where collections are said to be unsatisfactory. Of the New York district, the Reserve Board's bulletin says in part:

"Great activity continues in the production of supplies for shipment to Europe. Building operations are curtailed and depression is still evident in lumber, foundries, implement works, and silk mills. Strikes that were referred to a month ago are still on in Southern and Northern districts. Deposits generally are large, but in most sections the demand for loans is very light.

"During June the usual mid-year inventory time dullness prevailed in New York City. Improvement in retail trade has been reported recently. Wholesale houses state that collections are very satisfactory. More active and firm markets have developed, largely from foreign orders, in such lines as steel, coal, leather and wool. Purchases of cotton goods are restricted by the weakness in the price of raw cotton. Labor is more fully employed. There are strikes in some branches of the clothing trade. Real estate agents report conditions better than a year ago and improved over the preceding month. Renting is more active, especially in the large office buildings.

"A comparison of statistics for June, 1915, with June, 1914, shows the following changes: Exchanges through the New York Clearing House $8,025,481,549, a gain of $181,278,782; building permits, thirty-seven, to cost $3,290,330, an increase of five in number and a decrease of $103,320 in amount; shares sold on the New York Stock Exchange, 10,900,000, an increase of 6,916,000 over a year ago, but a decrease of 1,821,000 from the preceding month; transactions in bonds on the Exchange amounted to $57,824,000, an increase of $4,330,000 over a year ago, but a decrease of $6,900,000 from the preceding month; new incorporations, $80,091,100, an increase of $34,089,000; failures, 241, for $2,018,881, a decrease of fifteen in number, and $13,508,090 in amount; since Jan. 1 exports from the port are $684,407,674 against $483,485,-193; imports, $488,161,854, against $523,-152,001; the latest compilation of railroad earnings shows a gain in May, 1915, over May, 1914, of $1,324,785 gross and $14,619,397 net.

"From June 1 to July 18 the New York Clearing House banks' loans increased $115,941,000, deposits increased $163,881,000, and excess reserves decreased $13,877,000. The market rates for money have remained easy and practically unchanged since the middle of June. Bankers' acceptances command slightly easier rates of 2 1-16 to 2⅜ per cent., and the supply is lighter. Prime commercial paper is in great demand, with light offerings at 3¼ to 4 per cent., with occasional sales at 3 per cent. The large movement of gold practically stopped when the special deposits were moved from Ottawa. Sterling and Continental bills of exchange declined to new low levels. Rates have been stronger and steadier during the last week. The London discount rate has increased and is now 5⅛ per cent., as against 2⅞ per cent. on June 1."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction Wednesday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

1 share Associated Merchants Company first preferred, $100, 21.

8 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 272.

2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, 11½.

4 shares H. B. Claflin Company first preferred, $100 each, $10 lot.

1 share Central Trust Company, $100, 977.

3 shares of Fidelity Bank of New York, $100 each, 142.

5 shares Franklin Safe Deposit Company, $25 each, 121.

1 share Franklin Trust Company, $100, 245.

5 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 601.

4 shares C. G. Gunther's Sons first preferred, $100 each, 11.

6 shares C. G. Gunther's Sons common, $100 each, 4.

5 shares Merchanics and Metals National Bank, $100 each, 255½.

6 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 160¼.

1 share New National Fuel Gas Company, $100 each, 200⅝.

3 shares New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway, $100 each, 113¼.

1 share New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company, $50, 105.

1 share Realty Associates, $100, 101.

5 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 870.

5 shares Washington Water Power Company, $100 each, 72½.

50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 100 each.

2 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $2,064.82 lot.

1 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $3,127.24 lot.

$20,000 Consolidated Indiana Coal Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due June 1, 1953; June, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached; 25.

16 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $2,000 lot.

390 shares Imperial Development Company as collateral, $100 each, 20 cents per share.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday Aug. 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notices of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notices of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—225, F. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Nikola Tesla Co<Marconi W T Co of Am
Ikel Freres Co<Sak's Co.
U S Hoffman Co<Murino.
N Y & Ber Co<Mowlick.
Smith<Simms Mfg Co.
Sarder<Canton Metal Ceiling Co.
US<Duffy.
W. H. Treadwell Co<Scow Inter Ocean Co of N Y 12.
J. H. White Mfg Co<Shapiro.
O'K Mfg Co<Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Peerless Light Co<Leviton.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Spar & East Co, Inc.
McManus<Sawyer.
Phillips<Johnson.
Indiv Drinking Cup Co<Errett.
Re N Y & East River Ferry Co.
Rockland & Rockport L. Co<Est of W. S. Pendleton.
Panaullas<Nat Equit Co.
Panaullas<Powell Corp.
Same<James McClurg & Sons.
Same<Kuhn.
Friedley & Voshardt Co<Univ Metal SS Co.
Mayer<Mutschler.
Penn Steel Co<NYC Ry, (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Acme Film Exch<Aldrich.
Stolts<Rumore.
Balassa<Kirsh.
Butler<Butler.
Arcelie<NY Rwys.
Commado<same.
Deegan<City Sales Ag
Goldberg<NY Rwys.
Ner Bank<Dickson.
Read<State Bank.
Foss<McCaun.
Pendleton<Adams.
Stemmler<Alsdorf.
Jaburg<Rosenfield.
Fraino<Brill.
Pruss<Weinstein.
Wisch<Rudiger.
Farm L & T<Wagner
De Buris<Petraglia.
Dickey<Mut Film Cor.
Re Havemeyer Av<Lacomber & Westchester Av.
Karpeles<Heydemann.
Lawyers Mtg<Jacobs, (2.)
Zinevitch<Bradley
Cont Co.
Davis<Davis.
Plunkett<Plunkett.
Glickman<Bussell.
Sobel<Sobel.
Podesta<Andriaccio.
Brennan<Murray.
Nome Min'g<Caughey.
Sloss<Potter.
Emig Ind Sav Bk<Butler.
Dean<Dean.
Garfinkel<I R T.
Kauner<same.
Brown<same.
Shinske<same.
Killoran<same.
Fuller<same.
Ganz<same.
Hills<same.
Bart<same.
Albricht<same.
Morris<same.
Dienhoff<same.
Berger<same.
Gall<same.
Galt<same.
Peterson<Seetson.
Re Goldschmidt.
Stewart<Monaton Rty & Inv Corp.
Horton<same.
Gordon<Gordon.
Hayes<Bradley Cont.
Re Ludlow Av.
People ex rel Wallers<Prendergast.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Matthew Sullivan, Mary F. Sullivan, Carolina Vogel, Mary Noonan.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Motions.

Hackenschmidt<Vecsey
Kessler<Bohan.
Chemical Rty Co<Neuman.
Nonutuck Silk Co<Goldstein.
Bank of U S<Landau.
Schreiber<Pawlowitz.
Sherwin-Comst Co.
Emanuel<Blerhoff.
Cavalero<Keefe.
Zuzolnsky<Jones.
Garland<Hill Button Works.
Saltzman<Borden's M Co.
Merchung<Weill.
Lurine<Tenzer.
Tielhober<Bard.
Hoyt<Stark, (2.)
Epstein<Wendt.
Fraser<Tenman.
Herrmann<Queens Land, &c. Co.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
St'l Pottery Co<Am Stores.
Taylor-Smith Co<same.
Eckstein<Collins.
Aaron<Liberty Metal Co.
Trivers<Mark.
Knight<Strommell.
Duckett<Dunton.
Berlin & Jones Co<Nat Compiling Co.
Plotkin<<Knickerbocker.
Larson<same.
Claremont, &c. Co<Hartford F Co.
Beck<Rialto Co.
Globe, &c. Co<Palmer
McCarthy<Cultrone.
Becher<Wolfsheim
Dunbar Box Co<Langley.
Goldman Co<Whitney & Wilcox.
Safir<No Brit. &c, Co.
Maas<Trigger.
Lippincott<Griffin.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Friedman—Henry A Gildersleeve, Bank for Sav<Parrell—Frederick C Hunter. Bowery Sav Bk<Schurinbeck—Geo E Weller. Fearing<Jacobson—Alexander Rorke. O'Donovan<O'Donovan—John H Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Seligman<Schwartz—N Taylor Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Koster<Union Trust Co—Algernon S Giegerich.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—German Sav Bk<Geo Schuck—R. Lewis Julian.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—American Sav Bk<Owners Standard Realty Co—Frank W Toppan. Anna M Werfelman<Caroline C von Asten—Saul Bernstein.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Caroline B Smith<Allen A Canlon—John W Remer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motion calendar. Adjourned until Aug. 10, at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY,

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Contested motions.

Decker<Beecher.
Re Rutland Rd.
Re Wilson (Lost Mortgage.)
Re Morgan, rec'r, et al.
Werbela<Thomas Colliery Co.
Kuland<Goodmann.
Beech<Katchem.
Dumig<Dumig.
Rosenberg<Gurski, Jr.
Jackman<Am Sugar Ref Co et al.
Ribbene<United Cigar Stores Co.
Axelrod, A, inf<Levine
Axelrod, C<same.
Bk of Long Island<Lomax et al.
Lubitz<Belsito.
Manowitch<Manowitch.
Re Erasmus St (opening.)
Re 81st St, (Winslow.)

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
George E Gamble.
Karl Engiert.
Accounting of:
William Klesick,
William Singer,
Benjamin R Western,
Thomas T Barr,
Max Berger,
Joseph T McFall,
George R Westbrook,
Caroline Solonovich,
Henry Alexander,
Emelie Sanbeth,
Charles Krogman,
John Krogman,
Estates of:
Daniel J Nash,
John Krogman,
Guardianship of:
Frederick R Cohen.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:59|Sun sets..7:12|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:02	3:35	9:18	10:07
Governors Island	3:50	4:18	10:01	10:54
Hell Gate	5:40	6:08	11:41	12:34

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 4.

SS Prins Willem I., Cape Haitien, July 30.
SS Mesaba, London, July 21.
SS Capris, Marseilles, July 17.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, July 31.
SS Anoon, Colon, July 28.
SS Eastern City, Nantes, July 27.
SS Inveric, Boston, Aug. 2.
SS Times, Havana, July 27.
SS Galveston, Jacaro, July 27.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 28.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 1.
SS Mississippi, London, July 26.
SS Cape Ortegal, Marseilles, July 15.
SS Dorothy, Bocas Grande, July 18.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 24
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 21
Ardgryfe	London	July 20
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 3
Djibouti	Marseilles	July 15
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 3
Almirante	Santa Marta	July 27
Caracas	San Juan	July 31
Proteus	New Orleans	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 27
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
El Siglo	Galveston	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

Patras	Thessalonika	July 21
San Giorgio	Gibraltar	July 27
Lapland	Liverpool	July 30
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Halifax	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Cairnhill	Havre	July 23

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 31
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	July 28
Canopic	Genoa	July 21
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	July 30
Perugia	Gibraltar	July 27
Taormina	Naples	July 28
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Abelfield Grange, San-tos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SIGHS FOR GLORIES OF A LOBSTER AGE

Mr. Pippet's Veracious Tale of How the Crustaceans Rang the Church Bells.

MADE GREAT RAT KILLERS

Reformed Drunkards, Defeated Terriers, Fought in Sporting Mains and Made Life Merry.

Percival H. K. M. Pippet of Merrivale, N. S., who attended the recent Lobster Congress at Wood's Hole, Mass., and will sail for Halifax on the Florizel on Saturday, was speaking at his hotel last night of the work done by the congress.

It was urged by the delegates to the congress that the United States Government co-operate with the Canadian Government in adopting more stringent laws for the preservation of the crustaceans, not only by the protection of their eggs, but by preventing the capture of adults when they have reached the reproductive stage.

"The destruction of lobsters goes on apace," said Mr. Pippet last night, sadly shaking his gray head, "but it is only in line with that which I have seen during the past fifty years along the Nova Scotia coast. I shall sail for Halifax on Saturday, and after reaching there it is only a short railway journey to my home in Merrivale. Usually I am anxious to get home, but now that I realize that there is no future for our lobsters it makes me sad to revisit the scenes where they formerly were the most interesting entertaining features of our daily life.

"You can't imagine what a vital factor the lobsters were in our lives when I was a wee laddie in Merrivale, sixty-odd years ago. My father was rector of St. Swithin's-by-the-Sea, our only church, and he used to tell many tales of the early days, when the lobsters used to come ashore during the early morning and swarm about the streets. My father, who was the Rev. Percival Montmorency Killingsworth Pippet and an honor man at Oxford before he came out to Nova Scotia, closely studied the habits of the lobsters and soon grew to be an authority on them.

Lobster Defeats Bull Terrier.

"I can remember very well when he had a strong netting placed about our grounds at the Manse, so that the lobsters could not get into the gardens. They would come up out of the sea in the early morning and ravage the vegetable garden and flower beds. It was not until they destroyed a hawthorn bush that my Governor brought over from home that he decided to keep them out. Then, of course, we were always having trouble with Pompey, our bull terrier. He would insist on dashing madly into the garden and attacking the lobsters, and we always had to patch him up after the battle.

"There was one huge black crustacean of great age that we used to call Caesar. One early morning he shuffled into Pompey's kennel, and we were awakened by the sound of a terrible conflict. When we rescued Pompey he had lost a bit of his tail and a large portion of an ear. In our anxiety to save the terrier, we let the old villain of a lobster escape.

"Caesar did several other extraordinary things. One night Abercrombie Smithers, the beadle, had been indulging too freely in Andy Swenson's 'glug,' brandy mixed with burned sugar and crushed apples, and had gone to sleep in the church, leaving the big door open. In the early dawn Caesar crept in and found him there, and shortly afterward the beadle dashed into the building shrilly and calling for help. Caesar remained fastened to his anatomy until he almost reached the gate. On another occasion the village was amazed to be awakened by a confused jangle from the church bells. When father reached the church he found a number of large black lobsters swinging on the bell ropes and ringing the bells. Caesar was not among them or we would have had him for luncheon.

Sad End for Caesar.

"He came to an untimely end, though. Giles Roper, our aged Sexton, removed him, and that is rather a peculiar tale also. Giles came from England about the same time my father did, and his most treasured possession was a button from the coat of Lord Nelson, which his father gave him. His father cut it off himself, as the great Admiral was leaving the Royal George in Portsmouth to go aboard the Victory when he started on the cruise that ended in the battle of Trafalgar. All his buttons were cut off that day, you remember.

"Well, Giles wore the button on his watch chain, and one hot night forgot himself and fell asleep on the beach. It is true he had been too generous with his potations and ought not to have slept out in the night air, but he awoke in the morning he found hundreds of large lobsters crawling about him and his precious button was gone. He immediately realized that one of the brutes had snipped off the slender chain and eaten it. From then on, he became a foe to all lobsters. He used to hunt the big ones with an axe and split them open, always hoping that he would find the button. One early morning as he walked through the churchyard to ring the bells, Caesar reached out from behind a tombstone and hit him on the leg. Giles did not have his axe, but his blackthorn was sufficient, and that was the end of Caesar. It seemed rather hasty on the part of Giles, because Caesar did not have the button, and a nip in the leg was what every one had every day in the week. However, Giles was very irritable before the lobsters became popular in New York and other cities.

"Andy Swenson, who served long years as skipper of Swedish trading vessels before he became a Canadian and settled in Merrivale, was our leading bon vivant and an open champion of the lobsters. Although he was what might be called a liberal consumer, Andy had a streak of canniness, in which he was aided by a number of large lobsters.

Lobsters Promote Temperance.

"On Saturday nights during the cool weather it was his custom to brew large quantities of 'glug' and invite all his friends to share it with him. You know after a chap has had about three goblets or beakers of 'glug' he becomes quite uncertain; after he passes the sixth he becomes certain of many extraordinary things, and when he consumes the tenth he fancied the world is topsy-turvy and overrun with strange and wondrous animals.

"Now, Andy took advantage of the potency of his favorite beverage, which was always served from a low punch bowl. When he made up his mind that his guests had passed into the second stage, and that they had had quite enough, he would quietly slip out of the room. In a few minutes he'd return, and suddenly his horrified guests would see yellow and red striped lobsters, and others of more diabolic hue, crawling into the room. The party would break up in a panic, when Andy would quietly slip several of these painted beasties on to the table, and they would dive for the punch bowl and try to fish out the bits of apple floating on the surface of the glug. Thus Andy saved himself from the reproaches of the better halves of his guests and also saved quite a few shillings.

"The village feud between Jim Bellows, our sporting farmer, and Sir Marmaduke Plantagenet Featherstonhaugh started and ended in lobsters. Jim had a fast pair of two, as a fighting cocks, a number of bulldogs, and the best roost of fighting lobsters in the parish. He was the first to discover that they would fight, and before long had issued an open challenge to the countryside. Those lobster mains were gala days among our sporting fraternity. The lobsters would be pitted just like fighting cocks, and while their movements were none too fast they would struggle desperately until one or the other was hors de combat.

Lobsters Score as Rat Killers

"After the battles, in which Bellows usually came off winner, there would be a lobster supper at which all the crustaceans taking part in the combats would be eaten. It was at these suppers that the old story that I have recently seen ascribed to a well-known comedian originated. Bellows was served with a lobster minus a claw and he indignantly demanded that he be served with the winner. That was where the phrase, 'Bring me the winner,' originated.

"Sir Marmaduke was a Justice of the Peace and chairman of the Vestry-man of St. Swithin's and he decidedly disapproved of the lobster mains. He went out to Jim Bellows's place and remonstrated with him. Jim smoothed his lordship down, over a few glasses of Scotch, and that night when Sir Marmaduke came home singing in the darkness he drove his trap into the bay and there was a fearful to-do. The lobsters nipped the ponies, the dog-cart overturned, and when Sir Marmaduke was dragged out using language unbecoming a Vestryman, he had a number of lobsters clinging to him. He was frightfully upset and swore he would never speak to Jim Bellows again.

"However, their feud ended a few years later and they became fast friends. Sir Marmaduke's granary was overrun with rats that were so fierce that the cats and terriers would not face them. Bellows heard of the rats and sent over a few large lobsters which were hidden in the granary. In less than two weeks those of the rats that had not been nipped to death had fled, and Sir Marmaduke in his handsome way called on Bellows and thanked him.

"However, it is no use telling you of the past glories of the Nova Scotia lobsters. It makes me said, and it is better to forget. They have been gradually wiped out by the marketmen who supply the big restaurants. As it is now even the school children don't come home with nipped legs, and I expect before long the lobsters of Merrivale will be as extinct as the sweet-singing clams of Duxbury."

Shouldn't Have Spoiled His Supper.

Mr. Moon of Atlanta is suing his wife for a divorce because she beat him over the head with a poker while he was eating supper. We seldom criticise a lady, but it seems to us she ought to have waited until he had finished supper before she swatted him—Houston Post.

An advertisement in the Country Board column of The New York Times will be read by its over 300,000 daily purchasers.

Telephone
BRYANT 1000

or post card your announcement to The Times, Times Square, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Maine.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against COLONIAL PAPER COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. 721.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

The following papers having been filed in the above-entitled cause, to wit:

1. Special Master's Report of Sale.
2. Motion for confirmation of Special Master's Report of Sale and the sale therein mentioned.
3. Petition of Old Colony Trust Company for allowance of its compensation and disbursements and the compensation and disbursements of its solicitors.
4. Receiver's First Report and Account.
5. Motion of Receiver for acceptance and approval of his first report and account.
6. Motion of Old Colony Trust Company relating to report of deficiency, determination of proportionate shares to be paid to holders of bonds, and other matters,

It is

ORDERED that a hearing thereon be had on the 9th day of August, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and that notice of said hearing be given to the defendant, Colonial Paper Company, by causing an attested copy of this order to be served upon the President or Treasurer or Secretary of said Colonial Paper Company at least five (5) days prior to the 9th day of August, 1915, and that notice be given to all other persons interested by causing an attested copy of this order to be published twice in The New York Times, The Boston Daily Advertiser, Biddeford Daily Journal, and Portland Evening Herald, the last publication in each case to be at least two days prior to the said 9th day of August, 1915.

By the Court,
JAMES E. HEWEY, [L. S.] Clerk.

July 27, 1915. C. H.
A true copy. Attest.
[Seal.] JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 29th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized for the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I do hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 29th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FINDS WEEDS EDIBLE.

Commuter Says Despised "Pussley" is Better Than Spinach.

"I am eating weeds this Summer," a man who came in on a New Haven local was heard to say yesterday. "Yes, Sir, and I like them. I haven't turned Nebuchadnezzar, but I am devouring grass —sour grass. Also I have discovered that a certain lowly esteemed but very exuberant variety of vegetation that has menaced my garden in past years is edible. I have eaten it, and I enjoy it. I refer to what is commonly or gardenly known as 'pussley.'

"I have always thought that my place was the original home of pussley. It has grown so thickly there that, next to bugs of many varieties, it has done most to fill a Summer with care. After I had scratched the ground for the first plantings the pussley would be the first thing up, covering the ground in places like a rich carpet. Now, I don't mean parsley—you know the pretty weed, with the thick oval leaves and the pink stalks, that grows flat upon the ground at the start.

"Well, we got a Belgian woman for cook this Summer, and at her first visit to the garden she fell into raptures over a lot of pussley.

"We cultivate it in my country, and it brings a high price,' was the startling information she imparted. So she cooked some of it for us, as she would cook spinach, the result was wonderful. Since then we have eaten up the pussley in the garden as fast as it got big enough to gather. No longer is it despised.

"As for the sour grass, the cook gave us a soup the other night in which that was a main ingredient, and it was delicious. Another thing I have learned is that Swiss chard furnished two delicious dishes, for the cook takes the stalks and chops them up and cooks them with cream. Also, our thrifty Belgian has introduced us to rhubarb served as a vegetable. The stalks of the plepiant, of course, she still gives us in the shape of pies, but the leaves, which our old cook used to throw away, she cooks, and it is better than spinach.

"I am wondering now if she won't discover that hogweed is edible. If she demonstrates that, the family stomach will take the place of a weedpile on our place next Summer."

OPEN LONGFELLOW'S HOME.

Cragie House in Cambridge a Memorial for the Public.

By the will of Mrs. Richard Henry Dana, a daughter of the poet Longfellow, which has just been filed for probate in Massachusetts, the fact is disclosed that the old Cragie house in Brattle Street, Cambridge, facing the Charles River, is to be preserved intact for the public.

The old house is a familiar sight to all visitors to Cambridge, with its broad front and spacious grounds. The surviving heirs agreed to take care of the house to three Trustees, together with a sum of money for its upkeep, for the triple purpose, "(1) as a specimen of the best Colonial architecture of the eighteenth century; (2) as a historical monument of the occupation of the house by George Washington during the siege of Boston in the Revolutionary War, and (3) as a memorial to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow."

It is further stipulated in the will that heirs of the Longfellow family may live in the house by paying rent, but when the time comes that no surviving heirs wish to occupy it the house is to become a memorial "for the benefit of the public."

The deed was signed by Miss Alice Longfellow, a daughter of the poet, who now occupies the house; by Miss Annie Thorp, the "Allegra" of the poem, "The Old Clock on the Stairs," which was written in the Craigie house, and by Ernest W. Longfellow, a son of the poet.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 3: Lieuts. J. Duane, D. B., to 6; 4 P. M., Aug. 4, Sergts. R. B. Wilson, 4, to 18; J. Keane, 21, to 4. 4 P. M., Aug. 3: Patrol A. Capone, D. B., to 31, detailing as Act. Det. Sergt, 2d gr., revoked. 4 P. M., Aug. 5: E. M. Singer, 25, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C; J. L. Hayes, 26, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. E; J. F. Hussey, 278, to bicycle duty; E. M. Sutting, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, to 25; D. D. Shine, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, to 26. To Commr's office from precincts indicated, assigned to Special Squad 3: J. J. Kilroy, 31; J. E. Smith, 35; R. C. Johns, 68; W. F. Kirwan, 159. Matron Mary A. Sweeney, 2, to 15.

Temporary Assignments—Asst. Supt. of Telegraph—W. Allan, Bur. of Tel., in charge, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

Lieut. R. Quinn, 42, to command, 6 P. M., Aug. 1, during absence of Captain on sick report. Sergts. R. B. Watt, 32, to office of Traffic and Marine Diva, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; F. Coughlin, 61, as Act. Lieut., 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 3; W. Brod, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 5; H. Roedel, 63 to 7 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 6; O. J. Eisele, 29 to 7 I. D., 15 days, 2 P. M., Aug. 6; Lenahan and W. Ornstein, 40, duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4; J. J. Wimmer, 61, as Sta. house At., 8 A. M., Aug. 4, during absence of Attendant on sick report; C. F. O'Connell and J. J. Lenihan, 61, N. P. Pehrsson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63 to 7 I. D., 4 P. M., Aug. 7, to 8 A. M., Aug. 10; E. R. Friel, 155 to 9 I. D., 14 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; J. F. Wallace, 156, to C. C. duty in Bur. of Discip. Records, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; W. Maher, 161, as Sta.-house Att., 8 A. M., Aug. 5, during absence of Attendant on sick report; D. Dougherty, in plain clothes, precinct indicated, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 6; C. J. Browne, 22; F. Fristensky, Jr., 22; T. J. Smith, 22; C. E. Daly, 22; D. J. Neville, 22; J. B. Wallace, 22, 156.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 2 I. D., (temporary,) 5:45 P. M., Aug. 3; J. W. Brierton, 278, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., Aug. 5.

Leave of absence: With full pay—Supt. of Telegraph M. R. Brennan, Bur. of Tel., 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17, (vacation;) without pay—Lieut. A. J. Gumbrecht, D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16. Patrol. F. J. Dougherty, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; C. Gutrie, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 8; F. W. Mahland, 154, 1 day, 2 P. M., Aug. 8.

Sick leave: Patrol. O. M. Whitney, 68, 60 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

With full pay while on sick report: Patrol. H. W. Hemingway., 77, 6:35 A. M., July 21, 4 P. M., July 22.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. M. A. Miraglia, 28, and F. May, 31, to 7:37 P. M., Aug. 3.

Appointed Special Patrol.: J. J. Gorman, with the National City Bank of New York, Aug. 2.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LYON, FRANCES B., (July 21, 1911;) personalty and realty total $30,000; all in trust for children, William H. and Katherine; then principal goes equally to them when they are 35 years old.

SILVER, NATHAN, (no partition;) Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society gets $1,000; the Hebrew Tabernacle in West 130th Street gets $500 on condition that memorial services be said there in memory of testator and his deceased wife, Miriam; $1,500, all household furniture, silverware, and certain other properties go to Celia Lang. "in appreciation of her services as nurse"; $5,000 goes to children of his deceased brother, Solomon, and $3,000 to the children of his brother, Isaac. There are a number of bequests to nephews and nieces; the residue goes equally to all the beneficiaries.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. to s. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs.; thunder showers in s. Fri., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and Fri., except fair in extreme s.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair in n., thunder showers in s. Thurs. Fri., cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair Thurs., except showers in extreme w. Fri., fair.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in s., showers in n. Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; moderate, variable winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs. and in e. Fri.

Wis.—Unsettled and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs. and in e. Fri.

Iowa.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs. and in e. Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in e. and cent. Fri. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in e. and n. Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Florida disturbance has reached Southern New England with decreased intensity and the Western one is central over North Lake Michigan, also in more moderate form.

During the last twenty-four hours the two disturbances have caused general rains from the upper Mississippi Valley, eastward and in the South Atlantic States, and over the greater portion of this large area the rainfall was excessive especially in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic States, North Carolina, and the Eastern Lake Erie district.

The east storm was also attended by gales along the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England coasts, while the Western one also caused some moderately strong winds over the North Upper Lake region.

Over the Western portion of the country the weather was generally fair only a few scattered thundershowers having occurred. It is considerably cooler in the Ohio Valley, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Middle Atlantic States, where high temperatures continue, while in the mountains temperatures are above the seasonal average. Except for showers Thursday over the North Upper Lake region and New England, the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, although occasional local thundershowers are probable in the south portion of the South Atlantic district. It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the Upper Lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate to fresh east to southeast; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic coast, moderate, mostly southwest and south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

New England—Showers Thursday. Friday, fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermograph at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	59	4 P. M.	72	76
6 A. M.	66	63	6 P. M.	68	75
9 A. M.	67	72	9 P. M.	67	72
12 M.	74	73	11 P. M.	66	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 4 A. M.; humidity, 100 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
10:45—137th St.; B'way Subway, (short circuit) ..... Slight

P. M.
2:25—53 Greenwich Av.; Mary Ryan..Slight
3:00—170 E. 107 St.; M. Peter..... Slight
4:25—149 Lenox Av.; Meyer Schwartz..Slight
4:40—331 Madison St.; Ida Kaganozitz..Slight
5:50—384 E. 10 St.; Meyer Reich..... Slight
7:30—607 Prospect Av.; D. Dolb..... Slight
9:10—122 E. 104 St.; Max Zilan..... Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The new eligible list for female playground and gymnasium attendant has been established. It contains 179 names. Those who obtained a rating of more than 70 are as follows:

Marguerite L. Mitchell, 87.80; Gladys A. Cantion, 87.60; Dorothy E. Taylor, 87.60; Dorothy A. Soskin, 85.60; Katherine Ferguson, 85.60; Mary L. Johnson, 85.40; Katherine Silverstone, 85.20; Flora L. Sheen, 84; Elizabeth Towns, 83.80; Florence Levin, 83.80; Jeanetta Moskowitz, 83.60; Adele D. Topper, 83.40; Marguerite A. Nauss, 83.20; Beatrice Karelsen, 82.80; Martha L. Cronemeyer, 82.80; Jessie Feinberg, 82.20; Marion V. Van Court, 82; Frieda N. Streich, 81.80; Elsie Morris, 81.80; Katherine O'Connell, 81.80; Carrie F. Lenard, 81.60; Dorothy A. Mintz, 81.60; Elizabeth Poshinsky, 81.60; Lena K. Zeldman, 81.60; Rose Salwen, 81.40; Phyllis Perlman, 81.40; Genevieve McGuiness, 81.40; Laura M. Stretsch, 81; Bessie A. MacDonald, 81; Lynette Goldberg, 81; Augusta V. Goldberg, 81; Frances J. Liberman, 81; Kathleen M. Kavanagh, 80.80; Augusta Rosenfeld, 80.80; Mollie Koenig, 80.60; Beatrice F. Lavrede Salwen, 80.40; Marion L. Fogerty, 80.20; Alice M. Chambers, 80.20; Mary A. Nussbaumen, 80; Laura V. Nash, 80; Sarah J. Forstadt, 80; Gertrude M. Couch, 80; Stella A. Yuelle, 80; Harriet De W. Denton, 79.60; Julia Sabsovich, 79.40; Louise L. Wardell, 79.40; Lily Bayern, 79.40; Cecilia H. Toop, 79.40; Winifred E. Salmon, 79.40.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant curator in paleontology, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur at $1,500 a year in the National Museum, Washington, D. C. The duties will be the preparation, care, and classification of paleontological materials. Competitors will be examined in geology and mineralogy, paleontology, French or German, thesis, education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course at a college or university of recognized standing, such training to have included courses in geology, and at least six months' experience in the preparation and classification of fossils are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following examinations are scheduled: Sept. 20-21, high school teachers; Sept. 27, promotion license, elementary schools; Oct. 4, ungraded classes, elementary schools; Oct. 4-5, free-hand drawing in high schools.

William McAndrew will be Acting City Superintendent on Aug. 15.

Reports received from Dr. William H. Maxwell at Ogonquit, Me., indicate that he is improved in health and that he will be able to resume his duties next month.

The term of office of the following members of the Board of Education will expire on Jan. 1, 1916: Henry J. Bigham, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Robert L. Harrison, Peter J. Laver, Alrick H. Man, Mrs. Christine Towns and John Whalen.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

AMELIA SPIER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Amelia Spier, dry goods, 534 East 138th Street, by La Rose Waist Co., $145; Birkenfeld-Strauss Co., $60, and Maurice E. Sobel.

MORRIS BREAKSTONE.—Judge Hand has confirmed the composition of Morris Breakstone, butter and eggs, in the Harlem Market, with creditors at 30 per cent. cash. Liabilities were $43,232.

MAX HELBORN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Helborn, furniture, 1,501 Third Avenue, with creditors at 15 per cent. cash.

SOLOMON RIEVMAN.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Solomon Rievman, dry goods, 467 Broadway, with creditors at 10 per cent. cash.

KLENERT & ROSENBLUTH.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Klenert & Rosenbluth, plumbers' supplies, 1,683 First Avenue, with creditors at 20 per cent. cash.

A. J. ELLIS, INC.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 23 against A. J. Ellis, Inc., manufacturer of fireproof doors at 110 West Fortieth Street.

PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY.—Judge Hand has authorized Arthur F. Gotthold receiver of the Prospect Leasing Company, which operates the Hotel St. Andrew, at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, to continue the business until Aug. 25. The business has not been profitable, but creditors want to keep it as a going concern.

KENT PRINT SHOP, INC., printing plant, 149 West Thirty-sixth Street, has assigned to Abraham L. Feinstein. Arthur K. Hill is President.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

LJUBOMIR MESTANIZ, builder, 810 Forest Av., who built the old Grand Central Palace at Lexington Av., 43d & 44th Sts.; liabilities, $35,706.

GEORGE A. VARNEY of White Plains, formerly builder in New York City; liabilities, $47,155.

CHARLES H. HALCOMB, 12 Gramercy Park; liabilities, $21,840.

FRANK P. COAKLEY, clerk, 473 Central Park West, formerly liquor dealer.

FRED M. McCLOY, manager 207 W. 107th St.

MURPHY & CUSACK, confectionaries, Poughkeepsie.

CHARLES LOEB, butcher.

THOMAS HILL, 452 W. 14th St., formerly liquors.

VAULX CARTIER, promoter, 50 Church St.

SADIE PRINCE, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

LORIS AHRENS, salesman, 871-7th Av., formerly cloak manufacturer in Chicago.

HARRY RODIN, clothing, at Poughkeepsie.

WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT, plumbing contractor, 93 Lexington Av.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—William A. Whitlock, a solicitor. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $50,362; assets, $40.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first being that of the debtor::

In New York County.

Auerbach, Sidney—Rusch & Co.....$1,017.97
Bernstein, Harry—R. Greco..... 480.25
Baker, Charles—Hanover Fire Ins. Co...947.07
Cohen, Harry and Isaac—M. Schnur...118.40
De Pedro, Juan, or Juan Pedro, Jr.—W. H. Alcock..... 178.02
Gormley, Eleanor—E. G. Murray..... 486.41
Feldstein, Abraham D. and Solomon—J. L. Frankel 1,322.00
Hurwitz, Edw. or Ed.—H. Tolk..... 112.15
Harris, Joseph H.—E. W. Simpson..... 138.66
Harrington, James E.—E. R. Fornell..300.20
J. Walter Gage Realty Co., Inc.—A. Kallman 125.33
Kahn, Bernard S.—L. J. Riggins..... 141.83
Lang, Jacob—M. Bovornick..... 134.15
Lardi, Joseph and Italo M.—Pepe..... 111.91
Lesser, W. Arthur—First National Bank of Roselle 377.06
Loeb, David M.—F. Lublinsky..... 162.15
Machichael, Wm. S.—Bloodgood Sutton Leasing Co. 100.00
Mouari, Michel—129 West 20th St. Corp. 166.83
McSweeney, John—Peck Bros. & Minch America 138.58
McDonald, Edith—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. 104.06
Russell B. Smith, Inc.—G. Buttner..... 634.60
Richardson, Margaret, adm.—Franklin Savings Bank in City of N. Y. 2,082.20
Silver, Louis—Prince Lauten Co..... 106.01
Schoenfeld, Louis—I. Braunstein..... 127.15
Stern, Louis, and Sigmund Wasserman—M. B. Baer..... 3,308.42
Schur, August—Anheuser-Busch Agency. 138.40
Siep, Geo. F.—M. Raymond..... 292.78
Watson, Warren M.—E. Thielmann....3,524.79

In Bronx County.

Fischer, Christine, as guardian — R. P. Senior $108.39
Greenleaf, George E.—J. E. Schmuits.... 70.72
Guttmann, John—John Eichler Brewing Co. 368.51
Lohmeyer, William—Schultz Novelty Co. 37.21
Martinez, Valero—M. Meyer..... 186.72
Martinez, Valero—M. Meyer..... 186.72
Martin, James Edward Joseph — R. Ruscher 3,915.67
Schwemer, Louis—M. Effros..... 40.60
Stachnik, Paul G.—J. Rowland et al.....123.90
Tweer, Gustav W.—B. Finkelstein..... 273.41
Withus, Gus—A. Berliner et al..... 304.63

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brinckerhoff, Daniel S.—A. Brinckerhoff, Feb. 19, 1915..... $494.43
Buckman, Anthan Joseph — Lichtenberg H. Mindlin, June 9, 1914..... 399.22
Casina, John and Louisa—R. Salisbury, May 24, 1907..... 288.35
Dalby, Alfred M.—E. Oliphant Murdock, Oct. 1, 1909..... $324.32
Gerhardt, Charles C.—E. W. B. Brown, Dec. 5, 1913..... 118.13
Hand, Ira—M. C. Stoddard, May 4, 1915.206.07
Kerby, Thomas A.—M. Hasbrouck, April 22, 1909 ..... 174.13
Lanckner, Lillie A.—A. C. Wappler, July 29, 1915 ..... 606.93
Leary, Daniel J. — F. Geiler, Aug. 3, 1915 ..... 104.22.06
Nathan Harrison Realties — Universal Discount Co., Oct. 8, 1913..... 153.96
Rieenberg, Adolph — E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915..... 2,033.28
Rothschild Realty Co. — W. I. Shaw, April 12, 1915..... 1,694.79
Silverstein, Meyer—W. Rosenzweig, Feb. 3, 1915 ..... 129.72
Savage, Joseph K.—R. Cavriluts, April 27, 1914 ..... 5,521.97
Wilmerding, Cuthbert M.—H. F. Farowich, Feb. 3, 1915..... 264.49
Thummel, Curtis C. H., and Charles S. Metzger—H. W. Ruth, Oct. 4, 1910.... 121.16
Mallalieu, Herbert S.—W. B. Stagg, July

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Capt. J. S. E. Young, 8th Cav., is relieved from treatment at Reed Hospital.

Changes in stations and duties of dental surgeons: 1st Lt. J. A. McAllister, jr., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to West Point, for duty at Academy; 1st Lt. S. Davis Boak, from West Point, after arrival of Lt. McAlister, and after leave of absence to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving 1st Lt. G. I. Gunckel, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Leaves: Capt. T. W. Hollyday, 2d F. A., 1 month; Capt. S. E. Young, 8th Cav., 15 days; Capt. H. K. Taylor, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days, and Capt. B. Sharp, retired, 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. N. E. Nichols, Newport, R. I., Training Station, to connection fitting out the Winslow and in command when commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lts. F. Cogswell, Sayville Radio Station, to the Balch, and J. B. Earle, the North Dakota, to the San Francisco.

Ensign H. L. Morrison, to treatment New York Naval Hospital.

Rear Admiral J. M. Forsyth, retired, died at Shamokin, Penn., Aug. 3.

Marine Corps.

2d Lt. S. L. Howard, orders to Marine Barracks, San Francisco, revoked, to 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Jason at Cape Haitien, Prometheus at St. Paul, Cleveland at San Blas, Reid at Pensacola, Balch and Parker at Newport, Mars at Gamboa, Kentucky at Hampton Roads, Neptune at New York Yard, Proteus at Norfolk Yard, Nero at San Francisco, Hopkins at Mare Island, and the New Orleans at Bremerton.

Sailed: Jupiter, Hampton Roads for Newport; Birmingham, Arkansas, Texas, Michigan, South Carolina, Florida, Utah, Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Louisiana, Newport for Gardiner's Bay, Block Island Sound; Chester, Guantanamo for Charleston; Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Solace, Newport for Hampton Roads; San Francisco and Baltimore, Newport for Block Island Sound; Abarenda, Shanghai for Olongapo.

The Brutus, now at Charleston, S. C., Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FARRAR, SARAH J., (March 29, 1914;) Appraiser, Ludden; net estate, $342,566; larger bequests: Horace T. Wandell, cousin, $10,000; Daniel Wandell, uncle, and James Palmer, Hilda Kohler, Jane M. Francis, not related, each $5,000; Helen M. R. Rollins, Charles H. Rollins, and Sarah P. Lewis, not related, each $15,000; Robina T. Roberts, not related, $5,000; Manor Church Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, $15,000; Wandell Memorial Chapel, $3,000; Mariners' Family Asylum, $3,000; United Brethren's Church, $1,000; S. R. Smith Infirmary, $50,000. Cousin, othy John Connell, not related, $30,000; Anna Heal, not related, $73,550; Ella Wandell Moore, cousin, $33,171; Susan F. Wandell, cousin, $33,171; Lucy Wandell Sharpe, cousin, $33,171; assets, real estate, $7,400; personal and wearing apparel, $6,955; stocks and bonds, $342,835; mortgage, $8,424; largest holdings of securities: Bonds Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $15,600; bonds Iowa Central Ry., $12,178; bonds Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis, $14,361; bonds Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., $31,640; bonds Northern Pacific Ry., $11,610; bonds People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago, $11,100; bonds U. S. Government, $56,333; 100 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $12,200.

FITZGIBBON, Mrs. ANNIE

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, or Sutton Place, 236, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x86.6, (foreclosure July 28;) John T. Sturdevant, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 147th St, 99.11x 100; Iona Home Construction Co. to Ellen A. Stewart, 1,234 Broadway. (mtg $155,000,) July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway .....Exchange
DELANCEY ST, n w corner Essex St, 21.9x 17.6; John H. Wieners to Mary C. W. and Louise C. A. Wieners, 176 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, joint tenants, March 3; attorney, James H. Redmond, 40 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, 280, s e corner of 172d St, 93.4x106.7x92x122.5; Tilman Construction Co. to Hudson Trust Co., 1,141 Broadway, (mtg $120,000,) all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
FORT WASHINGTON AV, 270, n e cor of 171st St, 98.3x106.7x98x100; Tilman Construction Co. to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, (mtg. $125,000,) all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
Same property; Hudson Trust Co. to Nassolt & Kennedy, 30 East 42d St, (mtg, $165,000,) Aug. 3.....$1
GOERCK ST, e s, 246.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x98.9; Emanuel Lipkowitz to Rose, his wife, 805 East 6th St, (mtg $24,100,) July 3; attorney, Harry A. Goldel, 233 Broadway .$1
HAVEN AV, s e corner 171st St, 51.8x95.11x 50x109.11; Van Dorn Estate to Aldus Construction Co., 600 West 188th St, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
MADISON ST, 283, n s, 23.7x100; Henrietta Pawitser to Fabyan Realty Corporation, 285 West Broadway, Aug. 2; attorneys, Wolfman & W., 20 Broad St.....$1
WATER ST, 684, n w corner Jackson St, 25x100, (foreclosure July 16;) Alfred J. Talley, referee, to Aletta L., William H., and Warren M. Tower, 14 South Mountain Av, Montclair, N. J., executors, &c., of John J. Tower, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000
2D AV, 2,126, e s, 30.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, (foreclosure Aug. 3;) William Arrowsmith, referee, to Pauline Myers, London, England, Aug. 3; attorney, W. C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$13,000
6TH AV, s e cor 72d St, 35x125, (mtg. $325-000;) 5th Av, e s, 350 ft s of 72d St, 80x125, (mtg. $350,000,) Lawyers Realty Co. to 907 5th Av, Inc., 165 Broadway, B. & S., also subject to prior mtg. (mtg. $425,000,) covering both parcels, Aug. 2; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Ave.....$100
12TH ST, 417-19 East, n s, 221.8 ft e of 1st Av, 48.8x103.3; Louis Kommel to Georgenburg Realty Co., Inc., 275 East Broadway, all liens, April 2.....$1
71ST ST, 66 West, s s, 60 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75; Emily W. Lenssen, Englewood, N. J., to Eleanor W. Lenssen, 42 Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J., (mtg $4,500,) July 24; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 32 Nassau St.....Gift
78TH ST, n s, 315.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; Amanda B. Yontz, Athens, Ohio, to John C. Yontz, Westerly, Ohio, ½ part, all title, Dec. 27, 1912; attorney, McLaughlin, R. C. & S., 165 Broadway.....$1
Same property; same to same, ½ part, C. A. G. and confirmation deed, June 9; attorneys, same.....$1
106TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to J. W. R. Realty Co., 3,114 3d Av, (mtg., $32,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st av, 50x100.11; same to same, (mtg., $32,000,) B. & S., Aug. 3; attorney, same.....$100
110TH ST, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100.11, (foreclosure May 18;) A. Weller Stump, referee, to the Eightieth Street Realty Corporation, 512 East 80th St, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,025
112TH ST, 322 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Clara Klingenstein to Frederico Cincotti, 2,067 1st Av, (mtg. $21,500,) July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
134TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 90x99.11; Deane Realty Co. to Hy. Goldwater, 721 Beck St, c. s. & g. and confirmation deed, Aug. 2; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $1
SAME PROPERTY; Hy. Goldwater to Anthony Avenue Holding Co., 15 Wall St, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 2.....$1
191ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 49x101.5x49.1x104.2; John Boyland Co. to Frederick H. and Marie E. Hettling, 202 West 74th St, (mtg $30,300,) all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, n e corner of 184th St, 35x 98x35x91.4; Glengariff Construction Co., Inc., to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 150th St, July 29, (mtg $48,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
BOSCOBEL AV, s e s of Lot 63, Map Claremont, 100x230x140x164; Kane Construction Co. to Hephia Realty Co., Inc., 198 Broadway, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
COURTLANDT AV, w s, 300.7 ft n of 162d St, 25x90x28x95.5; Willy Ehrenhaus to John Monaghan, 1,042 Morris Av, April 22, (mtg $2,750;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
COURTLANDT AV, 910, e s, 21.11x115x28x 127.6; Union St. Realty Co. to Antonio Palermo, Belimore, L. I., June 24, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
CRESTON AV, 2,819, w s, 25x100.4; Hudson Trust Co. to Abr. Ruth, 445 Audubon Av, Aug. 3, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guaranteed and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
CRESTON AV, 2,821, w s, 25x100.4; same to same, Aug. 3, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, same. $1
EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 617-619, n s, 38.2x 100; Margaret Sullivan to Fanny Greenberg, 1,370 3d Av, Aug. 2, (mtg $29,150;) attorney, S. A. Singerman, 354 Nassau St.....$100
GIFFORD AV, s s, 453.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; also Gifford Av, s s, 203.2' ft w of Swinton Av, 25x100; Frieda Lehmkuhl to Mary Kane, 131 Alexander Av, July 28, (mtg $5,150;) attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $100
HOME ST, n e s, 190 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x100; also Freeman St, s w s, 234.5 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Grandville Realty Co., Inc., to Durbar Realty Co., Inc., 80 Maiden Lane, Aug. 2, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
HOME ST, n e s, 190 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x200 to s w s of Freeman St; Anna M. Sohl, individually and as executor, to Grandville Realty Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St July 26, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000
HOME ST, n s, 110.2 ft e of Union Av, 110.11x irregular; also 115th St, 7 East, n s, 25x 100.11; also 115th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27; attorney, Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St $1
HUGHES AV, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 25x 87.6; John G. Mirth to Giuseppina Malmierl, 2,378 Hughes Av, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,300
HULL AV, 3,228, e s, 25x100; Philip Wirth to Richard L. Fischer, 3,228 Hull Av, July 27, (mtg $6,200;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers, 96 Wall St.....$825
LOTS 2, 38, and 39, Block 47; Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, Block 48, and Lots 19 to 28, Block 71, map of Morris Park; Hudson Trust Co. to Tilman Construction Co., Inc., 267 Audubon Av, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 299, 320, and 485, map of Estate of Bradish Johnson; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Frank A. Alpin, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $550
All following same date, map, and attorney:
LOTS 271 and 272; same to Thomas J. Hartnett, 713 Tinton Av.....$500
LOT 467; same to Michael J. A. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.....$150
LOT 186; same to Isaac Hecht, 534 East 78th St.....$425
LOTS 16, 333, and 334; same to Antonio Masiello and another, 70 West 106th St. $1,300
LOT 180; same to Nicolo Coco, 4,232 Broadway $450
LOT 574; same to Samuel H. Ganz, 191 South 9th St, Brooklyn $100
LOT 174; same to William H. Fitzgerald, 1,084 East 92d St, Brooklyn.....$525
LOTS 297 and 298; same to Louis Fisher, 628 Saratoga Av, Brooklyn $350
LOTS 20, 21, 34, 35, 73, and 74; same to Teresa E. Duffy, 12 State St.....$1,000
LOTS 22, 23 and 33; same to Mathilde P. Guillemot, 219 Wooster St.....$1,050
LOTS 128 and 129; same to Nunziata Florenza, 3,384 Broadway $900
LOTS 427 and 428; same to John J. Elfers, 25 Pilling St, Brooklyn $625
LOTS 572 and 573; same to Sophie Gustafson, 3 Hamilton St, Long Island City.....$100
LOTS 291, 292, 300, 314, 315, and 360; same to William L. Johring, 396 Hancock St, Brooklyn $2,450
LOT 511; same to Milia Anzelone, 136 Cherry St $200
LOT 527; same to Harry Spooner, 173 East 101st St $175
LOTS 457 and 458; same to Katie Matzio, 77 Oliver St $200
LOTS 481 and 482; same to Carmine Tida, 68 James St $150
LOT 26; same to Christopher Korendowicz, 875 Longwood Av.....$425
LOT 261; same to Benjamin Lachs, 43 Dewey Av, Jamaica, L. I. $150
LOT 556; same to Michael Garone, 77 Oliver St $25
LOTS 357, 358, and 513 to 515; same to Michael M. Hanley, 1,117 Fulton Av.....$700
LOTS 191, 393, 500, 525, and 526; same to Mary A. Meagher, 1,228 Walton Av.....$700
LOTS 213, 214, 269, 270, 355, 356, 508 to 510, 556 to 559, 567, and 575; same to Jennie Marino, 54 Oak St.....$275
LOTS 289, 290, 545 and 569; same to Adam Mann, 301 Grove St., Brooklyn.....$850
LOT 483; same to David Kaplan, 239 East 115th St.....$250
LOTS 33 and 39; same to Michele R. Iorio and ano., 485 East 188th St.....$750
LOTS 215 and 216; same to Chas. L. Delehanty, 1,181 3d Av.....$825
LOTS 146, 147, 382, and 383; same to Carrie Hyams, 2,540 Cambreling Av.....$1,425
LOTS 206 and 207; same to Max Kemple, 451 East 86th St.....$250
LOTS 48, 49, 62, 63, 221 and 222; same to Sam'l J. Goldberg, 874 Longwood Av.....$1,500
LOT 528; same to Jos. W. Herzog, 522 East 78th St.....$175
LOTS 240 and 241; same to John E. Halby, 1,750 Walton Av.....$350
LOTS 338 to 340; same to Maria Kercksa, 109 East 11th St.....$675
LOTS 13 to 15, and 396; same to Pat'k H. Hangley, 95 Columbia Av., Jersey City.$2,275
LOTS 539 and 540; same to Vincent Walters, 1,253 Amsterdam Av. $300
MAPES AV, 2,011, w s, 40x 100; Josephine Murphy to Armin H. Mittlemann, 64 Nelson Av, Borough of Queens, N. Y., Aug. 2, (mtg $30,150;) attorney, Armin H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St.....$100
MOHEGAN AV, s w cor 181st St, 51.11x 145.6 to e s Crotona Parkway; Peter Leckler, exr, to Jacob Bloom, 1,832 Clinton Av, Aug. 3, (mtg, $6,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$8,537.50
OAKES AV, w s, 300 ft n of Jefferson Av, 75x100; Max Kelman to Katie Butcher, 45 4th St, Rochester, N. Y., July 23; attorney, Katie Butcher, 45 4th St, Rochester N. Y.$1
PART Lot 88, map of Eliz. R. B. King estate, City Island; —x—; City Island Homes, Inc., to Amy H. Short, 226 Bowne St, City Island, Aug. 2, (mtg $1,725;) attorney, Amy H. Short, 226 Bowne St, City Island.....$100
SEDGWICK AV, w s, adjoins land late of estate of Matthew Kyle, 90.1x irregular; Meyer Jarmulowsky to Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St, May 27; attorney, Loretta Corporation, 37 Liberty St.....$100
ST. PETERS AV, n s, 75 ft w of Macisy Av, 25x98.10x25x99.1; F. Williard Wolfe to Magnus M. Gallagher, Allentown, Pa., July 17; attorney, Jas. L. Marsteller, Allentown, Pa. $1
SAME PROPERTY; Katie M. Gallagher to F. Willard Wolfe, Allentown, Pa, July 17; attorney, same.....$1
UNIVERSITY AV, 1,978, e s, 43.6x—; Kate Ley, et al. to Jos. Reller, 711 2d Av, Aug. 2, (mtg, $27,500;) attorney, A. Knatz, 58 Pine St.....$100
WESTCHESTER AV, n e s, at s e s of Marian Av, 50x100; George Schuman to John H. Cannon, 401 West 118th St, July 31, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
WHITLOCK AV, e s, 470 ft s of Tiffany St, 117x90; Anthony Avenue Holding Co., Inc., to Henry Goldwater, 721 Beck St, Aug. 2, (mtg $80,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
WOODRUFF AV, n e s, 94.2 ft n w of Old Boston Road, 75x—x75x167; Frances A. Neilson to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, July 19; attorney, S. M. Hoye, 286 5th Av.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Adam Wiener, referee, to same, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500
3D AV, 2,497, w s, 24.5x98.5x24.3x99.4; Ella A. Perey to Thomas J. Harding, 131 Warburton Av, Yonkers, N. Y., July 22, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, Casey & H., 2 Rector St.....$100
134TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 24.9x 100; Joseph Abramowitz to Anna Budner, 245 East 18th St, Aug. 3, (mtg $13,750;) attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$100
135TH ST, 160 East, s s, 33.4x100; Max Haefner to Martin Kullmann, 2,113 3d Av, July 29, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$100
163D ST, n s, at n e s of Courtlandt Av, 90x30x115x50; Annie F. Brandt to Israel Moskowitz, 214 8th St, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 2, (mtg, $5,800;) attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
167TH ST, 816 East, s s, 50x100; also Crotona Park North, 795, w s, 50x96.5x50x96,11; V. R. Building Corporation to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Aug. 3, (mtg $67,000;) attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$100
187TH ST, n s, 35 ft w of Bathgate Av, 25x 100; Elizabeth T. Mahoney to Pascal Bresha, 180 Mulberry St, July 31, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Louis Israelson
Tel. Aud. 3540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.
Conservative management of Apartment House property.
HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.
Now is the time to make a change.

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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

TO AVOID FORECLOSURE
In order to raise $500 cash at once, will dispose of my 2 lots worth $1,500; located in Jamaica, 20 minutes' out; chance of a lifetime to buy property at a genuine bargain. THOMAS. Box 124 Times Downtown.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Hollow tile stucco dwelling, two-car garage; handsome grounds; shade, shrubbery, extensive country views; 40 minutes out; convenient to trolley, station, and country club.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 East 42d St. Tel. 2875 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.
New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. G. KNOWLES, 105 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn.

Bungalow, Needs Repairs
$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot; near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month; 50 minutes out. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month. Small Farm, 120 Times Downtown.

BRENTWOOD
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New Houses for Sale easiest terms
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Bargain — $6,000; Easy terms to suit; Artistic Suburban Home on high ground, overlooking the lakes; good boating, fishing; grounds 100 by 170 feet; superb views; select neighborhood, cultured, congenial people; 9 rooms, tiled bath; beamed ceilings, paneled walls; electric lights; open fireplace; floors parqueted; high class throughout; only 48 min. on Lackawanna R. R. express service; near station; ideal recreations—golf, tennis, fine country club. Address Merchant, Post Office Box 1353, N. Y. City.

Golf at Your Door!
A very exceptional opportunity is offered to secure new 9-room home, fronting on fine 18-hole golf course and popular country club, at a very low price and easy terms. Beautiful, healthful location. 30 minutes out. Address Secretary, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY,
D., L. & W. R. R.
I will sell at a sacrifice and on easy terms ($1,000 down, balance monthly instalments) my beautiful California bungalow; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; chestnut trim; steam heat; electricity; gas. Plot 75x175. Trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn. Price $7,500. A. D. Thompson, Highland Gardens, Madison, N. J. Tel. 262-J Madison.

SOMERVILLE—
24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
14 acres; no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,500.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th. New York.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence; center hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. **Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N.J.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Elevator Apartments

THE HETHERINGTON
571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,800

THE VAN CORTLANDT
71 E. 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Ave.
7, 8, 9 Rms., 2 Baths, $1,000-$1,400

THE VONDEL
171 East 83d St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $540-$570

THE MELBA
424 Central Park West, 1 W. 102d St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $840-$1,000

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
218-220 West 59th St.
8 Rooms and Bath $1,000
(Non-Elevator.)

THE RUTHERFURD
175 2d Ave., N. W. Cor. 11th St.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $900-$1,200

3 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH
3 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 EAST 42D ST.
CORNER MADISON AVE.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rentals, $1,300 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT
316 West 79th St.
6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500.
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARM FOR SALE
100 acres with good buildings, situate on the bank of the most beautiful river in Conn. Owner dead and his estate has to be closed. Will sell. Address
W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

To Let—Hotel, fully furnished, containing 70 rooms, near West 42nd. Eleator, electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water; newly renovated; long term lease on liberal terms. Address J. D., 104 Times Downtown.

Good Business Location
Stores, 6 East 37th St.
RENT REASONABLE;
LARGE SHOW WINDOWS.
McCARTEY & FELLOWS, 7 EAST 42D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. New Fireproof Apartment House. 4, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths. Rental $900 to $1,650 yearly

140 WEST 71ST ST. New Fireproof Apartment House. Ideal 4-room Doctor's apartment, perfectly ventilated and extremely light and sanitary. Rental $900 yearly

151 WEST 86TH ST. A brand new fireproof apartment house. One doctor's office of 3 rooms and bath, $900, and an apartment adjoining of 5 rooms and 2 baths, $1,100, which can be combined into 1 apartment at $1,900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded the prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

101 East 95th St. (Cor. Park Ave.) One apartment of 5 rooms—$28 per month.

1664-1672 St. Nicholas Ave., Elevator Apartments. (Near 179th St.)
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms. Rentals $500 to $600
Apply on premises or to
HEILNER & WOLF, 30 East 42d Street

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100-$3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette, Furnished or Unfurnished
$360 to $810.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfedale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE MENTONE,
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
The floor plan, extra large rooms, abundance of large wardrobes, the sumptuous appointments and the numerous new improvements place the Apartments on an equality with the best type private residences; nothing yet attempted by a builder can surpass them. Service of the highest standard is assured.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100-$2,300.
Renting Office on Premises.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
Rent $600, $900.

EMAHREL
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

234 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Between 83d and 84th Streets.
Practical Apartments for comfortable living at moderate rents. In perfect order for immediate occupancy.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,500 and $1,600.
Owner on premises, insuring efficient service.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

NEAR RIVERSIDE

314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6281—Morningside.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths. $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths. $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. 8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths. $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

OUR ANNUAL
APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY
CONTAINING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF HI

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Academy St, 160x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to W. R. Building Corp., 1,029 East 163d St, July 26, prior mtg $18,000, due Feb. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.. $8,000

CATHARINE ST, s w corner of Madison St, 70x —; John A. Weekes and another to Joseph J. Smith, 799-2d Av, July 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Sutherland, 45 William St.....$10,500

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Iona Home Construction Co. to Halleck Van Pelt, Yonkers, N. Y., July 28, prior mtg $140,000, due Oct. 28, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.. $15,000

MADISON ST, 283, n s, 23.7x100; Fabyan Realty Corporation to Henrietta Rawitser, 39 West 72d St, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Wollman & W., 20 Broad St.. $25,000

PELL ST, s w corner of Doyers St, 21x56.8; Anna Gilfarin and Elise Boyd, 36 Riverside Drive, Aug. 2, 5 years; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 245 Broadway.....$25,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 25x100; Meier Padwe to Marks Kirshbaum, 113 East 91st St, Aug. 3, due July 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

WILLETT ST, e s, 58, 25x100; Heiman I. Stern to Con Ed. Co. of N. Y., 102 Duane St, Aug. 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Reit & Kaminsky, 309 Broadway.....$3,000

8D AV, s w corner of 51st St, 20x80; Kate K. Kenney to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 3, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 72d St, 115x125; 907 5th Av, Inc., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Aug. 4, due Sept. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1,400,000

10TH AV, s e corner of 29th St, 24.8x100; J. E. Leaycraft to Harry Augusta Benedict, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 2, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. E. Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.....$1,000

10TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x100; J. Edgar Leaycraft to H. Augusta Benedict, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 2, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. E. Leaycraft, 30 East 42d St.....$1,000

33RD ST, s s, 190 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John T. Finnerty to Mary Mullee, 397 1st St, Brooklyn, July 31, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

58TH ST, n s, 312.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; William F. Sheehan to Patrick J. Sheehan, 311 West 134th St, July 31, due July 13, 1918.....$3,000

102D ST, n s, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 151.8x101.9; Mayfield Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Aug. 3, due Sept. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$300,000

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; the J. W. R. Realty Co. to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$64,000

110TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; St. Ann's Church for Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 3, prior mtg $25,000, due April 22, 1917; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St..$9,000

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Frederico Cincotti to Clara Klingenstein, 102 East 79th St, July 24, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

116TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11; The 80th Street Realty Corporation to Arno R. Thurm, 3 Van Corlear Place, July 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99.11; Belmont Realty Corp. to Albert Holzinger, 222 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $78,000, due as per bond, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

171ST ST, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 100x98; Nassoit & Kennedy, Inc., to Hudson Trust Co., 141 Broadway, July 31, prior mtg $125,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.. $40,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Iona Home Construction Co. to Halleck Van Pelt, Yonkers, N. Y., July 28, prior mtg $140,000, due Oct. 28, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.. $15,000

MADISON ST, 283, n s, 23.7x100; Fabyan Realty Corporation to Henrietta Rawitser, 39 West 72d St, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Wollman & W., 20 Broad St.. $25,000

PELL ST, s w corner of Doyers St, 21x56.8; Anna Gilfarin and Elise Boyd, 36 Riverside Drive, Aug. 2, 5 years; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 245 Broadway.....$25,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 25x100; Meier Padwe to Marks Kirshbaum, 113 East 91st St, Aug. 3, due July 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 797, n e s, 50x96.11; Utility Realty Co. to V. R. Building Corporation, 1,020 East 163d St, Aug. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$5,000

DALY AV, w s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 21.4x80; Kabo Realty Co., Inc., to Geo. E. Kobbe, (trus.), 127 East 55th St., Aug. 2, 3 years; attorney, Title Guaranty & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 617-619, s s, 38.2x160; Margaret Sullivan to Alfred Olenick, 315 West 115th St, prior mtg $26,500, Aug. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$12,000

FREEMAN ST, s w s, 234.6 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Grandville Realty Co., Inc., to Anna M. Sohl, 121 West 4th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 27, 1 year, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$6,000

GRAND AV, n e s, 200 ft s w of 192d St, 50x100; William Peters to John P. Pape and another, 287 East 30th St, prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 2, due Dec. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Petrs & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$1,300

GRAND AV, e s, 250 ft s w of 192d St, 50x100; Justin Herold to Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, 175 5th Av; Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guaranty & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,000

HOME ST, n e s, 190 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x100; also Freeman St, s w s, 234.5 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Durbar Realty Co. to Grandville Realty Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, Aug. 2, due Feb. 2, 1917, 6 p. c.; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

HOME ST, n e s, 190 ft n w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Grandville Realty Co., Inc., to Anna M. Sohl, 121 West 4th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and another, (executors,) July 27, 1 year, 6½ p. c.; attorney, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$9,000

LOTS 2, 38, and 39, Block 47; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7, Block 48; Lots 19 to 28, Block 71, map of Morris Park; Tilman Construction Co., Inc., to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

LOT 163, map of F. P. Forster et al; George T. Reilly to Laura Curry, 327 East 58th St, July 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. E. Augustine, 261 Broadway.....$300

LOT 483, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; David Kaplan to Estate of Bradish Johnson, a corporation, Islip, L. I., July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$87

All following same map, date and attorney; all due as per bond.

LOTS 38 and 39; Michele Soris to same..$500

LOTS 213 and 216; Charles L. Delehanty to same.....$577

LOTS 146 and 147; Carrie Hyams to same..$560

LOTS 382 and 383; same to same.....$437

LOTS 206 and 207; Max Kempe to same..$175

LOTS 289 and 290; Adam Mann to same..$400

LOTS 20, 21, 34, 35, 73 and 74; Teresa E. Duffy to same.....$1,120

LOT 174; William H. Fitzgerald to same..$367

LOTS 353 and 354; Antonio Massiello and another to same.....$910

LOT 189; Isaac Hecht to same.....$297

LOT 467; Mich. el J. A. Hickey to same..$105

LOTS 271 and 272; Thomas J. Hartnett to same.....$350

LOTS 513 to 515; Michael M. Hanley to same.....$490

LOTS 500, 525 and 526; Mary A. Meagher to same.....$490

LOTS 556 to 559 and 575 and 508 to 510; Jennie Marino to same.....$6,202

LOT 435; Frank A. Alpin to same.....$385

LOT 511; Milla Angelone to same.....$140

Lots 539 and 540; Vincent Walters to same.....$150

LOTS 48 and 49; Samuel J. Goldberg to same.....$315

LOT 26; Christopher Korendowicz to same.....$297

LOTS 457 and 458; Katie Matzlo to same.$140

LOT 526; Joseph W. Herzog to same.....$122

LOT 538 to 540; Marinore Mekos to same.$472

LOTS 572 and 573; Sophie Gustafson to same.....$70

LOTS 22, 23, and 33; Mathilda P. Guillemont to same.....$255

LOT 306; Nicolo Greco to same.....$315

LOTS 128 and 129; Nunziato Florenza to same.....$630

LOT 427; John J. Elfers to same.....$132

LOT 62 and 63; Samuel J. Goldberg to same.....$385

LOTS 221 and 222; same to same.....$350

LOT 261; Benjamin Lachs to same.....$105

LOT 374; Samuel H. Klanz to same.....$70

LOTS 240 and 241; John E. Nally to same.....$245

LOT 428; John J. Elfers to same.....$245

LOTS 14, 15, and 396; Patrick J. Hurley to same.....$1,575

PLOT begins on div. line lots 88 and 89, maps Eliz. R. B. King, 101 East King Av, 25x—x to L. I. Sound x — to beg.; Amy H. Short to City Island Homes, Inc., 49 Wall St., Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$1,750

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, e s, at n s of land of W. C. Wetmore, 350 ft to centre line of Tibbets Brook x n — to 240th St x w — to road x s — to beginning; also 238th St, s w corner of Kingsbridge Av —x— to Tibbets Brook; also Spuyten Duyvil Road, n e corner of 216th St, x —x— to centre of Tibbetts Brook; also Kingsbridge Road, s w corner of Broadway —x— to street; also Putnam Av, West, w s, 155.10 to 238th St x37.3x132.5x124.6; also Broadway, n s at dividing line of this land and land of Augustus Van Cortlandt, runs s e — to Putnam Av — x s — x w — to Broadway; Route Trash Realty Co to James Douglas, 230th St and Palisade Av, July 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,978, e s, 43.6x irregular; Joseph Reller to Kate Ley, 157 Carroll St, and another, Aug. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knatz, 56 Pine St.....$4,500

W ½ LOT 2, map Unionport; Wm. B. O'Malley to Francis Drum, 261 Alexander Av, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guaranty & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$760

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 50 ft s of Tiffany St, 32x90; Anthony Ave. Holding Co., Inc., to Brevoort Real Estate Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 548 ft s of Tiffany St, 32x90; same to same, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$20,000

143D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Philip J. Kearns to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, prior mtg $9,000, July 30, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

164TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Washington Av, (old line,) 50x irregular, Benedicta Vetter to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Aug. 3, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$2,000

176TH ST, 816 East, s s, 50x100; Utility Realty Co., to V. R. Bldg. Co., 1,029 East 163d St., Aug. 3, 3 years 6 per cent.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

5TH AV, e s, 78 ft s of 49th St, 22.5x100, all; Maria H. Clemens to Edward Margolies, 19 East 33d St. 21 years from April 1, 1915; attorneys, Sackett, C. & S., 154 Nassau St. .$17,000

23D ST, 28 and 30 West; 22d St, 9 to 19 West, store and basement; Louis Stern et al. to Walker & Heisler, 7 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Spear & Co., 840 Broadway.....$16,000

101ST ST, 54 East, all; Betsy Frank to Joseph Realty Co., 52 East 101st St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Daniel Drangle, 149 Rivington St.....$1,700

109TH ST, 223 to 235 West, all; Beasie Sachs and another to David Goldstein, 54 West 98th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Sol H. Eisler, 261 Broadway.....$6,572

114TH ST, 113 East, all; Moses Bloom to Max Milevesky, 162 East 114th St, 3 months from Aug. 15.....$150

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 622 and 628, all; also Prospect Av, 638, all; Julius A. Bernstein and another to Community Investing Co., Inc., 5 years from Aug. 1; attorneys, Sussman, G. & K., 892 Prospect Av.....$12,666.67

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STUYVESANT ST, 42; Leonardo Carlo against Louis Sussman, owner; Isaac Silverman, contractor.....$220

2D AV, 534; Adolph Klein against Elizabeth J. Smith, owner; Alois Staudt, contractor, (correction).....$25

Bronx.

WHITLOCK AV, n w corner of Tiffany St, 100x100; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors.....$275

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Skate to Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Improved waterfront lots; 30 min. B'way; $10 down, easy terms. L 191 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

8-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates on mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

STORE AT TIMES SQUARE.
A desirable store and basement for $150 per month at 568 7th Av., near 41st St.; very desirable location. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Rolltop desk, $10; attractive private office, $20; furnished or unfurnished; clean; telephone; towel service. 309 B'way, Suite 807.

25 West 51st.—Beautiful parlor floor, dancing studio, business, music school; electricity. Phone Plaza 1972.

Large studio room, southern exposure, with bath; moderate rental. Apply 67 West 46th St. Tel. 5497 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

Want to rent all-year house, not Summer bungalow, eight to ten rooms, with improvements; three to five acres of land; within commuting distance Grand Central Station. Box W 141 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecnia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. Gardner Waitrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

A handsome house, seven rooms, all improvements and conveniences, at bargain price of $5,500; $500 cash required if sold at once. Wilde, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

$25 MONTHLY.—Little farm, attractive dwelling, 7 rooms; every improvement. Call TYNDALL, Waldwick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Why not end your vacation troubles by owning your own cottage in a beautiful, shady park up the Connecticut shore, which was for fifty years a wealthy man's private estate? Fully restricted, all improvements; $80,000 clubhouse. Pretty cottages and plots; moderate prices; easy terms. Quick New York service. W. T. Tale, 110 West 34th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash, balance $16 per month. Cottage, 125 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. H. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

House of 5 large rooms; porch on two sides; fruit and shade trees; barn; chicken house; plot of 20 lots; more if wanted; corner; $150 down and $15 monthly; $2,750 full price. Brand, owner, Huntington, L. I.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Mile frontage on salt water, beautiful views, 48 acres, 7-room house; all needed buildings, cheap; also 130 acres, all cultivated, mile from Easton, 11-room house, all needed buildings. Guion P. Wilson, Easton, Md.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About 5 acres land for bungalow, preferably overlooking water, on Long Island, the Hudson, or sites not available New York; old house suitable for remodeling would be considered. E 322 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, on ocean front, desirable, furnished house; eleven rooms, bath, bathhouse, laundry, tubs. Apply J. R. Brinley, 156 Fifth Av., or Ocean Av., between 3d and 4th Avs., Bradley Beach, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern unfurnished cottage, ten rooms, three baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, W 152 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in Westchester County. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. | 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'ette, $35-$45 up. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Leaving city; will rent my beautifully and splendidly furnished corner 8-room apartment; adults or bachelors; sacrifice; $125 monthly; all conveniences; see to appreciate. Write Room 1,915, Hotel Plaza.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN.
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

SUBLET.
Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

SUBLET.
Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a week. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34th St., 111 East, near Park Av.—Two, three and four extra large, light rooms with bath, kitchenette, and all modern improvements; rentals $45 up.

To Rent.—Front apartment, with or without furniture; four rooms and bath; all light and attractive; rent reasonable. 146 East 27th St. Apartment 27.

3 EAST 35TH STREET—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

87th St., 59-63 West.

Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms; rent, $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st Street, 342; one apartment eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room 20x20; bedroom 16x22; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent $2,000; also six-room apartment, same house, rooms immense; rent $1,350; immediate possession; full particulars Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th Street.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

3 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

207-9 DYCKMAN ST., near Broadway and subway. Six and seven room apartments; all improvements; telephone; electric light; rents, $31-$40.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) 8, E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

Edgecombe Av., 291, (near 145th.)—5, 6 rooms, modern elevator house, $40 to $60; reasonable; opposite Colonial Park.

THE KANAWAH,
203 West 111th St. 5-6 rooms, elevator apartments; $38-$48.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, 9 rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; fireproof house, garage; excellent table.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. Write TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

PENSION PENAUD, NORTHPORT, L. I.; situated on a large farm; fine; electric lights; spacious verandas; tennis; private bathing beach; French cuisine.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1808.

New York State.

The Margard, Congers, N. Y.—Unsurpassed mountain and lake scenery; comfortable rooms; verandas; improvements; boats, fishing; $7-$10 week.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—Board in country, by gentleman, within easy commuting distance of New York; give full particulars. W. H., A 219 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST St., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

West Side

16th, 20-22 West.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

72D, 265 WEST.—Superior accommodations for Southerners visiting the city; $10-$15 per week.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Handsome, airy rooms; board optional; moderate prices.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; transients accommodated; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norees Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 West.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2, 3; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; private bath; beautiful location; excellent home cooking; optional; reference; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; newly renovated; electricity, telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Room suitable two appreciating superior table, home comforts. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Lady wants light, cool room in eighties, near Riverside; about five dollars. W 156 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 120 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms, private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43 (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Large and single comfortable rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house;

PERKINS TO CHECK STAMPEDE IN ERIE

Starts for Hamlin's Meeting of Bull Moose Without Any Invitation.

ROOSEVELT SUGGESTS IT

Buffalo Leader Expects to Swing Followers Back Into the Republican Party.

George W. Perkins, one of the most influential Bull Moose leaders left in the party, went to Buffalo last night to address a meeting of the Erie County Progressives called for this afternoon by Chauncey J. Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin, like Theodore Douglas Robinson, believes it is time for the Progressives to get back into the Republican fold. He has sent a letter to Progressives in Erie County asking them to attend today's meeting and give their reasons, if they have any, why the Progressives should not go back to the Republican Party.

Mr. Perkins admitted yesterday that he had not been invited to attend Mr. Hamlin's party, but he said he was going anyway. He admitted that he intended to try his best to show Mr. Hamlin and the other Progressives who share his opinions the error of their ways. Although Mr. Perkins would not admit it, it was stated that he was going on the Buffalo mission at the request of Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Perkins saw the Colonel when he arrived from the West a few days ago, and it is known that he shares the views the Colonel expressed in his statement that he intended to remain with the party. Mr. Perkins admitted this much yesterday, and added that his views were the same as those put forth by Progressive Leader William Childs of Brooklyn, who said it was the duty of Progressives to stick together, at least until they saw what kind of a Presidential candidate the Republicans were going to put forward next year.

Asked yesterday for his views regarding the future of the Progressive Party, Mr. Perkins shrugged his shoulders and said:

"I am too hard at work and too busy a man to engage in any controversies."

Mr. Perkins intimated that he had a message of importance to deliver at the Buffalo meeting and that he didn't intend to mince words.

"Were you invited to attend the conference?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Perkins. "I wasn't invited, but I consider it to be my duty to go there as a member of the national organization." Mr. Perkins is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee.

"Do you think you will have any trouble convincing them as to what you think is the proper thing to do?" Mr. Perkins was next asked.

"I am going to do my best," he replied with a smile.

There is to be a meeting of all the Progressive county chairmen at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany on Friday, called by State Chairman Thompson, and when Mr. Perkins was asked if he expected to attend he replied:

"I really don't know. You see, I am so busy that I don't know just what I will be able to do."

Jersey Railroads Assessed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Tentative assessment of second-class railroad property in New Jersey has been completed by the State Board of Assessment, and shows that for the year 1915 the total is $2,750,640 greater than that of 1914. The total assessment for this year is $107,138,680.

MURDERED IN ITALIAN FEUD.

Man Who Had Caused Author's Arrest Shot Down in Road.

Felecia Roba of 84 Washington Street, Flushing, was murdered yesterday as the result of a feud among Italians. He was found semi-conscious by John Schumacher, a farmer, on the Fresh Meadow Road, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, shot in the back, arm, and right ear. He died in the Flushing Hospital a few hours later.

Seven men were arrested, and in the hospital Roba identified Camito Nicola of 84 Washington Street, Flushing; Francisco Gru of 35 South Prince Street, Flushing, and Savara Mosso of 84 Washington Street, Flushing, as the men who shot him, the police say. They were arraigned before Magistrate Leach and held without bail for examination on Friday.

The police think Roba was murdered because he caused the arrest of Antonio Palesto of 84 Washington Street, Flushing, for carrying a pistol. Palesto is now in the Queens County Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

PRYING WIFE FREED AT LAST.

Gets Divorce Fourteen Years After Opening Note That Wrecked Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—A letter carrier delivered a letter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Barton of this city fourteen years ago. The letter was addressed to Mr. Barton, and, as he was busy at the office, his wife received it from the postman.

Mrs. Barton, whose husband is one of the leading real estate dealers of Paterson, had only been married for two years. The note was written on perfumed pink paper and the address was in a woman's hand. Following a few moments over the teakettle spout it was an easy matter to ascertain the contents of the epistle. And right there was where the trouble started, for the letter was to othe effect that th writer was unable to meet "Dear Louis" at a certain place and suggested another rendezvous. It was signed, "Lovingly, Sadie." When Mr. Barton returned home there was a quarrel, and in November, 1901, the couple parted. They have both lived in Paterson ever since, but never have been reconciled.

The final chapter was written today when Vice Chancellor Eugene Walker granted Mrs. Barton a final decree of divorce. Mr. Barton did not contest his wife's action.

VETERAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Thomas Jones Stood on Track Looking at Storm's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Thomas Jones of 133 Henry Street climbed the Lackawanna Railroad embankment to cross over just east of Centre Street's grade crossing, after making rent collections in Mulligan Place this morning. He stood in the middle of the eastbound track to look at some huge trees that had been blown over in the storm. His head was turned so that he did not see an approaching Lake Hopatcong express, and as he was deaf he did not hear it. The train ran him down and killed him instantly.

Mr. Jones was a retired butcher who owned much real estate. He was 78 years old, and a veteran of the civil war. He was in Sherman's army on the march from Atlanta to the sea. His wife, who was spending the Summer at Belmar, two sons and two daughters survive him.

BET IN SINGER PLANT.

Three Men Arrested for Laying Wagers in Jersey Factory.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Arrested at the Singer factory, Anthony Devine of 643 Franklin Street and Michael Donahue of 620 East Jersey Street, with William Miller, a saloon keeper of 701 East Jersey Street, were held in bail of $500 each today, which they furnished, to await the action of the Grand Jury for bookmaking and accepting money for bets on horse races.

More than a dozen other men were arrested as witnesses after they had placed bets by means of small paper slips. The betting, according to the police, was carried on in the Singer plant and in saloons near by. Donahue pleaded guilty to the charge against him, while the other two men waived examination.

Appeals Hudson Tube Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The United States Supreme Court will be called on to pass on the case of the State of New Jersey in its attempt to collect taxes on the tube through which the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad go under the Hudson River into New York. Notice of appeal has been filed by the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Company to the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals in upholding the assessment by the State Board of Assessors. The State Board levied tax on a total assessment of $5,624,385 for the years 1908 to 1909. The railroad company claims the assessment ought not to be more than $376,952.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The trackmen and laborers' strike on the Erie Railroad was settled yesterday morning, some of the strikers returning to work. The places of the others were filled by new men. The strike was for $1.50 a day instead of $1.30.

NEWARK.—Children found the left arm and leg of a one-year-old child at the foot of Passaic Avenue yesterday in the Passaic River. The police are investigating.

MONTCLAIR.—The Equal Suffrage League announced a house-to-house canvass yesterday in the interest of votes for women. A part of the Fourth Ward already canvassed showed 40 per cent. of the men in favor. Circular letters will be sent also.

MONTCLAIR.—James W. Ames of 4 Sunset Avenue, Verona, notified the police yesterday that his home had been robbed of $800 worth of silver.

HACKENSACK.—John Cross, chauffeur for the Gas Department, broke his leg yesterday morning while cranking his auto.

LONG BRANCH.—Anna Bongarvione, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Bongarvione of Morris Avenue, had her leg broken yesterday by the automobile of Benjamin P. Harris, who took her to the Monmouth Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

PATERSON.—The officials of Passaic County and this city will be guests of the Aldermen at their annual clambake and swim this afternoon at Rockaway Beach.

MILLVILLE.—Lehman Jones fell down stairs at the home of his brother at Dennisville, Cape May County, early yesterday morning while walking in his sleep and was injured fatally.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Taxes and Assessments instructed yesterday the Sussex County Board of Assessors to prefer charges against P. W. Henderson, Assessor of Franklin Borough, for failing to levy proper assessment on the New Jersey Zinc Company, which increased it stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 since the beginning of the year. Henderson, who is also an official of the company, fixed its assessment at $2,500,000.

RED BANK, N. J.—Instead of the Monmouth County Fair Association holding the annual fair this season, it the fair grounds in Middlesex Township, near this city, a two days' series of sports will be held on Saturday and Monday, Sept. 4 and 6, consisting of horse racing, motorcycle racing, and firemen's contests.

FORTY PERSONS HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

Car Jumps Track at Oceanic, N. J., Dashes Into Telegraph Pole, and Is Capsized.

ALL PASSENGERS INJURED

Ex-Mayor Frank McMahon of Rumson Is Pulled from Beneath the Wreck with Broken Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 4.—A trolley car containing forty passengers was upset here this afternoon on the line of the Monmouth County Electric Company, running between Red Bank and Oceanic, and four persons were hurt seriously. The other passengers suffered minor injuries. The accident happened opposite the greenhouses of the late M. C. D. Borden, the Fall River cotton manufacturer.

The car, operated by motorman William Claile, jumped the track at a sharp turn. The passengers were all thrown heavily to the side of the car when it turned over. Ex-Mayor Frank McMahon of Rumson was penned under the front step. Immediately following the crash against a telegraph pole, Chief of Police John McPeak rushed to the scene with several laborers on the Borden estate and pulled Mr. McMahon from underneath the car. An automobile was called, and he was taken to his home, where Dr. James J. Reed found that he had suffered a broken leg and several painful body bruises.

Mrs. Ida Steffens, living near by, was also pulled out of the wreck. Other passengers managed to escape through the roof of the car. A man whose name could not be learned was lifted from under the car after having been dug out with a spade. He only suffered a bruise on the side next to the car. All of the passengers suffered from the shock, and were taken to their homes in automobiles.

Conductor Stephen Woolley of Long Branch said the motorman was driving at a moderate speed, when he felt the car swerve and leave the track just after he had slowed down for the stop at the Oceanic Post Office. He applied the brakes, and the trolley skidded about one hundred feet and then turned quickly on its side against a telegraph pole. The car was badly wrecked, parts of it being strewn along the track. Everybody in the car was thrown far enough from the track to permi ta relief trolley to take several passengers back to Red Bank.

NEED NOT RISK OPERATION.

New Jersey Court Decides a Point in Compensation Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—According to an opinion filed in the Supreme Court by Justice Kalisch, a human being is not obliged to take a risk of death, however slight, in order that the pecuniary obligations created by the law in his favor against his employer may be minimized. The court reversed the verdict of the Hudson Common Pleas Court in giving judgment to John McNally against the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

Suit was brought under the Workmen's Compensation act to recover for injuries sustained which resulted in loss of motion of the left hip. If McNally were operated upon he would recover in about six months, it was said, and if the operation were unsuccessful he would be left in about the same condition as at present.

Providing the operation was performed, the trial Judge decided the disability is temporary. It was held by Justice Kalisch, however, that the injuries were permament unless relieved by operation, and it was wrong to proceed under the theory that McNally should submit to an operation.

CHARITY AT END OF STRIKE.

Fund for Families of Men Killed in Bayonne Is Proposed.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, whose efforts brought about a settlement of the Standard Oil strike last week in Bayonne, expects to confer next Monday with the Directors of the Standard and Tide Water Oil Companies regarding his plan to have the companies and workmen contribute to a fund for the relief of the families of the five men killed in the riots.

A statement, which in part read as follows, was issued yesterday by the strikers' committee:

"We desire to express our thanks to the Governor of New Jersey for the friendly attitude he assumed in our struggle. We believe that sending the militia would have surely resulted in further bloodshed and embittered the strikers against the company, and would have deferred a settlement for a considerable time.

"Sheriff Kinkead's efforts are greatly appreciated by all of us. We have also found friends in Colonel Vickers and Commissioners Cronin, Mara, and Wilson. We hope this will help people to see our side of the matter, and thank them for their sympathy toward us."

Hoboken Licenses Trolley Cars.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Hoboken yesterday and ordinance was adopted under which Public Service trolley cars entering Hoboken must have a license, for which it must pay $25. It is estimated that 100 cars are running in Hoboken.

POLICE WINNERS SELECTED.

Awards Made for Suggestions for Improving the Force.

A police bulletin was issued yesterday announcing awards made to policemen who submitted the best suggestions for improving the service in a competition closing on April 15, in which 102 suggestions were received.

Sergeant Robert H. McGill, who was credited with the best suggestion, receives recognition which is entered upon his record and has the force of a "commendation" when he comes up for promotion. Sergeant Harry A. Taylor and Policemen G. M. Krams and Frederick T. Gleason for their suggestions received marks on their records equal to "excellent police duty."

McGill's winning suggestion was that at each station there should be two blackboards—one on which the complaints and alarms received within the last twenty-four hours should be written according to beats, so that every policeman would know what had been happening on his beat, and another on which important alarms and official orders should be written.

Taylor made two winning suggestions—one that a school for patrolmen be established and another that emergency automobiles with complete first-aid and life-saving outfits and crime-detecting equipment, such as searchlights and photographic apparatus, be stationed at a central spot and kept ready to set out at a second's notice.

Krams suggested that signal boxes be made so that a citizen could open them and send in a message without delay to the nearest station, at the same time ringing a bell to attract the attention of the policeman on the beat. Gleason advised that prisoners, instead of being taken first to stations, should be taken directly to the courts where they would appear for trial and should be detained at the prisons connected with the courts.

OPPOSES 3-CENT LINE PLAN.

Bridge Commissioner Thinks Third Ave. R. R. Proposal Better for City.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke does not like the proposal of the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line to operate a local service over the Williamsburg Bridge. In a letter, sent yesterday to Frederick W. Rowe, President of the line, the commissioner said the offer of the Third Avenue Railway Company was much more satisfactory. The Commissioner wrote:

Considerable expense would attach to the financing of the new line suggested by your company, all of which would have to be borne by the profits under the amortization plan. This, of course, would fall to a certain extent upon the city on the assumption that the city will share substantially in the profits of operation under any new contract that is drawn.

President Rowe's proposal was that his company receive half the profits above the 6 per cent. based on the cost and amortization of the new investment. The offer of the Third Avenue Railway Company is for operation at cost, plus 10 per cent., without any request that the city divide with the company the surplus profits above this amount.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S HISTORY

Henry Watterson to Write Volume for Semi-Centennial.

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Manhattan Club in October next, the club will publish its history, which will be written by Colonel Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal. The Colonel has been a member since 1866, when he was introduced by the elder August Belmont. The history will be published in one volume at the price of $10, and the edition limited to 1,000 copies. The DeVinne Press will print the volume.

The Anniversary Committee comprises Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman; Victor J. Dowling, George F. Harriman, William R. Hearst, George L. Ingraham, Alexander Konta, Martin W. Littleton, Manton Marble, William F. McCombs, James O'Gorman, Alton B. Parker, William F. Sheehan, John B. Stanchfield and Thomas F. Vietor.

SEND NURSES TO BAY RIDGE.

Health Officers Increase Precautions to Check Typhoid.

Two new cases of typhoid fever were reported to the Health Department from the Bay Ridge district of Brooklyn yesterday and caused the department to adopt stringent methods to combat the spread of the disease.

Dr. Billings, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, in a report states that there are now thirty-eight cases in the affected district. Departmental nurses have been ordered to the area affected, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-fourth Streets and Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Every family in that area will be visited and literature will be distributed. Advice will be given to boil all water and milk, wash all vegetables, screen the windows, and adopt other methods of prevention.

Three Papers Sold for $5 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 4.—Three weekly newspapers, the Highlands Herald, the Rumson Review and the Red Bank Independent, owned by the Monmouth Press Company of this place, were sold at a chattel mortgage sale this afternoon to John J. Leonard of Atlantic Highlands for $5 each. The Monmouth Press and the Seabright Sentinel, owned by the same company, were bought in by Mr. Leonard for $5 each. The publications will be continued.

TELLS OF ATTACK AT DARDANELLES

Mowing Down of Troops by Machine Fire on Landing Described by British Officer.

WITH DUBLIN FUSILIERS

Of a Party of 200 Only 27 Survived —Turks Afraid of Bayonet, but Fought Bravely.

Details of the landing of allied troops at the Dardanelles and of the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula were given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by a British officer who took part in the attack of April 25 and remained there until the beginning of June. He spoke optimistically of the outlook for the Allies capturing Constantinople before the end of the Summer and expressed the opinion that if the troops had been landed on the peninsula when the bombardment by the fleet was begun the Turkish capital would have been captured by now. He asserted that troops were being rushed from England to the Dardanelles at the rate of 20,000 a week, and that from Toulon French troops were being conveyed in thousands. There must be nearly 250,000 troops on the peninsula at the present time, he said.

"There have been all kinds of reports circulated," the officer went on to say, "regarding the sinking of British warships in the Dardanelles and the number of lives lost. In all five ships were torpedoed—the Goliath, Majestic, Ocean, Triumph, and Irresistible. The greatest number of men lost was on the Goliath, which sunk in ten minutes and drowned 600 men. There were some lives lost on the Triumph and the Majestic, but none on the Ocean or the Irresistible. The Ocean was a long time sinking and the Irresistible was towed across to Malta with 2,000 tons of water in her compartments.

"Other warships which took part in the bombardment were the Queen Elizabeth, Cornwall, Implacable, Surprise, Lord Nelson, Agamemnon, Euryalus, and Dublin. There is no truth in the report that the Agamemnon was torpedoed. It was probably the Irresistible the Germans had heard about from the Turks, but they did not get the name right. The Queen Elizabeth went home early in May to have her guns relined, and was replaced by the Warspite.

"The slaughter on the peninsula was terrific, but there was very little sickness among the men. When the first landing was made on Sunday, April 25, the weather was fair, with very little wind. It was cold at morning and night, but very hot at midday.

Landing of the Troops.

"The first expedition, composed of 80,000 English and Australian troops, embarked at Alexandria with stores and ammunition in 100 transports and assembled at Lemnos, where ships of the British and French fleets were awaiting them. From there the transports sailed under convoy for Tenedos, arriving on Saturday evening, April 24. Preparations were made immediately for the attack by land on the fort of Sedd-el Bahr, and 2,000 troops from the transports were transferred with their equipment to the River Clyde, a big collier, which was to take them in shore.

"At 4 o'clock Sunday morning the big guns from the battleships opened fire on the fort and half an hour later the soldiers started to land from the River Clyde, while Australians were landing from the Gulf of Saros and the French troops were attacking the Asiatic side at Kum Kale. I landed with 200 of the Dublin Fusiliers who had been detailed to remain on the collier until the others had gone ashore and then to land and try to capture the village of Sedd-el Bahr.

"The Turks had built barbed wire entanglements twenty yards out from shore. These were so thick that nippers were of no use; the only implement that could be used with success on the wire was an axe. The Dublins were practically wiped out by the enemy's machine guns as soon as they left the River Clyde; they never really got ashore at Sedd-el Bahr.

"There was some delay in landing the Munsters because the commanding officer was averse to sacrificing his men under the deadly fire of the machine guns, but they eventually got ashore; they shared the fate of the Dublins. The sand was soft and hilly, without shelter of any kind, and the only thing a man could do after managing to land was to dig into the sand and make his own dugout.

Started with 200; Back with 27.

"I went with 200 Dublins to make a detour and capture the village, which was easier said than done. The Turks had tunneled through from house to house. They had painted their faces yellow, the color of the bricks, so that it was difficult to observe them when they removed a brick from the wall to peer at us through the aperture. We lost all but twenty-seven of our party and just managed to get back to the shore. By this time it was 5 o'clock Sunday; the troops had got a footing on the shore, and the enemy's firing had ceased.

"Next morning at 4 o'clock the guns opened fire again from the ships. The guns from the fort replied, and the machine guns perched on a cliff near the Village of Sedd-el Bahr fusilladed the beach, where the troops were mowed down by hundreds. This went on until the guns were captured by the East Lancashire Regiment after a heavy loss of men.

"The Turks were afraid of the bayonet, but they fought splendidly and proved themselves to be very good marksmen, especially at sniping. One Turkish Sergeant was killed after he had picked off thirty-four of our men with his rifle. He had dug a pit in the sand behind a small clump of bushes, which hid his head, and had enough rations to last him seven days and a thousand rounds of ammunition.

"The Turkish howitzers are run on trolleys, so that after a round is fired the gun is moved to another position immediately. Excellent work has been done by the aviators in locating the masked guns inshore and also by the captive balloons, which were sent up from the Arkroyal and two other ships detailed for balloon service."

The officer said there was a number of hospital ships in the Dardanelles to take care of the wounded. The cases for major operations were taken to the military and naval hospitals at Malta.

The ships of the British fleet, he said, were attacked by Austrian submarines which had come to the Dardanelles from Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic. There was a large number of British submarines in the strait, and a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, in addition to mine sweepers and trawlers.

One of the steamers used as a hospital ship was formerly well known in the New York transatlantic service. This is the Red Star liner Vaderland, renamed the Southland.

The British officer said that the French had a big fleet of warships at the Dardanelles, with the Jeanne d'Arc as flagship, and that the Russians had one cruiser, the only war vessel with five funnels in the strait.

IDLE ACTOR ROBS MAY IRWIN

Detectives in Street See Him Counting Money and Make Arrest.

Detectives Hooker and Hauser of the Second Branch Bureau yesterday afternoon saw a shabbily dressed man near Ninth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street with a roll of bills in his hand. Suspicious of his appearance, they questioned him, then took him to the Second Branch Bureau. There they learned that May Irwin, the actress, living at 638 Lexington Avenue, had just been in to complain that she had been robbed of $149.

The prisoner said he was Walter Kelly, an actor, of 335 West Forty-fifth Street, and confessed that he had committed the robbery. He said he was out of work and at a theatrical agency had seen Miss Irwin receive the money, which she put in her purse. Some one called her, and she put her purse down, he said, and he grabbed it and ran. He threw the purse into an ash can and was counting the money when the detectives arrested him.

DUKE FORCED TO BAR GATES

Public Abuses Privilege of Using His Immense Park.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 4.—James B. Duke, who did his best to let the general public share the beauties of his immense park here, has found himself forced by destructiveness and insolence on the part of chance visitors to close the gates at all times.

The "last straw" was the advent last week of an automobile party said to be from Richmond, Penn., with 180 cars. The whole party picnicked on the lawn in front of the mansion, disregarding the signs warning them off, and when they left the grass was strewn with empty lunch boxes and bottles. Flowers and shrubs were picked without permission and in violation of signs prohibiting it.

Mr. Duke has spent about $100,000 a year in maintaining the park. He began by admitting the public every day but Sunday. One day an irate autoist threatened to thrash the owner of the park because his carriage happened to block one of the narrow drives. Another time the three-year-old daughter of Mr Duke was nearly run down in her baby carriage. The park was then closed except two days a week. Now the public has forfeited all privileges.

Tennyson's Sister Dies.

Miss Matilda Tennyson, last surviving sister of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate of England, died on Tuesday at her home in London in her ninety-ninth year. She was born in 1917 in Somersby, Lincolnshire, and was eight years younger than the poet. Her father was rector of the church in that village for many years, and she was born and lived in the rectory of the church until her father died, when Miss Tennyson removed to London. Her nephew is Lord Hallam Tennyson, son of the former Poet Laureate, and the second of the title.

Rogers Divorce Decree Filed.

Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, attorneys for Caroline Giddings Rogers, yesterday filed a final decree of divorce in their client's suit against Loriys Elton Rogers, who several days ago married Ida Sniffen Walters. The decree was signed by Justice Ford several days ago. A clause forbidding Rogers to marry again in the life of his former wife made it necessary for him to go to New Jersey with Mrs. Walters to marry.

QUICKWOOD

323 Suits, $14.50.
Formerly from $18.00 to $26.00.
Making my own ready-made clothing gives me a great advantage. A reduction in price means much to the consumer. My first price is frequently equal to a legitimate reduction of another's. My reduced prices mean good value. Most clothes are made in huge factories as a general fashion for the entire country. I make my clothing to please New Yorkers.
G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 Sixth Ave.—31st St.

In Perfect Harmony
Food, service and entertainment—each is in perfect keeping with the high ideals of Shanley's restaurant.
Twenty features of delightful diversion—evenings seven to one.
A noon-day pleasure—the seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

ANNOUNCEMENT
Commencing Monday, August 9th, 1915, we shall resume serving our Table d'Hote Dinner de Luxe at $1.00, from 5:30 to 9 P. M.
Jansson wants to see you
Quaint Surroundings. Cool and Comfortable.
Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines.
Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons.
Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors.
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Try our DOLLAR DINNER. Prompt and skilled service. Pleasant Surroundings.
DALY'S RESTAURANT—GRILL 20 EAST 42D STREET Half a block west of Grand Central

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

Gardens in the Air
HOTEL MAJESTIC
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 72ND ST
A la Carte. 6:30 TO CLOSING.
DINE AND SUP IN THE COOL AIR ABOVE THE SKYLINE.
DANCING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mr. and Mrs. ROWLEY DOWNES
Who Appear in Exhibition Dances.
The most delightful spot in New York city; overlooking Central Park in the foreground, with an aviator's view of beautiful country for miles around.
Phone Columbus 1900 for Reservations.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York. Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 86th-87th Sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates. 6435 Schuy.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 66 E. 54TH St. Murray Hill 4[illegible]
Mansfield Studios, 32 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Next Monday 8:10—Seats Now.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the greatest musical comedy success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. Matinee Saturday 2.20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Awfully Funny Farce
THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays, Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
BELASCO THEATRE. Tues. Ev. Aug. 10
MR. DAVID BELASCO Announces
THE BOOMERANG
By Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes.
Seat Sale Opens Today
HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 4 TIMES. Last Matinee Sat'day at 2:20 TWIN BEDS
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, Houdini, Marie Nordstrom, 47th St. Lydia Lopokova, Howard & Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. McCune, Ben Welch, others. TONIGHT: Members of U. S. Submarine Tender FELTON Crew, U. S. N., Challenge HOUDINI. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. Next Week—WEBER & FIELDS.
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
S.S. "MANDALAY" Broadway Stars and Celebrities
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Night. Thursday Night, Aug. 5, MR. CECIL LEAN, Star of the Blue Paradise Co. Leave Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M. DANCING FREE
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Harry Fox and Yanci Dolly, Belle Baker, "On the School Playground," Riggs & Witchie, Others
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Matinee Today THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW LAST 2 WEEKS.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:20 and 8:30. 10, 15 "Heart Ablaze"—The Goddess. 25, 50 Beg. Sun., "From Out of The Big Snows"
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Sel. Acts Next Wk, Blanche Sweet in "Secret Orchard."

LION-ROLL
THE NEWEST LION CREATION A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

High-Value, Low-Priced Suits at Remnant Sale
Twice a year and only at Arnheim's are such values possible. Suit-ends from attractive and exclusive $25 to $50 materials—made to measure—$18. New ends added daily.
Coat & Trousers, $16
Broadway & 9th St. Open Saturday until 1 P. M.
Arnheim

VOGEL & CO.—Our Only Store—167-169 East 125th Street—VOGEL & CO.
Gentlemen, at last—here's a sale of those famous Kuppenheimer Clothes
That you see advertised in the Leading Magazines.
It isn't often you have a chance to get these celebrated clothes at less than standard prices.
Suits that were sold up to $22.50 NOW $14.50
Suits that were sold up to $38.00 NOW $20
Such sales as this seldom occur and when they do those who know and have worn Kuppenheimer clothes know what it means.
The name of Kuppenheimer fixes the standard, and our name as well as theirs stands back of every sale.
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OUR ONLY STORE OPEN EVENINGS
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You must see the suits themselves to appreciate the extent of the reductions. Our entire stock included—excepting only Dress Clothes, Palm Beach, Mohair and Silk Suits.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
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246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today; partly cloudy tomorrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,013. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SIX ENVOYS AGREE TO JOIN LANSING IN MEXICO NOTE

Hear Reports on Conditions That President Would End —Confer Again Today.

CARRANZA FILES OBJECTION

Agent Warns Each Latin-American Representative That First Chief Will Not Step Aside.

AN ULTIMATUM FOR HIM

His Superiority Over Other Factions Offers Difficulties — Envoys Question Future Steps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—As a result of the important conference held at the State Department today, in which representatives of the United States and six Latin-American Governments participated, these six Governments will join the United States in an appeal to the warring factions in Mexico to compose their differences and set up an orderly central authority in their perturbed country.

Beyond that point, however, no progress was made. The conference will be continued tomorrow in the expectation that it will be concluded in one more session.

The first joint step will be a repetition of the efforts that had been made by the United States to have the factions stop fighting and agree on the personnel of a central Government in Mexico City. Should this step fail the United States will be prepared to go further even if it has to act alone. But a hopeful feeling prevails that the nations of South and Central America will join with this Government to the extent of giving their moral support to whatever course is undertaken by the United States.

In today's conference, which lasted nearly two hours, the purposes of the United States with regard to Mexico were made plain. The desire of this Government is that the Mexican factions shall compose their differences and set up a central authority in Mexico City which will have the support of all those now engaged in hostilities. If the United States should be disappointed in this desire through the refusal of one of the factions to agree to the proposal, this Government will be prepared to deal with the other factions and will grant its "active moral support" to any Government that they establish. It seems to have been determined also by this Government that it will go to extremes to keep in power any central authority to which it grants formal recognition, but whether the United States would be prepared to go to the point of armed intervention is something that was not developed as the result of the conference today.

Later Steps to be Considered.

For the present, as a consequence of today's discussion among the representatives of the United States and six Latin-American countries, the only certainty with reference to a new move in the Mexican situation is that President Wilson's appeal to the Mexican factions to compose their differences and establish orderly government will be renewed with the backing of the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. There is a feeling here that on account of General Carranza's attitude this effort will fail. At the second session of the conference, to take place tomorrow, some attempt may be made to outline a program which will take into consideration future action by the Governments concerned if Carranza refuses to join with Villa and Zapata in carrying out the plan of restoring order suggested by the United States.

It was disclosed that President Wilson had been in correspondence with the Executives of the Latin-American nations, who have urged that the United States take the lead in a strong position toward Mexico, and in this informal way have pledged their support to a Pan-American concert of action.

The conferees met in the private office of the Secretary of State shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. In addition to Secretary Lansing, those present were Domicio da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil; Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador of Argentina; Eduardo Suarez, Ambassador of Chile; Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia; Carlos Maria de Peña, Minister of Uruguay; Joaquin Mendez, Minister of Guatemala, and Paul Fuller of New York, who twice went to Mexico on special missions for President Wilson.

A considerable portion of the session was taken up in an exposition of the conditions in Mexico. Almost the entire country is stricken, and people are suffering from lack of food and in some cases are actually starving In Mexico City conditions are deplorable, but an improvement is expected through the opening up of railroad communication from Vera Cruz and the consequent shipment of food supplies into the capital. All present seemed to have been well informed as to this situation and to be in perfect accord with the United States in its desire to bring about improvement and relieve Mexico from the chaos that has prevailed almost without interruption for five years.

Envoys Question Methods.

It was gathered after the conference that while they were as anxious as the Government and people of the United

Continued on Page 4.

THREE VESSELS SUNK, SEVEN LIVES LOST

Day's Toll of British Shipping as Taken by German Submarines or Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The trawler Grimbarian, and the steamer Portia, 433 tons, of Liverpool, were sunk today, presumably by a submarine. Six of the crew of the Grimbarian were drowned and four were rescued. The crew of the Portia was saved.

The British steamship Costello, of 891 tons, also was sunk. One sailor was drowned, and the others of the crew were saved.

CAN'T STOP MUNITIONS, OUR REPLY TO VIENNA

Answer to Austria's Appeal for an Embargo Is Drawn Up and Will Be Sent at Once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The American reply to Austro-Hungary's note suggesting an embargo on war exports to the Allies has practically been finished by the State Department and will be sent to Vienna within the next few days.

The note reiterates the position of the United States, as expressed on a previous occasion to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that "the placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at this time would * * * be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

Austria's contention that a "neutral Government is not permitted to allow unhindered trade in contraband of war if this trade assumes such a character or proportions that the neutrality of the country is thereby impaired," is declared in the American reply to be impractical. The United States contends that a limit beyond which the amount of war exports to a belligerent endangers the neutrality of a non-belligerent cannot be arbitrarily set. The further contention in the Austrian note that Congress would be justified in empowering the President to restrict war shipments is met with the statement that the United States feels any change in its own laws during the war would be an unjustifiable departure from its policy of strict neutrality."

FIND NO TREATIES CURB THE CENSORS

Our Government Powerless to Demand Relief, but Will Press Informal Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—State Department officials virtually have decided that they are powerless to obtain relief from the rigid censorship to which American mail and cable messages passing through the belligerent countries of Europe are subjected. American citizens and business firms at home and abroad have filed complaints, but investigation has convinced the department that no treaties can be invoked in protest.

Appeals from business houses which asserted that impairment of the cable service through censorship has been a serious embarrassment financially caused the department to begin informal negotiations for softening the censorship early in the war. Secretary Lansing said today that while these efforts were being continued virtually nothing had come of them.

FRENCH WAR BONDS TOTAL $1,391,600,000

Minister Ribot Forecasts Long-Term Loan to Consolidate Short-Term Obligations.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—In a discussion in the French Senate today on the bill to raise the limit of national defense issues which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies July 29, Alexandre Ribot, the Minister of Finance, reviewed the financial situation.

"On July 31," he said, "there were 6,938,000,000 francs ($1,391,600,000) of defense issues in circulation. In July alone 825,000,000 francs ($165,000,000) net was placed in the short-term bonds and 322,000,000 francs ($64,400,000) in the long-term outstanding.

"Our financial burdens are constantly growing. Arms and ammunition cost a great deal. We shall probably have recourse to a long-term loan whereby we can consolidate all our short-term treasury issues. We still have a great military and financial effort to make to reach a victorious conclusion of the war.

"The public brings in its gold without pressure. It is conscious of the situation and feels that today no man can save himself by thinking solely of himself. It can only be done by the citizens giving the country their lives if necessary and their goods in this world in any case.

"We must conceal nothing from the country. It is worthy to hear everything. Only in dissimulating nothing can we fittingly respond to the country's fine confidence."

The bill increasing the limit of national defense issues was passed.

The total exchanges of gold for paper since May 27 amount to 314,741,475 francs ($62,948,295.) At Troyes two peasants brought in 18,000 francs in louis d'or blackened from long burial. At Romilly an army officers proffered for exchange a splendid collection of ancient coins, and an artist medals he had received from the Salon. The authorities refused to accept these sacrifices.

The temporary issue of paper money of the value of $1 and $4 will be retired and replaced by a better quality of notes.

SWEDES EXPECT WAR.

Malmo Hospital Refuses to Lend Surgeons to Hungary.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Friday, Aug. 6.—A dispatch received here from Malmo, Sweden, says that Dr. Bauer, head physician of the Malmo Hospital, has denied an urgent request from the Austrian Government for six doctors and forty-eight nurses to be sent to Munkacs, Hungary. Dr. Bauer in replying is declared to have said:

"I regret that I cannot spare a single doctor or nurse, as our country may now need them any day for our own army."

OVER 10,000 PHYSICIANS have for years recommended Wincarnis as a tonic and restorative—dilute with seltzer and a dash of lemon during hot weather.—Advt.

WILSON TO CONFER ON DEFENSE PLANS

Will Call In Heads of Four Congress Committees to Help Frame Program.

SEEKS TO AVOID FRICTION

Aims to Develop Proposals So Broad and Sane Congress Must Adopt Them.

MESSAGE TO PRESENT THEM

Whole Force of Administration Back of Movement—Departments Now Preparing Data.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 5.—With the object of developing a broad and convincing program of national defense, one calculated to meet with the approval of Congress, President Wilson is planning to co-operate with the Chairmen of the Military and Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and House, as well as with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels of the War and Navy Departments, before finally deciding on the recommendations he will make in his next message to the National Legislature.

The President told friends here tonight that, while he had made no definite plans for consulting with the Chairmen of the committees interested in the question of national defense, he would arrange to see them before Congress convened in order to unite on a single program of action.

When the President sees the Chairmen of the four committees he expects to have before him the reports now being prepared by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels. The heads of the War and Navy Departments are expected to take part in the conference or series of conferences in order to explain personally their recommendations.

The President already has written to Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Affairs Committee inviting him to meet him on Mr. Wilson's return to Washington. While he did not say tonight whether he had written similar letters to the Chairmen of the other committees it was reported that he had done so.

The President believes the time has come for the United States to decide on a definite program of national defense, and is anxious that as little friction as possible should develop over the question when it is presented to the two houses of Congress. He wants to have the entire weight of the Administration behind the policy agreed upon. The President is opposed to a policy of "militarism," but thinks the United States should be adequately defended.

Senate Chairmen Support Plan.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5.—"I am in thorough sympathy with the President's plan of calling a conference of committee Chairmen and Cabinet officers to consider a program for national defense," said Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, tonight. "I have been in communication with Secretary of War Garrison on this very subject for the last few months, and I held several conferences with him before I left Washington. The proposed conferences should have no difficulty in agreeing on a definite program, and I am sure that Congress will be in almost solid support of it."

Senator Chamberlain said that he would propose that the authorized size of the army be increased from 100,000 to 150,000 men and that the army be recruited up to its full strength. He said he hoped some means of concentrating the military forces of the country would be effected so that they could be mobilized easily.

Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, who is spending the Summer in Portland, also indorsed the proposed conference and said he was prepared to attend if called. Senator Tillman said his recent tour of the Pacific Coast had convinced him that it should be better protected.

ERIE FLOOD DEATHS NOW PLACED AT 75

Slow Progress in Searching Mountains of Debris for Bodies—Property Loss $6,000,000.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 5.—Two additional bodies of victims of the flood of Tuesday night were recovered today, making the number of dead thus far found twenty-six.

Because of the great mass of debris, which stretches for two miles along the Mill Creek valley, the search for bodies is progressing slowly, and city officials believe that it will be at least a week before the work has been completed. Fifteen persons are known to be missing, and Coroner Hanley said he thought the death list might reach seventy-five, being swelled by the probable loss of a number of foreigners, whose houses were swept away on the banks of the creek at Ninth Street.

Another terrific rainstorm struck Erie tonight, retarding the work of the searching parties for a while. No reports of additional damage were received, however.

Gas was turned into the mains this afternoon, but, because of numerous uncapped pipes in the flood district, it was necessary to turn it off again. The electric lighting system is still out of commission, and the city is in almost total darkness tonight.

Louis B. Jones, 45, a prominent lawyer, dropped dead tonight of heart disease, brought on, physicians said, by his strenuous fight in the waters of Mill Creek Tuesday night to rescue his wife and two children after their home had been demolished.

Figures compiled late today showed that the total damage in the city and county would amount to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. Two millions, it was declared, would not replace the crops destroyed in Erie County.

Every effort is being made to prevent pestilence. In the ruins are many bodies of animals. Two slaughter houses and several livery stables were in the path of the flood, bodies of horses can be seen partially covered with debris, and in one place nearly 100 hogs are under a pile of ruins forty feet high.

Scores of persons have been vaccinated for typhoid and warnings of sanitation have been issued by the health authorities.

Continued on Page 6.

Temple Where Moses Worshipped Found
Archaeologists uncover it in the prosperous city of Memphis, where the great Rameses lived. Prove that Herodotus told the truth.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

OPEN FIGHT ON PLAN FOR CITY HOME RULE

Three-Sided Attack Starts When the Constitutional Convention Gets Committee's Report.

LONG DEBATE IN PROSPECT

Minority Opposes "Forced" Independence—Low Asks for Suspension of Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The fight on the home rule plan reported by the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention is on. When the proposal was presented to the convention today, it met attack from three quarters. First came a minority report signed by Senator James A. Foley of New York, Democrat, and Edward E. Franchot of Niagara, Republican. Then came broadsides from the Mayors' Conference and the Citizens' Union. A defense of the plan was made by ex-Mayor Seth Low, Chairman of the committee.

From today's developments it is predicted that the debate on the home rule proposal will occupy a week or more. It is known that half a dozen members of the Cities Committee who signed the favorable report did so with reservations and with the purpose of shifting the fight from the committee room to the floor of the convention. The heaviest attack is likely to come from the large and influential element, made up largely of up-State Republicans, which is hostile to a home rule grant of any discription by constitutional authority. These men will urge that the question or determining what measure of home rule shall be given the municipalities should be left to the Legislature. The only change that they favor would abolish the present prohibition against the Legislature delegating any of its power to the law making bodies of cities.

The enemies of home rule are jubilant because developments indicate that the Low plan is no more welcome to the outspoken advocates of broader liberties for cities than it is to those who contend that cities should be kept under the control of the Legislature.

The right of the Legislature to nullify local action in purely local affairs which is provided in the new home rule plan is severely criticised in the minority report presented by Senator Foley and Mr. Franchot.

"We submit that the cities of the State have justified by experience their ability to administer their local affairs free from legislative check or authority," they assert. "We do not sympathize with a plan putting their citizens in a class with the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. As citizens of the city they have the same capacity for self-government as they possess as citizens of the State."

Demands of the Minority.

Messrs. Foley and Franchot assert that in their opinion any home rule proposal should embody the following principles:

A broad grant to cities of power, exclusive in substance as well as in form, to regulate their local affairs, coupled with a prohibition against special legislation by the State with respect thereto.

The preservation of State sovereignty over cities through legislative control, exercised by general laws.

The expression of the grant of power in simple, direct and specific language, so as to avoid confusions and endless litigation in defining State and city powers and the manner in which these should be exercised.

The right of each city at its option to continue as a Legislative charter city or become a home rule city.

The minority report declares that the plan proposed by the Cities Committee which gives the Legislature the right to enact special legislation affecting one or more cities in the same class does not eradicate any of the evils it was designed to cure. The Legislature under this plan would continue to be burdened with local matters in which the State has no concern. Local officers would still be able to avoid responsibility by putting the responsibility on the Legislature. Delay, confusion and inefficiency in municipal government would be continued. City problems would still be settled far from home by legislators not responsible directly and not familiar with local needs and problems.

Further fault is found with the plan on the ground that its phraseology is such as to call for judicial construction and because the powers granted to cities, those reserved to the State, and those neither clearly granted nor reserved, have not been sharply defined. Powers in this last category, the minority assert, should be clearly assigned either to the cities or to the State.

Assails Forced Home Rule.

"Home Rule should not be forced upon a city," the report goes on to say. "There may be a sentiment in some cities against a change in the present system of city government. On the other hand, other cities have expressed desire for a change. Both can be satisfied. To subject the desire of either class to that of the other would be hostile to the very principle for which we contend. The grant therefore should be optional.

Under the Cities Committee plan local legislation enacted by the Board of Aldermen in New York City could be killed by a Mayor's veto, for there is no method defined for overriding it. The minority members of the committee denounce this provision as impracticable. They also denounce the length of time—three years—that would be required for a general revision of the charter before it could become effective. Under the committee's plan cities would have exclusive control over matters relating to the property, business, and local affairs of cities. Matters relating to the government of cities would be subject to legislative annulment.

"If you subtract from the acts relating to its property, business and local affairs, the acts relating to the government of a city," the minority report says, "the result is zero. This seems to us the exact measure of exclusive control granted to cities by the proposed amendment."

W. E. Yauker, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, said:

"It is evident from a hasty examination of the amendment that it does not furnish an adequate measure of home rule. It provides a procedure both difficult and obstructive. It retains the evil control by the Legislature, with the resulting destructive political effects which home rule advocates sought to eliminate. Responsibility for local legislative enactments is split up between the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate, the Mayor, and the Legislature."

Continued on Page 6.

AMERICAN MARINES TAKE HAITIAN FORT

Occupy Position Dominating Port au Prince Without Striking a Blow.

GEN. BLOT LEAVES COUNTRY

United States Gunboat, with Shells, Prevents Bobo's Troops from Entering Cape Haitien.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 5.—American forces from the battleship Connecticut have occupied, without striking a blow, the national fort which dominates the town.

The marines, who landed last night, had by this morning completed the occupation of the city. They are in possession of the barracks at Dessalines.

A proclamation has been posted in all quarters, signed by the President of the Revolutionary Committee, protesting against the misuse of force against a friendly people.

The people of Port au Prince are generally of the opinion that this American occupation will be of long duration. The marines are observing a very correct attitude, which is creating a good impression.

There is no change in the local political situation.

Hope for Peace Brighter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Hopes for a peaceful settlement of the disturbances in Haiti were brightened today by receipt of a message from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the naval forces at Port au Prince and Cape Haitien, announcing that the troops of General Bobo, leader of the successful revolution, would disarm on their arrival at the capital. General Bobo's men are reported en route from Cape Haitien to Port au Prince and should arrive there in six days.

This abstract of Admiral Caperton's report was given out:

General Blot left Cape Haitien for Santo Domingo on the morning of the 4th inst. The troops of General Bobo have met with no further resistance in the north of Haiti and are said to be marching to Port au Prince, where they will probably arrive in about six days. General Bobo's representatives have given assurances that those will disarm upon arrival at Port au Prince.

Although Cape Haitien is quiet, outbreaks are reported at Petitgoabe, Miragcave and Jacmel. The Haitian Committee at Port au Prince has telegraphed the authorities at this place, directing them to maintain order, and Admiral Caperton is of the opinion that the order of the committee will be effective.

News dispatches from Port au Prince today said the National Assembly was awaiting word from General Bobo as to whether he desired the office. Assurances that his army will disarm on its arrival at the capital are thought to indicate that there will be no further fighting, and that the revolutionists will establish a Government.

American Attitude Is Firm.

Action taken yesterday by the gunboat Eagle in firing shots near Cape Haitien to warn revolutionary troops away leaves no doubt of the firm intention of the United States Government to keep its hold on Haiti until the island is pacified. Official advices concerning the warning shots fired by the Eagle were received today from Rear Admiral Caperton, who said that General Bobo had endeavored to enter Cape Haitien with some troops. He was warned to retire, and the warning was emphasized by several shots from the Eagle. Then the Boboites retreated. The Commander of the gunboat Nashville sent a warning to Bobo that his forces would be fired upon if they returned to Cape Haitien with unfriendly intentions.

General Bobo based his revolutionary movement on the contention that if the control of Haiti's revenues were given over to the United States, Haiti would be placed in a shameful position, and that new arrangement would be bad generally for the republic and its people. At the time his revolution was begun, the Government, headed by President Guillaume, was negotiating with the United States for a treaty granting the Washington Government the right to collect Haiti's customs revenues and apply part of them to the liquidation of the republic's long overdue foreign debt.

For the time being negotiations to perfect a treaty are at a standstill, but it is expected that as soon as order has been restored they will be renewed. This Government is understood to desire not only control of revenue collections, but also the right to intervene whenever necessary to restore order in Haiti.

RUSSIANS TO QUIT REST OF IVANGOROD

Remove Provisions After Blowing Up Forts on West Bank of the Vistula.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5, (via London, Aug. 6.)—The forts at Ivangorod, constructed almost entirely of brick, do not answer the requirements of modern warfare, according to an official statement issued by the Russian General Staff in reply to the Austrian claim that a great victory was achieved in Ivangorod's capture.

"Last October," the Russian statement says, "enemy attacks were not repulsed on the line of the fortified circle, but on positions constructed to meet the advance. Because of the impossibility of Ivangorod sustaining a siege all its provisions were methodically removed today.

"On some of our lines west of Ivangorod our rear guards detained the enemy for some days without heavy fighting, but on Wednesday, conformable to our general plan of action, these rearguards blew up the concrete bases supporting the brick casements of the forts, destroyed the bridges and withdrew to the right bank of the Vistula."

The city and main fortress of Ivangorod lie on the right bank of the Vistula.

GERMAN FORCES ENTER WARSAW, BAVARIAN PRINCE LEADING THE ARMY; RUSSIANS ARE ESCAPING TO NEW LINE

Russians Left Warsaw Without Being Attacked and Blew Up Vistula Bridges, Says Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—This official bulletin was issued late tonight:

In view of conditions and the general situation, our troops west of Warsaw have received orders to fall back on the right bank of the Vistula.

According to reports received, this order was carried out, and the troops which were covering Warsaw retired at 5 o'clock this morning, without being attacked, toward the new front assigned to them.

They blew up behind them all the bridges over the Vistula.

A previous official communication said:

In the direction of Riga the enemy, after actions on the River Missa, fell back in great haste toward the River Dyu, abandoning in the trenches a large quantity of cartridges and munitions.

In the district east of Poniewesch the fighting continued and the Germans succeeded in advancing a little.

On the Narew front the Germans delivered attacks in the direction of Lomza and on the front of Ostrolenka and Rozan. They took the offensive in considerable force also on the roads toward Ostrov.

An extremely desperate battle was in progress yesterday on the sector of the Oje River. Our troops vigorously counter-attacked the enemy, who crossed the stream at several points.

West of Warsaw and south of the Blonie road we successfully repulsed German attacks yesterday. The enemy, who suffered enormous losses, advanced up to our barbed wire defenses, but was stopped by our fire.

In the Ivangorod District our troops, unmolested by the enemy, crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them.

Between the Vistula and the Bug, late Tuesday evening, our troops drove back the Germans, inflicting enormous losses on them. At many points these local successes, ending with a short pursuit, enabled our troops to occupy the same night without hindrance a new and more advantageous front on the left bank of the Bug, as well as in the direction of Vladimir-Wolynsk and Kovel.

PROCLAIM FRENCH WILL TO CONQUER

Message of Poincare and Speech of Deschanel Are Cheered by Deputies.

NO PAUSE TILL VICTORY

President Says Soldiers' Devotion Reflects People's Spirit —A Dissentient Silenced.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies after the anniversary of the beginning of the war and following the establishment of the union of all political parties in France to endure so long as the war lasts, was held today, and the session was marked by an extraordinary demonstration of patriotism, which was a strong indication of the unanimity of all Frenchmen of every faith and shade of political belief. Furthermore, today's meeting was the first since the formation of the present coalition Cabinet in France.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, opened the session with an eloquent speech, which was apparently intended to be a following of the example of the address of M. Rodzianko, President of the Russian Duma, at the recent opening of that legislative body, and a reply to the anniversary manifesto of the German Emperor. To this, Premier Viviani made response in the name of the Government.

A Year Full of Glory!

M. Deschanel said a year had passed since the enemy of France, even before declaring war, had violated French territory. "This year has been so full of a glory so pure," he said, "that it will forever illumine the human race. It has been a year in which France, the France of Joan of Arc and Valmy, has risen, if possible, to even greater heights."

Continuing, the President of the Chamber recounted briefly "the breaking of the German military power" and "the forcing back of the enemy of France."

"Be the war of short or long duration, France accepts it," M. Deschanel said. "The country is summoning its genius and changing its methods. Each French soldier, before the enemy, repeats the words of Joan of Arc: 'You can enchain me, but you cannot enchain the fortunes of France.' These touches of human grandeur come from the depth of the muddy trenches."

M. Deschanel then reviewed in a few words the work of Parliament, praising especially the activities of the several committees. "Let us thrust to one side," he said, "both the sowers of panic and the sowers of illusions. Let us be sowers of reasoned confidence, for the reason that the issue of this conflict will not depend solely on material forces. In the final analysis it is to be a matter of will power and constancy."

Fighting for Honor and Life.

In an eloquent passage the President of the chamber then repeated the determination of France to continue the struggle to complete victory. "It is not only a matter of life," he said; "it is a matter of that honor which France always has preferred to life."

A message from President Poincaré was read in the Chamber by Premier Viviani and in the Senate by Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice. It was addressed to the French Parliament and reviewed the first year of the war.

Only one incident threatened the war anniversary celebration in the Chamber of Deputies. Immediately M. Deschanel called the Deputies to order Leon Accambray, member from the Aisne, who frequently of late has viciously attacked the Government in the evident attempt to discredit Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, demanded the floor. Murmurs from all sides of the House grew in volume as M. Accambray mounted the tribune. When he began to speak the protestations from his colleagues, exhibiting clearly their impatience and their temper, seemed to frighten the Deputy from the Aisne, who, after hesitating for a moment, asked leave to print his remarks. He then left the tribune at once. Later, during M. Deschanel's address, M. Accambray sought to interrupt the President, but the long and unanimous applause of M. Deschanel's praise of the work of the Chamber drowned out his voice.

The speech of M. Deschanel and the

Continued on Page 3.

Good Health begets wealth—CARABANA Laxative Water insures health. D'g'sts, 35c. —Advt.

BERLIN BEDECKED, BUT KEEPS CALM

News of Warsaw's Fall Evokes No Demonstrations of Enthusiasm in Capital.

NEWSPAPERS NOT PREPARED

Count Reventlow Says Now Is the Time for British Fleet to Come Out and Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Within an hour after the Wolff Bureau brought the laconic message, "Warsaw has been occupied," all Berlin was beflagged, but as yet there is no excitement, nor have any demonstrations of enthusiasm taken place.

The fall of Warsaw was discounted weeks ago as a foregone conclusion, and the Germans received the news with the stolidity born of confidence, merely celebrating by looking good-natured.

The papers significantly report that Prince Leopold of Bavaria telegraphed King Ludwig of Bavaria of the occupation of Warsaw, whereupon the King conferred upon him the highest Bavarian order, the Grand Cross of Max Joseph.

That the Bavarian prince received the honor of leading an army, said to be composed of Bavarians and Austrians into Warsaw, gains particular significance from the fact that the prince is the brother of the King of Bavaria and the son-in-law of the Emperor of Austria. It is, however, more than a spectacular tribute to the Bavarians and the Austrians in the second line.

Warsaw fell sooner than most Germans expected. Even the editors were caught napping, for the afternoon papers contained no editorials, with the exception of the Tageszeitung. This said:

"The fall of Warsaw does not surprise us. At most it surprises only the French and Italian illusionists, who believed up to the last moment that a miracle would happen. Of course, we know that the fall of Warsaw will be represented as quite negligible, the same as the fall of Antwerp. We will not begrudge this pleasure to our enemies. Meanwhile, with joyful anticipation and proud confidence, we will accompany the victorious march of our glory-crowned army under the incomparable leader von Hindenburg, which is trampling upon and driving everything before it. Our slogan remains, 'Forward!'"

Count von Reventlow writes:

"How the occupation of Warsaw and what will follow may affect public opinion among the Allies and neutrals must be awaited. But we would like to recommend to Great Britain a splendid means for elevating the morale of the Allies, despite all their failures in the East, and to strengthen their confidence in self-sacrificing Albion like a granite structure. Now is the time when Great Britain with her battle fleet intact should fight a Trafalgar in the North Sea. That would give a different aspect to the whole situation and at the same time remove all grounds for the Allies believing or hinting that Great Britain does not want to risk her fleet but desires to preserve it intact until

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers. Restaurants. —Advt.

PERIL IN THEIR RETREAT

Four Teuton Armies Are in Pursuit to Cut Them Off

AND FLANK NEW POSITIONS

Garrison Evacuates Polish Capital Without Being Attacked, According to Petrograd.

DESTROYS VISTULA BRIDGES

Victorious Teutons Capture Few Prisoners and Little Artillery on Entering City.

PLACE HAD BEEN DENUDED

London Admits Size of German Victory and Wonders What Next Stroke Will Be.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—The Germans are in possession of Warsaw, capital of Poland and the third largest city in the Russian Empire. Bavarian troops entered the city this morning, having taken successively the Blonie lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the town itself, the Russians only fighting rear guard actions to allow their main army to make good its escape.

According to the meagre official bulletin from Petrograd, the Russian forces withdrew from Warsaw without being attacked and blew up the Vistula bridges behind them.

While to the Bavarians, commanded by Prince Leopold, has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German Emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a state entry within a few days, the real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, along the Narew River to the northeast; the Austro-Germans, who crossed the Vistula to the south of the city, and the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the German Field Marshal von Mackensen, which are advancing northward between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbornly to check the progress of these four armies and have had several successes, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers, but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the longer occupation of the Warsaw Polish salient a hazardous undertaking.

Russian Army Not Out of Danger.

Even now, although the steadiness of the Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian Army will succeed in reaching the new positions chosen for it, or whether, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southeast of Chelm, and the Germans under General von Scholz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narew.

At the northeastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by General von Bulow, who is advancing toward Dvinsk on the Vilna-Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans had set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian Army. None of them was sprung, but one was so near to closing that the Grand Duke Nicholas was forced to evacuate Warsaw and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

Thus far he seemingly has been successful, for although the Germans claim the capture of a large number of prisoners the aggregate is small when compared with the immense forces engaged. In addition the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

From refugees who left Warsaw some days ago and have arrived at Moscow it has been learned that Warsaw, even at that early date, had been denuded of virtually everything that might be useful to the Teutons. Factories had been stripped of their machinery and all war stores moved into the interior of Russia, and the government of the city left to the Polish population.

In addition to plundering Warsaw,

the Russians are preparing to evacuate Riga, the port on the gulf of that name in the north.

The arrival of the Germans ten miles south of that city has already caused an exodus of a large part of the civilian population.

The Archbishop of Riga held the last service at the Riga Cathedral yesterday and with the consistory left the city.

Victory Not Belittled in London.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the future, the British military critics make no attempt to belittle the achievements of the Teutons or the effect their success is likely to have in the Near East and the west.

Since early in May, when they started their great counter-offensive in western Galicia against the Russians, who were debouching through the Carpathians on to the plains of Hungary, the troops of the Germanic powers had cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the southwest, have recaptured Przemysl and Lemberg, taken Lublin, Chelm, and Warsaw, and are in military occupation of virtually the whole of Poland.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task which it is considered is rendered difficult by the fact that the Russians, in their retreat, lay the country waste, making it necessary for the invaders to bring up every ounce of food required for their army.

Others of the observers think Serbia will be attacked, so as to impress the Balkan States which remain neutral, while still others look for a big offensive against the Franco-British-Belgian line in the west.

All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

BERLIN WITHOUT DETAILS.

Fierce Fighting Continues North and South of Captured Capital.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Official announcement was made at the German Army Headquarters today that Warsaw was taken this morning by German troops.

Yesterday and last night Bavarian troops under the command of Prince Leopold broke through the forts of the outer and inner lines of the city's defenses, where the rear guards of the Russian troops made a tenacious resistance.

Continuing, the report from headquarters says:

The German armies under General von Scholz and General von Gallwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Lomza, Ostrov, and Vyszkov, and fought a number of violent engagements. The brave and desperate resistance of the Russians on both sides of the road between Ostrov and Rozan was without success. Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,840 soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also captured seventeen machine guns.

German cavalry yesterday and this day before defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Genaize, Birshi, and Oniakszhty. A total of 2,225 Russian prisoners were taken.

The situation near and to the north of Ivangorod remains unchanged.

The campaign is being continued between the upper Vistula River and the River Bug. German cavalrymen have entered Vladimir-Volynsk, on the Bug River.

Details of the fall of Warsaw have not yet reached Berlin. The newspaper correspondents before Warsaw have as yet had no opportunity to send dispatches, and the General Staff has no details beyond the brief phrase in the official report.

So sure had the authorities been of the fall of the fortress that preparations for the appointment of a civil Governor and the installation of a civil administration centred at Warsaw are almost complete, and will be announced in a day or two. The Governor will, it is understood, be a prominent German magnate.

Some difficulties over questions of precedence may arise, as the civil Governor necessarily must act under the military commander, but cannot outrank him. These questions, however, may perhaps be settled by the selection of a member of the royal house for the latter post.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—The following official communication was made public this evening:

The long series of successes of the Germanic allies since the May battle on the Dunajec in Galicia and in Southern and Northern Poland and the Baltic provinces have now been crowned by the occupation of Warsaw. Today the German troops of the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria marched into the capital of Russian Poland.

Between the Vistula and the Bug both of the Allies are advancing to the north in pursuit of the Russians. The Austro-Hungarian cavalry has reached Usciług (on the right bank of the Bug, to the west of Vladimir-Wolynsk) and the German cavalry Vladimir-Wolynsk. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

ADMIT POLITICAL EFFECT.

But British Papers See No Strategic Gain in Capture of Warsaw.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—All the London morning papers today deal editorially at great length with the fall of Warsaw. All admit the tremendous political effect of the occupation of the Polish capital by the Teutons, but a majority of them minimize its strategic results as regards Russia.

"The news will have a far-reaching effect on the world at large," says The Daily Telegraph, "and it would be foolish to underrate its significance. Politically, we can well imagine that the latest news of the retreat of the Russians and the irresistible advance of the enemy may be of extreme utility to the nation anxious to impress the world with its martial qualities, and especially to persuade neutral powers like the Balkans that the God of Battles has given victory into its hands.

"The military and strategic consequence, however, is very different from the political. When Emperor William adds up the net gains and losses he will discover that at much cost of blood and treasure he has only enabled the Russians to fall back to lines more easily defended and to that illimitable space of territory which always has baffled conquerors from the west."

The Daily Graphic says:

"The loss of Warsaw and the year's fighting are an undoubted blow to Russia and her allies. From the military point of view it proves that the Germans are, in comparison to the Russians, stronger than they ever have been during the past twelve months. It would be foolish for us to minimize the importance of the victory.

"It is reasonable to expect that the Russians were able to retreat in good order and save the bulk of their army. Warsaw is not a second Sedan. Nevertheless the military power of Russia must remain impaired for some time to come. That means a greater strain on the western powers. France for a long time has been putting forth practically her full strength, so that whatever more has to be done must be done by us."

The Times says:

"The capture of Warsaw at the end of a year's desperate struggle marks a distinct landmark in the war. Politically Warsaw may present possibilities to the Germans which have still to be revealed. The loss of the city implies that the ability of Russia to resume an offensive which would gravely menace the German security has been indefinitely postponed.

"However, there are reassuring features. We accept the Russian assurances that the Germans will not succeed in destroying the Russian Army. Moreover, the impression created by the fall of Warsaw already has been eclipsed by the admiration for Russia's heroic resistance.

"The further course of German strategy presents some difficulty, for the unbroken Russian legions are still massed behind the Vistula, Russia has made the German advance far more costly than the German leaders believe possible, and the German time-table again has been upset by a series of expensive delays. The triumph of today may prove the serious entanglement of tomorrow and Germany will not be able to undertake any great serious effort elsewhere for some time to come."

KAISER CALLS COUNCIL ON PLAN FOR POLAND

Semi-Autonomous State Under Germano-Austro-Polish Rule Talked of.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague cables:

"Dispatches received from Germany state that the Kaiser will return to Berlin on Sunday to preside over an important conference, which is to be attended by the leading members of the Cabinet, the heads of all the German States, and two Austrian Archdukes.

"The Nieuwe Courant learns that the object of the conference is to discuss a proposal to issue a proclamation declaring Poland a semi-autonomous State and placing it, together with Galicia, under the joint rule of Germans, Austrians, and Poles.

"The proposal is to be presented to the Reichstag, which meets Aug. 17.55

The Daily Chronicle this morning quotes a "well-informed correspondent" as follows:

"In diplomatic circles it is a matter of conjecture that the capture of Warsaw, capital and heart of Poland, will followed by a proclamation of a new kingdom of Poland under Hohenzollern or Hapsburg suzerainty, with Archduke Karl Stephan of Austria as King.

"Such a kingdom would probably comprise the present so-called Kingdom of Poland, Russian Poland, together with the Polish province of Posen, held by Prussia since the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, and a large portion of the Province of Galicia, which the same treaty gave to Austria.

"Archduke Karl Stephen, who is at present the Admiral commanding the Austrian Navy, is well known in Poland. He is a nephew of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, and is now 55 years of age. Two of his daughters, Archduchesses Eleanora and Renata, are married respectively to Prince Alexander Czartoryski and Prince Radziwill, two of the most prominent members of Polish aristocracy. The Archduke himself has a commendable reputation for tolerance and broadmindedness. He has made his home in Galicia and is notorious for his pro-Polish sentiments.

"It is only to be expected, therefore, in view of the suitable sentiments and personal connections of the prospective candidate for the Kingship that the adroit plan of the Germans to create Karl Stephan, King of a regenerated Poland will be greeted with some enthusiasm among certain sections of the population of Austrian Poland, which has enjoyed on the whole fairly general treatment and a large measure of autonomous government at the hands of Austria.

"Important political developments naturally may be expected to arise out of the German occupation of Warsaw. There is no doubt that the enemy are fully aware of the dramatic value of a triumphal entry into the capital of the ancient kingdom, it suits their purpose temporarily to reconstitute. They will certainly make the most of the political card such a success puts in their hands."

SEES REGENERATION IN RUSSIAN DEFEAT

Lloyd George Says Germany Is Forging a Sword for Her Destruction.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Speaking to 10,000 Welshmen at Bangor this afternoon before he heard of the fall of Warsaw, David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, referred to the situation in the East in these terms:

"I view it with anxiety, but not with dread. I can see a ray of hope in the dark horizon—the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand what they are doing in the East. Their mighty cannon are shattering the rusty bars that fettered the soul of Russia.

"Look at Warsaw! What is happening behind that? The Russian people are shaking themselves free of stifling debris, their mighty limbs preparing with new spirits and new hope for a new land.

"Austria and Prussia are doing today for Russia what their military ancestors did for France. They are hammering a sword that will destroy them.

"As for us, we must fight on or forever sink as a people into impotent obscurity."

AUSTRIAN RUSE WON THE VISTULA CROSSING

Pontoons Hidden Under Straw Escaped the Vigilance of Russian Aviators.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Aug. 6, (via London.)—It was by an unusual ruse that the Germans and Austrians succeeded in crossing the Vistula to the northwest of Ivangorod. They manoeuvred with the object of leading the Russians to believe that they intended to force a passage near Novo Alexandria, whereas they planned to cross at Comaszev, where the river is divided into a number of branches.

The Russians, puzzled by the complicated manoeuvres of the Austro-Germans, sent aviators to make observations. They reported seeing a large number of wagons loaded with straw moving toward the front. The wagons, however, contained pontoons and other material, topped with straw. The pioneers thus reached the river and began the construction of bridges before their real purpose was discovered. Then the Russians brought forward artillery and opened a terrific fire, but the bridge building was proceeding in four places, and the pioneers proceeded within thirty-six hours in connecting the islands by bridges and reaching the east band.

The Germans immediately crossed in force and captured Domaszev and the adjacent forests.

PRESS RUSSIANS IN SWAMPS.

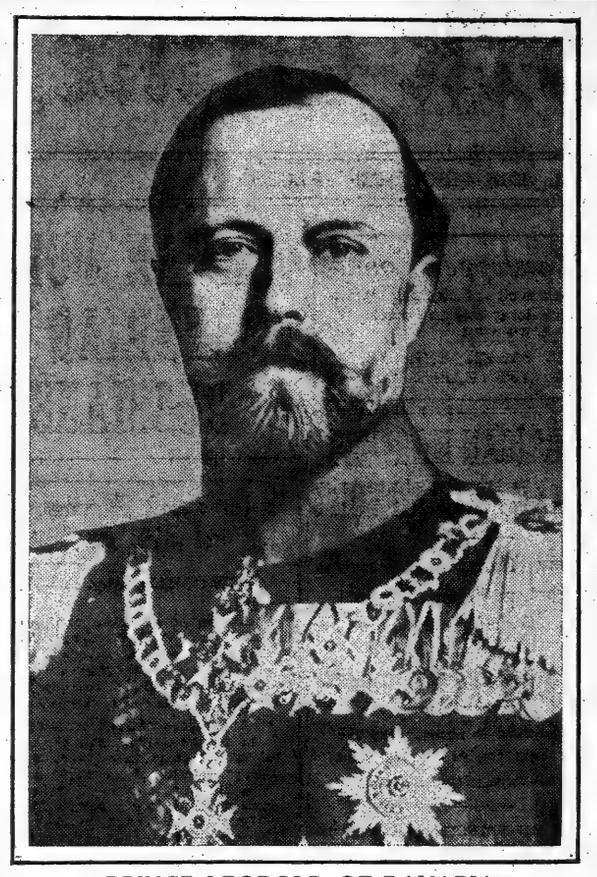
Austrians Report Foe in Difficulties on the Wieprz.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4, (via London, Aug. 5.)—The Russians apparently met with difficulties in conducting their retreat in the region beyond the Wieprz River, where only a few roads intersect the extensive swamp district. The Germans and Austrians are continuing to press them hotly, not giving the Russians time to retreat in an orderly manner.

The resistance of these forces have become visibly weaker and their movements more confused. Many prisoners continue to be taken daily, and it is expected that many more will be captured before the Russians emerge from the swamps, where the roads are quite inadequate for moving heavy baggage and ammunition trains in addition to the troops.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces have crossed the Swinta, which empties into the Wieprz near Lukazna.

On the front to the west of Ivangorod the Austrians had relatively slight losses in taking the outer forts, although the desperate fighting lasted ten hours.



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA

Who Led the Troops of That Kingdom Into Warsaw Yesterday.

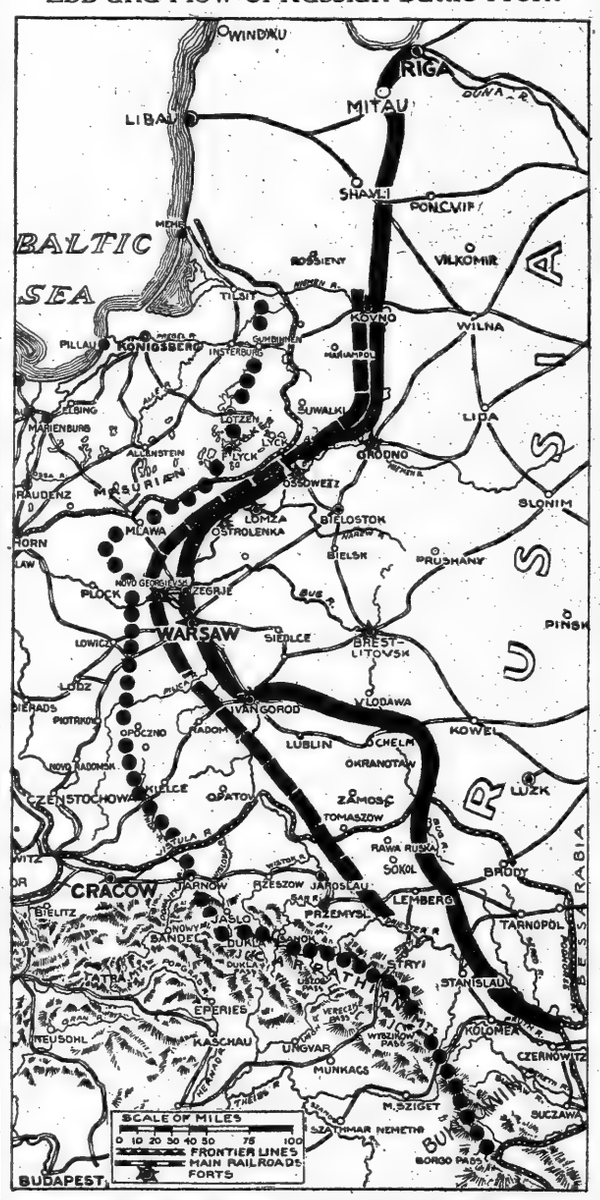
Little had been heard of the aged Prince Leopold of Bavaria in the present war until the news came, a few days ago, that he and his Bavarians were leading in the direct assaults against the outer circle of the Warsaw fort. His nephew, Prince Rupprecht, son and heir of King Ludwig III., has been much more conspicuous, first as the commander of the Sixth German Army, which in August was to invade France from Lorraine through the gap at Epinal, then in command of the "covering" army north of the German salient at St. Mihiel as a protection for Metz, and finally, he commanded the front at Neuve Chapelle in March, when he lost many men under the British concentrated artillery fire. He has also been heard of before the British salient at Ypres.

As Bavaria has suffered so much in the war, has accomplished so little, and is one of the most independent and important states in the German Empire, the German Kaiser may have invited Prince Leopold to represent him in the conquered city and recently called him from Munich for that purpose.

Prince Leopold is 69 years old and married at Vienna in the Spring of 1873 the Archduchess Gisele of Austria. His sister, Princess Theresa, is the famous savante of the University of Munich. He has two sons and two daughters. One of the latter, Princess Augustine, is married to Joseph, Prince Imperial and Archduke of Austria. One son, Prince Conrad, was wounded last Winter while in command of a Uhlan division in Galicia.

At least two Bavarian regiments are named after the aged Prince, who received his military education in the Austro-Hungarian army and in that army fought against Prussia in the brief Austro-Prussian-Italian war of 1866, although he was not like his brother, King Ludwig III., wounded by a Prussian bullet.

Ebb and Flow of Russian Battle Front



The centre line of black squares shows the position of the Russian fighting front at the end of September, 1914, in its advance north and south; the dotted line represents its position at the end of December, and the heavy black line its approximate whereabouts at the present time.

BERLIN BEDECKED, BUT KEEPS CALM

Continued from Page 1.

peace is made, regardless of the Allies' perilous position.

"Now is the psychological moment for the British fleet to 'lure' the German fleet to fight. Our advice is quite unselfish and purely in the interest of British world prestige."

The frequently inspired Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung telegraphs with the possession of Warsaw there arise not only military, but quite unusual political problems and technical problems of the Government, for this is the first large city with a purely or preponderatingly Polish population which is divided into various political groups, namely the Russophiles, who are champions of an independent Poland, and the neutrals, all of whom await coming events with a certain anxiety. To occupy such a city, which has the Polish tradition to govern it, and, as it seems probable, to govern from there the entire Russian Poland, is a serious and difficult task for whose solution undoubtedly efforts are being made to find the fittest men."

CONSTANTINOPLE REJOICES.

Buildings Decorated with Flags to Celebrate Warsaw's Fall.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5, (via London, Friday, Aug. 6.)—The announcement of the capture of Warsaw this morning caused a profound impression here. The news spread over the city like wildfire, and within a few minutes every building was beflagged.

WARSAW RESIDENTS FLED WITHOUT PANIC

Exodus from the City Conducted in an Orderly Manner, Say Refugees.

MAJORITY WISHED TO STAY

American Consulate at Moscow Aiding Them—Big Factories Destroyed.

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—Hundreds of refugees from Warsaw are arriving here daily. Most of them are without money or means of sustenance, and are seeking aid at the American Consulate, where an enlarged staff is attempting to supply temporary assistance pending the organization of a Russian relief commission.

The refugees state that, although the population of the Polish capital was convinced that the Germans ultimately would occupy the city, a majority of the citizens elected to remain, only approximately 15 per cent. to date having departed. This accounts for the comparative order and the absence of panic which accompanied the exodus.

When German occupation seemed imminent the Government issued an order that third-class tickets to any point in the interior of Russia should be given free to all citizens desiring to depart. The only condtion attached by the authorities was that residents so leaving would not be allowed to return without a special permit.

Those choosing the alternative of departure foresaw that Warsaw would be visited with conditions similar to those imposed on Lodz, and that the town would be cut off from the interior of Russia, whence all provisions were obtainable, and that Warsaw would suffer from famine.

The refugees compare the orderly and systematic abandonment of the city with the panic caused by the first German approach, last October, when an attempt of the city officials, institutions and private citizens to all bolt at once resulted in indescribable confusion.

The retirement this time was so carefully planned and so systematically executed that it went off like clockwork, and an onlooker received the impression that a no more extraordinary phenomenon was occurring than the ordinary Summer exodus. Sufficient extra trains had been provided so that traveling conditions on the whole differed little from normal.

An unusual feature of the present abandonment of the city was the fact that provision tickets were made unnecessary.

The bulk of the refugees traveled on foot or with wagons along the highways. Most of the refugees were unable to proceed southward and to Kiev, and finding the railway to Vilna monopolized for military purposes they took the line to the east, temporarily crowding Moscow, Vladova, and Brest-Litovsk. Many of these lost their homes in the outlying portions of Warsaw, the destruction of which became a military necessity.

All the teritory immediately to the west of Warsaw, containing large factories, Polish estates and peasant dwellings, now presents blackened and uninhabitable areas.

Care had been taken that no suburban factories should fall into the hands of the Germans, and be converted to their use. Chief among those destroyed was the $1,000,000 sugar factory belonging to a Polish lawyer Eugene Karaluk, with more than 2,000 tons of sugar.

The factories in the city itself, although abandoned, had not yet been destroyed when the refugees left the capital.

LEFT LITTLE FOR GERMANS.

Warsaw Institutions and Railway Equipment Removed.

WARSAW, Aug. 2, (By Messenger to Petrograd, Aug. 5.)—In consequence of the cessation in the operation of postal facilities, Warsaw for ten days has been without mail connection with the outside world. With the exodus of the postal authorities, even the post boxes were removed.

The Vice Governor General of Warsaw took prompt measures to organize a voluntary post office force and to resume the operations at Praga, a suburb across the Vistula. Since Saturday this staff, headed by Miss Vanda Stokoroska, President of the Warsaw Ladies' Yachting Association, has been working under the direction of the Central Citizens' Committee. Eighty young women, lately employed in the Red Cross Hospital Service, volunteered their services as sorters and distributers.

A volunteer corps of 400 young Polish men assumed the duties of postal clerks and the sorting and delivering of the hundreds of thousands of letters and parcels, which had piled up during the last two weeks since the departure of the State postal authorities, now is under way.

The removal of the State Bank and private banks with all their funds left the city without means of carrying on trade. An appeal had been made to the Minister of Trade and Commerce to permit the re-establishment of a money order station, and efforts were made to secure the return and reopening of a department of the State Bank for limited operations.

The Chief of Police and his staff left the city ten days ago, together with all the courts and justices of the peace. The management of the Russian State theatres also departed.

Machinery Shops Stripped.

All the railway equipment, of both gauges, was removed from the west bank of the Vistula, as were all the machinery shops.

The Russian military hospitals were removed with their staffs and equipment. The Polish municipal and private hospitals are carrying the burden of caring for the wounded from the nearby battle line. The staffs are working under the highest pressure day and night.

The chief civil authorities now are the Citizens' Central Committee, which has assumed jurisdiction over the entire district, and the Central Committee of Warsaw, with immediate control in the city. The chief of the latter committee is Prince Lubomirski.

All provisions are up to 150 per cent. Sugar, tea, coffee, butter, and milk practically are out of the market. Today white bread is difficult to procure.

A meeting of Russian Orthodox priests was held at the citadel and it was determined that all the priests should stick to their posts until actually forced to leave to avoid capture.

Yesterday an Austrian scouting party was reported by telephone to have reached the suburb of Mokotof. It developed that during the battle along the Blonie line a detachment of Austrians had lost their way and had wandered toward Warsaw. Realizing their position, the Austrians wanted to surrender. Not finding any Russians along the route, they arrived at Martzilinga, a town seven miles west of Warsaw, where they entered a roadhouse and whence the nearest post was notified. While waiting the Austrians ordered dinner and were later convoyed to Warsaw by Russian troopers.

There appeared before the Central Committe today a peasant named Stanislaw Milefsky, who escaped from the German lines ten days ago at the village of Krilatka, in the Province of Suwalki.

Milefsky related that the Germans had taken 5,000 Russians from a single community and had forced them to dig trenches. The Russians, he said, were allowed daily only one meal of soup and horsemeat, and were sleeping on the bare ground. Numbers, he declared, were dying daily of exhaustion. He said the country had been swept clean of provisions and that not a pound of bread had been left for the inhabitants.

German aeroplanes nearly every day drop bombs on Warsaw. Thirty persons, mostly women and children, were killed or wounded last week. It is estimated that 20,000 windows have been shattered by the missiles.

University Transferred to Moscow.

WARSAW, July 22, (By Mail to Petrograd and London, Aug. 4.)—Official edicts direct the removal of the University of Warsaw to Moscow and the discontinuance of the administration of justice before the high courts after July 24. Another states that all horses, automobiles, and other means of transportation not removed to the right bank of the Vistula before July 18 will be subject to the requisition of the Government thereafter.

Official plans have been published for the organization of the male civilian population between the ages of 15 and 50 years for military work, such as transportation, the building of roads, and the digging of trenches.

These plans provide that each 1,000 shall be under the direction of a "Head Man," with a centurion for each 100. The "Head Men" and centurions will receive $1.32 a day, while each worker will receive 50 cents a day and his board.

The trade organizations of civilians will be turned over to the military authorities as complete units.

BIG GUNS SMASH IVANGOROD.

More Than Twenty Heavy Batteries Shell the Fortress.

GENEVA, Aug. 5, (via London.)—Telegraphing from Innsbruck, the Tribune's correspondent says of the fighting in Poland.

"The Austro-Germans, with more than twenty heavy batteries, are bombarding Ivangorod from all sides, causing great destruction. The Russians are resisting heroically.

"On Aug. 3 the Russians attacked Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces on the Radomka River. The fighting was exceptionally heavy, as was shown by the fact that within a few hours the battlefield was covered with 20,000 bodies of men from both sides.

"The bombardment of Lomza has been begun by the Germans. Large German forces continue to cross the Narew on pontoon bridges north of Warsaw. In this region the Russians have repulsed fresh German attacks."

RUSSIA ASKS NO HELP.

No Statement Made Regarding an Allied Offensive in West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—The Times correspondent at Petrograd sends the following:

"The War Office authorizes me to state that no official note of any kind has been issued by the Russian Government regarding desirability of an allied offensive in the west."

WARSAW CAMPAIGN GREATEST IN HISTORY

Upward of 6,000,000 Men Engaged in the Stupendous Struggle for Polish Capital.

SEVEN ARMIES ATTACKED IT

Ancient City the Prize of Many Invasions Before the Russians Absorbed It.

The occupation of Warsaw by the German Army ends the greatest campaign of the war—of all wars, of all history. It has been fought along a front of 1,000 miles, extending from the Baltic to the frontier of Rumania. According to the most authoritative figures, there have been between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 men engaged in almost daily conflict. Since the last week in May the attacks upon the sides of the inclosing lines—600 miles—of Warsaw have been the most furious in modern warfare, and only equaled by the vain counter attacks which have been more or less successfully launched by the Russians.

Up to July 29 hope was entertained in military quarters in London and Paris that the Russians had some tremendous coup in reserve, that they would stand a siege in their principal fortresses along the Warsaw salient, and then, with a free army still in the field, would attempt to turn the Teutonic flanks, either in the north between Libau and Riga or in the south on the Bukowinian-Rumanian frontier, or suddenly issue from the lines northeast and southeast of Warsaw and attempt to envelop the armies in the west.

But on July 29 came advices from Petrograd that in order to save the Russian armies a retreat—the greatest in history, even greater than the retreat of the Russians through Galicia from April 28 to May 25—must be made and the fortresses of the Warsaw salient abandoned. It was the same old story of the Galician retreat—lack of ammunition. The armies would retire to prepared and selected ground forming a similar angle, 130 miles east of the Warsaw salient, and there await on the defensive the munitions necessary for a new and formidable offensive.

German Plan to Reach Railways.

Notwithstanding the feints in the north, in the direction of Riga, the aim of the German General Staff has been obvious since the beginning of June. It was to reach the railways on which the Russian armies of the salient depended for their supplies and by which they might make their retreat.

To do this, seven huge armies have been employed. The German northern army operating against the double-track line which runs from Warsaw to Petrograd, 1,000 miles in the northeast, via Bielostok and Grodno; the army operating in the Suwalki district, threatening the same line further west; the army fighting as a support of the latter on the Narew; the army directly aimed at Warsaw, north of the Vistula; the army directly aimed at Warsaw, south of the Vistula; ten or twelve Austrian army corps, attempting to reach the single and double-track railway from Ivangorod to Brest-Litowsk and Moscow, and the line from Warsaw to Kiev via Lublin and Chelm, which is for the most part a single track, and, finally, the army of Von Linsingen, made up of Austria's "new" army of 700,000 or 800,000 men, operating on the Lipa, east of Lemberg.

Up to July 30, in spite of the terrible attacks made upon the Warsaw-Bialystock section in the north and the Lublin-Chelm section in the south, the Russians managed to keep the outer lines free, while between them the double track line from Warsaw via Siedlice to Central Russia remained open until the last.

North of the Vistula the combined operations have been under the supreme command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, while the Austro-German—principally Austrian—armies of the south or right have been under the supreme direction of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

At the very beginning of the campaign the hardest fighting developed between the Middle Vistula and the Bug, where the Russians held their ground for nearly two months, suffering no small loss. Another battle front early developed was north of the Lower Vistula, from Wyszogrod to around Ossowetz. There was soon fighting almost daily for over 150 miles along this front. And until the middle of July, when Mackensen began his furious assaults to reach the southern railway, between Lublin and Chelm, these two remained the main battle lines of the Teutonic armies.

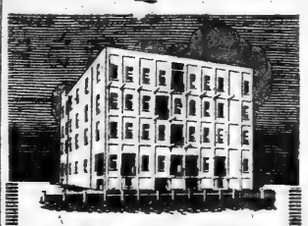
Later, on July 18 and 20, Ostrolenka was captured on the northern line. Bionic, seventeen miles southwest of Warsaw, and Grojec, twenty-six miles south of it, were occupied, and Radom, thirty miles west of Ivangorod, had been invested, while Mackensen, between Bychawka and Krasnotaw, on the Wiepiz River, was getting nearer and nearer the Lublin-Chelm Railway. (Pierced on Aug. 1.) Then after nine days of suspense came the official announcement of the Russian projected withdrawal from the Warsaw salient.

Russian Plan That Failed.

This upshot of the two months' campaign of the Teutonic armies has been the logical military sequel to the defeat of the plans, due, it is said, to lack of ammunition, which Russia had developed from January to the middle of April for penetrating and grasping the plains of Hungary in the form of a gigantic pair of shears, one knife of which was to cut southward from the Carpathians and the other northwestward from Bukowina and Transylvania. In the last week in April Russia was in possession of the crests of the Carpathians, and her left wing had already begun to move westward through Bukowina, when the vast German-Austrian masses, (including 700,000 or 800,000 Austrian reserves made up of exceptionally intelligent men between the ages of thirty-five and forty, who had for months been carefully trained in order to replace the Fourteenth and Third Army Corps on the Italian frontier,) which had been mobilized in Silesia, Southeast Prussia, and in Galicia west of Cracow began their drive eastward, the Russian lines retreating from their positions on the Carpathians in order to prevent envelopment.

When the retreating Russians left in a northeasterly direction the Polish-Galician frontier, forty miles east of Zamosc, in Poland, on May 25, the campaign proper for the possession of Warsaw began. The entire Russian front then represented a huge angle the sides of which, in irregular lines, extended from the Baltic just east of Libau to Plock, forty miles west and a little north of Warsaw, and thence in a southeaster-

Continued on Page 3.



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JAPAN STRIPS FORTS TO GIVE RUSSIA GUNS

Thousands of Small Factories and Households Busy on Cloth and Leather for Armies.

MUNITIONS BEING MADE, TOO

Turn for the Better in Russian Campaign Expected When These Supplies Are Received.

TOKIO, July 20. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Now that the danger of war with China is over, all Japan and Korea are engaged in making supplies for Russia and her allies.

The war brought big financial losses to Japan, but the gaps are being filled in part by the furnishing of guns, ammunition, and general necessities to the armies at the front—particularly the armies of Russia.

Officially, Japan has given increased practical expression to her friendship toward Russia by going to the limit of dismantling some of her fortifications on the northeastern coast of the empire. Big coast guns stripped from these fortifications have been shipped to Vladivostok and thence forwarded to Galicia to strengthen the big-gun artillery of the armies of the Czar.

Americans who visit Japan are especially astonished at the almost limitless number of tiny shops in the big cities of this nation—miles upon miles of streets filled with people occupied in making something, when they are not selling something. These shops are really the factories of the empire. It is here that cloth goods and innumerable articles needed to keep huge armies in supplies are turned out, handed over to commission merchants, assembled in great quantities, and distributed to Russia, France, and even England. The correspondent of The Associated Press is informed by a reliable authority that practically every household in Korea is hard at work making clothing for Russia. It is sent to Moscow and other points and manufactured into uniforms, blankets, coverings, and wrappings.

Korea also is making big quantities of boots and ammunition cases. Major Fapowski and another Russian officer have just arrived at Seoul to take over the fourth consignment of orders manufactured by a tanning company near Seoul and consisting of 40,000 pairs of boots and 30,000 ammunition cases.

The Japan Celluloid Company at Aboshi, near Kobe, has abandoned temporarily the celluloid business for a more profitable business of making explosives. This company recently received an order from the Russian Government for 140 tons of gun-cotton to be delivered before the end of the year. A test of the explosives having proved satisfactory, the first instalment, consisting of fifteen tons, was dispatched to Petrograd. The Aboshi factory is said to be turning out two to three tons of explosives daily.

Leather materials, belts, pouches and sacks are manufactured at Tokio. A series of temporary sheds have been erected on vacant land near the houses of the Diet and are busy night and day.

The production of rifles in Japan is limited in capacity compared to other countries, and Japan is anxious to fill out her own reserve stock. The available number of rifles for the reserve strength of the Japanese armies is estimated at 500,000 and it is understood that the general staff of the army is desirous of increasing the number to 1,400,000. It has learned a lesson from the unpreparedness of the Allies with respect to guns and ammunition and from the vast expenditure of munitions demonstrated to be necessary to the successful conduct of modern wars. Japan, therefore, means to get ready herself along the lines revealed by the international war.

SHELLS FIRE TRAIN; 500 AUSTRIANS BURN

Italian Missiles Also Blow Up a Second Train, Transporting Munitions.

MILES OF TRENCHES TAKEN

Ninth Attack by Italians Nets Important Gains at Polazzo—Gorizia Under Heavy Fire.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Laibach says:

"Shells from the Italian artillery set fire to two trains on the Borgo-Levico Railroad while they were on their way to Rovereto. The first train was filled with troops, of whom 500 were burned to death. The second was carrying ammunition, and eight cars of it exploded.

"At Polazzo eight attacks by the Italians were repulsed, but the ninth attack resulted in the capture of several miles of newly constructed trenches.

"The Italians have brought up more heavy guns against Gorizia, the systematic bombardment of which has begun. The Austrians are replying feebly."

ROME, Aug. 5.—The following official statement was issued this evening:

In the Valley of Cordevole we continued our offensive with the object of completing the occupation of Lana Pass, of which we conquered the most advanced trenches in the direction of Salesci, Pieve di Livinallonga and Agni in the fighting from the 17th to the 27th of July.

Under a concentrated fire of the enemy our infantry, effectively supported by artillery, succeeded in storming the very strong entrenchments, defending the upper part of Torone di Coldilana.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy, seeking to stop our progress on the centre and left wing, delivered yesterday afternoon an attack in the direction of the Capuccio wood. Our troops bore the shock successfully and then, taking the offensive, vigorously stormed a considerable length of the intrenchments, which our men call Trincerone, dominating the eastern border of the Capuccio wood and the approach to Sammartino del Carso.

VIENNA, Aug. 5, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

On the Tyrolean front the only great battle is in the region of Monte Croce. An attack by several battalions of the Italian Ninety-second Infantry Regiment commenced yesterday morning on Nemesalpe, northeast of Monte Croce. It was bloodily repulsed.

The enemy retreated, partially in flight, to the woods south of the border brook. In order to release these Italian forces other troops attempted an afternoon surprise attack on the Kofel position north of Monte Croce, but it was repulsed after a short battle, with a loss of about 100 men killed. The commander of the battalion and several other officers fell into our hands. Our losses were not important.

In the region of Gorizia the Italians have maintained since yesterday afternoon a heavy artillery fire on our positions on the plateau of Doberdo. When hostile infantry from Sagrado and south of Sdraussina attempted an attack they were shot down by our artillery.

On the other fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

ATTACK SECOND CARSO LINE.

Italians Now Storming the Key Positions to the Plain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UDINE, Aug. 5.—General Cadorna has begun an attack on the second line of the Austrians which defend the plateau of the Carso forts, Gorizia, which will soon be directly bombarded by the Italian artillery, being thus placed in a perilous position.

Archduke Eugene has centred all his best troops on the crest of the Vallone, forming the Austrian second line. Austrian prisoners assert that he himself inspected the position, reviewed the troops, and encouraged them to fight, saying that on their power of resistance rested the defense of Trieste and the fate of the Austro-Italian campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 5. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The second battle of the Isonzo has now practically come to an end, as the Italians attacks, it is stated, have ceased, and only weak attempts have followed the terrible onslaughts of the last ten days.

It is stated that the Italians lost during the ten days of battle 100,000 men, which is more than improbable, as the number of prisoners taken, most of them wounded, is given as 476. However, the fierceness of the fighting suggests that the losses must have been great on both sides, but the alarming fact is that, while Italians can replace their losses, this is not the case with Austria.

It is rumored that the Austrian Army is being removed somewhat further back to a strongly fortified line of defense, where, it is argued, it will be able to hold out for some months, and then when it is found that the Italian offensive is breaking down, German and Austrian armies released from the Russian front will be thrown against the Italians.

For the present the best strategy seems to be to keep on the defensive and wait till developments on the other fronts allow a powerful offensive to be undertaken.

ANNEXATION GROUP ATTACKS CHANCELLOR

German National Liberal Party in Row Over Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Policy.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (via London.)—A sharp conflict is in progress within the leading circles of the National Liberal Party owing to the action of a wing of the party in conducting a private and public campaign against Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

The campaign centres around the supposed attitude of the Chancellor on the question of annexation of territory and the final settlement of the war, his assailants assuming that he is not ready to go to the lengths in this direction which they and their backers consider proper and justified.

Ernst Basserman, the veteran party leader; Herr Hirsch, a member from the Essen district, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, an official in various industrial and business organizations, who was defeated as a candidate at the general Reichstag elections, but who later obtained a seat at a bye-election in Hanover, are the active leaders in the anti-Bethmann-Hollweg campaign.

Behind them stand a body of prominent individuals who favor most sweeping annexations.

The attitude of the opposing, and apparently stronger, faction of the party is laid down in an inspired article in the Leipzig Tageblatt, one of the party organs.

This wing, according to the newspaper, holds that "the public utterances of the Chancellor afford no ground for the assumption that he is pursuing a weak policy, based on illusions, and is not serving the interests of the empire." It declares that the attacks upon the Chancellor merely serve to injure his prestige abroad and hamper him in exactly that vigorous policy which is demanded from him.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the party has been called. Or, it a resolution expressing complete confidence in the Chancellor probably will be passed.

FATAL BELGIAN FOOD RIOTS.

Germans Kill Ten at Charleroi—Mons Strikers Kill Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Aug. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The rumor is current here that the miners at Mons having gone on strike, the Germans fired on the strikers, who fired in reply. Two soldiers were killed and seven workmen and several other persons were wounded.

At Charleroi the dearness of food led to the looting of the shops by the people. The troops fired upon the crowd and killed ten and wounded forty.

Excitement runs high in the region, and two battalions of the Landsturm have been sent to Charleroi and four to Mons.

LONDON DAILIES SMALLER.

Advertising and Paper Shortage Force Decrease in Size.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Decreased advertising revenue and a shortage in the supply of chemicals necessary for the manufacture of white paper have resulted in an agreement by the proprietors of London's newspapers to reduce the number of pages. The Post today contained ten pages, while The Times, Telegraph, and Standard contained twelve.

Some of these penny (two cent) dailies frequently have printed twenty or more pages since the war started.

HEADS CZAR'S ARMS BUREAU

Alexander Guchkof Believes He Should Have Dictatorial Powers.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—Alexander J. Guchkof, a former President of the Duma and recently head of the Russian Red Cross work in Poland, is said to have been selected as Chief of the Munitions Bureau, a post corresponding to that held by David Lloyd George in Great Britain.

In an interview, M. Guchkof strongly urged that dictatorial powers be given to such an official.

COLONIALS FIGHT THE TURKS NAKED

Australians and New Zealanders Discard Nearly All Their Clothes.

REVEL IN SURF BATHING

Freed from Trench Duty, They Rush to the Sea, Regardless of Bursting Shrapnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, in the course of a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle and other London papers dated "Eastern Mediterranean, July 16," and dealing with the rôle played by the Australians and New Zealanders in the Gallipoli Peninsula, says:

"A peculiarity of the Colonial soldier which distinguishes him in a marked degree from our own men is his dislike of clothes. I suppose that since the Dervishes made their last charge at Omdurman no such naked army has ever been seen in the field. The British Tommy likes to move and work and fight with the majority of his worldly goods hanging around him. No matter what the state of the temperature, the men in our front trenches sit with their packs on, sweating in the broiling sun, and will dig trenches without removing a garment; but to find the Australian now wearing anything except a pair of 'shorts' is extremely rare, whether he be in the trenches, in a rest camp, or on fatigue.

"One by one they have thrown aside their various articles of clothing. First coats went, then shirts, then undervlothes. Now a very large number have chucked aside their boots and puttees, and only a lingering feeling of decency still kept alive by memories of the mixed bathing season at Sydney preserves the shorts, which, starting a few months ago as full-length trousers, have now arrived half way up the thigh. In this primitive costume the Australians and New Zealanders live and work and fight. Their huge frames and gaunt limbs are now burnt by the sun to a dull brick-red.

"Some one remarked very truly the other day that this campaign at the Dardanelles has only been rendered tolerable by the excellent bathing. I do not suppose any other factor has counted so much in keeping the troops healthy and clean and in restoring their spirits after days and nights in the stuffy, dirty, smelly trenches. Especially do the Australians and New Zealanders love their periodical dips. To them the sea and a sun bath are as the breath of life. From earliest childhood they have been accustomed to live in the water. The bathing at Sydney, where as many as 50,000 men, women and children take the water at the same time, is world famous. Now, straight from the trenches, this endless procession of naked warriors, covered with sand and dirt, ceases from sun-rise to sunset. No sooner is the Colonial released from duty than he makes for the water—no matter the snipers and bursting shrapnel—for here in far-off Gallipoli for a short period each day they imagine themselves once more under the Southern sun and return reinvigorated and refreshed to the stern work of the hills above."

TURKISH PORTS SHELLED.

French Warships Destroy Supposed Supply Base for Submarines.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—One armored cruiser, two cruisers, torpedo boats, dredgers, and an aeroplane ship of the French fleet demonstrated Aug. 3 and 4 off Sighadjik and Scala Nova, on the coast of Asia Minor, says a statement issued by the Ministry of Marine. Aug. 3 Sighadjik was bombarded and the Custom House and part of the fortifications destroyed. On the day following the armored cruiser bombarded the fortifications of the Turkish quarter of Scala Nova and a fortified point to the west of that town, while the other vessels of the squadron shelled and destroyed the village of Spedia, supposed to be a supply depot for hostile submarines.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The Greek newspaper Cairi, published at Athens, declares that recently a British torpedo boat destroyer, hiding in a small bay of Chios Island in the Aegean Sea, attacked another British destroyer, having mistaken the latter vessel for a German submarine."

ITALY MAY ATTACK TURKEY AT ONCE

Said to be Holding an Army of 250,000 Men Ready for Hostilities.

ROME, Aug. 5, (via Paris.)—The tension between Italy and Turkey is declared here to be becoming daily more acute. Italy is said to have asked for categorical explanations concerning Turkey's alleged refusal to withdraw her troops from the Cyrenaica district in Tripoli, and Turkey is pursuing what is described as her usual policy of procrastination.

In official circles here the feeling is held that hostilities on the part of Italy may begin at any moment, as Italy's last note to Turkey was almost of the character of an ultimatum. Two hundred and fifty thousand men in the Provinces of Buri, Foggia, and Lecce are said to be prepared to sail from Brindisi on short notice.

CUT OFF GERMANS WITH A WALL OF FIRE

French Eyewitness Describes the Repulse of Assaults at Fontenelle.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—An official eyewitness's account of a French success at Ban-de-Sapt, in the Vosges Mountains, was made public today by the French War Department.

"On July 16," the eyewitness says, "the Germans directed four heavy counter attacks with two battalions on the heights of Fontenelle, recently captured by us, which were completely checked.

"July 24 and 25 a French attack with equal forces took all the enemy's works to the west of Launois, including several houses in the village, killing or capturing the entire German garrison and occupying the position."

The eyewitness continues with a detailed description of the German attack on Fontenelle, which was prepared with an extended bombardment with guns of all calibres, saying:

"The gunfire of the Germans was directed against many points simultaneously, their principal attack being made on our strong positions across the road from Laitre to Launois.

"The enemy then charged, being sheltered by the fire from his heavy artillery. Despite this fire our quickfirers, which were mounted on the parapets of the trenches, mowed down the advancing line, while our artillery directed a wall of fire in the rear of the Germans, thus effectively preventing any reinforcements from coming to their support.

"The advancing line was seen to waver, to break, and then fall. During the night the battle was continued by the aid of searchlights.

"At daybreak the side of Hill 597 was seen to be strewn with bodies. Our losses were four killed and twenty-five wounded.

"A French attack on July 24 was directed against Height 627 and a group of houses forming a portion of the village of Launois, which offered shelter to the enemy's trenches. The attack was prepared by a bombardment with guns of heavy calibre, which was very effective.

"Despite the intense fire of the enemy, our troops climbed out of their trenches at 6:30 o'clock in the evening and half an hour later had attained the objectives assigned to them, penetrating even to the interior of the village of Launois. One German blockhouse alone held out until the following morning, when it was surrounded by our troops.

"The Germans directed a counter-attack, but they were easily repulsed. Our daily progress has since given us possession of a new group of houses, so that now we hold approximately half the village.

"As a result of this action we took eleven officers and 825 men prisoners and also captured eight quick-firers, some bomb throwers, and a large number of rifles."

FRENCH RECAPTURE VOSGES POSITIONS

Inflict Heavy Loss Upon Germans at Col du Schratzmannele.

BRISK ARGONNE FIGHTING

Rifles, Grenades, and Cannon Are Busy—Artillery Battles in the Souchez District.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Vosges and the Argonne forest were the scenes of fierce fighting last night and today. An attack by the Germans on the heights of the Fecht in the region first mentioned was temporarily successful, but the French today expelled them with much slaughter. A brisk interchange of rifle and grenade fire took place in the Argonne, and cannonading continues, but with diminished violence so far as the Germans are concerned.

This is the Paris official communiqué issued tonight:

There has been moderate artillery activity on the western part of the front. In the Argonne the struggle with bombs and petards, as well as the cannonading, continues, but with less intensity on the part of the enemy.

A violent bombardment has occurred in the forest of Apremont.

In the Vosges very sanguinary engagements have been fought on the heights which dominate the Fecht to the north, particularly at the Col du Schratzmannele, where the enemy, after having taken one of our block houses, was driven out by an immediate counter-attack. Our fire inflicted on the Germans very heavy losses.

One of our aeroplanes was forced by motor trouble to make a landing near Moulin-sous-Toutvent in our lines, a short distance from the lines of the enemy. After the machine reached the earth it took fire, but the aviators were saved.

The French afternoon bulletin follows:

In the Artois district, around Souchez, there took place last night fairly spirited engagements with grenades and bombs, as well as with artillery. There were also fairly active artillery exchanges at Tracy-le-Val and in the vicinity of Vailly, in the valley of the Aisne.

In the Argonne the night passed with much activity. There was rifle firing and the throwing of bombs from trench to trench, together with artillery firing on several different occasions.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Bois Haut, a German attack was easily checked.

In the Vosges last night there was a continued and very severe bombardment of our trenches at Lingekopf. Yesterday evening German forces delivered a very violent attack against the French positions at this point, but in spite of this, with the exception of some trenches on the crest of the Lingekopf, we retained all our ground.

Army headquarters in Berlin today issued the following:

In the Vosges there has been a new engagement near the Lingekopf.

PROCLAIM FRENCH WILL TO CONQUER

Continued from Page 1.

message of President Poincaré were frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of each address there was an outburst of clapping from all the delegates, who rose to their feet.

The text of President Poincaré's message is as follows:

"You will find it natural that after a year of war the President of the republic has the honor to associate himself with the Government and the two houses of the Legislature to render homage, admiration and gratitude to the nation and the army.

"When a year ago I recommended to the country this sacred union, which was then and still remains one of the conditions of victory, I had no doubt that my appeal would be immediately heard. Our enemies, who always have misunderstood France, alone believed that we would offer an evidence of our dissensions to their brutal aggression.

"At the precise hour when they audaciously asserted that Paris was a prey to upheaval, the capital of the republic assumed that grave and serene physiognomy in which could be read its cold resolution. From the largest cities to the smallest villages there passed a great current of national fraternity which, among the people as well as in Parliament, wiped out even the memory of civil quarrels. The whole people turned a united face to the enemy.

"For a year this unity of will has not belied my belief that nothing will weaken it. If Germany is counting on the possibility of dividing France at the present time, she is deceived today as completely as she was a year ago. Time will not weaken the ties binding the great French family.

"United France is great and strong, and because she is united she is confident and calm. Every day in the smallest communities there is spontaneous collaboration between the old people, the women and the children which makes sure the continuance of the normal life of these villages in its regular course. Fields are sowed and cultivated, and crops harvested, and this organization of labor is a material factor to the keeping alive of patience and firmness in the soul of the people.

"A generous emulation has inspired all lines of French activity to come to the aid of the national defense, and this aid is given utterly without selfishness. The country should encourage not only harmony among political parties, but also private co-operation and good-will. Individual energies, recognizing how to submit themselves to discipline, constitute a great force in the nation. In war time such energies are never too numerous or too powerful, nor is there ever a greater need to co-ordinate national action to produce a single effect.

"The merits of a people are luminously reflected in the army. The army, composed of the substance of the nation, immediately understood the grandeur of its rôle. It knows it is fighting for the safety of the race and the traditions and liberties of the country. It knows that on the victory of France and the Allies rests the future of civilization and humanity. Into the heart of the most modest of our soldiers and marines has come a high appreciation of this great historical duty. Each man is completely devoted to his mother country, and those who fall die without fear, since by their death France lives and will live forever.

"In the error of its arrogance Germany has represented France as light, impressionable, unstable, and incapable of perseverance and tenacity. The people and the army of France will continue to controvert this calumnious judgment by their calm course. They will not let themselves be troubled by that false news which has its effect only on impressionable souls; by noisy manifestos for peace by our enemies, or by the perfidious and suspicious insinuations whispered by the agents of the enemy in the ears of neutrals—cowardly counsels aimed at future efforts at demoralization. No one in France is disturbed.

"The only peace which the republic can accept is that which guarantees the security of Europe and which will permit us to breathe and to live and to work to reconstruct our dismembered country and repair our ruins; a peace which will effectively protect us against any offensive return of the Germanic ambitions. The present generations are accountable for France to posterity. They will not permit the profanation of the trust which their ancestors confided to their charge. France is determined to conquer; she will conquer."

Among those present at today's session were the Italian and Russian Ambassadors; Premier Viviani, Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior; Theophile Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marcel Sembat, Minister of Public Works; Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture; Albert Sarraut, Minister of Public Instruction; Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War; Jules Guesde, Minister without portfolio; Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary of Fine Arts, and Joseph Thierry and Justin Godard, Under Secretaries of War.

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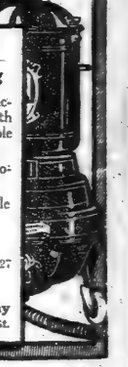
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reduced from $5.00 and $7.00
Gray Mohair Dusters at $3.75
reduced from $5.00 and $7.50
Gray Mohair Dusters at $11.50
reduced from $22.50
Silk Pongee Dusters at $11.50
reduced from $25.00
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Men's White Flannel Trousers
Hand tailored. Of English flannel or striped white serge, with belt straps and cuffs. 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.
3.75 *Regular Prices $5.75 to $7.50*

WARSAW CAMPAIGN GREATEST IN HISTORY

Continued from Page 2.

ly direction through a corner of Bukowina to the frontier of Rumania—in all a distance of over 1,000 miles.

Although since May 25 some attempt has been made to turn the northern flie on its right flank and push the southern line still further away from the Galician frontier, the preponderance of the Teutonic armies has been employed nearer the vortex at Plock—that is to say, on a line about 300 miles long extending northeast of Warsaw and on one of about the same length extending southeast from their point of junction at Plock.

The Vital Railway Systems.

Between the sides of this angle lines of railway radiate from Warsaw—northeast, east, and southeast. A similar system is found at the fortress of Brest-Litowsk, on the Bug River, 130 miles due east of Warsaw, while further east still on the line to Petrograd a vast network of strategic railways has been constructed since the war began connecting the manufacturing towns whose products have sustained the armies at the front. At Brest-Litowsk there may be found, opening eastward and embracing these towns, an angle similar to that which in the last week in July contained Warsaw, and similarly punctuated along its sides by fortified towns and strategic heights, some of which only date from June.

At present, however, it is only necessary to deal with the fortifications flanking Warsaw. The capital itself had three circles, with nearly forty forts. Before the war it had twenty in two circles. For twenty miles west of the outer forts there are extensive marshes flanked north and south by plains, which last Fall contained forests. These have since been cut down so as to give full play to the artillery of the forts.

As the German-Austrian armies have pressed against these lines the retreating Russians have used their system of fortified cities to protect their flanks and behind them to gain much needed rest.

Fortresses Along the Line.

Beginning at the northwestern extremity of the northern side of the angle there is Grodno, a manufacturing town of 36,000 inhabitants, situated on the main railway from Warsaw to Petrograd and fortified by a series of trenches and emplacements for heavy guns which command both banks of the Niemen to the northwest. Next comes Ossowetz, fortified in a similar manner, but with its ancient stone fortifications now faced with concrete. Lonza, on the Narew, is an intrenched camp. Ostrolenka is another, famous for the great battle fought there on May 26, 1831, when the Polish insurgent army, which had driven the Grand Duke Constantine out of Warsaw, met defeat at the hands of the Russians.

From Ostrolenka to the River Orzye there are several lines of trenches prepared months ago. Within the angle, twenty-five miles northwest of Warsaw, is the intrenched camp of Novo-Georgievsk. On the southern line, sixty miles southeast of Warsaw, is Ivangorod, naturally fortified on its surrounding hills, the centre of four railways, and the junction of the Vistula and the Wieprz Rivers.

The present campaign against Warsaw was not the first in the present war which menaced the Polish capital. After the failure of the German attack on the Niemen last October, Warsaw seemed to present a good mark, both on account of the fact that three railways, similar to those which radiate eastward, concentrated then from the west and because the German troops had reinforcements on the near ground that had been brought from the western theatre and had just driven the Russians out of East Prussia.

At this time, also, a strong Austrian counter drive was being made from south and southwest in Eastern Galicia and Lemberg. Strong Hungarian forces repulsed the southern Russian advance at the southern outlets of the Carpathians, and it was driven back almost within cannon shot of the Russian army covering Przemysl.

Pressure to the North.

At this propitious moment the Germans and Austrians advanced from the southwest and also from the west on Warsaw, and it became necessary to withdraw the protruding southwest Russian front from the Wisloka to the San, and this line had to be held there while every man that could be spared from it was sent to repel the danger on the East Prussian-Polish frontier. Then from Novo Geogievsk large forces were sent across the Vistula on Sochaczew while the Cossacks advanced on Lowicz—now for three months outside the Warsaw angle.

Thus in the middle of October the German left was cut and at Gova Miedzeszyn, above Jezforna, his right was turned. This time the invaders came to within twenty-five miles of Warsaw, but were forced to retire before they had time to develop their offensive. It was in pressing back this offensive in the succeeding month of November that the Russians reoccupied Lodz and almost drove the Germans over the Posen border.

The rebound of this drive made possible by the release of troops in East Prussia carried the German armies on Dec. 30 to Przasnysz and Ciechanow north of Warsaw and to the edge of the marsh which protected the capital from the west.

From Dec. 30 through January little news came from the Polish theatre of war. In February the Russians were obliged to contract their line there while they made a second drive through East Prussia—unsuccessful although not a rout like the first one in September—and developed their front southward and westward in Galicia. Eastward Bukowina had been overrun and Transylvania threatened.

Early in March, Germans coming from East Prussia got near enough to Ossowetz to capture two forts, and later southwest of Warsaw the Germans invested Skiernewice, forty-two miles from the capital. From that time on, while the Russians were pausing on the crests of the Carpathians in the south and were being driven far eastward from the East Prussian frontier in the north, until the retreat through Galicia ended in the last week in May, the angle in Central Poland remained about the same. Then the final campaign against Warsaw began on the northern and southern fronts.

The City of Warsaw.

Thirty years ago Ferdinand de Lesseps, fresh from the laurels of the Suez Canal and before the Panama project had tarnished them, said that the greatest European city of the twentieth century would be Warsaw. He based his prophecy on the fact that the city, on account of its situation, could be developed almost infinitely in regard to industries and consequently in regard to population. The population he had seen grow from 161,000 in 1860 to 483,000 in 1885. In 1913 it was 900,000, and when the war came this had reached 1,000,000. About a third of the population is Jewish. In 1911 the military authorities discovered that the fortifications near the city were obsolete, and this turned over to factories much valuable land.

But it is not alone in industry that Warsaw has developed. Its commerce has also grown. It stands at the point of junction of the great trunk lines which run from Berlin and Vienna to Moscow, and so on to Asia, Siberia, and Peking. Thus it has become the great clearing house between the West and the East. The navigable Vistula at Warsaw is a third of a mile wide, and here it is crossed by one of the longest railway bridges in the world. Besides this there are two road bridges. From one of them, the Alexander Bridge—you must not smoke on it, although it is built of iron—there is a comprehensive view of the part of the city which is on the terraced left or western bank of the Vistula.

The clock-faced turret of the Royal Palace is seen above its gardens, close to the Gothic tower of the Cathedral of St. John. But save for the cluster of gilt domes of the modern Cathedral of St. Alexander, few buildings break upon the sky-line. The architecture of Warsaw is of no great interest. Its place was taken before the war by the prettiness of streets and buildings and the gaiety and kindness of the people.

Warsaw has for more than a century been associated with ideas of Polish patriotism and independence, rather more than Cracow, the ancient capital, which managed to preserve its independence until the 40's of the last century. Although the Poles in Napoleon's army looked upon it as the restored capital of a new and free Poland, the European Concert passed Warsaw over to Russia in 1815, and for seventeen years it was the centre of intrigue and revolt which finally found expression in the revolution of 1830, which forced the Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's brother, out of the city and for nearly a year left it free to the Poles.

These things and the fact that many Warsaw Poles were subsequently driven into exile, among whom were many painters and writers, continued to preserve the legend of Warsaw's patriotism in foreign lands, when in reality the city was quite contented with its Russian governors and the efforts made in matters of religion and language to keep the people willing subjects of the Czar as part of the great Slavonic empire.

The city had its beginning on the beautiful terraces on the left bank of the Vistula, which in mediæval times had come into the posession of the Dukes of Masovia, their retainers and herdsmen living on the right bank, which gradually grew from a hamlet to a village, and from a village to a town.

Early in the seventeenth century it superceded Cracow as the capital of the Kingdom, although down to the last the Kings of Poland continued to be crowned at the latter place. The city was captured by the Swedes in 1655, but the next year they succeeded in ousting them for a while until the invaders had been reinforced by Brandenburg. In the partition of Poland in 1794 the city withstood successfully attacks by Russians and Prussians, until, in November of that year, the Russians captured it street by street and perpetrated a frightful massacre. After being restored to Russia in the third partition of Poland it became for a time the capital of the newly created Duchy of Warsaw, and then Napoleon held it in pawn until 1813, when its present Russian character was forced upon it.

The Vistula runs through the city between a plateau on its left bank and fertile plains on its right, the former in recent years having claimed the larger part of the population. Like Paris, too, it is a city of beautiful suburbs, among which are Praga and New Praga.

The main city lies close to the river and is laid out in squares, but the streets of the old city are merely developments from country lanes. The walls of the city, memorials of its seventeenth century sieges, inclose the suburbs, and are entered by eleven gates. Three bridges cross the river at this point, the railway bridge, the Alexander Bridge, which dates from 1865, and a road bridge, completed twenty years ago. The former was guarded by a fort on each bank of the river. Twenty-five years ago they were deemed impregnable. The one on the left bank had recently been used as a prison for political prisoners.

Aside from its river and suburbs the city has another reminder of Paris; this is its boulevards—Ujazdowska and Jerusalem Streets. There are, too, many fine parks on both sides of the river.

A City of Churches.

Warsaw is also a city of churches, with six Russian and more than thirty Roman Catholic. Among the latter is the Cathedral of St. John, north of the Palace Square and connected with the palace. A magnificent view of both buildings may be had from the opposite rising bank of the river. The cathedral dates from the fourteenth century.

Warsaw has long been famous for its printing and carriage industries, its woven goods, and its plated ware. It is also the clearing house between the north and the south, coal, leather, and wheat being the principal exchanges, which, before the war, passed over the railways centred here. In drainage, water works, and rapid transit facilities the city has not kept pace with its growing industrial importance.

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CALLS GERMANS HERE 'INTERNAL DANGER'

That Sobered American Patriots, New York Correspondent Says in Frankfurter Zeitung.

WOULDN'T "WARM" TO WAR

Might Resist Germany if Conflict Were One of Conquest, but Not on Any Lusitania Issue.

An estimate of the public opinion of America from the German point of view, as sent by its New York correspondent, is presented in the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 18. The correspondent predicts that, barring an overt act by Germany growing out of the Lusitania matter, there will be no war, but adds that in case of war with Germany he feels the German-Americans will not hesitate to fight against Germany—"not, however, for the Lusitania issue or a similar one."

"The opinion is here prevalent," he writes, "that the Lusitania case will lead to nothing further, provided no new incident occurs that may render more tense the relations between Germany and the United States. Undoubtedly the President already is very sorry that in the note which he sent to Berlin as an answer to the German war zone declaration he spoke in such big tones, as, for instance, that if an American life were lost America would hold Germany to the strictest accountability. So far, five cases have become known in which Americans either lost their lives or were put into great danger by German submarines.

"The torpedoing of the Lusitania formed the climax of the 'unheard-of excesses against the lives and property of Americans,' as the local newspapers call them, and for a week at least it looked as if war might be declared any minute. The war shouters had the floor. But after the first excitement was over, the voices of circumspect Americans, and particularly of the German-born citizens, began to assert themselves. Then it became evident that only a relatively small element really desired war.

"To be sure, there are great material interests at stake, for a war with a European power would result in enormous wastage in the economic life of the country. The element which did not regard the casus belli as furnished soon received important augmentation. It was declared that, to be sure, America had not recognized the war zone, but that nevertheless a part of the blame must be ascribed to those who were killed, inasmuch as they went needlessly into danger.

"The realization that America is in no wise equipped for war, brought about a cooler view in the case of many excited patriots, and beneath the surface very many thought of the internal danger. They realized, in other words, that the Germans and the Austrians in the United States, with their children almost 12,000,000, would certainly not warm up to such a war, even if a number of 'prominent' Germans have declared that they would take the field against any one.

"In my opinion, pretty nearly every German-American would indeed raise arms against the old homeland insofar as the latter encroached upon the real interests of America, perhaps by threatening the possessions of the country or seeking to found colonies in America. But it is quite clear that the assistance of the German-Americans would be lacking to the Americans in case such a war should be waged on account of the Lusitania or a similar incident, especially if there were present also the suspicion that assistance was to be given to German's enemies. It must be admitted, besides, that here in the East the Germans have not conducted themselves so bravely against the attacks of the Americans as in the West."

The correspondent asserts that the Jingoes seem to have "the support of the Morgan capitalist group," and adds:

"It will, however, become dangerous in case it should definitely appear that England is whipped under all circumstances. At present the friends of the Allies here still hope that, with the entry of Italy into the war, an end will be put to the victorious progress of the central powers and their ally on the Bosporus. But if the triumph of Germany should become clearly evident, mighty influences would appear here that would attempt to make America a 'savior of civilization.' They are already trying to smooth the way for that, as is shown by various indications. In Philadelphia there has just been formed a 'League for the Enforcement of World Peace, American Branch,' which is to get into connection with similar bodies of other nations to carry out its programme.'

Judging from its personnel, the correspondent says, the league harbors ulterior motives not expressed in its name and dangerous to Germany and Austria, in that it may work for peace objects in an anti-German sense among other neutrals.

GERMANS CITE MORE BELGIAN DOCUMENTS

Intended to Show Aggressive Spirit of French and British a Few Years Back.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, according to the Overseas News Agency, continues the publications of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports in Brussels by the Germans, covering the period between 1905 and 1914. These documents are being made public for the purpose of showing that Germany maintained a peaceful attitude from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present war.

The Belgian Minister at Berlin is quoted as having reported to his Government on Dec. 31, 1905: "The German Emperor's highest ambition is to maintain peace during the whole of his reign."

The Belgian Minister at London, under date of Jan. 14, 1906, as quoted, insisted that England was ready to assist France even in case of war during the Moroccan crisis, which, he says, then arose.

Commenting on King Edward's meeting with M. Delcassé, who was then a private citizen, the Belgian Minister at Paris, on March 6, 1906, wrote: "It is natural that the English King wanted to give special marks of sympathy to a Minister who had shown himself so desirous to share England's views."

The Belgian Minister at Berlin, on April 5, 1906, wrote as follows: "The English press did everything to obstruct the results of the Algeciras conference and was more irreconcilable than the French. These papers never cease to discuss German plans of aggression which do not exist."

And the excerpt from a diplomatic document is quoted by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, that written by the Belgian Minister at London under date of March 18, 1907: "The whole force of English diplomacy is for Germany's isolation."

On March 28, 1907, the Minister at Berlin reported: "French arrogance is now as it was during the worst days of the Second Empire. * * * This arrogance has increased one degree since the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg."

The Belgian Minister at Berlin is quoted as writing under date of April 8, 1907, that "France is not expected to keep her engagement" with regard to the Algeciras Convention, and, further on in his report:

"Every time that France, in the course of history, has felt strong enough, she has tried to arrogate the hegemony of the world. This time the entente cordiale with England gives her the necessary self-confidence."

MODIFIED BLOCKADE NO LOSS TO ENGLAND

Manchester Guardian Thinks Our Friendship More Valuable Than Strict Embargo.

LIGHT ON THE NECHES CASE

British Foreign Office Explains That the Vessel Was Not Seized as a Reprisal Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Manchester Guardian, in the course of a long article on the British-American notes, comes to practically the same conclusion that was advanced by THE NEW YORK TIMES several months ago.

"A great deal," it says, "depends on our meeting the American point of view if we can. What should we lose if we did meet it? Of neutral ports there could be no blockade, but we might extend the doctrine of continuous voyage so as to secure the right to intercept all contraband imported through neutral ports for German use, and there could still be no legitimate ground of objection. We might go further and extend our list of contraband so as to cover cotton, and conceivably even foodstuffs, imported through neutral ports for Germany, and still our action would lie within the forms of international law and give the United States no ground for protest.

"What advantage have we now through our present policy that we should lose if we adopted the policy that we have sketched? Simply this, that though German ports would be closed to everything, Germany could still trade with the outside world through neutral ports in articles, which not being of use in war, would not be on our extended list of contraband. We do not think that that would be a serious or even an appreciable loss. On the other hand the gain in getting rid of this controversy with the United States might be very great. It would remove the screen which we are placing between Germany and the full gale of American indignation over her inhuman outrages on law. It would keep up, so far as it can be kept up with justice to ourselves, the distinction between the civilian and belligerent use of articles of commerce. Lastly and most important, it might lay the foundation of that active friendship with America, which whatever happens in this war must be the necessity of any sound British foreign policy in the future."

ENGLAND EXPLAINS NOTES.

Neches Not a Reprisal Case—No Reflection on Our Course.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Learning from comment that the British note concerning the steamer Neches had been interpreted as stating that the cargo was seized as a reprisal measure against Germany's submarine policy, the Foreign Office explains that the misunderstanding arises from the brevity of the note. The seizure, the Foreign Office says, was not meant in the nature of a reprisal, but was based on the contention of the absolute legality of the Orders in Council, as explained in the note of July 23, to which the Neches note refers.

The Foreign Office also explains that in stating that the British Government did not yet know what steps the neutrals had taken against the German submarine policy, it did not mean to include the United States, which, it says, has made public its protests against this form of warfare. It is further explained by the Foreign Office that in making reference to the German submarine policy, the British Government only desired to point out that from its standpoint it was hardly fair to ask it to give up a perfectly legal policy because Germany was engaged in a palpably illegal course.

IMPORTERS ISSUE CALL.

Arrange for a Meeting to Back Up Blockade Protest.

The importers who recently laid a petition before Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, urging him to protest against the British Order in Council, met in the Hardware Club yesterday and adopted the following resolution:

That all importers and exporters affected by the British Order in Council be invited to participate in a meeting to be held at the Hotel Biltmore in the near future for the purpose of indorsing the efforts of the Administration in bringing relief from the restrictions of said order, and to urge such immediate action as may be deemed necessary in the premises.

This committee of fifteen originally presented to Secretary of State Lansing the petition asking for relief from the British order in Council in detaining American owned merchandise of German and Austrian origin. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Lee Kohns of L. Strauss & Sons, Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., M. B. Schmidt of B. Illfelder & Co., Emil Strobel of Strobel & Winkin Company, Theodore Bach of Snow's United States Express Company, William J. Whittemore of the American News Company, George J. Hunken of Emil Majert & Co., Dr. Carl Amend of Eimer & Amend, J. M. Klaess of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., Henry F. Sarstag of Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Almalie Walter of Butler Brothers, H. W. Braun of Habicht, Braun & Co., E. Stratmann of the F. A. Koch Company, L. A. Repp of the Hoyt-Repp Company, and Philip J. Cunningham of Dezell & Helwig.

DERIDES BRITISH NOTES.

Staats-Zeitung Says They Are the Words of a Master to a Vassal.

Commenting on the British notes to the United States, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung says:

"So speaks a master to a vassal. Polite—yes, that they are, these notes which Sir Edward Grey after three months of despicable procrastination transmits to Washington. Polite in language and arrogant in content. Presumptuous, like a genuine Briton who will permit only his own view of the case to stand as right. And written with the Leitmotif which never characterized British statesmanship more than now—a tone of hypocrisy. A hypocrisy which utters in many words a 'Sic volo, sic jubeo,' and asks, 'What are you going to do about it?'

"That Great Britain would yield in no point was to have been foreseen. The mouthpieces of English interests had for weeks been working to prepare the American public with columns of sophistries to realize that England, our dear friend, could not do otherwise; that England as a matter of fact was quite in the right, and the American merchants, cotton growers, and packers are wrong in demanding that England should respect American rights even a little bit."

66 British Ships Sunk in July.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British Board of Trade report for July shows that sixty-two British steamers and sailing craft were sunk by the Germans during the month with a loss of sixty-three lives, while four steamers and nineteen lives were lost by mines.

STARTS MOVEMENT FOR ARMS EMBARGO

New York Importer Circulates Petition to Have President Convene Congress.

REPRISAL AGAINST ENGLAND

Says Britain Discriminates Against Americans Who Trade with Teuton Nations.

Thousands of copies of a petition addressed to President Wilson in which he is asked to call an extra session of Congress to invest him with authority to declare an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition, as, "the most efficient way of obtaining redress" for what is termed the discrimination against the United States by England in the matter of trade with Germany and Austria, are being mailed to merchants and others in this country. A note accompanying the copy of the petition asks that all signed petitions be mailed to C. R. Meissner, 31 Union Square, New York, who will present the petitions to the President through a committee.

Persons who do not care to purchase printed copies of the petition are asked to copy it "three or more times and send with copy of petition to fellow citizens." A postscript of the letter accompanying the petition adds:

"Every hour counts—please give these letters your immediate attention."

The petition which is adressed to "Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.," reads:

Mr. President:

I, the undersigned, a citizen of the United States of America, respectfully petition you, in the cause of humanity and justice, to call an extra session of Congress at once, to invest you with the power to place an embargo on all arms and ammunition, and in this way to help to bring an end to the present European war, which is rapidly demoralizing our industries and commerce in noncontraband merchandise.

Inasmuch as England is discriminating against the United States in preventing the commerce in noncontraband products between the United States and Germany and Austria going through neutral ports, she is causing enormous losses to the American merchants, while on the other hand, other neutral countries, as Italy, (?) Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, in spite of the proclaimed blockade of Germany, are not hindered in their commercial dealings with Germany and Austria.

A Swedish merchant, for instance, is in a position the same as before the war, to send merchandise to Germany and to import German merchandise into Sweden, and England can not prevent these shipments, while an American merchant can not sell his merchandise to Germany, nor can he import German merchandise into the United States, owing to the English Order in Council.

I believe that the merchants of the United States are entitled to protection by their Government against this unjust discrimination, and I am of the opinion, in view of the fact that the protests of the American Government are ignored by England, that the most efficient way of obtaining redress would be the placing of an embargo on all arms and ammunition.

Carl R. Meissner is a member of the importing firm of G. E. Meissner & Bro., 31 Union Square. Gustave E. Meissner is the other member of the firm.

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FLEE BELGIUM BY FAKE RACE

In Make-Believe Contest 112 Belgians Escape Into Holland.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—How 112 Belgians escaped into Holland through a cleverly faked bicycle race, is told in dispatches from the frontier.

A number of Liége sportsmen called on the German commandant of that district a fortnight ago and asked permission to organize a bicycle race for the benefit of local war victims. The race was to be from Liège to Mouland, on the Dutch frontier.

The Commandant fell in with the plan, only stipulating that each contestant must wear an arm badge with the German colors and affix a small German flag to his bicycle. After some demur the promoters of the race consented to the conditions. The Commandant supplied the badges and flags himself and agreed to send a military band to the starting place.

The race took place some days later with 112 contestants. The entire countryside turned out to watch the event, and the German sentries all along the road saluted the racers as they pedaled by. But the cyclists did not stop when they reached Moulland; they continued straight on across the Dutch border and failed to return.

HORROR REPORT FOR WILSON

Russia Is Sending a Courier with Finding of War Inquiry Board.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—Copies of the second issue of documents collected and edited by the Extraordinary Commission presided over by Senator Krivtzoff, which investigated reports of German atrocities, have been sent by a special courier to Washington to be handed to President Wilson and members of the American Administration.

This issue contains photographs of Scout Makooha, whose tongue is alleged to have been cut out; of four men said to have been wounded by explosive bullets, of soldiers who are declared to have been burned alive by the Prussians, and of several persons who, it is asserted, were poisoned by gas. Along with explanatory documents, the commission's report includes the statement of seven Russian survivors of the Lusitania disaster.

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SIX ENVOYS AGREE TO JOIN LANSING

Continued from Page 1.

States to see Mexico at peace, some of the Latin-American representatives were not too confident as to the feasibility of the methods proposed for settling Mexico's troubles. This Government is not asking the Governments of Latin America to join with it in any armed movement, but it was made plain today that it desired these Governments to be informed of what was proposed by the United States and to obtain their assent to the measures undertaken. The feeling of encouragement that the Latin-American countries will give the heartiest cooperation in the effort to get the Mexican factions to compose their differences, is based, to a considerable extent, on the fact that the general plan this Government has in mind conforms very largely to the plan for the restoration of peace in Mexico that was agreed upon at the A B C mediation conference at Niagara Falls, Canada, last year.

It was realized that the United States might find an unwillingness on the part of the Latin-American Governments to become parties to a program that contemplated interference in the internal affairs of an American State without the consent of the people of that State. But it is believed tonight that the United States has made clear that any action along the line contemplated, even if a more positive course than merely urging the Mexican factions to get together were pursued, would not be in any way an interference with internal control of Mexico. In the view of this Government, there is no "revolution" in progress in the southern republic. The revolution, it is contended, ended with the overthrow of General Victoriano Huerta last year and the triumph of the Constitutionalist cause, in which General Venustiano Carranza and General Francisco Villa were the chief factors. Now Carranza and Villa are fighting each other, although they have admitted to American agents that the ideals for which they are struggling and battling are the same. In this condition of affairs, according to the American view, anarchy prevails in Mexico, and it is the duty as well as the privilege of other nations whose tranquility is disturbed by the Mexican situation to adopt measures necessary "to help Mexico save herself and serve her people," as President Wilson put it in concluding his warning statement to the Mexican factions, issued on June 2.

Fuller Tells of Conditions

Mr. Fuller's presence at today's conference was due to the fact that he had made an investigation of conditions in Mexico at the request of President Wilson, and had sought by personal persuasion to bring Carranza and Villa to the point where they would undertake to settle their differences in an amicable manner. On account of his recent familiarity with the state of things prevailing in Mexico, and the position in each case of the two foremost leaders of the opposing factions, he was in a position to furnish valuable information as to what might be accomplished by an effort to end Mexico's troubles through concerted action by other American nations.

One important development was the view expressed that the distress prevailing in Mexico on account of lack of food might prove to be a potent factor in another endeavor to have the factional leaders compose their differences and set up an orderly government. The United States has considered the advisability of going to the extreme of sending armed forces into Mexico for the purpose of keeping open the railroad line between Vera cruz and Mexico City and using it for the transportation of food supplies for the people in the capital.

Within the past few days, however, there has been an improvement in conditions through the reopening of the railroad line and the shipment of food to the capital, and this Government is disposed to give a trial to the assurances of the Carranza Government that there will be no interference with the transportation of such supplies. Notice has already been served by the United States on Generals Villa and Zapata that they must not interfere with the operation of this line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

It is understood that nothing developed at today's conference to indicate any present intention of the United States to send troops to Mexico for the purpose of insuring the delivery of food to Mexico City, but it was inferred that the United States would like the present conference to result in assurances from the Latin-American countries concerned that the sending of an armed force to Mexico solely to prevent starvation in the capital, should such a step be deemed necessary, would have the approval of those countries.

It is evident as a result of today's State Department conference that the attitude of General Carranza is regarded as the main obstacle to the accomplishment of the end desired by the Governments of the United States and the six Latin-American countries. Carranza is again in possession of Mexico City and claims to control the greater portion of Mexican territory. He asserts also that his enemies have been worsted in recent battles and that their complete rout is a matter of a short time only. In these circumstances he feels that the Government established by him is entitled to the recognition of the United States. In view of this stand by Carranza, little hope exists that he will modify his previous refusals to deal with the Villa and Zapata elements in an effort to end the civil war and establish a central authority that will have the support of all factions in Mexico. Whether Carranza's argument will appeal to any of the Latin-American Governments whose diplomatic representatives attended today's conference is a matter that will be brought to light if the next step to be undertaken, that of again calling on Carranza, Villa, and Zapata to adjust their differences diplomatically, ends in failure.

It is realized by the Administration that, with Carranza's forces stronger than those of Villa and Zapata combined, and his having the additional advantage of being able to establish a government in Mexico City and control of the important ports, it might be difficult to uphold the provisional Government backed by the armies of Villa and Zapata through extending it American recognition and calling off arms and ammunition from the Carranza forces. This embodies the difficult problem which faces the Wilson Administration in its determination to end the trouble in Mexico. In some quarters the belief prevails that only armed intervention by the United States would keep such a provisional Government in power, and the Wilson Administration is not yet prepared to consider armed intervention.

Secretary Lansing declined to make any statement concerning the conference further than to say that it was entirely informal. In answer to a question as to whether the representatives of the Latin American Governments had plenary powers, he said he did not know what their powers were. They came into the conference, he added, with the understanding that it should be entirely confidential and secret, and for that reason he was not in a position to make any statement as to what took place.

Ultimatum for Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Before a Mexican program is adopted the Latin-American envoys who attended today's conference will submit it to their Governments, and before it is put into effect all the Pan-American nations will be asked for their approval. None of the Mexican factions was represented in today's conference.

Before entering the meeting each of the Latin-American diplomats was notified on behalf of General Carranza that it would be futile to suggest restoring the Constitutional line of Government in Mexico by choosing a member of the Madero Cabinet for Provisional President, which has been suggested by some of the other factions, notably General Villa. Herberto Barron, a special emissary from General Carranza, presented to each of the diplomats Carranza's letter of some weeks ago to President Wilson, setting forth his claim to the Presidency.

This indicated that General Carranza had anticipated the probable purpose of the conference and had acted promptly to place on record his opposition to stepping aside. General Carranza's notice presented the first obstacle of the conference, and plainly its importance was not underestimated.

One point upon which there seemed to be unanimous agreement was that there shall be no prolonged diplomatic exchanges with General Carranza, as there were during the Niagara conference. The message which will go to him will be delivered by American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz, who, under definite instructions from Washington, will insist upon an answer within a stipulated time. General Carranza will be asked to lay down his arms and join with his adversaries in establishing a government which the United States will recognize. The leading powers of the world, now awaiting the American Government's action, are prepared to follow. The message to Carranza will present in a firm fashion the reasons why he should adopt the course outlined.

An important part of Mr. Fuller's report to the diplomats today concerned negotiations with other Mexican leaders conducted during the last two months by agents of the Washington Administration, including Mr. Fuller himself. The results of conferences with General Felipe Angeles, Diaz Lombardo, Manuel Bonilla, and General Villa himself were disclosed. All were favorable to the general plan. Villa expressed his willingness to eliminate himself if peace could be assured. Thus the preliminary negotiations necessarily revolve around Carranza. Upon his answer much depends as to the nature of the final plans.

ARGENTINE VIEW CRITICAL.

La Prensa Would Await Mexico's Desire for Latin-American Aid.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 5.—The newspapers of Buenos Aires express their acceptance in principle of the appeal of the United States for the co-operation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala in the pacification of Mexico.

La Prensa, however, while praising this proposal as generous, expresses the opinion that the mediation of the United States would be preferable unless the warring factions in Mexico should specifically desire the moral help of Latin-American republics.

BRAZIL MUCH INTERESTED.

Official Circles See No Danger to Mexican Rights.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 5.—The convocation of a conference respecting Mexican affairs has aroused much interest here. Official circles observe a purely expectant attitude. Their conviction is that the fact in itself—the consulting of other American republics—proves that the United States is contemplating no solution such as would impair in the least Mexican sovereignty.

It is pointed out in authoritative circles that public opinion in Brazil would not approve of a curtailment of Mexican rights, nor would the Brazilian Government become a party to it. The newspapers are following the subject very closely.

A certain opposition is manifested by some of them. The Jornal do Brazil, using as a text an utterance attributed to the Jurusconsult Saviana, says that intervention in Mexico would be a crime against its sovereignty. It adds that to accept this doctrine is to proclaim the right o police weak naions.

Deputy Maruicio Lacerda writes in the Imparcial that Brazil should refuse its co-operation.

However, as an offset against these extreme views the Gazetta de Noticias, which is more moderate and reflects better the opinion of competent circles, says that the motives prompting the happy initiative of the United States are as honorable as could be wished. It adds:

"We can confidently await the solution which either will be void or wholly in accordance with these motives. It is certain, however, that in no case will Brazil assent to any infringement, however slight, of the integrity of any American nation."

An interpellation relating to intervention in Mexico has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

VILLA FOLLOWS CONFERENCE

At Border to Learn of Developments —To Face Obregon Again.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Aug. 5.—"Obregon thinks he has me trapped, but he will learn very soon that a trapped lion fights hardest," said General Villa this afternoon when told that Obregon had reached Monterey and was about to attack Torreon.

"They think they have me trapped, those men who professed to be my friends no less than a year ago and with whom I pledged the peace of Mexico. Obregon is my personal as well as my political enemy. He broke faith with me, and no man breaks faith with Francisco Villa who does not sufer for it. I trusted him and he sold me out, but I will crush him when he starts north from Monterey. I have the elements, and he will learn what it means to fight in the open against me.

"They say I am running away. That is a lie. I am here to watch developments in Washington, for I am deeply interested in the A B C conference. I will accept any peace which they arrange which is an honorable peace and one that my people will accept as honorable. I have offered to make peace and to do my part to restore order, but these selfish partisans wish to prolong war for its own sake."

Villa said tonight that Bachimba Pass was an impregnable fortress and Obregon would never be able to break through. He obtained 121,000 rounds of ammunition this morning, 126,000 rounds crossed tonight, and 500,000 rounds last night, and these were shipped south to his troops at Chihuahua to be used at Bachimba.

CONSUL HANNA AT BORDER.

Comes from Monterey on a Secret Mission.

LAREDO, Aug. 5.—Phillip C. Hanna, American Consul General at Monterey, arrived here today. He was reticent regarding the Mexican military situation.

"I am glad to set foot again on the sacred soil of the United States," he remarked.

Mr. Hanna said he could not discuss the food situation in Monterey other than to say that published reports of shortage had not been exaggerated. He would not discuss his mission to Texas. He made the journey to the border in a private car tendered by Carranza authorities.

Other passengers on the train said Monterey was quiet and that the population was enthusiastic over recent Carranza victories, believing formal recognition of General Carranza by the United States was only a matter of days.

General Alvaro Obregon accompanied by his staff, entered Monterey today, according to reports in Nuevo Laredo. It was stated Obregon was received joyfully.

MORE ARTILLERY SENT TO NOGALES

Other Border Points Strengthened —Villa Denies Reports of Recent Defeats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — More artillery was ordered today to Nogales, Ariz., to drive back Carranza and Villa troops if they renew fighting near the American border and to repel any invasion of American soil by the combatants. Battery D of the Sixth Field Artillery was ordered from Fort Riley to Nogales by the War Department, and Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the troops on the border, notified the department that he had ordered a battery of field artillery from Douglas, Ariz., to the same point.

These movements of artillery emphasize the determination of the Government to compel the Carranza and Villa forces to adhere to their agreement with the United States not to fight so close to the border that American lives and property will be endangered. Two American soldiers were wounded by shots fired across the line at Nogales this week, and one has died. Funston's orders are to use his artillery if the fire of the Mexican troops becomes dangerous to persons and property on this side of the border.

General Funston notified the War Department today that Governor Maytorena of the State of Sonora, who commands the Villista forces, which hold Nogales, had eight pieces of artillery. General Elias Calles of the Carranza Army, General Funston said, was returning to Nogales with an unknown number of guns. It was reported that Calles had 40,000 troops, but this is not credited. General Funston said that several spent bullets fired on the Mexican side had landed on the American side of the border. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of officials here that if Calles attacks Nogales, General Funston will use his artillery to drive back the combatants to a safe distance from the border.

The Villa agency in Washington gave out a statement today, saying the attacking force was repulsed with considerable loss and Nogales was again quiet.

The Villa agency announced also that "General Maytorena, forced by the special circumstances of the activities of Calles along the border, has withdrawn his troops from the Yaqui region to concentrate them for a movement to compel Calles to return to his former base at Agua Prieta."

According to the Villa agency, General Carrasco had deserted the Carranza army and joined with the Villa forces with his entire command of about fifteen hundred men, and, with General Buelna of the Villa army, is moving against General Iturbe in Northern Sinaloa.

The agency said that it had official reports which enabled it to deny the statements by Carrancistas of the destruction of General Fierro's flying column at Queretaro. The flying column, it was said, was still operating in the central part of the republic, including the central portion of Vera Cruz State. No engagement of importance had been fought by these troops, it was asserted. Their object, it was said, was to keep the army of General Obregon of the Carrancista forces isolated from its base of supplies.

The Villa agency gave out this statement, denying reports that Villa's army had been worsted in recent engagements.

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COATS	White and colored Formerly $35 to $55	$15, $18, $25 ($45 Smart Shantung Coats at $22)
WRAPS	Silk Coats and Coatees Formerly $25 to $65	$10 to $25
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$22 to $45 Silk Sweater Coats at $15 to $35
$8 to $15 Sheer Summer Blouses at $4 and $7
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WIGWAG SIGNALS TAUGHT TO POLICE

Woods Wants Men Ready for Riots in Case Telegraph System Breaks Down.

WILL LEARN SECRET CODE

Extra Rounds of Ammunition Now Carried by Patrolmen—11 Will Go to Army Training Camp.

People in offices in tall buildings near City Hall Park who have the habit of looking out of the window now and then to see if an eagle has flown over from New Jersey again and perched on top of the Municipal Building, were surprised yesterday morning to see a policeman in uniform wigwagging messages uptown with signal flags.

Inquiries over the telephone began to pour into Police Headquarters. Then Police Commissioner Woods announced that he was putting into operation an auxiliary system of communications to be used in case fire, rioting, or any other emergency should happen to put the telephone and telegraph systems out of order. Two weeks ago a signal corps was organized under Inspectors Cohen, O'Brien, and Morris, and the members are being taught by Quartermaster Brauer from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who was detailed to the work by Rear Admiral Usher. The men of the signal corps are now studying the Morse code, and will later learn a secret code which is being prepared.

It was pointed out yesterday that orders to the police from Headquarters depended almost entirely upon the telephone service, which might conceivably be put out of commission at exactly the time when the control of the police organization would be of the greatest necessity, as in the case of a great fire or a widespread riot. In such an emergency it would be difficult or impossible even for Inspectors and precinct Captains to keep in communication with the men acting under their orders. A case might be imagined in which the police force, utterly disorganized and uncontrolled, acting individually or in small groups, might fall entirely in the face of a situation where complete mobilization and prompt action under orders would be necessary.

The auxiliary signaling system was thought out by Commissioner Woodgs to prevent a breakdown of the police communication system in such a situation. Other measures have recently been taken to put the department in a state of preparation for anp unforeseen crisis. About a month ago policemen were ordered to report every facility on their beat that could be used in case of a riot. Recently they were told to carry an extra round of ammunition when on duty. Commissioner Woods has also announced that officers of the department might have leaves of absence with full pay to attend the United States military training camp at Plattsburg, where college students, professional men and others will receive instruction to fit them for service as officers in the United States Army. Recently a riot squad was organized, chiefly of former army and navy men, armed with repeating rifles, and special attention has been given to riot drills.

Flagwagging is not the whole of the new signal system. On sunny days the heliograph, an instrument which signals by mirroring the rays of the sun, will be used. At night powerful lamps of different colors will do the signalling.

The Municipal Building will be the centre of the system. It will receive and transmit messages for Police Headquarters. The central station will communicate with stations on high buildings in each of the boroughs, which will in turn send and take messages from precinct stations.

Another feature of the plan will be the preparations for the sudden concentration of policemen in the districts where the need of them is greatest. Directions have been given to have automobiles and patrol wagons ready to cooperate promptly, and routes have been laid out to facilitate the assembling of a large body of policemen in any part of the city within a few minutes after the wigwag alarm is received.

Only one relay is required in sending messages from the Municipal Building to the Bronx. Messages will be sent to and received from Staten Island through the Brooklyn Station signaling across the Narrows. A supplementary station has been established in one of the highest buildings of the financial district.

The officers of the department who, at the suggestion of Major Gen. Wood, will take the thirty-day military course at Plattsburgh, beginning next Tuesday, are Inspector James Boland, Captain John J. Collins, Captain Edward J. Hughes, Lieutenant Charles McKenney, Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield, Sergeants Michael A. Wall, Martin A. Noonan, Harry A. Taylor, William T. Tarvis, Dennis J. Goss, and Detective James J. Geegan.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Parks the Traffic Squad gave a demonstration of night signaling on the roof at Police Headquarters last night. Henry J. Case, Secretary to the Commissioner, said that the Commissioner had ordered experiments in wireless telegraphy with the idea of establishing a wireless telegraph system eventually as the second line of communication of the department.

Artist Receives Exposition Medal.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 5.—George Alfred Williams, an artist of 16 Valley View Avenue, Summit, has received a silver medal for seven paintings in water color on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In addition to the water colors, Mr. Williams is represented in the galleries by three oil paintings. The water colors were noticed by J. E. D. Trask, fine arts director of the exposition, at the exhibition of the Philadelphia Water Color Society early in the year, who invited Williams to send a group to San Francisco.

70 TO LOSE HOMES IN FLOATING HOTEL

The Good Ship Stamler, John Arbuckle's Philanthropy, Will Be Dismantled.

LAST DINNER ON AUG. 28

Some of the Working Girls and Boys Who Are Guests Have Lost Their Jobs Recently.

The good ship Jacob A. Stamler, Deep Sea Hotel for working girls and boys, bore a sorrowing crew last night. The craft rose and fell on the lazy swell at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, showing the scars she got from the seven seas in the twoscore years she freighted from the four corners of the earth to New York port, while fifty girls and twenty boys read this notice tacked on the bulletin board, amidship:

The guests of this hotel are hereby notified that the company has decided to retire from the hotel business and that the last meal to be served will be dinner Aug. 28, 1915. All rooms are to be vacated on or before that date.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Fourteen of the girls who read the notice were out of work. They read and wondered where they were to go. One girl of 18, who said her first name was Elizabeth and thought it wouldn't do any good to tell her last name, said she lost her $4 a week job in a big candy factory four weeks ago.

"I have no home," she said. "This has been my home for two years. My mother can't care for me and I have no father. I don't know where I'll go. We were all so happy here."

Twice before in the three years since John Arbuckle, the coffee man and founder of the "hotel," died, his heirs have posted the closing notice, and each time the girls and boys have prayed that their home be preserved, and it was. But yesterday Captain Frank D. Sheeley sadly told his charges it would do no good to appeal. He has received orders to strip the ship and her eight years' service as a shelter for struggling boys and girls is near an end.

Trouble with Fire Department, Too.

There has been trouble with the City Fire Department, which didn't like some leaks the old craft has and among other things ordered that all doors on the ship open outward instead of inward. Captain Sheeley said his plea that ships were not built according to regulations of the Fire Department availed him nothing. The heirs of Mr. Arbuckle do not wish to meet the expense of repairs and maintenance and the oddest hotel in the world must pass.

The heirs of Mr. Arbuckle are his sisters, Miss Christina Arbuckle of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Catherine A. Jamison of New York. Charles A. Jamison, Mrs. Jamison's husband, was President of the hotel company and took an active interest in the philanthropy. He died on July 22.

The guests at the hotel are boys and girls who make small salaries. The girls are charged $2.80 a week for board and meals, and the boys, $3.50. This has never paid the cost of maintenance. Fellow guests on the Stamler had paid the board for the girls out of work for the last few weeks.

Captain Sheeley, who has commanded the Stamler for eight years, sat in a rocking chair on the main deck of the ship yesterday afternoon and while one of the girl guests played on a piano for the reporters, told the Stamler's story:

"About ten years before his death when Mr. Arbuckle took a sea voyage after he had been sick, one night on a balmy sea he went on deck and sat in the cool Atlantic breeze. 'I thought then,' he told me, 'of how I wished I could stop the ship and stay there in the breeze, for it was so glorious. I thought, too, that I would repay some of the goodness of the world by helping some one to share the enjoyment I had.'

Stamler Used to Cruise.

"When he returned, Mr. Arbuckle bought the Stamler and for months his greatest pleasure was to fill the ship full of laughing working people, give them a good dinner, an evening on the water, and send them back to work after a good breakfast. But after the Slocum disaster he feared an accident and moored the Stamler on the west side, near Twenty-first Street. A year later we had to move and he picked this spot. After the ship was tied up he started his hotel for working girls and boys."

Captain Sheeley said he didn't know what would become of the Stamler. He said she was too big to be used for a barge. The old ship was built in Brooklyn in 1867, within sight of where she now lies. She carried emigrants from Havre to New York before the ocean greyhounds crowded sailing vessels out of the passenger business. Later she went into the China trade, and for years the odor of spices clung to her decks.

Captain Sheeley said that the Stamler was always filled. Her capacity is about seventy, and he said that many times she had sheltered 100, with scores of applicants who couldn't be accommodated. He said some of the girls earned as little as $2.50 a week, most of them about $5, with some who received $6 and $7. By common understanding, as soon as the girls earn more than $7 they have moved to make room for poorer sisters.

The girls and boys last night discussed a plan to save their home. When the notice was posted last year a committee went into the Adirondacks to find Mrs. Jamison, as a result of which the Stamler was not dismantled. Mrs. Jamison is now ill in the Adirondacks.

THE ANKLE DEEP TOO CRASHES INTO A REEF

Accident May Keep Count Mankowski's Power Boat Out of Big Race.

OWNER WAS AT THE WHEEL

Hydroplane-Speedboat Cost $25,000 and Went to Bottom When She Was Launched on July 10.

Count Casimir Mankowski's powerful little hydroplane-speedboat Ankle Deep Too, that cost more than $25,000 to build and that has been making amazing speed in New York waters for the last few weeks, came to grief for the second time in its short career yesterday afternoon. The Count himself was at the wheel when the accident happened, and the flying boat was skimming at high speed over the old one-mile race course in Hempstead Harbor. Aboard were Wallace Bugh, the chief engineer, and Assistant Engineer William Seymour.

Suddenly, as the boat was taking a curve, with her two engines, of 250 horsepower each, running at high speed, the bottom of the boat was splintered on the protruding edge of a rock. A strip of the bottom was ripped out and the boat settled into the water.

A tugboat happened to be near and hurried to the rescue, picking up Count Mankowski and his assistants. The tug was left to tow the damaged frame and the two engineers to shore while the Count returned to City Island in the gasoline launch Ymir.

A party of repair men were sent back to the boat in the Ymir from the Wood & McClure shipyard on City Island, where the Ankle Deep Too was built, and the Count, greatly discouraged at what he termed his continued hard luck with the boat, returned to his home by automobile.

Ankle Deep Too was built as the successor to Ankle Deep, in which Count Mankowski won notable victories in this country and in which he was the principal challenger, in 1913, for the Harmsworth Cup in the international races near London. His entry ran second in this race, and was burned last year in a Long Island Sound cup race. The Count's new rider was expected to be one of the most serious contenders in the coming race for the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association in Manhasset Bay from Aug. 14 to 17. This race is considered the most important motor power boat race held in American waters, and it has not been held near New York for a number of years.

The first accident to Ankle Deep Too happened within fifteen minutes after the boat had been launched on July 10, and it was never definitely ascertained what caused that mishap. The boat dived sixty feet to the bottom of the Sound, and on being hauled up was partially rebuilt and considerably broadened to make it more seaworthy. As a result of that accident the challenge cup races were postponed to give the Count time to have his boat repaired, but it feared that this second accident will make it impossible for him to enter the race at all.

Count Mankowski has been guiding his high-powered boat himself during many of its recent runs, and it is said attained a speed of between fifty-seven and sixty miles. While the Indian Harbor Yacht Club races were in progress last Saturday Ankle Deep Too appeared on the scene with speed that made the racing boats seem slow. The Count was at the wheel, and when a storm threatened he put back for City Island at a fifty-mile clip.

The Count has a large estate at Lake George. He is of American birth, the son of the Polish Count Casimir Mankowski, who married the daughter of John M. Bixby, and who died in 1900.

OPEN FIGHT ON PLAN FOR CITY HOME RULE

Continued from Page 1.

ture—a scheme pernicious in the extreme to good government. It is scarcely conceivable that 70 per cent. of the people in the State who live in cities will accept any such unworkable home rule proposal."

Chairman Low of the Cities Committee made this statement:

"I hope that the people will remember that there are two sides to every question, and will keep an open mind until the proposals from the committee have been thoroughly discussed and are perfectly understood.

"The proposals of the committee include an exclusive grant of power to cities as to their own local affairs. Within this field the Legislature can pass no special law affecting a city. The Legislature can pass a special law affecting a city only in the field which is not included within the exclusive grant of power to cities, and even such a law remains subject to the veto of the locality.

"Furthermore, the committee's amendment gives to the cities the exclusive power of initiating all charter amendments and all charter revision, so that the power of the Legislature to interfere with the details of city affairs is substantially taken away.

"The argument of the dissenting members is practically an argument in favor of the grant of home rule, without any Legislature supervision and control, even as to matters which, like education, have been and are subjects of State concern.

"It will be noticed that the dissenting members have handed in no substitute amendment."

MITCHEL ASSAILS PLAN AS A HOAX

Calls It an "Indian Gift" and Worse Than No Amendment at All.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York opened here today what is said to be a State-wide campaign for a larger measure of home rule for cities than the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention has yet proposed. The Mayor, addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club, denounced the measure reported by the Cities Committee. The time had come, he said, for plain speaking. He bitterly attacked the Cities Committee's plan, saying that there would be no local autonomy and independence under it. It was appropriately called the Philippine plan, he said, because it was modeled after a plan pursued in the government of a captured colony. He said:

"My point is that if the present scheme is to be retained—that is, if the Legislature is still to have unlimited power to enact special laws relating to the government of cities—there is in this proposal no additional grant of substantive power to cities that is worthy the name; it is merely a hoax, a subterfuge, an attempt to appear to give what the committee must in fact know that it has not given.

"The committee and the convention should clearly understand that the people of the cities of this State cannot be deluded by a proposal which, by the use of certain alluring phrases in a context of ambiguity and uncertainty, gives the Constitutional Convention delegates a pretext for declaring that they have granted a considerable measure of home rule, when in fact they have not done so.

"This Indian gift, this captured-colony-Philippine proposal of the Cities Committee, is worse than no home rule amendment at all. It leaves the cities practically where they are today. Such additional powers as they are granted are certainly of negligible importance, are hampered by cumbrous machinery, and at best are surrounded with doubt and uncertainty, dependent upon litigation and judicial decision for interpretation of the apparent grant.

"I think it should be clearly understood by the people of this State that the Cities Committee of the convention has had before it for consideration several proposals which, if adopted in principle, if not in every detail, would confer genuine home rule upon cities. I do not mean to say that any of these proposals has been perfect.

"It comes to this. If the people of our cities really want home rule—if they really want the privilege of directing their local affairs in their own way, guided by their own experience and free of ignorant, selfish or partisan legislative interference, they must make their demand heard now or forego the opportunity possibly for twenty years."

The Mayor said that New York City did not want any different kind of home rule than other cities should receive.

"We want home rule," he said, "not because of irritation with unfriendly Legislatures, not because of a sentimental desire to call ourselves autonomous, but because we have suffered materially, substantially, through the lack of it.

"But, say the reactionaries, can the cities be intrusted with the broad powers of local self-government? I declare that the regeneration of American cities and their rebirth in democracy is the most hopeful sign in American life today. Twenty years ago, perhaps, James Bryce may have been correct when he held that American city government offered the most conspicuous example of the failure of democratic institutions. Today these city governments offer the most conspicuous examples of their success.

"The cities are capable, intelligent, alert, conscious of their needs, alive to their opportunities. If freed to work out their own destinies, they will soon become the dynamic centres of the progress and democracy of the nation.

"We need a new Constitution in New York. There are many features of our present fundamental law that require change, but there is none that requires it so badly that we cannot afford to wait for a new Constitution one year, two years, five years, ten years if need be, until the vital necessities of the city find their answer in a full, fair, and adequate measure of municipal home rule."

FAVORS SERIAL BONDS.

Convention Advances Proposal to Readjust State's Fiscal System.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—After defeating an amendment which would have permitted the surplus, estimated at $29,000,000, in the sinking funds of the State to be used to pay interest on the funded debt, the Constitutional Convention this evening advanced to the order of final reading the proposal presented by its Committee on State Finances which makes a radical readjustment in sinking fund management and substitutes serial bonds for the sinking fund bonds the State now issues. The debate on the measure lasted all day, but the final vote on every section was unanimous.

Senator Robert F. Wagner offered the amendment which would have permitted the use of the surplus for the annual contributions to the sinking funds. The minority leader of the Senate urged that, inasmuch as the excess money in the sinking funds had been taken without justification from the taxpayers of the present generation, it should be utilized for amortization purposes at once until the $29,000,000 had been exhausted.

Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the Committee on State Finances, ex-Mayor Seth Low, and George Clinton, Sr., who helped draft the measure under which the $101,000,000 barge canal debt was contracted, opposed the Wagner plan on the ground that it would impair the credit of the State, the value of the securities, and involve a breach of the State's good faith.

When the session of the convention opened today ex-Attorney General Wickersham's motion to reconsider the vote by which the proposal to raise the salary of legislators from $1,500 to $2,500 a year was defeated by a vote of 100 to 38.

AGAINST BUDGET PROPOSAL.

Wagner Says Majority Plan Provides for "Guesses."

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Contending that a budget originating with the Governor would take control of the State's money from the people, Senator Robert F. Wagner today submitted to the Constitutional Convention a minority report opposing the proposal recommended by the majority members of the Finance Committee yesterday. He asserted that the power of originating appropriations should be lodged with the Legislature, which is "representative of, and elected by, the voters."

Senator Wagner asserted that the budget plan favored by the majority of the Finance Committee made no provision for obtaining accurate information as to the State's needs. He maintained it provided for a "guess" by the department heads and another "guess" by the Governor. He asserted that the plan, which was supported because it would give publicity to appropriations, would get such publicity only on routine financial measures, but gave no guarantee of publicity on special appropriations, where it would be most needed.

The minority report closes with the recommendation that the Legislature be permitted to retain the function of originating the appropriation measures, but asks that if the majority plan is adopted, department heads be copelled to swear to their estimates and classify them.

Senator Wagner's last recommendation is that a two-thirds vote be required to pass appropriation measures and that each item be voted on separately.

THINK ELIAS WAS KIDNAPPED

Health Farm People Expect Ransom Demand on Brewer's Widow.

Those in charge of the MacLevy Health Farm near Babylon, yesterday said they believed Harry Elias, the 20-year-old son of the late Henry Elias, the wealthy brewer, who disappeared from the farm on Tuesday evening, was kidnapped, and that he was being held for ransom.

MacLevy said he would be surprised if a demand was not made soon upon Mrs. Henry Elias, his mother, as the price for the return of her son.

Mrs. Elias is in Babylon, directing the efforts of private detectives to find her son.

Stern Brothers

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Men who desire the utmost in quality, style, materials and workmanship at an unquestionably low price should visit

To-day, Friday

The Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Sack Suits

(including Natural Shantung and Courtauld's Silk models)

at **$12.50** Values $20.00 & $25.00

at **$19.50** Values $30.00 & $35.00

The Styles are this season's smartest and are here in conservative or extreme models to suit every taste.

The Fabrics consist of plain and striped flannels, serges, worsteds, cassimeres and other desirable Summer materials.

The Sizes range from 32 to 46 chest measure, in all proportions. We specialize in fitting stout men perfectly.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Offering of Men's Negligee Shirts, Underwear and Outing Trousers

to be continued to-day (Friday), is presenting seasonable merchandise at prices that are decidedly advantageous to the purchaser.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Plain or Plaited Shirts of madras, with stiff cuffs; or Plain Shirts of mercerized materials, with soft cuffs . . . . . at $1.00

Shirts of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures in an attractive range of patterns . at $1.45

Silk Shirts, made of medium-weight imported Habutai . . . . . at $3.50

Silk Shirts, made of heavy-weight imported Habutai . . . . . at $4.65

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of white madras, with Knee-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 38c.

Union Suits of white madras, sleeveless and knee-length . . . . . per suit 75c.

MEN'S OUTING TROUSERS

Of striped serge or plain white or striped flannel . . . . . at $3.75

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The Equitable Building puts 120 Broadway on the map

Henceforth 120 Broadway is established securely as the location of the most famous building, on the most famous street in the world.

There is no side street obscurity about 120 Broadway, or the building which stands there—it is the biggest, busiest, best known, business spot the length and breadth of Old Broadway.

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GIMBELS

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Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30. Saturdays at 1

Extra---2,500 Pairs of Women's Smart Pumps Every Pair is $2.45

$2.45 *$2.45*

Many should be $5—a few are worth $6.

Eight Smart Models

¶ Patent leather combined with white kidskin.
¶ Castor, putty and gray kidskin, with pipings and stitchings of black.
¶ Patent leather combined with castor or fawn suede.
¶ White kidskin with trimmings of patent leather.

Second Floor

The "Diamond Ace" Golf Ball for $7.25 a dozen
Regularly $9

Made by the Worthington Mfg. Co., and weighing 31 pennyweights. It is heavy, sinks in water, and has a patent non-liquid core. The coating is *"rubber"* paint topped with *"enamel"* paint, and the ball is considered one of the longest drivers on the market.

Fourth Floor

$5.95 "Overhead Showers," $4.95

Absolutely DELIGHTFUL these hot days. Buy one, and you will wonder how you ever put up with existence without it. Made with a 24-inch overhead nickeled ring, supporting a 5 ft. 6 in. duck curtain. The overhead spray has a large 8-inch *"rose."* The rubber tubing connection has a *"fast grip"* attachment for your faucet.

Fifth Floor

A TALE OF TRIUMPHANT LOVE

Mrs. Rinehart has written absorbing novels before, but "K" is her masterpiece. It is named for the hero, a man that men admire and women adore. He has been a famous surgeon, but at the age of thirty he suddenly drops out of sight. A woman—but the story is too good to tell. You must read it for yourself from the first page to the last.

"K" is a book to own and a book to keep. Order a copy today from your bookstore or from the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company, 16 E. 40th St., New York.

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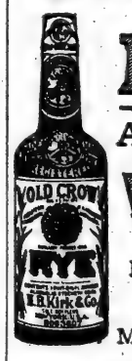

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
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SIX DROWN IN SEAS STIRRED BY STORM

Rockaway Beach Life Savers Rescue Four Bathers in Grip of Undertow.

MAN IS KILLED MAKING DIVE

Boys Desert Drowning Playmate Who Falls from Rowboat in Coney Island Creek.

Six persons were drowned at bathing resorts near New York yesterday, and the list would have been larger except for some thrilling rescues

Mrs. Catherine Ann, a colored woman, told the Coney Island police last night that she had been sitting on the porch of her home at Eighty-sixth and Tenth Streets, Gravesend, yesterday afternoon, when she saw three boys playing in a rowboat in Coney Island Creek. She said she called to them to be more careful, but in spite of her warning one of the boys fell overboard. She said when he disappeared the other two boys hastened to the shore, abandoned the boat, and fled. Detectives from the Sheepshead Bay Police Station investigated the case last night. The boat belonged to a Coney Island boat livery.

Herman Eberhardt, 21 years old, of 936 Seneca Avenue, Queens, is believed to have been drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in the ocean at Rockbury, Rockaway Point. He was last seen by his companions swimming about. It is supposed he was seized with a cramp and sank before he was able to sail for help. Eberhardt's clothes were found on the beach, where he had undressed. William Walz, an uncle, with whom he lived, said last night the young man had not returned home and he supposed he had been drowned.

Berkley Harvey, 14 years old, son of Boston Harvey of Flemington, N. J., was drowned while swimming in the South Branch River, near Flemington, yesterday afternoon. The river was above its normal height, due to the heavy rains of Wednesday. Harvey started to swim to a sand bar which had become submerged beyond his depth or swept away by the freshets. He became exhausted and called for help. Leroy Strouse of Bordentown made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue him. His body was recovered two hours later.

Dives to His Death.

Joseph Jacobs, 19 years old, of White Plains, was drowned in the Hudson last night near Tarrytown. He dove off a steep bank at Kingsland Point and did not come to the surface. It is believed he hit a submerged rock. Friends were unable to find the body. This was the second drowning off Kingsland Point within three weeks.

A victim in an unusual way of the rainstorms of this week, George Baumheuser, 9 years old, was drowned yesterday afternoon in a pool of water, five feet deep at Skillman and Morgan Avenues, which was caused by the rains. Half a dozen boys were in swimming in the pool when George threw up his hands and called for help. His companions ran away. A woman who saw the boy struggling in the water screamed for help, and John Walsh of 977 Metropolitan Avenue heard her. He went into the pool and found the boy's body. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catherine's Hospital worked more than an hour in a vain attempt to resuscitate the boy.

Five life guards at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon saved four people who had been carried out into the ocean by the strong undertow. Paul Lieberman, 12 years old, of 381 Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, got beyond his depth and called for aid. Mrs. Rose Bronstein of 16 East Seventeenth Street, Morris Bodkin of 1,524 First Avenue, and Julius Kaller of 16 East Seventeenth Street went to his rescue, but were themselves carried beyond their depth. Life Guard Thomas Welthy went to the rescue in a lifeboat, in the meanwhile blowing his whistle for help. Guards Robert Sloan, James Smith, and Walter Bailey went to his aid, and the five men brought the four to safety. The rescued were attended by Dr. Victor of the Far Rockaway Hospital.

Falls from Motor Boat.

There was another rescue near Rockaway Beach yesterday when Charles Chassner of Eldert Street, Rockaway Beach, was saved from drowning in Jamaica Bay. He was taking a trip in his motor boat when he fell overboard. Policeman Charles Boldeman, who was off duty, saw his fall from the stern of the boat, leaped into a rowboat, and reached Chassner before he went down for the last time. In the meanwhile the wild motor boat went on down the bay. It was later overtaken by a speed boat stopped, and towed into Rockaway.

While bathing in the heavy surf at Seaside, L. I., yesterday afternoon Miss Edith Snyder of 28 Springfield Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y., was drawn beneath the surface by the undertow. She was rescued by Life Guards Finklestein and Dunn and was carried unconscious to the White Cross emergency station, where she was resuscitated.

Powerful searchlights were used yesterday and last night by two divers in an attempt to find the body of Edward Van Valkenburgh, who is supposed to have been drowned last Thursday in Lake Wawayanda, N. J. The work was directed by Willis Van Valkenburgh of 10 Chestnut Street, East Orange, father of the missing man. The divers will work night and day until they have explored every part of the bottom of the lake.

AUTO SKIDS; FIVE DROWN.

Disaster Overtakes Toronto Party Crossing a Muskoka Lake.

PORT SYDNEY, Muskoka, Ont., Aug. 5.—Five persons were drowned near here late today when an automobile in which they were riding skidded on the floating bridge across a long lake and, breaking through the railing, plunged into the water. The dead, all from Toronto, are: Henry R. Alley, 65, head librarian of the Ontario Education Department; Fred Alley, 6, son of H. R. Alley; Miss E. M. Lawson, 30; Angus Lawson, 12; and Beverley Swabey, 10.

Harold Swabey and Douglas Lawson, boys, and John Clark, the chauffeur, escaped by tearing the curtains from the automobile and leaping to safety.

The car was one of five returning from an excursion to Utterson. It began to rain as the party approached the bridge and the curtains were put up.

JAILED ANARCHIST MARRIES.

One of Paris Bandit Gang Weds Woman Who Was Acquitted.

MELUN, Fance, Aug. 5.—The marriage took place here this morning of the anarchists Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, known as the "Obstinate," and Mme. Anna Estorges, divorced wife of the famous Maître Jean Graves, once editor of L'Anarchie, of which Mme. Maître Jean was business manageress.

Kibaltchiche after the ceremony returned to prison, where he still has three years of a five-year term to serve for complicity in the Winter and Spring of 1912 in the exploits of the gang led by Jules Bonnot, known as "the demon chauffeur," when bank messengers, freight agents, policemen, and chauffeurs were murdered and banks in the suburbs of Paris raided and robbed at the points of the revolvers of the bandits. Four of the gang were sentenced to death and fourteen to various terms of imprisonment, while three women accomplices, including the then Mme. Maître Jean, were acquitted.

On the last day of the trial, Feb. 27, 1913, when twelve of the motor bandits were convicted, Mme. Maître Jean, who at the early stages of the case had flirted with the guards about her, suddenly lost all control of herself. She arose and while tears ran down her cheeks cried:

"I have two little children; pity for them! Pity!" Thereupon Kibaltchiche arose and attacked his fellow-prisoners, declaring that they were thieves and bandits, while he himself was innocent, until Callemin, who was soon to be sentenced to death, interrupted him with:

"This is becoming idiotic, and you bore me. Don't keep on calling us murderers. I am innocent."

From all the prisoners there arose the same protest, and some time elapsed before Kibaltchiche could continue his defense.

EDISON'S SON AUCTIONS CAR

Sells It in Street to Farmer Who Outbid Justice Pitney.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 5.—William Edison, second son of Thomas A. Edison, was the centre of attraction here yesterday afternoon when he auctioned off his automobile in the street for $225. The buyer was a farmer, who paid in cash and drove the machine away.

Mr. Edison lives between this place and Mt. Tabor. He drove into town during the afternoon and engaged Joseph Van Dyke, an auctioneer, to handle the sale for him. One of the early bidders was Supreme Court Justice Pitney, who, however, dropped out when the offers neared the $200 mark.

Kaiser Honors Archduke Frederick.

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Emperor William personally delivered a Prussian Field Marshal's baton to Archduke Frederick of Austria, the Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian forces in the east. The presentation took place at a little Galician town serving as the Austrian headquarters, which was richly decorated with flags. The inhabitants of the place, in spite of a pouring rain, cordially greeted the German Emperor, who briefly addressed the Archduke.

BRIDGEPORT STOPS APPEALS TO LABOR

Police Arrest Three Speakers and Break Up an Open-Air Meeting.

MAYOR AGAINST AGITATION

Labor Leaders Ignore Warnings and Are Accused of Breach of the Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 5.—A general strike of the hundreds of employes of the Locomobile Company which at present is engaged in filling war orders for automobile trucks for Russia and England will be called within two days, according to statements given out tonight by the police and labor leaders. Only the exhortations of members of the Machinists' and Toolmakers' Unions restrained 200 men from walking out this afternoon following the arrest of three leaders who attempted to address the men employed at the shop at the noon hour today.

There has been talk of calling a strike at the Locomobile Company's plant for several days for the purpose of winning an eight-hour day. Matters were brought to a head by the arrest of three labor leaders today. On orders received from Mayor Clifford B. Wilson, Superintendent of Police Birmingham at noon arrested Frank J. Bowen, business agent of the Machinists' Union; Louis J. Nelson, said to be an I. W. W. member, and ex-Alderman Frederick Cederholm, when they attempted to address the employes of the company on a lot in the rear of Seaside Court.

The arrests were made amid the cheers of the crowd of 300 men which had congregated, some to hear the speeches, but many more attracted by the presence of Superintendent Birmingham and a large squad of policemen. Although the crowd expressed its sympathy by cheering as each speaker was taken from the box on which he stood, no other demonstration was made.

Shortly before the noon whistles blew, as Nelson and Cederholm approached the Locomobile shop, they were halted by Superintendent Birmingham. Nelson was warned that he must not speak.

"I'd like to know why I can't speak if I want to," he said. He was informed by Superintendent Birmingham that on orders of the Mayor he would not be allowed to speak on either public or private property.

"Well, I am going to speak just the same," he replied.

"I warn you now that if you attempt to do so you will be arrested," said Superintendent Birmingham.

"Go ahead. That's just what I want to have you do. I'll make a test case of it," replied Nelson. Cederholm remained quiet during the conversation and a few minutes later both moved into the lot.

Agent Bowen of the Machinists' Union was the first to attempt to speak. As he opened his remarks Superintendent Birmingham stepped up to him and said:

"Mr. Bowen, acting on orders of the Mayor, I warn you not to attempt to address this assembly. If you do so I shall place you under arrest."

Despite the warning, Mr. Bowen started to tell the crowd what the purpose of the meeting was, and had got as far as to say it was to win an eight-hour day, when Superintendent Birmingham ordered Sergeant Wheeler to take him from the platform and place him under arrest. Wheeler promptly did so, and Bowen was taken through the crowd to the police automobile outside. Cedarholm and Nelson were likewise arrested when they attempted to speak from the box from which Nelson had been taken.

The three prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and later released on bail to appear in the City Court on Friday morning to answer charges of breach of the peace.

It is expected that Joseph Ettor, leader of the I. W. W., will arrive in Bridgeport tomorrow. National labor leaders are gathering here to direct the fight of the employes of the big automobile factory.

In a formal statement today Mayor Wilson said:

"Bridgeport has suffered during the past few weeks on account of the reports which have gone out all over the country that industrial conditions here were in an unsettled state. This, we here in Bridgeport, know to be untrue. The need of a large number of skilled mechanics is great, and I dislike to see anything happen which would in any way deter such from coming to our city, as it would mean a tremendous handicap to our industries and to the development of the city as a whole."

The Mayor added that he did not believe open-air meetings were the proper places to settle differences, as they tended to unsettle the peace of the community, and he would prohibit them on the ground of public policy. Mayor Wilson is the Lieutenant Governor of the State, and at the present time is acting Governor in the absence of Governor Holcomb, who is at Block Island.

MASSENA STRIKE SETTLED.

New State Industrial Commission Brings About an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Official announcement was made tonight by the new State Industrial Commission that the strike of employes of the Massena plant of the Aluminum Company of America, during the early stages of which there was so much rioting that three companies of the National Guard were called out by the Governor, was closed today.

The employes accepted the company's offer of 10 cents a day increase, and the last of the strikers holding out returned to work. Third Deputy Commissioner William C. Rogers, head of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, conducted the negotiations for the State

MAIL STRIKERS HELD.

Brooklyn Chauffeurs Charged with Conspiracy Against United States.

Judge Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday held John F. Byrne, John Murray, and Peter Debbs, striking mail car drivers, in bail of $500 each. The men were accused by Post Office Inspector Crowell of a conspiracy against the United States to interfere with the transfer of the mails. They will have a further hearing on Aug. 19.

Meanwhile United States Marshal James M. Power and his deputies are looking for four more who struck. The strike followed the demotion of Byrne, who was Superintendent of the mail contractors' garage. There were no serious delays yesterday, and the Post Office authorities regard the strike as over.

DU PONTS GIVE 8-HOUR DAY.

Powder Company to Extend It to All Plants—Wages to Stand.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 5.—Approximately 50,000 employes of the du Pont Powder Company were notified today that their working day would be reduced to eight hours and that the wages would remain the same as they now receive for ten hours. An order to this effect was posted last night at the Brandywine plant of the company, and today it was extended to plants throughout the country. The new schedule will start tomorrow in some of the plants, and by Sept. 15 it will be in effect universally.

The reduction in hours will apply to employes in all departments of the company. It was estimated by officials that the new order would increase the operating expenses about one-third.

1,500 GO ON STRIKE.

Remington Workers at Ilion Expect Early Settlement.

UTICA, Aug. 5.—At a meeting this afternoon in Ilion, which was attended by about 1,500 piece workers in the Remington arms plant, a general strike of all piece workers was declared, and it was decided to ask those who have remained at work to refuse to return to work in the morning.

There has been no disorder and no indication of any. The striking men say that they do not want the interference of any outsiders and that they will not tolerate it. They believe that they can deal with the situation themselves, and they expect a settlement of the whole matter before the end of the week.

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You may invest $100 and upwards. Interest from the time you purchase. Checks mailed every six months.

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8-HOUR DAY OR STRIKE.

Machinists' President Gives Orders for New York City Shops.

William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, came to New York yesterday from Washington and authorized strikes in all machine shops in New York City which refuse the eight-hour day. He left the city last night for Hartford, Conn., where he will preside at a meeting of the union's organizers, who have been busy in New England for the past three months in preparation for a campaign for the eight-hour day.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the machinists and director of the campaign for an eight-hour day, presided at a meeting of 500 machinists employed in the plant of J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn yesterday, after which it was announced that the men had decided to strike if ordered to do so. Last night the 100 die sinkers and drop forgers employed at the Williams plant met and announced they would stand by the machinists. J. H. Williams said last night that no demands had been made upon him and that he had advised his men to have a talk with him before going on strike.

The Williams firm is a sub-contractor for the E. W. Bliss Company in Brooklyn, makers of torpedoes. E. J. Deering, business agent for Local 15 of the Machinists' Union, said last night that the proposed strike at the Bliss plant had not been abandoned and that the men would go out within a few days if the increase in wages demanded was not granted. Deering said he had had a conference with officials of A. Schrader's Son, Inc., 783 Atlantic Avenue, makers of submarine armor, and that the company had agreed to a graduating scale of hours that would mean an eight-hour day by May, 1916. Deering said he expected an agreement would be reached which would prevent a strike.

At the offices of the machinists, 116 Nassau Street, it was said that several big shops in New York had posted notices granting concessions to the machinists.

Killed by Fall of Girder.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 5.—Christopher Taylor of Paterson, nephew of Street Commissioner Taylor of Paterson, was killed this afternoon in a partly completed school in this city. An iron girder on which he was sitting gave way and he fell to the concrete floor, crushing his skull. Taylor was Superintendent of Construction for the A. J. Christopher Company of Paterson. He leaves a wife and two children, who live in Beckwith Street, Paterson.

ARMENIAN HORRORS GROW.

Massacres Greater Than Under Abdul Hamid, London Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.The Daily Chronicle says:

"A tragic episode of the war in the East is the wholesale massacre of the Armenians in the eastern vilayets of Asia Minor by the Turks and Kurds. Regarding the terrible scale of these massacres, greater than any which occurred under Abdul Hamid, there is now no room for doubt, and the statements made on the subject last week by Lord Bryce in the House of Lords were officially corroborated by Lord Crewe.

"In certain cases the Armenians have defended themselves successfully. At the town of State, for instance, to which Enver Pasha sent his brother-in-law with a commission of extermination, the victims rose after the massacres had begun, barricaded the Armenian quarter, and held out against the Turkish siege for four weeks until relieved by the advent of the Russian army. But with this and some similar exceptions they have been powerless. Tens and probably hundreds of thousands have been butchered, and great numbers more have been deported by road hundreds of miles to Western Anatolia under conditions amounting to slow extermination.

"The Germans, who are masters of the Central Ottoman Administration, have to their everlasting shame not only permitted, but rather encouraged these horrors. The allied powers have notified the Turkish officials that they will hold them personally responsible, and at this stage they can do no more. There is perhaps room for an effective American protest, though we have not yet heard of one."

The Chronicle concludes by making an appeal to British private charity, citing the following terrible account of ruin and devastation following the Turkish massacres in Northeastern Armenia, telegraphed by Ayvadian, the Archbishop of Van, and Aram, the Governor of Van, to the honorary secretary of the Armenian Red Cross and Refugee Fund:

"Besides Van, the provinces of Chatakh, Moks, Sparkert, Mamertakh, and Khizan are saved. The rest are ruined and devastated. Men, women, and children are massacred. Twenty thousand people are homeless. Famine and infectious disease prevail. Many volunteers are sick and wounded. Notwithstanding assistance from the Russian Government and the Armenians in the Caucasus, there is great want of doctors, drugs, ambulances, and food. The situation in Bitlis, Moush, and Diarbekir is terrible. We beg urgently for immediate help."

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A daylight ride across New York State.

Lv. New York 8.30 a.m. (ex. Sun.) Ar. Buffalo 5.30 p.m.

The only day train making connection with

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One night across Lake Erie by Steamer.

Lv. NEW YORK (Ex. Sunday) 8.30 a.m.
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Lv. BUFFALO (D. & C. Str.) 6.00 p.m.
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Meet me at the Fountain

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50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Friday, Aug. 6.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 8-6-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. **68**

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

Great Furniture Sale!

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Usually Priced to $27.50 TODAY at **$11.50**

These chairs and rockers have every quality of best cabinet made furniture. Ideal for living room and library. Choice of a variety of handsome designs.

OTHER SPECIALS FOR TODAY:—

$100 Solid Mahogany Louis XV. Parlor Suites—3 pieces	$59
$8 Regis Woven Wire Springs	$5
$7 Englander Wit Edge Spring	$3.95
$16 2-inch Continuous Post Brass Bed—all regular sizes	$10.45
$7.50 2-inch Continuous Post White Enamel Bed—all sizes	$4.50
$3.50 Soft Top Mattress—all regular sizes	$1.95
$2.50 Rome-link Springs—10-year guarantee; all regular sizes	$1.65
$10 Box Springs	$6.45
$9 Roll Edge Felt Mattresses—(50 lbs. to the full size); all regular sizes	$4.95

Inlaid Linoleum Remnants—regularly per square yard 79c, 95c and $1.15; sq. yard	54c
Printed Linoleum Remnants—regularly per square yard 45c and 55c; sq. yard	26c
New Process and Neponsit Remnants—regularly per square yard 29c and 39c; sq. yard	15c
$2.50 White Enamel Nursery Refrigerators—filled walls; nickel plated faucets	$1.98
$3 White Enamel Nursery Refrigerators—filled walls; nickel plated faucets	$2.19
$3.50 Size—same as above but larger	$2.75
$27.35 Kitchen Cabinets—light oak top; white enamel inside	$17.75
$18.95 English Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces	$12.95

All above are in 1½ to 10 yard pieces; please bring measurements with you.

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Buy enough of these food supplies now to last for months. Mail and Telephone Orders Filled. Phone 4000 Chelsea.

Our Own Baking

HUCKLEBERRY CAKES—cut 12c	MOCHA CREAM LAYER CAKES—each 45c	FORM CAKES—each, 35c 25c & 15c
FRESH HUCKLEBERRY PIES—each 23c	CINNAMON BUNS—doz. 10c	DROP CAKES, nut cakes, currant cakes, vanilla cakes; dozen in paper cups 20c
PEACH CAKE—cut 12c	ICED SPONGE CAKES—each, 25c; and 15c	

PURE SPICES—mustard, pepper, cinnamon, ginger; freshly ground; lb., 25c; ½-lb. 14c	FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE — 10 lbs., $1.90; 5½ lbs., $1; lb. 19c	SNOW-MELLOW — for icing, cakes, cake fillings, meringues, desserts 6 boxes, 45c; reg. 25c box 8c
HAZEL JAM — damson, greengage, gooseberry and other popular varieties; doz., $1.35; reg. 15c jar 12c	VINEGAR, apple cider or white pickling vinegar; gallon jug, 34c; large bottle 10c	GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE — 10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
	IMPORTED SWISS CREAM—doz., $1.40; reg. 15c can 12c	

Fish Specials

HADDOCK—lb. 5c	FRESHLY CAUGHT PORGIES—lb. 8c	FRESHLY CAUGHT SEA BASS—lb. 10c
FRESHLY CAUGHT MACKEREL—lb. 12½c	FRESHLY CAUGHT BLUEFISH—lb. 14c	SALMON STEAKS—lb. 15c
FRESHLY CAUGHT WEAKFISH—lb. 8c	FRESHLY CAUGHT FLUKE—lb. 8c	HALIBUT STEAKS—lb. 15c

Fresh Meats

We deliver all paid and charged orders.

ROAST BEEF—choice cuts of native ribs; lb. 15c	PORK—whole loins of fresh Jersey; lb. 18c	FOWL — fresh-killed, dry-picked; lb. 20c
CORNED BEEF—choice cuts of navel or plate; lb. 11c	DUCKS — fresh-killed Long Island; lb. 21c	BROILERS—choice quality dry-picked; lb. 25c
LAMB—Legs of fancy city-dressed spring; lb. 20c	CHICKENS — fresh-killed; for boiling; lb. 16c	HOCKS—sweet-pickled, corned pigs'; lb. 10c
LAMB—full fore quarters of city-dressed spring; lb. 17c	TURKEYS—choice quality dry-picked; lb. 23c	SPARERIBS — sweet-pickled, corned flat; lb. 10c

Fresh Vegetables

NEW GREEN SWEET CORN—doz. 25c	TABLE CELERY—white and crisp; large stalks 5c	LETTUCE—large, crisp heads, white centres; each 8c
FANCY GREEN BEANS, new green sweet peas, fancy wax beans 4 quarts, 19c; 2 quarts 10c	NEW GREEN OKRA—quart till 15c	YELLOW ONIONS, red onions; 5-qt. basket 23c
	RED RIPE TOMATOES—till 10c	NEW YOUNG BEETS, new young carrots; 3 bunches 5c

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Prison Reform—How? When? Why?

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By ANNE P. L. FIELD

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Describes an absolute face-about from wrong to right in the spirit of a desperate criminal. Through Mr. Osborne's simple kindness and his faith in a fellow human, this notorious convict became a strong influence for good to his fellow-prisoners, and an organizer of their welfare. These remarkable letters from the convict himself tell the story, full of direct inspiration to all who are earnest in the great cause of Prison-Reform.

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POLICE GET NO CLUE TO KINDRED'S PAST

Bank Book Shows $9,000 Deposited, but Gives No Hint of Whence It Came.

HERMIT WHEN NOT AT WORK

Rode in Big Auto Alone, Had Sideboard but No Guests, and Women Did Not "Interest" Him.

Detectives searching the apartment at 560 West 168d Street, where Edward C. Kindred had lived for two years till he disappeared on Wednesday with the $22,119.70 pay roll of Booth & Flinn, were amazed yesterday to find a bank book showing that this $150-a-month employe had deposited more than $9,000 in cash in the Bank of Washington Heights within twenty months.

Not a scrap of paper was found to indicate where any of this money came from, nor was there any evidence to corroborate the statement of Kindred to his employers that he had $800 a month from an estate, which he mentioned to explain his purchase of a touring car. Booth & Flinn officials say Kindred's accounts are correct and that he never got a penny beyond his salary previous to the robbery.

The police find the bank deposits of peculiar interest. Every deposit was in cash, except two, one check for $200 and another for $42. A sheaf of canceled checks was found with the bank book. Most of them were payable to Kindred in person, but a few were given to tradesmen for small bills.

Kindred opened his account on Oct. 20, 1913, fourteen months after Booth & Flinn hired him. From then to Nov. 15, he deposited $781.75. His largest deposits were between March 9 and April 18, 1914, when in forty days he put in $3,806.22. On April 18, he made one deposit of $2,500. On June 19, this year there was a deposit of $500.

In addition to the big touring car the police found that Kindred had a runabout, which he kept at Grant's garage, 688 West 158th Street. The larger car, he stored at Wright's garage, at 158th Street and Audubon Avenue. There is no bank check to show from whom he bought either car. One check was for $550 to pay for an automatic piano, which was in his room.

Kindred's heaviest withdrawals from his bank were between April 18 and June 9, 1914, when he took out $2,843.23. From that date to Aug. 20 he withdrew $1,485.87, and from then to Dec. 27 $1,-888.52. When his account was last balanced, in July, he had only $10.18 in bank.

"Kindred is a man of mystery," said Detective Captain William Deevey. "His mode of life and habits were apparently the best, and yet we cannot find that he ever had a close or cofidential friend. His acquaintances all speak of him as a model man, genial, generous, and sociable, but none recalls that he ever invited any one to his rooms or was ever seen with either men or women, except sometimes he would take a fellow-worker or two uptown in his car. On one such occasion two office acquaintances were taken into Kindred's rooms. He produced drinks and cigars, which he had in abundance, and treated his visitors, but abstained himself. None knew anything of his affairs, past or recent.

"He paid $30 a month for his apartment, and was almost a recluse at times. It was customary for him to go uptown in his automobile, buy food at a store, take it home and cook his own dinner. In good weather Kindred would take his car out, occasionally returning late. On none of these trips was he known to have a companion, although his car easily seats five persons. Like everything else connected with his life, it is a mystery why he wanted such a large car. Generally Kindred was in his rooms nights, and in Winter went to bed early, sometimes by 7 o'clock.

"Inquiries show that he did not drink, smoke, or visit night resorts, and we find no evidence that he gambled or speculated. And although he was not known to have visitors in his rooms, he had a well-stocked sideboard of liquors and cigars. Not a thing was found to indicate anything of his life, not even a letter from a friend or a relative."

Kindred was the timekeeper in the subway tunnels under the East River, and pay days went to the office to assist in making up the pay roll. Thus he became known to most of the employes. He never talked about himself, and when asked to meet people declined all invitations, although he seemed socially inclined. When asked once why he did not marry he replied: "Women do not interest me."

An accident insurance policy in his effects contains a clause providing for payment "to the executor or the administrator of my estate."

The authorities of San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., have been requested to look up his career there, where he was supposed to have lived before coming here five years ago. All steamers leaving here have been watched, as have the railway and ferry stations.

Members of the firm and some of his acquaintances are still doubtful that Kindred committed the robbery. They think he may have been the victim of highwaymen. The faith of the firm in Kindred's honesty is due to the fact that on many occasions he had been trusted with from $1,000 to $7,000.

OSBORNE IN COURT TODAY.

Warden to Prosecute Agent of Prisons Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 5.—Warden Osborne's assault charge against Prison Superintendent Riley's confidential agent, Patrick H. McDonald, will come up this morning before Magistrate L. N. Valentine. McDonald, with whom the Warden had a fight on the railroad station platform on the day of Becker's execution, was in Ossining conferring with lawyers today. He will be represented by Benjamin Fagan. Warden Osborne will be represented by Joseph A. Greene.

The sympathy of the prisoners in Sing Sing is plainly with Warden Osborne, whom they call "the boss," in the present controversy with Superintendent Riley. It is believed that if Osborne is replaced a new Warden will find them in ugly mood on his arrival.

Two of the trusties, engaged in cleaning the streets and gutters adjacent to the prison, were seen today to be wearing the latest style in glasses—tortoise rimmed and with frames of the same material running back to the ears. One of the men was wearing a "sport" cap and tan shoes and the other wore the regulation gray shirt and trousers and black shoes and was hatless. There was no keeper near the men, but they were being watched by a guard in the tower house on top of the wall, about fifty feet away.

MOTIONS IN TESLA SUIT.

Plaintiff Asks That Parts of Marconi Answer Be Stricken Out.

In the suit brought by the Nikola Tesla Company for the annulment of the patent owned by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America and for infringement of the Tesla patent, Judge Augustus N. Hand, sitting in the Federal District Court, yesterday heard arguments on technical motions based on the pleadings. The Tesla Company asked Judge Hand to order several paragraphs stricken from the defendant company's answer to the complaint.

In the first paragraph objected to the plaintiff asked for the elimination of a letter in which it was asserted that the validity of the Marconi invention was sustained by Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the infringement suit against the National Signaling Company. Two other paragraphs alleged that the complaint does not set forth sufficient facts to indicate that the defendant's patent in any way interfered with the plaintiff's patent and the remaining six paragraphs objected to contained the usual allegations to be found in infringement suits brought under section 4918 of the United States Revised Statutes.

In support of the motions it was contended that Tesla was the first inventor of the patent in suit and the only issues to be decided were priority of invention and whether the patent covered the infringement.

For the Marconi Company it was urged that the paragraphs objected to were responsive and material as answers to the bill, and as to the assertions in the letter, it was explained that Judge Veeder, before he rendered his decision, considered the question as to whether or not the Tesla patent anticipated the Marconi patent and had found that it did not because the inventions were not the same.

At the conclusion of the argument Judge Hand reserved decision.

Brooklyn Mason Is Missing.

Charles Fity has asked the police to look for his father, Frank Fity, who disappeared from his home at 417 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, last Monday. Mr. Fity is in the hardware business in Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. His relatives believe he wandered away while suffering from temporary insanity. He is 52 years old, of good build, weighs 160 pounds, and is about five feet eight inches tall. His hair is gray and rather abundant, and his mustache is black. When he left home Mr. Fity wore a suit of mixed gray material with a Masonic emblem in the button hole.

LINCOLN CONFESSES HE IS A GERMAN SPY

Denies British Consul's Charge That He Is Forger and Fugitive from Justice.

HEARING PUT OFF TO AUG. 19

Prisoner Alleges Plot to Get Him Back in England—Says He Was Member of Parliament.

Ignatius Timothy Tribich Lincoln, who was arrested at 518 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night by United States Marshal James M. Power and Deputy United States Marshal George R. Proctor at the instigation of Hugo Alexander Ford, British Consul in Manhattan, admitted yesterday that he was a German spy when arraigned before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, charged with being a fugitive from justice from England.

Lincoln revealed more about himself. He said he was a former member of the British Parliament, an ordained English clergyman, and a naturalized citizen of England. When he was told that he was wanted in England to answer charges of forgery he branded the charges as false and a subterfuge to get him back to Great Britain, in which event, he declared, he had no doubt he would be tried as a spy and executed. Lincoln had as his attorney Morris Cukor and Alfred E. Schwabach of Manhattan.

Judge Veeder granted the motion of the attorney for the British Consul, E. H. Loughlin, to adjourn the hearing until Aug. 19, to give the British authorities time to get depositions from England to support the charges of forgery. Lincoln was taken back to the Raymond Street jail. If Judge Veeder upholds the charge that Lincoln is a fugitive from justice in England the British authorities will arrange for his extradition.

In the papers filed with the complaint of the British Consul and now in the possession of United States District Attorney Melville J. France in Brooklyn are mentioned three charges of alleged forgery. One is that Lincoln forged a paper whereby Benjamin Seebohn Rowntree purported to guarantee to John Goldstein, trading as J. Grainger, £750, with interest at 7 per cent., due Dec. 1, 1914. Another charge is the forgery of a signature in a bill of exchange, the sum involved being £200. The third charge alleges that Lincoln forged another name to a check for £150. The three sums amount to £1,100.

CONVICTED BY TORN SUIT.

Captured Shred of Cloth Fits Gap in Bandit's Trousers.

A piece of blue serge torn from the seat of his trousers constituted the most important bit of evidence in the trial of Joseph Berger of 1,205 Fifth Avenue for highway robbery before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The patch of cloth fitted into a gap in Berger's trousers, and the jury was convinced that Berger was the man who participated in the attack on Albert E. Hiltpold, cashier of the Cupples Envelope Company of 7 Laight Street on May 8.

Hiltpold was ascending the stairs to the office of his company when Berger and another man knocked him down. One of them seized a bag containing $1,370 which Hiltpold had just drawn from the bank, but in the scuffle the bag was dropped and recovered by Hiltpold, who also succeeded in grabbing one of his assailants by the trousers and ripping out a piece of cloth, which at the trial yesterday served as a means of identification.

After the jury returned its verdict of guilty yesterday, Judge Malone sentenced Berger to three years in Sing Sing.

Badger Stays on General Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger will retire tomorrow on account of age, but because of his special qualifications will continue on duty indefinitely in connection with the Army and Navy Joint Board and the Navy General Board, which are working out national defense problems.

STOP FRAUD ON TEACHERS.

Promoter Confesses Plan to Cheat Porto Rican Educators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A scheme for exacting contributions of $2 each from teachers in Porto Rico schools on the pretext of getting them employment in United States schools is disclosed in a fraud order just issued by the Postmaster General against the "The Great Agency" and "H. N. Barcel," 141-145 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City. A memorandum by W. H. Lamar, Solicitor of the Post Office Department, upon which the issuance of the fraud order was based, says:

"One J. M. Paradis of San German, Porto Rico, has assumed the names given above, and under those names has sent out letters to school teachers in Porto Rico in which they are advised that nine States of the Union have made the teaching of the Spanish language in all their schools obligatory; that three or four thousand teachers are required for the teaching of this language in such schools; that The Great Agency and H. N. Barcel have contracted with these States to furnish the required teachers; that no examination is required provided the addressee has credentials to the effect that he has had two years' in high school; that the salaries vary between $75 and $90 per month, and that as an evidence of good faith the addressee, if he desires one of the positions referred to, must forward to The Great Agency or H. N. Barcel the sum of $2.

"These pretenses and representations were found to be without foundation, and after a thorough investigation of the matter Inspector Hathaway on July 16, 1915, caused the arrest at San German, Porto Rico, of J. M. Paradis, who was identified as the promoter of the scheme. After his arrest Paradis confessed that the purpose of the scheme was to obtain $2 from various teachers in Porto Rico and convert the same to his own use and that the representations made for this purpose were all false and fraudulent."

FROTHINGHAM LOSES SON.

Magistrate's Little Boy Drowned While Playing at Lake George.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—While at play this morning on the shore of Lake George at Bolton Landing, James, the 6-year-old son of City Magistrate and Mrs. E. D. Frothingham of New York, fell into the water and was drowned.

The boy was sojourning with his aunt, Mrs. William Emerson of Stillwater, at a cottage near by. He was not seen to fall into the lake, but his lifeless body was discovered soon after his disappearance was noted by his tutor, Donald Fen, who was making ready for a motor-boat ride and had left the child on the shore to play. Fen dived into the water and recovered the body.

Magistrate Frothingham received a telegram while holding court in Part II. of the Harlem Court yesterday, telling of the drowning of his son. He got Magistrate Ten Eyck in Part I. to attend to his cases for him, and left at once for Lake George.

NEW MEN'S ANTI LEAGUE.

Prominent Men in New Jersey Open Headquarters in Newark.

A new Men's Anti-Suffrage League of New Jersey was organized yesterday at Newark, and is to have in its membership prominent men from every county in the State. Colonel William Libbey of Princeton is the President, Walter C. Ellis of East Orange Secretary, and John C. Eisele of Newark Treasurer.

The State Committee, headed by former Chancellor William J. Magie, has among its members Garret A. Hobart, son of the former Vice President; W. F. Magie, Dean of Princeton University; Richard Stockton, and Judge Huston Dixon of Trenton; Dr. William Perry Watson, James W. Gopsill, and Rynier Wortendyke of Jersey City among others.

A suite of offices has been opened in the Wiss Building, 665 Broad Street, Newark, from where a vigorous campaign against votes for women will be waged.

Do you believe in second sight? Did you ever know a girl who could "see around corners"? The new novel by

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

is the story of a girl who had this strange psychic power and whose whole life was shaped and colored by it. It will interest you to meet this very unusual creature.

ATHALIE

is the book to ask for at your bookseller's. Not since "The Common Law" has Mr. Chambers achieved so distinct a triumph as in the creation of this heroine who could use clairvoyance in her pursuit of love and happiness.

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By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Penelope's Postscripts

The final adventures abroad and at home of the fascinating penelope and her fellow wanderers. Everyone who has chuckled over Penelope's experiences in England, Scotland and Ireland will welcome the return of this charming heroine.

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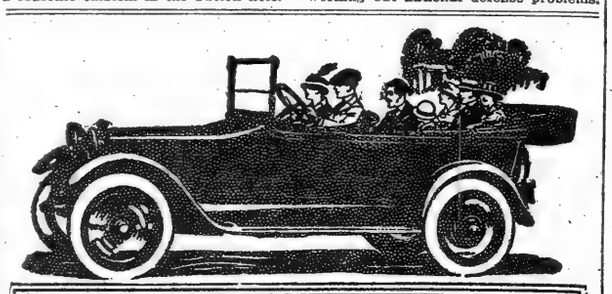

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THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1915.

STATE BUDGET REFORM.

The Constitutional Convention has received a minority report disapproving the amendment giving the Governor power to propose a budget for the Legislature to act upon. However, the disapproval extends to details only. The principle of budget reform is not condemned. It is still possible to believe, therefore, since the present way of making the budget is the worst possible, that it is better that any proposal should succeed than that all proposals should fail. There is no necessity that jealousy of prerogative between the Legislature and the Governor should cause failure of action. The majority report merely gives the Governor power of initiative. He is allowed to propose, but the Legislature will dispose. It might even be argued that the power of the Governor is lessened, rather than increased, his new initiative being offset by the loss of the present power to veto items after the Legislature has passed them. That power is in some degree transferred to the Legislature, which loses its initiative, but gains the power to make its action effective in reducing or omitting items, without revision by the Governor. It is plain how much easier and better it is for the Governor to prepare the budget instead of the Legislature. The Governor can be making preparations for his action throughout the year, and can give the final touches during comparatively idle months. The Legislature cannot conveniently be assembled for the making of the budget, and if the work were to be intrusted to a committee its action could not be final without revision by the Legislature. That would be too much like the present system, which has worked so badly.

The objection of the minority that the power of the purse should be kept with the representatives of the people is not well taken. In the first place the power of the purse is left with the Legislature. The Governor cannot alone make any appropriation, and the Legislature can work its will with what the Governor proposes. The redistribution of functions rather alters than reduces the functions of either. The only loss of power is that now possessed by the wirepullers and logrollers who assume the initiative without responsibility either to the people or to party control. In the second place the Governor is elective, nearer to the people, and more responsible than the Legislature. The action of the Governor is undivided and personal. It must be exercised in a manner which cannot be concealed, and can be either punished or approved as the action deserves. On the other hand the responsibility of the Legislature is a cloak for the irresponsibility of its members. Who knows who is responsible for the inclusion of the three million dollars which the Governor cut out of the last budget, without the slightest public protest or damage, so far as known? Whoever heard of any punishment of any legislator for causing the enactment of improper appropriations? On the other hand, imagine how much better the Governor could deal with the 169 departments which now cajole and bamboozle the Legislature, engineering extravagance, although the Governor may be trying to give an economical administration.

The majority report argues from the growth of expenses disproportionately to the growth of population. In thirty years the expenses have grown sixfold, while population has less than doubled. The per capita cost of government has doubled, while the population has grown by only half. It is necessary to call a halt on such growth of burdens, so clearly traceable at best to mismanagement almost beyond description or belief, and, there is reason to fear, to something worse. Thus Senator WAGNER, who makes the minority report, when he was denouncing the imposition of the direct tax, said: "Any one who "would take the trouble to analyze "the present supply bill will surely "agree with us that 60 per cent. of "the items contained therein should be "disallowed." That is an example of budget making by the Legislature as described by the Senator who now opposes the transfer of the initiative to the Governor. On the Republican side of the Legislature Senator BROWN, condemning the financial action of the last Legislature, prophesied that "if the State maintains "the different branches of public service to which it is thus committed "the State budget will, under strictly "economical administration, reach "$70,000,000, and probably $75,000,000, within five years." Not even the majority report is stronger than those expressions in favor of budget reform. That they were made for another purpose only strengthens their significance. As these are representative Democratic and Republican spokesmen, why not make it unanimous?

THE FALL OF WARSAW.

Warsaw, one of the most important cities of Eastern Europe, rich in steel and iron manufactures and the chief stronghold for the defense of Poland, is a great prize for the Germans. It is more than one-third of the way from Berlin to Petrograd. The taking of it was a valorous feat of arms, a triumph of German strategy and sheer doggedness. Three efforts had failed. Last October, in the third month of the war, the fall of Warsaw was all but foregone, and then the Russians at one stroke drove the invaders back into their own country, moving them 134 miles in 18 days. Having done this the Russians retired to Warsaw, the Germans following, and the reason the Russians retired instead of trying either to keep the enemy out of Poland or invade his country was that the defense of Poland at all, against the Germans, was not physically feasible.

Poland, as you can see by the map, thrusts itself into Germany like a fist in a pillow, and, therefore, to defend the Polish frontier against Germany would have required the Russians to maintain a line dangerously exposed to crushing pressure from several directions at once. To defend Warsaw the same formation was required, only much less exaggerated, and that was strategically difficult from the beginning, and in the end became an untenable position. It is doubtful, indeed, whether Russia's military plans ever contemplated anything in the nature of a final defense of Warsaw.

But the quarry escaped. It is a choice which kind of military genius to admire more, that which won Warsaw or that which accomplished its evacuation in so orderly and thoughtful a way. The Russian forces appear to have been saved almost if not quite intact. That was an achievement alone. But the banks, the courts, the university, even the management of the State theatres, were all transferred away. The precious railroad equipment and the machinery shops were saved.

The Germans for a fortnight past evidently have known that Grand Duke NICHOLAS was eluding them, was turning defeat into a characteristic Russian event, and were much more concerned about cutting off his retreat than in taking Warsaw. He had three railways by which to retreat, one leading in a southeasterly direction through Ivangorod and Lublin, one in an easterly direction through Brest-Litovsk, and one in a northeasterly direction straight away to Petrograd. Preparations to abandon Warsaw were begun while yet all three ways were open. The Germans thereupon put forth their utmost energy to intercept the movement. They succeeded only last week in reaching the southeasterly road. The most desperate fighting in the last few days has been to the northeast of Warsaw, where evidently the Germans were determined to break the northeasterly road. They were gallantly resisted and although they made headway it was too late. The third road, leading east through Brest-Litovsk, was never in danger.

The taking of Warsaw was at last a job of minor importance. The heroes of the Polish campaign had been General VON MACKENSEN, the southern jaw, and General VON HINDENBURG, the northern one, but it was Prince LEOPOLD of Bavaria who captured Warsaw. While the Bavarian troops were entering the Polish capital, General VON MACKENSEN was hammering away still at Ivangorod, fifty miles south, seeking there to make the crossing of the Vistula which the Germans disastrously failed to make last October. The fierce character of the fighting at that point, with Warsaw already lost, shows only how obstinately the Russians give way.

In the meantime, events of high strategic importance, probably under General VON HINDENBURG'S direction, are taking place away to the northeast, where the Germans have invaded Courland with very large forces, and are threatening to get control of the railroads and other means of communication between interior Russia and the second most important Baltic seaport, which is Riga. It is reported that the Russians are preparing to abandon Riga as they have abandoned Warsaw. Riga would be in some respects, perhaps in all, the greater sacrifice. It is only 366 miles from Petrograd, and the centre of the export trade of northwestern Russia.

At the same time a German force of unknown strength appears to be moving dangerously toward Dvinsk, intending to gain the Vilna-Petrograd railroad at a point about midway between Warsaw and Petrograd. That is striking deep. For Grand Duke NICHOLAS it is like walking backward into a trap. It might be worse for him to lose control of the railroad at that point than sooner to have lost his northeasterly outlet from Warsaw, which he defended so successfully until the last. For the Germans to succeed in this move might seriously embarrass him, both in retreat and in defense. These operations largely account for the fact that no great battle was fought at Warsaw.

If the Germans are successful in their new campaign in this field, a campaign which suddenly detracts from the interest of that which has culminated in the fall of Warsaw, it would seem impossible for the Russians to establish or hold what was supposed to be their second line of defense from Riga south through Brest-Litovsk, eliminating the huge salient or loop around Warsaw. Also, if the German campaign in the Baltic provinces of Russia assumes the proportions now suggested, the fall of Warsaw may not mean the re-transfer of a vast German force to the western front in France and Flanders. Evidently Germany intends to carry the war into Russia.

GERMANY'S UNBLOCKADED PORTS

It is not open to the United States to declare the British blockade of Germany not binding because the blockade does not extend to the Baltic ports of the empire. It is an established principle of law that the blockade to be binding must be effective; it must also be maintained impartially against all countries. In our note of March 30 we pointed out to Great Britain that the Scandinavian and Danish ports, so far as the actual enforcement of the Order in Council is concerned, are free to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of blockade that it bear with equal severity on all neutrals.

The point was not pressed, it is not likely to be pressed. That argument, like a weapon with a double edge, is one to be employed with great wariness, lest it do more harm to the user than to his opponent. Great Britain does not blockade the Baltic ports of Germany because she cannot. We did not blockade the Texas port of Brownsville against Mexico and other neutral nations because we could not. The waters of the Rio Grande are not, like those of the Baltic, important for navigation, but the principle is the same. In fact, the Mexican port of Matamoros was used during the civil war by merchant adventurers intending an evasion of our blockade. We took measures against them, as in the case of the Peterhof, by capture and condemnation of the contraband part of the cargo. But our blockade of the Confederate States was respected as binding, and therefore lawful, notwithstanding the fact that it left open a commercial water route to a Confederate port through the nearby neutral port of Matamoros.

THE HUMBLE INDIVIDUAL.

The Interests are a callous and brutal lot, and they are quite soulless. All they look out for is their pecuniary profit, and they oppose or support a public man or a political principle as it threatens or favors their welfare. Questions which do not affect this are of no importance to them, and, therefore, they do not bother about aligning on such questions. These are axioms. Therefore we do not follow Mr. BRYAN'S observations to the newspaper reporters in Portland, Ore., where he stopped the other day to deliver a lecture. He was "exceedingly bitter toward those newspapers" which oppose him, and he said:

> I am not vain enough to believe that they are opposed to me personally, for I am but a most humble individual. But I happen to stand for certain political principles that are in conflict with the views and the wishes of the grasping plutocrats. For that reason the plutocratic press is opposed to me.

And he "added that the same Interests that opposed him twenty years "ago are opposing him now." At first all this seems easy to understand, but it gets more difficult as you go on. Naturally the Interests opposed him in 1896, for he then advocated the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and that would have hurt their pockets; also everybody else's pocket, though that is beside the question. They opposed him in 1900, for he then advocated abandoning the Philippines, which they wished to loot and rob and "exploit"; Mr. BRYAN knows how they have looted and "exploited" the islands ever since. Afterward they opposed him because he advocated Government ownership. All this is easy to understand.

But now Mr. BRYAN is campaigning for peace, which somebody unnamed is threatening. Since the Interests have no rancor against anything that does not menace their pocketbooks, why should they inspire the Plutocratic Press to attack him? They are not opposed to me personally, for I am a most humble individual." It is his principles that conflict with the aims "of the grasping plutocrats," and just now he has no principle in stock but the principle that Americans should give up the right to use the public road to Europe, so as to avoid being assaulted. How this touches the pocketbooks of the Grasping Plutocrats so nearly as to make them snap the whip over the Plutocratic Press and send it barking about Mr. BRYAN'S calves is hard to see. Do they want war? War does not seem to be helping the Grasping Plutocrats of Germany and France very much, and the mere breath of it, blown across the ocean, closed our Stock Exchange for four months. A hint of it here now and then sends prices tumbling; for a year men have been cautious about spending money. Can the Interests be so desirous of deepening and widening this state of things that, with no rancor against a most humble individual they yet view with anger his attempt to save their pockets, and they set their tool, the Plutocratic Press, assailing him again?

Somebody, surely, wants war. After Mr. BRYAN got through with his talk with the reporters he delivered his lecture, and in it he renewed his proposal that a vote be taken on war, and that if it be declared "those of "the jingo press, who seem to want it "the worst," be sent first to the firing line. The Plutocratic Press, then, is the Jingo Press; the plutocrats are the jingoes; the plutocrat-jingoes are those who have been assailing Mr. BRYAN for twenty years; send them at once to the firing line and wipe them out at a volley. Then only good people will be left, those who do not oppose Mr. BRYAN, and it will be easy to take mankind down from the cross of gold.

Before the referendum is taken Mr. BRYAN should make the work of the recruiting officers easy by designating those jingo and plutocratic newspapers which are advocating war. If he cannot find any he should name those which do not deprecate war, do not preach against war, do not look upon war with repulsion in any case except as the last resort. If he cannot find many he should find at least one. Let him go over the list of the newspapers of the country, find just one newspaper which wants war, and proclaim its name. It is a patriotic duty, for when war comes it will save the War Department from losing time in making the search. He has the information which nobody else has, and it is his duty to give it to the public at once. If war comes the Government will have no time to spend in searching haystacks for needles. Mr. BRYAN will not have to search; he knows now, though nobody else does, the names of the newspapers that are urging war. True, he is "but a most humble individual"; there has been none humbler since Chadband, Pecksniff, and Uriah Heep; perhaps not since Blifil. But humble as he is, he has achieved a celebrity which may be distasteful to him, but is a fact, and an announcement by him, giving the names, would be instantly heard throughout the nation. Let him pillory them; they deserve it; let him press this crown of thorns upon their brows and crucify the men of blood upon a cross of shame.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Summer Compared With Others.

Present weather bulks so large in our interests and our sensations, in our joys and our sorrows, that everybody is constantly tempted to see the unusual in temperatures and precipitations which are not so in reality and would not seem so were it not for the fact that, of all recollections, those in regard to the weather of the past are the most inaccurate and deceptive.

There are, of course, dry and wet Summers, and Winters that are not so cold as other Winters, but trustworthy records do not go back anything like far enough to show any measurable changes in climate. Every "oldest inhabitant" is sure that the weather was different when he was a boy, but he hasn't any documents to prove it, and the available evidence is all against him. The geologist alone has a right to talk about real climatic changes.

After propounding and admitting those things, however, we can all declare, honestly enough, since we all remark it, that this is a remarkable Summer. So far it has brought to the eastern part of the country only one real "hot spell"—the one from which New York is just recovering—and even that one was trying to endurance not because any of what may be called the weather components were unusual for the season, but because there happened for several days to come together heat, humidity, and still air. Not one of the three would have attracted any particular attention had both, or even one, of the other two been absent.

But it is true that the Summer has brought more than the ordinary amount of rainfall—by no means as much more as memories of the Summer when we had a water famine, or at least the threat of one, tend to make us think—but still enough to produce several fairly rare phenomena. At this time of year it is customary for all lawns not generously refreshed with a hose to be in a bad way, and for the leaves on the park trees to be showing signs of wear in both color and texture. Now the grass and the trees look as if it were June, and out in the country farmers have been able to do in July and August plowing that they commonly have to defer till the Fall rains soften the baked ground.

What the Winter will be after such a Summer nobody knows, and only false weather prophets pretend to tell. The scientific meteorologists do not attempt long-distance prediction at the present stage of their art, and they do not expect the weather to average itself within any definite or specified time.

Waging a War of Attrition.

Really notable among the explanatory and expository war narratives that have been sent out under official sanction, though unsigned, was the one that came from France Wednesday night for publication yesterday morning. It was sufficiently described as "a statement from unquestionable authority," and its evident object was to answer the question so often and so impatiently asked in recent weeks—Why is it that the French and English are not attacking the German lines more effectively?

This "unquestionable authority" declared, and plausibly enough, at least for friends of the Entente Allies, that the attacks have been continuous and that, though the gain of ground has been small, they have not been without results. With both sides in trenches elaborate enough to be called fortresses, and with both provided with heavy artillery trained ready to fire on every square yard in the narrow space between the two lines, battles and victories of the old-fashioned sort have become practically impossible. Aeroplanes and searchlights have almost put an end to the hope of surprising the enemy, and every charge on a trench is a truly desperate venture for the men who make it.

Yet such charges have been risked, hundreds of times, as the awful calamity lists too clearly show. The willingness to die and the inability to do anything immediately decisive characterize all the opponents to about the same extent, and the war in that "theatre" has come to be one of attrition, of slow, steady wearing out. The "unquestionable authority" insisted that thus the Allies had accounted for 2,000,000 Germans, killed, wounded, or "demoralized." By demoralization he presumably meant the nervous exhaustion that renders a man useless for further fighting, without a long rest, if ever, but if that exists to any large extent in the German armies, few signs of it are visible to remote observers—as few, certainly, as in those of the French and English.

That the Allies have also suffered heavy losses in carrying out this process of attrition, the "unquestionable authority" frankly admitted, but he insisted that the Germans, with their more definitely limited resources of men and material, could not stand it as long as could their opponents. On the truth of that assertion he staked the outcome of the war. Of course the Germans will say that he is mistaken—if they do not use a harsher word.

Haverstraw Sighs for Cleary.

Its Board of Education being in need of three new members, the people of Haverstraw proceeded on Wednesday to elect them. Incidentally it proceeded to disclose that the long rule there of the "Cleary ring" is still pleasing to a majority of the Haverstravians, the members of that majority evidently having been not at all disturbed by the fact that their leader not long ago narrowly escaped the consequences that would in some towns follow the shooting of an unarmed boy with no excuse except a rage that professed to be drunken.

Equally indifferent were they to the other fact that the same leader has found it convenient not to assist, by returning to Haverstraw, the trial of an indictment found against him for making peculiar uses of large amounts of public money intrusted to him and his henchmen.

Little things like those apparently do not count for much in Haverstraw. At any rate, they did not prevent the election of all three of the Cleary candidates, and in order that defeat might be rendered certain for the few advocates of change and reform by whom the town is troubled, local politicians who formerly professed a noble hatred of the Cleary ring worked on election day openly and vigorously for its representatives.

Several deductions might be drawn from this election. The most interesting of them, perhaps, is that Mr. CLEARY'S return to his familiar scenes and accustomed activities is delayed quite unnecessarily. He has nothing to fear from a jury of that vicinage.

A Meeting at Madison Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While passing Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue my attention was attracted to a group of men who were holding a so-called legalized meeting. Being on my vacation, and having an unlimited amount of time at my disposal, I decided to loiter a few moments and hear what the person who was addressing the meeting had to say.

This demagogue proceeded to attack the laws of God, and scoff and laugh at the laws of this great country, "America." But this was only the beginning, for after his introduction against God and country, he then endeavored to advocate a policy of "Free Love" and did everything in his power to impress upon his listeners the fallacy of holding motherhood in the high esteem we do.

It seems to me that instead of preaching lawlessness and disorder, it would behoove these men to learn to respect this great republic of ours, and act in accordance with the great majority of law-abiding citizens, whose very heads bow in reverence at the mention of the name "America." True, the constitution allows freedom of speech, but the great men who drew up that document never realized for an instant that this power of free speech would ever be used as a cloak to shield men whose one ambition on mother earth appears to be to attack the God who made them and the country they should love. JOSEPH M. FOLEY.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

Italian Socialists and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The funniest of all the canards that have come out in the last twelvemonth is the story cabled from Paris, on the authority of the Giornale d'Italia, which pretends to speak with authority for the Socialist Party in Italy, to the effect that on May 16 a rich Chicago woman tried to "bribe" the Italian Socialists to oppose Italy's entrance into the war. It would be about as reasonable to say that on the same date some one tried to bribe the Kaiser to invade Belgium.

For more than nine months before that time the Italian Socialists, with all but complete unanimity, had been opposing with all their might every effort to drag their country into war on either side. They continued to do so till war was actually declared and a drastic censorship imposed to prevent any further protest. The few men in the party who, earlier in the year, showed an inclination to support the jingo policy were driven out of all positions of trust by the party membership. Many Italian Socialists were fined or imprisoned for their anti-war activity, and not a few gave their lives, being killed by gendarmes and armed thugs who raided Socialist peace demonstrations. Had the Italian Socialist Party been accessible to bribes, it would today be financially strong and morally bankrupt; in fact, it is the reverse. ALGERNON LEE.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

Smoking Dangerously.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe the street car companies give smokers the right to a certain number of seats in the rear of each car, the proportion being ample when the fact that women do not smoke in the cars is taken into consideration. Recently, in crowded cars, I have seen men standing in the aisles, or between seats in the regular Summer cars, smoking, their lighted cigars or cigarettes directly over the heads of women, hatless or wearing highly inflammable hats, and in filmy, inflammable dresses. Hot ashes or sparks from overhead might easily cause serious injury. Can you not call attention to this danger? L. S. DAVIS.

New York, July 31, 1915.

Baseball at the Beach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me why the Police Department allows a couple of dozen lunatics to play ball on a beach where people are sitting so close together there isn't room to move? I went to Rockaway Beach today, sat on the sand, and got hit six times in one hour and had to go home. J. C. M.

New York, July 31, 1915.

MYTHS OF GERMAN BATTLE.

A Discussion of Operations at the Marne and Before Warsaw.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The military reviews of the first year of the European war, as they have appeared in a great part of the press, here and abroad, instead of plainly recording the course of events, have dwelt at length and with enthusiasm on two events—the battle of the Marne and the battle before Warsaw, in September and October respectively. Most critics have gone as far as to call them complete German routs. It is not my wish to minimize any of the achievements of the gallant foes opposing Germany's armies in the field. Merely for the sake of correcting wrong impressions, I should like to present in short the version of both events.

On Sept. 2 the French battlefront was firmly established on a line running from Paris along the Marne, over Epernay and Châlons, to Verdun. The original German plan of strategy, to envelop the retreating enemy before his battleline was covered by the two formidable points of vantage on both flanks having failed, it had already been resolved, in the last days of August, to break the enemy's centre and to throw his left wing into Paris and behind the Seine, and his right wing into Verdun, Toul, and Epinal.

The "failure" of the left wing of the German battle line, under the Crown Prince, to keep up the pace of von Kluck's right, which is mostly regarded as responsible for the collapse of the German offensive, and later the suddenly retarded pace of von Kluck's advance, which is frequently taken as indicating a shortage of supplies and ammunition, are fully explained through the change of the German stategic aim, in accordance with which both wings held back while the armies of the centre pushed forward.

On Sept. 3, the latter forced the crossing of the Marne between château Thierry and Châlons, and on Sept. 8, by incessant frontal attacks, had all but pierced the French centre, having already bent it back beyond the line Sézanne-Vitry, when von Kluck's right wing, which then approached the line Meaux-Montmirail, suddenly found itself outflanked by a formidable new army from Paris, which moved rapidly northward and threatened to roll up the entire German battleline from the direction of Compiègne. The appearance of the new army so greatly increased the numerical preponderance of the allied forces that it proved impossible to withdraw sufficient troops from the German centre to extend the battle line to the region of Compiègne without dangerously weakening the centre.

A retreat in order to shorten the battlefront was the only alternative, to which General von Kluck was forced by a skilful strategic move of the enemy, made possible through a great superiority in numbers at his command—but not through defeat in battle. The German General's prompt recognition of the situation and the manner in which he solved the newly arisen problem will secure him the everlasting admiration of friend and foe alike.

Not until the morning of the 9th did General Joffre recognize that von Kluck's attacks had changed into rear-guard actions. He at once gave orders to follow up the retirement of the German right, and simultaneously sent word to General Foch, commanding the French centre, to counter-attack the German advance between Sézanne and Vitry, in co-operation with the forward movement of the French left wing.

Nothing can better illustrate the situation at the French centre at that time than General Foch's reply to his superior's orders: "My left has been forced back, my right is routed. I shall attack with the centre."

Even before General Foch had received the order to attack, General von Bülow's and General von Hausen's opposing armies, having been informed of von Kluck's retreat several hours before it was recognized by General Joffre, had already begun to retire. When the French counter attack came, therefore, it found only rear guards opposing it.

Thus the German retreat was the result of the enemy's superior strategy. The fact that the French were able to bring up superior forces with which to follow out their plan does not lessen their achievement. The ability to do so, after all their reverses, deserves all the more appreciation. But what history will never concede to France is that she has at any time during the first year of this war been able to win a tactical victory, an open field battle, against a German army—the German rout at the Marne is a myth. If there had been a French victory in battle, why is it that every single German unit remained unbroken, that more than two-thirds of the prisoners taken by the French were men left behind in a few field hospitals that could not be removed in time; that their number, as well as the number of cannon and machine guns taken was negligible in comparison with the German booty in the "battle for the invasion of France" on Aug. 24, which the French have not as yet conceded to have been a rout, though this battle was lost by them both strategically through the envelopment of their left wing at Mons tactically through the defeat of their right wing in the open battles at Neufchâteau and Longwy?

In regard to the other myth, that of the "ten days' battle before Warsaw," the truth will sooner or later be revealed as well. I can state on excellent authority that not more than four German army corps participated in the first invasion of Poland in October. The object of this invasion was firstly to threaten the Russian invasion of Galicia in its right flank, and, forcing it back, to re-establish the Austrian campaign on its vital base, Northeast Galicia. After this purpose had been accomplished, the four German army corps, having relieved pressure on the Austrians in Galicia and drawn on themselves the main Russian attack east of Radom, retired, and successfully accomplished the second purpose of their invasion, to draw a great part of the Russian armies after them into the Polish "bag," which the German strategy was to attempt to tie up when the time for the real offensive against Russia should come.

Thus the few troops then available excellently fulfilled the task that had been set for them—to prepare the ground for all further German operations against Russia. The absurdity of the contention that the Germans in October, their main armies then engaged in France, should have expected with 200,000 men to break the Warsaw-Ivangorod line, held by more than a million of the enemy's best troops, is too apparent to deserve any further argument.

Thus, in spite of the contentions of many Allied enthusiasts to the contrary, the operations, rather than battles, of the Marne and before Warsaw have not clouded the record of invincibility in open battle of German arms, unbroken since the days of Napoleon I.

WALTER E. IVES,
Formerly Lieutenant Royal Prussian Dragoons.

WHY THE SOUTH DOES NOT THINK GERMAN.

Even When It Thinks Cotton It Can See Beyond the Horizon of the Present Conflict—The Nature of Its Political Philosophy.

By JOHN STUART THOMSON,
Author of "China Revolutionized."

Jersey City, Aug. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I give testimony in support of your editorial of Aug. 3, 1915, in which you declare that the Germans are mistaken if they dream that our Southern States are not one, with the remainder of this country, in opposition to German militarism? You say: "That the South is thinking German is the wildest of delusions."

I have just returned from a long trip over seven of the Southern States. I diligently sought every class of opinion there regarding our controversies with Germany. Here are my findings, based on the facts, carefully arranged as to proportion.

1. It is true that a few untraveled and speculating Southern editors, for reasons known only to themselves, are cantankerously anti-Allies, but the readers of these journals are not willing that America should attack the Allies and favor Germany.

2. It is true that the South has temporarily lost some of the German cotton trade, but I found no cotton farmer willing to attack the Allies for this reason. They understand that Germany precipitated and desired the war. They are willing that the Allies should embargo the cotton trade with Teuton countries, so as to bring the war to an early close. The South is sane enough to have a due sense of proportion. It realizes that to suffer economically from the British blockade is the lesser wrong, endured for the shorter time, as compared with fighting on the side of Germany against Britain.

3. The cotton farmers told me that the war was a real blessing, as it was compelling them to plant less cotton and more cereals; i. e., they realize that a one-crop people is a weak people financially and agriculturally.

4. The South has more blood of British descent than any section of this country. It is a wild delusion for Germany to expect this "Magna Charta" blood to fight against Britain while Britain is fighting a righteous war for democratic principles.

5. The South realizes that victorious Teutonia would naturally next pick a quarrel with an unarmed America, and the South does not want to enter upon a permanent militaristic career, so as eventually to withstand a challenging Prussianism. The South desires to see the Allies destroy German militarism, as, in so doing, America will be saved from the necessity of accepting the German challenge.

6. The South will never tolerate German militarism established at the mouth of the Orinoco or the Amazon, and the South realizes that this is where a victorious Germany planned to land, ever since Admiral Diederichs challenged Admiral Dewey at Manila in 1898.

7. Southern blood mainly flowed in the personnel which built the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal is the gateway of our South, opening it to the commerce of the world, including the populous Orient with its 700,000,000 cotton buyers. The South, therefore, will not permit that that gateway shall be endangered by a victorious German militarism.

8. Southern blood mainly flows in the personnel of our army and navy. The South is a high-tempered, homogeneous, fighting people. It is a delusion for Germany to believe that the South will bow willingly to German militarism. On the other hand, the South insists on bravely accepting the German challenge enunciated by the Lusitania, Frye, Falaba, Gulflight, Nebraskan and other incidents.

9. It is true that Germany has located propagandists of her Foreign Office throughout the South. I found these hirelings shouting into the teeth of an American gale, when they asked the Southerners: "Why will you not declare war on Britain and compel her to admit American cotton into Germany?" The answer of the South is: "We remember the Lusitania; we remember Diederichs at Manila. We behold Belgium. The Monroe Doctrine was born in the South."

Since I found the South so magnificently loyal to American institutions, as we understand these institutions here in New York and in our great West, may I close with a plea for the needs of the South. Send to our seven fairest and richest States of sun, shower, soil, and mine, Northern capital, Northern libraries, better roads, and Northern forgiveness. A civil war fifty years dead, and settled on the side of political progress, is, indeed, innocuous of political dissension. The history of democracies proves this statement. The new generation in the South knows only one country, with one future—the most radiant under the sun. The North, of necessity, destroyed Southern capital in every way, so as to end the war. I went over the whole long path of Sherman's march. Since the new South is so loyal, we of the North are under equal obligation to recapitalize the South, and unify peace in industry. I met many Northern capitalists traveling in the South, and they all agreed that the South offers great opportunities for Northern capital.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

MONEY AND MILITARISM.

The Two Powers Which Threaten the Existence of Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning diverts the judgment of the public from the real issues to be debated at the National Convention of The Friends of Peace, to be held in Chicago on Sept. 5. As I have accepted the invitation of the several organizations which are combined under the name of The Friends of Peace to act as Chairman of the National Committee calling the convention, I shall appreciate your giving to your readers my reasons for action at this time.

I am convinced that the great interests which have found extraordinary profits in furnishing battleships, armor, and powder to the United States and Europe are seriously at work to foist upon the American people a great military institution under the plea of "preparedness." I believe that militarism, if added to the monetary control already exercised, will sooner or later accomplish the downfall of democratic institutions. If there ever was a time when it was necessary to awaken the people to the dangers of militarism it is now. And with so many of the leading papers sympathetic with the interests of these great fortunes, anxious to ridicule, misrepresent, or denounce, this is a difficult task.

The monetary control of the United States by the aggregation of capital centring in New York is now nearly absolute. Directly or indirectly it covers every portion of every State in the Union. I have visited nearly every leading city on the continent within the past five years and my studies lead me to believe that this is absolutely true.

It is to the interest of this control to bring the country under militarism for two reasons. First, with a view to the immense profits in supplying battleships, powder, &c.; second, to keep the people agitated over questions other than those of existing social conditions—if necessary, as in England, where, under Lloyd-George, reforms affecting the wealthy classes had become too acute, to throw the country into war.

I do not hesitate to say that the men behind this attempt to turn the country over to militarism constitute the most unscrupulous, most avaricious, and most dangerous combination that has ever been drawn together on this continent by the hope of plunder.

One would have believed that the prominent men of this country would be universally in favor of peace. However, so strong are the financial powers behind the movement for armament that those having business interests seem afraid to declare themselves. But the Chicago convention will, nevertheless, be an absolute expression of the sentiment of the men and women of America, 95 per cent. of whom are opposed to militarism in its every form. The frightful fate of Europe, whose people have allowed militarism to gain the upper hand, clearly shows what America has to fear if we permit similar influences to gain the ascendency.

If the world is ever to have freedom from militarism and wars that threaten civilization itself it must be through America setting the example of calm, intentional, deliberate refusal to take its place among the bullies of the globe.

Now is the time for the American people to reach this determination. Now is the time when this example would become the hope of civilization and the promise to future generations of mankind.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

Sleep.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Folsey, in his letter of July 28, seems to be laboring under the impression that I am a champion of sleep for its own sake. Pretty much all of us, I think, are agreed that sleep is not one of the higher pleasures of life and that its curtailment or, more exactly, the curtailment of its need would prove very welcome to busy, short-lived humanity. No more is eating a particularly ennobling occupation, yet one would indeed be rash to follow the advice of a very low diet, based solely on the personal experience of another, however gifted. We are always glad to hear of discoveries which aim at giving more to mind and soul, but we should be wary about putting them into practice before they have been given a proper test. We are too prone today to attribute to men of genius infallible judgment in a wide variety of matters. For one Edison, who needs but four hours of sleep, there may well be ten other inventive genii who require eight or nine hours in order to obtain their highest mental and physical efficiency. Which one would Mr. Folsey takes for his guide?

LAMBERT A. SHEARS.

New Milford, Conn., July 29, 1915.

JAPAN'S NEW ALLY.

Her Post-Bellum Relations with Russia Become Daily More Friendly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The adjournment of the special session of the Imperial Japanese Diet in June was soon followed by unusual activity on the part of the Elder Statesmen in busily interchanging calls day after day between themselves and Count Okuma, the Premier. The subjects of discussion at these conferences were kept in deep secrecy, therefore giving rise to various sorts of surmises and speculations.

One of the most important problems taken up, according to the recent press of Japan, was to determine, or to be prepared, what attitude should be assumed by the nation when the European war comes to an end. As remote as this end must have been to them, it is not difficult to imagine that nothing but a general policy in its broadest sense was decided, if at all. It is interesting to note, however, the report that the advisability of the closer and friendlier relations, with Russia in a more definite form was one of the topics that received weightiest attention.

After the war of 1905-1906 the enmity between the former foes gradually dissipated until there now exist in its place a more favorable understanding and friendlier intercourse than ever before. When Prince Ito, one of the Elder Statesmen, and who early advocated better relations with the St. Petersburg Government, was assassinated by the Korean crank at Harbin, the tragedy was deeply mourned in Russia also. The late Prince Katsura, under whose Premiership Japan fought Russia, was also converted to a pro-Russian policy in his later days. Russia also having many public men who have expressed the desire to see the two nations combine in an alliance, the sentiment of both peoples has now brought about a very favorable opportunity to become definitely engaged.

Though there is obviously dissatisfaction among some Japanese, who complain of England's attitude toward Japan, it is, of course, not because Japan and Russia are likely to combine. The main object of the agreement sought by the two countries is to promote and preserve their close and vital interests in the Far East. Doubtless Japan will not reckon without her host, the existing Anglo-Japanese alliance, but why should not England recognize the real position of the present Japan?

Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, may go out of his office as the result of the present Cabinet crisis. Among the candidates for the portfolio the most likely to succeed him is Baron Goto, who is one of the strongest advocates of the Russo-Japanese alliance. But while Count Okuma remains Premier, the Baron's chance is doubtful, even if a coalition Cabinet were to be formed.

KENZI OGOMORI.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., Aug. 2, 1915.

Unsanitary Transfers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times

JOHN L. CADWALADER ESTATE IS $2,378,206

Forty Persons Share in It, Including Mary Anderson Navarro and Her Husband.

$100,000 TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Brother and Sister Get Bulk of Property — Liberal Provision for Nephews and Nieces.

John L. Cadwalader, who was President of the Association of the Bar of New York and head of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, now Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, left a net estate of $2,378,206 when he died on March 11, 1914, according to the appraisal filed with the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney.

There are forty beneficiaries under Mr. Cadwalader's will, among them Mary de Navarro, who was Mary Anderson, the actress, and now the wife of the banker, Antonio Fernando de Navarro of Broadway, England, both of whom receive $5,000 bequests. Mrs. Maria C. Hone, the testator's sister, receives the income for life from $501,993, and has the power to dispose of the principal. Richard M. Cadwalader, brother of the decedent, receives the income for life from $443,095.

Bequests to institutions are appraised at the following valuations: The New York Public Library, $100,000 in cash, collections of prints, $50,000, and collection of books, $1,000; Princeton University, $25,000; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $25,000 and a collection of porcelains, old furniture, and other items totaling $18,475; the New York Zoological Society, $20,000; Harvard University, $20,000, and the Alumni Association of the Harvard Law School, $5,000.

Bequests to Nephews.

The report shows that Richard M. Cadwalder, Jr., a nephew, because of advances in money made to him during the lifetime of the testator, receives only $13,280. The other nephews, Alexander, Lambert, Gouverneur, William B., and Thomas Cadwalader, each receives $25,000 in cash, a life estate in $63,427, and the following pro rata adjustment interest in the bequest that was to have been for Richard M., Jr.: Alexander, $10,186; Lamebrt, $20,524, and Thomas, $17,642.

Hester Gouverneur Bartel, a niece, receives $25,000 in cash and a life income from $205,986. Sarah B. Cadwalader and Beatrice Ferrand, cousins, receive $10,000 and $20,000, respectively, in cash. Furniture, jewelry, and other items are apportioned equally to Francis Smyth and Edward J. Hancy, executors, whose shares are given at $18,823. Mr. Hancy receives an additional cash bequest of $20,000.

There are other bequests such as $10,000 to Mrs. Lily Millet, described in the will as a friend of the testator; $1,500 in cash, each to James Morn and his wife, Mary, and a life annuity of $600 to Mr. Morn. The couple were formerly employed by Mr. Cadwalader. There are bequests ranging from $200 to $1,000 each to employes in the law offices of the firm.

The assets include realty that totals $93,600, as follows: One-third interest in 308 to 312 Grand Street and 70 and 72 Allen Street, appraised at $41,700, and one-third interest in 314 to 320 Grand Street, $51,900.

Cash and Personal Effects.

The bank deposits are given at $36,355, and the furniture and personal effects in the home at 3 East Fifty-sixth Street, $36,247, none of which are included in the appraisals of the bequests to the institutions.

The report shows that the decedent's interest in the estate of his sister, Maria C. Cadwalader, now Mrs. Hone, amounts to $245; that the notes and mortgages of the estate are appraised at $204,988, and that the stocks and bonds are valued at $1,814,477. The decedent's interest in the law firm is placed at $39,390; his commissions as Trustee of the estate of Consuelo, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, is placed at $12,767, due; and the contents of his wine cellar are given a valuation of $1,000. There is no valuation of the decedent's interest in the estates of his brother and sister, Thomas Cadwalader and Mrs. Mary C. Mitchell, the latter having been the widow of Dr. S. Weir Mitchel, the author.

Among the larger holdings of securities are 700 shares of the Consolidated Gas Company, appraised at $92,750; 200 shares of the Bankers Trust Company, $88,000; 520 shares of the General Electric Company, $76,960; 1,000 shares of the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey, $73,500; 500 shares of the Northern Pacific Railway, $55,500; 500 shares of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, $51,687, and 500 shares of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, preferred stock, $50,000.

MRS. JONES LEFT $1,383,759.

Sons and Daughters Share Bulk of Widow's Estate.

Mrs. Augusta L. Jones, who was the widow of Herman Le Roy Jones and daughter of the late Ambrose C. Kingsland, left a net estate of $1,383,759 when she died, on Dec. 9, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney.

Mary Kingsland Bradford, the daughter, receives all her mother's jewelry, laces, and wearing apparel, certain pieces of furniture, one-third of the residuary estate, $332,815, and the life income from $100,000. Herman L. and Ambrose K. Jones, the sons, receive respectively $399,327 and $395,365. George Dexter Bradford and Philip Hine Le Roy Jones, grandsons, receive respectively $25,953 and $24,989. Mary Helena Tompkins, a sister, and Albert A. Kingsland, a brother of the testatrix, receive respectively $20,000 and $25,000.

Mary Spencer, wife of the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, a friend of the testatrix, receives $3,000. There are bequests of $300 each to servants, Annie O'Keefe, Helen McConney, and Margaret Harrington, while Fanny Bonnen receives $200 and Mary Ryan $50.

The Children's Aid Society receives $5,000, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind $3,000, and St. Luke's Hospital $7,500.

The assets include mortgages aggregating more than $800,000; ten shares of stock of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $47,418; other stocks and bonds aggregating $209,713; 75-77 Nassau Street, $325,000; one-third interest in 35 West 128th Street, $26,000, and bank deposits of $17,540.

MRS. HOWARD LEFT $194,545.

Playwright's Widow Makes Fifty-seven Different Bequests.

Mrs. Alice Maud Howard, who was the widow of Bronson Howard, the playwright, left a net estate of $194,545 when she died in London, on June 19, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney. There are fifty-seven separate bequests, among which are $100 each to Sir Charles Wyndam, brother of the testator, and her sister-in-law, Lady Wyndam.

All of the testator's interest in the plays of her husband are bequeathed to the Society of American Dramatists and Composers of New York, except "New Henrietta" and "The Henrietta," which are given for the life benefit of May W. S. Robson, and at her death, for the life benefit of her son, Stuart Robson. Upon the death of the latter, all rights in the two plays revert to the dramatic society. The plays which go immediately to the dramatic society are given a present valuation of $3,875, while "New Henrietta" and "The Henrietta," are appraised at $9,754.

The largest bequest is to Mrs. Margaret B. Maynard, described as no relative, who receives a life income from $39,018. A life income each in $14,631 is bequeathed to Mary M., Ella M., Myra W., and Bronson H. Waterman.

Other bequests include $2,000 to the Bide-a-Wee Home, $4,877 to the Vivisection Investigation League, and $1,950 to the Twelfth Night Club. The testator's sister, Mrs. Emma Hutchinson, receives $2,500.

In addition to the valuation of the plays and copyrights, and railroad and industrial corporation stocks and bonds which aggregate more than $160,000, the assets include promissory note of Samuel French, $6,000; cash in hands of Clarence A. Lightner, $3,386; indebtedness of Clarence A. Lightner secured by contract of A. J. Wood and wife on property at Third Avenue, Detroit, $7,106; and balance due for moving picture rights of "One of Our Girls," $290.

WILLS HISTORIC SNUFFBOX.

E. C. Post Will Bequeaths Gift of Louis XVI. to Museum.

A gold enamel snuffbox bearing a portrait of Louis XVI. by Sicardi, surrounded by diamonds, a gift of the French monarch to Benjamin Franklin's secretary, Colonel Laurens, together with forty-one other pieces, including miniatures, porcelains, and portraits, are to go ultimately to the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the will, filed yesterday, of Edward C. Post.

The articles are to be the property for life of the widow, Mrs. Emilie Thorn Post, who is the niece of the late William K. Thorn. Mrs. Post receives a life interest in the entire estate, no adequate valuation of which is given, and the power to dispose of all except the bequest to the museum. The Post home in New York is at 350 West End Avenue, and the Summer home is Bellevue Court, Newport, R. I., where the testator died on July 5.

Other articles in the bequest to the museum are an intaglio head of Christ, and another of the same kind of the Virgin, both by Pickler, and a Louis XVI. clock.

WIFE OF BANKER IS HELD.

Mrs. Michael Bernadini Accused of Assaulting a Servant.

Mrs. Mary Bernadini, wife of Michael Bernadini, a banker of Manhattan, was held for trial in Special Sessions yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Handy in the New Brighton Police Court, after a woman servant had preferred a charge of assault in the third degree against her.

Miss Josephine Sivoh was employed in the Bernadini home on Hope Avenue, Clifton. She charged that on July 31 she was attacked by Mrs. Bernadini. On the stand the young woman said she was in the bathroom at the time, and that Mrs. Bernadini came into the room, grabbed hold of her hair, and pulled her about the room. She said her face was scratched in the tussle and she was severely pummeled.

Mrs. Bernardini denied the charge. She said the girl attacked her when she ordered her from the house. The girl refused to go because she said Mr. Bernadini was the head of the house and she would not leave the place unless ordered to do so by him.

A fact that was commented upon in court was that the banker's lawyer questioned the witnesses for Mrs. Bernadini and brought out points favorable to the complainant's case.

While on the stand the young woman was asked what her duties were at the Bernadini home, and she replied:

"I am employed to wait upon the table and to assist Mrs. Bernadini when he comes home. I take off his shoes and stockings and see that his clothing for the night is arranged for him. I also see that his room is kept in order."

TANGO DANCER DIVORCED.

Wife of Albert J. Davis, Named in Kelly Case, Wins Freedom.

Henry W. Pollock, referee, filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday recommending that a divorce be granted to Mrs. Amie Davis from Albert J. Davis, the tango dancer mentioned in connection with Miss Eugenia Kelly when the latter's mother, Mrs. Edward Kelly, was endeavoring to have the court restrain the girl from her manner of living. The papers in the case were sealed.

Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Patrick H. Fogerty of the late brewing firm of Fogerty, Kelly, & O'Reilly. When he died he left Mrs. Davis an income of about $1,200 a year for life. She married Davis in June, 1908, and has one child, John Van Holland Davis. Mrs. Davis ceased living with her husband about six months ago. She is with a sister at Hempstead, L. I.

The plaintiff accused her husband of misconduct with an unknown woman at the St. Francis Hotel on May 19, and of living with another woman in the Van Cortlandt Hotel from October, 1914, until May 1, 1915.

MRS. E. B. FORD WEDS.

Marries H. D. Goulder, a Lawyer, of Cleveland, in Easthampton.

Harvey Danforth Goulder, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Estelle Barney Ford, formerly of Cleveland, were married yesterday at noon in the bride's Summer home at Easthampton, L. I., by the Rev. Oscar F. R. Treder, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Easthampton.

The bride, in traveling costume, was attended by Mrs. Emma Von Juch Wellman. Mr. Goulder had William Wisner White as his best man.

The wedding will come as a surprise to all but the closest friends of Mr. and Mrs. Goulder, as no formal announcement had been made of their engagement.

Mrs. Goulder's first husband was Seabury C. Ford. Mr. Goulder has also been previously married, his first wife having been Miss Mary Rankin, a daughter of the Rev. J. E. Rankin, at one time pastor of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., and later the President of Howard University in that city.

After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Goulder will go to Cleveland to make their home there.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Baron E. de Nagell, who married Miss Julia Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of New York, last autumn, has been assigned as Attaché to the Netherlands Legation at Petrograd. He will go to Petrograd on Aug. 15. His wife is the great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun.

The Duchess of Manchester, who has been at Southampton, L. I., plans to sail tomorrow for England.

Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee of 240 Madison Avenue, who has been at Waytes Court, her Summer home at Mamaroneck, N. Y., is spending August on a motor trip in the Adirondacks.

Word comes from Paris of the marriage there on Tuesday of Mlle. Paule A. Mercier and Baron Maxwell de Wardener of New York. The Baron is the son of the late Baron de Wardener, who was associated with the late Henry O. Havemeyer in business. He went to Paris at the outbreak of the war and has been attached to the American Ambulance Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo M. de Acosta, who have been at the Plaza for the last three weeks, have left town for the Berkshires.

Mrs. Alexander H. Chenoweth and her son, Alexander F. W. Chenoweth of 34 East Thirty-second Street, have gone to Saratoga for the Summer.

Mrs. Richard Nott Dyer has closed her house in East Orange, N. J., and is at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, for August.

Hubert Neville has given up his apartment at the Ritz Carlton and is soon sailing for England to take up a commission in the British Army Medical Corps.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ryndam from Rotterdam were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Abeles, A. J. Bruno, W. Paul Pickhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ryckman, J. E. Schlatter, O. E. Toben, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Warren.

SEES IN PRESIDENT HOPE OF HIGH IDEALS

Professor Krehbiel Urges Support for Wilson's Stand for International Law.

NATIONAL MORALS NARROW

Basis of World Peace Must Be Respect for Rights and Aspirations of All Peoples.

Support of President Wilson in his stand for the observance of international law by Germany, Great Britain, and all nations as a means of furthering civilizing ideals and world peace was urged yesterday by Professor Edward B. Krehbiel of Leland Stanford, Jr., University in an address to an audience that filled Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University.

Following Professor Krehbiel, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments, made an address in which he attacked the recently formed American Defense Society and what he characterized as the "propaganda of fear" fostered by it and related organizations. The speeches were made under the auspices of the Columbia Common Sense League, which is affiliated with the Intercollegiate Anti-Militarist Clubs.

In his address, Professor Krehbiel made it clear that he did not believe in disarmament and was not making the question of arms and armament the basis of his talk. He was interested, he said, in the development of the international spirit as the real guarantee of peace and as of higher and better quality than limited national spirit.

"Back of what we commonly call patriotism," he said, "lies the assumption that the nation is the highest conception known to man. According to this belief, when a nation has discovered its national interest, that interest is the highest good man can know; it is right; it is moral; it must be fought for.

"This makes a national morality, as apart from international morality. We have British morality, and each is to those who accept it the highest good. But might we not just as well speak of the morality of bald-headed men against the immorality of unpadowed men? We will not admit an individual morality as the highest good in private life, and why should an extension to national morality change our attitude?

"How can we hope for peace or prosperity or security based on the principle that the national interest or morality is the highest good? Is it not possible to conceive of a righteousness which is world-wide, of a morality which is international?"

That this conception is possible to man, Professor Krehbiel said was illustrated in the manner in which the American colonies had merged their local or national interests into the interest and morality of the United States. Just so, he said, on a world-wide scale, should nations merge their local interests into international interest.

"What position shall the United States take on this question?" he continued. "The United States stands as the greatest co-operative society in the world, and should show the way to further co-operation. Now, I am not a disarmament advocate. I see armament as a result of the false notion that the national interest is the highest good, and it is against this false notion that I am speaking. Our true future lies in the correction of the misapprehension from which armaments spring.

"One thing that we can do now toward correcting this misapprehension is to stand for the sanctity of international law. This, I believe, is what President Wilson is doing. He is not standing so much for the American national interest as for the interest of all nations when he insists that the belligerents observe international law. If you want to do something definite for this higher ideal you can hold up the hands of President Wilson right now."

Mr. Wood began his address by attacking the veracity of the published statements of the American Defense Society regarding the military unpreparedness of the nation. He used statistics furnished by Secretary Daniels and other official spokesmen of the army and navy.

He said that belief in armament was based on fear, and he pleaded with his audience to "think optimistically and not fearfully." He also advanced the futility of armaments, saying that as one nation armed another followed suit, so that both remained relatively stationary in physical force.

"The trouble is," he said, "we don't get anywhere with armaments."

Mr. Wood added that urging armament as insurance was, as another had said, like advising one to surround himself with gunpowder to make himself careful with matches.

"GERMAN DAY" AT THE FAIR.

Head of National Alliance Lauds Influence of Teuton Culture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—German-Americans celebrated "German Day" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. They paraded through the city, passed in review before prominent German-Americans and Franz Bopp, German Consul, and joined thousands of their countrymen in an audience at the exposition, which sang "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and cheered the news of the fall of Warsaw.

Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, reelected President of the National German-American Alliance, address of which the day was arranged, told the story of Germans in American history and urged his countrymen to preserve for their children the ideals and traditions of the Fatherland.

"What Greece was to Rome," he said, "that Germany, in the widest sense, is to our beloved land, only with the further distinction and advantage in our favor that the Greek brought to Rome with his culture disgusting sensual vices, while the German with his culture brings to his new home sturdy integrity and a pure and happy family life."

The celebration, which followed the three-day convention of the alliance, concluded with a fireworks display.

CARUSO COMES HERE NOV. 15

He Writes That Metropolitan Has Engaged Him for 80 Performances.

Constant J. Sperco of 29 Broadway has received a letter from Enrico Caruso, now at Buenos Aires, in which the singer says that he has agreed to appear in eighty performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company, beginning on Nov. 15. Officials of the Metropolitan Opera Company could not be reached yesterday to confirm this. Mr. Sperco said that Caruso was to receive $3,250 a performance, or $260,000 for the season.

In his letter to Mr. Sperco, Caruso said that he hoped to leave for Italy about the middle of August, if he could get a boat on that date. The singer said he had been startled by the warmth of the reception he received at Buenos Aires. When he entered his dressing room after a performance he said that he could hear the cheering at the theatre, which was half a mile distant. He received 35,000 francs a night for eight performances, but the demand was so great that he consented to appear in eighteen additional performances at a slightly lower figure.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louise Rutter was added yesterday to the cast of "Moloch," the war drama that Klaw & Erlanger will present in association with George C. Tyler here next month.

Helen Desmond, a young American pianist and composer, will play selections by Schumann and Bach, and Elizabeth Rubb will sing songs by American composers in the Little Thimble Theatre on Monday afternoon.

A special showing of the feature film "The Battle Cry of Peace" will be made this morning in the Vitagraph Theatre. This will be followed by a series of special projections in other cities.

The New York Supreme Court decided yesterday in favor of the defendant in the suit brought by Marie Dressler against the Keystone Film Company. The court held that there was no fraud or misconduct on the part of the film company and that the actress was merely entitled to her proper share of the profits from the picture "Tilly Punctures Romance."

WEINGARTEN'S HEART IS WITH THE ALLIES

Importer Makes Affidavit Before French Consul After Business Misunderstanding.

Morris Weingarten, an importer, makes a formal profession of his sympathy with the Allies in an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF New York, United States of America, ss.:
My sympathies are with the Allies, wishing them quick and decided victory.
MORRIS WEINGARTEN.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1915, Irving Fish, Notary Public, New York County, No. 73. New York Register No. 7,126.
Also sworn to before the French Consul General, Aug. 5, 1915.

Mr. Weingarten, who imports from French merchants, was credited by fellow-passengers on the arrival of a steamship here from Europe with holding pro-German views.

A little later he received word from a French house with which he did business that orders which he had placed there had been cancelled because of his expressions of sympathy with the Germans. Mr. Weingarten sent by letter a vehement disclaimer of the pro-German views imputed to him. The French concern, however, would not relent.

Mr. Weingarten tried to get his orders filled by other French firms, but found that the story had been passed on to them also, and that he was on their black list. By this time he was suffering serious business losses, and he made strenuous representations by cable that his heart was in the cause of the Allies. He offered to write a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES expressing his anti-German sentiments, but this was not accepted as sufficient.

Mr. Weingarten, however, was so emphatic in his expressions of sympathy for the Allies that the French firms opened negotiations with him, and word was sent to him by cable yesterday or the day before that he would be reinstated as a customer if he would make an affidavit before the French Consul General that he favored the Allies and wished them a speedy success, and have the affidavit printed in a prominent newspaper. Mr. Weingarten complied unhesitatingly with this condition.

CRETAN LEGION RECALLED.

May Be Summoned to Aid Greece in War Against Teutonic Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Several members of the Cretan Legion which has been fighting with the French in the Argonne are now on their way to Greece, having obtained indefinite leave of absence from the French Army.

The foregoing dispatch may signify, just as the disbanding of the Garibaldian Legion in April on the French front signified, that Italy would soon need the Legionaries in her own army, that Greece may be getting ready to utilize the Cretans serving abroad in her army. Two near events are, at any rate, likely to be productive of activity in the Balkans.

On Aug. 12 the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Rumania demanding the latter's neutrality for the rest of the war will expire. Two days later the new Greek Chamber, under the control of M. Venizelos, with his eighty-odd majority, will meet to consider his program of intervention on the side of the Entente Powers, which, meanwhile, are understood to have made concerted representations to Serbia, which will have Bulgaria nothing to desire in the way of territorial additions.

Last August demonstrations were held at Canea and Candia in favor of England, France, and Russia, and a Cretan Legion was enrolled in spite of the halfhearted objections made by the Greek authorities.

CABLE TWISTS A WORD.

And English Make The Times Say "Justifiable" for "Justiciable."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An odd error in cable transmission is noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial comment on the British notes. THE TIMES in most of the papers is made to say: "Our differences with Great Britain are of a 'justifiable' nature." Evidently the word used by THE TIMES was "justiciable." [It was; but even in this dispatch the cable returns it as "justifiable."]

One or two papers render it "judicial."

ANNUAL NARRAGANSETT FAIR

Loaded Tables Scattered on Lawn of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—The lawn of St. Peter's Episcopal Church was the scene of the annual fair today, and many tables laden with fancy wares, millinery from Paris, and other articles were presided over by matrons and maids of Narragansett.

A large table with an array of hats from Paris, dolls, gowns, veils, and lace collars was in charge of Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York, who was assisted by Mrs. Arthur E. Spencer, Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville, Mrs. Henry Chase Foster, Mrs. J. C. Tucker, and Miss Sarah Carey.

Parisian dolls were offered by Mrs. Talbot S. Hanan and Miss Mildred Hanan of New York. At a miscellaneous table were Mrs. W. H. Ballen, Miss Dorothy Allen, and Miss Ida Mathewson, while the bonbon table was in charge of Mrs. Henry B. Kane of New York, assisted by Miss Florence Kane. Homemade cakes were sold by the Misses Beatrice and Gertrude de Coppet of New York.

At the lemonade table were the Misses Lucy Jones of Louisville, Ky., and Eleanor Chase of Waterbury, Conn. Toys were sold by Rodman Wanamaker, Albert B. Lambert, Jr., and William Harding Jackson, and at the ice cream booth were Mrs. William H. Griffith and Mrs. Charles Easton.

The grab bag was in charge of Mrs. E. W. Mason Pfizenmayer of New Haven, who was assisted by the Misses Elizabeth Pfizenmayer, Beatrice Sheffield, Elizabeth Chase, Dorothy M. Chase, Elizabeth Watson, Katharyn Clothier, and Katharine Fielding Jones, and Messrs. Thomas Wanamaker, George Lee Lambert, and Mason Pfizenmayer.

The Duke Arturo de Majo Durazzo and Talbot S. Hanan were in charge of the cigarette booth. Fortunes were told on the lawn by Mrs. Damon Lyon of New York. Music was rendered by the Casino orchestra, under the direction of Julius Rosenberg. Many members of the villa colony attended the fête. At the Casino Mrs. John H. Hanan gave a luncheon for the women assisting her at the fair.

The annual lawn fête of the Baptist Church took place today under the auspices of Mrs. W. A. Nye, President of the Women's Sewing Circle. Among those in the tables were Mrs. W. A. Nye, Mrs. James T. Caswell, Mrs. Frank Locke, Mrs. Thomas Greene, Miss Adeline Briggs, Miss Edith Champlin, Miss Mildred Dawson, Mrs. Abbott McIntosh, Mrs. B. A. Burns, Mrs. Herbert Kenyon, Mrs. Theodore Bliss, Mrs. William Tucker, and Mrs. J. Winfield Church.

Senator Henry F. Lippitt and Mrs. Henry F. Lippitt sailed to the Pier today from Warwick Neck and were entertained at luncheon at the Casino by Stephen O. Metcalf. They were joined by Lauriston Hazard.

William H. Coombs gave a luncheon at the Casino for Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris, and William C. Marrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cassatt of Philadelphia entertained at luncheon today.

Mrs. C. C. Goffe of New York has arrived at the Arlington, where she has joined her daughter, Mrs. Edward G. Burgess, Jr.

Long Branch Sees "Under Fire."

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 5.—"Under Fire," the newest play by Roi Cooper Megrue, was produced here tonight by Selwyn & Co. at the Broadway Theatre, with a large cast headed by William Courtenay. It will be presented in the Hudson Theatre, New York, next Wednesday night. In the cast are Frank Craven, Violet Heming, Felix Krembs, Henry Stephenson, Edward Mawson, Norman Tharp, Walter Kingsford, Phoebe Foster, Dorothy Abbott, and Mallee Sheridan.

DRS. CARREL AND DAKIN FIND NEW ANTISEPTIC

Remedy Tested in French Hospital Said to Make Infection Impossible.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and Dr. Henry D. Dakin of the Lister Institute have discovered, after exhaustive experiments at the Compiègne Military Hospital, what they say is the ideal antiseptic.

The most powerful antiseptic known to science is hypochlorite of lime, but its use is injurious to the tissues, owing to its acidity, and it does not keep.

Drs. Dakin and Carrel have found these two defects are remedied, respectively, by the addition of carbonate of lime and boric acid.

Wonderful results have been obtained with the new antiseptic, and, if applied in time, it is said to make infection in wounds henceforth impossible.

Professor Landouzy has explained the new antiseptic to the Academy of Science, the members of which agree that the discovery will be of great importance in surgery.

The news of the discovery by Drs. Dakin and Carrel aroused much interest among New York surgeons last night.

Dr. Robert T. Morris, who has made an extensive study of bacteria and presented the results of his investigation in a number of popular works, among them "Microbes and Man" and "Doctors versus Folks," thought that the new antiseptic would encourage people to use it rather than bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid, and the peroxide compounds which, he said, were doing as much harm as good.

"We must understand clearly," said the doctor, "that there is a great difference between an antiseptic and a germicide; the one limits the development of the bacteria, but does not interfere with its life, the other kills bacteria outright.

"The old method was to fight infection with germicides which killed the bacteria, but we have since learned that such treatment is apt to also kill body cells, which are our most efficient allies in the recovery from a wound. Now we use antiseptics. Carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, and the peroxide preparations are all germicide, and their use should be confined to the surgeon. On the other hand, in this new compound, boric acid is a mild and at the same time very efficient antiseptic."

Dr. Morris said that New York surgeons were now using the germicides, together with salt solutions, which were essentially of the same properties as the blood and which are not harmful to the body cell. It gave the cell a chance, he said, and that was all that was necessary.

Dr. William H. Park, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, said that he had not heard of the discovery, but considered that it would be very beneficial. It was not a radical change, however, he declared.

FLAMES TRAP 15 GIRLS ON HIGH FIRE ESCAPE

Candy Makers Ready to Leap as Firemen Climb to Rescue.

Fifteen girls stood on the fire escapes at the fourth and fifth floors of the five-story loft building 401 East 124th Street shortly after 6 o'clock last night, screaming for help and too excited to descend the ladders.

A fire was blazing in the third floor, and smoke poured from the windows. Nearly 500 girls, 200 of them employed in the plant of Jewel & Co., confectionery manufactory, on the third floor, where the fire started, had marched out or descended the fire escapes in response to fire-drill signals, but the fifteen, staying to gather hats and wraps, had lost their heads.

Firemen of Truck 14 shouted to the girls not to jump, as some were threatening to do, and half a dozen firemen ran up the escapes. They got the girls down, but three of them fainted and were carried.

The police did not learn how the fire started. It spread downward, and the first and second floors as well as the third were pretty well burned out. Half a dozen makers of clothing occupied the part of the building not used by the confectioners.

Great crowds gathered, and Captain Savage of the East 126th Street Police Station cut off the street with a line of reserves. As a result traffic could not pass over the Willis Avenue bridge for half an hour, and for the same time the surface cars in First Avenue were stalled.

DENIAL BY LEON RAINS.

Says Passports of Himself and Recknagel Were Not Canceled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspaper clippings cut from United States papers have just reached me stating, first: That Mr. Recknagel's and my passports had been revoked by the American Ambassador at Berlin on instruction from the State Department.

This is not true.

Secondly: That we were German-Americans. This is false. Both Mr. Recknagel and myself were born in New York State.

Thirdly: That we had declared in a newspape article that we were ashamed of our citizenship.

Again this is absolutely false. Neither of us eyer having written, said, or thought of making such a disloyal statement.

Trusting that you will give this matter its due publicity, I am, most respectfully yours LEON RAINS.

Dresden, July 14, 1915.

FRENCH LOSS IN SECURITIES

Experts Place the Shrinkage Due to the War at $2,000,400,000.

PARIS, July 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The total value of foreign securities listed at the Bourse on Dec. 3, 1913, that is to say admitted to the official quotations, was $16,200,000,000, $8,000,000,000 of which were held in France. The domestic securities listed at the same time were about $14,000,000,000, most of which was held in France. There are altogether 1,200 different securities that figure in the list of official quotations, including Government bonds, municipal bonds, railroad, canal, and other securities.

Financial experts, taking the estimate of Neymarck, of $170,000,000,000 as the total value of the world's securities, figure that war depreciation has cost their holders throughout the world $20,000,000,000.

Supposing the loss in France to be in the same proportion as estimated on the world's total securities, 11 per cent., the depreciation upon the foreign and domestic securities that she now holds is $2,000,400,000.

General Tracy Weaker.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, was reported late last night at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, to be still unconscious and slowly growing weaker. His last period of consciousness was on Tuesday, when he opened his eyes and recognized his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding. He was unable to speak at the time, and soon lapsed into unconsciousness again. The General is not suffering, and his death is expected at any time, as his heart beats are so faint as to be barely perceptible. His daughter and son, Frank Tracy, are always with him.

OUTINGS FOR THE BABIES.

Sick Children's Mission Appeals for Funds for Summer Work.

An appeal was made yesterday by the Sick Children's Missiqn, which maintains seven stations in the densely populated districts of the city under the direction of the Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street. The fear is expressed that the mission may be compelled to curtail its work unless more money is supplied. The appeal says in part:

"We are doing an important work in saving the lives of infants in the hot weather. By our system of house to house visitation we discover cases that are not found by health authorities of the city, cases which otherwise would be lost. Our campaign is entirely one of education. We are trying to teach the women of the tenement districts how to be good mothers, knowledge in which they are woefully deficient. It is not an uncommon sight to see mothers feeding infants such indigestible food as watermelons, cucumbers, ice cream cones, candy, tea, coffee, beer, and bananas."

The society says that as a rule the mothers are glad to see the visiting nurses and consult the physicians. Continuing, the appeal says:

"As rapidly as possible the sick children with their mothers are removed to the society's home at Coney Island. On Monday of each week about eighty mothers and 200 children are sent there. One week in the bracing sea breeze, with proper diet and treatment, is usually enough to give the child perfect health. If that is not enough, the child is kept longer."

Checks may be made payable to Edwin C. Merril, Treasurer, or C. Loring Brace, Secretary, of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WOMAN KILLED ON ELEVATED

Daughter Saw Her Crushed Between Third Avenue Platform and Car.

Mrs. Marianna Perna, 74 years old, of 27 Thompson Street, was caught between the platform and the second car of a northbound Third Avenue elevated train at the 116th Street station yesterday morning and dragged 15 feet. She died a few minutes later while firemen who had been summoned by an emergency alarm were chopping away the station platform to release her.

According to Mrs. Rose Marie Perna, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Marianna Perna, the car started before Mrs. Perna was clear of the gate. Passengers screamed when they saw her predicament, but the motorman was unable to stop the train immediately, and Mrs. Perna's head was crushed.

Conductor Drum said that Mrs. Perna had walked two-thirds the length of the train on the platform before she either stumbled or accidentally caught her foot between the train and platform. The police did not charge that there had been any criminal negligence. Witnesses will be called before Magistrate Ten Eyck for examination this morning.

COOL WAVE TO CONTINUE.

Weather Bureau Predicts Comfort, at Least for a Few Days.

While a temperature of 77 degrees was recorded at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the thermometer took a sharp drop of fifteen degrees during the evening and at 6 o'clock registered 62, the minimum for the day. At 8 o'clock in the evening it had jumped back to 68 degrees, and then it fell off two degrees in the following hour. A steady east wind was blowing at a rate of fourteen miles an hour at 9 o'clock. The Weather Bureau experts promise cool weather for today with moderate east winds.

The temperature started off at 65 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning with the humidity at 77 per cent. At 8 o'clock in the evening the humidity was 78 per cent. Altogether New York had a very comfortable day and the indications, according to the Weather Bureau, were that there will be no severe weather for some days.

McANENY ANSWERS A SLUR.

Rebukes Bureau of City Inquiry, Which Attacked Aldermen.

President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen sent a reply yesterday to the Bureau of City Inquiry, which accused the Aldermen of permitting exemptions from the public letting of contracts. Mr. McAneny said that such exemptions were perfectly proper and that they were all in the interest of economy.

"It is the purpose of the charter," said Mr. McAneny, "to exempt from public letting all contracts for work or supplies that in their nature cannot well be submitted to competition or that have to do with some emergency of time. Not one of the exemptions to which you refer falls to come under one of those two heads. Had you investigated the facts before you gave out your slurring statement you might very readily have ascertained that for yourself."

The Rev. Philip Brown Noble.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Philip Brown Noble, D. D., LL. D., of Coronado, Cal., died today at the home of his son, 704 Linwood Avenue. Dr. Noble was born on April 14, 1841, at Bedford, Penn. He was the son of Judge Joseph E. Noble. Fifty-one years ago he married Margaret Frances Murphy of Canonsburg, Penn. She died two years ago. He is survived by four children, Mrs. David S. Lacy of Coronado, Cal.; Mrs. Joseph A. Coleman of Morristown, Penn.; Willis C. Noble of Los Angeles, Cal., and Irvine M. Noble of Buffalo, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel EDMUND JOHNSON, a former United States Consul, died yesterday at his home in Vineland, N. J., from injuries suffered in the civil war. He was in the Consular service for many years, and was stationed in Talcaguano, Chile, and Kiel, Germany.

Mrs. LOUISE L. JOHNSON WHITNEY of 405 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn., widow of Stephen Whitney, died early yesterday morning at her Summer home at Northeast Harbor, Me. Her body will be taken to New Haven on Saturday. One son, Henry Whitney, a member of the Union Club of New York, survives her.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, veterinary surgeon of the Long Island City Fire Department, died yesterday at his home, 72 Third Street, in that place, in his 50th year.

WILLIAM C. McKEEVER, former member of the Rutherford, N. J., Board of Education, and former member of the Borough Council, died yesterday at his home in that city.

MELVILLE STEWART, an actor who was playing minor roles in Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre, died suddenly yesterday at Sea Gate. He was born in London in 1868 and at the age of 25 came to America. In the "Follies" he gave impersonations of the Kaiser and David Belasco.

Mrs. MARY A. MORTON, wife of Alexander Morton, Past Chief of the Order of Scottish Clans, died on Wednesday at her home in Bayonne, N. J., where she was active in religious work.

OLON S. CHAFFEE, a former member of the Connecticut House of Representatives and State Senate, died on Wednesday at his home in Madison, Conn. He was formerly a silk manufacturer.

PATRICK H. DOONEY, a contractor and builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,790 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-eighth year. He built many schools in this city, to which he came from Ireland when two years old. His widow survives him.

Miss S. A. T

YANKEES AND GIANTS WIN DOUBLE-HEADERS—DODGERS LOSE—ATHLETICS—TURF

GIANTS CRUSH REDS IN A DOUBLE-HEADER

McGraw's Team Now Only Half Game Away from Third Place in Race.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—John J. McGraw and Charles "Buck" Herzog, baseball enemies, began a five-game siege at Redland field this afternoon, and when hostilities ceased for the day the Giants retired with two victories, having given the redleg aggregation the same treatment they handed to Miller Huggins's Cardinals on Wednesday at St. Louis. The first game, which was an easy victory for the Giants, ended with the score 5 to 2. The second contest was a pitching duel between Schauer, Marquard, McKenery, and Toney, with the Giant hurlers proving the stronger and coming home with the game, 2 to 1. Stroud went the full route for the Giants in the first conflict, while Schauer, although he was forced to give way to Marquard in the fourth round, is credited with the victory, as the visitors were in the lead when the change was made. The Giants are now half a game behind Brooklyn and Boston for third place.

Herzog seems to have made a pitching find in his recruit, McKenery, who held McGraw's men to four hits in the second contest. He gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth round, and Toney finished for the locals. Rube Benton essayed to check the Giants in the opening encounter, but what followed his determination resembled a nightmare. The Red veteran southpaw was as helpless as a lamb before the bats of Meyers, Brainerd, Merkle, and Lobart. Besides, the Rube contributed graciously with a couple of wild pitches, while several others of Herzog's crew made dull plays.

The important happenings of the first game occurred in the third and fourth sessions. Brainerd, in opening the third inning, struck out. Meyers, who batted out three hits, got his first one, a single to right. Groh fumbled Stroud's bounder. Burns bounded out to Groh, Big Chief taking third and Stroud second. Robertson got a single, when nobody covered first base, and Meyers scored. Robertson stole second. Benton uncorked a wild pitch and Stroud scored, followed by Robertson shortly after, when Benton contributed his second wild one. Incidentally, he really proved enough to beat the Reds, as they were never able to overcome the lead. Robertson turned his ankle sliding into the plate and Snodgrass finished the game in right field.

In the fourth inning Fletcher popped to Groh. Merkle, whose fielding was one of the big features of the double win, singled over third, stole second, kept right on to third when Wingo threw wild, and scored when Lobert hit past third. Brainerd forced Lobert. Meyers got his second hit, a triple to the centre field wall, scoring Brainerd. Stroud ended the round by popping up to Griffith. This ended the Giants' scoring for the day.

Doubles by Wingo and Rogers and a single by Williams scored one for the Reds in the fifth, while Wingo's single and stolen base and a double by Williams scored another during a rally in the ninth.

The second game was a clean contest from the tap of the gong. Schauer and McKenery were in rare form. The local hurler had one bad inning, the fourth, when Giants batted three hits, which, with the aid of a sacrifice, scored two runs and won the game. McGraw's team should have scored even more in this round but for some stupidity on the part of Lobert and Brainerd when they were caught in a double play. Doyle opened the fourth with a single to Groh. Fletcher followed with a one-base drive to right, Doyle taking second. Merkle sacrificed them along, and both scored when Lobert doubled to left. Brainerd rapped one to McKenery, who threw to Groh, the latter running Lobert to second, where a quick third-sacker sent him safely back to the bag. Brainerd in the meantime had advanced toward second. When Groh saw he had missed Lobert, he went out after Brainerd, chasing him toward first base, where Groh tossed the ball to Mollwitz. The latter ran Brainerd back toward second, tagged him out, and then pounced upon Lobert, who had his foot off the bag. Then McKenery settled down and not a Giant reached first base thereafter.

Schauer held the Reds hitless until the fourth, when he exhibited quite a bit of wildness. With two bases full, McGraw sent Marquard to the rescue, and the Rube held the enemy safe. Groh started the Reds' half of the fourth with a single to centre. Herzog grounded out, Groh taking second, and scoring on a single by Wagner. Schauer hit Killifer. Griffith forced Killifer, Clark walking. With Williams up, Schauer went out and in came Marquard. He caused the batter to ground out, and thereafter was not in any real danger. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..5	0	0	3	0		Groh, 3b..4	1	1	1	0	2
Rob'son,rf.2	1	1	1	0		Herzog,ss.4	0	0	2	2	4
S'grass,rf.2	0	2	1	0		Wag'r, 2b.4	0	0	3	1	1
Doyle, 2b.5	0	1	2	5		K'lifer, cf.4	0	1	3	0	0
F'cher, ss.4	0	1	3	3		Gr'fith, rf.3	0	1	2	0	
Merkle,cf..4	1	1	1	0		Wingo, c..4	2	3	4	1	
Lobert, 3b.4	0	1	2	2		W'ms, lf..4	0	2	1	0	
Brn'rd, 1b.4	0	0	7	0		Rogers, 1b.3	0	1	6	0	
Meyers, c..4	1	3	2	1		Benton, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Stroud, p.4	1	1	1	4		Lear, p...1	0	0	0	1	
						*Rodgers .1	0	1	0	0	
						†V.K'mitz.1	0	0	0	0	
						‡Clark ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total...35	5	11	27	15		Total...35	2	9	27	12	

*Batted for Benton in fifth inning.
†Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Lear in ninth inning.
Errors—Clark, Wingo.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Wingo, Rodgers, Snodgrass. Williams. Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen bases—Merkle, Wingo, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hit—Griffith. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Benton, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in 6⅓ innings; off Lear, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Benton, 1; by Lear, 2. Wild pitches—Benton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..4	0	0	1	0		Groh, 3b.4	1	1	1	6	
S'rass, rf..3	0	0	2	0		H'rzog, ss.4	0	0	2	4	
Doyle, 2b.4	1	1	1	4		Wag'r, 2b.4	0	0	3	1	1
F'cher, ss.4	0	0	1	2		K'lifer, cf.3	0	0	1	1	
Merkle,cf.1	0	0	0	4		Gr'fith, rf.3	0	0	1	2	
L'bert, 3b.3	0	1	1	1		Clark, c..2	0	0	6	0	
Brn'rd, 1b.3	0	0	7	0		W'ms, lf..3	0	0	1	0	
Doolin, c..3	0	1	3	1		Mollz, 1b..3	0	1	12	0	
Schauer, p.1	0	0	0	0		Becker, lf.3	0	0	3	0	
M'q'rd, p.2	0	0	0	2		Toney, p..0	0	0	0	0	
						*Von K'z.1	0	0	0	0	
						†Leach ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total...28	2	4	27	11		Total...30	1	5	27	12	

*Batted for McKenery in eighth inning.
†Batted for Griffith in ninth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, Schauer.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz; McKenery, Herzog, Groh, and Mollwitz; Fletcher, Doyle, and Brainerd; Marquard, Doolin, and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati. Base on balls—Off Schauer, 1; off McKenery, 1. Hits—Off Schauer, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Marquard, 3 in five and one-third innings; off McKenery, 4 in eight innings; off Toney, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By McKenery (Snodgrass); by Schauer (Killifer.) Struck out—By Schauer, 4; by Marquard, 4; by McKenery, 3; by Toney, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

Red Murray's Hit Downs Braves.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Manager Bresnahan outguessed Manager Stallings today, and Chicago nosed Boston out of the first game of the series, 4 to 3. With the score tied at the start of the ninth, McClarry dropped a Texas Leaguer into left field for two bases. Archer advanced him to third on a sacrifice. Stallings instructed Tyler to pass Phelan in hopes of retiring the side on a double play when Humphries came to bat. Instead, Knisely was sent to bat for him, and again the Boston manager ordered the batter passed, filling the bases. Saier went to third and ran for McClarry, scoring the winning run on Murray's single, which shot past the leaping infield. Boston played an uphill game and Tyler's homer in the ninth tied the count. Cheney, relieving for Wingo in the seventh, and scored the second run on bunched hits, while Vaughn's wildness, coupled with a timely hit in the third, gave Boston its first run. Chicago bunched hits in the first and third innings for a total of three runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf...3	0	0	2	0		Moran, lf..					
M'rray, rf.2	1	1	0	0		rf..	3	1	0	2	0
Fisher, s..4	1	2	3	4		F'rck, 2b.4	0	1	4	0	
Sch'ite, lf.3	0	1	3	0		Egan, rf..3	0	2	1	0	
Z'man, 2b.4	0	1	1	2		C'nolly, lf.1	0	0	0	0	
W'ms, cf..4	0	2	4	0		Mages, cf.4	0	0	5	0	
McL'ry,1b.4	1	1	9	0		Sch'ds, 1b.4	0	0	8	0	
Archer, c..1	0	0	4	3		Smith, 3b.4	0	0	0	0	
P'elan, 3b.2	0	0	2	2		M'ville, ss.3	0	2	2	2	
V'ughn, p.1	0	0	0	2		W'ling, c..3	0	1	4	5	
H'ries, p.1	0	0	0	0		Tyler, p...1	1	0	0	1	
†Saier ...0	1	0	0	0		Davis, p...0	0	0	0	0	
‡Knisely .0	0	0	0	0		Ragan, p.2	0	1	0	2	
						Gowdy, c..2	0	1	1	0	
Total...29	4	9	27	13		Total...34	3	9	*25	11	

*One out when winning run scored.
†Ran for McLarry in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Humphries in ninth inning.
Errors—Ragan, Phelan.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Egan, Schulte, McLarry. Home run—Tyler. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Archer, (2,) Phelan, Moran. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 8. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 1; off Ragan, 2; off Vaughn, 3; off Tyler, 2. Hits—Off Davis, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Ragan, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Tyler, 2 in 3 innings; off Vaughn, 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Humphries, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Vaughn, 2; by Tyler, 1; by Humphries, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes.

Pirates Get Only Run on Wild Throw

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—Adams shut out Philadelphia here today, Pittsburgh winning 1 to 0. The winning run was scored in the ninth inning, when, with the bases full, Killifer threw wild to third base and Hinchman scored. Alexander pitched for the visitors, allowing five hits, one less than Adams gave. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..4	0	1	1	0		Byrne, 3b.4	0	2	0	1	
Collins, 3b.4	0	0	1	1		Baird, ss..4	0	0	2	0	1
J'hn'n, 1b.4	0	1	7	0		Lud's, 1b.4	0	0	8	1	
H'ch'n, rf.4	1	1	1	0		Crav'h, rf.3	0	1	4	0	
Wag'r, ss.3	0	1	2	2		Nein'r, 2b.4	0	0	1	1	
Viox, 2b..3	0	0	2	2		Wh't'd, cf.4	0	0	1	0	
Adams, p..3	0	0	0	2		Becker, lf.3	0	0	3	0	
Schang, c.3	0	0	6	2		Killifer, c.3	0	1	8	1	
Adams, p.3	0	0	0	2		Alex'r, p..3	0	0	0	2	
Total...29	1	5	27	10		Total...31	0	6	*25	7	

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Bancroft, Killifer, Wagner.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1

Three-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Killifer, Carey. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Baird, Bancroft. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Alexander, 2; off Adams, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Adams, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

"Bill" James to Rest Pitching Arm.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—"Bill" James, one of the three pitchers who figured in the Braves' sensational climb in the National League race last season, will be of no assistance to the team in its fight to regain the leadership during the next month. President Gaffney announced tonight that James had been suspended at his own request in order that he might go to his home in Seattle, Wash., and rest his pitching arm. Experts who have examined the arm say that only by a complete rest can it be brought back to form. President Gaffney also announced the release of Maurice Shannon, who played with Villanova College the past season, to the Rochester International League Club.

Umpire "Doc" Shetter Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Simon Cameron Shetter, widely known as an umpire in amateur and professional baseball ranks, died at his home here today after two weeks' illness of typhoid fever. While he did not advance to the big leagues he had umpired in minor leagues in all parts of the country. He was familiarly known as "Doc" Shetter.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 1.
New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 5.
Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 5.
Cleveland at Boston—Rain.
Chicago at Washington—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.
Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
(Wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 6; Harrisburg, 5.
Buffalo, 5; Harrisburg, 1.
Richmond, 3; Rochester, 1.
Rochester, 8; Richmond, 2.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Providence at Montreal.
(Postponed to later date.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	59	34	.634
Detroit	60	38	.612
Chicago	58	38	.604
Washington	51	46	.526
New York	47	47	.500
Cleveland	37	57	.394
St. Louis	38	59	.392
Philadelphia	33	64	.340

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	42	.549
Chicago	48	45	.516
Brooklyn	50	47	.515
Boston	50	47	.515
New York	48	46	.511
Pittsburgh	48	48	.500
St. Louis	47	53	.470
Cincinnati	41	55	.427

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	41	.577
Chicago	56	43	.566
Pittsburgh	53	42	.558
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	52	46	.531
Buffalo	45	55	.450
Brooklyn	45	57	.441
Baltimore	34	65	.343

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	57	30	.655
Buffalo	52	32	.619
Harrisburg	46	41	.529
Montreal	47	43	.522
Rochester	40	49	.449
Toronto	40	50	.444
Richmond	39	52	.429
Jersey City	33	57	.367

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

TALL PITCHERS NO TERRORS FOR YANKS

Weilman and Lawdermilk Yield Enough Hits for a Double Victory.

The Yankees had a life-sized baseball appetite at the Polo Grounds yesterday and they satisfied it from soup to nuts. The other party concerned was the St. Looey Browns. Whenever you hear of the Yankees winning a double header you can always guess that St. Looey is somewhere in the neighborhood. The Yanks consumed the first engagement, 3 to 1, and frolicked home first in the second, 2 to 0. If Branch Rickey wasn't used to this sort of thing he might be disappointed. Defeats roll off the St. Looeys like water over Niagara Falls.

Besides the three runs the Yankees got in the first game they threw away half a dozen or so. At that, perhaps they knew what they were doing, for they didn't need them anyway. The Yanks did a big business on the bases and had them packed to suffocation several times. No less than nine of them were left slumbering.

Branch Rickey doesn't believe in playing ball on Sundays. The same goes for Thursdays. After managing the Browns for two seasons, Rickey is getting so he doesn't believe that the Browns will ever be able to play ball. You've got to give them credit for having enough patience to play out the schedule, anyhow.

St Looey imposed a couple of their smokestack pitchers on the Yanks. Carl Weilman was on the mound in the first game. By standing on a soap box Carl is so tall that he could peek into the thirty-seventh story of the Woolworth Building. In the second game Grover Lawdermilk, not buttermilk, did the flinging. Putting Lawdermilk and Weilman together in the sun wouldn't make a good-sized shadow. Lawdermilk is a human lath and Weilman is built like a clothes rack.

The Yankees' popular telegrapher, Ray Caldwell, took the tee for the Yanks in the opening encounter. He pitched, made hits, and scored a run, but outside of that wasn't very busy. St. Looey broke into the scoring in the second inning. With one gone, Walsh sent a double to left centre and scored on Lavan's single.

In the third, the Yankees pushed to the front. Nunamaker walked, and Caldwell advanced him to third with a single. High slapped a roller to Lavan, who foozled, and Leslie scored. Peckinpaugh, who is back in the game after a week's illness, punctured the centre field atmosphere with a hit, and Caldwell went to third. The bases were jammed. Maisel's single scored Caldwell. Pratt's single to second base on the play and "died" at third. Pipp skied to Walker, and High was doubled trying to register. There was a wholesale waste of runs in this inning.

The Yanks got another in the seventh. Boone ambled and Nunamaker singled. Caldwell hid the Edward Payson Weston exercise and loaded the paths. High jammed a grasser at Lavan, and Boone was thrown out at the plate. Peck's sacrifice fly scored Nunamaker.

The second tilt was one of those tight pitching duels between Ray Fisher and Lawdermilk. Both of these lads pitched as well as they ever did in their careers, if not better. They were both as stingy as a couple of misers most of the way, until the Yankees attacked Lawdermilk's benders in the eighth.

At this point everybody was worrying because it looked as if it was going to be an all-night party.

The boys' band which was playing between the innings at the game had run through all its selections and was tooting a lot of repeats when the Yanks finally went to bat.

In the eighth, Boone beat a hit through second. He went to third on Sweeney's single to left. That's a fact, Sweeney made a single. Paddy Baumann ran for Edward. Fisher's out advanced the boys a sack and up came Hughey High, who isn't any bigger than a pint of peanuts, and whipped a vicious low to right centre, sending Boone and Baumann home with the goods. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf...4	0	0	2	0		Sh'tton, lf.4	0	1	2	0	
P'k'g, ss.4	0	0	0	3		Austin, 3b.2	0	0	0	2	
Maisel, 3b.4	0	1	1	2		Sisler, 1b.4	0	2	4	0	
Pipp, 1b..4	0	1	10	1		Pratt, 2b..4	0	0	3	1	
Cook, rf..4	0	0	3	2		W'ker, rf.4	0	0	2	0	
Cree, cf...3	0	0	1	0		Walsh, cf.4	1	2	2	0	
Boone, 2b.3	0	0	0	3		Lavan, ss.2	0	0	3	3	
N'aker, c..3	2	1	7	2		Agnew, c.3	0	0	9	2	
C'well, p..2	1	1	0	4		W'man, p.2	0	1	1	1	
Total...30	3	9	27	13		Total...31	1	5	24	10	

Errors—Austin, Lavan, Agnew, Peckinpaugh, Cree.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit— Walsh. Stolen base—Cook. Earned runs—New York, 3; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Cree. Sacrifice fly—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Walker and Agnew; Caldwell, Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Weilman, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Weilman, 6. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf...4	0	0	2	4	0	H'ard, cf..4	0	0	0	0	
P'k'g, ss.4	0	0	0	3		Austin, 3b.2	0	0	0	2	
Maisel, 3b.4	0	0	1	1		Sh'tten, lf.3	0	0	1	0	
Pipp, 1b..3	0	0	12	0		Sisler, 1b..4	0	0	13	1	
Cook, rf..3	0	0	2	0		Pratt, 2b..4	0	1	0	3	
B'rney, cf.2	0	0	1	0		W'lker, rf.2	0	0	1	0	
Boone, 2b..2	1	1	2	4		Lavan, ss.2	0	0	3	3	
Swe'y, c..2	0	1	2	4		S'rad, c..2	0	0	7	0	
*Bauman .0	1	0	0	0		L'milk, p..3	0	0	0	2	
N'aker, c.0	0	0	0	1							
Fisher, p..3	0	0	0	5							
Total...26	2	5	27	14		Total...28	0	2	24	11	

*Ran for Sweeney in eighth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Sweeney.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Austin, Walker. Earned runs—New York, 2. Sacrifice hit—Boone. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp; Lavan and Sisler, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Lawdermilk, 6. Struck out—By Fisher, 5; by Loudermilk, 6. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires — Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Tigers and Athletics Share Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Hard hitting marked both games here today, Detroit winning the first, 11 to 5, and Philadelphia the second, 9 to 8. Both Steen and Bressler, who started the first game, were batted off the rubber, while Detroit mixed hits with passes by Davis and piled up runs. Dauss, who succeeded Steen, was effective. Cobb and Veach of the second game Detroit's three twirlers were ineffective. Cobb got two hits after failing to hit safe in his first nine times at bat and Sheehan once caught him napping off first base. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b...3	1	2	0	4		H'ley, 3b.3	1	0	2	3	
Bush, ss..4	1	1	4	4		Strunk, rf.3	1	2	1	1	
Cobb, cf..5	2	0	0	0		O'Ring, rf.2	2	2	5	0	
C'ford, rf.5	2	2	1	0		Sch'ng, cf.5	0	0	2	0	
Veach, lf.3	2	0	1	1		Lajoie, 2b.5	0	1	2	2	
Burns, 1b.5	2	2	14	0		McI'is, 1b.5	0	3	11	2	
Y'ung, 2b.5	0	3	3	6		Lapp, c...2	0	0	1	0	
Stanage, c.4	2	2	4	0		McAvoy, c.3	0	0	6	0	
Steen, p..0	0	0	0	0		Kopf, ss..3	1	1	3	4	
Dauss, p..3	0	1	0	4		B'aslay, p.1	0	1	0	3	
						Davis, p..2	0	1	0	3	
Total...35	11	10	27	16		*B'kston .0	0	0	0	0	
						Total...37	5	12	27	18	

*Batted for Bressler in third inning.
Errors—Vitt, Lapp, McAvoy, Kopf, (2.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detroit	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	4	0—11
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Vitt, Stanage. Three-base hit—Strunk. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Stanage, Dauss. Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Vitt, Young, and Burns; Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 4; off Bressler, 4; off Davis, 9. Hits—Off Steen, 4 in one-third of an inning; off Dauss, 8 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Bressler, 5 in three innings; off Davis, 5 in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Steen, (Healey;) by Dauss, (Bankston.)

BASEBALL Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

Struck out—By Dauss, 3. Wild pitch—Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, cf..3	0	0	1	0		Vitt, 3b..4	1	1	2	0	
Mal'e, 3b..1	0	0	0	1		Bush, ss..3	2	0	0	4	
Stru'k, rf.4	1	2	1	0		Cobb, cf..5	1	2	1	0	
Old'g, lf..5	0	1	1	0		C'wf'd, rf.3	0	1	2	1	
Schang, c..4	0	0	7	1		Veach, lf.5	1	2	2	1	
Bp, cf...3	1	0	2	0		Burns, 1b.5	1	1	8	0	
Lajoie, 2b.5	2	3	2	6		Y'ung, 2b.3	1	0	2	3	
M'l'n's, 1b.4	3	3	15	0		Baker, c..3	0	2	6	0	
Lapp, c...4	2	3	2	1		Boland, p.1	0	0	0	0	
Kopf, ss..4	0	3	3	6		Steen, p...0	0	0	0	0	
Sh'han, p.4	0	0	4	2		Boehl'r, p.2	1	1	0	0	
						*Dubuc ..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..37	9	16	27	16		Total..34	8	10	†23	9	

*Batted for Steen in eighth inning.
†Schang out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Young, Schang, (2,) Kopf.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	—9
Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Crawford, Oldring, McInnis. Three-base hit—Lapp. Stolen bases—Bush, (2,) Baker. Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice fly—Dubuc. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns; Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 2; off Steen, 1; off Boehler, 1; off Sheehan, 6. Hits—Off Boland, 8 in two and two-thirds innings; off Steen, 2 in two-thirds of an inning; off Boehler, 6 in five innings. Struck out—By Boland, 1; by Boehler, 4; by Sheehan, 1. Wild pitches—Sheehan, Boehler. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—Two hours.

DODGERS STILL SLIPPING.

St. Louis Bats Smith for Three Runs in One Inning and Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Sherrod Smith of the Brooklyn Nationals, feared and respected in St. Louis as one of the best Cardinal tamers in the country, failed this afternoon. As a result St. Louis broke its losing streak by scoring three runs in one inning and defeating the Dodgers, 3 to 2.

Smith was relieved by Dell,

VANITIE LOSES TO RESOLUTE

VANITIE LEADS RESOLUTE IN RACE

But Time Allowance Gives Honors to Skipper Adams's Boat in Newport Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—As a result of the races for the cups presented by Captain Vincent Astor of the New York Yacht Club, which were sailed for today in the waters just outside this city, Resolute won the cup for the America's Cup defender class, Hendon C. Hubb's Queen Mab won in the race for schooners, and W. E. Dodge's Samurai won in the sloop class.

All the craft sailed over the same course of 37½ miles, made up of three legs. The first was one of 17 miles eastsoutheast from Brenton's Reef Lightship to the Vineyard Sound light vessel; the second of 4½ miles due north to the Hen and Chickens light vessel, and the third a run of 16 miles almost due west back to the starting point.

There was a fresh wind from the north by west, blowing at the rate of 22 knots an hour, and, while there was a good swell, the sea was not particularly rough. Resolute won by 1 minute and 8 seconds corrected time, though Vanitie was the first to cross the line. Queen Mab, smallest of the schooners, won by 1 minute and 44 seconds from Enchantress, which was the first to finish, and Samurai won by 4 minutes and 17 seconds from Crayling. All fifteen yachts which started finished, with the exception of the Ventura, whose steering gear became jammed while she was leading the sloops of her class at a point about midway of the first leg of the course. Ventura was compelled to withdraw from the race and put back to Newport.

With the sun shining brightly a goodly crowd had assembled on the Newport Cliffs near the Agassiz cottage and on the bluffs on the opposite shore of the harbor, and so long as the fleet remained in sight the ten-mile drive had a procession of automobiles whose occupants were watching the big sloops on their journey. None of the sailing craft attempted to follow the racers, but there were merry parties aboard the big steam yachts which followed the cup chasers. This fleet was made up of Vincent Astor's Noma, Commodore Baker's Viking, which served as the committee boat; Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, W. E. Dodge's Alacrity, ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's Alberta, J. P. Morgan's Corsair, George Lauder's Endymion, ex-Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Henry Walters's Narada, Edward Palmer's Alcyone, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James's Lanai, H. Wilmer Hanan's Maviet, Nat Herreshoff's Hallanthus, and H. A. Taylor's Vanderer.

The two big sloops of the special class were sent away first, with Vanitie leading and Cornelius Vanderbilt handling the tiller. She was on the port tack, with her sails drawing perfectly, and carried working topsails and small jib topsails, as did the Resolute when she, too, went away thirteen seconds later, also on the port tack and with Charles Francis Adams II. at the tiller. It was a broad reach for them to the first mark, and for the first ten miles of the run both held the same relative positions. At about this point Mr. Vanderbilt surrendered the tiller to W. Butler Duncan, who sailed the craft for the rest of the race.

After the change had been made Resolute seemed to get a new bit of life into her sails and crawl up on Vanitie. Resolute was still to windward of Vanitie as she had been from the start. There was little apparent difference in the speed of the sloops, though as the first mark was reached it was made evident that the apparent gain was an actual one, for Resolute was the first around the mark, making the turn at 12:47:50, Vanitie turning just twenty seconds later.

Windward work was now in order for the four and a half miles to Hen and Chickens Lightship, and both craft did some clever sailing in the six tacks which each of them made to reach the mark and end of the second leg of their voyage. The experts had it that Vanitie was footing a trifle faster than her rival, proof of which was had in the fact that Vanitie was first around the Hen and Chickens Lightship twelve seconds ahead of Resolute, having gained thirty-two seconds over her rival on this leg. Vanitie passed the mark at 2:23:45, and Resolute at 1:23:57.

From this point on it was a broad reach to the finish at Brenton's Reef light vessel, sixteen miles to the westward. The wind had freshened a trifle and some of the puffs were at the rate of twenty-five knots. Vanitie was being driven through everything in her way, and cut a clean path through the water, which occasionally broke with nasty-looking white caps. Resolute seemed to be eased to some of the roughest of these in the opinion of the experts, who were studying the handling of the boats critically. To the layman both seemed sailing as perfectly as boats could be sailed, and the contest, which it was evident would be a close one, aroused the liveliest interest on all the following craft. Resolute certainly was not perceptibly gaining on Vanitie, and there was no great surprise when the latter swung her bowsprit to finish line twenty-eight seconds ahead of Resolute. Vanitie continued her course up the harbor to her anchorage, but Resolute hauled after crossing the line and was taken in tow.

Admirers of both craft have long waited for such a decisive test of the sailing qualities of the two craft in a stiff wind, which they had not had until today since their launching, with no accident or untoward incident to mar the trial. Boat for boat, without regard to time allowance, the Cochran boat came out best in the trial, which was some consolation to those who have favored this craft over Resolute, even though the latter did get the cup under the handicap she received from Vanitie.

The only sufferer in this test of the two yachts was Vanitie. A few moments after the start, her jib topsail sheet parted and made some trouble aloft which it took four and a half minutes to rectify before the sail was perfectly set again.

Queen Mab, the smallest of the schooners, with the exception of Alice, was next to the last to finish in the race between the two-masters. Alice being behind her by about forty-seven minutes. Enchantress led the fleet of schooners all the way and made the run in 3 hours 10 minutes and 48 seconds. But as she had to allow Queen Mab an hour and four minutes and failed, the cup went to the smaller craft. It is barely possible that the decision of the committee will be reversed and the cup be given to Alice, if the claims of her owner and Captain, Henry Howard, of the Eastern Yacht Club, are allowed.

Alice is entered in the class as "not measured." She is one of the Stamford one-design class, which have a measurement of 30 plus. Taking a measurement of 32 as a basis to allow for any mistake, Mr. Howard asserts he is entitled to the cup, as his corrected time, with a time allowance of 2:08:07, would be 2:41:14, making Alice winner by 17 minutes and 36 seconds, as Mr. Howard figured it. His boat was not entered until the last minute, as he had not been able to get into the harbor in time to make his entry on Wednesday, and did not know of the postponement of the races until he came in this morning from the westward, where he had been detained, with so many others of the fleet, by Tuesday's storm.

The Regatta Committee was not at the station last evening to receive Mr. Howard's formal protest against the award to Queen Mab, but will receive it tomorrow. Mr. Howard makes no formal complaint against the action of the committee, as he assumes that under a strict interpretation of the rules his boat's claim might be rejected because she was not measured before the race by the club's official measurer. However, he did not understand this to be necessary.

Samuri's victory in the class for sloops was an easy one, made so in part by a rather unusual incident. The start was made at 11:30, five minutes after the cup sloops got away. Iroquois was right away on the sound of the whistle, closely followed in order by Barbara, Ventura, Carolina, Samuri, Crayling, and Spartan, with the 46-footer Kalinga last of all. The order at the first mark was Barbara, Iroquois, Grayling, Samuri, Carolina, Spartan, and Kalinga, Ventura having been withdrawn owing to the accident to her steering gear.

After the windward work which carried them to the second mark Barbara was still leading and first around, Iroquois, Samuri, Grayling, Spartan, Carolina, and Kalinga following. Off West Island Samuri suddenly shook off Barbara and Iroquois and took a lead which she never after relinquished. The reason was revealed after the finish of the run. Then it was learned that as Queen Mab passed Samuri she created a wash with sufficient suction to actually pull Samuri away from her two competitors when the trio were on almost even terms. Samuri got the benefit of this suction created by the schooner to get a lead which she was able to hold and even increase to the end of the race.

The following table tells in detail the story of the race:

SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Allowance.	Corrected Time.
Queen Mab	11:35:55	3:38:49	4:02:54	1:04:04	
Enchantress	11:37:00	2:47:48	3:10:48	1:10:14	
Vagrant	11:36:00	3:10:18	3:34:18	0:32:27	
Irolita	11:36:31	3:39:39	3:50:28	0:43:08	
Alice	11:36:48	4:26:09	4:49:21	.....	

Corrected time—Queen Mab, 2:58:50; Enchantress, 3:00:34; Vagrant, 3:01:43; Irolita, 3:13:20.

CLASS H—SPECIAL.

Resolute	11:25:31	2:49:32	3:24:01	0:01:36	
Vanitie	11:25:78	2:48:51	3:23:33	.....	

Corrected time—Resolute, 3:22:25; Vanitie, 3:23:33.

CLASS SLOOPS.

Samuri	11:31:06	3:39:01	4:07:55	0:59:03
Grayling	11:31:32	3:43:44	4:12:12	0:59:06
Spartan	11:31:57	3:46:07	4:14:10	0:59:03
Barbara	11:30:16	3:44:33	4:14:17	0:59:03
Kalinga	11:32:00	4:00:58	4:28:58	1:12:20
Iroquois II.	11:30:01	3:45:43	4:15:42	0:59:03
Carolina	11:30:39	3:51:31	4:20:52	0:59:03
Ventura	11:30:19	Disabled.		

Corrected time—Samuri, 3:08:32; Grayling, 3:13:09; Spartan, 3:15:07; Barbara, 3:16:14; Kalinga, 3:16:38; Iroquois, 3:16:39; Carolina, 3:21:49.

All day long the vessels of the New York Yacht Club fleet, which had been stormbound at New London, Mystic, Stonington, and in Fisher's Island Sound, have been coming into the harbor until tonight the fleet is practically complete as it was on the day of the rendezvous at New London. Tomorrow morning all will start for the run to Buzzards Bay with the cups offered by the Alumni Association of the United States Navy as prizes to be raced for. There is one cup for schooners and another for the sloops and yawls racing in one class.

SURPRISE AT WINSTED.

Stevens Defeats Ward in Connecticut State Tennis Championship.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 5.—Nearly one hundred gallons of gasoline were burned today on the tennis courts of the Norfolk Country Club in order to enable the players to compete in the Connecticut State Championship and Bridgeman Cup, in which N. C. Stevens of New York reached the semifinal round. In order to do this he had to eliminate Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion. Stevens defeated young Ward in straight sets at 6—4, 8—6. This was the first of the upsets of the day, F. M. Watrous of New York springing the second when he won from H. A. Plummer after three hard sets at 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

In the doubles Ward and Cedric A. Major, formerly of Cornell, formed a strong combination and won their first round match from Costikyan and Lawson, 6—0, 6—3. Summary:

First Round—C. A. Major of New York defeated M. T. Ackerland of New York 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Treanor defeated Hapgood 6—4, 6—3; Iler defeated Leighton 8—6, 5—7, 6—3; Veysey defeated Bigelow 6—4, 6—4; Costikyan defeated Tallant by default; Stevens defeated Geer 6—0, 6—2; Major defeated Rand 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Major defeated Iler 6—4, 6—2; Plummer defeated Watrous 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Veysey defeated Arguinbau 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; K. D. Fisher defeated Haggerty 6—0, 6—3; Harrison defeated Mellkyan, 6—4, 6—4; Treanor defeated Bigelow 6—2, 6—3; Stevens defeated Lawson 6—0, 6—0; Ward defeated T. W. Fisher 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Stevens defeated Ward 6—4, 8—6.

Men's Doubles—First Round—Geer and Iler defeated Lowe and partner, default; Haggerty and Leighton defeated Cook and Grant 6—3, 6—1; Fisher and Fisher defeated Clark and Tweddell by default; Harrison and Harrison defeated Root and Sweet 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; Lowe and Rand defeated Bigelow and Vreeland 6—3, 6—1; Major and Ward defeated Costikyan and Lawson 6—0, 6—3; Veysey and Treanor defeated Meigs and Hapgood 6—0, 2—6, 6—2; Post and Ackerland defeated Peaslee and Watrous 10—8, 6—3.

G. M. CHURCH EASY VICTOR.

Princetonian Defeats J. J. Forstall in Western Tennis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—George M. Church, the Princeton University star, played true to form in the Western tennis tournament at Lake Forest today, easily defeating J. J. Forstall of Chicago, 6—3, 6—1. He also disposed of R. E. Turvey, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1. Church's victory rounded out a day in which half a dozen favorites scored in the third round. Other successful players being Al Lindauer of Chicago, who won a hard-fought match from Nat Thornton of Atlanta, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Walter Hayes, and Heath Byford. Wet courts prevented some of the matches, practically all of the women's singles being postponed. The score:

Men's Singles—Third Round—Walter Hayes, Chicago, defeated M. A. James, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1; C. G. Hill, Chicago, defeated L. Harry Weidner, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3; R. E. Turvey, Chicago, defeated Francis Benson, Decatur, Ill., 6—1, 6—3; J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, defeated Stayer Moulding, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2; M. G. Ketchum, Chicago and California, defeated Paget Cady, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4; Al Lindauer, Chicago, defeated Nat Thornton, Atlanta, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Kenneth B. Uhls, Kansas City, defeated Billy Swift, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3; George M. Church, Princeton, N. J., defeated J. J. Forstall, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1; Al Green, Chicago, defeated H. C. Gifford, St. Paul, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1; Heath Byford, Chicago, defeated D. Robertson, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round—G. M. Church defeated R. E. Turvey, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Byford and Squair, Chicago, defeated Merrill and Yott, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; Hamilton and partner defaulted to Davis and Weber, Chicago.

Third Round—Weber and Green, Chicago, defeated Fyfe and Knox, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

HUDSON RIVER FINAL.

Miss Grove and Steinkampf Win Mixed Doubles Championship.

With the victory of Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf in the final round of the mixed doubles, the annual tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association was brought to a close yesterday on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers. Miss Grove and Steinkampf defeated in the challenge round Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. L. Jova in straight sets, at 6—3, 6—2. The match closed the most successful tournament held by the association.

The superiority of the winning combination was apparent from the start. Mrs. Pouch, who is a former titleholder, was far below her form, while Miss Grove was at the top of her game. Steinkampf made a number of clever overhead smashes, but played mostly in the back court, leaving Miss Grove to attend to the net. The arrangement worked well, and the losers were always at a disadvantage.

Although the match was decided in straight sets, several of the games went to deuce, and the contest was much more interesting than the score would indicate. After taking the first set, Miss Grove and Steinkampf forced the issue, and held their opponents to two games in the set. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association.—Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and J. L. Jova, 6—3, 6—2.

Chicago Men in Maine Finals.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Joseph T. Bowen and Allister McCormick, both of Chicago, qualified for the finals in the Maine lawn tennis championship in singles by defeating two Philadelphians, Robert S. Potter and R. Landreth, in the semi-finals today. Both matches were decided in straight sets.

R. N. WILLIAMS TO PLAY M'LOUGHLIN

National Tennis Champion Defeats Niles and Wins Right to Challenge for Longwood Bowl.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 5.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Harvard, national champion, defeated Nathaniel W. Niles this afternoon, 6—1, 6—0, and 6—1, and thereby earned the right to challenge Maurice E. McLoughlin of California for the Longwood singles trophy tomorrow afternoon in the finals. It was one of the worst tennis days possible, but notwithstanding that fact there was an unusually large gallery on hand, and Williams and Niles displayed some exceptionally good tennis. Of the twenty games only four went to deuce, and Niles won his two games entirely on errors by the champion.

Williams registered more earned points than he did errors, in spite of the soft turf and heavy balls. He won ten service games and completely outclassed the former Massachusetts champion, as the latter only registered four earned points. Niles, however, was handicapped, more so than his adversary, because of the weather. The continual mist and drizzle caused Niles's glasses to become constantly clouded, and that fact hurt his chances many times when he seemingly had chances for points. For two sets he spent most of his time cleaning his glasses of the moisture, but in the third he gave it up in despair and decided to play under that handicap.

The match was one of the shortest on record for the finals, it taking but 47 minutes to play it. For two and a half sets Williams as usual played his erratic game, but his play resembled that of last August when he defeated McLoughlin at Newport. His speed was dazzling and his placing was startling. He seldom went to the net, where his ability to volley and smash is usually his best asset. Instead he stayed in the rear of the court and dazzled Niles with his forehand and backhand drives. At least a half a dozen times Niles went near the barrier in hope of breaking up those powerful shots, but only to see the ball repeatedly shot over his head. He returned to the back court again and was little better off, for Williams's control of the ball was wonderfully good and his many clever points except seven service aces were made on deep drives to corners when Niles was forced out of position.

Niles played well under the handicap of the weather conditions and his opponent's cannon-like service. Williams experienced trouble in finding his swing in the first game, which went to deuce, although he succeeded in breaking through Niles's service with four clever shots in the second game. The same trouble allowed Niles to bring the third twice to deuce. Niles won his only game in the first set with the sixth. Williams took the next two without the loss of a point and continued until the second set was won at love and a lead of 2—0 was established in the third.

Nine consecutive games with the loss of only fifteen points is nearly a record for a star to take over another and has been surpassed only by Clothier's triumph over Little in three love sets at Newport a year ago. Niles saved himself from being blanked in the final set by taking his own service with the third game. After that, however, Williams won two more love games, one at 30 and the other went to deuce, thus completing the conquest. By winning Williams showed that he was in his form and should make the challenge match with McLoughlin an interesting one tomorrow.

McLoughlin occupied a side line seat and followed the champion's play closely, as he wants to pay back a debt for losing in the national championship to Williams a year ago.

Russell Brown in Semi-Finals.

Russell Brown, the Central Park champion, won his place in the semi-final round of the championship cup series of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association tournament yesterday. Brown, playing steadily and volleying with considerable speed, outplayed Marty Alexander, the Claremont Park title holder, in straight sets at 6—1, 6—0, at Macomb's Dam Park. The match was closer than the score indicates, as eight of the thirteen games were fought through deuce and vantage points.

The other match, in which Louis Oshman, Crotona Park champion, plays H. L. Pulsberger, Macomb's Dam Park winner, will be decided this afternoon on the court at Crotona Park for the semi-final round, and Gerald F. Muster, Bronx winner, and Jesse C. Fishel, Prospect Park, will play for the other bracket of the same round.

The Prospect Park doubles will be finished this afternoon, so that the winning pair may take its place in the final tomorrow without incurring the penalty of being defaulted. Sheridan and Rubinstein will oppose Fishel and Rooney in this contest. A default was recorded against the Macomb's Dam Park pair because of failure to appear.

Inman and Washburn Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—After the storm of the past two days Point Judith's tennis tournament was resumed this morning. Large galleries were present. The feature match, between John G. Thomas, Philadelphia, and F. C. Inman, New York, lasted over three hours, Inman winning, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3. Other singles played in the second round were: Leonard Beekman, Princeton, defeated A. Adair Waters, New Orleans, 6—0, 6—0; Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3; Frank B. C. Paul, Philadelphia, defeated Benjamin K. Gatins, New York, 6—0, 6—2; D. S. Waters, New Orleans, defeated Stanley Henshow, Providence, 6—7, 6—2; Claude R. Branch, Providence, defeated Frank W. Paul, Philadelphia, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2.

Third Round—Watson M. Washburn defeated Leonard Beekman, 7—9, 6—0, 6—1; Ward Dawson, California, defeated Claude R. Branch, 6—4, 6—0; D. S. Waters beat B. C. Law, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; F. C. Inman defeated Andrew Wylie, Canada, 6—4, 6—4.

Crawford Notch Tennis Near End.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 5.—The Crawford Notch Tennis Club reckoned without the fickle elements of wind and rain when it arranged the schedule for the annual New Hampshire tennis championship. During the past three days rain has driven the players off the courts with the day's play only half done. The matches finished this morning brought play down to the semi-finals, which, with the finals, will be played tomorrow, leaving Saturday free for the challenge match. The summary:

Singles.—Robert Tunis, 6—4, 6—4; J. Wheelwright beat R. M. Currier, 6—3, 6—4; B. Ray beat D. Woodbridge, 6—4, 6—0; A. E. Kent beat M. W. Whipple, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles.—Wheelwright and Bray beat Nowell and Wilbar, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7; Kent and Woodbridge beat Charesy and Hart, 6—0, 6—4; Currier and Foster beat Abbot and Seabury, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; Smith and Martin beat Tunis and Tunis, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.

A Seven-Year-Old Tennis Player.

Some time little Billy Ellwood hopes to be one of the top notch tennis players, that is, when he grows up, for just at present Billy is only 7 years old and just about tall enough to get his eyes above the top of a tennis net. And if there is any truth in the saying that starting young gives one proficiency, Billy ought to become an expert. Even now he is playing tennis that has given him many a victory over an older rival who has prided himself on being quite a master of the game, and he is a member of three tennis clubs in Brooklyn, the Maple Court, Rosmuir and Brighton Baths clubs. Last week he played against Tom Smith, the Brighton Baths instructor. Of course he didn't win, but he gained the admiration of his experienced opponent by his forehand drives and backhand plays, and covered the court in a way that was remarkable for such a tot.

Two Tourneys for Borough Park.

The interclub tennis series between Borough Park and Bayside tennis clubs will be played on the Bayside courts tomorrow when five singles and four doubles are down for decision. Several of the players who competed in the match with the West Side Club at Forest Hills will again represent Borough Park. The latter's players will include Dr. Willoughby Jennings, W. Stull Hoyt, E. A. Davis, William H. Dewey, Walter Kress, Channing Burrows, William A. Hartye, Jr., Chester Schubert, and Gerald Donaldson. The return series of matches between Borough Park and the Crescent Athletic Club will be played Sunday afternoon on the Bay Ridge courts. Ten matches, six singles and four doubles, will be played.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Pressure distribution is very uneven tonight, although there was a general but moderate fall in the South, Southwest, and Central West, and a moderate elsewhere.

Rains continued in the upper lake region and showers in the Atlantic States, but elsewhere the weather was generally fair, except in the Rocky Mountain region and extreme Western Texas, where there were local thunder showers.

It is cooler in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States, the Middle Plateau, and the extreme Southwest, and generally warmer elsewhere, except in the Pacific States.

Generally speaking, temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average in the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region and above the average in the Northwest.

Except for scattered showers Friday and probably Saturday in the lake region and the South Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair east of the Mississippi River during the next two days, with somewhat higher temperatures in Northern interior districts.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast to east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Friday, local showers; Saturday, partly cloudy.

Western New York and Northern New England—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	66	4 P. M.	73	72
6 A. M.	66	63	6 P. M.	72	67
9 A. M.	67	67	9 P. M.	67	66
12 M.	72	74	11 P. M.	66	65

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65, at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:30	446 Columbus Av.; Colonial Hotel (awning)	Slight
2:53	2 Webster Av.; Otto Brander	Slight
3:55	164-166 W. 25 St.; D. Flaxman	Slight
5:45	64 E. 105 St.; Isadore Cohen	Slight
5:50	340 Stanton St.; David Maitz	Slight
6:50	894 Union Av.; H. Greenbrett	Slight
8:40	352 3 St.; Herman Adamkin	Slight
P. M.		
1:45	66 W. 39 St.; Steinberg Gerken	$20
1:50	391 E. 165 St.; E. M. Strossberger	Slight
4:25	247 W. 67 St.; Mrs. Bloom	None
5:20	304-08 E. 62 St.; Evelyn Cohen	$300
5:30	202 W. 140 St.; Benj. Soloman	Slight
5:45	80 Cortlandt St.; J. F. McWalter	$500
5:35	4 E. 124 St.; Jewel Candy Mfg. Co.	Not given
6:17	302 E. 102 St.; Sam'l Wantasky	Slight
P.M.		
12:47	1,450 Madison Av.; William Tuck,	Slight
1:15	270 4 St.; Jacob Kanise	Slight
7:10	150 W. 4 St.; John Keller Mfg. Co.,	Slight
8:00	300 E. 45 St.; Chas. Sentillo	Slight
8:20	47-49 Malden La.; Capitol Lunch Co.	Slight
8:25	848 2d Av.; Chas. Elch	Slight
8:40	306 St. Ann's Av.; Fritz Friedlander	$25
10:13	34 St. & Lex. Av.; 71st Regt. Armory,	Slight
10:40	833 1 Av.; Mary Lary	$10

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 6.—Sergts. C. H. Darcy to 23; J. Casey, 23 to 26; J. F. Hall, 26 to 6. Patrol. C. Jagel, 2 to 171; J. M. Hanlon, 4 to 65; C. Holzmacher, 7 to 140; J. J. Zipp, 17 to 39; D. F. Cashman, 21 to 143; F. H. Endress, 23 to 143; F. Walz, 29 to 150; Max Weil, 82 to 278, assignment to clerical duty discontinued; M. Kelly, 35 to 32; J. E. Vesey, 39 to 134; M. H. O'Brien, 65 to 66, mounted duty; P. J. Maney, 66 to 65, assignment to mounted duty discontd.; H. J. Haggerty, 99, bicycle duty; G. Derleth, 143 to 21; H. M. Van Cott, 143 to 22; M. Imbriale, 140 to 7; E. Powers, 150 to 39; J. J. Mahoney, 278 to 278; P. M. Mueller, 154 to 17; P. McGrane, 160 to 283; J. J. St. John, 171 to 2; W. A. Buenau, 278 to 55; C. Daly, 278 to 153; F. Long, 282 to 160; P. M., Aug. 41. M. Murphy, D. B. to 26, designation as Act. Det. Sergt.—2d G. revoked, assign. to Special Squad 2 discontd.

Temporary assignments—Insp. J. J. Farrell, 9 T., to command 10 I. D., in addition to his own, 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; Capt. J. A. Conboy, 22, to command 3 I. D., 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Patrol. J. W. Torson, 45, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M., Aug. 7, to 8 A. M., Aug. 10; S. Brady, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

Assignments discontinued—Sergt. J. Hagan, 153, to mounted duty, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; Patrol. J. Higgins, 66, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., Aug. 6.

Leaves of absence, with full pay—Insp. F. J. Morris, 3 I. D., 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 11, (to be added to vacation); Capt. F. J. Tierney, commanding 10th I. D., 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9, (to be deducted from vacation.) Without pay—Patrol. F. A. Timmes, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; H. F. Tully, 85, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 8; G. J. Collins, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; P. Kunzweiler, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 7.

Suspended without pay—Patrol. H. Barnett, 159, 3:50 P. M., Aug. 4.

Fire Department.

Special leaves, without pay, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24, Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Hart, Eng. 225; 8 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5, Fire. 1st gr. E. F. Farrell, Eng. 28; Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Tracy, H. & L. 34, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Martin, Eng. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; Fire. 1st gr. A. Jelinek, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Lieut. W. E. Daly, Eng. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; Fire. 1st gr. T. O'Donohue, Eng. 93, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Bricca, Eng. 27, 12 hours, 12 noon, Aug. 8.

Resignations accepted: Fire. 1st gr. E. F. Farrell, Eng. 28, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. L. Davis, H. & L. 45, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

EDUCATION NOTES.

It has been decided to close the playgrounds on Aug. 20.

Vacation Playground 129, Brooklyn, will hold a charity fete day on Aug. 11.

An old-fashioned spelling bee will be held on the evening of Aug. 10 by the Stenographic Club of the Washington Heights Evening High School.

Miss Olivia Leventritt will represent the New York Board of Education at the meeting of the National Education Association in Oakland, Cal., this month.

The Committee on Lectures and Libraries has requested that the same amounts as were allowed for 1915 be asked for 1916 in total.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CADWALADER, JOHN L., (details elsewhere.)

HOWARD, ALICE MAUD, (details elsewhere.)

JONES, AUGUSTA L., (details elsewhere.)

MILL, MARJORY, (Oct. 23, 1913;) net estate, $21,396; 40 beneficiaries named in will; largest bequest, $2,000, to David McIntyre, nephew; $1,500 given to three institutions in Scotland. Assets: 1,840 Second Av., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $2,457; personalty, $8.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Fri., probably thunder showers; Sat., cloudy, gentle to moderate s. w. windy.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri., thunder showers in e. and s.; Sat., cloudy, gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., with occasional thunder showers, except in s. and extreme n.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

La.—Fair Fri., except showers n.; Sat., fair, gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except thunder showers Fri. in n.; moderate e. to s. winds in the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers extreme w.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair, warmer, Friday; Sat. fair.

Ohio.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; Sat., fair, warmer, moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers and warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy; moderate, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Fri., and probably Sat.; moderate, shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Unsettled and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer in e. Fri.

Iowa.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

CALLS SKYSCRAPERS POOR INVESTMENTS

G. B. Ford Tells City Bureau Students That High Buildings Have Become a Menace.

WANTS HEIGHT RESTRICTED

American Civic Association Secretary Urges Country-Wide Campaign Against Billboards.

New York's skyscrapers were declared to be poor business propositions, destructive of adjacent land values, unwholesome obstructions to light and ventilation, and undesirable edifices generally in an address by George B. Ford of the New York Committee on City Plan before students of the American City Bureau Summer School yesterday. Mr. Ford spoke to the students, most of whom are connected with civic organizations of growing cities, after they had had luncheon at the City Club at noon. The school is being conducted at East Dorset, Vt., and the trip to New York was one of the series of trips mapped out for the students to enable them to compare modern methods of city building and city government.

"High buildings in a city are often a detriment to surrounding property," Mr. Ford said, "and sometimes play havoc with the older buildings near which they are erected, cutting off the light and air of the smaller buildings and forcing their tenants to seek new quarters. The high structure is especially harmful in residential sections. A man's home loses its charm when a company buys adjacent land and erects a twelve or fifteen-story apartment house, and often the value of the land his home is situated on is cut in half. Skyscrapers, too, are poor investments. They seldom pay more than 2½ or 3 per cent.

"In New York we certainly ought to restrict the height of buildings, in certain areas at least. In upper Manhattan twelve stories would be an adequate limit for buildings; in the Bronx, five or six stories; in Brooklyn, four stories, and in Queens, where most of the houses are built in rows of residences or are single family houses, two or two and one-half stories would be enough.

"After an apartment house has reached the ten or twelve story mark the fire risk is enormously increased, and it is due to Providence alone that we have not yet had some horrible catastrophe in New York. Furthermore, the lower apartments in these high houses usually lack light and fresh air, and the shadows of the buildings cut off the light from other houses.

"We Americans are inclined to think of Paris as a flat city, and of New York as a high city in its buildings. Do you know that the average height of buildings in Paris is oneand one-half stories greater than the average height in Manhattan? Our buildings on this island average from three and one-half to four stories. The average in Paris, due to their maximum height limit, is five stories. And if we took all of Greater New York into consideration, our average height would be considerably less, for it is a fact that three-quarters of our five boroughs is as yet uncovered by building improvements. This explodes the theory that our high buildings are made necessary by lack of space.

"Regarding the exceedingly high value of certain locations, as compared with the value of land only a few blocks away in Manhattan, an interesting point which does not seem to have been taken into general consideration is this: The minutes spent in waiting from the door of one of the skyscrapers to the elevator that stops at your floor, say the twenty-fifth floor, and of ascending in the elevator and losing time while it stops to let off other passengers, and of walking along a long corridor to your office, is in a great many cases more than sufficient time to walk a couple of blocks away to a site that could be bought for one-tenth the price of the land on which the skyscraper is built, and on which a smaller office building, with lower priced offices, could be built."

The City Plan Committee has gathered statistics which show that if all of the people who can be accommodated by the rentable space in the Woolworth Building were to leave the building at the same time and go to the nearest express station of the subways, and the trains were to be run with the least allowable headway, it would take twenty-two minutes to move them out of the station. It would take between twenty-eight and thirty minutes to move the population of the new Equitable Building."

Richard B. Watrous of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the American Civic Association, spoke on clean-up movements in cities throughout the country and urged the civic association secretaries, when they return to their cities, to advocate the removal of billboards, ash dumps and other unsightly objects from along the railroad approaches to the different cities. These ugly approaches, he said, often created a first impression that kept people from

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reach New High Ground Despite Profit Taking—Steel Still Leads the Market.

New high levels were reached in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange, but the market was called upon to absorb a large volume of profit-taking sales which brought reaction in many stocks and considerably reduced the net gain in the general level of prices. The great strength in United States Steel was again the most conspicuous feature. The advance in Steel which is now paying no dividend to above 72 shows how confidently the market counts on a continuance of the improvement which has lately been taking place in the steel trade, for upon a continuance of the more favorable conditions which have come to prevail in that industry depends, of course, the re-establishment of United States Steel common upon a dividend basis. For long periods while it was paying dividends Steel sold much under the price which it now commands.

Wall Street has come to believe firmly in a period of industrial prosperity, even though that prosperity may be somewhat circumscribed, and it cannot imagine industrial prosperity without the steel trade sharing largely in that prosperity. The advance in Steel common in recent days has been the market expression of that belief. The market, whether or not it is premature in doing so, is discounting a return of Steel common to the dividend list. It is to be presumed that, having had to abandoned dividends on the common stock the Directors of the Steel Corporation will act deliberately about resuming payments so that the mere earning of a dividend would not be synonymous with its declaration. It may be therefore that the market at present is jumping at conclusions a little too quickly, but if it is it is merely acting in a way which is characteristic of such markets as we have lately been having.

There were large net gains in some of the war order stocks, and runmor added one or two companies to the list of those already favored with orders in terms of scores of millions of dollars, even in terms of a hundred millions. As a whole, however, this group moved less excitedly than it did during the days last week when dealings in the war stocks were most unrestrained. Traders are perhaps learning that taking an order for $100,000,000 of war supplies is not quite the same thing as putting in bank the profits on the order at some assumed percentage of profit.

The fact of the matter is that there are many ifs between the taking of an order and realizing the profit which it is "estimated" the order should yield. For one thing, many of the orders which have been placed for war supplies are subject to cancellation. For another, only in rare instances can net profits be figured with assurance. The Director of a company whose war orders the Street has made much of, said yesterday that all the uncertainties of the matter into consideration he would be satisfied if 25 per cent. of the profit now being estimated on these orders was actually realized.

Some of the railroads made further progress, but many of them, under later profit taking, lost much of the ground previously gained, which furthermore was much less than the ground gained by the industrials. One of the movements which attracted most attention among traders was that in Rock Island, which showed a net gain of 2 points. This was one of the directions in which the belief in the probable grant of a rate increase to the Western roads bore fruit, for it was felt that a rate increase would considerably facilitate a satisfactory reorganization of the road.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½	5 mos. 3¼@3½
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos. 3½
4 mos.	3 @3¼	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅜
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
Paris	5.64¾	5.63¾
Berlin	81¾	81⅞
Austria	15.20	15.25
Russia	..	33.12
Switzerland	5.33	5.32
Scandinavia	25.85	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	37.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	40¼	40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.26	6.25
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.25	41.35
Rio	24.90	25.00
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $379,432,164; balance, $23,527,232; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $673,393.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount, up 10c; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium, unchanged; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, off 1-16d. New York, 47c, off ⅛c.

Clearings Show Better Business.

Clearings through the banks in July reflected improving conditions in general business, the total at all of the leading cities in the United States, according to a statement of Dun's Review, amounting to $14,980,074,000, an increase of 3 per cent., compared with the same month last year, and of 10 per cent., compared with July, 1913. To a considerable extent this gain was due to the expansion at New York City, which showed gains of 6.3 per cent. and 18.4 per cent., respectively.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 4.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$827,171	$2,042,075	$17,027,717
Int. rev., (ord.)	587,507	3,333,572	32,587,949
Cor. & inc. tax.	13,657	205,921	8,391,086
Miscellaneous	146,423	585,699	5,250,330
Total receipts	1,574,760	6,167,268	63,456,984
Expenditures	2,245,328	6,829,179	80,100,649
Deficit	670,565	661,910	16,643,664

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	912,343
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	79,453,123
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.05 + .46
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	76.91	Aug. 5	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32⅞	33⅛	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅛	33¼	32⅞	33	−⅛
34¼	34½	44,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	37⅜	37⅝	32⅜	34½	−2⅞
69	70	3,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71¾	71¾	68⅝	69	−1⅞
56½	58	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	57	57	57	−1½
93	94	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	+½
57½	58	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	59	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	−⅝
58¾	58⅞	29,300	Am. Can	59½	60¾	57⅝	58¾	−⅛
106	106⅛	150	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	+½
62¼	62⅜	15,400	Am. Car & Fdry	63⅜	63⅝	61½	62¼	−½
143½	145¼	1,000	Am. Coal Products	147	147	144¼	145	−2
50½	51	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50½	....
7½	7⅝	700	Am. H. & Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
35	35½	800	Am. H. & Leather pf	35⅞	35⅞	34¼	35	−¼
24	24½	200	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	24	24	....
12	12⅜	400	Am. Linseed	12¼	12¼	12	....	−½
29½	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	−1¼
54	54⅜	9,100	Am. Locomotive	56⅛	56½	54¼	54¼	−1⅞
96	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97	97	97	+1
89	90¼	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81⅜	81⅜	79½	79⅝	−⅞
145	150¼	3	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	....
44¼	44⅝	4,550	Am. Steel Fdries	43½	43⅞	42⅞	44⅜	+1⅜
108½	108⅝	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅜	109⅝	109	109	....
113½	113¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113⅝	113⅞	113⅜	113⅝	....
122	122¼	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122	122	122	122	....
227½	235	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	....
..	..	10	do., odd lot	228¼	228½	228¼	228½	....
87½	..	350	Am. Woolen pf	87	88	87	88	+½
7	7½	200	Am. Writing P. pf	7	7½	7	7	+⅛
70¼	70⅝	8,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	71	71⅝	70	70⅝	−⅜
101⅜	101⅝	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞	....
98½	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98¾	98⅝	....
100¼	100½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	+½
79	79½	9,400	Baldwin Loco	80	80⅞	78¼	79⅜	−⅞
103½	107	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	106	106	106	....
80½	80¾	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅞	81¼	80⅛	80½	−⅛
70½	71¼	400	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	+⅛
300	305	6,400	Bethlehem Steel	295	307	295	301	+11
134	136	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	132½	135	132½	135	....
83½	86½	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86⅜	86	86¼	−⅛
69¼	69⅞	4,700	Butte & Superior	70¼	71¼	69¼	69½	−¼
17	17½	1,700	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
37½	38	1,500	California Pet. pf	38¾	38⅞	38	38	....
146⅝	146⅞	8,600	Canadian Pacific	144¾	147¾	144	146⅞	+2
44	44¼	21,800	Central Leather Co	42⅜	44⅜	42⅛	44	+1½
104	104¼	725	Central Leather pf	104	104½	104	104½	+⅛
41⅞	42¼	900	Chesapeake & Oh'o	42¼	42⅜	41¾	42⅛	+⅛
12⅝	12⅞	5,300	Chi. Great Western	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
30¼	31	3,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29⅝	31⅜	29⅜	30¾	+⅞
82	82¾	5,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81⅜	83⅛	81	82¼	+1¼
123½	124	200	Chi. & Northwest	123⅜	123⅞	123⅜	123⅞	+⅝
18⅜	18⅞	40,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅜	19½	15⅜	18⅞	+2
46	46⅞	3,100	Chino Copper	46⅞	46½	45¾	46⅝	....
39	39½	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L	38	38	38	38	−⅞
41⅛	41½	88,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	41⅞	40⅜	41⅝	+⅞
128	129	300	Consolidated Gas	128	128¾	128	128¾	+¼
89½	90	5,300	Continental Can	92¼	94	88½	89⅝	−3
102	..	300	Continental Can pf	101⅝	101½	101⅜	101½	+⅝
15¾	15½	1,700	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	15¾	15	15⅛	−⅜
80½	81	100	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+⅛
77⅛	78	60,800	Crucible Steel	76	79	73⅛	78	+1½
102½	103	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	102	103¾	+1½
110	114	2,470	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110	111	108	111	+1½
..	5	400	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	5	−½
9½	11	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8	10	8	10	+2½
27¼	27½	2,600	Distillers' Secur	27⅝	27⅝	26½	27½	+⅛
21⅝	22	1,787	Dome Mines	21⅞	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
27	27¼	12,500	Erie	27¼	27⅜	27	27⅛	....
42	42½	2,500	Erie 1st pf	41⅜	42⅛	41⅜	42	+⅛
33	34½	500	Erie 2d pf	33½	34	33¼	33¾	+⅛
173	173¾	2,300	General Electric	174½	174½	172¾	173	−1
190	192	4,900	General Motors	181¾	191⅞	181¼	191⅞	+10⅜
105½	107	300	General Motors pf	105	106	105	106	+1½
52	52½	6,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52¼	53¼	52	52	−¼
118¾	119	1,000	Great Northern pf	119	119	118¼	118⅞	−¼
42	42¼	31,400	G. N. certs. ore prop	42¼	43¼	42	43	....
63¼	63½	2,500	Guggenheim Explor	63¾	64	63¼	63½	−⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,600	Inter.Con.Corp.v. tr	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
73	74½	200	Inter. Con. Corp pf	74	74	74	74	−¼
33⅝	34	8,200	Inspiration Copper	33⅜	34⅜	33½	34	....
20⅜	20⅝	1,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20½	−⅜
13¾	14	1,900	Int. Agricultural	11	13⅞	11	13⅞	+1⅝
20	20¾	400	Int. Agricultural pf	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅝
109½	110	14,000	Int. Harvester N. J.	106	111⅜	106	109⅜	+2⅜
62	65	100	Int. Harvester Corp	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+1½
9½	9¾	1,400	Int. Paper	9	9⅞	9	9⅝	+⅜
38½	38½	1,400	Int. Paper pf	38½	38⅞	38	38½	+⅛
24⅞	25	2,200	Kansas City South	24½	25¼	24½	25	+⅛
56⅜	57¼	400	Kan. City South. pf	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜	57	+⅛
53¾	53⅞	7,100	Lackawanna Stcl	54½	55	53¾	53⅞	+1⅛
102	103	900	Lackawanna Gas	102	103½	102	103¼	+1½
143½	144	1,300	Lehigh Valley	143	144⅜	143	144¼	+⅜
216	224	55	Liggett & Myers	224	224	224	224	....
110	112	155	Louisville & Nash	110	110	110	110	−2
36⅜	37	1,200	Maxwell Motors	37	37	36	36⅝	....
85	85¼	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	84¾	85	83¾	85	....
34	34½	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	34¼	33½	34	+⅜
78¼	78½	6,300	Mexican Petroleum	80½	80⅞	78	78½	....
..	..	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	78	79¼	78	79¼	−⅜
26½	26⅝	2,400	Miami Copper	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
13½	15½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	....
7½	7⅝	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	7⅜	6½	7½	+⅛
20	21	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	18	21	18	20½	+2⅜
3	3⅜	5,200	Missouri Pacific	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+⅛
102	102¼	100	Montana Power	102	102	102	102	....
24	24½	2,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	24⅜	24¾	23⅝	24	+⅛
65¼	65⅝	1,100	Nat. Lead Co.	66	66	65½	65½	+⅜
108⅜	110	20	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	....
4½	5	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
14¾	14⅞	300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
115¾	116	9,800	N. Y. Air Brake	115¾	116½	113½	114½	+1⅞
89½	89¾	2,830	N. Y. Central	90⅛	90⅜	89⅝	89¾	....
31	32	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	31	31¾	31	31¾	+⅛
62	63	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	63½	63	63	+⅛
28	28⅜	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+⅛
106	107	1,200	Norfolk & Western	106	106⅜	106	106⅜	+⅜
107⅞	108	2,900	Northern Pacific	107¼	108	107	107⅞	+⅝
34	34½	500	Pacific Mail	34⅜	35	34	34	−⅛
108¼	108⅝	1,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	108	108¼	108	108½	+⅛
74½	76½	400	Philadelphia Co.	74	76	74	76	+3
69	69	300	Pitts., C., C. & St.L	69	69	69	....	....
24	24	1,325	Pittsburgh Coal	25	25¼	24	24	....
92	92	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	92	92	92	92	....
56	57	13,500	Pressed Steel Car	56	57	54	54½	−⅛
158	161	200	Pullman Co.	160	160	160	160	−⅞
3	3½	..	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	....
40	40½	6,410	R'way Steel Spring	42½	42½	40	40½	−1⅝
93	95	300	Ry. Steel Spring pf	92¼	94	92½	93¾	+2
22⅞	23	1,800	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23	22⅞	23	....
149¼	149⅝	21,700	Reading	149⅝	150¾	148⅞	149⅝	....
80½	82	100	Reading 2d pf	82	82	82	82	−1
43	44½	15,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	44¾	45	42¾	44¼	−¾
98½	98½	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	98⅜	98⅜	97¾	98	+⅛
..	..	100	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
..	..	300	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	⅜	⅜	+⅛
4¾	5¼	2,100	Rumely (M.) Co	5¾	....	....	5	−⅜
11¼	12	900	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	12	....	....	12	−¾
5⅞	6	1,000	St. Louis & San F.	6	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	−⅛
10½	11	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
6½	7	2,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	7	6½	6½	+½
14	14½	1,500	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	14	14	....
32	33¼	1,700	Seaboard Air L. pf	33	33¼	32¼	33¼	+¼
144¼	148¾	1,300	Sears, Roebuck Co	147¼	148½	147	148½	+1¼
46⅝	46⅞	5,100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	46½	....	....	46⅝	+⅛
87⅝	87⅞	6,255	Southern Pacific	87	87⅞	86¾	87⅝	−⅛
15⅞	15½	4,400	Southern Railway	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
55	56	200	Standard Milling	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	−⅞
72	73¾	100	Standard Milling pf	72	72	72	72	....
83¾	84½	7,200	Studebaker Co	83¾	85	83¾	84½	+1
102	103	100	Studebaker Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+1⅛
41⅜	41⅞	17,900	Tennessee Copper	40½	42	39¾	41½	+1⅞
139	142	400	Texas Co.	138	140	138	139	....
..	..	500	do., sub. rcts. fpd	135	....	....	135	+2
..	10¾	300	Texas & Pacific	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅜
51¾	52¼	1,300	Third Avenue	51	52¼	51	52¼	+1
100	101	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	98	100¼	98	100¼	+2⅜
130	130¼	19,800	Union Pacific	129½	130¾	129	130⅝	+¾
80¾	81	600	Union Pacific pf	81	81	80¾	80⅞	+⅜
103	104½	100	United Cigar Mfs. pf	....	104½	104½	104½	+1⅞
17	18	300	United Fruit Co.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	−⅛
33	35	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾	+⅛
17½	18½	10,100	U. S. Cast Iron P.	16	20	16	18¾	+2¼
38	44	800	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	40	44	39	39	+3
59½	61	1,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	61½	61⅞	60	60	−1
93	95	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	−⅝
48¼	49	1,800	U. S. Rubber	49½	49½	48¾	49	−¼
72¾	73¼	205,400	U. S. Steel	70⅜	72¾	70⅜	72¼	+1½
112⅜	112⅝	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	112¼	112⅝	112	112½	+½
66⅞	67	8,700	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅞	66½	67	−⅜
35½	35¾	1,200	Va.-Carolina Chem	36	36	35¼	35¼	−¾
100	103	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	−1
49	50½	3,200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49½	51½	49½	50¼	+1½
..	⅛	200	Wabash pf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
102	105	400	Wells Farg. Exp	101	104½	101	104¼	+3⅝
24	25¼	1,500	Western Maryland	24¾	25¼	24¾	24⅞	+⅞
37	38	100	West. Maryland pf	38	38	38	38	+1
70	70⅜	2,500	Western Union Tel	70½	71	70½	70⅜	−⅛
111½	111¾	34,000	West'house E. & M	112	112⅜	110¾	111¾	−⅞
137¼	139	2,405	Willys-Overland	135¼	139	135¼	139	+3½
30¾	31¼	200	Wisconsin Central	30¾	31	30¾	31	+¾
104	105	100	Woolworth	104½	104½	104½	104½	....

LONDON TRADING STEADY.

Money In Ample Supply and Discount Rates Steadier.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Money was in ample supply and discount rates were easier today.

The stock market generally did not expand. The new war loan fluctuated narrowly and closed slightly lower. Home rails were weak, owing to the impending issue of £1,500,000 London and North Western Railway 4½ per cent. preferred stock. Brazilian tractions were firmer, coppers hardened and Canadian Car made a further advance of 4½ points.

American securities were firm, especially United States Steel. The closing was steady.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	Increased £1,361,000
Circulation	Decreased 45,000
Bullion	Increased 1,315,253
Other securities	Decreased 30,330,000
Other deposits	Decreased 11,319,000
Public deposits	Decreased 30,578,000
Notes reserved	Increased 1,312,000
Government securities	Decreased 6,284,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.40 per cent.; last week it was 16.77 per cent.

The rate of discount was 5 per cent.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Trading was dull on hte Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 83½ centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand	Increased 92,739,070 francs
Silver in hand	Decreased 335,000 francs
Notes in circul'n	Increased 132,855,000 francs
Treas. deposits	Decreased 2,193,000 francs
General deposits	Decreased 101,815,000 francs
Bills discounted	Increased 24,640,000 francs
Advances	Decreased 2,006,000 francs

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company yesterday declared the interest on the adjustment income mortgage bonds earned for the six months ended June 30, at the usual rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The interest is payable Oct. 1.

Three seats on the New York Stock Exchange have been posted for transfer: William Rasmus to Benjamin D. Bartlett, George G. Eustis, deceased, to J. Ford Johnson, Jr., and H. C. Hackney to C. Redner Richards. The seats were sold at $55,000 each, the same price as obtained in the previous sale.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Money for War.

There have been no further developments in connection with the suggested establishment here of a $50,000,000 credit by Italy, and the matter may not be carried further than the inquiry which was made as to how bankers in the United States would feel toward a proposition if one were made to them. A reply was sent to the authorities at Rome, and if they deem it worth while, negotiations will be started from that end for the provision of funds. There is plenty of money here for foreign borrowers if the right kind of collateral can be produced.

***

No Popular Loan Issues.

International bankers say that the United States is not yet ready for a popular bond offering on behalf of any of the belligerents. For that reason, when Great Britain comes into this market for a large sum it will probably be provided through banking credits. There is no denying the fact that comparatively few investors in this country would be attracted by bonds issued directly for the purpose of carrying on war operations. On the other hand, in view of well-informed bankers, nothing could be safer, from the investor's standpoint, than securities issued by any of the nations at war. They take the stand that when the conflict ends and the readjustment of finances takes place the amount of money owed abroad will be so small in comparison with the home loans that any repudiation or surrender of interest will have to be borne entirely by the citizens of the debtor countries. The need for new capital will be so great that care will be taken not to prejudice foreign lenders.

***

All in the Point of View.

In the financial district it has been held from the first that peace can only come when the Austro-German forces are crushed. For that reason every reverse suffered by the Allies used to mean a reaction in the market. Nowadays, with the public's attention centred on the war issues, a decisive defeat for the Russians is taken as a bull argument on the war stocks, which is to say, under these conditions, on the market. The fall of Warsaw is considered to mean prolongation of the struggle without changing its final result, and the longer the war lasts the more profit to American concerns engaged in the manufacture of war supplies. The worst thing that could happen to the industrial list would be a move on the part of either side for the discussion of terms of peace. As a broker put it, stepping out of the excited crowd trading in the war issues, for a breath of air: "It is a deplorable thing that any one should wish for a continuation of the war, but that is what all of us

ESTABLISHED 1873

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100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
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100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Sharp Rise in Prices on Larger Dealings the Curb Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 260,010 shares of stocks, and $62,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 85,336; railroads, 350; oils, 9,725, and mining, 164,605. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Amer. Zinc....	55⅛	57	55½	56
2,000	‡Can. C. & Fdy.	103	112	105	106
500	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	117	119	115	115
1,500	‡Canada Steel..	26	27	26	26¼
17,000	‡Car, Lt. & P..	11⅜	11⅜	10½	10½
700	‡Central Fdy....	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
161	Cent. Fdy. pf..	24	25	24	25
1,700	‡Cramp Shipb..	78⅛	79	77¼	78
700	Electric Boat..	420	428	405	418
650	Elec. Boat pf..	420	425	405	423
35,000	Elgctric Boat, new, W. I....	42½	42⅝	42	42½
30	Emerson Phono.	14½	14½	14½	14½
700	‡Hall Signal ..	14	*16⅜	14	16½
515	‡Hendee Mfg..	33	33½	32½	33½
520	‡Int. Mer. Mar	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞
1,500	‡Inter. Motors.	20	21	19	20
300	Inter. Rubber..	7	7½	7	7¾
700	‡Int. St. Pump	10	10¼	9½	10⅛
210	Kelly Sp. Tire.	170	173	170	171
400	‡Lake Tor. Boat	18	18	10	10
2,200	Marconi of A..	4½	4½	4¼	4½
100	N. Y. Transp.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,000	‡N. St. Car of C.	48	48	42	44
700	Corp. of R. & H.	10¼	6¾	6	6
4,500	‡Stand. Motors	15	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝
600	Sterling Gum..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2¾
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	13
800	Trait. Cig. St..	10	10⅞	9½	9⅞
1,500	Un. Prof. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,000	‡Ventura C. Oil.	14	14⅛	13½	14
800	‡World's Film.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,700	Ang.-Am. Oil..	17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅛
15	Buckeye P. L..	102	101	102	+ 1
10	Galena-Sig. Oil.	165	162	165	+15
120	Illinois P. L..	148	146	146	- 1
75	Indiana P. L..	99	98	99	+ 1
6,500	Int.-Petroleum.	10⅝	10½	10¼	— ⅛
450	Nat. Transit..	33⅛	32¾	33½	+ ⅛
*200	Ohio Oil	148	145	146	- 1
3,100	Pierce Oil	13⅛	12½	13¼	+ 1¼
280	Prairie O. & G.	375	368	372	+ 2
200	Prairie P. L..	171	166	169	+ 3
5	Solar Refining.	245	245	245	+ 5
125	South Penn....	323	317	321	+ 9
1	S. W. P. P. L.	120	120	120	+ 8
125	Stand. O. of Cal.	307	305	307	+ 6
80	Stand. O. of Ind.	448	440	448	+ 6
10	Stand. O. of Kan.	390	384	384	+19
30	Stand. O. of N. J.	418	417	417	+ 2
160	Stand. O. of N. Y.	202	199	201	+ 1½
250	Union T. L....	85	84	85	..
29	Vacuum Oil	225	220	200	— 3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Wabash, w. i..	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
150	‡Wab. pf. (a)..	42⅜	42⅜	42½	42½

MINING STOCKS.

7,300	††Arizona Du.	29	32	29	30
400	‡Alas. Juneau.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
2,200	‡A.-T. Min. Co.	81	87	80	81
18,000	††Am. Com..	15	16	14	15
8,300	††Atlanta	31½	32	31	31
2,000	‡Big Cot'w'd.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
2,500	Big L. D. Co..	2	2	2	2½
9,700	Braden-Copper	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
3,200	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Chile Copper.	19¼	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
1,000	Con. N.-Utah.	3	3	3	3
3,600	Crow, Reserve.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	‡Ely Con.....	10	12	10	11
5,000	‡‡Emma Cop..	41	41	41	41
700	††Florence	48	49	47	49
300	††Genesee Cop.	40	40	40	40
300	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,300	††Goldfield M.	23	27	21	22
400	Hove Sound....	4¼	4¼	4	4
700	Iron Blosson.	71	74	72	74
1,200	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,000	Kennecott Cop.	36	37	35½	36⅞
2,000	Kerr Lake....	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1,200	††Kewanaa	11½	11½	11	12½
100	Magna Copper.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2,000	††McKinley-D .	20	20	20	20
900	‡Mont. Con...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	New U. Bing..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Nipiss'g M. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
6,500	††Oro	7	8	7	8
1,000	††Sandstorm K	6	6	6	6
500	††Sells	32	32	32	32
2,000	††Silver Pick..	9	9	7	9
7,500	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36,000	††Suc. Mining.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,200	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	23½	23½
200	Tenniska'y....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
180	Tonopah Bel...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
375	Tonopah Ext..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Wasatch	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡W. E. Con....	61	61	60	60
600	‡W. K. C., pf.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

$47,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	121	126½	121	125⅛
10,000	Mo. Pac. 4s, w. i.	65	65	65	65
5,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	78	78	78	78

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIAL.

	Aug. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Internat. Motors pf..	42	44	42	44
Pyaline Manufact....	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13½
Savoy Oil.....	8	9	7	8

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18½
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	34	39	34	39

MINING STOCKS.

Cashboy	3	4	3	4
Majestic Mines.....	59	63	59	63
Nevada Hills.....	17	19	17	19
St. Silver Lead....	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

American & British Mfg. Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Specialists In All
Powder Securities
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Morgan & Finlay
Bucyrus Co. Stocks
Peerless Motor Com.
Canadian Car & Fdy.
Syra., Lake Shore & Nor. 5s
Rochester, Syra. & East. 5s
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Carbon Steel
2d Preferred
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Inland Steel
Kaufmann Dept. Stores Com. & Pfd.
Home Insurance Co.
Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Augusta-Aiken Railway & Elec. 5s
Georgia Light, Power & Rys. 5s
Union Elec. Light & Power, St. L., 5s
City & Suburban Gas 6s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N.Y. PHONE BROAD 3665

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.43	70.32	70.87	+ .18
Industrials	82.36	80.19	81.23	+ .46

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 24.....	71.23	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 26.....	71.56	69.68	71.00	+ .17
July 27.....	78.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28.....	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29.....	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32
July 30.....	74.94	73.20	73.72	— .22
July 31.....	74.24	73.36	73.55	— .17
Aug. 2.....	74.87	73.49	74.31	+ .76
Aug. 3.....	75.77	74.24	74.93	+ .62
Aug. 4.....	79.12	74.92	75.74	+ .81
Aug. 5.....	76.91	75.25	76.05	+ .32

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
July, 1915..	75.34	July 29..	66.96	July 10.	75.56
July, 1914..	69.03	July 7..	57.41	July 30.	57.77
July, 1913..	70.24	July 28..	65.80	July 9..	69.34
July, 1912..	82.76	July 3..	79.75	July 12..	81.86
Year, *1915..	76.91	Aug. 5..	58.99	Feb. 24..	76.05
Year, 1914..	78.20	Jan. 31..	57.47	July 30..	60.20
Year, 1913..	79.10	Jan. 2..	63.09	June 10..	68.04
Year, 1912..	85.52	Sep. 30..	75.24	Feb. 1..	78.30

*To date.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	314	318
American Light & Traction pf..	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14¼	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	52	56
‹American Gas & Electric.....	97	100
‹American Gas & Electric pf....	46½	48½
American Power & Light.....	60	64
American Power & Light pf.....	79	82
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf....	83	95
Am. Water Works & Electric....	5½	7⅛
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	53	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.....	72	74
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.....	92	95
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	48	50
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	77	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s....	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	90	95
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	70	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf....	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	54	57
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf..	47	52
Northern States Power.....	27½	29
Northern States Power pf.....	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	45½	46
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	10	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	48	53
Southern California Edison.....	70	73
Southern California Edison pf....	92	95
‹Standard Gas & Electric.....	4½	6
‹Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	5	5
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	23	28
United Light & Rys.....	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	65	70
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.....	50	54

‹Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Thursday— Bid.	Asked.	—Wednesday— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.50	35.00	33.12½	35.02½
Lead	4.40	5.00	5.00	.....
Spelter	*17.25	.....	*17.25	.....
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.50	35.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†81.00	83.00	†31.00	83.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy	14.75	15.25	14.25	15.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 18@18⅛c per pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	74	2	6	73	0	0
Copper, futures	75	0	6	74	17	6
Tin, spot	154	5	0	156	5	0
Tin, futures	155	15	0	157	15	0
Spelter	85	0	0	91	10	0
Lead	23	11	3	23	12	6

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf..	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry..	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil.....	300	325	300	325
Johnson T. F. & M..	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young.....	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.....	106	108	106	109
MacAndrews & F....	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	335	345	335	345
R. J. Reyn. Tob., pf..	118½	120½	118½	120½

HOLD MAJORITY OF BONDS.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois "Regular" Committee Tells of Deposits.

John W. Patten, Chairman of the "regular" Chicago & Eastern Illinois Bondholders' Committee, said yesterday that his committee now held a majority of the total amount of the various issues represented, including more than 50 per cent. of the general consolidated and first mortgage 5s. J. E. Blount, Jr., Vice President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, has been added to the committee.

The independent Protective Committee for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois general consolidated and first mortgage 5s, consisting of Henry Evans, Chairman; J. H. Bogardus, Herbert H. Dean, Samuel F. Streit, and Frank B. Weeks, is also asking for the deposit of bonds. An agreement filed with the Guaranty Trust Company provides that bondholders may withdraw if dissatisfied with the plan to be formulated by the committee, and limits all charges to which a depositor may be subjected to 1 per cent. of the principal of the bonds deposited.

2,000,000 Rifle Contract Offered.

The acquisition of the Meriden Fire Arms Company plant by the Westinghouse Electric Company's rifle department, the New England Westinghouse Company, is expected to add about 1,000 rifles a day to the productive capacity of the company. At the two Stevens plants, recently purchased, it is expected to turn out between 4,000 and 5,000 guns a day. In addition to the contract for 2,000,000 rifles, the Westinghouse Company has been offered another contract for a like number, to be undertaken when the present order is finished.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percantage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line....	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P..	1914-'30	4½@5		4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O..	1915-'24	5		5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.....	1914-'24	4½		4.90	4.80
Chicago & N. W..	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.25	4.75
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'23	4½@5		7.80	5.80
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1914-'24	5		4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.12	4.90
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½		4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad.....	1914-'23	4½@5		5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central..	1914-'24	4½@5		4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.....	1914-'23	5		4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5		5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West..	1915-'24	4½		4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Ft...	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	5		5.05	4.80
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5		5.00	4.65
Southern Pacific..	1914-'23	4½		4.80	4.45
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5		5.10	4.75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅛	104	103⅛	104
4½s	June, 1965.....	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	March, 1964....	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4½s	March, 1962....	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4½s	March, 1930-60..	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s	May, 1959.....	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1958.....	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4s	May, 1957.....	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956.....	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	94¼
4s	Nov., 1955.....	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917.....	99	..	99	..
4s	Nov., 1818.....	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919.....	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955.....	84½	85¼	84⅜	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85½
3½s	May, 1954.....	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	125	132	127	129
Aetna Explosives pf..	79	82	79	83
Atlas Powder.....	215	225	215	225
Bliss (E. W.).....	310	335	310	330
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	120	140	120	140
Can. Explosives....	310	330	290	300
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	110	110
Colts Arms.....	485	490	500	..
Du Pont Powder....	670	680	665	675
Du Pont Powder pf..	99	99	98	99
Hercules Powder....	380	390	390	400
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	105	115	110	114
Savage Arms.....	250	300	255	300
Winchester R. A...	1.675	1.725	1.675	1.710

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure ...	2	2	2	2
1,739	Alaska	33¼	33⅜	32½	32⅜
80	Algomah	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
5,985	Am. Zinc....	57	57	55½	55½
140	Arizona Com..	8	8	7⅞	8
100	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
690	Butte & Bal...	4	4	3	4
3,657	Butte & Sup..	69⅝	71	69	69½
180	Calumet & A..	64½	64½	64	64¼
5	Calumet & H..	574	574	571	571
490	Copper Range.	56⅛	56⅝	55½	55⅝
20	Daly West....	3	3	3	3
125	East Butte....	13	13	13	13
14	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
26	Granby	83½	83½	83	83½
171	Greene-Can..	41½	41½	40⅝	41
25	Hancock	17	17	17	17
30	Island Creek..	46½	46½	46½	46¾
200	Kerr Lake....	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
275	Keweenaw	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
62	Lake	14¼	14½	14	14½
10	Mass Con....	12	12	12	12
10	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
45	Michigan	2	2½	2	2½
225	Mohawk	72½	72½	72	72
38	Nev. Con.....	15	15	14½	14½
40	New Arcadian.	11	11	10¾	10¾
750	New Idria	7	7¼	7	7¼
153	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
146	North Butte...	30¼	30½	30	30¼
35	Osceola	80	80	80	80
215	Pond Creek ...	16½	16½	16½	16½
175	Santa Fe.....	3¼	3¼	3	3
100	Shannon	8	8	7⅞	8
25	Shattuck	26	26	25	26
110	South Lake...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
50	St. Mary's...	57	57½	57	57½
45	Sup. & Boston.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
65	Superior Cop..	27⅛	27⅞	27	27
125	Tamarack	47⅛	47½	46½	46⅝
140	Trinity	4	4	4	4
600	Tuolumne	53c	53c	52c	53c
295	U. S. Smelt...	41½	41½	41½	41½
102	U. S. Sm. pf..	46¼	46¼	45¾	46¼
700	Utah Apex....	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
160	Utah Con.....	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞
110	Utah Copper...	68	68	67½	67½
347	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
190	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
105	Wolverine	60	60¾	60	60¼

RAILROADS.

1	Boston & Alb.	179	179	179	179
75	*Boston El....	79	79	78	78
86	Boston & Me..	25	26	25	25
5	Bos. & M. pf..	38	38	38	38
20	Bcs. & W. pf..	46	46	46	46
35	C. J. & S. pf..	104	105½	104	104
65	N. Y., N. H. & H..	64	64	63¾	63¾
9	Old Colony....	142	142	142	142
12	W. E. St. Ry.	63½	63½	62½	62½

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. A. Chem.	57	57	57	57
26	Am. Sugar....	109	109¾	109	109
30	Am. Sugar pf.	113½	114	113½	114
142	Am. T. & T...	122½	122¾	122	122¼
135	Am. Woolen...	27½	27½	27	27
740	Am. Wool. pf.	85¾	88	85¼	87⅞
341	A. G. & W. I. pf..	28	28	27	27
40	Edison	234	234	234	234
5	G-H. Elec....	60	60	60	60
10	McElwain pf..	98	98	97

U. S. TO RETURN VISIT OF LATIN AMERICANS

Plan and Scope Discussed at India House Luncheon of James A. Farrell.

SEPARATE GROUPS TO GO

Representative Business Men to Cement Friendly Relations—Secretary McAdoo's Message.

The committee appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to arrange a return visit to the countries of Latin America by representatives of the financial, industrial, and commercial interests participating in the recent Pan-American financial conference at Washington, met and organized yesterday at India House. Eleven members responded to the luncheon invitation issued by the Chairman, James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Those present with Chairman Farrell, were John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, Washington; D. P. Black, President Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh; D. Y. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.; United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, President Southern Commercial Congress, Jacksonville, Fla.; Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; W. S. Kies, National City Bank; Robert H. Patchin, Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council; Walter Parker, Manager, New Orleans Chamber of Commerce; James J. Shirley, of the T. A. Gillespie Company, New York, and C. T. Williams, representing Edwin Warfield, President, Fidelity Trust Company, Baltimore.

It was decided that the return visit shall be accomplished through the medium of separate parties of representative business men, to visit singly or in groups the countries participating in the conference. A single trip to all of the sister republics was dismissed as impracticable.

Nothing Like a Junket.

Suggestions for the chartering of special steamers or the assignment of an army transport were likewise discarded. The sense of the committee was that the visits should be systematically directed to the mutual benefit of the United States and the republics visited and should have nothing whatever the character of a junket.

The personnel of the visiting parties will be built around those members of the permanent group committee appointed to carry on the work of the Pan-American Financial Conference. Secretary Patchin said it is the hope of the committee that the business men engaged in these trips may have a semi-official character. This Plan and Scope Committee was appointed to draft a general program for the visits: James A. Farrell, Chairman; Senator Fletcher, John Barrett, Elliott Goodwin, James J. Shirley, W. S. Kies, and Secretary Patchin.

The conditions canvassed by the committee indicated that the best results would probably be obtained by one visit to the countries on the mainland of Central America, another to the republics of the West Indies and the South American countries bordering the Caribbean, a third to the countries on the west coast of South America, and one or more separate visits to the countries on the east coast of the southern continent.

In a statement issued by Secretary Patchin for the committee it was emphasized that every effort will be made to give all of these parties the same high and representative character borne by the Latin-American delegations to the recent conference.

Sub-Committee to be Named.

"Their size," said the statement, "will be limited, and other circumstances of the visit contingent upon the conveniences of the countries whose delegates to the conference extended the invitation. Sub-committees will eventually be appointed to make the detailed arrangements for each of the visits. Many of the prominent business men participating in the conference at Washington are now assiduously devoting themselves to the duties of the group committees, all working in close conjunction with the Council of Chairmen of the Conference, thus energizing the resources of more business interests than have ever before devoted their attention to the trade problems of the United States and Latin America."

Secretary McAdoo, who was unable to attend the meeting, sent a telegram reading:

"I am satisfied that we have a marvelous opportunity, not only to expand our trade and financial relationships with Latin America, but to establish a political accord and a friendly understanding with those countries which are working for the good of civilization and the world's peace. We must not neglect this opportunity. You can, I know, render highly patriotic and useful service to your country in what you are doing."

Chairman Farrell is expected to call the committee together again within a short time.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS KLEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Klein of 700 West 179th Street. Liabilities are about $3,000.

LOUIS NEWMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Newman, a manufacturer of dresses and waists, at 28 West Fifteenth Street.

DAVID ESTRIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Estrin, a retail dealer in leather goods, at 396 Lenox Avenue.

M. B. SCHAENEN & SONS, dealers in woolens, at 215 Fourth Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,462, and assets of $62,290.

THE HOUSE OF FREE SUGAR, INC., of 58 West Twenty-third Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,347, and assets of $1,539.

JACOB STERLING, a retail dry goods dealer, at 1,378 Boston Road, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,029, and assets of $1,409.

LOUIS J. NEWMAN, wash dresses, at 28 West Fifteenth Street, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Samuel Goldberg.

DAVID ESTRIN, trunks and leather goods, at 396 Lenox Avenue and 2,628 Broadway, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Ludwig M. Wilson.

MEYER FEINBERG COMPANY, INC., bookbinding, at 150 Lafayette Street, has assigned to Bertram Levy.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 5.—Ross Brothers, dry goods, Beaumont; voluntary petition. Liabilities, $218,398; assets, $129,008.01. Firm operates stores at Beaumont and one at New Orleans. Both are included in the petition. George Chilton, Referee in Bankruptcy, appointed J. T. Shelby receiver to operate the stores till the stock is disposed of.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Rossman & Strippleman, wholesale tobaccomists, 2,338 W. Madison St.; voluntary petition; liabilities, $16,638; assets, $8,663.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Hazelbarth Bedding Co. went into bankruptcy today. The firm has failed for $38,996; the assets are figured at $36,277.78.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Brooks, Marty—W. Barrows.....$139.41
Biglin, Andrew—Samuel Streit, Co.....121.10
Bischoff Banking House—Becker & Co.1,161.35
Barnes, Marie—Bergdorf & Goodman Co.101.21
Brown, Alexander, Jr.—C. E. McManus.421.59
Barr, C. Leonora—C. H. Hile.....143.55
Carucci, Checchina and Samuel—H. Lissauer 275.01
Canton, Allen A.—C. B. Smith, costs..110.28
Coverdale, Robert J.—Smith, Gray & Co.....140.09
Dikeiapiel, Leon—O. C. Jacoby.....4,570.45
E. J. McLoughlin Co., Inc.—United States Gypsum Co.....337.54
Engelhardt, Harry P.—G. Alexander...446.67
Feeley, Mabel—C. Calimann.....175.45
Groll, Charles W.—Kaimia Realty Co.345.06
Guggenheimer, M. Robert—Kaskel & Kaskel 165.91
Harris, Isaac—Topping Bros.....111.91
Hoffman, John G.—J. Hoffman.....521.87
Hirsch & Schwartz, Inc.—E. M. Clark..405.92
Imperial Curtain Co. and Frederick B. Kalck—Virginia National Bank of Norfolk 140.86
Jordan, Arthur M.—H. F. Eschweg.....250.76
J. Block Co., Inc., Joe Block, and Loize Flig—A. Stein et al.....266.27
Kreshak, Peter—Igoe Bros.....322.88
Kincaid, William—A. W. Rosen & Co..111.88
Leonard, George E.—City of Boston..440.39
Same—Same 477.03
Lowenstein, Henrietta—O'Neill Adams Co. 569.55
Lindau, Simon—Moorehead & Jardine Co. 147.41
Levy, George—A. Horowitz.....117.75
Manchester Rubber Co. and Jacob Auerbach—Stamford Rubber Supply Co.....206.89
Same—Same 468.37
Moore, James—F. J. Breslin.....118.87
Martinez, Valero—R. Meyer.....186.72
M. L. Brandt Mfg. Co., Inc., and Paul J. Talbot—Northern N. J. Trust Co.....268.63
Metalock Mfg. Co., Inc.—P. H. Gill & Sons et al.....364.64
McAdoo, Malcolm R.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co. et al.....1,109.25
Martin, Joseph—H. Muller.....214.67
McNulty, Frank P.—Manhattan Leasing Co. 259.91
Mitchell, Nathan J.—Smith, Gray & Co. 128.15
Mertz, Joseph V.—C. Pahlke.....530.57
Nagel, John E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 1,045.55
Pampos, Basil—C. E. Miller.....167.61
Pruzansky, Abraham—R. Greenberg et al 190.57
Rothein, Joseph H.—G. Derrikson.....264.41
Rifley, Emma R.—A. K. Schoen.....367.88
Rachmann, Samuel—C. F. Coleman...133.45
Red D. Cash Grocery—A. & S. Kornblum 111.54
Rothmann, Herman—S. Brinn et al.....256.91
Rosenzweig Bros., Inc.—Tannton National Bank 298.49
Shapiro, Harris & Celle—F. C. Goodeing 267.53
Smith, Francis E.—Conly & Helenius, Inc. 157.75
Samrs, Joseph—F. W. Rouse.....227.22
Somerville, William, and Jeremiah C. Horgan—Elsing & Co.....125.29
Thompson Starrett Co.—C. N. Batty..121.21
Theodore Starrett Co.—C. R. Meyer et al 496.61
Van Riper, Lewis C.—C. A. Grant et al 5,146.43
Wenger, Aaron—L. Katz et al.....190.44
Wollenhaupt, August, Jr.—J. M. Fishel et al.....190.05

In Bronx County.

Bernstein, Harry—M. Landsman.....188.56
Bendheim, Berthold—West Side Bank.3,151.49
Esposito, John—P. Pastene & Co., Inc..57.41
Horwitz, Aaron—N. Shapiro et al.....37.25
Kavanaugh, Katherine—H. T. Cole.....110.13
Kavanaugh, Patrick—Same.....70.52
Potter, Thomas A. and Belinda—T. Mo-Cloat 155.43
Rotterdam Holding Co.—A. Lewis et al..28.92
Rothman, Benjamin, and Eureka Bronzing Co.—N. Fass et al.....392.44
Rosenthal, Philip—H. Corenthal.....27.41
Rich, Al—J. H. Tooker Printing Co.....549.76
Schpen, Robert, and Samuel Jacobson—M. Kurtin et al.....191.01
S. A. Whisten Construction Co. and Stephen A. Whisten—Church E. Gates Co. 559.26
William Henderson, Inc.—J. Otto 113.75

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Belly, Solomon—L. Richter et al., Oct. 19, 1908 .....$131.15
Caskie, Emanuel W.—M. C. Plass, July 30, 1915 .....128.35
Hutton, Thomas W.—C. E. Corson, April 28, 1915 .....127.54
Snare & Triest Co. and Steel and Masonry Contracting Co.—V. Summo, March 25, 1913 .....5,965.38
Same—Same, March 9, 1915 .....157.43
Voicht, Jacob, and Frederick D. Myers—S. Eichenbaum et al., Feb. 11, 1915...149.65
New York Life and Trust Co.—M. Perkins, June 20, 1914 .....2,092.85
Same—M. Perkins, June 29, 1914 .....2,092.88
Osteram, Harry—Feldman Machine Works, Inc., June 14, 1915 .....855.44
Roth, Max—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 .....2,740.04
Suesman, Morris, Lena Suesman, Benjamin Blau, and Samuel Blau, and John Gross—J. J. Pierce, Dec. 2, 1912, (canceled) 833.93
United States Restaurant and Realty Co. —City of New York, Feb. 2, 1915, (vacated) 1,397.59

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.50
Belcher	.25	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.32	Overman	.81
Challenge Con.	.10	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.17
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Justice	.08	Yellow Jacket	.34

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Belmont	3.75	Comb. Frac.	.07
Jim Butler	.82	D'dfield B. Butte	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Ext.	.19	G'dfield Con. M.	1.30
Montana	.30	G'dfield Merger	.21
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext.	1.45
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Nevada Hills	.19
Victor	.28	Rochester Mines	.27
West End	.59	Round Mountain	.44
Tonopah Nevada	4.90	MANHATTAN.	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhattan Con.	.01
Atlanta	.31	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.4d		

COLORADO.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	11	Gold Sov.	3¼	3⅞
Elkton	34	35	Isabella	15⅞	16¼
El Paso	60	99	Jackpot	7	7½
Findlay	1⅝	2	McKinney	37⅛	38⅝
Golden Cy.	17⅜	17⅝	Portland	145	146
Gold Dol.		2½	Vindicator	165	175

DISPUTE MAY DELAY SUBWAY JUNCTION

Estimate Board Changes Contract After Award and Builders Say They Will Sue.

STOPS WORK ON VITAL LINK

Times Square Section of Broadway Route, Including Great Union Station, Affected.

The completion of the dual subway system may be delayed for months, and possibly years, through a controversy that arose yesterday between the Board of Estimate on one hand and the Public Service Commission and Holbrook, Cabo and Rollins, contractors, on the other over the form of contract for the section of the Broadway subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, including the great union station under Times Square, the largest in the whole system.

The matter came up in the Board of Estimate on the application of Thomas F. Conway, counsel for the contractors for reconsideration of the action of the board last week in approving the contract with the provision striken out permitting the contractors and the chief engineer of the commission to agree on a lump sum for extra work.

Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, as the lowest bidders, received the contract last week for the section in dispute. Their bid being $3,740,913.50. The section is the most important of the Broadway route and is known as the keystone of the whole dual system. The contractors who are now building the short section of the Seventh Avenue subway under Times Square, were ready to begin work when the Board of Estimate passed a resolution, suggested by Tilden Adamson of the Contract Bureau, rescinding the paragraph permitting the substitution of a lump sum or unit prices, for extra work in lieu of a determination based on cost of labor and materials plus 10 per cent.

The contractors refused to accept this change, and in asking that the original contract be allowed to stand, Mr. Conway said his clients would begin litigation, if necessary, that would indefinitely tie up the subway.

Acting Mayor McAneny sided with Mr. Conway.

Acting President Henry Curran and Acting President Dayton of Queens agreed with Mr. McAneny and voted against the approval of the change, but were defeated, as it was supported by Controller Prendergast, Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, President Mathewson of the Bronx, Acting President Folk of Manhattan, and President Van Name of Richmond.

Mr. Condway said his company would not accept the modified contract, and added that if an attempt was made to readvertise for bids an injunction would be asked.

Later Mr. Conway said:

"There is nothing new about this clause that the Board of Estimate refuses to approve. On the contrary, the records show that contracts exceeding 50,000,000 for subway work have been let containing identical clauses, and they were always unanimously approved by the Board of Estimate."

The Public Service Commission stands firmly behind the contractor.

The same question came before the board yesterday in another subway contract. Warren Leslie, counsel for Rodgers & Haggerty, who got the contract for the third section of the Eastern Parkway (Brooklyn) subway, asked the board to approve the contract, as his clients were willing to accept it with the disputed provision stricken out. Acting Mayor McAneny said the fact that the contractors were willing to accept the contract did not make it legal, and he could not consistently approve any such resolution.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Aluminum Key Chains Are Personal Adornments, Appraisers Hold.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that aluminum key chains, valued at over 20 cents a dozen, are properly dutiable under the present tariff law at 60 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. A. Steinhardt & Brother, the importers, claimed that the merchandise should be given entry at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "articles or wares not specially provided for composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum." Judge Sullivan held that inasmuch as the articles are undoubtedly intended for personal adornment and are of the value stated above, they were correctly assessed. The protest was accordingly overruled.

The board reversed the Collector in assessing a 50 per cent. duty on a marble altar and statue imported for presentation to the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Indianapolis. It was held that the Custom House authorities erred in classifying the articles as manufactures of marble with duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Representatives of the donors claimed free entry as articles for presentation to an incorporated religious society, or a tax of 15 per cent. under the act of 1909 as "sculptures." Judge Waite denied the contention for free entry on the ground that the importer failed to show that the cathedral is a duly incorporated society, but the claim for entry at 15 per cent. as "sculptures" was sustained.

C. B. Richard & Co. imported alabaster bowls, used for lighting purposes, and intended to be suspended from the ceiling. They were assessed at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as manufactures of alabaster. Entry at 15 per cent. as "sculptures" was claimed. The photographs introduced as evidence indicated that the bowls are carved on the underside, some of them in low relief and some with merely tracings or etchings of figures. Judge Waite said the evidence does not satisfy the board that they are works of art, and that the evidence was not sufficient to overcome the presumption in favor of the Collector's classification. The Collector was affirmed.

Sustaining a protest by A. H. Ringk & Co., the board ruled that cashmere noils are to be considered in the same category as Angora noils, and are entitled to free entry under Paragraph 651 of the 1913 tariff as wool waste. The Collector was reversed in returning the article at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 305 as "hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all hair on the skins of such animals."

Henry Otte, Boston, failed in a contention for the free entry of steam trawls. They were assessed under the tariff at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of vegetable fiber. The importer based his claim for duty exemption on the subsections of the tariff law relating to materials "necessary for the construction of naval vessels or other vessels of the United States." Judge Hay said that the record in the case fails to bring the trawls within the meaning of the subsections under which claim was made.

Michael Onato, Los Angeles, was sustained in his contention that wooden statuary for a church was free of duty as articles intended for presentation to an incorporated religious society. The Appraiser made a return at 25 per cent. as a mineral substance, but later reported that wood was the component of chief value. The board held that, as the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury have been complied with, the statuary properly falls under the free list of the law.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The second annual outing of the Southern Travelers' Association will be held tomorrow at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I. This outing will mark the tenth anniversary of the organization, which is made up of salesmen who cover the Southern States with all kinds of merchandise. Indications point to an excellent attendance.

The account of C. Livingston & Son, Youngstown, Ohio, will in the future be handled by Joseph J. Roeder and Alex. Stephens, resident buyers, 303 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

LEADING COAT MANUFACTURER WANTS TO JOB SNAPPY NUMBERS IN MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS. BETTER MERCHANDISE ONLY. APPLY 10TH FLOOR, 140 W. 22D ST.

WANTED, snappy samples of stylish suits, coats, and dresses to sell on commission; big chance for good manufacturers to get big orders. 137 West 26th St., 3d floor. Call every A. M. between 8 and 10.

WILL BUY high-grade ladies' suits, coats. 200 5th Av., Room 867.

WE ARE PLACING ORDERS for cotton and silk waists for immediate delivery. If you have good values, call 118 West 22d, 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk dresses. Room 504, 33 West 34th.

WHITE CHINCHILLA COATS to close out at $2.75 to $5, which originally sold for $3.75 and $7.50. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.
Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

ARE YOU looking for a big bargain in dresses? If so, see Belmont Waist Co., 130 West 17th St. Lawrence B. Cohen, assignee, has 3,000 wash dresses that must be sacrificed.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
We offer no special suits as a bait! Every suit in our line is a leader, based on good, honest values; hundreds of suits, latest styles and materials, for immediate delivery; convince yourselves.
MILLER & KARDUNER,
37 and 39 West 28th St.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

100 DOZ. WAISTS in silk and cotton material at a price. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th.

JERSEY SPORT COATS to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fin 4343.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2960 Franklin.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, ladies' popular-priced neckwear and shirt waists to sell in St. Louis market on commission. W 175 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
W'nesday..3¾@3¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Portugal Needs Wheat.

The Portuguese Government has authorized the importation of 200,000,000 kilos—7,348,667 bushels—of wheat, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from Consul W. L. Lowrie, who is stationed at Lisbon.

Will Issue Spring Color Card.

The Textile Color Card Association of the United States expects to have a card for next Spring out by the middle of October. There will be about forty shades shown on the new card, and they will indicate the tendencies in Spring colors as far as experts from practically all the textile lines are able to determine them. As the prime purpose of the association's work is to standardize colors, and make it possible for the public and the retailers to get the shades they desire, the same process of investigation and comparison by which the Fall card of the association was made up will be carefully followed out.

Submarines and Imported Fish.

The German submarine war zone has been drawn so tightly around Scotland that Scotch herrings are very scarce in the American jobbing markets. Small shipments are arriving rather infrequently, but the prices paid for the herrings being shipped here are so high that no one in the importing trade ventures to make importations on a large scale through fear of heavy losses. Advices received here this week by jobbers say that the fishing area around Scotland is so very limited, and the demand so large, that prices are jumping constantly. It is added that so many fishing vessels, as well as their crews, have been lost that the fishermen are afraid to operate in the usual fields.

The World's Raw Silk Market.

The Yokohama raw silk market is steady at recent quotations and there is business being done both for American and European accounts. Sales for the week there amounted to 3,600 bales, with stocks at 6,000 bales. Communication with Canton is still very irregular and subject to great delay, which renders business difficult. Prices continue firm there. The Shanghai market is higher for China steam filatures, the better grades being sold up for several months. There is also more demand for re-reels, the price of which has advanced. Tussahs are attracting more buyers and are firmly held. Advices received from Milan, by H. L. Gwalter & Co., report the Italian market very strong and advancing. Buying is active. The local market continues active for spot silks, stocks of which are small.

Foreign Goods Not Stored Up.

Jobbers here in many lines of European products are having a hard time to convince some of their customers, particularly those in the interior of the country, that they cannot supply the merchandise called for in the orders they have taken. According to a prominent wholesaler of foreign canned goods, the impression seems to prevail very widely that many New York jobbers are holding back stocks of goods in anticipation of obtaining higher prices as the demand increases. This, he declared yesterday, was untrue. "In the first place," he said, "the jobber hasn't got the goods, while, in the second place, it is unprofitable as a general proposition to store goods. It is a fact that our agents abroad cannot get former lines at any price, while other lines are so high that we cannot afford to buy them."

New Tickets Are Appearing.

Several months ago a man who is familiar with the colored cotton goods situation said that, because of the dyestuffs scarcity, he looked for the temporary abandonment of many well-known tickets, or brands, on these goods. The reason he gave was that the owners of the brands would not want to risk having them injured by selling goods under them that had been dyed, of necessity, with the so-called fugitive colors. His prediction is already coming true. Some of the downtown commission houses are already selling standard colored cotton fabrics, dyed with colors that cannot be guaranteed for fastness, but they are not selling them under the names that have become household words because of the good quality of the merchandise. The "fugitive" fabrics, however, are being sold openly to the wholesale trade as such, and are moving quite well.

Alcohol from Pea Pods.

According to reports that have reached this city from an up-State source, a new use for pea pods has been worked out. It has been found, after considerable experiment, that commercial alcohol can be made from them better than from anything else save grain. A recent demonstration showed that a gallon of alcohol, 98.12 per cent. pure, could be distilled from about 50 pounds of pods. With about 250 tons of pods taken from the peas canned by only one concern in Western New York State last year, it is believed that the supply of raw material for this alcohol will be plentiful. The pods sell in the neighborhood of $1 a ton. About the only way in which the new alcohol differs from the pure grain product is that it cannot be used in anything that is to be taken internally. It is said that distillation can be carried on at a small expense under the process used.

Crude Rubber Prices Easing Off.

Quotations on crude rubber continue to ease off slowly here as the result of prolonged buying inactivity in this market and the softening tendency that has developed in the English market. Upriver fine, the best Para rubber, was held here yesterday at 58 cents a pound, spot, while smoked sheets and pale crêpe, the leading grades of plantation rubber, were quoted at 62 and 63 cents a pound, respectively. In view of the continued large consumption of crude rubber here by the manufacturing interests, considerable wonder is expressed in certain quarters of the market over the lack of buying. By some the opinion is held that necessity will force buyers into the market soon, while others look for little activity along this line until about the middle of September. Prices still seem too high to meet buyers' views for late delivery, and they apparently do not want spot rubber.

Iodine Preparations Advance.

Crude iodine having been advanced about 50 cents a pound by the foreign syndicate controlling the Chilean output, domestic manufacturers have announced a corresponding advance in prices on all iodine preparations, according to Weekly Drug Markets. An advance of 5 cents a pound in chloroform has also been announced, owing to the scarcity and high price of acetone. There is an active export demand for this anesthetic, as well as for iodoform and various iodide salts. Codliver oil is firmer. Sales of the Norway grade were made here at $80 a barrel early this week, and some of the leading holders are now asking $5 above that price. A sharp upturn in quotations for belladonna, both leaves and root, has taken place. Trade in the heavy chemicals used for technical purposes continues active, especially in those used in the manufacture of explosives. Prices for the druggists' quality of opium have been shaded 10 cents a pound.

Better Call for Gray Goods.

There was a better call for gray goods in this market yesterday, though, from all accounts, it was not evenly distributed. Prices continued firm on several numbers at the nominal bases recently quoted, but on other goods, notably 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s, sales were reported, for spot delivery, at an eighth off listed figures. Some business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¾ cents for nearby delivery, and sales of 60-48s in that width were made for shipment during the remainder of this month and next, at 3¾ cents. A fair amount of sheeting business was reported from the bag trade, the day's transactions including sales of 36-inch 4.70s at 3¾ cents, and 40-inch 4.25s at 4¼ cents. Some business was done on drills, but it was not heavy. Specialties had another good day. Nominal prices on staple printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Asked.

About Silesian Trade.

Writing to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce under recent date, Consul H. G. Seltzer, who is at Breslau, Germany, says that nearly $12,000,000 worth of lumber and wood of all descriptions will be required to rebuild East Prussia, this amount being the estimate of a leading German lumber trade journal. It will be supplied mostly from Silesia, Saxony, Hanover and the Rhine Provinces. Because of war conditions, Mr. Seltzer says that no new wall-paper patterns will be produced this year. The production of this commodity in Germany in the last year has been but one-third normal. He mentions the great increase in acreage in Silesia that has been given to potatoes, as well as the large increases in prices on alcohol and the prospects of a steady advance in hide and leather prices. The mining industry, he says, will show reduced dividends, the coal production, for instance, being about 70 to 75 per cent. normal in the last year. Flax spinners and weavers are busy, being hampered considerably by the shortage of raw material, and prices are advancing. A plan to create German fashions for home and export trade is on foot.

DACIA SUIT IS SETTLED.

Ship Brokers' Action Against E. N. Breitung Is Withdrawn.

As the result of an agreement reached by all parties concerned the suit brought originally in the United States Supreme Court, and later transferred to the Federal District Court by E. V. Novelly & Co., ship brokers, of 18 Broadway, against E. N. Breitung, the banker, as purchaser of the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia, has been discontinued. The terms of the settlement were not stated.

Breitung paid $165,000 for the Dacia, which, when granted American register, left Galveston with a cargo of cotton valued at $750,000 for Rotterdam, Holland. As freightage on the cotton Breitung received $195,000, which netted him a profit of $25,000. As E. V. Novelly & Co. held an option on the Dacia at the time of the sale, and the ship brokers also procured the cargo for the vessel, they sued Breitung for their interest in the deal, which amounted to about $10,000.

On the way to Rotterdam the Dacia was seized by a French cruiser, and last Tuesday the French prize court confirmed the capture of the vessel as a fair prize under the laws of that country, although it is understood the State Department will enter a protest. The cargo of cotton is not involved in the French court's decision.

NEW WOMEN'S COURT PLAN.

Detention Home to Have Sixteen Floors and Cost $365,000.

Plans were filed yesterday for the sixteen-story Detention Home and Court for women whic the city has been preparing to build for more than a year. The new structure will have a frontage of 101 feet and will occupy the plot at 133 to 141 West Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The greater part of the plot was formerly occupied by the old Thirtieth Street Police Station, which was torn down about three years ago.

This home will combine the features of a court and a jail, and the detention work will be under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, of which Katherine B. Devis is the Commissioner.

The cost of the building is estimated at $35,000 by the architects, Griffin & Wynkoop. The detention rooms or jail will be on the upper floors. There will be a chapel on the fifteenth floor and a hospital ward, with a large kitchen, on the top floor. There will be open-air loggias on each floor from the sixth to the fourteenth stories, and they will also be equipped with two small dining rooms. The courtrooms will occupy the second and third floors.

RIDDER SUES FOR $250,000.

Staats-Zeitung Owner Says Hearst's American Libeled Him.

Herman Ridder, editor and owner of The New York Staats-Zeitung, yesterday started a suit in the Supreme Court against the Star Company, publisher of Hearst's New York American, charging libel and asking for damages of $250,000.

Mr. Ridder says he was damaged by an article which appeared in The American on May 30, and which said Ridder was engaged in the manufacture of aeroplane parts for England and her allies.

Mr. Ridder disclaimed any responsibility for the supplies furnished to the Allies by the company named, for the reason that Erskine Hewitt had been appointed receiver to the concern, and had sole authority to conduct its affairs.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; K. Fedderson, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
ALBION, N. Y.—Strickle, Day & Collins; P. W. Collins, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Continental.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Weinman & Lewinson; D. Weinman, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
ATHENS, Ga.—W. T. Collins & Co.; W. T. Collins, women's, misses' and children's wear, millinery; 38 West 32d; Webster.
AUGUSTA—Von Kamp, Vaughan & Gerald; A. B. Von Kamp, notions, furn. goods; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—The Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, ladies', children's coats, suits; 2 W. 18th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Reed, carpets, rugs; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Likes, Berwanger & Co.; S. Smith, hats; Broadway Central.
BANGOR—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BEARDSTOWN, Ill.—Kuhl D. G. Co.; F. J. Kuhl, ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
BIRMINGHAM—Caheen Bros.; J. J. Dodd, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
BIRMINGHAM—Caheen Bros.; J. J. Dodd, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss D. Feeley, misses' waists; Miss Spencer, junior coats, dresses; Miss N. Thurlow, misses', children's cotton underwear; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. A. Hahn, silk, cotton waists; 470 4th Av.
BOZEMAN—Mull's; C. A. Mull, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BRADDOCK—Katz & Goldsmith; Miss M. Lutz, infants' wear; Miss K. Junk, underwear; 72 Madison Av.; McAlpin.
BRADDOCK—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, ready-to-wear; L. A. Katz, general mdse.; 5 & 7 Union Sq.
BRISTOL—H. P. King Co.; E. M. Watt, knit goods, underwear; 17 W. 28th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam Co.; Miss D. Block, Miss Hearn, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—L. S. Given; Miss Clossy, waists, dresses; 72 Madison Av.; McAlpin.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; A. Dagleish, domestics, dress goods, silks; 821 B'way.
CAIRO, Ill.—Weber-Wolters Dry Goods Co.; H. Weber, dry goods, notions; 366 B'way; Navarre.
CANTON, Ill.—Scripps D. G. Co.; J. M. Bushwell, ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; J. W. Solof, ready-to-wear; Miss F. Grostenfield, millinery; 1,161 B'way.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Son; M. Furchgott, dry goods, &c.; 148 West 23d; Endicott.
CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz & Co.; R. Schwartz, R. L. Schwartz, Mrs. F. Kirkpatrick, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 18 E. 22d; Plaza.
CHATTANOOGA—Model Store; M. Feld, millinery; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—S. T. Corydon, dress goods, ready to wear, notions, furnishing goods; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mandel, representing; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bro.; S. Willard, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Corson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. Esbury, embroideries; 115 Worth.
CHICKASHA, Ohio—The Leader; H. A. Gerstenfield, ladies' ready to wear, mdse., gent's furngs., dry goods, shoes; 418 Grand.
CINCINNATI—Liberty Clothing Co.; S. Schoengold, Sol Schoengold, clothing; Herald Square.
CINCINNATI—Ohio Tailoring Co.; L. L. Wolf, men's, women's, children's clothing; 685 B'way.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; M. Hillman, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; M. Hillman, gloves, underwear, hosiery; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Miss V. W. Hart, women's suits; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; E. W. Aldrich, men's furn. goods, hosiery, hats; 220 6th Av.; Broztell.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bell Garment Co.; D. Bell, piece goods; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. Swanson, jobs wash skirts; 37 W. 26th.
CLINTON, Iowa—Donlan Bros.; T. E. Donlan, clothing, furn. goods, shoes; Broztell.
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Branham-Hinkle Co.; J. S. Branham, cloaks, suits;

COTTON ADVANCES ON MIXED REPORTS

Dry Weather in Parts of Texas, but Good Rains Fall in Atlantic Coast States.

PART OF DAY'S GAIN LOST

Bullish Talk on Belief That Spinners' Takings Are Four Times as Much as a Year Ago.

Cotton closed barely steady yesterday, although prices showed a slight net gain for the day. The reaction came after prices had made an advance of 8 to 16 points over the closing level of Wednesday. Liverpool again showed a good undertone, and spot sales reached a total of 14,000 bales. The weather was still dry in Texas so far as the detailed weather reports went, although The Dallas News of Aug. 2 printed dispatches from many Texas points where rains on July 31 and Aug. 1 ranged as high as four inches. These rains fell in the following counties: Coleman, Mitchell, Nolan, Mills and in the San Angelo district of West Texas. This was quite a surprise to the trade, as it was not believed that any precipitation of importance had fallen on those dates.

There is more or less bullish talk in circulation, as it is believed that the statistics from now on will make a relatively bullish showing. For instance, spinners' takings today are expected to be four or five times as large as they were for the corresponding week last season, which, however, represented the demoralized conditions at the beginning of the war.

Further good rains fell throughout the eastern belt yesterday, and conditions in the Atlantic States are probably all that could be asked for at this stage of the season. The reports of the Atlanta Compress Company, compiled Aug. 1, are better than had been expected, and indicate a favorable prospect provided rain came shortly after the date of their compilation. Consequently, the recent precipitation is believed to have made the outlook highly favorable.

F. M. Cordill, traveling crop expert, says that taking the Atlantic States as a whole the average condition will equal last year on Aug. 1 minus the decrease in acreage and use of fertilizer. There is thus far, according to his observation, no evidence of a breakdown in the plant from lack of fertilizer, as fruitage is normal and the plant is in full bloom.

The American Consul at Kobe, Japan, has the following to say regarding the stocks of cotton in Japan:

The warehousemen's report on the cotton consignments in Osaka, dated June 10, gives the whole stocks held as showing an increase of 780 bales over the previous reports, dated June 1, the total amounting to 11,075 bales. This is the result of a dwindling demand from China. The accumulation is particularly heavy in coarse counts. In finer goods also there is a heavy accumulation, but that is almost entirely due to the depressed condition of the domestic textile market. The report of the Associated Cotton Spinning Companies for the opening days of the present month shows that exports to China have increased lately, but that is due to speculative shipments by some exporters on the strength of the reported decrease in stocks at Shanghai. Otherwise trade remains as slack as ever.

Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	9.15	9.15	9.02	9.09@9.01
Oct.	9.48	9.36	9.42@9.44	9.39@9.40
Dec.	9.76	9.67	9.71@9.72	9.67@9.68
Jan.	9.86	9.76	9.82@9.83	9.78@9.79
March	10.10	10.05	10.08@10.10	10.04@10.06
May	10.33	10.28	10.30@10.31	10.27@10.28

Spot cotton at New York was good, with middling 9 points advance: middling, 9.40c. Southern spot markets were from 5 to 10 points advance, with New Orleans, 8.69c; Galveston, 8.90c; Savannah, 8⅝c; Houston, 8.90c, and Memphis, 8.75c.

The New Orleans market closed steady.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advance. Middling at 5.43d. Sales, 14,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales. American, none.

Prices at Liverpool closed quiet, but steady.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,570	137	112,365	38,664
New Orleans	1,161	300	136,186	52,601
Savannah	400	118	61,124	12,452
Charleston	177	..	43,146	1,128
Norfolk	362	47	46,102	17,088
Wilmington	502	..	21,572	7,899
Mobile	618	..	12,631	1,829

INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.

Houston	968	311	47,296	24,869
Memphis	18	126	26,218	16,825
Augusta	..	2	..	10,740
St. Louis	..	..	15,618	15,125

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	—Today.		Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,000	to 1,750	2,053	431
New Orleans	..	..	202	152

Exports yesterday, 3,789 bales. Total thus far this season, 9,599 bales, against 2,006 bales last year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Twenty-six companies, with $662,700 aggregate capital stock, were incorporated today. They include:

Northwestern Trading Company, merchandise, food products, commodities, Nyestock, $200,000: S. E. Hall, W. R. Sainsbury, E. Halsey Malone, 24 Broad St.

American Society Corp., of New York, $100,000: J. A. Ingram, W. Z. Partello, A. J. Sunderlin, 318 West 45th St.

Tupper Lake Chemical Co., Salmanac, wood products, by-products and derivatives distillation, refining chamicals, $160,000; Robert W. Hilton, J. M. Hilton, H. R. McKinney, 122 South Av., Bradford, Pa.

Borough Holding Co., realty, $60,000; J. W. and T. E. Greacen, T. McCracken, 200 Broadway.

Active Oxygen Products, apparatus for active oxygen products, sanitary ventilation, engineers, $50,000: G. A. Haviland, C. H. Heitman, W. J. Knox, 514 East 58th St.

Delong Escapement Co., watches, clocks, jewelry, $50,000: E. A. Hamilton, J. J. Thorneley, G. W. Gelling, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Elandes Ribbon Co., braids, chiffons, malines, ribbons, $40,000; F. A. Wasserman, A. Sopp, J. M. Leggenieux, 234 Fourth Av.

Palisade Holding Co., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $25,000; H. A. Sperry, S. A. Du Crot, Lansford F. Chapman, 417 West 120th St.

Bagg & Co., jewelry, gold and silverware, clocks, watches, novelities, $25,000; L. F. Starr, J. N. Blair, F. H. Twyeffort, 286 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

United Display Fixture Co., fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, papier mache, window displays, $20,000: W. Zorn, A. Greenberg, S. Weiss, 80 Essex St.

Hudson Valley Realty Co., Poughkeepsie, realty, brokerage, managerial, $20,000; J. B. Ball, F. W. Vail, M. Leslie, Poughkeepsie.

Maxudian Phonograph Co., Ithaca, talking machines, musical instruments, $20,000: F. M. Willis, W. F. Fletcher, Yervant H. Maxudian, Ithaca.

Fannette Mfg. Co., misses', children's wearing apparel, $15,000; M. Gries, H. Brill, H. Sternggld, 629 West 135th St.

The Coryzol Co., drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, $10,000: C. Zimmerman, L. T. Fetzer, R. H. Tingley, 44 Cedar St.

Names Art Furniture Co., $10,000; J. M. Holmes, R. Lewis, R. B. Howard, 32 Liberty St.

Carbolite Chemical Co., chemicals, mercantile, agriculture, mining, forester, lumbering, $10,000; E. H. Wells, S. Falk, A. F. Zoeller, 150 Nassau St.

Wolf Thread Co., spool, tube cotton, $5,000; M. and L. Morgenbess.r, P. Wolf, 753 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Brandnor Realty Corp'n, Oyster Bay, realty, $5,000; L. N. Slade, H. Raebeck, C. Graham, 538 West 111th St.

Feinberg Hat Works, $5,200; J. Roberts, A. Wolinsky, L. Feinberg, 35 West 11th St.

Hoosick Falls Amusement Co., Hoosick Falls, theatres, motion pictures, $20,000; C. A. McCarthy, D. L. Hall, G. W. Clark, Hoosick Falls.

Capital Increases—Henry Glass & Co., New York, $250,000 to $680,000; The Zorro Tobacco Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; R. A. Weber Silk Dyeing Co., New York, $50,000 to $70,000; Woodstock Hotel Co., New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Houghton Oil and Coal Co., Houghton; Fire Island Estates, Bay Shore; Auty & Nelson Co., Manhattan; South Shore Realty Co., Bay Shore.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 5.—Charter filed here.

American Public Works Corporation, New York, $1,000,000, to construct, maintain, and operate public works, railways, tramways, &c.; J. G. White, Douglas L. Severd, Mallet Provost, all of New York.

TO HOLD EMBARGO MEETING.

Importers Will Indorse Wilson in British Controversy.

The Committe of Fifteen which, on behalf of the American importers, originally presented the petition to Secretary Lansing protesting against the British embargo, met yesterday afternoon at the Hardware Club, 253 Broadway, when it was decided that a mass-meeting should be held at the Hotel Biltmore shortly in which all importers and exporters are invited to participate. The object of the meeting is to indorse the efforts of the Administration to obtain relief from the restrictions of the British Order in Council.

This is the Committee of Fifteen: Lee Kohns, of L. Strauss & Sons; Carl W. Stern, of M. J. Corbett & Co.; M. B. Schmidt, of B. Illfelder & Co.; Emil Strobel, of Strobel & Wilken Company; Theodore Bach, of Snow's United States Express Company; William J. Whittemore, of American News Company; George J. Hunken, of Emil Majert Company; Dr. Carl Amend, of Eimer & Amend; J. M. Klauss, of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.; Henry F. Samstag, of Samstag & Hilder Bros.; Ainslie Walter, of Butler Bros.; H. W. Braun, of Habicht, Braun & Co.; E. Stratmann, of The F. A. Koch Company; L. A. Repp, of Hoyt, Repp Company; Philip J. Cunningham, of Dezell & Helwig.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and feverish, prices declining 1½@1⅞c early under active liquidation, rallied on covering, but at the close was again easy, with net losses of ⅞@ 1¾c. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.22, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, spot; No. 2 hard at $1.28, cost, insurance and freight New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.12, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	..	..	$1.17¾	$1.18¾	.96½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.08⅞	1.07¼	1.07⅞	1.08⅝	.96½
Dec.	1.06¼	1.07⅛	1.08⅜	1.09¾	1.05
May	1.14	1.13	1.13⅝	1.14¾	..

CORN.

The better weather over the corn belt caused increased selling pressure in the corn market and prices were easier, closing with a partial rally, although ⅝c to ¾c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90c lake and rail. Aug. 20 shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	76⅛	75¾	75⅝	76	67⅝
December	65	64¼	64½	65¼	70½
May	67¾	66⅜	67	67¾	..

OATS.

Country offerings of oats were more liberal in the West on account of the fine weather which, it was said, had improved conditions and permitted renewed threshing. Receipts were still small and there was little pressure on the cash position, and the local cash market was steady with standard quoted at 64½@65c; No. 2 white, 65@65½c; No. 3 white, 64@64½c; No. 4 white, 63¼@64c; fancy clipped white, 67½@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 66@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	42⅞	41⅜	41⅝	42¾	41⅜
December	42⅝	41¼	41¾	42⅝	44⅞
May	45⅝	44½	44¾	45½	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weak and lower early under renewed selling prompted by continued heavy receipts of hogs at primary points as well as lower prices at the yeards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Friday, 19,000; Kansas City received 4,500, and Omaha, 7,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept.	7.82	7.65	7.77	7.92	9.32
Oct.	7.95	7.75	7.85	8.02	9.50
Ribs—					
Sept.	8.92	8.67	8.85	9.00	12.47
Oct.	8.90	8.70	8.87	8.97	12.35
Pork—					
Sept.	13.35	13.10	13.32	13.32	22.00
Oct.	13.50	13.30	13.47	13.52	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a small volume of business in the market for cottonseed oil and price changes during the day were narrow, closing at 1 point net advance to 1 point decline.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.82@5.84	5.80
Aug.	5.85	5.85	5.84@5.86	5.83
Sept.	5.77	5.73	5.73@5.77	5.76
Oct.	5.77	5.75	5.75@5.77	5.75
Nov.	..	..	5.75@5.78	5.73
Dec.	5.82	5.80	5.81@5.82	5.80
Jan.	5.91	5.88	5.88@5.90	5.89
Feb.	..	..	5.96@5.99	5.96
March	6.04	6.04	6.03@6.05	6.03

COFFEE.

In the coffee market price changes during the day were rather narrow, and at the close values were unchanged to 3 points net higher. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.51@6.52	6.51
September	6.51	6.46	6.51@6.52	6.49
October	..	..	6.49@6.50	6.49
November	..	..	6.49@6.50	6.49
December	6.49	6.45	6.49@6.50	6.49
January	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.53
February	..	..	6.58@6.59	6.57
March	6.62	6.59	6.62@6.63	6.61
April	..	..	6.67@6.68	6.65
May	6.71	6.70	6.72@6.73	6.69
June	..	..	6.77@6.78	6.74
July	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.79

SUGAR.

Opening steady, unchanged to an advance of 3 points, a little short covering sent prices up a few points at midday, but on reports of lower spot markets liquidation set in late in the session, and on the decline stop orders in September were caught and the market closed easy, 2 to 3 points lower, with total sales 9,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.27@3.29	3.35
September	3.40	3.25	3.30@3.31	3.38
October	3.42	3.30	3.33@3.34	3.41
November	..	..	3.26@3.27	3.34
December	3.20	3.20	3.15@3.17	3.17
January	3.04	2.94	2.95@2.96	3.00
February	..	..	2.95@2.96	3.00
March	..	..	2.98@2.99	3.03
April	..	..	2.98@2.99	3.04
May	..	..	3.00@3.02	3.05
June	..	..	3.01@3.03	3.07
July	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.10

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,326 packages. Trading was fairly active yesterday in the medium grades of creamery, but market quieter yesterday; and while the supply urgently offered is lighter than earlier in the week, buying is not sufficient to closely clear receipts, and the tone was barely steady at the close. Creamery, state, (92 score), 25¼@25½c, higher scoring, 26@26½c; firsts, 23¼@23c; seconds, 22½@23c; thirds, 21@22c: State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 23½@ 24½c; common to fair, 20@22c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,942 cases. The general situation is without material change. High qualities of fresh goods showing a large proportion of new laid are scarce and firm. Average prime and lower grades are still overplentiful, pressing for sale, and of extremely irregular value, the market being especially weak for seriously defective qualities, some of which are going at extremely low prices. Near-by white eggs in light supply, and there is a small proportion of strictly new-laid qualities showing good size and chalk-white color; these are tending in sellers' favor, while the average offerings are selling at very irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@25c; extra firsts, 21½@22½c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 16@17½c; thirds and poorer, 10@15½c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 12¾@14c; fair to good, 12¼@13c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 31@32c; ordinary to good, 25@30c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@30c; Western, gathered whites, 22@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 25@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@24c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

WATER WORKS STOCK DROPS

Heavy Loss Suffered by the Investors of Hampton, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Chancellor Backes heard testimony today in the Court of Chancery on the financial entanglements of the Standard Water Systems Company of Hampton, Hunterdon County, for which a receiver had been asked.

John A. Power, President of the company, testified that in his opinion the stock of the concern had a value of $8 per share. He said the people of Hampton had paid $83 per share for it.

Henry Runyon, counsel for Philip L. E. Del Fungo Geira, Vice President of the company, asked how much Power owed a trust company in Jamaica when he took the committee of citizens from Hampton there to show the standing of the company and officers. The court ruled the question out. The only thing that interested the court, according to the Vice Chancellor, was whether the company was solvent.

ANTHRACITE OUTPUT LOW.

Last Six Months' Figures Show Sharply Reduced Shipments.

July was the second month of extremely low anthracite production. It is probable that, when the Bureau of Anthracite Statistics issues the official figures next week, it will be found that not more than 5,000,000 tons of anthracite have been shipped to market. The shipments in July last year amounted to 5,391,857 tons.

Operators state that the market for anthracite has not been so dull in years. Most of the colleries are working only two or three days a week, and there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of full time. The expenses of keeping the mines in condition to work—drainage, ventilation, timbering, repairing replacements, inspecting—are all going on, but the amount of coal shipped to market in the first six months of this year was 1,350,485 tons less than in the first six months of 1914.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

One road	$205,615	+ 1,951
Six roads	7,715,967	—591,999
Total (7 roads)	7,921,852	—590,048

THE CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & Texas Pacific for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Miles of r'd op.	337.27	337.27	
Gross	$787,248	$873,182	*$135,934
Net after taxes	208,319	157,322	50,997
Twelve months:			
Op. revenues	9,422,251	10,962,100	*1,539,848
Op. expenses	6,807,447	7,811,110	*1,003,662
Net rev. from Operations	2,614,803	3,150,989	*536,186
Taxes	372,104	368,000	4,104
Net after taxes	2,242,694	2,782,989	*540,295

MOBILE & OHIO for June and twelve months—

Gross	882,448	1,082,345	*199,896
Net after taxes	286,841	201,715	85,126
Twelve months:			
Op. revenues	10,982,149	13,002,582	*2,020,433
Op. expenses	7,933,656	10,122,144	2,188,488
Net revenue from operations	3,048,402	2,880,437	168,054
Taxes	385,591	416,518	*30,927
Net after taxes	2,662,901	2,463,918	198,982

ALABAMA & GREAT SOUTHERN for June and twelve months—

Gross	392,279	431,321	*39,041
Net after taxes	97,768	42,847	55,121
Twelve months:			
Oper. revs.	4,776,629	5,426,175	*649,545
Oper. exp.	3,853,733	4,269,410	*615,677
Net rev. fr. op.	1,122,896	1,156,764	*33,868
Taxes	177,928	189,856	*11,926
Net aft. taxes	944,966	966,907	*21,914

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	3,123.14	3,097.55	*25.59
Freight rev.	1,076,401	1,337,857	261,455
Pass. rev.	339,712	391,085	51,372
T'l op. revs.	1,628,735	1,953,234	324,498
Ma. way & str.	170,915	216,150	36,235
Main. of equip.	242,278	250,942	8,663
Trans. exp.	589,841	726,050	130,188
T'l oper. exp.	1,145,537	1,314,455	168,918
Taxes	86,034	87,000	965
Oper. inc.	396,174	551,779	155,004
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	14,324,670	17,307,084	2,982,364
Pass. rev.	4,576,795	5,430,531	853,736
T'l oper. revs.	21,280,462	25,420,503	4,140,040
Ma. way & str.	2,414,868	3,133,831	715,963
Ma. of equip.	3,175,642	3,460,963	285,321
Trans. exp.	7,792,904	9,370,681	1,577,776
T'l oper. exp.	14,922,534	17,463,705	2,541,171
Taxes	1,032,246	990,000	*42,246
Oper. inc.	5,325,778	6,957,797	1,671,018

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for June and twelve months—

Freight rev.	607,100	759,228	152,128
Passen. rev.	116,171	132,177	16,006
T'l oper. revs.	792,226	978,892	186,666
Ma. way & str.	143,044	96,745	*43,298
Ma. of equip.	182,861	119,884	*12,976
Trans. exps.	274,288	286,058	11,759
T'l oper. exp.	605,530	576,438	*29,097
Taxes	48,180	66,647	18,470
Oper. income.	138,150	335,811	197,660
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	7,731,118	8,257,449	526,331
Passen. rev.	1,410,617	1,675,168	264,550
T'l oper. revs.	10,035,896	10,970,402	934,506
Ma. way & str.	1,132,078	1,143,805	11,727
Ma. of equip.	1,185,015	1,351,591	166,575
Trans. exps.	3,397,006	3,671,223	274,216
T'l oper. exp.	6,478,821	6,910,330	431,499
Taxes	574,315	567,857	*6,458
Oper. income.	2,977,274	3,492,224	514,950

*Increase.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for June and twelve months—

Mileage	1,800.04	1,799.74	*.30
Freight rev.	$1,858,774	$1,680,005	*$178,769
Pass. rev.	888,372	865,479	*22,892
Total op. rvs.	3,118,283	2,897,084	*221,198
Maint. of way and str.	373,914	298,310	*75,603
Mt. of equip.	392,266	462,487	70,221
Transp. exp.	1,046,067	1,073,331	27,278
Total op. exp.	1,981,217	2,007,037	25,820
Taxes	144,000	132,000	13,000
Oper. inc.	1,015,998	756,046	*259,952
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	20,933,935	21,767,352	833,366
Pass. rev.	9,235,957	9,273,781	308,224
Total op. revs.	33,760,734	34,931,059	1,170,325
Maint. of way and str.	3,912,685	4,571,588	658,903
Mt. of equip.	5,387,581	6,073,173	685,597
Transp. exp.	13,966,031	14,278,850	1,312,220
Total op. exp.	24,876,171	27,566,104	2,689,933
Taxes	1,529,350	1,494,813	*34,536
Oper. inc.	7,350,275	5,870,141	*1,480,133

*Increase.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	813,663	861,287	960,049
Net	207,040	168,002	214,360
Other inc.	82,290	96,621	115,250
Total inc.	289,498	271,046	261,950
Def. aft. chgs.	24,953	51,269	*29,580
12 mos. gross.	10,627,861	12,791,904	13,296,950
Net	2,266,707	2,958,104	3,589,816
Other inc.	1,226,423	1,069,839	1,043,322
Total inc.	2,993,130	3,426,057	4,643,139
Def. aft. chgs.	280,998	*335,771	1,885,188

*Surplus.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	$737,248	$873,182	$835,308
Net aft. tax.	208,125	157,322	173,114
12 mos. gross.	9,422,251	10,962,100	10,445,169
Net aft. tax.	2,241,689	2,782,900	3,055,210

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for June and twelve months—

Gross	897,323	980,705	1,068,182
Net aft. taxes	148,581	252,878	124,859
12 mos. gross.	10,936,532	12,884,359	13,317,161
Net aft. taxes	1,516,614	2,362,279	2,569,078

NORFOLK & WESTERN for June and 12 months—

Gross	$4,830,285	$3,744,204	$3,742,888
Net after tax.	1,558,930	1,134,809	1,092,408
12 mos. gross.	42,987,043	44,650,309	43,739,920
Net after tax.	13,276,417	12,804,902	13,214,464

MOBILE & OHIO for June and 12 months—

Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,122
Gross	$882,440	$1,082,345	$1,070,683
Net after tax.	286,333	201,715	261,049
12 mos. gross	10,982,149	13,002,582	12,217,616
Net after tax.	2,660,762	2,463,919	2,951,750

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for June and 12 months—

Mileage	300	300	300
Gross	$392,280	$431,321	$426,979
Net after tax.	97,717	42,847	74,909
12 mos gross.	4,776,630	5,426,175	5,231,985
Net after tax.	944,263	966,908	1,232,664

Miscellaneous Earnings.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for June and 6 months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$246,690	$247,827	$1,137
Op exp & taxes	155,947	152,255	*3,691
Net earnings	90,742	95,572	4,829
Other income	440	356	*83
Gross income	91,183	95,929	4,745
Interest	57,550	56,838	*711
Net income	33,632	39,090	5,457
Div. prf stock	25,957	25,957	.....
Balance	7,676	13,133	5,457
12 mos. gross	1,456,918	1,495,732	38,813
Op. exp. & taxes	918,202	929,107	12,804
Net earnings	540,616	566,625	26,009
Other income	764	707	*57
Gross income	541,380	567,332	25,951
Interest	341,836	336,024	*5,811
Net income	199,544	231,307	31,762
Div. prf. stock	155,742	155,742	.....
Balance	43,802	75,565	31,762

*Increase.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:00 | Sun sets 7:41 | Moon rises 12:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:00	4:26	10:08	11:00
Governors Island	4:48	5:10	10:53	11:44
Hell Gate	6:38	7:00	12:33	1:24

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 5.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, July 24.
SS Ardgryfe, London, July 21.
SS Cairnhill, Havre, July 23.
SS Cushing, Tuxpan, July 18.
SS Caracas, San Juan, July 31.
SS Djibouti, Barcelona, July 20.
SS Lydic, St. Nazaire, July 15.
SS Lincolnshire, London, July 17.
SS Florizel, St. John's, July 31.
SS Moritz, Para, June 22.
SS Beothic, Tilt Cove, July 30.
SS Ottar, Cardenas, July 30.
SS Semantha, Matanzas, July 31.
SS Frances, Macoris, July 28.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, July 27.
SS Corozal, Jucaro, July 20.
SS Virgil, Rio Janeiro, July 12.
SS Shawmut, Jacksonville, Aug. 1.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 2.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 31.
SS Galileo, Boston, Aug. 4.
SS Aurania, Huelva, July 15.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 27
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 21
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

San Giorgio	Gibraltar	July 27
Lapland	Liverpool	July 30
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Hathor	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 31
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	July 28
Canopic	Genoa	July 21
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	July 30
Patria	Fayal	Aug. 1
Perugia	Gibraltar	July 27
Taormina	Naples	July 28
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camaguey, Santiago	....	3:00 P.M.
Elbergen, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	....	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wagama, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oldfield Grange, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	....	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	....	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	....	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	....	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Mesaba, London	....	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 5.

SS Taormina, Naples to New York, was 910 miles E. at noon; due 18th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,330 miles S. at 8 P. M., 4th.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 120 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 138 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles N. E. of Hatteras at 11 A. M.
SS Pleiades, Matanzas to New York, was 230 miles S. at noon.
SS Sarnia, Kingston to New York, was 146 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 136 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 162 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 300 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 216 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was

SCHWERIN REPLIES TO LA FOLLETTE

Pacific Mail Head Says Statement That Company Will Cease Business Is a Fact.

SEAMEN'S ACT HANDICAPS

He Reiterates That the Steamship Line Cannot Meet Financial Obligations Under New Law.

R. P. Schwerin, Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has written a letter to Senator La Follette answering an article in La Follette's Magazine entitled: "The Ship Owners' Conspiracy." He says in part:

"You state in your article

Nothing in this measure will work any hardship upon an American vessel as compared with foreign vessels. The purpose of Congress in passing this law was to equalize the cost of operation by setting free the law of supply and demand in order to compel foreign shipowners to come up to the American standard. And Congress gave the shipowners eight whole months in which to prepare for the law.

How are these shipowners employing this time?

Take for illustration the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, most often quoted in the inspired news dispatches and business men's resolutions. The Pacific Mail, according to the claim of Mr. Schwerin, its General Manager, is 'going out of business.' The propaganda put forth by the shipping interests asserts that it is ceasing business because of the handicaps imposed by the seamen's law. This is wholly and maliciously false.

"Permit me to say, as an officer of this company and familiar with its policy, that the Pacific Mail cannot operate and meet its financial obligations under the Seamen's act, therefore it is forced to go out of business. This statement is neither wholly nor maliciously false, but is wholly and fatally true. Further, you state:

The controlling interest in the Pacific Mail is owned by the Southern Pacific Railway. Two years ago Congress passed a law forbidding railroad owned ships to pass through the Panama Canal. To continue in its highly prosperous business, the Pacific Mail was forced by law to reorganize in order to run its ships through the canal. And it was back on Feb. 1, 1913, at a hearing before a Congressional Committee that was considering the Panama Canal act, that Mr. Schwerin predicted the action that his company has now taken.

"Congress passed the Canal Act in 1912. Before a House Committee in 1912, conducting hearings upon the Wilson bill, which was introduced by the present Secretary of Labor, I testified that the Panama Canal bill would put us out of one branch of our business and that your bill • • • which was the subject before the committee at that time, if passed, would put us out of business on the Transpacific Line. These hearings, permit me to state, had nothing whatever to do with the Canal bill, but were hearings upon the Wilson bill, which afterward became known as the La Follette bill. • • • The Wilson bill, as I testified, if passed, would put us out of the transpacific or oriental business, and it now appears that the conditions stated in my testimony are coming true. The testimony is a matter of record, and if you care to look up the facts you can verify the correctness of this statement and the incorrectness of yours."

IN CHICAGO NEXT YEAR.

Display Men, In Final Session Here, Choose 1916 Meeting Place.

The convention of the International Association of Display Men at the Waldorf-Astoria came to a close yesterday with the installation of the newly elected officers and the selection of Chicago as the place for next year's convention. A. J. Edgell, the new head of the association, presided for the first time at the afternoon session. A report was read giving details of the amalgamation of the Canadian Association of Display Men with the American organization. The union of the two bodies was ratified unanimously.

A cablegram was received from Edward N. Goldsman, display manager of Selfridge's American department store in London, to the effect that as soon as the war ends an English branch of display men will be organized. When this is done, it is planned to inaugurate an exchange of photographs of window displays in the two countries in order that members here and in England may have the benefit of the latest ideas in showing goods.

At the morning session, A. L. Powell of the General Electric Company made an interesting address, in which he demonstrated the effect that the colors of light have on merchandise. He showed why lights steal some of the color from a piece of material and why some colors of light intensify, while others modify, the appearance of merchandise. George J. Cowan of The Dry Goods Reporter told of the value of the show-window publicity.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 13, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Wallach.
Re Fletcher.
Sanders<Baxt.
Stone<Int R T.
Geo G Graham Con Co<Graham.
Berry<Brown.
Jones<Lilienthal.
City R E Co<Brady.
Tepper<Tepper.
Searl<F. J & G RR.
Re Wallach.
Harding<Harding.
Davies<De Guzman.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Re Cohen, (Freedman.)
Wood<Dudley.
King<same.
Cohen<Cohen.
CNY<Embroidery Mfg.
Nicolini<Fagella.
Lanza<So Pacific Co.
F Forche Co, Inc<Tribune Assn.
M I Stewart & Co<same.
Lane<Kaps.
Deehl<Int R T.
Bethel<same.
Fields<Fields.
Levine<Levine.
Re Halpern, (Pike.)
Foan<English.
Chimenz<Chimenz.
Dapker<Dapker.
Barre-Bernard Co<McSweeney.
O'Connell<Jacobs & Young.
Connolly<NY Con RR.
Kosofsky<Connelly.
Dickey<Varnum.
Lyons<O'Brien.
Tittle<Int R T.
Silverman<same.
Law<same.
Bilelle<same.
Yalumkowitch<same.
Pelot<same.
Olmsted<same.
Peluso<same.
Aberman<same.
Epstein<same.
Pasquarello<same.
Whiting<same.
Zam<same.
Bushnell<Hammond.
Grieco<Adams.
Kenna<Levy.
Luchain<P & R C & I.
Meyer<P & R C & I.
Re Hasbrouck<Am T Life Ins Assn.
Gould<Gould.
Grumbacher<Grumbacher.
Penn Mail & Exp, (2.)
Stratis<Volk.
Needleman<3d St Stk & Poultry Co.
Donnely<Blumberg, (2.)
Ohn<Cowperthwait.
Falkner<Thedford-Eltz Coal Co.
Frankel<Farmers' L & Trust Co.
Fresser<Presser.
Fishman<Sidelnik.
Itzkawitz<Bronitzky.
Linn<Linn.
Lieberman<Lieberman
Borck<Borck.
Re Wallach.
Behrman<Behrman.
Re Carey, (Heyer.)
Hauser<Hauser.
Tillman<Tillman.
Treitel<Bamberger.
Campbell<Esch.
Frishling<Frishling.
Schilt<Abrams.
Re Lazaroff<Spevack.
Feldman<Feldman.
Motley<Motley.
Carrick<Carrick.
Baird<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Hrubousak<Hrubouc'k
Leighton<NY Rys.
McCreery<McCreery.
Bitterfeld<Aschengrau
Herlong<Fields.
NY Title I Co<Bodine.
St John Guild<Bodine.
Re Catholic Union.
Ablowich<Ablowich.
Child<Gordon.
Harvey<Harvey.
Brandt<Thiesen.
Itzkawitz<Bronitzky.
Re Farman.
Galligan<Galligan.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Seccafico<Seccafico.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Estates of:
Arthur G Hahn,
Simon Epstein,
Lena Bimberg.
Wills for probate:
Edgar Slenaking;
Adella O N Austin.
Robt H M Dawbarn,
Mary E Maskell,
Addie J Streeter,
Frances M Fowles,
Helen D Isaacs,
Edward C Post,
Elizabeth Bolsnot.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Motions.
A M Iron & Co<Salkin & King.
Crystal Glass, &c, Co<Faerber, S & Co.
Schlanger<Hauser.
Galway<Thompson.
Forward Assn<Sirrom Amuse Co.
Klatzke<Cohen.
Cassell<Bolker.
Eisler<Stern.
Pardi Tile Co<Reichenbacher.
Pope<Coolhouse.
Jaffa<Mann.
Scher<Dearnbaum.
Bright<Middleton.
Jenkel<Einstein.
Larkin Lumber Co<Mendelson.
Casola Bros<Stehelin & Frankenbach.
Rosenstein & Schachter<Sarner.
Murray<Un Met Mfg. Assets Liq Co<Pinkham.
Bloom<Rosen.
Wasserman<Schmidt.
Jones<B & O RR.
Globe Molasses Feed Co<Palmer.
Maas<Trigger.
Wilbeth Rty Co< B Crystal & Son.
Cox<McKee.
Srasohn & Son<Kimball.
Hayes Printing Co<Anglo-Am Film Co.
Lanza<Brusa.
Metal Tile Con Co<Caven.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Weisman<Paradiso—Lawrence S. Greenbaum. Mann Life Ins Co<Wilward Realty Co—William M. Seabury.
Supreme Court—Ford, J.—Lohr<Kuszrok—Ely—Rosenberg. Met Life Ins Co<Cumming (2)—Earle Webb. Flinn<Brogan Bldg Co—John H. Rogan.
SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Barmister<Murray—Wilbur Larremore.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motion calendar. Adjourned until Aug. 10, at 11 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Cibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—E. Rice<Watson—Harvey T. Andrews.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Contested motions.
Axelrod<NY Rys.
Heimroth<McLaughlin, et al.
Re Low et al, (Joralemon St. Haff.)
Langley-Slavin Co<Mead & Co.
Sloan<Rundle.
Re Standard Meter Co, (vol diss.)
Schirmer<Hartman et al.
Skinner<Skinner.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co, (2.)
Van Name<Haughwout, (2.)
Re Doody, as ex'r, &c, (lost mtge.)
Poughkeepsie Sav Bk<Levy et al.
Heller & Palmer, (to change name.)
Aident Co<Doyle.
Re Downs, (Smith, incompetent.)
Aident Co<Doyle.
Smith<Arluck.
Re Sherman St.
Re Marion St.
PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

The following candidates for admission to the bar are notified to attend in person and file, on Sept. 25, at 10 A. M., with the Committee on Character and Fitness, evidence of good moral character:

Walter Avery,
Edward V. Broderick,
James W. Bailey,
Alex. M. Birnbaum,
Silas Bernstein,
Byron Clark, Jr.,
Francis J. Clark,
V. A. J. Cagliostro,
George E. Campbell,
Peter M. Daly,
Harold C. Fonda,
J. Tobias Goldberg,
Leo N. Headley,
Len N. Haibluin,
Charles Henry Hall,
Otto P. Heyn, Jr.,
Ion Carl Holm,
George C. Henckel,
Harold Le G. Haskin,
Fred W. Hoerschgen,
Meyer Jacobs,
Barnet Kantor,
Philip Lerman,
Clark Langan,
G. V. McLaughlin,
Thomas F. Murphy,
Lester J. F. Moller,
Douglas Macduff,
Prilip Novick,
William J. O'Neill,
John J. O'Connell, Jr.,
John Potts,
Joseph P. Rudden,
A. C. Scharmann,
Michael Shapiro,
Walter A. Schaefer,
David Sussman,
Robert J. Silk,
Walter J. Trudden,
David Tepp,
Helen Vollmer,
Philip Wolinsky,
Harold C. Wilson,
William Paul Wiener.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals and will have complied with their provisions upon producing and filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the said rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law:

Esther Arkowitz,
William L. Berk,
Emil N. Baar,
Herman Block,
William R. Barbour,
Vincent A. Cashin,
Herman Chaityn,
Louis Cohen,
Thomas F. Curley,
Vincent E. Curry,
Philip F. Cook,
Hilary E. Corwin,
R. Dale Coquillette,
John J. Delaney,
Daniel J. Ennis,
Stephen C. Fordham,
Joseph C. H. Flynn,
Duncan A. Fraser,
Samuel Goldstein,
Sylvester C. Grady,
Henry Gilligan,
Edward G. B. Hudson,
Anthony Horn,
Charles A. Hersey,
John N. Hoffman,
Charles H. Harris,
Samuel Jacobs,
Agatha Jeorg,
Herman Krelzvogel,
John L. Karle,
Fred. E. Kuhnast,
Irvin E. Klein,
Carsten H. Ludder,
Samuel S. Ledowitz,
Samuel A. Lyons,
Rose W. Luber,
Jacob Lehrman,
Leon Levine,
C. R. McPherson,
Charles J. McGinnis,
Robert Meruk.
D. Edward Meeker,
Harry D. Moncher,
Alfred S. Morrison,
Jacob L. Mulwitz,
Ben T. MacBeth.
Meyer Nebenzahl,
Thomas A. O'Connor,
Percy W. Phillips,
Louis Phillips,
O. Edward Payne,
Paul A. Rieser,
Clarence E. Smith,
Abraham Segall,
Arthur E. Schwartz,
Nora I. Stark,
Barnett Schilling,
Abraham Stein,
Frank A. Travin,
Platt K. Wiggins,
Myron Wisoff.
Walter G. Zorn.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELDRIDGE ST, 140, s store floor; Simon Rines to Charles Schweitzer and another, 480 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Sol Brinn, 61 Park Row.
$612

MADISON AV, 1,511, corner store; Clara Schloss to Simon Cohen, 27 East 103d St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.
$1,580

5TH AV, 411 and 413, 3d and 4th flats; Murray Hill Investing Co., to Albert Veith et al., 50 Central Park West, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Edward Herrmann, 261 Broadway.
$20,000

27TH ST, 307 to 311 East, s; The Shermitage Co. to Louis Stein, 459 East 81st St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, L. J. Finkelstein, 302 Broadway.
$804

28TH ST, 115 West, all; Bertha K. Bartlett and another to L. 92d Ke-ran et al., 7 West 108th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, John S. Wise, Jr., 20 Broad St.
$2,000

73D ST, 431 East, store floor; Frederic E. Klein, executor and Joseph Kovadelka, 431 East 73d St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915.
$900

77TH ST, 406 East; Joseph Stein et al, to Morris Scherzer, 314 East 79th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Stern Bros, 437 East 77th St.
$1,200

77TH ST, 404 East, all; same to Frederick W. Hinrichs, 746 Prospect Av, 2 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Stern Bros, 437 East 77th St.
$1,900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 42 and 44; L. Dernbuch & Co., Inc., against Seamen's Bank for Savings, owner; Valentine Lynch & Co., contractor
$50

MADISON ST, 28; Isidor Goldman against Mary J. McShane, owner; M. Iser, contractor
$296.25

128TH ST, 218 to 222 West; Joseph Shansko against Joseph Bachrach & Co. and Joseph Bachrach, contractors and owners.
$17.50

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 1,731; Max Spitzberg against Loretta Becker, owner and contractor.
$22.50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 466 to 470; Northern Waterproofing Co. against Beadle Lewisohn et al., March 2, 1915.
$100

13TH ST, 37 East; Patrick H. McCarthy against Daniel Buckley et al., Aug. 1915.
$15

4TH ST, 241 to 247 West; Tony Bruno et al. against Edward H. Raynolds et al., Feb. 10, 1915.
$650

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Factory Sale in Upper Chelsea District—East Sixty-third Street Residence Sale—Junius S. Morgan, Jr., Leases Murray Hill Home—Bronx and Suburban Transactions.

Few deals of interest characterized the realty market yesterday. The upper east side residential section furnished a sale in Sixty-third Street, east of Lexington Avenue, and plans were filed for a new six-story home at 9 East Sixty-ninth Street for Edward C. Jameson.

In the upper Chelsea zone the old five-story factory structure at 334 and 336 West Thirty-ninth Street was reported to have been sold. It covers a plot 50 by 98.9, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues and was occupied by the Auerbach candy firm before the removal to its new building at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Title to the Thirty-ninth Street property was held by A. Leopold Auerbach.

East Sixty-third Street Residence Sale

The three-story residence at 162 East Sixty-third Street, a plot 16 by 100.11, between Lexington and Third Avenues, has been sold by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for Dr. George Draper to a client for occupancy.

$187,082 for St. Brendan Apartment.

The six-story apartment house known as the St. Brendan at 600 West 178th Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 94.11 by 100, was bought in at auction yesterday by the Brendan Realty Company, a party in interest for $187,082. It was sold by Joseph P. Day in foreclosure proceedings to recover judgments aggregating about $195,000.

$60,000 Residence in East 69th Street.

Plans have been filed for a new residence in the Fifth Avenue section, to be erected at 9 East Sixty-ninth Street for Edward C. Jameson. Grosvenor Atterbury is the architect and he has placed the cost at $60,000. The dwelling will be six stories in height, of fireproof construction with a frontage of twenty-eight feet. The facade will be of brick and limestone, containing circular dining room and salon on the second floor, library on the third floor and a play room and nursery on the fifth floor.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick Brown is the buyer of the Holly Arms, a six-story elevator apartment at 402 to 410 West 148th Street sold by the McKeon Realty Company.

Bronx Sales.

The Coryell Building Company has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company the plot, 75 by 167, on the north side of 176th Street, located 73.2 feet west of Boston Road, for improvement.

The selling company acquired the property about a month ago for $6,500 at a court partition auction sale conducted by Joseph P. Day. Louis Schloss and A. F. Burger negotiated the trade.

Blanche Pitegoff sold to the Galveston Building Company, Phillip Jereschowski, Prop., 1,478 Bryant Avenue, a two-story two-family house, on lot 20 by 100, between Jennings and 172d Streets. The property was given in part payment for the six-story apartment house at 1,479 Hoe Avenue.

Bronx Block Leased.

The triangular block bounded by Boston Road, Jackson Avenue and Home Street, occupied by seven four-story buildings, has been leased for five years by S. Segall for H. & M. Rosenwasser to Jaffe & Schlechten at an aggregate rental of about $150,000.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for the N. S. Realty Company to the Fort Greene Realty Company two four-story apartment houses, just completed, on a plot of 60 by 100, situated on the northeasterly side of Twelfth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The Fort Greene Realty Company gave in part payment a plot of seven lots on Jamaica Avenue and Cleveland Street.

Long Island.

The Hessels-Dashfeld Company of Bayside has sold to George Sheffield the block front on the north side of Warburton Avenue, between First and Second Streets, Bayside.

John W. Crawford has sold to Quincy B. Street, a plot 70 by 275, on the north side of Chestnut Street, 250 feet west of North Parsons Avenue, Flushing.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburbaan Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the boulevard to Miss Catherine Boyce, and a plot, 20 by 100, on Park Avenue to William Deacon.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley organization has sold at Nepperhan Heights plots to Leon Sinagnan of New York City and Mrs. F. R. Morrison of Yonkers on Morningsnde Road. At Battle Hill Park, White Plains, two plots on Newcombe Road have been sold to Frank Lewis, and a plot on Alexander Avenue to Conklin & Hill, builders. At Peekskill-on-Hudson a plot on Union Avenue has been sold to Otto Wuestenhofer of Mount Vernon for improvement with a residence; W. B. Creed of Peekskill purchased a residence site, and Charles Miller of Peekskill added to his holdings on Nelson Avenue.

The Mitchell residence and about two acres of land on South Broadway, White Plains, has been sold to Thomas Simpson of Scarsdale.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Frederick W. Ortmann his residence at Nepperhan Heights to H. E. Notz of Flushing.

Commercial Leases.

The lease was recorded yesterday of the third and fourth lofts in the building nearing completion on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street by the Murray Hill Investing Company to A. & H. Veith, wholesale millinery, now at 622 Broadway. The announcement of the lease was made last week. It is for five years from Feb. 1, 1916, at $20,000 a year.

Huberth & Huberth have sub-leased for the Kissel Kar store at 1,696 Broadway to the Sharp-Read Bay Speedway Motor Corporation, and also leased for Joseph Shenk the store at 1,692 Broadway to F. W. Wright, Inc.

Wright Barclay, Inc., has leased at 461 Fourth Avenue the entire first floor for the 461 Fourth Avenue Company to Paul Gerli & Co., Inc., silks, for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Junius S. Morgan Jr., has leased for his city home the four-story residence, 123 East Thirty-sixth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, on plot 14 by 98.9. The lease was made for the Draper Estate through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.; in conjunction with J. P. Whiton-Stuart. The same brokers have also leased for Dr. Austin S. Riggs the residence at 135 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Mrs. J. A. Harriott, to Mrs. Margaret Smith, the four-story and basement house, 20 by 100 feet, 147 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America the dwelling, 326 West Sixty-fifth Street, to Mary Scanlon.

The Houghton Company has leased for Gideon E. Fountain to Alice T. Maltby, the three-story and basement dwelling, 114 West Nine-first Street.

Sig. attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
109TH ST, 331 to 337 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; the J. W. R. Realty Co. to Bronx Endless Co., 261 Broadway, (mtg $64,000.) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
132D ST, 206 West, s s, 108.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.7x99.11; Anna G. Reilly to Frederick G. Sutton, 201 West 132d St, Aug. 2.....$100
138D ST, 52 to 56 West, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Lawmor Realty Co. to Clara K. Worley, 48 West 128th St, (mtg $10,500,) all liens, July 16; address, 15 Cedar St
$100
142D ST, 151 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Hedwig Fibel to Elkwood Realty Co., 60 Wall St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,854, e s, 33x100; Paschal & Ritter to Annie J. Schmidt, 231 East Fremont Av, Aug. 2, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, A. J. Schmidt, 231 East Tremont Av.....$1
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 994.11 ft n of 183d St, 43.9x101.10x43.9x102.1; Evans Realty Co. to Concetta Riggio et al.
222 E, 116th St, July 31, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 951.1 ft n of 183d St, 43.9x102.1x43.9x102.5; Evans Realty Co. to Vincent Riggio, 2,422 University Av, July 31, (mtg $25,000.) attorney, same.....$100
BASSFORD AV, e s, 229.1 ft n of 182d St, 35x74.11x35x73.10; Herman Cohen to Emil Winter, 2,996 Perry Av, July 28; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 1,901 Bathgate Av.....$100
BURDETT AV, n s, 109.4 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; Barnett Cohen to Eva Cohen, 1,848 2d Av, July 31; attorney, Samuel Bernstein, 320 Broadway.....$100
CROTONA AV, e s, 125.3 ft s w of 182d St, 25.2x92.11x25.2x90.6; Mary Fischer to James McTierman, 204 W. 148th St, Aug. 4, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
DECATUR AV, w s, 88.7 ft n of 198th St, 19.11x99.10x18x100; Cornelia B. Blasdell to Rose Masterson, 443 E. 138th St, Aug. 2, mtg. $8,500; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av.....$100
FAILE ST, 638, e s, 20.10x100; Lawrence Davis to Lozar Goldberg, 868 Whitlock Av, Aug. 3; attorney, W. Goldberg, 868 Whitlock Av.....$100
FLEETWOOD AV, w s, lot 25, map Mt. Eden, 50x100; Marg't J. Kerrigan to John F. Kerrigan, 2,016 Arthur Av, July 31; attorney, John P. Kerrigan, 2,016 Arthur Av.....$1
HARRISON ST, e s, 155.4 ft n of Davis St, 25x100; Giuseppe Pepe to Gerardo Dagostino, 634 Taylor Av, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
HARRISON ST, n s, 155.4 ft n of Davis St, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giuseppe Pepe, 281 East 138th St, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
HARRISON AV, 1,851, w s, 20x115.9; Mary K. Coyle to Leo Maurer, 211 East 88th St, (mtg $8,800,) July 30; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av.....$100
HOE AV, e s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Wm. H. Kirchner to Wilker Realty Co., Inc., 1,231 Franklin Av, Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, Wilker Realty Co., Inc., 1,231 Franklin Av.....$100
LOTS 209 and 210, map of estate of Bradish Johnson; estate of Bradish Johnson to Adolph W. Wegner, 327 West 85th St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$300
(All following same map, date, and attorney.)
LOT 313; same to Maria Palladino, 512 East 135th St.....$225
LOTS 430, 431, 461, 462; same to William J. Murray, 1,534 Bryant Av.....$950
LOTS 185 to 187; same to Herman T. Mendelsohn, 543 West 162d St.....$1,750
LOTS 245 and 247; same to Joseph Tingley, 53 Douglass St, Brooklyn.....$450
LOT 307; same to Max Aufanger, 1,450 Mumford Place.....$600
LOTS 28 and 29; same to Jacob Lippman, 1,302 Findlay Av.....$550
LOTS 154 and 156; same to Dora D'Ambrosio, 340 East 116th St.....$475
LOTS 103 and 104; same to Julius Rehwoldt, 1,251 Beach Av.....$450
LOTS 236 and 237; same to Heiman Heitner, 4,031 3d Av.....$350
LOTS 391 and 392; same to Abr. Pomerants and another, 1,791 Union St, Brooklyn.....$475
LOT 60; same to William R. Pelper, 905 East 167th St.....$275
LOTS 277 and 278; same to Abr. Miller, 456 East 176th St.....$350
LOT 192; same to Marie M. Kleinhenz, 1,702 White Plains Road.....$250
LOTS 106 and 107; same to Mary J. Pininich, Tenafly, N. J.....$850
LOTS 6 and 7; same to Max Miller, 2,000 Mapes Av.....$1,050
LOTS 175 to 177; same to Rosa Feuerlicht, 102 Gaston Av, Arverne, Borough of Queens.....$750
LOT 307; same to Daniel O'Connor, 77 Nassau St, Brooklyn.....$250
LOTS 122 and 123; same to Jos. Murray, 2,364 Amsterdam Av.....$1,000
LOTS 364 to 367; same to Antonio Torregrossa, 313 West 13th St.....$200
LOTS 503-504; same to Robert E. Leve, 19 East 54 St.....$200
LOTS 110-111; same to John Lohman, 543 East 87th St.....$950
LOTS 286-288; same to Frank Belsky, 358 East 72d St.....$1,050
LOTS 190-191; same to Louis Leiner, 847 Cauldwell Av.....$500
LOT 196; same to Mary K. Murray, 183 East 93d St.....$200
LOTS 43, 43, 77, and 444; same to Matthew M. Lynch, 210 West 56th St.....$650
LOTS 112, 113, 423, and 424; same to Adolf S. Meyer, 101 West 76th St.....$1,950
LOTS 56, 57, 67, 68, 543, and 544; same to Max Ramrus, 391 Berriman St, Brooklyn.....$1,000
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 475 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Frank Isaacs to Sam'l Isaacs, 161 E. 114th St., Aug. 5; attorney, Edenwall Land Co., 290 Madison Av.....$1
PARK AV, s e corner of 181st St, 25x91; Loyal Bldg. Co., Inc., to Antoinetta Valentine and ano., 2,163 Creston Av, July 29, mtg, $5,000; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
SHERMAN AV, e s, 88 ft s of 166th St, 100x200.11; Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., to J. W. R. Realty Co., 3,114 3d Av, Aug. 3, (mtg $2,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 5.....$100
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 149th St, 25x99.4; Empire City Savings Bank to 207th St. Realty Corp., 154 Nassau St, Aug. 4; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$31,000
176TH ST, n e s, 94.3 ft n w of Old Boston Road, 75x167; Benenson Realty Co. to Coryell Building Co., Inc., 1,414 Vyse Av, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
215TH ST, n s, 583.5 ft w of Grenada Place, 25.9x93x25x98.1; Arndt H. Olsen to Samuel Loeb, 140 East 81st St, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 99.11 x20; Shebra Building Corp. to Rexton Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, Aug. 4, due May 1, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorney, Kurzman, F. and G., 25 Broad St.....$14,500
AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 99.11 x20; Sheba Building Corp. to Rexton Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, prior mtg $14,500, Aug. 4, due May 1, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorney, Kurzman, F. and G., 25 Broad St.....$4,250
MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 50.6x—; Irving & Ernst Co. to Davis Bldg., 112 West 76th St, Aug. 3, (prior mtg $130,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Olcott, G. B., and McM., 170 Broadway.....$5,000
MADISON AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; W. & Z. Realty Co. to Jacob Wasserman and another, 206 West 121st St, July 1, (prior mtg $38,500,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. W. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.....$2,500
SHERMAN Av, n e corner of 207th St, 100x100; 207th Street Realty Corp. to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St., Aug. 4, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100,000
WEST END AV, n e corner of 61st St, 25x—; Margaret and A. Moran to Mary E. Cassidy, 231 West 110th St., Aug. 2, (prior mtg $15,500,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Daniel Daly, 20 Nassau St.....$500
5TH AV, s e corner of 72d St, 115x125, prior mtg $1,400,000; 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 2, due Oct. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$425,000
7TH AV, s e corner of 27th St, 24.9x100; Henry G. Gleistein to Katharine L. Meuser, 152 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, July 26, due &c., as per bond; attorney, T. J. Farrell, 20 Vesey St.....$12,000
8TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 57th St, 25x90; James K. Holly and another, exrs., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 5, due as per bond.....$10,000
20TH ST, n s, 408.10 ft w of 6th Av, 90x92; West Twentieth Street Building Co. to Frederick W. Mathiesen, La Salle, Ill., Aug. 4, (prior mtg $125,000,) due Jan. 2-18; attorney, Lawyers' Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$24,935
53D ST, w s, 100 ft s of 11th Av, 25x99.2; Anna S. Gang to Mary Wissner, 436 West 56th St. Aug. 4, (prior mtg $6,500,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,500
52D ST, 202 and 204 West, s s, 84.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 38x102.2; August F. Karsten to Robert W. de Forest, 7 Washington Square North, July 30, 3 years; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$27,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $27,000, July 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; same attorneys.....$6,000
82D ST, s s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Chelsea Realty Co. to Thorn Apt. Co., 149 West Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 5, 5 years.....$12,000
95TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft e of 5th Av, 62.6x100.8; Ernesto G. Fabbri to U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., 30 Nassau St., May 31, 1918, 6 per cent.; attorney, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$100,000
100TH ST, 117 East, n s, 178.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.100.11; prior mtg $25,000; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, 60 West 95th St, Aug. 2, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St, West.....$4,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $22,000, Aug. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorneys.....$2,500
183D ST, w s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 170x74.11; Placid Realty Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, Aug. 5, (prior mtg $124,750,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lase & Co., 35 Nassau.....$5,000
209TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11; James C. Campbell to Gaston Plaintiff, 107 West 54th St., Aug. 3, 2 years; attorneys, Crisp, R. & C., 80 Broadway.....$4,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 125.9 ft s of 180th St, three lots, together in size 150.5x119.6x151.4x104.9, (three mtgs, $35,000 each;) J. W. R. Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 4, due Nov. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$105,000
AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 994.11 ft n of 183d St, 43.9x102.1; Concetta Riggio et al. to Annie F. Evans, 2,340 University Av, prior mtg $26

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JEREE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 137 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Money advanced on rents. Apply Jacobs & Gemansk, real estate and insurance, 140 East Broadway.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 304 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS, 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

70 Riverside Drive.—Beautiful 16-room corner mansion; all period rooms; tapestry walls, tiled kitchen, 5 toilets, baths; rent, $2,250; worth double; newly renovated.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Factory, corner Broadway-Hopkins Av., Long Island City, 50x100, brick; high ceiling, well-lighted floor and basement; yard space; reasonable rent. Waterman, 125 18th St., Flushing, L. I.

Rolltop desk, $10; attractive private office, $20; furnished or unfurnished; clean; telephone; towel service. 309 B'way, Suite 807.

38 West 51st.—Beautiful parlor floor, dancing studio, business, music school; electricity. Phone Plaza 1972.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

58th, 18 West.—Parlor and basement, 25x103; fany light business; rent reasonable.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FIVE MINUTES STATION AND BEACH. Extraordinary refined Colonial home; beautifully finished; complete with every convenience; nine rooms, two baths, shower; billiard room; garage; garden, shade; for quick sale, $12,500, $1,000 cash; 24 minutes city. Apply Owner, McGlashan, Douglaston, L. I.

$3,450, full price, will buy my farm, consisting of 8-room house, chicken houses, barn, &c.; good, cultivated soil, easy terms to responsible party wanting this home quickly. D Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Imp. Flatbush Av. L. R. R. Depot.)

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Lechia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $35 to $50 monthly covers prin. and int.; 7 rooms, newer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Conklin, 109c; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

This rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, a first mortgage loan of $22,000 on first-class tenement property, located in Harlem. Address M. Goodman, 193 Av. A.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in Westchester County. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

MORTGAGE LOANS. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, on ocean front, desirable, furnished house; eleven rooms, bath, bathhouse, laundry, tubs. Apply J. E. Brinley, 154 Fifth Av. or Ocean Av., between 3d and 4th Avs., Bradley Beach, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $85 to $88. Any broker or on the premises, 67 and 69 Union St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Unfurnished.

New York business man, (Episcopalian,) bachelor, 40, owning small modern unfurnished cottage, ten rooms, three baths, garage, electric light, would share same with an agreeable young couple of responsibility; delightfully located near Sound; one hour out; strictest references demanded. Golf, W 162 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 23 Gramercy Park, New York City. — Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

SUBLET.

Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Elfein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

116th, 610 West.—Attractive 3-room, bath and kitchenette apartment to rent, one month from Aug. 6; silver, linen, &c., inc. Apt. 63.

SUBLET.

Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a week. Miss Elfein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

30TH ST., 52 WEST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 88TH STREET.—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

Location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st Street, 342; one apartment eight unusually large, cheerful rooms; living room 20x20; bedroom 16x22; sunlight in every room; high-class elevator house; rent $2,000; also six-room apartment, same house, rooms immense; rent $1,350; immediate possession; full particulars Ernest Tribelhorn, 808 West 97th Street.

THE LANGHAM.

72d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

3 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 103d Subway station; 3 large light rooms; housekeeping or non-housekeeping; restaurant facilities; $480 up.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

153th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Bronx.

A.—ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED daily southerly breezes, wafted over miles of verdure, 787 Crotona Park North; subway 174th; 4-5 rooms, new, $27 upward; select tenants ONLY. Superintendent.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

2 rooms and bath, in good neighborhood; privacy necessary; up to $40 monthly; would prefer walking distance 50th, 8th Av. Bachelor, 301 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.

Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, (board two,) $15; single, $8; Southerners.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

66TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 100, 108, 110 WEST.

The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 West.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

82d, 45 West.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2 S; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 16 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; newly renovated; electricity, telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Room suitable two appreciating superior table, home comforts. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 238 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent table; Summer terms; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

160TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful south room; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Lady and daughter, Jewish, wish board and two unfurnished rooms with refined, private family. W 169 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y. — Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains.—Beautiful central location; large, cool double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

Long Island.

THE HALL,

GLEN COVE, L. I.,

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. New open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

SEA GATE, L. I.

THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1808.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Fall rates. First-class family hotel. Ideal location. Send for booklet.

New York State.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $8 per day, $16 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

Atlantic Highlands. — Exceptionally large, comfortable rooms; balconies every floor; overlooking ocean; highest, coolest location; first-class cooking and service; moderate prices. Tip Top Cottage.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity, telephone; $6.50.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

52D ST., 605 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished; clean, airy rooms; Summer rates; phone.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

GRAMERCY PARK, 48 (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool room; $3.50, $4.50; exclusive residence; guaranteed desirable.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, en suite; bath; conveniences; $7-$10.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished room s; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 240 WEST. — Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST. — Cool, large, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

73TH, 105 WEST.—Large and small, nicely furnished, cool rooms; private home; moderate.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 135 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; homelike; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room, also small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

80TH, 122 WEST. — Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electric lights; references; reasonable.

86TH, 837 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually attractive room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; near Riverside.

87TH, 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; rooms and bath; private family; moderate; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

93D, 303 WEST.—Exceptional rooms de luxe, adjoining dressing room; Summer attractions. Riverside 9095.

93D, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor, front. Crane.

93TH, 243, (corner Broadway.)—Large front parlor; handsomely furnished; piano. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Handsome suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; special Summer rates. McNamara.

116TH, 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Connecting outside room, 4 windows, elevator, and telephone. Camp.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy outside rooms; fine outlook; references; elevator.

173D, 519 WEST.—Large front room; board optional; private home; reasonable.

Exceptional rooms; running water; elevator; private. 758 West End Av. (97th.) "Phillips."

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

SUBLET.

Beautifully furnished outside room, $7 per week. Miss D. Elfein, Hotel Chelsea, 23d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large room, also small room; private family; reference.

WEST END AV., 589.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; telephone; electricity; references required; high-class house.

One, two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent. 794 West End Av.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants light room and plain breakfast, private family, upper west side or Bronx; no apartment; not over $4. E 350 Times Downtown.

MEDIUM-SIZED room, scrupulously clean, comfortably furnished; about $5; upper west side; young man; permanent. L 108 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry stenographer; capable taking charge office detail; salary $18. W 166 Times.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

MASSEUSE, graduate from Sweden, wishes position in hospital or sanitarium. W 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 317 East Broadway.

WOMAN wishes laundry to take home; do mending. Featherston, 100 W. 139th St.; Apartment 12; telephone Audubon 2070.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9483 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housewokers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable Collins Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d, 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER, experienced, on a fine line of ladies' silk waists; splendid opportunity. L 97 Times.

FOLDERS.—Experienced tissue paper pattern folders wanted; good pay; steady work; large, light, well-decorated workroom, employes' lunch and recreation rooms; railroad ticket furnished to those engaged. Apply by letter to John Graffe, Home Pattern Co., Curtis Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

EXPERIENCED stenographers, temporary and permanent, $10 to $18. Call at Remington Typewriter Co., Employment Department, 8:30 to 5.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. — Finnish or Norwegian; references required. Call Thursday and Friday mornings. Haggart, 309 West 93d.

HOME WORKERS handy with needles. Phillips, 447 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted; must be quick, accurate, educated and familiar with office work; those with experience may call, with references, from 10 to 12, at Room 1,606, 185 Madison Av., corner 34th St.

MODELS.—SMALL 36; STYLISH; SMART APPEARANCE; FOR COSTUMES AND DRESSES; LONG SEASON. ROTHENBERG & KAHN, 58 EAST 33D ST.

NURSE wanted, girl 8 years old; assist housework; experienced, young; best reference; $20-$25. Call 83 Warren St., city. James Goldmark.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, willing, experienced; at moderate salary to begin. State age, &c., fully. D 102 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted; state experience; salary, $7. W 171 Times.

WE STILL NEED one educated, refined woman for responsible position, promising rapid advancement; good salary to competent person. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

WOMAN, housework and children; $20 monthly. "Farm," K 333 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau, 170 Broadway. Clerk, good statistician; salary $10.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with tabulating work on long carriage machine; $18; other stenographer positions at salaries from $10 to $20; permanent.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for downtown house; $10; also position for telephone operator and typist; $18.

BOOKKEEPER.—For up-State position; $20. DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Permanent position; $14; call from 9 to 1.

National Employment Exchange, 30 Church Street.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 424 St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematised, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2851.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 151 West 81st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, (25;) N. Y. U. graduate; year and a half public practice; looking for position, permanent or temporary. W 145 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

AMERICAN, (20 years,) honest and industrious, wishes position. C. N., 507 E. 180th.

A POSITION as assistant to office manager; can give best of references; salary reasonable. D., W 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (26;) MARRIED; SEVEN YEARS' PRACTICAL, THOROUGH EXPERIENCE; EXECUTIVE ABILITY, ABLE CORRESPONDENT; BEST REFERENCES; SALARY, $20. SCHWARTZ, 1,560 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, general office man, at present employed, desires connection with well-established concern where he can prove worth; manufacturing, export, other experience. L 231 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A thoroughly experienced inside man, (27;) bookkeeper, stenographer, &c.; capable office manager; private secretary; excellent references. W 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, or assistant, 23, desires position; thoroughly competent and reliable; best references. Box 2, 46 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 19; high school graduate; expert bookkeeper; thorough knowledge modern methods; speaks German, French. E 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experienced; well educated; highly recommended character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and correspondent in French, Dutch, German, very accurate figures, desires position; good references. W 177 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry stenographer; capable taking charge office detail; salary $18. W 166 Times.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

MASSEUSE, graduate from Sweden, wishes position in hospital or sanitarium. W 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

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BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9483 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housewokers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable Collins Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d, 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSERS.—Commission. Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St. Call between 10 and 11.

GARDENER.—Wanted, experienced gardener; moderate wages. Channing Pollock, Shoreham, L. I.

HEAD WAITER wanted, experienced, for American service. Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

MANAGER wanted for jeweler and loan broker in Virginia; must be reliable, good salesman, and judge of values. Address S. B., 205 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Wanted, as private secretary, a competent male stenographer, thoroughly experienced, and with a knowledge of Wall St. affairs; state full particulars and past experience. Box E 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO. Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Hupmobile touring car and roadster; both are 1914 models, and in excellent condition throughout; have every equipment and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BENZ RUNABOUT for sale; elegant design; perfect condition; with two disappearing rear seats; dealers' offers not considered. Telephone Spring 220. Mr. Runkel.

Gentleman wishes to dispose of Chalmers roadster, in first-class mechanical condition; price $350; no offers. Tel. Col., 5807.

Cadillac, 1912, seven-passenger; excellent condition; ideal for jitney bus; $525. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Lozier.—Briar Cliff raceabout, in best condition; a wonderful buy at $500. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Packard, (1914,) runabout, 88 h. p. Cadillac, (1914,) touring; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

LOZIER five-passenger Briar Cliff; perfect condition; any demonstration; $450. George Claydon, 200 William St.

Hupmobile "32" roadster; first-class condition; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

Marathon, 1913, torpedo runabout; bargain; $300. Auto Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

Ford, late 1914, runabout; perfect; $285. Auto Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

Buick, 1913, model 25, touring; $450. Automobile Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. 8 12 Times.

For Sale—Seven-passenger Oldsmobile; first-class condition. 107 Lawrence St., B'klyn.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 238 Times Annex.

Locomobile, 1910; first-class condition; $350. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

66 H. P. Pierce-Arrow, 5 passenger. Telephone 642 Chelsea.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

FIAT TOURING CAR, 1914 model, with chauffeur, to rent, hourly, daily, or monthly. Telephone Plaza 470. AL. CELLA.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, seven-passenger touring; day, week, month. Henry Abbey, telephone Columbus 9987.

Touring car, private, by day or week; long trips. W. Anderson. Audubon 1070.

Packard Landaulets for all occasions; special shipping rates. Scanlon, Tel. Circle 2177.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE BODY FOR 6—36—1912. State condition and price. Address 1,509, 30 East 42d St.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 246 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CAPABLE, aggressive American (30) desires selling proposition in staple line or position that will advance to salesman; will start on moderate salary or expenses and commission; no house-to-house proposition wanted. J. M., L 107 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (40;) 12 years' experience city, country on Pierce-Arrow, Packard, other cars; best references, written and personal; courteous, temperate; desires permanent position. Phone Schuyler 9782, 8 A. M. to 12.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) Christian, wishes position commercial or assistant chauffeur. W 172 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, married; position private family. Joseph Stack, 174 Union Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER will manage your private power plant; special attention to improved and economical operation. W 148 Times.

EXPORTER.—Young man, (22,) well educated, versatile, desires position, preferably with Latin-American house; excellently qualified in secretarial and purchasing capacity. E 344 Times Downtown.

FRENCH PROFESSOR would like board and residence in refined American family; would give one or two members of family lessons; good mutual opportunity. F. P., 196 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, American, (41,) formerly artillery officer in Swiss Army, broad technical and commercial experience here and abroad, linguist, wants responsible position. E 348 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER—ACCOUNTANT. Fifteen years' experience accounting, banking, office management, and organization, present practising public accounting, desires permanent connection with progressive concern where wide range of help is required and where strict application to business will be appreciated; salary secondary consideration. W 122 Times.

PAINTER, decorator; pariors papered unlined, $5; large jobs low prices. Decorator, 419 Lexington. Telephone 6309 Murray Hill.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

To international executive desires change; college man; unusual equipment; excellent credentials; six years' experience; salary desired, $1,750 per annum. L 292 Times.

SALESMAN.—Do you want man thoroughly acquainted with automobiles, having had extensive experience; can get business. E 345 Times Downtown.

SHOP SUPERINTENDENT or master mechanic with 16 years' practical experience in the manufacture of high-grade machinery, desires change in position; energetic American of French descent with engineering education. L 108 Times.

SPANISH correspondent and translator; business

REDFIELD HALTS EASTLAND INQUIRY

Will Wait Until Federal Grand Jury Finishes Its Investigation of Disaster.

BOARD OFFERS SUGGESTIONS

Would Have Naval Architects Pass on Plans of Merchant Steamers Before Construction.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield today announced that no more witnesses would be called in the inquiry into the steamer Eastland disaster, which he had ben conducting, until after the Federal Grand Jury had concluded its investigation.

The Federal Board delivered a preliminary report today to Secretary Redfield, stating that as the investigation was not complete, the board was not prepared to fix blame nor state what agency caused the Eastland disaster. Recommendations were made in effect as follows:

A board of naval architects to pass on the plans for steam merchant vessels prior to construction where the tonnage is more than one hundred.

These vessels shall not be put into service until their safety, seaworthiness and stability have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board.

An agency to which appeal from this board may be made.

Where passenger carrying capacity is increased by local Inspectors, said increase must be approved in writing by the supervising Inspector of the district.

Alterations to vessels subsequent to construction must have the approval of the Naval oBard.

The report suggests that Secretary Redfield immediately issue the following regulations:

Increases in passenger-carrying permits must be issued by Inspectors only after personal inspection of which there must be a written record.

All Inspectors are ordered to make "inclining tests" where there is suspicion as to stability, the test to be under the supervision of naval architects provided by the Department of Commerce.

The Secretary will leave for Washington tomorrow afternoon, and will deliver a copy of the report to the President. He said he could not predict when the hearing would be resumed, except that it will be after the Federal Grand Jury has completed its work.

Mayor Thompson today received a letter from President Wilson in which he stated that he would make it his duty to see that the investigation of the steamer Eastland disaster was entirely satisfactory to the public.

The letter is in answer to a communication which Mayor Thompson sent to the President several days ago, which contained a copy of the resolutions passed by a committee of the Chicago City Council, demanding that the Federal Government make a thorough investigation of the Eastland accident, independent of the inquiry being conducted by Secretary Redfield.

The Council Committee plans to begin an official inspection of every excursion steamer running out of Chicago tomorrow.

The State Grand Jury devoted the day to consideration of testimony heard in its investigation of the Eastland catastrophe.

The Special Federal Grand Jury held a brief session and adjourned until next Tuesday.

Stability tests for big lake passenger steamers ordered by the city as a result of the Eastland disaster began today when the steel whaleback Christopher Columbus was subjected to an unusual inclining test in an effort to tip it over.

The test was held under the direction of United States Naval Constructor Ackerman. Seven thousand five hundred bags of sand, weighing 100 pounds each, were loaded on the upper decks of the steamer, and the vessel steamed to a point in the inner harbor basin opposite Grant Park shortly after noon, where the work of transferring the thousands of bags of sand to one side of the boat was begun.

The test was a success, according to the experts aboard. The great weight of sand listed the boat only twelve degrees.

CONSULS DENY BOMB RUMOR

None Will Admit Explosives Were Found in His Office.

A report was heard yesterday, which persisted notwithstanding the repeated assertions of police officials that they knew nothing about it, that a highly explosive bomb had been found in one of the Consulates in this city. It was said that the bomb was found two days ago and that the police were working on the case. No verification of the rumor could be had at any of the Consulates.

"I know nothing about it," said Police Commissioner Woods last night; "and if a bomb was found in any of the Consulates the matter has not been reported to the police."

WHITMAN NOT ALARMED.

Does Not Take Threatening Letters to His Wife Very Seriously.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Governor Whitman, who arrived Wednesday night at his Summer home on Price's Neck for a rest, is to remain there only until Saturday or Sunday. He will return to Albany and on Monday go to Plattsburg, not to be the guest of Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, as reported in New York, but to address the Summer camp there. He will, however, see the Superintendent, and with him will inspect one of the State prisons.

Governor Whitman does not take very seriously the threatening letters which Mrs. Whitman has been receiving here. He says they are no more threatening than letters he has received many times as District Attorney or Governor. He thought, however, that it would be worse to have the Summer home guarded by watchmen, as the letters were annoying to Mrs. Whitman, she being alone in the house a greater part of the time.

As to a possible change in the wardenship of Sing Sing Prison, the Governor had nothing to say.

Mr. Whitman passed the day working in his little garden, fishing off the rocks of his estate, swimming, and playing tennis with Mrs. Whitman.

ALLEGED POOLROOM RAIDED

Forty Prisoners Said They Were "Union" Men Voting on a Strike.

Detective O'Connor of the Central Bureau counted forty men entering the door of a house in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and he asked the woman of the house who her guests were.

"I rent rooms, and a man came here a few hours ago and hired a room to hold a meeting of the Raincoat Makers' Union," she told him. "They are upstairs now, considering a strike."

O'Connor telephoned to four detectives, and when they joined him he led them to the Raincoat Makers' gathering. The detectives say they found the forty men gathered around two tables, on which were charts of the Saratoga and Canada race tracks, but as the police entered, one of the men at the nearest table arose and said:

"'Gentlemen, we'll now vote on the question of a strike.'

"'No, you don't,' announced O'Connor; 'the meeting's adjourned.' The members of the 'union' were all herded into four patrol wagons and taken to the Night Court on charges of suspicion of being engaged in betting. Magistrate Deuel discharged them for lack of evidence.

SAVES SHIPWRECKED CREW.

U. S. Cutter Seneca Tows Waterlogged Schooner Into Port.

The United States Coast Guard cutter Seneca arrived off Stapleton, S. I., last night towing the three-masted schooner Emma F. Angell of Bath, Me., which was picked up at 2 o'clock 45 miles southeast of the Highlands Light with her sails blown away and her decks awash. The schooner was sighted early in the morning by the steamship Bermudian, and a wireless was sent by Captain Mackenzie, her commander, to the Navy Yard asking that assistance be sent to the schooner.

When the Bermudian went alongside the Emma F. Angell and asked if the crew wished to leave, the ship Captain Grey replied that he and his nine men would stand by the vessel to the last. Her rigging, sails, boom, and topmast were carried away and bulwarks stove in by the heavy gale and seas on Wednesday.

When the Seneca got to her the schooner was barely kept afloat by the aid of a steam pump and her crew had almost given up hope. The schooner was loaded with phosphorous rock and was bound from Cheverie, Nova Scotia, to Norfolk, Va., when she was driven out of her course by the storm.

TOOK DRUG BEFORE MURDER

Slayer of Atlan Hotel Clerk Was Cocaine Fiend, Prisoner Says.

Joseph Bourrett, alias Joe Murray, who was arrested in Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday on the charge of being implicated in the killing of Charles Miller, night clerk of the Hotel Atlan, 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, on March 14 last, made a statement yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Deuel and Inspector Faurot in which he again confessed a part in the murder and implicated Barney Korn, now held in the Tombs on a charge of homicide.

Bourrett blamed his downfall on liquor and drugs. He said he had used cocaine and that Korn was addicted to the drug habit. Just before the crime was committed he wanted to back out, and Korn rcused him to action by saying:

"'What's the matter with you? Are you going to quit? Do you want a shot of cocaine?'"

When Korn was told in his cell of Bourrett's statement, he said it was all a lie. He wasn't even sure that he knew Bourrett, alias Murray, and he asserted that the whole thing was a conspiracy to put the crime on him, Bourrett having said Korn fired the shots that killed Miller.

MRS. LIBBY BURNS, 75, IS NAMED IN DIVORCE

Albert J. Kramer Says His Visit to Restaurateur's Widow Was a Joke.

HAD FRIEND PHONE WIFE

Gives Mrs. Kramer $125 a Week and Lives Alone in Room at Back of Atlantic Garden.

A woman 75 years old was named as co-respondent in a divorce suit in Justice Weeks's part of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Libby Burns, the aged widow of a restaurateur, was cited in the action being brought by Mrs. Charlotte Zahn Kramer against her husband, Albert J. Kramer, whose father owned the Atlantic Garden on the Bowery.

Mrs. Kramer is the owner of stock in the meat and provisions concern of the Sayles-Zahn Company and lives with her two children at the Sherman Square Hotel. The husband is part owner in the Thalia Theatre and the Atlantic Garden at 50 Bowery. He says he has been compelled to take lodging in a single room at the Elizabeth Street end of this property because of financial reverses that have overtaken him lately. He said yesterday in an affidavit that if his wife is trying to ruin him financially she is in a fair way of accomplishing her purpose.

Kramer Says It's a Joke.

The naming of Mrs. Burns, Mr. Kramer's affidavit said, is a joke on his wife. He is 49 years old and his wife is 35. He says he is surprised that his wife took the matter seriously. His affidavit reads in part:

"Her complaint sets forth that on May 18, 1915, at 247 Lenox Avenue, I was guilty of misconduct with a woman by the name of Burns.

"Since the first of July, 1914, when I turned over to my wife practically every tangible asset I had in the world. I have lived separate and apart from her. She has in her custody my two children and I have lived alone, first at 115 East Sixty-fourth Street, which premises I owned, but lost through foreclosure, and now at 50 Bowery, where I occupy a room in the Atlantic Garden, living entirely alone. My wife has continuously resided at the Sherman Square Hotel, where she occupies an elaborate suite of rooms.

"Since living apart from her, the plaintiff has been continuously having me trailed by detectives in an effort to get evidence of misconduct against me. On May 18, 1915, I decided to put a stop to it if I could.

His Friend Phoned Wife.

"Therefore I spoke to Walter Endemann, whose affidavit is hereto annexed, and told him to ring up Mrs. Kramer on the telephone and tell her she could catch me at 247 Lenox Avenue between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. I never had the slightest intention of wrongdoing, but I thought that if I could succeed in convincing her that it would be futile for her to trail me about I would secure some peace of mind and rest.

"Mrs. Burns is a woman over 70 years of age and I am 49. I knew that Mrs. Kramer knew Mrs. Burns well, and that Mrs. Burns knew her father, mother, and brothers.

"After Endemann had telephoned to Mrs. Kramer we proceeded uptown, and he again telephoned her. When I got out of the cab I saw Mrs. Kramer and a group of men at the corner of the street. When I entered the premises, a brownstone private house, I met Mrs. Burns and her sister, Mrs. Brown, and shortly after that George Oliver came in and Mrs. Brown left. We talked a while in the sitting room, with the windows wide open and the lights lit, in plain view of the street. George Oliver is over 60 years of age. I knew all the time that my wife and detectives were coming.

Interrupted a Social Party.

"The bell rang. Two detectives entered the house and asked for me, and they were shown right into the sitting room. Mr. Oliver had let them in. Then Mrs. Kramer came, and also Mr. Bradley, who is a bookkeeper for the Sayles-Zahn Company. Mrs. Kramer pointed to me and said:

"'That's my husband.'

"And I pointed to her and said:

"'Yes, and that's my wife. And this is Mrs. Burns, and this is Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Burns's brother.'

"Mrs. Burns demanded an explanation and the party then left. At no time was I alone with Mrs. Burns in the room. That is all the evidence the plaintiff has for misconduct on my part."

Mr. Kramer said he was paying his wife $125 weekly under a separation agreement, and that he has turned over to her at least $50,000 worth of property. He said she was wealthy in her own right.

Affidavits substantiating Kramer's story were filed in court by Mrs. Burns, George B. and Crandall R. Oliver, her brothers, and Walter Endemann.

BANKER J. S. FOSTER WINS.

Lillian Benson Drops $20,000 Breach of Promise Suit.

Miss Lillian Benson, reported to be the daughter of a Bishop, failed to appear before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday to prosecute her $20,000 suit for alleged breach of promise to marry her, which she started against Jay Stanley Foster, President of the Bowery Bank. Noah A. Stanciliffe of 185 Broadway, attorney for Mr. Foster, requested the court to dismiss the suit. Justice Weeks threw the case out of court.

PERKINS'S PLEA HOLDS PROGRESSIVES IN LINE

Only a Third of Members in Buffalo Likely to Enter Republican Fold.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—C. J. Hamlin, leader of the Progressive Party in Buffalo, failed last night in his efforts to carry with him into the Republican Party any considerable element. He resigned as County Chairman, and after a talk with George W. Perkins refrained from introducing his proposed resolution that Buffalo Progressives go over en masse to the Republicans.

The meeting was held at the Progressive Club and was attended by 102 representatives of the party. Speakers began at 8 o'clock and were still talking at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Perkins confined himself to matter-of-fact statements, the substance of which had already been printed. The ideas of Mr. Perkins are said to be those of Colonel Roosevelt.

After Mr. Perkins's speech Wallace Thayer, former Assemblyman, proposed a resolution, declaring faith in the Progressive Party and determination to stick to that party. The sentiment for the resolution seemed to be two to one.

Aiding Mr. Perkins in his efforts to prevent Mr. Hamlin from carrying Erie County Progressives to the Republican camp were William M. Chadbourne of New York, Robert H. Elder, Chairman of the Progressive Committee of Kings County; Edward Zarembs, President of the Progressive Club here, and other local leaders.

Mr. Hamlin continues steadfast in his determination to go back to the Republicans, and judging from the meeting will take one-third of the party here with him.

On the Hamlin side, giving reasons why the Progressives should quit, were Frederick M. Davenport, candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket last Fall, and Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt and former Progressive State Chairman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Resolutions adoppted tonight by the Executive Committee of the Monroe County Progressive Committee express its determination to remain with the State and national organizations of the party.

POLITICS BORES COLONEL.

On Bull Moose Party's Birthday He Has Nothing to Say.

Although yesterday was the third anniversary of the founding of the Progressive Party, Colonel Roosevelt would not say a word about the condition of his progeny. The Colonel came to town to talk over business matters at the offices of The Metropolitan Magazine, When he was reminded that three years ago, on Aug. 5, 1912, the Bull Moose Party was born at Chicago the Colonel looked almost bored.

"Have you any appropriate sentiments to express?" he was asked.

The Colonel screwed his face into a smile and replied:

"On the third anniversary of the Progressive Party I have nothing to say."

The Colonel's visitors included his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, Joseph Medill McCormick and John T. Mutchteon, the cartoonist. He went to luncheon with Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France. Asked if he had talked politics with Mr. Bacon, a blank expression came over the Colonel's face and he inquired:

"Let's see, what party does Bacon belong to? Oh, yes, I think he is a Republican, but if my memory serves me, I think he voted for me."

Mr. Roosevelt was reminded that George W. Perkins had gone to Buffalo for the avowed purpose of keeping the recalcitrant Progressives there in line. It had even been suggested that Mr. Perkins had gone there at the urgent behest of the Colonel himself, but Mr. Roosevelt appeared not to know anything about it.

"Oh," he said blankly, "has Perkins gone to Buffalo?"

The Progressive Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District last night passed resolutions favcring the nomination of Frank Moss for District Attorney.

FOR $8.50 MINIMUM WAGE.

Massachusetts Board Defines Needs of Women Store Employes.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A minimum weekly wage of $8.50 for women over 18 years of age employed in department and other retail stores is recommended in the report of a special board to the Minimum Wage Commission today.

Employes within this classification shall have had one year's experience, while inexperienced female workers over 18 years shall receive not less than $7 weekly, according to the board's finding. Minors between 17 and 18 years are to be paid a minimum of $6, and those under 17 years not less than $5.

In the opinion of the board these rates are probably somewhat below the necessary cost of living, but business conditions at present are said not to warrant a higher scale.

The board is composed of three representatives of the public, six representatives of retail establishments, and six employes.

BANKER SELIGMAN SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife, Who Was Julia Wormser, Alleges Desertion Before New Jersey Court.

REFUSES TO DISCUSS ACTION

Alleges That Husband Has Long Been Absent from Their Home In Deal.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Julia Seligman, wife of Jefferson Seligman, the wealthy New York banker, began an action for divorce in the Court of Chancery here today. She charges desertion in the bill of complaint which was filed by her counsel.

Mrs. Seligman is now occupying the Seligman cottage in Ocean Avenue, Deal. When asked concerning the suit this afternoon Mrs. Seligman said:

"I cannot talk about it now. Perhaps later on I will."

She was also asked if Mr. Seligman was living at the Deal cottage, and replied:

"Mr. Seligman doesn't live here any more."

Further than that Mrs. Seligman would not discuss the case.

Mrs. Seligman at first asked that the matter be kept out of the papers, but when told that the news had gotten out, she laughed and said:

"Well, I didn't think it would get out so soon."

Mr. Seligman is a member of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., with offices at 1 William Street, New York City.

The couple were married on March 2, 1896, by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, a rabbi, of 838 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Seligman was formerly Julia Wormser. The petitioner avers that her husband left her on May 31, 1913, and has never returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Seligman were supposed to be very happy together, and their separation was an unpleasant surprise to their friends. At the time Mr. and Mrs. Seligman had not determined whether or not a divorce should follow, and it was hoped by friends that there might be no action.

Mrs. Seligman remained in possession of the home at 11 East Sixty-ninth Street and Mr. Seligman went to bachelor quarters at 14 East Sixtieth Street.

The wedding in 1886, when Mrs. Seligman was only 17 years old, was a social event, and it was said that Mrs. Seligman's dowry was $500,000. As the only daughter of Isidor Wormser Mrs. Seligman inherited approximately $2,000,000 at his death in 1906, and since then her estate is said to have trebled in value.

$125,000 HEIR MUST WED.

Salvationist's Story of Scottish Inheritance with Condition.

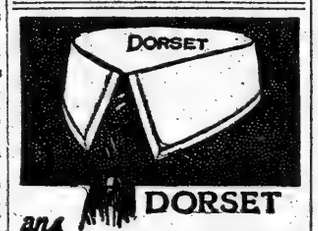
Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Charles W. Chambers, assistant to Ensign Bell of the Salvation Army for whom he conducted successful gospel meetings in Butler and Pompton, called at a local newspaper office today and announced that he had fallen heir to property worth $125,000.

He said he had heard from lawyers that relatives in North Aberdeen, Scotland, had left him an estate of 19,000 acres, which paid an income in rentals of $4,200.

A condition of the bequest, he said, was that he take to Scotland an American wife when he called for the estate. Chambers, who is known as "Doc," says he has been married three times. All of his wives have died, the last only two and a half months ago.

He left this afternoon, saying he was going to Washington to arrange the details of his journey abroad, and said he would pick up another wife on the way.



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an ARROW COLLAR
Distinctively smart and supremely comfortable. 2 for 25 cents
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Troy, New York

URGE JEWISH CONGRESS.

3,000 Working Men and Women Take Steps Toward Organization.

A mass meeting of Jewish workingmen and women was held last night in Cooper Union for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of a Jewish congress, the purpose of which will be to ameliorate the conditions of Jews all over the world. There were 3,000 men and women present, most of them young.

The following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, The tragic conditions of the Jewish people in the belligerent countries imperatively demands the unity and greatest efforts of some Jewish people in its struggle for political and national emancipation and regeneration, be it

Resolved, That is is of great importance to convene a Jewish congress of American Jews democratically represented.

Be it further Resolved, That it is the duty of the Jewish labor class to join the movement for the Jewish congress; be it further

Resolved, That the congress shall deliberate and find means and ways to obtain full political, civic, and national rights for Jews and a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

The speakers were Dr. C. H. Zhtilovsky, who presided; Dr. N. Sirkin, B. Zuchermann, Professor Isaac Hourwitch, and Pincus Rutenberg, one of the leaders of the revolution in Russia in 1906. Mr. Rutenberg has been living in Italy for a number of years and came to this country recently to try to unite the Jewish working men in this movement.

ARREST INTRUDERS IN BED.

Police Find Bundles of Stolen Jewelry Near Snoring Prisoners.

Isaac Finger, a dry goods merchant, who had been spending the Summer at the seashore, came to town with his wife in their automobile yesterday and, when something went wrong with the engine, they decided to go to their home, at 231 West 112th Street, for the night. As soon as they entered they saw that it had been ransacked by thieves. Silver, jewelry, and other valuables were missing, and a broken bar in a rear basement window showed how the thieves had gained admittance.

Patrolman Maroney of the West 123rd Street Station, was summoned, and found the scuttle leading to the roof of the house was unfastened. He went to the roof, found the scuttle of the adjoining house also open, and sent for Traffic Officer McGirk. The officers descended into the adjoining house, the front of which was boarded up in the absence of the family of M. Finkenstein, who is spending the Summer at a beach, and heard snores emanating from a bedroom.

Two men, garbed in Mr. Finkenstein's pajamas, were asleep in his bed. Bundles of silverware and jewelry were on the floor near by, some of which Mr. Finger identified as his. The police seized the surprised intruders and took them to the police station, where they said they were Thomas Slater of 1,485 Parker Avenue, the Bronx, and William Day of 221 East 123d Street. They were held in $5,000 each for examination today by Magistrate Ten Eyck in Harlem Court.

Vacuum Oil Co. Puts Up Wages.

The officials of the Vacuum Oil Company in Bayonne, N. J., announced yesterday an increase of wages for the 800 employes to take effect at once. Those receiving less than $2.50 a day are to get an increase of 10 per cent., and those getting $2.50 or more will receive twenty-five cents a day more. This increase is the same as that granted by the Standard Oil last week to strikers. The Vacuum plant was closed down, but there was no strike among the employes.

FREE for the Asking—
Call for me quick!

I am a jolly little mascot that will cheer and amuse you and keep the "jinx" away. I also make a very convenient paper weight—

My people have only made up for my friends, a limited number of bronzed metal casts of me, (3½ in. high) so if *you* want me in your home—call at your dealer's or send in coupon at once with 5c in stamps for parcel post.

I am being given away FREE in the belief that when you or one of your friends need a Boiler, Range or Furnace you will think of

THATCHER Your Warm Friend

The trademark of a house that has made GOOD House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges

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Good for one Bronzed Metal Cast of "Your Warm Friend." (If to be mailed, send 5c. in stamps for P. P.)

Name .....
Address .....

16

a nice round paper glass, white & translucent, safe to handle, pleasant to drink from & inexpensive enough to use once & throw away.
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The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

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RECTOR'S
3 OPEN SIDES
Most Beautiful Restaurant in America
Ocean Breezes Brought to Broadway
With cooling breezes blowing through fifty open windows Rector's is the most popular rendezvous on Manhattan Island these days. To step into Rector's is to find comfort, good things to eat, the best cooking in the land, service that adds much to the enjoyment of your visit and prices that are suitable to all. You will be entertained by Rector's All-Star Cabaret during dinner and after 8 P. M. Rector's Grand Ballroom is open for your pleasure. Why not Rector's tonight?
Rector's famous Cold Buffet ready for immediate service during Luncheon and Dinner.
Phone Your Reservation—Bryant 3200
BROADWAY, 48th ST. and 7th AVE. Where Breezes Blow from Windows on Three Wide Streets

Clearance Prices on Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
Rarely will you find such bargains in suits like these—even in clearance sales.
We have put clearance prices on every suit in stock—fancies, blues and blacks—excepting Dress Clothes.
The values are exceptional and the choice at each price wide enough for those who will take advantage of this opportunity *to-day*.

$50, $45, $40 and $35 Summer Suits now	28.50
$45, $40 and $32.50 Summer Suits now	23.50
$32.50, $30, $28 and $25 Summer Suits now	18.50
$25, $22.50 and $20 Summer Suits now	15.00

No charge for alterations
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St. / Broadway, below Chambers St. — 246-248 West 125th St. / Third Av., cor. 122d St. — Open Evenings

Special—Silk Shirts $2.50
Friday and Saturday Only
Fine, heavy silk shirts—2300 of them to select from—white, with rich satin stripes in blue, helio, black, tan, green and combination stripes and also in plain white.
Original prices on these attractive shirts were $4.85 and $5.00. To-day and tomorrow $2.50.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway Cor. 29th St. / Broadway below Chambers St. / Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. / 246-248 West 125th St. / 647 Eighth Ave. — Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
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BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
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HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Av. and 59th St.
Under New Management
Reduced Rates:—
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

Hotel Bretton Hall
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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 9640—Columbus
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly. Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Bavigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c — Maitre Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET — Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.

Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees." BUSTANOBY RESTAURANTS 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, dis.

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CARLTON TERRACE
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The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment. HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St. Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

Breakfast 35c-50c
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All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

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AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Next Monday 8:10—Seats Now.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the greatest musical comedy success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TOMORROW 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Awfully Funny Farce
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D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
BELASCO THEATRE. Tues. Ev. Aug. 10
DAVID BELASCO Presents THE BOOMERANG
By Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. OPENS WEDNESDAY. Aug. 11
ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S NEW PLAY.
UNDER FIRE
with WILLIAM COURTENAY.
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HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 3 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Stella Mayhew, the Great Houdini, Marie Nordstrom, Lydia Lopokova, Howard & McCane, Ben Welch, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. Next Week—WEBER & FIELDS.
S.S. "MANDALAY" and Celebrities Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Night. Sunday Eve., Aug. 8, Miss Irene Franklin, Famous Star of Hands Up Co. Leave Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M. DANCING FREE
Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Harry Fox and Yanci Dolly, Belle Baker, "On the School Playground," Riggs & Witchie, Others
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Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 25c, 35c, 50c.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. 10, 15, 25, 50 "Hearts Ablaze"—The Goddess. Beg. Sun., 'From Out of The Big Snows'
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk. Blanche Sweet in "Secret Orchard"
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Burlesque Today Matinee LAST 2 WEEKS.

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.
The Annalist, every Monday, reflects commercial conditions and discusses financial operations in a way that interests students of economics, merchants, bankers and all other men of business and affairs. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BRIGHTON BATHS 25¢ WEEK DAYS
Reserved Beach.
Tennis, Canoeing, Circular Pool, Skating.
NEW YORK'S RIVIERA
Rocking Chair Movies on the Beach by Moonlight.
TONIGHT:
Henry B. Walthall in "BEULAH," and Sid. Chaplin in "Guzzel's Day of Rest."
MAX SCHMIDT'S (WHITE AND GOLD) BAND

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today and Sunday; probably showers today; gentle to moderate northeast to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,014. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AGREE ON TERMS OF MEXICO NOTES

Each of Seven Nations Will Send Appeal to Leaders and State Governors.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD HERE

Second Conference Fails to Settle Important Questions—Lansing to Report to Wilson.

SCOTT GOES TO SEE VILLA

Sudden Visit to Border Said to be in the Interest of American Towns Again in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Determination on a complete plan for bringing peace to Mexico that will have the support of all the American republics, was not reached today at further conference of representatives of the United States and Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, who met first at the State Department yesterday at the invitation of this Government and held their second session this afternoon. The conference adjourned to meet in New York at the call of the Secretary of State.

Progress was made, however, at today's session of the Pan-American conference. It took the form of an agreement on the general terms of the appeal to be sent to the warring factions in Mexico. The decision was reached that this appeal should be addressed not only to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, but to the Carranzista and Villista Governors of the Mexican States.

The appeal, however, will not be made jointly by the seven nations represented in the conferences. Each will act separately. The result will be that Carranza, Villa, and the other addressed will each receive seven communications from as many Governments, couched in language practically similar.

At today's meeting the terms of the appeal were presented and agreed upon and the form adopted will be followed by the United States and the six Latin-American countries, whose diplomatic representatives are parties to the State Department conference.

The problem that remains for solution is the course to be taken by the American nations if Carranza declines to come to an agreement with Villa and should use his superior army against a Provisional Government recognized and supported by the seven Governments concerned.

Parties to the conference insisted that there was no significance to be attached to the adjournment and it was explained the delay would be for a few days only. The selection of New York as the next place of meeting was explained on the ground that several of the diplomatic representatives attending the conference were at resorts near there and it would not only be more convenient for them to assemble in New York, but they found the heat of Washington oppressive and wanted to continue their deliberations in a cooler place, or at least a place that was near to resorts, where they might escape the heat when their daily sessions were concluded.

Although there was failure to agree on a definite plan of procedure in dealing with the Mexican situation, there is no reason to believe that the conference was inharmonious. But some of those present felt that the most careful consideration should be given to any step before it was adopted, so that the Governments concerned might be less likely to raise objection to the program. The obstacle to an agreement on a program is that Carranza is expected to ignore the joint warning of the American nations. The question has arisen, therefore: What course shall be pursued if Carranza is defiant? This question the conference will endeavor to answer when they meet in New York.

General Scott Goes to the Border.

What seemed to be a significant development of the Mexican situation was the departure from Washington for the Mexican Border of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army. General Scott left here this evening for El Paso by way of Chicago. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie of the General Staff. General Scott's rather sudden departure followed a conference with Secretary of State Lansing and Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge.

There were reports that General Scott was going to Mexico to attempt to bring Carranza, Villa, and other Mexican factional leaders together for the purpose of having them agree to make peace and establish a provisional government in Mexico City. It was learned, however, that General Scott's journey was the result of the violation by the Mexican combatants of what is known as the Naco neutrality agreement, which he arranged personally last year with the Carranzistas and the Villistas. This agreement provided that there should be no hostilities on Mexican soil opposite the American towns of Naco, Douglas, and Nogales, in Arizona. The agreement has been violated this week by the attack of Carranzista troops on the Villa forces, which hold Nogales, Sonora, opposite Nogales, Ariz., and the War Department has ordered several batteries of artillery to the Arizona Nogales, with instructions to drive back the Mexican fighters if they get so near the international boundary line as to endanger life and property on the American side.

It is believed, however, that while General Scott's present mission is primarily to obtain the revival of the neutrality agreement, this Government will take advantage of his presence on the border to have him use his influence with General Villa for the pacification of Mexico should it be found that his services would be useful. General Scott and General Villa are friends of several years' standing.

One of the reasons for the adjournment of today's State Department conference subject to the call of Secretary Lansing was the desire of Mr. Lansing to communicate to President Wilson the outcome of the two days of discussion. When the conferees meet in New York, and it is expected that they will assemble there early next week, Mr. Lansing will be prepared to submit the views of the President in regard to the various suggestions made yesterday and today.

All those who attended the initial con-

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS CAPTURE TWO AMERICAN SHIPS

Oil Steamers Llama and Wico, for Stockholm, Seized and Taken to Swinemuende.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 6.—The American steamers Llama and Wico, bound from America to Stockholm, laden with petroleum, have been seized by the Germans and taken into Swinemünde. The Llama and seized on Aug. 1 near Lillegrundet, and the Wico on the following day near Oere Sund.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6.—It is reported that the American steamer Wico, which was seized by the German authorities, and taken into Swinemünde, was captured after she had run aground at Rugen. The Wico arrived at Swinemünde in a leaking condition.

The Llama left New York on July 11 for Stockholm, and the Wico sailed from Philadelphia on July 14 for the Swedish capital. Both steamers had been held up prior to this voyage by the British authorities. The Llama was detained at Kirkwall on April 6 while on her way to Copenhagen, but was released. Again in June the Llama, while bound from New York for Copenhagen with a cargo of gasoline and oil, was taken into Kirkwall, but was allowed to proceed.

The Wico, while bound from Philadelphia to Scandinavian ports with oil in June, was taken into Kirkwall, but was permitted to continue her voyage when it was proved that her manifest agreed with information sent to the British Government by the owners. The Captain of the Wico reported on May 18, when the ship arrived in Philadelphia from Stockholm, that he believed he had run down and sunk a submarine in the North Sea on the voyage.

DESERTED HIS CAPTAINCY TO FIGHT THE GERMANS

Death of English Captain as a Private in France Reveals His Patriotic Secret.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—How a Captain of the British Army in India left his regiment there and under an assumed name joined the British expeditionary force in France as a private, and as a private died bravely in battle, is the strange incident related in an official statement given out today by the British Press Bureau.

The Captain was H. S. Smart of the Fifty-third Sikhs. On June 4 his removal from the service was chronicled in The Official Gazette, it being for his unexplained absence from India. The statement issued today says:

"Since, it has been ascertained that his action was due to his strong desire to join the force in France. He came to this country and enlisted as Thomas Hardy in the Royal West Surrey Regiment, and, serving as a private, he was killed in action on May 17 at Festubert, where he displayed such gallantry that he would have been granted the Medal for Distinguished Conduct had he survived."

Because of these circumstances Smart, though dead, has been restored to his Captaincy.

SARRAIL NOW LEADS FRENCH AGAINST TURKS

Succeeds Gouraud in Command of Their Forces at the Dardanelles.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—An official report given out by the French War Office today reads as follows:

At the Dardanelles, since the beginning of August, there has been no striking development to report, the activity being confined to intermittent artillery duels and much movement on the part of aviators.

The government has decided to replace General H. J. E. Gouraud, Commander of the French expeditionary force in the Dardanelles, by General Sarrail, who has been named Commander in Chief of the Army of the Orient.

General Gouraud was appointed Commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles in May of this year. A dispatch from Paris, on July 8, said he had been wounded in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and that it had been found necessary to amputate one of his arms. He was described as suffering also from fractures of the right thigh and the left leg.

ENGLISH WOMEN FORM AN ECONOMY LEAGUE

Object Is Practice of Self-Denial to Aid Government in the Present Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Women's War Economy League has been formed the object of which is to help the Government in the present national crisis by urging the women of the country to pledge themselves to certain definite restrictions on their expenditure during the war.

"The women of England," the promoters of the league say, "have it in their power, by their efforts at home, to help in winning the victory which our brave men are contending for in France. We know that the victory we pray for depends upon our willingness to bear privation and to practice self-denial, and we feel assured that those who have not scrupled to send their dearest to fight will be ready to save every penny to crown their fighting with success. The example must be set by those who have the widest margin of the unessentials of life."

Pledges framed for members of the new league are as follows:

To reduce in every way possible the expenditure on imported goods and strictly to limit the purchase of everything that comes under the category of luxuries.

To buy as few luxurious articles of clothing as possible.

To resist all efforts to introduce new fashions.

To avoid, so far as possible, the use of motors, except for necessary or charitable purposes.

To give up all unnecessary entertaining, both at home and at restaurants, and

To restrict home consumption to the lowest possible limits.

In no case to employ men servants unless ineligible for public services.

The announcement of the formation and objects of the league is signed by the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marchioness of Tullibardine, Countess of Yarborough, Countess of Pembroke, Countess Mar and Kellie, Viscountess Ridley, Cornelia, Lady Winborne, Lady De Ramsay, Lady Islington, the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, and the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Ward.

The membership fee is fixed at a shilling. Badges at a shilling each will be issued to the members and any surplus arising from their sale will be given to the British Red Cross fund. The honorary secretaries of the movement are Lady Juliet Duff and Mrs. [illegible] Lindsay.

$250,000,000 BUBBLE CHARGED IN ARREST

Post Office Inspectors Take Texan in This City in Cotton-Selling Scheme.

WAS INDICTED IN ATLANTA

Charge Says Philip C. Wadsworth Promised That Planters Would Get 15 Cents a Pound.

CO-OPERATIVE IDEA USED

Southrons Told Manipulators Were Robbing Them of $120,000,000 a Year Because They Failed to Unite.

Charged with using the mails to defraud on a gigantic scale by the formation of a fraudulent co-operative society for the sale of cotton in which Southern farmers were to be stockholders, Philip C. Wadsworth, a Texan, was arrested yesterday at the brokerage offices of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, by Post Office Inspectors Mayhew and Martin on a warrant procured by Assistant U. S. District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton.

Wadsworth organized the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, an Alabama corporation with a capital stock of $50,000,000, in April, 1912.

It was stated that there was to be a bond issue of $200,000,000 and the total reserve was $250,000,000. The warrant on which Wadsworth was arrested was obtained by Prosecutor Stanton on an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Atlanta, Ga., in March last, in which it was charged that the charter of the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, which had its general offices in the Third National Bank Building in that city, had been fraudulently obtained, no part of its capital stock having been subscribed for when the application was made, and that it was never intended to have a bona fide capital stock of $50,000,000. It was further charged that the representations made by Wadsworth, who managed, operated, and controlled the society, in letters mailed at Atlanta, were false and made with the intention of defrauding W. J. Speights of Buchanan, Ga.; W. B. Lovett of Luthersville, Ga.; H. A. Childs of Butler, Ga.; J. H. Mizie of Buchanan, Ga., and other investors.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence J. Houghton, Wadsworth, who said he lived in Texas City, Texas, demanded an examination in removal proceedings. The hearing was set for August 26 and Wadsworth's bail was fixed at $2,500. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Arthur C. Fullman, of 302 Broadway, until today to furnish security.

The indictment charged that Wadsworth in the literature sent through the mails represented that it was intended to appoint in each of the counties of the cotton belt a superintendent and supervisors who were to be paid $3,000 a year each and would have an opportunity to make other profits. The superintendent and supervisors, according to the indictment, were to be the leading farmers, business men and bankers in the 800 odd counties and, acting as agents for the corporation, they would have the cotton placed in bonded warehouses and the growers would be paid on the basis of fifteen cents per pound, net, for middling cotton. Three-quarters of this sum, the indictment stated, Wadsworth represented was to be paid in cash and the remaining quarter was to be invested in proposed seven per cent. debenture 20-year coupon bonds and preferred stock of the co-operative society.

It is further charged that on June 1, 1912, Wadsworth represented that the corporation had made sufficient progress to warrant him in announcing that enough work had been done in obtaining representatives in the counties of the cotton belt, and that sufficient cotton was being collected to assure growers a market price of 15 cents a pound.

Wadsworth, according to the indictment, represented to the cotton growers that because they had failed to come together they were "easy marks" for the manipulators who were robbing them to the extent of $120,000,000 a year. The letters and other literature of the society, the indictment explained, were printed in an attractive way and contained his name as President, that of John M. Green as Vice President, A. C. Weber as Secretary and Treasurer, and James L. Anderson, of Anderson, Felder, Roundtree & Wilson, as attorney.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Hooper Alexander, United States District Attorney here, said tonight that efforts would be made to bring Philip C. Wadsworth to Atlanta from New York for trial about Oct. 1. Wadsworth was indicted here about three months ago.

INSURE AGAINST 3-YEAR WAR

London Underwriters Issue Policies for Peace by Sept. 30, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A fairly large insurance was effected in the London market yesterday providing for the payment of total loss, should peace not be declared between Great Britain and Germany by Sept. 30, 1917.

A good deal was written at four guineas per cent., but afterward five guineas per cent. was being paid.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL AGAIN.

Austria-Hungary's Aged Ruler Has a Severe Chill.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent says that a telegram received from Vienna reports that Emperor Francis Joseph has had a severe chill and is confined to his bed in the Schoenbrunn Castle.

The condition of the Emperor, however, is said not to be alarming.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

Modern Mother Needs More Dickens and Less Bergson

So says Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon in an interesting interview in

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

DAVENPORT QUITS THE BULL MOOSE

Colonel's Gubernatorial Candidate Announces His Return to Republican Fold.

SAYS PARTIES MUST UNITE

Announces Defection After Other Progressives in Conference Renew Their Party Fealty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The Progressive Party in this State tonight was deserted by the man who was its standard bearer in the gubernatorial fight a year ago. Frederick M. Davenport, in a statement made public tonight declared that he would return to the Republican ranks and asserted that the time had come when all good Progressives should do the same.

Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo, who was Mr. Davenport's running mate on the ticket, has already recanted, as has Colonel Roosevelt's nephew, Theodore Douglas Robinson, who, as Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, conducted the Bull Moose fight in the State last year.

Mr. Davenport arrived here tonight after some thirty Bull Moose, who had been here for a conference, had departed. He said that his decision was due to observations made in the course of six months' journeying in States, both in the East and the West. The time had come, Mr. Davenport said, when the fight for Progressive principles should be conducted within Republican party lines.

"In many Western States and in most of the States in the East," Mr. Davenport said, "there is no real Progressive Party strength left at all. In Washington and Kansas, for instance, the Republican Party machinery is bad and inefficient and government is in the doldrums because of the great loss of fighting blood in 1912. Progress will cease, halt in those States unless the two great groups once more coalesce. In Illinois the path of patriotism and hope is in the union of the anti-Lorimer Republican forces with the two hundred thousand Progressives of 1914. The time is ripe for that.

"In California Johnson and his men can work with any party. They could control the Republican Party in one fight if they went into their primaries. And those are the great party Progressive States of the last two years.

Calls Barnes the Issue Here.

"In New York the outstanding issue is the continued control of Barnes and his backers. All the Progressives have ever said and more has been recently proved before the Syracuse jury and out of the mouth of that distinguished Republican expert, Elihu Root, in the Constitutional Convention. Even if New Yorkers were the dullest people on the earth, which they are not, they would be able to catch their cue from so illuminating a proceeding as the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit.

"And Mr. Root's characterization of the State as having been for years on a plane with that of Venezuela put the finishing touch on the declaration of any Progressive that I have ever heard of.

"But the decent Republicans of the State are hopeless in their fight to oust Mr. Barnes from his National Committeeship and his grip on the machinery unless the Progressives of the State of New York, who were formerly Republicans, enroll again generally in the Republican primaries to aid in the accomplishment of so patriotic and fundamental a purpose. And my judgment is that the great majority of the Progressives would do precisely that thing this year in the belief that the Syracuse trial will make New York a great battle ground of political principle in 1916. The revolution of 1912 cleared the air in American politics and has been of enormous value to the country. But the day of construction has come again and I for one propose to enroll for the contest in the Republican primaries for 1916."

Mr. Davenport has been looking over the situation in Pennsylvania, where he said Governor Brumbaugh was making good in a Progressive way, although a Republican in faith, and added that the Progressives there could best serve the true Progressive cause by enlisting to fight for his renomination in the Republican primaries.

Mr. Davenport comes from Clinton, where Mr. Root has a Summer home and has voted for many years. When in the State Senate Mr. Davenport on more than one occasion was the spokesman of Mr. Root when the latter took sides with Governor Hughes in his fight with the old guard Republican bosses.

Perkins Addresses Conference.

An address by George W. Perkins was the feature of the conference of the Bull Moose leaders held before Mr. Davenport's arrival here. Resolutions were adopted pledging unswerving fealty to their party and urging others who are dissatisfied with conditions in other parties to come into the Progressive camp.

Harrison Deyo of Yonkers, who made public such news as was given out after the meeting said that no conferee even suggested returning to the Republican fold.

Mr. Perkins in his speech insisted that the United States should prepare for peace by changing the tariff and also prepare for war.

"When the war broke out," he said, "we all know that because of the Wilson tariff our business was undergoing depression and thousands of men were being thrown out of work. The large war orders this country received from Europe have enabled us to put these men back to work. When the war stops this war business will stop. These workmen will again be out of work. The soldiers of Europe will go back into the factories and we will have a large amount of Europe's gold.

"Europe has got to get back that gold, and her easiest way to get it back will be to put her soldiers to work manufacturing goods that unfortunately under the present Wilson tariff she can sell to us so much cheaper than we can make them under our usual wage scale, and she will get back her gold.

Urges Tariff Commission.

"The only way to avoid an impending catastrophe is through an expert non-

Continued on Page 8.

AN EXCELLENT NIGHT CAP.—Half a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water on retiring insures restful sleep.—Advt.

ASSAILS DAVIS RULE AT ISLAND PRISON

State Commission Charges Department of Correction with Neglect and Indifference.

WANTS WARDEN DISMISSED

Arraigns Conditions and Suggests Reforms — Discipline "Harsh, Severe, and Repressive."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The removal of Patrick Hayes as Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is recommended by the State Commission of Prisons as the result of its investigation of conditions at the institution, which was begun on July 14. In its report, which was made public today, the commission says that the administration of the penitentiary is severe, harsh, and repressive.

It also finds that the Department of Correction is directly responsible for the administration of the penitentiary, and "has shown at this institution neglect of sanitary precautions and indifference to the physical, mental, and moral welfare of the prisoners."

The commission finds that sanitary conditions are faulty, healthy prisoners are doubled up in cells with those who are diseased, and cleanliness is not observed.

The commission found twenty-three things to criticise adversely and many recommendations to make for the betterment of conditions, including the retirement of Warden Patrick Hayes.

It was on July 15, while the investigation of the penitentiary was in progress, that Governor Whitman halted the work of the commission to have it make a report on conditions at Sing Sing. The investigation was resumed on July 22 and was finished on the following day. The witnesses examined included Commissioner Katharine B. Davis of the Department of Correction, Warden Patrick Hayes, Dr. Effler, head physician, and various guards and prisoners. The report is signed by five of the Commissioners, the other two making separate statements. Those who sign it are Henry Solomon, President, New York City; Richard M. Hurd, Syracuse; Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; Leon C. Weinstock, New York City, and James T. Murphy, Ogdensburg.

Under the law the Supreme Court may issue orders to enforce the recommendations of the Prison Commission. In beginning the report, the commission says:

"In view of the prospective removal of the penitentiary the investigation did not lay stress upon the bad physical conditions, except as a basis for recommending amelioration by changes in administration."

Findings of the Commission.

The commission reports these findings:

1.—That the administration of the penitentiary is too severe, harsh, and repressive.

2.—That over a thousand prisoners are confined two in a cell, with an air space of about 180 cubic feet, which is a grave menace to health.

3.—That healthy prisoners are doubled up in the cells with prisoners having tuberculosis and other diseases.

4.—That healthy prisoners eat and work with prisoners having tuberculosis.

5.—That prisoners in the primary and secondary stages of tuberculosis are not provided with special diet.

6.—That all prisoners are confined in the cells about 14 hours every working day, about 36 hours over Sundays and holidays, and about 60 hours when a holiday immediately precedes or follows a Sunday—except for meals and attendance at religious services.

7.—That prisoners are confined in the cells from one hour to an hour and a half each working day after the noon meal.

8.—That the cells are insufficiently fumigated.

9.—That the blankets are not kept clean.

10.—That prisoners are not allowed daily newspapers.

11.—That prisoners have not sufficient facilities for cleanliness.

12.—That prisoners are not supplied with night shirts, sheets, or adequate underclothing.

13.—That prisoners are not allowed to purchase sanitary articles such as soap, tooth brushes, and hair brushes.

14.—That no fire drills are held in the non-fireproof shops where the prisoners work.

15.—That prisoners are punished for the violation of rules of which they have no knowledge.

16.—That the punishment cells, known as "coolers," are not equipped with a bed and that the prisoners sleep on the stone floor with only one double blanket, and received only a slice of bread and water twice a day.

Indefinite Terms of Punishment.

17.—That no definite time of punishment is fixed for imprisonment in the "cooler" in accordance with the nature of the offense, and that the prisoners under punishment are confined there in some cases up to ten days or until released by the Warden.

18.—That the punishment includes confinement in the "cooler," loss of privileges, and sometimes also loss of commutation.

19.—That prison guards on various occasions have struck prisoners with clubs and with their fists.

20.—That on two occasions a hose of about fifty-pound pressure was played upon prisoners who were making a disturbance in their cells.

21.—That no indoor recreation is allowed to the prisoners except occasional concerts.

22.—That no outdoor recreation is allowed to the prisoners.

23.—That the Department of Correction is directly responsible for the administration of the New York Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, and has shown at this institution neglect of sanitary precautions and indifference to the physical, mental, and moral welfare of the prisoners.

What the Commission Recommends.

The commission as a result of its investigation makes these recommendations:

1. That the Warden be retired.
2. That doubling up in a single cell

Continued on Page 4.

GERMANS INVEST NOVO GEORGIEVSK; RUSSIANS RETIRE FROM IVANGOROD AND SEND CIVILIANS OUT OF KOVNO

Cannon Salute in Berlin for Warsaw's Fall; Press Say the Allies Will Minimize Victory

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Field artillery went into action down Unter den Linden today, and after evolutions before the palace the guns were unlimbered, and with their muzzles pointing toward Russia, they fired 101 shots in celebration of the fall of Warsaw. This was the first time such a thing had been done since the war began, and the roar of cannon in the heart of Berlin attracted a huge throng.

Little news is available yet concerning the entry of German troops into Warsaw, except the scanty official bulletins and this official commentary in the afternoon papers:

"The forts of Ivangorod were destroyed by the Russians, but the Warsaw forts are intact. The Russians at present hold the right bank of the Vistula. We certainly do not want to overestimate the possession of these two fortresses, for our main object remains of course the destruction of the enemy's armies, but the occupation of Warsaw and Ivangorod clearly shows how the Russian Army is broken."

The fall of Warsaw will be no nine-day's wonder here. Few Germans are talking about it any more, and the main interest is as to what will happen next. A rumor is current that Kovno has fallen, but this is not confirmed.

The editorial rejoicings over the fall of Warsaw do not begin to approach in volume the recent criticisms of the American note, and make rather tame reading. One thought crops out in all the editorials—that the Allies will seek to minimize the loss of Warsaw, and will try to persuade interested neutrals that it really marks a big strategic victory for the Russians, but that Germany can well afford to let the facts speak for themselves.

The most interesting comment is the Tageblatt's speculations as to Poland's future. It says:

"Germans in Warsaw and Austrians in Ivangorod are facts that stand out as milestones in the war's development. Perhaps they mark the beginning of a new period in Russia's retreat from Europe. It is true that the occupation of Warsaw is a service rendered in the interest of Western European civilization, despite the fact that old and cultured proud peoples like the French and English made themselves the helpers of the now conquered Cossack rule.

"The Germans again guard the threshold over which Cossackism expected to sweep over the west, and the name of Hindenburg guarantees that no Nikolai will soon come that way again. The driving of the Russians out of the Polish capital must make a deep impression on all Poles."

POPE PREPARES NEW PEACE PLEA

Pontiff Will Address His Next Appeal Especially to the Neutral Nations.

PEACE RUMORS IN HOLLAND

London Paper, Which Tells of Them, Thinks They Come from German Sources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Private information enables me to say that the coming Papal document concerning peace will be more definite than the former. The Pope will address himself especially to the neutral countries, invoking their cooperation. He is in consultation now as formerly with all members of the Sacred College on this question and telegrams and letters have been dispatched from the Vatican to the Nuncios and foreign Cardinals. Certain monarchs have already replied to his recent letter and their replies will be published in the Osservatore Romano. A high ecclesiastical personage said to me yesterday.

"The intervention of the Pope is not premature. Everywhere the war is languishing. The German advance in Poland is inconclusive and all the belligerents are wearied, especially those who appear to be victorious. Thus the Pope chose the proper moment to utter his first word of peace, which will be followed by words more energetic and efficacious."

PEACE TALK IN HOLLAND.

Stories Current That Certain Neutral Countries May Start Movement

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"The Central News correspondent in Amsterdam, which is the chief outlet of German communications, designed to appeal to the outer world, refers to a Dutch report about certain neutral States, which are disposed to make efforts towards peace.

"It is a curious fact that there has been the same kind of talk every time any considerable German success has been gained. Ever since the fall of Warsaw came to be regarded as likely, a number of symptoms of some such action have manifested themselves in Holland.

"In circles where the feeling is against Germany these efforts arouse the greatest distrust and are regarded as moves, ostensibly designed to serve the cause of peace, but in actual fact made with the purpose of helping the cause of Germany.

"The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, a paper which displays special kindliness toward Germany, has just issued an article on the peace prospects. It gives a general outline of the causes of the war, and adds the opinions from a diplomatic source abroad that England might have accepted the hand, held out by Germany to Sir Edward Grey in such friendly fashion.

"The writer of the article goes on to direct attention to England's battlefield adversities and then permits himself to express the hope that Great Britain will finally have sufficient common sense to listen to the voice of reason and not the voice of chauvinism.

"'There is no reason to suppose,' he says, 'that Germany will impose conditions that will make an understanding impossible.'"

QUEER PEACE PROPOSALS.

Cranks Offer Suggestions, Hoping to Win Swiss Paper's $100 Prize.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 6.—The prize of 500 francs, ($100,) for the best proposal for arriving at terms of peace, which is

Continued on Page 3.

SEES GRAVE PERIL TO ALLIES' CAUSE

London Morning Post Says Russian Situation Calls for England's Greatest Efforts.

GREAT DANGER IN THE NORTH

Times Military Critic Argues von Buelow's Advance Is Most Menacing.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Morning Post in an editorial on the Russian situation, says:

"We would warn the country that the situation is serious. Whatever professional apologists may say, it is certain that Russia has not fallen back from Warsaw for any other reason than the urgent dictates of necessity.

"The great enveloping movement of the German armies on the north is not yet over. It is at present being developed. It is a movement most dangerous and formidable, and it will take all the wariness and skill of the Grand Duke and the magnificent steadiness of the Russian infantry to escape the toils set for Russia's armies by the great strategists who direct the German offensive.

"The cause of the Entente Powers at present is on knife-edge. There is no assurance anywhere save only in that faith which presses forward through dangers without looking to the right hand or the left. We are in front of a situation where the only safety lies in doing the very utmost of which a nation is capable."

Menace of von Buelow's Advance.

That the greatest danger to the success of the attempted Russian retirement is the German General von Bülow's advance in the Baltic provinces, is the view of The London Times military correspondent in an analysis of the situation.

"It is only by acting strongly in the north," the correspondent adds, "that a decisive German victory can be anticipated, and as the German situation demands a decisive victory we must assume that Germany will seek it with tireless energy.

"General von Bülow will not take energetic action for some little time yet, probably not until the other German armies are all in line east of the Vistula and in contact with the Russian rearguards throughout the line.

"Von Bülow has the railroad to Libau at his disposition and probably has connected Shavli by rail with the East Prussian territory northeast of Tilsit. If he is to act energetically toward Vilna his left flank must be secure, and probably for this reason he has pushed his cavalry up to the River Aa, thrusting back the Russian column into the marshes southwest of Dvinsk.

"The immediate business of the Grand Duke Nicholas is to break clear from the armies which are in contact with him, but the threat of von Bülow's army is most menacing of all, and it has not yet in any way been dealt with."

BRITISH "PROTECTING" US.

One English Writer's View of Our Power on the Seas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent, discussing the question of maritime supremacy, says:

"We are told that American private feeling, as distinct from diplomatic opinion, is jealous of the full exercise of her maritime rights by Great Britain. Has America then gained nothing from the control of the seas exercised by this country? The German fleet is still in being and remains a formidable menace to civilization.

"Had the British fleet been defeated, how many merchant ships would America have now? Those vessels of her mercantile marine which were not shut up in port would be at the bottom of the sea. Were the British fleet to be defeated and the war to end, thenceforth America would use the seas only by permission of Germany."

BIG RUSSIAN FORCE IN PERIL

Surrounded on Three Sides in Salient Back of Novo Georgievsk.

FORTRESS TO HOLD OUT

Powerful Garrison Left to Prevent Use of Rivers and Railroad by Invaders.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON NAREW

Hindenburg's Attempt to Flank New Fortified Line Has Been Checked.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—With the exception of the great intrenched camp of Novo Georgievsk, the Russians have evacuated the whole line of the Vistula River. Ivangorod, the southern fortress, having fallen into the hands of the Austro-German Army, the Russians are now making their way eastward to the Brest-Litovsk line.

The decision of the General Staff to leave the garrison in Novo Georgievsk is announced in Petrograd dispatches. The object is to deprive the Germans of the use of railway communication and of the Vistula River for bringing up supplies for their armies.

Novo Georgievsk is situated at the junction of the Vistula, Narew, and Wkra Rivers, to the northwest of Warsaw. It has two powerful bridgeheads, and an enceinte surrounded by powerful forts, containing eleven and twelve inch batteries. It is calculated by military observers here that an army corps can hold out there for many months, as the camp is protected by massive earthworks, which doubtless have been enlarged and improved since the Russians were compelled to begin their retirement.

The Germans are still hopeful of being able to capture a large force in the salient running out from the fortress, which a Berlin dispatch says has been surrounded on three sides, leaving an opening in the rear scarcely twelve miles wide, through which is the Russians only avenue of escape.

Great Experiment in Defense.

The laying of siege to Novo Georgievsk may prove one of the most interesting operations of the war, as it doubtless will show whether earthworks are less susceptible to the fire of high explosives than are cupola forts.

Of the retiring Russian armies the official reports say nothing. The Russians, however, destroyed the bridges over the Vistula and took other means to place obstacles in the way of their pursuers, while others of their forces continue to offer stubborn resistance to the Germans and Austrians south and north who are trying to force a ring around them.

The general opinion here is that the Russians commenced their retirement in time to escape this inner ring, but they have yet to reckon with the wider outflanking movement from Lomza, which, if successful, would turn the Brestlitovsk line.

An even more serious menace seemingly is General von Bülow's advance in the Baltic provinces. While according to Petrograd, the Germans have been thrown back immediately south of Riga, they have made a further advance east of Poniewesch toward the Dvinsk-Vilna-Petrograd Railway.

Some critics believe this move means that the Germans, unless they succeed in smashing the Russian Army, intend to make an effort to advance further into Russia and endeavor to force Emperor Nicholas to accept a separate peace. With the history of previous invasions of Russia before them, however, it is believed in other quarters that the German staff would hesitate at such a tremendous undertaking.

From Berlin, by way of Copenhagen, comes a report that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Kovno, having sent out a great part of the civilian population already.

Nut Cracked, Kernel Missing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Warsaw has fallen into the hands of the Germans without a fight as a result of their strategic moves, cleverly combined at distances of from 100 to more than 300 miles away from the capital.

To that extent, therefore, the occupation is a real success for Germany. It is not a victory, but at least the Germans have now gained, by indirect use of force, what they failed on several previous occasions to win by direct force of arms. The Russian armies remain intact, however, and therefore the Germans are no nearer attaining the main objects of their Russian campaign.

Warsaw when entered by the Germans was not, of course, the Warsaw of a few months ago. It had been leisurely and thoroughly stripped of everything valuable, particular care having been taken that nothing made of copper or brass should fall into German hands. The church bells had been sent to Moscow. All factory machinery had been removed and set to work elsewhere, far away in the interior. Even in cases in which destruction by explosion had been determined on care was taken first to remove all copper and brass parts. The railway stores and engineering and fit-

ting shops have been removed into the interior. In short, the Germans having cracked the Russian nut at Warsaw, find the kernel missing.

The Austrian General Staff has trumpeted still more the empty success at Ivangorod, where the Russians have withdrawn to the right bank of the Vistula, after totally destroying all the defensive works and bridges behind them. Ivangorod is an ancient fortress built of brick and useless against modern weapons. When the Austro-German armies attacked it last October they were thrown back from earthwork defenses hastily constructed far outside the perimeter of the fortress proper. In fact, Ivangorod fortress, one of those condemned five years ago, has served in this war merely as a bridgehead defense, its main strength being in field works erected before it.

The capture of Warsaw and Ivangorod has not altered the strategic situation, for the Germans are still faced with the problem set them by the Russians at the outset. The Russian armies getting away betimes retain full freedom of movement, while opposing to the German invasion the same problem as on the Vistula, but another hundred miles deeper into the vast spaces of all the Russias.

Russians Relieved at Army's Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russian public has been prepared for the evacuation of Warsaw for some time past, but the pain of yielding up this fine city even to temporary German occupation is none the less keenly felt and no attempt is made here to minimize the moral significance of what has happened. The military necessity for this step is obvious. It is better that Warsaw should be abandoned than that the Russian Army, one of whose aims will be to recover Warsaw, should be surrounded.

On the whole, the retirement from Warsaw and Ivangorod in present circumstances is rather a relief. The prevailing feeling here during the last few days has been that if Warsaw is to be abandoned it would be well if it were done quickly, so that no hitch at the last moment might lead to catastrophe. It is now plain that the whole operation of the retirement has been effected with remarkable strategical skill. The Germans have only won the Polish city at the cost of fierce fighting and very heavy losses and their main objective, the Russian Army, has slipped out of their clutches.

The struggle is by no means over. The Germans will now probably throw redoubled energy into their operations in the Baltic provinces, but the Russians have at any rate accomplished one stage of their very great and complex task with a success that considering all the circumstances, is simply astonishing.

Warsaw has been completely emptied of such stores as might be of military value to the enemy. The Russian police remained in the city until the last minute, retiring with the troops. A Polish civic committee was to administer the town until the Germans asserted their authority. A number of Polish politicians and other prominent citizens, who were reported to be on the German proscription lists have left Warsaw, but those who are identified with purely benevolent work and in no way connected with politics have remained to guide the population through the days of trial that are now beginning.

Polish leaders, with whom I have spoken, fear that under the German regime Warsaw runs great danger of famine. They expect that the Germans will confiscate for their own use the bulk of available stores, leaving the Poles only a minimum.

Thousands of Polish refugees are making their way into the interior. Poland is a desert with blackened ruins. Her case is worse than that of Belgium. The agony of Belgium was short and sharp; that of Poland is long and protracted with armies again and again sweeping to and fro across the land. Yet, in spite of this terrible suffering, the Polish leaders affirm their persistent faith in the cause of the Allies and believe that in the end the agony will prove not to have been in vain.

Warsaw Forts Little Damaged.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London, Aug. 7.)—The forts of Warsaw have fallen virtually undamaged into the hands of the Germans, according to information reaching here. The defenses of Ivangorod, however, were destroyed by the Russians before their retirement. The garrisons of the two fortresses appear to have completed the evacuation without material loss and to have carried away a large part of the stores and munitions of war accummulated in Warsaw for the armies of Polond.

Some disappointment is expressed among the German people at the failure of the Teutonic forces to make an imposing bag of prisoners and guns in Warsaw, but military experts here do not share this feeling. They point out as the real significance of the capture of the two fortresses that the Russians thereby have lost the fortified base of operations which gave them such immense advantage in the earlier movements in Poland and that this advantage now has been trasferred to the Germans, who can utilize it either for defensive strategy or to facilitate a further offensive campaign against the Russian Army.

Chance of a Big Capture.

If prisoners and guns are desired, there is still a chance of making a considerable capture, the military writers say, for the Russians, crowded within the long salient running out to the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, are in a precarious position. With German armies on three sides, the mouth of the sack from which they must escape is scarcely a dozen miles wide, and from the north General von Galiwitz's army has broken through the defensive lines and is pressing irresistibly down toward the Narew River.

No indications of an evacuation of Novo Georgievsk by the Russians have been received here, and Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, perhaps may intend to leave the garrison in this fortress, which is really stronger and more important than Warsaw, to stand a siege.

The Russians still hold the eastern bank of the Vistula at Warsaw and command the crossing here which is so important in facilitating the orderly retreat by the the railroads and chausees which converge at this point.

No details of the capture of Warsaw beyond the meagre official reports have been received. A number of German war correspondents arrived in the vicinity of the Polish capital a few days ago, but have not yet been able to send any dispatches.

HINDENBURG'S HOSTS CHECKED BY RUSSIANS

German Enveloping Movement from the North Halted by Counter Attacks.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—Ivangorod has been abandoned, and Novo Georgievsk, the great fortress and intrenched camp nineteen miles northwest of Warsaw, is the only fortified position on the Vistula-Neva line now in possession of the Russians, and that is invested. Grand Duke Nicholas's plan included the retention of this stronghold by a large force, which has been left to shift for itself and prevent the use by the Germans of the Vistula and of the railroad connections the fortress commands for bringing up supplies.

The immediate causes of the evacuation of Warsaw, according to a War Office statement issued this morning, were "the advance of the enemy in great force on the roads toward Ostrov from Ostrolenka and Rozan, on the one hand, and the presence of large forces of the enemy, who had broken across the Vistula River between Ivangorod and Warsaw, at Maizievitze."

The War Office also commented on the effect of Warsaw's capitulation on the northern front as follows:

"The enemy is slowly advancing, but against great opposition on the part of the Russian armies, in the Narew and Lomza directions.

In the vicinity of Riga the Germans received a severe check on the Missa River. They were forced to withdraw to Ekau, several miles to the southward.

Official Report of Latest Fighting.

Tonight the following official report of the latest operations was issued:

There is no appreciable change in the situation between the Dvina and Niemen Rivers. We yesterday repulsed the Germans.

There was desperate fighting throughout the night of the 4th and all of yesterday on the left bank of the Narew on the Rozan-Ostrolenka-Ostrov roads. A series of vigorous counter-attacks by our troops held up the enemy along an extended front. At a distance of about 10 versts (about 6¾ miles) from the river we captured several hundred prisoners. Violent fighting continues.

Along the middle Vistula all is quiet since our retreat to the right bank.

Warsaw was evacuated in order to save the town from the effects of a bombardment. The fruitless attempts of the enemy to extend the zone in his occupation is only being continued in the region of Matzievitze.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the battles of the 5th to the east of the military road from Travniki to Vladova were most stubbornly contested. The enemy concentrated the fire of his massed artillery and our troops were obliged to retire a little to the north.

There is no change in the situation on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa or on the Dniester River.

War Office Official's Explanation.

A War Office official, reviewing the situation today, said:

"The day before the evacuation we already had abandoned the old brick fortress of Ivangorod on the left side of the Vistula. We still hold the right bank fortifications, but, inasmuch as this fort has lost its importance with the abandonment of the left bank of the position, strictly speaking, the only fortified point in our hands at present is Novo Georgievsk.

"According to information at hand the enemy has been making every effort to envelop the position, and the fortress has been left to its own resources, to which end it had long been prepared.

"Our armies in the forward theatre of war are gradually moving back to the positions assigned to them, thus giving these armies the important advantage of a shortened front and also of bringing them nearer to the fortified line of Kovno, Grodno, and Brest-Litovsk.

"The retreat was carried out not under immediate pressure of the enemy, but in consequence of a decision taken, notwithstanding some instances in which our armies were having partial successes, often being able to force the enemy backward. With the occupation of new positions on the left bank of the Bug and in the direction of Vladimir-Wolynsk and Kovel it is believed that a serious barrier to the enemy's progress against Brest-Litovsk has been erected."

Other Abandoned Cities Set on Fire.

A letter from Warsaw dated Tuesday, Aug. 3, received here today, says the towns of Jirardoff, Groitzi, and Blonie all were in flames when the Germans reached them. The invaders are said to have been forced to fight fire so persistently in the advance to the Vistula River that the Teutonic armies were preceded by detachments of military firemen.

The loss of Warsaw had long been discounted in Petrograd, and it caused no excitement. The newspaper commented on the fall of the Polish capital without emotion, referring with regret to its loss as a temporary necessity. They are unanimous in affirming that Russia's determination to pursue the war to a victorious end has been strengthened by the enforced evacuation. The Rech says:

"As long as the army is intact we can face the future confidently."

RAINS IMPERIL RUSSIANS.

Austrians Think Position of Foe Between Vistula and Bug Precarious.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 6, (via London.)—The position of the retreating Russians between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers has grown more precarious as a result of the heavy rains of the past few days.

The marshes in their rear hold the rising water, confining the movements of troops exclusively to a few roads. The retreat, therefore, is encountering increased difficulties.

The Russians are sacrificing men recklessly, trying to retard the German and Austrian advance through counter-attacks which, however, invariably are unsuccessful.

The impression here is that many prisoners will fall into the hands of the Teutons before the Russians reach their new positions.

RETIRING RUSSIANS MAKE A STIFF FIGHT

Often Turn on Teuton Hosts and Deal Hard and Unexpected Blows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Petrograd says:

"It is difficult to write in cold blood of the fearful struggle in Poland. It is well known that the Russian supplies of ammunition are greatly inferior to those of the Germans. The latter's batteries roar unceasingly, their shells plough up whole acres, and the smoke of their bursting darkens the sky.

"It is a marvel that human beings can live in such a hell, yet the Russian soldiers fight in it. They retire but slowly and gradually, and again and again, when the German machinery of death is at full blast, they rush to attack and deal blows as terrible as they are unexpected.

"It has been thus in that fierce wrestle on the Narew, which is now at last drawing to a close. It was thus on Tuesday night north of Lublin and Chelm. There has never yet been such a terrible battle on the Russian front.

"All day long on the thirty-five mile front from the Dratow Lakes near Lenzna, north of Lublin, to Bald Hill on the road between Chelm and Vlodawa, the closely packed batteries of General von Mackensen and Archduke Joseph deluged the Russians with iron and flame.

"The Russian trenches were destroyed, but in the shell pits the Czar's soldiers found new positions ready made and took refuge there. Then when night came they rushed down on Mackensen's phalanx and drove it into headlong flight.

"This success will not permanently check the German advance and the pity of it is that such a victory should be merely a stage in a retreat and not the turning point for a Russian advance. At any rate, it is a pledge that as soon as the munition work, which has now been taken up with such energy by the Russian nation, bears fruit nothing will stay the impact of the Russian armies.

"The combination of a German advance from Rozhan, on the Narew, with another German advance from the north between Kovno and Lomza, has caused the Russians to retire from Ostrolenka and the neighborhood of the Skva.

"The troops in front of Warsaw have retired, in accordance with the general plan, to the line of forts, and at Ivangorod the Russians are drawing in closer, preparatory to a general withdrawal, not only from the fortress, but from the Warsaw region generally. The Polish operation is almost completed and the machinery from the Warsaw factories has been brought to Moscow."

RIM OF FLAMES AT WARSAW.

Capital Half Encircled by Fires and Smoke Just Before Evacuation.

ZURICH, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Munich Nachrichten contains a telegram from a correspondent, eight miles from Warsaw, stating that on Thursday at dawn the Polish capital was half encircled by flames and giant columns of smoke. He ascribes this to the burning of bridges and munition stores by the Russians before evacuation.

The Berlin Tageblatt states that Russian aviators bombarded day and night the advancing German troops during the past week. The strong boxes of Russian State banks and other institutions were transferred inland on Tuesday. The population is described as calm.

REPORT IVANGOROD TAKEN.

Teutonic Forces Are Said to be Northwest of the City.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (via London.)—The Russian fortress of Ivangorod was captured by the Teutonic armies yesterday.

The following official report of the latest operations was issued today:

In Courland, in the vicinity of Popel, northeast of Poniewesch, and near Kowarck and Kurkie, northeast of Wilkomiers, cavalry fighting took place and went in our favor.

On the Narew front, south of Lomza, in spite of stubborn resistance offered by the Russians, the German army made further progress. Between the mouth of the Bug and Nasielak, siege troops have broken through from Novogeorgievsk into the enemy's position south of Blendostwo and have advanced in the direction of the Lower Narew.

Our airship squadron bombarded the railway station and buildings in Bialvostock with bombs.

As mentioned in the daily report issued yesterday, the Russians after they had been driven out of the outer and inner lines of the Warsaw forts, evacuated the town and have withdrawn to Praga, on the right bank of the Vistula.

Our troops, which penetrated across the Vistula, took some positions of the enemy. Russian attacks were without success. Field Marshal von Mackensen is continuing the fight in pursuit of the enemy.

Northeast of Novo Alexandria the enemy was driven out of his position by Austro-Hungarian troops, and near Bawin, north of Chelm, he was driven out by the Germans.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—This official statement has been issued here:

Northwest of Ivangorod our allies have made progress.

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers the pursuit battles continue.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

OFFICIAL STORY OF REJOICING.

Berlin Streets Like an Ocean of Flags, Says Overseas News Agency.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out for transmission abroad the following account of the storming of Warsaw by Bavarian troops.

"Bavarian troops under command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the 70-year-old veteran of 1866 and 1870-71, stormed the outer and inner forts of the Russian stronghold on both sides of the Vistula River and reduced Warsaw yesterday.

"As soon as the rumor of the great event was circulated through the city the telephone wires were burdened with eager inquiries, addressed to the Government authorities.

"Immediately after the news was confirmed the Berlin streets resembled an ocean, with their lustily waving flags. Church bells furnished a bass voice in the great chorus of joy and gratitude for the unparalleled achievement of the brave armies who have been chasing the Russians from position to position since last May.

"The reduction of Warsaw was announced by an official of the General Staff in a few sober words. The victorious Prince telegraphed his official report to his royal brother at Munich, who conferred upon him the highest Bavarian order, the Grand Cordon of Max Joseph.

"Ivangorod's fall after the capitulation of Warsaw was expected, and the former fortress was taken by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

"Correspondents at the front report that General von Woyrsch massed troops, bridge material and pontoons on trains opposite Nowo Alexandria, which caused the Russians to throw their best troops and reserves toward that town. At night twenty pontoon trains, hidden under straw, and the troops moved down the stream. The engineers quickly threw four bridges across the many branches of the Vistula, and within a few hours the troops had crossed the river and surprised the Russians on the other side. They thus encircled Ivangorod from the north and cut the connecting lines to Warsaw."

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"A Berlin dispatch states that General von Kessel, military commander of Berlin, ordered a salute of sixty victory shots fired at noon today in honor of the taking of Warsaw."

Great Demonstration in Vienna.

ZURICH, Aug. 6.—Dispatches from Vienna state that the public manifestations of joy over the fall of Warsaw, which were intensified by the later news of the occupation of Ivangorod by the Teutons, far exceeded any jubilation since the outbreak of the war.

Public buildings and private houses were decorated with flags, and great crowds promenaded the streets. The Ringstrasse in front of the Ministry of War was blocked by people cheering the armies of the central allies. The demonstrations continued until the early hours this morning.

COMMENT ON WARSAW'S FALL.

Berlin and Vienna Press Hails It as a Vital Blow to Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There is serious disappointment in Germany at the failure to crush the Russian Army. Major Moraht alone of all the critics suggests that Warsaw in itself is an empty victory.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Within twenty-four hours the enemy has received two blows which will not be less painful for him, although he and his friends declare we only aim blows at the air. We know that song of old. We heard it first in the mouths of the English when impregnable Antwerp was taken. As soon as our adversaries see they can no longer hold especially important points, they declare them to be worthless."

The Morgen Post says: "By taking the positions of Warsaw and Ivangorod and places lying between them, the Germans obtain a strong defensive position which under certain circumstances could be defended with proportionately small forces for a continuation of war operations. A new base has been made from which the march to the east can be continued on a broad front."

The Cologne Gazette adds these interesting details:

"The passing of the whole Vistula line into our indisputable possession renders it impossible for the Russians to attack again at Ivangorod. The Russians left behind very considerable stocks of flour. Radom was entirely undamaged and after the entrance of the Allies the factories immediately recommenced work. Novo Alexandra, on the contrary, has been very much damaged by fire."

According to messages from Vienna the capital of the Dual Monarchy is overjoyed and declares the capture of Warsaw represents the failure of the strongest military power in the entente.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6, (via London.)—"A lasting Russian offensive is no longer to be expected in the near future," says Major Moraht, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt in a review of the situation in Poland.

"Henceforth, as soon as our attack begins, the Russian defense must crumble because it is no longer adequately supported by rifles and machine guns. We doubt the possibility of reorganizing the Russian Army during the present war."

POLES TRUE TO SLAV FLAG.

Leader, in Stirring Speech, So Tells Russian Council of Empire.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"At a meeting of the Council of the Empire today the fall of Warsaw evoked expressions of condolence from Russian members and a stirring speech by M. Chebeko, a Polish member.

"'The present event affects our country and all Poles to such an extent that it requires nerves of iron to bear the suffering sent us by Providence,' said M. Chebeko. 'We Poles today feel the profound fraternal sympathy of the Russian people for unhappy Poland, but in the midst of this misfortune we recollect the long series of historic facts that have welded the Poles into a people morally and distinctly a Slav type from which it is henceforth indivisible.

"'Permit me to declare that the Polish people are not crushed, but are free by reason of their powerful national consciousness, which shall ever find a worthy place in the Slav family. The Polish people will struggle with you to the last breath. They will never betray the Slav flag.'

"These sentiments were listened to intently by the members of the Council, and the feeling of the Russian members was expressed by Count Bobrinsky, President of the Constitutional-Conservative Party, as follows:

"'We bow before the Divine will, but the greater our misfortune the more intense grows our resolution to wage the war to the end. We weep at the loss of the Polish capital, but Russia does not say good-bye to Warsaw—merely au revoir.'"

LOMZA OFFENSIVE MENACES.

May Threaten Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk, Says Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—"The Russian War Office has set aside $25,000,000 to help pay the cost of the removal of Warsaw mills and factories to the interior of the Empire," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Times.

"The Warsaw retreat is less the direct outcome of engagements on the Blonie line and in the Novo-Georgievsk region than the result of the strategic situation as a whole. In the region of Ostrolenka and the mouth of the Skwa the enemy threatened to cut our rear communications and deprive us of the opportunity of regrouping, while by their offensive in the Lomza district, which is beginning to overshadow even the Vistula front in strategic importance, the Germans are striving to effect a deep envelopment of our forces on the Vistula River. Should this offensive be further developed it possibly will be directed against Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk from the north. It is quite likely that Field Marshal von Mackensen will transfer his troops from the Chelm district to co-operate in this attempt. Another factor was the auxiliary operation on both banks of the Vieprz against Lukow, intended to cut the Ivangorod-Lukow line.

"Today's news warrants the conclusion that the fate of Riga is sealed. The country on this side of the Mussa, where fighting is proceeding at present, does not afford the Russians a line capable of stemming the enemy's advance, but is suitable merely for rearguard actions. The River Dvina is intrinsically a more formidable obstacle, but as Riga is situated on both sides of the river it does not afford opportunities for effective defense.

"Two corps of General von Bülow's army have already reached the Mussa. The evacuation of Riga is in full swing. The streets are packed with dense crowds and the stations are besieged with those auxious to leave.

"The evacuation of Mitau was effected by the Post Office employes and the police last Saturday. German residents were greatly delighted at the arrival of their countrymen. They had made no secret of their sympathies."

DESTROY BIG BELLS OF RIGA.

Russians Saw Them in Pieces to Remove Them from Baltic Capital.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—Ten thousand persons have been leaving Riga, the Baltic capital, daily for a week.

Among the objects most carefully removed from the evacuated territory are churchbells, many of them often too large to remove whole without erecting special frame work. In such cases the bells are sawed to pieces. Such was the fate of the 300-ton bell in the Warsaw Orthodox Cathedral.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The British Consulate at Riga, the Russian seaport which is being evacuated by the civil population, has been placed under American protection, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The situation around Riga is not entirely cleared up by the dispatches from Petrograd appearing in this morning's newspapers. No details have been received of the fighting which the Petrograd official communication declared had led to the hurried retreat of the Germans from the River Missa to the Ekau River.

Yesterday it was assumed by the military experts that no serious attempt would be made to defend Riga, and even now it is merely claimed that the Russian success will delay for some days the German approach to the city.

"The German force which has been driven from the Missa," says The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent, "was not aimed directly at Riga, but attempted to force a passage of the Dvina higher up the river."

There is no definite news of operations against Riga from the sea.

MAY ABANDON KOVNO.

Russian Governor and Bank Said to Have Left the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent sends a report he has received from Berlin that the Russians are busily preparing to evacuate Kovno, on the Niemen.

According to this report, the Governor has already removed his offices and staff to Novo Alexandrovsk, 100 miles northeast, and the branch of the Imperial Bank has been removed to Vilna. During the week the whole population has been leaving Kovno. The removal of the wounded from the hospitals is progressing rapidly.

Kovno, a fortress of the first class, is the capital of the Government of the same name in Northwest Russia. It has been stated that Kovno was to form the northern head of the new Russian line of Kovno, Grodno, and Brest-Litowsk. The city has a population of 75,000 to 100,000.

NOVEL VIEW OF RETREAT.

One British Correspondent Sees in It a Centrifugal Movement.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"What Russia appears to be effecting now is a manoeuvre that is best understood by recalling the sea tactics of the old sailing days. A small flotilla, threatened by a superior force, but confident of its sailing powers, baffled the enemy by separating to all points of the compass to reassemble at an appointed rendezvous.

"The Russians are now beginning this centrifugal movement, by which they will have several powerful armies always tempting the Germans yet deeper into fathomless Russia."

RUSSIAN MUNITIONS PLAN.

Refugees to be Set to Work—Moscow as Factory Centre.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.—Prince Shakhovskoy, Minister of Trade and Commerce, today presented a report, which was approved by the Council of Ministers, suggesting the intensive utilization of such refugees as are skilled laborers in the production of military stores.

According to the plan of the Minister employment bureaus will be opened in the important centres east of the evacuated zones to distribute hands where they are most needed.

City administrations and public-spirited citizens are expected to assist in the distribution of the workmen and care for the women and children.

A large plot of ground near Moscow has been assigned as sites for munition factories. A military and industrial committee and the Zemstvos Municipal League will share with the Government the expenses of rebuilding and reopening the factories.

VIOLENT CANNONADES ON WESTERN FRONT

German Bomb Attacks Supported by Artillery in Argonne—Other Assaults Fail.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Bombardments of considerable intensity have been the feature of today's fighting on several sections of the western front, particularly in Artois, in the Western Argonne, and in the forest of Apremont. German night attacks near Souchez and on the heights of the Meuse were frustrated, according to French official reports.

Following is the official communication issued in Paris tonight:

There have been artillery actions in Artois, between the Somme and the Oise, and in the Valley of the Aisne.

In the western part of the Argonne the enemy has bombarded our trenches during the whole of the day with shells of all sizes. Our artillery and our trench guns have returned this bombardment.

In the forest of Apremont there has been a lively cannonade.

The day has been quiet in the Vosges.

The afternoon communiqué is as follows:

In the Artois district there were during almost all last night a series of engagements with hand grenades around Souchez. In front of Neuville-St. Vaast a German attack was easily and quickly checked.

In the Argonne the fighting with bombs and other explosives, supported by artillery actions, took on greater intensity during the night, particularly in the neighborhood of Hill No. 213. In the region of Fontaine-aux-Charmes and in the direction of St. Hubert, to the west of Hill No. 213, the Germans endeavored to move out from their trenches, but they were at once checked by our fire.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Bois Haut, the enemy delivered two attacks, each of which was without success. Our assailants were driven back with hand grenades and by the fire of our infantry.

In Lorraine the Germans during last night bombarded the village of Embermenil, as well as our positions around Reillon. Two German aviators have thrown down on the village of Fraize, in the valley of the River Meurthe, a total of ten bombs, killing two women and one soldier.

In the Vosges the night passed quietly.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following official statement:

Fighting on and south of Lingekopf continues.

By means of our anti-aircraft guns four enemy aircraft were obliged to land. One was burned and one was shot down. One French hydroaeroplane and its occupants fell into our hands.

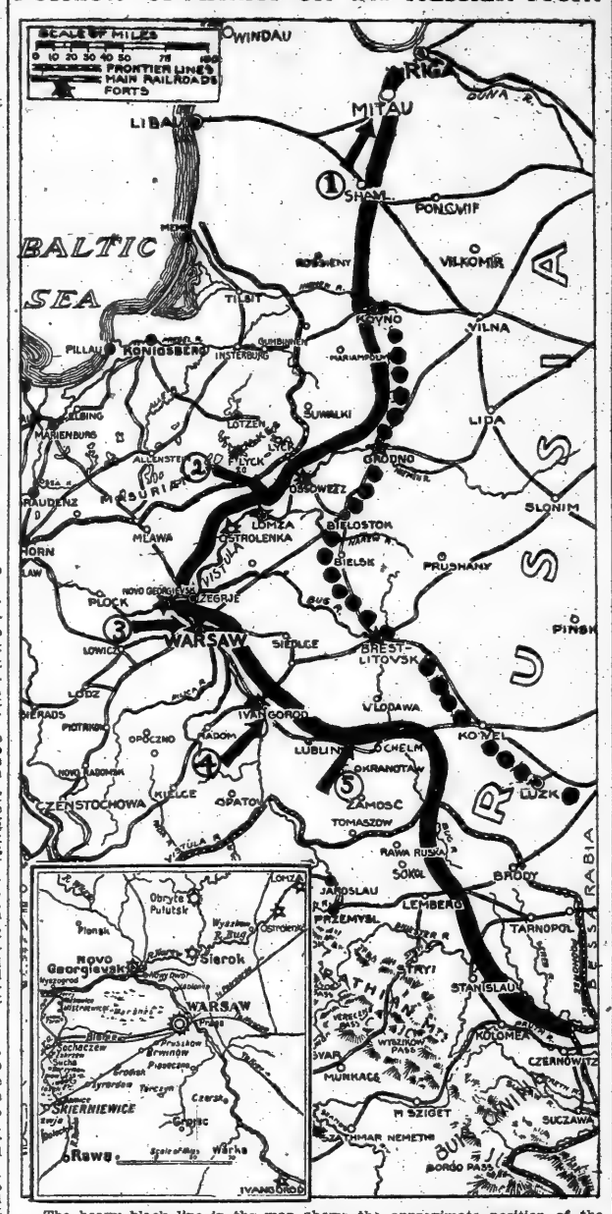
The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

Position of Armies on the Russian Front



The heavy black line in the map shows the approximate position of the Austro-German armies since the occupation of Warsaw. The dotted line shows the new fortified front to which the Russians are now retiring. The insert shows the relation of Novo Georgievsk to Warsaw and how by its situation at the junction of the Vistula, Narew, and Wkra Rivers and on the railroad running to the East Prussian frontier it can prevent the use of these for the transportation of supplies to the German Army. The arrows mark the position of the five great armies that have been rolling the Russians back.

TELLS HOW HE SANK WARSHIP GOLIATH

Turkish Torpedo Boat's Commander Crept Up Warily, Evading British Patrols.

REPLIES TO SIGNAL FLASHES

Gains Time to Approach Enemy—Then Fires Three Torpedoes at Close Range.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captain Lieutenant Rudolph Firle, Commander of the Turkish torpedo boat Mauvenet-I-Millet, which sent the British lineship Goliath to the bottom of Motto Bay, off Sid-el-Bahr, in the Dardanelles, has told his story of his exploit to The Associated Press correspondent, amplifying with some interesting details the earlier accounts.

Captain Firle is a man of 33 years, but looks no more than 26. He is a Rhinelander, slight in build, and speaks English almost without foreign accent. The torpedo boat he commanded was one of four vessels of the same class which were transferred from German to Turkish ownership several years ago. Before her change in ownership she was known as the S-165. When asked to relate his experience in sinking the Goliath, Captain Firle said:

"The British ships off the Dardanelles entrances were causing the Turkish troops near Sid-el-Bahr some trouble. It was decided that something would have to be done to remove a little of the one-sidedness of the affair.

"Shortly after midnight, May 12-13, the Mauvenet-I-Millet slipped through the Turkish minefields and approached the British fleet of warships and transports which was lying in and south of Morto Bay. As we passed one of the last promontories the British fleet, with every porthole lit and projector playing, gave all the impression of a large city—let me say like Kiel on Regatta Day.

"The British ships had on that day kept up the bombardment of the Turkish positions until after 11 o'clock at night. On the way down I held a council with my two lieutenants as to the time of night we were to make our attack. We thought at first that the noise of the bombardment, which was then still going on, would aid us. Later we decided to wait until the weary crews had turned in, expecting that after so strenuous a day's work they would be too tired to exercise more than a perfunctory vigilance. It was proved shortly afterward that this theory was correct.

"We continued down the strait at a leisurely gait of from seven to eight knots an hour. I ordered this because I wanted to get as close to the British as possible before they would discover the presence of an enemy's craft. Driving a torpedo boat's machinery at full tilt causes a great deal of noise, and, what is worse, blows too many sparks out of the funnels.

Evades Patrol Boats.

"It was about 12:30 midnight when I saw ahead of me the outlines of two British destroyers. They were patroling the strait. I am sure they must have seen us. But our low speed evidently fooled them. They held to their course and I let our craft glide through between them.

"Beyond the destroyers we sighted eight torpedo boats, churning through the Eserkoi Bay in pairs, each two keeping in a sort of echelon position. I admit that things began to look very interesting. But the eight torpedo boats, like the two destroyers, kept looking after their business, whatever that may have been. So on we went at the same speed.

"Just as we rounded the northern promontory which helps to form Morto Bay, the Silhouettes of two British lineships came into view. I held the torpedo boat for the bow of the nearest, and kept this course until we were close to her. Naturally, I expected to have my boat detected each instant and have a few shells come her way. Nothing of the sort occurred, however.

"To have a torpedo strike squarely it is necessary to have its course run as closely at a right angle to the side of the target as possible. This obliged me to steer to port in a slight curve, because I had decided to torpedo the British lineship on her starboard side, which was nearest to the open water through which our craft would have to escape.

"Our craft was discovered just as her broadside became visible to the lookouts on the British lineships. A night signal flash began to work. Its long and short blinkings spelled out what ordinarily is the Morse letter 'O.'

Answers His Enemy's Signal.

"I wasn't quite prepared to give an intelligent answer to that, but felt that the inquiring was for me. I got to work with my own night lantern, and also spelled 'O,' taking it for granted that a repetition of the signal on my part would at least delay some other action or prevent for a few moments the making of another inquiry.

"The ruse succeeded. After a few seconds' delay the signal man on the Goliath again flashed 'O.' I replied with the same number of dots and dashes, and now come within 350 to 400 yards of the British vessel, amidships, made up my mind to fire the three torpedo tubes. The third 'O' of the Goliath's signal man came more speedily than the preceding one. I launched one torpedo, then number two and three—ten seconds apart.

"The first torpedo hit the Goliath well forward. I saw a blinding flash and a cloud of smoke. Before the second torpedo struck—near the forward mast—the vessel had already listed to starboard.

"By the second torpedo an explosion in the interior of the Goliath was caused.

"Before the third torpedo hit the vessel was as good as totally lost.

"We started on our return trip with a little better speed, but kept the fires down, because I didn't want to have the sparks from the funnels show where we were."

BISMARCK STATUE TROPHY.

It Weighs 900 Pounds and Russians Took It from Kaiser's Estate.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A statue of Bismarck, weighing 900 pounds, was brought to Moscow Wednesday.

It was taken at the Kaiser's estate in East Prussia and since had been kept in the Baltic provinces.

RUSSIAN WOMEN AS SAILORS.

Are Now Replacing the Crews of Men on Volga River Steamers.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—Women are replacing the sailors on the Volga River steamers, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

QUEEN ELIZABETH GUN BURST.

So Germany Hears, and That Superdreadnought Is in Drydock.

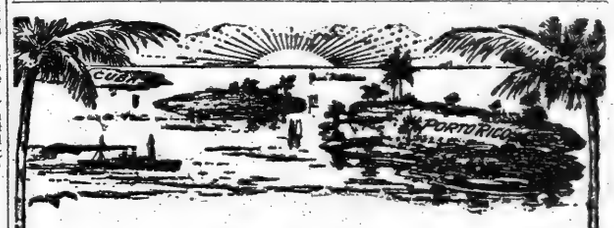
The Frankfurter Zeitung of July 19 quotes the Messaggero of Rome, in a Chiasso dispatch, as saying that the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth was compelled to go into drydock owing to injuries sustained in the bursting of one of her guns.

OPPOSE LANDSTURM CALL.

German Manufacturers Protest Against Levy of Middle-Aged Men.

ZURICH, Aug. 6.—According to private reports from Berlin the calling up of the untrained landsturm, between the ages of 42 and 45, in various towns, is meeting generally with vigorous opposition on the part of manufacturers, who have held several conferences with the military authorities.

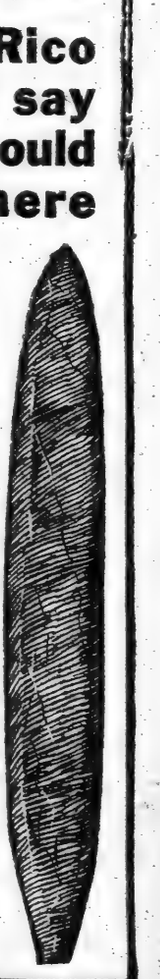
Until now these classes have been called only from the rural districts.



Look at Porto Rico on the Map and say if Fine Cigars should not be made there

Tobacco in its perfection is as native to the soil of one island of the West Indies as to the other.

Porto Rican tobacco is known to have every good quality of Cuban leaf, but as now cultivated "in the field" of her upland plantations it has a delicate mildness which distinguishes it from the Cuban leaf in this one noteworthy respect.



The RICORO Cigar

(Invincible Size) 7 cts. each
or by the box of 50, $3.50

is a typical product of Porto Rican cigar-making and Porto Rican tobacco-growing.

Imported FREE OF DUTY and priced accordingly.

All the virtue of the wonderful tobacco in the cigar and all the skill in the workmanship which belongs to the inherited art of the Spanish natives who make it.

The RICORO Cigar is a representative product of the West Indies in which satisfaction is not sacrificed to the unequalled mildness that the RICORO will always be found to possess.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

AUSTRIANS SHELL FOE IN MONFALCONE

Uplands Held by Italians North of City They Captured Also Under Fire.

SEAPLANE FIGHTS AIRSHIP

Tries Vainly to Drop Inflammable Bombs on Italian Dirigible Raiding Near Trieste.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—At present the uplands held by the Italians north of Monfalcone afford them but a meagre advantage against the enemy's left flank, because these positions are at the mercy of the Austrian twelve-inch batteries on Mount Quesceto, northeast of Duino. This last-named vantage point still subjects Monfalcone to shell fire, and the dock yards, hospital, barracks, and other public buildings have suffered considerably.

The Italians, however, continue to inflict grievous losses on the enemy, effectually dispersing masses of infantry relief forces marching from the south and east toward the battlefield.

It has been ascertained that the obstinate night assaults against the wrested peaks of Medetta and Mounts Quesalta and Scharnitz in the Carnic Alps, east of the Monte Croce Pass, cost the attacking columns far dearer than the official reports estimated at the time. Mountain crevices and chasms have been seen wedged with corpses. While the troops were gathering in the forts on the right bank of the Adige the Austrian commander at Roveredo, who had installed himself in the historic castle, was busy sowing with artillery every available steep and razing every building that might obstruct the path of his mortars.

The city outskirts wear already the aspect of ruin and desolation.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The following official statement from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Aug. 6, has been made public here:

There are no events of special importanc from any part of the front on which to report.

On the Carso Plateau, however, we have been able to make further progress. We have taken 160 prisoners, one of them an officer.

Last night one of our dirigibles bombarded the enemy's encampments around Lako Doberdo. It was shelled by artillery, but returned safely to its shed.

Another dirigible bombarded with great effect the railroad junction of Opcina (northeast of Trieste). On its way back it was attacked by an Austrian seaplane, which dropped inflammable bombs without effect. Our dirigible succeeded by its fire in putting the Austrian to flight and returned to our lines undamaged.

VIENNA, Aug. 6, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

The daily repeated attempts by the Italians to attack always terminate in complete failure. Where the Italian infantry assumes an attack the movement either is repulsed by our artillery or thrown back with heavy losses by our infantry. Even well-trained guns and thorough artillery preparations have proved unavailing in altering this course of events.

Thus failed on the night of the 5th and yesterday several attacks—one directed from Sagrado and another against the heights of Podgora, where the field was covered with the bodies of Italians. There were also unsuccessful attacks on the Piava sector, and in the Kean district.

An Italian captive balloon was shot down near Monfalcone.

In the Carnian Aips our troops in the vicinity of Monte Paralva occupied some favorable height positions on Italian territory.

On the Tyrolean front an enemy battalion's attack against Col di Lana, Buchenstein, was repulsed.

Inside the valley of the Ortler district, (Tyrol) one of our patrols attacked a hostile half company, causing it considerable losses.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP LOST.

Falls Into Sea Near Pola and Crew of Six Is Captured.

ROME, Aug. 6.—An official statement issued by the Italian Government today says:

Last night one of our dirigible balloons flew over the Austrian fortress of Pola and threw bombs on several points that previously had not been bombarded.

For reasons which it has been impossible to establish the dirigible fell into the sea, and its crew, consisting of three officers and three men, were made prisoners.

NO TREATING AT LIVERPOOL.

Liquor May Be Sold Only During Five and a Half Hours a Day.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 7.—Treating has been made illegal in a new and drastic order regulating the sale of liquor in saloons and clubs here. Credit also has been abolished.

The period in which liquor may be sold is limited to five and a half hours a day.

POPE PREPARES NEW PEACE PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

offered by a Swiss newspaper, has drawn from its readers a number of original suggestions.

Some of the competitors offer to devote the prize, should they win it, to the Red Cross.

One suggestion is that all members of reigning German houses should be put into the front line trenches, accompanied by all the Deputies of the Prussian Diet, the directors of Krupps' and the members of the Pan-Germanist Association. In the trenches on the other side should be put members of the Action Francaise, Camelots du Roi, and the editors of French nationalist papers. The originator of this suggestion says that the first volley fired after all these gentlemen had been placed in position would insure a speedy and satisfactory peace.

A French-speaking Swiss woman proposes that Swiss wives and mothers band themselves together under the Federal flag and call to the battle fields women from all the belligerent countries. The whole army is then to march along the front from the Vosges to Arras and interview the generals of the three great armies, demanding the restoration of husbands and sons serving in the ranks.

No fewer than forty-five competitors who appear to be advocates of peace to the knife favor the formation of an army of neutrals which shall force the combatants to listen to reason.

To overcome the diffidence of the belligerent to make the first proposal it is suggested that one competitor that each belligerent should submit its proposals in a sealed envelope. When all have submitted their proposals the envelopes will be opened simultaneously.

To prevent the outbreak of a similar war in the future one competitor recommends the general and total prohibition of sports, the use of alcohol, gambling, and all other excitements tending to encourage a bellicose state of mind.

Another competitor recommends that governments should send all their subjects abroad at public expense in order that they may broaden their minds by travel among foreign peoples.

SWEARS BRITISH SHIP FLEW AMERICAN FLAG

Wireless Man Also Says the Masconomo Impersonated the Texas in War Zone Last March.

The German Information Service of this city gave out an affidavit purporting to be signed by the American wireless operator of the British steamer Masconomo accusing the commander of disguising that vessel to represent the American steamship Texas, and of flying the American flag through the war zone last March. The German Information Service announced that the affidavit was given out by order of the German Embassy, and that a photographic copy of it had been submitted to the State Department.

The copy of the affidavit, purporting to bear the signature of the operator, Paul Richard Fenner, with the name of H. C. Hinds, notary public, does not say where it was sworn to, the day it was made, or the address of the notary. In part, it reads:

On Nov. 3, 1914, I, Paul Richard Fenner, left San Francisco on the British tank steamship Masconomo, filling the office of radio operator on that vessel.

Our first port of call was Kuchinotsu, Japan, and we arrived there on the Masconomo on Nov. 30, 1914, to take coal. On Dec. 24, Thursday, we arrived at Bombay, India, our second port of call. In Bombay the Masconomo discharged her cargo of kerosene, and here our Captain received orders to proceed to Dutch Sumatra ports to load benzine for the United Kingdom. After calling at Sabang, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1915, for Dutch medical inspection and taking cargo at two other Dutch Sumatra ports, we coaled at Singapore, Strait Settlement, and on Tuesday, Jan. 19, left Singapore to proceed to England and way ports.

The Masconomo stopped at Colombo, Ceylon, to take coal, on Jan. 26 and 27, then continued to Suez via the Gulf von Aden and the Red Sea. Friday, Feb. 12, we arrived at the entrance of the Suez Canal, and on Sunday, the 14th, we left Port Said for Algiers, Algiera. Monday, Feb. 22, we again took coal, and left on the following day.

On Monday, March 1, all the names Masconomo on the Masconomo were obliterated. Also on this same day two large signs were painted on canvas with the name Texas on them. Wednesday, March 3, we arrived at the Nab Lightship to take on the St. Helen's pilot. On the suggestion of the Captain and by the sanction of the pilot the signs Texas were hung over the side of the ship and the American flag was hoisted on the after flagstaff.

Thus, on Wednesday, March 3, 1915, the British ship Masconomo was falsely representing the American tank steamship Texas, which, they said, looked similar to the Masconomo, and proceeded over the very spots in the English Channel where the German submarines had blown up and sunk other ships.

I, Paul Richard Fenner, a native-born American citizen, feeling that it is my duty to my country to have it informed about cases such as the above, in view of the fact that United States vessels have been torpedoed by German submarines and realizing the delicate situation now existing between the belligerent nations and our country, do solemnly swear that the above statements are correct and true in every particular, and that this oath is taken freely, without mental reservation for the purpose of evasion, so help me God.

(Signed) PAUL RICHARD FENNER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of June, 1915.

(Signed) H. C. HINDS,
Notary Public.

JEWISH CORPS FIGHTS TURKS

Has Rendered Gallant Service in the Dardanelles Campaign.

The following in an extract from a letter which The Day, the Jewish daily, has received from General Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force at the Dardanelles:

"It may interest you to know that I have here fighting under my orders a purely Jewish unit. As far as I know, this is the first time in the Christian era such a thing has happened. The men who compose it were cruelly driven out of Jerusalem by the Turks, and arrived in Egypt with their families absolutely destitute and starving.

"As a simple matter of sport, a corps was there raised from them for voluntary service with me against the Turks, whom they naturally detest. These troops were officially described as the Zion Mule Corps, and the officers and rank and file have shown great courage in taking water and supplies up to the fighting line under heavy fire. One of the private soldiers has been specially recommended by me for gallantry and has duly received from the King the Distinguished Conduct Medal."

ALLIES' ENVOYS PRESS SERBIA

Ministers of Quadruple Entente Call on the Premier to Urge Decision.

WANT BALKANS IN LEAGUE

Representations Believed to Have Related to Concessions to Bulgaria.

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 6, (via London.)—Another step in the effort which is being made to bring about a Balkan agreement so that Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece may be mustered on the side of the Entente powers was taken here today by the Ministers of Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy, who made collective representations to Nikola Pachitch, the Serbian Premier.

An official communication issued concerning the meeting says that the Ministers' representations were of the friendliest character and were made "in the hope of avoiding friction between the Balkan States and in establishing an entente between them, thus bringing nearer the final success of the Allies in the war."

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The reconstruction of the Balkan League, the key of which is Bulgaria, and its cooperation with the Allies would far outweigh in importance the loss of Warsaw, says The Daily News, which takes hope in the conference at Nish.

The editorial urges the justice of Bulgaria's demands for the territory inhabited by her people, which was ceded to Serbia, Rumania, and Greece by the treaty of Bucharest, and adds:

"It will be a fatal discredit to western diplomacy if the opportunity as offered today is not turned to profit."

These representations made by Ministers of the Quadruple Entente powers to the Serbian Premier coincide with the pressure brought to bear on the Greek Premier, M. Gounaris, on Wednesday, when the British, French, Russian, and Italian Ministers at Athens made united representations regarding the political situation in the Balkans.

The discussion with Serbia presumably related to territorial concessions which that nation might make to Bulgaria to insure the latter's adhesion to the cause of the Allies.

GERMAN CASH TO BULGARS.

Balkan Nation Will Also Escape Paying a Debt to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following from its Athens correspondent:

"Information has been received here of the signature of a convention for the second part of the Bulgarian loan for 250,000,000 francs, ($50,000,000,) with the Disconto Gesellschaft. Sixty million francs will go to pay off the Bulgarian treasury bonds issued previously to that banking institution. With 60,000,000 francs more the Bulgarian indebtedness to France is paid by the debt being taken over by the Disconto Gesellschaft, and the German Government issuing an embargo on its payment to France. The remaining 130,000,000 francs are placed at the disposal of the Bulgarian Government in cash.

Big Nitrate Shipments from Chile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 6.—During the first year of canal traffic just ended, 651,948 tons of nitrate passed through the Canal from Iquique. Chili, en route to the United States. This is for the use of manufacturers of war munitions, and is the largest amount of one commodity to be shipped through the Canal.

Queen of Sweden in the Red Cross.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Karlsruhe to the Overseas News Agency says: "Queen Victoria of Sweden has written a letter to her brother, Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, gratefully accepting the high honor conferred upon her in electing her Majesty an honorary member of the Red Cross Association."

DYNAMITE HIDDEN ON BOARD ARABIC

Line Officials Admit Discovery Was Made the Night Before the Ship Left Here.

NEWS KEPT FROM PUBLIC

Private Detective Found the Explosive Concealed in First-Cabin Retiring Room.

Following the receipt of a cablegram announcing that the White Star liner Arabic arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, the Bureau of Combustibles allowed the fact to become known that two sticks of dynamite had been discovered on board the liner on July 27, the night before she sailed from New York for Liverpool.

The dynamite was discovered at 11 o'clock by a private detective employed by the line, who found it concealed under a settee in the women's retiring room in the cabin accommodation amidship. He carried the explosive to his chief on the pier, who sent it to Inspector Owen Eagan the next day. While there was no fuse, detonator, or wiring attached to the dynamite, it was so old that it had deteriorated, the Inspector said, and the glycerine released in the process had made the explosive extremely sensitive to percussion.

Examination showed that it was what is termed "60 per cent." dynamite. Inspector Eagan carried the two dangerous sticks carefully packed in cotton wool to the Sixty-seventh Street plant of the Bureau of Combustibles, where it was exploded in a sand pit.

When the police were notified of the discovery on the Arabic it was requested that the matter should not be made public, because it would scare the passengers. A thorough search of the liner was made by detectives before she sailed on July 28, but nothing more was found in the way of explosives.

After denying that any explosives had been found on the Arabic, the offices of the White Star Line late yesterday afternoon finally admitted that the report given out at the Bureau of Combustibles was correct. One of the officials stated that every care had been taken to see that no strangers went on board the ships while they were in port, and none but passengers allowed on board sailing day. The piers were guarded by detectives, and every piece of baggage searched before being sent on board.

During the month of May fire bombs were found on nine freight steamers chartered by the French and Fabre Lines to carry war munitions to Europe, but nothing had been discovered since until the finding of the dynamite on the Arabic. It is believed that it was secreted on board by some workman who had access to the cabin. Bargemen and longshoremen had been suspected of placing the fire bombs on the freight steamers, like the Kirkwald, Bankdale, Lord Erne, and others, but they could not have gone to the cabin of the Arabic, the officials of the line said.

LIKE CARREL'S ANTISEPTIC.

British Professor Has Independently Obtained Similar Results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The reports from Paris of Dr. Alexis Carrel's discovery of an ideal antiseptic have aroused great interest in medical circles here, where it was known that progress along apparently identical lines with those followed by Dr. Carrel and Henry Dakin had been made by Professor Lorrelin Smith, formerry professor of pathology in Manchester University and now head of a similar department at Edinburgh. The result of Lorrelin Smith's researches was described in The British Medical Journal of July 24.

Acting for the British Medical Research Committee with Drs. Drennan, Retch, and Professor Lorrelin Smith found that hypochlorous acid was a much more potent germicide than hypochlorites and after investigation of the matter devised a method in which the free acid could be safely used as an antiseptic. The British observers found that the gas was most conveniently prepared by the action of carbonic acid on bleaching powder in the presence of a small quantity of water. The method on which Dr. Carrel is working independently was also arrived at.

OREGON SENATOR FAVORS BIGGER ARMY

Chamberlain Thinks the Enlisted Strength Should Be at Least 125,000 Men.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 6.—In my opinion, there should be a law passed reorganizing the army and placing it on a more efficient footing by increasing it to at least 125,000 enlisted men. The War College and the General Staff, acting on instructions from the Secretary of War, are now at work on a plan of reorganization to put the army upon a more modern basis. The result of their examination will soon be embodied in a report to the Secretary.

In addition to this, some method should be adopted for training the young men of the country. The first move should be to compel every institution receiving Congressional aid to embrace military training as a part of the curriculum, and by co-operation with the States all State institutions receiving State aid might be induced to adopt military training as part of their course. In this way a strong and effective force of young men might be trained in military methods and the use of arms.

Some method should be adopted for keeping in touch with the men who are discharged from the army, so that in case of emergency they might be called on. I do not care to speak for the navy, but I feel that it ought to be maintained in the highest state of efficiency. I do not apprehend war, but we ought to be prepared for every emergency, and that, too, without the maintenance of a large standing army.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Senator from Oregon.

PEARY URGES PREPAREDNESS.

Says It Must Be Our Watchword to Insure Future Eminence.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 6.—Before a gathering of Rotarians, representing many Eastern States, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary today made an eloquent and forceful plea for preparedness for war in the United States. Admiral Peary expressed his conviction as follows:

"Never before in our history has there been a time so pregnant with far-reaching possibilities as the present. If we can escape the vortex of the present world disturbance, what is to prevent us, when the fierce currents have subsided, from beginning an era of unexampled prosperity and growth, the like of which no one can prophesy?

"If, in spite of our wish and efforts, we are drawn into the struggle, we are having an opportunity to add to our own inherent strength the priceless experience which others are buying at infinite cost of blood and treasure as no nation ever had before.

"Of one thing we may be sure. The world expects now a solution in war's fiery retort will in crystallizing put the United States in a position commanding beyond our imagination. But to insure our splendid future our constant thought and effort must be preparedness, preparedness, preparedness.

"We need to be appalled to the fact of our national inferiority in means of defense, to say nothing of offense. We should begin now with a system based on those of Switzerland, Australia, and New Zealand, with improvements and modifications suggested by their experience and our particular case.

"We need aeroplanes—the modern eyes of war—submarines, and battle cruisers of the largest, swiftest, and heaviest armed type. The present successes of submarines have made some think we need only submarines. That is an erroneous idea.

"Probably never again will geographical conditions of inclosed seas of contracted area and the close proximity of the belligerents be so favorable to submarines as in the present struggle. Certainly they alone are not sufficient for us, where conditions are so different, lying, as we do, between two broad oceans with our possible enemies at long range.

"Some feel we should prepare only for defense. There is no defense so effective as a vigorous offensive. A battle cruiser squadron of the largest and swiftest type, with its accessories of destroyers and hydroaeroplanes, is the long arm with which to destroy an enemy's commerce or drive it from the sea, to strike smashing blows at his home coasts, to make his transport service impossible, and to destroy his fighting ships unless assembled in powerful battleship fleets.

"Submarines will be the guard and battle cruisers the counter for us in naval warfare. Or if we take a simile from fencing, submarines will be our parry and battle cruisers our deadly thrust.

"Aeroplanes are vital to our safety. Eighteen months ago the aeroplane was a sport, an experiment, a mine for the inventor and mechanical engineer. Today it is as vital to our defense and safety as air to the lungs of a warm-blooded animal."

CALLS ON GERMANS TO GO INTO POLITICS

The Fatherland's Editor Wants Them Active in Next Presidential Fight.

COUNTS ON THE IRISH VOTE

Thinks In Event of War with Germany It Would Be Necessary to "Suspend the Constitution."

The Fatherland, the pro-German weekly of which George Sylvester Viereck is the editor, announced yesterday it would take an active part in the Presidential campaign next year. The paper frankly asserts that it will support no candidate whose sympathies in the present war are on the side of Great Britain. The Fatherland also says it hopes to see many Germans elected to office next year.

In an advance notice handed out yesterday The Fatherland says with reference to the Presidential and Congressional campaigns of next year:

The motto of Germany has ever been: "In the midst of peace prepare for war." Our motto shall be: "In the midst of war prepare for peace." For, after peace has come, our labors will have only begun. The melting pot of America has been stirred mightily by the events in the world. It has been stirred profoundly by the brazen attempt of the Anglo-Saxon element to stifle the free expression of all Americans whose sources of inspiration are not exclusively found in London. When peace comes much that has been destroyed must be built up again. There are wounds to be healed, but there are also principles that must be maintained at any cost. Today the world is an inferno. We must help to make it a pleasant place to live in. The primary function of The Fatherland must be to interpret the nations to each other. We must teach the Germanic element and the Anglo-Saxon element to be friends, but without sacrifice of our dignity. Just as Germany was asleep when the world was divided, so the German-Americans failed to seize their political opportunities in the new world. They are not opportunities merely, but duties. For us there is no New Fatherland to give it the best that the old Fatherland has given to us. It is not enough to build universities, breweries, and museums. We must assert ourselves in politics. We must bring back to America a sense of Americanism for the sake of which we or our fathers have deserted the old world.

The statement adds "that we shall uphold no candidate who takes orders from London" and that "we do not want a pro-English President," and furthermore that "we do not want a pro-English Congress." It also states that it does not want a "pro-German Congress."

Attacks the Administration.

The principal article in The Fatherland today will bitterly arraign the Wilson Administration.

"The evil advisers of the President," it will say, "admit that he has lost the German-American vote and a substantial portion of his Irish support. * * * They are of the opinion that many Republicans, especially in the New England States, will make up for the defections of the German and Irish electorate."

Continuing, it is charged that Colonel Roosevelt has betrayed the Progressive Party and is playing "into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon war mongers," and that in his speeches Colonel Roosevelt has made himself "the advance agent of the war trust." The charge is made that certain unnamed United States Senators, who are described as high in the councils of the Republican Party, have assured "that if England should weaken the United States would surely come to her assistance."

Secretary McAdoo is referred to "as the mouthpiece of Wall Street" in the Cabinet, and it is pointed out that Secretary Lane was born in Canada and Secretary Wilson in Scotland.

As to the possibility of war between the United States and Germany and the attitude of the German-Americans in such an event, the Fatherland will make some startling assertions. Here is one of the statements:

A war between Germany and the United States would be a duel between an elephant and a whale. Patriotism would not respond strongly because our country would not be in danger. The comparative idleness of a war between Germany and the United States may recommend it all the more to certain theoretical minds. In case of a conflict between the two countries

AGREE ON TERMS OF MEXICO NOTES

Continued from Page 1.

ference yesterday were present in Mr. Lansing's office, when the second meeting was begun shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. In addition to Mr. Lansing, they were Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, Ambassador Naon of Argentina, Ambassador Suarez of Chile, Minister Calderon of Bolivia, Minister de Peña of Uruguay, Minister Mendez of Guatemala, and Paul Fuller, the New York lawyer, who served as a special agent of President Wilson for the investigation of conditions in Mexico. The conference lasted for more than two hours. At its conclusion it was announced by the State Department that no statement would be made as to what had taken place.

Envoys Fail to Agree.

Prior to the conference at the State Department the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries had a meeting at which they discussed the attitude that they should assume toward various suggestions that had been made. That there was no general agreement among them was indicated by the proceedings at the subsequent State Depart ent session. After the adjournment this afternoon Ambassador Suarez left Asbury Park, where his family is spending the summer. Ambassador da Gama will return to Long Branch tomorrow. Ambassador Naon will then rejoin his family at Buena Vista Springs, Penn., and the other diplomatic representatives will go to the summer resorts, where they have established their legations for the hot season.

Yesterday's agreement that the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala should join in an appeal to the Mexican factions to compose their differences and set up a provisional Government in Mexico City was not disturbed by anything that developed at today's conference. On the contrary, the willingness of all the Latin-Americans to co-operate heartily with the United States in taking this course was apparent. But the issuance of an appeal to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata—even if the joint communication took the form of a solemn warning along the lines of President Wilson's significant statement of June 2—is something radically different from a warning that would be in the nature of an ultimatum which the Governments concerned would, as a means of preserving their own honor and dignity, be obliged to back up by the adoption of radical measures. The representatives of the Latin-American nations, or at least those among them who took part in the discussion, desired to know what would be the next step required if any or all of the factional leaders declined to heed the demand that they get together and re-establish peace in their stricken country.

The United States Government, while determined to exert all its influence toward restoring law and order in Mexico, is not prepared to consider armed intervention as a means to an accomplishment of its object, and it was indicated today that armed intervention might be the only course to carry to a successful conclusion a Mexican program that contemplated establishing a provisional government which did not have the support of the fighting forces of all the factions. As the matter appeared to some of those concerned, Carranza would not accept the proposal of the American Governments that he join with Villa and Zapata in composing their differences and setting up a central provisional authority in Mexico City. The plan of the United States Government contemplates that, in the event that any factional leader rejects the reiterated warning, an arrangement shall be made with the other factions under the terms of which those factions shall organize a provisional government which will immediately receive the active moral support of the United States and other American nations through formal recognition and the placing of an embargo on the shipment to Mexico of arms and ammunition intended for the enemies of the recognized authority.

Doubts of the Envoys.

All this is well enough, in the opinion of some of the State Department conferees, but what assurance is there, they ask, that the recognized provisional government will be able to retain its position with the Carranza forces arrayed against it? Carranza, it is admitted, has the superior forces. He is in control of Mexico City and is managing to keep open communication through Vera Cruz, the principal port of the republic. In these circumstances, it is asked, is it wise for the Governments of the South American countries to attempt to maintain a central authority in Mexico City by no other means than granting formal recognition and seeing that its enemies do not get any war munitions? This problem has given foor for thought to the conferees and they are expected to devote their intellects to it between now and the next week's meeting in New York.

The story was circulated today that some of the Latin conferees were reluctant to approve any plan of procedure beyond the issuance of the appeal or warning to the factional leaders to get together until they ascertained whether the United States had a candidate for Provisional President, and who he was. This story was denied, and there is good reason to believe that in spite of the failure to conclude the business that brought them together, the conferees showed a harmonious spirit and made progress toward a satisfactory conclusion.

The Carranzista agents are still actively at work in the effort to create the impression that the only solution of the Mexican problem is the recognition of the Carranza Government. While this contention is said to appeal to one, at least, of the Latin members of the State Department conference, it is denied that it has assumd any important aspect in the conferences.

One significant development of today's conference was that sufficient progress had not been made to cause some of the Latin diplomats to communicate with their Governments with a view to obtaining instructions as to the course they should pursue. As the situation stands, a definite plan of procedure, beyond sending an appeal to the factional leaders to compose their differences, is not to be determind on, if at all, until after there have been further conferences in New York.

Want All Classes Represented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—While all the participants in the Pan-American conference on Mexico are in sympathy with the President's plan to induce the military factions to enter another peace conference, and have signified their willingness to co-operate with it to the fullest extent, the South Americans are not sanguine of success unless some way can be found for elimination of the military leaders and recognition of all classes in Mexico.

It is realized that there are questions of vast moment, when considered in the light of Mexico's international obligations and the responsibilities of the nations which are preparing to sponsor her rehabilitation, that cannot be determined in any brief conferences, but must be the subject of deliberation.

Foremost is the extent to which the claims of the military chiefs shall be considered, and what concessions between them can be arranged. It was generally believed that General Scott, in whom General Villa has expressed confidence and to whom he often has turned for advice, will outline to the northern chieftain the need of consideration for the other factions. This was taken to indicate that some of the conferees were impressed that the military successes and the extent of territory conquered by General Carranza would entitle him to a greater measure of consideration than General Villa has been inclined to admit.

Another point is the extent to which the business and industrial element, sometimes called the cientificos, must be taken into consideration. It is urged in their behalf that most of them have not been identified with any military activity. A preliminary conference at the Argentine Embassy, which was attended by Eduardo Iturbide, former Governor of the Federal District of Mexico City, and generally accredited a representative of the upper class of Mexico indicated that this view was given weight especially by the three Ambassadors of the A B C powers, who dealt with this subject at the Niagara Falls Conference last Summer.

PRESIDENT KEPT POSTED.

Satisfied with the Progress of the Mexican Conferences.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 6.—Developments in the Mexican situation occupied President Wilson's attention today. He was in communication with Secretary Lansing regarding the conference held in Washington with South and Central American diplomats, and the sending of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, to the Mexican border to confer with General Villa and other leaders.

There were indications that the President's plans regarding Mexico were rapidly taking shape, and that he was satisfied with the progress being made by Secretary Lansing. Word of a raid by Mexican outlaws on the village of Sebastian, Texas, and the killing of two men was communicated to the President. He was informed that United States cavalrymen had been ordered to the scene of the trouble.

VILLA OFFICIAL EXECUTED.

State Treasurer of Chihuahua Said to Have Been Put to Death.

EL PASO, Aug. 6.—Arrivals from Chihuahua City today declared that Sebastian Vargas, Jr., State Treasurer of Chihuahua, was executed on Wednesday on orders from General Villa.

According to Villa officers who are responsible for the report, Vargas, with Sylvestro Terrazas, Secretary of the State Government, left the capital with their families in automobiles for the border. At Moctezuma, ninety miles south of Juarez, they were arrested on orders of General Villa, it was said, and returned to the capital. There Vargas was executed. The fate of Terrazas was not reported.

SAY CARRANZA CHIEF WILL SHELL NOGALES

Villa Defender Defiant When Called Upon to Surrender Border Town.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 6.—An ultimatum sent today by General P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander laying siege to Nogales, Sonora, to Governor José Maytorena, Villa chieftain, demanding immediate surrender of the town, was answered by the firing of two shells in the direction of the Carranza camp at Santa Barbara, nine miles distant.

A brisk engagement between outposts followed. It ceased at nightfall, but fighting may be resumed in the morning. Carranza adherents here said that Calles was certain to make good his threat to bombard the town.

The Carranza army at Santa Barbara consists of 3,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, many machine guns, and two large field pieces.

United States soldiers late today escorted Maytorena's family, who have been visiting here, back across the border with a warning not to return.

Frederick Simpich, American Consul, filed a protest with Governor Maytorena against sanitary conditions in the Mexican town. He said beeves were slaughtered by Yaqui Indians within ten feet of the Consulate and that the American flagstaff was used as a hitching post for mules and horses of the garrison.

CARRANZA AIDS MERCHANTS.

Reports Loan of $500,000 to Start Up Business Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Reports of improving conditions in Mexico City came in dispatches to the Constitutionalist Junta here today. Minister Jesus Acuña, head of the Department of Foreign Relations in the Constitutionalist Government, in an extended account of the situation, said that additional troops had entered the city following the arrival on Wednesday of General Pablo Gonzales. The Carranza forces were 8,000 stronger and more troops were expected to arrive during the week. The incoming troops were quartered in the national barracks and in camps at strategic points about the city.

Yesterday it was stated General Gonzales had advanced to the merchants of the city $500,000 with which to pay salaries and make needed emergency payments so that business might be resumed and the people settle down to a peaceable and confident attitude toward the new régime. Everywhere the stores had been opened and business was beginning to wear the old-time aspect of activity. Prices in consequence of the arrival of the Carranzista army fell at once and the condition of stringency was at once relieved.

The price of bread was cut in half the first thing after General Gonzales took charge of the city and the new Government began yesterday to sell bread at less than cost in order to help the very poor to live. Meat still remains high in price as in the case of other staples, but the prospect is, with the resumption of railroad shipments and the movement of supplies under the protection of the new Government, there will be a prompt reduction and demands will be fully met. Supplies are coming in steadily and they have already had an effect on prices.

Every effort possible has been taken to prevent any lawlessness by the troops, and stringent orders have been issued against looting private property, seizing animals, and quartering soldiers and occupying private houses. To make the orders effective the penalty attached for infraction is death. Every detachment of the army in the city was formally drawn up and had the orders read to it. In order to relieve as quickly as possible those who were very destitute, free soup kitchens were started yesterday by General Gonzales, and these are being patronized by thousands.

Governor Lopez de Lara has issued a proclamation guaranteeing to all citizens and to all foreigners equal rights and protection without regard to political or religious affiliation. General Gonzales and Governor de Lara, both state that thus far there has not been a single violation of the orders issued for the safeguarding of property and of the lives and liberty of the people of the city.

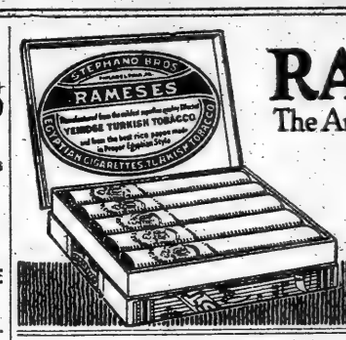
The Constitutionalists headquarters tonight received a telegram from A. Aguaya, Commissioner of the Treasury Department of the Constitutionalist Government, now in the Mexico City, who says in part:

"The scarcity of articles of prime necessity has disappeared completely since the capture of this city by the Constitutionalist forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales, who immediately after his entrance gave special attention to the task of ameliorating the situation of the poor classes by establishing eighty relief posts conveniently located, where corn, beans, flour, sugar, and lard are being delivered. Government stores have 150 carloads of the above articles, and trains with more foodstuffs are constantly arriving from Vera Cruz, whence they are being sent with regularity by First Chief Carranza. Hunger has disappeared completely. Banks, stores and industries, which were inactive during the occupation of the city by the reactionaries, resumed their normal activities the day following the arrival of General Gonzales."

MEXICAN RAIDERS KILL TWO.

Cavalry and Posses Hunt for Band Near Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 6.—Cavalrymen, Texas Rangers, and posses of citizens were searching tonight for a dozen Mexican raiders, who after several weeks of outlawry raided today the small town of Sebastian, thirty-seven miles north of Brownsville, and killed



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

American ships might be torpedoed and American volunteers might die in the British trenches, but on the whole little American blood would be shed. But why should any American blood be shed or any American interest be jeopardized? We ourselves would be most seriously affected, for such a war would create a rift in our citizenship that even time could not heal. Racial antagonisms would lead to results which the mind shudders to dwell upon. These things are inevitable. We cannot, as Mr. Ridder once said, make war against any of the great nations of Europe without making war upon ourselves.

Counts on the Irish.

Another statement in the same article dealing with the possible attitude of Irish-Americans reads:

Even if you could silence twenty million Americans of German birth or descent, can you silence the voice of Ireland? If the last Irishman succumbed to a bayonet there would be enough sturdy Americans who would rise in revolt against tyranny. The only solution would be to place one-half of the American people in concentration camps and to suspend the Constitution indefinitely. That is a little more than even the pro-Ally press is prepared to demand. We submit to autocracy in our Government because most of us do not realize to what extent we have ceased to be a democracy. Let the people realize what decisions are made behind the closed doors of the Cabinet and the gates will be forced open by the spirit of '76. Mr. Morgan may have sold himself to England. He cannot sell the American people.

The article closes with an expression of its appreciation of the remark credited to Vice President Marshall that "the Lusitania was British soil," and adds that "if we are dragged into war," among those who will be heard from presumably in the ranks of the army are ex-Secretary of State Bryan, Senator La Follette, ex-Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, and several others.

WANTS AMERICAS TO UNITE.

Defense League Official Proposes a Formal Alliance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—A Pan-American Doctrine, to supersede the Monroe Doctrine, which, if accepted, would lead to the establishment of an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and every republic of South and Central America, and between these republics, will be advocated at the Conference on National Defense, to be held here from Oct. 4 to Oct. 7 under the auspices of the National Defense League. This conference will follow the Grand Army Encampment. The new doctrine is suggested by Winfield Jones, Secretary of the National Defense League. "If the United States should be forced in the future to pour out blood and treasure in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine," Secretary Jones explained today, "it would be equitable that all Pan-American countries should engage to assist the United States with their full naval and military powers. The interest of one is the interest of all in maintaining the political integrity of a single one of these republics. The new Pan-American Doctrine would expand the Monroe Doctrine far beyond its original meaning, would supersede it altogether for something better and stronger.

"An offensive and defensive alliance of all the Pan-American republics with the United States, and between themselves, would enormously increase the resisting force of the countries of the Western Hemisphere against a foe from any quarter."

COMPLAINT BY BERNSTORFF.

Ambassador Resents Story That Germans Sent Huerta to Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent says the customs authoritics at Malmo have detained seven sailing ships and six lighters which arrived there from Copenhagen with American wheat and flour. They were held on the ground that the cargoes were intended to be transhipped and forwarded to Luxemburg.

A license permitting these cargoes to go to their destination will not be granted.

PACKERS RENEW BLOCKADE PROTEST

Agents of Big Chicago Concerns Urge State Department to Push Their Demands.

OFFER A COMPROMISE

Suggest That England Allow Trade with Neutrals Equal to That In Peace Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At an important conference this afternoon between representatives of American meat packers with Chandler Anderson of the State Department, the whole situation growing out of the British blockade as affecting the American meat trade with neutral countries near Germany was discussed. The conference will be continued tomorrow, when a formal statement may be issued, but representatives of the packers admitted this evening that, while they had hoped for an amelioration of the conditions imposed upon them by the blockade, they had no information to support their hopes.

As the packers outlined their grievances, the burdens of the blockade have increased rather than diminished. Earlier in the war they were allowed to make shipments to Holland by billing them to the Overseas Trust, but more recently that trade has been destroyed by the impossibility of communicating with the trust. The use of the wireless is no longer posible, say the packers' representatives, while apparently cable communications are held up by the British censor.

The packers had some definite proposals to make to the State Department, although that phase of the discussion was not concluded this afternoon. One of their proposals, although its acceptance from their point of view would involve heavy sacrifice, is for Great Britain to permit the continuance of exports of packing products to Holland and Scandinavia up to the limit of normal shipments in time of peace.

Great Britain, in her notes to the American Government, has already hinted at such an arrangement, but the State Department has coll

AMERICANS AGAIN FIRE ON HAITIANS

One Native Killed at Port au Prince When Office of Port Is Seized.

ENTIRE CITY CONTROLLED

Navy Department to Rush 850 More Men—Caperton Reports Outbreaks at Three Places.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 6.—American naval forces today took possession of the office of the port, the National Palace and the Haitian gunboat Pacifique, which arrived at Port au Prince this morning.

During the movement to take the office of the port the Americans opened fire on the Haitians and killed one man.

The occupation of the Office of the Port and the National Palace gave the Americans the last positions held by the Haitians. The populace has been thrown into consternation by the operations of the Americans.

The President of the Senate, in the name of the nation, today cabled Solon Menos, Haitian Minister to the United States, a new protest against the occupation of Haitian territory by the American naval forces.

The American authorities have notified the diplomatic body and the Consuls that Colonel Cole of the United States Marine Corps, commander of the American expeditionary forces, is intrusted with the maintenance of order and the safeguarding of life and property.

Captain Edward L. Beach, Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Caperton, remains in charge of the work of settling any differences of an administrative nature which may arise with the Haitian authorities.

Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the revolution, arrived here today on board the United States refrigerator ship Celtic. On landing he was cheered by the populace.

A meeting of the National Assembly has been called for Sunday to elect a new President.

Take Over Control of Cape Haitien.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 6.—The American battleship Connecticut arrived here today from Port au Prince and has landed men. The American authorities have taken over the control of Cape Haitien. American marines are disarming the people of the city, and the forces of the revolution have received orders not to enter the city limits.

A number of Haitians, who are candidates for the Presidency, including Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the leader of the revolution which resulted in the recent capture of Port au Prince and the death of President Guillaume, have left here for Port au Prince to be present at the forthcoming election by the National Assembly of a new President.

Acting upon orders issued by the American authorities, 800 revolutionary soldiers today sailed away from this port on board the dispatch boat Nord Alexis. They are going to Port au Prince.

The forces still faithful to the late President Guillaume have taken refuge at Eveche.

The local Committee of Safety, not having been recognized by the American naval authorities, has been obliged to disband.

To Rush Reinforcements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Navy Department announced today that an additional force of 850 marines will be sent to Haiti as soon as possible. They will leave Philadelphia on Monday or Tuesday on the cruiser Tennessee, and will carry with them 75 machine guns. This will make the total American force on the island about 1,900 men, including a battalion of 300 bluejackets from the Connecticut.

The marines from Philadelphia will be accompanied by Colonel L. W. T. Waller, now in command of marine barracks there. Colonel Waller will be in command of the entire American force in Haiti, and will act under the general direction of Rear Admiral Caperton.

The announcement of this important reinforcement for the expeditionary force in Haiti confirms a previous report that the American occupation of the island would last at least until order is restored on a basis that promises ensuring tranquillity. The department's announcement of the reinforcements explains that they are sent "in order that the duty of the men now in Haiti may not prove too trying under tropical conditions." This is taken to mean that troops already landed will remain ashore indefinitely.

The department desires that the reinforcements reach Haiti as soon as possible. It was explained that the reason why the Tennessee would not sail from Philadelphia sooner than Monday or Tuesday was that she needed to take on stores and coal at New York before putting to sea.

Reports from Admiral Caperton today said that while conditions at Cape Haitien were quiet, there were three outbreaks elsewhere in the island—at Petit Goâve, Miragoane, and Jacmel. He also reported that a mob was theatening the Custom House at Gonaives. He has dispatched the little gunboat Osceola to maintain order and protect the Custom House.

At Port au Prince American forces have occupied Fort National without resistance, finding large quantities of munitions stored there. Colonel Cole is in charge of the military occupation at Port au Prince, with Captain Beach conducting civilian negotiations growing out of the military occupation of the city.

More reassuring are the political advices contained in Admiral Caperton's dispatches. These report that General Blot, who commanded the troops of the Government recently overthrown, had withdrawn from the country, leaving Cape Haitien for Santo Domingo on Aug. 4. The troops of General Bobo have met no further resistance in the north, and are now marching on Port au Prince, where they are expected to arrive in six days. General Bobo's representatives have promised Admiral Caperton that the revolutionary army will disarm in the environs of Port au Prince.

The reports of General Bobo's successes in the interior and his friendly purposes toward the American authorities encourage officials here to hope that some settlement, for the time being at least, may be accomplished.

The commission which visited Cape Haitien to conduct peace negotiations sailed from Cape Haitien today on the Jason.

GUARDING ITALY'S $500,000.

Sheriff Protects Fund Attached by Fiss, Doerr & Carroll.

A Deputy Sheriff is guarding $500,000 deposited in a Wall Street banking house by representatives of the Italian Government who intend to use it to buy war supplies, according to Charles J. Hardy of the law firm of Hardy, Stanclifte & Whitaker of 165 Broadway, who appeared before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Lawyer Hardy endeavored to persuade Justice Weeks to release the funds by vacating an attachment granted in a suit to recover $495,000 brought by Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, wholesale dealers in horses, against Major Gennaro Salinas, one of the Italian purchasing agents just arrived in this country. The Justice reserved decision.

The horse dealers assert, through their attorney, James A. Lynch, that Major Salinas contracted to buy from them all the horses needed by the Italian Government. The complaint sets forth that instead of buying the horses through Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, Major Salinas arranged through A. C. Miller, a broker, for the purchase of 11,000 horses for $2,085,000.

Half of the 11,000 horses had been shipped from the West to a large horse camp at the Empire City race track, near Yonkers, when Fiss, Doerr & Carroll heard of the Miller arrangement and immediately brought suit. The animals were sold to the Italian Government for $195 a head, the firm asserts, and it wants $495,000 as its commission.

In asking that the attachment be vacated yesterday, Lawyer Hardy told Justice Weeks that the contract, if there was any contract between Fiss, Doerr & Carroll and Major Salinas, was a "jug handled affair."

MME. CARTON DE WIART WOULDN'T GIVE UP HOME

Refusal of German Demand a Possible Reason for Subsequent Punishment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The full story of the treatment of Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, by the Germans is published in the Gazette de Lausanne from the pen of her intimate friends.

It seems that Mme. Carton de Wiart, who had risked unpopularity by befriending distressed German women stranded in Brussels at the outbreak of the war, came into conflict with the German authorities at a very early date. Some German officers declared their intention of taking up their residence at the Ministry of Justice, whereupon Mme. Carton de Wiart replied that it was her home, and that physical force would be required to eject her.

The Germans shrank from the idea of brutal expulsion and contented themselves with occupying the basement of the house with a force of thirty men and placing sentinels at the entrances to scrutinize all visitors closely. In spite of many vexatious restrictions and insults, Mme. Carton de Wiart proceeded with her work of charity and encouragement until she was arrested toward the end of May last. For seven hours and a half she underwent in the Senate Chamber a cross-examination from her military judges. Replying always with perfect calm and suavity to their questions, she admitted frankly that she had given news to Belgian mothers of their sons serving in the Belgian army, and that—a more serious offense in the eyes of her judges—she had distributed copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter.

Condemned to three months and a half imprisonment, she was snatched from her young children and sent to Berlin. Baron von Bissing, the German Governor of Brussels, then moved into the house whose legitimate occupier had, by his orders, been sent sent to the prison of Moabit, near Berlin.

Having imprisoned the mother, the Germans began to harass the children. Two of them, girls hardly in their teens, were summoned before the Kommandantur and severely reprimanded for having dared to wear small medallion portraits of the King and Queen of Belgium. Other Belgian children, in protest against this incident, at once began to wear similar medallions, the sequel being that the Governors of the various towns issued as recently as last week a proclamation in which all Belgians were forbidden to buy, sell, carry or display Belgian colors, portraits of members of the Royal Family, or patriotic or political inscriptions. A fine of 5,000 marks ($1,250) or imprisonment for five years is the maximum penalty for a breach of this regulation.

FUND FOR FRENCH VICTIMS.

Chamber Votes $24,000,000 for the Purchase of Wheat and Flour.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000) to be used in the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases is fixed at 200,000,000 francs. ($41,800,000).

The bill authorizes Prefects under the control of the Minister of Commerce to requisition wheat and flour in France and empowers the Minister of Commerce to make purchases in the colonies or abroad and to distribute supplies according to the needs. The measure also creates an Advisory Committee.

The new Under Secretary of War, Joseph Thierry, who is called "Minister of Supplies," speaking in favor of the bill, frankly admitted that there had been waste and disorganization in purchasing army supplies, but he assured the Chamber that reorganization was well under way.

An attempt by the Socialists to attach to the bill a rider, creating a Government monopoly of grain, was defeated by a vote of 364 to 138.

FRENCH NAMES FOR ROSES.

Matin Insists That German Designations Be Dropped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Under the heading "Unbooche our roses," the Matin appeals to French horticulturists to remove German names from the lists of flowers. In recent years the Germans have produced several new varieties from crossing French roses—the Frau Karl Druschki from a cross of the Merveille de Lyon and Madame Caroline Testout and the Farben Königin from crosses of La France roses. Among French roses are the Kronprinzessin Victoria, Grossherzogin Louise, Kaiserin Augusta, which, says the Matin, "ought to be changed with the same promptitude as the Rue de Berlin became Rue de Liége"

URGE BRITISH TARIFF TO BAR OUR AUTOS

American Cars Sweeping the Market While English Plants Are Busy Making Munitions.

MANUFACTURERS IN DISMAY

Imports of Motors from Here This Year Already $7,000,000 in Excess of Last Year's Total.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Agitation is going on among British motor car manufacturers to check imports of motor cars from America, which since the beginning of the war have been increasing rapidly. While during 1914 approximately 10,000 cars were imported into England from America, the imports since the first of this year already have amounted to more than 15,000, while hundreds of automobiles which were ordered months ago are overdue.

All this surplus of cars, or nearly all of it, manufacturers here say, means that because of the war America has been able to encroach on the British product. The British manufacturers have been unable to turn out the usual supply because many of their factories have been transformed into munitions plants, with the result that while doing a patriotic service to the country they are being crowded out of their legitimate business. So alarmed have the British manufacturers become over the prospect of their trade being drawn away by American makers that they are urging the British Government to take the matter up.

Arthur Fell, M. P., responding to the persuasions of the British manufacturers, announced himself in favor of Parliament putting a heavy duty on American made cars, so that the purchase of them here would be at a price practically prohibitive. Mr. Fell goes so far as to suggest that under the Defense of the Realm act it might even be advisable to forbid the purchase of any American cars while the war is on. He assumes this attitude, he explains, on the ground that some drastic expedient is necessary to save an industry that British manufacturers for the last ten years have been working to develop. Mr. Fell points out that British makers of cars had difficulty in competing with foreign made cars for years and that before they put cars on the market that found ready sale, French, Italian, and American makers had made great inroads in the trade. Now that the Britons have established a flourishing industry, he says, the exigencies of war threaten to knock the props from under it.

Mr. Fell asserts that inasmuch as nearly $8,000,000 was paid out by British purchasers of American cars last year, and that this year the figure has already run past $15,000,000, it is obvious that the buying of American made cars means a considerable flow of gold to America. Mr. Fell urges that to shut down on American imports of motor cars is one way in which the Government can appreciably diminish the gold outflow it so ardently desires to check. He has submitted his proposals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

An official of the Ford Motor Car Company, of which Henry Ford of Detroit is the head, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that, while there was no doubt that American cars were being bought more extensively than before the war, it was a situation that could not actually be avoided.

"While our own increase in sales is not due so much to the war purchases as to the expansion of our business here," he said, "it is a fact that nearly all American automobile makers are greatly profiting by the shortage in British cars. The reason simply is that cars have got to be had for war and other purposes and that British firms, because of the unfortunate circumstances due to the war, are unable to supply them. America, therefore, is the only country to which Great Britain can turn for cars. If a high tariff is put on American cars it only means that Great Britain will have to pay more for each car for the cars it must buy. There is no getting around it. Great Britian has to look to America for nearly all of the heavy war motor trucks now, since its own factories that used to make them are turning out munitions. It can be the same with nearly all the other automobile war output.

"As to what the future of the British automobile industry will be after the war, it is hard to say. Naturally it is hard for British makers to realize that the flood being swept from them, but there is no way of overcoming it now. After the war, undoubtedly the whole trade will be readjusted so the British maker once more will come into his own."

ASSAILS DAVIS RULE AT ISLAND PRISON

Continued from Page 1.

be done away with by the use of cots in the corridors.

3. That all prisoners having tuberculosis be separated from healthy prisoners in sleeping, and advanced cases be separated in eating and working.

4. That tuberculous prisoners be transferred to Hart's or Riker's Island, and those not transferred be kept in cells and be supplied with proper diet.

5. That convalescent prisoners unable to work be formed into an invalid company and allowed out of doors with an officer.

6. That the cracks in the cells be cemented, the interior of the cells painted white.

7. That nightshirts or sheets and underclothing when necessary be furnished to the prisoners.

8. That the prisoners be allowed in the corridors or in the exercise yard after the noon meal, and be not confined in their cells, and that visiting hours be changed to Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

9. That the prisoners be permitted to receive daily newspapers.

10. That family photographs and pictures of a proper character be allowed in the cells.

11. That the prisoners be allowed to write one letter weekly at the expense of the institution and as many letters as they desire at their own expense.

12. That there be fire drills in the nonfireproof workshops.

13. That a stricter standard of cleanliness be set in the laundry, and that a steam sterilizer be provided.

14. That copies of a new set of rules be printed and put in every cell and on placards in the corridors and that knowledge of the rules be conveyed to all non-English-speaking prisoners.

15. That wooden floors be placed in the punishment cells.

16. That prisoners undergoing punishment be allowed half a loaf of bread twice a day and all the water they desire to drink twice a day, and be allowed to wash and to exercise in the punishment corridor.

17. That the period of confinement in the "cooler" be limited to five days, and that loss of privileges and of commutation be graded in accordance with the nature of the offense, and that the aim of punishment should not be to break the spirit of the prisoners.

Orders "Hosing" Abolished.

18. That "hosing" the prisoners with a high-pressure fire hose be abolished.

19. That short-term prisoners be not treated more harshly than men at the State's prisons, and that every effort be made not to degrade them.

20. That the school be better developed and some technical and higher instruction be provided, possibly by inmate teachers.

21.—That entertainments of an educational and reformative character be provided on occasional evenings, and that prisoners be permitted to play musical instruments in their cells subject to the discretion of the Warden.

22. That an exercise ground inclosed with a temporary fence be provided for the recreation of prisoners and that they may be allowed to use it at least one hour every working day, also Sunday afternoons and holidays.

23. That the administration realizes that its full duty is not done where prisoners are simply kept from escaping and live the usual routine of prison life, but that systematic and sympathetic efforts be made for the physical, mental and moral improvement of the prisoners to the end that they may issue from the penitentiary better men.

Views of the Minority.

Commissioner Frank E. Wade of Buffalo and Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties did not sign the report. Commissioner Frank E. Wade agrees with the findings and recommendations except the twenty-third finding, concerning which he says:

"I disagree with the twenty-third finding and believe that the Commissioner of Correction is not responsible for the faults of administration as appears by her testimony at the investigation."

Dr. Diedling excepts to the first and eighteenth recommendations, agreeing to all others, concerning which he says:

"I do not concur in the first recommendation 'that the Warden be retired' for the following reasons: I believe Warden Hayes to be a capable prison official whose experience extends over a period of more than fifty years.

"Whatever defects in the management of the penitentiary were revealed during the investigation are attributable to the Commissioner of Correction rather than to the Warden, as this institution is under the direct administration of said Commissioner who has sufficient power to correct all abuses, such power extending to the right of removal of all officials, including the Warden, and the fact that the Commissioner of Correction has not used these powers to correct abuses in existence is sufficient proof that the Warden has had the Commissioner's approval in all his acts and that such of these as are now complained of as abuses were performed with the knowledge and consent and under the direction of said Commissioner.

"To the recommendation 'that hosing the prisoners with a high-pressure fire hose be abolished,' I would add 'except as a means of quelling a riot or insurrection among the prisoners.'

"My reason for wishing these words added to this recommendation is because I think the use of a stream of water from a fire hose is a more humane and sensible method of quelling a riot or insurrection than the use of clubs or revolvers."

DR. DAVIS AWAITS REPORT.

Reserves Comment, but Says Recommendations Are Not Binding.

A summary of the report of the State Commission on Prisons was read last night to Commissioner Katharine B. Davis. She said she did not consider it courteous to the commission to discuss the report until she had received an official copy.

"Will you remove Warden Hayes, as recommended by the report?" Dr. Davis was asked.

'I am not bound at all by the recommendations of the commission," was the Commissioner's reply.

"As soon as I have digested the report I will make a statement," she continued. "I have nothing more to say about it now."

VANITIE BEATS RESOLUTE EASILY—TENNIS

CUP YACHT VANITIE OUTSAILS RESOLUTE

A. S. Cochran's Sloop Wins by Margin of 9 Minutes and 31 Seconds, Corrected Time.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Mass., Aug. 6.—In what is considered the supreme test of sailing, windward work, Alexander Smith Cochran's Vanitie today defeated the syndicate cup defender Resolute by 10 minutes 55 seconds actual time and 9 minutes 31 seconds corrected time. It was in a run of thirty-three miles from the Brentons Reef Lightship, off Newport Harbor, to a mark set in the dumping ground in Buzzards Bay, off Falmouth, Mass. The race was a dead beat to windward of twenty-one miles from Brentons Reef Lightship to the entrance to Buzzards Bay in a light easterly wind of about eight knots. This softened a bit just after the competing craft passed West Island, and shifted to east-southeast, increasing to about twelve knots as the racers entered the mouth of the bay. There they found a fair tide running and were able to lay their course direct to the finish, giving both a close reach for the last twelve miles of the run.

When the two racers started at 11:10 o'clock the skies were gray and the clouds low lying, with just a trace of the dense fog of early morning left in the offing, where a flotilla of torpedo boats and destroyers were manoeuvring, barely visible in atmosphere that seemed thick with impending rain. Vanitie, with Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. Butler Duncan in the cockpit, was first at the lightship. Resolute followed a few minutes later with Robert W. Emmons, 2d, and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, directing her movements. Both yachts had club topsails, staysails, jibs, and baby jib topsails set.

Vanitie was first to cross the line, 26 seconds after the whistle announcing the official time for the start, with Cornelius Vanderbilt at the tiller. Thirty-eight seconds later Resolute was away. Vanitie went across on the port tack with Resolute on the starboard tack trying to get to windward of her rival. Vanitie held to her course, while Resolute, after standing off for nearly two minutes, came about. Vanitie thus had the windward position. This, as well as her lead of close to a minute, she held from that point to the end of the run, having the best of it at every stage of the race, and making the time allowance of 1 minute 24 seconds she had to concede to her rival a handicap of no consequence.

Just about a quarter hour after the start the two big sloops could be seen coming together in the offing, and at 11:37 Vanitie came about for the first time and crossed Resolute's bow, apparently a half mile in the lead.

From that point on Vanitie gained on Resolute with every tack, even when four or five miles off shore the wind softened as Sakonnet Point was passed, and left whatever of benefit there might have been in that shift in Resolute's favor. But Vanitie settled down to her work as if she liked it, just as she did in Thursday's race, when the wind was so much stronger and with but little windward sailing to do. With every mile covered Vanitie increased her advantage, standing up more stiffly and footing faster than Resolute.

When it was certain that Vanitie would win and the race had become a stern chase for Resolute, the fleet of about twenty-five steamers which had been following closely the big single-stickers made for Buzzard's Bay, the manoeuvres of the skippers, Vanderbilt and Adams, having lost much of their interest. These were at anchor in the bay when the victorious Vanitie swept majestically across the line at 3:15:18 and was greeted with a chorus of whistles from the craft anchored in the harbor to welcome the cruisers of the New York squadron, some of which had come through from New York and New London for the trip through the Cape Cod Canal tomorrow. The noisy salute may not have been strictly in accord with yachting etiquette, but it was a spontaneous outburst of sailors' enthusiasm. A Vanitie victory is a popular one with them.

Resolute crossed the line at 3:26:51 and the chief interest in the day's run was over.

The race between the other sloops and schooners seemed forgotten in the contest between the big sloops which resulted in such a decisive victory for the Cochran boat and the verification of the belief that in windward work in a stiff breeze she was as good, if not better, than her rival for cup defense honors. Somewhere during the run Mr. Vanitie's gave over the tiller to Mr. Duncan and allowed him to sail the craft, on which both have spent so much time and energy, across the winning line.

The fleet today raced for cups presented by the Alumni Association of the United States Navy. Seven schooners competed and W. E. Iselin's Enchantress won by 41 minutes from C. B. Hendrix's Radiant. In the race for the Sloop Cup, ten starters, H. P. Whitney's Barbara won from Samuri by 40 seconds. In the race for the New York Yacht Club "fifties" Barbara won over Samuri, the Whitney boat covering the course in 5:31:48, and the Dodge craft crossing the line just 40 seconds behind her, a remarkably close race for a run of 33 miles. R. N. Ellis's Iroquois was third, beaten 3 minutes and 31 seconds; Pembroke Jones's Carolina was fourth, G. F. Baker's Ventura fifth, J. P. Morgan's Grayling sixth, and J. M. MacDonough's Spartan last.

E. W. Clark's Irolita won the race for schooners of Class D, the corrected time of the competitors being, Irolita, 6:03:22; Radiant, 6:15:40, and Vagrant, 6:34:21.

In the several special races included in the day's run, Enchantress defeated Irolita, the latter in turn defeating Queen Mab, Barbara also defeated Kalinga in their special races.

The fleet which is anchored tonight in Sippican Harbor, will leave at 5:20 o'clock tomorrow morning for the eighty-mile trip through the Cape Cod Canal and then for a run to Marblehead in competition for cups offered by Commodore George F. Baker.

POLE CHALLENGES ABERG.

Zbyszko In Shape Again After a Hard Season.

Fully recovered from the physical breakdown he suffered after wrestling with Alex. Aberg for more than three hours in the final of the international Graeco-Roman tournament at the Manhattan Opera oHuse, Wladek Zbyszko, the undefeated Polish wrestler, is in New York eager for a chance to demonstrate his superiority over the champion. After spending several days in a local sanitarium, following his match with Aberg, Zbyszko went to Old Orchard, Me., and while there he underwent a successful operation for an obstruction in the nose. It was this obstruction which caused him so much trouble in the Aberg bout, Zbyszko said yesterday, because it interfered so materially with his breathing. The young Pole appeared in superb condition yesterday, and said he never felt better. He had a try-out bout with George Sanders, the Bavarian, at Buffalo on Wednesday night, and was returned an easy winner in two straight falls.

Zbyszko is willing to oppose Aberg at any time and in any place in the near future. He is supremely confident that he can beat the big Esthonian, with whom he wrestled three hours and forty minutes to a draw. This bout was the greatest ever seen in New York, and at its terminus, which was by mutual agreement of the contestants, both men were on the verge of collapse. The youth of Zbyszko counted against him in this grilling match, and for two days after it he was in a mighty shaky condition. Then came his stay in a sanitarium and his subsequent vacation in Maine.

It was planned some weeks ago to bring the rivals together in Madison Square Garden, and arrangements were practically completed, but Zbyszko was not in condition to wrestle, and the exhibition had to go over. Aberg is still in New York and has been keeping in condition by working out in local gymnasiums.

MARSTON IN GOLF FINAL.

Baltusrol Player Will Be Opponent of Tiffany in Mohawk Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Maxwell Marston of Baltusrol will play in the final match tomorrow of the Mohawk Golf Club tournament against Gilman P. Tiffany, the Mohawk Club champion. Indications point to a heavy course, as rain began falling late this afternoon; but both made an 89 in the qualifying round Wednesday on a soggy course, and this should not prove a great handicap to either player. Tiffany had little trouble in winning today's matches, defeating C. L. Watkins of Baltusrol in the third round this morning, 5 and 3, and Harry C. Kayser of Scarsdale in the semi-final round this afternoon, 3 and 2.

The gallery followed Marston, little interest being taken in Tiffany because it was generally conceded he would win. Marston had a hard task in the third round, this match proving to be the best of the tourney. He was opposed by C. T. Lansing of the New Knickerbocker Club, Englewood, N. J., and won by only 1 up. Lansing, who has been playing with the Cornell team, held him until the eighteenth hole, and was in the lead three times. The first five holes were halved. Lansing won the sixth, but Marston squared matters in the seventh with a birdie 3, featured by a twelve-foot putt. The eighth was halved, and Lansing won the ninth. Lansing missed his putt for the tenth and lost the hole, squaring the match again. The eleventh was halved, but on the twelfth Lansing made a birdie 2, with a twenty-foot putt from the edge of the green. This made him 1 up for a third time. The next four holes were halved, and on the seventeenth Lansing was a bit nervous, overran the hole, and lost, squaring the match again. On a pretty 3 Marston won the eighteenth and final hole. The scores follow:

Marston —	Out—	4	3	6	5	4	6	3	5	5—40
	In—	4	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	3—36—76
Lansing —	Out—	5	3	6	5	4	4	4	4	3—39
	In—	5	5	2	5	4	3	5	5	4—38—77

Third Round—Marston beat Lansing, 1 up; Lewis beat J. Frank Shanley, Mohawk, 5 and 2; Tiffany beat C. L. Watkins, Baltusrol, 5 and 4; Harry C. Kayser, Scarsdale, beat Fred O'Connell, Fitchburg, Mass., 5 and 4.

Semi-final Round—Marston beat Lewis, 6 and 5; Tiffany beat Kayser, 3 and 2.

McNAMARA'S GOLF BEST.

Boston Professional Takes Philadelphia Open Title with 296.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—Thomas McNamara, the Boston professional, with a total of 296 strokes for the 72 holes, today won the open golf championship of Philadelphia. Taking 73 for the morning round and 75 in the afternoon, a total of 148 for 36 holes, McNamara duplicated his score of yesterday when the first half of the tournament was played.

James Barnes of Whitemarsh and C. H. Hoffner of the Philadelphia Country Club tied for second with cards of 303, while E. W. Loos, Pocono Manor, and James Thomson, Philadelphia C. C., with 304 each, divided fourth and fifth money. Fred McLeod of Washington was sixth with 305.

J. J. McDermott, former national title holder, dropped out in the morning round, as did eight other players, leaving forty of the original forty-eight to finish the final round.

The tournament was played on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala. A heavy rain early in the day made the course slow and soggy.

YALE "SOPH" GOLF VICTOR.

De Witt C. Balch Defeats Moritz H. Loeb for Western Junior Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—De Witt C. Balch of the Cincinnati Country Club, a Yale sophomore, today won the junior amateur championship of the Western Golf Association by defeating Moritz H. Loeb of the Idlewild Club, Chicago, a Cornell sophomore, 2 up and 1 to play in the final round. The match was hard-fought throughout. They alternated in the lead until the thirteenth hole when the match was all square. The fourteenth and fifteenth holes were halved and Balch won the sixteenth, seventeenth and the match. The match was played over the Midlothian Club course. The score:

Balch, out		5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—43
Balch, in		5	5	4	7	4	3	5	4	
Loeb, out		5	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	4—44
Loeb, in		6	4	4	5	4	3	6	5	

In the final of the second flight, T. B. Davis, Jr., Rock Island, defeated J. Crowdus, Wheaton, 1 up in 19 holes.

Albany Boxer Makes Good Showing.

Willie Green, an Albany welterweight, made a favorable impression on local boxing enthusiasts last night at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem, when he easily outpointed Sailor George Volk in the main ten-round bout. This was the Albany boxer's first appearance in a local ring, and for the greatest part of the ten rounds he was the aggressor and landed more effective blows, so that at the finish he was entitled to the honors by a wide margin. The weights were Green, 140; Volk, 136.

The semi-final event, scheduled for ten rounds, in which the principals were Joe Masces of the east side and "Smiling Willie," a west side boxer, ended in favor of the latter in the second round, when the west side boxer landed a hard right on his opponent's jaw, which sent Masces to the floor of the ring for the fatal ten-second count.

Joe Mass, a former amateuh boxer, outpointed Fred Seidel of Nutley, N. J., in the opening ten-round contest.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Matt Wells, the lightweight title holder of England, who recently returned to the United States, will box with Schaeffer of the Bronx in the feature exhibition of ten rounds tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club. Tommy Robinson has been substituted for Mike McTeague and will box ten rounds with Johnny (Kid) Alberts. McTeague met with an injury while training.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three ten-round bouts tonight. The main event will bring together Terry Mitchell and Johnny Dohan. Willie Jackson of Harlem and Joe Gooney of the east side and Willie Brown of the United States Navy and Young Mundy of New York will appear in the other boats.

Smith-Hemple Buot Postponed.

The ten-round boxing bout between Gunboat Smith and Jack Hemple has been postponed until Aug. 18. Manager Jim Buckley notified Manager Jimmy Johnston of St. Nicholas Rink that Smith's hand, which he injured in his bout with Tom Cowler, was causing the boxer considerable trouble, and the postponement was arranged. Happy Littleton and Johnny Howard will be substituted on Aug. 11. The other bouts for this show will be Harry Thomas of England and Al Thomas of Brooklyn and Paul Freda of New Jersey and Andy Cortas of New York.

Welnert and Savage Sign.

Charlie Welnert and Jim Savage signed articles yesterday to box ten rounds at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 31. The boxers, who are heavyweights, both come from New Jersey. Welnert is considered one of the best of the recent crop of White Hopes, while Savage recently scored an easy victory over Al Reich.

Maplewood Golf Reaches Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, N. H., Aug. 6.—Mrs. James Boyd and Mrs. Otis Fredenburg of New York won the final positions in the ladies' handicap golf tournament here today by defeating Mrs. B. Rosewell and Miss H. C. Fredenburg of New York, respectively, by 1 up and 2 and 1.

M'LOUGHLIN DOWNS TENNIS CHAMPION

Californian's Terrific Drives Too Much for Williams in Longwood Singles Final.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 6.—Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco obtained permanent possession of the famous Longwood tennis bowl today, when he defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Harvard, the national champion, in the challenge round of the tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club 8 sets to 1 at 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. The match will go down in tennis history as the greatest played in the oldest tournament under the auspices of the National Association, and by winning, the California player proved that no mistake was made when, although beaten at Newport by Williams last year, he was rated the best tennis player in the United States.

McLoughlin, had he displayed any such tennis in the national championship last year, when Williams astounded the tennis world by whipping him for the honors, as he did today, he would never have been humbled. Experts declare that there never has been a match like it between the champion and runner-up which resulted today. No important match probably has been played under worse conditions of weather and turf. A drizzle all afternoon and the courts were in bad shape. In spite of this fact the two greatest tennis players in the country battled for an hour and a half.

The spectators were not disappointed when the match closed, because it was replete with thrills from the opening until the closing set. So bad at times were conditions that the blacked ball when it came in contact with the net would cause a spray to be sent forth which when the players were playing close caused them some trouble.

The Harvard player was nervous throughout overlooking the fact that the court was soft and slippery, and thus many points he dropped were due to that fact. McLoughlin was steady at all times, which had more to do with his victory than anything else. He abandoned his dashing net-assaulting game entirely and scrambled after the ball. In doing this he displayed a varied repertoire of strokes larger than his opponent.

Williams presented a straight fast ball and rarely volleyed. McLoughlin served every kind of a twist known to a champion tennis player, and mixed them up to perfection. He drove, chopped, undercut, patted, volleyed, and smashed. It is doubtful if he ever showed better generalship, working every minute like he did when he was a champion himself one year ago. Williams played a beautiful game only in spots, displaying his famous forehand and backhand drives which won his many points—no less than nine more than McLoughlin tallied, but McLoughlin showed that he could adapt himself entirely to the needs of the unusual occasion and he made few spectacular placement.

Williams was handicapped, as the heavy ball on a slippery court caused it to bounce and twist around, which interfered with hard driving. The additional weight of the ball pulled his low-flying drives closer to the net, no less than a dozen times hitting the top and falling over for points.

McLoughlin captured all of his own service games and broke through Williams twice, in the first and final games—the set went to him at 6—3. Williams, through his opponent's errors, ran up a lead of 3—1 in the second set, and then fell down in starting for a deep drive, and then followed a complete reversal.

In six games which followed McLoughlin was the master, losing but three points, scoring eight earned points to two errors, and forcing Williams into a mire of errors, the last three games going to him at love. Williams rallied for eight games after that, which caused many to think he was reaching the game he showed last Fall. Williams took the third set, 6—2, but the "Comet" came back in the fourth and showed the form displayed in the first and second sets and took the final set, 6—2. It took but eight games in the last set and it was over. Point score and summary:

FIRST SET.

										P. G.
McLoughlin	4	5	2	4	0	4	2	4	5	—30
Williams	1	3	4	1	4	2	4	1	3	—23

	Nets.	Out.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
McLoughlin	8	7	4	5	1	
Williams	9	10	7	0	2	

SECOND SET.

										P. G.
McLoughlin	3	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	—31
Williams	5	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	—17

	Nets.	Out.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
McLoughlin	7	2	8	1	0	
Williams	11	10	8	0	1	

THIRD SET.

										P. G.
Williams	4	4	7	2	2	6	4	5	4	—34
McLoughlin	1	2	5	4	4	4	1	3	2	—24

	Nets.	Out.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
Williams	9	4	12	4	0	
McLough'n	10	7	11	0	1	

FOURTH SET.

										P. G.
McLoughlin	4	6	3	4	3	7	2	4	3	—38
Williams	1	4	5	2	6	5	4	2	2	—29

	Nets.	Out.	Places.	Aces.	Faults.	Double
McLoughlin	8	7	10	2	0	
Williams	12	13	13	3	1	

Bowen Maine Tennis Champion.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago today won the Maine lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the swimming club. He defeated Allister McCormick, also of Chicago, in a five-set match, 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

MAJOR TO PLAY VEYSEY.

Connecticut State Tennis Championship Reaches Final Round.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 6.—Cedric A. Major and A. J. Veysey will play the final round here tomorrow for the tennis championship of Connecticut and the Bridgeman Cup. In the semi-finals today, Veysey sprung the surprise of the tournament when he defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion, at 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Major won from H. A. Plummer, 7—5, 6—4. Ward was far below his form and, in addition, appeared too confident until it was too late to change the result. He won the opening set, 6—2, and was on a fair way to make it a straight set victory, when Veysey

REDS TAKE GAME FROM GIANTS—CALIFORNIA ATHLETES WIN A. A. U. JUNIOR TITLE

GIANTS FALTER AT CRITICAL MOMENTS

Two Errors and a Wild Pitch Aid Redlegs in Their 3 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—With no batsman out in the last half of the ninth inning and three Redlegs on the bases, Tom Clarke, in the rôle of a pinch hitter was pitted against the fading pitching mysteries of one Pol Perritt of the Giants this afternoon. The Red backstop hit safe, sending a run across the pan, thus breaking up a real ball game, which the pennant-chasing McGrawites dropped by the score of 3 to 2. That ninth inning ended in a manner which reflected no credit on the Giants. After Griffith hit for two bases, Wingo drove one to Perritt, which the latter did not throw, either to third in an effort to head off Griffith or to first base in order to retire Wingo, and the result was that both runners were safe and Perritt was credited with an error. Williams was then passed purposely. Mollwitz was the next man on the Red roster. "Zip," as he is known to the local fans, has not been hitting in the pinches. So Herzog sent Clark to bat for Mollwitz. Clark drove one to left field, which under ordinary conditions would have been an out. But as the bases were full and Griffith on third would have scored anyway, even if Clark's fly had been caught, the ball rolled to the left field wall. Griffith romped home with the winning tally and Clark got credit for a single.

Perritt's trouble began early in the contest, when through his misplay as well as a bad throw by Burns, the locals obtained a lead of two runs, which the visitors were able to even up, but not overcome.

The Reds got their two in the third round on two hits, a wild pitch, and an error. The Giants got one in the fourth and one in the sixth, earning each tally.

Perritt's hurling was on a par with that of Toney, and had it not been for a series of misplays in the third round would undoubtedly have been returned the winner. But Pol was wild in that round, and this, aided by Burns's bad throw, gave the Reds the edge. Williams walked and was forced by Mollwitz. Toney singled, and Mollwitz scored when Burns threw wild to the plate, the ball going to the stand. Toney reached third on the play. Lobert threw out Wagner, but Perritt uncorked a wild pitch and Toney scored.

The Giants got one of these two runs back in their half of the fourth inning. Snodgrass walked for a starter. Doyle hit into right, sending Snodgrass to third. Doyle tried to make two bases, and was thrown out. Fletcher flied to Kelly and Snodgrass scored. Merkle singled over third and stole second. Lobert popped to Mollwitz for the third out.

To open the sixth, the round in which the Giants scored their only tally, Snodgrass was deprived of a two-base hit, at least, when Groh knocked down his terrific drive and threw him out at first base. Doyle doubled to centre. Fletcher beat one out, Doyle taking third, whence he scored on Merkle's fly to Griffith. Fletcher stole second base, and Lobert was purposely passed. Brainerd tapped one in front of the plate and Wingo touched him out.

Cincinnati fans believe that Merkle should have been playing in the outfield before this. They point out that his fielding is of the natural kind, and judging from his playing in this city, he surely has been out of place playing first base. Again to-day he shone in the outfield. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	Burns, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Kopp, ss	4	0	0	1	4	Snod'ss, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Wag'r, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Kelly, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Fl'cher, ss	3	0	1	1	6
Griffith, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Merkle, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Wingo, c	3	1	1	4	0	Lob't, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Wms, lf	2	0	0	2	0	Brn'd, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
M'witz, 1b	3	1	0	12	1	Dooin, c	4	0	0	3	0
Toney, p	3	1	1	0	1	Perritt, p	3	0	1	0	1
†Clark	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	32	3	9	27	14	Total	31	2	8	*24	12

*None out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
Errors—Burns, Perritt.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Doyle, Wagner, Griffith. Three-base hit—Perritt. Stolen bases—Merkle, Fletcher. Earned runs—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Merkle, Wingo. Double play—Lobert unassisted. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Toney, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Toney, 2. Wild pitch—Perritt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Pierce Shuts Out Braves.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Pierce shut out Boston 2 to 0 today in a pitchers' duel with Rudolph, Chicago making it two straight from the champions. Pierce, although generous with his passes, pitched airtight ball in the pinches. Only three scattered hits were made off him and only one man reached third base. Chicago gathered five hits off Rudolph, one in the second, followed by an infield out and a wild pitch, scored a run, and two more in the third inning scored another tally. Wilbur Good was credited with three of the locals' hits. Score:

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf	4	1	3	3	0	Moran, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Fisher, ss	2	0	1	2	4	F'p'k, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
Sch'te, lf	3	0	0	1	0	Egan, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Z'mm'n, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	Magee, cf	4	0	1	2	0
W'ms, cf	3	0	0	7	0	Schm't, lb	2	0	0	12	0
McL'y, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	Smith, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Archer, c	3	0	0	1	0	M'rv'le, ss	2	0	0	4	1
Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Gowdy, c	3	0	0	8	2
Pierce, p	3	0	0	0	2	Rud'ph, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	2	5	27	11	Total	29	0	3	24	12

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hits—Fitzpatrick, Fisher, Egan. Stolen base—Good. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hit—Fisher. Double play—Fisher to Zimmerman to McLarry. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 3. Struck out—By Rudolph, 4; by Pierce, 1. Wild pitches—Rudolph, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

Wards Weeding Out Players.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—Announcement was made here tonight that Pitcher Harry Billiard of the Hartford Colonial League team has been recalled, and that Outfielder Phil Chouinard has been served with a ten-day notice of release by the Wards of the Brooklyn Federals. Chouinard, it is said, will leave the Hartford team at the expiration of that time. Pitcher Somers of the New Haven Colonial team, it is understood, has also received a ten-day notice of release from the Brooklyn Federals.

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York—Rain.
Cleveland at Boston—Rain
Detroit at Philadelphia—Rain.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 6.
Washington, 6; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn—Rain.
Kansas City at Newark—Rain.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 8; Providence, 7.
Jersey City at Rochester—Rain.
Toronto, 6; Richmond, 5.
Montreal, 10; Harrisburg, 8.
Montreal, 13; Harrisburg, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	59	34	.634
Detroit	60	38	.612
Chicago	58	40	.593
Washington	53	46	.535
New York	47	47	.500
Cleveland	37	57	.394
St. Louis	38	59	.392
Philadelphia	33	64	.340

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	52	42	.553
Chicago	49	45	.521
Brooklyn	51	47	.520
Boston	50	48	.511
New York	48	47	.505
Pittsburgh	48	49	.495
St. Louis	47	54	.465
Cincinnati	42	55	.433

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	41	.577
Chicago	56	43	.566
Pittsburgh	53	43	.552
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	53	46	.535
Buffalo	46	55	.455
Brooklyn	45	57	.441
Baltimore	34	66	.340

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	57	31	.648
Buffalo	53	32	.624
Montreal	49	43	.533
Harrisburg	46	43	.517
Toronto	41	50	.451
Jersey City	40	49	.449
Richmond	39	53	.424
Jersey City	33	57	.367

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York—2 games.
Cleveland at Boston—2 games.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia—2 games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(2 games.)
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn—2 games.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)
Harrisburg at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Johnson Has Narrow Escape from Defeat, but Senators Win Twice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Washington won its fourth consecutive game from Chicago today, taking both ends of a double-header, 8 to 6 and 6 to 3. Johnson blanked the visitors in the opener until the eighth inning, when six hits, a pass, and two errors resulted in six runs. Washington duplicated this performance in its half, pounding Wolfgang and Faber for six hits, which, together with Eddie Collins's error, netted six runs, and brought Washington's total up to eight. The second game was a free-hitting contest, in which Ayres outpitched Russell. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	4	1	2	3	0	M'phy, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Foster, 2b	5	1	3	0	2	W'ver, ss	5	1	2	1	3
Milan, cf	4	1	2	0	0	E. C's, 2b	4	0	1	5	2
Sh'ks, 3b	4	2	1	1	2	Fl'cher, 1b	2	0	0	7	0
G'dil, ss	4	0	1	2	2	†Felsch, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Acosta, lf	4	2	2	2	0	L'boid, lf	4	0	1	4	0
A'sm'h, c	2	0	0	7	0	Sch'k, c	3	1	2	4	0
Henry, c	0	0	0	2	0	Bl'b'e, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
McE'e, ss	4	0	0	0	3	Klem, p	2	0	0	0	1
J'son, p	3	1	2	0	2	W'gang, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Williams	1	0	0	0	0	Faber, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*J. C'lins	1	1	0	0	0
						Roth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	12	27	9	Total	35	6	9	24	13

*Batted for Benz in eighth inning.
†Batted for Faber in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ainsmith in eighth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Shanks, Johnson.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	..	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—6

Two-base hits—Murphy, Johnson. Earned runs—Washington, 7; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Ainsmith, Moeller, Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Fournier. Double play—Shanks to Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; off Johnson, 2; off Wolfgang, 1; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Benz, 6 in seven innings; off Wolfgang, 4, (none out in eighth inning); off Faber, 3 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Johnson, 7; by Benz, 1; by Faber, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moe'r, rf	2	0	0	1	0	M'phy, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Kopp, rf	2	0	1	1	0	W'ver, ss	5	0	2	0	2
Fost'r, 2b	5	0	1	4	3	E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	0	3	4
Milan, cf	4	1	1	4	0	F'nier, 1b	4	1	2	12	0
Sh'nks, 3b	4	2	3	0	0	Felsch, cf	4	1	2	4	0
G'ndil, 1b	4	1	1	5	0	Leib'd, lf	4	2	1	2	1
Henry, c	4	0	2	3	5	B'k'ne, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
M'B'de, ss	3	1	0	4	2	Mayer, c	3	0	2	3	0
Acosta, lf	3	1	1	2	0	Schalk, c	1	0	1	0	0
Ayres, p	4	0	1	1	0	Russell, p	2	0	1	0	3
						Klepfer, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*J. C'lins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	12	27	10	Total	34	3	12	24	13

*Batted for Klepfer in ninth inning.
Errors—Fournier, Moeller.

Washington	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Two base hits—Shanks, Leibold. Three base hit—Acosta. Stolen bases—Gandil, 2. Earned runs—Washington, 6; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Leibold, McBride. Sacrifice fly—Russel. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayres, 2. Hits—Off Russell, 10 in 6 innings; off Klepfer, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Acosta.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Ayres, 5. Passed ball—Mayer. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Athletics Buy a Third Baseman.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 6.—The sale of Third Baseman McDonald of the Houston Texas League Club to the Philadelphia Club of the American League was announced today. McDonald is to join Connie Mack's club Aug. 20. It is reported he was sold for $5,000.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

'IRON MAN' COOMBS OUTPITCHES DOAK

Brooklyn Plays in Best Form Again and Defeats St. Louis, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—Brooklyn today played the kind of ball they play at home and had little trouble defeating the Cardinals, 3 to 2. The score really does not indicate how badly the Cards were outclassed. The Superbas were superior in all departments and did just about as they pleased after the opening of the second inning, when Cutshaw singled to left and started a little batting rally that brought in two runs.

Like yesterday, Brooklyn players had very little difficulty in hitting the ball. This time, however, they bunched their hits and made them count, a striking difference from yesterday, when most of the hits did very little good.

Getz was the real star, getting three hits out of four times up, although the credit of winning the game goes to Cutshaw, whose single in the eighth brought in Wheat and scored the winning run.

"Iron Man" Coombs pitched for Brooklyn and showed Willie Doak, who was in the box for St. Louis, a few things that should be in every pitcher's curriculum.

Three hits, including a double and a squeeze play, brought in two markers for Brooklyn in the second inning. Cutshaw opened with a single to left and Stengel doubled out to the same territory. Getz rolled a slow bounder down the third base line and beat it out as Cutshaw scored and Stengel ran to third. O. Miller bunted for the squeeze play and was out, Stengel scoring.

The Cards scored one run in the second inning and another in the sixth, tieing the score.

In the eighth, with two out, Wheat doubled along the left field foul line and Cutshaw singled to right field, scoring him.

Since Robinson and his team arrived in St. Louis rumors of a trade have been floating around. Robinson always has admired Dan Griner, the pitcher, and if the proposed deal is closed Griner will leave town with the Superbas when they depart Saturday night. Ed Appleton is the pitcher the Cards will get if Robinson can make Huggins see the light. Griner, a right hander, has been pitching well this season. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	3	0	0	3	0	B'cher, lf	5	0	0	0	0
O'M'a, ss	4	0	1	1	2	Hug's, 2b	2	0	0	1	2
M'Tarl, lb	4	1	1	9	0	Mag'e, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	2	4	0	Dolan, cf	2	1	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b	3	1	2	3	4	Snyder, c	4	0	3	7	1
St'gel, rf	4	1	1	0	0	Gonz's, c	0	0	0	1	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	3	2	4	Long, rf	4	0	1	1	0
O. M'r, c	2	0	1	3	0	Butler, ss	4	0	0	1	3
C'mbs, p	4	0	0	0	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	2	2	2
						Doak, p	2	0	0	0	5
						*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
						†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	10	27	15	Total	32	2	9	27	14

*Batted for Doak in ninth inning.
†Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Error—Getz.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Stengel, Dolan, Wheat, J. Miller. Stolen bases—Betzel, O. Miller. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—O. Miller, (2,) Doak, Dolan. Double play—Butler to Huggins. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 9. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Doak, 2. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; by Doak, 5. Wild pitch—Coombs. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

Mayer Saves Game for Phillies.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—Pittsburgh lost to Philadelphia today, 5 to 4. McQuillan was hit freely and had to give way to Kantlehner. The home team failed to get a hit until the sixth inning, when two singles and a base on balls resulted in two runs. In the ninth the locals rallied and had two runs in and one needed to tie when Mayer relieved Demaree and stopped further scoring. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	0	2	1	1	Carey, lf	4	0	0	3	1
B'e'tt, ss	5	1	2	2	6	Collins, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Pask't, cf	4	0	0	2	0	J'st'n, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
C'v'th, rf	4	1	0	0	0	H'ch'n, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Lud's, 1b	4	1	2	14	0	Wagn'r, ss	3	0	0	2	3
W'ted, lf	4	0	1	1	0	Vlox, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
Wells't, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	Baird, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Killifer, c	2	1	1	5	0	Schang, c	3	1	1	9	1
Dem'ee, p	4	0	1	0	0	M'Q'l'n, p	1	0	0	0	2
Mayer, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Mc'thy	1	0	1	0	0
						Kant'r, p	0	0	0	1	2
						†Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
						Conz'n, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	3	11	27	15	Total	30	4	4	27	15

*Batted for McQuillan in sixth inning.
†Batted for Kantlehner in eighth inning.
Errors—Byrne, Wagner.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Luderus, (2,) Killifer. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Paskert. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Stolen base—Neihoff. Double play—Chapman's unassisted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Demaree, 3; off McQuillan, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 4 in 8 innings, (none out in ninth;) off Mayer, none in 1 inning; off McQuillan, 7 in 6 innings; off Kantlehner, 2 in 2 innings; off Conzelman, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By Conzelman, Killifer. Struck out—By Demaree, 2; by McQuillan, 5; by Kantlehner, 2. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Columbus—Kansas City, 7; Columbus, 3.
At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 11; Cleveland, 9.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; St. Paul, 0.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 1; Utica, 0, (fifteen innings)
Other games postponed; wet grounds.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 5; Lynn, 0. Portland, 3; Lynn, 0.

Colonial League.

At Springfield—New Haven, 3; Springfield, 1.
At New Bedford—Pawtucket, 4; New Bedford, 2.
At Hartford—Brockton, 4; Hartford, 3. Brockton, 4; Hartford, 1.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 1; Birmingham, 0.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
At Memphis—New Orleans, 8; Memphis, 4.
At Nashville—Mobile, 5; Nashville, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2—	7	0
Buffalo	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	..	8	2

Batteries—Oeschger and Casey; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

Jersey City-Rochester game called end of fourth inning; rain.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—	5	9	0
Toronto	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	..	6	13	4

Batteries—Cottrell and Schaufele; Herbert and Trout.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	0—	8	13	3
Montreal	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	..	10	14	0

Batteries—Enzman and Heckinger; McHale, Cadore, and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—	6	13	3
Montreal	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	..	13	18	2

Batteries—Goodbread, Schacht, Kraft, and Snow; Cadore and Howley.

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ASTOR AUTO CUP RACE.

Vincent Offers Trophy for Opening of Sheepshead Bay Track.

When the Sheepshead Bay Speedway opens on Oct. 2, the 350-mile inaugural race will be for a perpetual automobile trophy which was offered yesterday by Vincent Astor, the event to be known as the Vincent Astor Cup race. This trophy will take its place beside those other events which have won international reputations, the Vanderbilt Cup, chronicled in song and story; the Grand Prize, which has brought out some of the best in automobile competition; the Paris Matin-THE NEW YORK TIMES trophy, noteworthy as an event of the extreme long-distance character, and the Colby trophy competed for just outside Chicago. Henceforth there will stand beside these the Vincent Astor Cup, and the conditions seem to indicate that it may be the incentive to higher speed than even the pace that has been set in other races. In addition to the trophy the Speedway management offers $50,000 in cash prizes for this event.

Originally it was intended to have the first race known as the merican Cup race, but with the offering of the Astor Cup it was decided to make this the first race over the big Speedway, and the American Cup race will be contested at a later date.

That the Astor Cup race will produce great speed is indicated by the conditions, which are that no car shall be eligible to compete for the trophy unless it is capable of making an average speed of eighty-five miles an hour.

POLO WON BY AIKEN.

Redbirds Defeat Point Judith Wanderers, 11 Goals to 7.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 6.—In spite of threatening weather, a fair-sized crowd of society folk turned out this afternoon to see the second special polo match for the Gladstone Cup, which was played at Point Judith Polo Club.

The opposing teams were the Aiken Redbirds and the Point Judith Wanderers, the former winning by 11 to 7 goals. The winning team had two goals by handicap, but, as the score indicates, they did not need this allowance, and would have defeated their opponents on the flat. While the Wanderers appeared the stronger team on paper, they did not play up to their top form, except in flashes, while the Redbirds gave a fine exhibition of aggressive polo and were always on the ball.

In the opening period the Point Judith team started with a rush and for a time it looked as if they were going to carry everything before them. Stevenson made the first point in less than two minutes. Thirty seconds later Crane added another. Just before the period closed, Cooley, with a brilliant long shot, scored for the Redbirds.

The Southern quartet showed some pleasing teamwork in the second period. Both Gordon and Cooley were kept well fed by the other players, which resulted in their making several fine shots at their opponents' goal, which only missed the mark by inches. Finally Cooley and Fleishmann tallied before the session closed. Just before the whistle blew H. Le Whitney was struck on the head by the ball, and for a few moments it was sthought he was seriously injured, but after a few minutes' delay he continued in the game.

The only foul was registered against Coogan, in the third period, when he crossed Gordon. The same player made the two fouls registered against his side. At half time the score stood 7 goals to 3¼ in favor of the Redbirds. The line-up and summary:

AIKEN REDBIRDS.		POINT JUDITH WANDERERS.
L. Gordon	2	P. Stevenson	2
J. C. Cooley	3	John M. Bell	3
M. C. Fleischmann	2	Joseph Crane	5
H. Le R. Whitney	2	Jay Coogan	0
Total	8	Total	10

Goals earned by Aiken Redbirds,9; allowed by handicap, 2; lost by penalty, 0; net score, 11. Goals earned by Point Judith Wanderers, 8; lost by penalty, 1; allowed by handicap, 0; net score, 7. Individual goals—Cooley, (3,) Gordon, (4,) Whitney, Fleischmann, Crane, (3,) Stevenson, (3.) Fell and a Wanderers' pony. Penalties against Wanderers—Coogan, a half and two quarters. Referee—W. E. Hopping.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

No Hit for Rebels Off Schulz Until Ninth—Buffalo Wins.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Buffalo won the first game of the series from Pittsburgh today, 4 to 0. Schulz held the visitors hitless for eight innings. Their only hit, in the ninth inning, was made by O'Connor, who drove a two-bagger over first base. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	..	4	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	1	4

Batteries—Schulz and Allen; Knetzer and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Mullen.

St. Louis Bats Hard and Wins.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—St. Louis won today's game, 5 to 1. Suggs started in the box for Baltimore, but was relieved in the third inning. Bailey was also touched up rather lively, and Crandall twirled good ball throughout, the majority of Baltimore's hits coming with two out. Chapman's homer was a long drive over the left field fence. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0—5	13	2
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	6	2

Batteries—Crandall and Chapman; Suggs, Bailey, Leclair, Owens, and Russell.

Complaint Against Burk Weak.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—The temporary injunction granted Tuesday restraining the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club from either playing or employing Sanford Burk, the pitcher who jumped from the Indianapolis American Association team to the local club, was continued until next Thursday, when the case came up before Judge Ambrose S. Reed in Common Pleas Court here today. The Court was of the opinion that the original bill of complaint as filed by attorneys for the Indianapolis team was vague, and doubted if there was sufficient complaint to warrant the Court making the order permanent. Over objection of counsel for the Federal League the Court permitted the complaint to be amended and then granted the representatives of the Indianapolis club until Thursday to answer the amendment.

Jennings Wants More Pitchers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans, it was learned today, has made an offer to Manager Rickey of the St. Louis Americans for either Pitcher James or Pitcher Hamilton. Jennings, it is understood, offered a large sum for James, but Rickey would not consider a deal for him without consulting President Hedges of the St. Louis Club. Rickey, it is said, offered Pitcher Hamilton to Detroit for $5,000 and Players Jacobs and Heilman of the Detroit Club. Jacobs at present is playing as an outfielder with the San Francisco Club. Jennings is also after Ayres of the Washington Club, and expects to make an offer for him when he reaches the national capital on Saturday night.

Red Sox Sign Schoolboy Pit

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1915.

MR. WILSON AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The incorrigible Bryanites, the professional and amateur pacifists, and the rest of the illuded who blink the facts, hold that, in case of need, which they choose to believe improbable, the long work of providing the United States with adequate military and naval defense can be done somehow, miraculously, in a day, apparently by the sudden, spontaneous rising of "the people," untrained, unarmed. But among Americans of intelligence and foresight there will be strong approval of President WILSON'S determination to formulate and to recommend to Congress a program for the enlargement and increase of the army and navy. After the reports and estimates, soon to appear, of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have been thoroughly pondered, Mr. WILSON means to confer, on his return to Washington, with the Chairmen of the military and naval committees of the Senate and House. He will seek—and his powers of temperate, convincing statement and triumphant suasion are famous—the hearty co-operation of these Chairmen and committees. When Congress meets the plan will be ready, and, as the session goes on, he will strive to overcome the opposition, whether springing from honest misapprehension in his party in Congress or from misinformation tinged, it may be, with soured ambition and personal malice outside, to the performance of a too long neglected, inescapable, instant duty.

It is unfortunate that Mr. HAY, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is, or lately was, averse to a sufficient increase of the army. It is unfortunate that Mr. KITCHIN, of Mr. DANIELS'S North Carolina, the probable successor of Mr. UNDERWOOD as Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means and leader of the majority, is, or lately was, averse to a liberal policy of battleship construction. It is unfortunate that too many members of Congress would rather throw away money on a public building at Boggs's Four Corners or the improvement of the "navigation" of Tadpole Creek than vote for an imperious national necessity. It is not wholly unfortunate, it may turn out to be fortunate, that the dethroned and discredited BRYAN, saturated with pretty, cicenic sentiments, and burning with mischief, will utter the several million words that arise in him in opposition once more to a vital interest of his country.

It would be fruitless to reason with the master of unreason. Men like Mr. KITCHIN and Mr. HAY, however, and all the moderate and sensible men, will presumably listen to reason. Public opinion will speak. Politicians will obey.

It is for the Republicans in Congress loyally to hold up Mr. WILSON'S hands, if his policy of national defense be equal to expectation, to try to better it, if betterment it needs, to deal with this momentous national non-partisan question patriotically, nationally, as Americans and not as Republicans.

A BOARD OF PARDONS.

The cruel position in which Governor WHITMAN was recently placed by the appeal of BECKER, and especially of BECKER'S wife, gives some impetus to the argument for the establishment of a State Board of Pardons. An amendment providing for such a body was introduced by LOUIS MARSHALL in the Constitutional Convention before this occurrence. The chief argument for it is that the present law imposes upon the Governor undue responsibility.

Certainly the present system is not ideal, but change is not always improvement. A change dividing such a responsibility among several men is open to as many objections as the existing law, and they are more serious ones. It is alleged that the Governor may be subjected to personal or political pressure, or be influenced by his emotions. In a case where compassion is likely to overbalance the judgment, a board of five or seven pardoners would find many temptations. It would be so easy for each of them to lean to the side of mercy, trusting that the others would be rigid and that justice would be done. As for personal or political pressure, a weak man might easily salve his conscience by thinking that if he did yield no harm might be done after all, because the others would stand firm.

Divided responsibility is the very thing the present law avoids. There is divided responsibility in the first instance; it is divided among twelve jurors. If there is an appeal, the responsibility is divided among Judges of the appellate courts. All these have passed upon the convict's case and condemned him. But there is still one last chance. If the argument for his salvation is so strong that, even after all jurors and judges have reached one conclusion upon the evidence, one man is willing to assume the vast responsibility of overthrowing their judgment, the law permits that one man to assume it. The responsibility is solemn, dreadful; the law intends it to be so, and it was not to lighten it that the law concentrated that responsibility in one man. The time of divided responsibility ends with the last appellate court; thereafter the man is held to be righteously condemned almost beyond peradventure. But there is a last perhaps, and the law gives him the benefit of it. To create another board of review is to elude its purpose; to make a new Court of Appeals.

If the responsibility must be taken away from the Chief Executive, the Federal Government has found a way much better than that of the State board. Nominally the President exercises the pardoning power. Actually, in nearly all cases, the power supposed to be vested in him is exercised by the Department of Justice; and in most cases it is virtually exercised not even by the Attorney General, but by an officer appointed for the purpose. Applications for pardon go to a special bureau, headed by an officer formerly called the Pardon Clerk, but now styled the Attorney in Charge of Pardons. It is his duty to examine them and report his findings. In practice the Attorney General almost always approves his report and makes recommendation accordingly to the President, whose indorsement is almost always given as a matter of course.

This system gives the condemned the benefit of the last perhaps; it avoids the logical absurdity of a further division of responsibility, and it does not place the responsibility on an official elected with quite other duties in the minds of those who elected him, but on an official appointed for that purpose alone, skilled and experienced in the work, not taken unawares by an unexpected appeal in some heartrending case. If there is to be any change, it might better take that direction than go along lines of the State boards, which in other States have often aroused dissatisfaction and sometimes created scandal.

HIGHER TACTICS.

It now is clear to the veriest meddler in military theory that the attempt on the part of the English and French to force the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople, with warships alone, was premature, not to say foolhardy. It failed, and before troops could be brought into co-operation with the fleets the Turks had time heavily to increase the potentiality of their resistance. A sudden and unexpected attack by warships and troops together might have been more effective. The muddling of the business was so resented in England that on that count, among others, WINSTON CHURCHILL'S head was demanded and received. It has been unofficially denied since that he was alone responsible for the "blunder" of sending some ships blithely to perform an impossible task.

But in war generally, and in this one especially, political tactics may determine the immediate course of military events, may even require military judgment to surrender itself to a necessity of which statecraft is the better aware. Among such allies as England, France, and Russia, temperamentally, racially, and linguistically unlike, two of them separated from the third by a common enemy speaking still another tongue and speaking it often with a cunning designed to estrange friends, the possibilities of misunderstanding are apparent and very great. Each of them has had different things to sacrifice, and though all had given to the common cause the utmost of what they had to give, doubt might yet arise, for such is human nature. The professions all can understand are those of deeds.

Though Russia on the eastern line engaged one-third, perhaps one-half, the Teuton's strength, at tremendous cost, the Anglo-French forces did not advance. That was a disappointment not too philosophically borne in England. That it was not a strain upon Russia's confidence in her allies, considering the vast sacrifices she had made—three million men and Poland—may be owing more than any military-minded person would believe to the vast appreciation of the gallant attack upon the Dardanelles. True, it has so far been unsuccessful, but it has not been abandoned. The ram still batters at the door. The sound delights the Russian soul. It echoes a great desire. To put the Turk back into Asia, Russia would pay an enormous price. Therefore it is not strange that Count BENCKENDORFF, Russian Ambassador to London, in combating rumors that Russia was disappointed in her allies, should have mentioned the campaign against the Dardanelles in this way:

> It has been said that the Russian public hoped for a strong offensive in the west while the Germans were making their onset in the east. This may be so, but not a trace of ill feeling has been manifested, and the sober view which considers only military possibilities has always prevailed. Nowhere has the colossal effort of Great Britain and France in the Dardanelles been more appreciated than in Russia.

Mr. SAZONOFF, the Russian Foreign Minister, addressing the Duma at its first sitting this week, directed popular appreciation to the same point:

> The Allies, with unshakable tenacity, see the approach of the longed-for moment when a close and direct bond will be established between us. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, have overwhelmed the Christian peoples still in their power with exceptional cruelty.

The diplomatic representatives of France and England were enthusiastically greeted by the members of the Duma. Possibly, however, popular feeling would have been a little shaken by the events of the first year of war but for the hope inspired by the efforts of the Allies to overthrow the Turk, deliver the Christians, and unlock the magic door to the Mediterranean from the outer side.

PHILADELPHIA NIGHTS.

The voters of Philadelphia having approved a loan to build elevated and subway lines, the city asked the State Public Service Commission to issue a certificate of public convenience. The Harrisburg correspondence of The Pittsburg Dispatch records a curious protest filed with the Commission by Mr. JOHN H. FOW, "lawyer and ex-legislator." It is seriously made. It is not in the catalogue of moldy, time-hallowed jokes against the City of Homes, the best and cheapest, the one great city for persons of moderate means and those elsewhere poor and housed in cramped, expensive tenements.

Mr. Fow may be too idyllic when he says that "it doesn't pay to run street cars in Philadelphia after 8 P. M.," but we are glad to believe him when he assures us that it "is a well-known "fact that you cannot maintain a cen-"trally located club in Philadelphia," so very few members will leave their homes at night. Many clubs have had to close because they were deserted after 7:30 P. M., and "even the great "Union League hardly has a baker's "dozen some nights within its walls." Finally—and if Philadelphia merits the praise what higher praise can come to her?—"the average Philadelphian spends his evenings at home."

Faithful worshippers of the household gods, worthy inheritors of the modest, quiet, saving, clean-living Quaker ways, these homekeeping Philadelphians are too often forgotten by those who love to dwell on the political corruption that has too often or too long prevailed in the staid old city. And of course the tame, domestic, "bourgeois" virtues will move contemptuous laughter in those wandering New Yorkers, or self-styled New Yorkers, who are always writing to the newspapers making bitter plaint that they "can't get a drink" in Philadelphia of a Sunday.

THE NEEDLE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

The Mayor's Council of Conciliation in the women's wear trade dispute is as firm as it is benevolent. It presents to both sides a cordial handgrip which shows nerve behind it. Neither side is able to claim a victory either over the other or over the Council. Its award has been accepted by both sides because the Council says that it will interpret its language, and that other interpretations are of no account. Each side had interpretations of its own which were objectionable to the other. The workers accepted without reserve on an understanding which they expressed so clearly that the manufacturers refrained from accepting until the last moment, and might not have accepted at all except for the action of the Council expressed above.

As the matter stands the strike is averted, and friction can be renewed only by refusal to work the agreement in the manner in which the Council says it should be worked. It is not to be assumed that the unions have a vested right to contest "every" alleged grievance. That was the rock upon which the protocol was wrecked. There must be substance in the complaints, and they must be reduced to writing before the machinery can be set to work. On the other hand there are doubtful points about the advanced rates of pay which the Council awarded. These, too, must be interpreted rather by the Council than by the unions or the employers. In this light the Council's award seems rather a modus vivendi than a mere finding, to be distorted into a fresh cause for dispute.

Both sides therefore are warned to be on their good behavior. Neither side can get on without the support of public opinion, and that will go to the side which comports itself most nearly in accord with the Council. The protocol had its faults, but it kept a sort of armed peace for five years. The new treaty possibly will surpass it, not only in endurance under stress, but perhaps in producing better relations than those of avowed hostility. Assuredly the Council is to be congratulated on this result, and also the opposing parties to the award.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

In Brooklyn there is a great and natural outcry against the erection on its chief business street of a structure strong enough to take a share of the dual subway traffic, with its ten-car steel trains. Manhattan understands Brooklyn's dislike to an elevated railway, but it is submitting to the same infliction, some Manhattan streets even carrying elevated structures in stories. Brooklyn's grievance in that respect, therefore, is a local matter.

The borough's good faith in objecting appears in the suggestion by the objectors that the cost of substituting a subway for the most objectionable link of the elevated structure should be assessed upon the benefited property. On that basis Brooklyn ought to have what it is willing to pay for. The great four track trunk line which runs to Brooklyn across the Manhattan Bridge was provided with an outlet intended to connect with the Fulton Street elevated line. That is an old idea, and the plan has not been bettered by abandoning it. The obstacle is that the elevated road's owners have a perpetual franchise for their connection with the Brooklyn Bridge, and refuse to abandon it unless provided with a similar franchise for a subway connection to the bridge via Livingston Street. No objection is made except on the ground of cost.

The Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate favors the proposal sufficiently to allow delay to learn how willing benefited real estate owners may be to bear an assessment for an improvement which would benefit the entire city almost as much as themselves. The Broadway route of the dual subway needs the traffic of the elevated feeder, which now runs to the congested Brooklyn Bridge. It ought to continue to run there, without prejudice to the connection between the elevated line and the subway by the construction of a short link of subway which would relieve Fulton Street of a longer link of elevated. The local advantage to the borough is considerable, but is matched by the betterment of the dual subway as a whole.

STATE SOCIALISTS.

The Democratic friends of the revival of the American merchant marine had the satisfaction this week of reading that their noble, intelligent support of the La Follette-Furuseth Seaman's act is to drive the five ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the Pacific two days before that measure of enlightened statesmanship goes into effect. They read, too, that Secretary of the Treasury MCADOO still believes in Government ownership, though he is willing to consider any compromise which will relieve the lack of American ships. Exactly what "compromise" there can be between private ownership and Government ownership which would drive it out of business the ingenious Mr. MCADOO failed to indicate. It is to be hoped that his ideas on the subject are less misty than his recollection of the Democratic platform of 1912, which, he says, "unequivocally declared for a "merchant marine, and that pledge "should be kept." This is the pledge in question:

> We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine, which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the South, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

How does Mr. MCADOO reconcile Government ownership with this? What he proposes to do is not only to impose new burdens but to wipe out private ship owning. In effect, we should lay additional taxes to bring about the disappearance of the merchant marine, already injured by the Seaman's act.

We invite Mr. MCADOO to ponder another passage in that Baltimore platform of which he seems to have so vague a memory: "We denounce as "usurpation the efforts of our oppo-"nents * * * to enlarge and mag-"nify the powers of the Federal Gov-"ernment." To enlarge those powers monstrously and directly, to create a Federal merchant marine, is straight Democratic doctrine, then! It is much nearer to State Socialism than to Democracy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Barber Arrested for Taking a Tip.

Either having heard more denunciation of the tipping habit than have the legislators of other States, or because they took it more seriously, the lawmakers of Iowa recently put on their statute book a formal ban on the custom and decreed a penalty for those who—either took or gave a tip? By no means. To have done so would have been logical and consistent, for of course the giving is as bad as the taking, if it isn't worse, but, just as the Prohibitionists recoil from allotting the same punishment to the drinker of alcohol as to its seller, so the Iowa statesmen, though they went further than the forbidding of secret commissions which has been deemed far enough elsewhere, left the tip-taking class exposed to the temptation of immune tip-givers, the natural enemies of their self-respect and of what the law made their civic virtue.

The inevitable result—as is the wont of inevitable results—has followed. A man, or, to be more explicit, if not more accurate, a barber, has been arrested for accepting a gratuity from a presumably grateful client and a troublesome controversy over the constitutionality of the law has been started.

The barber's friends and his lawyer argue that the right to ask for special services, and to pay for them what judgment dictates, is one obviously inalienable, and that it carries with it the right to accept payments so made. The upholders of the law defend it on the ground that tips are against public policy, in that they are morally and economically injurious to all affected by them, either directly or indirectly.

What the courts in Iowa and elsewhere will have to say on these points remains to be seen. The questions involved are large ones, and several of them have never received much real consideration. Who knows, for instance, whether anything in the end would be saved to those who now, willingly or unwillingly, give tips if tipping could be and was abolished? There is at least excuse for doubting it—for believing that the person who really gets the tips, in most cases the employer or boss of the actual taker, would not be content with less than his present profits, and that, if forced to pay his servants himself their whole wage, he would promptly transfer the added charge to the customer by increasing the avowed charge for goods or work.

At Least It Was Decisive.

Whatever else one may think about the German drive on Warsaw, and whether one sorrows over its result or rejoices, there is a certain satisfaction to be found in the fact that the end in the circumstances apparently inevitable was attained in a time comparatively short.

If the Germans were to win the city and the Russians were to lose it, the way the thing was done was certainly better, and almost certainly cost less in life and property for both sides, than would have been the case if the capture had been effected after months and months of such fighting as has been going on in France ever since VON KLUCK'S army was turned back from Paris.

There is a strong temptation to declare that trench warfare, as now conducted, ought to be numbered among the nefarious and forbidden methods of carrying on a campaign. It is enormously expensive, it incites the devising of horrid means of slaughter, and it postpones intolerably the return of peace by making both victory and defeat not ultimately impossible, of course, but lamentably far in the future. If people must fight, it is a pity that they cannot be made to stand up against each other more or less in the open and get it over with, instead of dragging out interminably their miserable quarrels.

As part of a defense, trenches do well enough, but as a weapon of attack they are worse than dumdum bullets or the poisoning of wells—almost worse than the sinking of Lusitanias. Really, the next Hague Conference, if ever there is to be one, should take them under its most serious consideration.

National Lyrics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon reading in two of your late issues of a new musical setting to "America" by Mr. McCabe, it has occurred to me that those who are interested in the various efforts to write a fitting modern tune to Samuel Francis Smith's famous verses might enjoy looking at the music which Arthur Edward Johnstone has written for them. This composition was awarded the gold medal in the competition held some years ago by the Society of the Cincinnati, and since its first publication it has been included in several school books, among them "The Lyric Song Book," "Art Songs for High Schools," and "The Lyric Music Series," having been sung by millions of children throughout the country. In my opinion this setting has more melodic, rhythmic, and harmonic beauty than any other of the various ones that I have seen; its modulation from F to A flat contributes a rich variety which is particularly welcome when we consider that some folks might sing all four stanzas. The old Danish tune that has been adopted by England, Germany, and the United States as a Fatherland song is undeniably a fine one, and is likely to outlive any newer essays, but this consideration should not hamper any one who feels inspired by the spirit of the text to give it a fresh tonal expression. No matter how zealous the composer's endeavor may be, unless he writes separate music for each stanza the declamation must always be irritatingly faulty, as the verbal accents in the various lines are not in alignment, and no amount of musical skill will make "'tis of thee" rhyme with "liberty."

HARVEY WORTHINGTON LOOMIS.
Winsted, Conn., Aug. 2, 1915.

German as a World Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a Hamburg dispatch is given an opinion by a German professor that the German language will become the world language. I have been a traveler all my life and from what I have seen I doubt it. He says French is not used outside of France. The German professor is obsessed. How about the French colonies, which are numerous? How about our own State of Louisiana? How about Eastern Canada and the New England States? How about Mexico, Central America, and South America, where French is the language of culture in their colleges, for it is the first language they learn after their own? The educated classes south of the Rio Grande to Cape Horn are almost as familiar with French as with their own language.

In relation to this, I have often heard our young college fellows advised to learn one of three languages first—Spanish, Russian, or Chinese—as outside of our own the knowledge of one of those offered the greatest chances from a commercial standpoint.

German, on the other hand, is spoken but by one nation, Germany, and partially by Austria and in some parts of Switzerland.

J. E. HALTON.
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1915.

Pro-Germanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago I was in a Summer place and, as usual, outspoken in my views as to the merits of this war. I found that by and by practically all of the Summer boarders agreed with my views, but they apparently did not say so until I spoke out. I believe today that the majority of the American people favor the German cause, but they do not talk out because they are too docile.

MAX MUELLER.
New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

HOT WEATHER.

I saw the pavement's dismal track
Hot 'neath the noon sun's fire;
Wide stretched, it, like a martyr's rack,
And the poor were on this pyre.

I heard the young cry out for drink,
The aged sigh for rest,
And 'twixt them all there was the link
Of sorrow, breast to breast.

I saw the fever of despair
Attack them one and all,
Yet some a meagre crust would share
And some a jest would call.

I saw a sultry night come down
Upon this day of grief,
But to this desert of our town
It brought delight, relief.

Again the father's courage rose;
Again the mother prayed;
The hand made mad by awful woes,
Its murderous purpose stayed.

Once more the wretched sufferer slept
As night's short span was told,
But in their dreams the aged wept
And many a babe grew cold.

LURANA SHELDON.

GUARDSMEN AND WAR.

The Citizen Soldier Seldom Has Any Thought of Regular Service.

N. Y., Aug. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For ten years I have served in a position with one of the leading National Guard organizations that has put me in close touch with both the enlisted man and the officer. Much has appeared in the public print lately about the preparedness of the National Guard for duty as regulars. Most of these articles have apparently been written by those either not in touch with the personnel of the guard or those who have very hifalutin ideas about it.

The enlisted man in the National Guard is the average man, possessed of the average amount of patriotism. He very frequently has a family dependent upon him for support. He would never have enlisted if he had supposed he would be peremptorily called in the regular service for any length of time, and if he believed such to be the case now he would take his discharge at the earliest possible moment. He could not afford to do otherwise. He enlisted and enlists now, not from any exalted idea of duty, but because he likes the work of the citizen soldier and the uniform and social life that go with it.

In most of the organizations the officers are men who have worked up from the ranks, and who by hard, intelligent work have shown their capacity to organize and command. Officers are put to expense for uniforms and equipment, but they receive an allowance from the State which in the course of time lessens the amount of the original investment. This expenditure is a benefit to the personnel of the guard rather than otherwise. The man who cannot afford uniforms and equipment generally cannot for other reasons afford to be an officer.

During the drill season it is common practice for officers to spend three nights a week at the armory. Not only must the efficient officer be an organizer and controller of men, but he must be a student of military science. He must attend school and pass examination and must keep up to date in military affairs. It is a common saying in the guard that the private is the only man who has any fun.

A day or two ago a Lieutenant wrote about the necessity for training the men of the guard to take trenches at night. This is on a par with other twaddle that has appeared, along the line that the national guardsman should be equal to the regular, and does not take into consideration that the regular is a professional soldier and the guardsman is a professional clerk or has some other similar vocation. No matter what the law is, the enlisted man generally enlists with little or no thought of becoming a professional soldier. He believes that the real function of the National Guard is that of an auxiliary of the regular army, to preserve order at home and to be better fitted to volunteer if volunteers are needed. He does not expect that his Uncle Sam will call upon him to leave his family without support for any length of time.

If our people would cease trying to make a regular out of the guardsman and would assist in making him a first-class guardsman, much more would be accomplished.

R. S. SUTLIFFE.

Phrases Historic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 9 of your Sunday Magazine you print the "Speeches That Ushered in War," an excellent memorial. Unfortunately, you soften Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's famous "hacking through" speech in the Reichstag. The passage beginning "Our troops have occupied Luxemburg" is rendered with variations of slight importance from previous texts. The paragraph that follows should be given substantially as follows:

> So we were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we shall endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened as we are threatened and is fighting for his highest possessions can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through.

The final phrase is the one that sticks in the mind, like the "scrap of paper." In its literal reflexive form it is: "How he himself through-hews." You render the sentence, in part: "Who like we are fighting for the highest must only consider how victory can be gained"—a similar thought, but without the pungent phrase that is remembered.

In the Hamburger Fremdenblatt "Illustrated War Chronic," peptonized for American readers and printed in English, date Oct. 15, 1914, the concluding passage is rendered:

> That is contradictory to international law. * * * So we were compelled to override the justified protests of the Luxembourg and Belgian Governments. We would have compensated them for the harm done as soon as we had obtained our purpose. When one is threatened as we are, and fights for his highest ideals, he may resort to those means that will free him soonest.

Here also the final phrase with a punch is avoided, but the rendering is stronger than yours, which omits "justified" before "protests." In a word, the Berlin authorities, confronted with an inconvenient fact, are trying to abolish it. But you need not help.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915. H. J.

Besieged in the Adirondacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We came up to this beautiful Adirondack country in search of quiet and repose, and with the hope of devoting much time to our books, music, and the study of nature. Instead of getting the peace which we had so earnestly longed for and expected, after only a week's respite, there arrived an army of alien invaders to make the new turnpike.

Quite aside from any minor inconveniences and unpleasantness, which are far from negligible, we have found ourselves for the last month almost in a state of siege. Our little bungalow, unfortunately being close to the new cut, we have found it necessary to be constantly on the alert, prepared at an instant's notice to make a dash for safety. As many of the missiles from this cannonading of roots and rocks have inadvertently landed upon our roof, as well as in the close neighborhood of our heads, we think we have not been overapprehensive. The lake in our vicinity is at times unsafe for rowing from the same cause, and all the fish and the birds have fled our precincts owing to the loud detonations.

We hear that the State Road Inspector residing at Scroon Lake is quoted as saying that there is absolutely no reason why the dwellers should be disturbed in this manner; the charges should be smaller and properly covered. If it is not his business to see to the public welfare under the circumstances, upon whom does the duty naturally devolve?

AN INDIGNANT SUFFERER.
Severance, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1915.

Education That Forgets Posterity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the magazine section of last Sunday's TIMES I read with great interest an article on Barnard Alumnae. In this article I found statistics which to me were very worthy of consideration. Of the 1,377 women who have received degrees from that institution but 414 have been married, and of these 414 marriages there are but 436 children. Does this not seem a graver problem than votes for women? You can't make better men and women by voting, but you can by rearing healthy, well-equipped children.

A STUDENT.
New York, July 29, 1915.

Concerning Standing Armies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the conditions of the present European war, and the policy of the British Government with regard to military preparation, it is interesting to note that as early as the year 1697 a writer by the name of W. Moyle published "An argument, showing that a standing army is inconsistent with a free government, and absolutely destructive to the constitution of the English Monarchy." This pamphlet was answered by Daniel De-[illegible].

W. E. B.
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 3, 1915.

ALL THE WORLD IS A PHARISEE.

Easier to Find Guilt in Another People Than to See the Sins of One's Own Country—There Are Always Two Sides.

By BENJAMIN HOROWITZ,
Associate Professor of Biological Chemistry, Columbia University.

Columbia University, July 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulties we experience at all times in examining a situation thoroughly and impartially are strikingly brought home to us during the present war.

Throughout the first ten months of the conflict the world busied itself in an attempt to fasten the guilt of the war upon some one particular nation. The Germans blamed England, the English blamed Germany. Now, perhaps, we are in a position to decide the issue in Sir Roger de Coverley's way: "There is much to be said on both sides." It is impossible to say which nation is guilty, for all the contending nations are more or less guilty; it is impossible to say which nation is innocent, for none is. If a comparative scale is to be applied we must adopt bad, worse, not bad, better, best. Miss Addams rightly emphasizes what has been touched upon by several close observers, that the people of the various warring nations use identical phrases in defending the stand taken by their respective countries. Whatever justice there is is fairly evenly distributed.

If, then, one asks the question, why is it that so many Americans are ardent supporters of the Allies, we may answer that the primary reason is the existence of a common bond of sympathy for England and what it stands for—its people, its history, its culture. To break the influence of the twin relationship of language and literature, England's guilt, bad as it is, would have to become far more obvious. This partiality was greatly increased by (a) the influence of the newspapers and (b) a series of incidents which tended to shift the wind of blame entirely in the direction of the Teutons. It is not my intention here to discuss Belgian atrocities, nor the Lusitania horror, beyond saying this: that if war is a legitimate way of settling a country's differences, and if, in order to protect the life of a people, extraordinary methods are adopted, much of what appears base and cruel can be excused. Imagine our country in the place of Germany, fighting against enormous odds (of course, you will here kindly remind me that such a situation is even beyond imagination). Now I venture to assert that similar means adopted by us would be hailed with approbation, and, from a patriotic standpoint, rightly so. While, therefore, our President, who is an American and not a German, and who is, therefore, an American patriot and not a German patriot, did well to protest most vigorously against the Lusitania outrage, our bias should be tempered by a view such as I have propounded. Further, we must also not forget that, guilty as Germany is from our point of view, England is by no means innocent—again from the point of view of neutrals; for, to be sure, the patriotic Englishman can offer as many good excuses for England's course of action as can the Teuton for Germany's.

It is clear enough that England's prime reason for entering the war was the opportunity it gave her of crushing a dangerous commercial rival. Again, from the point of view of patriotism, this action was fully warranted. The German patriot was just as eager to crush his English rival. What, however, casts a great deal of discredit upon England is the attempt her statesmen have made to pose as the humanitarians of the world. And so skillful are these men—the bungling German diplomats fade into insignificance in comparison—that they have succeeded in convincing a large section of our own population. Prussian autocracy, Prussian militarism, is the latest bugaboo. That the Prussian military caste is a nuisance no one can deny; that, in this respect, England and France are in a measure superior, can also not be denied. If, then, the war were one between England and France on the one hand, and Germany on the other, these English attacks would have some basis. But to those who know Russia, does it not seem laughable when that country joins the duet in gravely protesting against this same militarism, and joins the duet again in proclaiming herself one of the liberators of Europe? The farce is kept up by an interchange of compliments between the Czar and King George, and between Duke Nicholas and General Joffre. The English press teems with the wonderful strategy of Duke Nicholas's retreats, and of the extraordinary bravery of his troops. And yet I well remember, during the Russo-Japanese War, when I was in London, that the same British press could not find words strong enough to condemn Russia—the same Russia of today—and all that's in it! With such an ally by their side, the word "liberty" when used by the English and French has a strange sound.

That present day diplomacy is the root of much evil needs hardly to be gainsaid. Cunning remains cunning, no matter how much you twist it, and in the end little good can come of it. Of all the statesmen in Europe there is not one who approaches our own President for loftiness of purpose, for breadth of view, for downright sincerity. His speeches are gems. In them he expounds doctrines which would go a long way toward making our planet a garden of Eden. Unfortunately, he is too far in advance of other Ministers of State. In dealing with them he is but one and they are many, and, in a large measure, he is still forced to adopt their language and their ideas. Herein lies the tragedy.

We in this country are laying much stress on our so-called humanitarianism. Using the comparative scale, we may say that our claim is a bad one, and England's worse. It is ridiculous to talk of our humanity when we ship arms, whether to one side, or to the other, or to both. It is still more ridiculous to assert, as an excuse, that if we placed an embargo on arms we should be helping Germany. In either case you are really showing not a neutrality, but a decided partiality. If ours is humanity, then we ship food to all—to England, to Germany, to every nation. If ours is humanity, let us do all we can to point out to Europe the futility of settling differences by force of arms.

Yet according to all the rules of the game, we are entirely within our rights to ship arms. We point out that Germany has done in the past what we are doing now. That is perfectly true. Germany has no right to complain. But what does this mean? It means that we are no better than Germany. It means that our pretentions to humanitarianism, like those of England, and of Germany, are a sham. It means that, in our slow progress towards the ideal, we are by no means ahead of the nations, but just abreast of them.

B. HOROWITZ.

WHAT HINDERS GEN. FRENCH

A Defense of the British Commander Against Various Aspersions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to point out a few of the many inaccuracies of the article, "Sir John French Under a Cloud," that appeared in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES of the 4th inst. I was an officer of the British Army and was at Paardeberg when the Boers, under Cronje, surrendered. Kitchener was not the senior officer present; the late Lord Roberts was in command of the British, and to him belonged "the laurels of victory."

The French Government, press, and army commander have all repeatedly expressed their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the British expeditionary force and its commander, Sir John French, decorating that officer with the highest mark of their regard, the Medal Militaire.

Yet "Veteran Diplomat" states that the French complained. What French complained? Not the French press, the French Government, nor the French military commander.

He asks why General French does not do more with the 2,000,000 exceptional men he has at his command. Where does "Veteran Diplomat" get his figures from? All other sources of information show that the British expeditionary force cannot exceed 500,000, and also show that the "exceptional" men of the new armies have not yet left England.

When he asks why General French holds back, does he think that the war is run on a "go-as-you-please" plan; that General French can advance where and when he pleases, without reference to his allies and their plans? He appears to insinuate that General French refrains from trying for a victory for fear that Lord Kitchener may take all the credit.

He states that Asquith and Kitchener are pressing French to take action, and that the latter will not do so. Who appointed French to the command of the British expeditionary force? The King, on the advice of his Ministers—Asquith and Kitchener. How long would it take him to remove French if he were to prove unsatisfactory?

"Veteran Diplomat" states that Kitchener found everything at the War Office in an unsatisfactory condition; army disorganized, troops without proper equipment, arsenals without ammunition. Yet the largest, best equipped, and finest expeditionary force that ever left England landed in France within a couple of weeks of the outbreak of the war.

As to the "so-called territorial force, for the most part on paper," Lord Kitchener has recently stated that the territorial force was of the greatest benefit to the country in its task of increasing the armed forces to the millions they have now reached.

W. J. CONWAY,
Late of Lincolnshire Regiment.
Vancouver, B. C., July 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will permit an old admirer of the American spirit, who has long read and sometimes contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES, to utter a word of frank protest against the gossip printed in your magazine pages of July 4, under the heading, "Sir John French Under a Cloud." A number of the statements of "A Veteran Diplomat" are, to my personal knowledge false. I am not a friend of any of the eminent persons named, and have often criticised the public acts of some of them. But to say that this farrago of vile imputation is "the universal topic of conversation" in London, and is alluded to in the newspapers, is, to speak plainly, a lie. It is sufficiently astonishing that it should be possible in New York.

G. H. PERRIS,
Author of "The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium."
London, July 19, 1915.

HINTS ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Much the American Has to Learn, Especially Latin Psychology.

Buenos Aires, June 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The antipathy of South Americans to North American products is passing away slowly but surely, especially so since the European war began. The Germans had the major portion of the trade, especially in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile. They sold their goods very much cheaper than America could afford to sell, but their goods were of an inferior quality and their machinery very poorly constructed and short lived. This the South Americans are now finding out when they come to compare the manufactured products of the two countries. The Germans also gave very long terms—six, nine and twelve months, and even longer.

I had occasion not long ago to look over a merchant's correspondence and invoices from Germany, and I will cite only one of the many methods they used for stocking up the merchant. This merchant had ordered one gross of a certain article. They sent him twelve gross. At the foot of the invoice was noted: "We presume you made a mistake in ordering one gross and that you wanted twelve gross, which we have sent. If we are right in this the regular six months' dating will apply; if not you can pay for the one gross on the regular terms

MR. AND MRS. ASTOR GIVE DANCING PARTY

Their First Large Entertainment of the Summer Held at Beechwood.

OTHER NEWPORT DIVERSION

Various Dinners Precede the Astors' Ball—Handicap Golf Tournament Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave this evening their first large entertainment of the Summer, a dance at Beechwood, which they are occupying for the first time since their marriage. From various dinners the guests arrived for dancing in the famous ballroom, and later a supper was served.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Pembroke Jones, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Miss Margaret F. Andrews, Morgan Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. Loris-Melikoff of the Russian Embassy, Maurice Roche, Francis Roche, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Post and Miss Harriette A. Post, and Hermann Oelrichs.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, Charles E. Sands, George I. Scott, Miss Mimi Scott, Miss Louise B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. George D. Widener, George D. Widener, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Rose B. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Alice G. Drexel, W. Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Oelrichs.

Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, Roderick Terry, Jr., Baron Renaud d'Ungern Sternberg of the Russian Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perrin, Mrs. King Carley, Miss Margaret Perrin, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfeiffer Hoffman, Miss Mabel Gray Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, the Misses Wetmore, Robert Grosvenor, Miss Anita D. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Mildred Rives, Willing Spencer, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Miss Alice Preston, Henry F. Eldridge, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cleaver and Mr. and Mrs. George Gibbs of New York are at the Muenchinger-King.

Miss Phyllis De Young of San Francisco is visiting Miss Doris Ryer.

Mrs. Blagden and Mrs. Pyle of New York and Miss Claire Bird of Long Island are visiting Mrs. August Belmont.

Charles F. Draper of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames.

Mrs. Arturo Heeren and Alexander Hume of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Havemeyer.

William M. Baldwin and John C. Baldwin of New York are registered at the Casino.

A musicale given at the home of Mrs. G. K. Wysong today was attended by many of the Summer colony. Miss Ada Sassoli, harpist, played and Miss Lorraine Wyman gave several groups of songs in costume.

General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson are entertaining for Mrs. Frederick W. Goodman, who is remaining a fortnight to look after her interests here, including Gray Craig. Later Mrs. Goodman will join the Rev. Dr. Goodman in New York, en route to California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hoffman of Wichita, Kan., and Harold Hoffman of Bridgeport, Conn., are at Hill Top Inn.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson has won the automobile which was sold at the dance held at Marble House on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane Jay are guests of Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan.

At the Newport Golf Club tomorrow the tournament will handicap against bogey for women and men, the prizes being given by W. K. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pratt of New York are visiting Mrs. George S. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz gave a dance this afternoon at their residence, Beaumaris.

Dinners were given tonight by Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames. Mrs. Robert S. McCormick gave a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews have returned from a motor trip to the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson have started on a motor trip through New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, to give a dinner, followed by informal dancing, Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont give a dinner for young people next Friday.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has gone on a motor trip.

Miss Valerie B. Padelford and Mrs. Ordway of Washington, who have been guests of Mrs. William B. Caperton, have gone to Magnolia, Mass.

Miss Mary Brown Warburton of Philadelphia is visiting Mrs. Arturo Heeren at the Muenchinger-White house.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. WILSON.

Georgia Children Bring Flowers to Grave on Anniversary of Death.

ROME, Ga., Aug. 6.—Scores of children and many adults paid tribute to the memory of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson today, the first anniversary of her death, by placing flowers on her grave. An hour was set aside for the children this morning and many of them went to the cemetery with only a single blossom, which they placed among the mass of floral tributes sent by organizations and individuals in many parts of the country.

The Ellen Axson Wilson Memorial Association held services at the grave later. Dr. G. G. Snydor of the First Presbyterian Church, who conducted Mrs. Wilson's funeral, led the services.

CORNISH, Aug. 6.—Pressure of official business forced the President to work most of the day, despite the fact that it was the first anniversary of Mrs. Wilson's death. He was deeply touched by tributes paid to her memory by the people of Rome, Ga., where she is buried.

GERMAN "INVASION" AT FAIR.

Flag-Decked Delegates Pay a Very Short Visit to French Pavilion.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The spirit of war cast its shadow over the exposition grounds at brief intervals this afternoon. Several officers of the national German-American Alliance, wearing miniature flags of the Fatherland, walked into the French pavilion and, as the ditty runs, "Walked right out again."

In the party were Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the Alliance; Walter H. Schultz, German Exposition representative; H. C. Bloedel of Pittsburgh, Joseph Keller of Indianapolis, John Hermann of San Francisco, and their wives.

Guards were summoned and the visitors were told that they could not enter the French pavilion while wearing the flags of Germany.

LONDON CAMERA COMEDY.

Photographer's Arrest at the Page Wedding Vexes a Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Under the heading, "Zabern on Thames," The Star says:

"The baseless charge of using insulting words, preferred against a press photographer at Marlborough Street, was chiefly interesting because the police witnesses stated that orders had been given that no photographs were to be taken at the wedding of the American Ambassador's daughter at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. As on that very day the King and Queen were duly and royally photographed on their return from St. Paul's without anyone's dignity being injured, we should much like to know who gave these orders and by what right they were given. In the United States Ambassador's own country any such orders would have been treated with ridicule and contempt, and we really do not see that the comity of nations calls upon us to secure for Dr. Page privileges which he would not enjoy in his own country, and which are not claimed by monarchs in ours.

"The war has given so much irresponsible authority to obscure bureaucrats that these gentry are suffering just now from swollen heads. The time has already come for teaching the Tite Barnacle family that they are our servants and not our masters."

DROP USE OF BILLBOARDS.

Brooklyn Theatres Refuse to Pay Increased Posting Rate.

The theatre managers of Brooklyn have decided to dispense with billboard advertising for the coming year and to spend the money formerly devoted to that form of publicity in newspaper and other kinds of advertising.

This was decided upon at a meeting of the managers or more than twenty Brooklyn playhouses held yesteraay in the rooms of the United Protective Association of Theatre Managers in Manhattan.

This policy was adopted as a retaliatory measure against the bill-posting companies who gave notice of an increased rental for the coming year.

The rate, originally 3 cents a sheet, had been raised to 4 cents, and notice had been given that it would be raised to 5 cents. It was at this last increase that the managers rebelled.

Representatives of the bill-posting companies and the theatres conferred, but no agreement was reached.

FILM MAKERS REALIGNED.

Seven Companies to Furnish Mutual Program for Coming Year.

A new alignment of film manufacturers has been made to furnish the program for the Mutual Film Corporation for the coming year. The combined capital of the mutual companies aggregates $10,000,000 and the program serves between 7,000 and 8,000 theatres throughout the country.

The manufacturing companies in the distributing concern are the American Film Company, Inc., the Keystone Company, the Essanay, Bostock, Ingle and Film Company, David Horsley Productions, Reliance Motion Picture Corporation, Thanhouser Film Corporation, and Mustang Film Company.

The company will distribute $8,000,000 worth of film the coming year, a total of 200 miles a week. The pictures will all be feature pictures of one, two, three, and more reels.

Dancers Arrive for Ice Ballet.

Twenty-two ice dancers from Berlin arrived yesterday on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord to appear in an ice ballet on skates at the Hippodromo. The girls were all German except Ellen Lauerson-Dollerup of Copenhagen, and were accompanied by Toto Novello, a clown.

RANDALL-MAXSON MARRIAGE

Freeport Couple Announces Ceremony That Took Place on July 23.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 6.—Russell S. Randall, grandson of John J. Randall, and Miss Josephine Maxson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Max, son, announced today that they were married on July 23. The bride broke the news to her parents and received their blessing.

They went to Hempstead on the evening of July 23, obtained a marriage license and visited the Rev. W. W. Winans, who performed the ceremony.

Yacht Club to Give Musical Show.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will give an entertainment tonight at Port Washington, L. I. The leading feature is to be a two-act musical review arranged by Fritz Williams. Those taking part will include Mrs. B. F. Parsons, Jr., Mrs. Russell Bruce, the Misses Richie Sutton, Elsie Marsh, Henrietta MacElhinny, Jessie Holbrook, and Russell Sturland, John Flaherty, Russell Bruce, B. F. Parsons, Jr., Allyn J. Marsh, and William Hoibrook.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lucile Watson has received an offer by cable from George Grossmith to play the role in "Under Cover" in which she was seen all last season in the Cort Theatre. Gerald du Maurier will head the London cast. Miss Watson has the offer under consideration.

Gus Scheu has been added to the cast of Ned Weyburn's "Town Topics" company now in rehearsal. Mr. Scheu, who is a son of Augustus Scheu, Commissioner of Public Works of Buffalo, is an eccentric dancer. France Thompson, also a dancer, is another recruit for the revue.

The company of American players who will appear in "Kick In" in London, will sail today on the St. Louis. It includes Wilton Taylor, James Heenan, Helen Holmes, Vera Finley, Edith Browning, Helen Marqua, Josephine Williams, Ramsey Wallace, Noel Arnold and James Lennon.

Another passenger on the St. Louis will be Sidney Elliston, who came from London to rehearse the new numbers that have been added to "The Girl from Utah," which will return to the Knickerbocker Monday. On his arrival in the British capital, Mr. Elliston will stage "The Only Girl" for Lorillard & Goldsmith.

Rehearsals are being held in the Grand Opera House of "Pollyanna," a dramatization by Catherine Chisholm Cushing of Eleanor H. Porter's book of that title. The play will be produced by Klaw & Erlanger, in association with George C. Tyler in Detroit, Monday, Aug. 23. Patricia Collinge will head the cast which will also include Effie Shannon, Jessie Busley, Maude Granger, Helen Wethersby, Philip Merrivale, Herbert Kelcey, Thomas Tobin and Lorin Baker.

Creighton Hale has been added to the cast of "Moloch," Beulah Marie Dix's war drama, in which Holbrook Blin will be seen here early in the season.

Selwyn & Co. gave a special performance of "Twin Beds" in the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Side-a-Wee Home. The members of the original company, many of whom are spending their vacations out of the city, returned to take part in the performance.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—The Rev. and Mrs. H. R. Anderson, Valentine Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ashworth, Miss Julia Aylward, J. B. Bartram, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beck, Miss Barbara Beck, C. C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boyd, Miss F. Brooks, Mrs. Edith Browning, Miss Doris Clark, G. C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cole, Mrs. Edith Denning, Robert Evett, D. E. Fells, Mrs. P. S. Galatti, R. H. Gordon, Mrs. C. Grahame, White, Captain T. W. J. Hewitt, F. Lane, Mrs. D. Aylwin Mackey, Miss C. I. Milne, Robert Newmark, C. Paget, H. H. Philips, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, W. Poland, J. Prince, Mrs. C. Salmon, J. A. Stone, Wilton Taylor, Mrs. E. A. Thomas, F. H. Toye, T. R. Whitley, and C. W. Wilson.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. K. E. Bennett, E. A. Casey, Miss R. Clay, Mrs. S. Clay, Mrs. H. K. Devereaux, Princess Engalitchey, Miss D. Elliott, Miss J. Grover, Frederick Havemeyer, Miss Violet Hart, Georges Kroll, J. G. Neal, Mrs. E. S. Parsons, H. G. Pearce, Lieut. Commander J. Riggs, the Rev. I. B. Scott, and E. B. Tracy.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—Miss Mary Allen, Mrs. J. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Donald, Alexander Gilmour, Miss Helen Hislop, David Latimer, F. C. Myles, Mrs. E. W. Robinson, C. M. Smith, and Miss Annie D. Warden.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Kristianiafjord from Bergen were:

Bartin Bartram, Miss S. Fisher, W. B. Hough, Dr. J. Conner, J. J. Mason, A. M. Moore, Alfred Rother, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Tappan, H. H. Stensland, Miss Gertrude King, F. Vogt, and T. Nielsen.

SUFFRAGE TORCH TO JERSEY TODAY

Will Leave New York State, with Ceremonies in Mid-Hudson, at Noon.

THEN TO GO ON A TOUR

Mayors of Towns Along the Line Reported in Favor of Votes for Women.

The "Torch of Victory," which has been on tour, in automobiles through New York State, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, from the far end of Long Island to Buffalo, will be transferred today to the State of New Jersey, where the women will use it in their campaigning for the ballot.

At 11:30 A. M. the tug Holbrook, decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Calvin Tomkins with purple green and white, the Union's colors, will leave Pier A, North River, carrying a party of suffragists, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who started the torch on its trip through New York, will present it to the New Jersey women at noon. The Jersey suffragists will leave Jersey City on the tug A. W. Smith, and Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle of Newark, President of the New Jersey organization, will receive the torch while the tugs are in mid-stream. During the ceremony Mrs. Anna Delony Martin will recite Percy Mackaye's "Hymn to Equal Suffrage."

Mrs. Havemeyer will make a brief speech of presentation, and Mrs. Van Winkle one of acceptance. Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to Mark M. Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City, will present letters pledging their support to suffrage from the Mayors of all the towns through which the torch will pass.

The following suffragists are to take part: Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Miss L. D. Deaver, Miss Ellen K. Lente, Miss Irene Heyliger, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Anna Delony Martin, Miss Katherine Leckie, Miss Anna K. Alyes, Mrs. Susan Rudd, Mrs. William Colt, Miss Wemona Marlin, Mrs. Sarah McConnell, Mrs. Howard Hipkins, Miss Augusta Rosenthal, Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Frederick Blankensee, Miss Marion Tomkins, Miss Margaret Newman, and Miss Alberta M. Hill.

Returning, the Jersey tug will dock at the Pennsylvania pier in Jersey City, and the first day's run of the torch will begin with a street meeting in Jersey City at 12:30 o'clock, and end with one at Keansburg at 8 P. M. Between these hours meetings will be held at Military Park, Newark, at 1:45; Rahway, 3; Perth Amboy, 4:30, and Keyport at 6.

Many decorated automobiles will join the run; the speakers will include George H. Brenslinger, Commissioner of Finance, Jersey City; A. Harry Moore, Commissioner of Parks and Public Buildings, Jersey City; Thomas F. Meaney, Jr., Secretary to Naval Officer Wittpenn; Frank H. Pierce of Boonton; Rev. Charles S. Kemble of Rahway; Mrs. Van Winkle; Miss Louise J. Connelly, Summit; Fillmore Condit of Essex Fells; Everett Colby of Llewellyn Park; Nicholas O. Berry of Wallington, N. J.; Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley of New York; J. A. Hopkins of Morristown; James B. Furber, Rahway; J. E. Arnett of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. de Bonneville, Bayonne; Winston Paul, Miss Rose Weiss, W. J. Morgan, and Mrs. M. J. Reynolds of Newark.

The torch will be carried around the State in relay runs.

Mrs. Havemeyer and Miss Eleanor Brannan will enter New Jersey next Monday, to help in the campaign.

Mrs. Havemeyer will motor from her home in Stamford, Conn., Monday morning, and her schedule of outdoor meetings for the day is as follows: 12 o'clock noon, Military Park, Newark; 3 P. M., Red Bank; 7 P. M., Asbury Park; 8:30, Long Branch.

Tuesday noon she will speak at Freehold, and at several neighboring towns during the day, returning to New York on Wednesday.

Miss Brannan will work with Miss Alyse Gregory and her "flying squadron."

SUFFRAGE CAMPFIRES GLOW.

Woman Campaigners Get Favorable Reception in Upper Part of City.

The Woman Suffrage Party held a series of campfire meetings in Manhattan and the Bronx last night, all of which attracted big crowds and added much zest to the Summer campaign. The biggest and most enthusiastic was at 204th Street and Sherman Avenue. There a real campfire was lighted on a rocky bluff and a tableau was given. The picture was that of a gypsy woman telling the State of New York to keep the campfire burning if victory was to be won.

Miss Portia Willis, in a white Grecian gown, represented the State of New York, and Miss Virginia Thorbourgh the disfranchised daughter. After the tableau there were fireworks and illuminated balloons, each bearing a campfire proclamation calling upon the voters to support the woman suffrage amendment, were sent up. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw presided at this meeting. The speakers included Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Thorbourgh, Miss Willis, Miss Adelaide Sterling, and Miss Lavinia Dock.

The second meeting was at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and there was a crowd of at least 1,000 persons, most of them present. Two hundred enrolled under the suffrage banner and promised to vote for the amendment.

The last meeting was at 181st Street and University Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. William Swan of the Thirty-first Assembly District presided, and there were 1,500 present. Among the speakers was a man—Reuben J. Wittstein. Another meeting, with tableau and campfire, will be held there tonight. Speakers and workers made the tour in three automobiles gayly decorated with suffrage banners.

ANTIS REPLY TO BRADLEY.

Women Opposed to Ballot Deny Support of Liquor Interests.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 6.—Founder James A. Bradley, who refused to allow his big auditorium to be used for an anti-suffrage rally on the plea that the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is backed by the liquor interests, is taken to task in a statement issued today by Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, General Secretary at headquarters here, in which she says:

"The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has never at any time accepted any contribution from any of the so-called brewery or liquor interests, either directly or indirectly, and we challenge Mr. Bradley to prove the assertion he so freely and gratuitously makes.

"The statement made by Mr. Bradley is at once an insult to the women of New Jersey and to every woman.

"Let Mr. Bradley look at our list of Vice Presidents and Branch Presidents, and let him pick out any one who is even remotely interested in the liquor interests."

Frederick A. Pearson to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Stoddard of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Frederick A. Pearson of New York and London. Mr. Pearson is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Pearson (Miss Mabel Ward) of Coombe House, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, who were lost in the Lusitania disaster. They had spent little time in this country since 1896, when Mr. Pearson purchased the estate in Surrey. Their country estate here was Edgewood, at Great Barrington, Mass., where Mr. Pearson and his sister, Miss Natalie Pearson, are spending the Summer. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Dr. Addoms to Wed Miss Burtis.

Mrs. Leonard J. Burtis of Brooklyn gave a luncheon yesterday at her Summer home, at Brightwaters, L. I., at which she announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ella Margaret Burtis, to Dr. Lewis Paddock Addoms. Miss Burtis is a niece of Professor John B. Whitaker. Dr. Addoms, who is a son of Mrs. Samuel Addoms of Brooklyn, is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '03.

TESTS "BURNLESS" X-RAY.

Inventor Says His Apparatus Cannot Harm the Operator.

A dozen or more physicians and surgeons, all of them experts in the scientific use of X-rays, gathered last night in the laboratory of Charles H. Stanley at 166 West Eighty-seventh Street, for a private demonstration of Mr. Stanley's "harmless," or "burnless," X-ray apparatus. This invention has been the subject of much discussion in medical circles for the last few months and is now under investigation by the Bureau of Public Health of the United States Treasury Department.

Mr. Stanley says for his invention that it will do all of the work of the common X-ray machines without the danger from burns or dermatitis usually feared at present by operators and subjects. As he expected, he encountered skepticism in the medical profession when he announcd his discovery, but he offset this, to a great extent, by inviting the Government to examine his invention. Next he invited the chief roentgenologists of New York and Johns Hopkins University to attend the private demonstration that he gave last night. Those present admitted to Mr. Stanley, it is said, that he had seemingly discovered and perfected a wonderful invention, but none of them was prepared to give a scientific opinion on the merits of the new X-ray until after further investigation of it.

To show the harmless nature of his rays, Mr. Stanley stood for some minutes with his hand exposed directly to them, and those present were able to see through the hand clearly. The inventor said that he had thus exposed himself to the rays many times and had never suffered any burn.

The theory on which the invention is based is that the heavy currents used in X-ray tubes cause burns. Mr. Stanley, therefore, devised a machine to produce a high-frequency alternating current at millions of rays a pressure. Without an comparatively small volume, or, technically, a current of high voltage and low amperage.

According to the inventor, it is possible to obtain clear images through a brick wall six feet from the centre from which the rays issue. Without an intervening wall, he asserts, images may be obtained at a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet.

SEEK HERO MEDAL FOR BOY.

Eight-Year-Old South Carolinian Saved Child from Charleston Bay.

The friends of eight-year-old Randall Swan of Mt. Pleasant, S. C., have opened negotiations with the Carnegie Hero Fund to get him included among that institution's list of medalists for the rescue of a four-year-old child from drowning. If they are successful Randall will be one of the youngest, if not the very youngest, of the heroes so decorated. S. Phillips of Charleston, one of the friends of the family who are interested in the matter, yesterday told a TIMES reporter the story of the rescue.

Randall is the son of Captain James H. Swan, who, like his father, Captain George H. Swan, is one of the pilots of the port of Charleston. They live in Mt. Pleasant, across the bay, and little Randall is an excellent swimmer. On June 24 several of the older children of George W. Keckley, who lives near by, were swimming off the Swan pier, and George Keckley, 4, who was not with them, was watching them from the edge of the dock, lost his balance and fell into ten feet of water. The other children, becoming hysterical, were unable to go to his assistance. Then Randall Swan came down the pier, heard the screaming, and promptly jumped in with all his clothes on. He seized George's head, held it above water and brought him safely back to the pier.

ACTRESS DROPS SUIT.

Miss Clarke and H. S. De Camp Settle Breach of Promise Case.

The $50,000 breach of promise suit of Miss Florence E. Clarke, an actress, against Horace S. De Camp was discontinued in the Supreme Court yesterday by order of Justice Ford. The court order was the result of an application by Miss Clarke in person, and the law firm of Hays, Herschfield & Wolf, representing Mr. De Camp, reciting that the case had been adjusted out of court.

Mr. De Camp was married on Christmas Day, 1913, to Mrs. M. F. Marvin, who had lost her first husband, Daniel W. Marvin, 2d, while returning to this country on their honeymoon aboard the Titanic.

In her complaint Miss Clarke asserted that Mr. De Camp's promise and her subsequent engagement to him caused her to abandon a career on the stage, give up the study of the dramatic art and all her social connections.

John L. Linehan, Miss Clarke's lawyer, has died since the beginning of the suit, and this accounted for Miss Clarke's personal signature to the discontinuance application, the paper recited.

ACTRESS GETS ACCOUNTING.

Marie Dressler Half Owner of Film Play She Starred In.

Though the Supreme Court decided against Miss Marie Dressler, that there was no evidence of fraud or of violation of contract in the Keystone Film Company's disposal of the six-reel film play, "Tilly's Punctured Romance," of which Dressler, the star of the play, is half owner, the court upheld the actress in her suit to the extent of awarding her 50 per cent. of the net profits from the play, based on an accounting furnished by the company and approved by the court.

Miss Dressler complained that the film company had made no accounting to her.

Mrs. Jeanne de la M. Lozier.

Mrs. Jeanne de la Montagnie Lozier, one of the first graduates of the New York Homeopathic College, and the widow of Dr. Abraham Witton Lozier, died yesterday at the home of Miss E. T. Williams, 141 St. Mark's Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, in her seventy-fifth year. She was born in this city and became associated with Dr. Clemente S. Lozier, founder of the Homeopathic College, during her student days there. After graduation, she became professor of physiology and chemistry at the college, later resigning to take up private practice. Her husband was the son of Dr. Clemente S. Lozier. Mrs. Lozier lived during the Winter at the Montague Hotel in Brooklyn, and was an active member of women's clubs. She served for three years as President of the Sorosis Club, and for many years was President of the Rutgers Alumnae Association, composed of graduates of the Rutgers Female Seminary. A son and daughter survive her.

Dr. George T. Little.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Aug. 6.—Dr. George T. Little, Librarian of Bowdoin College for thirty-two years, died tonight. He was 58 years old. Dr. Little was born in Auburn, Me., and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1877, and in 1894 received the honorary degree of Litt. D. From 1878 until 1882 he was Latin Professor at Thayer Academy in Braintree, Mass. Returning to Bowdoin he taught Latin until 1885. Since that time he had been Librarian. Dr. Little was a member of the State Library Commission and a member of the Maine Historical Society and the American Alpine Club. He was the author of several historical works.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

GEN. BENJ. F. TRACY DIES IN 86TH YEAR

Soldier, Statesman, Jurist Had Been in Coma Since Paralytic Stroke.

FATHER OF FIGHTING NAVY

As Secretary Under Harrison He Took the Department Out of Politics—Funeral Monday.

General Benjamin Franklin Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, died at 3:30 yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, at 14 East Sixtieth Street. He was in his eighty-fifth year.

His daughter and son, Frank Tracy and the attending nurse, Miss Pinkerton, were at his bedside when the end came. The General, who had been unconscious for the past ten days, with the exception of a brief period last Tuesday, died peacefully. When he became conscious on Tuesday afternoon, and opened his eyes for a few moments, Mrs. Wilmerding was at his bedside, and her father recognized her but was unable to speak. He then relapsed into the coma that ended in death.

Dr. William B. Pritchard of 143 West Seventy-second Street, who had been the General's physician for twenty-two years, said that it was only the General's great vitality that kept him alive for the past two weeks. Frank Tracy said last night that his father had been unable to take nourishment since he went to his bed after his stroke of paralysis suffered at dinner two weeks ago.

It is thought that an accident suffered by General Tracy on Memorial Day had to do with his death, although he was said to have made a complete recovery. For many years he had lived a regular and ordered life, and several days before his stroke he was delayed for several hours on a railway journey. He worried much over this.

Frank Tracy sent many telegrams last night to friends throughout the country, announcing the death of his father. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Trinity Church. The body will be buried in Greenwood.

Soldier, Statesman, Jurist.

General Tracy had been before the public as a brilliant soldier, statesman, and jurist for more than sixty years. As Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison he was called "The Father of the Fighting Navy." "Some people have called me 'the father of the fighting navy,'" he said shortly before his death. "I don't deny it. I believe I am. I tried to take the Navy Department out of politics and I believe I succeeded."

He was born in his father's farmhouse in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1830, and his father, Benjamin Tracy, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Thomas Tracy, settled in Tioga late in the eighteenth century, having moved there from his home in New England. After graduating from the grammar school General Tracy attended Owego Academy and studied law with David & Warner of Owego. At the age of 21 he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York.

General Tracy was active in politics from his earliest youth, and in 1853 he was elected District Attorney of Tioga County on the Whig ticket. He was the youngest District Attorney ever elected in the State of New York, and the ticket of the Whig ticket was badly defeated.

Helped Organize Republican Party.

Not long after this he took the leading part in the organization of the Republican Party in this State and was elected Chairman of the Tioga County Republican Committee, the first County Committee organized in the State of New York. He was also the first representative of his county at the State Convention and was a member of the committee that issued the first Republican address to the voters of this State.

In 1856 he was again elected District Attorney, defeating Gilbert C. Walker, who later became Governor of Virginia. Shortly after the election he formed a law partnership with his late opponent under the name of Tracy & Walker.

General Tracy became very prominent in his profession in the old Sixth Judicial District, and at the age of 26 was trying more cases than any other lawyer in his county. It is related that in 1859, when he was suddenly taken ill, court was compelled to adjourn because he was engaged in every case in the calendar. He was more active than ever in politics, and in 1861 was elected to the Assembly. At the meeting of the Legislature in 1862 there was a sharp contest for the Speakership of the Assembly between Hurlburt of St. Lawrence County and Henry J. Raymond, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. General Tracy espoused Mr. Raymond's cause, and, after a bitter fight, Mr. Raymond won. General Tracy then became the acknowledged leader of his party on the floor of the Assembly.

When Sickles's army was checked on the Peninsular, in the Summer of 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 more men. General Tracy raised the 109th and 137th regiments of New York Volunteers in a month, and was appointed Colonel of the first. His first active service was under General Burnside, and he won the Congressional Medal of Honor and was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers for his conduct at the battle of the Wilderness. Four times during the battle he rallied his regiment, and finally captured the Confederate regimental flag. At the moment of victory he fell desperately wounded upon his battle flag.

After recuperating in the hospital at Annapolis, he returned to his home in Owego. In the Fall of 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the 127th Regiment, colored troops, and took command of the prison camp at Elmira, which he held until Lee surrendered.

Fought Revenue Tax Evaders.

On July 1, 1865, he became a member of the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict in this city, and in the Fall of 1866 was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He immediately began a war on the distillers and others who had been defrauding the Government through conspiring to avoid the payment of the internal revenue taxes. To convict these men he drew the famous Conspiracy act and had it passed by Congress in 1867, and it is under this act that all the trials for conspiracy to defraud the United States have been held for more than forty years. Finding that the law for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits was defective he drew up what became known as the Revenue act of 1868, under which taxes have been collected for more than forty years.

General Tracy performed other noteworthy services as District Attorney, and in 1873 resigned to return to private practice. In December, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Cornell to take the place of Judge Andrews as a member of the Court of Appeals. He served one year, and during this time wrote the opinions of the court on a number of important cases. The most noted of these was that of Story vs. The Elevated Railroad, in which it was determined that the elevated should pay damages to abutting owners for the injuries suffered by the erection of the structure. This and his other opinions have never been overruled and have been approved whenever they came under review.

His activity in political affairs continued, and with General James Jourdan and Hugh B. Hutcheson, he practically controlled the Republican Party of Kings County for years.

Rebuilt Our Navy.

President Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Navy in 1889, and it was owing to his efforts that the navy reached the condition of efficiency that distinguished it in the Spanish-American War. Every important ship that took part in the war, except the Baltimore, was constructed while he was Secretary. The first great battleships, the Massachusetts, Oregon, and Indiana; the first armored cruisers, the New York and Brooklyn, and the scout cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, the fastest of their day, were all designed and built in his administration.

When Theodore Roosevelt was President he said that the more intimately he became acquainted with the affairs of the navy the more he appreciated the work of its former Secretary, General Tracy.

The tragedy of General Tracy's life was the loss of his wife and daughter, Mary, at a single blow. While he was Secretary of the Navy in 1890 his beautiful Washington home caught fire and both were burned to death.

On his retirement from the navy he returned to this city and resumed his private practice. His fame as a lawyer had become international, and he acted as counsel for Venezuela in the dispute over boundary lines between that country and England in 1895. Another famous case in which he was one of the counsel for the defense was when Theodore Tilton sued Henry Ward Beecher for $100,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections. This trial lasted six months and ended in a disagreement.

In 1897, in response to the call of his party, General Tracy accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York. He realized that he was foredoomed to defeat, and ran against Seth Low and Robert A. Van Wyck at the first election under the new charter, at which the Tammany candidate was the victor.

General Tracy played a great part in the completion of the plans for the consolidation of the Boroughs of New York, and was Chairman of the commission that drafted the Charter of the present city. He served the city again, both as a lawyer and financial expert, when he was appointed in June, 1908, by Justice Blanchard to act as referee and report on the debt limit of the city. The question of whether the city could afford to continue building subways had arisen and it was of vital importance to its prosperity and growth that this be determined. In April, 1909, after long months of incessant labor, General Tracy reported that there was a debt margin of more than one hundred and sixty-five millions, and the subway construction went ahead.

Of late years, owing to his prominence as a lawyer and as a citizen, he was often consulted on matters of public import. On his eighty-fourth birthday he expressed himself positively on the Mexican question and said that the President ought to have recognized Huerta. He was active in his law practice until the very last and always said that it was his ambition to "die in harness."

General Tracy was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic of New York City, and the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs. He is survived by his daughter and a son, Frank B. Tracy.

Herman Raub.

Herman Raub, former President of the Consumers Park Brewery, died on Tuesday at the hotel at Seaside, Rockaway Beach, which he opened last April. He was born in Germany forty-six years ago, and came to this country when he was 15. At the age of 23 he became the owner of the Central Railroad Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Station, New York. He was successful in this business, and when he was 30 years old he had sufficient backing to organize the Consumers Park Brewery. He was the President of this brewery for many years, but in 1902 he was forced out by the Board of Directors. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and in 1905 was elected King of the Coney Island Madri Gras.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE SLOCUM FOLGER SAVAGE, one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary, died of paralysis yesterday in Chicago. Mr. Savage was born June 29, 1817. He was graduated from Yale in 1844, and went to Chicago in 1860.

Dr. P. BRYNBERG PORTER of 128 West Eighty-fourth

ROOT URGES SPEED TO END CONVENTION

Three Sessions a Day the New Program and No Week-Ends.

MUST ADJOURN BY SEPT. 11

President Warns Delegates That They Must Keep at Work—Conservation Problems Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Before the Constitutional Convention adjourned this afternoon to meet again on Monday morning, President Elihu Root made a little speech to the delegates, in which he urged them to speed up. When they returned to the Capitol from their week-end visit to their homes, he said, they must come prepared to stay here until final adjournment. In order to submit the revised Constitution at the general election on Nov. 2, he said, it would be necessary for the convention to adjourn on Sept. 11 at the latest. The convention will hold three sessions daily next week.

The convention devoted today to consideration of conservation problems. In the debate President Root pleaded for better protection of migratory fish. The proposed new conservation amendment exempts "migratory fish of the sea, within the limits of the marine district," from supervision by the Conservation Department. Lemuel Quigg of Columbia deplored, depredation by market fishermen in the Great South Bay, where the migratory fish come to feed at night. Mr. Quigg urged an amendment to protect fish within the bay which is not part of the marine district established by the Federal Government.

"I should urge Mr. Quigg to make a motion to have the exemption affecting migratory fish stricken from the article altogether," said Mr. Root, who at the time was not in the chair, the convention sitting as a committee of the whole. Mr. Quigg made the motion and Mr. Root made a speech in support of it. Then a rising vote was taken, which resulted in defeat for Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Root on the original motion, but victory for Mr. Quigg on a motion to amend so as to afford protection for ocean game fish within the confines of Great South Bay. The vote on the motion which Mr. Root urged Mr. Quigg to make was 26 in the affirmative and 43 in the negative.

The defeat of the Root-Quigg motion will continue the freedom of action now enjoyed by large fisheries companies off the Long Island coast, while the fishermen of small means in the Great South Bay will be subject to the supervision of the Conservation Department.

Robert S. Pelletreau, a Republican delegate from Patchogue, opposed the Root-Quigg motion, saying that it would destroy the fishing industry on the Long Island coast. Ex-Senator McKinney of Northport was defeated when he sought to put through an amendment which would exempt the shell fish industry from regulation by the Conservation Department.

The Convention adopted the first section of the new Conservation article which deals with the administration of the Conservation Department.

Ex-Commissioner James S. Whipple, a delegate from Cattaraugus County, moved to amend the section by substituting salaried and single-headed Conservation Commission for the proposed board of nine unpaid members with a Superintendent of Conservation. This amendment was voted down.

On motion of Senator Foley of New York, Democrat, an amendment was made under which the nine Commissioners will be appointed with the consent and advice of the Senate. Under the section as advanced, the Governor will have power of removal without the Senate's concurrence.

William S. Ostrander of Saratoga put through an amendment under which the quasi legislative powers of the proposed new Conservation Board will be subject to Legislative check. This amendment provides that the regulations made by the board, after they have been promulgated as the Legislature shall direct, shall have the effect of law "until and unless the Legislature shall modify such regulations." As the section read originally, the orders were subject only to the approval of the Governor.

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo succeeded in putting through an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall deprive the canal authorities of control of the waters in the canals or any of its feeders.

The debate on the conservation article will be continued on Monday. Ex-Senator George A. Blauvelt, Democrat, served notice that he would offer an amendment which would permit the construction of a highway from Long Lake in Hamilton County to Old Forge in Herkimer County by way of Blue Mountain and Raquette Lake to connect with an old road leading into the very heart of the Saranac region. The distance is about twenty-five miles. The amendment is required because the building of the road will necessitate the cutting of trees along the right of way.

E. M. Angell, a Republican from Warren County, announced that he would move to amend the article so as to provide for a survey and classification of the State forest lands under which land on the mountain tops and along the shores of lakes and rivers in the Adirondacks and Catskill reserves shall be kept as a wilderness, while in other parts of the forest preserve mature trees might be cut, highways built, and camp sites leased. The amendment also will permit the sale of forest land belonging to the State outside the preserve. The amendment runs counter to the policy laid down by the Conservation Committee and undoubtedly will be defeated.

FALLING DOOR KILLS BOY.

Two Smaller Brothers Hurt and Stableman Arrested.

John Goetz, 9 years old, of 442 East Tenth Street, was killed instantly, and his brother, Stephen, 7, and Joseph, 5 years, were injured seriously late yesterday afternoon when a half-ton sliding door slipped from its track at the entrance to a stable at 440 East Tenth Street and crushed them under it.

Abraham Lalinsky, 30, an employe of the stable, the police say, asked the three boys to aid him in repairing the door. He was locked up in the Union Market Station, charged with homicide. The Goetz brothers were grouped along the inner side and the man was straining at one end of the door when it fell inward. Lalinsky jumped to safety, but John Goetz was caught squarely in the centre of the door. Joseph jumped aside and escaped with a scalp wound, but Stephen's head was lacerated.

There were six children in the Goetz family. The father earns $6 a week.

CAUSE OF OKLAHOMA FIRE.

Government Decides That Combustion Started Blaze on Dreadnought.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—After a thorough examination officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company are convinced that the fire which swept the hold of the dreadnought Oklahoma several weeks ago was caused by spontaneous combustion. Government Inspectors are likewise sure that there is no foundation for the incendiary theory suggested soon after the discovery of the blaze.

Reports to this effect have been sent to the Navy Department in Washington, and in so far as the government is concerned the investigation to determine the cause of the fire is completed. The Oklahoma was to have been ready for delivery in October, but it is expected the fire will delay completion until early in January.

PHILLIPS IN JAIL AS A BRIBER

Detectives Say He Gave $100 to Suppress Gambling Evidence.

John M. Phillips, the suspended Purchasing Agent for State Prisons, who was arrested last Saturday on the charge of running a handbook and receiving bets on races, was arrested at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza last night on the charge of giving a bribe of $100 to Detective Joseph M. Gaffney of Inspector Boettler's staff in the hope of suppressing evidence against him.

Phillips was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Leach of the Long Island City Police Court, after Detective Gaffney and others had testified that they had seen Phillips accept two bets at 368 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and had found in his possession $656 in bills, a list of racehorses at tracks now in operation and two slips on which bets were written.

Last night when Phillips and Gaffney met at the Queensboro Plaza, Phillips offered, according to the detective, to give him $200 to forget the evidence in the betting case, $100 to be paid then, and the other $100 after the charge had been dropped.

"I don't know that you can make good on the $100," the detective said he replied.

"Just wait here a minute," said Phillips. Then he went to a newsstand bought a paper, came back and handed it to Gaffney, according to the detective. Detectives Erb and Dwyer of the Hunter's Point station came forward, took the newspaper and put Phillips under arrest. The detectives say they found a $100 bill between the pages of the newspaper.

POLICE TO JOIN ARMY CAMP.

Dozen Men Picked for Month's Training at Plattsburg.

The policemen who are to join the United States army camp of instruction at Plattsburg on Sunday night were assembled at headquarters yesterday morning to meet the Commissioner, who addressed them.

"You twelve men, as representatives of the force," the Commissioner said, "are going to have four weeks in the open under the eyes of some of the keenest officers in the United States army. Your work is not going to make you military officers, but better policemen. We are not giving you this opportunity to fit you for the army, but to increase the efficiency of the police department.

"One big thing you are going to get in this camp is a better idea of command, how to intelligently handle men. We need that in the department, as every efficient organization does, and I want you to make use of every minute of your time. Get everything you can out of this opportunity and bring back to the members of the force a whole lot of good practical stuff to work upon here."

The men detailed are Inspector James S. Bolan, Captain Edward P. Hughes, Captain John J. Collins, Lieutenant William T. Davis, Lieutenant Olaf G. S. Sonnestad, Lieutenant Charles I. McKinney, Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield; Sergeant Michael A. Wall, Sergeant Martin A. Noonan, Sergeant Harry A. Taylor, Sergeant David J. Goss, and Sergeant James J. Gegan.

HEAR FROM BULLOCK AGAIN.

Controversy About Non-Competitive City Bidding Continues.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, yesterday wrote to President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen characterizing the latter's reply to Bullock's previous statement that in the last eighteen months the board had let $1,130,500 worth of city contracts without competitive bidding as "an explanation that does not explain."

"I listed eighty-five contracts let without bids," says Mr. Bullock. "You fill nine pages in an attempt to justify ten of them. You try to shift to Herman A. Metz, who has not been Controller since 1909, responsibility for the purchase by the city at present of motor vehicles without competition. You ignore the fact that for several years motor vehicles have been purchased by the Fire Department without competitive bidding and that there is no reason why the same should not be done in other city departments. * * * Does the Board of Aldermen, under your leadership, take the stand that the way to get the lowest prices is not to foster competition, but to kill it?

"There were 2,630,000 cubic yards of snow removed in Manhattan in 1913-14. As a result of your action in letting to the Belmont Trucking Company at 56 cents a cubic yard, for which the Soraci Contracting Company, which had successfully removed snow in the Bronx, bid 46 cents a yard, the city lost 10 cents a yard on one-third the total yardage."

MEETS POSTAL WIRE CUT.

American Telephone Co. Reduces Rate on Press Night Leased Lines.

H. S. Brooks, General Commercial Superintendent of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, announced yesterday that the company had cut in two the night rates on leased press wires, which have been $12 a year a mile for press associations and $10 a year a mile for individual newspapers.

"We always consider the press in every way possible," said Mr. Brooks, "and are constantly endeavoring to give the public, through the newspapers, better service. We have put through successively of late several steps for the giving of better and cheaper service—the cut in various night rates, the Public News Telephone service, which is now used very extensively, and several other similar steps. We have still others in contemplation."

Mr. Brooks denied that the present move is due to the cut made last week in leased night press wire rates by the Postal Telegraph Company, which also reduced the rates in force for many years past by 50 per cent.

COLUMBIA ON SCRAPHEAP.

Cup Yacht Fittings to be Converted Into Ammunition for the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The yacht Columbia, which twice successfully defended the America's Cup, has been consigned to the scrap heap in this city and the steel frame, leaden keel, and brass fittings will be converted into missiles of warfare for the European belligerents. The keel alone weighs 100 tons.

The Columbia, which lowered the colors of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks I. and II., respectively, in 1899 and 1901, recently was dismantled at City Island, L. I., and shipped to a manufacturing concern here. The boat is said to have cost the New York Yacht Club, its original owner, more than $300,000.

WOMAN DIES IN TAXICAB.

Buyer for Australian Firm Falls Ill After Leaving Hotel.

As she was driving to a railway station to go to Chicago, Miss Emily Hamer, a buyer, became ill yesterday afternoon and died before she could be taken to a hospital.

The woman had been stopping since Aug. 3 at the Hotel McAlpin and left her card there, showing she represented A. Hensley Smith & Co. of 79 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia. She also left word that her future address would be 3,953 Kedvale Avenue, Chicago.

When she left the hotel Miss Hamer took a taxicab. She had gone but a block when she became ill. Dr. Samuel Markel of 920 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, passing by, gave her first aid, and realizing that the case was serious, ordered her taken to New York Hospital. Death was due to natural causes.

NEW YORK SHELLED ON 'MOVIE' SCREEN

"The Battle Cry for Peace" Meant to Show the Necessity for Preparedness.

TO AID DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

Promoters Hope to Carry the Message of Need of Greater Security to Every Home in America.

An animated, arresting, and sometimes lurid argument for the immediate and radical improvement of our national defenses was presented on the screen yesterday morning, when "The Battle Cry for Peace," an elaborate, new photo-pageant, was shown for the first time before an invited audience at the Vitagraph Theatre. Its rapidly shifting scenes picture the bombardment and invasion of New York City and the subjection of its people to the horrors that have been the Belgians' portion in the twelvemonth just come to a close. Thus is the rising propaganda for greater preparedness carried into the movies.

This new film has been devised and completed by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Company under the inspiration of Hudson Maxim. Plus a slender plot, a modicum of "heart interest" and a great deal of flag-waving, "The Battle Cry for Peace" is the picture version of Mr. Maxim's "Defenseless America." It was Mr. Blackton's argument that, with the screens of the country at his disposal, he could reach the people with the Maxim data at a much more rapid pace than the book itself could possibly achieve. In his brief talk yesterday he said he hoped and expected to show the picture to 75,000,000 persons in the next six months.

In his scenario, Mr. Blackton deals roughly with the pacifists and generally advances his argument by bludgeon strokes. There is nothing in the least bit subtle about "The Battle Cry for Peace." None of it will go over the head even of the seventy-five millionth. And it is designed to make many a person in each audience resolve to join the National Guard, the American Legion, the National Security League, and the Navy League, forthwith, and to write to his Congressman by the next mail.

Has a Certain Accent of Authority.

And the accent of authority is given to the picture by the presence on the screen of Admiral Dewey, General Wood, and Secretary Garrison. Furthermore, the Commodore claims for his film the indorsement and co-operation of many a notable, from Theodore Roosevelt to Secretary Lansing.

It will be six weeks before this film is released to commerce. In the interval, it will be shown at militia encampments, at special meetings, and before the authorities at Washington, and in the different State capitals. It is to be shown at the Army and Navy Club in Washington next Monday night, and on the following Wednesday evening, according to the Vitagraph statement, it will be displayed on the White House lawn.

You, who attend a showing of this picture, see a good many ugly things. You see the advancing fleet of the enemy, with the projectiles from our coast guns falling short of their mark. You see the sky dotted with the oncoming air craft. You see bombs falling on the swaying crowd in Times Square, you see Long Island houses go up in flames, and the Capitol at Washington crumbling. You see the slender militia crumple up before a warfare by machinery, and see the wounded wreathing and tearing at the sod. And a great deal more.

Avowedly the invading force is of no particular nationality and the leading spy is called "Emanon," which you may spell backward if you wish. But it is difficult to escape the impression that you are expected to recognize the nationality. They are certainly not Portuguese, for instance.

Shell Scatters Doves of Peace.

You see this enemy-to-be represented in New York by a secret committee waiting for the invasion and meanwhile working to cut down defense appropriations in Washington and to accelerate the peace meetings. Such a meeting is actually in progress at a hotel here and a wealthy patron of the peace propaganda is ecstatically sneezing a flock of doves over the assemblage when the alarm comes and a moment later, a shell crashes through the wall. The enemy's fleet, for picture purposes, has actually come within bombardment range of the city without warning having reached the country in advance.

In the preparation of the film, a number of well known players have joined. Charles Richman, Joseph Kilgour, Lional Braham, Thais Lawton, and Norma Talmadge are among these. Some 25,000 National Guard Troops and 500 G. A. R. veterans help along. There are several notable novelties, one the screen view of the disappearing guns in action, another a panorama of Manhattan and its waters taken from a hydroaeroplane.

"The Battle Cry For Peace" is done on a large scale but it represents no advance in the motion picture art, nor indeed, does it pretend to do so. That is not what it is for.

FRANK DENIES HE'S DEAD.

Very Much Alive, the Prisoner Writes to a Friend Here.

A friend of Leo M. Frank, now in the Georgia State Prison at Milledgeville recovering from an attack made upon him by a convict, received a letter dated Aug. 4 in which he said:

"A kindly and just Providence has ordained that I am to live. I am well along on the road to recovery. The doctors say that my case is remarkable, (I was nearly decapitated,) and hold forth the opinion that I will, in time, be entirely well. The only effect will be a not-too-conspicuous scar. I have never had to wear "surgical braces." The wound is now dressed with but a light gauze bandage.

"I was amused yesterday at frantic inquiries from Atlanta and New York as to whether I was dead. I emphatically deny this. I am very much alive, albeit quite weak."

GIRL MISSING FROM A CAMP.

Lillian Emrich of Yonkers, 14 Years Old, Disappeared Wednesday.

Charles Emrich of 623 Bellevue Avenue, Yonkers, reported to the Bronx Detective Bureau last night that his sister Lillian, 14 years old, had been missing since Wednesday. He said he placed her in charge of Mrs. William Everson of Edgewater Camp, near Fort Schuyler, two weeks ago. The girl left the camp last Wednesday, saying she was going to return to her brother. Her relatives have not seen her since.

The missing girl is about 4 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs 110 pounds. She has light hair, a light complexion, and blue eyes. She wore a white dotted skirt, a middle blouse, black shoes, black stockings, and a pink ribbon about her forehead.

Wants Her Son's Body Disinterred.

Through her attorney, Lawrence H. Axman of 111 Broadway, Mrs. Henry Emmet Pollard of 113 West Eighty-seventh Street filed an application with Supreme Court Justice Brady in Bronx County yesterday to disinter the body of her son, William John Pollard, 3 years old, who died on Aug. 2 and was buried in Woodlawn the following day. Mrs. Pollard says that the undertaker misunderstood her directions and took the body to the cemetery, whereas she intended having the body shipped to Italy, where the boy's father is now. Justice Brady reserved decision.

GIRLS TRY TO SAVE DEEP SEA HOTEL

They Write to Miss Anne Morgan Asking Her to Help Them Retain Their Home.

$1,500 A YEAR IS REQUIRED

Closing Notice Causes Grief Among Guests—Capt. Sheeley Tells of Life on the Jacob A. Stamler.

Captain Frank D. Sheeley, skipper of the Jacob A. Stamler Deep Sea Hotel for Working Girls, which is moored at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, greeted the newspaper reporters with a sad smile yesterday when they dropped in to ask how things were going. The Captain was worried about the fate of his craft, which has been ordered dismantled on Aug. 28 by its owners, the heirs of the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel Company, but, assisted by the guests, he is making a fight to keep the old place afloat.

"Some hope, yes," said the Captain, "but nothing certain. We didn't invite publicity, but now that you are here we want all we can get if it will help keep the hotel open."

"Everybody who rode up to this pier in an automobile today was watched you can bet," continued the Captain. "We sat here hoping every time a horn honked that somebody was coming who would give us a lift. Once we were rewarded. A woman, dressed in silk and apparently very rich, got out of a big limousine and climbed the gangplank. She wouldn't register, but she looked all over the boat and talked with the girls. Just before she left she said: 'Good luck to you. You will hear from me again.'

$1,500 a Year Required.

"It seems a shame to take a home away from the girls, and we think there never was a more worth-while investment than this. It doesn't seem possible that it is all going to end soon, when you think that $1,500, and perhaps $1,000, a year would make up the deficit and keep us going. Somebody must be willing to pay that amount to help these girls."

After an inspection of the ship and talks with a number of the fifty girls who live there the reporters came to the conclusion that there never was a happier community—at least it was happy until the closing notice was posted.

An incident occurred while a TIMES reporter was aboard the hotel which showed the Captain at his best, although he did not know that he was watched. A tired girl, dragging a dress suit case of cheap make, climbed wearily aboard the ship. She had never been there before, but she had read about the floating hotel in the newspapers yesterday morning.

"Again," said the Captain, greeting her cordially.

The girl started back, frightened. Supper was being cooked. She looked at the Captain.

"I've only got thirty-five cents," she said, "and not a thing else."

"That's all right, girlie, dive in," he retorted.

"Me for it," she replied, and, dragging the suit case after her, disappeared into the dining room. She had a comfortable bed last night.

On the port deck Anna Mulligan, little more than a girl, was weeping, and there was nothing false about her grief. She had been a guest at the hotel for many months, earning just enough to pay her $2.80 board, weekly, and keep clothing on her back.

"I wonder where they think I'll go," she sobbed. "people don't know what we go through and what it means to have a home like this and somebody you look to like you would to a father." She pointed to Captain Sheeley.

"Yes, him I mean," she said.

Working Girl Writes Plea.

The reporter was talking to Captain Sheeley in the cabin when a young girl came in. Her name was Pauline Weisinger.

"I know who you are, and I want you to tell me if I can do anything," she said. "I'll go out and make speeches from a barrel if that will do any good. Won't they let us keep our home? I've only been here a little while, but it's the best home I've ever had."

The reporter asked her to sit down and write just what she felt. Here is a copy of what she wrote:

I have gone through quite a good deal although I am not very old yet, but enough experience that would make me look forty. I have been struggling for a living just as all the girls of the boat have, and I am quite used to it by now. But four weeks ago I got a pretty good position and heard of the Arbuckle boat. I waited till I made a week's salary and I came right to it. I'd been here two weeks when I came home and read the notice.

I had all I could do to keep up—well, actually from dying. That night there were just those that hadn't read about it at the supper table, and they were but two. We all kept this to ourselves, for we were too miserable to tell.

It is three days since we heard about this, and I can't very well afford to stay away from work, but I had no ambition for anything, so I had to stay home this afternoon. Please, we all beg of you and plead with you, help us in keeping our home, for this is the only one we have.

"I suppose you will all laugh at it," she said as she gave the paper to the reporter. "I can't write very well."

Yesterday the girls through Miss Mary Smith, who is a stenographer, sent a letter Miss Anne Morgan, asking her to aid them in keeping their home. The letter explained the conditions at the hotel, and told what a sore blow it would be to the girls if it was closed. A somewhat similar letter was sent to Mrs. Arnold S. Chase, Jr., of the Hotel Vanderbilt, who is now in Rhode Island. Mrs. Chase has visited the ship and shown a deep interest in what was going on.

Captain Sheeley said last night that the ship was not in a dangerous condition and was good for many years' service as a hotel.

"It seems a shame to me to dismantle her," he said, "as the old boat isn't good for anything else. But it is solid enough and won't sink. She was built when they built boats and her timbers are solid and heavy."

NO CALLS FOR LOST BOY.

Brooklyn Children's Society Seeks Parents of Its Charge.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Schermerhorn Street, is anxious to find the parents of a boy four or five years old who was found wandering in Rockaway Beach last Monday night by Policeman Coulter. The patrolman took the child to the police station, where he was sheltered for the night; the police thinking the father or mother of the boy would call. The next day the boy was taken to the Children's Society.

The boy told the officials of the society that his name was Louis Nesterman, that his father's name was Max, that he lives near the East River in Manhattan in the one hundreds and that his father worked on postal cards. He said his father took him to Rockaway Monday and that he was spending his pennies when he became lost.

Woman Accused of Burglary.

Charged with picking the lock on a neighbor's front door with a screw driver, Mrs. Christina Stark, 30 years old, of Juniper Avenue, Maspeth, was held yesterday under $1,500 bail in the Flushing Court on a charge of burglary. The complaint was made by Mrs. Anna Burkhard, who accused Mrs. Stark of stealing a gold watch, a diamond ring, a gold bracelet, and a stickpin, all valued at $500.

Ferryboat for Picnickers.

To carry employes and friends of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad on their annual outing next Sunday to Witzel's Grove, College Point, L. I., the Hempstead, a ferryboat, has been hired by the company.

RIDDER IN THREE SUITS.

$164,563 Sought from Staats-Zeitung Editor in Supreme Court.

Herman Ridder, editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, figured yesterday in three separate actions in the Supreme Court.

The first was a suit against him by the Hudson Trust Company to recover $6,662 as the balance due on a note signed by him on July 17, 1914, for $25,000, and payable four months from date.

The second was a default judgment for $113,321 against him in favor of Eugene H. Paul as assignee of Jacob H. Schiff. The papers in the suit recite that the editor agreed with Mr. Schiff to have the banker purchase certain securities for him and that Mr. Ridder was to buy them from the banker at the purchase price, plus six per cent. on notice of thirty days. In accordance with this agreement, it is stated, Mr. Schiff purchased securities totalling $242,531 and Mr. Ridder failed to buy them from the banker within the specified thirty days. Mr. Schiff then assigned the claim against Ridder to Mr. Paul, who caused the securities to be sold, the net proceeds of which sale amounted to $129,701. The amount of the judgment represents, with interest, the difference.

The third action was a default judgment against the editor for $44,580 in favor of the Greenwich Bank, on a note signed Nov. 5, 1914, payable one month from the date.

BOARD TO AID WIDOWS.

Mrs. Harriman and Three Other Women Among Nine Members.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday announced the appointment of eight members of the Local Board of Child Welfare as provided for by the last Legislature. The committee is to aid dependent widows to keep their children at home under the new "widows' pension" law. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman heads the list, being appointed for the eight-year term. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon of 967 Madison Avenue was appointed for seven years. Mrs. Harriman is now a member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

For the four-year term Mrs. William Einstein of 121 East Fifty-seventh Street was named. Miss Sophie Irene Loeb of Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway was selected for the two-year term. Others appointed were Edwin P. Maynard of 151 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, six years; the Rev. William A. Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, five years; Michael Furst of 115 Prospect Parkway, Brooklyn, three years, and William H. Matthews, Director for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, one year. The Commissioner of Charities is the ninth member of the board.

No appropriation has yet been made by the Board of Estimate for the board. A staff of clerks and investigators will be appointed. It is estimated that the board will have the handling of more than $500,000 a year.

RUTTER ESTATE IN COURT.

Heir Wants Trustees Examined Concerning Division of $467,000.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday directing Thomas B. Kent and Samuel Riker, Jr., to appear in court on Sept. 21 and be examined as to what they know as trustees concerning the residuary estate of $467,000 of Thomas Rutter.

The application was sued out in behalf of Mrs. Beatrice R. Moore, a granddaughter, who was to come into one-fourth of the residue under the terms of the will. Mrs. Moore has filed objections to the accounting of the trustees and wants to know more about certain shares of stock in the American Brass Company, real estate in Cook County, Ill., and why the trustees have not rented the home at 4 Fifth Avenue since the death of the widow, Mrs. Georgiana Rutter, on July 23, 1914.

Mrs. Moore was to share the residue with J. Edgar Rutter, Mrs. Cora Hannah Rutter Kent, and Mrs. Maud Rutter Garr, children of the decedent.

BOY KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Policeman Puts Crucifix In Dying Lad's Hands.

The explosion of a tank of carbonic acid gas yesterday caused the death of Christian Bence, 15 years old, of 416 First Avenue, who was assisting his father George Bence, an employe in the factory of George Lighte & Son, 511 East Seventeenth Street, dealers in mineral waters. The boy was thrown several feet by the force of the explosion, suffering internal injuries.

Patrolman Rothamel of the East Twenty-second Street station, who was summoned, took a crucifix from his pocket and placed it in the boy's hands. Father Suter of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen in East Seventeenth Street reached the place a few minutes later and administered th last rites of the Church.

George Bence, the father, suffered lacerations of the body and was bruised about the abdomen. Later in the day Bence and Charles Lighte of 465 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, proprietor of the establishment, were examined by Assistant District Attorney Duel. It was learned that the building in which the accident occurred was condemned a few weeks ago by the Board of Health and an order issued prohibiting its use for any purpose except the stabling of horses.

DAVENPORT QUITS THE BULL MOOSE

Continued from Page 1.

partisan commission that will take the tariff out of politics and stop making it on a log-rolling basis and make it on a scientific basis. The Progressive Party declared for this in its 1912 platform, it reiterated it specifically and vigorously in the national conference at Chicago last December, and proposes to keep driving this issue home to the people until they are thoroughly awakened to the situation.

"We are as a party as firmly committed as ever to our policy of social justice, but we cannot have social justice of any kind with the factories closed down. The great problems of today are, therefore, economic problems. The Progressive Party is the only party that is sound on these problems and therefore, of course, will continue to fight for it."

Mr. Perkins also asserted that the Progressive Party was the only one that stood for a national policy of preparedness for war.

A dozen other persons also spoke. Their remarks, especially those touching on Colonel Roosevelt and the future of the Progressive Party, were greeted with applause. Mr. Perkins's speech was the only one that was made public. While he and others were speaking the doors were closed.

Call Albany Conference.

The conferees decided to hold a party round-up here early in September, and also discussed candidates for the Supreme Court and Congress in districts where vacancies are to be filled this Fall. At first it was decided not to enter a candidate in the Thirty-first Congressional District, but later this plan was reconsidered and final action was deferred.

Whether a candidate will be put in the field in the Thirty-sixth District also was undecided.

The sense of the meeting was that Justice Cochrane, who probably will be named by the Republicans for the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, should have the Progressive indorsement. No action was taken regarding a candidate in the Sixth Judicial District.

"In the Ninth Judicial District we shall join with the Democrats and other minority parties in opposing the handpicked candidates of William L. Ward," Mr. Deyo said.

After the meeting adjourned Mr. Perkins, who questioned about the national candidates for next year frankly admitted that he had no idea what the future would bring forth. He declined to say whether he believed Colonel Roosevelt again would be a candidate for President, or whether he would support Governor Hiram Johnson of California for the place.

Among those who attended the meeting were George W. Perkins, John J. O'Connell, and R. H. Elder, New York City; Hugh Abbott, Gouverneur; George S. Hobbie, Lockport; L. D. Hayes, Ithaca; Harrison Deyo, Yonkers; S. E. Everts, Granville; C. E. Eberle, Chatham; W. L. Hitchcock, Cambridge; John J. Ackerman, White Plains; J. E. Hasbrouck, Modena; Dr. H. L. Waldo, James Farrel, and J. J. Gribble, Troy; Alvah Fairlee, Schenectady; W. P. Murray and H. J. Clifford, Gloversville; J. A. Boswell, Amsterdam; L. J. Farmer, Pulaski; W. A. Cummings, W. B. Wickes, W. W. Jeffers, and F. B. Wood, Ticonderoga; S. F. Avery, Claverack; S. A. Fowler, Rensselaer, and O. C. Jones, Borden H. Mills, and D. Pollock, Albany.

ADVISE KINGS AUTONOMY.

Democratic Harmony Committee Report Is Against Tammany.

The Committee of Five appointed four months ago to consider ways and means of harmonizing the various factions of the Democracy in Kings County yesterday afternoon reported in favor of the local organization breaking away from the domination of Tammany Hall in national, State, and county politics. Although the name of Charles F. Murphy was not mentioned, the committee declared that the State leader of the party should not be a resident of any of the counties of New York City.

The Wilson Administration is indorsed in the report.

Colonel James D. Bell headed the Harmony Committee. It suggests that twenty-five Democrats representing the various elements in the party be selected to act as an advisory committee to name candidates and conduct the Fall campaign.

The Democratic County Committee of Kings County is called upon to declare for the "most absolute autonomy and home rule in regulating its party affairs, and to assert that it will not tolerate any interference therein from Tammany Hall or from any other source whatever, and that that position will for the future be maintained."

Name Healy for Congress.

Ellsworth Healy, who recently married a niece of Charles F. Murphy, was designated last night as the Democratic Congressional candidate for the Twenty-third Congressional District, which includes Washington Heights and part of the Bronx, at a meeting of the Congressional Committee in the rooms of the North End Democratic Club in Fordham Square. Mr. Healy will be a candidate for the place made vacant by the death of Joseph A. Goulden.

POLICE MAN RESORT TO ENTRAP SLAVERS

Put Matron in Charge of Place in Bushwick and Catch Six Prisoners.

EIGHT GIRLS ARE LIBERATED

Arrests End Organized Scheme of a Gang to Recruit Victims, Detectives Assert.

How Lieutenant Thomas McDonald of Deputy Police Commissioner Godley's staff equipped a pseudo resort and placed Mrs. Margaret Whithorst, a police matron, in charge of it was told yesterday when two men were arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court, one on a charge of white slavery and the other on an even more serious complaint. There was disclosed also the way in which Lieutenant McDonald and his men trapped six men whom they accuse of being white slavers, rescued eight girls, and put to a temporary end at least an organized plan by members of the east side underworld to make Coney Island a recruiting spot for their trade.

Lieutenant McDonald said all the gang had not been caught, but members of his squad still were guarding Coney Island, hopeful that the least attempt to resume the traffic would be followed by more arrests.

The discovery that such a gang was operating and that Coney Island was the scene of its efforts became known to the police early in July, when the father of Bessie Matthewson, 16 years old, a prosperous druggist of 517 Park Place, Brooklyn, reported that his daughter was missing after a visit to Coney Island. Presently the parents of Doris Armstrong, who is 18 years old, and was a member of the Central Congregational Church, reported that their daughter was absent from their home at 447 Park Place.

A search of Coney Island, though it failed to discover the girls, convinced Lieutenant McDonald that they were in the hands of white slavers, and he opened his resort in the Bushwick part of Brooklyn. Members of his squad became frequenters of all the resorts of Coney Island and presently were on intimate terms with most of the east side gangsters whom they found there.

The detectives let it be known that they were in the market for girls of attractive appearance and soon, according to Lieutenant McDonald, John Hunter of 30 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan, took Lena Silverstein of 31 Allen Street to McDonald's house. He demanded $75 but compromised, the police said, on a payment of $10 down, agreeing to accept the balance in installments. He was arrested as he left the house and Magistrate Nash in the Gates Avenue Court held him in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. That was on July 14.

A few days later, the police said, Joseph Friedburg of 15 Rutgers Place and William Rosenblum of 310 Second Avenue, both of Manhattan, offered for Miss Rose, 22 years old of 210 East Nineteenth Street, and Lena Starr, the same age of 243 East Nineteenth Street. They also were arrested and likewise held for the Grand Jury.

It was not until last Saturday that the police got on the track of the little Matthewson girl or of Miss Armstrong. Then Bessie Matthewson was taken to the house, according to the police, by Samuel Rachelson of 89 Amboy Street. Rachelson was arrested and she was questioned by Mrs. Whithorst.

According to the matron, the girl confessed that she had fallen in with Rachelson, Albert Greene, and Frank Nozzo of 34 Madison Street on an early visit to Coney Island, and afterward had visited them in Greene's tent on the beach near Henderson's Walk. It was she who took Doris Armstrong to the tent and introduced her. She said Greene had taken Miss Armstrong to his apartments at 457 Neptune Avenue and afterward had turned her out.

Detectives hurried to the Island and found her in Surf Avenue. With her were three other girls, whom they arrested also as witnesses. They could not identify Greene nor Nozzo until Thursday night, when both were caught, and a charge of white slavery was made against Greene, while another charge was lodged against Nozzo.

The young men were arraigned before Magistrate Walsh yesterday, and Greene was held in $5,000 bail for examination on Aug. 13, while Nozzo was held without bail for the Grand Jury. The girls were sent to institutions to be held as witnesses.

Luban Held on Gambling Charge.

The sensational raid made upon an alleged gambling house on Sixth Avenue, near Twelfth Street, a week ago by Lieutenant Daniel Costigan and his squad, resulted yesterday in the holding of Jacob Luban, a Becker case witness, of 131 East 116th Street, for the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court. Luban, the police asserted, boasted that he had police protection, but denied this at the time of his arrest. Louis Diensteg of 101 West 115th Street and Barney Freedman of 205 Seventh Avenue, arrested at the same time, were discharged.

JOHN BURKE IS FREED.

Indictment Against Him and Wilcox in Panama Cases Dismissed.

The indictment jointly charging John Burke and Robert Wilcox with accepting and offering a bribe in connection with the purchase of supplies for the Commissary Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission has been dismissed by Judge Howe of the United States District Court on the recommendation of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall.

Dean Emery of 52 Broadway, attorney for Wilcox, produced Wilcox's books and showed that while Burke gave him an unusually large order for kerosene it had been done in a rising market and at Wilcox's suggestion, so that the Government actually saved money by the transaction. A payment of $400 from Wilcox to Burke subsequent to the transaction was satisfactorily explained to the court. Wilcox at the time was a trader doing business at the Isthmus of Panama, and among other things was a representative of the West India Oil Company, dealers in kerosene. In his nolle prosequi, District Attorney Marshall said:

"The defendant, Wilcox, has opened his books and papers to me and has submitted himself and two of his employes to examination by me. He contends that he frequently sold drafts, and that Burke bought this draft for cash, and states that after a preliminary conversation with him, Burke went to his establishment at the Isthmus and paid $400 in gold for the draft, which gold was not deposited in Wilcox's bank account, but was turned into the cash drawer for the immediate use of the business. In this account of the transaction, he is corroborated by the two employes mentioned, and also apparently by his cash book."

Other indictments are pending against Burke in Indianapolis, but Judge Howe's action takes the name of Wilcox from the list of those indicted in the canal scandal.

CLEARING UP ERIE DEBRIS.

Big Fund Will Be Raised to Aid Sufferers—3 More Bodies Recovered.

ERIE, Aug. 6.—With every property owner and tenant in the flooded district and hundreds of volunteer workers and employes of the city clearing away the debris of Tuesday's disaster, the ruins are now being pulled apart and a real start has been made toward clearing this up. Erie is meeting the crisis, and about $20,000 has been raised by the citizens to meet the first expense.

Monday morning a committee of a hundred business men will begin a canvass of the city not touched by the flood to raise a huge fund, and from this money, those who have lost everything in the disaster will be given a new start in life. A small committee of the best business men will have charge of the distribution of this fund.

State police have taken charge of the guard work in the district and are being assisted by the naval militia and members of the local police department. There was little looting today, and few arrests were made compared with yesterday and the day previous.

Three bodies were recovered today, and all have been identified. They are: William Devitt, who was picked up in the bay by the life-saving crew. Mrs. Minnie Stozer, found under a pile of ruins one block from home, which was wiped

GREENHUT ASSETS PUT AT $18,179,964

Liabilities, According to Schedules Filed in Federal Court, Are $12,701,960.

$9,200,000 IN MORTGAGES

Good-Will of Department Store Is Placed at $2,858,496—Owe $34,921 for Taxes.

Schedules in bankruptcy for the J. B. Greenhut Company which failed recently were filed yesterday in the United States District Court. Liabilities were given at $12,701,960.23 and assets at $18,179,964.07. Among the liabilities are taxes due on New York City real estate, amounting to $34,921; on real estate in Belleville, Long Branch, and Cranford, N. J., $157.30; employes' deposits as security for keys, stamps, &c., $2,467, and internal revenue taxes due, $4,048.

Among the secured claims against the company is a mortgage for $1,750,000 on the main building at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, with interest to date amounting to $28,000, held by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; a mortgage for $1,200,000 on the annex to the main building, with accrued interest of $19,200, held by the same company; a mortgage for $250,000 on the warehouses at 232 and 242 West Eighteenth Street and 249 to 259 West Seventeenth Street, held by the United States Trust Company; a second mortgage for $6,000,000 on all the real estate held by the Central Trust Company as security for an issue of 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds.

Among the unsecured liabilities are merchandise creditors' claims against the company amounting to $2,586,388; amounts due employes, buyers and managers for salaries, $56,235; deposits on charge accounts, $1,990, and rentals, $20,205. The concern also owes $17,310 in small amounts to various customers. There are $357,525 worth of notes and bills outstanding. J. B. Greenhut, Benedict J. Greenhut and Henry Morgenthau hold contingent claims against the company of unknown value for guaranteeing some of the Greenhut debts.

The assets include a lease on the main store, valued at $3,550,000; lease on the annex, $3,233,586; lease on the warehouse, $453,778; improvements on the building, $541,516; stables, $124,741; property at Long Branch, $11,105; stock in trade, $1,839,470; cash, $66,433; notes and securities, $90,651; fixtures and furniture, $1,073,109; delivery plant, $239,642; automobile vehicle plant, $64,550; candy plant, $5,082, and bakery plant, $2,228. The company's good will is scheduled as being worth $2,858,496. Store and stable supplies are valued at $37,959. Outstanding accounts due the company amount to $597,734. Stock in associated companies is valued at $56,654, including stock in the Joseph Benedict Company, the Manhattan Laboratories and Crosstown Vehicle Company. Unliquidated claims amount to $797,994, and deposits in banks to $75,650.

The schedule is signed by B. J. Greenhut, Treasurer, and was filed by Rose & Paskus, attorneys, of 128 Broadway.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 600 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS.
Altitude 1,200 feet; 40 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf courses, 2,700 yards, tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. HARRY A. GOFF.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Hotel for Summer Resort Book, &c.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way...N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With a History of Its Own for the Summer Visitor.
Daily Concerts and Dances.
Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean.
Private Tennis Courts.
Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.
Edwin S. Tyng, Frank F. Shute,
Booking Representative. Manager.

STADLER'S
MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
FAMOUS SWIMMING BATHS.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.

STIRLING Asbury Park, N. J.—Block to beach; evening dinners. Special September Rates. C. R. WEMP.

NEW ENGLAND.

FENWICK HALL
FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND,
SAYBROOK, CONN.
Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.00 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn.
Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

"The White Mountains of New Hampshire." For Booklets write 171 Broadway.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Summer Camp Site.—Located near Portland, Me., on lake, railroad near by; good beach; will sell, rent, or go in on shares. X 335 Times Annex.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Absolutely Fireproof
BUCKWOOD INN
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Home of the Famous
Golf Course
of the Shawnee Country Club.
T. Edmund Krumbholz, Mgr.
Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C.
18-Hole Golf Course.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best. Private baths. Free garage. Open all year. Literature on request.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

MAYOR CURBS AUTO BUSES.

Vetoes Ordinance to Grant Them Certain Street Privileges.

Mayor Mitchel returned to the Board of Aldermen yesterday without approval an ordinance amending the hack ordinance providing that sight-seeing cars might stand in front of a building in which the corporation owning the cars has an office, provided the corporation first obtained the consent of the Police Commissioner and the written consent of the owner of the building. In his memorandum accompanying the veto, the Mayor said the passage of the ordinance would permit the large sight-seeing cars to stand at all times in front of such an office where the two consents have been obtained.

The Mayor said that the present arrangement allowing such cars to stand for fifteen minutes in front of an office was, in his opinion, sufficient. To obtain the right to stand at all times in front of an office with the consent of the owner of the building, he said, is in effect the maintenance of a private stand, from which others may be excluded.

"There are other matters in the proposed ordinance," he wrote, "which appear to me would have a bad effect, namely, taking away from the Department of Licenses the consent to the establishment of such a sight-seeing stand and allowing the solicitation of passengers on the sidewalk."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 2:01 A. M., Aug. 7: Lieuts. W. B. Porter, Traffic Div., from Subdiv. D to Subdiv. E, desk duty; A. L. Howe, Traffic Div., Subdiv. F, patrol duty; Patrol, 9 A. M., Aug. 5: A. W. Wallander, 30 to Training School; 4 P. M., Aug. 7: P. Schubert, 39, to Comm. Office, as chauffeur; P. F. Donovan, 63, to 28, assignment to clerical duty discon.; F. Cook, 172, as Sta. House Atte.; R. Walsh, 275, to 17 In. Dis., as messenger.

Temporary assignments: Capt. O. P. Himmell, 146, to command 16 In. Dis., 5 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 10.

Lieuts. J. S. Leith, 38, and B. T. Winslow, 63, to T. S., 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 5. Motor Cycle Patrol. H. F. Bresnan, 42, to 30, O., duty as Messenger, 14 days, 5 A. M., Aug. 7; H. Schluter, 74, to C. O., duty as Messenger, 14 days, 5 A. M., Aug. 9. Patrol. F. Miser, 13, and D. F. Cashman, 21, to D., 20 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 5; G. F. Seltenreich, 29, to Commr's Office, as Chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; J. M. Culley, 42, and L. H. Grace, Marine Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; J. Mahoney, 61, to D. B., 5 days, noon, Aug. 2; T. A. Lavin, 143, and I. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., Aug. 8; J. E. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 6; F. J. McKenna, 106, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, noon, Aug. 9; J. T. McGann, 169; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M., Aug. 7, to 8 A. M., Aug. 10; G. C. Schlesinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., Aug. 8. To D. B. from precincts indicated, 20 days, noon, Aug. 7: J. J. Finnegan, 5; T. J. Lawlor, 15; W. H. F. Reardon, 28; J. F. A. Hitz, 39; C. H. Terhune, 40, M. M. McDonald, 43. To E. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 7: D. E. Reilly, 12; J. F. O'Hara, 28; T. W. Gray, 161; W. M. Lewis, 165; P. McDonough, 275; D. J. Maher, 290. To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Aug. 7, to 8 A. M., Aug. 10: T. M. Webster, 279; T. L. Connors, 281; H. H. Marks, 283; P. Schappert, 283; H. Winters, 285; C. V. Duffy, 285.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Insp'rs J. S. Bolan, 5 I. D., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 22, balance of vacation; S. A. McElroy, 16 I. D., 5 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 10, to be deducted from vacation. (With half pay:) Insp'or J. S. Bolan, 5 I. D., 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 5; Capt. J. J. Collins, 161, 6 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 1. (Without pay:) Patrol. C. J. Morris, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; E. Brassfield, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 9; C. J. Johnsen, 148, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 7; J. J. Joyce, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

The following are granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.: from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10, period of time indicated: Insp.—J. S. Bolan, 5 I. D., 12 days. Capts.—E. P. Hughes, 148, 13 days; J. J. Collins, 161, 13 days. Lieuts.—W. T. Davis, 145, 14 days; Olaf G. S. Simonstad, 148, 15 days; C. H. McKinney, 164, 14 days; C. E. Schofield, Trg. S., 14 days. Sergts.—M. A. Wall, 12, 15 days; M. A. Noonan, 196, 15 days; H. A. Taylor, Com'r's Office, 15 days; D. J. Goss, Marine Div., 15 days; J. J. Gegan, D. B., 15 days.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. Adolph E. Ahlers, 102, 7:20 A. M., June 17, during disability.

Dismissed: Patrol. E. Belcher, 23, (failed to take any action when requested to arrest a woman) for larceny $ 10:00, A. M., Aug. 6, J. J. Donnelly, 146, (absent without leave.)

Death: Patrol. E. Rieckhoff, 278, at 4:15 P. M., Aug. 5.

Fire Department

Fined: Lieut. D. Rogers, H. & L. 5, $1 for loss of fire alarm box key; Fire., 1st gr., C. Hales, H. & L. 17, $5 for loss of coat badge.

So much of Special Order 137, Paragraph XII, dated July 30, 1915, as relates to the appointment of A. H. Walter, as an Uniformed Fireman in this Department, revoked, he having failed to report for duty.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., D. J. McDonald, Eng. 78, 36 hours, 5 A. M., Aug. 7, Eng. of St., J. H. Bohnekamp, Eng. 57, 42 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 7. Fire., 1st gr., P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 8.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL TENNIS SURF BATHING
ARBOR DANSANT
FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT.
S. HANSTEIN, Propr.

Best Located Popular Price Family Hotel
NETHERLANDS
N. Y. Ave. 50 yards from Boardwalk. Overlooking lawn and ocean. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, running water. Special free features, lawn tennis court and dance floor. Bathing from hotel; shower baths. RATES—$10 TO $17.50 WEEKLY, $2 UP DAILY. American Plan. Write for free booklet and points of interest in Atlantic City. AUG. RUHWADEL.

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Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latkeller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACE LAYZ & CO.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
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TRAYMORE
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
with the Local Color of Atlantic City
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore
SUBMARINE GRILL

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SUMMER MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach OCEAN VIEW.
Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, fine porches, &c.; music. Special—$15 up weekly; $3 up daily; open all year; booklet; auto at trains.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Two to Fifteen Day Tours."—Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1128 Broadway, New York.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Conditions are still unsettled over the eastern half of the country, and there were more showers, mostly light, in the Lake Region, the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, and Florida. There were also local thunder showers in Western Nebraska, extreme Western Texas, and the Central Rocky Mountain Region.

Elsewhere in the West the weather was fair. It is warmer in the Great Central Valleys and cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and the Central Rocky Mountain Region.

Over interior districts west of the mountains high temperatures continue.

Showers are probable Saturday in Eastern New York and Southern New England and the south portions of the East Gulf States, and on Saturday and Sunday in the Florida Peninsula.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the Lake Region, but temperatures will not be unusually high over any districts east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, with local showers Saturday.

New Jersey, Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Unsettled Saturday

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	61	4 P. M.	79	66
6 A. M.	65	59	6 P. M.	68	65
9 A. M.	68	64	9 P. M.	64	66
12 M.	73	65	11 P. M.	64	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 7 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:35—47 W. 24 St.;	Isaac Koomel & Co.	Slight.
10:30—1,489 1 Av.;	Philip Herrick.	Not given.
10:50—1,522 Brook Av.;	Samuel Mandelson	Slight.
11:15—1,789 Bathgate Av.;	Kate Silver.	$2,000
P. M.		
3:15—721 1st Av.;	Samuel Rosenthal	$200
4:00—341 W. 59 St.;	Henry Williams.	Slight
5:30—95 Av. B;	Not given.	Slight
8:00—322 E. 122 St.;	Max Spring	Slight
8:55—11 Wash'n Pl.;	Rodek & Kasner.	Not given.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Orders of July 28 relating to Capts. E. C. Carry, 1st Inf., and H. D. Wise, 3d Int., revoked.

Maj. C. P. Summerall, F. A., from this city to Anniston, Ala., and Ashville, N. C., for duty pertaining to Camps of Instruction for Field Art'y of Organized Militia, upon completion of this duty will return to station here.

Capt. L. E. V. Coleman, Q. M. C., will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as Asst. to Q. M. of Western Dept., proceeding to Manila about Oct. 5 for duty Philippine Dept.

Transfers announced: 2d Lts. J. Eikel from 4th Field Art'y to C. A. C., July 2; C. L. Kilburn from C. A. C. to F. A., July 2; Lt. Eikel will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty with Coast Defenses of Savannah; Lt. Kilburn assigned 3d F. A.

Lt. Col. H. M. Morrow Judge Advocate, will repair to Washington for conference with Judge Advocate General of Army.

Capt. P. Powers, 1st Inf., transferred to 27 Inf., Sept. 1, will proceed to Texas City, Texas., for duty with 27 Inf.

Orders of July 22, relieving 1st Lt. F. M. Wall, M. R. C., from duty Fort Columbia, Wash., revoked. He will on completion of leave proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty.

1st Lt. E. C. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Int., relieved duty as Military Aid to Governor of Porto Rico, Sept. 26, and will report to his regiment for assignment.

Following relieved from duty as aviation students with Aviation Section of Sig. Corps: 2d Lts. W. W. Ostermeyer, C. A. C., and D. Palmer, 3d Inf. Lt. Palmer will join his regiment.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. L. R. Muller, C. A. C., 8 days; Capt. B. Enochs, 27 Inf., 2 months; Capt. C. C. Gen of E., 4 mos; Capt. G. W. Stuart, 7 Int., 1 month; 1st Lt. R. W. Case, 18 Inf., to and including 25th inst.

Navy.

Comdr. J. H. Dayton, from command the Saratoga, home, wait orders.

Ens. R. H. Hawkins, from the Chattanooga to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Mid. Claude O. Kell, from North Carolina to the Dubuque.

P. A. Sur. R. J. Straeton, from Tennessee home and wait orders.

P. A. Paym. K. C. McIntosh, from Naval Academy to the Tennessee.

P. A. Paym. T. Williamson, Jr., to the Vermont.

Act. Chap. E. S. Burke, appointed Acting Chaplain.

Chief Bosn. J. C. Lindberg, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Baltimore.

Chief Bosn. A. T. Webb, from the Baltimore to the New Hampshire.

Bosn. J. E. Quirk, from Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the Arkansas.

Bosn. M. J. Breshahan, from the New Hampshire home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. Constantine Clay, from Naval Station, Guantanamo, home and wait orders.

Mach. W. M. Shipley, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, to the Delaware.

Ch. Phar. R. T. Abernathy, from the Solace to 2 months' leave.

Phar. C. R. Furnell, from Naval Hospital, Canacao, home, wait orders.

Act. Pay Clerks: F. S. Sullivan, R. E. Smith, C. J. Harter, W. R. Lowther, appointed.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, Aug. 5.—Commander S. E. Moses, from Capt. of Yard, Cavite, P. I., to command the Monterey.

Lt. Commanders: O. G. Murfin, to command the Saratoga, and A. St. C. Smith, Capt. of Yard, Olongapo, P. I., to Naval Station, Cavite, and H. K. Cage, to Capt. of Olongapo Navy Yard.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cleveland at La Paz, Albany at Port Angeles, Supply at Manila, Henley at Whitestone Landing, Accomac at Boston, Maryland at Tiburon, and the McCall at Rosebank.

Sailed—Yantic, Hancock, Mich, for practice cruise; Saturn, Bremerton for San Francisco; Solace, Hampton Roads for Port au Prince; Reid, Pensacola for Key West; Kentucky and Kearsarge, Tangier Sound for New York; Connecticut, Port au Prince for Cape Haitien, and the Isla de Luzon, Chicago for Buffalo.

The fuel ship Brutus, now at the Norfolk Yard, will leave about Aug. 10 for the eastern Mediterranean.

The fuel ship Kanawha, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Newport.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Shorter courses are planned for high school pupils who cannot remain for four years.

Few additional teachers will be required in the truant and parental schools next year.

An exhibition and entertainment will take place at Vacation Playground 78, Manhattan, this afternoon.

Teacher clerks and substitute teachers will receive vacation pay, as $30,664 has been granted for this purpose by the Board of Estimate.

Superintendent C. B. J. Snyder of the Building Bureau of the Board of Education says that not more than 12,037 new sittings will be available on the opening day of the schools next month, whereas the increase in attendance is expected to be about 20,000.

Director John W. Davis will spend a few weeks at Cape Cod this month.

District Superintendent and Mrs. O'Shea are spending the month at Cliff Haven.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle winds, mostly sw.

Ga.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably showers Sat. in s.; gentle, shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., with occasional thunder showers; gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly e. over s.

Ala.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably showers Sat.; gentle, shifting winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat.; Sun., cloudy; probably thunder showers in n.; moderate s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in extreme w.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ky.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle, shifting winds.

Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Sat; Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

Wis.—Fair Sat., and probably Sun.

Mis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in e.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Iowa.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

No. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat. and in e. Sun.

So. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. and probably Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:01 | Sun sets..7:10 | Moon rises..1:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:52	5:16	10:59	11:49
Governors Island	5:38	5:56	11:43	12:00
Hell Gate	7:28	7:46	1:22	1:46

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 6.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, July 27.
SS Venezia, La Pallice, July 31.
SS Sarnia, Jamaica, July 31.
SS Panama, Colon, July 31.
SS Shipcote, Hull, July 30.
SS Ydun, Matanzas, July 31.
SS Iroquois, London, July 22.
SS Pleiades, Matanzas, July 22.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Aug. 2.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	July 30
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 30
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 23
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 7
San Giorgio	Gibraltar	July 27
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
St. Stephen	London	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 31
Canopic	Genoa	July 21
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	July 30
Patria	Fayal	Aug. 1
Perugia	Gibraltar	July 27
Taormina	Naples	July 26
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 5

DUE MONDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Minnehaha	London	July 31
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	July 28
Hathor	Havre	July 25
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 4
Santiago	Progreso	July 29
Boringuen	San Juan	Aug. 4
Pastores	Colon	Aug. 2
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Algiers	Jacksonville	Aug. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Floridian, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oldfield Grange, Rio	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Bovic, Manchester		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mesaba, London		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Frankby, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nagama, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 6.

SS Duca de'Aosta, Naples to New York, was 1,160 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Italian Lines.

SS San Giorgio, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 7th, forenoon. Secula-Americana Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 985 miles S. at 8 P. M. 5th.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 36 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 58 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 10 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 30 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 207 miles S. at 8 A. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 160 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 196 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 276 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 505 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 22 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Arabic, at Liverpool, Aug. 6.
SS Philadelphian, at London, Aug. 4.
SS Ardgom, at London, Aug. 6.
SS Overdale, at Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Sommelsdyk, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 4.
SS Starya, at Christiania, Aug. 2.
SS Melford Hall, at Bombay, Aug. 4.
SS Ulrick Holm, at Aalborg, July 30.

Sailed.

SS Walton Hall, from London, Aug. 6.
SS St. Patrick, from Colombo, Aug. 3.
SS Ardgowan, from Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Berwick Law, from Manilla, Aug. 5.
SS Palacine, from Brixham, Aug. 5.
SS Ros, from Hull, Aug. 5.
SS Toquaty, from Santos, Aug. 5.
SS Veendyk, from Rotterdam, Aug. 3.
SS Manuel Calvo, from Cadiz, July 30.

Passed.

SS Dalton Hall, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lisard.
SS Calabria, New York for —, passed Saragua.
SS Isle de la Reunion, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Espagne.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Aug. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West, (via San Francisco)—Maitai..Aug. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 15

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex part business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—R. Bleecker Rathbone Edward G Soltman—Archibald E Baxter.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Cook, Jr.—Chas G Maas. Bernstein Bernstein—Chas E Heydt.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Badger —Denis O'L. Cohalan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

UP THE HUDSON, SATURDAY
AUG. 7, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Conection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1 Round Trip. Music. Restaurant, Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
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THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for civil service investigator, men and women, is announced. There are 138 names of men and twenty-four of women. The men, who were rated higher than 76, are as follows:

Louis L. Suskin, 88.50; Paul S. Cavo, 87.10; Frank M. Sexton, 83.80; Robert J. Pegromin, 83.30; Joseph F. Simpson, 83.10; Pezal A. Curtis, 81.80; Joseph B. Tarr, (N. Q.,) 81.60; David A. Scott, 81.50; John F. Kavanagh, 81.30; Thomas A. Beirne, 81.10; Max Nigelelman, 80.70; Eugene F. Lovelt, 80.50; Carroll P. Brennan, 80.50; William Terbeck, 80.30; Maxwell L. Karpel, 80; Meyer S. Harrison, 79.50; Edward F. Barrett, 79.40; James J. Garvey, 79.40; John E. Brady, 79.40; Thomas A. Madigan, 78.20; James F. Kenney, 78.10; Edward M. Kennelly, 78.10; Nathaniel Milbauer, 78; Walter Walsh, 78.60; Joseph J. Jacobs, 78.50; John C. Dalton, 78.10; Raphael E. Mulligan, 77.70; Clifton A. Norman, 77.70; Frederick F. Hamm, 77.40; Thomas McKenney, 77.40; John C. Laffan, 77.40; John J. West, 77.10; Frank X. O'Donnell, 77.10; James M. Bolger, 77; Isidore H. Ulman, 77; Leonard Heuser, 77; John McClernan, 76.90; Jacob Bloemgarden, 76.70; Laurence J. Hader, 76.50; Harold W. J. Heen, 76.90; John J. F. Collins, 76.11; Emil F. Brantner, 76.11; William R. Ahnuty, 76.11; Max Wieder, 76.11.

The women's list is as follows: Elma C. Gray, 81.50; Eva Walzer, 81.10; Eilleen O. Rossa, 81; Anna Murphy, 79; Helen M. McNamara, 78.90; Regina B. Keller, 78.10; Margaret A. Rush, 76.90; Isadora R. Davies, 76.50; Elizabeth J. Monroe, 76.40 Jannette C. Levy, 75.90; Mary A. Grace, 75.10; Mrs. Eva

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

New High Prices Reached Despite Much Profit Taking—Organized Market Control.

Over rapid advances again yesterday invited sharp reactions, but notwithstanding large profit taking the majority of stocks made further net gains. There are a good many indications that the market is not altogether a spontaneous expression of optimism, and there is in other words an organized control of the market which seeks to co-ordinate its various phases and to insure if that may be a continuance of the upward movement which has been affording so many opportunities for large profits.

That is not to say, however, that an attempt is under way to move the market contrary to the import of existing financial conditions. That could hardly be done successfully for any length of time, and if powerful cliques are operating in the stock market at present, as the market's action seems clearly to indicate, they have been very greatly helped by underlying conditions and by the changes for the better which have been coming about in business. Too much of this has its origin in Europe's war necessities, but so far as its immediate effects are concerned they differ little, if at all, from those which would flow from peaceful trade. That cannot be said of the ultimate effects, but of those the stock market has no present thought.

There are those who fear the consequences upon a market which has been rising with so little restraint of some grave news which might well come forth from the uncertainties of such a war as this, but the indecision of these is swept aside by the impetuosity of the less cautious—and recent experience has been that the largest profits have been with the least cautious. Indeed it is always so. You cannot reconcile the points of view of the man who buys a New York City bond and of the one who buys Bethlehem Steel or some war stock whose profits seem less secure, but there is no question which will make the larger profit—if he happens to be right.

Perhaps as part of the organized control of the market strength has recently been imparted to the railroads on several occasions as a means of lessening the effect on market sentiment of profit taking movements in the industrials. It was so at times in yesterday's market although the indications were that the general buying movement, professional and public, was still vigorous enough to provide with little difficulty for the periodically recurrent process of converting some part of traders' paper profits into cash profits. But if the railroads have been thus made use of they have had supporting influences of their own, though these have been of a far less spectacular sort than those which have marked out the path of the more ebullient industrials. What the railroads have had to support them has been a slow but apparently steady broadening of the public interest in them owing to the belief that they are likely to enjoy a period of more favorable conditions by way of reaction from an excess of regulation.

The rise in the steel shares was put under check yesterday by profit taking induced in part by the feeling that the rise had become rather rapid for a group of stocks representing so large a capitalization, but the largest issue of all, United States Steel, offered so much resistance to this profit taking that it retained half of its further advance of more than a point. At yesterday's high price Steel common was more than 5 points above its price three days ago.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Securities Firm, with United States Steel Prominent.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The Stock Market was steady. The new war loan was active, but home rails remained dull. Brazilian bonds were weak, following the fall in Brazilian exchange, but Brazilian tractions advanced and Canadian Car was in demand. Mexican bonds declined 2½ points.

American securities were firm throughout, with United States Steel prominent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	..	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Renew.	Rate.
On call	2	1⅜	2	1⅜

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2⅝	5 mos.	3
90 days	3	6 mos.	3¼@3½
4 mos.	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3¾@4		

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Paris	5.66	5.65
Berlin	81⅛	82
Austria	15.20	15.25
Russia	..	33.12
Switzerland	5.33	5.32
Scandinavia	25.85	25.85
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.24	5.23
Holland	40⅛	40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.24	6.23
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.25	41.35
Rio	24.90	25.00
Uruguay	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.71⅛	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $279,705,593; balance, $23,983,337; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $155,462.

The local banks lost $1,264,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, $1.87½@2.30 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 7-16d, up 1-16d, New York, 47½c, up ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	775,798
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	80,228,921
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.51 + .46
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	77.17	Aug. 6	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
92	98	100	Adams Express	96	96	96	96	+3
32⅞	33	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33½	32⅞	33	..
34	34¼	27,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35½	35	32½	34	.. ½
69½	70	1,960	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69	70	68½	69½	+ ½
55	57	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	57	55	56	−1
53⅞	56	12,200	Am. Beet Sugar	57½	58¼	55½	56	−1⅝
170	171	500	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	165	170	165	170	+11
59⅞	59⅝	20,500	Am. Can	59¼	60⅛	58½	59½	+ ⅝
103⅝	106⅛	500	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅞
62½	62¾	7,100	Am. Car & Fdry	62¼	62⅝	61½	62	− ⅞
115	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	118	116¾	118	+4
143	144	1,200	Am. Coal Products	145	145	143	144	−1
49⅞	50	500	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	50	50	− ½
93	99	30	Am. Express	93	93	93	93	..
7¼	7½	900	Am. H. & Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½	..
34	34½	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	35	35	34½	34½	− ½
12	12⅝	450	Am. Linseed	12½	12½	12¼	12½	..
30	31½	400	Am. Linseed pf	31	31	31	31	+1¼
53⅞	54	4,700	Am. Locomotive	54¼	55	53½	54	− ⅛
96	98	200	Am. Locomotive pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
25	26½	200	Am. Malt pf	23½	26	25¾	26	+1
80⅜	80½	7,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅞	81⅜	79⅝	80⅛	+ ¼
80½	81¼	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81¼	81	81	+1
43	43⅞	2,205	Am. Steel F'dries	43	44	43	44	− ⅝
110	111	6,250	Am. Sugar Ref	109	111⅞	109	110	+1
113	113⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113½	113½	− ⅛
122	122⅜	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122	122¼	122	122⅛	+ ⅛
227¼	229	100	Am. Tobacco	228¾	228¾	228¾	228¾	+1⅝
28	28¼	500	Am. Woolen	27½	28⅜	27½	28⅛	+1¼
88	89	100	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	88	88	..
8¼	8½	300	Am. Writing P. pf	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8½	+1½
69¾	70	7,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	70	70⅜	69½	69⅝	− ⅜
101⅞	102	3,450	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅞	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅞
98¼	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	98½	98¼	98½	98½	− ¼
99½	101	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	..
79½	80	6,300	Baldwin Loco	80¼	80⅝	78⅞	79⅝	..
80⅝	81	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅝	81	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
300	304	4,220	Bethlehem Steel	308	311	300½	300½	− ½
135	137	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	..
85⅝	86	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86	85¾	85⅝	− ½
126½	126	100	Bklyn Union Gas	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ⅛
5	6⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
67¾	68	2,000	Butte & Superior	69	69	67⅝	68	− ⅛
17¼	17½	2,300	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅝	17	17½	− ⅛
37¾	38	700	California Pet. pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
55	58½	57	Canada Southern	54¾	55	54	54	..
147½	148	7,000	Canadian Pacific	147	149¾	146¾	148	+1½
43¾	44	18,000	Central Leather Co	44⅝	44⅝	43¾	43⅞	− ⅛
104½	104¾	100	Central Leather pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
10	10½	10	do., odd lot	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
41¾	42½	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¾	42½	41¾	42⅜	+ ⅛
8	8	100	Chicago & Alton	8	8	8	8	−1¼
11⅞	12	980	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	12	11¾	12	..
30	30½	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30½	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ⅛
83	83⅜	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82	83¾	82	82¾	+ ½
125¾	126½	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¾	127	126	126	+1
123½	124	100	Chi. & Northwest	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	−1
17⅞	18	11,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18⅜	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
45¼	45½	2,100	Chino Copper	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45¼	− ⅞
41⅜	41⅞	16,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	42⅜	40⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
128	129	410	Consolidated Gas	129	129	128	128	+ ⅜
89½	91	3,200	Continental Can	89½	90¼	87	90	+ ⅜
102	103½	100	Continental Can pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
15	15⅞	930	Corn Products Ref	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	− ⅞
80	80⅝	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80½	80¾	80	80	− ⅞
88¼	88⅞	98,150	Crucible Steel	80	89	78¾	88⅝	+10⅝
105¼	106	3,950	Crucible Steel pf	105¼	106	103¾	105	+1¼
110	112	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	111	111	110	110	−1
147½	149½	200	Delaware & Hud	148	148	148	148	+2
5	5½	6,300	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	200	Distillers' Secur	27	28¼	27	28	+ ½
22½	22¼	1,800	Dome Mines	22	22½	22	22	..
27⅛	27¼	5,200	Erie	27½	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ⅛
41½	42¼	1,700	Erie 1st pf	42	42⅜	41⅝	42	..
33	34½	300	Erie 2d pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
46	50	200	Federal M. & S. pf	49	49	49	49	− ¾
285	290	200	General Chemical	287½	290	287½	290	..
110	112	100	Gen. Chemical pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
172	173	2,800	General Electric	172⅞	173½	172½	173	..
195½	197	1,800	General Motors	197	198	195⅝	195⅝	+3⅝
105	107	350	General Motors pf	106	106¼	106	106	..
51½	52	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52	52	51⅝	51¾	− ¼
119	119¼	2,450	Great Northern pf	118⅝	119¾	118	119	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅞	8,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	42⅜	42¾	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
63½	64	5,700	Guggenheim Explor	63½	64⅜	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
84	..	200	Hav. Elec. Ry. & L	84	84	84	84	+2
116¾	..	25	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	..
103½	104½	200	Illinois Central	104	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅝
33⅜	33⅝	5,300	Inspiration Copper	33½	33⅞	33	33¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,100	Interborough-Met	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	20¾	600	Interboro Consol	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73½	1,200	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	72½	73	−1
14	14½	3,200	Int. Agricultural	14	15⅞	14	14	..
29	31	300	Int. Agricultural pf	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅝
108½	109	8,800	Int. Harvester, N.J	109¼	109¼	107⅝	109	− ⅝
63	70	300	Int. Harvester Corp	65	65	64	64	− ⅝
9	9¼	600	Int. Paper	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
24½	25	100	Kansas City South	24¼	24	24¼	24¼	− ¼
56¾	57¼	100	Kan. City South.pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	− ¼
53¼	56	2,700	Lackawanna Steel	56	56	53¾	55⅞	..
103	103½	200	Laclede Gas	103½	103¼	103	103	− ½
145¾	146	7,700	Lehigh Valley	145¾	146¼	143¾	146	+2½
31	34	100	Long Island	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
31	34	25	do., odd lot	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
98¾	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	96	96¾	96	96¾	−1⅝
126	127¼	100	Manhat. Elevatcd	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+ ⅞
125	127¼	90	do., odd lot	126	127⅛	126	127⅛	..
35	36	200	Maxwell Motors	36	36	35¾	35¾	−1
84	85¼	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	− ⅞
32	33	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	33	33	33	33	−1
37	40	200	May Dept. Stores	38	38	38	38	+2
79	79½	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	78½	81½	78½	79¼	+ ¾
..	79½	200	Mexican Petrol. pf	78	78	78	78	−1½
26⅜	26⅝	800	Miami Copper	26¾	26⅝	26⅜	26½	− ⅛
35	39	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	35	35	35	35	+1
117	118	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118	118	117	117	−1½
..	8	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
..	3	1,200	Missouri Pacific	3	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
23½	24	1,800	Nat. Enam. & St.	24¾	24½	23½	24	..
64½	65¾	3,200	Nat. Lead Co.	65⅞	66½	64½	65⅝	− ⅛
14½	14¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
14½	14¾	20	do., odd lot	15	15	15	15	..
115	115½	3,300	N. Y. Air Brake	115	115⅝	114½	115⅛	+ ⅝
90	90¼	7,800	N. Y. Central	90	90⅝	89⅞	90	+ ¼
31⅜	32	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	31½	32	31	31	..
62½	63½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	63	62½	62½	+ ½
107	108	400	Norfolk & Western	108¾	107	106⅝	107	+ ½
72	73	200	North American	71¼	72	71¼	72	+1
108	108½	3,700	Northern Pacific	108	108½	107⅝	107⅝	− ½
34½	35½	1,800	Pacific Mail	34½	34½	32½	32½	−1½
108	108½	1,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	108	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
77½	78½	1,150	Philadelphia Co	76	78	76	78	+2
24	24½	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	24	24½	24	24	..
93	94	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	− ⅜
57½	58	20,400	Pressed Steel Car	55	58¾	54½	58	+3⅝
157	161	40	Pullman Co	158	158	158	158	..
2½	3½	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	..
39	39½	6,000	R'way Steel Spring	40½	40½	38½	39½	−1
23	23¾	3,000	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23¾	22¾	23¼	..
150⅜	150⅞	15,450	Reading	149½	151	149⅛	150⅞	+1½
43¾	44	9,600	Rep. Iron & S.	44	44½	43	43⅞	− ⅝
98	98⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98	98	98	98	..
5	5⅝	2,000	Rumely (M.) Co	5	5⅝	4½	5⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	12¼	1,700	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	12	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
5½	6	300	St. Louis & San Fr	6	6	6	5⅞	..
6½	7	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
14½	15	1,400	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
34½	35	1,600	Seaboard Air Line pf	33¾	34⅞	32¾	34⅞	+1⅝
149¾	150	1,100	Sears, Roebuck Co	149¾	150	149¼	149½	+1
124	124½	200	Sears, Roebuck pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
46½	46¾	1,400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	46¾	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅝
88¾	89	16,800	Southern Pacific	87⅞	88⅞	86¾	88⅞	+1½
65	78	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	75	75	75	75	+5
15½	15⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
55	56½	100	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	+ ¼
83¾	84½	3,100	Studebaker Co	83⅜	84⅝	83½	83½	−1
103	105	650	Studebaker Co. pf	102¼	103⅝	102¼	103⅝	+1⅜
41¾	42	12,030	Tennessee Copper	41⅞	42¾	40¾	42	+ ½
140½	141	1,700	Texas Co	140	142	140	141½	+ ½
129	142	100	Tex.Co.sub.rcts.f. p.	134½	134½	134½	134½	− ½
10½	11	300	Texas & Pac.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
51	52	200	Third Avenue	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	+ ⅛
100½	100¾	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100¾	100	100¾	+ ½
5⅞	6⅜	100	Union Bag & Paper	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
131½	131½	27,800	Union Pacific	130¼	131⅝	129⅝	131¼	+1
80½	81¼	120	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
17¾	18	100	United Rys. Invest	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
34	34⅜	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	34	35	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	1,700	U. S. Cast Iron P.	18½	18⅝	18	18	− ¼
38	42	200	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	40	40	40	40	+1
65¼	65¾	13,200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	60	66¾	59½	65½	+5½
94½	95	300	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	94½	95	94½	95	+ ½
38	39	300	U. S. Realty & Imp	37⅜	39	37⅜	39	+3½
47½	48¾	3,200	U. S. Rubber	48¾	48¾	47½	47½	−1¾
72¾	72⅞	128,300	U. S. Steel	72¾	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅞
112½	112⅝	1,500	U. S. Steel pf	112¼	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	− ⅛
66½	66⅝	4,900	Utah Copper	67¼	67¼	66⅜	66⅝	− ⅜
35	35¼	1,610	Va.-Carolina Chem	35⅝	35⅝	34¼	34⅝	− ½
100	101½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	..
48	50	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	30¼	51	50¼	51	+ ⅝
103½	110	600	Wells Fargo Exp	104½	109	104½	107	+2½
24½	25½	100	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
36	40	100	Western Pac. pf	38	38	38	38	..
70¼	70½	1,100	Western Union Tel	70⅜	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	− ¼
112¾	112⅞	69,300	West'house E. & M	113⅛	113½	110⅞	112⅝	+1¼
130	133	100	West'house 1st pf	131	131	131	131	..
⅜	⅝	200	Wheel. & Lake E	⅜	½	⅜	½	− ⅛
⅞	1	300	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
141	143	2,400	Willys-Overland	140	143	140	141¾	+c¼
31⅝	32⅜	400	Wisconsin Central	31	32	31	32	+ ¼
105	105⅜	1,400	Woolworth (F. W.)	104½	106¼	104½	106	+1½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl Coast Line	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.55 4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buf., Roch. & P	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.62 4.45
Canadian Pacific	1913-'23	4½	4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'23	4½	@5	5.80 5.60
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4	@5	4.95 4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90 4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5		4.55 4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.60 6.30
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		7.25 5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'23	4½	@5	5.00 4.75
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½		4.55 4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.00 4.70
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
St. L. I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		5.95 5.20
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.10 4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.00 4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60 4.40
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	6		6.05 4.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102½	102½	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103½	103½	104
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	May,

COTTON IRREGULAR IN ACTIVE MARKET

Prices Open Ten Points Higher on Strong Liverpool Cables, but Sag in Afternoon.

MUCH BEARISH SENTIMENT

Futures Weaken Under Evening Up Over Week's End and Straggling Liquidation.

Cotton was active yesterday, largely in response to strong Liverpool cables, which caused an overnight opening advance of about 10 points. Prices during the first hour, however, were the highest of the day, and the market presented a somewhat heavy appearance along in the afternoon as a result of straggling liquidation and evening up over the end of the week. The weather throughout the Belt was more settled, and only a few light, scattered showers were reported through the Eastern Belt, with the exception of the Savannah district, where precipitation ran as high as an inch and a half. There was a sprinkling of good crop accounts, although complaints were received from Texas. The weekly weather forecast for the week ending next Tuesday night calls for generally fair weather over the entire Belt, with normal temperatures.

One of the unsettling influences in the middle of the session was a rumor to the effect that a note had been received at the State Department from Great Britain placing cotton on the contraband list. Advices from Washington, however, failed to throw any light upon this report. Whether the denial was one of fact, or merely a diplomatic evasion, it was impossible to determine.

The week-end statistics were without special effect. The New York Cotton Exchange places into sight for the week at 37,543 bales, against 3,769 last year. The figures on spinners' takings were not available up to the close of the market. The Liverpool stock of American cotton decreased 43,000 bales during the week, compared with a decrease of 5,000 bales last year. Since June 18, the high point in the English stock, there has been a decrease of 366,000 bales of American cotton in Liverpool, or at the rate of 52,000 bales per week. During the same period last season the loss amounted to 142,000 bales. The stock of American cotton at Liverpool is now 1,155,000 bales, against 612,000 for the same time last year.

Market sentiment generally is rather bearish, as it is believed that there is still a possibility that cotton will be declared contraband, and it is not believed that any compensation, in the way of buying cotton, will be made by Great Britain, except at a fixed price. While such offers of purchase operate to prevent a drastic decline, they would not bring into the market any competitive buying.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	....	....	9.08 B.	9.62 B.
Oct.	9.53	9.42	9.43@	9.42@ 9.44
Dec.	9.82	9.72	9.72@ 9.73	9.71@ 9.73
Jan.	9.84	9.73	9.73@ 9.85	9.82@ 9.83
March	10.18	10.07	10.07@10.08	10.03@10.10
May	10.41	10.29	10.30@10.31	10.30@10.31

Spot cotton at New York was 5 points advance, middling, 9.45. Southern spot markets were unchanged, with New Orleans, 8.82; Galveston, 8.90; Savannah, 9%; Houston, 8.90, and Memphis, 8.75. The New Orleans market closed steady.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, the middling 5 points advance, at 5.53d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, none. Prices closed easy.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,263	2,053	113,234	86,929
New Orleans	597	732	.....	49,512
Savannah	147	16	59,966	12,261
Charleston	17	50	43,163	1,178
Norfolk	256	479	16,653	17,451
Wilmington	349	....	32,301	7,869
Mobile	2	8	12,362	1,823

INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Houston	452	151	47,018	24,932
Memphis	26	67	76,043	16,159
Augusta	298	78	69,340	10,601
St. Louis	....	1,114	17,171	14,889

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.	Last Week.
Galveston	500 to 1,000	2,870	690	690
New Orleans	200 to 500	2,271	190	....

Exports yesterday, 4,818 bales. Total thus far this season, 18,418 bales, against 2,436 bales last year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅞	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98¾	98⅞	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	99¾	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Can. Gas Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅜	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	98	6.60
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1918	97⅜	98	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97	97⅛	11.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
Gr. Trk. Sys.	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	95½	100	6.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
No. St. P.	6	June, 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.90
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅜	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97⅝	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101¼	5.60
Am. T. & T.	5	Apr., 1946	100⅛	101⅜	3.30
Am. Cyanam.	5	Apr., 1942	100⅛	101⅛	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar., 1924	101⅜	102⅛	5.70
Chat. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99	100	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	94½	95¾	9.55
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	1.55
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	98⅞	5.60
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	100¼	4.90
Lack Steel.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅛	99	6.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1916	100⅛	100¼	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.00
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95	6.35
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100¼	1.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.	6	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100¼	1.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Penn. R. R.	6	Rev. 3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	2.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅜	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	101¼	4.75
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¾	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	93	96¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 5. This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$512,424	$2,854,499
Int. rev., ord.	1,271,924	4,805,497
Corp. and inc. tax	25,281	831,202
Miscellaneous	175,428	761,128
Total r'c'ts	$2,285,059	$8,452,327
Expenditures	2,060,916	7,453,085
Deficit	318,857	767
		47,768
		16,962,521

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.

A dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid September 1st to the holders of record at the close of business August 16, 1915. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. August 16, 1915, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. September 2nd.

James L. Ashley,
Secretary & Treasurer.

New York, August 2nd, 1915.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION.
Engineers and Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (10th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1915, to stockholders of record August 20, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
345	Houston Oil	12	12	11⅞	12
40	Mer.-Mech. Bk	23	23	23	23
480	Unit. R. & E.	23	23⅝	23	23½
10	U. S. Fid. & G.	192	192	192	192

BONDS.

$18,000	A. C. L. c. 4s	83	83	83	83
2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
1,000	City Balt. 4s '61 D. L.	95½	95⅝	95½	95½
300	City Balt. 4s '58 Cond.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
400	City Balt. 4s '51 P. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
22,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	40½	42½	40½	42½
3,000	Con. Gas. 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Sea. & Roa. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	St. of Md. 4s '26	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
26,000	United Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	56	56¼	56	56¼
1,400	United Rys. & El fdg. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
790	Alaska	33	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
5,450	Amer. Zinc	55⅞	56½	54⅛	56⅛
285	Arizona Com.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
50	Butte & Bal.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,610	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68
206	Cal. & Ariz.	64	64	63	63¼
19	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570	570
40	Chino	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
500	Copper Range	55	55¼	55	55
150	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
151	Granby	83	84	83	83¾
280	Greene Can.	41	41	40¾	40¾
110	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
105	Island Creek	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
20	Lake	14	14	14	14
15	La Salle	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
60	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
50	Mass. Consol.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Miami	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
50	Michigan	2	2	2	2
175	Mohawk	72⅛	72⅛	72	72
19	Nevada Cons.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
809	New Arcadian	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
660	New Idria	8	10	8	10
20	Niplissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
140	North Butte	30	30	30	30
100	Old Dominion	52⅛	52⅛	51	51
170	Pond Creek	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Ray Consol.	23	23	23	23
80	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	Shattuck	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
50	St. Mary's	57	57	57	57
50	Super. & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
87	Superior Cop.	26⅜	27	26	26
161	Tamarack	46⅞	49⅜	46⅛	49
519	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
305	U. S. Smelting	41⅜	41⅜	41	41
178	U. S. Sm. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
2,895	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
260	Utah Con.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
10	Utah Copper	66⅞	67	66⅞	67
200	Victoria	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛
100	Winona	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
90	Wolverine	60¼	60¾	60	60

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28	Boston & Alb.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼
20	Boston El.	78	78	78	78
87	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	C. C. & St. L.	104	104	104	104
8	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60	60
12	Maine Central	98½	98½	98½	98½
15	Mass. Electric	5	5	5	5
101	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	63¾	62⅝	63
10	North'n N. H.	95	95	95	95
175	Union Pacific	131	131⅜	131	131⅜
25	W. End St. Ry.	62½	62½	62	62

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Agr. Ch.	56	56	56	56
5	Am. Ag. C. pf.	90½	90½	90	90
784	Am. Sugar	109	111½	109	110¼
105	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	113½	113½
258	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	122¼	122	122¼
1,000	Sea. & Roa.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	St. of Md. 4s '26	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
26,000	United Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	56	56¼	56	56¼
1,400	United Rys. & El fdg. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
790	Alaska	33	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
5,450	Amer. Zinc	55⅞	56½	54⅛	56⅛
285	Arizona Com.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
50	Butte & Bal.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,610	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68
206	Cal. & Ariz.	64	64	63	63¼
19	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570	570
40	Chino	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
500	Copper Range	55	55¼	55	55
150	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
151	Granby	83	84	83	83¾
280	Greene Can.	41	41	40¾	40¾
110	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
105	Island Creek	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
20	Lake	14	14	14	14
15	La Salle	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
60	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
50	Mass. Consol.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Miami	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
50	Michigan	2	2	2	2
175	Mohawk	72⅛	72⅛	72	72
19	Nevada Cons.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
809	New Arcadian	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
660	New Idria	8	10	8	10
20	Niplissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
140	North Butte	30	30	30	30
100	Old Dominion	52⅛	52⅛	51	51
170	Pond Creek	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Ray Consol.	23	23	23	23
80	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	Shattuck	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
50	St. Mary's	57	57	57	57
50	Super. & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
87	Superior Cop.	26⅜	27	26	26
161	Tamarack	46⅞	49⅜	46⅛	49
519	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
305	U. S. Smelting	41⅜	41⅜	41	41
178	U. S. Sm. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
2,895	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
260	Utah Con.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
10	Utah Copper	66⅞	67	66⅞	67
200	Victoria	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛
100	Winona	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
90	Wolverine	60¼	60¾	60	60

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28	Boston & Alb.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼
20	Boston El.	78	78	78	78
87	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	C. C. & St. L.	104	104	104	104
8	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60	60
12	Maine Central	98½	98½	98½	98½
15	Mass. Electric	5	5	5	5
101	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	63¾	62⅝	63
10	North'n N. H.	95	95	95	95
175	Union Pacific	131	131⅜	131	131⅜
25	W. End St. Ry.	62½	62½	62	62

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Agr. Ch.	56	56	56	56
5	Am. Ag. C. pf.	90½	90½	90	90
784	Am. Sugar	109	111½	109	110¼
105	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	113½	113½
258	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	122¼	122	122¼
3,000	Con. Gas.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Sea. & Roa.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	St. of Md. 4s '26	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
26,000	United Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	56	56¼	56	56¼
1,400	United Rys. & El fdg. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
790	Alaska	33	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
5,450	Amer. Zinc	55⅞	56½	54⅛	56⅛
285	Arizona Com.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
50	Butte & Bal.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,610	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68
206	Cal. & Ariz.	64	64	63	63¼
19	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570	570
40	Chino	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
500	Copper Range	55	55¼	55	55
150	Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
151	Granby	83	84	83	83¾
280	Greene Can.	41	41	40¾	40¾
110	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
105	Island Creek	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
20	Lake	14	14	14	14
15	La Salle	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
60	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
50	Mass. Consol.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Miami	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
50	Michigan	2	2	2	2
175	Mohawk	72⅛	72⅛	72	72
19	Nevada Cons.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
809	New Arcadian	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
660	New Idria	8	10	8	10
20	Niplissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
140	North Butte	30	30	30	30
100	Old Dominion	52⅛	52⅛	51	51
170	Pond Creek	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Ray Consol.	23	23	23	23
80	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	Shattuck	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
50	St. Mary's	57	57	57	57
50	Super. & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
87	Superior Cop.	26⅜	27	26	26
161	Tamarack	46⅞	49⅜	46⅛	49
519	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
305	U. S. Smelting	41⅜	41⅜	41	41
178	U. S. Sm. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
2,895	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
260	Utah Con.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
10	Utah Copper	66⅞	67	66⅞	67
200	Victoria	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛
100	Winona	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
90	Wolverine	60¼	60¾	60	60

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28	Boston & Alb.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼
20	Boston El.	78	78	78	78
87	Boston & Me.	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	C. C. & St. L.	104	104	104	104
8	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60	60
12	Maine Central	98½	98½	98½	98½
15	Mass. Electric	5	5	5	5
101	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	63¾	62⅝	63
10	North'n N. H.	95	95	95	95
175	Union Pacific	131	131⅜	131	131⅜
25	W. End St. Ry.	62½	62½	62	62

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Agr. Ch.	56	56	56	56
5	Am. Ag. C. pf.	90½	90½	90	90
784	Am. Sugar	109	111½	109	110¼
105	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	113½	113½
258	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	122¼	122	122¼
3,000	Con. Gas.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Sea. & Roa.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	St. of Md. 4s '26	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
26,000	United Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	56	56¼	56	56¼
1,400	United Rys. & El fdg. 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Rise in Prices in Some of the Industrial Stocks—Bonds More Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 221,565 shares of stocks, and $105,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,185; railroads, 305; oils, 7,025, and mining, 120,100. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
540	‡Am. W. Pap.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,800	Am. Zinc	55⅞	56½	54⅛	56⅛
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Co. ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1,200	‡Can. C. & F.	100	110	104	107
505	‡C. C. & F. pf.	117	117	113	115
3,000	‡Can. Steal	25	34	28	31
7,000	‡Car. L. & P.	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
2,400	‡Cent. Fdy.	13	14	11¼	14
2,500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	25	28	25	28
550	‡Cramp S'bldg.	77	78	76	76
600	Electric Boat	480	440	430	440
900	Elec. Boat pf.	435	445	435	442
40,000	El. B. new w.i.	44	44¾	43¾	44½
400	Emer. Phono.	14	14¾	14	14⅝
300	‡Hall Signal	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
100	‡Hall Sig. pf.	36	36	36	36
300	‡Int. Mar. Ma.	1	1	1	1
500	‡Int. Motors	20	20	19¼	19¾
100	Int. Rubber	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Int. St. Pump.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Kel. Sp'ft'd	173	174	172	172
100	Kal. Sp'ft'd new 1st pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8,000	Mar. of Am.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½
1,825	‡Nat. Steel Cor of Canada	44	49	44	47
505	‡Pyr. Mfg. Co.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
600	Savoy Oil	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜
4,000	‡Stand. Motors	14¼	14⅜	13⅞	13⅝
250	Sterling Gum	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,900	‡St. Jo. Lead	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
2,400	U. C. S. new	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1,000	U. Fr. Shar	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
7,150	‡Ven. Con. Oil	14	14⅞	12¼	14⅜
1,500	‡World Film	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	Buckeye P. L.	103	101	103	+ ⅛
6	Eureka P. L.	229	229	229	+ 6
40	Illinois P. L.	149	147	149	+ 3
4,700	Int. Petrol.	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
250	Nat. Transit	34	33	33½	
10	N. Y. Transit.	209	209	209	+ 4
75	Ohio Oil	149	147	148	+ 2
1,000	Pierce Oil	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
100	Prai. O. & G.	375	370	374	+ 2
225	Prairie P. L.	171	167	171	+ 2
20	South. Penn. O.	321	320	320	— 1
15	South. P. L.	219	218	219	+ ¼
70	St. O. of Cal.	311	307	310	+ 3
50	St. O. of Ind.	450	445	447	— 1
14	St. O. of Kan.	400	390	400	+16
40	St. O. of N. J.	419	416	419	+ 2
75	St. O. of N. Y.	201	199	200	— 1
60	Union Tank L.	86	85	85	

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Mo. Pac. w. i.	19	19	19	19
100	‡Wabash w. i.	10⅛	10⅛

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

J. J. NATHAN & CO., Beaumont, Texas, is in the market for jobs of women's wash skirts, Palm Beach suits, dresses, waists, middy blouses, &c.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 8426.

JOBBERS ready to place orders on fancy fur-trimmed box and fitted and semi-fitted suits; only classy merchandise considered. Call with samples Saturday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 18-20 West 21st St., 9th Floor.

A LOT of misses' and ladies' sample suits and coats to close out at very low price. A. Schneider, 25 West 15th St.

WE ARE PLACING ORDERS for cotton and silk waists for immediate delivery. If you have good values, call 118 West 22d, 5th floor.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.
Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

PLANT FOR SALE.—30 Singer machines, also buttonhole, buttonsewer and blindneedle; ready to work; more lofts in same building, 25x100; rent, $60; excellent Bronx location for help. W 162 Times.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fr 4345.

WILL BUY high-grade ladies' suits, coats. 200 5th Av., Room 867.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday 3¼@4¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Neckwear Manufacturers Busy.

A satisfactory Fall business is being done by the neckwear manufacturers, and the holiday trade gives every promise of coming up to expectations. While stripes and plaid effects are moving in fairly brisk fashion, it is believed that embroidered effects will be the real feature for the Fall and Winter season. For the popular de Joinville scarf, ribbons are being used with considerable success. Panel effects in the narrow varieties of neckwear are also being sold. They are going largely to the local trade, as the color combinations are more than ordinarily attractive.

Advances on Dress Goods.

Advances are being asked in the prices of dress goods and are being paid by the cutters-up with little or no questioning. It is freely predicted that next week will be an exceedingly busy one. With the labor troubles that harassed the garment trade for a long time settled, the manufacturers will want to get in their goods just as quickly as possible. In his anxiety to get the fabric, he wanted into his factory, one manufacturer paid an advance of ten cents a yard, forgetting that he had a quantity of these goods on order at the old price. There is no hesitancy on the question of style, as the fabrics that were popular some time ago are still in strong demand.

Paying High for Dyestuffs.

The representatives of a certain mill organization were in the market lately for the purpose of replenishing their supplies of dyestuffs. They were able, after numerous visits to handlers of dyes, to buy seven barrels of the desired material, for which they paid $12,000. This represents a price of 54 a pound for dyes that were sold before the war at sixty cents a pound. Greens are especially scarce, being almost impossible to obtain. While the cost of dye in a yard of cloth could under normal conditions be neglected, prices for color stuffs have reached such a level that the dying of a yard of material is now an item that must be figured carefully into the production cost.

Summer Cloths Well Taken.

Despite the rather poor showing made by the clothing manufacturers who ventured into the Summer suit business this season, the sale of lightweight fabrics for next Summer is reported to be large. The tendency seems to be away from the low-priced cloths, and a better average price has been established. One house, which brought out a new fabric this year, states that the production of the mill making this material, which is estimated at about 1,800 pieces a month, is sold up for the next six months. Hope is expressed that the clothing trade will work out of the price-slashing competition that has been going on in the manufacturing of Summer suits, and gradually make this a well-paying branch of the clothing business.

Should Read Orders Carefully.

Manufacturers have often been warned to read their orders carefully, so that they may not be made the victims of a "joker" in the form of terms that they would not knowingly consent to. Sellers have constantly to be on their guard against buying methods, of which the following it a type: On the order blank of a certain retailer there is a footnote which states that the buyer must be paid 25 per cent. in liquidated damages if garments like the ones he buys are sold to any other store in his town. The 25 per cent. damages may apply to one garment, the whole order, or the account itself. This is wholly unfair, for the manufacturer runs the chance of having any one of his designs copied by another manufacturer and sold in that town, which renders the first manufacturer entirely helpless in the matter.

Gray Goods Still "Off."

Buying of gray goods was again very limited in this market yesterday. In the staple cloths, about the only business of consequence was done on 39-inch 80 squares, for spot delivery, at 5⅝ cents, and even these orders were none too large. Sateens are beginning to move again in the gray state after a long dormant period, but as this business is apparently the result of prices that are favorable to buyers, the spurt is not altogether welcome. Sheetings and drills were quiet, but fancies kept up the honor of the market. They continued to move well. Nominal prices on spot printcloths:

39-inch, 80-90s...⅜c 39-inch, 72-80s...5¼c 39-inch, 68-72s...4⅝c 38½-inch, 64-68s...4c 38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅝c 2⅜-inch, 64-56s...3⅛c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅜c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3⅛c 27-inch, 64-60s...2⅝c 27-inch, 56-52s...2⅜c
*Asked.

Importers to Meet Wednesday.

Theodore Bach of Snow's U. S. Sample Express Company, Secretary of the Tariff Biltmore Executive Committee of Importers, announced yesterday that a general meeting of merchants whose merchandise is held up in neutral ports by the British embargo will be held on Wednesday at 2 o'clock at the hotel. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia telegraphed Mr. Bach yesterday that he would be glad to address the meeting. Senator Smith's championship of the Southern cotton growers and shippers in their efforts to export cotton to Germany led the committee to induce him to speak here. The committee, in anticipation of a large attendance, has engaged the main dining room of the Biltmore for the occasion. The meeting will probably call upon President Wilson to insist that Great Britain observe neutral rights on the high seas.

Holiday Combination Sets.

There is quite a good deal of interest being taken by retailers in combination sets of ties, socks, and handkerchiefs for the holiday trade. The general tendency seems to be to buy more expensive merchandise of this sort. A wide variety of sets are obtainable. Among them may be mentioned the usual tie, scarf and socks set, in harmonious colors; the same set with scarf-pin and cuff buttons to match, and sets in black and white for evening dress wear. The muffler can scarcely be mentioned as a holiday novelty, as it will be introduced early in the Fall. It will be worn chiefly to keep the collar clean, for it is now certain that velvet collars will be widely used on Fall overcoats. A combination set of mufflers that has proved a "big seller" with one neckwear manufacturer is put up in an attractive box and consists of a black and a white muffler for evening wear. Angora mufflers are also being featured.

Changes in Appraiser's Office.

The Treasury Department having given its consent to the rearrangement of the executive personnel of Appraiser Sague's office, the changes were put into effect yesterday. Deputy Appraiser George W. Wolf becomes Special Deputy Appraiser and succeeds Henry M. Clapp, who has been placed in charge of the seventh, or drug, division of the office. Mr. Wolf has worked through many of the grades in the Appraiser's office, with which he has been connected for twenty-two years. Christopher C. Keenan, Assistant Appraiser of the eighth division, is promoted to a deputyship, but will remain in charge of his present department. James Fay, formerly in the second division, is sent to the fifth, succeeding Special Deputy Wolf as Assistant Appraiser. Nathaniel G. Schlam, recently appointed Assistant Appraiser by President Wilson, goes to the second division.

May Extend Tobacco Tax.

Quite a little uneasiness exists in the local tobacco trade as the result of a report that has recently come from Washington to the effect that there is a possibility of the war tax on tobacco products being extended past Dec. 31, at which time it was scheduled to expire more or less automatically if unforeseen events did not occur. Still more uneasiness exists at the prospect of an increase in this tax, in order to help the Treasury Department meet the deficit it is reported to be piling up from day to day. Some feeling exists here regarding the reported position of the tobacco growers in the matter, they being said to have taken the position that, as they have not been getting the prices they think they should get for their crops, the burden of a continued or increased tax should properly fall on the shoulders of the manufacturers of tobacco products or upon those men who sell them at retail. As this position would be a sort of "Peter-Paul" proposition, there are some members of the local trade who do not think that the growers have so far forgotten themselves as to assume it.

WE SAID "WAIT," but the 400 Lots and 7 Houses at Edgemere Long Island Had to be sold.

The property is right near the L. I. R. R. station, right near the ocean and within walking distance of Far Rockaway. Of course the prices were ridiculously low. Some of the best was bought "for a turn" and can still be had for much less than actual value.

We have opened an office right on the property, Cor. Lincoln & Dickerson Aves. If you have a few dollars saved for a rare investment or home-site, here is a war-time opportunity which you can't afford to miss. Take a day off this week-end. Come and study this proposition—consider and compare. You can reach only one conclusion.

Office open all day Saturday and Sunday Evenings by Appointment. Phone 3070 Far Rock.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
For Account of Executors:
40 shs. Central States Electric Corpn. Pfd.
30 shs. Ninth Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Connecticut Rwy. & Light. Co. Com.
$2,000 Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Rwy. Co. 4% Bds. 1950.
20 shs. Edwards & Co., Inc., Pfd.
$1,700 Batopilas Mining Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Registd Bds. 1917.
For Account of Whom It May Concern:
10 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
25 shs. National City Bank Brooklyn.
10 shs. Huguenot Trust Co. New Rochelle.
145¾ shs. Hamlin imp.-Ervia Co., Inc.
71 shs. Bankers & Merchants Agency Co.
$7,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1st Consld. Mtg. 5% Bds. 1948. Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.
$4,500 Hocking Valley Products Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds. 1951. Assented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs. Will Sell
Thursday & Friday, Aug. 12 & 13, 1915,
$40,000 Beautiful and Highest Quality
Blue White Mounted
Diamonds
100 Karat, Extra Quality.
Loose Diamonds
2, 1½, 1 and ½ Karat Stones.
GOLD JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Etc.
Stock of East Side Maiden Lane Jewelry Co., one of the most reputable jewelry dealers of the East Side. Entire stock will be sold to the highest bidder.
Exhibition Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1915.

UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

Hotel Frederick
210 W. 56th St., is the best hotel in New York for the money.

WEEK'S IMPORTS GAIN.

One Feature Was the Small Amount of Aniline Colors Received.

General imports at this port showed up somewhat better in the week ended July 31 than in the week before, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. Last week's imports had a value of $15,114,455, compared with $13,568,086 in the week before and $19,982,259 in the week preceding that.

Aniline colors were down to $70, while dyewood extract imports rose to $172,532. Indigo entries had a value of $44,394, while dyewood was manifested at $18,772. Sugar receipts were 345,720 bags, worth $3,373,793, while wool totaled 11,788 bales appraised at $776,365. Tobacco imports were valued at $267,099. India rubber, manufactures and waste were appraised at $1,961,055, while leather, hides and findings were returned at $1,318,394.

Dry goods entered for consumption had a value of $1,254,577, silk entries being appraised at $808,785. In the preceding week dry goods brought in for consumption amounted to $1,836,366, silk entries being placed at $511,595. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $543,177, while warehoused dry goods had a value of $466,981. In the corresponding week a year ago the values were, respectively, $630,759, and $553,993.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—Glock & Wilker Co.; F. F. McCarthy, Fall coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
ANACONDA, Mon.—Copper City Commercial Co.; Mrs. A. B. Murray, cloaks, suits; Waldorf.
ARDMORE—Westheimer & Daube; S. Daube, M. Westheimer, ready-to-wear; Wellington.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain Johnson Dubose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks, laces; A. H. Bernard, domestics; P. Johnson, notions, leather good; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—B. White & Co.; H. Ormsby, dress goods, silks, linings; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Hirsh Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. Carney, millinery; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss R. G. Karp, cotton and silk waists, sweaters, shawls, bathing suits; 43 Fourth Ave.
BOSTON—E. Smith Co.; E. H. Smith, shoes; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Moore-Smith Co.; J. Reding, hats, caps, straw goods, furs; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Cd.; Miss M. Johnson, toys, go-carts, baby carriages; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. G. Goodwin, silverware, jewelry; 470 Fourth Ave.
BUFFALO—L. L. Berger, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BUTTE, Mon.—The Hennessy Co.; Mrs. A. B. Murray, cloaks, suits; Waldorf.
CANTON, Ohio—Mrs. T. Lefkovits; millinery, notions; Sherman Square.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; B. F. Matthews, men's furn. goods, hats, clothing; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Co.; C. Dernberg, piece goods; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Ifbs, children's wear, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; E. W. Katz, domestics; S. Obermeyer, trimmings, laces, handkerchiefs; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros., H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Millinery Importing Co.; C. A. Scott, millinery; Wallick.
CHICHAGO—The Fair; J. Ifbs, children's dresses, women's, misses' cloaks, suits; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—S. Ach Co.; L. E. Ach, untrimmed and ready-to-wear hats; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Outlet Cloak & Suit Shop; I. Friedman, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; B. Norris, men's neckwear, gloves, gents' furnishings; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss M. Koch, art needlework; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Arthur, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 34th.
COLUMBUS—Clarke Davis Co.; H. M. Clarke, hats, silks, velvets, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Sherman Square.
CONCORD, N. C.—Parks-Belt Co.; J. G. Parks, C. White, dry goods, notions, clothing, &c.; Aberdeen.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; W. M. Flanders, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c.; J. Slaughter, linens, wash goods, blankets, comforts, white goods, flannels, &c.; 71 W. 23d St.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal Caplan Co.; J. Caplan, Fall suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 509.
ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; E. N. Sykes, general mdse.; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits, waists; Somerset.
FT. SMITH, ARK.—The Fair; S. Tilles, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
FREDONIA, KAN.—Hubbell, D. G. Co.; J. S. Hubbell, dry goods, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; C. E. Burke, ready-to-wear; St. James.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 28 East 22d.
HELENA, Mont.—New York D. G. Co.; Miss M. Read, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
HOUSTON—Foley Brothers Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Dollahite, silks, dress goods; 13 East 22d.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCarder & Sour; Mr. McCarder, furs; 303 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Stingley, waists; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Marks, gen'l mdse.; 55 Madison Av.
KENTON, Ohio.—Mourse & Cain; J. C. Mourse, D. B. Mourse, ready-to-wear; J. W. Cain, dry goods; Brozzell.
LINCOLN, NEB.—H. Herpolsheimer Co.; C. A. Birdzell, dress goods, silks, velvets; P. R. Elliott, notions, books, fancy goods, leather and toilet goods; Breslin.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn and D. Lubin, ready to wear; 114 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 Broadway.
MACON—W. A. Doody Co.; Miss J. A. Prince, millinery; Broztell.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; Mrs. G. Aull, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,150 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods, novelties; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Gerretson Co.; R. W. Gerretson, ready to wear; Miss F. Polacheck, ready to wear; Miss D. Reineman, ready to wear; 201 West 76th; Lucerne.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss N. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Davis, waists; T. S. Mayer, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 1,170 Broadway.
MOBILE—Reiss, mercantile Co.; J. Reiss, ready-to-wear, millinery; W. Mitchell, dry goods; Breslin.
MONROE, La.—W. H. Belk & Bros.; A. F. Stevens, dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, shoes; Aberdeen.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas.—C. O. Lide, dry goods, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
NASHVILLE—Armstroug's; A. T. Armstrong, ready-to-wear; Miss Hyde, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
NASHVILLE—J. Eskind & Sons; A. Eskind, notions; D. Bogotsky, dry goods; Breslin.
OAKLAND—H. C. Capwell Co.; H. Chelensky, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY.—The Fashion Shop; A. Rosenthal, coats, suits, dresses; 1,270 Broadway; Wellington.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Capital City Garment Co.; H. Katz, ready-to-wear; Wellington.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—M. J. McMahl Co.; M. J. McDonald, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, children's coats, furs; 1,115 B'way.
OWENSBORO—McAtee, Lyddone & Ray; R. H. Ray, notions, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.
PADUCAH—E. Guthries Co.; R. R. Guthrie, domestics, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 31 Union Square.
PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M. Store; Miss N. Cooney, dresses, waists; Majestic.
PHILADELPHIA.—H. Herman & Co.; H. Martin, silk waists, dresses, costumes; Marseille.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. C. Lauer, toilet goods, stationery, perfumery, leather goods; T. Fitzsimmons, china, clocks, lamps; 22 E. 28th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; B. H. Stouffer, furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
POMONA, Cal.—Orange Belt Emporium; Miss Irwin, ready to wear; 3 W. 29th.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Dutchess Mfg. Co.; H. E. Broas, mfrs. pants; Belleclaire.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss F. M. Natt, corsets; 432 4th Av.
ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner Co.; J. May, piece goods, underwear, hosiery, knit goods; 737 B'way.
ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner Co.; Mrs. H. Smith, cloaks, suits; 737 B'way; Breslin.
SALT LAKE CITY—Auerbach Co.; Miss E. Herold, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 123 E. 24th.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Frederick & Nelson; O. Dale, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; 450 4th Ave.; Park Avenue.
SHAWNEE, OKLA.—Mammoth Department Store; E. Dahlinger, dry goods, notions; Park Avenue.
SHREVESPORT, La.—Baird Co.; Miss Andreola, millinery; 220 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Shonghine & Ripley; R. P. Laird, furn. goods; Park Avenue.
STILLWATER—J. Katz, ready-to-wear; Wellington.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Bwy.
ST. PAUL—Busch Bros.; J. Neiger, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av., Laurelton.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; Miss McCluskey, waists; 470 4th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—N. Peters Co.; H. F. Oswald, cloaks, suits, furs, skirts; Breslin.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; E. Maas, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d St.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. C. McIlhaney, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets, curtains, draperies; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Reynolds & Mones; A. J. Reynolds, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
WATERLOO, Iowa—Smart Shop; Mrs. Tuohey, silk waists; 1,261 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces, upholstery, notions; 212 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr & Co.; A. E. Starr, millinery; 303 5th Av.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal Pending for the Sale of the Beard Building on Liberty Street —Seventeen-Story Apartment House to be Erected on Park Avenue Block Front—Builders Buy in Bronx and Brooklyn.

Several large deals were reported pending yesterday, the most important of which involved the Beard Building, a twelve-story office structure at 120 and 122 Liberty Street, just east of Greenwich Street and extending through to Cedar Street.

This structure, which was one of the pioneers in the office building development of the lower west side, is owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who bid it in for $425,000 in a foreclosure suit last March against the Hydrex Felt and Engineering Company to recover a claim of $442,192. There were also unpaid taxes and assessments which brought the amount of the incumbrance up to $464,425.

The building has a frontage of 45 feet on both Liberty and Cedar Streets.

Seventeen-Story Apartment to Occupy Park Avenue Block Front.

Plans for a seventeen-story apartment house to occupy the entire block on the west side of Park Avenue between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets were filed yesterday by Warren & Wetmore, architects.

It will have a frontage of 200.9 feet on the avenue by 66.7 on each street, the facade being of brick, limestone, and terra in the French renaissance style of architecture. The servants' quarters will be located on the first floor, as well as three doctors' offices, and there will be accommodations for thirty-two families, two on each floor.

The Four Twenty Park Avenue Company, Incorporated, S. Fullerton Weaver, President, is the owner. The cost has been placed at $800,000.

East Thirty-seventh Street Dwelling Sold.

Alice Kauser has purchased from Helena W. and Susanna H. A. Faber the four-story dwelling, 14 by 98.9, at 146 East Thirty-seventh Street, which has been held at $28,000. Joseph P. Day negotiated the sale.

Another West Bronx Deal.

Another deal in the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the West Bronx section that promises an immediate apartment house improvement was reported yesterday by J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan, who sold for the Livingston Estate of Philadelphia a vacant plot 100 by irregular on the southwest corner of 197th Street and the Concourse to John Carr.

There is considerable activity in this particular vicinity. On the block above John La Farge is building apartment houses on the plot fronting 130 feet on the Concourse and 89 feet on 198th Street, at the corner of those thoroughfares. Recently the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, which for many years has been located at Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street, purchased a site for a group of buildings nearby.

That deal involved the entire block bounded by Kingsbridge Road, the Concourse, Creston Avenue and 193d Street, containing about twenty lots. Another purchase by an institution recently was that of a large plot on the northwest corner of the Concourse and 196th Street. That site was taken by the Home of the Holy Comforter, now on Riverside Drive.

The plot sold yesterday was held at $20,000.

Anna Brandt has sold to an investor the southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and 163d Street, a six-story new law flat, fronting 55.9 feet on the avenue and 90.5 feet on the street, with easterly and southerly lines of 50 feet and 115 feet respectively.

H. L. Phelps has sold for William Evans 2,340-2,336 University Avenue, two four-story apartments on a plot 86 by 102.

Buys Brooklyn Block Front.

Francis T. Underhill of Santa Barbara, Cal., has sold to the Kingsboro Realty Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., the entire block front containing more than 27,000 square feet of space on the west side of Stewart Avenue, between Ingraham Street and Harrison Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The property has a frontage on the Long Island Railroad. Cross & Brown negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

Professor Fred H. Gilman, statistician of the Public Service Commission, has purchased from the Alco Building Company the private dwelling 2,127 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, for occupancy.

Investor Buys in Long Island City.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold the four-story brick apartment on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Vandeventer Avenues, Long Island City, for Daniel J. Lahey, to an investor. The structure occupies a plot 50 by 100.

Long Island.

Mary Smith has sold through the Clay Company three lots on Hunters Point Avenue, near Gate Street, to the La Cour Iron Works of Long Island City.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold nine acres of land at Brookville, L. I., to William H. Vanderpoel, adjoining property which Mr. Vanderpoel bought last year through the same brokers.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for a client a house just being completed on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, to Ida G. Smith of Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Edyth A. B. Johnson of New York has purchased a nine-room stucco house on Manor Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y., from the John T. Brook Company, builders. This is one of six houses now under construction by the above firm, held at about $10,000.

$500,000 Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings by Young & Wagner, Inc., for the construction of a six-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 160th Street, for the Hudson View Construction Company, Henry Friedman, President.

The structure will have a frontage of 212.6 feet on the drive by 144.9 feet on the street. The cost has been placed at $500,000.

Pinkney Estate Property on the Market.

Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, who has recently been appointed Administrator of the estate of Mary G. Pinkney, deceased, in place of the late Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, has appointed the J. Romaine Brown Company and Jacob Leitner as his agents for the sale and management of the large holdings of the estate.

The properties consist of thirty-one parcels, including the Pembroke Apartment house, Nos. 10 and 12 West Ninety-third Street.

Dwellings Leased.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Residence Company of Lawrence Park, Wayside Cottage on Pondfield Road, Bronxville, to E. J. Drummond, member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Pease & Elliman have leased one of the two modern four-story and basement houses belonging to H. H. Pease on Park Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, 446 Park Avenue to the Baroness Raoul de Graffenried, and for Henry Schwartz to Mrs. N. Elliott the four-story and basement dwelling 17 by 50 feet, at 42 West Eighty-third Street.

Westbury, L. I., Sale Today.

Within a few blocks of the Westbury, L. I., railroad station, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction, today, thirty-two lots located on Old Country Road, Post Avenue, Taylor, Myrtle, Park, Bedford, Fifth, Lexington, and Madison Avenues and Grand and Fulton Streets. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 P. M.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 114 Fulton Street to Joseph Fiorenza; the store and basement of 76 Washington Street for B. Cresta & Son to George Khoury, and the store at 29 Beekman Street to Jacob Nelson.

Cross & Brown Company has completed the leasing of the Bayard Building, 524-526 Broadway by the rental of 36,000 square feet of space on three lofts for the Interstate Land Holding Company.

Charles S. Goldsmith has leased for a long term of years the four-story and basement brownstone private dwelling, 1,062 Madison Avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, for Dr. D. H. Davison to Adolph Meyer, florist, who will alter same into stores and apartments and occupy the store.

Real Estate Notes.

Barton Chapin and Slawson & Hobbs were associated with Pease & Elliman in securing the loan of $1,400,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on the property at Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue to be improved with a twelve-story apartment house.

William Mergardt has placed a first mortgage loan of $25,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 183d Street for John D. Grotheer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

80th St, 7 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x81.2, three-story dwelling; J. W. Sterling against W. C. O'Brien et al.; F. A. Garver, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $47,829.22; taxes, $2,372.47; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE,

By Henry Brady.

142d St, 489 East, n s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100, four-story tenement; Luder Hanken against Dora Dohrmann et al.; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due $10,037.75; taxes, &c., $647.94; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 160th St, for a six-story apartment, 212.6x144.9; Hudson View Construction Co., 189 Broadway, owner; Young & Wagner, Inc., 347 5th Av, architects; cost.....$500,000

Park Av, block front between 55th and 56th Sts, for a seventeen-story apartment house, 200.9x66.7; 420 Park Avenue Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost.....$800,000

Briggs Av, w s, 60 ft s of 196th St, for a one-story brick store, 25x40; Kate A. Zimmerman, 2,707 Briggs Av, owner; Charles Collin, Jr., 140 West 42d St, architect; cost, $2,500

Webster Av, w s, 100.17 ft s of 197th St, for one-story brick stores and dwelling, 50x65; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST ST, w s, 25 ft n of Broome St, 25x75; Alexander B. Simonds et al., exrs., &c., Bache McE. Whitlock, to Frederick Helper Shannon, 2 Broome St, all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 243, s w corner of 170th St, 100x150; One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co. to Tyndall Realty Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $236,300,) Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GORECK ST, 106, e s, 106.4 ft s of Stanton St, 25x99; Beatrice Sanders to Sarah Miller, 700 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 5; attorney, G. I. Miller, 700 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn.....$100

MONROE St, n s, 85.4 ft e of Sammet St, 24.4x96; Beatrice Sanders to Sarah Miller, 700 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 5, (mtg $27,000,).....$1

3D AV, 1,954, w s, 100.8 ft n of 92d St, 25x100, (foreclosure s. s. 5;) John H. Regan, referee, to Benjamin C. Faulkner et al., 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, trustees will Thomas S. Faulkner, Aug. 3; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$300

8TH AV, 169, w s, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, 22.2x100; Rachel, wife Charles Wolinsky, and ano, to Minnie Warren, 320 West 90th St, all liens, (mtg $30,000,) Aug. 4; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 58th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, Charles Wolinsky to same, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, b. and s. and confirmation deed, Aug. 4; attorney, same.....$1

27TH ST, n s, 123.4 ft e of 3d Av, 46.8x98.8; Cora I. and Willis H. Smith to Samuel H. Smith, at Purdy Station, Westchester County, N. Y., a. t., all liens, Aug. 6.....$9,000

33D ST, n s, 170 ft w of 2d Av, 15x98.9; Josephine Baust to Ignatz Gottlieb, 584 Grand St, (mtg $8,500,) Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

37TH ST, 146 East, s s, 166 ft e of Lexington Av, 14x98.9; Isabel Kingsley to Helena W. and Susanna H. A. Faber, at Far Rockaway, L. I., July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Helena W. Faber and another to Alice Kauser, 1,402 Broadway, (mtg $18,000,) July 27; same attorney.....$1

102D ST, 233 East, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.6; Beatrice Sanders to Sarah Miller, 700 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 5.....$1

112TH ST, 304 West, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Vincent Riggio et al., to Mary R. Thorp, 2,338 University Av, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, Aug. 3; attorneys, Brewster & Farries, 165 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 13 West, n s, 225.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x100.11; South Third Street Building Corporation to Isaac Fox, 80 Hester St, (mtg $15,500,) Aug. 4; attorney, Louis Moss, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

117TH ST, 45 West, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Fox to South Third St Building Corporation, 217 Havemeyer St, Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 4, (mtg $23,000;) attorney, Maurice J. Katz, 320 Broadway.$1

181ST ST, 538 West, s s, 284.8 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Hudson Trust Co. to Abr. Ruth, 445 Audubon Av, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

184TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 90x99.11; Anthony Av Holding Co. to City Construction Corporation, 623 West 151st St, (mtg $22,200,) Aug. 4; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, w s, 149.9 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4; Hudson Trust Co. to Joseph H. Nassoit, 264 Riverside Drive, and ano., (mtg $5,500,) Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

GRAND AV, s w corner Clinton Place, 22.160; Harry Cahn et al to Joseph McCue, 2,410 Creston Av, (mtg $5,000,) July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 271.8 ft n of 3d Av, 50x100; Julius Hechtlinger to Vincenzo Di Giorgio, 62 Mulberry St, and another, (mtg $38,000,) July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 319, map part of Hunt Estate; Lauretta Becker to Louis Weymuth, 1,328 Chisolm St, Aug. 5

HEALTH TALKS IN STORES.

Dry Goods Association Co-operates with Dr. Goldwater's Department.

Following a conference with Commissioner of Health Goldwater yesterday, the Directors of the Retail Dry Goods Association voted to establish a Committee on Health and Sanitation to co-operate with the Department of Health in protecting the health of the 50,000 employes of the retail dry goods stores in the city.

It is planned by the large department store owners by suggestion and practical tests to attain the best working conditions for their army of employes. The Bureau of Public Health Education of the Health Department, under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, will establish a course of lectures for the employes and in a publicity campaign will endeavor to teach them how to be healthy and sanitary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

J. E. GREENHUT COMPANY, department store, Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,701,980 and assets of $18,179,964.

MORRIS A. RUDNICK, paper jobber, at 185 Canal Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $34,569, and assets of $4,525.

DOVE HARRIS WOODWORTH COMPANY, printing, at 304 East 23d Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $27,312, and assets of $4,986.

S. ELBERGER & CO., manufacturers of waists and dresses, at 148 Greene Street. Samuel Elberger, Morris Ochshorn and Isidora Belgrer, doing business as S. Elberger & Co., have filed schedules in bankruptcy and as a firm. The firm's schedules show liabilities of $6,948, and assets of $1,500. Individual schedules show no assets or liabilities.

YANKEE WAIST COMPANY, manufacturer of waists at 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,150 and assets of $5,000.

H. F. McCAFFERTY COMPANY, INC., electrotypers, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,608, of which $5,547 are unsecured claims, and assets of $4,565.

MAIKEL CHAIMSON, dealer in dry goods and men's furnishing goods at 561 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,641 and no assets.

DIATKIN & WALD.—Schedules in the assignment of Diatkin & Wald, paints and oils, at 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities of $1,724, nominal assets of $1,990, and actual assets of $1,022.

SARAH WERDENSCHLAG.—Schedules in the assignment of Sarah Werdenschlag, meats, at 379 Amsterdam Avenue, show liabilities of $6,020, nominal assets of $1,934, and actual assets of $939.

ABRAM ZUCKER.—Schedules in the assignment of Abram Zucker, men's furnishings at 787 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $6,187, nominal assets of $1,382, and actual assets of $692.

THE GREEN LIQUOR COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Green Liquor Company, Inc., retail dealer in wines and liquors, at 778 Eighth Avenue, by Corning & Co., $480; Smith & Darling, $331, and Ferdinand Neumer, Inc., $155.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hart has dismissed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed July 13, against Domenico Gebbia of 405 East Eighty-first Street, and vacated an order appointing George W. Martin receiver. The creditors have accepted a 50 per cent. settlement offer to be paid 25 per cent. in cash and the remainder in notes.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Joseph B. Spiller, Boston; John McCandlish, Brookline, and Benjamin F. James, Cambridge, doing business under the firm name of G. R. Fink & Co., merchants, voluntary petition; liabilities aggregate $45,689, all of which is due to about ten unsecured creditors. The assets are estimated at $36,941, of which $730 is represented in cash in hand, $2,632 in bills and promissory notes, $21,328 in stock in trade $1,000 in machinery and tools, and $1,080 in property in reversion. Principal unsecured creditors are: Sarle Dailey Company, New York, $6,754; L. Erstein & Bro., New York, $2,498; William Knowlton & Sons, New York, $4,007; all for merchandise.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Hahn, Rampe & Co., shoe dealers, voluntary petition; liabilities, $28,940.03; assets $10,836.31.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 274 business failures in the United States during the week against 229 for the previous week. The Middle States had 72, New England 37, Southern 62, Western 58, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 29. Canada had 39 against 38 for the previous week. About 92 per cent. of the number of failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Atlantic Express Co.—W. V. Astor...$1,699.09
Berndt, Myrtle and Valentine H.—J. T. Ehrenburg.....1,159.63
Bonoras, Panagietes or Peter—A. Dotoratos, Inc.....167.21
Barker, Frederick W.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....405.61
Berkowitz, Herman, or Bercovitz—L. Beck.....1,456.85
Brennan, Robert P.—Richmond Radiator Co.....461.88
Bauman, Louis—L. Mandeiker et al.....123.05
Clark, Chas. P.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....169.96
Corn, Gregory—Amos L. Prescott Co.....253.43
Curtis, Geo. H.—F. A. O. Schwarz.....197.28
Caffey, John E., and Ernest H. Rollins —O. F. Forbes.....248.43
Davis, Alfred C.—C. eo. Haley & Co.....291.21
Du Bois, William—J. B. McKenzie.....572.95
Define Raincoat Co. and Reuben Finn—Plymouth Rubber Co.....686.18
Ernesmann Photo Kino Works, Inc.—H. H. Kutner.....862.43
Fette, Louis—Eighty-ninth Construction Corporation.....323.48
Granoff, Herman and Irving—Schleffelin & Co.....115.27
Gerolymatos, Demetrius—T. Panagakos.121.31
Gallagher, Wm. J.—Daniel Buhre & Co.629.02
Hamburger, Simon E.—Frank Endel & Peles.....149.53
Herbrun, Henry—N. N. Friedman.....100.81
Henderson, William, Inc.—J. Otto.....113.75
Haynes, Herbert P.—F. R. Boyd.....221.97
Jackson, Arthur F.—E. J. Albitzer.....112.85
Kimball, Horatio G., Richard M. Pawton and the Broun-Green Co.—W. C. Carr et al.....180.61
Kuhn, Geo J.—Burns Bros.....115.25
Kerngood, Norman W.—C. H. Howell..111.31
Kinney, Frank M.—T. H. Ray.....107.17
Lucas, Jennie, and Ina Kohler—F. Kaiser.....225.71
Longstreet, Arthur H.—Hanson Realty Co.....398.53
Lewenstein, Jack and Lewis—S. Dorfman.....394.11
Mutz, Joseph—J. H. Carson.....381.91
Moeller, Charles—Julius Kessler & Co..182.17
Mack, Willard—Stanwood Realty Co...238.93
Meyer, Jacob—Joseph Beck & Sons.....535.28
Malone, Frank E.—P. A. McBamer.....592.75
Maguire, Joseph—W. M. Barrett, costs.$346.08
Moschcowitz, Leopold—Central Syndicate Building Co.....274.91
Mye Paits, Highland & Poughkeepsie Traction Co.—Evening Post Job Printing Office.....746.46
Purcell, Thomas J.—W. R. Wisser.....104.58
Rose, William E.—C. O. Deakin.....909.44
Ridder, Herman—Greenwich Bank of City of New York.....44,580.58
Rosenberg, Saul W.—C. A. Gould.....245.28
Ridder, Herman—E. H. Pasha.....113,321.97
Ryan, James J.—V. J. McQuade.....826.48
Smith, Chester—W. R. Hume.....225.30
Schwarz, Henry E.—C. A. Kraus.....405.17
Sbrazer Realty Co.—E. Mercier.....4,290.75
Starrett, Theodore, Co.—Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.....629.58
Sandfort, Paul—T. E. Schulte.....178.00

In Bronx County.

Gippert, Elizabeth and Herman C.—Woodridge Heights Construction Co...$169.41
Monaghan, Blanche M.—A. Dryfoos et al.....85.81
Potter, Emily—H. Conrad.....140.21

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

D'Alessandro, Dominick—F. D'Alessandro, June 28, 1915.....$102.69
Same—Same, June 28, 1915.....102.69
Isaac H. Blanchard Co.—J. L. Natter, May 14, 1915.....2,067.40
Lynch, Richard T., and Edward J. McCormack—Mortgage Holding Co., June 11, 1913.....428.85
Keebling Construction Co.—J. Machaurca, July 20, 1915.....1,686.46
Schaeck, Julia A.—J. Schanz, April 29, 1915.....198.67
Steller, Andrew J.—A. Welskittel & Son Co., Nov. 12, 1908.....158.93
Wallace, Gurtrude S.—S. G. Welch et al., Oct. 9, 1906.....246.48
Sparago, Charles and Ethel—People, &c., July 19, 1915, (vacated).....1,000
Thomas Ward Coal Co.—A. Bohn, March 15, 1913, (reversed).....107.25
Sutphin, William L.—M. J. Hall, Nov. 26, 1912.....394.19
Same—A. P. Bigelow & Co.—July 16, 1913.....1,585.52
Same—W. J. Grill, Oct 28, 1913.....144.13
Same—Cock & Bernheimer Co., Nov. 27, 1912.....222.29
Same—H. L. Goodman, Feb. 21, 1913..2,124.16
Same—E. L. Mahoney, March 14, 1913.1,104.55
Same—Same, March 14, 1913.....1,104.55

In Bronx County.

Limauer, Nathan—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., March 30, 1915.....$172.82

OUR SCOUTS TO HUNT TRADE

Government Agents Seek Openings in World's Markets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Government commercial scouts will prepare the way for the American invasion of world markets heretofore dominated by Europe, under plans perfected today by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. These agents will be sent to South America, Africa, Australia, and the Far East, covering practically the whole world except the European war area. Their reports are to be submitted to American manufacturers.

Juan Homs and Frank H. von Motz will make a world-wide investigation of the market for agricultural implements. Homs will start in South Africa and visit Australia, and probably the Far East. Von Motz will investigate the markets of the South American continent. The investigation will take nearly a year.

Agents also will be sent to study the furniture and wearing apparel markets in Latin America, supplementing work now in progress in the Far East. Agent Edwin M. Borchard has begun an investigation of the commercial laws of South America and will draft a working manual for every country of the southern continent.

Agent Walter Fischer, investigating the fruit markets in South America, now is visiting fruit districts of the United States to determine the possibilities of export trade. Agent R. M. Odell is in China studying the cotton goods market, with particular reference to Japanese competition, while F. H. Smith is preparing a world review of the lumber industry.

To supplement this work Agent Rose will visit all parts of the United States and confer with commercial organizations, manufacturers and merchants, to tell of the development work in progress. Later a traveling agent will follow him who will point out the possibilities of the South American markets.

In the last fiscal year the Commerce Bureau has investigated nearly 6,000 trade opportunities which resulted directly in exports of about $125,000,000.

Large Blanket Order Placed.

The Italian Government has placed a contract here for a large quantity of army blankets. The mills represented by S. H. & O. B. Newhouse will make, for delivery by October, 500,000 blankets. The price to be paid is somewhat under 50 cents a pound. The majority of the order will be made up of 8½-pound blankets, and the rest will be 3-pound goods. It is understood that the American Woolen Company has also received a large blanket order from the same Government, for which goods the specifications are the same as those told of above.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Large Attendance of Buyers in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The month of August has started with a substantial gain in shipments as compared with those of a year ago.

"The market week and style show brought a large attendance of buyers from all sections of the country, and especially from the Southern States.

"Weather conditions have been decidedly unfavorable to retail selling.

"Collections are good."

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MONEY ADVANCED ON RENTS. Apply JACOBS & GEMANSKY, real estate and insurance, 140 East Broadway.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Rolltop desk, $10; attractive private office, $20; furnished or unfurnished; clean; telephone; towel service. 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Parlor floor for business purposes; electricity, all conveniences; also other room. 234 West 52d St. Phone 1560 Circle.

25 West 51st.—Beautiful parlor floor, dancing studio, business, music school; electricity. Phone Plaza 1972.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"Putting Away Childish Things." 8 P. M.—"The End of the World."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 18-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, will preach Sunday. 11 A. M.—"THE INNER CIRCLE." 8 P. M.—"ROCKED IN THE CRADLE." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. John R. Brown will preach.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During August Sunday evening services are held at First and Fifth Churches only. First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. W. R. Young, D. D. 8 P. M.—Mr. J. Hartley Fowler.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

16TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th Av.—B. C. WARREN, Minister. Services, 10:45 and 8. S., 12. League, 7.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

MRS. MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN will speak at Hotel Biltmore again Sunday, Aug. 8th, 11:15. Subject: "The Greatest Thing in the World." Evening at Studio, 23 West 44th.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 MADISON AV. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "The Law of Attainment."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. LEON G. BROUGHTON, D. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END Presbyterian, Amst. and 105.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. PAUL DWIGHT MOODY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. WILLIAM C. COVERT of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, preaches at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 172d St. and Audubon Av. W. J. GILLESPIE, Asst. Pastor. 11 A. M., THE GOLDEN AGE.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. Oliver Clyde Weist will preach at 11.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D. will preach at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services, 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher, Rev. Raymond S. Brown.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Woodcock of Kentucky). 8 (Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, August 8, REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free. THE RT. REV. WM. T. CAPERS, D. D. Bishop Coadjutor of Western Texas, preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M. The Rev. W. L. Caswell.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

TRINITY CHURCH, SUNDAY SERVICES: 7, 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. WEEK-DAY SERVICES: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"As the Eagle." 8 P.M.—"Watchful Waiting."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. James T. Marshall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 7 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sun., 3-5; Mon., Thurs., 8; Wed., 3 P. M.; Christensen, Psychic, answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. Union Service at 11 o'clock. Rev. ADDISON MOORE, D. D. Subject: "WHEN IS IT RIGHT TO FIGHT?" The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, preaching 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. W. NEWBERRY 8 P. M. Young People's Rally.

LINCOLN Predicted an Industrial War for America. So does the Bible. Hear the Lecture, 8 P. M., "ARE WE FACING A SOCIAL REVOLUTION?" Free at Professor Everson's Beautiful New Tent, 146th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

MIDSUMMER BIBLE CONFERENCE, National Bible Institute Building, 214 West 35th St., (one block West of Macy's.) THE REV. DR. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD, President of Wheaton College, Illinois. Sun., Aug. 8, 4 P. M., "Getting Things From God." Mon. and Tues., Aug. 9 and 10, 4 and 8 P. M., afternoons, "Getting Things From God." Nightly, "Light on the Last Days." THE PUBLIC WELCOME.

TENT EVANGEL, West 125th and Manhattan Sts. The Boy Preacher, J. Scott Dawkins, of Phila., Sunday, at 10:30, at 8:30 and 8, and nightly noted evangelist, F. M. Ham of Kentucky. SEATS FREE. GREAT UNION CENTRE.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. L. 112 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 28 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Mornemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electric, city water; bath; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; near houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Laurel Beach Residential Park, Milford, Ct. (Devon R. R. Station.) The superb sea shore resort of New England. Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Private Park, Pier; $7,000 Cement Beach Walk. Private roads and walks. Lots may now be purchased and cottages built at a great saving. For information apply to Laurel Beach Land Co., 102 Fifth Ave., Laurel Beach, Milford, Ct., or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York, well constructed; no heat except grate fires; good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Maine.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale by owner, in Central Florida—180 acres of land suitable for trucking citrus or raising stock; also 5 town lots; one mile from 2 railroad stations. Address R. Dittrich, Tampa, Fla. Palmacia 78.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Farm home, 50 to 100 acres, adjoining railway town; must have rich soil, pure water, good improvements; give description, price, and traveling directions; terms. R. H. Proudfoot, 205 Tacoma Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

SEVERAL SUMS, from $1,000 to $5,000, to loan on first mortgages, Brooklyn property. Address Eastern Investing Co., 122 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in Westchester County. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For rent, on ocean front, desirable, furnished house; eleven rooms, bath, bathhouse, laundry, tubs. Apply J. R. Brinley, 15d Fifth Av. or Ocean Av., between 3d and 4th Avs., Bradley Beach, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Newly decorated suite, also studio, in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } L. 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 5 & 6 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

To sublet, furnished, "The Admaston," 251 West 89th, six-room apartment, two baths, nicely furnished; silver, china and linen included; to sublet from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, (no more than three in family;) rent low; first-class references required. Telephone Murray Hill 6191 for appointment.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished; non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

116th, 610 West.—Attractive 3-room, bath and kitchenette apartment to rent, one month from Aug. 6; silver, linen, china. Apt. 63.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Studio, high-class; elevator; Grand piano; 97th St. Information, telephone 4194 Riverside.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Well-known vocal teacher is looking for a well furnished housekeeping apartment of 6 or 7 rooms, in high-class elevator building, or a small furnished house, west side, bet. 60th and 86th Sts., near subway; from Oct. 1 to June 1, 1916. L 233 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 35TH STREET—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St. Very light, 4 rooms, bath, $40 up. All light, 5 rooms, bath, $50 up. Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up. Telephone, &c., 7 rooms, bath, $70 up. GEO. R. READ & Co., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM, 72d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

61st, 122 West.—Six large rooms, bath; all improvements; single house; only 4 families; reasonable rent. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 89th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

120th St., 349 West.—2-3 rooms, bath; all sunny; electric lighting; 5th Av. stage passes; rent, $30.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 841 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; &c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In beautifully furnished Colonial house; 4 acres, garage, swimming and boating; rooms from $8 week. 426 Pelham Road. Phone 2761 New Rochelle.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains.—Beautiful central location; large, cool double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2351.

CHESTER HILL.—Beautiful house; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

THE HALL GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., Gaston Av., (Beach 66th St.) On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; glorious bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis; high-class house; Christian owner; bountiful table; room and board $14; two in room $25; week ends, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, $6, including railroad ticket; ocean bath. Phone 415 Hammels.

SEA GATE, L. I. THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1806.

New York State.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Montclair.—Healthful mountain suburb; commuting distance; excellent accommodations. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE NURSES, with large farm, fine, modern house, would like few tubercular patients; dry, cool air; homelike; prices $9, $10, $12. Y 340 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Bronx.

A.—ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED daily southerly breezes, wafted over miles of verdure,

UNITED TO RESIST MACHINISTS' UNION

Members of the Metal Trades Association Have Decided to Make War Together.

GARVIN PLANT IS PICKETED

Strikers' Demands Flatly Refused by Company—Bliss and Williams Works Running as Usual.

The campaign led by the International Association of Machinists for an eight-hour day for the metal trades was met yesterday by the flat refusal of the Garvin Machine Company to grant the demands of the machinists, who had been out since Monday, and the union sent pickets to watch the plant. The Garvin plant, employing 700 men, was closed down after the machinists went out, and the officials of the company say it will stay closed until the men get ready to come back on the company's terms. The strikers declare they will not go back until they get the eight-hour day and wage increases.

A delegation of machinists was sent from the union headquarters, 116 Nassau Street, yesterday to confer with officials of the Garvin Company. Members of the delegation said when they returned that George K. Garvin, the President, intimated he would see every brick in the plant lying about in piles of rubbish before he would give in to the demands of the union. H. C. Hunter, counsel for the Metal Trades Association, of which the Garvin Company is a member, said last night that all the members of the association had determined to stand together to resist the demands of the men; hence the stand taken by the Garvin Company.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the Machinists' Union, and Business Agents E. J. Deering, William Bramley, and Michael J. Carney yesterday morning addressed a meeting of the striking machinists at 179 Varick Street, after which a Strike Committee of seven was named and fifteen pickets were selected to patrol in front of the Garvin plant.

Officials of the machinists declared yesterday that there would be a strike in a few days at the E. W. Bliss Company plant in Brooklyn if the demands of the men for increased pay were not granted.

"There is likely to be a big strike at any moment," said Carney. "The first to go out will be the 4,000 employes of the Bliss plant."

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bliss Company, said last night that everything was running along smoothly at the plant and that no demands had been made on the company by its men.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company, employing 500 machinists in the plant at 106th Street, near East River, agreed, according to Secretary James B. Wilson of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists, to a reduction in the working hours from fifty-four to forty-nine and a half a week, but stipulated that there be a corresponding wage reduction. With this proposal the machinists expressed themselves as dissatisfied.

Secretary Wilson was hopeful of victory for 1,500 machinists at Plainfield, N. J. He said nine machinery and arms and munition firms there had practically granted the demands for the eight-hour day and higher wages.

Secretary Wilson said the machinists were hopeful of reaching an agreement with A. Schrader Sons, Inc., at Atlantic and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn. Secretary Wilson said: "The original proposal of the company was that the eight-hour day should be inaugurated on May 1 of next year."

Officials of J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn, makers of drop forgings, yesterday denied the report that they were working on war munition sub-contracts from the Bliss Company.

"We wish to state emphatically that we hold no contract or sub-contract for the production of war munitions from any party whatsoever," said a statement issued by the company.

Keppler on Thursday addressed a meeting of the 500 machinists employed by the Williams firm, at which the men agreed to do whatever their leaders ordered to get an eight-hour day. No strike has yet been ordered at the Williams plant.

It was denied yesterday that Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield was the chief owner of the Williams plant. Some years ago Mr. Redfield was President of the company, but it is said he severed all connections with the firm several years ago.

Thomas Burns of 148 Gold Street, Brooklyn, a timekeeper in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was stabbed in the stomach yesterday morning as he was about to board a surface car at the Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge. He was taken to the Volunteer Hospital.

According to James Burns, a cousin of the injured man, he and Thomas had been visiting friends uptown and had stopped in a saloon on their way home. In the saloon were several men formerly employed at the navy yard but now on strike, he said. They recognized the timekeeper, and an argument ensued. When Thomas and James Burns left the saloon they were followed to the bridge, where one of the strikers is said to have stabbed Thomas, dropped the knife on the pavement, and fled.

AUSTRIANS URGING STRIKES.

Letters Sent to Kinsfolk Here, Says English Correspdent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7.—The Morning Post publishes a message from Budapest, dated July 30, in which the correspondent, after discussing the denials of his previous statement that Austro-Hungarians in America were hindering the manufacture of munitions,

"All the news of strikes, reaching here from America, is greeted by the press and officials of Austro-Hungary with immense satisfaction. Thousands of letters being sent to kinsfolk across the Atlantic, with urgent requests to do all in their power to stop the manufacture of munitions.

"In connection with the American munitions question the people here are made to believe that the war would have been over long since if America had not supplied the Allies with shells and other war material, and it is a wonder if every private or official letter, going to America, does not contain a request of the nature mentioned.

"The inexperienced people are perfectly convinced, owing to the continual repeating of the suggestion, that it lies only with America to end the war."

SEEKS TO AVERT A STRIKE.

Locomobile Company Offers to Give Workers Shorter Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 6.—The Locomobile Company of America posted a notice on the shop bulletin boards at noon today, stating that if the employes were not satisfied with the profit-sharing system introduced this week and prefer an eight-hour day, as asserted and reiterated by labor leaders outside the establishment, the present plan will be abandoned and the schedule of reduced hours substituted.

The profit-sharing plan went into effect last Monday, and the first pro rata division of earnings will be made next Saturday.

The notice issued today says:

"Some of the labor leaders in Bridgeport have been agitating an eight-hour day and have been trying to influence our employes by stating that the profit sharing plan is not going to work in their benefit, even threatening to tie up our plant with a strike.

"This company has only had one strike since it has been operating. This was over thirteen years ago. We are not in the habit of quarreling with our workmen and do not intend to. If we find, after the profit-sharing plan has been in operation, that the men prefer a work day of shorter hours, we will make our arrangements to operate the plant on a basis of eight hours a day."

None of the labor leaders would comment on the notice, but the general sentiment in the factory is that the profit-sharing plan is preferable. Whether the labor agitators will continue their campaign further against the Locomobile Company they refuse to say.

George J. Brown, business agent of the local machinists' union; Frederick Cedarholm, former socialistic alderman, and Louis Nelson, who were arrested on the order of Mayor Wilson yesterday when they attempted to address the workmen of the Locomobile factory, were tried in the City Court today on the charge of breach of the peace. Judge F. L. Wilder will give his decision Tuesday.

MAYOR THANKS DR. ADLER.

Sees Great Good in Bringing About Peace in the Garment Trades.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to Dr. Felix Adler expressing gratfication at the peaceful settlement of the garment makers' difficulty, and congratulating him on his success. The Mayor wrote in part:

"What you have done is very much more significant than the settlement of a single controversy. You have laid the foundation for a permanent peace, and provided the machinery for the adjustment of future difficulties as they arise. This, with the promise of your service in developing conditions of better industrial relationships in the cloak and suit industry, which your council has undertaken to render as a standing commission, is the conspicuous reward of your difficult task of the past week.

"It is a fine thing that the city should have been able to command the able services of your council on this occasion. I congratulate you on the outcome of your labors, and beg that you will accept, and extend to your colleagues, my hearty thanks in behalf of the city."

TO AID LABOR CAUSE.

Government, States, and Cities Represented on New Advisory Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—An advisory board of twelve, representing the Federal, State and Municipal Governments of the country, to bring about closer co-operation between the three branches in dealing with problems of employment and unemployment, was named today at the closing session of the United States Department of Labor Conference on Employment.

W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Chairman of the Conference, in his concluding remarks said the meeting had accomplished considerable good and that he felt the co-operation toward which it aimed would do much to alleviate, if it could not entirely eradicate the evils from which the laborer suffered. The need of public labor exchanges, he said, might never have been realized but for the abuses of the private exchanges, among which he named the furnishing of strikebreakers and wagebreakers.

As a possible solution of "the landless man and manless land problems" Secretary Wilson suggested creating a "stamp fund" from the $10,000,000 which the Federal Government gets annually from the immigration head tax. This, he said, was never intended as a source of income to the Government, but as a protection to the immigrant himself, and he thought it might well be used to get him established on the land. The money could be paid back and used in helping other immigrants, he suggested.

Secretary Wilson named the following Federal Government representatives on the Advisory Board:

C. L. Green, General Inspector in charge employment and distribution, Department of Labor; Ethelbert Stewart, Chief Statistician, Department of Labor; Dr. P. L. Prentice, Inspector of Immigration, Chicago; H. M. White, Commissioner of Immigration, Seattle.

The Program Committee chose as representatives from the State Labor departments: Justine R. Donechaud, Louisiana; Luke E. McCoy, Illinois; Edward W. Olson, Washington; C. T. Barnes, New York.

Representatives of municipalities were: Miss Hilda Muhlhauser, Cleveland; Harry Dunderdale, Boston; H. J. Berkle, Milwaukee; Harry Loncho, Los Angeles.

OSBORNE IS WAITING FOR RILEY'S CHARGES

Albany Is Already Talking About a New Warden at Sing Sing Prison.

DEPUTY TO QUIT SEPT. 1

Assault Case Against McDonald, Prisons Department Agent, Goes Over Until Next Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Thomas Mott Osborne, wealthy reform Warden of Sing Sing, who works for the State without pay, declared tonight he was ready to fight at every step any movement to remove him. He said positively that he would under no circumstances resign.

"I am pursuing a policy of 'watchful waiting,'" he said. "I am waiting for the first charge to be filed against me by Superintendent Riley or any one else. Up to the present time there have been no charges made against me, so I cannot be asked to answer them, can I?"

While he did not say so directly, Warden Osborne intimated that he had had no official communication from Mr. Riley which signified the Superintendent's desire to be rid of him.

A story in an afternoon New York newspaper said that when Governor Whitman and Superintendent Riley met next week the Governor would refuse to order Osborne's removal or to indorse such removal, but would point out to Riley that he was Superintendent of Prisons and had the power of removal.

"It doesn't take a prophet to reveal that that is about what will happen," said the Warden.

The trial of the case of Warden Osborne against P. J. McDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent Riley, which arose out of an altercation the men had at the railroad station platform on the morning of the Becker execution, was called this morning and went over until Aug. 12. McDonald is charged with having struck the Warden when Osborne sought to recover records of the prison which McDonald took from Sing Sing. McDonald says he had authority to take the documents.

Jury Trial Next Week.

McDonald was on hand this morning when the case was called at 10:30 o'clock, but Warden Osborne did not put in his appearance until almost 11 o'clock, a few moments before the case was put over. When he walked into the courtroom the Warden carried a heavy suitcase. This gave rise to the report that he was going up-State for a conference with Superintendent Riley. He did not go.

Benjamin Fagan represented McDonald as counsel, while the Warden was represented by Joseph Green. Justice Valentine granted the request of the defendant for a speedy trial, and both counsel agreed the trial should be held at the earliest possible time. The twelve men for the jury were selected and the case set down for Thursday of next week at 3 o'clock. When Warden Osborne was about to leave the courtroom Mr. Fagan asked Mr. Green, Mr. Green, if he would consent to bring into court the original letter sent by Superintendent Riley through McDonald asking for the delivery of certain prison records to the messenger. The Warden said he would.

Assistant Warden Charles H. Johnson, Warden Osborne's right-hand man, leaves Sing Sing on Sept. 1 to head the Connecticut Reformatory at Cheshire. Warden Osborne ridiculed the report that Johnson was leaving because his expressions of sympathy for Becker had provoked the resentment of the State administration. Johnson is the man who conducted the Becker execution, in the absence of Warden Osborne, and he is the man who actually carried out the orders of Mr. Osborne by which the slayer of Herman Rosenthal was allowed liberties which may form the basis of charges against Mr. Osborne. It was announced two weeks ago that Mr. Johnson would go to the Connecticut institution.

Johnson Going to Cheshire.

In reply to various reports connected with Mr. Johnson's leaving, Warden Osborne tonight asked that this statement be published:

Mr. Johnson, who has been Assistant Warden of Sing Sing Prison since Sept. 1, 1914, expressed to me several weeks ago his intention of accepting a call to the Connecticut Reformatory at Cheshire. The boys at Cheshire last Winter established a branch of the Mutual Welfare League, and Mr. Johnson leaves to engage in the task of applying and reformatory boys the same principles which the men at Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons have been working out during the past year and a half.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE,
Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Osborne said that Johnson's new position was open on Oct. 1, but that he believed his assistant needed a rest and he had advised him to quit Ossining on Sept. 1, for a month's vacation.

When Mr. Johnson consented to accept the assistant wardenship, Warden Osborne turned over to him the Warden's salary of $3,500 in addition to the assistant's salary. Therefore Warden Osborne has never retained a cent from the State for his services at Sing Sing.

EXPECT CHANGE AT SING SING.

Attorney General Sees a Violation of Law by Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Official confirmation was given to a report of an impending movement for the removal of Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, when it was learned tonight that Attorney General Woodbury had been asked for an opinion as to whether the admission to the death house on the order of Warden Osborne of convicts who had opportunity to communicate with condemned men, involved a violation of the prison law. It is understood that the Attorney General has answered the question in the affirmative.

The law, which it is declared was violated when Convict Joseph Murphy, as he declared in an affidavit in behalf of Becker, visited the condemned man in the death house, is contained in Chapter 489 of the laws of 1888. It reads as follows:

From the time of said delivery, (the delivery of a condemned prisoner) to the said Warden, until the infliction of the punishment of death upon him, unless he shall be lawfully discharged from such imprisonment, the defendant shall be kept in solitary confinement at said State prison, and no person shall be allowed access to him without an order of the Court, except the officers of the prison, his counsel, his physician, a priest or minister of religion, if he shall desire one, and the members of his family.

All that has developed in the Capital for the past few days indicates that preparations are being made for drastic action looking to a change of heads at Sing Sing. No State official here would be surprised if steps were taken for Mr. Osborne's removal unless he should anticipate such action by offering his resignation.

Story of Removal Persists.

Both Governor Whitman and Mr. Riley speak in the highest terms of Mr. Osborne's motives. It was pointed out tonight that Governor Whitman and Mr. Osborne are both on a program to discuss prison reform at Newport on Aug. 26. There seems to be little ground for the report that Mr. Osborne will be ousted next Monday or Tuesday. Neither the Governor nor Mr. Riley is in Albany tonight, but it is known that before he left for Newport three days ago, the Governor told a friend he had no intention of demanding the immediate removal of Warden Osborne. At the same time Superintendent Riley denied that he had any intention of removing Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Riley is quoted as saying that he would give Mr. Osborne's system a longer trial as the public seemed to want it. Since that time the Governor and Mr. Riley have had no conferences, although they plan to meet the first of next week. Nevertheless the story of the imminent passing of Warden Osborne will not down and gets confirmation from many sources.

The name of Major Richard S. Chatfield, Deputy Warden at Great Meadow, has been prominently mentioned as successor to Mr. Osborne at Sing Sing. One report has it that he will take charge temporarily until a permanent warden be selected. Other men mentioned for the job are Warden William Homer of Great Meadow and Warden Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn. Homer has made a good record at Great Meadow and stands well in the Prison Department. Rattigan not only has made a good record at Auburn, but he is also a personal and political friend of Mr. Osborne. It is argued that if Mr. Osborne were to be forced out he would rather see Rattigan succeed him than any other man.

There are many interesting sidelights on the situation, for it was the removal of Warden McCormick for giving undue liberties to convict David A. Sullivan that made possible the appointment of Mr. Osborne. Now Warden Osborne is accused of giving too many liberties. Warden Osborne has expressed the opinion that the Republican politicians of Westchester County are after his scalp. On the other hand, the Republican leader of Westchester, William L. Ward, is not at present asking favors of the State administration.

Too Many Liberties to Convicts.

It is reported here that Governor Whitman, who will go to Great Meadow next week, will take a long look at Sing Sing before he allows anything to be done in the way of the removal of the Warden. It is said that more than anything else the Governor wishes a full explanation of the conditions under which the convict Murphy visited Becker in the death house, and whether there was an opportunity for Becker to get any instruments of suicide.

There is no question that Superintendent Riley has been after evidence on which to make charges against Osborne. It was for this purpose that he sent McDonald to the prison with orders to bring back Osborne's orders permitting liberties to certain prisoners. It is said that the Superintendent thinks the smuggling of drugs into the prison has been made easy by the allowing of frequent visits of friends to convicts; that women other than relatives have been too often allowed to visit convicts; that there is danger of the smuggling of deadly weapons and explosives into the prison; that the privileges extended to members of the Mutual Welfare League have been too great, and that the Warden has overstepped the safety limits in affording amusements and recreation for the convicts.

ELIAS FOUND IN SAYVILLE.

Brewer's Son, Escaping from Health Farm, Wandered for 72 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 6.—Harry Elias, son of Mrs. Henry Elias, widow of the founder of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, was found here today. He had suffered a mental breakdown from overwork when a student at Columbia University, and had been a patient for three weeks at a health farm in Babylon, L. I., where he eluded the attendants and got away on Tuesday night.

Justice White and Constable Holmes of Sayville recognized Elias from a published description, and when the young man admitted his identity they placed him in an automobile and took him to the farm at 10 o'clock tonight. The constable got $100 reward, which had been offered for the finding of Elias.

Mrs. Elias, who closed her home at Seventy-eighth Street and Park Avenue, Manhattan, and accompanied her son to Babylon, where she is living at the Watson House, went to the farm and met him on his return. She denied that an attempt had been made to kidnap him three years ago, or that she had feared his disappearance was due to anything of that kind.

Elias was famished when found near the Wireless Station at Sayville. He said he had had nothing to eat but apples, which he had found in an orchard in his wanderings on the road of eighteen miles to Sayville. He had been without shelter for seventy-two hours, and was covered with mud from the heavy storm of Tuesday night, and the frequent rains since, but he had suffered no physical injury. He told his mother he enjoyed the storm and wanted to get away to the woods and fields.

LIBERALS SWEEP MANITOBA.

Party Forced Out by Graft Revelations Is Badly Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—Following revelations of graft in connection with new Parliament buildings at Winnipeg, and the consequent resignation of the Conservative Government of Manitoba, which had been in power fifteen years, general elections throughout that province occurred today.

Returns received so far show that the Liberals under T. C. Norris, who formed a Government when that headed by Sir Rodmond Roblin resigned, have swept the province. Sir James Aikins, who was selected as the new leader of the Conservative Party, was badly beaten.

A REMINDER OF HOLT.

His Picture in a Package of Dynamite Found in Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Aug. 6.—A package of dynamite wrapped in heavy paper and containing a newspaper photograph of Frank Holt, assailant of J. P. Morgan is puzzling officials here. The package was found late today beneath a viaduct on the main thoroughfare between North and South Fort Worth.

The explosive was labeled as the product of an East Alton, Ill., factory.

BRINGS IN A ZOO FROM FAR BRAZIL

Ferdinand Bartels Has Beasts, Snakes, and Birds Never Classified Before.

BUT T. R. MAY KNOW 'EM

Albino Monkeys and a Chameleon Bird—Too Bad, Though, About the Wapwat—It Escaped.

Ferdinand Bartels, who penetrates the jungles of South America to lure strange birds, animals, and reptiles from their native haunts for his brother Henry's menagerie at 72 Cortlandt Street, returned yesterday from the Amazon on the Lamport & Holt steamer Virgil with the best collection that has been brought to New York for several years.

It included scarlet tanagers, the whistling wonder of the Amazon, big black and scarlet toucans, all beak and feathers with small brains—that can be trained to do anything from typewriting to smoking cigarettes, Mr. Bartels said—an ocelot from Waroomoo—a species of jungle wild cat which is said to have become ferocious when informed of its name by an aged Indian—and a honey bear. There was also a case of boa constrictors, 15 anacondas, a puma, 150 black and white pocket monkeys, 125 marmosets including several albinos, never brought to this country before, Brazilian nightingales, cranes, paroquets, Amazon parrots in hundreds and a number of birds which are speckled under normal conditions and become white when agitated. The ornithologist of the Bronx Zoo could not classify these yesterday and Henry Bartels hopes that Colonel Theordore Roosevelt will be able to say to what species of the Amazonian variety they belong.

Ferdinand Bartels said that he went to Jerozere on the Amazon and engaged mules and Indian guides for his trip into "back o' beyond," which is the only place now where curiosities in the animal, reptile, or bird line can be obtained. On account of the war there has not been such a demand for boa constrictors and jaguars. The Indians were disposed to be unfriendly in some of the districts he visited and had an unpleasant habit of blowing darts from trees at passers-by whom they did not know, in order to discourage people from calling upon them. They were all friends of his, however, Mr. Bartels said.

Malamoo, an Indian chief, at the village of Kooroto, obtained a fine specimen of a flying wapawat, which is described as a cross between a wild cat and a porcupine. It feeds on cactus leaves on the banks of the Amazon, and is ready to fight at any moment without any tedious preliminaries or regard for weather. Just before he left Jerozero to return to the seacoast the wapawat escaped in the night after crippling two Indians, killing a chigweri, and twisting the tail off a tame jaguar belonging to the chief of the village. The jaguar's roars of pain aroused the forest for miles around, Mr. Bartels said. He regretted the loss of the wapawat because it was so rare and had never been brought alive to the United States.

The only incident of the voyage from Bahia to New York on the Virgil, Mr. Bartels said, was a fierce midnight fight between the ocelot and the puma, which managed to escape from their cages just before the steamer got to Barbados, eight days ago. The animals quarreled over a cage of green parrots and their howls woke up all hands. It was some time before they could be separated.

He explained that the puma was subdued by driving him into a corner of the bosun's cabin and placing a heavy chair over him. The animal got mixed up with the legs and gave in. The ocelot gave a lot of trouble and was chased all over the ship by Bartels and the crew, until it was stopped in its mad career by the cook, who threw a tureen filled with lukewarm thick pea soup over it. While the ocelot was trying to get the soup out of its eyes the baker threw a flour sack over its head, and the chase was over.

This is the second lot of pocket monkeys brought to New York by Mr. Bartels, who found that society women took to them as pets. The albino marmosets are curious creatures, very tame, and are curious creatures, and very tame. They turn pink under electric light, he says.

ENDS LIFE ON VACATION.

Martin Vredenburgh Jumps from Steamer's Deck and Drowns.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6.—When the steamship Madison of the Old Dominion Line arrived here this morning, it was reported that a passenger, Martin Vredenburgh, of New York, had jumped into the sea last night and was drowned. He left this note in his stateroom:

Mr. Purser:
Dear Sir: Kindly have inserted on your return to New York the following announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sun, and World:
"Drowned at sea, Martin Vredenburgh of New York City, in his 73d year.

Vredenburgh was employed for more than ten years by the firm of Follmar, Clogg & Company, 114 Fifth Avenue, during which time he had never taken a vacation. A member of the firm observing that the old man was nervous and apparently worried, ordered him on Saturday to take a rest for two weeks. Mr. Vredenburgh appeared to be annoyed by this enforced vacation, for he went to the store on Monday and told the shipping clerk, D. J. McCaffrey, that he didn't want to go anywhere and was tired of life. On Thursday a fellow employe received a letter from Vredenburgh requesting him to go to the steamer on its return and claim his effects.

Until the death of Mr. Vredenburgh's wife, eighteen months ago, he had lived at 277 East Thirty-eighth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn. He had since lived at 12 Garden Street, Flatbush. Frederick W. Foge, of Flatbush, received a note signed by Vredenburgh, asking him to go to his room on Monday and take charge of his personal belongings.

WINS FROM PINKNEY ESTATE

Mrs. Julia Watt Lawrence Gets Share of Non-Productive Property.

Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtiss Lawrence, who testified in 1907 that she did not consider $200 a day too much for her to spend, will receive a large sum of money outright from the estate of her aunt, Mary A. Pinkney, under a decision of the Court of Appeals received in this city yesterday.

Mrs. Lawrence, who received a life estate in one-third of the fortune of $8,000,000 left by Mrs. Pinkney, who died in 1908, brought suit to compel Charles E. Littlefield, administrator of the Pinkney estate, to pay her a share of the money received from the sale of the non-income-producing part of the estate. The administrator contended that the life interest which Mrs. Lawrence had in the estate entitled her only to receive interest from income-producing property. The Supreme Court upheld Mrs. Lawrence. The Appellate Court reversed the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals now reverses the Appellate Court.

When the complaint was filed in 1914, it was estimated that, if Mrs. Lawrence won the suit, she would receive about $130,000 in cash and continue to receive an income, the latter of which Mrs. Lawrence is to receive is not mentioned by the Court of Appeals, but the Court of Appeals holds that the will made it imperative on the administrator to sell most of the real property of the estate, and that Mrs. Lawrence is now entitled to a sum equivalent to the total income which she would have received if the will had been complied with.

Sales of property aggregating $2,533,083 have been made, and of this $775,000 has been placed in a trust for the plaintiff's benefit since 1912. From the death of Mrs. Pinkney in 1908 until the creation of the trust in 1912, however Mrs. Lawrence received nothing from the property valued at $775,000. The Court of Appeals holds that this amount was improperly teated as exclusively capital, and that part of it should have been considered to be interest due to Mrs. Lawrence.

WM. F. KING LEFT $189,462.

Dry Goods Man's Widow Receives Annuity of $4,500.

William F. King, who was a member of the dry goods house of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., and once President of the Merchants' Association, left a net estate of $189,462 when he died on Feb. 19, 1909, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer.

Mrs. Martha K. King, the widow, receives an annuity of $4,500 for life unless she remarries. The record shows that in 1907, under the terms of a separation agreement, Mrs. King received $6,000 annually. This ceased at the death of the testator. The residuary estate goes equally to the two daughters, Mrs. Martha E. Blanc and Mrs. Hildegarde P. Bologne.

The assets included $5,000 in bank deposits; jewelry and other personalty appraised at $15,331, membership in the Consolidated Stock Exchange, $393, and the final liquidation interest of the testator in the dry goods firm, $250,390.

The debts totaled $84,088, the largest item of which was $71,578, allowed to the widow after litigation against the executors under the will.

DR. ALLEN CUT OFF WIFE.

She Consented, However, Having Inherited Ample Fortune.

Dr. Dudley P. Allen, ex-President of the American Surgical Society, left a net estate of $202,152 when he died at the Ritz-Carlton on Jan. 6, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer. The entire estate is bequeathed to the Cleveland Trust of Cleveland.

Mr. Jaretsky of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell said that the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth S. H. Allen, who resides at the Ritz, and Emily H. Severance, her sister, consented to the probate of the will. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of Louis H. Severance, who made a fortune in Standard Oil and bequeathed his daughter an ample fortune.

The asets include bank deposits, $75,176; jewelry, $6,480; life insurance, $5,050; stocks and bonds $205,214. The largest holdings include land, $47,775; 154 shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio $56,450; 50 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey, $19,950; 100 shares of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New York, $19,900.

REGISTERS TWO MORE SHIPS

Provisional Certificates to be Given to the Lapland and the Solveig.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Provisional American registry was granted today to two more of the fleet of foreign-built ships purchased for the American Transatlantic Company with money furnished by Hugo Stinnes of Essen, Germany. They are the Lapland, now at Barrow, England, and the Solveig, detained at Marseilles, France. Both are under the Norwegian flag, but provisional certificates will be issued by American Consuls.

Registry of three other ships for which application was made at the same time by the company has been held up pending technical formalities regarding the bills of sale showing transfer to American ownership. Investigation also is in progress as to the exact circumstances of the sale of the Haugarland, for which provisional registry already has been granted. A question as to the transfer has been raised.

HERE IS THE SAGA OF 'WIRELESS LOUIE'

Ex-King of Tipsters Tells of His Struggles to Arrest F. T. Martin's Secretary.

IT WAS A "FIERCE" FIGHT

Though Deputy Sheriff Is a Giant and Man He Jailed for Alimony Is Gentle as His Late Employer.

Deputy Sheriff Louis Zeltner, once known as "Wireless Louie," the most famous newspaper tipster of the east side, sat at his ease in his apartment at 293 Henry Street last night, when the telephone rang and Mrs. Leona Parsons asked him to hurry to her apartment at 345 West Fifty-eighth Street.

"I've made an appointment with my husband to call on me, and if you hurry you can catch him," she told Louie, so Louie pinned his gold star inside his coat and started north.

An hour or so later Louie was back in his flat and found awaiting him a throng of reporters eager to hear how, single-handed, he had arrested Ernest B. Parsons, once private secretary to the late Frederick Townsend Martin, for nonpayment of alimony and had lodged him in the Ludlow Street Jail.

He had carried a warrant for Parson's arrest for two weeks, but had been unable to get him until Mrs. Parsons decoyed him to her flat and there was Louie waiting. To the reporters Louie expressed the keenest desire that he should not be questioned. But finally he gave in and told his story.

"Do you know him?" asked Louie, and, when everyone admitted they'd never seen Mr. Parsons, he took a long breath and continued: "Well, he gave me an awful fight. First he said he wasn't Mr. Parsons with his own wife standing right there and pointing at him. What do you think of that?

"Then he kicked me in the stomach and knocked me down. Gee, he was a fighter, but I got up and chased him. He ran up Fifty-eighth Street till he got in front of Reisenweber's, but I caught him again, and we fell down. I held on to his leg and yelled for help, and pretty soon two policemen came up and arrested us. I showed 'em my badge and then they knew who I was and they helped me get my man to jail. My, but he was a tough one," and Louie shrugged the heavy shoulders which rise close to six feet from the ground. Louie is an imposing Deputy Sheriff.

Meanwhile Mr. Parsons, who is English though his wife is French, was philosophically making the best of it in jail. He is about five feet six inches in height, and might weigh as much as 125 pounds. He is mild-mannered and gentle, and says himself that his long experience with Mr. Martin in aiding the virtuous poor and writing books on student life in Paris has unfitted him for the ways of the world, and he is but little acquainted with the rough ways of Deputy Sheriffs.

It was only Thursday night that Mr. Parsons confided to a newspaper friend that he feared his arrest was imminent. He said his wife had a very emotional nature, and one could never tell what she might do to one next. At least he could not, he sighed. However, he supposed he would be safe at least from annoyance while he was in jail, and fancied it might not be so disagreeable when one became used to it, you know.

FOUR DIE BY DROWNING.

One Suicide and Three Accidental Deaths Reported in Brooklyn.

Three drownings and one suicide by drowning were reported to the police of Brooklyn yesterday. Owing to the cool weather comparatively few went into the water, and the number of fatalities reported was less than usual.

The body of Frank Fity, 52 years old, of 407 East Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared on Aug. 2, was found floating in the bay off Thirty-second Street. He left home on Aug. 2, after asking his son to kiss his mother for him the next time he saw her. Mrs. Fity was recently committed to an insane asylum and her husband had been despondent. His son found his jewelry and $140 on a bureau the evening that he disappeared.

The body of Henry Gotthels, 47 years old, a contractor of 334 New York Avenue, who left home on Tuesday, was found floating in the bay off Fort Hamilton by Corporal Henry Oaks of the 122d Coast Artillery.

Abraham Frankel, 32 years old, of 2,971 West Thirty-second Street, Coney Island, went swimming yesterday morning, and two hours later his body was recovered at the foot of Thirty-second Street.

William Forrest, 15 years old, of 76 Park Avenue, went bathing Thursday evening at the foot of Bay Twenty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, and yesterday morning his clothes were found in the bathhouse. The police believed he was drowned, but his body was not recovered.

LAWFUL TO SWEAR AT HOME

Court Rules a Man May Do So Freely Unless Family Objects.

Mrs. May E. Amato of Annahurst, near Hook Creek, Jamaica Bay, had William Autenreith before Magistrate Joseph Fitch in the Jamaica Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct in that he used profane language when she called to learn when he intended to move from one of Mr. Amato's bungalows.

"A person has a legal right, questionable as it may be ethically, to swear to his heart's content in his own home, provided his family will stand for it," said Magistrate Fitch. "If he confines his profanity to his own domicile and does not annoy the public, he does not break the law.

"The fact that foreigners learn the use of profane words before they pick up other English expressions is a sad commentary upon boasted American civilization, but we cannot go beyond the law in judging cases. You may return to your home, Autenreith, and your swearing cannot be stopped unless your family objects or you are so noisy about it as to disturb your neighbors."

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. NEXT MONDAY, 8:16—SEATS NOW. Julia SANDERSON Donald BRIAN Joseph CAWTHORN "THE GIRL FROM UTAH." MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Awfully Funny Farce

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

BELASCO THEATRE. Next Tues. SEATS Now. THE BOOMERANG

HUDSON 44TH ST. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Aug. 11 OPENS WEDNESDAY. ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S NEW PLAY. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY. Box Office Opens Monday.

HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 TIMES. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. TWIN BEDS

NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

S.S. "MANDALAY" Broadway Stars and Celebrities Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Night. Sunday Eve., Aug. 8, Miss Irene Franklin, Famous Star of Hands Up Co. Leave Battery 7:30, W. 129st St. 8:30 P.M. DANCING FREE

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. Stella Mayhew, the Great Houdini, Marie Nordstrom, Lydia Lopokova, Howard & Daly, Mat. Daily 25 to 75c. McCune, Ben Welch, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. Next Week—WEBER & FIELDS.

Loew's American Roof 12-Act Vaudeville Show DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TODAY at 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10, 15, 25, 50 | 2:30 and 8:30. "Hearts Ablaze"—The Goddess. Beg. Sun., 'From Out of The Big Snows'

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." Strand Orch. & St. Sats Next Wk. Blanche Sweet in "Secret Orchard"

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascension Daily.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Burlesque Matinee Today LAST 2 WEEKS.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

QUICKWOOD A soft collar for summer wear AN E&W RED-MAN MADRAS 2 FOR 25 CENTS TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.

Atlantic City $2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, Aug. 11
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

THE NURSE'S STORY ADELE BLENEAU

ADELE BLENEAU is an American girl of French descent who enlisted for Red Cross service. An English Captain and a German Pr

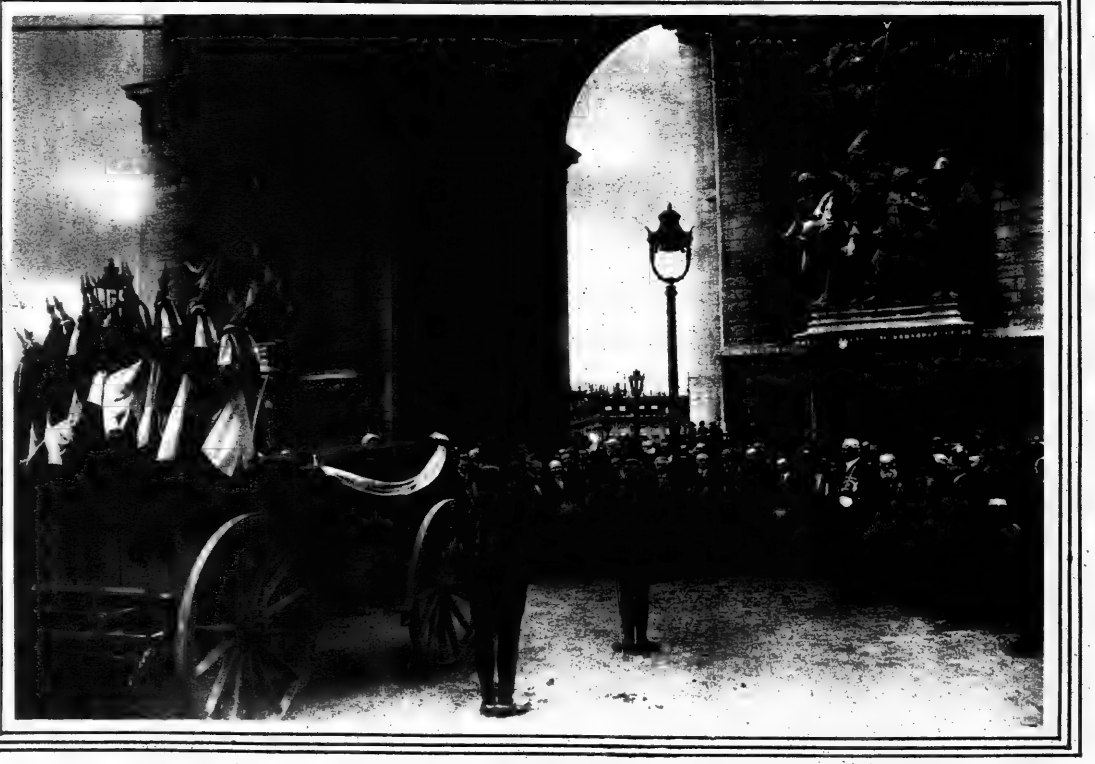
Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 1

The New York Times

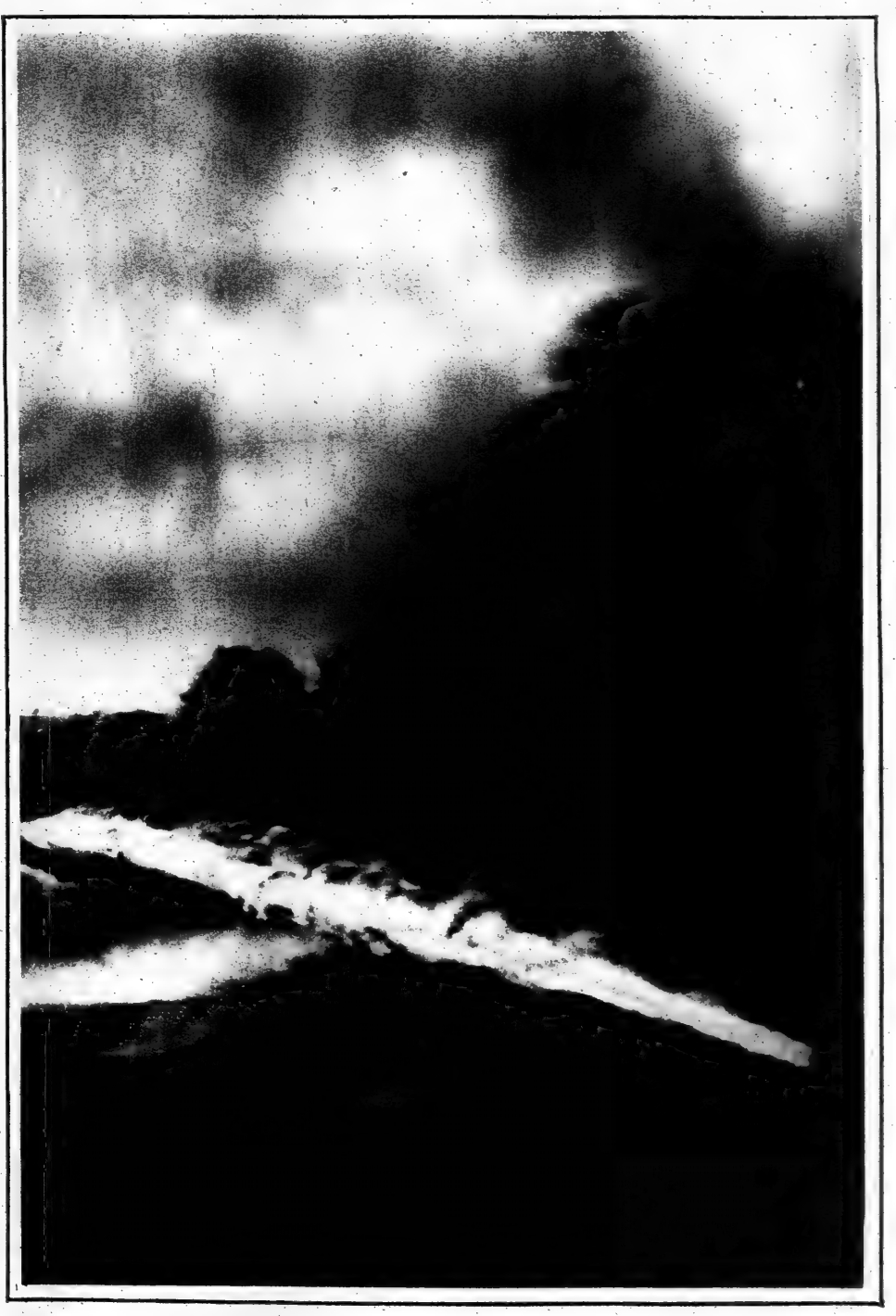
Sunday,
August 8, 1915

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT, WITH 500 MARINES ON BOARD, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR HAITI, TO PUT DOWN THE REVOLUTION.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

The German Emperor and Field Marshal von Mackensen, with Their Staffs, in Conference Before the Great Headquarters Near Warsaw.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



Procession Conveying the Ashes of Claude Joseph de Lisle, Composer of the "Marseillaise," Passing Through L'Arc de Triomphe, Paris, on Its Way to the Invalides. Immediately Underneath the Arch Are President Poincare, on His Right, M. Dubost, President of the Senate, and on His Left, M. Deschanel, President of the Deputies.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)



THE FAMOUS GERMAN LIQUID FIRE USED AGAINST THE ALLIES IN THE TRENCH FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE.
From the First Photograph of This New Means of Warfare to Reach This Country.
(Photo by Albert K. Dawson © by International Press Exchange.)

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, Escorting His Daughter, Formerly Miss Isa von Bethmann-Hollweg, to the Village Church at Hohenfinow, Where She Was Wedded to Count Zech-Burkersroda. Only Women and Children Greet the Bride and Her Father, the Men Being at the Front.
(Photo from Paul Thompson)

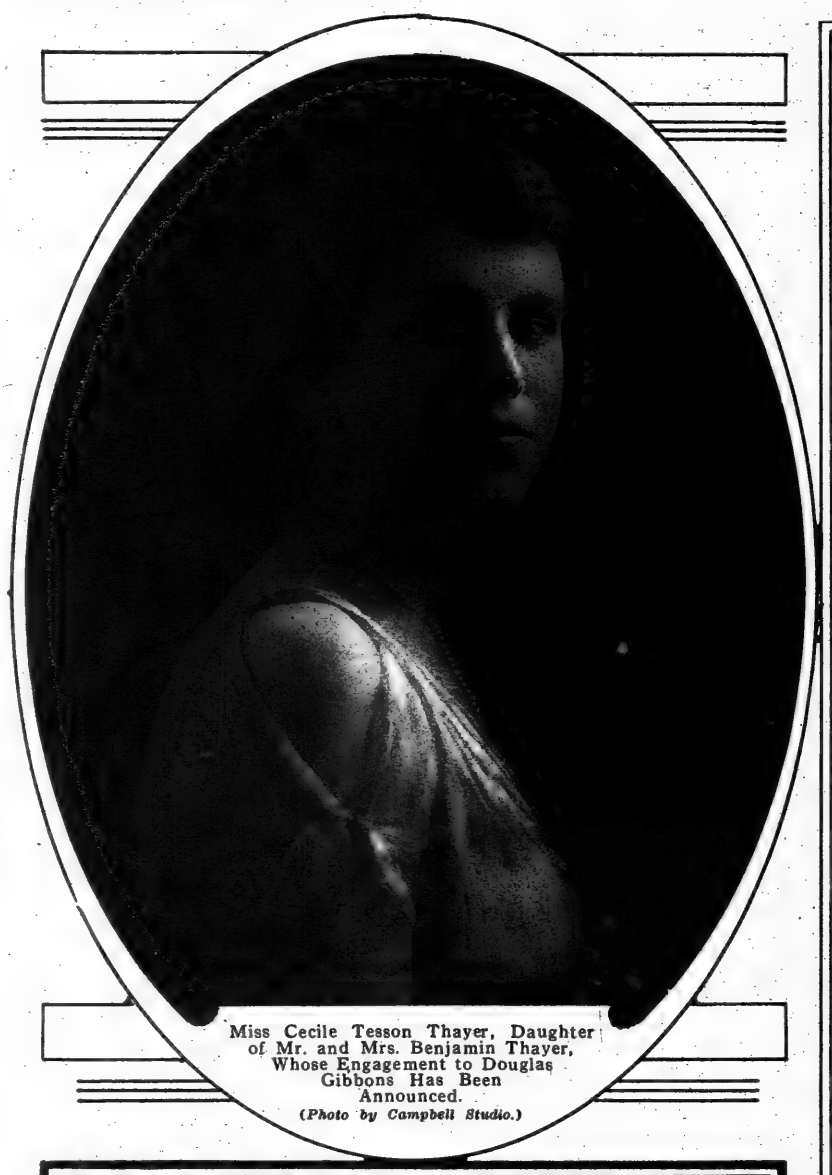
Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte and Philip La Montagne Among the Dancers at the "Black and White" Ball at Narragansett.

Misses Lucia Chase and Antoinette Bloodgood as Dancers for Charity at the "Black and White" Ball.

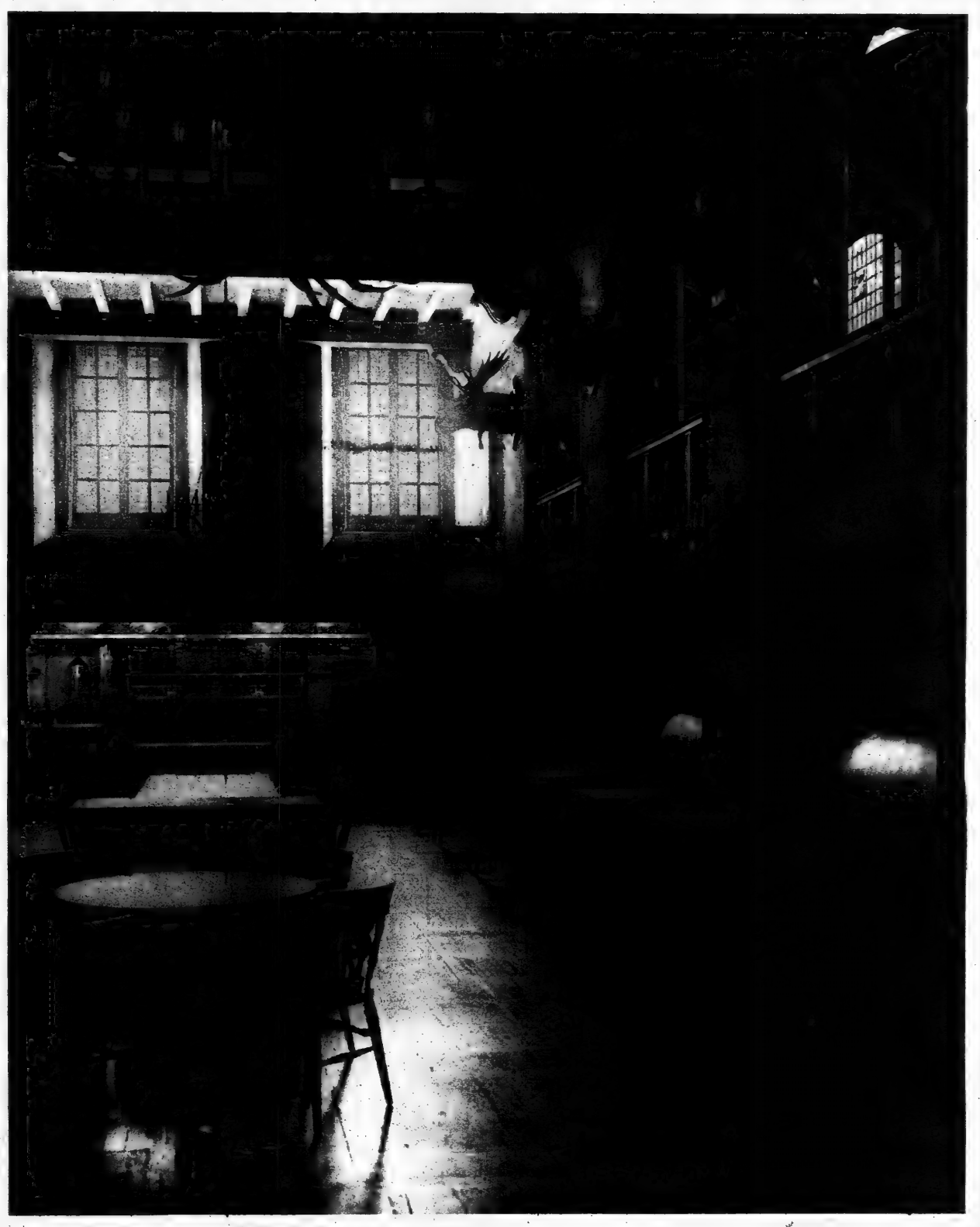
Miss Dorothy Norris, First Prize Winner for Girl's Costume at the Narragansett Fete.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MME. AGATHA BARSESCU, THE NOTED RUMANIAN TRAGEDIENNE, AS MEDEA IN THE OPEN AIR GREEK PLAY OF THE SAME NAME, GIVEN BY THE ART DRAMA PLAYERS ON THE CAMPUS OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, ACCUSING JASON OF HAVING SLAIN HER CHILDREN. In the Group, Left to Right, Are W. Percival Monger, Mme. Barsescu, Bonny Kyle and Mattie Ronbert, the slain Children: Frank Peters, Thomas Mitchell, Georgia Wilson and Alfred Shirley.

GREEK MAIDENS IN THE HYMENEAL DANCE FROM THE GREEK PLAY "MEDEA," GIVEN ON THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

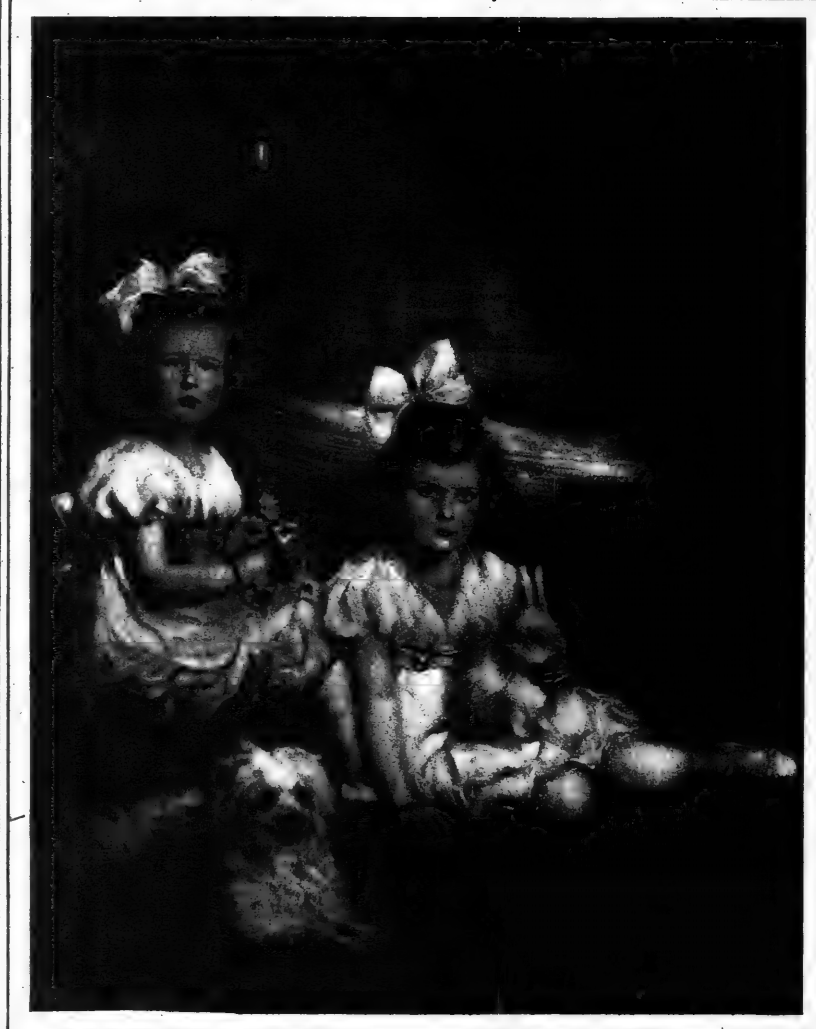


Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thayer, Whose Engagement to Douglas Gibbons Has Been Announced.
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)

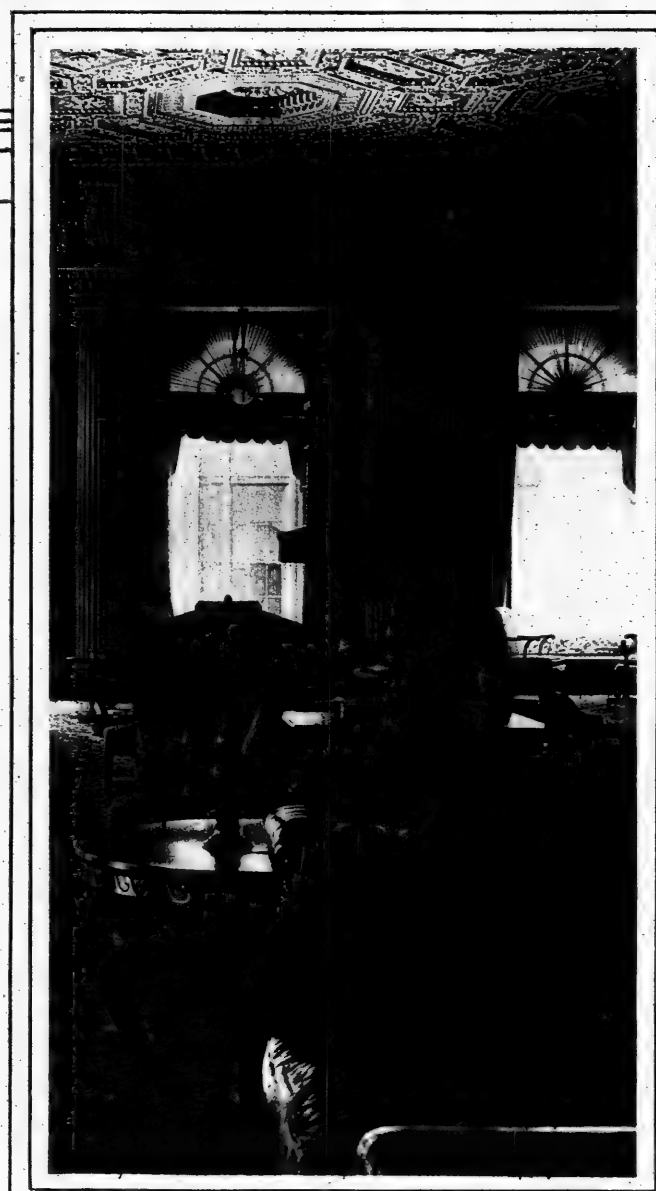


YALE CLUB LIBRARY, WITH ITS DEEP ALCOVES AND HANDSOME CEILING.

Grillroom of the New $1,250,000, Twenty-one Story Yale Club, This City, Looking Toward the Grill Itself, the Leather Wainscoting and Rough, Gray Walls Giving the Room the Air of an Ancient Dining Hall in the Tyrol.



ELEANOR POST CLOSE AND ADELAIDE BREVOORT CLOSE, LITTLE DAUGHTERS OF MR. AND MRS. EDWARD B. CLOSE.
From a New Portrait by Pierre Tartoué.



The Spacious Lounge or Social Hall of the New Yale Club, With Elaborate Frieze and Specially Designed Furniture.
(Photos © by Gilles-Whitman.)

Mrs. George Brooke, Formerly Mrs. William E. Carter, at Newport, Wearing a Morning Dress Much in Vogue Among the Society Colony There.

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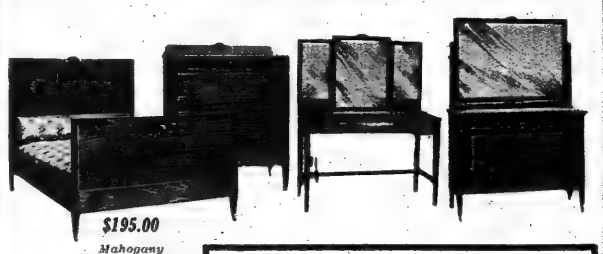

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Crotch Mahogany

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"Furniture of the Better Kind."

The HARDMAN Five-Foot Grand

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

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and Serving Table

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at 50% of Regular Prices

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Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc., **$4** up.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining-Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

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Takes off the rough, ugly cuticle without cutting, and leaves a smooth, graceful border to the nail.

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Send 35c. for full size bottle of Cutex and generous samples of all Cutex preparations.

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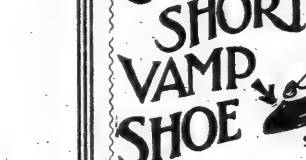

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Smart style, rare beauty, perfect comfort, all combined in this original Glassberg model. Made in all leathers, all sizes, high or low cut; French or Cuban heels. **Latest Novelties.**

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Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home."

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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STOUT FIGURES

that ACTUALLY will fit all types of stout figures measuring up to 56 bust measure. We can fit you!

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear and Sweaters.

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"It" does not check perspiration, but effectively and completely destroys all offensive odors arising from perspiration or other bodily causes.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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feeling and a protective effect.

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They also relieve the pains caused by flat feet and gradually restore fallen arches to normal position.

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The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion

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ANTIQUE IVORY TOILET TABLE—taken from one of our magnificent Bedroom Suites, whose simplicity of line, combined with refined detail, appeals to the most fastidious. $55.50; regularly $74.00.

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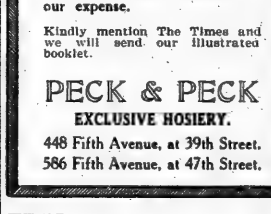

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Selections of these or other plain or fancy hosiery for women; socks or neckwear for men; or hosiery for children, gladly sent on approval.

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Personally Teaches all branches of
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into the newest shapes of Velvet, Plush, Felt, Velour, Fur and Beavers; also cleaned, colored and dyed.

Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. New hats made in all materials and colors. Hats trimmed. Ostrich Feathers repaired, remade, cleaned, and colored. Flowers. Bows curled and repaired.

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"Distinctively Individual"
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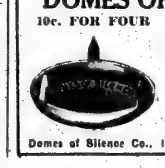
10c. FOR FOUR



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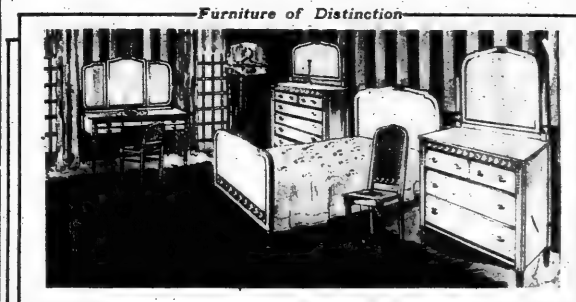

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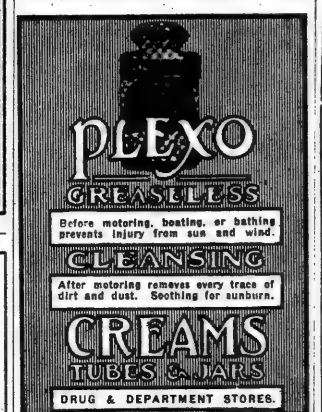
Send for illustrated folder of furniture you are interested in.



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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause failing hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

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By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
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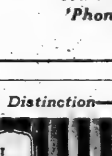

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Simple—Efficient—Sanitary
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30 Diapers for 50cts. Send stamps or money order.

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—how to reduce them

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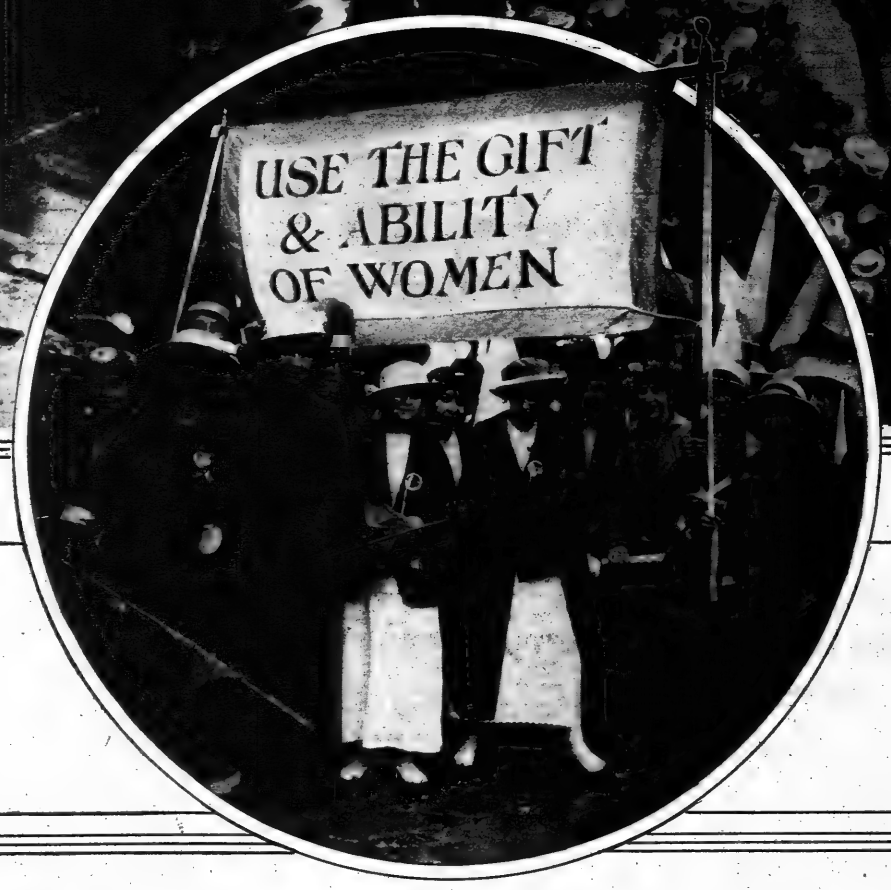
For sale by dealers everywhere.

The New York Times

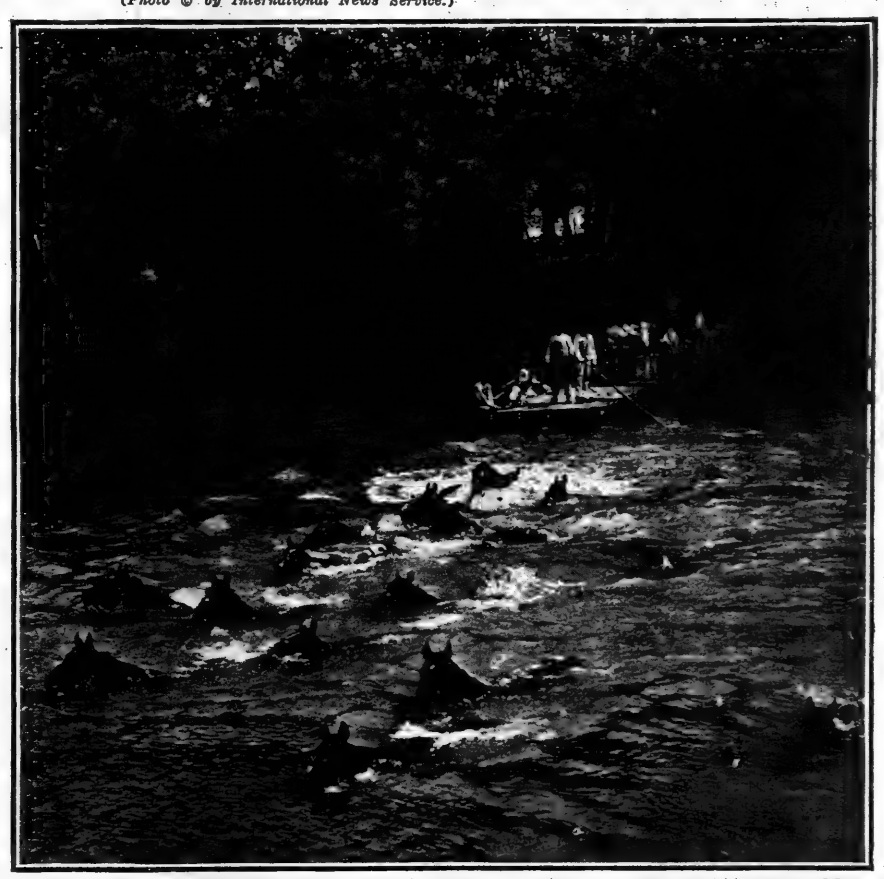
PROCESSION OF 50,000 LONDON WOMEN PASSING THROUGH PICCADILLY CIRCUS ON THEIR WAY TO SEE DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, AND DEMAND THAT THEY BE USED WHEREVER THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF MEN IN THE PLANTS FOR MAKING WAR SUPPLIES.
(Photo © by International News Service.)



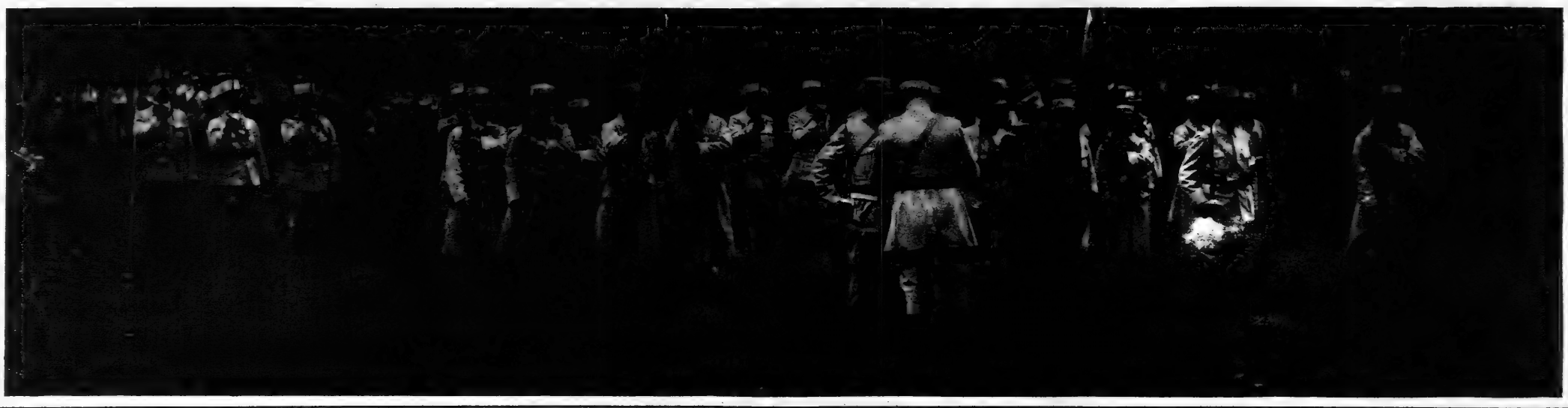
ONE OF THE MANY BANNERS CARRIED BY THE WOMEN IN THE LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

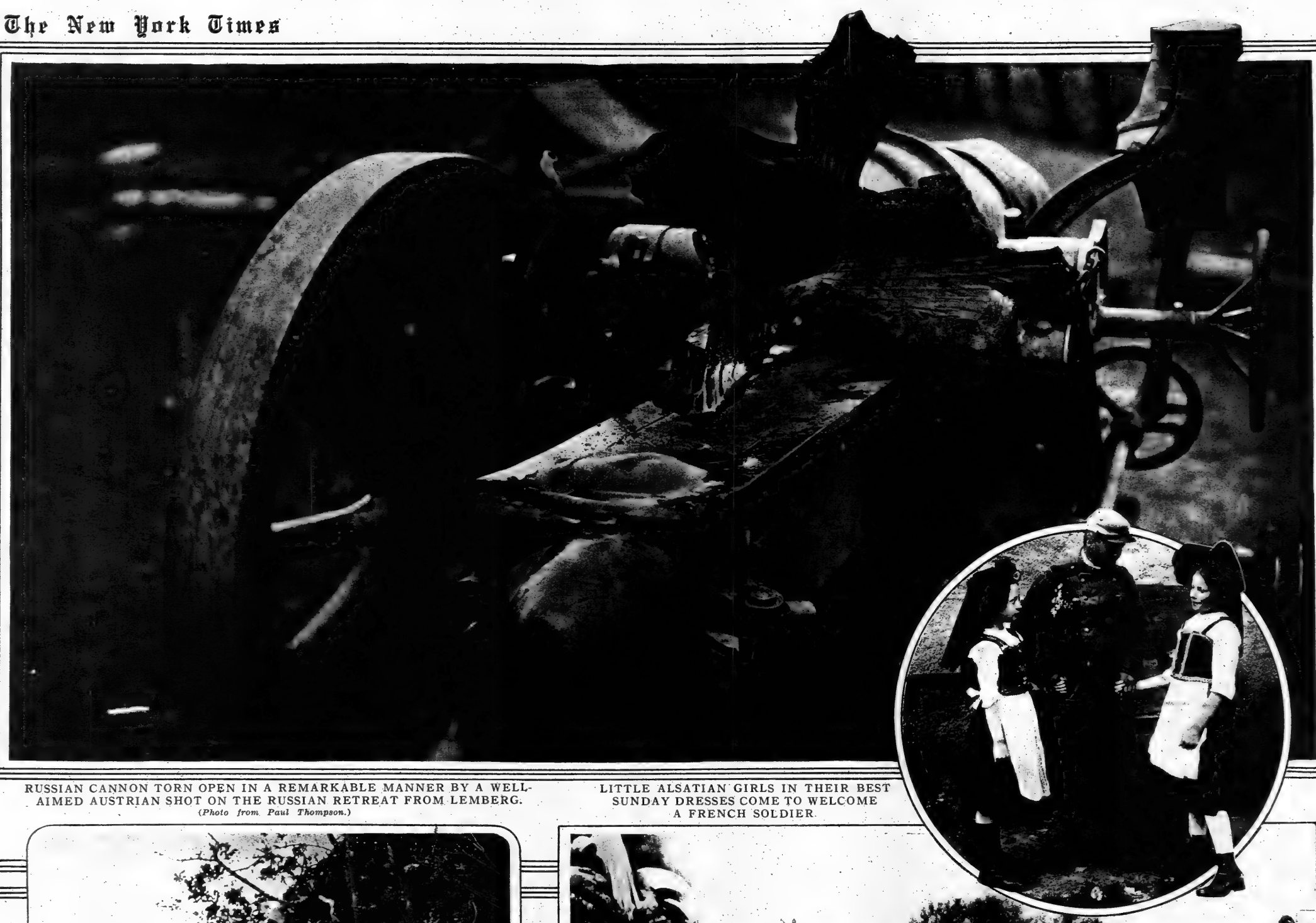
RUSSIAN FIELD PIECES CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRO-GERMANS ON THE RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM LEMBERG.
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



FRENCH ENGINEERS SWIMMING THEIR HORSES ACROSS A STREAM IN NORTHERN FRANCE.



GENERAL JOFFRE REVIEWING AND DECORATING FRENCH TROOPS IN A BEAUTIFUL GLADE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

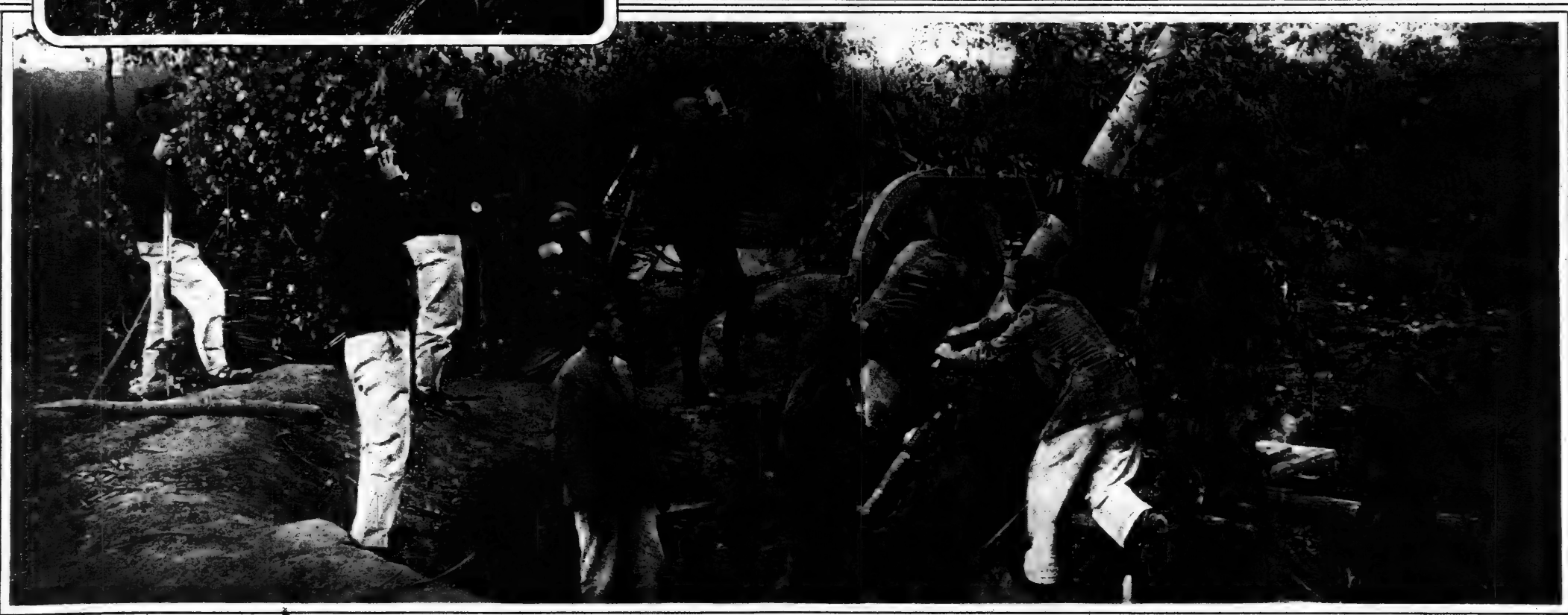


RUSSIAN CANNON TORN OPEN IN A REMARKABLE MANNER BY A WELL-AIMED AUSTRIAN SHOT ON THE RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM LEMBERG.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

LITTLE ALSATIAN GIRLS IN THEIR BEST SUNDAY DRESSES COME TO WELCOME A FRENCH SOLDIER.

Daring German Sniper at His Work in the Argonne.
(Photo from Photothek, Berlin.)

Turkish Soldiers and Civilians in a Great Outpouring Near Damascus to Celebrate the Destruction of Allied Warships in the Dardanelles.
(Photo from Edwin Levick.)

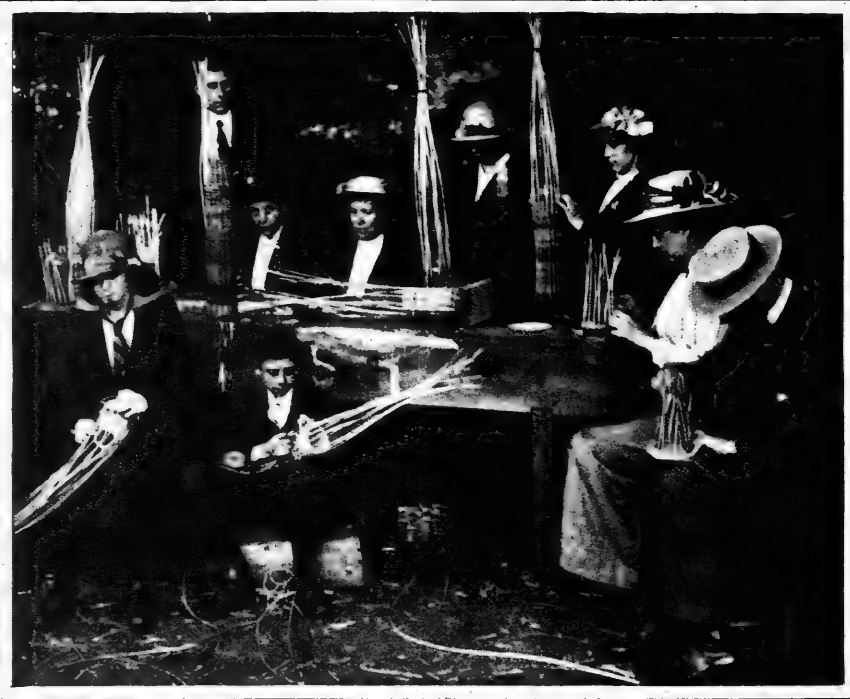


FRENCH IN ALSACE-LORRAINE USING A WELL-CONCEALED "75-GUN" AGAINST A GERMAN AEROPLANE.
(French Official Photos, from American Press Association.)

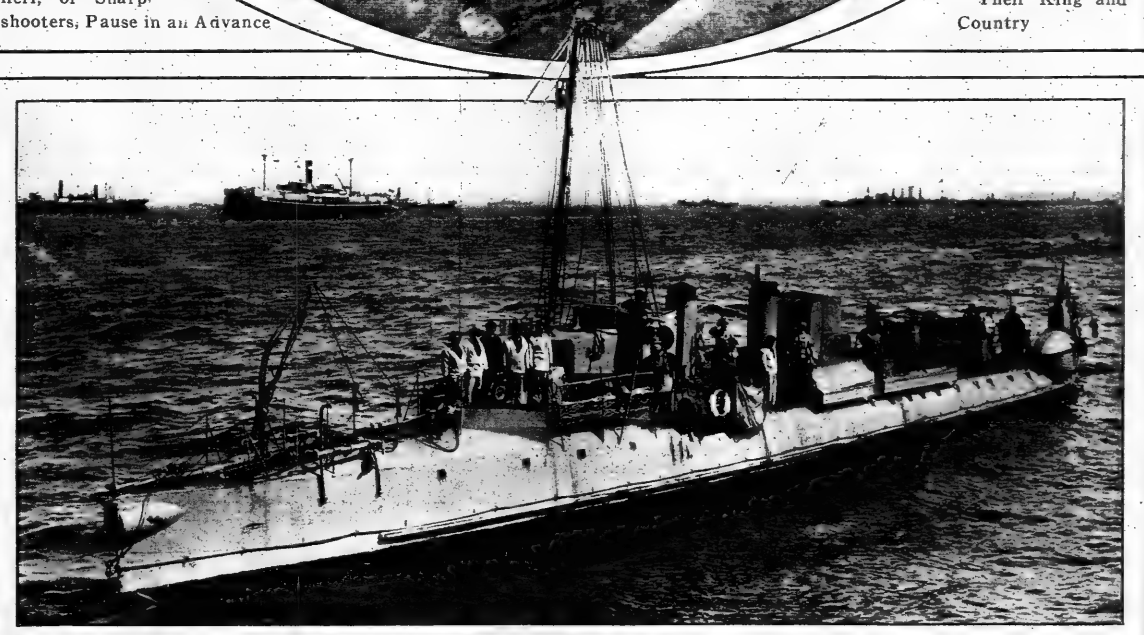
THE MOST REV. COSMO GORDON LANG, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, CONDUCTING A SPECIAL SERVICE FOR BRITISH SEAMEN IN THE DRYDOCK AT ROSYTH, ENGLAND.
(Official Photograph Supplied by International News Service.)

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

Picturesque Italian Bersaglieri, or Sharpshooters, Pause in an Advance on Austrian Soil to Cheer Their King and Country



English Boys and Girls of Busbridge, Near Godalming, Surrey County, Centre of a Basket Making Industry, Weaving Baskets for Shells, Under the Direction of the Village Schoolmaster.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

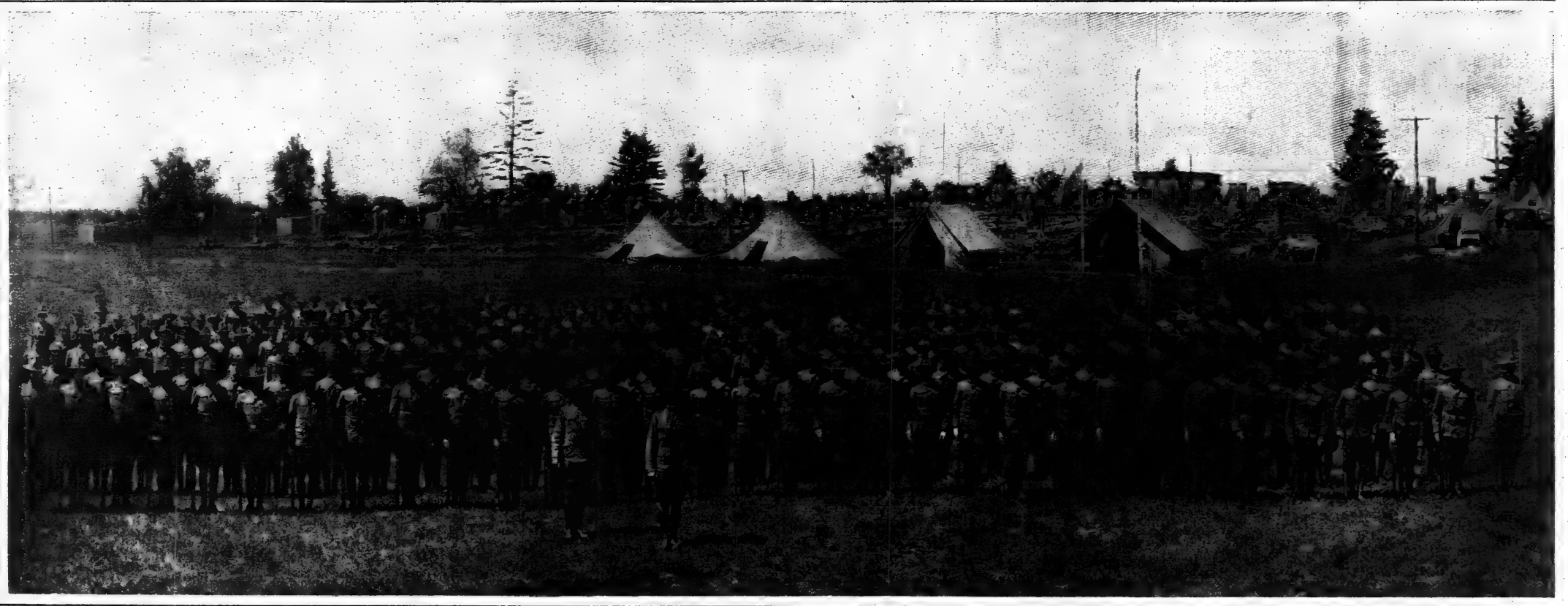


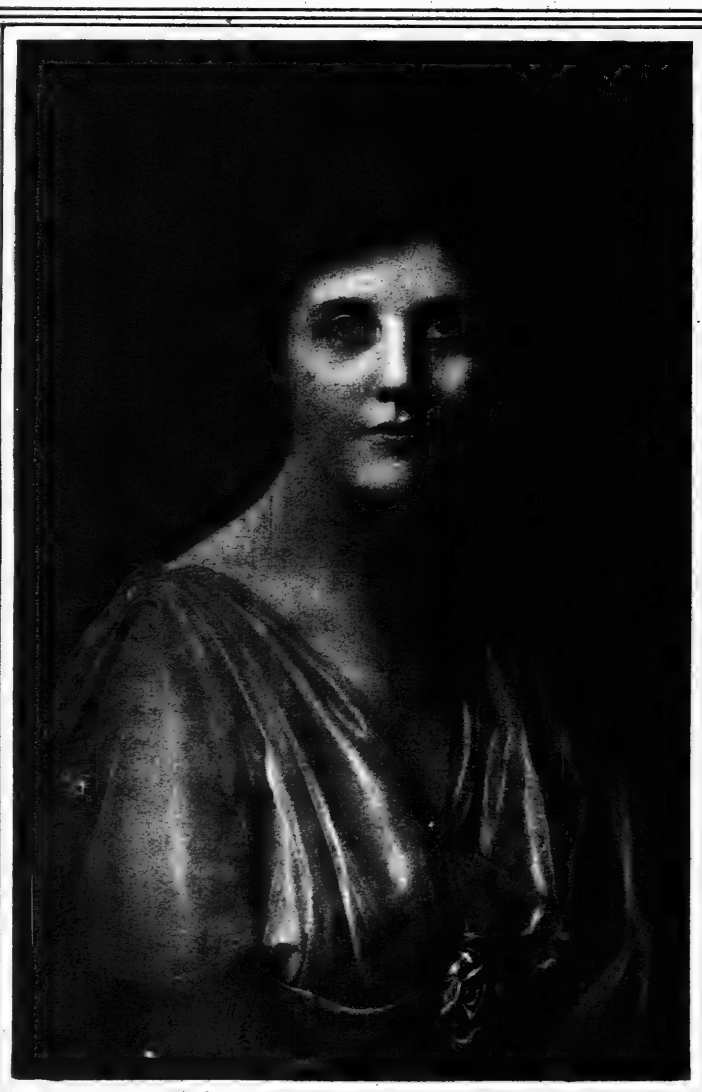
General Gouraud, Commander of the French Forces in the Dardanelles, and General d'Amade, Leaving H. M. S. the Lord Nelson After a Conference with Admiral de Roebeck. The French Officers May Be Seen Standing at Salute While the British Band Plays the Marseillaise.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)

THE RED CROSS SURGICAL UNIT, SENT TO THE FRONT BY HARVARD UNIVERSITY, GUESTS OF MR. AND MRS. HENRY WHEELWRIGHT MARSH OF NEW YORK AT WARWICK CASTLE, LEASED BY MR. MARSH FOR THE SEASON.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

The New York Times

ENTIRE BODY OF AMERICAN STUDENTS IN THE



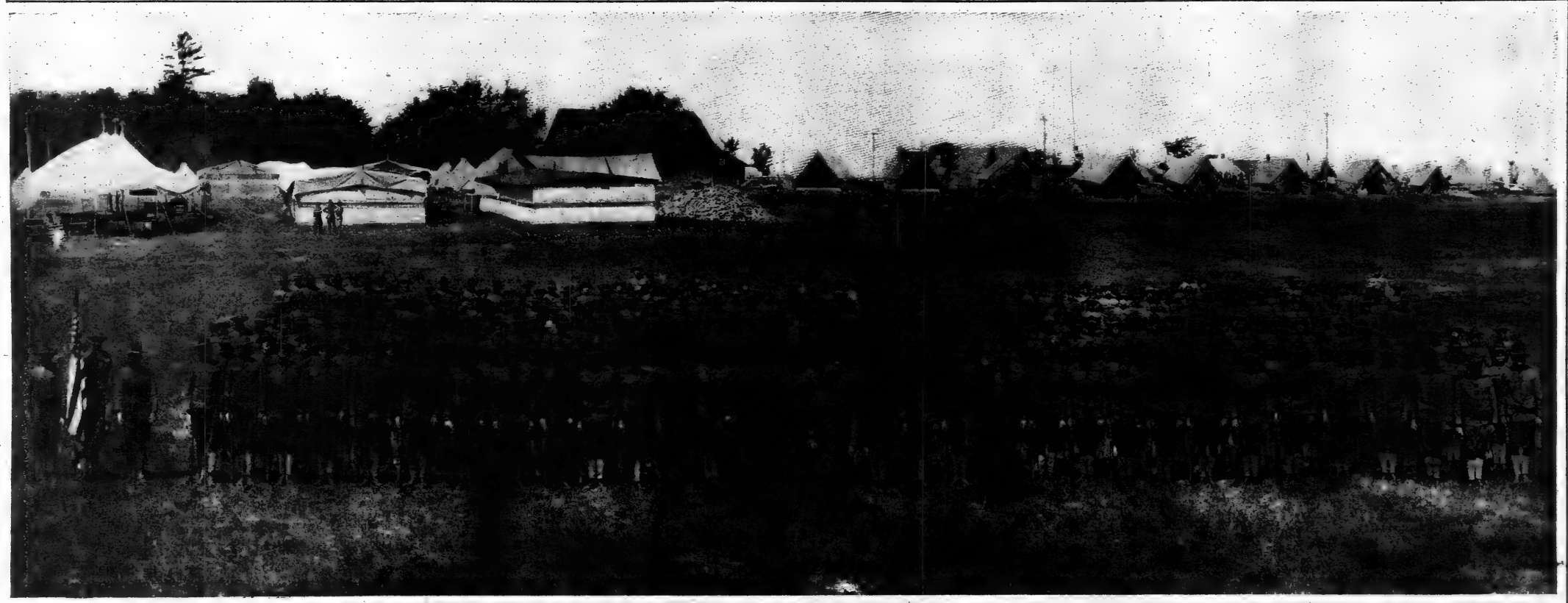


Miss Katherine Sefton, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sefton of Auburn, N. Y., Whose Engagement to Frank C. Page, Son of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, Has Just Been Announced in London.
(Photo by Ensberger)

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD SPAULDING, FORMERLY MISS CATHERINE BARKER, THE CHICAGO HEIRESS TO $30,000,000, AND THEIR WEDDING ATTENDANTS.
From a Photograph Taken in Front of the Bride's "Cottage" at Harbor Point, Mich., Immediately After the Wedding.
(Photo by Koehne from Underwood & Underwood)

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE FIRST CAVALRY, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, ASSEMBLED FOR THE WAR GAMES

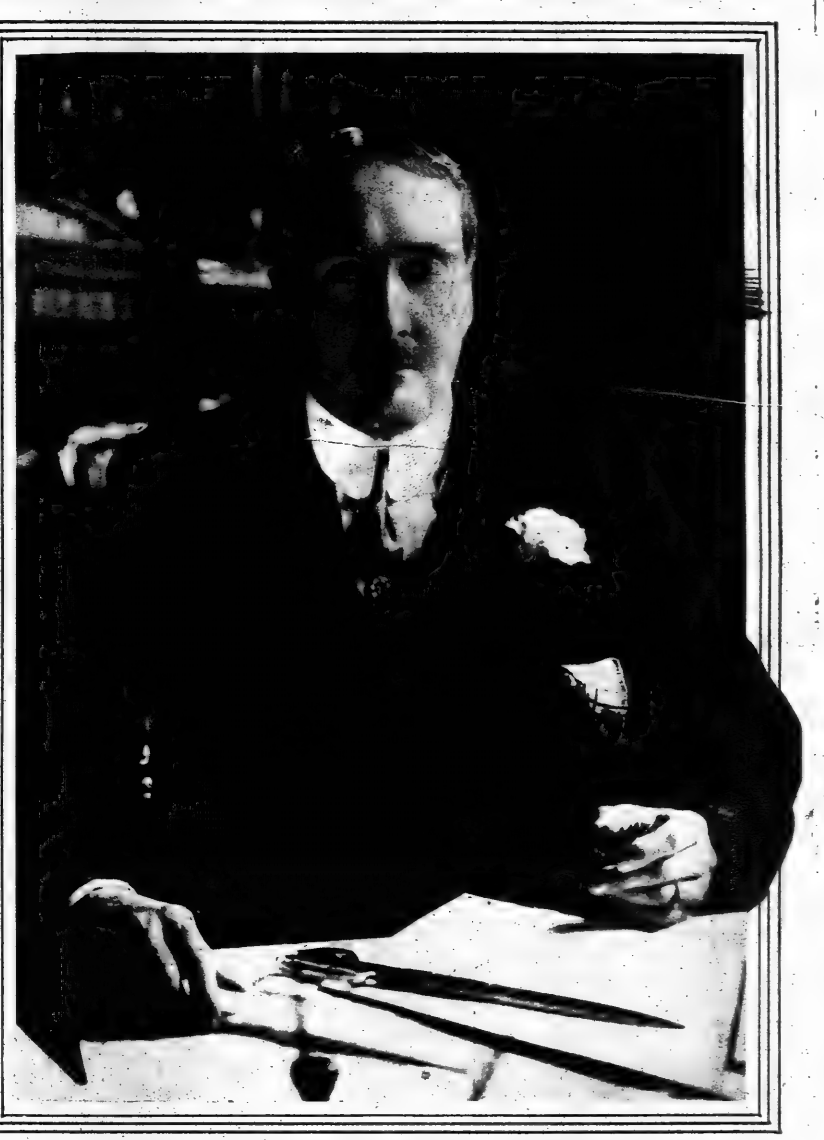
MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP AT PLATTSBURG



(Photo by McAllister.)

Supreme Court Justice Peter Aloysius Hendrick and Irvin Cobb (at the Judge's Left) Entertaining a Number of Stage Friends at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Selwyn (Margaret Mayo), at Harmony, N. Y.

PRESIDENT JOHN GRIER HIBBEN OF PRINCETON WITH THE PRINCETON CONTINGENT AT THE PLATTSBURG COLLEGE STUDENTS, ENCAMPMENT.
(Photo by Bigelow.)

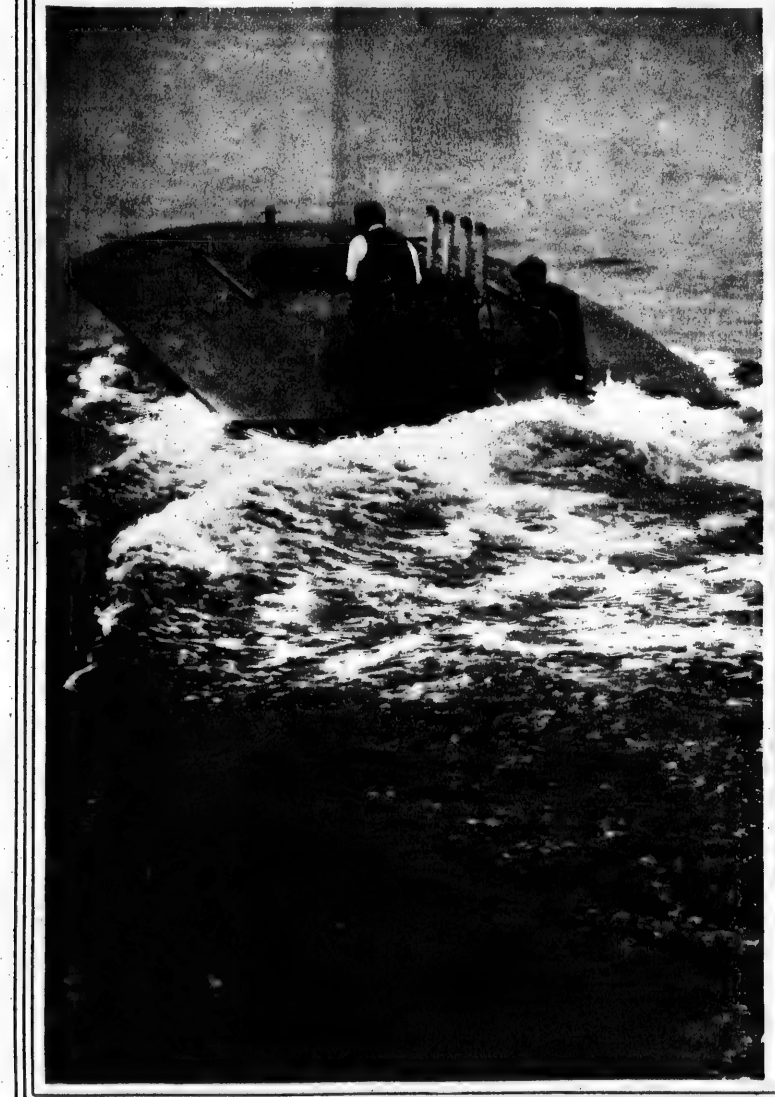


UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD IN HIS STUDY IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERLIN.
From a New and Hitherto Unpublished Portrait.
(Photo © by International Press Exchange.)

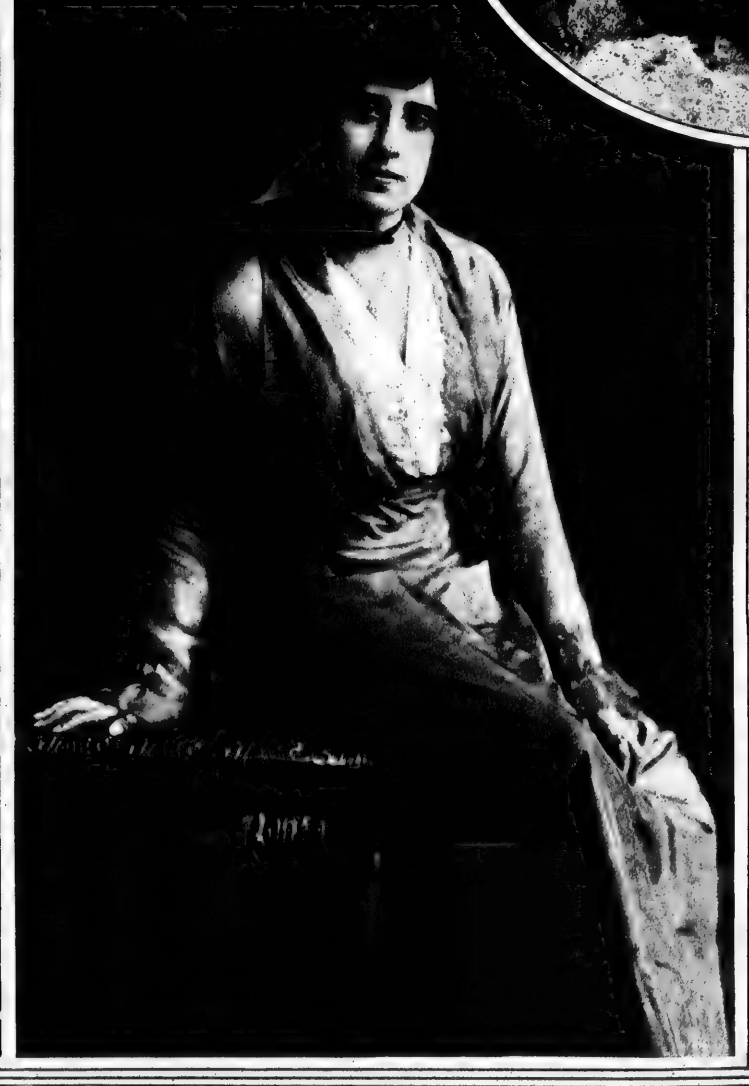
OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, COMPRISING THE THREE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS, ON FISHKILL PLAINS.
(Photo © by Thompson Photo Co.)

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND A SECTION OF THE CROWD, ESTIMATED AT 50,000, WHICH WAS MASSED IN AND ABOUT THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSE TO HEAR THE COLONEL ON "ROOSEVELT DAY" AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.
(Photo by Cardinell-Vincent Co.)

The Insert Shows Colonel Roosevelt, Spade in Hand, Ready to Plant a Tree, Held by Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, in Front of the Army and Navy Enlisted Men's Clubhouse, San Francisco.



Tiddlywink, Charles Chesebrough's New Hydroplane, Making 70 Miles an Hour on Her Trial Trip Off Northport, L. I.
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson.)



Miss Isabel Angeles, Daughter of General Felipe Angeles, Formerly General Villa's Chief of Artillery. A Noted Mexican Beauty, She is Spending the Summer on the North Shore of Massachusetts.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson)

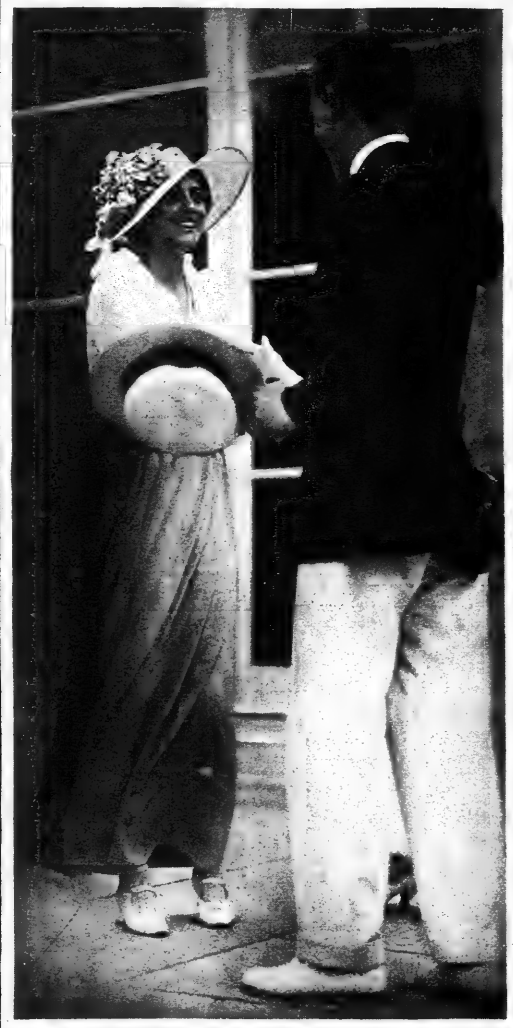
SOME OF THE HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN RESERVISTS SAILING FOR ITALY ON THE S. S. DANTE ALIGHIERI, IN ANSWER TO THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL TO ARMS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

"MERRY WIDOW" OVER THE JUMPS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HORSE SHOW, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LITTLE AUDREY LEWISOHN DRIVING "PANSY."
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

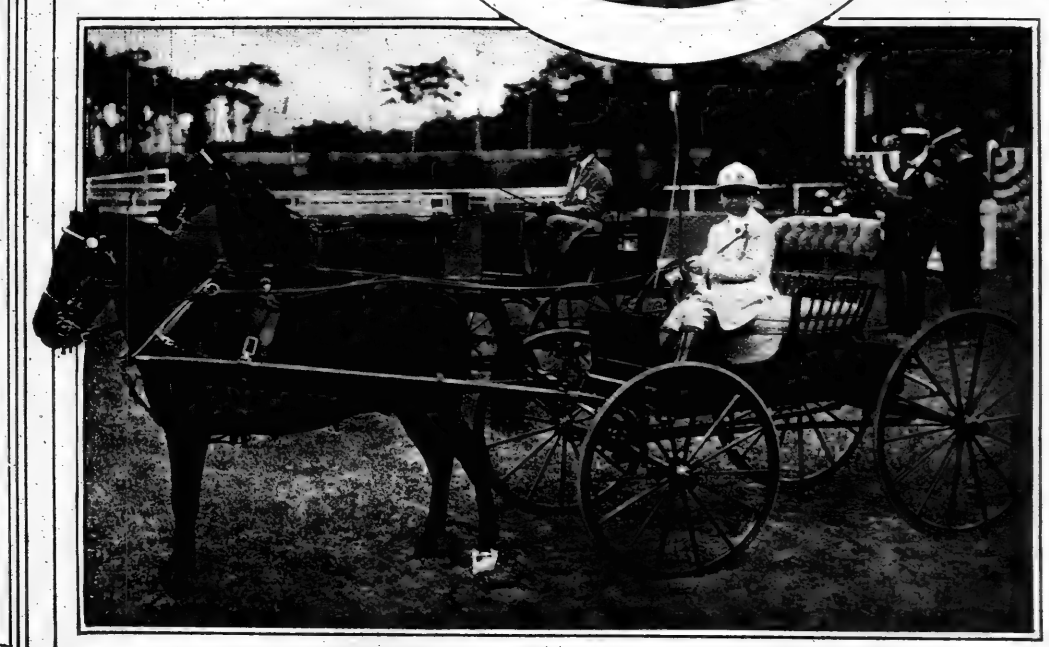
MISS WINIFRED HOLT, Who Has Gone to France to Organize for Men Blinded in the War Self-Help Schools Modeled After Her Own "Lighthouse" in This City.
From a new and hitherto unpublished portrait.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood Studios.)



Mrs. Leonard Thomas at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Entertainment at the Marble House, Newport, for the Combined Benefit of the Belgian Children and the Women's Congressional Union. *(Photos © by Intern'l News Service.)*

Elsie Janis, the Comedienne, Home from a Long Engagement in London, Where Her Poem, "Where Are You, God?" Written on the Lusitania Disaster, Netted $2,500 for Crippled British Soldiers.

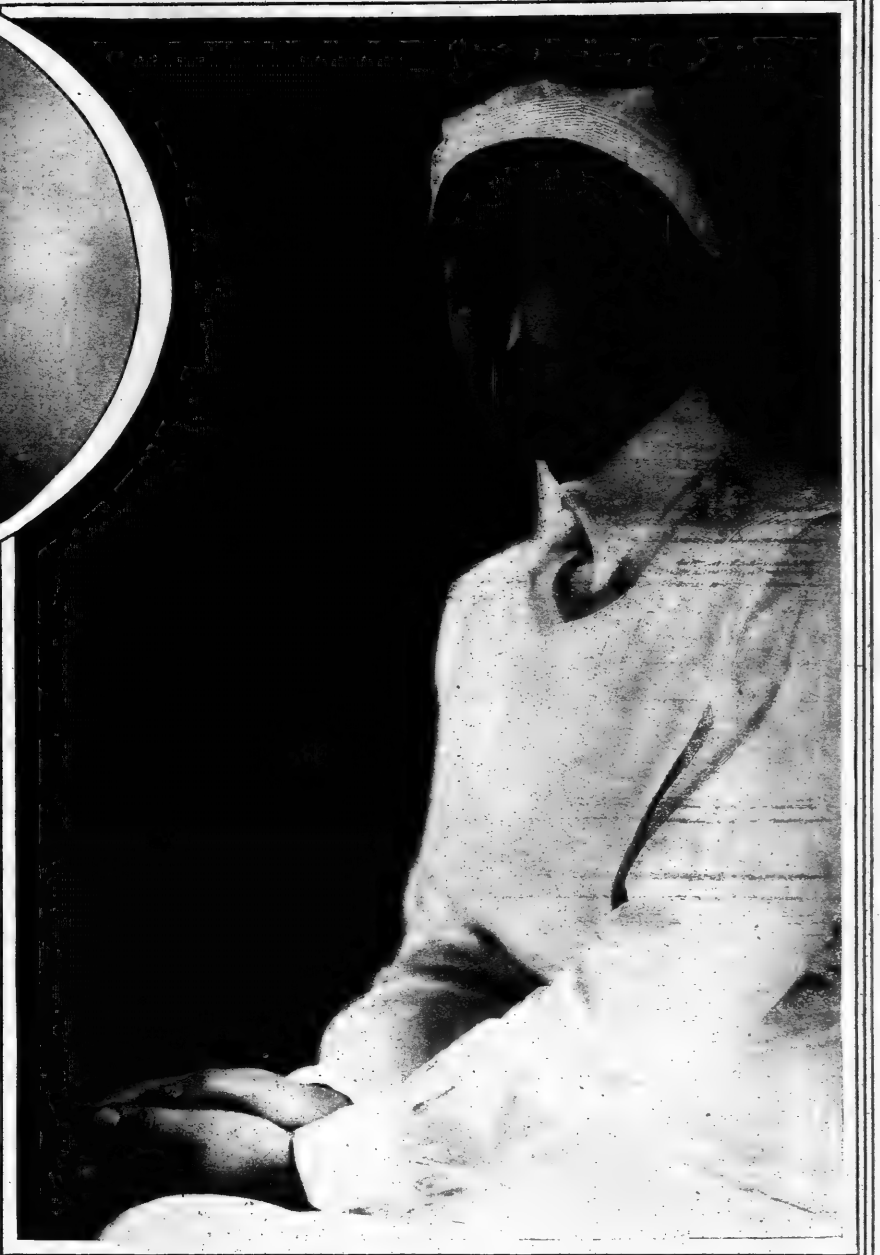


LUTHER TUCKER EXHIBITING HIS PONY "PATSY."
(Photo by American Press Assn.)

RAE SELWYN, WHO IS TO HAVE AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE NEW COMEDY "ROLLING STONES," SOON TO OPEN AT THE HARRIS THEATRE.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood Studios.)

Insert: Frank Lalor, Who Will Be Seen in the New Farce, "Some Baby," at the Fulton Theatre.



MARTHA HEDMAN AS THE NURSE IN "THE BOOMERANG," Coming to the Belasco Theatre.

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood Studios.)

Patricia Collinge as Pollyanna in the Dramatized Version of Eleanor H. Porter's Popular Book, to be Seen Here Early This Season.

(Photo by White Studios.)

PAVLOWA DISCUSSING A SCREEN SCENE WITH HER DIRECTORS, PHILLIPS SMALLEY AND LOIS WEBER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Sunday and Monday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 6 8.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,015. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1915.—88 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARRANZA EXPELS GUATEMALA ENVOY

Dr. Ortega Has 24 Hours to Quit Mexico—Brazilian Leaving Also.

RESENTS NEW PEACE MOVE

But First Chief Files Brief Indicating He Would Treat with Rivals.

TO PLAN MEXICAN FINANCE

McAdoo and Lansing Confer Here Today on How to Assist a New Government.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—His passports were given today to Dr. Juan J. Ortega, Minister to Mexico from Guatemala, and he was informed that he must leave the country within twenty-four hours.

The reason for this step was not announced, but it is supposed that Dr. Ortega is persona non grata with General Carranza.

José Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has been representing the interests of the United States here, will leave Tuesday in a special train for Vera Cruz with an escort provided by General Gonzales. He intends to spend several months in the United States.

General Gonzales is maintaining perfect order in the city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is supposed here that the action of Gen. Carranza in giving his passports to the Guatemalan Minister in Mexico City was due to resentment among members of the Carranza Government over the participation of Guatemala in the peace conferences held this week. Considerable feeling was aroused over the presence of Guatemala's diplomatic representative in Washington at the conference. Mexico and Guatemala have been on bad terms for years, and editorials in the Mexican newspapers have indicated that there was feeling because Guatemala, through her participation in the State Department conferences, assumed to adopt the attitude that she was superior to Mexico and was entitled to be a party to the effort to teach Mexico how to govern herself.

The participation of Bolivia and Uruguay in the State Department conferences was also resented in Mexico.

The invitation by Secretary Lansing to Bolivia, Urnguay, and Guatemala to take part in the conferences were issued because the Ministers of those countries in Washington were the senior members in point of service of the Latin-American diplomatic body below the grade of Ambassador. The fact that Guatemala was not on good terms with Mexico was not taken into consideration.

If Carranza's action in dismissing the Guatemalan Minister was based on the participation of his Washington colleague in the peace conference, it would indicate, so it is held here, that Carranza resented the effort of the United States to adjust Mexico's troubles through the means adopted and desired to show it in an emphatic and public way.

LANSING TO CONFER ON MEXICO FUNDS

Will Meet McAdoo Here Today to Discuss Financing of New Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, left for New York tonight to confer there tomorrow with William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. It is suspected that their meeting will have a bearing on the effort to settle the Mexican troubles, with particular reference to the financial aspects.

Mr. McAdoo left his Summer home in Maine to meet the Secretary of State. The conference was asked for by Mr. McAdoo. Its object is not known to Mr. Lansing or other officials here. Mr. McAdoo visited President Wilson at Cornish last week.

It has been the understanding here that part of the "active moral support" which President Wilson promised to any orderly provisional Government that might be set up in Mexico through mutual agreement of the factions now at war would be given through urging American bankers to furnish financial assistance to the new central authority, and that this authority would be helped also through the negative means of persuading bankers not to loan money to any of the factions that opposed it.

The admission was made at the State Department today that the Villa and Zapata factions were short of funds. Carranza appears to be better provided for. It may be that the Administration believes that at this particular time American bankers should withhold financial support from all the factions. It is mere surmise, however, to attribute the conference of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to this cause.

Through Charles A. Douglas, legal adviser of the Carranza Government in Washington, there has been submitted to Secretary Lansing a brief which is construed in some quarters as an expression of willingness on the part of Carranza to confer with Villa, Zapata and any other rivals with a view to a mutual agreement for the pacification of Mexico. The interpretation of such willingness is drawn from a statement by Mr. Douglas that either or both of

Continued on Page 5.

RUMANIA APPROVES $20,000,000 WAR CREDIT

Cabinet Action Is Followed by a Summons to the Minister to France.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 8.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Petit Parisien sends this dispatch, dated Aug. 5:

"The Cabinet has approved the new extraordinary credit of 100,000,000f. ($20,000,000) for military purposes.

"The Roumanian Minister at Paris has been called to Bucharest for a consultation.

GERARD TO PROTEST GERMAN PRIZE VERDICT

Sinking of the Indian Prince With an American Cargo Unjustified, United States Holds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The United States will protest against the decision of the German prize court in the case of the British steamer Indian Prince, sunk with a cargo of American-owned coffee in the South Atlantic last Winter by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The court justified the sinking.

The State Department takes the view that it is another clear violation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 and the principles of international law. Ambassador Gerard will make a formal protest, which is expected to bring the case up for diplomatic discussion.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE AGAIN MISTRUSTED

London Morning Post Fears Scandinavian Nation May Attack Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Morning Post asserts that the attitude of Sweden toward Russia and the latter's allies for some time past has revealed elements of a disquieting character.

"Emboldened by recent German successes," the newspaper says, "the latent hostility of Sweden, which has never forgiven the loss of Finland, has become strongly developed. Considerable preparations for warlike contingencies have been made in North Sweden, and the Swedish army is fully mobilized. If Sweden persists in her unfriendly attitude toward Russia, she may rapidly drift into a war which would inevitably be a great obstacle to her future progress."

The Times, in a long analysis of the Swedish situation, says the war party has lost its importance, and the people generally accept neutrality as the wisest course.

"Sweden's decision to remain neutral is as firm as ever," was the reply today of the Swedish Minister in London, Count Wrangel, to rumors published here this morning of the possible participation of the Scandinavian kingdom in the war.

"There is no foundation for the rumors," the Minister said, "and the suggestion that Sweden contemplates action for recovery of Finland is absurd. Premier Sazonof's speech in the Russian Duma on Sunday clearly indicates that relations between Sweden and Russia are of the most friendly nature."

HEARS RUSSIA WILL BUY 13,000,000 SHELLS HERE

Cleveland Manufacturer Says $234,000,000 in Contracts Are to be Let in America.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Russian Government is reported to be placing contracts for nearly a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of war munitions in the United States. Of that sum approximately $10,000,000 probably will pour into the coffers of Cleveland factories.

Henry C. Osborn, President of the American Multigraph Company, today outlined the extensive ratifications of the huge order for shrapnel shells placed by the Russians in New York ten days ago.

"Contracts were let for a maximum of 13,000,000 shells," Mr. Osborn said. "The deal revealed the fact that Morgan & Co. were acting not only as financial agents for the British War Office but also for the Russians. Virtually the vast quantity of shells was ordered in one contract split up among a number of companies. A complete shell will cost $18, making a total cost of $234,000,000.

"The facts have been kept more or less secret because, while the contract had been placed, an important decision as to the style of fuse to be used has yet to be made. Upon that depends many sub-contracts affecting Cleveland."

Mr. Osborn said that a commission of Russian army officers and munition experts was now on its way to this country to conduct firing tests and determine whether an American or Russian type of fuse was to be used. The commission, he said, had absolute authority, but that its movements had been kept secret by the Russian Government and its munition agents in this country.

He said the American Multigraph Company probably would turn out an enormous quantity of small machine parts for time fuses. He estimated the contract between $6,000,000 and $10,000,000. It is said that the main part of the contract has been distributed between the General Electric Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Company, the American Can Company, and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

The Ivanhoe plant of the National Lamp Works, in Collinwood, will produce the brass drawn work for the cartridges of the shells allotted to the General Electric Company.

The Russian commission is expected to arrive in New York within a week.

FORD MAY GET BIG CONTRACT

Detroit Hears Report of Great Award by the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Twenty thousand workers in the Ford automobile plant here, who have been laid off a week, heard today that the company had obtained the biggest war order yet awarded for the allied forces in Europe.

Henry Ford, his son, Arthur Sorenson, production manager of the Ford plant, and other officials, started for New York today to consult P. L. D. Perry, British Sales Director of the Ford Company, who has come from London, bringing, it is said, large contracts for light motor chases for the British expeditionary forces.

ARMS MEN AWAIT BIG STRIKE EDICT

Machinists' Leaders Will Meet Half Hundred Organizers in Hartford Today.

GERMAN INFLUENCE DENIED

Keppler Insists Workers Seek Only Better Conditions and Are Neutral.

500,000 TOILERS AFFECTED

Besides New England, New York and Brooklyn Factories Are In Danger of a Tie-Up.

The crucial conference on the proposed strike in the arms and ammunition plants of New England will take place today and tomorrow at Hartford, Conn., when President W. H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists; Vice President J. J. Keppler, director of the campaign for an eight-hour day, and fifteen other high labor officials will hear the reports of half a hundred organizers they have had at work in the New England States ever since the great orders for arms for the Allies flowed to that region.

The organizers have been called together to advise the labor heads of the strength of the unions and the attitude of the manufacturers, and to help formulate the demands to be made.

For months all the machinery at the disposal of the international unions of metal workers has been at work to get for the workers a part of the millions in profits that the treasuries of the Allies are pouring into New England for munitions of war. The strike at the Remington plants was a premature explosion.

It had been arranged to call the general strike on Sept. 1. The plans were all laid to that end, and those plans have been now completed. There have been no changes made in the plans of Keppler, who regards the concessions granted by the Remington firms as very valuable, inasmuch as he hopes other factories will adopt the Remington program rather than to permit a strike which would entail the loss of many millions to those who are furnishing the energies of the Kaiser with the sinews of war.

Activity In New England.

It is estimated that the major part of the supply of arms and ammunitions shipped to the Allies is made in New England. Almost every kind of machine factory is now making munitions.

Labor leaders said in the recent strike in Bridgeport that every industrial plant in the industrial centre of Connecticut, except two corset factories, was making something for the use of the Allied armies. In every manufacturing town there are machine shops that in times of peace make anything from a prosaic plough or alarm clock to an automobile which are now turning out munitions.

The leading arms and ammunition plants in New England and the number of men they employ, approximating 90,000, are:

Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, Bridgeport, 16,000.

Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, 14,000.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, 15,000.

Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford, 8,000.

Smith & Wesson Company, Springfield, 4,000.

Hopkins & Allen, Norwich, Conn., 3,000.

Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass., 2,500.

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., 8,000.

Marlin Fire Arms Company, New Haven, 2,000.

American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, 5,000.

J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 4,000.

United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., 2,500.

These are the leading firms. How small their total stands in the real industrial strength that is making munitions of war is shown by the situation in Bridgeport, where 20,000 persons are engaged in the trade who are working for firms never connected with the making of tools of war, as popularly conceived.

The machinists' first demand is the eight-hour day. Coupled with this is a demand for an increase in wages which varies from 10 to 20 per cent. It is said that almost all of the big firms in New England are ready to grant the eight-hour day or a reduction in the present hours. Thousands of workers have got increase in pay from manufacturers, who acted voluntarily or to avert the threatening strike.

It was after the Remington strike—into which the machinists were drawn in sympathy and when they decided to settle the eight-hour problem in Bridgeport—had brought the strike to public attention that Keppler decided to spend the time between then and Sept. 1 in appealing to manufacturers of munitions to give the eight-hour day and wage increases.

500,000 Men Involved.

Keppler announced yesterday that fully 200,000 workers had received these benefits. He estimated that 500,000 metal trades workers would be affected by the New England campaign with benefits that would indirectly accrue to 2,000,000 persons.

The campaign was outlined by Keppler through designation of the international unions early in the year. According to his recommendations officials of the union were empowered to call a general strike at any time they believed it wise. He has changed his plans because of the many firms which have yielded, and the general strike, if called, will not mean a walkout of all machinists in New England, but only of those who work in shops where the eight-hour day has not been granted. The labor

Continued on Page 4.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 88 Pages, as follows:

I. Rotogravure and Picture Section.
II. General News.
III. Sports.
IV. Magazine Section.

TEMPLE WHERE MOSES WORSHIPPED FOUND AT ANCIENT CITY OF MEMPHIS.
A PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITIONS. *By Mary Keyt Isham, M.A., M.D.*
THE MAGIC TOWN OF ANCHORAGE.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE DRAMA.
MODERN MOTHERS NEED MORE DICKENS, LESS BERGSON, *Says Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon*
TEN AMERICAN ARTISTS HONORED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION ..... *By Clara T. MacChesney*
MAKING STATE LAWS UNIFORM.
VASQUEZ TAGLE, MEXICO'S HOPE.
HELIGOLAND'S SILVER JUBILEE..... *By A Veteran Diplomat*
WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE NEW NAVAL BOARD..... *By Edward Marshall*
ARMORED CRUISER TENNESSEE BACK FROM WAR ZONE.
EMBARGO ON EXPORTING ARMS..... *By William Cullen Dennis*
TRAINING DOCTORS FOR WAR WORK AT TOBYHANNA CAMP.
A SUFFRAGIST WHO ADDRESSES MEN ONLY.
PHASES OF ART IN WAR TIMES.
ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR WAR—CARTOON.

V. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).
VI. The Week on the Battle Lines in Europe. Theatres, Fashions, Automobiles, Schools, Resorts.
VII. Real Estate, Business, Financial.

BROKER IS FOUND WOUNDED IN STREET

Dumped There from Taxicab, Witnesses Tell Hospital Surgeon.

MAY HAVE BEEN DRUGGED

Victim, Who Said He Was Angus Mason, Suffers Concussion of the Brain.

Policeman Falvey of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station saw a crowd gathered about a man who lay on the sidewalk at Forty-first Street and Third Avenue last night and pushed his way to the fellow, who was unconscious.

"He was thrown out of a taxicab," some of the crowd told Falvey, "and he lit on his head. We picked him up."

There was a bad cut on the back of the man's head, and Falvey telephoned for Dr. Shea from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon declared that the man was in a serious condition. He said he had concussion of the brain and apparently was suffering from the effects of knock-out drops as well as alcoholism.

Dr. Shea worked over the man for some time and succeeded in resuscitating him long enough for him to say he was Angus Mason, a broker at 71 Wall Street, living at the New York Club, 20 West Fortieth Street, and was 58 years old.

"What happened to you?" demanded the surgeon, but before he could reply Mason lost consciousness again and Dr. Shea hurried him to the hospital, where other efforts to resuscitate him failed and he remained in a coma.

A man in the crowd Falvey had found around the man told the policeman he had recognized Mr. Mason as the man who had given him a job eight years ago with Price & Co., brokers at 71 Wall Street. He said he had seen the attack on Mr. Mason.

The taxicab had driven up to the corner, this man said, and Mr. Mason had alighted. He had staggered as though under the influence of liquor, and, after quitting the cab, had apparently intended to re-enter it. As he tried to do so two men who were inside pushed him away from the door, and he toppled over backward landing on his head.

Falvey's informant said he had hurried to the man's side as the taxicab drove off and had recognized him at once as Mr. Mason. Thereupon he had glanced after the cab and had noted the license number, which he told to the policeman.

He said he did not know where Mr. Mason lived or anything about him, and in the excitement of attending to the injured man Falvey let his informant get away.

At the New York Club the doorman said that no Angus Mason was a member there, and the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who tried to identify the unconscious man, said that they could not find his office at 71 Wall Street.

Dr. Shea said Mr. Mason had been in a daze when he questioned him, and he might have given wrong addresses unconsciously.

NO LAND TO BULGARIA, SAYS GREEK PREMIER

Will Not Cede One Inch of Territory, Gounaris Tells Macedonian Delegates.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—"Greece will not cede one inch of territory to Bulgaria," was the substance of a reply made by Premier Gounaris to a delegation of Macedonian deputies who asked for a statement relative to the purposes of the Government, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

In the negotiations which have been conducted by the Allies of the Quadruple Entente with Bulgaria in an effort to induce her to enter the war on their side, she has insistently demanded that she be ceded that part of Macedonia which was awarded to Serbia at the close of the Balkan wars. She also has sought to obtain at least a portion of the Macedonian territory which came under the Greek flag in the same way.

Macedonia was a Turkish province until the close of the Balkan war. The region embraces a medley of peoples, the chief elements being Slavs, Osmanlis and Greeks. The Slavs are Bulgarians and Serbs.

The statement attributed to M. Gounaris is significant in view of the fact that the British, French, Russian and Italian Ministers at Athens called upon him Wednesday and made united representations regarding the political situation. Their purpose was to gain the assistance of Greece.

Similar representations were made Friday by the representatives of the same nations at Nish to the Serbian Premier. This was regarded as the second step in the attempt to bring about a Balkan agreement, so that Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece may be numbered among the Allies.

REPORTS VON JAGOW ABOUT TO RESIGN

Amsterdam Hears That Alleged Congo Disclosure Has Hurt German Foreign Secretary.

AUSTRIAN NOTE ALSO FACTOR

Berlin Official News Bureau Denies, However, That He Urged Despoiling Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Exchange Telegraph Company hears from Berlin that the early resignation of Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, is probable.

The Minister's retirement will be attributed to ill health, but, according to the correspondent's advices, it really will be due to two blunders, the first being the sending of the Austro-Hungarian note to the United States regarding the exportations of munitions, and the second, as revealed in the Belgian Gray Book, von Jagow's former advocacy of the division of the Belgian Congo between Germany and France.

The Foreign Secretary's successor, the correspondent adds, probably will be Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

No confirmation of the rumor that Herr von Jagow is about to give up the foreign portfolio has been received from any other source.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad was the following:

"The North German Gazette, commenting officially on the assertion made in the Belgian Gray Book that Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, proposed the partition of Belgian Congo between Germany, France and Great Britain, to the exclusion of Belgium, in the Spring of 1914, remarks that certain information about the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany, regulating conditions in Africa, seemed to have reached Paris. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, asked for an explanation of Herr von Jagow, who replied that no French rights were involved, but that perhaps the Congo region would be an appropriate subject for general agreements between the three countries.

"Belgium, he said, probably would be unable financially to meet the requirements, and it generally was doubtful whether the small countries were financially strong enough to administer large colonies, which opinion was shared by Belgian publicists.

"The violation of Belgian rights, the North German Gazette says, never was intended or mentioned. The discussion started from the fact that France during the Morocco conference offered Germany her option and right in or to buy the Belgian Congo if it was salable.

"Seemingly M. Cambon," the newspaper says, "at once informed the Belgian Minister of his conversation with Herr von Jagow, misrepresenting its tendencies; but the fact that Germany early in 1914 began such colonial negotiations is the best proof that she had no thought of attacking the other powers or of beginning a world conflagration."

Like Lord Haldane, whose intimate friend he was, Herr von Jagow, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had always believed in an Anglo-German rapprochement which should dominate Europe. On the other hand, unlike the Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethann-Hollweg, he has never receded from the attitude he took on receiving the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir Edward Goschen, for the last time, on Aug. 1915, when he frankly declared that Germany's invasion of Belgium was a matter of indifference—the quickest way to get into France.

He with the Under Secretary, Herr von Zimmermann, believed that England would not fight against Germany—he, through a sincere friendship for the English, and Zimmerman because he believed the English Government would realize the expediency of remaining out of the war and then forming a commercial and colonial alliance with Germany free from French and Russian influences. Prince Lichnowsky, who was the German Ambassador at London when the war began, had strong British leanings, as did his two predecessors, all three men appointed through von Jagow's influence.

Gottlieb von Jagow succeeded Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter as the Chief Secretary of the Imperial Foreign Office early in 1913. He is a Prussian, a bachelor and is 51 years of age. Besides having held temporary posts at The Hague, Munich and Luxemburg, he was Ambassador at Rome for five years. He is a modest, unassuming scholar, fond of books and pictures. In 1913 he long begged to be excused from taking the Foreign Secretaryship on account of ill health, and it is understood that he accepted it only on the assurances of the Kaiser that he would go down in history as the man who had brought about an entente between Great Britain and the Fatherland.

The form of the Foreign Office notes, which bear the name of "Jagow," are said to reflect the character of Zimmermann rather than that of his chief. Zimmermann is the complete antitheais of von Jagow, being more like Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, who was blustering and domineering. Previous to the diplomatic conversations which ushered in the present war he was little known, even in Germany, except as an ambitious young attaché coming from Königsberg. His diplomatic career had consisted of brief periods as Consul at Canton and Tientsin. The German War list's does not even give his pronomen.

GERMANS OPEN ATTACK ON KOVNO; TAKE, THEN LOSE OSSOWETZ WORKS; RUSSIANS RETIRE ON NAREW FRONT

Petrograd Tells of Attacks on Fortresses; Reports Desperate Battles in the South

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7, via London, Sunday, Aug. 8.)—The following official statement was given out tonight:

Between the Dvina and the Niemen Rivers the fighting continued Friday without any essential change of front.

Near Kovno the enemy attacked the positions of the first line of the fortress on the left of the Niemen. Our heavy batteries are bombarding them vigorously.

Near Ossowetz the enemy at dawn Friday developed an intense fire, and, launching great clouds of asphyxiating gas, began an assault on the fortress positions. He carried works near Sosna, but was dislodged by our fire and by a counter-attack.

On the Narew there was desperate fighting. On the roads to Ostrov the enemy on Friday, after a series of sanguinary collisions, succeeded in progressing somewhat and extending the ground which he had occupied. Desperate enemy attacks in the Serock region on the previous evening were successfully repulsed.

On the Vistula there was a cannonade. Our heavy artillery successfully counter-attacked the work of pontoon parties on the Vistula during Thursday night.

Between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers most desperate actions are being fought in the direction of Kurow to Kotsk and in the region on the right bank of the Vieprz River, north of Leczna.

ITALIANS CAPTURE KEY TO GORIZIA

Monte San Michele, Five Miles Away, Taken After Desperate Fighting.

THREATEN ROAD TO TRIESTE

New Position Gives the Invaders Command of Highway Paralleling Austrian Trenches.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—After a desperate battle the Italians have stormed and captured the summit of Monte San Michele, which dominates Gorizia, says a Petit Journal dispatch from Turin.

The fall of Gorizia, twenty-two miles southwest of Trieste on the Isonzo, now is believed imminent, the dispatch adds.

Austrians Fire Monfalcone Depots.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The following official communication from Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the army, was given out tonight:

In the Piava sector our troops are establishing themselves in the conquered positions. The enemy during the night of Aug. 6-7 tried two attacks on them, supported by the fire of numerous groups of artillery which were combatted by ours and reduced to silence. Both attacks were repulsed.

In the Carso a stubborn struggle, which lasted all day yesterday, was decided toward evening by the material success of our arms, especially in the centre, where we took part of the depression descending toward Doberdo and made 140 prisoners.

On the right wing the enemy artillery fired incendiary bombs on the depots of Monfalcone, succeeding in starting a big fire, and by violent salvos of artillery tried to stop our detachments which sought to extinguish the fire. Nevertheless the dash and energy of our troops enabled them after a while to confine the fire and to limit the damage considerably.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—An official statement issued tonight says:

In the Gorizia district the front east of Polazzo and Redipuglia was very heavily bombarded by the enemy in the forenoon. Several Italian battalions attacked this sector in the afternoon, but after a short engagement ceased to advance.

In Tyrol and Carpinthia there were only artillery actions.

The occupation of Monte San Michele, 900 feet high, five miles southwest of Gorizia, two and one-half miles east of Gradisca, and three miles north and a little west of Monfalcone, renders the Italian possession of the last two places secure and at the same time gives the invaders a position from which they can command the ridge north of the highway which runs from Gorizia southwest to Aidussina, and thence due south to Trieste, joining the Gorizia-Trieste Railway at Cobila. Behind this ridge the Austrians still hold the slopes of Mont Frigido, 5,500 feet, and Mont Goliak, 5,800 feet, whose summits are inaccessible.

What is true of the so-called investment of Gorizia, a town through which Italian troops have several times passed, was true of "the investment of Gradisca." As long as the Italians were assailing Podgora and other heights around it the delusion was produced that the town was besieged. Yet when these heights were taken there was no official announcement of the capture of Gradisca itself.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

Sent to Bottom of Adriatic by an Austrian Undersea Boat.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Italian submarine Nereide is reported to have been sunk in an encounter with an Austrian submarine off the island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic Sea, according to a special dispatch from Rome.

The Nereide, which was built in 1913, was 134 feet long with a beam of 14 feet and a displacement of 315 tons, gross. Her peace-time complement was 17 men.

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GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL IN ARGONNE

Succeed at First, but the French Promptly Make a Counterattack.

REPULSED IN THE VOSGES

Advances Upon Schratzmannele Checked by French Artillery Fire and Bayonet Charge.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Renewed German attacks in the Argonne, at first attended with slight success, were made today, but the French official report records their final failure. Artillery combats took place in the Souchez region and in the forest of Apremont, and two German attacks in the Vosges were repulsed.

The following is the communiqué issued by the French War Office tonight:

Some artillery fighting has taken place in Artois around Souchez and Roclincourt, and also between the Oise and the Aisne on the Plateau of Nouvron.

In the Argonne the Germans twice repeated attacks around Hill No. 213, but they were repulsed. The explosion of two mines enabled them to gain a foothold in one of our trenches. They were immediately expelled by a counter-attack.

In the forest of Apremont the bombardment has been continued with the same intensity as on previous days.

In the Vosges the enemy several times shelled our positions at Linge and Schratzmannele. Toward 2 P. M. they made an attack on the Pass of Schratzmannele, on the road from Honneck, which was stopped by our sweeping fire. At the end of the afternoon a new German attack was repulsed by means of a bayonet charge and grenades.

The afternoon report issued in Paris is as follows:

Last night passed quietly on the western part of the front. There has been reported nothing more than some engagements with hand grenades in the vicinity of Souchez and artillery fighting in the region of Tracy-le-Val and in the neighborhood of Berry-au-Bac.

In the western section of the Argonne there has been a continuance of the very spirited fighting with grenades and bombs. An attack of the enemy in the vicinity of Hill No. 213 has been repulsed.

In Lorraine a strong German reconnoissance has been dispersed by our fire at a point not far from Leintrey.

In the Vosges there has been nothing to report.

The text of the German official statement follows:

In Flanders the Belgians, owing to the effectiveness of our artillery, were obliged partially to evacuate their advanced positions over the Yser near Hernisse, south of Dixmude.

French hand grenade attacks were repulsed north of Nancy. East of Lunéville our advance patrol easily repelled an enemy attack.

In the district north of Münster nothing of importance took place.

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER SURVIVES SEVEN WOUNDS

Crosby Is Back from Gallipoli With Bullets in His Chest and Liver.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Private David Crosby, who was one of the first batch of Queensland volunteers and is at present in Liverpool, affords an amazing case of wounds without death. In the course of a three hours' charge in the Gallipoli Peninsula he sustained the following injuries: A bayonet wound eighteen inches long in the abdomen, shot through the groin, shot through the right elbow and wrist, broken finger, fractured knee, bullet at present embedded in the chest, which can easily be fingered, and bullet in the liver. He is now about to undergo two operations.

Crosby is 22 years old. He went to Australia four years ago and joined the volunteers. He was in action on Aug. 16, 1914, at the capture of Dabon, one of the German possessions in the Pacific. He went on to Egypt and then to the Dardanelles, having been in the second boat that landed on the beach in a hail of lead. Through this he passed almost without a scratch, and it was on May 30 that he sustained his injuries. The man who saved his life was killed by the same bayonet that wounded Crosby.

With all these injuries the young soldier lay in agony on the battlefield for 28 hours and was eventually dragged to a place of shelter by a man whose leg was broken.

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BIG FORTRESS STORMED

Germans Use Gas at Ossowetz But Are Dislodged by Russians.

NEW MOVE TOWARD DVINSK

Russians Yield More Ground South of Riga and Retire Behind Defenses.

NAREW FRONT IS BROKEN

Heavy Russian Artillery Attack Pontoons of Germans Trying to Cross the Vistula.

LINES TO SOUTH STILL FIRM

Mackensen and Austrians Gain Little—One Novo Georgievsk Fort Reported Taken.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 8.—Reports from the eastern front show that the Germans on their northern front have pressed close enough to Kovno to open their attack on the fortress. Ossowetz, also strongly fortified, is under attack.

Unofficial reports that Kovno was being evacuated by the Russians reached London yesterday, but a Russian official statement indicates that they still are in possession of the city, which is the capital of the Government of Kovno, in Lithuania. It is a fortress of the first class. Ossowetz is about fifty miles northeast of Warsaw on the Narew River, and about the same distance southwest of Kovno.

The German official claim that the Russian line has been broken near Lomza and the mouth of the Bug River, where von Hindenburg has been battling for three weeks, suggested to London observers that the Russian retirement may have been voluntary, the purpose of protecting the Warsaw retreat having been accomplished. The official report from Petrograd, however, shows that the Russians are contesting every foot of ground on this front.

In the Baltic area, the further advance of von Bülow's army toward Dünaburg, (Dvinsk,) and the attack on Kovno show an increasing danger in the Grand Duke's military position.

General von Bülow with 340,000 men is carrying out sweeping flank movements much on the same lines as those with which General von Kluck opened the campaign in the west, though in different circumstances and in a much more difficult country. General von Bülow's left wing, which joins up with the separate army operating south of Riga, on its further advance toward Dvinsk has caused the Russians to retreat across the Jara River.

Hereafter General von Bülow's progress is likely to be slower. Between the Jara and Dünaburg there are great swamps, while between Kovno and Vilna, his second objective, lie the Niemen River to the south and the Sventa and many other streams to the north and east, all of which lend themselves to defense.

The besieged fortress of Novo Georgievsk, at the junction of the Vistula and Narew Rivers, the most westerly place retained by the Russians, still holds out, although the Germans claim to have captured one fort.

There is little change in the other sections of the Polish salient. The Russians are still holding the eastern bank of the Vistula, including Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, and at least are delaying the German advance across the river, while in the southeast neither General von Mackensen nor Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has made much progress, being still little more than twenty miles north of the Lublin-Cholm Railway, which they crossed a week ago. The resistance which the Russians are offering here, and that which has delayed General von Hindenburg in the north, have kept the roads clear for the escape of the Russians from the inner encircling operation.

Berlin Report of Gains.

The official statement from Berlin is as follows:

East of Poniewesch the Russians retreated behind the Jara.

Toward the West front of Kovno, progress was made and 500 Russians were made prisoners and two machine guns were taken.

The armies of Generals von Scholz and von Gallwitz have, after stubborn fighting broken the resistance of the enemy near Lomza and the mouth of the River Bug.

The total results of the fighting from Aug. 4 to Aug. 6 amount to eighty-five officers and more than 14,200 men being taken prisoners. Six cannon, eight bomb throwers and sixty-nine machine guns also were captured.

The troops investing Novo Georgievsk have penetrated as far as the Narew River.

The fort of Dembe was taken from the South. The Vistula as far as Bienkow has been reached.

In Warsaw the position is unchanged. The Russians continue to bombard the town from the eastern bank of the Vistula.

Our airships dropped bombs on the railway stations of Nowo Minsk and Siedice.

Near and north of Ivangorod the position remains unchanged.

Between the Bug and the Vistula

the German troops stormed the enemy positions near Ruskowola, southeast of Lubartow and northeast of Lentschna, and forced the enemy to evacuate his positions there.

The following official statement was issued at the War Office in Vienna:

Between the Vistula and the Bug fighting is proceeding. Austro-Hungarian troops south of Lubartow and the Germans northeast of Leczna penetrated the enemy's linea.

Orderly Retreat from Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7, (via London.)—Warsaw was evacuated by the Russians without a struggle in its immediate vicinity in order that the Polish capital might escape damage. The retreat was businesslike and orderly.

All the war stock had been previously removed from the city, along with the rolling stock of the railroads. The Russians planted artillery to prevent the rebuilding of the Vistula bridges by the Germans.

According to official information a large part of the evacuating army remained close to the city prepared to contest any effort made by the Germans to cross the Vistula in pursuit.

Novo Georgievsk, in spite of its investment on three sides, still has railroad communication to the southeast through Nowy Dwor and Yablona. The former town is immediately across the Bug River at the junction of the Vistula. The fortress presents a serious obstacle to the co-operation of the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria at Warsaw with those operating along the Narew.

The Germans on the Narew are being held a few miles from the left bank of the river, notwithstanding the bringing up of heavy German reinforcements, and the apparently serious efforts made in the last three days to break through into the rear of the Russian Warsaw defenders.

In the vicinity of the Baltic capital of Riga the Germans have been forced back toward Mitau. The Teutons appear for the time being to have abandoned their efforts in the direction of Riga, and intend instead to prevent flanking of their positions from the direction of Poniewesch. Nevertheless, it is expected in Petrograd that Riga will be the scene of an early renewal of activities.

The railroads are not taking shipments destined for Riga. Historic monuments are being removed from the city, and the exodus of the people continues.

RUSSIANS STILL IN PRAGA.

Rearguard Actions Aid Main Retreat from Warsaw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A special telegram this afternoon to the Zurich Neue Zeitung from Berlin states that the Russians still firmly occupy the Warsaw suburb of Praga on the eastern bank of the river.

Fresh artillery duels are taking place across the river. This rearguard resistance is proving of great value to the main body of the Russian Army.

GERMANS DESCRIBE CAPTURE OF WARSAW

Forts South of City Stormed—Entering Forces Welcomed by the People.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—According to press dispatches from Warsaw now reaching Berlin, the Polish capital fell as the result of a midnight storm against the forts on the south of the city.

A division of Prussian reservists had the honor of making the first breach in the fortress line, and they entered the city at 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 5.

These troops had been heavily engaged for two days and two nights with the forts, which, though deprived of heavy artillery, were capable of offering highly effective resistance to the infantry.

The forts in Warsaw had been destroyed last Winter when Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive from the west threatened the Russian lines along the Vistula and when the evacuation of the city seemed imminent. They later were rebuilt as supporting points for infantry and were surrounded with intricate entanglements of wire, ditches, and extensive fields of buried mines to explode under the feet of storming columns.

The fall of the west front of the fortress occurred almost simultaneously with the capture of the southern forts by Prussians. Mixed divisions of Saxon, Bavarian, and Württembergian troops carried the western forts, so that all four of German kingdoms were represented in the victory.

The troops attacking from the west had at times to do severe fighting in working their way within storming distance of the forts. The Russians resisted stubbornly, and retired under the cover of night.

The German troops were welcomed to Warsaw as liberators, according to the report forwarded to Berlin by Kurt Aram, a special correspondent of the Lokal-anzeiger. Telegraphing under date of Aug. 6, Aram places emphasis on the statement that the city was not evacuated without a conflict. The forts were protected by barbed wire, trenches, pitfalls, and mines against infantry attacks. The city is not mentioned as having been damaged.

The inhabitants of the Polish capital, the correspondent says, filled the streets and welcomed the in-marching troops with every sign of real enthusiasm and rejoicing. The streets were richly beflagged. The Polish peasants who long had been restrained in the city began leaving in force early on the morning for their farms, driving their livestock and conveying their household effects, and they greeted the Germans with tears.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt confirms the report that the German troops met with a joyous reception. The streets, he says, were filled with Poles, Jews, Germans, and Russians, who waved their hats joyfully to the German soldiers. Many of the inhabitants were seen standing in the vicinity of the castle, although an infantry battle with the Russians was proceeding on the east of the building.

The electric street cars were running as usual, the correspondent says, and almost all the shops were opened. Very little damage had been done in the city proper. The earthworks about the forts show the German artillery made many fair hits.

The correspondent at Ivangorod of the Lokal-Anzeiger points out the occupation of that fortress in itself is less important than the fact that it makes possible an important increase of concentric pressure on the Russian troops in South Poland. The offensive of the armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and Field aMrshal von Mackensen, he adds, continues northward and the effect on the yet unchanged East Galician front is likely soon to make itself felt.

100,000 IN MUNICH CELEBRATE VICTORY

Bavarian Capital Sings Praises to the Deity Over Capture of Warsaw.

MUNICH, Aug. 7, (via London.)—A crowd of more than 100,000 persons, representing all classes of society, assembled last evening on the historic Koenigsplatz of Munich to celebrate the German victory at Warsaw and Ivangorod.

This gathering is being talked of as the greatest in the history of the city. The manifestations of patriotism were remarkable in themselves, but they were overshadowed by the evidences of a deep religious feeling on the part of the assembled multitude. During the celebration aeroplanes circled in the air over the Koenigsplatz, and the hum of their motors could be heard constantly above the sound of thousands of voices.

Every inch of the great square, from the Glyptothek to the Art Museum, and from the Propylaen to the Arcistrasse was filled. With bared heads the people stood in the light of the setting sun, and before giving expression to the national pride in the success of German arms in Poland, a fervent prayer went up to God.

The celebration began at a quarter past 7, with the simultaneous ringing of all the church bells in Munich. For two hours previous to this time crowds had been streaming from all directions to the Koenigsplatz, bedecked with flags for the occasion. At half-past seven, to the accompaniment of a military band which had taken up its position on the pillared portico of the art museum, the crowds sang the Ambrosian Te Deum in constantly swelling volume. It was then that four aeroplanes circled above the square, now rising and now sinking to a hundred feet above the heads of the people, the whir of their motors joining in with the sound of the singing of the crowd.

The Te Deum was followed by the singing of another choral. Detachments of police and firemen had been ordered to the square to preserve order, but their services were not needed. These men joined in the singing of the second anthem, "Now Thank Ye All Our God," in which they were led by Herr von Burscht, Lord Mayor of Munich.

After this, the Lord Mayor in a voice heard distinctly in all parts of the great square, made a short patriotic address, closing with a call for three cheers for King Ludwig of Bavaria, Emperor William, and Emperor Francis Joseph.

After this the assemblage joined in singing "Hail to the King," the melody of which is the same as "America." Other patriotic songs were then sung by the crowd.

The religious note was maintained to the end, when several thousand persons, still bareheaded, sang the old hymn of thanksgiving to God.

It was almost dark when the demonstration came to an end. After nightfall every restaurant in the city was filled to overflowing, and the streets were jammed with persons waving flags. This was the informal part of the celebration. So far as the number of participants was concerned, it exceeded the demonstrations following the fall of Przemysl and Lemberg.

FOUND THE GERMANS DEPRESSED IN VICTORY

British Official Eyewitness With Russians Says Teutons Realize They Cannot Win in End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Professor Bernard Pares, who has been the British official eyewitness with the Russian armies, and is now back in London, summed up yesterday for The Daily Chronicle his impressions of the Eeastern campaign.

"The war in Poland has revealed Russia at her best," he said. "When I left the Third Army in Galicia at the end of June the Germans were fifty miles south of Lublin. They took a month to get there and that's not bad work for the Russians. When we retreated from Gorlice they took precious good care not to press us too much. On one occasion a Russian corps of 6,000 men, hampered though they were by lack of adequate artillery and munitions, actually took 7,000 prisoners, more than they themselves.

"Both Germans and Austrians are in a chronic condition of depression. It is hardly credible, but nevertheless true, that after their great successes in Galicia they somehow realized then, as they realize more than ever now in spite of any temporary advantage, the fact that they cannot win unless we choose to lose.

"I say deliberately and emphatically that on the whole of the Russian front, and I could go where I liked and talk to whom I liked, I have not seen or heard of anything brutal or beastly done by Russian troops. They have fought most humanely in this war, almost too humanely sometimes think.

"Quite apart from the enthusiasm with which the Slav populations, Poles, Czechs, and Ruthenians, greeted their appearance on Austrian soil, the remarkable fact must be recorded that a very large number of Austrian civilians quite voluntarily accompanied the Russians when the latter yere forced to retire. Not only do they treat the wounded German or Austrian prisoners as well as their own people, they often actually treat them better. I had many personal illustrations of this and of the manner in which the sulkiness of the German captive was soon worn down by the sheer kindness of his Russian attendants. Their Slav prisoners are treated with the greatest tolerance and often may be seen walking with perfect freedom in the streets.

"Of the German side I was told no such amenities redeemed the ruin of war. Their troops were brutal, arrogant, and often drunk. German prisoners, unlike Austrians, are sometimes found so hopelessly intoxicated they are not sober for twenty-four hours after their capture. On the other hand, I can say with certainty that there is not one case of drunkenness in the whole Russian Army. The drink that Germans often deliberately leave when they evacuate a town is promptly thrown into the gutters."

FRANCE NOT DOWNCAST.

People Refuse to Regard Loss of Warsaw as a Serious Blow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Although the abandonment of Warsaw caused deep regret here, public opinion was so prepared that nothing like a shock was experienced.

Russia's vastness has made such an impression on France that the people are confident no loss of territory, if unaccompanied by a sacrifice of armies, can affect Russia's strength. Like the British fleet, mighty Russia represents invincibility, and France feels the eastern ally is retiring only to return with redoubled violence.

Le Temps sums up the general impression as follows: "The evacuation of Warsaw is for us only a grievous test. It could not demoralize us. The magnificent attitude of the Russian Army and people and the union of all the vital forces of the nation for a grand unanimous effort contribute, on the contrary, to justify the faith in final victory, which is now stronger than ever in all allied countries than it was a year ago."

Le Journal des Débats emphasizes the Duma's unity and confidence, despite the German triumph at Warsaw, and says: "Despite their present victory, the Germans are wrong in hoping for internal dissensions in Russia. The Allies refuse to consider incidents, however important, as essentials. They did not think the war won after the victory of the Marne, as now they are confident it is not lost after Warsaw. Let Germany remember the danger of victories which do not insure the final victory. Napoleon went further than Warsaw. The Germans have not as yet shown any superiority over Napoleon."

SAW IVANGOROD FIGHTING.

Chicago Tribune Correspondent Praises the Austrians' Morale.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Chicago Tribune will publish the following Rotterdam dispatch tomorrow; from H. J. Reilly, its war correspondent:

"I have just returned from the field headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian Army after a week with the corps of General von Koevoet, on the front at Ivangorod.

"On July 28 I visited the cavalry along the Vistula and saw Novo Alexandria burning. Officers of the cavalry say they saw the Russians burning the houses in their retreat. The Russians burned all bridges to the north.

"On the 29th I visited the infantry opposite the south half of the Russian position in front of the Ivangorod forts. Across 1,200 yards of rolling country, with occasional trees, I saw plainly the Russian trenches along the edge of a wood across an open field. There was occasional slight infantry and artillery fire to the north.

"A Russian captive balloon was fired. On the same night the Germans helped the Austro-Hungarian engineers cross the Vistula, north of Kozienc.

"On the 31st I visited the infantry in front of the Ivangorod forts, and opposite the right flank of the Germans east of the Vistula passed crowds of refugees, in wagons and on foot, carrying household belongings and driving cattle, sheep, and horses.

"From the Austro-Hungarian trenches on the bank of the Vistula I saw German shrapnel and high explosives bursting on the Russian position on the other bank, also the smoke of the burning villages farther south.

"Later I visited the artillery position. The enemy's shrapnel burst 400 yards away on the flank. There was desultory artillery firing all day, during the night the Russians made heavy attacks on the Germans across the river. All failed.

"On the morning of Aug. 1 the Germans on the east and the Austro-Hungarians with seventy guns on the west side attacked the Russians. From the trenches I saw Russian shells bursting on the opposite bank set the village of Tyrzyn on fire, while on the west side Russian artillery projectiles from their position in front of Ivangorod burst over the Austro-Hungarian position to the south. On all sides there were burning villages.

"Nine Austro-Hungarian divisions attacked the Russian positions in front of Ivangorod, which were sufficiently in advance of the Ivangorod forts to prevent the Austro-Hungarian guns from reaching the forts.

"By night most of the enemy's positions, 2,500 prisoners, twenty-nine guns, and fifty machine guns had been captured with slight loss. Then the heavy guns could reach the Ivangorod forts. There are indications of the Russian morale breaking west of the Vistula. There they burned some villages to the east and are now burning all villages and crops in their path.

"In the Austro-Hungarian Army are many regiments, much equipment and ammunition, and food of all kinds is plentiful. The spirit of the men and officers is excellent. They are sure of success. Just as the Germans rest on the defensive in France, while concentrating their strength against the Russians, the Austro-Hungarians rest on the defensive in Italy and Serbia and concentrate on Russia. The unity between the Germans and Austro-Hungarians is complete."

WOMEN BURY WARSAW DEAD.

Part of the Heavy Burden That Has Fallen on Polish People.

In the terrible fighting around Warsaw, the women of the Polish capital had to act as undertakers and gravediggers, in addition to performing other and less distasteful work which in peace times men are generally called upon to do. This information was transmitted to the Polish Victims' Relief Committee of this city by an agent of the committee in Warsaw. A statement issued by the committee in this city says:

"When the men were being slain by thousands on the borders of the city and outlying country, there was no time for burials. Those bodies that received no attention were thrown into shallow trenches and hastily covered with loose earth. The heat of Summer and the rains have literally opened these charnels, which became a menace to the living. The municipal authorities tried to get men to do the work of reburying. Two rubles a day (only 80 cents since the decrease in value of Polish money) was offered. The only volunteers for the gruesome toil were women and young girls. Directed by women of refinement, who under other circumstances could not have been induced to go near such horrors, the women dig new and deeper graves than those from which the decomposed bodies are being taken. The sight of those frail women dragging dead bodies, completely unrecognizable, from their hiding places in trench graves is an unusual one even in these days of heartrending war scenes. In many cases the women have been bereaved of all the men of their families, and the pathos of the situation is augmented because they know that some of the bodies they are burying are those of their own loved ones.

"Interest in the Polish Victims' Relief Fund is spreading all over the United States, through the work of the National American Committee, of which Mr. Paderewski is the head. Checks should be made payable to the National City Bank, marked 'For Polish Victims' Relief Fund.'"

German Police Chief for Warsaw.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—Chief of Police Glasenapp of Cologne, Prussia, today was appointed to the head of the Police Department in the conquered city of Warsaw.

RUSSIAN GOODS TO COME IN.

Agreement Almost Complete for Lifting the War Embargo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Arranging final details to lift the Russian embargo on exports to the United States, a conference here today completed a tentative scheme for handling the traffic, representatives of the Russian Embassy and the State and Commerce departments participating. The plan will be cabled to the Russian Minister of Finance for indorsement. Under proposals made by the United States and accepted in principal by Russia, all Russian exports to this country will be consigned to the Secretary of Commerce and delivered by him to local consumers under guarantee that none of the goods will reach Russia's enemies by reexportation.

The agreement provides that importers shall deposit a bond with the Secretary of Commerce covering all goods to be imported from Russia. It will be held by the Secretary of Commerce pending satisfactory evidence of the final consumption of the goods in this country or until the end of the European war.

Imports to be liberated by the lifting of the embargo include hides, furs, vetch seed, mineral oil and numerous other products.

MUST EXPLAIN OIL SEIZURES.

United States Will Ask Germany Why Tankers Were Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A telegram from the Standard Oil Company in New York embraces all the information that has come to the State Department concerning the seizure of the American oil steamers Llama and Wico, bound from American ports for Stockholm, Sweden. The company received its information from the Danish Petroleum Company at Copenhagen, through the Standard Oil Company's London attorneys. The Standard Oil Company asked the State Department to make representations for the release of the vessels and to obtain permission to repair the Wico, which had been injured in grounding after she had been taken in charge by the Germans.

The reason for the seizures is not known. The ships were bound from neutral ports to another neutral port, and apparently were immune from capture or detention. Both ships were detained at Kirkwall, England, on suspicion that their cargoes, while consigned to a Swedish port, were in reality intended for Germany, but were released after it had been shown that the suspicion was unfounded. One explanation suggested for the seizures by the Germans is that the German Government suspects that Russia was the ultimate destination for the oil they carried. An explanation will be sought by the United States.

The army of General von Bülow is pushing eastward from Poniewesch (1) with the objective of Dvinsk, (Dunaberg on the map.) Further south the German advance has reached the first-class fortress of Kovno (2) and the attack on the fortress has begun. Ossowetz, lying between Grodno and Lomza, is also being attacked.

DEAD MEN'S DIARIES LAUD TURKISH FOES

Pathetic Entries in Notebooks of British Soldiers Who Fell and Were Buried by Moslems.

TELL OF STIFF FIGHTING

One Writer Thought He Bore a Charmed Life, but Finally Was Slain—Showed Mental Strain.

GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, June 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Many dead British soldiers have been buried by the Turks—usually after a trench has been taken. Before the body is disposed it is searched for letters or some other means of identification. In the course of this many interesting documents, among them diaries of fallen officers and men, have been found. A number of these were placed at the disposal of The Associated Press correspondent with permission to copy such parts he might care to make use of.

A dozen of the diaries were read. Parts of them are given here. Life in the trenches is pictured as one long round of "fatigue and squadding" and keeping back the Turks, whom nearly all had come to respect and fear.

The diary of Private R. Charlesworth, Eighth Manchester Regiment, 32 years old, is somewhat typical of those kept by men of his station. There is a quaint charm in his simple description of the trip to Egypt and the installing of the regiment in Mustapha Pasha camp, Alexandria. The insects there were a plague, his diary says, and the men were glad when they were transferred to Polymedia camp, in the island of Cyprus.

Then came references to long route marches and much drill. Later the regiment was sent to Cairo. More marches followed. Many men fell out and often officers with humane inclinations would help some poor enlisted youngster by carrying his rifle for him.

The regiment was picked for service in the Dardanelles. It was embarked on the steamer Ionian of Glasgow.

For about a month Private Charlesworth fought at Sedd-el-Bahr, life being a series of alternate shifts of "work and rests." Then comes the last entry:

On the 26th (May) we finished the trench. On the 27th we moved to the second line of trenches.

"A march past for Sir Ian Hamilton" in Egypt appears to have been the most important event to another, whose other entries, made in a calendar, consist entirely of "on" and "off" duty and similar routine remarks.

The diary of another contains the owner's will on the inside page of the cover. It reads:

My will:
Everything I possess to go to my father.
WILFRED HAYES,
6th Batt., Manchester Regiment.

The entries are extremely matter-of-fact.

May 15th. Turks advance.
May 16th. One of our officers shot dead.
May 21st. Nothing doing all day.
May 27th. Not a minute's sleep for three days and three nights.
May 28th. We were obliged to remove to our reserve trench.
May 29th. During the afternoon the 8th B., M. R., (8th Battalion, Manchester Regiment,) were digging in a trench, which they had advanced to during the night, when they were surprised by the Turks, who retired, leaving rifles and equipment behind. The artillery and infantry peppered them. The Eighth Essex were to take back the trench, and the Sixth, who were in the reserve trenches, resting after two nights of advancing and trench digging, had to go and support them. The 8th lost heavily, although the 6th had few casualties. The 8th got the order to advance with fixed bayonets, but funked it, so we 6th would not let them stay in the trench, and pushed them over the parapet. Hand to hand a wounded man crawled into our trench and said that a Sergeant and four men were the only survivors in a trench. Reinforcements were sent.
May 30th. We are still in the trenches and are getting very worn and tired.
May 31st. Turks attacking. Eighth unable to hold their own; one of our platoons to aid. The 8th begin to retire, but the Sergeant in charge of the 6th will not allow them to retire.

Then comes the penultimate entry. It reads:

June 3.—Cousin Richard killed—only me left out of the three of us.

And then the last:

June 4.—Preparing to take hill 709 at the point of the bayonet. Twelve o'clock we charge the Turks at the point of the bayonet.

Private William Sykes of the Eighth Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who enlisted as No. 2029, at the age of 17 years and 5 months, had nothing but his letters on his person when found. Most of them were written by his mother, a gentle middle-aged woman, according to her photograph, which the boy carried with him. The letters are addressed as No. 2029. "Our dear son Will." There is a photograph that shows Will among his five sisters and there is another taken when he enlisted, showing Will as a chubby youngster with a wondering, innocent stare in his large eyes. He is clothed in a very smart uniform that is a trifle too large. One can almost sense his endeavor to fill it.

The most remarkable document in the lot is that of a Captain J. L. Lynch, regiment unknown. There is some doubt as to the second initial, which may be intended for an "I" or "J."

His diary is well kept, gives the most minute details, and mirrors a mind constantly under great strain. There are in it many allusions to himself as a "lucky man" or a man with a "charmed life."

The Captain left Rugby on March 17 for Alexandria. The French he met en route he refers to as "those funny little Frenchmen." His stay in Egypt is given in the diary in bleak notes void of interest. On April 21 his ship arrived in Saros Bay. On the same day the Turks fired on the British transport Manita, with the result that about seventy soldiers jumped overboard, of which number sixty were drowned, according to the entry in Captain Lynch's diary.

Of the many entries a few will be given here in the exact words of Captain Lynch:

Sunday, April 25.—I was the sole survivor out of a company of eighty-five rank and file, the majority of whom were killed outright. In the morning, just before we retired, I bandaged a Sergeant of the R. M. L. I., whose brains were hanging out of the back of his head. A sniper suddenly fired a couple of shots, wounding again some of the wounded. I took a little time to locate the devil, and fired a shot, bringing him down a hill 200 feet above. I took the belt from his rifle and put it in my pocket for a keepsake. I was very much surprised to find him to be a German. I gave him a fine death, about six or seven bayonet thrusts just to finish him off. I didn't try to kill him, (sic.)

On May 15 Captain Lynch speaks of a deserter who had been caught and, as he thinks, will be sentenced to death. Four others, he says, have already been sentenced to death, but sentence had been commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Of the four, one was a sergeant-corporal and three were privates, belonging to the Munster Fusiliers and the Worcester Regiment. There is little sleep to be had, and the Turks give no quarter, says the entry, nor do they permit the care of the wounded and killed, because the German officers are against this. Captain Lynch writes of his own trench as being filled with dead men and accoutrements.

May 19.—Turks showed great pluck. We like the way the Turks come up to us in great bundles as the Germans. They fall like ninepins. You can't help hitting the brutes; they simply walk into our bullets.

Saturday, May 22.—Had a very narrow escape. Was unbuttoning my greatcoat. I bent my head to see what had happened, when a bullet hit me a bang on the topknot. Had I not bent my napper I would have been buried by now. My luck must have been in. The bullet was like a ton of bricks falling on top of me. Fighting at its worst at present. The firing is awful.

Tuesday, May 24.—The Manchester Brigade has been split up and sent to different units for discipline, some of them giving us great laughs. Of course, they are only Terriers, [Territorials.]

Saturday, May 29.—Turkish shells are dropping terribly near. Four fragments of German, French, English, and Turkish made shells. They are splendidly equipped as regards fire-arms and ammunition.

Tuesday, June 2.—Digging communication trenches all day long, wishing we were in firing line. Getting messed about something awful. Some strong chemicals have been put in the water to discourage men in drinking it. Wrote Addie another letter.

The last entry reads:

Wednesday, June 3.—Called out last night to go to base, but the order was very soon canceled. We are not sorry to go to our beds.

Captain Lynch must have mistaken some of the blond Turks, with Georgian and Circassian ancestry, for Germans. An inspection by The Associated Press correspondent of the Sed-el-Bahr Turkish trenches and camps has established that today there are not more than a score of Germans at the front and that up to May 4 none at all were active there.

MEN FROM THE FRONT FIND PARIS CHANGED

Even the Shopgirls More Serious Than of Old—Flashy Dress Is Seen No More.

PARIS, July 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The reservist home for the first time after a year at the front realizes less the change in himself than the transformation of Paris. He has acquired his new color gradually and has built up his hitherto unknown muscles almost imperceptibly. The blasé Parisian, who left for the front soft and pallid, with stooping shoulder and spiritless eye, indifferently interested in life, comes back not only strengthened but brightened; his mind has been reopened to impressions. The little revolutions that have transformed Paris, gradually break upon him all at once; he is more like a tourist visiting the French capital for the first time than a man who knows, or knew, his boulevards by heart.

It is an odd spectacle to see the reservists swarming into the Gare du Nord like children full of picnic enthusiasm. They seem to discover something new everywhere; first of all it is the civilian that gets their curious attention. There is first the surprise of the man from the trenches that so many men were left at home; then there is unconcealed amusement at the gravity with which the less reassured of the non-combatants read the official communiques and calcuate the chances of being safe in Paris another Winter. The absence of motor buses, the reduced number of automobiles, and decreased facilities for transportation inspire all sorts of quips and jibes at the "civils"; as for himself, the reservist has increased his stock of resourcefulness. A year ago he would have fumed when unable to find a cab; today he trots off to the subway, satisfied and amused to think that the "civils" must be devilishly annoyed.

When he sits down on the terrace of a café he amuses himself by ordering prohibition drinks and pokes fun at the old boulevardier at his side who takes his substitute for absinthe with a grimace.

Having lost the habit of a soft bed until 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, he has discovered a new Paris—the Paris of the early hours—that goes cityward from 7 o'clock on and is rarely seen at its best by those who find it only when submerged by the bustle of the later hours. The ordinary sewing woman comes first. A little later the smart class of milliners' models and seamstresses, the shop girls, stenographers, furnishing with the manicures and forelaides, the aristocracy of the great fur cloak and dressmaking establishments.

War has reduced numbers and leveled conditions; the procession is still charming, but with the difference. It is a long line of white and black. No crape here, for their mourning is democratic; rich bereavements alone may wear the aristocratic weeds. Those that work content themselves with black skirt and little jacket with white collarette. Strangest of all, these girls become assiduous readers of the "Journal Official"—the Congressional record of France. They look at once to the pages containing the citations in the orders of the day. Every one of them hopes there will be news of some of the boys at the front. They generally have a little flower to spare, and this an early morning reservist gets, along with one of the touching lessons of war time in Paris.

"How dark Paris is" is a common remark, not that it bothers the reservist, who has acquired something of the sight of a cat at the front, but he wonders how the "civils" can stand it. Knowing that the cafés were formerly closed at 8 o'clock, he wonders why they are not called in the old days instead of the present closing hour of 10:30. "That," the "civil" tells him, "is something in the nature of 'acclimatation'—like life at the front." He has acquired the 8 o'clock habit and this habit has become as strong as the old 2 o'clock in the morning habit.

WHY FRENCH LEFT KUM KALE

Couldn't Hold the Asiatic Shore Against the Turkish Guns.

KRITHIA, Gallipoli Peninsula, July 21.—The correspondent of The Associated Press recently visited Weber Pasha, the German General commanding the Turkish troops operating against the Allies near Sedd-el-Bahr. The General said the situation was most favorable to the Ottoman forces. Had it not been that the allied ships literally overwhelmed the peninsula with artillery fire during the landing operations, he said, not a single British or French soldier would have set foot ashore. But for days and days the allied ships had bombarded every square yard on the southern point of the peninsula, making it impossible to move the Ottoman troops without exposing them to almost instant annihilation. But day after day the Turks dug more trenches and improved them. Then it was the allied land forces ran into a wall of Turkish pluck and endurance.

In those days Weber Pasha was in command of the Ottoman forces behind Kum Kale. Here the French tried their luck. General Weber forced them back. The operations against the Asiatic side at Kum Kale were no feint. Weber Pasha has in his possession the general order of the French landing troops. Kum Kale and its neighborhood were to be taken and held at all cost in order that the Turkish batteries in that locality might be captured. It was feared that these batteries would prove a thorn in the side of the allied troops at Sedd-el-Bahr, because they could sweep, and at present do sweep, every day, the positions on the allied right wing.

The French failed to hold Kum Kale because the Turkish batteries mowed down everything on the ground held by the French troops, and the Ottoman infantry waded in with the bayonet in a manner which not even the French, no mean performers with the bayonet themselves, could stand. So they re-embarked and went to Sedd-el-Bahr, where today they form the allied right wing and are almost daily subjected to a galling fire by the Turkish batteries they were to silence.

SAYS THE KAISER IS CHEERFUL NOW

Dr. Ganghofer Describes the Great Change Wrought in Him by Victory.

HINT OF AN EARLY PEACE

Novelist Tells of the Emperor's Prophecy Which He Cannot Yet Disclose.

An interview with "a changed Kaiser, a joyous, triumphant Kaiser," is described in the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten by Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, the German novelist, who at an earlier stage of the war described a meeting with the Kaiser on the West front, and again in the East just before Italy's entry into the war, when the weight of adverse events was pressing heavily upon the German ruler. In the latest article, however, Ganghofer describes the War Lord triumphant as the German forces swept through Lemberg and onward into Russian Poland.

"Let me narrate, without omission, wandering back to the Lake of Janow and feeling again the glowing evening hour in which I saw that the German Kaiser had arrived," he writes. "I did not want to stay, did not wish to intrude; wanted to go away after I had seen with joy how happy and lively the Kaiser was, how healthy and fresh and full of strength he looked—no longer so serious and severe as on the 8th of May, when I was permitted to see him at the depot at Brzeskow, that time when the impression of the victorious Spring days on the Dunajec was embittered and overshadowed for him by worry about the decision of Italy. Worry? No! What then spoke so seriously and severely out of the eyes of the Kaiser was neither care nor wrath—it was the painful sorrow for an event which he saw coming and in which, in spite of all, he could not believe, because it seemed incomprehensible and impossible to him in the loyalty of his own nature.

"In those days that followed, from the 20th to the 24th of May, the question intruded itself a hundred times upon me, 'How will this heavy disappointment affect the Kaiser?' And now, when I saw the Kaiser in the wood of Janow, standing over there in the clearing, under the thunder song of the cannon, so erect, so joyous in the fateful hour, and so full of life—now I had my answer, the answer that made me happy! As the Kaiser was, so he is still! Those who are strong within do not change. Let happen what may, they do not bow, they do not stoop under their burdens. Therefore they are victors. One foe more or less does not count.

"I wanted to depart.

"'Herr Doctor,' inquired an officer, stepping up to me, 'will you not wait?'

"I shook my head. My clothes were soiled and dusty, my hands gray, my face covered with perspiration.

"'I beg of you, stay! The Kaiser has already seen you. Here he comes.'

"With a cordial smile the Kaiser extended his hand to me:

"'Ganghofer! Are you everywhere?'

"I reported where I had come from, and the Kaiser made me happy by saying:

"'The news has just come in that the Russians have been driven out of the advanced point of support by the next corps.'

"'Indeed?' It came as a cry of joy from my heart. One always hears joyful news from the Kaiser! I had to tell him about myself, and the Kaiser asked how long I would remain with the army. I told him at least until Lemberg.

"'You are good,'' laughed the Kaiser gayly; and then he grew serious: 'You are right; energetically to wish for something which is necessary helps to attain it.'

"And when he heard that since early morning I had been on my legs, he asked immediately: 'Have you eaten your midday meal anywhere?' I shook my head.

"'For Heaven's sake! Then you must have something at once!'

"He ordered a cup of tea brought to me and two big slices of cake; thrust one hand into a tin box that stood on the table, and stuffed my coat pocket with swieback. And while he was speaking with me I had to nibble all the time, for he kept urging me: 'Eat, please eat!'

"In reporting to him about my travels on the front in the last few weeks I told him also that I had met Sven Hedin in Przemysl. The Kaiser's eyes lighted at the mention of the name, and he said quickly: 'I am very glad that you made his acquaintance. This Swede is a splendid man. If you see him again, pray greet him cordially for me.'

"Then followed a few moments in which an embarrassing fear seemed to choke me. High above us a whirring sound made itself heard in the air, ever louder and louder. A Russian aviator! He came from the east, glowed in the red evening sun like a lightning bug, and flew over the clearing almost perpendicularly above us. Surely he must see the many persons down here! And it he—no, it could not think out this harrowing thought! And now the fear has already passed. Behind the rapidly vanishing gadfly of war a little cloud of shrapnel puffed up. The Kaiser stood there calmly looking up and said:

"'Too low.'

"The next shots also fell short of the flyer. The Kaiser nodded meditatively.

"'Ay, to have wings—for the others that always means to come too late.'

"He turned suddenly toward me, looked at me, and again in his eyes there was that sorrowing earnestness like that at the depot of Brzeskow on May 8. And when he spoke his voice had a subdued ring, although he emphasized each syllable severely and slowly:

"'Ganghofer, what do you think about Italy?'

"Could I but portray the tone of these words! That was no query that demanded an answer from me; it was a painful recollection of the Kaiser, a confession of his inmost thought, a renewed amazement at the impossible that could not happen, but had nevertheless happened. In Brzeskow the Kaiser had the firm belief: 'Even if a part of the Italian people may be led astray by the war jingoes, we can depend upon the King!' And now the glance of the Kaiser, in this half murmured query, so shook me that my eyes almost grew moist, and that silently I gritted my teeth. Only after a pause could I say:

"'Your Majesty, it is better as it has come to pass. Better for Austria and for us. The clean table is always the most valuable piece of furniture in the honest house.'

"The Kaiser nodded. He breathed deep, straightening up; and again joyous calm shone in his eyes.

"And then, in farewell, the Kaiser told me something that fell like a brilliant prophesy into my joyous, startled soul. Today I must still keep silent about this something, although I know that it would be a refreshing draught for millions in the homeland, a deep well-spring of faith, a new steel band for holding them together. But for important reasons I may tell about this word of the Kaiser only on the day when it shall have become truth. That day will come soon.

"The evening began to draw in. Under the restless grumbling and rolling echoes the Kaiser went from battery to battery. The trip home became for me a dreaming joy, a foreshadowing fraught with rich pictures.

"On the folowing night, at Jarosiav, about the first hour of morning, the Commanding General von Mackensen sent word to me:

"'Depart as early as possible! The Russian position at the Lake of Janow has been captured. Tomorrow Lemberg will fall.'"

Shrapnel Dropped Italian Dirigible.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—An official statement given out today by the German Government says: "At midnight of Aug. 6 the Italian airship Citta da Josi, while endeavoring to approach Pola, was brought down by shrapnel before it could do any damage. All the crew, consisting of three naval officers, one mechanic, and two men, were taken prisoners. The airship was taken into Pola." Italy has officially admitted the loss of a dirigible near Pola.

FRANCE AIDS THE PRESS.

Republic Will Take Duty Off Print Paper During the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The newspapers here are jubilant over the announcement that the import taxes on print paper will be removed during the war. Paper had reached a price which was making the issue of newspapers impossible.

Other commodities are also greatly increased in price, including woolen goods, owing to the destruction of the Roubaix and Lille mills. Arrangements are now being made by the Lyons silk weavers to convert their looms to work on wool.

Flannel, which Rheims supplied at 22 cents a yard, is now being imported from Holland at 55 cents. Serge has jumped from 40 cents to $1 a yard.

Cloth in general has increased 50 per cent. Zinc has increased 800 per cent, and is now used exclusively for galvanizing barbed wire.

Shoes are 30 per cent dearer, and enamel kitchen ware 20. Owing to hospital demands it is impossible to buy iron beds.

MUST SHOW NATIONAL FLAG.

Norway Issues Rules Governing Colors of Visiting Shipping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department has been notified by the Norwegian Legation that the Norwegian Ministry of Defense has issued the following rules applying to the display of national flags by merchant vessels:

"Every vessel must fly its national flag while within the limits of a Norwegian military port.

"When entering a military port a vessel must hoist her flag

SOUCHEZ SHELLS BROKE LIKE SURF

Times Correspondent on German Front Had Impressive View of Waves of Explosions.

FINALLY CAME TOO NEAR

And He Was Forced to Leave a Tower Whence He Saw Fierce French Attack.

AFTERMATH OF WOUNDED

One Emergency Hospital Established in a Church, with Desperate Operations Performed Before Altar.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, July 17.—While there was, of course, no spice of illicit adventure about my last "trip to the front," since I was going under the personal authorization [deleted by the censor] of the Great General Staff and with the consent of three other Generals—Major [deleted by the censor] (the Press Division) having performed the latter-day miracle of rounding up the indispensable sequence of a commander in chief of an army, corps commander and division General who were willing to harbor an American correspondent "for one day only"; and, although I was not to have the thrill of hunting for a battle—both sides agreeing that there was one on between Arras and La Bassée—nor even any use for a brand-new pair of spurs purchased at considerable expense and over which I had consistently stumbled from Berlin to Frankfort, thence via Metz, to the town of X, where they were mercifully removed, still it was worth traveling nearly 1,000 miles for a one-day stand at the front, if only for the rare chance of personally checking up the German and Joffre official reports about what was doing on June 22, and awarding the palm for naïve mendacity accordingly.

I was not sorry to motor away at dawn from this [deleted by the censor] along tree-lined chaussées (noting only that the Germans were keeping these favorite motor roads of American millionaires in the pink of condition;) through anonymous villages, past waving acres of wheat and broad fields wherein early birds in the form of bearded Landsturm men were making hay before the sun shone. The Germans have been as thorough in cultivating this rich slice of France as in digging trenches and holding them. I gathered the impression that France was going to feed a large part of the German army of occupation.

We sped through St. Quentin, which seems none the worse for the wear of war, and on with the delightful knowledge that there are no longer any speed traps. We begin to get "warm" when a sign is passed reading "To Arras, 18 kilometers," but leave the Arras road while the going is still good, and finally pull up in an exceedingly dirty little French village named X. (by the censor) before a mean cottage occupied by the Division General and his staff, where we accumulate two staff officers and considerable information.

A Bavarian Prince, I learn, is to join us here for a visit to the firing line. He is, however, already a quarter of an hour late. Here I get my first taste of the delightful democracy of the fighting front.

"He doesn't seem to possess the punctuality one expects of Princes," says a young staff officer, Captain L. [deleted by the censor.] I inquire who Prince Luitpold is, anyway, but get no advance information.

"I'm sure I don't know," says another staff officer. "There are so many Princes floating around. Nevertheless, when Luitpold, Crown Prince in Bavaria and brother-in-law of King Albert of Belgium, finally turned up, he made an instant hit with staff officers and staff correspondent because of his very unassuming, almost shy, disposition. This young 'königliche Hoheit' wore the field-gray uniform of a Uhlan regiment and had all the earmarks of being a fine fellow. It continually comes to you as a shock out here how little titles count, how much the man, in this democracy of death.

A short motor spin brought us to D., the "city of endless thunderstorm." We heard the distant rolling thunder of heavy artillery, and I was told that there had been few hours of the day or night in the last six weeks when one of these artificial thunderstorms did not show up on some part of the not distant front. Sometimes, though, the thunder bolts fall right into D., for it is a favorite resort for French raiders who misguidedly think there is something worth hitting there. The coming of French flyers was as regularly expected as daily bread, I learned, the French inhabitants having been the only sufferers so far. Curiously enough, the French had not succeeded in hitting a church or even a hospital flying the Red Cross flag, while here, I believe, the odds of collo than bombs in D. The Germans have the right idea—that you can't win a war with paper charges of barbarism. I have still to hear an atrocity story from the men at the fighting front.

From D. our itinerary becomes algebraic, because the military censor [deleted by the censor] has been trained to pass names of places within the German lines if I don't tell what I see in and near them; or he will pass what I see if I don't mention names; and of the two the latter is the more profitable alternative.

At X., on a street corner, two splendid, red-striped, field-gray-trousered Generals were waiting to receive the Prince and correspondent. They had fought so long together that, even as is said of the long wedded, they had come to resemble each other. Both looked, at first blush, like very gentle souls, and I dare say they were—in peace times. They had refined, finely chiseled, almost delicate features, with small, closely cropped war mustaches and war-barbered hair—snow white the one, iron gray the other. But both had eyes of tempered steel, sharp as a hawk's, and with a far-away look. They kept always looking toward the cannon thunder. And both had been, drawn, and faces that mirrored the strain they had been and still were under; an occasional ghost of a smile intensified the grimness of their determined mouths. Their nerves seemed about as tightly drawn as human nerves can be strung; they seemed constantly on edge, expecting something to break; and as they talked with me it was obvious that they were thinking of something far more important. Both were very quiet.

They were General N., commander of the "Iron Corps," Joffre's evil genius—for he with one corps had checked Joffre's Winter offensive in Champagne, as the blue Pour le Merite at his throat confirmed, and now he had turned the trick again; and Lieut. Gen. N., who with his devoted division had seen more and harder fighting from the very start than any other in the army, I was told. Both had to be coaxed hard to talk about themselves.

The Record of the "Iron Corps."

"I always seem to turn up just before trouble starts," General N. said with paradoxically cheerful grimness. He and his "shock absorber" division had turned up in Champagne just in time for Joffre's Winter offensive; he had arrived opportunely for the fighting at Hartmannsweilerkopf in Alsace, that ended with its capture; he had got into the glorious scrimmage between the Meuse and the Moselle, where Joffre again failed to make first down; he had fought against the English at Langemarck; and the very day after he arrived here, hell and Joffre broke loose with the battle for Lille. These were his principal engagements since the first of the year, which didn't seem at all a bad record. He and his division had been continuously in the heart of the hardest fighting since May 9 until two days ago, when the division was pulled back into reserve for a well earned rest. That was the reason why General N. had time to guide us personally to the fighting lines and explain the still raging battle.

I saw many of the men of this "resting division"—some mowing hay in the fields, other enjoying the novelty of a leisurely toilet; still others—cavalrymen—renewing acquaintanceship with the horses they had not seen for seven weeks. None of them looked as if they had had continuously close shaves with dodging death in those seven weeks of desperate fighting. It certainly had not cracked their morale, which was all there yet. Here, too, we witnessed an interesting ceremony—a troop of mounted Jägers bidding good-bye to their colors before putting them into cold storage and starting for the trenches on foot. They went through it smartly as if they were at home on parade, only the flag was neatly rolled up and covered with a black rainproof "overcoat." It reminded me that I had never yet seen troops advancing at either front with flying colors. There seems to be a silent conspiracy to rob war of its old oil-painting picturesqueness and reduce it to a business conducted along strictly common sense lines.

General R. excused himself on the plea of work and repaired to his desk. The rest of the party advanced, not in the close formation of which, according to "eyewitnesses" on the other side, the Germans are so passionately fond, but in a wide-open, "safety first," skirmish line of six motor cars at hundred-yard intervals. There is nothing that takes the joy out of joyriding so effectively, next to a taximeter, as shells promiscuously dropping around the pretty countryside—particularly in this flat country, where you can look around for miles. There is not even comfort in watching them drop several miles ahead or to the right and left, when you are speeding that way at thirty or forty miles an hour. Particularly when you see houses in villages going up in brick dust—villages which staff officers cheerfully point out as those through which you have to pass to get to the ultimate front. With native Teuton tactlessness my motoring partner would every once and a while point to yawning holes in the fields beside the road and tell me what calibre projectile had made them—holes big enough to bury a horse in, or a half-dozen NEW YORK TIMES correspondents of assorted sizes and shapes. All this to prove to me that we were well within the range of the French heavy artillery, (sometimes with a sly animadversion on American ammunition, particularly its excellent explosive qualities.)

The Procession of Wounded.

There was undoubtedly much worth noting on this first lap of the road to Souchez. But the susceptible neutral correspondent who lost his enthusiasm for shell fire months ago is devoting more attention to his brandy bottle than his notebook, in preparation for more to come. I knew we were "getting warm" when we began to pass a procession of wounded, straggling rearward along the road, afoot, by motor car, and in horse-drawn conveyances. This was a rather closer approximation to the oil paintings as you see them in the Metropolitan Art Gallery, except for the uniforms. You had to be something of an expert, too, to tell the French from the Germans, for gray-blue and field-gray were almost indistinguishably dirty. The pedestrians mostly had bandaged heads or arms in slings. You noted the curious comradeship of the casualty list; for two wounded French prisoners helped support a more painfully injured German soldier, and German soldiers were performing the same good offices for limping Frenchmen. Motor cars and wagons were mostly occupied by French prisoners. French and Germans—the seriously wounded—were indiscriminately piled into the motor ambulances. Hundreds of wounded and prisoners, strung out for miles! And we were passing only part of the night's and morning's casualty list—the living part.

We were later to see another part—the dead, those who were about to die, and those whom the surgeons still had hopes of pulling through. The fact that there was not transportation for all—for the slightly wounded Germans and the many French prisoners—indicated heavy fighting ahead. I asked General N. where the prisoners came from, and he said they (the Germans) had made an attack in the course of the night, which had lasted well into the morning hours, leaving me to infer that these were part of the "bag." Two days later I read with real interest the German and French official reports of June 23, covering the events of June 22.

The German General Staff reported: "South of Souchez we made good progress in the trench war."

Joffre's midday report read: "In the region of Arras the enemy, after artillery fire of great intensity, attacked at several points. He was everywhere completely repulsed except in the southeast, where he succeeded again in getting a footing in one piece of trench." And in the evening bulletin Joffre reported: "In the region north of Arras, the German counter-attacks ended toward morning."

You pay your money and take your choice.

"At Your Own Risk, Gentlemen."

There is one infallible method of telling where that elastic term the "front," that covers a multitude of journalistic "stories," really is, and the exact moment when you get there. When you are invited to abandon the comfortably cushioned tonneau of your military touring car—when, in short, you are predicted to get out and walk—when you do walk, and, finally, when a German General, or whatever the ranking officer of the party happens to be, draws himself up to his full height, looks as solemn as an owl or a college President giving moral advice to the freshmen on the first Sunday after matriculation, and says earnestly, "Gentlemen, if there is an American correspondent on hand, ("Königliche Hoheit" if the Prince is around,) "I cannot assume responsibility for your safety beyond this point. If you want to go on you must do so at your own risk." Always an anxious moment, requiring the first aid of the clandestine brandy bottle, before you plead to be allowed to go onward, which in the present case meant upward, for this uneasy little ceremonial took place in the shadow of a towerlike edifice which the General showed every intention of letting me climb if I gave the high sign. An English-speaking staff officer said it was 210 feet high, and I had no reason afterward to doubt his information. [Deleted by the censor.]

"But we can't all go up," General N. said anxiously, looking at the miscellaneous assemblage gathered in the shadow of the edifice and composed of six black-leather-jacketed military chauffeurs; six "ordonnances" to match, whose present function in life was to blow brass military horns ("Tahtee—taah-taah," phonetically spelled) to warn other travelers to clear the road for a General; the Surgeon General of the Army Corps operating here; an officer from the Crown Prince of Bavaria's staff; an officer of the Great General Staff; [deleted by the censor] two division staff officers; Prince Luitpold, Duke in Bavaria, and THE TIMES correspondent.

"We can't all go up," General N. repeated anxiously and puzzled. He was thinking not so much of us as of the tower-like edifice. He amplified this thought presently.

"If too many of us move about up there, they may see us," he explained, motioning toward the hills ahead, where Argus-eyed artillery observers of the enemy were, he intimated, watching for military faults from atop of high places." [Deleted by the censor.] "We must take turns and go up in small groups."

I had become of a retiring disposition, and graciously offered my chance to anybody who cared to take it, but the General cut off my strategic remark. I was booked for the pioneer group. By a process of elimination the storming party finally simmered down to General, Prince, and correspondent, and in that order we negotiated the exhausting 210-foot climb. The towerlike edifice was as full of holes as a Swiss cheese. The French had repeatedly shot it up with shrapnel, the General explained. [Deleted by the censor.]

The General was, however, far more reassuring than the view through these artificial peep-holes, particularly the higher you got. The old General was just as agilely at home here as if he had clambered around inside, say, church steeples, all his life. The young Bavarian Prince, too, didn't seem to mind a bit the prospect that the French might take it into their heads to send over another shower of shrapnel or pump a few shells into the tower. At intervals of terrific bangs, at intervals of a few seconds, that made the interior of the edifice re-echo and the whole structure fairly quiver, caused the rearguard to refuse to mount another step, until the General kindly explained to me that the tower had not been struck, that the commotion was caused by the fire of heavy German mortar batteries. [Deleted by the censor.]

Before reaching the top of the tower we passed artillery officers, [deleted by the censor;] the Lieutenants with their eyes glued to field glasses, but peering very judiciously through a gap in the masonry without exposing themselves; a subaltern, with the inevitable telephone instrument in hand. [Deleted by the censor.] The officers stopped observing long enough to salute us stiffly, the ranking officer rattling off a report as to who they were and what they were doing there. General N. asked half a dozen quick, very professional, and hence (to the correspondent) puzzling, questions about the fire of the heavy mortars, which he did not explain. Apparently each gun had its own name, however, and that a Greek letter, for identification purposes, for I recall hearing him ask, "How's the Gamma mortar firing?" My own impression, formed a few minutes later from the vantage ground of the top of the tower, was that all German guns were hurling 21-centimeter shells to the south of Souchez, and Joffre's evening report, which I read a few days later, rather confirmed this, the Generalissimo reporting: "In the region of Arras in the course of the day there occurred only an extraordinarily lively artillery fight between Souchez and Ecurie."

Prince, General, and TIMES correspondent lined up on a rough pine board bench that had been hauled to the top of the edifice by the Germans, and for an hour watched and listened to what was left of the battle for Lille, their noses on a level with the parapet and close enough to the battle to make field glasses unnecessary except for the finer details of the picture. You felt like a fan on the bleachers, except that you weren't allowed to get excited and jump up or stretch yourself in the lucky seventh. Still life was the order up there.

Following the Fight on a Map.

First the General spread out a large staff map on our several knees. A blue water-color streak ran across the map, indicating the French lines, and back of the line were marked Roman numerals indicating the various French army corps the Germans thought they were fighting, with Arabic numerals for divisions. There was also with initials instead of a number—the famous Moroccan Division. Further up the line were indicated the British formations thought to be opposed to the Crown Prince of Bavaria's army, and among those immediately adjoining the French on their left I remember a London Rifle Brigade and the Coldstream Guards.

Then the General turned toward the most conspicuous feature in the landscape, the sharp naked shoulder of the Lorette Heights. It took field glasses to see what had once been the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette and is [deleted by the censor] the gray remnants of the Souchez sugar factory—two spots where more blood was spilled, where death and glory assayed higher to the square inch, than probably anywhere else on any front. The barren slope of Lorette was streaked with abandoned trenches; the present German trenches could be made out at the base, the French trenches at the crest were indicated by the fact that German shells were breaking there. He pointed out where in front of Lorette lay the famous "Schlammulde," or slime-hole—one of the most dangerous assignments a German soldier can draw at present. He pointed out the deep-lying village of Souchez, [deleted by the censor] the hamlet of G., held by the Germans, the village of M., but still held by the Germans, and the hilly ground beyond, [deleted by the censor,] along the crest of which I gathered the Germans were making a stonewall stand.

There certainly was a lively artillery fight on, just as Joffre afterward wrote. No matter where you looked, you saw shells splashing, smoke rising. You saw them dropping, sometimes singly, sometimes in bunches. Patches of woods where German batteries were suspected to be in hiding were favorite targets of concentrated fire. Flamlets like villages or dirty gray-brown surf breaking against the crest as shells followed, wave after wave. There was a half mile of surf that I could see, and probably several miles more of it that I could not see, for the line was soon lost beyond the more densely wooded slopes. In spots the shells followed each other in such quick succession that the smoke of the first had not begun to blow away before the next one arrived.

Shell Fire Becomes Too Hot.

The tower of smoke mounted higher and higher—till the concentrated fire was suddenly switched to some other spot. It must have been most unpleasant to be in those trenches, you thought. And the General thought so, too, for as he watched that deadly surf breaking against the German lines he remarked that that was heavy fire, and that it took nerve to hold out under it. And all the while the many German batteries that we could see from my watch tower were working overtime; batteries before and behind us, to right and left, from horizon to horizon. This was "drum-fire!" Curiously enough, there was not a single aeroplane aloft, either French or German. But four German captive balloons hung low in the sky. A fascinating spectacle—that one could have watched for hours, if the General hadn't suddenly said he thought we had better climb down. His more practiced eye had discovered that French shells were beginning to "feel" for a German battery. [Deleted by the censor.] As a matter of fact, they did even better, which accelerated my departure. The super-spectacle had suddenly lost its fascination. A last automatic sweep of the fire-swept panorama; a last look at Lorette to fix it forever in mind.

Once down and out, the General slyly offered us the choice of advancing to the trenches or retreating to luncheon. I voted unanimously for luncheon, as the ill-concealed amusement of the younger staff officers. As there was still an hour to kill, however, we roamed up and down the division front. We reviewed a reserve battalion going into action, the men singing as usual and taking their dinner with them, for each company had a steaming field kitchen in its wake. A wave of the General's hand excused them from the formal goosestep. They were husky Bavarians, and looked like tough customers in a hand-to-hand fight.

In a deep-trenched village, deep in the fire zone, we came upon a little German band—a baker's dozen of field-gray figures blowing tarnished brass. There was a reason for this open-air concert. They stood on the street corner, in front of a small red brick church. Sunning itself outside the church lay and lounged a company awaiting the order to move on to the trenches; from which a steady stream of slightly wounded were returning and entering a cellar, for this was the first "Hauptsammelstelle," or main collection place for the slightly wounded. Going or coming, the German fighters were being subjected to the inspiriting treatment of the little German band, for the Germans rightly estimate the moral value of music—particularly of stirring patriotic tunes, whose magical effect was noticeable on the wounded, and was not lost on the sound soldiers.

In this church services are conducted every hour of the day and night by relays of chaplains. The pews had all been removed, the centre aisle marked off on both sides by boards, all the remaining space covered with thick straw, on which the wounded were laid out in rows to rest until they were able to stand transportation to the rear under their own power. Nearly all those in this collection place had been struck by shell splinters. In the few minutes that I was able to remain in the church, two slightly wounded came walking in. A sergeant promptly filled out a blank form card with all the data about them, and then they were marched up to the altar, where they bared their breasts and were at once injected with anti-tetanus serum, of which a large stock, enough for thousands of doses, was piled up on a little kitchen table in front of the altar. The altar made an excellent "drug store." Here, in front of the golden crucifix, were lined up the most frequently used drug bottles, among which I noted one marked "tincture of valerian." The injection against lockjaw over, the emergency bandages applied in the trenches were looked over, and in these two cases found to be quite satisfactory. The wounds being comparatively slight, the men were soon able to start on foot for the railroad station, a few miles away, to catch a military train in the direction of home.

The surgeon in charge of the church told me that this was a comparatively quiet day; that when the French charges were at their height and the artillery fire heaviest, they had once had as many as 1,800 cases. [Deleted by the censor.]

A Primitive Operating Room.

The desperate character of the fighting here was indicated by the number of hospitals per square mile. We visited a first collection place for seriously wounded in the ground floor of a factory building. Here were more than a hundred cots made of boards hastily knocked together—every wooden cot taken by French and Germans—on which lay the terribly mangled and the dying, all under the influence of merciful opiates. There was a veritable rush on the primitive operating room which had been a lavatory in peace time. The corps specialist—a Geheimrat Professor—was performing a laparotomy as I looked in—sewing up seven holes drilled through the small intestine by shell splinters—and apparently losing no time about it; for on a stretcher on the cement floor at the foot of the operating table lay another victim awaiting his turn for the same operation, while out in the hall were several stretchers full of serious cases.

We reached a small field hospital just as it was in the throes of packing up and moving; for these hospitals are subject to change at short notice. Surgeons and patients all regretted leaving their happy home in this handsome chateau surrounded by parklike grounds, but the hospital was more badly needed at another point of the corps front. In less than two hours after the order came, the wounded had all been sorted out, and those who could walk were lined up in a squad on the front lawn, awaiting the order to march, the others being loaded into ambulances. Other wagons were being packed with the knocked-down cots, the bedding, drugs, and surgical supplies. It was a revelation as to what could be done in the moving line even to one who had dwelt in Harlem flats.

On the way back to corps headquarters we looked in at a little wayside station of a one-track railroad which was in working order right up to the front. A score of soldiers, all wounded in the fighting of the night and early morning, sat patiently waiting for the next military train to take them back to the base where they could make connections for home. It was pathetic to watch these poor fellows struggle to their feet and try and stand very stiff and salute the moment they caught sight of the red stripes on the General's trousers. He motioned them to omit the salute and questioned different men as to how, where, and when they had been wounded.

Here one noticed the striking contrast between the stolidity of the Rhinelanders and the temperamental Bavarians. Thus, a Rhinelander, in most matter-of-fact tones, answered that he had lost three toes, and added, philosophically, "But one doesn't need toes to fight." He thought he'd be all right again in a week and back in line; at least, the surgeon had told him so. A chunky little Bavarian, with some of the madness of battle still in his feverish eyes, simply refused to talk to his General sitting down, though he certainly deserved a rest, for his right foot was bandaged, his left arm in a sling, and he had a rag around his head. The General would push him gently back into his seat, but as often he would jump up again and try and salute with his free hand. He was still quivering with excitement and could tell only a very broken story. "Our battalion charged. * * * French fire too hot. * * * Our company had to fall back. * * * Tried again. * * * Got only half way to French trenches. * * * Reserves came up and swept us along with them. * * * I don't know what happened after that, because I dropped shortly afterward."

Soldier's Tribute to Our Shells.

Typical was the answer of an intelligent-looking Rhinelander with an injured arm, when asked what the trouble was.

"Amerikanische Granate," (American shell,) he replied.

Surgeon General B. asked him how they knew when a shell was of American manufacture. "Oh, we know all right," he said, smiling. I gathered from his explanation that the proof was in the exploding; that particularly destructive shells that always went off were American, and that conversely, if there were many "Blindgänger," or duds—shells that failed to explode, why, then they were French ammunition or English.

NET CATCHES NORSE BARK.

British Trap for Submarines Encountered Near Liverpool.

A Norwegian report of the existence of British nets for the capture of German submarine raiders is given in a Christiania dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 19. The dispatch says:

"Four men of the Norwegian bark Superior arrived in Bergen yesterday. They tell that on the trip to Liverpool with a cargo of wood they ran in the open sea upon a gigantic and powerful steel net forty miles from Liverpool, and that they were caught by the net, which passed through the fairway supported on gas bags. As soon as they ran upon the net four serial signal lights immediately flashed up. These were fixed in hollow trunks of trees.

"The ship was caught so tightly that an English cruiser which hurried up had to release it, in which act the ship damaged a piece of the net and the light-buoys. The meshes of the net were a square meter in size, and the wires themselves half a centimeter thick."

EXPLAINS NECHES NOTE.

British Chargee Says Seizure of Vessel Was Not an Act of Reprisal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Colville Barclay, Chargé of the British Embassy, called at the State Department today to explain the recent British note on the seizure of the American ship Neches. The British note, he said, because of its brevity, did not fully present the British reasons for the action; that the ship was not taken in reprisal for violations by Germany of the rules of naval warfare, and that the rule regarding such detentions and seizures was not intended to apply to the United States alone but to all neutral nations.

State Department officials said the explanation placed the case in a different light, and would be recognized in the forthcoming reply to the London Foreign Office.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Cunard Liner Leaves Boston with Large Cargo of Foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The steamer Largo, under charter to the Cunard Line, left this port today for Liverpool with a large cargo, principally of foodstuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Johan Siem, Danish, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

The Malvern Range, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat.

The St. Andrew, Swedish, for Gothenburg, with a cargo of coal.

HONOR FOR ITALY'S KING.

Victor Emmanuel Elected a Foreign Member of French Institute.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, one of the sections of the Institute of France. The King is an authority on medals and coins. His book on the subject received the Academy prize in 1914.

The French Institute now has among its members two heads of States, the King of Italy and President Poincaré of France, and one former head of a State, Theodore Roosevelt.

British Cruisers at Callao.

LIMA, Aug. 7.—The British cruisers Kent and Newcastle arrived at Callao this morning and are taking on provisions. The warships will leave this port tomorrow.

ENGLAND'S ERRORS A WARNING TO US

Her Unpreparedness for War Less Than America's, but Due to Like Causes.

FEARED A STANDING ARMY

But Her 150,000 Home Troops, at Least, Had the Drill Which Our Regulars Lack.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

LONDON, July 9.—The situation in which Great Britain finds itself in this great war is so similar to that in which war would place America that a study of it is of special interest.

To be sure, the difficulties under which Great Britain is laboring are not as great as ours would be, and she has the use and protection of her extraordinary navy, which we, in like circumstances, would not have. However, the points of similarity are many and striking.

War came upon England under a Liberal Government. This Government had been in power seven years. It stood for all that is best in our Progressive and in the liberal side of our Democratic Party.

It passed a Home Rule bill for Ireland. It had brought to the front religious equality in Wales. It passed a series of measures for the subdividing of land ownerships. It stood at the very front in its enactments for the benefit of workingmen. It found means for increasing revenue by taxing those best able to pay. It was, to be sure, not free from the leaven of those who believe impracticableness and progress to be the same thing, but it was able to retain the support of this element without seriously yielding to its demands. To its managerial credit, it maintained the supremacy of the national fleet. It thought necessary, however, to neglect the army in many essential details in order to provide funds for its altruistic purposes.

Parsimony in Artillery.

Parsimony was especially shown toward the artillery arm, in the battery organization adopted, and in the guns themselves. The field pieces in use were greatly inferior to the French 75s, which could have been obtained by paying the cost of re-equipment; the field howitzers were inexact in shooting; but more damning to the makers of the budget was a lack of high power field glasses and range finders.

Parsimony, backed by aristocracy, was responsible for such small pay to officers that only men with some independent means could afford to be officers, and hence from these was required less technical skill than demanded of officers in the Continental countries.

The British Army recognizes its own weakness, and for years had preached reorganization upon the Prussian system.

The present Government must face the fact that it did not even stand neutral in this contest, but led the opposition to the reform. War found the English regular army at home only 150,000 strong. It found territorial troops, semi-recruited and semi-organized regiments which, however, could not be called into foreign war without their consent.

However, lest the casual reader pass too harsh judgment upon the Parliamentary politicians who sent to their death soldiers less trained and equipped than their enemy, let us give them credit for greater patriotism and foresight than the American Congress has ever shown.

The English Army was not divided into a number of small army posts, in order to furnish "pork" to many Congressmen as possible, but was kept in units, so battle tactics could be learned.

Opposition to a Standing Army.

With all Europe organized in comprehensive fashion, the reason for Great Britain's backwardness is to be found in the hereditary opposition to a standing army, which, incidentally, we inherited along with other English customs; in a false sense of security behind the barrier of the Channel, and in a sense of racial superiority and self-content, which will be referred to later, and, more influential than the rest, in recent years, a group which found mental and sensual pleasure, as well as financial and political profit, in preaching a propaganda of national atavism.

Shortly before the war broke out came the army crisis over Home Rule. Sir Edward Carson organized a military force to resist its enforcement. When the Government began military steps to enforce it the army balked. Field Marshal Sir John French resigned the position of Chief of Staff, other officers resigned their commissions.

The Secretary of War tried to find a middle ground between the Home Rule people and the enemy, failed, and resigned his portfolio.

The Radical party, which saw no further than the seashore, demanded the instant dismissal of the army and the "immediate" organization of a democratic force to coerce Ulster.

The Prime Minister is the keystone of the arch of the British parliamentary system. Upon him devolves the responsibility of preventing the structure from tumbling to the ground.

It must be said of Herbert Asquith that these terrible times he has held together the most antagonistic elements ever present in a Government. Following the attitude which has allowed England to exist as a democracy for centuries in a continent of autocracies, he put nation before party and retained in command of the army his personal and political enemies.

In addition to his other cares he took on the Ministry of War. A more partisan course would have destroyed his country.

Then the crash came. Nothing was further from the minds of Britishers than war. Why the country was at all prepared demands a word of explanation to Americans.

Virtue of a Strong Cabinet.

The members of the English Cabinet, even more than the American, are selected for their political strength rather than special fitness. But the members once selected, the portfolios are divided with the idea of giving to each member the work for which he is best fitted instead of giving the offices in order of their dignity to the Cabinet members or in the order of their political importance, as with us. Not the most important politician, but the politician most informed on foreign affairs, is made Minister of Foreign Affairs. That member of the Cabinet most capable of assisting the navy is made Secretary of the Navy. (I purposely use the American phrase.)

Thus, while Sir Edward Grey is a less gifted man than Mr. Bryan, he is a more efficient Minister of Foreign Affairs, and while Mr. Churchill, if tried by a hundred tests, might show less all around ability than Mr. Daniels, he, in contrast to the latter, added to instead of detracted from the work of the naval expert under him.

Also, Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill put the duties of their offices above politics.

When all British eyes were on the crisis in Ireland Sir Edward Grey, a politician, was watching the handsized cloud over Belgrade.

Churchill, still more a politician, but a patriot, benefiting by the domestic excitement, held the great fleet mobilized, ready for the rupture. He even had the courage and patriotism to order, without sanction of Parliament, the supplies that would be necessary for the beginning of war.

Ministers Saved the Nation.

It is not necessary to point out that in neither our foreign nor naval branch have we been so manned as to take the steps which were taken by the British Radical Ministers that saved their nation.

The first military preparations were splendid. Lord Kitchener, the most widely known British General, was made Secretary of War. Sir John French, considered the greatest British tactician, was placed in command of the active force, although he was a well-known opponent of the Government.

The army's preparedness was such that an army of 150,000 men was landed in France with more equipment per man and with less effort than had transported Funston's brigade to Vera Cruz three months before.

I dwell upon this fact now so that when the reader sees later how hopelessly inferior to Germany, Russia, France, and Austria England's land power turned out to be he may realize in some measure the desperate condition of our own unpreparedness.

Landed, the British army advanced to Belgium, was caught in the collapse of the French offensive, fought splendidly in retreat, using effectively its only superiority over the Germans—rifle shooting—turned at the Marne, and fought its way back to Ypres, where it now is.

How was it that even in face of a hostile Government this army from the outset of war has been able to do what no English or American army has ever before been able to do at the outset of war?

The answer is twofold. First, the army had been kept in large units and manoeuvred in large units. Second, the initiative of the officers had not been dulled by the persecution that exists in our army and which seems unavoidable when civilians who have never lived under military discipline receive military power over others. I refer not so much to Presidents and Secretaries of War and Navy, although none of these are guiltless, as to Chairman of Senate and House military and naval committees and to the membership of both houses.

Kitchener announced his assumption of office by two statements: That England needed an army of 1,000,000 men, and that they would take the offensive in May and not before. (His exact language was: "The war will begin in May.")

Both the numbers and the time required seemed absurdly high, and it needed all his popularity, at that time amounting almost to idolatry, to obtain the public acquiscence. How conservative they were is shown by the fact that now 2,500,000 in the number named, apart from losses, and that on July 1 the new army is not ready to make war.

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REFUSES BRITISH WAR ORDER.

St. Louis Concern Won't Make Shells to Kill Men "Forced to Fight."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—A large metal company here has refused an order to make ammunition for the British Army. To the British purchasing agent C. F. Blancke, President of the company, wrote:

"We are equipped to make war ammunition, but when we stop to consider that this ammunition will be used in the killing of men who through no choice of their own are forced into this war, and that our large output can be used to cause the death of thousands, we realize the condemnation that could be meted out to us by other neutral and right-thinking American citizens who are praying for the end of this bloody war. So we would not care to enter into a contract to furnish ammunition to help continue this war, no matter how profitable in a financial way such a contract would be."

PRESIDENT TO RETURN TO CAPITAL THIS WEEK

Mexican and Other Problems So Pressing That He Decides to End His Vacation.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 7.—President Wilson has decided to return to Washington to take up the Mexican situation, diplomatic exchanges with Great Britain and Germany, and other pressing official business. Under ordinary conditions the President has found it possible to direct the activities of the departments from the "Summer White House" here, but within the last few days so many problems demanding quick action have developed that he feels he should go to Washington.

The exact date of the President's departure has not been decided on, but he probably will be back in the White House before the end of next week. He may return to Cornish later if public business permits.

Soon after his return to Washington the President will see Secretary Lansing and other officials, to discuss the next step in his Mexican policy. He will talk over with Secretary Redfield the investigation of the Eastland disaster, and will confer regarding national defense with Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels and Congressional leaders. He will see Attorney General Gregory regarding the investigation into the status of the seaman's law.

AMERICANS FINED IN LONDON

Two Gave New York as Birthplace Who Were Born Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Max Myer, an American giving a business address in London, was fined $25 at Gray's yesterday for stating his birthplace was New York, whereas he was born in Berlin. He told the court he was ashamed of his German origin and concealed it on landing at Tilbury.

Mollie Meyer, an American widow of Russian birth, was similarly fined for also stating she was born in New York.

GRAFT INQUIRY IN NAVY.

Enlisted Men, Seeking Promotion, Said to Have Been Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Navy Department has been investigating charges made by a former petty officer in the navy that a species of graft has been going on in the Department for some time at the expense of enlisted men, who were slated for primotion to the petty officers' ratings. One of the employes of the Department has been examined, and is said to be under surveillance. Officers on duty in the Department have said that the alleged graft system was impossible.

According to the charges, the system was worked by some employe who had foreknowledge of orders of promotions and orders for the transfer of enlisted men. It was charged that when he saw by an order that an enlisted man was Master of Arms rating he would write to the man before the order was mailed and promise for a small sum to have him promoted. Men who wanted to be transferred and had made application were also notified by letter, it was alleged, that the transfer could be procured for a small sum.

Commanding officers have the right to give advanced ratings to enlisted men. Afterward the advancements are sent to the department for approval and entering on the records.

In view of this practice, officers do not understand how the alleged graft scheme could be worked successfully. But an investigation was made, and this gave color to reports that it had been in operation. It was indicated at the Navy Department that if the practice had been in operation it could not have brought any large returns.

CANAL TRAFFIC IS HELD UP.

Slide at the Gaillard Cut Reduces Depth There to Twenty Feet.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—An earth movement at the Gaillard Cut in the Panama Canal has reduced the depth of the channel at that point to less than twenty feet. This has delayed the passage of ten vessels, including the steamer Finland, bound from New York to San Francisco with 500 passengers.

It is stated that traffic probably will be resumed Monday.

ROMANS MEET KING'S CHILDREN

Latter Help at Lottery for the Red Cross in the Gardens of the Quirinal.

MOBBED BY CROWD OF 50,000

Carabinieri Fight Way Through the People to Clear a Space for Prince and Princesses.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 12.—Probably never before in Italy have the members of the royal family had such familiar intercourse with the people as at the lottery for the benefit of the Red Cross, which ended yesterday in the garden of the Quirinal.

The fourteen-year-old Princess Yolanda conceived the project and recruited from the leading families in Rome a hundred young girls to assist her. It was entirely a youthful affair conducted by girls and boys of from 10 to 18 years of age.

The "committee of one hundred," made up of the prettiest girls in Rome, requisitioned the few automobiles not already taken by the military authorities and from the shops of tradesmen and the studios of artists and sculptors they carried off more than 50,000 donations, ranging from a stuffed parrot to a life-sized reproduction of the Venus of the Capitol.

The girls from the biggest orphanage in Rome were asked to assist and the Giovani Esploratori (Boy Scouts) and the Giovani Esploratrice, (Girl Scouts) were enlisted to sell tickets, do police duty, and form a bodyguard for Prince Umberto and his sisters Yolanda and Mafalda, whenever they came to do their share of the work. For the Prince and the two Princesses also did their stunts for an hour twice a day. The little twelve-year-old Prince, dressed as a sailor, went about the first day with a tray suspended from his neck, selling postcards, while Yolanda and Mafalda peddled flowers. The Queen and the Queen Dowager Margherita accompanied them.

The first attempt to fraternize with the populace was not a success, or, rather, was too much of a success, for the royal children were almost suffocated by the affection of the people. No sooner did they appear in the courtyard of the palace than some 50,000 persons rushed toward them, fighting for an opportunity to buy post cards and flowers. It was a new experience for the three youngsters, and they seemed rather dismayed at first at the tumult. The Boy Scouts formed a square about the Prince, and the Girl Scouts did the same for the Princesses, but the crowd broke through the barrier made by the wooden staffs of the Scouts and pressed so closely around the Prince and his sisters that for a time it looked as if they might be trampled under foot.

The Carabinieri fought their way into the mob and finally cleared a breathing space for the three children, from whose faces the perspiration streamed in a quite plebeian way, for the hottest of guns was also assisting at the spectacle. The Queen and the Queen Dowager looked more than a little alarmed, but by this time the children were frankly amused and delighted by the excitement; notwithstanding their discomfort. In a few minutes the Prince had sold his postcard photographs and the tray was heaped so high with bank notes that one could only see his vivacious black eyes laughing above them. A Boy Scout arrived with more cards and a big basket, into which he swept the pile of money.

No Change Given.

The Prince handed over the postcards himself to all purchasers and said "grazia" very sweet

WASHINGTON ACTING ON DISGUISE STORY

London Officials Investigating Report of British Tanker Masconomo Flying American Flag

FENNER AMPLIFIES TALE

Wireless Operator Who Sent Affidavit to State Department Is Found in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTO, Aug. 7.—Through the American Embassy in London the State Department is investigating a complaint made by the Germany Embassy here that the British ship Masconomo covered her sides with signs bearing the name "Texas," flew the United States flag, and otherwise disguished heself as an American vessel while passing through the war zone off the British coasts.

The charge of the German Embassy became public through a statement given out in New York yesterday by the German Information Service, containing the copy of an affidavit purporting to have been made by Paul Richard Fenner, a wireless operator, asserting that he wos working on the Masconomo at the time the alleged deception was practiced. The German Information Service stated that the affidavit was given out by order of the German Embassy.

The State Department has received several complaints that British merchant ships have disguised themselves as American vessels. All have been investigated, but usually without result.

One of the complaints was that the British ship Cormoran disguised herself as an American ship while passing through the German war zone within a stated period. The State Department's investigation showed that the Cormoran was not in those waters at the time given.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Paul R. Fenner, the wireless operator who made the affidavit that the British steamer Masconomo disguised herself as an American vessel when passing through the war zone, lives at 1,131 Masonic Avenue, this city, and his affidavit was sworn out here before a local notary, H. C. Hinds.

Tonight he showed the following letter from the Department of State acknowledging receipt of his affidavit, which he sent to Washington:

Department of State,
Washington, June 21.

Mr. Paul R. Fenner, 1,131 Masonic
San Francisco:

The department acknowledges receipt of your letter of June 10, 1915, addressed to the President, inclosing an affidavit to show that the British tank steamer Masconomo on March 1 obliterated all signs of her real identity and represented herself to be the American vessel Texas.

In reply you ree informed that the department has instructed the American Ambassador at London to request the British Foreign Office to make an investigation of the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. OSBORN,
Acting Secretary of State.

Fenner also amplified his statement of the Masconomo incident, saying:

"Almost from the time we left Bombay we were on the lookout for danger. Having been warned in advance, before entering the Suez Canal we filled hundreds of bags with sand and piled them on the bridge to protect the ship's officers from the Turkish snipers on shore. The vessel was fired upon at several places, but no damage was done and no lives were lost.

"After leaving Gibraltar the Captain received a code message, which we could not decipher, and we learend later that we had traversed mine-strewn waves for miles.

"The cipher message was a warning to avoid the danger, but we were lucky enough to miss the mines. From the Isle of Wight up through the Straits of Dover to London we flew the American flag, and this is undoubtedly what saved us from destruction, for the waters of the Channel were reported thick with German submarines.

"At one time we were challenged from the English coast, and the vessel was flooded with light from a battery of searchlights. The signs bearing the names 'Texas' were plainly visible, but our Captain replied, giving the true identity of the ship. After that we proceeded without molestation to the Thames, and reached London safely. We did not undress at night in the Channel, and all the bats were swung out."

BURY ERIE FLOOD VICTIMS.

Stricken City Mourns While Thirteen Funerals Are Held.

ERIE, Aug. 7.—Thirteen funerals of victims of Tuesday night's flood were held today and Erie was a city of mourning. All regular business was suspended, and only the work of clearing away the débris left by the flood and disinfecting those portions of wreckage and streets that threatened pestilence was proceeding.

The State police were kept busy today controlling sightseers and keeping them from impeding the wrecking force. Mayor Stern communicated with the officials of the several railroads that enter Erie and asked that the usual Sunday excursions to Erie be cancelled, as the city would be unable to care for visitors.

No more bodies were recovered today, but one death of a workman was recorded. A team of horses engaged in hauling débris ran away, throwing out the driver and breaking his neck.

BUYS FRANKLIN BREWERY.

Former Head of James Everard Company Pays $600,000 for Plant.

David N. Neuberger, a lawyer of 74 Broadway, and the former head of the James Everard Brewery, bought the plant of the old Franklin Brewery Company, at Franklin and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, for $600,000 last week, according to the announcement made public yesterday.

It has been said that he intends to thoroughly remodel the property and after it has been brought up to modern requirements, will again return to the brewery business. The name of his new company or those of his associates were not announced.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Improved Order of Red Men of Greater New York will make an excursion up the Hudson to Newburg on Aug. 12 on the steamer Grand Republic.

The Lutheran Church Athletic Association has been formed in this city for the purpose of bringing into closer friendship the members of the various Lutheran Church societies. The next meeting of the association will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at 58 Christopher Street.

August Wilhal, 4 years old, of 1,820 Unionport Road, the Bronx, was killed yesterday afternoon by a New Rochelle trolley car in Morris Park Avenue near Unionport Road. The boy left a bakery in Morris Park Avenue with his older brother, Henry, and was struck as he was attempting to run across the avenue.

Otto Klein, 60 years old, janitor of the five-story apartment house at 124 Bradhurst Avenue, jumped from the roof yesterday morning to the pavement of the rear courtyard and died before the arrival of Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital. Klein lived for a few minutes after his fall and said he wanted to die. His wife said she knew of no reason for the suicide.

The body of Robert Coon of 442 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, engineer of the tugboat Elsie K., was identified yesterday by his brother, Leroy, in a Staten Island undertaking establishment. Coon was aboard the tugboat during the storm of Aug. 4, when she sank in Gravesend Bay.

Preparations for a strike of the workers in the dressmaking and tailoring trades on Fifth Avenue were announced last night by the officers of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, pending further consideration of the demands of the union by the employers.

MISS McALEENAN INJURED.

Knocked Down by Auto at Tag Day Benefit in Allenhurst.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J. Aug. 7.—Miss Katherine McAleenan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McAleenan of New York, was injured this afternoon at a benefit for the Children's Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Mount Morris Park, N. Y., given under the direction of Franklin Simon of New York, one of the hospital Directors.

Miss McAleenan was one of a group of young women who were conducting a "tag day" campaign. She was assigned to the bridge at Deal Lake. When a Mr. Luther approached in his auto Miss McAleenan signaled him to stop. She was directly in the path of the automobile. As she stepped to one side Mr. Luther swung his car out in the same direction and knocked the young woman down.

When friends reached her Miss McAleenan was uncon..cious, but at her Summer home tonight it was said she was not hurt seriously. With her were Miss Helen Simon, daughter of Mr. Simon, who was Chairman of the General Tag Day Committee; Miss Elizabeth Waters, Miss Adelaide Reynolds, Miss Marguerite Jelliffe, the Misses Agnes and Margaret O'Connor, Miss Mildred Kline, the Misses Anna and Julia Murray, Miss Ruth Gregory, Miss Elizabeth Cone, Miss Alice Gaffney, and Miss Alice Johnson. The headquarters of the tagging squadron was the Simon Summer home in Cedar Avenue.

LOST MAN LEFT $162,000.

Estate of John Kopp Appraised After Fourteen Years.

John Kopp, who disappeared from his home in Oroville, Cal., more than fourteen years ago, and whose relatives have been unable to find any trace of him, left an estate of $162,000, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer. The entire estate passes in equal shares to his brothers and sisters—John and Albert Kopp, Louis Gucker, and Mrs. Amelia Nargraf.

There is no tax placed on the inheritances, because Kopp died a resident of California. The items enumerated in the report as being in New York State include cash in the hands of the City Chamberlain, $6,855; stocks and bonds from the estate of Christiana Kopp, deceased mother of Kopp, and held by the Chamberlain, $105,408; a house and lot at 237 East 103d Street, $18,000.

Objection is made to this last item, as the administrators refused to recognize the legality of the investment, which was in the original form of a mortgage on the property. On a foreclosure by the City Chamberlain the premises were sold and bid in by the Chamberlain for $18,000.

DROPS FAKE BOMBS ON CAMP

Aviator Gives Demonstration for Vermont National Guard.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, received a telegram yesterday announcing that the State of Vermont would add an aviation section to its National Guard. This decision follows the demonstrations given by George A. Gray, the aviator who was assigned by the Aero Club to assist in the Vermont National Guard manouvres which are now in progress.

After reviewing the Guard yesterday, Charles W. Gates, Governor of Vermont, made a flight with the aviator, and flew for some time above the parade grounds. Congressman Greene also went up, and both were very enthusiastic over the immediate establishment of an aviation section for the National Guard.

Gray has made a number of flights during the manouvres, giving bomb-dropping demonstrations, during which he struck the camp and headquarters many times with one-pound dummy bombs. General Tillston, the commanding officer, said yesterday that he favored the use of a military aeroplane in connection with the work of Norwich University, a State military school.

FIRE AT SUMMER EMBASSY.

Italian Envoy Buses Himself Moving Valuables from Blazing House.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY FARMS, Mass., Aug. 7.—Fire today in Pitch Pine Hall, the Luke cottage, occupied as the Italian Summer Embassy, caused a loss of $1,500. The fire was confined to the ell. It evidently started from the kitchen range. Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, the Ambassador, and attaches of the Embassy were kept busy for a time moving valuables from the house.

The cottage formerly was occupied by J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Philander C. Knox and others. It is owned by Arthur F. Luke of New York.

ARMS MEN AWAIT BIG STRIKE EDICT

Continued from Page 1.

officials will keep watch in the event of a strike to see that none of the work is transferred from a plant where there is a strike to another plant by the subletting of contracts.

As the crisis of the fight approached, Keppler yesterday reiterated in an official statement the denial that German influences were back of the strike.

"I am getting many letters from all parts of the country concerning the reports of German influences," said Keppler's statement, "and I am trying to make it clear to the laboring element of this country that the machinists are out for the eight-hour day. Otherwise they are strictly neutral, notwithstanding that many Germans are concerned in the eight-hour movement of the machinists. But they are by no means a predominating influence, nor do they in any way influence the action of the international union officials or dictate the policy of the international metal trades unions.

"Before we hold our general conference tomorrow on the New England situation, we want to kill the reports of German influence which have seemed to have considerable foundation because of statements by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and other persons. But Mr. Gompers has said that he did not refer to the machinists, but to seamen and longshoremen, when he charged that German influences were back of American labor troubles."

Keppler said that his going to New England did not mean that the machinists had weakened their fight for the eight-hour day in New York City.

Investigate in Brooklyn.

Following a statement by Keppler yesterday that the union was preparing to call a strike at the plants of all manufacturers in this section who continue to refuse metal trades workers the eight-hour day, he sent Business Agents Deering, Carney, and Bramley on a tour of Brooklyn shops to sound the strike sentiment. He said that the situation was such that the union might call a strike at any time against the shops which have held out against the union's demands.

The significance of this attitude lies in the fact that a majority of machine shops of the metropolitan district are members of the National Metal Trades Association, which has gone on record as ready to fight the eight-hour demand to the end. The Garvin Machine Company, whose plant has been closed since last Monday, when the 200 machinists struck, is a member of the association.

There was a conference yesterday of the men who are on strike at the Garvin plant, and another of the men of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, which has granted the eight-hour day, but which, the labor leaders say, has made a corresponding cut in wages. The labor leaders insist on at least the old scale of wages for the eight-hour day.

Keppler said the coming week might see a strike at the plants of several more New York companies making munitions of war. It was announced that probably the next plant to be hit would be the American Machinery & Foundry Company of Brooklyn, to which, Keppler asserted, the Garvin Company let its contracts at the beginning of the strike at its own plant. He said it was against the laws of the union for machinists to work on orders of a plant where a strike was in progress.

Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the National Metal Trades Association, to whom are referred all inquiries as to the Garvin trouble, said he knew nothing of the Garvin Company's having sublet its contracts in order to fill them to the American Machinery & Foundry Company or to any one else.

"So far as I know, the Garvin Company has not let out its work or contracts to any other concern. Even if it did, I would not be free to discuss it," he said.

Garvin's to Stay Closed.

George K. Garvin, President of the Garvin Company, refused to discuss Keppler's allegation that the plant had sublet its contracts in a manner that might involve the plants which took them. Both Mr. Hunter and Mr. Garvin said their plant would be closed until the strikers gave in. Keppler, on the other hand, said the machinists would never go back until their demands were granted. Of the 700 men out of work because of the Garvin strike less than 200 are machinists, but the absence of the machinists makes it impracticable for the other men to work.

When Keppler was told that there was a report that the Garvin Company had changed its mind about letting its plant stay idle and would employ strike-breakers, he said it would be impossible for the Garvin officials to find any machinists out of work, that all the surplus supply had gone to work in English munition plants.

Keppler said that so far the campaign for an eight-hour day had benefited more than 200,000 men, and that before it was over fully 2,000,000 workers would receive benefits directly and indirectly. He added that many hundreds of non-union men who have benefited by the campaign he is directing were asking to join the union.

A. Schrader's Son Company has promised a sliding scale of hours that will mean an eight-hour day by next May, when a new shop will be completed. Officials of the machinists' union will confer this week on whether to accept the compromise. Officials of the company say it is impracticable to grant the eight-hour day with the present orders and their present factory.

ARMS STRIKE IS ENDED.

Machinists at Ilion Plant Will Return to Work Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The piece-work workers in the Remington Arms factory at Ilion will be at work on Monday morning, according to informatinn received here tonight. A number of those who have been out during this week have announced their intention to return to their machines and no one has been heard to say that he was in favor of continuing the strike.

Little will be said about terms of settlement. It is generally understood that Manager T. C. Tyler has assured the men that if their expectations are not met at a fair trial of the new schedule, a further increase in wages will be given.

REJECT LOCOMOBILE OFFER.

Men Vote to Strike if Eight-Hour Day Is Not Granted.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 7.—The bonus proposition recently made by the Locomobile Company of America to its employes was rejected at a meeting tonight of about 800 employes. The meeting by an almost unanimous vote decided to make a demand on the company for an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime work.

A committee representing the different departments of the plant was named to lay the demand formally before the company officials Monday. Another meeting will be held on Monday night, at which time the committee will make its report. It was also decided that if the company does not grant the eight-hour workday a strike will be called.

George J. Bowan, business agent of the machinists, was General Chairman of the meeting, which was addressed by a number of local and State labor leaders, who urged the men to stand firm in their demands and assured them that organized labor generally was behind them.

STRIKE OF 1,800 AVERTED.

Bosch Magneto Company, in Plainfield, Grants Eight Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Bosch Magneto Company, the largest of the nine Plainfield factories, in which the machinists have threatened to strike, announced today that it had granted the demand for an eight-hour day. This is acceptable to the men.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Machinists' Union; Thomas E. Carroll, the organization's representative who is looking after the Plainfield troubles and New Jersey machinists, and Business Agent Hugh Riley said there would be no strike among the 1,800 Plainfield machinists. The meeting of the demands has restored harmony, and in a majority of cases a rise in wage scales also has accompanied the eight-hour grant.

HOLYOKE CAR MEN STRIKE.

Company Directors Refuse to Arbitrate Trouble That Caused Tie-Up.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Directors of the Holyoke Street Railway Company voted this afternoon not to arbitrate with the 250 striking trolleymen who went out this morning, on the ground that the latter are no longer their employes.

The good offices of the State Board of Arbitration were accepted by the trolley men who voted to submit their differences to arbitration at the close of a public hearing in the city hall this afternoon, but the company officials decided to stand pat.

Street railway traffic in Holyoke and Amherst is completely paralyzed by the strike. The men went out at 1:30 o'clock this morning, following the breaking off of negotiations between the company and the men. Power workers are also out, and company officials announced that no attempt would be made to run cars tonight.

Special trains to points north and south of Holyoke were run by the Boston & Maine Railroad this morning. With the exception of a few licensed taxicabs of Holyoke no attempt was made to run jitneys, as the city ordinances of Holyoke require a license by the Board of Aldermen, and that body has adjourned until September. Five hundred night workers of the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee Falls, who live in Holyoke, were sent to their homes in auto trucks furnished by the Fisk Company. The majority of people employed in Holyoke's business district walked to work, and no disorder was reported by the police.

OFFERS HOME TO ONE DEEP SEA HOTEL GIRL

Bayonne Man Falls in Love with Her Picture in Group and Wants to Marry.

SKIPPER SEES SHIP'S DOOM

Lodgers Write Miss Anne Morgan, Asking Her to Save Their Home—See Dangers Ahead.

Many well-to-do persons who had read that the Jacob A. Stamler Deep Sea Hotel for Girls, in which 100 working girls live, is to be closed on Aug. 28 unless it receives additional financial support, called on Captain Frank D. Sheeley, skipper of the hotel, yesterday. Some offered to help in finding new homes for the girls, but Captain Sheeley said last night that he had nearly made up his mind that the hotel was bound to be closed and the old ship dismantled

In a letter to Miss Anne Morgan, Mary Smith, one of the guests on the old ship, said it would save many of the girls if the hotel could be continued, as "wolves in sheeps' clothing" had put in an appearance and were trying to get on the track of young girls who were earning so little that they would have difficulty in living anywhere except on the Jacob A. Stamler.

Skipper Sheeley said yesterday that the reference to wolves probably applied to one of the letters received recently, in which a home was offered for "a pretty girl of 16 or 17."

One letter that Captain Sheeley was not inclined to class as dangerous came from a man of Bayonne, N. J., inclosing a newspaper picture of a group of girls at the hotel, with a cross penciled on one of them, with a statement that the girl indicated made a deep impression on the writer and that he was anxious to marry her. Captain Sheeley said that the letter seemed to come from the heart, and that he meant to investigate and verify the good intentions of the man. If he turns out to be all right and is seriously smitten by the picture of the handsome working girl Captain Sheeley said that he would throw no unnecessary obstacles in the young man's path.

There were several other letters from men who wanted wives. These men, too, will be checked up. No orders have been given to throw overboard the eligible bachelors that call on the ship. Captain Sheeley said that several of the girls on the boat were engaged, but that there had been no increase in the number of engagements due to the publicity given to the contemplated closing of the hotel.

The appeal to Miss Morgan, written by Miss Mary Smith and signed by practically all of the girls living at the hotel, follows:

Miss Anne Morgan, President of the Vacation Fund Committee:

My Dear Miss Morgan: Pardon the liberty taken by a total stranger to you in writing this letter in behalf of one hundred-odd working girls who make their home on board the Stamler. A number of our girls are members of your Vacation Fund and members of St. George's Church and have met you on various occasions. They assured me that your interest in working girls was first in your heart, and that is what prompts me to act as spokesman. Our girls are so dependent upon the upkeep of the Stamler that to be compelled to vacate by the 28th of this month would mean to be thrown upon the mercy of a cruel world.

Some of the girls are but 16 years of age, earning but $3 a week. Others are not working at all, due to present conditions. Already the Captain of the ship, Mr. Sheeley, has come in contact with wolves in sheeps' clothing who are ready to lead our honest girls in the wrong path.

I feel sure that if out of the goodness of your great big heart you would be good enough to investigate for yourself you would do a great good. If you personally feel that you cannot do anything for us, perhaps you might be able to interest some of your numerous friends. I know that you do so many good things in your quiet way that it must be a burden to you. The Stamler has been "Home, Sweet Home" to us girls for a great many years. I feel sure that if the late John Arbuckle were alive today he would never cause our hearts to suffer the pains we are now undergoing.

Again I beg of you in behalf of the girls to try and help us in whatever way you can, so we can remain together as one large family. Many of our girls have already tried to secure similar accommodations at the same money they are now paying, but without success. I honestly believe that the closing of the Stamler will mean the end of a lot of us girls. I hope to hear from you, and kindly think carefully this over and give us a ray of hope.

With deepest love from all the girls, we hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,
MISS MARY SMITH.

Captain Sheeley said there appeared to be no chance to keep the ship hotel going, unless an outside income of between $1,000 and $1,500 can be obtained to make a sum sufficient to pay interest on the value of the ship to the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel Company. Girls have been receiving board and lodging there for $2.80 a week.

OSBORNE RETIRES FOR REST

Goes to Country After Conference with Commissioner Weinstock.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After an hour's conference this evening with State Prison Commissioner Weinstock, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison announced that he was going "for rest and comfort to a little country town." He said he would return on Tuesday. That is the date, according to unofficial reports from Albany, on which the Warden is to be removed from office.

"I know that Superintendent Riley is at his home in Plattsburg," said Warden Osborne. "Up to date I have received no word from him. The report of charges is still a matter of newspaper talk, for I know officially of no charges having been made against me. Until I receive them I am going on with my work here. When they are made I shall be prepared to meet them. If I receive word I shall confer with Superintendent Riley—that is, if he wants to see me."

Commissioner Weinstock went to the prison with visitors, and after they had inspected the prison he saw Mr. Osborne in the Warden's private office. When Mr. Weinstock went away to his automobile the Warden held a conference with Joseph Green, who is his attorney in the matter of P. J. McDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent Riley, who is charged by Mr. Osborne with having assaulted him on the railroad station platform here.

The Warden said he would press the assault charge against McDonald when the case came up on Aug. 12.

KIRCHWEY LAUDS OSBORNE.

Sing Sing's Head Praised by the Man Spoken of as His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 7.—Professor George W. Kirchwey, who within the last few lays has been mentioned as possible successor first to Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, and then a possible successor to Superintendent Riley, was one of the principal speakers at the conference on discipline at the Fair Hope League Summer School today. Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, was another. Professor Kirchway's talk was largely a plea for more humane and rational treatment of prisoners. He made frequent reference to Wardn Osborne and almost always in praise of his methods. Miss Davis discussed many phases of prison life, touched on the recent accusations of graft and gave the opinion that college women did not go to prison.

"Discipline in Prison" was Professor Kirchwey's subject. "A prison is, after all, very much like any other community," he said. "Prisoners have just as good an idea of living up to discipline as the members of any other community."

The cause of most of the trouble in prisons, Professor Kirchwey thinks, is that the prisoners have been made beasts by being treated like beasts. The whole present prison system must be abolished, he believes, because it is founded on the idea of battering prisoners into being better men. He expressed the opinion that the best way to have prisoners accomplish really good work was to put men like Osborne in charge of them. He does not, however, agree with Mr. Osborne's theory that all prisoners are normal men. He believes that the unruly ones—where the conditions are humane—are abnormal and should be treated accordingly.

GERMAN SHIP SOLD HERE.

New Yorkers Buy the Steinbek, Now Tied Up in a Pacific Port.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7.—The German ship Steinbek, which was loading lumber at Bellingham when the war began and was interned at Eagle Harbor, near Seattle, has been sold in New York to American shippers and will be placed under the American flag.

The purchase price was $70,000, or double the amount for which the Steinbek was bought a year ago.

BRYAN'S SECRETARY QUITS FEDERAL JOB

R. F. Rose, Efficient as Foreign Trade Adviser, to Enter Private Employment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Robert F. Rose, who came to Washington from Montana early in the Wilson Administration to become confidential secretary to Secretary of State Bryan, today tendered his resignation from the office of Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department. The fact that Mr. Rose is one of Mr. Bryan's closest friends had nothing to do with his retirement. He wished to resign while Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State, and would have tendered his resignation had Mr. Bryan remained in that office. Mr. Rose is to engage in private employment. Secretary Lansing was reluctant to have him leave the department service, but Mr. Rose had made arrangements to which he was obliged to adhere.

"I am concerned that no misunderstanding shall exist in the matter of my resignation," said Mr. Rose today. "My relations with Mr. Bryan have nothing to do with my action. He does not know of it, and I have not heard from him since he left Washington in June."

Mr. Rose, who was appointed Foreign Trade Adviser on June 5, 1913, was known in the State Department as Mr. Bryan's personal representative. He had been a shorthand reporter in Chicago for twenty years and in Montana for four years. He met Mr. Bryan in the political campaign of 1896, when he was assigned to accompany Mr. Bryan on the latter's 20,000-mile speech-making trip as correspondent of the Associated Press. He reported Mr. Bryan's speeches, sometimes as many as thirty-two a day; did his own transcribing on the typewriter most of the time, wrote descriptive reports of the Bryan campaign, and filed for telegraphing on some occasions as much as 35,000 words a day. He was Mr. Bryan's private secretary in the 1900 and 1908 campaigns. After he became Trade Adviser one of the first big questions handled by Mr. Rose was that of obtaining a market in Austria-Hungary for cottonseed oil.

Mr. Rose was sent by Mr. Bryan to Niagara Falls as a representative of the State Department during the A B C mediation proceedings. When war came on new conditions were created and the work of the Trade Adviser's office changed. Goods necessary in the United States were placed under embargo by all the belligerent and several of the neutral countries. Mr. Rose conducted the negotiations with the foreign countries and obtained permission for the importation into this country of sugar beet seed, cyanide, dyestuffs, and other commodities until the British Order-in-Council stopped their importation.

Perhaps the most important matter handled by Mr. Rose was that of getting dyestuffs out of Germany and cotton into that country. Early in the war an embargo was placed by Germany on shipments of dyestuffs, cyanide, and other chemicals, and it was only after strenuous negotiations that permission was received from Germany to import dyestuffs, cyanide, and the other chemicals, on the condition that they be brought in American vessels and a guarantee given against their re-exportation. At the time there was less than six weeks' supply of dyestuffs in this country, and it has been asserted that unless this commodity had been obtained, more than 600,000 workmen in the textile industry would have been thrown out of employment. The cyanide situation was even more depressing. In the entire country there was not enough cyanide to keep the gold and silver mines of the West and Mexico going for four weeks. In Mexico alone more than 12,000 miners were threatened with loss of employment.

As soon as the permission was granted, Mr. Rose called a conference in Washington which resulted in the chartering of the American boat Matanzas, which was sent to Rotterdam under ballast to bring back the dyestuffs and cyanide. The Matanzas had been out two days when a telegram was received from Germany stating that unless the Matanzas was loaded with cotton the dyestuffs and cyanide could not be loaded. Mr. Rose drafted a telegram to Germany stating that the Matanzas had gone, had no wireless, and could not be recalled, but that the German Government could be assured that future boats flying the American flag would be sent with cotton.

Mr. Rose then called on the cotton men. They were fearful of Great Britain's attitude, and only after hard work was there a cotton exporter found who would tse advantage of the German market, even though cotton was not contraband. The first shipment of 6,000 bales to Gothenburg for Germany was made by the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company. No banks would finance it, and the needed insurance could not be obtained. The company carried its own insurance and sent the cotton at an expense of more than $300,000.

Mr. Rose went to the banks and pleaded with them. He pointed out that cotton was then selling in Texas at 5½ cents a pound, and that unless some relief could be given to the South there would be disastrous consequences. He visited the dye stuffs people and asked them to pay for the American cotton sold in Germany with the money which they were to pay for dyestuffs. These arrangements had been practically completed when the banks lent a sympathetic ear to the cotton exporters.

It was through Mr. Rose's individual work with the marine insurance companies of this country that marine insurance was obtained for the cotton going to Germany. The Monte went into Bremen loaded with cotton—the first ship flying the American flag which had entered that port in forty years. This blazed the way. Cotton exporters estimate that Germany received upward of 2,000,000 bales of American cotton, and the price in New York went to 9¼ cents and 10 cents a pound.

In March the British Order in Council was issued. Mr. Rose opened informal negotiations with the British Embassy, and goods at Rotterdam paid for before March 1 were brought out.

DAILY DELIVERY AND CALL SERVICE BY MOTORS TO ALL SUBURBAN POINTS.
Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. *'Phone Greeley 6900.*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New Mid-Summer Sport Fashions

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Monday at Special Prices

Sport Coats

Milanese Silk Sport Coats—*White Fur Trimmed*
Russian blouse model of Milanese silk Jersey in royal purple, China blue, amber, white or black; full chin collar and deep border of featherweight white fur; sash of self material. *Special* 29.50

"Jenny" Model Sport Coat—*Beaver Collar*
Russian belted model, seven-eighth length, of a new English wool fabric, in royal purple, subterranean green, white, rose and Chinese blue; convertible chin collar of natural beaver. *Special* 25.00

Sport Suits

English Sport-Knit Suits—*New Models*
Of English "sport-knit" cloth, in belted and military coats, button front and patch pocket skirts, in heather green, brown and blue, also plain rose, blue, tan, lavender, green and Oxford. *Special* 29.50

Riding Habits—*Coat and Breeches*
Of English Oxford melton or black and white check worsted; coat silk lined, rubber faced; breeches buckskin reinforced and chamois seat, also side saddle habits. *Special* 29.50

Sport Sweaters

Shetland Wool Sweaters—*Including Sash*
Silk finish Shetland sweaters with sailor collar, sash and pockets, in canary, blue, purple, pink, Copenhagen, geranium, green or rose. *Special* 9.75

Pure Thread Silk Sweaters—*Including Sash*
Collarless model of pure thread silk, in Copenhagen, lavender, green, rose, pink, light blue, black or white, including sash to match. *Special* 16.50

Sport Skirts

Blazer Striped Linen Skirts—*Button Front*
Of Cossack linen, cream ground, with wide green, Copenhagen blue or black stripes, button front. Dutch pockets, detachable belt. *Special* 5.75

White Flannel Sport Skirts—*Washable Flannel*
Of extra quality white washable English flannel, button front model, pockets with embroidered crotachs, pearl buttons. *Special* 7.50

Sport Waists

Silk Jersey Sport Waists—*Two New Models*
Of Silk Milanese Jersey in white, black or navy; open front model, with soft rolling collar and deep cuffs of self material, two box plaits down front, pocket on left side, large buttons. *Special* 5.75

Linen Sport Shirts—*New Chin Collar*
Of white handkerchief linen, mannish model, with two tucks from yoke; high chin collar, with silk tie; soft turned back cuffs. *Special* 3.95

Sport Hats

Velvet Sport Hats—*Soft Stitched Brim*
Sailor model of silk velvet in black, white, purple, rose, Copenhagen or yellow, trimmed with soutache braid, forming checks; stitched taffeta facing, and silk tassel. *Special* 4.95

Velvet Sport Hats—*Wool Embroidered*
Large sailor model of silk velvet in black, white, purple, coral or Copenhagen, trimmed with wool embroidery in contrasting colors. *Special* 5.95

Special Sale Monday---Sport Shoes and Hosiery

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Sport Oxford Ties
Oxford Ties of imported white buckskin, with highest grade rubber soles and heels. Oxford Ties of imported white buckskin, with tan or black Russia leather trimmings, highest grade felt or rubber soles and heels.
4.75 *Regular Price* $6.00

Sport High Shoes
High laced shoes of imported white buckskin, with black or tan Russia leather trimmings, rubber soles and heels. High laced shoes of all white buckskin, rubber soles and heels.
5.75 *Regular Price* $7.00

Pure Thread Silk Hose
Plain, Paris Clox or Novelty Stripes
Black, white and colors to match shoes and gowns; plain or Paris clox. Also black with white stripes; white with black or colored stripes, and shoe shades with white or black stripes. Extra size and emb'd silk hose.
.85 3 pair for $2.50

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
Of Pure Thread Silk
In white with self, black, emerald green or King blue clox; black with self, white or contrasting color clox; shoe shades with black or contrasting clox, double heel, toe and garter top.
1.25 3 pair for $3.65

Early Fall Models for Women and Misses

Women's and Misses' Gowns
Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions
Redingote, Princess and the new waist line Models of French Satin, Gros de Londres, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Faille or Taffeta Silk, also Serge combined with Satin Taffeta or Georgette Crepe, showing the new straight lines and the full length Redingote tunic; also the new Waist line Models.
29.50 to 69.50

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits
Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions
Of Velour de Laine, Kittens Ear Cloth, Vicuna Velour, English Whipcords, Velour Gabardine, Wool Duvetyne, Velour Broadcloth, Bolivia Cloth, Cashmere Velour, Chiffon Velvet, English Mixtures, Callot Checks and Mannish Sport Cloths, in a variety of exclusive models; plain, braid or fur trimmed.
29.50 to 125.00

Will Close Out Monday

Remainder of Women's Summer Dresses

Women's Summer Dresses
Of Linen, striped Voile, plain or embroidered Crepe or Voile, in white and colors.
3.75
Heretofore $7.50 to $14.50

Women's Summer Dresses
Of imported novelty or embroidered Voile, in plain colors, stripes or figures.
6.50
Heretofore $14.50 to $18.50

WIRE RATE CUT MET BY WESTERN UNION

Night Leased Service Reduced One-Half, Following Same Move by Postal.

OPENS BIG FIELD TO NEWS

Expected to Prove Profitable Through Great Increase of Business.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced by one-half the night rate on wires leased to newspapers and press associations, a step which was taken by the Postal Telegraph Company one week ago and followed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on Wednesday last.

The rate has been $12 a mile per year for press associations and $10 a mile per year for individual newspapers. These rates have stood for nearly forty years, almost ever since the leased wire business began, and it is held by officials of all the telegraph companies involved that the enormous volume of new business which will be opened up by the reduction will more than compensate for the cut. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the wires leased for press use at night are used for commercial purposes in the daytime, and hence every wire which is used for that purpose represents a double use as against a single use for those which lie idle at night.

This will give an opportunity to many smaller newspapers to maintain leased wires in connection with the principal cities, and will give the chance to still smaller ones to form local press associations which can get the news of the world at large, which the residents of the smaller towns have been demanding with much greater vigor since the present war began than in times past.

The cut of the Western Union rates affects a much greater mileage of wire than does that of the Postal. The latter affected about 75,000 miles altogether; while of Western Union wires, The Associated Press alone leases nearly 24,000 miles. Thus this new cut to meet the Postal rate will save The Associated Press about $144,000 a year.

The great papers of New York and Chicago will be the biggest gainers by the cut, however, for their leased wires to Washington and other points have always been a heavy item of expense.

While it was impossible to obtain last night exact figures as to the mileage of wires leased for press uses from the Western Union, it is believed that it will amount to several hundred thousand, and that the saving to The Associated Press, The United Press, smaller associations, and individual newspapers will therefore run into millions.

A large part of this, of course, will be reinvested in the extension of leased-wire service, and the consequence, as forecasted by Vice President Charles C. Adams of the Postal earlier in the week, will be a benefit to the ultimate consumer, whose newspapers will be able to give him more news. This, of course, is especially true in the smaller cities.

The mileage of wires leased from the Postal is about 75,000. Of late years the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which operates under an agreement with the Western Union, has immensely extended its leased wire business, and the cut which it made earlier in the week is expected to have the same result with it as with the other companies.

80 JEWISH BLIND UNITED.

Hebrew Association Reports Success with Its Social Centre.

The Hebrew Association for the Blind celebrated its first anniversary last night in the Bank of the United States building. The program included addresses by the President of the association, Benjamin Berinstein, and Nissim Behar.

"In the past year, we feel that we have been successful," Mr. Berinstein said. "Out of five hundred Jewish blind in the city, we have some eighty in the association, and there are sixty sighted persons who are also members. We have established, what I believe is the first social centre for the blind, a place where they can go any time they wish and have reading and games. We have also done a little on the employment side. Several of our members are piano tuners, and recently a blind orchestra from the association played for a dance."

In an interview, Mr. Berinstein declared that the organization was frankly sectarian.

"The others have done their best," he said, "but conditions on the east side make it impossible for them to reach the people, especially as many of the families regard blindness as a disgrace and conceal their afflicted member as far as possible. I know of one man who was never out of his room for twenty-two years."

BROMINE GAS FILLS STREET.

Police Dump Bottles in Lot Before Any One Was Overcome.

West Twenty-eighth Street, near Twelfth Avenue, was treated to a realistic scene of trench warfare under the conditions of a German attack with asphyxiating bombs yesterday afternoon when a case of bottles containing bromine, a gs-producing chemical exploded when two cases of the liquid fell off a truck passing through the street.

Joseph Levine, a truckman of the National Cartage and Warehouse Company of 114 Liberty Street, after loading his wagon with the cases at the Pennsylvania Station, set out for their destination at the pier of a tramp steamer at the foot of Fifteenth Street. At Twenty-eighth Street a severe jolt threw two of the cases from the wagon. The moment the bromine was exposed to the air it exploded, filling the street with dense fumes.

Some one telephoned to Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles. When he arrived he established a danger zone, and, with the aid of the police, dumped the two cases into a vacant lot before any one had been affected by the gases.

FINDS LOST FATHER DYING.

Mrs. Casper's Search of a Year Comes to Dramatic Ending.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 7.—After a search of more than a year for her missing father, John Kasler, of Wallington, Mrs. Anne Casper of 103 Lodi Road, that town, found him this morning dying in the General Hospital, this city. Kasler is 73 years old.

On the death of his wife Kasler went to live with his daughter. Before he disappeared he showed signs of a feeble mind. Some time ago the Passaic police arrested an aged man for vagrancy. Unable to tell his name or whence he came, he was sent to the County Jail at Paterson for examination. While in the jail he suffered a stroke of paralysis and he was removed to the General Hospital here.

Mrs. Casper today called on the Passaic police again to try to find her father. They took her to the hospital, where, on seeing Kasler, she threw her arms about him and kissed him. The aged man failed to recognize his daughter.

Kasler is dying of paralysis and he will remain at the hospital. Mrs. Casper is heartbroken.

TO CREATE NEW CARDINALS.

Reported That a Red Cap Will Go to Archbishop Ireland.

ROME, Aug. 6, (via Paris, Aug. 7.)—The next consistory will be followed by a Council of Bishops, at which Pope Benedict will create several new Cardinals, says the Agenzia Nazionale.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., and Monsignor Leccaria, Private Chaplain of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, it is reported, will be among those added to the College of Cardinals.

CARRANZA EXPELS GUATEMALA envoy

Continued from Page 1.

Carranza's official representatives in Washington would be glad to confer with representatives of any element of the Mexican people "with a view to furthering the common interest, the peace and the welfare of their nation." But Secretary Lansing is understood to construe this statement and the brief as a whole as an invitation to Villa and Zapata to sue for peace and not as an offer to meet them on equal terms in an honest effort to re-establish law and order in Mexico. It was plain from what was said at the State Department today that officials there were not impressed with the suggestions that they understood the Carranzistas wished them to adopt.

This Government's Position

Answers to questions asked Secretary Lansing today confirmed statements heretofore made in Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the attitude of the Wilson Administration toward the present situation in Mexico. This Government holds that the Mexican revolution ended with the overthrow of Huerta and his departure from the country. The present factions were united in accomplishing that result, and the United States has obtained statements from the factional leaders which show that all have the same ideals and are working for the same end and that their differences are personal and not based on principle. In these circumstances this Government regards the warfare in Mexico as merely a contention of factions. It would not be wise, therefore, to recognize any particular faction as entitled to the moral support of the United States and other nations. A settlement should be obtained by the factions composing their differences with the resultant effect of the establishment of a central Government, which would have the support of the Mexican people.

Statements in amplification of this view were made at the conferences held at the State Department Thursday and Friday by the Secretary of State, the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, and Paul Fuller of New York, who had been one of President Wilson's investigators in Mexico.

This Government holds that the advantages possessed by Carranza are not equivalent to compete control and ability to pacify Mexican territory. The United States takes the position, therefore, that, as Villa and Zapata are willing to make peace, Carranza should join them in an agreement.

That the diplomatic representatives of Latin-American Governments who participated in the State Department conference this week were inclined to share this view was indicated by their agreement to ask their Governments to appeal to Carranza, Villa, Zapata, and the Carranzista and Villista Governors of the various States of Mexico to compose their differences and arrange for the establishment of a Provisional Government in the national capital.

Hesitate at Intervention.

It is believed that Carranza will decline to heed the appeal, and therein lies the main difficulty that confronts the conferees. The United States Government is of the opinion that if Carranza refuses to join with Villa and Zapata in establishing a central Government he should be eliminated from consideration and recognition accorded to a Government established with the support of Villa and his adherents. Some, at least, of the Latin-American conferees appear to be unwilling to indorse such a program, mainly on the ground that there would be danger that the new Government, in spite of its formal recognition by the United States and other American nations and further support given to it through cutting off supplies of arms and ammunition to the Carranza forces, would be unable to cope in a military way with the Carranzistas. Hence, to keep the new Government in power, armed intervention might be necessary. The United States Government is not willing at this time to consider armed intervention on its part, and some of the Latin-American countries do not look with favor on the prospect of armed intervention by the United States at any time.

When the conferees on the Mexican situation reassemble in New York next week they will give consideration to this problem. Latin-Americans participating in the conference are understood to be of the opinion that nothing should be done that might in any way be an infringement of the sovereignty of Mexico. Assurances have been given by the United States that it has no intention of acquiring any Mexican territory or obtaining any undue advantage in that country. While this is understood and appreciated by the Latin-American conferees, it was made apparent that their Governments are somewhat apprehensive of an armed undertaking to pacify Mexico. It is believed that this feeling is due to a considerable extent to the fear that should the United States undertake armed intervention with the approval of Latin-American Governments a principle would be established which might react on some of the Latin-American nations in the event that they became engaged in protracted civil strife.

Carranza's Strength Not Conceded.

In answer to questions today Secretary Lansing would not concede the contention of the Carranzistas that they controlled the greater portion of Mexican territory and were maintaining peaceful conditions. This contention, it was said, was not borne out by official information in the possession of the State Department, but the department, it was admitted, did not have the fullest advices on the subject.

A question asked with particular reference to the principles upon which the present contest in Mexico is being waged brought the answer that the revolutionary movement against the old Cientifico element, which had controlled Mexico, ended when Huerta was driven from the country and that the present struggle was not in behalf of the reforms for which the revolution had been sought but merely a factional contest. This Government, it was brought out, did not regard any single factional leader as entitled to the credit of representing exclusively the purposes of the original revolution. As for Villa and Zapata, they shared with Carranza control of Mexico, although they had been weakened recently. This made it necessary that the status of all factions should be considered and that they should be brought together to establish a constitutional government if possible.

It was said at the State Department today in behalf of Secretary Lansing that the brief filed by Attorney Douglas for the Carranza Government was received at the department yesterday, but was not laid before the Pan-American conference by Mr. Lansing. Mr. Lansing had not completed the reading of the brief today.

In his brief, which practically asked for recognition, Mr. Douglas quotes Carranza as saying:

"'We are ready to confer with any Mexican element for the welfare of our common country, but we must not yield or throw to the winds the victory which now enables us to realize the aims of the revolution."

As interpreted at the State Department, these sentiments are not consistent with the view that Carranza is willing to compose his differences with Villa and Zapata on equal terms as the United States Government insists.

General Villa has been notified by his Washington agents of Carranza's attitude, and an early response is expected.

Copies of the Carranza brief have been sent to each member of the Pan-American conference and to President Wilson.

Active consideration of the Mexican problem has been reflected by increased activity in the War Department. Plans long ago made for military occupation of Mexico have been recently readjusted. Attention lately has been given to the accumulation of supplies and tentative arrangements for land and water transportation of troops.

The date of the meeting in New York of Secretary Lansing and Mr. Fuller with the diplomatic representatives of the six Latin-American Governments has not been disclosed, and may not have been determined. It was reported today that the conferees would reassemble in New York on Tuesday. All that the State Department would say was that the conference would be resumed next week.

NORTH HAVEN, Me., Aug. 7.—Secretary McAdoo left here this afternoon in response to a telegram from Washington. He expects to reach New York tomorrow morning.

CARRANZA DEFIANT; SAYS HE HAS WON

Deprecates Pan-American Peace Movement and Declares Intervention Would Be War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 7.—General Carranza was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today for an expression of his opinion concerning the Pan-American conference for the pacification of Mexico which was recently held at the State Department in Washington.

"I do not know yet what was considered at the conference," he replied, "hence I cannot express any exact opinion. But I must declare that such a conference for the pacification of Mexico can have no practical result, as the civil struggle is about finished, the Constitutional army, of which I am First Chief, having vanquished everywhere the reactionary forces. This conference is the result of the work of the losers, who are near the American Government, and who, in their desperate condition, have no other recourse than treason to their country. In spite of all, we Constitutionalists will save our country once more."

"Do you believe the United States will attempt armed intervention?" General Carranza was asked.

"I do not believe," he replied, "that the American Government will be guilty of so great an error, rather, say crime, as intervention would be nothing else than war—a war even more disastrious than the one that we have just had, and one totally unjustified not only because the United States has no right to intervene in our domestic affairs but also because as a result profound hatred would last for many years between the two countries, which have cultivated for a long time relations of true friendship. For intervention there cannot be even the pretext of doing a humanitarian act, for the destruction and the misery that would be the consequence would bring greater evils than those which it was sought to remedy. The only persons interested in intervention are the vanquished reactionaries and the plutocrats who for so long have disposed of the destinies of the nation and who are not willing to conform to a government organized by the people, in which liberty and justice will be supreme."

CARRANZA'S CLAIMS AND PEACE OFFER

Asks Recognition and States His Willingness to Treat With Enemies.

The plea for recognition submitted to Secretary of State Robert Lansing by Judge Charles A. Douglas, chief counsel of the Carranza Government in this country, was given out here yesterday. It is a printed document of forty-one pages, and deals with every feature of the Mexican problem from the Carranza standpoint. Among other things, it is stated that Manuel Vasquez Tagle, who is said to be looked upon with favor by the Washington Government as the man to serve as President ad interim of Mexico while a new President and Congress is being elected, is unsatisfactory to the Carranza element, because, to use the words of Judge Douglas, he is neither "impartial nor strong." The document is in seven parts, with an appendix written by General Carranza himself.

The sixth part is that in which the plea for recognition of Carranza by the United States is made.

"The recognition of the Constitutionalist Government at this time," the document reads, "will be entirely in accord with the accepted principles upon which the Government of the United States has always acted in matters pertaining to the recognition of new Governments.

"Following the established precedents, it is not necessary that General Carranza's Government be in control of the entire territory of Mexico. It is not even necessary that he occupy and control the capital. It is only necessary that he be acknowledged to be the head of a de facto government capable of maintaining its power and manifesting a disposition to adhere to the obligation of treaties and of international friendship.

"A striking precedent is found in the recognition of the Benito Juarez Government. President Buchanan instructed Mr. McLean, in whom he had reposed discreitonary authority to recognize the Government of President Juarez if on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to recognition according to the established practice of the United States, that it was not an essential condition to recognition of a Government that it should be in possession of the capital, but that it was enough if it was 'obeyed by a large majority of the country and is likely to continue.'"

Judge Douglas then cites as precedents the instructions sent to Minister Morris at Paris on Nov 7, 1792, by Thomas Jefferson, then the Secretary of State, who in the course of his instructions told Minister Morris that "it accords with our principles to acknowledge any Government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the nation substantially declared."

The Diaz Precedent.

Another citation is from the message of President Hayes to Congress in 1877 on the subject of the recognition of the Porfirio Diaz Government in Mexico. In the course of that message President Hayes stated that it was "the custom of the United States when such revolutionary changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico to recognize and enter into official relations with the de facto government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship."

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"A generally accepted definition of a de facto government," the brief continues, "is a government of paramount force.' It will not be questioned that Mr. Carranza possesses such a government—and more. Not only does it control a well-organized and well-ordered military force, of which Mr. Carranza is the head, but an organized civil government as well. His Cabinet is composed of members of known ability and integrity, and through them he is now administering the affairs of the nation."

Judge Douglas then quotes a proclamation of Carranza, the statement by the First Chief that a recognition of his Government would "more rapidly consolidate peace and establish the constructive constitutionalist government, thus sustained in its reforms and in the program of the revolution, whose object is the greatest good for the greatest number."

"To this," says Judge Douglas in his brief, "I can only add the suggestion that a recognition would end once for all the intolerable intriguing that is now being carried on, inside and outside Mexico, to force the Administration to intervene. To serve this purpose the press is filled with the most exaggerated reports of Mexican outrages and Mexican sufferings. Recognition would convert the foreigners in Mexico into supporters of the Government recognized instead of continuing its detractors, as they now are. They would become helpful factors in restoring order instead of being disturbers, as many of them are.

"The effect on the Mexican people would be even greater. The people of Mexico recognize as never before their dependence on the good-will of the United States in their status among the nations of the earth. So long as it is left open for each faction in Mexico to proclaim its own probable selection for recognition, doubt and uncertainty will affect the loyalty and the allegiance of the Mexicans themselves in a great degree. This question settled, those influential Mexicans who are now doubtful and undecided would at once rally to the support of the Government recognized. Neither Juarez nor Diaz presented the strong claims for recognition, under the precedents established by this Government, that are presented by the Constitutionalist Government.

"So far as our own interests are concerned, it would seem that the sooner the Mexican question is out of the way the better it will be for our national life. Recognition of the Constitutionalist Government will not only mean peace and order in Mexico at an early day, but it will remove from our political discussions a subject which is bound to cause much irritation and controversy among our people."

Unwilling to Compromise.

Judge Douglas in part seven of his brief tells of a conversation he had with General Carranza and his advisers, on the subject of compromise, or consent to a neutral man to act as the executive head of Mexico pending the resumption of the constitutional order. General Carranza said:

"All these suggestions about a new and impartial man to take my place to call the elections emanate from the enemies of the revolution or from people who do not understand the actual situation. They assume that after the military work is completed all that is left is to call the elections. All the reactionary elements would like to have it that way. If they could induce us to step into this trap they would have a more complete victory over the revolution than if they had prevailed in the field. You must not overlook the fact that the important—the vital—work of the revolution remains to be done after our armies are in undisputed control. It is then that we will promulgate the great reforms on our program in respect to equal and just taxation, homesteads for the people, popular education for the masses, and others. These reforms must be promulgated—as 'war measures'—by military decree in the first instance by the chief of the revolutionary forces. This is our program, and this is the only way by which the people of Mexico have ever obtained any substantial reforms. This done, the election for Congress will be called, and when the newly elected Congress convenes, then, as I stated in my proclamation, I will submit to it, for its approval, modification, or rejection, all the laws which have been decreed by me as military chief. The Congress will probably approve these reforms in substance. The revolution will then be at an end. The Congress will be the chief power of the nation, and Government under the Constitution will be immediately resumed. * * *

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"If the same course had been followed by Madero, Mexico would have peace and order at this time. The present congress will then order the Presidential election under the operation of the Constitution, which will then be in full force by its own vigor. Now you can understand the speciousness of these urgent pleas of the reactionaries with your Government that a member of the old Madero Government be agreed upon to take my place. If this were done, he would assume the executive power under the Constitution, in form at least, and if he did he could easily control the Constitution. He could not decree laws to carry out the reforms of the revolution, and the reactionaries would have the whole reform program defeated, or at least deferred to the uncertain or dilatory action of future congresses, as was the case with the Madero movement.

Ready to Confer with Villa.

"In respect to all other matters, we are not unyielding. Any citizen of Mexico who in good faith has a suggestion to make for the welfare of the country, I and others concerned in the Government will gladly hear and confer with him. There has been no time when Villa or the commanders acting under him could not have obtained a conference with Obregon or our other commanders, in a military way. We are ready to confer with any Mexican element for the welfare of our common country, but we must not yield or throw to the winds the victory which now enables us to realize the aims of the revolution."

Judge Douglas then states that either Mr. Arredondo, the special representative in Washington of the Constitutionalists, or Mr. Cabrera, who is a member of Carranza's Cabinet and is now in Washington, will be glad to confer with the representatives of any of the Mexican factions "with a view to furthering the common interest, the peace, and the welfare of their nation."

Oo Señor Tagle, who has been most mentioned of late as the most available candidate for the provisional Presidency of Mexico, Judge Douglas in his brief, among other things, says:

"Assuming that Tagle is impartial and strong, and therefore fitted for the office of provisional President, and he is neither, his designation by certain elements in Mexico, and his recognition by this Government as provisional President, could only be based upon the theory that he is in line of Cabinet succession, and that he is today, and has been ever since the faithlessness of Lascarain, the constitutional provisional President of Mexico, and that upon his taking the oath of office he would become the duly qualified President under and pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of of Mexico. And upon Tagle's qualifying, the Constitution would be instantly and automatically restored. If the Constitution is in this manner restored, it would effectually prevent the putting into effect of the principles of the revolution as 'war measures' by military decrees, because these things can only be done in the way indicated, and during the extra-constitutional period. The plans, purposes, and principles of the revolution would therefore become ineffective, dead, and the revolution would be as if it had never been fought, and the ideas underlying it, as if they had never been conceived, and Mexico would be as Mexico was before, except for the loss of life, destruction of property, and the paralysis of business. It would indeed be a short-cut route to complete victory for the enemies of the revolution. * * *

"But assuming for the purposes of the moment that Tagle is technically legally in the line of succession, it cannot be hoped that he can be provisional President in fact, unless he has support there or elsewhere—support either from within or without—and whatever the character of his support, it much continue to abide, or he will surely fall—and if he takes office like Lascarain, for the moment, that he may deliver it to another, the donce of his power and authority must likewise and to the same extent have support or he will fall.

"When the revolution has triumphed or has so far triumphed as to have with it more than 90 per cent. of the Mexican people, can it reasonably be expected that one, not an active, thorough revolutionist, will have the real support even of a respectable minority of the Mexican people—and would his support be weaker or stronger if he be installed into office at a time and under circumstances that would bring about surely the defeat of the principles for the support and enforcement of which the revolution was fought?"

In reference to the extent of military and political control exercised by Carranza in Mexico it is pointed out that the Carranzistas now exercise authority over 13,359,838 Mexican people, as against 1,471,600 who live in territory controlled by the other factions. Carranza has in his control 431,889 square miles of territory, whereas the opposition controls 272,586 square miles.

Carranza is characterized as a man of high attainments, fine education, a deep student, and a man familiar with the free institutions of the United States and other countries. There is no truth in the statement often made that Carranza is hostile to the United tSates.

"Perhaps," adds Judge Douglas, "there is no man in Mexico who has so abiding an admiration for American institutions and the American people."

"Mr. Carranza," the brief continues, "is anxious for the friendship and cooperation of the United States, for the sake of the people of Mexico—indeed, he admits that Mexico can scarcely prosper without the active, sympathetic and friendly co-operation of the people and the Government of the United States. If he and those associated with him shall hereafter be clothed with the executive power and authority of Mexico and shall be strengthened in the exercise of this poyer and authority by the friendly co-operation and recognition of the United States, the people of the United States will find in Mr. Carranza an active, loyal friend.

"Notwithstanding all the calumnies that have been heaped upon him—and they have been heaped upon him because his enemies feel that he will so enforce the law as to make all equal before the law—with equal rights to all and special privileges to none—no one has dared at any time to challenge his honesty of character, his integrity of purpose, or his patriotic effort to help Mexico. And surely no one can successfully attack the soundness of his democracy or the principles for which he stands."

MUST CHOOSE A CONSERVATIVE

Revolutionist Ruler of Mexico Would Fail, Says Gen. Hernandez.

General Juan A. Hernandes, Governor of Puebla and Military Commander of the southern region of Mexico under Diaz and Huerta, who arrived in this country from Spain on July 12, said yesterday at his apartment at 100th Street and Riverside Drive, that the Pan-American conference might bring permanent peace out of the situation in Mexico by supporting a strong man who represented the conservative and educated class of Mexicans, rather than selecting a revolutionary chief whose fortunes were bound up with those of Villa or Carranza.

"Most of the men of the better class of Mexicans," General Hernandez said, "have been driven into exile. The educated and brainy men, the leaders of the conservative classes, the men who under Diaz made Mexico a real nation, have been forced out of the country. There are in this country thousands of men of the conservative class of Mexicans who have been exiled, whose property has been confiscated and who are, many of them, doing manual labor for their existence in this country. Men of this kind must be returned to Mexico, however, before there is any prospect of permanent peace or of the future development of the country.

"If the man selected to head the country is a representative chiefly of the bandits, mercenary soldiers, and professional revolutionists, it is certainly plain his rule will be short, unless he receives support from the outside. Yet there is a great danger that, in order to obtain the good-will of Carranza or Villa, or both, the conference will pick out such a man. I have been given to understand that the representatives of the South American powers, however, realize that peace and good times cannot be brought to Mexico except under the rule of some man representing the better classes of Mexico.

"No Administrative capacity has been shown by any of the revolutionary chiefs in Mexico. Carranza has been a failure at every enterprise to which he has put his hand. At present he is a dummy. The strong man on his side is Obregon. Villa, who has now for a long time been in complete control of Northern Mexico, has shown his talents for government there in only one way—that of seizing everything and selling it. He is the great exporter. He has confiscated cattle and crops and marketable objects of every kind, down to household furniture. His idea of ruling is to sell everything, down to the personal chattels of his victims, and put the money in his own private treasury. Villa, however, is rapidly passing off the stage of Mexican politics, and is no longer important.

"One of the ways in which Carranza showed his theory of government was to turn all the professors out of the Mexican universities and to put new men, for the most part thoroughly incompetent, in their places. There is no hope for Mexico in such a man or any of his kind."

General Hernandez was asked to name the men he thought should take the lead in restoring order to Mexico.

"It would seem to be taking sides if I should name any men," he objected. "I have retired from politics, served for fifty-six years in the Mexican Army, for twenty-six years as a General. I am old and I am completely through with public life. I want nothing for myself."

GEN. SCOTT OPTIMISTIC.

Believes He Will Be Able to Reconcile Mexican Factions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, halted a few hours in Chicago today on his way from Washington to El Paso, and said he was confident of his ability to do much in bringing the warring factions of the Southern republic into agreement.

"I do not want to say anything about success," he said, "but I feel optimistic."

VILLA CHUCKLES OVER NEWS.

Told That Carranza Was Willing to Hold Peace Conference.

EL PASA, Texas, Aug. 7.—General Villa received with a chuckle Washington dispatches today stating that General Carranza had signified his willingness to meet his adversaries in a peace conference.

"I will make no comment," he said, "until I have more light."

General Villa has summoned military officials from all parts of the territory he controls for a meeting tomorrow at Juarez.

George E. Carothers, Special Agent of the State Department, said today that, pending the arrival of General Hugh L. Scott on Monday to confer with General Villa at Juarez, all action of the northern chieftain against foreign merchants and mining corporations would be deferred. Copies of the official manifesto of Aug. 2, received today, fixed execution as the punishment for merchants who failed to declare all merchandise in their possession.

An emphatic denial of the report that Sebastian Vargas, State Treasurer of Chihuahua, was executed Thursday, was issued today by General Villa.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Francisco Villa, young wife of the Mexican chieftain, arrived here today with her month-old daughter and a party of fifteen relatives, friends, and servants. She came from Juarez. A member of her suite said that General Villa had several days ago his first opportunity to see the baby.

DOUBLE AMERICAN GUARD.

Our Machine Guns Command Scene of Expected Nogales Battle.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 7.—General Calles, the Carranza commander, drew closer to Nogales, Sonora, today, and was expected to attack tomorrow at daybreak. In anticipation of a battle, a double guard was placed on the international line and a machine gun platoon placed on Titicomb Hill, overlooking the city. United States cavalrymen patrolled the border near the city.

Governor Maytorena, the Villa commander, insists that he will resist Calles's attack. He rushed 850 cattle into the United States tonight. The population of Sonora was reported to be subsisting on the meat of burros, horses and dogs.

Mexican raids on the American side again were reported today. It was said that yesterday 500 horses and cattle were taken from ranches near Duquesne.

KILL THREE MEXICAN BANDITS.

Their Fight with American Posse Lasts Only Ten Seconds.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 7.—Fighting against twenty, three Mexican outlaws were killed by a posse last night at a farmhouse thirty miles north of here. One posseman was slightly wounded. The fight lasted not more than ten seconds.

The posse heard that the dozen bandits which raided Sebastian yesterday and killed two Americans had separateu, most of them going to their homes on the American side of the border. The posse, led by State Adjt. Gen. Henry Hutchings, Sheriff W. T. Vann of Cameron County, and Ranger Captain Henry Ransom, galloped up to the suspected house, encircling it. Most of them left their mounts near the back porch. Two Mexicans on this porch opened fire. The possemen replied with rifles. A third Mexican, seen trying to run from the house, was shot down.

Officers have arrested twenty Mexicans, all residents of the American side of the border, on suspicion of being bandits.

DR. JOWETT LAUDS WILSON.

Tells English Audience the American People Favor the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 7.—A copy of The Stroud Journal, a newspaper of Stroud, England, has been received here containing a report of an address made recently in that place at a Red Cross meeting by the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. The minister talked on the American attitude toward the war and praised President Wilson. The Stroud Journal says, in part:

"Dr. Jowett said he had been ashamed to read some of the sneers and reproaches of English papers on the attitude of the American Government, and declared they were doing a great deal to prejudice the good feeling which exists between England and America. He knew perfectly well, he declared, that the attitude of the American people was solidly one with the Allies, and he was sure that there was not a single morning or evening paper, with the exception of one printed in German for Germans of New York, that was not absolutely on the side of the cause championed by the British people.

"It was the cosmopolitan charcacter of the people which created the difficulty the President had to face, Dr. Jowett declared. He believed in the honesty and honor of the American Government. President Wilson was a great Christian and a Presbyterian to boot, and he was not merely a man who bore a label, but he carried the conviction and could be found in church Sunday after Sunday."

SIX TRAWLERS SUNK; STEAMER SET AFIRE

Germans Make Another Raid on the British Fishing Fleet—Danish Vessel Ablaze.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The British fishing smacks Hesperus, Ivan, Ces, Fisherman, Heliotrope, and Challenger have been sunk, presumably by German submarines. The fishing crews were landed today.

The Danish steamer Hans Emil has been set on fire. The crew was saved.

The Rygja to Fly American Flag.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Povisional American registry was granted today to the steamship Rygja, the fourth of twelve foreign built vessels proposed for admission by the American Transatlantic Company. The Rygja is at Copenhagen.

Toadstools Kill Painter.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 7.—Alexander Schroeter, a portrait painter of New York City, died here tonight as a result of eating toadstools, which he mistakenly gathered for mushrooms.

He was born in Germany forty-eight years ago, was a graduate of Leipsic University, and had been in this country sixteen years.

SAY MISS BENSON WAS WIFE.

Lawyers Assert She Married a Mr. Foster Before Suing J. S. Foster.

That Lillian Benson, the actress who sued Jay Stanley Foster, President of promise of marriage, was the wife of another man named Foster at the time that she alleges Banker Foster promised to marry her was the allegation made yesterday by Hardy, Stancliffe & Whitaker, the defendant's attorneys.

The attorneys filed an affidavit with Supreme Court Justice Weeks setting forth this allegation in support of their request for judgment against Miss Benson, because of her default in not appearing before Justice Weeks in court on Thursday.

The attorneys allege Lillian Benson was married to one Foster in 1905 and thereafter lived with him as his lawful wife, and they say upon information and belief, that no divorce or separation was procured, but that she was still the wife of the said Foster when she asserted Jay Stanley Foster was courting her.

Upset Auto in Avoiding Turtle.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—In his endeavor to avoid driving his automobile over a turtle lying in the road at Post's Cut, near Farmingdale, today, William Letts of New York suffered a broken n

LAST VETERAN OF '61 TO LEAVE THE ARMY

Col. John L. Clem, "the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," to be Retired Next Friday.

GRANT COMMISSIONED HIM

Won the Chevrons of a Sergeant When He Was a Child—Fought in Many Battles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—An army order will be issued on Monday announcing the retirement from active service at one minute after midnight next Friday of Colonel John L. Clem, U. S. A., the only civil war veteran now on the active list. On Friday Colonel Clem will celebrate his sixty-fourth anniversary, which is the age fixed by law when officers of the army must retire. Colonel Clem, who is famous throughout the service as "Johnny Clem, the drummer boy of Chickamauga," will be retired with the rank of Brigadier General, an honor accorded by act of Congress to all civil war veterans who hold the rank of Colonel on reaching the legal age of retirement.

Than the dapper little officer, so long on duty in the War Department at Washington and for so many years a daily visitor to the Army and Navy Club in the capital, there is no more popular officer in the army. Likewise there is no more capable officer connected with the Quartermaster Corps, of which he has long been the ranking Colonel.

Colonel Clem is the son-in-law of a Confederate veteran, and this fact he often cites in conversation with friends as proof of the fact that he is the most "united American" extant. He is loyal to the core when it comes to his comrades of the Grand Army, and yet there is no Southerner who can be more lavish in his tribute to the valor of the men who followed Lee and Jackson.

COL. JOHN L. CLEM.

Clem was just a little Ohio "shaver" of 10 years when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers. The Third Ohio Infantry was recruited in the Newark (Ohio) district. In the regiment was an officer, Captain McDougal, a friend of Johnny Clem. The future senior Colonel of the Quartermaster Corps was an orphan, and there was no near relative to stop him when he sought out his friend McDougal and begged permission to accompany the Third Ohio to the front.

Joins Michigan Regiment.

Clem told McDougal that he could carry a gun provided it was not too heavy, and also that he could beat the drum "to beat the band." Captain McDougal, however, could not see the proposition in the same light as did his enthusiastic young friend, and told him point blank he was entirely too little and too young for such dangerous business as that of a soldier in wartime. All this happened in May, 1861.

But Clem did not lose hope. Early in June of that year the Third Ohio started for the mobilization camp at Covington, Ky. A little boy smuggled himself into one of the baggage cars, and the following day climbed out of the car very tired, very dirty, and very hungry, in Covington. The lad was "Johnny" Clem.

Also at Covington was the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry. Clem decided that he would try and get a berth in that regiment, and so he boldly sought out the tent of the Colonel and walked right in. The "kid" from Newark told the Colonel that he wanted to go to the front with the regiment. The Colonel laughed and patted the boy on the back.

"You are a game little fellow, all right," said the Colonel, "but this is no place for children like you. If you were a foot taller and some years older maybe I'd take you along, but as you are neither of those things I am afraid you will have to stay back here with the home folks."

But Clem refused to be left behind, and was so persistent that the Colonel finally agreed to let him go along as a sort of combination regimental mascot and emergency drummer boy.

The soldiers rigged him out in a uniform, they provided him with a drum and also with a musket, the barrel of the gun being sawed off short so as to make it possible for the little fellow to carry it.

One of the first battles in which the regiment figured was that of Shiloh, where the Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston was killed and where the fame of Ulysses S. Grant, as a soldier, may be said to have begun. In that battle Clem got into the very hottest of the fight. He came very near losing his life when a shrapnel shell exploded within a few feet of him. A fragment of the shell crashed through his drum and the shock of the explosion hurled him unconscious to the ground, where he was subsequently found and rescued by his bigger comrades.

After the battle the soldiers nicknamed Clem "Johnny Shiloh," and the name stuck to him until a greater fame came to him at the terrible battle of Chickamauga.

At Chickamauga the boy was again in the thickest of the fight. He fired right and left with his little sawed-off musket. General Thomas and General Rosecrans both heard of the heroism of the little Newark boy at Chickamauga and he was personally commended for his coolness and bravery by both of them. It was General Rosecrans who then and there made Clem a Sergeant, the youngest non-commissioned officer who ever served in the armies of this country.

Shot a Confederate Officer.

Now comes the story of how Clem won the title of "drummer boy of Chickamauga." The brigade to which the Twenty-second Michigan was attached had been ordered to hold its position, which position happened to be a very dangerous one. The brigade fought for all it was worth but the job could not be done, and finally the order came for it to fall back to a safer position. As the brigade retreated "Johnny" Clem managed to get lost. He got mixed up with a command that was almost surrounded by Confederates, and the dead and dying were all about him.

The boy realized his predicament and made up his mind he would not be captured, and so he did what any healthy youngster of his years would do and started to run. He ran like a "scared rabbit," and when he stopped running he was in a little clump of woods all by himself.

Cautiously he came out of the woods and he ran full tilt into a Confederate Colonel. The Confederate officer looked at the little boy with the little gun and despite the awfulness of the situation he had to laugh.

"My, but you are a little fellow to be in this business," said the Confederate, "but war is war, and I think the best thing a mite of a chap like you can do is to drop that gun."

Instead of dropping the gun Clem brought it to his shoulder, pointed it at the Colonel and fired. The Colonel fell badly wounded and Clem turned on his heels and ran for all he was worth. Finally he landed back with the Twenty-second Michigan and ever afterward they called him "the drummer boy of Chickamauga."

As for the Confederate Colonel he recovered after many weeks in the hospital, and after the war Colonel Clem learned about him and wrote and told him how glad he was that he had not killed him.

"When I heard that I had not killed that Confederate officer it was the best news I ever got," Colonel Clem remarked years afterward.

At Chickamauga three bullets passed through Clem's cap. Afterward he participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. At Atlanta he was wounded twice. He was dellvering a dispatch from General Thomas to General Logan when his pony was shot from under him and another grazed his right ear. The second wound was when a fragment of shell struck him in the hip.

General Thomas and General Logan, both became warm personal friends of the youthful Sergeant, and when the war ended they kept track of him and when Grant was elected President he sent for Clem and told him that he wanted to send him to West Point. In the late Fall of 1871 Clem appeared at West Point to stand his examination. But he did not pass, for he lacked the preliminary education necessary.

Bitterly disappointed, Clem went back to Washington and saw his friend, the President. Clem told Grant all about his shortcomings and asked him to give him a little more time to brush up on mathematics and other subjects, of which he did not then know any too much.

"I can beat that scheme," replied President Grant, "and you won't have to go to West Point at all. I will make you a second Lieutenant of regulars right now." And that is exactly what Grant did. The order commissioning him was signed Dec. 18, 1871.

In 1874 Clem was promoted to a First Lieutenant. He was made a Captain in 1882, a Major in 1895, a Lieutenant Colonel in 1901 and a Colonel in 1903.

Phillips Denies Offering Bribe.

Ex-Under Sheriff John M. Phillips, at one time a well-known politician in Queens, and who was recently suspended from the position of purchasing agent for the State prisons, pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to bribe Detectives Gaffney and O'Connell of Inspector Boettler's staff when arraigned before Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Court yesterday, and he was released on $2,000 bail for examination on Friday of this week. The alleged attempted bribery grew out of the arrest of Phillips by the two detectives on July 31 on a charge of bookmaking.

Two Die After Eating Poisoned Fish

Gustave Stohe, 60 years old, janitor of 24 East Ninety-ninth Street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, and his cousin, Peter Barges, was found in the apartment suffering from what Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital said was ptomaine poisoning. Both men had eaten fish purchased from a peddler's wagon. Barges was removed to Harlem Hospital, where he soon afterward died.

HAITI'S SENATE ASKS PLEDGE OF INTEGRITY

American Occupation Arouses Fear That Independence of Island Is Threatened.

LIKELY TO BE REASSURED

But United States Government Is Expected to Insist Upon Control of Customs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The occupation by American forces of Government property in Haiti and the reinforcing of the American landing party have aroused the fears of Haitians for the sovereignty of their country. Today, acting on a resolution of the Haitian Senate, Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister at Washington, called at the State Department, and asked for assurances from the United States that the integrity and independence of Haiti would not be impaired by the American occupation.

It is expected that these assurances will be given, but whether they will satisfy whatever Government may succeed to power at Port au Prince is a different matter. Already one or more protests against the occupation of Haitian forts and Government buildings have been registered by M. Menos. The placing of a guard on the gunboat Pacifique, which constitutes the Haitian Navy, official confirmation of which was received today from Rear Admiral Caperton, will also probably be resented.

Protests, however, will not deter the United States from carrying out its plans. These plans seem now definitely to include the occupation of the island until peace is restored. The United States will then seek with the new Government of Haiti an arrangement similar to that under which the customs of Santo Domingo are administered by American officials.

Customs receipts are the largest item in the spoils of a successful revolution and their control by the United States would remove a constant source of domestic unrest, besides providing a sinking fund for the payment of international obligations which have constantly threatened Haiti with military occupation by Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Secretary Lansing conferred today with Rear Admiral Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and word was sent to Rear Admiral Caperton expressing the desire of the State Department that no force be used unless absolutely necessary to preserve order and that there should be no further occupation of the republic than was necessary to keep peace.

It was said that the two Haitians killed yesterday by marines were resisting the order to disarm all natives not enrolled in the Haitian Army.

The American officers are to supervise the collection of customs to the extent of guarding against any diversion of funds. Further information is being sought by the Navy and State departments as to the exact extent to which American forces are in possession of custom houses.

General Bobo, who commands the party that overthrew the last Government, and who is now apparently making a clean sweep of all other factions, has shown a reasonable spirit toward the Americans by promising that his men on approaching Fort au Prince will disarm. If his promises prove sincere, it is probable that the United States will interpose no objection to his election as President of the republic.

Today's advices indicate, however, that when the Chambers of Parliament convene tomorrow for the Presidential election there may be rivals to General Bobo. Among possible candidates mentioned here today were M. Cauvin, a lawyer, who has already held office in the Government service, and M. Dartiguenave, President of the Haitian Senate.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 7.—Quiet prevailed here today following the occupation by the American naval forces yesterday of the office of the port and the national palace for the purpose of maintaining order and safeguarding life and property. The Americans did not take possession of the Custom House, which is still in the hands of the Haitians.

STANDS BY OTHER WOMAN.

MacClinton, Answering Wife's Suit, Tells Where Affection Lies.

Mrs. Amy MacClinton, in a suit for a separation from Seth B. MacClinton, who is official stenographer for Stanley Dexter and head of the Putnam Reporting Company, at 20 Nassau Street, yesterday submitted to Supreme Court Justice Weeks a signed statement by her husband in which he pledged himself as committed to a preference for Miss Edna Morton, who is employed in his office.

Mr. MacClinton has replied to his wife's charge of cruel and inhuman treatment, saying that "temperamental" differences are the source of their marital troubles. The statement, in which Miss Morton joins him, according to Mrs. MacClinton, says in part: "We will submit to no final separation of any kind, whether a divorce results or not. We have carefully considered the future, and as both of us have passed the age of childhood, we feel that we can best judge whether happiness lies in that direction."

Justice Weeks has granted Mrs. MacClinton $20 a week alimony pending the trial of the suit.

Bates's Body Arrives Today.

The body of Lindon Bates, Jr., who was lost on the Cunard liner Lusitania on May 7 and which came ashore on the beach of Eddy Island, Galway Bay, Ireland, 230 miles from where the ship went down, will arive today on the American liner St. Paul. It will be taken to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church tomorrow, where a private burial service will be held. A special funeral car will take the body to Mount Lebanon, N. Y., where it will be buried on the family estate.

BOY'S TABLE NOW AT FAIR.

Bears Signatures of President and All the Governors.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 7.—Sidney H. Doggett, a student at the East Orange High School, has received word from Charles F. Pancoast, Secretary of the New Jersey State Commission at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, that a table which he made is on exhibition in the New Jersey building. The table has a leather top, on which are inscribed the great seal of the United States, the seals of the States, the signatures of President Wilson, and all the Governors.

The table was started on its travels for the collection of the signatures a year ago and has just arrived at San Francisco with the list complete. It was lost for a time when the Governor of Texas misunderstood what the package was and let it lie in the belief that it was meant for his predecessor. Young Doggett learned carpentry as a high school student and made the table in his spare time.

ASK AID FOR THE SICK.

Bureau of Charities Presents List of Worthy Cases.

A mother and six children are anxiously awaiting the father's return to health so that by work he can once more earn money to support their home. With the three youngest children only 1, 3, and 5 years old, the mother finds it impossible to leave home to work. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is helping the family and reports that the father is slowly recovering. A fund of $250 is being raised to pay the monthly rent and to give the mother and children a weekly allowance until the father is about again to work. Gifts toward this fund should be marged "For 0222 55 and sent to the bureau.

"Mrs. E." is a widow with three children, the youngest only 2 years old. She is in poor health and the bureau purposes to send her to a convalescent home where she can regain her strength. It is possible that an operation will be necessary. The bureau wishes to raise a fund of $150 which will be used to pay for the necessaries of life until the mother is able again to work. Gifts should be marked "For 0223."

The bureau wishes to acknowledge the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail. Appeals 0216 and 0217, $2; in response to letters, Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., 1; Cash Anon., $5; Cash Anon., $2; Cash C. S., $5; Cash G. B., for the one that needs it most, $1.

To Show Our Military Weakness.

The American Defense Society, cooperating with the Special Relief Society, opened a permanent exhibit yesterday at 239 Fifth Avenue to show the lack of military preparedness of this country. The exhibit is to include the military equipment of all nations, with explanatory cards showing the deficiencies of each, particularly of the United States. The exhibit will include field guns, machine guns, aeroplanes and aerial equipment, munition statistics and naval statistics, while dummy figures will show the peace strength of the various armies of the world. Miniature warships of all types will also be a feature of the exhibit.

CHARITY GIFTS BY A WOMAN.

Elizabeth Diehl Remembered Church Institutions in Will.

The following bequests to religious and charitable institutions are contained in the will, filed yesterday, of Elizabeth Diehl, who died on April 13: Six thousand five hundred dollars and four-ninths of the residuary estate to the General Synod of the Reformed Church; to the German Evangelical Aid Societies of Brooklyn, $500 and one-ninth of the residue; to the Foreign and the Domestic Boards of Missions of the Reformed Church, the Ottilie Orphan Asylum of Jamaica, L. I., and the German Second Reformed Church of Astoria, $2,000 and one-ninth of the residue each; to the Blind Memorial German Methodist Church of Manhattan, $300.

Caroline Tuckings of Camden, N. J., receives $15,000, Dr. Charles C. F. Steinfuhrer of Long Island City, $5,000, and Elizabeth Arnold of Colville, Wash., $4,000. There are also minor bequests.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Extraordinary Values on Monday and Tuesday

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS AND NECKWEAR

"McCreery Silk Shirts"

An unusual assortment of High Grade Silk Shirts in attractive color combinations. Made in Extra Heavy Tub Silks with satin stripes.

2.60

Regularly 3.50 and 4.00

Silk Neckwear

Fall Neckwear in the newest colorings and designs; large range of figures and Persian effects.

85c

Regularly 1.50 and 2.00

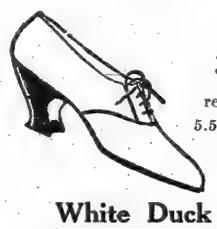
NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS.

SOROSIS SHOES

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Women's Boots, Pumps, Oxfords & Colonials

An extensive variety of the season's models. The following illustrate but a few of the styles.



3.45

regularly 5.50 to 7.00

White Duck Oxford

Trimmings of Black or Tan Calf; same model with Patent or Dull vamps, with Sand or Battleship Gray Kidskin quarters.

2.95

regularly 5.00 and 6.00

One-Button Pump

Bronze, Putty, Champagne, Gray or Olive Kidskin, with tops to match or harmonize; many handsome effects.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Summer Business Hours: *August—8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.* *Saturday Closed All Day.* *Established 1879.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

WHILE visiting New York—the "summer resort"—is an opportune time to become thoroughly acquainted with Best's—and:

To convince yourself of our distinctive styles — to know the Best merchandise and methods—and to come to *depend* upon all of these as so many women do.

For one thing—the smart advance fall models will be certain to interest you. And a comparison of styles, qualities and prices will convince you that Best's is the store for your personal buying—just as you have long regarded it as the store for your children's things.

Then when you return home, the Best catalogue brings the Best store to you—that you may shop from a distance with equal pleasure.

Early Fall Models

In Women's and Misses' Street and Evening Apparel,

Presenting copies of the latest Paris models, with adaptations for smartly dressed American women, and advance models from the best American designers, at popular prices.

The first showing of

Women's Original Paris Hats

Just landed, presenting advance models from

Renee *Leontine* *Maison Lewis* *Georgette* *Odette*

Our own copies and adaptations, of French materials, at lower prices—Models for the trade.

Picturesque new pokes and envelope shapes strike the dominant note for Fall, and velvet with iridescent beads is prominent; prices from 10.00 upward—2nd Floor.

Early Fall Models In Street and Evening Gowns

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

Copies and adaptations of Paris models.

25.00 to **65.00**

Showing the new waist line models; the straight lines of Fall fashions featured in new Redingote and Princess effects; faille and taffeta silks, gros de Londres, satin, chiffon and nets, Georgette combined with crepe de chine, and serges with silk or satin.

Dressy Waists

New Fall models—exclusive

Copies of Paris models, and handsome creations showing entirely new style features, in the new street and evening shades, priced according to material

at.....upward from **5.75**

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

Women's and Misses' Sport and Travel Coats

Are being shown in smart English mixture cloths,

at.....**15.00**

2nd Floor Department.

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

And informal Danse Dresses of navy blue taffeta are very specially priced

11.50

Charming, exclusive models; also in white or navy blue crepe de chine; sizes 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor.

Misses' Early Fall Suits

Present exclusive models—4th Floor.

17.50 upward

Special—An exclusive Best model in the new whipcord, shown in the Autumn shades of brown or green, also navy blue, sizes 14, 16 and 17 years, at.....**25.00**

A Special Sale of 612 Children's Rompers

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

Will afford the remarkably low price of

38c

Rob Roy, Beach and Baby Diaper models, of chambray, percale or gingham. Diaper models, 1 and 2 years; Rob Roy and Beach models, 2 to 6 years.

Final Clearance of Summer Apparel

Being marked now at drastic reductions for immediate disposal.

No Approval *No Credits*

For Women and Misses—*2nd Floor*

Summer Waists	.95 to 2.50
Summer Dresses	3.75 " 9.75
Tailored Suits	12.50 " 35.00
Sport Hats	2.75 " 6.50

For Girls and Misses—*4th Floor*

(Up to 17 years)

Girls' Linen Dresses	3.95
Misses' Linen Dresses	5.00
Girls' Coats	2.95, 5.00

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

$10,500 FOR NOTES TO ANOTHER'S WIFE

Max Kinstler Says Bernstein Bought Letters, but Failed to Regain One.

QUOTES IT IN DIVORCE SUIT

"I Saw Your Beast; He Is Raving Mad," Clothing Man Is Alleged to Have Written.

Isidor Bernstein, head of the Bernstein Brothers clothing house, paid $10,500 to regain a batch of love letters which he wrote to Mrs. Eva Kinstler, wife of Max Kinstler, a cigar merchant, who is being sued for a divorce in the Supreme Court, according to Kinstler's affidavit, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in opposition to a motion for alimony made by Mrs. Kinstler. Kinstler has set up a countersuit for divorce.

After Kinstler had received the money, he said in his affidavit, he reproduced one letter which he retained "inadvertently." Bernstein denied having written the letter, which Kinstler asserts was written to his wife by the clothing man when Mrs. Kinstler was at Lake Mohecan several years ago. The epistle reads:

"Most dearest angel of mine: My love, how is your good little heart? I hope you are sensible now to forget your troubles and think of having a good time up there. Don't stint yourself whatsoever. Listen, my only love, my angel, my evening star! But don't be flattered—it is my heart that is on fire. My soul is yearning for your true and sweet love.

"Oh, my God, how I love you! I cannot tell you all in words, but if I could only have you now I would crush you to my heart and you and I would be one body, one heart, and one soul, one everything. I hope to be with you soon and to tell you, mouth to mouth and heart to heart. I will hold you forever and forever.

"Sweet Angel of Mine."

"Yesterday you wrote me that you keep me as your best friend—in fact, as your husband—and then you want me to excuse you for being so outspoken, but you cannot control your feelings. God bless you for that. I want you to be as open to me as I am to you. Don't hide a thing from me, as I have one thousand reasons why you should not. The first reason is because I love you with all my whole heart and soul, and nothing is too much for me to do for you, and the other nine hundred and ninety-nine reasons are the same. Do you understand, Sweet Angel of mine?

"I saw your beast. He is raving mad, but I quieted him down. I will have another talk with him and let you know the result. He thinks you are in Cleveland. I advised him to keep cool and wait. I will close with my heart full of love and devotion to you and your sweet baby. God bless you both.

"Yours forever and ever,

"YOUR OWN ISIE."

The Kinstlers were married in 1910, and they have a daughter 4 years old. Mrs. Kinstler asserts in her complaint that her husband misconducted himself in company with Mrs. Ida Cohen in February last.

Kinstler denies the statements of his wife, and says the suit was not brought in good faith, but to compel him to be free from her so she can continue her relations with Bernstein, "who invaded my home and broke up my happiness." He recites in his affidavit that eight months before the suit was started his wife and her mother offered him $500 for a divorce, but he declined the offer.

Love Letters Bought.

The cigar man also recites that his wife was a stenographer for the Bernstein clothing house at the time he married her, and that Bernstein "was no doubt attracted to my wife because of her good looks." Kinstler also says that Bernstein sent Mrs. Kinstler to Lake Mohecan without the cigar man's knowledge. Also, that when he "inadvertently" came into possession of love letters written by Bernstein to Mrs. Kinstler he (Kinstler) engaged a lawyer to sue the clothing man for alienating the affections of Mrs. Kinstler, and also to sue Mrs. Kinstler for a separation. When Bernstein's lawyers learned that the love letters were genuine, Kinstler says in his affidavit, the lawyers induced their client to buy them and avoid the alienation suit.

Kinstler relates the circumstances under which he obtained possession of the letters. He alleges that his wife disappeared and that he was unable to find her. He taxed Bernstein with knowing where she was, and the clothing man said that she was in Cleveland, Kinstler asserts. It was on this occasion, according to Kinstler, when he was referred to as a raving beast.

The affiant then says that he learned of his wife's whereabouts at Lake Mohecan and surprised her by appearing there. When she took her daughter to dinner, Kinstler declares, he went into her room, opened her trunk, and found nine love letters written to her by Bernstein. He took them down to the veranda to read, he says, and his wife tried to take them from him by force. When she was unable to get hold of them, she wanted to telephone to New York, but he would not permit her. She then swooned, and he took her home at once.

Kinstler says further that Mrs. Ida Cohen, whom he engaged to procure evidence against his wife and who is named as co-respondent in the suit against him, got an offer of $500 to place him in a position which would constitute sufficient evidence for a divorce. Mrs. Cohen refused to make an affidavit to this effect, he says, unless she first received $200.

Bernstein and Mrs. Kinstler deny any improper conduct on their part. Mrs. Kinstler saying that her husband's charges are "frivolous." Justice Weeks has granted her nominal alimony.

NEW DEPARTMENT AT N. Y. U.

Four-Year Course in Commercial Training to be Offered.

Students in the College of Arts and Pure Science of New York University no longer will be obliged to confine their endeavors to purely academic and non-professional studies. According to plans contemplated for the collegiate year beginning next September, a four-year course in commercial training will be offered as a distinct department of the University College, which is at the University Heights division of the university.

Students who elect the course leading to the degree of bachelor of science in commerce, will be subjected to the same rules governing admission and other requirements as students choosing the regular academic subjects in the College of Arts and Pure Science. This will necessitate full time attendance at all prescribed recitations and lectures, so that students in this group will not enroll for part time as do the majority in various commercial branches in the larger department of the university at Washington Square.

The new course has been designed primarily for the requirements of those students who do not take work in the collegiate branch as a preparation for any of the professions, but as a foundation for the entrance upon a business career. While the regular study of prescribed subjects of general educational value will be adhered to during the first year, the work for the sophomore term will include studies of corporation finance, banking, bookkeeping and economics. The final two years are to be devoted almost exclusively to work along strictly technical lines, with supplementary study in research problems in the laboratory.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Desirable and Seasonable Merchandise at Marked Reductions

On Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

5,000 Yards White Tub Silk

36 inches wide..... yd. **68c**

Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide.....
Black Peau de Cygne, 36 inches wide.....
Black Satin Messaline, 36 inches wide..... } yd. **78c** formerly 1.00

August Clearance Sale

WHITE & COLORED DRESS FABRICS

Plain and Fancy White Voile, Novelty Voile in Fancy Stripes, and Madras Shirtings. regularly 35c, yd. **18c**

36-inch White Gabardine and White Dress Linen. regularly 55c yd. **38c**

36-inch White Washable Corduroy...regularly 1.00, yd. **55c**

32-inch White Washable Corduroy...regularly 85c, yd. **48c**

To Close Out

SUMMER SUITS, SKIRTS & DRESSES

Unprecedentedly Low Prices

No Credits. No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals.

Women's Summer Dresses.....formerly up to 11.75, **4.50**
Women's Summer Dresses.....formerly up to 19.75, **7.75**
Women's Summer Dresses.....formerly up to 29.50, **9.75**
Women's Summer Dresses.....formerly up to 45.00, **18.75**
Women's High Grade Evening Gowns.....**25.00** formerly up to 65.00
Women's Summer Wash Skirts...formerly up to 2.50, **1.50**
Women's Summer Wash Skirts...formerly up to 3.00, **1.95**
Women's Summer Wash Skirts...formerly up to 4.50, **2.50**
Women's Spring Cloth Skirts...formerly up to 5.75, **3.50**
Women's Spring Cloth Skirts...formerly up to 12.50, **5.00**

NEW FALL COATS

Attractive Prices

Smart models in English Mixtures,—half lined with silk. regularly 32.00 to 35.00, **24.50** and **29.50**

Motor and Traveling Coats in smart Mixtures..... regularly 19.50 and 24.50, **12.75** and **18.50**

To Close Out

57 Coats in Gabardine and Check Fabrics; silk lined...**15.50** regularly 29.50

Utility Coats of Mixed Fabrics,—English cut.....**9.75** regularly 12.50

Raincoats of Rubberized Materials,—guaranteed.....**7.50** regularly 8.75

Extraordinary Values

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Bathing Suits of Silk,—attractive models,—broken sizes.. **3.95, 4.95** and **5.95**

Bathing Suits of Mohair,—prettily trimmed; with tights... **2.95** and **3.95**

Bathing Caps in new models; large variety of colorings..... **25c, 35c** and **45c**

Noteworthy Offerings

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES

367 Cotton Dresses in the season's best models.....**3.50** regularly 5.50

497 Morning Dresses,—very attractive models and materials. regularly 4.75.....**2.50**

217 Porch Dresses,—smart models and new materials...**1.95** regularly 3.95

318 House Dresses in Washable Materials....**1.00** and **1.50** regularly 1.95 and 2.25

Remarkable Values

350 MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

White or Tan Voile, Striped, Figured and Flowered Voile; many smart models. Size 14 to 18 years.

1.95, 3.75 and **4.95**

formerly 5.75 to 10.75

New Fall Models

MISSES' SUITS & DRESSES

Suits,—size 14 to 18 years. Gabardine, Whipcord or Broadcloth; exclusive models. **26.50** to **75.00**

Afternoon Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Very smart models in Crepe de Chine, Meteor or Taffeta. Navy Blue, Black, African Brown, Crow Blue, Subterranean Green and Mulberry. **18.50, 26.50** and **29.50**

Serge Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years. Effective models in Navy Blue Serge or Serge combined with Taffeta. **12.75, 16.75** and **18.50**

Absolute Clearance

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

No Credits. No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals

The remaining stock of Spring and Summer Suits in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Check Worsted, Hair Line Stripe Fabrics and Novelty Mixtures have been grouped into one lot and marked for positive clearance.

12.75

regular prices up to 55.00

ANNUAL AUGUST SALE

$200,000 Oriental Rugs & Carpets

Shipments received within the past few days, offered

At About Present Wholesale Prices

1,000 Small Persian Rugs and Mats,—attractive colors and designs.
9.75 to **21.50**...regularly 15.00, 25.00 and 35.00

Antique Persian Hall Strips, 15 to 18 feet long.
55.00.....regularly 95.00 to 115.00

Royal Persian Kirmanshah Carpets in Rose and Ivory; for drawing room, parlor or chamber; average size 9x12 feet.
195.00.....regularly 275.00 to 345.00

Muskabad and Mahal Carpets,—exceptionally durable; average size 8.6x10 to 9x12 feet.
75.00 to **125.00**..regularly 125.00, 150.00 and 195.00

Gorevan Rugs,—rich colorings; unusual designs; sizes from 9.6x12.4 to 10.10x15 feet.
137.00 to **210.00**....regularly 195.00 to 345.00

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND BED SPREADS

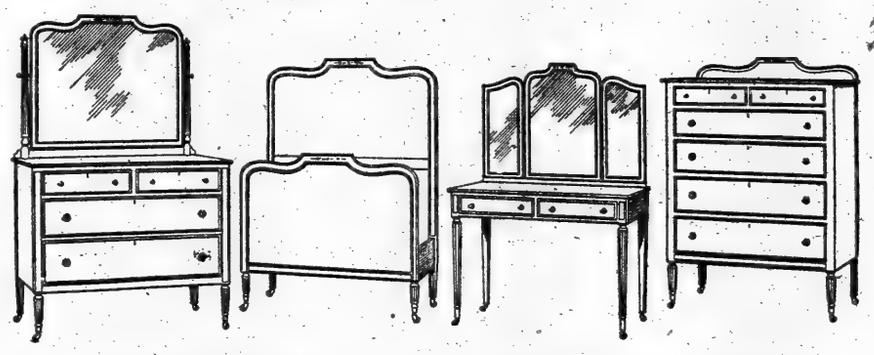
Blankets,—White Wool, with pink or blue borders.
Single bed size.....pair **2.75** and **4.50** Double bed size.....pair **3.50** and **5.00**
Colored Blankets,—block patterns; three-quarter bed size.....pair **4.75**

Comfortables,—Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....each **1.75**
Figured Silkoline, plain mull border; cotton filled.....each **2.25**
Figured Silk Mull, plain mull border; cotton filled.....each **2.50**

Bed Spreads,—Crochet hemmed.....each **1.35** and **1.60**
Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed.....each **3.00**
Marseilles, satin finish, scalloped.....each **2.90** and **3.85**

McCREERY "Master-Made" FURNITURE

Exceptionally Low Priced



Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Suite, as illustrated, finished in Ivory Enamel, striped in Delft Blue; made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **185.00** regularly 250.00

Four-piece Ivory or Gray Enamel Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. regularly 400.00, **200.00**

Five-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, Ivory Enamel finish; Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. **300.00** regularly 600.00

Three-piece White Enamel Suites, decorated in Blue; including Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. regularly 250.00, **125.00**

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites, with oval shaped Table, Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, four Sidechairs and two Armchairs. regularly 1171.00, **875.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **500.00** regularly 1,000.00

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satinwood. regularly 400.00, **325.00**

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites. regularly 315.00, **250.00**

Ten-piece Plain Sheraton Model Suites in Mahogany. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

August Clearance Sale

HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS

Pronounced Reductions

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths, regularly 2.50, 3.00 and 4.75 **1.90, 2.25** and **3.50**

Napkins to match.....regularly 3.75, 4.75 and 5.00, doz. **2.65 3.25** and **3.50**

Damask Tablecloths,—round; scalloped..regularly 4.50, 5.25 and 7.00, **3.50 4.00** and **5.75**

Heavy Irish Linen Table Damask,—72 inches wide.....regularly 1.50, yd. **1.00**

Hemmed Huckaback Towels....regularly 2.25, 3.00 and 5.00, doz. **1.75 2.50** and **4.00**

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels...regularly 4.00, 5.50 and 8.00, doz. **2.85, 4.50** and **6.00**

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels....regularly 2.50, 4.50 and 5.50, doz. **2.00, 3.50** and **4.50**

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....doz. **5.25, 6.25** and **7.50** regularly 7.00, 9.00 and 10.50

Bungalow Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces.....regularly 2.00, **1.50**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.....regularly 6.00 and 7.50, pair **4.50** and **5.50**

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases....regularly 1.25, 1.75 and 3.00, pair **90c, 1.25** and **2.25**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets	63x99 in.	72x99 in.	81x99 in.	90x99 in.
	55c	**62c**	**70c**	**75c**
Pillow Cases	42x36 in.	45x36 in.	50x36 in.	54x36 in.
	13c	**15c**	**17c**	**19c**

DINNER SERVICES—*Specially Low Priced*

American Porcelain,—101 pieces; various dainty border designs with gold edges.
9.75 regularly 15.00

American Porcelain,—101 pieces; several choice border patterns with gold edge.
14.75 regularly 20.00

American Porcelain,—101 pieces; conventional border designs in double gold lines.
17.75 regularly 24.00

English Porcelain,—101 pieces; Persian or Old Blue Grecian border; open stock pattern.
24.75 regularly 32.50

GOSSARD CORSETS

"They Lace in Front."

Midsummer Clearance

High Grade Corsets at remarkable price concessions to effect an immediate clearance.
All sizes from 19 to 34. Models for every type of figure.

Handsome Brocade and Striped Satin Corsets.....
8.50 formerly 25.00

Corsets of Broche, Brocade and Fine Coutil.....
5.00 formerly 12.50

Corsets of Coutil and Batiste.....
2.95 formerly 5.00 to 8.50

Corsets for slender figures, in standard American makes. Sizes 18, 19 and 20 only. **95c, 1.95** and **2.95** formerly 3.00, 5.00 and 10.00

Brassieres

Odd lots and sizes; special values in sizes 32 and 34,
25c to **95c** formerly 2.50 to 5.00

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

Radical Price Reductions

Exclusive French Undergarments in fine sheer materials, daintily embroidered and trimmed with beautiful laces.

Gowns.....**7.95, 9.95** to **25.00** formerly 12.95, 15.95 to 47.75

Petticoats.....**2.95, 3.95, 5.95** to **25.00** formerly 5.00, 6.00, 9.95 to 50.00

Princess Slips.....**5.75, 7.95, 9.95** to **25.00** formerly 11.95, 16.50, 19.95 to 50.00

Combinations.....**3.95, 5.95, 8.95** to **12.50** formerly 6.75, 9.75, 12.75 to 19.75

Chemises.....**95c, 1.35, 1.95** to **6.95** formerly 1.25, 1.95, 2.95 to 10.75

Corset Covers.....**2.65, 3.95, 5.95** to **8.95** formerly 4.75, 7.95, 9.95 to 15.75

Drawers.....**1.95, 3.95, 4.95** to **8.95** formerly 3.25, 6.75, 9.50 to 15.95

Clearance Prices

WOMEN'S LISLE UNION SUITS

Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless; plain or lace trimmed.

50c.....regularly 65c and 75c
75c.....regularly 1.00 and 1.25

HAIR GOODS

Specially Priced

First Quality Pompadours and Switches; all shades...**3.50** regularly up to 6.95

First Quality Gray Switches and Pompadours; all shades **4.50** regularly up to 8.95

A perfect match guaranteed by the expert attendants in charge.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Exceptional Values

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge, reinforced; Black or White. regularly 2.00 and 2.25, pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and novel effects. regularly 1.00 and 1.25, pair **85c**

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. regularly 75c, pair **60c**

Mercerized Lisle Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White, Tan or Gray. reg. 50c pair, pair, **35c, 6** pairs **1.90**

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Unusual Values.

16-button length White Milanese Silk Gloves,—double tips. regularly 1.00, pair **65c**

16-button length White Chamoisette Gloves, pair **50c** and **1.00**

1-clasp White Doeskin Gloves,—prix seam sewing; Paris point embroidery. Special, pair **1.00**

2-clasp Fownes and Kayser Silk Gloves,—double tips. Black, White and Colors. pair **50c, 75c** and **1.00**

Special Clearance

TRAVELING BAGS & TRUNKS

Various sizes, models and colors, in Sole Leather, Walrus Crepe and Tango grains. Suitable for men or women.

4.75 to **15.00**

regularly 7.00 to 20.00

High Grade Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks,—hand-riveted bronzed steel trimmings; light and durable; sizes **36, 38** and **40** inches.

Dress Trunks.....regularly 12.75 to 14.50, **9.50**
Steamer Trunks.....regularly 10.00 to 11.00, **8.00**

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

No Credits. No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals

Shetland Weave and Fibre Silk Sweaters in various models.
4.95 regularly up to 6.50

Fibre Silk and Worsted Sweaters,—attractive models....
6.90 regularly up to 9.50

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash.....
17.75 regularly 24.75

RELICS OF LONG AGO DUG UP IN SUBWAYS

Excavators Uncover a Prison Wall and a Well Sunk by the Early Dutch.

CANNON NEAR THE BATTERY

Sharp Lookout for Mementoes of Battle of Long Island Falls to Bring Reward.

Not the least interesting phase of subway building is the uncovering of interesting objects that have long been buried. Every month is marked with some such find, often not of sufficient historic interest to be noted in the reports of the excavators, but of great interest to the individual or the gang making the find. An engineer engaged on the work said yesterday that there were bound to be historic objects brought to the surface when it is considered that the excavators are burrowing through the most historic ground in the New World. Sometimes the finds are only a few coins, as for example those uncovered when the old flagpole at the Battery was taken down, to the uncovering of old prisons or historic buildings.

Many months ago Charles M. Higgins of 271 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, called the attention of the Public Service Commission to the fact that the excavation for the Fourth Avenue subway in that Borough would pass through the subsurface of the battlefield where the Battle of Long Island was fought at the beginning of the War for Independence. The route of the subway crosses a part of the battlefield in Fourth Avenue between Third and Fifth Streets. Mr. Higgins asked that the contractor be requested to look for relics. The commission notified the E. E. Smith Contracting Company, which had the contract for that part of the subway, to look for relics. They did so, but with no results. The work is now finished and during its progress no finds rewarded the diggers, who were kept always on the lookout.

It is the opinion of Mr. Higgins that the present street level is about ten or fifteen feet higher than the marsh lands and solid ground across which the soldiers of the Revolution fought the British. The fact that nothing was found was rather a disappointment to Mr. Higgins, for he expected the work would yield many valuable and historic relics. He said that the battle raged around an old stone house which stood at the corner of what is now Fifth Avenue and Third Street. He expected that the relics might be found anywhere along Fourth Avenue between First and Eighth Streets.

One of the most curious experiences was when the new Broadway subway between Park Place and Murray Street ran into the old Beach tunnel. This was a brick tube constructed in the late '60's for underground travel. The scheme of operation was ingenious. The design was to have circular cars fitting closely the inside of the tube. These were to be propelled to and fro by air blasts, and for this work powerful blowers were built. The enterprise never got beyond a semi-experimental stage. The tube was opened in 1870 or 1871, when one car was operated. There still live many men who remember taking a ride in the wonderful Beach Railroad.

The road, however, was never finished. It was covered over, and it remained but a memory in the back of the minds of a few men. When the Broadway work was started this old line was one of the first curiosities uncovered. The Degnon Contracting Company excavated and removed the old structure. To engineers the old tunnel was of more than ordinary interest because in its construction the hydraulic shield was used for the first time in America. The Public Service Commission presented the shield to Cornell University, where it is now exhibited.

A subway workman in the excavation at Broadway, near Reade Street, uncovered several bones one February day. He was about to toss them to one side when another of the gang came across more bones. It was decided to call the foreman. It was done and the latter cautioned the men to go carefully, as the bones were no doubt human bones. In the course of the work at that particular place three human skeletons were uncovered. They were buried about six feet under Broadway. An investigator from the Public Service Commission made inquiry at the New York Historical Society. The records were examined and the fact was brought out that at one time there had been a burying ground in the locality of Broadway and Reade Street. It dated from the early eighteenth century and was used to some extent during the British occupation of New York in Revolutionary times. It is supposed the skeletons were those of persons buried in this cemetery and not removed at the time the street was cut through.

At about the time of the discovery of the skeletons another contractor on the Broadway subway working in Trinity Place, just back of Trinity Churchyard, exposed an old well and the ruin of an old building. Both were several feet below the surface of the street, and the well was immediately beneath the retaining wall on the west side of Trinity Churchyard. The well was four feet in diameter and lined with stone. It had been filled in with earth and covered over. Local historians advanced the theory that it may have been one of the six wells sunk in this part of Manhattan in the days of the Dutch rule in New Amsterdam.

In April, 1914, F. L. Cranford, Inc., contractor for Sections Nos. 1 and 1-A of Route No. 5, covering the lower part of the Broadway subway in Manhattan, reported the discovery of a subterranean jail underneath Church Street and midway between Dey and Cortlandt Streets. The discovery was made at a depth of about thirty feet. The workmen at first uncovered the top of a stone wall. As soon as its character was discovered the workmen took some pains and no little pride in the uncovering of their "find." It proved to be the wall of a prison fitted with windows fortified with iron bars. The wall extended from a point about eight feet below the surface to the bottom of the excavation.

An antiquarian who examined the wall came to the conclusion that it was part of a prison that had been erected in the early days of the Dutch settlers. From its barred windows the prisoners could perhaps look out upon the Hudson in days when Indian canoes were the principal craft on that stream and when the arrival of a sailing ship brought the entire town to the Battery. "That old wall could tell of many a heartache," was the comment of a sentimental foreman.

The ends of the prison wall are still under ground, awaiting the coming of other excavators, for, as the subway ran directly through it, the contractors simply demolished the centre.

At the Battery an old cannon was excavated, and the contractors on the Battery section of the Seventh Avenue subway reported the finding of two cannon balls a short distance below the surface near the Battery station of the existing subway. Both were of iron, encrusted with rust, one about two inches and the other about four inches in diameter.

TOBACCO "CURE" MAY KILL.

Applied to a Wound, It Apparently Causes Blood Poisoning.

George W. Combs, 70 years old, of Freeport, L. I., is in a critical condition of blood poisoning as a result of applying chewing tobacco to a deep wound in his left hand caused by the slipping of a saw while he was at work in the Freeport shipyard. His arm has become infected, but, because of his age, amputation is considered impossible, as the shock, attending surgeons declare, would probably kill him.

Combs thought little of his injury at first. A fellow-workman sugested the application of chewing tobacco to the wound "as an old-fashioned remedy." Combs followed the advice, and his arm swelled to twice its natural size. Dr. William J. Steele of Baldwin, L. I., who is in attendance, says his chances for recovery are slight.

DUPED CITY OF $10 MONTHLY

Had Good Wages, but Wife Begged of Poormaster for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 7.—Depending on the city for the ordinary necessaries of life and taking care of the luxuries himself, Rosario Mistrat of 152 Columbus Avenue lived a life of ease during the past year or more.

Notwithstanding the fact that he made $2.60 a day, he sent his wife to Poormaster John Meader every week to plead for food. The woman received orders for food to the amount of at least $10 a month for more than a year. She pleaded with eyes filled with tears, that her husband was out of work and the six children starving.

A short time ago Mr. Meader and a district nurse visited the Mistrat house. Entering the kitchen door, they detected odors of cooking food. In wash tubs they found a quantity of cracked ice completely surrounding at least thirty bottles of beer, and in another place were two bottles of choice wine, one partly used.

In the dining room sat Mr. and Mrs. Mistrat, the children, and a number of friends, eating and drinking. The officers then left, and later a warrant was issued for Mistrat's arrest. He pleaded guilty this morning to imposing on the city. When a $10 fine was imposed he sent his wife to a bank to draw the money.

Commission Seeks Kaiser's Soldier.

Justice Callaghan of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn signed an order yesterday for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Ernest Vollmers, a German soldier, in a suit filed in Nassau County. Vollmers is an officer and is said to be now on the western battle line. Just how the commission is to get to Vollmers in the trenches was not explained in court.

POLICE NAVY GUNS STOP SWIFT PIRATE

New Rapid-Firers on Launches Put to Use for First Time on the Hudson.

FIND LOOT WORTH $1,800

Harbor Patrol Boats Now Equipped to Stop Any Vessel, and, If Need Be, Sink Her.

Persons about Battery Park studied with interest yesterday a long, low, rakish launch tied up in Harbor A. It was captured from river pirates a few nights ago in the North River opposite Forty-eighth Street by Acting Captain James W. Hallock and his men after they had fired three shots at the pirates from a police launch with one of the new rapid-fire automatic guns.

Hallock and his men spied the motor boat some fifty yards ahead. They suspected from its contour and because it was navigating without lights that it was one of the pirates that annoy both shippers and the police. Hallock started in pursuit, the pirates increased their speed, and there began a pretty race. The police launch, the faster vessel, after a pursuit of half a mile, rapidly began to overhaul the pirate. As the pursuers came within hailing distance they saw that there were two men in the craft, and called to them to stop in the name of the law. The pirates replied with oaths and jeers.

Then it was that persons on other craft and along the waterfront were startled by the boom of the police launch's rapid-fire gun. It was not until the excitement had died down that they learned that the shots came from a rapid-fire gun which the police were using for the first time in an attempt to rid the waters of pirates. The gun was fired three times in rapid succession, and at the first report the pirates changed their course, heading shoreward. The police hesitated to fire again, fearing a stray shot might injure some citizen. They were then, however, only twenty-five feet behind the thieves, and they made a desperate spurt to cut them off from land. Just when it appeared that their efforts would succeed the thieves reached a pier opposite Forty-eighth Street, and, abandoning their craft, climbed quickly to the pier and escaped in the dark.

The captured launch was painted a dull gray, a color adopted by pirates to make their craft difficult to see at night. A search of the boat revealed $1,800 worth of rubber, which had been stolen from a lighter.

Commissioner Woods and Inspector Thomas Myers have just finished transforming the harbor police service into a miniature navy. Each of the ten police launches has been equipped by the Police Commissioner with an automatic .30-calibre rapid-fire gun capable of firing 400 shots a minute. The cartridges are fed from a belt, and the shots carry two miles. The guns, carrying rangefinders, are mounted on the forward decks. The police steamer Patrol has been supplied with two rapid-fire Hotchkiss one-pounders, one fore and the other aft. The Patrol also carries four of the automatics. It is estimated that the new equipment has increased the efficiency of the harbor police 50 per cent. One incentive to arm the boats was the fact that the police are giving much time to patrolling the piers where transatlantic liners are moored. All suspicious vessels are held up and searched.

Commissioner Woods found that many methods in vogue in the service were antiquated and with Inspector Myers he set about raising the standard. In this he has had the co-operation of the United States Navy and Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, detailed Navy Quartermasters to instruct the police in the operation of the guns, and a wigwag code of flag and lantern signals.

Since the first of the year the harbor police have taken sixty-four prisoners, of whom thirty-four were charged with felonies. They have recovered more than $9,000 worth of stolen property, and have taken from the water 395 bodies, sixty-five of which were brought to the surface with grappling irons.

Arrested at Hotel McAlpin.

Edwin J. Cormack, former superintendent of the Waterbury (Conn.) County Club and the Waterbury City Club, was arrested at the Hotel McAlpin, charged with having had $1.85 worth of telephone calls and a milk punch charged to him on the ground that he was a guest of the hotel when he was not. In court Cormack gave his address as the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal Beach, N. J. He was held in $500 bail, but probably the charge will not be pressed. The prisoner recently was under observation in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Founded 1827 Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

3rd Series of

REMOVAL SALES

55 Days before Removal to 5th Ave. & 40th St.

Our Own Stocks. Dependable Merchandise.

$300,000 Summer Stocks 1/3 to 1/2 Price

550 Pairs Women's Silk Hosiery — 1/3 Off to Less Than 1/2 Price

Pure Thread Silk of extra fine quality and medium weight; noted for good service. Black only. Regularly $1.50 pair. 3 prs., 2.75; 6 prs., 5.40. — 95c

Hand-Embroidered Hose of exceptional quality silk, richly hand-embroidered. Sizes 9, 9½; in black only. Formerly $1.75 to $4.00 pair. 3 prs., 4.40; 6 prs., 8.75. — 1.50

Finest Imported Hose of lustrous black silk, exquisitely hand-embroidered, in unusual designs. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½. Formerly $4.50 to $7.75 pair. 3 prs., 5.80; 6 prs., 11.50 — 2.00

500 Pairs Velour Portieres

Reversible, unusually silky in texture, highly lustrous, of finest workmanship and in the newest combinations of color for Fall and Winter furnishings.

Prices Average 1/3 Below Regular

Plain Velour Portieres with open edges, in soft Brown, Amsterdam Blue and Brown, Rose and Emerald, also Olive combined with Catawba, Brown or Green. Regularly $19.50 — 10.75

Figured Velour Portieres, with border, in Brown and Green, Rose and Brown, Blue and Brown and other combinations of color. Regularly $24.50 — 14.75

Extra Quality Velour Portieres, very highly lustrous, in Belgian Blue and Brown, Olive and Brown, also an assortment of plain colors. Regularly $30.00 — 22.50

Men's Silk Shirts

Finest Crepe de Chine, also heavy silk, in the smartest patterns of the season. Regularly $7.50 — 4.95

Satin Striped Pure Silk, weighty quality; firm and non-transparent. Regularly $4.50 and $5.50 — 3.00

Other Fine Shirts

The Stadium—Of fine white cheviot, for recreation wear; our own exclusive style, adjustable collar, Raglan shoulder and sleeves, elbow length, or with detachable long sleeve. All other makes. Regularly $2.00 3 for 4.00; 6 for 7.50. — 1.45

Soft Shirts—In a large assortment of high grade fabrics in neat designs. Regularly $1.45 & $1.65 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.00. — 95c

Women's Summer Hose

Silk Mixed—Light weight, lustrous, smart in appearance, strongly reinforced; in black, tan and white. Regularly 55c pr. 3 prs., 1.10; 6 prs., $2 — 38c

Silk Lisle—Lustrous, soft and desirable for any season; black and tan only. Regularly 38c pr. 3 prs. 80c; 6 prs., 1.50 — 28c

White Corduroy

White Washable Corduroy, 36 inches wide, in a thoroughly desirable grade, much in demand for Summer apparel. Regularly 65c yd. — 50c

Rain Coats For Women and Misses

The Popular "Roseberry," made from Priestley's Rubberless light weight Silky Fabric, in black, navy and tan. Suitable for motor and traveling. Regularly $12.50 — 8.75

Women's Fine Blouses Greatly Reduced to Close

Box Plaited Organdie, hand-embroidered voile, marquisette and other dainty sheer models. Regularly $5.00 — 3.35

Odd, Sheer Blouses of finest imported voile, combined with lace or net, also hand-embroidered, being principally reproductions of smart imported models. Regularly up to $10.50 — 5.50

Sale Extraordinary of Bigelow Carpets & Rugs

8,000 Yards Bigelow Carpets 1/3 Less Regular

Comprising best Bigelow Brussels and Axminster in an attractive assortment of our private patterns.

Reduced from $1.65 & $2 Yd. To 1.10, 1.25, 1.50

10,000 Yards Bigelow & English 1/3 or Greater Reductions

High grade Bigelow Wilton and best English Wilton, also English Axminster Carpets.

Reduced from $3 & $4 Yd. To 1.75 to 2.75

150 Carpet Rugs

Made up in our own workroom, of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, in a large variety of colors and patterns.

Now 1/3 to 1/2 less than regular prices

Size	4.6x 6.6,	6.00 to 9.00
Size	5.3x 8.3,	10.00 to 13.50
Size	7.6x 7.6,	12.00 to 17.50
Size	6.9x10.0,	12.50 to 17.50
Size	9.9x13.6,	25.00 to 35.00
Size	11.3x14.6,	37.50 to 47.50

50 Art Squares

All wool in plain and figured effects; an inexpensive class of Rug of very dependable wearing qualities.

Reduced 1/3 below Regular Prices

Size	27x54,	1.65
Size	30x60,	2.50
Size	3x 6,	4.50
Size	9x12,	16.00 to 22.75
Size	12x15,	30.00 to 35.00

Women's Furnishings

Satin Bathing Dresses, best quality black surf satin Princess, "Slip-on" and plaited models, smartly trimmed with colored silk. Reg. up to $10.50 — 4.95

Satin Bathing Dresses, Lustrous black satins, in new models, effectively trimmed. Reg. up to $8.50 — 3.95

Bathing Suits—Fine mohair in newest models trimmed with colored silks, with swimming tights included. Regularly $5.50 — 2.95

Silk Sweaters of fashionable fibre silk in the newest belted coat model; smart brilliant colors, including Canary, also two-tone effects and blazer stripes. Extra value at — 5.75

Japanese Kimonos in a great variety of dainty figured effects in Japanese colorings. Very Special at — 1.00

New Silk Petticoats of fine chiffon taffeta and messaline in an assortment of most desirable shades, also white. Reg'y up to $5.50 — 2.95

Boudoir Gowns of Japanese silk, in exquisite pastel shades, silk lined and lightly interlined; elaborately hand-embroidered in typical Japanese designs. Extra Special at — 6.75

60 **Women's Coats** Less Than 1/2 Price

Comprising smart models, suitable for seashore, mountain, traveling and general utility wear. Also desirable for Fall. Marked to close at 10.00, 14.50, 19.50 Reduced from Prices up to $68.00

60 Women's **Separate Skirts**

Fashionable models in Taffeta, Tweed, Shepherd's Check and Chudda Cloth. Marked to Close at 5.00 and 7.00 Reduced from Prices up to $12.00

NO C. O. D. OR APPROVALS.

Oriental Rugs

Of exceptional quality and beautiful colorings, in the most wanted weaves and sizes.

Reduced from 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

Hamidans, average size 3.4x2.8. Now 6.50 to 10.00

Moussoul and Khurdish, average size 3.6x6.4. Now 15.00 to 32.00

Daghestans, average size 3.6x5.6. Now 22.50 to 40.00

Kirmanshahs, in soft tones of Ivory, Rose and Blue. Average size 4x6. Now 38.00 to 65.00

35 **Women's Dresses** At Final Closing Prices

An assortment of choice models in fabrics suitable for afternoon and evening wear, also those for early Fall in Serge, Satin and Velvet Combinations. 10.00, 19.50, 24.50 Reduced from Prices up to $45.00

125 Women's **Dainty Frocks**

Of flowered and fancy voile, gingham and striped dimity, designed for veranda, garden or afternoon wear. Marked to Close at 1.95 and 4.50 Reduced from Prices up to $7.50

NO C. O. D. OR APPROVALS.

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Advance Showing of Autumn Fashions

presenting authentic preliminary styles from the foremost Paris and American fashion exponents in a well chosen collection of

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats and Wraps, Trimmed Millinery and Sweaters.

All of which forecast the vogue in designs, materials and colorings to be favored during the ensuing season. Moderate prices prevail throughout.

Final Clearance of Women's Summer Wear

comprising the remaining stock of Dresses, Tailored Suits, Coats, Wraps and Washable Skirts in most desirable styles and materials for vacation wear,

Greatly below original cost

Dresses, of voiles, woven striped tissues and linens, $1.95 & 3.75 Formerly $4.50 to 7.50

Dresses, of novelty striped voile and cotton combined, $5.00 & 7.50 Formerly $9.75 to 12.50

Dresses, of embroidered voile and voile and linen combined, 9.75, 12.50 Formerly $13.50 to 29.50

Dresses, of crepe de chine, serges, suitable for Fall, at 7.50 to 19.75 Formerly $13.50 to 37.50

Suits, of linen, eponge and cretonne, smart models, 7.50 to 15.00 Formerly $11.75 to 32.50

Suits, of serges, gabardines and mannish checks, at 7.50 to 16.50 Formerly $16.50 to 35.00

Wash Skirts, of needle cord, linens and eponge, Formerly $2.25 to 5.00, $1.75 to 3.75

Also very sweeping and unreserved reductions in

Coats and Wraps, at $3.50, 5.50, 9.50 & 15.00

Early season prices were $7.50 to 32.50

for street, motor, sport or dress wear, made of the most favored fabrics, including linen, mohair, chinchillas, waterfall and taffeta silks, golfine and woolen mixtures.

Fall Dress Fabrics

Exclusive advance designs are now being shown in English and Scotch mannish effects, including stripes, checks and mixtures, vicuna and Chachmere velours, whipcords, peau de souris, velour de laine and satin finish gabardines, portraying the fashionable colorings for Autumn.

Also for Monday, on the Main Floor

Plain & Fancy Dress Goods at 88c a yard

Included are 54 inch All Wool Serges, Diagonals, Cheviots, Basket Weaves, Striped and Mixed Tailor Suitings, in the new Fall colors and black.

Value $1.50 *to* 1.75

Dress Silks

A mid-season offering on the Second Floor, of an advantageous purchase of desirable black and colored weaves

At extremely low prices.

Black Rajah, 27 inches wide, in original rough weave, at 58c Regular price $1.35 a yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide, in a full assortment of light and dark shades, also white, ivory and black, at $1.15 Regular price $2.00 a yard

Satin Charmeuse, 40 ins. wide, in all the new Fall evening and street shades, also white, ivory and black, at $1.48 Regular price $2.25 a yard

Lace Curtains and Panels

An unusual opportunity will be offered to procure desirable Window Hangings for Autumn and Winter, at very great reductions from regular prices.

Imported Lace Curtains

Marie Antoinette, Lacet Arabe and Irish Point styles; Values $5.50 to 9.75, at $4.25, 5.75 and 7.25 pair

French Filet Lace Panels

Value $17.50 to 30.00 at $12.75, 15.00 to 22.50 each

American-made Scrim Curtains lace trimmed; Values up to $2.25 at 85c, $1.10 & 1.50 pair

Also a large collection of Lace Window Curtains in 2 and 3 pair lots, ranging in price from $3.25 upwards

Being fully 33⅓% below actual value

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners

At price advantages that are most exceptional

Kurdistans, Irans & Moussouls, average size 3½ by 6½ ft., $14.75 to 29.75

Room Size Persian Rugs

Sizes 8½ to 13½ ft. wide by 12 to 17 ft. long; formerly $115.00 to 355.00, now $75.00 to 190.00

Fine Mahal Carpets

in attractive designs; average size 9 by 12 ft.; formerly up to $225.00, reduced to $125.00

Asia Minor Carpets

sizes 6 to 13 ft. wide by 9 to 14 ft. long; formerly $102.00 to 368.00, now $68.00 to 250.00

Kirmanshahs and Sarouks

sizes 7½ to 10½ ft. wide by 10½ to 14½ ft. long; formerly $295.00 to 578.00, now $165.00 to 395.00

High-Quality Furniture

At 10 to 50% reductions

Those who are now contemplating the purchase of even the smallest and most inexpensive pieces of furniture will find it to their advantage BEFORE MAKING FINAL SELECTIONS to compare our values with those obtainable elsewhere.

Special economies available for to-morrow:

For the Bed Chamber

$125.00 Bedroom Suite, at $100.00 Antique Ivory or Mahogany; 4 pieces.

Bureaus, in Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory, formerly $30.00, 38.00 and 45.00, now $18.75, 24.00 and 30.00

Chiffoniers, in Circassian Walnut, formerly $28.50, 39.00 and 60.00, now $20.00, 30.00 and 48.00

For Living & Dining Room

$208.50 Dining Room Suite, $175.00 Jacobean Oak or Mahogany; 10 pieces,

Davenports, upholstered in Denim, formerly $52.00, 65.00 and 115.00, now $40.00, 50.00 and 75.00

Wing and Fireside Chairs, formerly $18.50, 23.00 and 25.00, now $15.00, 18.75 and 20.00

DR. DAVIS HELD BACK BY LACK OF MONEY

She Holds Many of Investigators' Recommendations Had Been Planned by Her.

HAYES WILL NOT RETURN

Commissioner Hopes to Bring About Many Reforms on Blackwell's Island.

A copy of the findings of the State Prison Commission in the investigation it made several weeks ago into conditions at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island reached Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis yesterday morning. In the report the commission denounced the administration of affairs on the island and recommended the removal of Warden Patrick Hayes. The report came to the office while Dr. Davis was away, but it was at once forwarded to her by Deputy Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis.

Dr. Davis spent the day at Bedford Hills. Her opinions of affairs on Blackwell's Island have been forcibly expressed, particularly when, as a witness, she appeared before the State Prison Commission. The three great handicaps she found on the Island, she said, were antiquated equipment, inadequate for present needs, lack of money to make needed improvements, and a Warden of the old school. A handicap to future improvement she finds in the fact that now that Warden Hayes is to be retired, she has to go to the civil service list to get a Warden instead of going out and engaging one of the best prison men in the country. This step she was about to take, she said, when the Civil Service Commission stopped her.

Many of the changes the Prison Commission recommends to Governor Whitman, Dr. Davis said, she had planned ever since she took office. This desire to reform conditions was manifest back in the Gaynor Administration. At that time a set of plans for reform was submitted and while not carried out in their entirety they have been from time to time developed, especially whenever money could be obtained.

Investigation Caused Unrest.

In a speech to the commission Dr. Davis deplored the investigation, for, she said, it not only stirred up a spirit of unrest among the 1,200 inmates, but it gave publicity to changes that were being quietly made, such as the strict medical examination of the men and the separation of the sick from the healthy. As for the recommendation that the prisoners suffering from tuberculosis be separated from those unaffected, Dr. Davis, on a recent tour of inspection, showed just how Warden Murtha had made arrangements a year ago to care for the women prisoners on Hart's Island and suffering from the disease, and is building a hospital for the men patients. Patients from Blackwell's Island are to be sent there. In the meantime, the separation urged by the Prison Commission is now in effect.

The principal objection of the commission to the administration of Warden Hayes is met by the statement that the Warden is now on leave and upon his return will retire. Many of the objections of the Prison Commission, both the Commissioner and the prison physician say, cannot be met because of physical impossibilities. In the first place, Commissioner Davis has said, the penitentiary is too overcrowded to admit of each prisoner having a cell to himself. Doubling up under present conditions was, she said, absolutely necessary, because of lack of space. Until new buildings were provided or some of the prisoners taken elsewhere the administration will be unable to regulate the amount of cubic air space allowed each prisoner. Dr. Davis will, however, it is said, try and carry out the recommendation of the commission that some of the prisoners be allowed to sleep in the corridors. The success of this experiment will depend largely upon the behavior of the prisoners.

That prisoners are confined in their cells from an hour to an hour and a half each day, is a matter of testimony, but, the Commissioner said, it was necessary to confine them because the time of their confinement is during the visitor's hour. The practice will have to continue because, she said, the administration is handicapped by lack of proper recreation ground. For the same reason, she said, she was unable to carry out the commission's recommendation that prisoners be given more outdoor recreation.

Dr. Davis has never ordered or approved the method of punishing culprits by turning a fifty-pound hose on them until they were unconscious, as was done at least twice under Warden Hayes's administration. She explained that this form of punishment had been used "to meet an emergency" and she had promptly ordered that it be discontinued.

To Start a Commissary.

Lack of laundry facilities, is the answer to the charge that prisoners' clothing was not sufficiently clean. Already it is planned to meet the objection of the investigators that prisoners are not allowed to purchase sanitary articles, tooth brushes, soap and other toilet necessities, by establishing at the penitentiary a commissary department.

It is also probable that Dr. Davis will take some steps to make the "cooler" more "comfortable," though it is known that she believes in some form of punishment which will really carry with it at least inconvenience. As to the prisoners being confined in their cells over Sundays and holidays, Dr. Davis said, she did not believe the health of any had been menaced by this confinement. She pointed out they go out to church, to meals and to wash, which prevented the confinement from being continuous.

There is one charge for which the Commissioner has no excuse to offer and that is "No. 10—That prisoners are not allowed daily newspapers." She told the commission that she did not believe in prisoners reading the daily papers, which she characterized as being daily records of crime. She allows the prisoners to have magazines, but newspapers have been excluded from the penitentiary by her orders, and she is not likely to change them unless ordered to do so.

The prison officials, at the request of Prison Commissioner Hurd, has been considering the building of a fence across the Island so as to separate the penitentiary, under the charge of the Commissioner of Correction, from the City Hospital, under the charge of the Commissioner of Charities. It has been felt that this must be done before the question of allowing the prisoners outdoor recreation is considered.

During the next twelve months many changes are planned for Blackwell's Island, it is believed, from the fact that the budget request for the Department of Corrections for 1916—which is now before Mayor Mitchel—is reported to call for an increase of almost $500,000 over the 1915 allowance, which was in the neighborhood of $1,312,000.

HARRY SCANLON GETS STAY.

Certificate of Doubt for Man Who Attacked Mrs. Clara Ellert.

Harry Scanlon of 57 Prospect Street, Long Island City, who was convicted before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court last June of participating in an attack on Mrs. Clara Ellert in Joe Cassidy's old Democratic club house in Long Island City, has obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt from Justice Kelly in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Following his conviction, Scanlon was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing, the same sentence given to James Heffernan convicted of the same charge, who is now in Great Meadow Prison. Scanlon has been kept in the Queens County Jail pending the outcome of his application. In his decision Justice Kelly took the precaution to say that unless the case was prosecuted vigorously he would revoke the certificate.

Heffernan and Scanlon were process servers in District Attorney Matthew J. Smith's office and they were charged with having taken Mrs. Ellert, 17 years old, who had gone to the District Attorney's office looking for bail for her husband, to Cassidy's club house on a pretext of getting her a lawyer.

Music in the Parks.

The Park Department announces band concerts today as follows:

Central Park, Bethlehem Steel Company Band, and Hudson Park, West Side Municipal Band; both at 4 P. M. and at 8 P. M.; Fort Washington Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Tompkins Square, East Side Municipal Band, Washington Square, West Side Municipal Band, and East 112th Street, Recreation Pier, Uptown Municipal Band.

Concerts in Queens today will be at 4 P. M. in Highland Park, Schmidt's Military Band; King Park, Albert's Military Band, and College Point Park, Loose's Military Band.

Concerts for the remainder of the week are announced as follows:

Tuesday, 8 P. M.—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band; St. Nicholas Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band; Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Thursday, 8 P. M.—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; Mt. Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Friday, 8 P. M.—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band; Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Saturday, 4 P. M.—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band.

Saturday, 8 P. M.—Central Park, First Regiment Field Artillery Band; East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band; St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association Band.

Here's $270 for Thomas Parish.

Police Headquarters was called upon yesterday by a city express company to find Thomas Parish, to whom had been expressed for delivery at 693 Sixth Avenue the sum of $270. No such person could be found at the Sixth Avenue address. The money had been sent on in a paymaster's bag from Sharon, Penn.

GRANTS BAIL TO 8 ACCUSED OF MURDER

Court Frees, on Habeas Corpus Writ, Tailors Charged with Killing Hyman Liebowitz.

TO FIX TRIAL DATE TUESDAY

Justice Ford, In Releasing Defendants, Says Evidence Against Them Is Rather Weak.

Four big touring cars laden with men, women and children, including two infants in their mothers' arms, were lined up yesterday afternoon at the Chambers Street curb in front of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, where Supreme Court Justice Ford's chambers are situated, and their occupants cheered when eight members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were released on bail pending their trial on a charge of murdering Hyman Liebowitz, a strikebreaker.

As soon as the eight accused men, who had been in the Tombs prison since May, appeared on the sidewalk, they were recognized by their wives and children, who hurried pellmell out of the machines with outstretched arms. The family of each prisoner overwhelmed him with caresses.

Hardly were the first impulsive greetings over when Abraham Levy, the attorney who argued the habeas corpus writs upon which Justice Ford released the prisoners, appeared in the doorway of the building, than the crowd cheered him.

The eight men were indicted in May for the Liebowitz murder, which took place in 1910 during the general strike of the garment workers in this city. Their indictment followed exposures to the District Attorney by "Dopey Benny" Fein, Liebowitz, who had been a member of the union, returned to work to save his family from starvation. He was said to have been lured into rooms of the union and hit on the head, the assault resulting in his death.

The eight men released are Max Sigman, Secretary of the union; Morris Strupnicker, Solomon Metz, Julius Wulff, John Wedinger, John Auspitz, Max Singer and Louis Holzer. Sigman's bail was fixed at $25,000, Strupnicker's at $20,000, and the others at $15,000 each. The National Surety Company went on their bonds.

Justice Ford's opinion releasing them says in part:

These defendants are all married, have families, and reside in the City of New York. None of them appears to have anything in the nature of a criminal history. The evidence against them, as shown by the minutes of the Grand Jury, is, to say the least, inconclusive as to all, and of questionable probative force as to most of them. I have little doubt that they will appear for trial if bailed.

I adopt the words of Mr. Justice Blanchard in admitting three of them to bail under a former indictment for the same crime: "On the record before me, I deem it my duty to admit the defendants to bail."

The men are to be free at least until next Tuesday, when they are to be taken before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, an up-State jurist, who is to sit in the case, who will then fix the date of their trial.

40 FIRMS CAUGHT IN FRAUD.

Leon Bamberger and 20 Alleged Confederates Are Indicted.

The Federal Grand Jury unsealed an indictment yesterday against Leon Bamberger and twenty-one others, charged with being his confederates, in using the mails to defraud. The Grand Jury has made an extended investigation of Bamberger's dealings on evidence presented by Frank M. Roosa, United States District Attorney. The indictment charges that the firms defrauded number more than forty and that the aggregate value of the goods involved was $50,000.

According to the postal authorities Bamberger has served terms of imprisonment in England and on Blackwell's Island, and the frauds have been going on since his release from the Penitentiary six years ago. The indictment, describing the scheme to defraud, charges that Bamberger obtained, by advertising, employment as a salesman on commission from merchants with whom he placed orders for printing and various kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured and dealt in by them. These orders, the indictment charges, directed the sending of the goods to the other twenty-one defendants, who were represented by Bamberger as customers of good financial standing and responsibility and able to pay for the goods forwarded to them.

The indictment further charges that Bamberger, when he sent in the fake orders, knew that the customers were not of good financial standing and responsibility and did not intend to pay for the merchandise, but to realize on it by quick sale and defraud the consignors. Bamberger, the indictment adds, collected a commission on the sales, and also shared in the proceeds of the men to whom he forwarded the goods. Nineteen of the defendants arrested by Post Office Inspectors Barber and Schaeffer are:

Leon Bamberger; Henri P. Alexander, optician; Harry Kramer of Mendes, Birnbaum & Kramer; Charles W. Boye, real estate agent; Frank L. Seaver, connected with Capricorn Chemical Company; Henry W. Probst, proprietor of a pearl button works; Joseph B. Schwartsberg, lawyer, formerly conected with the Century Bond & Mortgage Company; Harry L. Gould, connected with the Equitable Finance Company; Herman Roth, lawyer; Jack Levy, Henry C. Ritzheimer, Dr. Francis E. Smith, Benedict Radus of Crescent Music Company, Achilles Seraphic of the South American Commercial Company, Efstraty Sother, George Horn, Jr., of the Whip Café; Sigmund Weitzenblum, collector, and Harry S. Goldman of the Latin-American Film Company. The names of the three other men indicted, but not yet arrested, are withheld, although it is known that one of them is a lawyer and the other a physician.

Among the firms named as losing by the transactions are: The Marbridge Printing Company, Bernard Kopilk, the National Shirt Company, Neuman Brothers, Evers Brothers, The Tudor Press, Schulco Press, Greenpoint Power Press, Latimer Press, Eagle Chemical Products Company, Anthony Paul, Jacobs & Gilman, Continental Press, Edward L. Murray, Century Printing Company, Jacob Rubin, The Lincoln Printing Company, Francis E. Fitch, Halstead Brush Company, Sempler-Rieger Company, Commercial Despatch Company, Chinese-American Food Company, The Modern Art Printing Company, and Harman Brothers.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Store Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Important Mid-Summer Clearances

beginning tomorrow, Monday, and continuing until the groups have been sold, which, in many instances, will be in one, or, at most, two days.

¶ THIS EVENT marks the close of our Summer activities, and the pursuit of intensive preparations for Fall. The great reductions are for immediate disposal to facilitate these preparations, and they provide very *exceptional economies.*

¶ The six to eight weeks of Summer weather to come suggest to customers they may buy at these great reductions with the assurance of 100% of value and utility.

Women's Summer Dresses Reduced

The price-reductions are in every instance so great as to dispose of these Dresses very quickly. Splendidly made garments in very effective models.

80 DRESSES, *were $7.50 and $8.50*—**now $3.95**
Various styles in voile and linen.

55 DRESSES, *were $10.00*—**now $5.95**
French linen and voile.

115 DRESSES, *were $12.50 and $15.00*—**now $6.95**
Embroidered French linen, imported voile and lingerie.

40 DRESSES, *were $25.00 and $29.50*—**now $15.00**
White or ecru net and lace afternoon models.

25 MATERNITY DRESSES, *were $10.00*— **$4.95**

15 Taffeta Silk COATEES, *$7.50 to $10*—**now $2.95**

25 SATIN PRINCESS SLIPS, *$3.95 & $5*—**now $1**

58 COTTON PRINCESS SLIPS, **now 50c**
Were $2.00 and $2.95; slightly rumpled.

Women's Tailored Suits for Clearance

These wool or linen Suits afford particularly noteworthy economies at their greatly reduced prices.

SUITS *that were $12.50 to $25.00*—**now $5.00**
SUITS *that were $15.00 to $35.00*—**now $9.50**
SUITS *that were $18.50 to $45.00*—**now $12.50**
SILK OR PONGEE SUITS—**reduced to $18.50**
Former prices were $29.50 to $55.00

Women's Coats at great Reductions

Various silk or wool materials, in most desirable styles.

78 COATS *that were $25 to $49.50*—**now $10.00**
80 COATS *that were $22.50 to $35* —**now $7.50**
35 COATS *that were $15 to $19.50*—**now $5.00**
58 RAINCOATS of gabardine, rubberized, gloria, and "Escorio" cloth, that *were from $16.50 to $22.50*, **reduced to** **$10**

Women's Skirts—Reduced

SKIRTS of cordeline or gabardine, in latest styles, that *have been from $1.95 to $2.50*, **now** **$1.00**

SKIRTS of herringbone gabardine, Palm Beach cloth or ratine that *have been $2.95 to $3.50*, **now** **$1.65**

SKIRTS of Ramie linen, pique, Irish poplin, repps, or Picardy cloth, that *have been from $3.95 to $5.75*, **now** **$2.50**

SKIRTS of imported cordeline, "pongee," velvet corduroy or cretonne, *have been $6.95-$8.75*, **now** **$3.50**

6- to 7½-Inch Ribbons, *regularly 39c*, **at 27c**
Satin, moire and Dresden, in the most desirable colorings.

5- to 6-Inch Ribbons, *regularly 29c* **at 15c**
Messalines, Roman stripes and fancy hair-bow ribbons, in a fine range of colors.

Monday and Tuesday only

An Important Sale of Soaps

5c Soaps at 3 Cakes for 10c
Ivory Fairy Copco Babeskin Milady Life Buoy

10c Soaps special at 5c a Cake
Physicians and Surgeons La Espanola Castile Hand Sapolio

10c Soaps at 7c a Cake
Carbolic Toilet Hard Water Castile Peroxide Bath La Creme Disinfectine Palm Olive

Pears Unscented Soap, cake 8c
Lilac Toilet Soap *(box of three cakes)* 10c
Lily of the Valley Soap *(box of three cakes)* 10c
Packer's Tar Soap, cake 12c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, cake 16c
Johnson's Foot Soap 16c
Armour's Squares *(6 square cakes to the box)* 25c
Fratelli Pure Castile Soap *(2½-lb. bars)* 29c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Soap *(guest size), 12 cks.* 35c
No mail or telephone orders; we reserve right to limit quantities.

Bath Room needs at special prices

Rubber Sponges, *regularly 39c, at* 25c
Rubber Shower Sprays, *regularly 75c, at* 45c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder (1-lb.), *regularly 25c, at* 18c
Du Vallen's 25c Violet Sincera Violet Ammonia 18c
Du Vallen's 15c Violet Sincera Violet Ammonia 12c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Toilet Water (4-oz. bottle), *regularly 75c, at* 55c
"Velvo" Face Cloths (special), 6 for 25c
Our entire stock of Mandurka Bath Sponges marked at special prices.

Women's Blouses in the Clearance

VOILE BLOUSES, blind embroidery panels, at **69c**
VOILE BLOUSES, long or ¾ sleeves, at **$1.00**
VOILE or all-over embroidery BLOUSES at **$1.35**
VOILE, ORGANDIE, LINEN BLOUSES, at **$1.50**
VOILE, lace-trimmed Blouses, at **$2.00**

Black Blouses, *were $5.00*—**now $3.95**
Crepe de Chine, messaline or peau de soie.

Women's Silk Milanese Sweater Coats

reduced from $4.95 to **$3.95**
Patch pockets, Byron collar; sash; in gold-and-white; Copenhagen-and-white; rose-and-white, and emerald.

Sweater Coats of Silk Jersey Cloth, *(were $7.95).* **$5.95**
Blazer stripes of rose-and-white; black-and-white and Copenhagen-and-white.

Fibre Silk Sweater Coats *(were $12.95),* **at $8.95**
V-neck; patch pockets; white-and-Copenhagen; gold-and-white; purple; gold-and-black.

Women's Bathing Dresses

A final clearance at wonderful price-reductions, covering our entire stock of the season's smart creations.

16 Silk Bathing Dresses, *were $12.50 to $18.50*— **$8.50**
36 Silk or Mohair Dresses, " *$9.75 to $14.50*— **$6.50**
95 Silk Bathing Dresses, " *$6.75 to $7.50*— **$4.85**
74 " " " " *$5.00 to $6.75*— **$3.85**
32 Mohair " " " *$5.00 to $9.50*— **$3.85**
42 " " " " *$3.95 to $5.00*— **$1.85**

Silk or Rubber Bathing Caps, 25c to $1.50
former prices 39c to $3.95.

Rubber Sets *that were $7.50*—**now $3.95**

Women's Summer House Frocks

were $1.50 and $2.00—**reduced to $1.00**
were $3.00 to $5.00—**reduced to $2.00**
Various Summer fabrics, in pretty models; white, solid colors or figured effects.

Silk Petticoats, *were $5.00 to $6.95*—***now*** **$2.85**
Crepe de Chine or silk Jersey, lace-trimmed. White and light colors only.

Fine Muslin Underwear greatly Reduced

Clearance of oddments, including mainly Nightgowns, Petticoats and Princess Slips.

Garments that were $4.00—**now $2.95**
" " " *$6.95*—**now $4.50**

64 Women's Silk Auto Coats at $7.25

former prices were $15.00 to $22.50
Silk pongee, surah, or gloria ingrain, navy or tan.

78 Women's Auto Coats at $3.95
former prices were $7.50 to $10.00
Imported mohairs in gray or navy, Palm Beach cloth, in gray or tan.

150 Women's Auto Hats *(were $6.00)* **at $1.00**

2¾-yard Silk Chiffon Auto Veils at $1.50

Tortoise Amber Goggles at 39c
Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth Floor.

Corsets greatly Reduced

125 CORSETS in several of the best and most favorably known makes; all are this season's models and fabrics; broken sizes; *regularly $3 to $6.50;* **reduced to** **$1.85**

100 CORSETS of various makes; this season's models; broken size range; *regularly $2.00;* **now** **$1.00**

Brassieres, *were 50c & 75c*—**now 39c**
" " *$1.00* —" **50c**
" " *$1.50 & $2.00*—" **75c**

Chiffon or Voile Auto Veils, *(were $2.25)* **$1.10**
Others, were $2.95—now **$1.50**; and were $3.50—now **$1.75**

White Brussels Lace Veils, *(were $2.25)* **$1.25**
Others were $2.75—now **$1.38**; and were $3.00—now **$1.75**

Beginning tomorrow, Monday
A Remarkable Special Sale of
Women's Low Shoes
101 styles formerly $5.00 to $8.00
reduced to $2.95, $3.95 and $4.85

Included is our entire stock of Colonials and Oxfords. The season's best combinations and styles. Kids in many colors; black-with-white-piping or stitching, white-with-black-piping or stitching; all-black, or all-white.

Misses' and Girls' Wearing Apparel

Practically the entire stock offered at *enormous reductions.*

Misses' Dresses, *were $10.00* **now $4.50**
" " " *$12.00 to $14.50*— " **$6.50**
" " " *$16.50 to $18.50*— " **$8.50**

Misses' Coats, *were $10.00 to $12.00*—**now $4.50**
" " " *$14.50 to $16.50*— " **$7.50**
" " " *$18.00 to $25.00*— " **$11.00**

Misses' Suits, *were $15.00* —**now $5.00**
" " " *$18 to $25* — " **$10.00**
" " " *$29.50 to $35*— " **$15.00**

Misses' Washable Skirts, *were $2.95*—**now $1.85**
Misses' Washable Skirts, *were $3.95*—**now $2.95**

477 Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouses at 69c
former prices were $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

Girls' Summer Dresses, *were $1.50 and $2*—**now 85c**
also were $2.50 to $3.50—**now $1.55**
and were $4.50 to $6.50—**now $2.50**

300 Children's Rompers at 39c

White or colored washable fabrics, light and medium weights. Creeper or beach leg styles; 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

Boys' and Children's Apparel

Seasonable, in extensive assortment and greatly reduced.

Washable Norfolk Suits, *were $2.95*—**now $1.50**
Oddments of ages 7 to 17 years

Washable Suits, *were $2.00*—**now 75c**
Oddments of ages 2½ to 8 years

Tudor Overalls (ages 3 to 8), *were 50c*—**now 35c**

Blouses, *formerly $1.00 and $1.50*—**now 55c**
Ages 6 to 16, short sleeves, low neck.

Blouses, *formerly 50c*—**now 25c**
Oddments, ages 6, 7, 8, 14 and 16

Youths' & Boys' Shirts, *were $1.00*—**now 35c**
Oddments, neckbands 12 to 14.

Misses' & Children's Lisle Hose, 2 prs. 25c
Tan or black. Sizes 7 to 9½. *Regularly 25c a pair.*

Misses' & Children's White Wool Sport Hats, *formerly 50c and 75c*—**now 35c**

Children's and Misses' Wear

Children's Rompers, Summer Hats, White Dresses, Misses' Underwear and Lawn Kimonos; *were 85c to $2.00;* **reduced to** **50c**

Children's White or Colored Dresses, Straw Hats, and Silk Petticoats; *were $1.50 to $5.00;* **reduced to** **$1.00**

Gray and White Hair Goods

$3.50 Switches, 18-in., **$2.25** | $7.50 Transformations, **$5.95**
$5.00 Switches, 20-in., **$3.45** | $10.50 Transformations, **$8.45**
$7.50 Switches, 22-in., **$5.95** | Perfect matching by experts.

Parasols *(were $1.65)* **reduced to 85c**
San Toy Parasols in striped or flowered effects, black-and-white border. Taffeta Parasols, regulation style, gilt frame.

Women's Vestees, Guimpes, Collars & Sets
were 50c to $3.25—**now 25c to $1.50**

Women's French Handkerchiefs, 25c
Colored, with embroidered initials, *regularly 50c.*

Women's Voile Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c
Regularly 25c each. White or colored, embroidered corner.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Paris says emphatically: "FOX FURS for 1915-16."

The Sale of Fox Furs

which began on Monday, August 2nd, met with enthusiastic response; greater even than we expected and predicted; the sale continues this week.

Months ago, furs being at their lowest price because of war conditions, we bought extensively of fine Fox Furs which cannot be duplicated now at anywhere near the prices. By Fall they will be worth 50% to 100% more.

A number we have made up into Sets in the latest Paris models. Many rich, full-furred skins await your selection to be made up to special order. Purchases and orders will be held for delivery any time before December 1st.

A few Examples of Styles and Prices in this very Important Sale

RED FOX SETS, scarf in single animal effect, scarf, round styles of muff, the set at **$29.50**

FOX SETS in taupe, battle-ship gray, Sitka, dyed black or Baum Marten muff and scarf in single animal effect, in four styles of muff, the set at **$37.50**

RED FOX SETS, single animal effect scarf, round muff, rich dark red skins, the set at **$49.50**

FOX SETS in single animal effects, red, cinnamon, taupe, battle-ship gray, dyed black or Baum Marten, the set at **$62.50**

CROSS FOX SETS, single animal scarf, pillow muff, with head, tail and paws, the set at **$72.50**

CROSS FOX SETS, single animal effect, round muff with paws, the set at **$87.50**

RED FOX SCARFS, in rich, dark red shading, at **$7.50, $12.50 & $15.00**

SEPARATE SKINS of Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, White Fox, Dyed Blue, Red Fox, and Cross Fox, ready to be made up to special order.

1,300 CIVILIANS BEGIN ARMY LIFE TUESDAY

Two Trains of New Yorkers Start Tomorrow for Month's War Work at Plattsburg.

MANY NOTABLE MEN GOING

Regular Army Officers Will Command and Teach Tactics and Demonstrate Duties.

"The Business Men's Military Camp Special" will start from Grand Central Terminal for Plattsburg tomorrow night in two sections, the first at 9:15 and the second ten minutes later. About the same time another special will leave Boston with the contingent from that vicinity.

The camp will be organized on Tuesday morning, and by noon most of the 1,300 recruits will have donned the khaki and campaign hats of the regular army. Captain Halstead Dorey, U. S. A., senior aid to Major General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Eastern Department, will be in command with a corps of subordinates, every one a graduate of West Point selected for unusual fitness. General Wood will spend much time at the camp, as will many other high officers of the army and the National Guard.

Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, artists, brokers, policemen, and clerks will be there, and among them Dudley Field Malone, Alderman H. H. Curran, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Willard D. Straight, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Raymond Belmont, Police Captain Edward Hughes, Rhinelander Waldo, the Blagden brothers, C. C. Rumsey, J. C. Fargo, and T. W. Carnegie.

Traveling with the New Yorkers will be the Philadelphia and New Jersey contingents. From every State in the Union the recruits are coming, the largest delegations after New York, Boston, and Philadelphia being those from Chicago and Pittsburgh. Nearly every polo player and steeplechase rider in the country will attend, also former stars of the gridiron, among them Percy Haughton, the Harvard coach, and Frank Butterworth, still remembered as the greatest Yale fullback.

The New Yorkers have been preparing for several weeks for the month's tour at Lake Champlain, drilling in the regimental armories, and most of them have read the military books recommended by General Wood.

Two big armored automobiles, each dragging a 3-inch field gun, started for Plattsburg from this city yesterday. The trucks, which are protected with steel armor, are said to be the very last word. Ten other war automobiles will also go to Plattsburg, carrying machine guns, fourteen of which have been procured. Each of the two big trucks can carry 15,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 500 one-pound shells, and 900 rounds of 3-inch shrapnel.

Arrangements for the air service are being made and two machines and their pilots will probably be at the camp by the middle of the week.

The food will be the usual fare of the regular army, prepared by army cooks, eaten from unbreakable metal plates. As a regular officer puts it: "This is not going to be an ice cream and cake affair, but real army work." The Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, will take part in the battle exercises that will be featured.

The program of instruction will be along the lines indicated in this memorandum of the Army General Staff:

Physical drill, marching, camping, tent pitching, making and breaking camp, signaling, loading and unloading wagons, camp expedients, field cooking, camp sanitation, first aid to the injured, personal hygiene, and the care of troops in the field will be taught by practice.

Informal talks by selected officers will be given on the following subjects: Use and duties of the different arms and branches of the service. (Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Troops, and the Medical Corps;) field fortifications, including the laying out, construction, and use of trenches; military bridge building; use of explosives; demolitions, the installation and operation of field lines of electrical information and the use of buzzers, field telephones and radiotelegraphic apparatus, signal flags, heliographs and acetylene lanterns, and other apparatus used by Signal Corps organizations in the field; the tactical organization of the military forces of the United States, the reasons therefor, and comparison with that of foreign armies; the supply (food and material) of an army and the problems connected therewith; the psychology of war; the military history of our country—not the illuminated schoolbook versions of our victories merely, but the true versions, as taken from the official records of our failures and defeats, as well as our successes and victories, with reasons therefor; our military policy, past and present, the necessity for some sound, definite military policy and the adoption thereof; and the present scheme of organization of the land forces of the United States.

The schedule of instruction will include a practice march of several days' duration, in which, as nearly as possible, such actual campaign conditions of march, bivouac, and combat, as the assumed situation would exact, will be followed.

With the large number of men it will be possible to organize a regiment at almost war strength. There will probably be twelve companies in addition to a machine gun organization, and each company will be commanded by a regular army officer.

Here are the New Yorkers who are going to the camp:

A

John W. Alexander, 2d.
P. E. Adams.
A. Allenberg.
J. O. Adler.
John Amer.
W. N. Amory.
C. L. Appleton.
F. R. Appleton.
H. N. Arnold.
S. S. Auchincloss.

B

J. C. Benson.
H. W. Berdis.
S. Bacchus.
R. L. Bacon.
H. McC. Bangs.
Thomas H. Barber.
R. F. Barnes.
William H. Barr.
Othel Baxter.
Reynolds Baxter.
E. De T. Bechtel.
E. S. Benedict.
C. T. Bissell.
Arthur Blagden.
Crawford Blagden.
Thomas Blagden.
F. K. D. Bond.
Willard Botsford.
W. C. Bowers, 2d.
George W. Bradley.
Paul Bradshaw.
Thomas J. Brady.
Philip Brashear.
H. H. Brown.
Kenneth P. Budd.
W. Buckman.
George H. Bull.
J. W. Burden.
G. U. Burdett.
Grant Burns.
L. H. Butt.
Raymond Belmont.
Emmons Bryant.
Winthrop Burr, Jr.
R. O. Bailing.
Raymond F. Burns.
James I. Bolan.
Edward J. Bourke.
Mortimer Boyle.

C

James Cunningham.
John J. Collins.
T. W. Carnegie.
Roy R. Carpenter.
W. H. Carpenter.
P. A. Carroll.
L. S. Chanler, Jr.
William M. Chapman.
Lewis S. Charles.
Hazen Chatfield.
Harold B. Clarke.
Frank Clarke.
Grenville Clark.
J. W. S. Cleland.
Alex. S. Cochran.
F. B. Coe.
E. J. Coleman, Jr.
G. Chittenden.
Edward T. Collin.
Robins L. Conn.
Rawson Conroy.
T. G. Cook.
Robert E. Coulson.
J. D. Crimmins, Jr.
Clarence Crimmins.
P. P. Crosbie.
F. Crowninshield.
E. C. Crowley.
F. H. Cruser.
Henry H. Curran.
Lewis P. Chanler.
Frank J. Clarke.
J. H. Callaghan.
B. Curtis.
A. W. Chauncey.

D

C. W. Dall.
J. P. Davies.
W. E. Dawson.
E. W. Dennis.
Richard Derby.
J. L. Derby.
A. C. De Rubie.
D. D. Dodge.
L. D. Dominick.
Claude Dore.
E. L. Dorr.
W. F. Doughty.
W. E. Dowd, Jr.
David Dows.
C. F. Draper.
J. De Forest.
H. C. Drayton.
C. Dreschel.
I. E. Dupont.
W. A. Damen.
W. T. Davis.
C. R. Dean.
Reginald Durant.

E

J. L. Eastland.
W. Eastman.
W. J. J. Elger.
T. H. Ellett.
Ernest Esler.
M. Estabrook.

F

S. W. Fahnestock.
C. Fahnestock.
J. C. Fargo.
W. Farwell.
R. M. Ferry.
H. Fish, Jr.
G. D. Fish.
C. H. Floyd.
Eric A. Fowler.
W. W. Fowler.
Noel B. Fox.
J. J. Frank.
A. A. Fowler.
K. Fairbanks.
W. R. Ficke.
John Fine.
Sherman Flint.

G

R. Grosvenor.
G. H. Gaston.
W. G. Geety.
N. F. George.
E. M. Gilbert.
G. De K. Gilder.
E. F. Glover.
A. H. Goddard.
Conrad Goddard.
Alex. Gordon.
G. A. Gordon.
W. E. Grady.
G. E. Grafmuller.
L. H. Grant.
H. G. Gray.
H. D. Greeley.
C. E. Greenough.
B. Greenspan.
M. R. M. Gwilliam.
W. F. Gifford.
Enos T. Geer.
J. J. Ghegan.
D. J. Goss.
P. J. Graham.

H

C. C. Hass.
P. L. Hammond.
W. L. Hanaran.
D. G. Harris.
G. V. Harvey.
Cyril Hatch.
Woodhull Hay.
Isham Henderson.
J. J. Higginson.
John W. Hill.
W. Hobart.
W. W. Hoffman.
J. P. Hogan.
H. M. Holt, Jr.
H. S. Hooker.
S. B. Hoppin.
G. P. Hornblower.
G. W. Hubbell, Jr.
W. Hyams.
R. Humm.
A. W. Hemphill.
R. R. Hayes.
A. J. Holmbeck.
L. C. Helm.
E. P. Hughes.
Frank Hughes.
H. M. Ingraham.
E. du Pont Irving.
T. A. E. Irving, Jr.
Adrian Iselin, 2d.
Oliver Iselin.
O'Donnell Iselin.
I. Isaacson.

J

F. Jackson.
Henry James, Jr.
B. G. Johnson.
J. Keogh, Jr.
Archibald King.
Fred R. King.
Le Roy King.
H. du J. Jones.
R. C. Jones.
G. L. Johnston.

K

F. H. Kinnicutt.
G. B. Kipp.
G. E. Kuhn.

L

Lachenbruch.
W. W. Lamson.
E. L. Lathman.
Theodore Lane.
B. M. Langstaff.
Free Lawyer.
C. H. Leaycraft.
Robert Lehman.
B. B. Lewis.
J. C. Lillienthal.
W. D. Lile.
F. H. Littleton.
L. M. Loeb.
R. B. Lorimer.
Arthur Lovell.
R. M. Loves.
E. A. Lynch.
G. B. Lannice.

M

A. J. McClure.
Robert McGraie.
J. A. McKenna, Jr.
Arthur P. McKinstry.
T. McIlvaine.
D. F. Malone.
C. M. Malone.
C. S. Mackenzie.
W. M. MacLean.
W. Macleod.
C. H. McKinney.
W. B. Maloney.
J. H. Mallory.
R. M. March.
J. Marshall.
Bradley Martin.
George Mathews, Jr.
A. B. Marvin.
L. P. Marvin.
W. R. May.
H. L. Meinhof.
H. Merrill.
W. M. Metcalf.
J. T. Milburn.
C. D. Miller.
Q. S. Mills.
H. O. Milliken.
L. D. Minnick.
Van S. Merle-Smith.
G. P. Montgomery.
B. Moore.
E. D. Morgan, Jr.
J. Morningstar, Jr.
J. A. Mullen.
T. E. Murrell.
A. J. McClure.
S. N. Meyer.
A. F. McKeogh.
Lew McCarliss.

N

E. B. Nye.
A. E. Nathan.
M. A. Noonan.

O

C. T Olcott.
N. S. Oliver.
J. V. Onatavia, Jr.
C. I. Orth.
R. C. Otherman.
J. M. Oskinson.
W. L. Oakley.

P

Regis Post.
James Park.
A. A. Parker.
G. F. Parsons, Jr.
R. H. Patchin.
J. D. Peabody.
F. Pearson.
S. C. Peckham.
A. Perrenod.
C. A. Perry.
H. P. Perry.
T. M. Peters.
J. W. Pickworth.
R. S. Pierrepont.
S. Plummer.
Abraham Poole.
W. A. Prime, Jr.

Q

Joseph Quiltner.
Lester Quigley.

R

W. P. Rauch.
Newton Ray.
D. A. Raynor.
C. L. Redmond.
R. W. Redpath.
Charles Reed.
A. Reichling.
P. D. Reid.
W. S. Van Rensselaer.
L. Richards.
H. L. Riker.
J. A. Ripley.
F. B. Rives.
C. D. Robison.
J. C. Rochester.
Elihu Root, Jr.
C. C. Rumsey.
C. R. Runyon.
C. T. Ryan.
C. H. Rogers.
F. Rooney.
T. Roosevelt, Jr.
P. J. Roosevelt.
R. Rosenbluth.
S. J. Rosensohn.
J. T. Rowland.
H. V. Rudderman.
W. L. Reed.
G. Reeder.
C. W. Robertson.
W. C. Rogers.
A. Roelker, Jr.

S

W. D. Straight.
A. G. C. Sage.
L. Sanders.
B. H. Sandler.
A. Schaefer.
H. V. Scanlan.
J. S. Schlussel.
W. D. Scholle.
R. Sealey.
W. Seligman.
R. N. Seymour.
H. Shepherd.
W. E. Shepherd, Jr.
E. Shippen.
F. A. Sherman, Jr.
H. R. Shurtleff.
H. Slaton.
J. R. Sloane.
F. A. Smith.
T. P. Snow.
G. D. Snyder.
J. B. Spencer.
R. Stephenson.
G. E. Stehan.
A. I. Stiles.
H. C. Stebbins.
O. G. S. Semonstad.
H. K. Stockton.
M. Stevenson.
H. F. Stone.
Max Soletsky.
D. Strachan.
W. H. Sutphin.
E. A. Sweeney.
A. H. Singer.
W. S. Sloan.
H. C. Sweeney.
J. E. Stearn.
C. E. Schofield.
D. S. Schwartz.
A. N. Shaw.
Joseph Slicken.
M. Schloss.

T

Harold Tappin.
J. C. Tarryhill.
F. T. Taylor.
W. N. Taylor.
A. C. Thomas.
G. R. Thompson.
J. G. Thornton.
D. C. Townsend.
Robert Tunis.
Harrison Tweed.
A. M. Tweedy.
Harry A. Taylor.
J. W. Tausaig.

U

G. L. Utassy.

V

G. B. Vail.
H. D. Valentine.
B. M. Vance.
C. F. Vezin.

W

Bronson Winthrop.
M. N. Wall.
Charles E. Warren.
Ernest E. Wheeler.
David Wilson.
T. F. Wilcox.
John A. Wade.
P. C. Wadsworth.
Rhinelander Waldo.
Lewis G. Wallace.
Francis M. Weed.
Julian L. Wells.
Lawrence G. White.
R. C. Wigard.
James D. Williams.
Lewis Williams.
Roydan Williamson.
Frederick L. Wilson.
Bertram Winthrop.
B. von Witzleben.
Francis Woodbridge.
P. E. Wood.
B. V. T. Worthington.
Marshall C. Wright.
J. C. Way.
D. R. Wade.

Y

William H. Young.

Captain Halstead Dorey, who is to command the camp, is one of the best known of the younger officers of the army. He is serving his second tour as an aid on the staff of General Wood. He is a Missourian and a graduate of West Point of the class of 1897. He is a veteran of the Spanish War, the Philippine campaigns, and was one of the officers sent to Vera Cruz following the taking of that port by Admiral Fletcher.

NEW FALL MODELS
That ACTUALLY Will Fit
STOUT FIGURES
measuring up to 56 bust; built exclusively by Lane Bryant, over living models, representing all types of stout figures. Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, and Underwear, in a wide range of styles and prices.
Final Reductions
on entire summer stock to effect clearance.
Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.
The only house carrying a complete assortment of smart apparel for stout figures.

Summer Stock
Must Be Cleared
REGARDLESS OF COST
Early Fall Models are arriving—distinctive creations that will charm you—but we must have space to keep them. Therefore—the lowest possible prices have been marked on all our Summer goods. A few specials—
SUITS, ... $10 up
Cloth, Linen and Palm Beach
LINEN DRESSES, . $6 up
GOWNS, ... $15 up
For Evening, Afternoon and Street Wear
COATS, ... $15 up
For Street, Motor or Sports Wear
Sweaters, Skirts and Blouses
½ to ⅓ Former Prices
Clearance of all our Millinery without regard to cost.
MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 43rd ST., NEW YORK
No C. O. D.'s, Exchanges nor Approvals. Store opens at 8:30 A. M.

EUGENICS AS BASIS OF NEW ARISTOCRACY

Would Consist of Apollos and Venuses, Says Dr. Kellogg—Sees Race Going to Seed.

URGES STATE REGULATION

Deems Health and Marriage Inspection Imperative—Luther Burbank Supports a Similar Idea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The world needs a new aristocracy—"a real aristocracy made up of Apollos and Venuses and their fortunate progeny"—said Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., in an address tonight on "The Eugenics Registry" before the second National Conference on Race Betterment.

"Instead of such an aristocracy," Dr. Kellogg continued, "we are actually building up an aristocracy of lunatics, idiots, paupers, and criminals. These unfit persons already have reached the proportions of a vast multitude—500,000 lunatics, 80,000 criminals, 100,000 paupers, 90,000 idiots, 90,000 epileptics—and we are supporting these defectives in idleness like real aristocrats, at an expense of $100,000,000 a year; and this mighty host of mental and moral cripples is increasing, due to unrestricted marriage and other degenerative influences, at a more rapid rate than the sounder part of the population, so that they are bound in time to constitute the majority unless some check is put upon the increase. Every one of these lunatics possesses the right to vote even in States where women are not given the right of franchise."

Dr. Kellogg proposed a "Scheme for Race Betterment," which he thought should be set in operation as speedily as possibly. This included the establishment of a "health registry" on which should be recorded the results of an annual health inspection of individuals made by a bureau maintained by the State for the purpose; and of a "eugenic registry" to accomplish in behalf of race hygiene "what the health registry would seek to do for personal health."

"The establishment of such a registry will be one of the most effective means of arousing an interest in health as a personal asset," he said, speaking of the first. "Such a registry would be invaluable in connection with the operation of restricted marriage laws. In time, health as an asset will come to be esteemed as more precious than gold. "A eugenics registry would be the beginning of a new and glorified human race which some time, far down in the future, will have so mastered the forces of nature that disease and degeneracy will have been eliminated. Hospitals and prisons will be no longer needed, and the golden age will have been restored."

Another suggestion by Dr. Kellogg was a health survey in every community at least every five years. Other proposals included State dispensaries "with every facility for the most thoroughgoing investigation of morbid conditions"; systematic health inspection of schools and the organization of a thoroughgoing system of health education by the State.

"Physical perfection contests embracing all ages should be inaugurated in every community," he said. "Medals should be awarded to the winners in each grade. By means of lectures, moving pictures and other means the public must be educated to an appreciation of the importance of periodical medical examinations for the purpose of discovering the beginnings of nervous and other disorders."

Only by constant selection of the best can any race be improved, said Luther Burbank, the plant specialist, in an address on "Evolution and Variation with the Fundamental Purpose of Sex." Environment and education alone cannot, he said, make appreciable progress in the improvement of the race. But with favorable surroundings and the selection of the best types, the field for improvement is limitless.

"It is becoming increasingly necessary," he said, "to impress the fact that there are two distinct lines in the improvement of any race—one by favorable environment, which brings individuals up to their best possibilities; the other 10,000 times more important and effective, selection of the best individuals through a series of generations. By this means, and by this only, can any race of plants, animals or man be permanently or radically improved."

VESTRIS QUITS WAR ZONE.

Former Munitions Ship Leaves Here for South America.

The Lamport & Holt steamship Vestris sailed yesterday for Brazil and Argentine ports, after being engaged for nine months in carrying stores and war munitions from New York to Havre for the Allies. She is still painted a war gray, with black funnel, but all her cabin accommodations and saloons have been redecorated in white and gold. She had 250 cabin and 50 third-class passengers.

Just before the liner was due to leave her pier in Brooklyn, Charles J. Carter, a first-cabin passenger booked for Buenos Aires, received a telegram stating that his wife had met with a serious accident. He got his baggage ashore and left for California at 3 o'clock.

The Vestris will bring back a big cargo of chilled beef from Buenos Aires and mutton from the Falkland Islands, which will be embarked at Montevideo.

North Beach to Have Carnival.

North Beach is preparing for its seventh annual carnival, which will last five days, beginning Sept. 7. The Mardi Gras of New Orleans will be taken as a model. There will be a King, Queen, and Mayor of the festival. Fireworks will be displayed on the faterfront every Tuesday and Thursday evening from now until the close of the carnival.

TENNESSEE'S MASCOT BACK.

Warship's Pet on 20,000-Mile Voyage Saw Turkish Port Shelled.

"Jack," alias "Sultan," is as smart a little fox terrier as ever walked on four legs. He is also the pride of the officers and men of the United States armored cruiser Tennessee, of which he is the official mascot.

Jack sailed away from New York on the Tennessee just one year ago, and returned only last week after a voyage on which he traveled more than 20,600

"JACK,"
Mascot of the Tennessee.

nautical miles. Eight of the months he was away he spent in Turkish waters. He witnessed the shelling of a Turkish port by a French cruiser, barked his approval of the rescue of several thousand refugees in Palestine, mascotted the Tennessee's baseball team to victory in one of the few games of baseball ever played in Turkey, and finally posed for his picture, as shown here, on the Turkish shore near Smyrna.

In the picture he wears the cap of an enlisted naval musician, and holds in his "port paw," as emblematic of his authority, a "big stick."

MEMORIAL TO VANDERBILT.

Horseman Friends of Lusitania Victim Plan to Erect Fountain.

Friends and admirers of the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt in his capacity as horseman are uniting to raise a fund to erect a memorial to him, which, according to present plans, will be "a drinking fountain for horses and dogs as well as their masters, and shall be in a suitable part of the city." The lead is being taken by the National Horse Show Association, of which Mr. Vanderbilt was President, and subscriptions (limited at present to $100) may be sent to its Secretary, James T. Hyde, at 16 East Twenty-third Street, or to the Harriman National Bank, 527 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the leading horsemen of his time. Beginning soon after he was out of school, he was soon whip in the daily runs of the coaching club from New York to Ardsley, and in 1901 joined James Hazen Hyde in the record-breaking drive to Philadelphia and back in a day. Later he took his coaches to England and worked the Brighton road for the rest of his life. In 1900 he went into the breeding of horses on an extensive scale and had more than 100 hackneys at Oakland Farm, near Newport, when he died.

Among the subscribers to date are E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, the present President of the National Horse Show Association; Robert A. Fairbairn, Alfred B. Maclay, William H. Moore, James T. Hyde, G. L. Boissevain, Harry Content, John McE. Bowman, Walter Webb-Ware, Charles A. Baudouine, F. L. Merriam, E. von de Horst Koch, Sir Adam Beck, J. W. Harriman, J. A. Spoor, Roy C. Gasser, and John R. Townsend.

TUG SINKS FISHING BOAT.

Collision Off Governors Island Caused by Mistake in Signals.

The fishing motor boat Nettie was sunk yesterday off the south end of Governors Island after colliding with the tug Triumph of the Russell Towing Company of Newtown Creek, which was in charge of Captain Andrew Smith. The Nettie had come up to the Battery early in the morning, but as there were no anglers to go out fishing, Captain Wertheim decided to go back to Gravesend Bay.

The collision occurred through the misunderstanding of signals in the thick haze which hung over the water, it was said. The four men on the fishing boat jumped on to the tug as their boat sunk under their feet. She will be raised today by a wrecking tug.

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
1 West 42nd Street
An Extraordinary Sale
500
SAMPLE DRESSES
$2.95
Former Prices $6.90, $7.50, $9.75
Charming Summer Models
Individual Styles
Either Plain or Exquisitely Trimmed
in the following Modish Materials:
Imported Voiles, Irish Linens, Crepes, Tissues, Cordelines, Organdies
In all white and pleasing shades, in stripes, checks and figures.
Sizes for Women and Misses, 14 years to size 44.
On Sale at 42nd Street Store Only
No C. O. D.'S. No Exchanges

ARREST THREE MEN AS WHITE SLAVERS

Police Accuse Newark Youths of "Selling" and Delivering Three Girls.

PRICE $10 CASH, $30 LATER

Trap Laid by Lieutenant Enright, but Prisoners Say He Was to Get Jobs for Young Women.

Three young men who gave Newark addresses were brought before Magistrate McQuade in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with white slavery, and when they are arraigned again today for further examination it is probable they will be faced with three Newark girls, whom they are accused of "selling" for $40 each—$10 down and $30 in a second instalment.

Police Lieutenant Enright, of Deputy Commissioner Lord's staff, "bought" the girls from the prisoners, according to the police. This is the police story of the events leading up to the arrests: Lieutenant Enright met the three men at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street two weeks ago. They introduced themselves as Michael Perna of 214 Waverly Place, Newark; William Perna, his brother, same address, and Anthony Carninila of 269 Belmont Avenue, Newark. Enright posed as the keeper of a disorderly house, and complained of his inability to obtain pretty girls, whereupon the young men volunteered to supply him with three beauties.

Dickering over prices followed, and finally it was agreed that Enright was to pay the men $10 in cash for each of the three girls, and later $30 apiece. On Friday afternoon the men delivered the hand baggage of the girls to Enright, who took it to Police Headquarters. It was arranged that the girls should be delivered on Friday night, and accordingly Enright, accompanied by a police matron, met the alleged white slavers in the evening at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where the three girls were given into their care after Lieutenant Enright had given each of the men a marked $10 bill.

Lieutenant Enright, the matron and the girls entered a taxicab, driven by policeman Finnegan of the Detective Bureau, and went to the Women's Night Court, where the girls were arraigned on charges of vagrancy and committed to the Florence Crittendon Home. They said they were Bella Stephenson, 19 years old, of 57 Boston Street; Lillian Hillman, 19 years old, of same address, and Katherine Farrell, 19 years old, of 447 South Sixteenth Street, all of Newark. Bella Stephenson told the Court that she had married Michael Perna four months ago, and had been compelled by him to sell herself.

After receiving their money, according to the police, the three men walked to Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, where they were placed under arrest by detectives who had watched them deliver the girls and accept the money from Lieutenant Enright. The police say that one of the marked $10 bills was found on each prisoner, but the men protested that they had not "sold" the girls. They said that Enright had represented himself as an employment agent and that they had attempted to obtain house-work for the girls through him.

NOTABLE MEN FOR FORUM.

Montclair to Hear Timely Topics Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 7.—Unity Forum of this town, which brings notable men together annually to discuss public questions, has announced that the opening lecture on "The Problems of Today" will be by Norman Angell, who will have for his subject "America and the World Crisis."

Dr. Angell will speak on Oct. 31. Other speakers already engaged for the course are Major George Haven Putnam and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, who will talk on National disarmament. An evening will be given to the opportunities of the United States in South America, the speaker on that occasion being John Barrett, head of the Pan-American League. All the lectures are free to the public.

To Protest Against Smoke.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Residents along the Palisades are preparing to protest to the State authorities against the black smoke nuisance caused by several factories, and also against an alleged stench nuisance. A Home Protective League is being formed to further the protest.

MAP NEW WAR GAME FOR ATLANTIC FLEET

Navy Again to be Put to Mimic Test of Protecting Coast from Invasion.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Atlantic fleet is again to be put to the test of protecting the Eastern seaboard from invasion by a supposed foreign fleet.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, its commander, announced tonight that officers of the Naval War College were mapping out the problems of another war game, to take place after the target practice in Narragansett Bay next Fall.

According to Admiral Fletcher, the manoeuvres will be based on lessons derived from the mimic war of last June, when the "enemy" fleet accomplished its purpose in effecting a landing on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. As in the previous war game, it is expected that the Atlantic fleet will be called upon to protect the coast from Eastport, Me., to Hatteras.

DOWNEY FOR CLAIMS BENCH.

President Expected to Transfer Present Controller of Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Announcement of the selection of George E. Downey of Indiana for appointment as a Judge of the United States Court of Claims is expected to be made in a few days. Mr. Downey is now Controller of the Treasury. The vacancy on the Claims bench was caused by the resignation of ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania. He had been nominated to the judgeship and the Senate had confirmed the nomination, but Mr. Palmer did not qualify.

President Wilson has before him at Cornish the papers of those who aspired to the Court of Claims vacancy. There were many candidates.

Cult's Leader Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Hugo Kempff, 60 years old, said to be the founder of the religious sect known as "Government by God," ended his life last night by inhaling illuminating gas at his home in Garden Street, Maywood. The body was found by his son, Arthur. Kempff had tried twice to end his life by hanging, but was discovered in time.

DEFENSE SENTIMENT GROWS

Middle West Said to be in Line for a Bigger Navy.

The Navy League reports a sweeping revolution in sentiment in the Middle West on the subject of national defense since the outbreak of the war. The report was made public by Ralph B. Strassburger, the league director in charge of the work.

"The Middle West today is lined up solid for a big navy," said Mr. Strassburger. "In the oldest and most conservative Democratic districts from which the greatest opposition has come in the past the greates revolution has taken place. Headed by Champ Clark the Congressional delegation from Missouri has swung into line for national defense.

"The change in sentiment in Missouri is typical of the change which has taken place all through the Middle West. National defense and the necessity of being prepared to resist aggression is upon every tongue, and the forces of the country are lined up splendidly to demand from Congress adequate measures of preparedness at once. In no section is the patriotism and pride of the nation higher, and no section has done more for its country in wars of the past. No section is more solidly behind the foreign policy of the President at present, and if war should come, no section will give more generously of men and money in the common cause."

"During the past month in the Middle West the Navy League has made an exhaustive canvass of sentiment in favor of better national defenses in many localities. Committees have been organized in every State, and preparations have been made to hold a series of great national defense weeks in all cities of importance."

Monorail Co. Receiver Sues City.

Justice Augustus N. Hand, in an order made yesterday in the Federal District Court, authorized Frederick J. Phillips, the receiver of the Monorail Construction Company, in the suit brought by Amory G. Hodges, to commence and prosecute an action against the City of New York for the recovery of $2,500 in gold exempt corporate stock of the city which was deposited with the City of New York on behalf of the Pelham Park Railroad Company on Aug. 4, 1909. The deposit was made as security on the application of the Pelham Park Railroad Company to the Board of Estimate for permission to change the motor power of its line from horse power to electricity operated by the system known as the American Monorail System.

B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

The Preliminary Showing of Autumn Fashions
now an attractive feature in several departments, includes Advance Styles in Women's and Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Blouses, Tailor-made Suits and Riding Habits; smart Coats and Wraps; Hats expressing the latest word in Paris millinery modes; and many of the smaller, but equally indispensable accessories of the fashionable toilette.

New Importations of Silks and Velvets for Autumn
representing the rich fabrics favored by the foremost Paris couturiers, are now displayed in the Silk Department, on the First Floor.

Sales of Special Interest for to-morrow (Monday)

An Important Offering of Women's Summer Underwear
will consist of a number of new styles, specially prepared for the occasion, daintily made up in the most desirable materials and marked at these unusually attractive prices:
Nightrobes . 85c., $1.00, 1.45 & 2.00
Petticoats (shadow-proof) at . . . . . $1.00, 1.50 & 2.00
Combination Garments (corset cover and drawer) . . . . . $1.00 & 1.45
Envelope Chemises . 1.00 & 1.35
CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS
consisting of a quantity of Nightrobes, Envelope Chemises and Underbodices, will also be on sale at very special prices.

Women's Summer Gloves
Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length, in silk or chamois lisle, the Silk Gloves in white or black, the Chamois Lisle Gloves in white only, will be a feature of more than ordinary interest at
68c. per pair
the qualities offered being worth much more.

A Special Selection of Seasonable Hosiery
will offer exceptional values at the low prices quoted:
WOMEN'S HOSIERY
Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 60c.
Black Silk Hose . . . per pair 85c.
Black or White Silk Hose, per pair $1.10
MEN'S HALF-HOSE
Of black cotton or black lisle thread, per pair . . . . . 28c.
CHILDREN'S FANCY WHITE SOCKS
in a diversity of attractive patterns, per pair . . . . . 20c.

Household Linens
to be specially priced for to-morrow and Tuesday, will comprise
Linen Damask Table Cloths each . . $1.90, 2.40, 3.50 & 4.50
Linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . . $2.45, 2.90 & 3.25
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen . . . . $3.00 & 4.80

LAWMAKERS SEEK JUSTICE FOR INDIANS

Constitutional Convention Urged to Wipe Out the Tribal Courts in This State.

DIVORCE SYSTEM A MENACE

So-Called Peacemakers' Tribunals of the Tonawandas and Senecas Said to be Unjust to Women.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—If the Committee on Indian Relations of the Constitutional Convention has its way, the convention will make the communal conditions of the red man in this State its serious concern. There are about six thousand Indians residing on the various reservations in the State of New York and and investigation conducted by the committee has shown to the satisfaction of all of the members that they are a much neglected lot.

The particular friend of the red man among the delegates is James P. Lindsay, a lawyer, who lives in Niagara County. He is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Relations. Mr. Lindsay has presented to the convention two proposals looking toward Indian reforms. The provisions of both have been combined into one proposal which has been favorably reported to that body as a committee measure. The proposal provides for amendments to Section 15 of Article 1. under which the so-called peacemakers' courts of the Tonawanda Nation and the Surrogates' and Peacemakers' Courts of the Seneca Nation, and all other agencies of the Indian tribes and nations exercising judicial functions, would be abolished and their jurisdiction transferred to the courts of the white man. Under the proposal the Indian, except as otherwise provided by the United States statutes, general laws of the State and treaties of this State or of the United States, will for the first time in his history have equality before the law, which will place him on the level in this respect with his white brother.

"Your committe is convinced that the time has come when the Indians of the State of New York should be treated as civilized persons, and not as barbarians," the report says. "The theory of the State and Federal Government for more than a century has been to treat them as dependents, in a state of tutelage, with the ultimate end in view of full citizenship. Although this policy has been pursued through four generations, our method of governing these people, our attitude toward them, and their knowledge of our laws remain practically as they were a half century ago.

"During that period the American negro, at the beginning of the period fully as incapable of self-government as the Indian, has passed from slavery and dense ignorance to good citizenship and comparative intellectuality. Indeed, when the American Indian in this State was an intelligent, independent, and in a measure, self-governing individual, the American negro was much lower in the scale of civilization, and was a slave. The reason for the progress of the negro, and the stagnant condition of the Indian is not hard to find. One associated with the white man, was governed by his laws, later had the benefit of these laws conferred upon him, and was compelled to know and obey them; the other, treated as a child, left to his own devices and government, in doubt as to his allegiance and rights under our laws, has drifted along without an object and without hope as to his future. Ultimate citizenship has been the cry of Presidents and Governors in their recommendations, of Commissioners of the Federal Government, and this State for nearly a century; while the method of government of the Indians in New York during all that time has tended in exactly the opposite direction."

The report goes on to say that on several occasions the Legislature has appointed committees to look into the life of the Indians, but that the recommendations of those bodies invariably have gone unheeded by the lawmakers. The report continues:

"Our present Indian laws are substantially as they were enacted from 1813 to 1849, except that the exclusive power over marriage and divorce was conferred on the peacemakers' courts of the Allegheny and Cattaraugus reservations by Chapter 374, laws of 1859. Very few of these laws are of a general nature applying to all Indians within the State. The Indians on the Tonawanda, Allegheny and Cattaraugus reservations have peacemakers' courts; the two last-named have surrogates' courts and the Tonawandas have not; the peacemakers' courts of the Allegheny and Cattaraugus reservations have exclusive jurisdiction over marriage and divorce and the Tonawandas have not. The Tuscaroras, Onondagas, St. Regis and Shinnecocks have no courts of any kind. The power to contract is conferred upon all Indians, and then nullified in the same section by a provision forbidding any person to sue an Indian of the Tonawanda or Seneca Nation or Onondaga tribe upon any contract, under heavy penalties, leaving the St. Regis, Tuscarora, Oneida and Shinnecock Indians open to such suits. The statute extends the State laws as to marriage and divorce to all Indians, and in the same section excepts those on the Allegheny and Cattaraugus reservations. This report cannot be extended to indicate all these anomalies and contradictions in our present Indian law.

"At the present time in the great State of New York, on the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Reservations, two ignorant Indians, called Peacemakers, may at the request of an Indian, release him from his wife, and set her adrift without provision or remedy, and without any trial, except an informal hearing. She may appeal to the Indian Council, but the evidence shows it seldom acts. She cannot have any relief under our laws or in our courts.

"It is a piece of patchwork, out of date, and its worst features enacted to suit the whims of certain classes of the Indians. The evidence taken by the various commissions, as well as communications from the better class of Indians who desire some relief from present conditions, shows conclusively that the present condition of the laws is fostering shiftlessness, immorality, and crime upon the reservations, and retarding the development of the Indian toward good citizenship.

"Ordinary justice requires that the Indian should be recognized in our Constitution, that he be guaranteed the protection of our laws and the process of our courts to enforce his rights. Experience shows that Legislatures shift the responsibility to committees of investigation or to Congress, and when the Federal Government fails to act, as it has always done, the matter is abandoned and forgotten."

The Committee on Indian Relations has looked into the question of how far the State might go in legislating for the red man, and has reached the conclusion that it can begin where Congress has not assumed to legislate.

"If I should state," said Chairman Lindsay, in discussing the condition of the Indians, "that there were at least 2,500 inhabitants in this State over whom the laws of the State have no jurisdiction as to the question of divorce, marriage, annulment of marriage, and even with regard to what we may characterize as a number of categories of civil crimes, my statement would be doubted. If I should state further that in New York State there was a divorce court which was the most liberal divorce court in the United States, and not only in the United States, but in any civilized nation, you would probably be horrified. And yet that is the exact condition, owing to certain rights the State has conferred on some Indians within its borders.

"The Seneca Indians upon the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Reservations have absolute power over marriage and divorce. Divorces are granted down there, a woman is thrown out upon the world with possibly three or four children, and she has no right of appeal to the courts of this State, and yet this State recognizes that as a legal divorce."

These divorces, it would appear too, are granted without anything approximating an investigation by the court into cases brought before them. A number of documents dealing with such matters show that the application for divorce is made one day and the decree granted the next. In one instance—culled from the records of the Cattaraugus Reservation—the application was made and decree granted on the same day. The latter document here presented is typical of hundreds of such papers Mr. Lindsay has examined:

Separate certificate.
Jimestown, Cattaraugus County, NY.
June 1, 1886.

On the first day of June before us personally came David Jimeson, Jr, husband of Amanda, described in the within conveyance; the said David Jimeson, being and known to us to be the individual described in and who executed the said conveyance, and he acknowledged, on private examination, that Amanda had two childs who were not belonging to the said David Jimeson, Jr. That he executed the same freely, without any fear or compulsion of her. (Signed) DAVID JIMESON, JR
His
JOHN (X) LAMPSON,
Mark
peacemakers Court.

The committee, at the request of the convention, has made an investigation and report on the lands owned or occupied by Indian tribes in this State. Unlike the Indian lands in the West, the lands in this State have never been held under a title belonging to the Federal Government. The pre-emptive right of the lands was vested either in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under a grant to the Colony in 1628 or by the State of New York under a grant made to the Duke of York in 1664.

Here is a list of the Indian lands made by the committee: The Oneidas own 400 acres of land, which they hold in severalty. The Cayugas now have no lands in the State. The Shinnecock Indians own 400 acres on Long Island in fee.

The Onondaga Indians have 7,300 acres near Syracuse, the title to which is in the State, and the right of occupancy and possession in the tribe. The Tonawandas have 7,548 acres in the Counties of Erie and Geneseo which they purchased, and the title to which is now in the State Controller. The Seneca Indians have 30,469 acres on the Allegheny Reservation and 21,680 acres on the Cattaraugus Reservation, the title to which is in the Seneca Nation, subject to the pre-emptive right of what is popularly known as the Ogden Company, upon the extinguishment of the Indian title.

The pre-emptive title in these lands for the most part has been extinguished. The lands of the Allegheny, Cattaraugus, and some 2,000 acres of Tuscarora lands form an exception.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-568 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

FINAL CLEARANCE!

of Summer Styles must be effected at any cost—*hence these extremely low prices.*

$55 to $125 Dresses—$35
For afternoon and dance wear.

$45 to $85 Dresses—$25
Street and afternoon styles, of silk and cloth.

$35 to $45 Dresses—$15
Of net—crepe and batiste.
$25 to $35 Morning & Country Dresses at $8.

$45 to $125 White Gowns—$35 to $65
Of lace, lingerie and net.
(More expensive styles reduced accordingly)

$150 to $300 Evening Gowns—$65 & $95
Models of the most luxurious character.

$35 to $55 Silk Wraps—$10 to $25
Afternoon styles in coats, coatees and throws.

$35 to $55 Coats—$15, $18, $25
In white and colors—small groups to close.
$45 to $75 Shantung Coats—$22, $35, $48

$25 to $65 Linen Suits—$15
Our remaining stock of high class linens—Also a few cloth suits.

$45 to $95 Suits (Silk and Cloth)—$22
Remaining styles in outing, trotteur and travel suits.

$65 to $145 Higher-cost Suits—$35, $45
($125 to $165 Silk Costume Suits at $55)
Including three-pc. effects.

$15 Fashionable Outing Skirts—$9
Awning stripe, corduroy, cotton gabardine and Chevy-chase styles.

$8 to $15 Summer Blouses—$3 & $6

le Style parisien

Importations just received on the S.S Espagne, via Bordeaux—from our representatives now in Paris—will be on display, for the *first time, to-morrow*—

Model Hats from *Maison Lewis*—*Georgette*—*Lanvin*—*Reboux*—*Maria Guy*—*Madelaine*—*Odette* and others.

Also Preliminary Displays of Autumn Modes—in GOWNS—WRAPS—SUITS—COATS and DRESSES—from the World's Fashion Authorities—bring *Paris* to your very door, and are already to be seen in splendid array—for

Immediate selection—or *made to your special order.*

(French Salon, 4th Floor)

New Fall Models
especially designed for
ATERNITY
scientifically constructed to automatically create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings. Differ in no way from prevailing modes and fit when figure is normal.
Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Waists, Skirts, Negligees,
Corsets and Underwear,
in a wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to the most elaborate evening gown, at prices to suit every purse.
FINAL REDUCTIONS
on entire Summer stock to effect clearance.
'Phone, 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.
The Specialty House of National Reputation.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Cuisine Incomparable
The Mandarin or The Loggia afford the convenience of a cool refreshing luncheon or afternoon Tea amid quiet, comfortable, hospitable surroundings.
Tenth Floor.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

The Travel Office
is equipped with all sorts of informative data concerning travel. A careful and complete system makes this Service readily available for your benefit. No Fees asked or accepted.
Fifth Floor.

The Why and Wherefore of the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale *Now in Progress*

Observe the word "Sale" carefully—some have gotten into the loose way of using it. It means literally a disposal of goods at a price below their former or present value. When we use the word "Sale" we use it advisedly.

The Mid-Summer Sale of Furniture

is the disposal of good Furniture at a price far below what we would usually charge for it. Because of careful planning and thoughtful preparation the mills and workshops are kept busy building Lord & Taylor Furniture during a period when they would otherwise be "Slowed Up." The cost of production is less now than ever before, and so we extend the advantage of

This Price-Saving Opportunity

to our friends during the mid-summer in order that our selling staff continue busy and the wheels of business in this grand old-new store be kept turning at their usual speed.

LUXURIOUSLY UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE FEATURED *in the* MID-SUMMER SALE

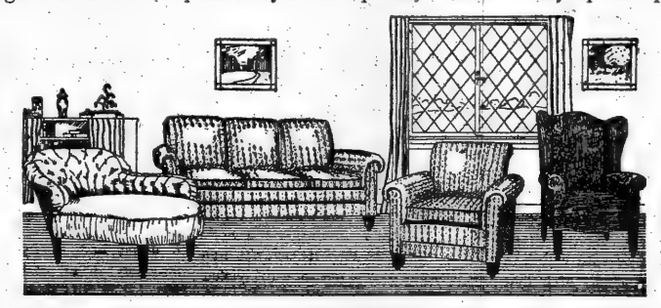
Davenports and *Sofas*, restful *Rockers* and *Easy Chairs*, quaint *Wing Chairs* and *Rockers*, forming a collection distinguished for its superior style and quality. All at very special prices.

In Tapestry

$35.00 and 45.00 Wing Chairs	$25.00
35.00 Armchairs	20.00
32.00 Armchairs	22.50
42.00 Armchairs	25.00
60.00 Armchairs	40.00
115.00 Armchairs	75.00
162.50 Davenport	100.00
175.00 Suite (2 pieces)	100.00
200.00 Suite (3 pieces)	145.00
225.00 Suite (2 pieces)	165.00
260.00 Suite (2 pieces)	180.00
240.00 Suite (2 pieces)	195.00
325.00 Suite (4 pieces)	230.00
295.00 Suite (3 pieces)	250.00
300.00 Suite (3 pieces)	255.00

In Denim or Cretonne

$28.00 Armchair	$20.00
40.00 Wing Chairs	25.00
50.00 Armchairs	35.00
85.00 Davenports	55.00
87.50 Davenports	57.50
90.00 Davenports	69.50
100.00 Davenports	75.00
110.00 Davenports	90.00
160.00 Suite (3 pieces)	95.00
160.00 Davenport	125.00
225.00 Davenport	175.00



UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE MADE IN THE *Lord & Taylor* WORKROOMS

THE four pieces illustrated are productions of the Lord & Taylor workshop, a fact significant to those familiar with the high standard of workmanship this insures. To turn out a sufficient number to meet the demand a double force of skilled workmen has been required. Every individual piece measures up to our rigid tests of quality; the hair and moss are of the finest selected grades; the springs are of tempered steel; the workmanship faultless. The prices quoted are for denim or cretonne coverings, but the pieces may be had in tapestry or velour at reasonable additional cost.

	Usually	*Special*
Sofa	$95.00	$67.50
Arm Chair	60.00	47.50
Reading Couch	60.00	45.00

Lord & Taylor High Back Model *Wing Chair* covered in excellent grade of tapestry—Very Special, **$25.00.**

In Rich Velours

$60.00 Turkish Armchairs	$45.00
60.00 Turkish Rockers	45.00
65.00 Armchair	50.00
250.00 Davenport	150.00
200.00 Suite (3 pieces)	160.00
275.00 Suite (3 pieces)	215.00
310.00 Suite (2 pieces)	225.00
360.00 Suite (2 pieces)	265.00
425.00 Suite (3 pieces)	305.00
415.00 Suite (2 pieces)	310.00
470.00 Suite (4 pieces)	320.00
535.00 Suite (3 pieces)	435.00
610.00 Suite (5 pieces)	460.00
1150.00 Suite (8 pieces)	785.00

In Damask

$125.00 Wing Chair	$87.50
265.00 Suite (3 pieces)	180.00
340.00 Suite (2 pieces)	250.00
1000.00 Suite (5 pieces)	650.00

In Leather

$65.00 Armchair or Rocker	$45.00
70.00 Armchair or Rocker	55.00
75.00 Armchair or Rocker	58.50
90.00 Armchair	65.00
100.00 Armchair or Rocker	70.00
315.00 Suite (2 pieces)	230.00
385.00 Suite (3 pieces)	275.00

12 Inches in Height

1000 Solid Mahogany Candlesticks $1.25 a pair

Quaint Colonial Design

French Hand-made LACE CURTAINS—*A Remarkable Event*

Precisely a year ago orders were placed for these beautiful Curtains, shipment of which has been unusually delayed. Rather than have the orders cancelled, however, the manufacturers offered us great price concessions, which in turn Lord & Taylor pass along to you. The entire collection, received from time to time by our Paris office, has arrived and will be placed on Sale Monday, Aug. 9.

The values are truly most extraordinary, for the Curtains are entirely hand-made, mounted on fine French Cable Net and include richly effective and elaborate

Marie Antoinette, Lacet Arabe, Combinations of Lacet Arabe and Marie Antoinette

$4.85	$5.75	$7.00	$10.00	$12.50	$17.50
Curtains that would be $7.50 to 9.00.	Curtains that would be $8.50 to 11.75.	Curtains that would be $11.50 to 15.00.	Curtains that would be $16.00 to 18.50.	Curtains that would be $20.00 to 22.00.	Curtains that would be $30.00 to 35.00.

Fifth Floor.

An Important Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

A superb collection of Room Size Rugs, Hearth Size Rugs, Hall Runners

Aggregating $100,000.00 Worth

of fine specimens, offered at unusual reductions. The Rugs are all of the finer qualities and best weaves, and have been selected for their beauty of coloring and design.

Kermanshah Rugs (Room Sizes) Now $165.00 to 285.00 Formerly $300.00 to 500.00

Mahal Rugs (Room Sizes) Now $87.50 to 125.00 Formerly $125.00 to 200.00

Sarouk Rugs (Room Sizes) Now $185.00 to 265.00 Formerly $300.00 to 450.00

Oriental Rugs (Small Sizes) Now $9.50 to 22.50 Formerly $12.50 to 37.50

Fifth Floor.

Announcing a Showing of NEW DRESS SILKS

including the rich novelties such as Paris designers are employing for Autumn Gowns. Products of famous Lyons looms, these gorgeous Silks are displayed in the Lord & Taylor Silk Section, forming a collection of notable interest.

3,000 Yards of Silks; Formerly $1.00 to $1.50.....78c a yard
Included in this offering are Black Taffeta, Black and White Messalines, Natural Shantung—in widths 33 to 35 inches.

300 Cut Lengths of Plain Silks; In colors, sharply reduced for quick disposal.....25c a yard

Also several hundred yards of ***Lovely Summer Fabrics*** join the Clearaway ranks.

Cottons, in plain colors, stripes and checks; Formerly 25c and 35c..18c

Embroidered Cottons; Formerly 95c and $1.25.....38c a yard

Ground Floor.

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE OF FINE LINENS

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths

2 x 2 yards	2 x 2½ yards	2 x 3 yards
Now $1.65	Now $2.00	Now $2.45
Usually $2.00	Usually $2.50	Usually $3.00

Napkins to match—usually $3.00. Now $2.35

100 Odd Tablecloths

2¼ x 2¼ yards—	2½ x 2½ yards—
Usually $4.25	Usually $4.85
$2.38	$2.75

Second Floor.

Irish Hand-embroidered Linen Pillow Cases Usually $2.75 a pair Now $1.65

Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets Usually $5.50 Now $3.85

Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins Usually $7.50 Now $4.85

4,307 Pairs of WOMEN'S LOW SHOES *for Final Clearaway*

Sale Begins Monday and Continues Throughout the Week

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A	2	2	22	111	145	78	60	114	105	35	35	26
B	66	89	105	163	94	56	52	185	105	54	29	8
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 8, 1915.

WAKING A GIANT.

There ought to be a monument to commemorate the discovery of this country's financial and economic independence in the period between July 31, 1914, and Aug. 1, 1915. It should be dedicated to circumstances. A year ago Wall Street had its shutters up and business was advised to dig itself in and prepare to stand siege. We had the largest stock of idle gold that one country ever had, and yet eminent bankers were so afraid of Europe's power to command it that they desired Wall Street to repudiate its obligation to pay foreign debts in gold on demand. As the only neutral country able industrially and financially to supply Europe with enormous quantities of the goods consumed in war, the United States (everybody afterward could see it) was a good place to have money, perhaps the only safe place in the world to make investments, and yet the New York Stock Exchange and, in its example, all the Exchanges of the country, had closed. The interior Exchanges closed because New York did, and New York did because it feared an avalanche of foreign liquidation. For many weeks this was the great financial bugaboo. The existence in Wall Street vaults of a billion dollars' worth of American securities belonging to foreigners, all anxious to sell out, was asserted and solemnly discussed.

The Government proposed to do a great many things, for example, magically to produce a merchant marine by the enactment of a law—American ships to carry American goods to Europe. That was before international commerce had recovered from the first paralyzing shock. Out of patriotism was formed a pool to raise $100,000,000 at 6 per cent. for New York City. It had a loan coming due abroad and was in a desperate dilemma. Another pool of $100,000,000 was formed to maintain American credit abroad in terms of gold; only $10,000,000 of that fund was ever used. Another pool of $135,000,000 was formed to carry the unsalable cotton crop, (or such of it as Northern patriots were unwilling or unable to carry in their parlors,) but it turned out that no such assistance was necessary.

The cotton crop, with the regular assistance of the banks, carried itself; the foreign exchange situation corrected itself, and the necessity of creating a merchant marine out of credit and desire without recourse to shipyards suddenly disappeared, all because Europe urgently required enormous quantities of the goods we had in surplus and sent ships to carry them in.

On July 30, 1914, the last day of trading before the Stock Exchange closed, United States Steel common, which was then paying 5 per cent., sold at 50½. On July 30, 1915, the same stock, though the dividend had in the meantime been discontinued, sold at 68⅛, not as an investment but as a speculation on the future. In the intervening year our sales of goods to Europe had exceeded our purchases by more than a billion dollars; we had loaned several hundred millions of credit direct to countries in Europe, North and South America, belligerent and neutral; the Stock Exchange, which nobody thought would open during the life of the war, had become the only open market in the whole world for securities; New York City had sold 4½ per cent. securities at a higher price than in 1913, and the problem of how we should pay our obligations in Europe and get along without our customary supplies of European capital had been altogether inverted; it had become a problem of how Europe should pay us for goods contracted for and how much capital we should be justified in exporting to other countries.

A more astonishing discovery has never been made in the world. The United States, always a borrowing nation, always dependent on European finance, transacting its foreign business in pounds sterling instead of dollars, hardly out of its swaddling clothes, is all at once the only country in the world that has capital and credit and goods to lend; and the amount it is able to lend is potentially so great that it cannot even be safely estimated. A Wall Street man has lately been heard to say: "I would be much more sanguine as to the future but for something I fear. It is that when the war is over we shall have so much of the world's gold and so many of the world's unredeemed promises to pay in gold that our position will not be safe. The envy of Europe might unite against us."

But only a year ago Wall Street talked wildly of a European raid upon American gold, and some of its wise men favored stopping gold payments abroad. The pessimism was overdone. Our feeling of national helplessness at the beginning of the war was ludicrous. It is possible also to overdo optimism; indeed, that is a sin much more common in this country than the other, but it is the sin of a giant in adolescence, whose boasts belittle his powers.

BEGINNING WORK IN EARNEST.

It is to be hoped, if not presumed, that the Constitutional Convention, heeding Mr. ROOT's warning and exhortation to the delegates Friday, will get down to business on Monday. With three sessions a day and no week-end vacations, it will have trouble enough to finish its work creditably by Sept. 11, the latest possible date of adjournment. The rage for amendment, which has spared only about a tenth of the 153 sections of the State Constitution, the airing of changes made for the sake of change, or to impress on the public the proposer's wealth of wisdom, is a necessary evil of constitutional conventions, at least in this time, when a multitude of persons wants to make a Constitution a sort of higher statute book, and will not distinguish between the fundamental-indispensable and a clutter of surplusage.

The less the bulk of amendments submitted to the people, the clearer their understanding of what they are to vote for or against. A multiplicity of propositions confuses. It even disgusts. Under the best circumstances it is hard to get the body of the electorate interested in constitutional amendments.

Responsible American, in place of "Venezuelan," State Government; a budget initiated by the Governor; the co-ordination of the departments—there is the essential nucleus of amendment. There is the irreducible minimum.

GENERAL TRACY'S LAST YEARS.

If General TRACY had written a book just before he died, what an interesting book it would have been! Not a book of reminiscences, though a life of eighty-five years, half a century of which was spent amid the making of events, would have made it a good one. But the last fifteen years of his life were the years of a wise spectator, who had spent most of the preceding seventy behind the scenes, sometimes in the leading rôle. Any man can be a spectator, and many men can draw conclusions from what they see, though not all can do so. But General TRACY was no ordinary spectator. Few public men have been in the thick of things so long and so continuously. He became a District Attorney at 23, and he was nominated for the first Mayor of Greater New York at 67. There was a span of forty-four years, and he spent them at the front, most of them in high command. After his race for the Mayoralty he was still active in public affairs for a few years, and his public service covered a good half century.

Such a story may not be unique, but it is very hard to match it. In those fifty years he had been a soldier and a General, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of the Navy, one of the three Republican bosses of what was then the third city in the Union—the word boss being used in no offensive sense, for TRACY'S probity was that which CAESAR desired in his wife. He held many offices not so near the front, but he was always in the thick of events. He knew how events were made, for he had helped to make them for more years than most men live, and he knew the streams of tendency, for he had stood at the source of many and watched them broaden into rivers of movement in his lifetime.

So here was a critic of events who knew how to criticise them because he had lived with them. The last years he spent in watching them with the eyes of long experience and forecasting their course and their good or evil possibilities. It would be worth something to have a record of what he saw, but he was chary of speech about it. When, well past eighty, he did give some hint of what he saw in the future, his face would become intent and his steady blue eye fixed on the thing he saw, as he talked, so that sometimes the person to whom he was talking would have very strong upon him the impression that the thing itself was actually present in the room and that the old General was seeing it with the eye not of imagination but of sense. It was not usual with him to say much, but said in such a way the few words he uttered weighed heavily.

He had thought much on the tendencies of these last years and the river into which the stream was broadening, and his conclusions were not such as he would have liked to have them. Once he was asked what he thought of the outlook for Socialism. The reply he made has never been printed, but there can be no impropriety in printing it now. He said:

Within twenty-five years the Government of the United States will be so changed that we would not recognize it. The furious speed with which we are rushing into new conditions will revolutionize our system before we know it. Every tendency of the time is toward the obliteration of individualism, on which our Government was founded and which is the theory of our system, and toward the supervision of the whole business of life, down to small details, by the Government. That tendency will not be checked. The Government will have to accommodate itself to it. The American system is passing.

He said, too, not as an opinion but as a matter of almost accomplished fact, that woman suffrage was sure to come; but instead of stopping there he looked forward beyond it to the changes it would make in our national life, and speculated in his own mind about them, though all he would say was, "But what they will do with it, and what the end will be, I don't believe there is any man living with foresight enough to see."

In such matters and many others there was a calm pessimism about General TRACY'S vision of the future. He believed that he did foresee what was to come, and that it would have been short of the truth to say that he only guessed it. He saw the close of his long life coming with the change of an era in American history. It is unfortunate that he never wrote down his observations and conclusions. Prophecy is dangerous, even by men as well fitted to prophesy as he, for national tendencies are erratic in their movement and have a power of shooting off at an angle or doubling on their tracks to the confusion of the prophet. America twenty-five years from now may be very different from what General TRACY saw it; for instance, for all we can tell, the remaking of the world by the war may produce strange new tendencies beyond our present vision. Still, he thought he saw; and the cooling of life with age made him able to look at it with a pessimism that was not a black pessimism, as it would have been when he was younger, but with a pessimism that was tranquil and undismayed. He had lived long enough to know by observation as well as theory that nations never descend into extravagances from which they cannot emerge and rise.

GERMANY AS HELLAS.

As MALEBRANCHE "saw everything in GOD," so Dr. C. J. HEXAMER, President of the National German-American Alliance, sees everything in Germany. He tells the faithful on "German Day" at the Panama-Pacific Exposition that "what Greece was to "Rome, that Germany in the widest "sense is to our beloved land. * * * "In our educational system German "influence has been paramount from "the kindergarten to the university."

Freedom, education, culture, what is best, is bestowed by Germany upon the rude Romans of this country. The bright, clear intellect, the sense of form and proportion, the "nothing too much" of Hellas, Athens,

Ever delicately marching
Through most pellucid air,

who but the Hexamerians and the Cimmerians would have looked for them among cloudy metaphysics and the Gothic letters?

The intellectual obligations of America to Germany have been great from the time of BANCROFT and other early students at German universities and the gradual popularizing of German literature here, from the arrival of exiles like BECK and FOLLEN and LIEBER. But our painters and sculptors are mainly taught by France. Our law is largely an inheritance from English common and customary law. Our culture and literature are English, affected, of course, by many streams of thought, of which German is by no means the greatest. The illustrious and the secondary authors of France, from RABELAIS, MONTAIGNE, MOLIERE, to ANATOLE FRANCE and PIERRE LOTI, have had more influence and authority here than all the German authors. We don't forget the immortals of romantic and disunited Germany, GOETHE and SCHILLER and HEINE, dawned in the Fatherland; the bilious SCHOPENHAUER with his "fourfold root of the principle of sufficient reason," the brilliant rhetorician-sophist NIETZSCHE, a temporary god of some of the young; many venerable names, of which few are Prussian and all born of a very different Germany than the marvelously "efficient" military Germany of today.

American culture is the heir of the ancient and mediaeval culture. The Greeks and Latins, the long line of English poets, DANTE, the French poets, especially of recent years, have influenced our poets more than GOETHE and the German Romantics. French prose, clear, measured, logical, may be said to be the Greek of modern "Roman" Americans. Indeed, our debt to France is only second, in some important respects not second, to that to Great Britain. CERVANTES and his book, in translation read by millions of Americans; Spanish culture, Spanish art, notably VELASQUEZ, have done much for the occidental Romans.

Leave out music and science, the weighty German contributions to which have been amply discussed since the war began. The kindergarten is taken for granted. The "paramount" German influence in education, in our universities, where is it? Too much minute erudition is had from Germany, which is rich in scholars, specialists, collectors of knowledge, who too often write like pedants. Thence the too bountiful crop of feeders on the husks of learning. Thence the pompous, unintelligible terminology of some of our educators. But our universities are chiefly of English model, adapted to American use.

The Germans are wonderful in many ways. If they knew how to "spare the conquered" we might consent to see a Roman quality in them. As Greeks, teaching the dull, unlettered Romans of America, they must tickle the sense of humor of all but the Hexamerians.

THE SING SING SITUATION.

Current statements as to what has happened in Sing Sing since THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE became its Warden are conflicting—almost as conflicting as are the prophecies, based, as usual, oftener on hope than on information, as to what is going to happen there. We hear, on the one hand, that discipline has entirely disappeared from the prison and that the convicts are not only running its affairs to suit themselves, but are running them as would be expected from a lot of criminals. Others tell us that Sing Sing is already a changed place, with order maintained as never before and the atmosphere turned from resentment and despair to friendliness and hope. As for the prophets, some are sure that Mr. OSBORNE is to go, and soon, and others that there is no thought of his removal.

In the midst of these uncertainties there stand a few unquestionable facts, among them these: Sing Sing, if changed at all, must be changed for the better, since in its former state it illustrated every evil of the old penology—the penology that professed to have three ends in view, to punish, to deter, and to reform, but failed miserably in all of them except the first. It is true that Mr. OSBORNE did not begin the work of reform, but he believed in its practicability more enthusiastically than had even the best of his predecessors, and he carried to their logical conclusion the theories which he had accepted, not invented, as to the potential responsiveness of convicts to confidence and kindness. Nobody really charges him with anything except going too fast and too far in the right direction. His best friends do not deny that he has made mistakes and by excess of zeal occasionally supplied with ammunition both those who honestly think that prison life should be very distinctly unpleasant and those who have found the new management detrimental to their political or financial interests.

It would seem to be fair to judge Mr. OSBORNE, not by petty details of his conduct of the prison but by the effect which that conduct is having and will have on the characters and the futures of the prisoners. The critics who have given attention to that phase of the situation are practically unanimous in expressions of satisfaction and hopefulness. The Governor, in whose power it lies to remove or to retain Mr. OSBORNE, should not forget that in him he has a man whose absolute honesty of intention is unquestioned in any quarter—a man who is working with complete disinterestedness, directly for the benefit of the prison's inmates and indirectly for the general good. Such faults as he has are apparently those of tact and caution. Whether remediable or not, they are as far as possible from being those that have marked too many Wardens in the past. Corruption is as little to be feared from him as cruelty.

It is neither needful nor sensible that men like the Governor, Supt. RILEY, and Mr. OSBORNE should be at odds. They proclaim the same purposes, and the public believes all three of them. Let them prove the sincerity of their professions by getting together and talking together, each making to the others those proper and permissible concessions by which purposes are attained. A man who gives his time to a public work for the love of it is not lightly to be parted with. Mr. OSBORNE is not a politician. And politicians ought not to be allowed to pass judgment on his work.

KITCHEN COMPANY.

All my life—and I've come to a good time o' day—
Has been lived 'tween a kitchen's four walls, you might say.
First at home, till the brothers and sisters was grown,
Then as livin'-out girl for the folk o' the town.
'Tis a good place to live in, without any doubt,
As long as there's children to run in and out.

Why, a crib by the hearth seems as natural, still,
As the stocks by our gate, or the lambs on the hill,
Long ago; so I manage by hook or by crook
To have comp'ny around while I scour or cook.
It's no diff that the house had no children before—
They just comes o' themselves when I open the door!

Oh, there's some that has kitchens as neat as a pin,
That will never give leave for a child to step in,
That's for chasin' 'em out with the stick o' the broom—
Well, I'm thinkin' good luck is swept out o' that room!
Let them reap their reward when the time comes to die
With a' the kettles and pots for to bid them good-bye.

Though it's other folks' children is all that I've had—
(There is one of 'em now, 'tis the cobbler's small lad
With a baby—I'm sayin', the time runs so fast!
There was eight in that house when I counted 'em last)—
Yet I'll pray while I've strength to put coals in the hod
There'll be always a child in my kitchen, please God!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

THE HAUNTING DOGGEREL.

Further Involuntary Discussion of the "Punch Brothers" Rhyme.

From The New Bedford Morning Mercury.

It is extraordinary how many people know things that aren't so. In the silly Summer season it is a habit to give over newspaper space to discussions over trivial subjects. This year THE NEW YORK TIMES has been printing variant versions of the Reilly lyric of the eighties until the other day, when an inquiry appeared concerning the authorship of that haunting doggerel, "Punch in the presence of the passenjare." Some one started trouble by inquiring into the authorship, and a score of contributors hastened to say—"Mark Twain."

Mark Twain wrote a number of metrical compositions, but, in spite of general assumption, he was not the author of the "Punch" lines. Those verses were the joint composition of Isaac Bromley, Noah Brooks, W. C. Wyckoff, and Moses W. Handy. Mark Twain read the verses in a newspaper and gave them currency in a skit in which he pictured their tantalizing sway.

To correct misinformation upon the important subject of the authorship of the classic lines, we quote the true story as told by Albert Bigelow Paine in his biography of Mark Twain. A certain car line, writes Mr. Paine, had recently adopted the "punch system" and posted in its cars for the information of passengers and conductor this placard:

A Blue Trip Slip for an 8 Cents Fare.
A Buff Trip Slip for a 6 Cents Fare.
A Pink Trip Slip for a 3 Cents Fare.
For Coupon and Transfer, Punch the Tickets.

Noah Brooks and Isaac Bromley were riding downtown one evening on the Fourth Avenue line, when Bromley said: "Brooks, it's poetry. By George, it's poetry!" Brooks followed the direction of Bromley's finger and read the card of instructions. They began perfecting the poetic character of the notice, giving it still more of a rhythmic twist and jingle and, arriving at The Tribune office, W. C. Wyckoff, scientific editor, and Moses P. Handy lent intellectual and poetic assistance with this result:

Conductor, when you receive a fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare!
A blue trip slip for an eight-cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a six-cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a three-cent fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare!

Chorus.

Punch brothers! Punch with care!
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.

It was printed, and street car poetry at once became popular. "Clemens discovered the lines," writes Mr. Paine, "and on one of their walks recited them to Twitchell. 'A Literary Nightmare' was written a few days later. In it Mark tells how the jingle took instant and entire possession of him and went waltzing through his brain; how, when he had finished his breakfast he couldn't tell whether he had eaten anything or not, and how, when he went to finish the novel he was writing, and took up his pen, he could only get it to say: 'Punch in the presence of the passenjare.' He found relief at last in telling it to his reverend friend, Twitchell, upon whom he unloaded it with sad results." The skit was published in the Atlantic. Howells, it is related, going to dine at Ernest Longfellow's the day following its appearance, heard his host and Tom Appleton urging each other to "Punch with care." "The Longfellow ladies had it by heart. Boston was devastated by it. At home Howells's children recited it to him in chorus. The streets were full of it; in Harvard it became an epidemic."

It was transformed into other tongues. Swinburne did a French version for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," entitled "Le Chant du Conducteur," commencing:

Ayant ete paye, le conducteur,
Percera en pleine vue du voyageur,
Quand il recoit trois sous un coupon vert.
&c.

A St. Louis magazine found relief in a Latin anthem with this chorus:

Pungite, fratres, pungite,
Pungite, cum amore,
Pungite pro vectore,
Diligentissime pungite.

In view of the history of this haunting ditty and the fact that it has been deemed worth while to revive the lines after thirty years or more, it is worth while to set the new generation straight as to the authorship.

The Sudden Limelight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been in a more or less comatose condition since reading the recent contribution to your "Reilly" memorial, signed P. W. H. Never before has a shy little pansy blossom like myself been so rudely dragged into the limelight and rechristened "Georgy." Permit me to press forward a little tremolo inquiry, just to satisfy an inward suspicion. Please hold the wire:

Is this Docther Hewins,
Creatin' these doin's,
Is this Docther Hewins
That's raisin' this—well!

It is Docther Hewins,
Creatin' these doin's,
Upon me soul, "Paddy,"
You're lookin' d——d well!

But I decline to be "smoked out." Come inside and smoke with me. Then I will tell you the third stanza of "Hold the Fort, the Proctor's Coming," and also whisper one or two other things that while not connected with either Reilly or hotel management will nevertheless add a trifle to the gayety of nations. But personally I emulate the groundhog—I have seen my shadow, and—good night! GEORGE W. HILLS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1915.

Consult "The Lady of the Lake."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly surprised to find that your accomplished commentator on the "Pass of Balmaha" seems never to have made the acquaintance of "The Lady of the Lake," a charming young person, to whom I beg to have the honor of presenting him. If he will glance at her story, he will find, in Canto Fourth, an account of the m x-white bull who was captured by the Clan Alpin raiders and whose resentment of his capture was so strenuous that he

Kept their stoutest kernes in awe,
Even at the Pass of Beal'maha.

The exact situation of the pass is not stated in the poem, but it must be somewhere in the neighborhood of Loch Katrine, where the scene of the poem is laid. B.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 5, 1915.

The Sentiment of Norway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing could have surprised me more than the short letter on "Pro-Germanism in Norway" in today's issue of your paper. A year after the European war broke out the present Royal Commissioner of Norway to the Panama-Pacific Exposition told me that nineteen out of twenty Norwegians were pro-Allies. Mr. Gade had then been living in Norway for four consecutive years, had been in all parts of the country, and talked with all sorts and conditions of men and women. I have every reason to believe that anti-German sentiment has increased since the wanton sinking of so many Norwegian ships and the jeering manner in which Die Kolnische Zeitung has referred to it. H. R. GADE.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 5, 1915.

Mr. Bryan's Desk?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES that Mr. Bryan has taken from the State Department the desk that has been used by our former Secretaries of State for the last fifty years, and I am writing as a citizen of this country and as one who has paid her taxes for over forty years to object. I feel as part owner of that desk that I have a right to demand its return to our Government and either be placed in the office of the Secretary of State or in the National Museum. I would like to ask Mr. Bryan, if one of his clerks were to carry off the desk he had been using while in the Government's employ, what he would call him. LAURA B. BELL.

Rowayton, Conn., Aug. 1, 1915.

A GALLANT WORK OF MERCY.

That of the American Ambulance Corps on the French Front.

New York, Aug. 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to inclose for publication a portion of a letter written by Dr. Robert B. Greenough of Boston, one of the volunteer surgeons at the American Hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, which gives an interesting account of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, which has been maintained by American donors of money and cars, is composed chiefly of young American college graduates, and has done fine and brave work for the wounded since the very beginning of the war. ELIOT NORTON.

Paris, June 28, 1915.

I was so fortunate as to see Richard Norton at Amiens on Sunday, June 13, and to go with him to Baizieux to the chateau where his American Volunteer Corps of Ambulances is billeted. I am sure you will be interested to know of the splendid work that this corps is doing and has been doing since the beginning of the war. Baizieux is a chateau about twenty kilometers from Amiens toward the northwest and about half that distance from the front. The corps of twenty-five ambulances which Mr. Norton has organized is quartered here by the French War Department and is an integral portion of the Second French Army. The chateau is used for sleeping and living rooms by the ambulance's staff, and they get their meals, which are the regular rations of the French Army, supplied to them in an adjoining building. At the time I visited them a vigorous offensive had been conducted by the French on the line Hebuterne, Mailly-Mallet, for about four days. This attack had succeeded in driving back the German line for a distance of about three kilometers at its greatest depth and had resulted in a great increase in the number of wounded at the front line dressing stations. For four nights Mr. Norton's ambulances had been in constant requisition carrying wounded from the Poste de Secours, or dressing station, at Hebuterne to the hospital at Acheux. The Poste de Secours at Hebuterne was an expansion of the communication trench, or "boyau," leading to the front trenches; it was about 7 feet wide and 7 feet deep and about 20 feet long, with a six-foot roof of timbers and earth.

I went with Mr. Norton for the night's work on Sunday. From time to time wounded soldiers would come straggling from the communication trench into the Poste de Secours or would be brought on litters by the French stretcher bearers. Many of the wounds had been dressed at the regimental first aid stations, but many of them needed medical attention, which was supplied by the French surgeon in charge of the poste. As soon as enough soldiers had collected to fill an ambulance we started over the road to Acheux. We were obliged to drive without lights, and the road was already fully occupied by trains of artillery, supply wagons, and commissary traveling kitchens. For about one mile the road was exposed to shell fire from the German batteries, and in consequence practically all communications had to be carried on at night. During the night the three ambulances at Hebuterne and at the two corresponding stations immediately below that point made about twelve trips and carried sixty-seven wounded. On one of the previous days, Norton tells me, they carried 528.

At about 1:30 o'clock on Monday morning an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Germans to recapture the lost trenches, which brought about a great activity of machine guns, rifles, and artillery. Shells passed over the Poste de Secours almost continuously, both from the German batteries and the French batteries, which were concealed behind us. We were fortunate enough not to have any shells burst in close proximity to us that night, but two nights later, I am told, the Poste de Secours was dismantled and an ambulance standing on the road beside it was shattered by a German shell. We worked all night until we were relieved, at 8 o'clock the following morning, by one of the regular French military ambulances. It was impossible to get any sleep during the night, both on account of the noise and the constantly recurring call for ambulance service. I came away strongly convinced that the people at home have very little notion of the splendid work these ambulance men are doing; in fact, their service is so necessary to the French at present that when it was proposed to withdraw Mr. Norton's corps from the French lines for service with the English a serious curtailment of the French Hospital service was threatened, and only by the equipment and organization of another corps of twenty-five ambulances could the deficiency be made good. If men like Richard Norton, who have the ability and enthusiasm to organize and operate ambulance corps such as this, can be found ready to volunteer for the work, it would seem that there should be no difficulty in raising the funds to support this splendid work from those at home who are unable to contribute otherwise of their services toward so good a cause.

ROBERT B. GREENOUGH, M. D.

Germany's Claim to Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading a letter in THE TIMES in regard to Shakespeare in Germany. The subject matter brought back most vividly a repeated experience which I, as a student in a German university town, had back in the seventies.

To call Shakespeare an Englishman at that time was to arouse irritability and resentment among my fellow-students of German birth and speech. The more fair-minded of them would verbally allow that he was "in England geboren," but that he was "wirklich Welt Poet," being far too great for the claim of any one nation. I also heard a lecturer on literature characterize him in this way and argue, in addition, that as Shakespeare was far better understood and appreciated in Germany than in England, he therefore belonged more to Germany. As far as my knowledge goes, Shakespeare is read as well as staged in Germany in the German tongue. One of my English-speaking fellows once attempted, in lieu of going on with a somewhat rancorous argument as to nationality, to put forth some equivalent claim as to Goethe, based especially on his philosophical breadth, but this point of view was even rudely repulsed. Goethe was a "real German," any other view being simply ridiculous as well as unfair. C. L. BURRIS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1915.

Mustaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Women who wear a blob of hair drawn down over each ear, or even those who apply powder or paint in public places, will probably be capable of voting when their time comes as intelligently as that part of our male population who prune down, lop off, and otherwise abbreviate their mustaches until they look like a dab of soot. In both instances visible evidences of a strong mentality seem lacking, and there is little enough to choose between blobs of hair over the ears and the cute little triangles of hair under the nose, but that little is all in the ladies' favor.

New York, Aug. 6, 1915. WILLIAM.

The Virginia Judge Heard From.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly announce in your next edition that the Walter C. Kelly who was arrested in New York as a purse snatcher, and mentioned in your columns of Aug. 5, has no connection whatever with Walter C. Kelly, the vaudeville star, who is appearing at Keith's Garden Pier this week.

WALTER C. KELLY,
(The Virginia Judge.)

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 6, 1915.

A Woman First Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The growing tendency to disregard gallantry, found in our public conveyances and elsewhere, suggests a society called "Woman First" as a companion to "Safety First." Every male who deports himself with proper consideration toward a female is eligible. No other qualification necessary.

LEWIS PHILIPS.

New York, Aug. 5, 1915.

THE GERMANY NOW ALMOST FORGOTTEN.

An American Woman Who Lived in it for Many Years Replies to Gertrude Atherton—Some Things Done Better There Than Here.

By ALICE LANE MEREDITH.

Boston, Aug. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As another American woman, who made her home in Germany, not for seven years, as Gertrude Atherton did, but for seventeen years, may I also be permitted to write of Germany as I found it, and show how widely our views differ?

When reading letters like Mrs. Atherton's, I am always reminded of the thoroughly sensible advice given to me by my oldest brother, (who had traveled extensively in Europe,) as I was about to sail from America for the first time, to spend many years in Germany.

With his peculiar, whimsical smile he said, "Now, sister, do not try to make Germany over to suit your American ideas, but try rather to adapt yourself to conditions there; for the Germans have already learned many lessons, which we are only now beginning to learn over here." It has seemed to me many times during this past year as though a great many Americans have the fixed idea that, if only Germany could be made to adopt our form of government, our methods, and our manners and customs, the German people would be very much happier. Americans who hold such views have either not lived long enough in Germany to understand the people, or else they belong to the blissfully conceited type who can always be found as tourists in every country, bragging of the way that things are done at home and explaining how they think everything should be done in Europe.

As an illustration of this class, commend me to the genuine old "Yankee" whom I once overheard arguing on a Rhine steamer with a sturdy old Hollander, and trying to convince the latter that the Dutch did not know how to build windmills! Is it not one of our national traits to boast of everything, from our particular form of government to our particularly small feet? Surely that is the opinion which most Europeans hold regarding us, and I do not wonder at it.

Ever since this war began the Germans have been pictured to us as almost slaves, because they have an Emperor at the head of their nation, instead of a President, and we have been constantly told that the German people have suffered from militarism during all these forty years of peace; yet, in my seventeen years there, I saw no sign of all this, nor did I ever hear Germans oppose the system of military training. Full well they knew how their beloved land had been laid waste, more than once, by their enemies because they had been unprepared, and, when this war came, not only those young men of Germany who were called out answered the call, but also more than a million volunteers within a few days! Compare this state of things with that in England, where, as Mrs. Atherton has said, "the very poor have never fought for England unless coerced. It is not their England, but the England of the gentleman class."

Poverty, such as is seen in England and in America, is not to be found in Germany, and a happier and more contented people than the Germans were, before this war began, never existed.

Many newspaper writers have made the statement that our German-American citizens left their own country because they were unhappy and oppressed there. Broadly speaking, I do not believe that this has been the case for more than a generation. Did it never occur to these writers that Germany's large annual surplus population, (an excess of 750,000 per annum,) has driven hundreds of thousands to seek a livelihood in America and England and her colonies, where the thorough and efficient training which they obtained in the German schools finds better compensation than in their own land, overcrowded with men equally competent?

While Mrs. Atherton is most enthusiastic regarding the beautiful and admirably governed German cities, and acknowledges that she liked Germany better than any other country in Europe, she claims that surroundings so artistic, and so perfected, encourage indolence and dreaming rather than energetic work. It would seem that the effect has been somewhat different upon the German people, for indolence and a lack of energetic action have been about the only two failings of which the German soldier has not, as yet, been accused.

In the German city which became my home there was an American colony of about sixty families and many students. Many of the problems which the "housekeeper" of the family here must meet were not found in Germany, and we had time, therefore, to take up our music or painting, to study the foreign languages, and to enjoy the best theatres, operas, and lectures. We found on every hand the incentive to learn more of art, of music, and of literature, and to complete as far as possible our superficial education along these lines.

We sent our children to the German schools, and found them admirable, nor did I once have occasion to complain of severity in discipline. On the contrary, I shall always feel deeply grateful to those who inculcated in my children a love for learning, and gave them a firm formation to build upon. It might, perhaps, be added that upon our return to America my oldest son was able to enter one of our highest universities as a junior at the age of 18, and this result was accomplished without so much home work as required by many of our schools here.

Mrs. Atherton evidently saw little of home life in Germany, or she would not speak of "the permanent subjection of woman" there. During my seventeen years in that country I had exceptional opportunities for making German friends, not only in my own city, but in nearly every other province, and I found the German women holding an enviable position and enjoying many privileges not accorded to the women of other countries. All universities are open to women, and many women professors may be found in them, while a visit to the clubrooms of any of the societies of German women will show how many of their number hold high positions in their chosen professions.

The German husband appreciates his wife's devotion to him and to their children, and he is ready to give her every comfort and pleasure that he can afford. Every Sunday and holiday one may see hundreds of these happy couples, usually with their children, enjoying their outing together, and many Americans have envied them their ability to find so much enjoyment in the most simple and inexpensive pleasures.

I once heard a young American girl say: "If I could be sure that, after ten years of married life, my husband would be as devoted to me as that German husband is to his wife, after all these years, I would marry, too, but so many American husbands do not 'wear well.'"

Another American woman said pathetically, to her German friend: "I would give anything that I possess if I could hear my husband speaking of 'my wife' in the tone of pride that your husband has."

Mrs. Atherton makes the unqualified statement that "our country stands for the only true progress in the world today." True progress in any country certainly should mean that the people of that country are cared for, educated, and governed in the best possible manner. Let us compare our own progress in these respects with that which Germany can show, for instance, for it seems to me that the duty of the State to its citizens is more keenly realized and more conscientiously fulfilled in Germany than in any other country. There no child is allowed to grow up in ignorance, and no child may be employed when too young, nor for too long hours, nor where his surroundings are such as to endanger health or morals. When these children are old enough to secure permanent positions, they find many hundreds of co-operative employment bureaus ready to help them. The workingman's insurance, which has been in operation in Germany for thirty years, is only during the past few years being adopted here, as are most of the other regulations for child welfare mentioned above. I have never known a sweatshop to exist in Germany, nor would the filthy tenements of our cities be permitted to remain there for a day. Neither have I ever known of factories burning, where no adequate provisions were made for the escape of the employes; nor of excursion steamers like the Eastland and the Slocum being allowed to carry passengers. There is no Blackwell's Island in Germany, where two men are kept in a cell not large enough for one, with no window for ventilation. Careless drivers are not allowed to kill hundreds of innocent victims on the streets of Germany, nor would such a driver escape punishment. We are always boasting of our freedom. Is it not to be deplored that this freedom permits such sins against the weak and helpless to be committed?

ALICE LANE MEREDITH.

FREE DENTAL CLINICS.

They Offer to the Rich an Almost Untouched Field for Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with extreme pleasure the announcement in THE TIMES of the proposed free dental clinic for the City of Rochester, the gift of Mr. Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company of that city.

This is the second great institution of its kind to be founded and dedicated to the service of our people. I refer to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, which was dedicated Nov. 24, 1914, by the Forsyth Brothers in the City of Boston. On the occasion of that event, Dr. Rodrigues Ortolengui, a world-renowned member of the dental profession, writing in the Items of Interest, said: "It is to be hoped that the example set by the Forsyths will be followed by the generous rich of other cities, and that similar institutions will become fairly common throughout the land." All honor, then, to Mr. Eastman, who has been the first to hear this call, and who responds with the donation of a building to cost upward of $1,000,000.

With all our medical hospitals and our splendid facilities for the treatment and care of our sick, not until now have the people had a place to go for dental treatment. Of course, when surgical cases present, the medical practitioner is well fitted to perform the duties required, but dentistry presents such a broad field of possibilities, and embraces so much of service to benefit the human race, that it seems strange that society has not these many years felt the call for a dental hospital. European countries, considered far behind America in the development of dental science, have been blessed with hospitals specially fitted for the dental infirm.

M. HILLEL FELDMAN, D. D. S.,
President

COLONY CLUB BUILDS AN ELABORATE HOME

Interior of the New Edifice Is Being Decorated by Many Noted Artists.

WILL OPEN IN DECEMBER

Building Contains Gymnasium, Turkish Baths, Squash Courts, and Sleeping Rooms.

The new Colony Club building at Sixty-second Street and Park Avenue, which will be completed for occupancy at a cost of approximately $1,000,000, and will be, it is said, the finest women's clubhouse in the world, is now ready for the elaborate interior finishing designed for it. The masons, carpenters, and steel workers have practically accomplished their work of construction.

The architects are Delano & Aldrich of 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, and the interior decorators are Miss Alice Nicholas and Mrs. Hughes, whose studio is in the Carlton Chambers, Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the club.

The building is in the Georgian style. Its exterior is of white Vermont marble and dark red brick, the marble running solid from the sidewalk to the top of the ground floor, and being used above as trimming in the pilasters, window borders, and cornice. The façade presents a view of a building of four stories surmounted by a mansard roof, though in fact there are twelve floor levels, including the two basement and three mezzanine floors. On the outside, the building is 100 feet by 125 feet at its base, and stands 130 feet above the street level.

One of the attractions of the exterior view will be rows of imported Oriental plane trees next to the curbs on both the Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street sides of the building. In conceiving the outside appearance of the clubhouse the architects included these trees.

Equipped With Turkish Baths.

Turkish baths of improved style and a swimming pool 20 by 60 feet, finished in white tile and marble, occupy more than half the space of the main basement. Other baths, shower, tub, needle, &c., are on this floor.

As one enters the building through the vestibule it is inside the main or Park Avenue entrance. To the right, opposite a taxicab starter's booth, is a dog room, where the members of the Colony Club may check their pets. Passing through the vestibule, one is received in a circular entrance hall from which there are exits to adjacent reception and guest rooms.

The main room of this floor is the ball room, upon which architects and decorators spent much time in designing. Its dancing space is 60 by 40 feet and the ceiling is two stories above the polished floor, a musicians' gallery being suspended halfway up. The ball room is to be finished in pure Georgian style with coral-colored hanging and furnishings. A drawing room, also on the ground floor, will be finished in antique green. For these, as for many other rooms in the building, the decorators have ordered furniture abroad especially manufactured hanging and furniture.

A lounge is to be another attractive room on the second floor. Its walls will be of paneled butternut to the ceiling and old blue hangings and coverings will be arranged by the decorators. Adjoining the lounge will be the library, of paneled oak from floor to ceiling, flanked by card rooms, sitting rooms, and private dining rooms.

The loggia, on the third floor, represents the highest interest of all concerned in the artistic finishing of the clubhouse. It is 125 by 75 feet in size and its interior will be finished to give the effect of outdoors to one sitting in it. Its roof, two stories high, is of groined vaults, and its mural and ceiling decorations will be painted by Robert Winthrop Chanler, the artist. In the centre will be a fountain done by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, which, it is said, is among the best pieces from her hand. The floor of the room will be of quarried tile and the furniture of a design to suggest the out-of-doors tea garden. It is in this room that the members are expected to congregate for afternoon tea and light refreshments.

On the same floor are members' and guests' dining rooms, each of original interior treatment. The kitchen, two stories in height with many windows, adjoins the dining rooms. The specifications call for as complete and modern equipment for the kitchen as can be found in any of the city's hotels.

Wallpaper Made in Europe.

The fourth and fifth floors are given largely to bedrooms, of which there are twenty in the club. The decorators have planned to give each bedroom an individual character. The wallpaper for these rooms has been ordered from abroad. Also on the fifth floor is the gymnasium, from which special elevators run down to the baths in the basement. The gymnasium is to be equipped with every desirable device. Across a hall from it is space for hairdressing rooms, where specialists will always be in attendance.

Servants' quarters occupy most of the sixth floor. There are bedrooms, bathrooms, and sitting rooms for the maid attendants. On the seventh floor there are two squash courts, lit through skylights in the roof. A spectators' gallery is suspended over each court. The floor space of this story is less than that at the ground level, the perpendicular of the walls being built back from the perpendicular of the main base. This gives space on the roof of the sixth floor, outside the walls of the seventh, for an open-air roof garden or promenade.

The equipment of the club throughout is after the fashion of the most modern hotels and clubs, the refrigerating and incinerating plants being unusually large. Also, much of the new furniture to be used in the building is being manufactured especially, it being the boast of the interior decorators that nearly everything in the building, save what is taken from the old clubhouse at Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, will be original and unique.

The club will be opened the first week in December with a grand ball, but no definite date for the opening has been fixed, nor has the date for the removal from the old clubhouse been announced.

The Colony Club was organized in 1903, but it assumed its present character in 1907 under the leadership of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who has been its President since the beginning. Miss Anne Morgan is the Vice President, and Miss Ruth V. Twombly the Secretary. The club has always had an Advisory Board of men, of which, until his death, J. Pierpont Morgan was a member. The board is now composed of Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk and R. H. Williams.

The building at Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street was opened early in 1907, and was considered a wonder of art and comfort. Miss Elsie de Wolfe executed most of the interior decorating, and it has been noted that the best of her work will be removed to the new clubhouse. When the present quarters were opened, the club attracted much attention, both because of the prominence in society and art of the women included in its membership and because of the fact that the club, though distinctly social, was so exclusively designed for women. Except for a few more or less public rooms, men have been forbidden even entrance into the clubhouse, and the same strictness will be observed in the new building.

In December, 1913, the club found that it had outgrown its Madison Avenue home, and it was decided to move to new quarters. It was then that the idea of the present clubhouse was developed. The Finance Committee, of which Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold is the Chairman, made the plans for the sale of the old home and the purchase of a site for the new.

The membership limit of the club, 600, has been reached and there is a long waiting list. There are about 400 non-resident members.

I. L. RICE, JR., WEDS.

Alderman Unites Him to Miss Weil at Municipal Building.

The friends of Isaac L. Rice, Jr., and Miss Beatrice Weil of 202 Riverside Drive were surprised yesterday when they learned the young couple had been married quietly by an Alderman in the Municipal Building on Monday. They are now speeding westward to spend their honeymoon on Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies.

Isaac L. Rice, Sr., lives at the Ansonia and is wealthy. His wife is the President of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises. Miss Weil is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Weil.

Young Mr. Rice and Miss Weil are reported to have been engaged for three years, but it was only recently that they announced it to their friends. No date was set for the marriage, and it was believed it would be many months before the formal announcement would be made. So there was much surprise when it became known that they had quietly motored to the Municipal Building on Monday afternoon, had taken out a license, and then been married before leaving the building.

Only near relatives were present. These included Mr. and Mrs. Weil and Mrs. Rice. Immediately after they were married Mr. and Mrs. Rice started for the Canadian Northwest, but their return they will live in New York.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD SAILS.

Medical Men Leave San Francisco on Way to China.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and a member of the China Medical Board, a subsidiary of the Rockefeller Foundation, sailed yesterday, with other medical scientists, from San Francisco for China. The commission is on its way to launch the actual work of the China Medical Board, and will remain in the republic until next December.

Those in the party, besides Dr. Flexner, are Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Director of the China Medical Board; Dr. William H. Welch, head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Dr. Frederick Gates, son of Frederick T. Gates, Chairman of the Rockefeller General Education Board. Mrs. Flexner and Mrs. Buttrick are also on board the ship.

The immediate purpose of the commission in going to China is to put the work anticipated by the China Medical Board on a sure footing, so that it can be prosecuted efficiently and extensively for the betterment of the public health of the republic. As one of its first steps, it is expected the commission will take over the Union Medical College in Peking and reorganize it as a centre of medical instruction for the Chinese in China. Other educational work will be undertaken and a beginning will be made for the sanitary improvement of the larger Chinese cities.

MISS L. B. KINNEY WEDS.

Bride of Tomas Carlos Leon Will Live in Argentina.

Miss Linda Beatrice Kinney, daughter of Augustine J. Kinney of 126 East Thirty-sixth Street, was married yesterday to Tomas Carlos Leon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Leon of Mexico at the Church of Our Lady of Hope, Riverside Drive and 156th Street. Mr. Kinney gave his daughter in marriage.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Nona Coridon and Helen E. Kinney, a sister of the bride. William Leon, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Frank J. Kinney, Aubrey Kinney Abrahall, Richard V. Bradley, and Cornelius Burnham Savage.

Mr. Leon is a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1912, and a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Leon sailed for Buenos Aires, Argentina, yesterday afternoon, where Mr. Leon is in business.

COSTUME BALL FOR CHARITY

Long Island Society to Give Event for Southside Hospital.

Society on the south side of Long Island is making plans for the costume ball, which is to be held at the Argyle Park Casino, Babylon, L. I., on Sept. 3, for the benefit of the Southside Hospital, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Many attractive features are being arranged by the entertainment committee which consists of Mrs. Webster C. Estes, Mrs. Spencer W. Aldrich, Mrs R. D Little, Mrs. William May, Mrs J. Gerard Benkard, Mrs. W. S. Jenkins Mrs. J. Ives Plumb, Mrs. Harold Sutton and Mrs. William B. Savage. Among the patronesses are Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. Gustave Kobbe, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. Langdon Valentine, Mrs. Gerard V Hollins, Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, and Mrs. S. H. de Forest.

Miss Pfeiffer to Wed on Aug. 15.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Pfeiffer of 940 Fox Street, the Bronx, and J. Carl Becher, is to take place on Sunday, Aug. 15, at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. Becher is a lawyer of this city.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 210.

SUFFRAGE ORATOR TELLS OF CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane Had to Dodge a Baseball on Long Island.

ADDRESS IN A MOVIE SHOW

Finds It Easier to Address Men Than Women, but Holds a "Punch" in Reserve for Antis.

Long Island suffragists have found an unusual and forceful speaker in Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane of Oceanside. So successful has she been that the Empire State Campaign Committee plans to send her all over the State. Mrs. Doane being a lawyer, talks convincingly and readily. Her main topic, the child labor issue, is one she discusses from the heart, for at one time she was a child laborer and so she speaks feelingly of that evil.

From child laborer to member of the bar is a long step, and Mrs. Doane's career, now being rounded out by her plea for the ballot, is most unusual. When still in short skirts she studied stenography, and became so proficient that she was employed in the Standard Oil offices as confidential stenographer to John D. Archbold. Thence she went as stenographer to the United States District Court in Brooklyn, the first woman to hold such a position. She studied law off and on and in 1908 was admitted to practice. The late Mayor Gaynor dictated many of his famous and humorous letters to Mrs. Doane, for she was employed in the City Hall as his confidential stenographer.

An early marriage brought her a son —her only child—and he manages her farm at Oceanside, just back of Long Beach. Mrs. Doane takes keen delight in country life when not campaigning, and enjoys her home duties.

Was Once a Child Laborer.

Talking of her work, Mrs. Doane said:

"Speaking seems to come natural to me, as I suppose it does to any woman, if the men are to be believed. It must be said, however, that in spite of many years' association with public men, in spite of reporting stenographically a great many political meetings, it was with a great deal of trepidation that I faced my first audience, a little more than three months ago. Having been in public life practically all of my business career made me feel more at home among men than women, and my first audience consisted of women only, so you can understand that I was a little more nervous than I might have been had my hearers been of both sexes.

"I had heard a woman—one of those fortunate ones whose life had been sheltered—express herself in favor of child labor. And so, like an inspiration, it occurred to me to discuss that subject. One need not be ashamed of having been compelled to work as a child, and I did, and the memory of a little popcorn factory on the lower west side of New York City, where I literally slaved from dawn until dusk in a dark rear tenement room, seldom seeing the sun even, had always been with me. For could I ever forget the dreadful hours with which my brother and sisters and myself hurried to complete gross after gross of little silk balls to adorn the lambrequins that were so much in vogue in those days. And my arms ache yet at the thought of the bundles of flannel bathing suits that I carried from the contractor's shop to our tenement home and back again.

"With all these thoughts so vividly present, it wasn't hard to tell those kindly women who had invited me to speak something about child labor and what equal suffrage might do to ameliorate such conditions.

Kissed the Orator.

"After my first talk to the women on the child labor topic they crowded around me and shook my hand, and one dear old lady kissed me on the cheek, while a rather sciduous woman in the rear of the room wiped her eyes. The woman running the meeting was most enthusiastic and it was her encouragement that led me to continue to talk for suffrage. Since that day there are more demands for talks than I ever imagined there could be. It seems as though every one in the districts surrounding Oceanside, my home, wants to hear at first hand how it feels to be a child laborer.

"That issue I consider the most important and one of the strongest the suffragists can make. If my health holds out I intend to speak until election Day, and I believe sincerely that if we win then the child labor evil will be speedily corrected.

"At my second speech in a nearby village I was heartily discouraged. They asked me to talk in a moving picture place, between reels. It was a small audience, friendly enough, perhaps, but being a movie house the place was in semi-darkness and I couldn't tell from looking at the people how the speech was going. I had journeyed from the city in a pouring rain, was afraid of being late, and had no supper, and as the village was noted for the prominence of the antis, the moment I began to speak a dozen or so noisily shuffled out. I perservered with the talk, though, and the local committee afterwards said I had made a hit, but I didn't think so.

"In spite of all the worry there is a lot of fun in the work. You meet so many different people, and when you can sway an audience it is a genuine delight. It didn't take me long to learn that you have to put 'the punch' right at your audience to get its attention. In telling of the fate of the National Child Labor bill in the last Congress I explained the procedure and my audience applauded when I said, 'Yes, it was Senator Overman, not Superman, who refused unanimous consent and prevented the bill coming to a vote.'

Talked Chickens to Farmers.

"An audience of farmers did not seem much interested in child labor until I asked them, 'Did you ever see baby chicks scratching for the mother hen?' That brought the question home to them as nothing else could have done, it seemed.

"People seem to sit up and take notice when I say: 'We stand appalled at the great war, but in this country we have 2,000,000 children on the industrial fighting line, with almost as great a mortality, and females as well as males are in the front rank.' Old people seem to like references to the civil war, and they nod their heads when I say: 'Not since anti-slavery days has there been a greater moral issue than equal suffrage.'

"In my campaigning throughout Long Island I have been generally treated with attention, though at one place—Quogue or East Quogue—when a speech was being made outdoors, some one threw a baseball at my head and missed me by a few inches. This was offset, however, by the indignation of the men in the crowd, though they weren't able to catch the riotous person.

"Every suffrage speaker will tell you that women are harder to convince than men. But when I see an antagonistic audience of women I do not hesitate to ring in a little slap that makes them sit up, saying: 'Any woman who cannot spare thirty minutes a year to vote is not worth the protection of our flag.'"

ACTRESS RECOVERS CHILD.

Gets a Court Order on Her Husband, William Smythe.

Justice Ford in the Supreme Court yesterday ordered that William Smythe, actor, surrender his daughter, Kathleen, 5 years old, to her mother, Mrs. Marie Nevins Smythe, who is known on the stage as Marie Hartman.

Mrs. Smythe has started a divorce suit, naming Toby Claude, the actress, as co-respondent. She stated that Smythe was living at 110 West Thirty-ninth Street, which also was Miss Claude's place of residence, with the little girl.

The actor said that the girl was in the country and that there was no need of the mother having gone to court to get her.

COLLISION CAUSES ANOTHER

Girl Companion Thrown Over Motor Cyclist's Head Into Auto.

When Frank McCluskey of 4 Brenton Court, Jamaica, L. I., turned for an instant yesterday afternoon to gaze at the wrecks of two automobiles that had collided at Merrick Road and Locust Avenue, Springfield, L. I., he and his motor cycle ran into a third automobile.

Miss Lillian Hagan of Fulton Street and Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, who was riding behind McCluskey, was hurled over his head and into the lap of Mrs. C. J. Hauslein, who was riding in an automobile with her husband, of 46 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

McCluskey was thrown head foremost through the glass windshield of the Hauslein car. Mrs. Hauslein was badly cut by flying glass on the right leg and arm.

Miss Hagan suffered a possible fracture of the skull and abrasions of the left knee and ankle, besides a bad scalp wound. McCluskey's wrists were cut by glass and his face and scalp were lacerated.

McCluskey, Mrs. Hauslein and Miss Hagan were attended in a hotel by Ambulance Surgeon Backus of the Jamaica Hospital. Miss Hagan was in such a serious condition that she was put to bed in the hotel.

The two big wrecked automobiles ran together five minutes previously. One was owned and driven by Joseph D. Junkins of Pelham Manor, N. Y., who was accompanied by August A. Herdon of 60 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. The other was driven by Edward J. Waller of 228 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, and owned by the Rev. Dr. Emil S. Harper, rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, of 792 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Besides the chauffeur, it contained four young women, one a niece of Dr. Harper. No one was hurt.

AUTO MAIMS LITTLE BOY.

Miss Ballou Carries Injured Lad to the Hospital in Her Arms.

Maturin N. Ballou, author of books of travel, was driving his automobile through Forty-third Street late last evening when four-year-old Samuel Collett of 574 Eleventh Avenue tried to cross in front of it between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. Notwithstanding all Mr. Ballou could do the boy was hit.

Miss Corinne Ballou, Mr. Ballou's niece, who was riding with him to his home, 55 Powers Place, Yonkers, picked the boy up and held him in her arms while her uncle drove to Polyclinic Hospital. There it was said the youngster's skull was probably fractured, and he probably would die. Mr. Ballou was not arrested, as witnesses exonerated him of blame.

NAVAL ARCHITECT INJURED.

H. J. Gielow Thrown Out of Auto Which Is Driven by Wife.

Henry J. Gielow, a naval architect, who lives at the Hotel Bossert, Hicks and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, was injured yesterday afternoon when his automobile, driven by Mrs. Gielow, ran into a milk wagon on Surf Avenue, near West Twelfth Street, Coney Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Gielow were on their way to dinner at the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate. The automobile was damaged, and they went home in another car after a physician had dressed Mr. Gielow's injuries, lacerations of the scalp and severe bruises over the right eye.

TRY TO WRECK FAST TRAIN.

Obstruction in Path of the Lehigh's Black Diamond Express.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Operating officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were at Stafford, near Batavia, today investigating a reported attempt to wreck the Black Diamond Express. It was found that a pile of tools and scrap iron had been put on the rails a short distance from Stafford Station. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to slow down.

The material was scattered about, but the engine did not leave the rails. No arrest has been made.

OKUMA INCLINED TO STAY.

Japanese Premier Yielding to Pressure by the Elder Statesmen.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Owing to the persistent pressure which has been exerted by the Elder Statesmen on Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier now is inclined to remain in office. The Count on July 30 presented to the Emperor the resignation of the entire ministry, in consequence of charges directed against certain of the ministers in connection with the method of conducting the parliamentary elections last March.

Takaaki Kato, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vice Admiral Rokuro Yashiro, the Minister of Marine, still prefer to retire, it being their express belief that the ministry will have difficulty in continuing in power.

Conferences between the Elder Statesmen and the ministers, looking to a solution of the cabinet crisis, continue. Viscount Sutemi Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Baron Ichiro Motono, Ambassador at Petrograd, are being prominently mentioned for the post of Foreign Minister in succession of M. Kato.

Miss Inez Rogers Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Inez Dudley Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cogswell Rogers of Dudley Manor, Cummington, Mass., to William John Hazel, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hazel of Homer, Mich. No date has been set for the wedding, but it is planned for the early Autumn. Miss Rogers, who has spent much time in New York, is a direct descendant of the Rev. Dr. John Rogers, President of Harvard College in 1685, and of Thomas Dudley, the first Governor of Massachusetts.

Miss Stott to Wed A. J. Picard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stott of 132 West Ninety-third Street, anounce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catharine Oakley Stott, to Arthur Jacques Picard of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

CHARITIES.

IN NEED OF HELP

1—A mother and six children, youngest only one year old. Father recovering from illness. Fund of $250 needed for rent and food until father is able again to support family.

2—A widow with three children, youngest only two years old. Mother to be sent to convalescent home to regain health. $150 needed for necessities of life until mother is well again.

3—Parents dead, 21-year-old girl trying to keep home for her little sister and brother. Highly spoken of by friends. $66 needed to pay rent for 6 months.

WILL YOU HELP ONE OF THESE?

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

are trying to raise $30,000 to guarantee a conditional gift of the same amount, to be used in paying a burdensome mortgage on the Home. The Sisters implore the public for help.

There is no sorrow, no misery, not represented among our patients—of all nations and creeds—wounded, deprived of work, cut off from their own people, and avoided by the world. Think of them a little!

St. Rose's Home, 71 Jackson St., New York.

SUFFRAGIST TORCH ILLUMINES JERSEY

Passed Along by New York Women on a Tug in the Middle of the Hudson River.

SPEECH BY MRS. HAVEMEYER

Accepted by Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, and After a Tour of the State Will Go to Pennsylvania.

The suffragists' Torch of Victory, which began its New York tour at Montauk Point, L. I., early in June and was carried by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer to Buffalo, was transferred yesterday to the New Jersey suffrage organization. The transfer was not without its hitches and temporary embarrassments, but the suffragists said that its final success was a symbol of the hitches and temporary embarrassments attending their ultimate victory at the polls in November.

The transfer took place in the middle of the Hudson River. The officials of the Women's Political Union, accompanied by several guests, including Dr. Henry Moskowitz, the President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, left Pier A, North River, at 11:45 on the tug W. S. Holbrook, offered to the suffragists by W. S. Holbrook, the President of the Holbrook Towing Line. It was due to leave at 11:30, but waited fifteen minutes for several belated reporters and photographers. These, however, made their appearance on the pier after the tug departed and fruitlessly beckoned to the departing vessel, gay in purple and white bunting and flags, the colors of the Union.

Arriving in midstream a little above Cortlandt Street, the Holbrook waited patiently for a half hour. At last a dinghy was espied approaching from the New Jersey shore. Drawing nearer, the name "De Gink" was deciphered, and a huge man, known as Fat Willie, drew his 360 pounds erect and megaphoning through his hands informed the restless New York delegates that the Jersey Inspectors would not allow the New Jersey women to board their tug, the A. W. Smith, which was not licensed to carry passengers. Fat Willie generously offered to take the "lamp," as he termed the torch, to the Jersey women.

A brief consultation was held with Mrs. Havemeyer, and W. S. Holbrook, who was on the New York tug, descended into the dinghy and was conveyed by its weighty occupant to the New Jersey pier, where he convinced the officials that it would be quite safe to permit the New Jersey women to carry out their program. With their spirits restored, the Jersey women proceeded to midstream, and the ceremony of transferring the torch took place.

Mrs. Havemeyer made the presentation speech, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch could not be present owing to the recent death of her husband. Mrs. Havemeyer said that she had stepped up from the ranks to take Mrs. Blatch's place. One of the things, she said, that had pleased her most on the trip to Buffalo, which was welcomed all along the way, was the fact that the women were interested in the torch itself, as a symbol of their progress, and not in its bearers.

The torch was accepted by Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, the head of the New Jersey Women's Political Union, in a little speech. Dr. Moskowitz made a short address approving the efforts of the suffragists to secure political equality. Mrs. Annie Delony Martin recited a poem by Percy Mackeye on suffrage.

The New Jersey women will pass the torch on to those of Pennsylvania in due time.

The tug returned to Pier A shortly after 1 o'clock, accompanied by the Jersey tug, and the suffragists expressed their joy that just as the torch was passed over the sun broke through the gray bank of clouds. They said it was another omen of victory.

The ceremony of transferring the torch is to be seen in moving pictures, and numerous photographers were aboard to make snapshots.

Among those on board the New York tug were Miss Elizabeth Hill, Executive Secretary of the Women's Political Union, who arranged the ceremony; Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Joseph G. Dean, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins and Miss Tomkins.

After the Jersey tug turned to its home port a suffrage meeting was held in Jersey City. The torch is to tour the State, and Mrs. Havemeyer is going over on Monday to take an active part in the campaign there.

The torch was carried through a part of New Jersey in the afternoon and evening. It passed through Rahway and Perth Amboy to Keyport, whence Mrs. Vadin Curtis took it to Keansburg, and it was presented to Mrs. Henry Wesenman. It was taken later to Atlantic Highlands, where Mrs. Benjamin Price received it at a street meeting. Thence it passed to Monmouth County suffragists, represented by Miss Alyse Gregory. It is to go to Long Branch, where Mrs. Havemeyer will arrive on Monday. She will take it to Asbury Park, where a celebration week is to be held, and will make an address on Monday evening.

Daughters to Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Pyne.

Mrs. Eugene M. Sawyer (Miss Edith Landon) and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., (Miss Agnes Landon), daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon of New York and Oyster Bay, are being congratulated upon the birth of daughters.

WIFE TO JOIN MANCHESTER.

Duchess Sails for Europe and Reconciliation Is Rumored.

Much to the surprise of her relatives and friends in this country, the Duchess of Manchester sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis. It was reported that she had gone to rejoin her husband, from whom she has been living apart for a long time.

When the Duke of Manchester sailed for England shortly after the war started he was heavily in debt in the United States and Canada owing to the failure of his million-dollar scheme for providing "pious pictures for poor people." He lived in a bungalow at New Rochelle for a time with Captain Pierre Drouillard and Blair Frazer as his chief advisers and acquired notoriety owing to suits brought against him by creditors.

A friend of the family said yesterday that the Duke and Duchess, while they were not temperamentally sympathetic, were going to try to get along with as little friction as possible.

The Duchess of Manchester came to New York alone on the death of her father, Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, and remained to settle up his estate. Mr. Zimmerman had been very much annoyed by the confusion into which his ducal son-in-law's affairs had been thrown, and when told that the Duke had gone to the front expressed a fervent hope that Lord Kitchener had given him a prominent place.

Princess Engalitcheff, who is suing for divorce, was booked to sail for Bordeaux yesterday on the French liner Espagne. Shortly before the steamer was due to leave she sent word from the Hotel Vanderbilt to cancel the booking. Her husband, Prince Engalitcheff, who was at one time the Russian Vice-Consul at Chicago, is at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

TRACY FUNERAL TOMORROW.

Army and Navy Will Be Represented at Trinity Church.

The funeral of General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who died on Friday afternoon at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from Trinity Church. Full military and naval honors will be paid.

A detachment of sailors and several companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton will guard the cortege and form the escort to Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, where the burial will take place.

Among the honorary pallbearers will be Major General Leonard Wood and Colonel John B. Bellinger, representing the army; Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Captain Thomas S. Rogers of the New York, representing the navy; Chief Justice Willard Bartlett, former Chief Justice Charles Andrews, Paul Fuller, Frank H. Platt, and George Foster Peabody.

Dr. Arthur T. Hills.

Dr. Arthur T. Hills of Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, died yesterday at the Summer home of his brother, Dr. Alfred K. Hills, at Nashua, N. H., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., and was a son of the late Alden and Mrs. Nancy Currier Hills. Dr. Hills practiced in this city for thirty-five years. He was a member of the Republican, Lotos, and Mendelssohn Glee Club. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Anna Bulkeley, and by one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY E. GLABB, wife of Adam Glabb, a hotel keeper, died on Friday at her home, 2,272 Webster Avenue, in her forty-seventh year.

Mrs. MARY FLORENCE McDOWELL RANSOM, wife of Stephen Billings Ransom, Secretary of the C. H. Parsons Company, died on Friday at her home, 278 Barrow Street, Jersey City.

WILLIAM F. ROONEY, a real estate agent for many years, died on Friday at his home, 502 West 113th Street, in his forty-eighth year. Mr. Rooney was campaign manager for the late Justice John J. Delany.

Mrs. EMMA S. HOGAN, widow of James A. Hogan, died on Friday at her home, 4 Arch Street, Newark, N. J., in her sixty-sixth year.

Miss LOUISE SHERMAN KYLE, for years an artist and teacher in this city, died on July 31 at the Seabury Memorial Home in Mount Vernon.

WILLIAM WHITLOCK BONNETT, a civil engineer and mathematician, died on Friday at his home in Waterbury, Conn.

ENGELBERT MEEKER, 67 years old, General Manager of Shellas & Co., dyers, upholsterers of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 47 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES PLANT LEETE, 71 years old, a real estate agent of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 41 Hanson Place.

Mrs. KATE NEVIN, widow of James Nevin, died on Friday at her home, 891 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in her sixty-first year.

WILLIAM C. GAY, 59 years old, a builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 435 Berry Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH E. SURRE, 65 years old, a former member of the Police Department, died on Friday at his home, 1,950 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERT G. SENKOWSKY, 54 years old, Sergeant at Arms of the New Jersey Assembly, died yesterday morning at his home 1,175 Chestnut Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Senkowsky was a Republican and was appointed to his legislative office six years ago. He was a member of Elizabeth Lodge, 289, B. P. O. E., the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Knights of Pythias. He is survived by one son, Lawrence Senkowsky of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. LILLIAN COMSTOCK PROUT, wife of Dr. Jonathan Prout, a retired physician of Brooklyn, died in Garden City, L. I., yesterday. She was 68 years old. Her father was David A. Comstock, one of the founders of the New York Life Insurance Company. On her mother's side she was descended from Miles Standish.

MORRIS WERSBA, a cloak and suit manufacturer of 129 West Twenty-eighth Street, died yesterday at his home, 186 West 142d Street. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

STEPHEN HICKSON, a retired gold leaf manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 391 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in London, England, and came to this country in 1858. Mr. Hickson was a member of the Royal Arcanum and left one son and five daughters.

JOHN A. HEALY, a molasses broker of Hammond, Iowa, died in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday while seated in a chair in the library of the home of his daughter, Mrs. Francis G. Smith, at 888 Broad Street. He had suffered from Bright's disease, but his death was not expected. Mr. Healy was born at Clinton, N. Y., and graduated from Hamilton College in the same class as Grover Cleveland.

The Store Beautiful

Gowns — Millinery

Hartmann IMPORTER

Under Management of HENRI

308 Fifth Avenue, between 31st and 32d Sts.

Direct Special Attention to a Sale of

Exclusive Fall Dresses

The duplicate sample line of a prominent modiste which, regardless of their cost, are offered here tomorrow at

15.00

Only one of a kind, mostly 36 & 38 bust measure

Satin with Serge	Crepe de Chine
Chiffon with Charmeuse	Serge with Taffeta
Satin	Crepe de Chine with Voile
Gabardine with Taffeta	Serge

Most of these dresses are elaborately embroidered.

We are showing a few exclusive Evening Gowns of the highest class in the new Fall styles.

MACHADO IS ELECTED PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT

Veteran Statesman Chosen by Two-Thirds Vote of Congress on the Third Ballot.

LISBON, Aug. 7, (via Paris.)—Bernardino Machado was elected by Congress President of the Republic of Portugal yesterday.

Senhor Machado, who was supported by the two principal parties, was elected on the third ballot by a two-thirds vote of the 879 members present.

The new President is popular with all classes in Portugal.

Senhor Machado has been prominent for years in the public life of Portugal, having served his country as Premier, Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and Minister to Brazil. He has been considered the foremost man in the Republican Party, and before the overthrow of the monarchy was regarded as the logical choice of that party for the Presidency. In January, 1908, he was accused of conspiracy against the Crown, but the charges never were proved.

When King Manuel II. was dethroned and the republic proclaimed on Oct. 5, 1910, after a short revolution, Senhor Machado was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by the provisional government. The following year he was a candidate for the Presidency, but notwithstanding his prominence, was defeated by Dr. Manuel Arriaga whom he now will succeed. Four months after his defeat he was appointed Minister to Brazil. In February, 1914, he was asked to form a new Cabinet and was successful in his efforts, but he and his Ministers resigned ten months later.

The new President, who is 65 years old, formerly was Professor of Philosophy in Combre University, but was ousted from his chair because he joined the anti-clerical movement. He is an excellent speaker and during his public career has been regarded as strongly pro-British.

One of the interesting stories regarding Senhor Machado is that he served as Portuguese Minister to Washington in 1900 and 1901, under the name of Marquis de Santo Thyrso, but was recalled because he made a premature announcement to his country of President McKinley's death which resulted in Lisbon sending messages of condolence four or five days before the President died. After his recall, according to the story, he dropped the title which was of Papal origin and resumed his family name.

The President of the Republic of Portugal is elected by joint vote of both chambers of Parliament for a term of four years and cannot be re-elected.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

COHEN—JARETT.—Mrs. Jennie Jarett of 234 West 111th St. begs to announce the engagement of her daughter Martha to Mr. Mose Cohen of Nashville, Tenn. Notice of reception later.

ELY—CLAUSEN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. A. Clausen of Brooklyn, Mass., and New York announce the engagement of their daughter Frances Mary to Mr. Whittuck Ely, Williams, 1910, of Montclair, N. J.

SHIMAN—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levy of the Bayview Apartments, Birmingham, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Morris H. Shiman.

BEHRMAN—LEWIS. — Jeannette Lewis to Meyer Behrman.

RANN—ROTHHOLZ. — Ruth Rothholz to Bernard Rann.

SCHEINMAN—LAMPORT.—Mildred Lamport to Lou Scheinman.

SOLOMON—BLOOM.—Helen R. Bloom to Frank Solomon.

ZIPSER—ADLER.—Selma Adler to Samuel Zipser.

Married.

CLARK—SIBALD.—New York, July 19, Sarah A. Sibald to Frank E. Clark.

IAASON—ROBINSON.—Dr. and Mrs. D. Robinson of Brooklyn announce the marriage of their daughter Sadie to Lawrence Iaason of Brooklyn at Milwaukee.

RICE—W

MISSING PAYMASTER WAS SEEN ON A TRAIN

Booth & Flinn Hear That Man Who Robbed Them of $21,645 May Be in Philadelphia.

GRAND JURY INDICTS HIM

Employers Seize Kindred's Automobiles and the Valuables Left In His Apartment.

The big touring car in which Edward C. Kindred, who was paymaster for the Booth & Flinn Corporation, disappeared on Wednesday with the firm's payroll of $22,119.70, and which the police found four hours later at the curb at Centre and Worth Streets, was attached yesterday by the Sheriff's Office, following an indictment returned by the Grand Jury charging grand larceny against the missing man. The Sheriff also seized on a Supreme Court writ all the effects left by Kindred in his apartment at 560 West 163d Street, and attached the smaller automobile found in a Washington Heights garage.

The $4,000 worth of property left here by Kindred will be applied as part payment of the firm's loss. Should the full value be realized the loss to the firm would be reduced to $17,635, as $474.70, in silver coin, was left in the gray automobile. In addition his account in the Bank of Washington Heights, where he had deposited more than $9,000 within twenty months, although he was in receipt of a monthly salary of not more than $150, shows a cash balance of $104.

According to information reaching the police yesterday through Graham Caldicott, cashier and office manager for Booth & Flinn, Kindred had been seen on a train near Philadelphia. Caldicott told Captain William J. Deevy of the First Branch Detective Bureau that a man telephoned to him at his home, 1,533 St. Nicholas Avenue, on Friday night, and gave this statement concerning his belief that Kindred was on a New York and Philadelphia train.

"I left here on the 7 A. M. train for Philadelphia on Thursday morning," Caldicott's informant told him over the telephone. "I was reading the story in the newspapers about Kindred, and noticed a man in the same car who so closely resembled the published description of the missing man that I watched him. The man who looked like Kindred seemed to be accompanied by another man. At least, he occupied a seat with another man, and there were several vacant seats in the car. At the Broad Street Station I hurried from the car to find a policeman, being thoroughly convinced that he was the man wanted. But when I returned to the train with a policeman we could not find the man I had seen."

The man giving this information is in business here. He requested Caldicott and Captain Deevy to withhold his name from publication. After he had seen a picture of Kindred, which was shown to him at the Detective Bureau on his return here, he was sure it was the picture of the man he had seen on the train. The Philadelphia authorities were notified to work on this clue.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency, which has been engaged by Kindred's employers, is working in co-operation with the police and conducting an independent investigation. The San Francisco office of the agency finds that Kindred's father, who was supposed to have practiced law in San Francisco, was never heard of there. No one could be found there or in Oakland who had ever known the younger Kindred.

Inspector Faurot said there was a "hint of a woman" in the case, but of such slight importance that it was not regarded of any particular value. The woman was heard of through a telephone message to some one at the office of Booth & Flinn, offering to furnish a picture of the missing paymaster.

Captain Deevy denied that Kindred had been swindled out of $1,300 by a woman, to whom he had made payment by check. None of the bank vouchers disclose such a check, and it has been made certain that Kindred did not have any other bank account than that of the Bank of Washington Heights.

Detectives yesterday found that Kindred, who was regarded as a model man, who never was seen to drink, smoke, or gamble, who shunned the gay resorts, and had no intimate friends, was known to some of the uptown hand bookmakers, but whether he bet money on the horses to any extent is not known. Race track losses would account for the large amounts of cash withdrawn from his bank, it was suggested.

Although William A. Flinn, manager of the Booth & Flinn Corporation, and Cashier Caldicott, are said to have appeared before the Grand Jury, they still believe that Kindred may have been the victim of sudden illness, as he had complained of the heat and illness several days previous to the loss of the money. At the request of Mr. Flinn the police ordered a search of the hospitals and morgues.

The pistol permit carried by Kindred was issued by Inspector James Dillon in 1913. It is not known whether he had it renewed, which he might have done through a Magistrate, but the police say he had his revolver with him on the day he went to the bank. He was known as a crack shot. Several hunting guns and fishing tackle were found in his apartment.

"Kindred could live a year or more in the woods, as he is a good cook, and knows how to take care of himself in the wilds," said Captain Deevy.

STOPS RUNAWAY IN PARK.

Policeman Twice Halts Horse and Saves Woman and Children.

Policeman Ernst Sharer of the Prospect Park Station was hurt in rescuing Mrs. Rebecca Kaplan and her three children of 19 Cook Street, Brooklyn, when the horse drawing a two-seated surrey in which they were riding ran away on the crowded east drive in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. Isador Kaplan, who had been driving, stopped the horse at the entrance at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street, and was examining the harness when the animal bolted, leaving Kaplan in the roadway.

A quarter of a mile down the drive Policeman Sharer tried to get the bridle of the runaway, and then grasped the rear seat of the vehicle as the animal raced by, climbed in the wagon, and pulled on the reins until he threw the horse. But the animal dropped so suddenly that Sharer was pitched out into the roadway. Before he could get to his feet the horse drew the wheels of the wagon over his legs and was running again.

Max Schwartz, who is in business at 11 South William Street, Manhattan, was following in the automobile, and picked the policeman up. They caught the runaway a half mile further down the drive and stopped him by getting him between the car and the park wall. The woman and children were unharmed. Sharer went to his home after a physician had dressed his bruises and lacerations at the station house.

WILSON'S NEIGHBORS HURT.

Chauffeur of Party Killed in Vermont Accident.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 7.—Several neighbors and friends of President Wilson in the Cornish Summer colony were in an automobile accident today at South Royalton, Vt., near here.

A machine carrying Mrs. C. A. Platt, wife of a New York architect; Miss Ellen Shipman, daughter of Louis Evan Shipman, the novelist, and William Platt, Mrs. Platt's son, turned over, killing Charles Sherwin, the chauffeur, and bruising the other occupants of the car.

BABY ZEBRA IS BORN HERE.

Found by Watchman at Central Park Zoo Last Night.

The population of the Central Park Zoo has been increased by one. Louis Seibold, watchman of the Arsenal Police Station, making his rounds of inspection last night, saw in the cage devoted to the zebras a new zebra, two and a half feet tall and three feet long.

The animal stumbled about the cage on unsteady legs, while the mother, from time to time, stuck out her tongue and kissed her offspring. The baby is the first zebra born in the Central Park menagerie.

Much interest preceded the arrival over the question whether the baby's coat would be striped or plain, and there was much discussion on the point. The little zebra is almost perfectly striped. The stripes are black. They ring around the body vertically and extend down the legs, each stripe being about two inches wide.

MONITOR FOR SHELL TEST.

Puritan to be Target for Isham's New Missile Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—All details were completed today at the Navy Yard for what the officers in charge consider as the most important test yet made of the new Isham shell. The test will be made at the mouth of the Potomac next Monday morning, and the old monitor Puritan, with modern armor plate supplementing the strength of her protective plates on the side to be attacked, will be the target.

The inventor of the new explosive is confident that the monitor will be sent to the bottom by the first shell to hit the target squarely. Naval officers said such a result, with the added protection given the Puritan, would demonstrate that the shell was the best of its kind in the world.

WORRIED OVER INJUSTICE.

Old Sentence for Murder Causes Judge Freeman to Quit Bench.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Friends of Judge Henry Freeman, who today sent his resignation from the Superior Court of Cook County to Governor Dunne, said that the ill-health which was given as the immediate reason for the resignation came as the result of worry over a sentence imposed on two men twenty years ago.

Two years after Judge Freeman was elected to the Superior Court Charles Kurth and Thomas McNally were convicted before him of murder. The Judge sentenced them to life imprisonment, according to the jury's verdict. It was said that Judge Freeman six years later became convinced that the men were victims of a "frame up," but it was only a few weeks ago that he obtained their release on parole.

PARIS LIKES OUR BEEF.

Refrigerated Kind Put on Sale There for the First Time.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 8.—American refrigerated beef was placed on sale in the markets of Paris yesterday for the first time.

The innovation met with great success. The average price of this meat was 13 cents a pound.

It is expected that a few days' trial will demonstrate whether the refrigerated beef is practicable for permanent use.

POSED AS A DRUG FIEND.

Government Employe Raids Store of Third Avenue Pharmacist.

William D. Allen, Jr., a special employe of the Internal Revenue Collector's office, appeared before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton yesterday and said that, posing as a confirmed drug fiend, he had succeeded last Friday night in getting evidence that the Harrison law was being violated at a drug store on Third Avenue near Eighty-ninth Street. Allen swore to a complaint charging four men connected with the drug store with illegally trafficking in morphine, cocaine, heroin and codeine. At the request of Assistant United States District Attorney Emilio Yasselli warrants were issued.

Aaron Segulnwitz, brother-in-law of the druggist, and Nathan Glaser, a drug clerk, were later arested charged with violating the Harrison law, and when arraigned before Commissioner Houghton were held in $1,000 bail each for examination. They furnished security and were released.

Assistant United States District Attorney Yasselli said that after the close of business each night confirmed drug fiends, possessing the password, were supplied with their favorite drug kept in Segulnwitz's apartments above the drug store. He said that Allen, having the right signal, was able to pass Glaser, who was outside sentinel, and another man acting as inner guard, and get into the dimly lighted store, where, at midnight, the drugs were retailed to patrons. The proprietor of the store is said to be in San Francisco.

FIRE KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

Baby Girls Found in Bed Burned to Death and Mother Away.

Tenants in a five-story tenement house at 141 West 138th Street, near Seventh Avenue, were aroused by the odor of smoke shortly after 11 o'clock last night. In a few minutes the occupants, rushing down the stairs and fire escapes, found that smoke was pouring out of the apartment in the basement. Policeman Mauberer of the West 135th Street Station, who turned in a fire alarm, and several residents in the building attempted to rush into the basement apartment, where it was known that a colored family was living, but they were driven back by the flames. After a stream of water had been turned into the basement, firemen entered it.

They found two negro children in a bed burned to death. They were Mary Pickering, 4 years old, and her sister, Freda, 2 years old. Their mother, Mrs. Jennie Pickering, was out at work during the evening, according to neighbors, and had not returned at midnight. The fire did no damage, except to the apartment in the basement.

RIVAL UNDERTAKERS LED BATTLING BANDS

Both Wounded in Street Fight of 150 Italians, Who Fired More Than 100 Shots.

ROW OVER BURIAL OF BOY

Lad Had Been Drowned in Gowanus Canal—Gaetano Mangino, One of the Leaders, Likely to Die.

Tony Studo, who was 8 years old and lived at 455 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, went down to the Gowanus Canal at Second Street yesterday afternoon and, with some other boys of his own age, amused himself throwing paving stones into the canal. He pried loose a large stone and succeeded in carrying it to the bank. The effort of throwing it in caused him to lose his balance and he fell in with it. His companions ran and spread the alarm. Some of the laborers on a brick barge near by at once commenced diving for the body.

In the meantime word of what had happened spread through the neighborhood, and a crowd began to gather along shore. In it were the distracted parents of the Studo boy. There also came John Romanelli, an undertaker of Third Avenue and President Street, who is sometimes known as the Mayor of Brooklyn's Little Italy, and Gaetano Mangino, who is also an undertaker and in business at 673 Union Street. They were hovering near when Tony Naparano of 437 Carroll Street recovered the body. The boy's parents gave the body to Mangino, which is said to have angered Romanelli.

Romanelli gathered a considerable following last night, the police say, and went out to look for Mangino. He did not have to go further than President Street and Third Avenue, where his shop is located. Mangino, the police report, was told that his rival was threatening to do him harm, and, gathering his helpers and friends about him, started out to force the fighting.

The clans met near the corner, and a volley of shots aroused the thickly populated neighborhood. The Italian residents flocked to the street in thousands. They kept at a respectful distance, but their numbers were such that they blocked the street. The police figured out after the battle that at least 150 men were engaged in it. More than 100 shots were fired.

When the reserves from the Bergen Street Station arrived they found the fight still in progress, but many of the fighters had retired behind doors and posts, from which shelter they sniped as opportunity offered. About the scene there was closely packed such a crowd that the policemen had to force their way through. It took them most of an hour before peace was restored. In the gutter they found Mangino. He had been shot in the stomach and in the side and had been stabbed twice. Near by was his rival, suffering from a glancing bullet wound in the side. Both were taken to the Holy Family Hospital. Mangino is not expected to live.

When he recovers Romanelli will have to answer a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The police made one prisoner. He is Vincent Gianella of 153 Sackett Street, who is employed by Mangino. He is charged with having shot Romanelli.

STANLEY WINS IN KENTUCKY

His Nomination for Governor a Blow to Prohibition.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Ex-Congressman A. O. Stanley, Democrat; E. F. Morrow, Republican, and Fred J. Drexler, Progressive, were nominated for Governor in the State-wide primary held in Kentucky today. Stanley's majority is estimated at 20,000. Morrow had virtually no opposition and Drexler was unopposed.

Mr. Stanley was nominated over Lieutenant Governor Edward J. McDermott and H. V. McChesney. His victory is regarded as a virtual defeat of State-wide prohibition. Mr. McChesney was running on a platform demanding a constitutional amendment to substitute State-wide prohibition for local option. McDermott also favored the county unit law.

KILLS HIMSELF IN PRISON.

Carpenter Found Strangled in a Cell in Yorkville Jail.

Godfried Bischoff, a carpenter, of 330 East Fifty-fourth Street, committed suicide in a cell in Yorkville Prison last night by twisting a handkerchief around his throat.

Bischoff was committed to the prison by Magistrate Krotel yesterday to await trial in General Sessions on a charge of felonious assault. Prison Keeper Fletcher, making his rounds just before 10 o'clock, heard a groan from his cell. He found that Bischoff had tried to hang himself with his handkerchief, but, finding it too short to attach to a cell bar, twisted it around his throat until he strangled.

To Naturalize Aliens at Night.

County Clerk William F. Schneider has announced that hereafter the Naturalization Bureau will be open Monday and Tuesday nights from 7 to 10 o'clock to receive declarations of intention. This follows an agitation of the League of Foreign Born Citizens. Charles W. Weiser, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court, has also written that the Naturalization Bureau of that Court will be opened another evening of the week during the same hours.

Swimmer Drowned at Rockaway.

Bernard Brown, 50 years old, a foreman for M. J. Crosby at 240 Spring Street, was drowned at Rockaway Beach yesterday while swimming far out from the foot of Hammels Avenue. From the beach Brown's wife and son, Edward, saw him in distress and appealed for aid. Edward Rudinsky brought Brown ashore, where Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Beach Hospital tried to revive him. Brown had recently bought the house at 47 South Hammels Avenue for a permanent home

Maison Bernard

Fifth Avenue at 57th Street

Announce

First Exhibit

OF

Advance Autumn Modes

Millinery Gowns Mantles

Also Demi-Saison Models for Present Wear.

FIN DE SAISON SALE

of Summer Stock

At Fractions of Cost Prices.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Here Are the Facts to Make a Very Busy Week!

First—Summer Clearance—"To keep the New Store NEW." All possible pressure is being applied to get stocks down to lowest levels before inventory next Saturday night. The Store abounds in bargains of every sort.

Second—the August Furniture Sale—the most successful, as it is the greatest, in a series covering five years, is "speeding up." People, after a round of comparison of other Furniture sales, are coming back to GIMBELS to buy. It is the opinion of these people—based on the stable foundation of *quality, service, and price*—that is establishing this store as THE FURNITURE CENTRE OF NEW YORK.

Our richest collection of moderate-priced GOOD Furniture awaits you, so marked that $100 has the purchasing power, on an average, of $125. And, while you are busy buying Furniture this home-fitting month, think also of your Linens, Bedcoverings, Draperies—yes, and your PIANO—all of which are to be had at August savings. And see the new goods already arrived!

We Have Cut Our Men's $30 to $45 Suits to $21.50

Inventory is coming. That's why we would sooner save you $8 to $23 on a single suit than carry the assortment over into the coming business year. Every good kind of suit, most quarter silk lined, and some quarter or half mohair lined. REGULAR goods, remember—right from stock—therefore ESTABLISHED quality. All sizes from 32 to 46. **Fourth Floor**

A Great Millinery Triumph!

GIMBELS is the first to present the authentic Paris Modes for Fall.

GIMBELS was the only Millinery Shop in the world to send two artists to Paris this season.

GIMBELS is now the only shop in America that is now presenting the Modes that are the Parisian Modistes' masterpieces. Also our

Perfect Reproductions at $18, $22, $28

Milliners now visiting New York are cordially solicited to visit this display. **Third Floor**

Pink Soldier Blue Rose

The Blouses

Of the Hour in Paris

Specialized Tomorrow

at $2.95, $3.95, $5

Our Blouse Chief, who is now in Paris, writes us that Blouses in these adorable colors are worn to the exclusion of those of white.

Tomorrow's Specialized Blouses are

Copies of Five Paris Models.

Third Floor

$2 to $5 House Dresses, $1 and $1.95

Broken colors and sizes, but splendid selections from a large number of Striped Ginghams, Plain Color Linenes, White and Colored Crepes, Black-and-White and Coin Dot Lawns, Striped or Checked Percales, Colored Linen Dresses.

With and without pockets. Stitched-on or detachable belts.

Plain flare and yoke skirts. Coatee, peplum and jumper effects.

Main and Second Floors.

Women's $3.50 White Canvas Colonial Pumps, $2.95 Pair

$2.95

This graceful model has been one of the best sellers in our Shoe Store at $3.50. The shoes are well made and have very stylish outlines, with hand-turned soles and covered Cuban heels. All sizes and widths. **Second Floor**

A Sale of Leather Goods

A manufacturer, anxious to dispose quickly of his over-stock, made these unusual offerings:

$6.50 to $10 Traveling Bags & Suit Cases, $4.95 to $7.50

$13.50 Traveling Bags, $10.

$3.95 and $5 Bracelet Bags, $2.50 and $2.95.

$1.65-$3.95 Handbags, $1-$1.95.

$1.50 to $2.50 Beaded Bags, 95c.

Main Floor

The Semi-Annual Picture-Framing Sale

40% Less for All Framing to Order

25% Less for All Stock Frames

Three thousand samples of Moulding are offered, and a $10,000 stock of ready-made Frames. Mats, glass and all other material and labor also subject to the reduction.

Throughout the Whole of August. **Sixth Floor**

French, Austrian and Domestic Dinnerware Reduced One-Half

Splendid quality, and only recently made—but in patterns that we shall not re-order.

Tea Cups and Saucers, 10c to 25c.

Plates (big sizes), 5c to 25c.

Casseroles, from 50c to $1.

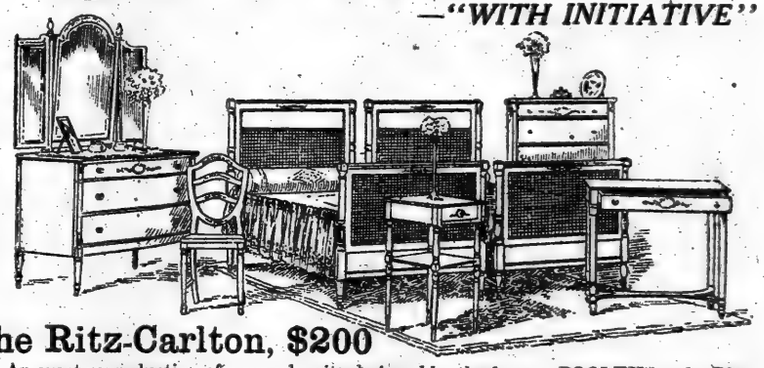
Meat Dishes, 25c to $1.

Covered Dishes, from 50c to $1.

Many other pieces similarly reduced. **Fifth Floor**

The RITZ CARLTON Suite Strikes the Dominant Note of *Novelty* in the August Furniture Sale

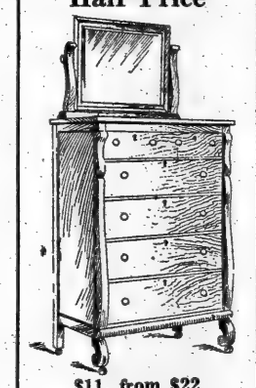
—"WITH INITIATIVE"



The Ritz-Carlton, $200

An exact reproduction of a superb suite designed by the famous POOLEY for the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York. In its inception it must have cost $500. Ordinarily GIMBELS would have to sell it at $350. With full size bedstead it costs $185. Desk $30 extra, chair $17.50 extra. In mahogany or enamel.

Odd Chiffoniers Half Price



$11, from $22

This is only one of 25 or more designs, at prices from $11 to $45, instead of $22 to $90.

Dining Room Suites

$199	Mission Style Light Fumed Oak 10-piece Suites	$135
$225	Mission Style Dark Fumed Oak 10-piece Suites	$159
$341	Mahogany Colonial Model 10-piece Suites	$264
$350	Fumed Oak Inlaid Sheraton 9-piece Suites	$190.50
$305	Mahogany Sheraton Model 10-piece Suites	$230
$533	Adam Model Mahogany 12-piece Suites	$390
$356	Jacobean Model Oak 10-piece Suites	$277.50
$450	Chinese Chippendale Mahogany 10-piece Suites	$350

Separate Pieces

$90	Jacobean Model Oak Sideboards	$70
$80	Adam Model Mahogany Sideboards	$67.50
$35	Colonial Model Mahogany Extension Tables	$27.50
$65	Quartered Golden Oak Sideboards	$50
$30	Quartered Golden Oak Sideboards	$21
$40	Quartered Golden Oak Extension Tables	$32
$72	Mahogany Colonial Model China Closets	$36

Bedroom Furniture

$94	Circassian Walnut 3-piece Suites	$67.50
$132.50	Colonial Model Mahogany 3-piece Suites	$92.50
$165	Louis XV. Circassian Walnut 3-piece Suites	$82.50
$181	Jacobean Model American Walnut 3-piece Suites	$133
$157.50	Adam Model Mahogany 4-piece Suites	$122.50
$265	Circassian Walnut 4-piece Colonial Suites	$183
$350	Adam Model Mahogany 4-piece Suites	$175
$550	Adam Model Ivory Enamel 8-piece Suites	$275

Seventh Floor

Men's Underwear—A Clearance

29c for Shirts, athletic style, of crossbar nainsook and madras. Regularly 50c.

50c for Shirts of "Morley" make white cotton; short sleeves. Regularly $1.

59c for Shirts and Drawers, athletic style; exceptional quality. Regularly $1.

65c for "Olus" Union Suits, "seconds," in crossbar and check fabrics. Regularly $1 and $1.25.

38c for Shirts and Drawers, of "Flexo" mull. Sizes 36 to 42. Regularly 50c.

75c for Men's Union Suits, of lisle; short sleeves; three-quarter and ankle length. Regularly $1.50. **Main Floor**

Women's $1.50 Lingerie at $1

Princess Slips with ribbon-run waistline, full flounces on skirt.

Petticoats with wide on full flounce of nainsook, tucks and lace.

Envelope Chemise with deep lace yoke at back and front inset with organdie panels.

Nightgowns, square neck, embroidered nainsook yoke, short flare sleeves. **Second Floor**

$1 Jewelry, at 50c

Gold-filled and sterling silver lingerie clasps, jewelled earrings, rhinestone brooches, bar pins and lace pins, jewelled gate tops, velvet collar bands, sterling silver lavalliéres.

At 25c; Reg. 50c

German silver gate tops, small top jewelled hat pins.

At 75c; Reg. $1.25

Sterling silver kodak size photograph frames. **Main Floor**

Women's $1 Silk Stockings, 75c

65c Artificial Silk Stockings, 45c.

Women's 65c Union Suits, 50c

Main Floor

Children's 75c Night Drawers, 50c

Children's & Misses' 75c Pajamas, 50c.

50c Lace-trimmed Scarfs, 25c

50c Stamped Night Gowns, 38c.

25c to 50c Cretonne Pillow Slips, 18c.

25c & 35c Laundry and Work Bags, 18c. **Second Floor**

Special Reasons for Buying Your PIANO in August

First, you are naturally thinking of your household's comfort and pleasure, if you are buying Furniture. And the Piano is as necessary to the home, if you love music, as tables and chairs.

Second, the Summer Clearance brings a number of very good Used Pianos and Player-pianos at specially reduced prices.

PIANOS, from a Raven & Bacon at $40, originally $250, to a Shoninger at $245, originally $325.

PLAYER-PIANOS, from a Pian-Auto at $235, originally $500, to a Conreid at $325, originally $435. **Eighth Floor**

ALL ON EASY TERMS

A Sale of Velour Portieres $11.75

Splendid heavy pile velours, in Rose du Barry, blue, gold, brown, mulberry, green and garnet. All self-lined. Full length. Made by the same workers who make our most costly portieres, but in the "off" season, and so at a great saving. **Sixth Floor**

$22.50 Axminster 9x12 Ft. Rugs at $13.50

An extraordinarily low price for such splendid—and STANDARD—quality. Inventory is upon us, or they would cost you more.

$7.50 Grass Rugs, 6x15 ft., $3.75

$2.75 Grass Rugs, 4 ft. 6x7 ft. 6 in., $1.50

Sixth Floor

25c to $1.50 Silver-Plated Ware, 10c to 75c

Many odds and ends, such as ice cream spoons, pickle forks, cream ladles, berry spoons, sugar shells, butter knives, etc.

$1.75 to $3.75 Sterling Silver Articles, $1 to $2

Horseradish jars, pie servers, ash trays, mustard jars, etc. **Main Floor**

The GIMBEL August Sale of Linens

The second week ushers in new lots, which will make it easy to buy choice goods at prices not easy to match in town. A few examples:

1,000 Pattern Tablecloths and Napkins

Irish Damask; 6 circular designs.

Cloths—70x70-in., $1.95; reg. $2.75.

70x88-in., $2.45; reg. $3.25.

70x106-in., $2.95; reg. $3.75.

Napkins—22x22-in., $2.45 doz.; reg. $3.25.

$3.25 Napkins $2.50 Doz.

Irish Damask; several patterns; sizes 22x22 and 23x23 in.

$4.25 Round Tablecloths $2.75

Scalloped; 6 pretty circular designs; 70-in. diameter.

$5 Turkish Bath Towels $3.75 Doz.

Extra large and heavy; long, soft, two-ply loops.

$4.20 Turkish Bath Towels $2.75 Doz.

Large size; pink, blue, gold and lavender striped borders.

35c Huck Towels 25c

Heavy German linen; hemstitched damask borders; large size.

25c to $5 Fancy Linens 15c to $3.25

French hand-made Cluny lace-trimmed scarfs, centerpieces and German embroidered pieces, including tray cloths, scarfs and centerpieces. No duplicates.

$2.25 Bureau Scarfs $1.25

Lace-trimmed; fine Irish linen centres; linen lace panels and imitation filet medallions. **Second Fl.**

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1915.

R.H.Macy&Co.

CONSULT the Macy Bureau of Home Furnishing and Interior Decoration during the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale. Expert advice without charge.

Store open on week-days from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, from 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

ON REQUEST, the Macy Personal Shopping Service will detail an expert shopper to make your purchases or to help you make them.

Leave Printing and Developing orders at Main Floor Camera Counter or Fifth Floor Camera Department.

R.H.Macy&Co.

AUGUST SALE of WHITE

Envelope Chemises

Presenting the very newest models in both simple and elaborate styles. Made specially for this August Sale, combining style, quality, fit and finish, at Macy's usual low prices.

At 46c—a dozen styles of Nainsook and Crepe; lace and embroidery trimmed. One with dainty rosette trimming is *illustrated.*

At 69c—15 styles Macy's Usual Price 94c. Fashioned of sheer Nainsook, with neat embroidery edge or lovely laces; some with embroidery organdie inserts. *Illustrated.*

At 94c — 60 chic models of Nainsook, Lace Voile; Marguerite style with dotted Swiss tops; variously trimmed with Torchon, Val. lace, emb. inserts of organdie, etc. *Illustrated.*

At $1.39—Ten styles. Fashioned of the sheerest Nainsook, profusely trimmed with broad lace insertions, medallion effects, etc. Fancy pointed yokes and many other effective designs.

At $1.89—Ten styles. Novelty effect in combinations of lace and embroidery; chiffon bud trimming, and pretty embroidered motifs of organdie. Elaborate all-over lacy designs. *Illustrated.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Interesting Blouse Event

Featuring the New Modes

A worthy demonstration of the power of Cash buying—this unusual offering of Blouses at very attractive prices. The pictures below only faintly illustrate the charming styles to be found in the Macy Blouse Section. There are dozens of new and pretty models—come and see for yourself.

At $2.89

Two effective models at this price *illustrated.* One is prettily combined of Voile and embroidered Organdie in double breasted effect; the other is an effective combination of Flesh color chiffon and silk shadow lace joined with veining.

At $3.49

Tailleur Blouse (*as illustrated*) of satin-striped Tub Silk of a superior quality. White silk turn-over collar and tab cuffs; excellent quality Pearl buttons and black Moire Ribbon Cravat. Red, blue, yellow or green stripes on white grounds.

At $4.69

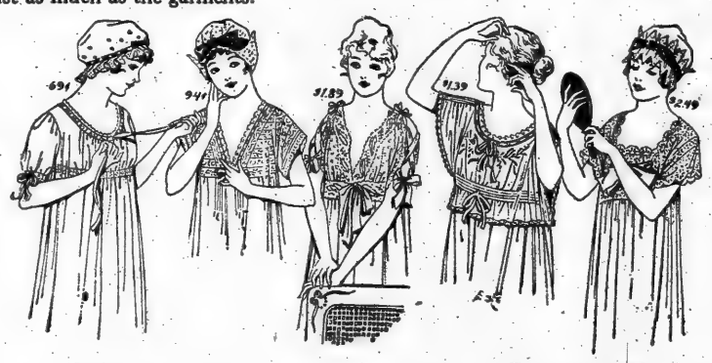
A lovely model of Flesh color chiffon and shadow lace; long sleeves with novel lace cuffs joined by veining. Vestee of Crepe de Chine and deep pointed lace collar partly wired at the back and forming long revers in front.

At $5.24.—The *"Puritan"*—a charming model of excellent quality White Crepe de Chine; the Puritan collar of knife-pleated Crepe de Chine closes at the front with smart black Taffeta Silk tie; the long sleeves are finished with pleating and hemstitching.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Women's Night Gowns

Keeping pace with Fashion brings many clever styles in Night Gowns—they are all here, as well as the plain, practical Gown with its neat embroidery edge and fine tucks—or the dainty slip-on model with the faintest touch of hand-embroidery. And the prices will appeal to you, just as much as the garments.



Gowns at 46c

Made of white Nainsook, also pink and white Crinkled Crepe (the latter needs no ironing). Square, round or V necks with lace or embroidery edge; Pajama style, also.

Gowns at 69c

A large variety of lace or embroidery trimmed Gowns in Nainsook and Crepe, some with dainty colored trimming, Torchon lace or scalloped edge. Empire and yoke models. *Illustrated.*

Night Gowns 35 styles at 94c

Fashioned of fine Nainsook or Crinkled Crepe; all-over lacy effects back and front; many are hand-embroidered, others have dainty touches of colored embroidery; pretty yoke effects of Torchon or Val. lace. *Illustrated.*

Gowns at $1.39

Many novel effects in this group; one style has yoke and sleeves of butter-color lace, fine tucks, dainty embroideries; another smart style has front with silk lacings. *Illustrated.*

Gowns at $1.89 and $2.49

Fine Nainsook with cluster tuckings, lovely laces and ribbon bows and rosettes. Wide platte Val. lace forming yoke and sleeves. Many other fetching styles. *Illustrated.*

Gowns at $2.89, $3.49 and $3.89

Hand-embroidered effects with Cluny lace or scalloped edge. Pointed yokes with sleeves of all-over lace. Entire yokes composed of rows of lace insertion and two-inch wide satin ribbon. Fancy sleeves with straps; one model of sheer rice cloth trimmed with bands of eyelet embroidery. Cluny and Val. lace, also dainty chiffon rosebuds ornament many of these gowns.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Camisoles—New and Charming

Dainty little affairs, fashioned of flesh-color Crepe de Chine, in fanciful styles, to be worn with the filmy blouses now in vogue.

At 46c. Of flesh-color Batiste with band of cream color Val. lace, ribbon run. Straps on shoulders.

At 69c. Crepe de Chine Camisoles in several pretty styles; broad bands of shadow lace and hemstitching.

Crepe de Chine Camisoles 89c

Dainty surplice model with puffing of white net; elastic at waist line. Another is trimmed with rows of Val. lace and has tiny lace sleeve. Many others at this price.

At $1.29. Camisoles of "Kewpie" silk, hemstitched casing with ribbon finishes neck and sleeves. Similar model trimmed with Val. lace and ribbon.

At $1.89. One fetching style of Crepe de Chine, beautifully embroidered back and front. Others in effective combinations of Crepe de Chine and lace with ribbons.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

White Petticoats

Flaring, circular and straight skirts in the newest modes. Of dependable materials, trimmed with laces and embroideries that will stand the "test of the laundry." Prices speak for themselves.

2,000 White Skirts at 94c

The most varied assortment ever displayed at such an unusually low price. Fashioned of fine Nainsook or lustrous Sateen; double scalloped flounces, beautiful French gray embroidery flounces; dainty briar stitching in colors—a host of charming styles.

At $1.39 — Many dainty designs of sateen and nainsook with single and double flounces, lace or embroidery trimmed.

At $1.69—Over a dozen pretty models with flounces elaborately trimmed with lace or eyelet embroidery. Charming ribbon bows.

Skirts at $1.89, $2.89 and $3.89

Fashioned of the sheerest nainsook with exquisite shadow lace flouncings and bud trimmed; broad Val. insertions or dainty net; medallion effects; wide ribbon run, and dainty cluster bows with long ends. These skirts were especially designed to be worn with sheer dresses.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Women's New Corsets

that will prove a most unusual temptation to women who know these famous corsets and who have been paying "usual" prices for them. The offering is only made possible now because some of these corsets were made up from manufacturers' short lengths of handsome brocades and others are styles which have recently been discontinued. All are fresh and clean and the prices speak for themselves. Not all sizes in all models.

"Marchioness Corsets," $3.96

Made of flesh-colored brocade; medium bust; well boned. One of the new Fall models. Sizes, 22 to 27.

La Resista Corsets, $1.79

An extremely low bust corset for misses and slender women. Made of pink brocade. Sizes, 19 to 24.

Front Lace Corsets, 89c

Standard price was $3.00

Made of good quality coutil with attached garters. Especially adapted for house wear. Sizes, 20 to 36.

Brassieres, 39c

Hook-front models. One of cambric, with embroidery or cluny yoke. One with fine embroidery forming a V yoke, finished with scalloped edge. All models are reinforced under arm.

Brassieres, 59c

Two styles—one of excellent quality cambric, with deep yoke back and front in fine quality embroidery. Another—in bandeau style—of flesh-colored net, with ribbon straps over shoulder.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Crepe de Chine Lingerie

Dainty, simple modes or elaborately trimmed with laces and rosebuds—fashioned of lustrous Crepe de Chine in Flesh and White.

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, $2.89

Three charming models, one of which is *illustrated at left.* Superior grade Crepe de Chine in flesh and white; dainty hemstitching outlines the narrow yoke effect with a finish of chiffon rosebuds or tiny ribbon bows.

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise $1.89

Macy's Usual Price $2.89.

Deep yoke of cream color or shadow lace and shoulder straps of same, through which satin ribbon is drawn. Flesh and white. Deep band of lace around bottom, as *illustrated in centre.*

"Marguerite" Envelope Chemise $1.89

Empire style (*as illustrated at right*), with hemstitched ruffles all around; hemstitched shoulder straps and a chic ribbon bow. Pink and white tub silk.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE

Macy's Sewing Machines and other standard makes at "Lowest-in-City" prices.

Old Rugs made new; cleaned, repaired, renewed with Macy skill at Macy charges.

Rich Velour Portieres at $9.74 the pair

A RICH, harmonious background for furniture of taste. Made of plain heavy velour and lined with the same material in self or contrasting color. Finished with open French edge. In stock in the following artistic combinations:

Olive and Olive	Old Blue and Brown
Rose and Green	Old Blue and Mulberry
Red and Myrtle	Brown and Brown
Brown and Light Blue	Olive and Mulberry
Rose and Gold	Brown and Green

Exclusive Striped Velour Hangings at $18.74 the Pair

Designed for modern interiors and strikingly decorative in effect, with self-striped centre and figured border. Obtainable in seven artistic color-combinations. Sold nowhere else in Manhattan. Rich, exclusive, *different*—yet priced with unusual moderation.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

For true household economies, see our Grocery advertisement, on page 2 of this section.

This Sale expresses the Macy ideal—to provide people of moderate means with the *finer* things they long to possess at the price of the ordinary and commonplace. That is *service*—service possible only to a store that buys and sells for CASH.

Three-Piece Living-Room Suite in blue velour, with loose cushions, pillow arms and upholstered backs. Includes: **Sofa** at **$75.25, Armchair and Rocker** to match at **$37.50** each.

Chesterfield Davenport in blue-and-gold silk velour, with plain seat and tufted arms and back. Special Sale price **$117.00.**

Armchair to match, Special Sale price **$70.50.**

Chesterfield Davenport upholstered in fine goatskin, tufted arms, seat and back, Special Sale price **$97.50.**

Armchair to match, Special Sale price **$64.50.**

Armchairs and Rockers to match, in red or brown Morocco leather, with loose cushion seats and pillow backs, Special Sale price **$37.50.**

Mahogany Dresser, 45x23 in. top, cane panel and oval mirror 35x25 in. Usual price $41.25, Sale price **$34.50.**

Chiffonier, 34x18 in. top, 3 large, 2 small drawers, oval mirror 27x15 in. Usual price $49.50, Sale price **$32.75.**

Bedstead, full size, cane panels. Usual price $51.25, Sale price **$33.75.**

Antique Mahogany Bureau, 44x22 in. top, four drawers, brass handles, cane panel and shaped mirror 37x27 in. Usual price $56.25, Sale price **$40.25.**

Chiffonier to match, 38x22 in. top, five drawers, cane gallery back. Usual price $44.75, Sale price **$32.25.**

Toilet Table to match, 40x19 in. top, two small drawers, triplicate mirror. Usual price $40.25, Sale price **$28.75.**

Bedstead to match, full size, with cane trimmings. Usual price $44.75, Sale price **$32.25.**

Ivory Enamel Dresser, 47x23 in. top, four drawers, and mirror 39x27 in. Also with primavera top. Usual price $64.25, Sale price **$46.25.**

Chiffonier to match, 35x21 in. top, five drawers and mirror 27x16 in. Also with primavera top. Usual price $59.25, Sale price **$42.50.**

White Enamel Dresser, 41x19 in. top, four drawers and mirror 27x21 in. Usual price $30.25, Sale price **$19.89.**

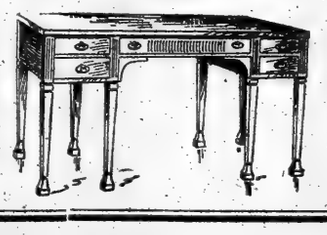
Chiffonier to match, 30x16 in. top, five drawers, mirror 19x15 in. Usual price $29.50, Sale price **$19.49.**

Toilet Table to match, 35x16 in. top, two drawers and mirror 23x17 in. Usual price $21.74, Sale price **$14.49.**

Colonial Period Library Table, *pictured at left,* in solid dull-finish mahogany, 30x50 in. top, two large drawers, one at each end. Special Sale price, **$27.25.**

Adam Period Library Table, *pictured at right,* in solid mahogany, with eight legs and five drawers, trimmings in keeping with period, 28x48 in. top. Special Sale price, **$37.50.**

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.



Oriental Rugs

At Prices You Can Pay

AUTHENTIC, beautiful specimens of the Oriental weaver's art—worth even the sky-high prices that specialty shops would charge.

Yet you need not pay "art-gallery prices" if you want to transform your home by adding a rug or two to its furnishings.

This store has *never* charged a cent for sentiment. Art objects are sold at Macy's purely as *merchandise,* at the lowest prices that efficiency and CASH buying and selling can make.

At *these* prices, you can afford a rug for every room.

At $14.48 you may have your choice of Moussoul rugs in "scatter" sizes.

At $26.75 you can get hall runners from Persia 8x11½ feet long.

At $47.50 you can get genuine, beautiful Kirmanshahs about 4x6 feet size.

At $29.50 and up you have a wonderful collection of Chinese Rugs to choose from—deep-piled, silky beauties in marvelous shades of blue and gold. A delight to look at them—a joy to possess them. These prices are only a *hint.*

4x4 ft.,	$29.50	6½x5 ft.,	$83.50
6x4 ft.,	$45.50	7¾x5 ft.,	$88.50
8.8x6.11 ft.,	$163.00	11.8x8.10 ft.,	$214.00

We shall be delighted to have you view them whether you intend to buy or not. You'll *buy* when you *see.* Macy's—Fourth Floor.

R.H.Macy&Co. R.H.Macy&Co. R.H.Macy&Co.

CONTROVERSY OVER SWIMMING STROKES

British Expert Condemns Trudgeon-Crawl—Alex Meffert Defends It.

T. F. Meynell, one of Great Britain's leading swimming experts, is the author of a recently published article in which he expresses skepticism regarding the value of the American developed trudgeon-crawl stroke, and attempts to prove its weak points. A controversy has sprung from the attack.

Mr. Meynell begins by criticising the style of his own countryman, J. H. Hatfield, who has adopted the new stroke and broken many records with it, including the world's record for one mile. Then he goes on:

"I want now to say a few words about the added crawl kick, which changes the leg drive of the trudgeon, with its well known scissor, into the advocated trudgeon-crawl action.

"It is admitted by Americans that the secret of success in any form of prolonged physical effort, such as distance swimming, is constant relaxation of the muscles between applications of power. In the plain trudgeon the legs are idle during the glide which follows the pull of the top arm, and a good chance is then afforded to relax and rest. If, however, the swimmer puts in at this moment a crawl kick, which requires energy, he cannot get the benefit of relaxation. That is why I am so dubious of the virtues of the trudgeon-crawl, though I acknowledge the pre-eminence of the true crawl for the short sprint."

These views were offered for comment to Alex Meffert, Manager of the Woolworth Bath, who was the all around national swimming champion in the late eighties, and has for twenty years been one of our most successful coaches.

"Meynell argues against himself," Meffert said yesterday, "when he tells of Hatfield's faults of action. If a certain stroke enables a swimmer to break world's records in spite of poor form, it is obviously superior to any other.

"Apart from the practical demonstrations we have had of the efficiency of the trudgeon-crawl in distance swimming, however, it may be pointed out that Meynell is absolutely wrong when he claims that the added crawl thrash affords no chance to relax. The first half of both upward and downward sweeps of the legs should be made with energy, the second half of both slowly, without muscular tension. In other words, there is ample opportunity to relax after each individual application of power.

"When all is said, it seems rather illogical to attempt to prove that the trudgeon-crawl is not available for distance swimming, in view of the fact that its exponents are using it successfully over Marathon courses."

RESTA LAUDS BAY TRACK.

Daring Italian Pronounces It Fastest Automobile Course in World.

Although he has not been permitted to test the course at high speed, Dario Resta, the daring Italian driver of racing automobiles, has pronounced the new wooden track of the Sheepshead Bay Motordrome the fastest in the world. Resta was allowed to take a spin on the track during the past week, but in view of the order issued by Manager Thompson prohibiting speed tests the Italian did not have a chance to climb the steep banks and throw open the speed clutch as he desired.

"Even with the trifling try-out I was permitted to make," declared Resta after his spin, "I am convinced that the Sheepshead Bay Speedway is the fastest motor race track in the world, and I am familiar with the Brooklands and Chicago courses. In fact, I do not believe that any racing cars in existence today are capable of approaching its full speed possibilities. I will go even further and say that new cars will have to be built before high enough speed can be attained to put to use the upper edge of the high, curved banking."

The entire two miles of smooth wooden surface of the track are now practically completed, and only a few stretches of steel framework on the outer edge remain uncovered by planking.

Manager Thompson is firm in his determination to prevent high-speed tests of the curved bank track until it is thrown open on Sept. 18 to the entrants in the 350-mile race on Oct. 2, and no one is permitted to enter the track without a pass. Those who are allowed on the course with machines are forbidden to indulge in anything faster than mere touring speed.

Since Barney Oldfield and Bob Burman made 110 miles an hour in practice at Chicago, automobile experts have figured that a speed of about two miles a minute should be attained at Sheepshead Bay in the elimination trials on Sept. 24, 25, and 26, and that the winner will have to maintain an average speed of more than 100 miles an hour for the 350-mile contest.

The progress in the construction of the grandstand has kept pace with that of the course itself. The steel framework of the double-deck grand stand has been erected for close to a thousand feet along the home stretch. The structure now towers high in air and is visible for a long distance. Even the spectators in the first tier of seats will be elevated so high that they will have an unbroken view of the race at every point and of the people in the great field below them. At the same time, directly before them will be the pits, presenting a lively spectacle of tire changing and fuel replenishing.

Preparations for the motor car parade to the speedway as a feature of the start of formal practice at the course are well under way. At a special meeting of the Motor Club of New York Directors this plan of showing the appreciation of automobile row of the building of the speedway was formally approved. President Toback appointed W. C. Poertner, E. C. J. McShane, and George Robertson as the club's committee in charge.

C. A. Major Connecticut Champion.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 7.—C. A. Major of New York won the Connecticut tennis championship in singles by defeating A. J. Veysey of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., in straight sets on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club today. He also won a leg on the new Bridgman Cup, offered by Mrs. H. H. Bridgman. As F. C. Inman of New York, last year's winner, did not defend the title this year, having taken possession of the silver loving cup trophy last year, Major takes the title for a year and has one leg on the new trophy. In the contest, played after the courts had been dried out by the use of forty gallons of gasoline, Major found Veysey to be an easy opponent. The scores were 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

YANKEES DEFEATED, THEN TIE BROWNS—GIANTS BEAT REDS—NEW AUTO RACING RECORD

YANKEES MUSS UP OUR NATIONAL GAME

Blunders and Indifference on Bases Prevent Them Winning Second Game.

The week-end festivities between the Yankees and the Browns at the Polo Grounds revealed the shocking state of affairs that the Yanks can play just as poorly and even worse than Branch Rickey's troupe. New York lost the first game 6 to 1, while the second contest was ended by darkness at the end of the tenth inning, with the score tewed up at 4 to 4.

In the second tilt the Yankees tossed away many rosy chances. Third base seemed hopelessly blocked like a subway tie-up, because when the Yanks reached third they were riveted to the bag. In the second inning Doc Cook fell into a deep slumber and missed a fine chance to score. Warhop did the same thing in the third inning. Carroll Brown was coaching at third, but he was also enjoying a nap.

Bill Donovan started to pitch the first game in the third inning, after the Browns had hammered Bob Shawkey hard. Donovan's fast ball was almost stationary. He didn't attempt to spring a slow ball on the enemy. The batting sensation of the afternoon was Jimmy Austin, who got five hits out of five times up in the first game, including a home run and a triple. He also got three hits in the second game.

Young George Sisler, Rickey's find from the University of Michigan, showed his versatility yesterday when he left first base for a while to go in to pitch. Sisler has all the earmarks of a smart ball player. He only pitched while another college "phenom" was warming up.

This young lefthander immediately won a nickname for himself when, with two men on the bases, he wound up and permitted them to steal standing up. His last name is Koob and he hails from a normal college in Kalamazoo. When he flourished his wind-up with men on the bases it was unanimously voted that Koob's first name was probably "Boob."

The Browns got a running start on Shawkey in the first game. With one down, Austin singled and Sisler was safe on Pipp's error. Pratt's rap sent Austin home and Pratt counted on Walker's triple. Howard's infield hit scored Walker. Severeid's single, Hamilton's sacrifice, and Austin's single gave the Browns another run in the second.

With Donovan pitching in the sixth, Shotton walked, stole second, and went to third on Alexander's error. Austin punched a home run to deep right centre for two more runs.

The Yankees could make no impression on Earl Hamilton's pitching. Earl was at his best and permitted no liberties whatever until the ninth. Then with one gone, Cree singled and scored on Dan Boone's double.

St. Louis scored in the first inning of the second game. Shotton doubled and Austin singled. Sisler's single scored Shotton, and after Pratt had sacrificed Austin scored on Walker's sacrifice fly. The Yankees began to creep up in the second. Pipp walked, and went to third on Cook's double. Barney's single scored Pipp. Cook went to third on James's error, but there he stayed, and absolutely refused to go homeward while two infield outs were being made.

A run in the sixth tied the score. Pipp walked, and was forced by Cook. Barney singled, and when Boone was batting, James tore the flesh on one of his fingers and had to retire. While Koob was warming up, Sisler pitched to Boone and Dan got a single, scoring Cook.

Barney made himself unusually conspicuous at this point by attempting to steal third base, when it was occupied. Barney was wrong if he thought that he was doing something new, for this very same thing was done once by John Anderson. It made Anderson famous.

With a whoop and a bang the Yanks grabbed two runs in the seventh and forged to the front. High got a pass and went to second on a wild pitch. Peck flied to Lavan, and Maisel died at first base. Pipp walked and stole second. Doc Cook came across with a blow to right centre, and High and Pipp scored.

St. Louis tied the score in the ninth. Lavan singled, and so did Agnew. Koob popped to Pipp, who threw wild to first base to try to get Agnew. The ball went to right field, while Lavan raced around the bases. Cook made another wild throw to second in returning the ball, and Lavan registered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, 1b	4	1	0	4	0	High, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b	5	1	3	0	2	Peck'h, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	10	1	Maisel, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Pratt, 2b	4	1	2	1	3	Pipp, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Walker, cf	5	1	1	1	0	Cook, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Howard, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Cree, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Lavan, ss	4	1	1	2	3	Barney, 2b	3	0	2	1	3
Severid, c	3	1	1	6	0	Alex'r, c	4	0	1	4	1
Hamil'n, p	3	0	2	1	1	Sh'key, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Don'v'n, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	38	6	13	26	8	†B'man	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	6	27	10

*Cree out; hit by his own batted ball.
†Batted for Donovan in ninth inning.
Errors—Boone, Alexander.

St. Louis	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Boone. Three-base hits—Austin, Walker. Home run—Austin. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2,) Cree, Howard, Austin, Shotten. Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; New York, 1. Sacrifice hit—Hamilton. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 10. First base on error—St. Louis. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 1; Hamilton, 2. Hits—Off Shawkey, 7 in 2 innings; off Donovan, 6 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Peckinpaugh.) Struck out—By Donovan, 1; by Hamilton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf	4	1	1	4	0	High, lf	3	1	0	3	0
Austin, 3b	5	1	3	0	2	Pip'gh, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Sisler, 1b, p	4	0	3	11	2	Pipp, 1b	2	2	1	9	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	0	5	Cook, rf	3	1	2	4	0
Walker, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Biney, cf	3	0	2	3	1
How'd, rf, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	Boone, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Lavan, ss	4	1	1	1	3	N'm'k, c	3	0	0	2	2
Agnew, c	3	0	1	5	2	Whop, p	4	0	2	1	4
James, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Walsh, rf	0	0	0	0	0						
Koob, p	2	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	4	12	30	18	Total	35	4	10	30	18

Errors—Lavan, Agnew, James, Pipp, Cook, Boone, Nunamaker.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4

Game called on account of darkness.

Two-base hits—Cook, Sisler, Warhop, James, Stolen bases—Howard, Warhop, Barney, Boone, Pipp, Sisler. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, (2,) Walker, Shotton. Sacrifice fly—Walker. Double plays—Barney, Peckinpaugh, Maisel, Boone and Warhop, Pratt, Sisler, and Lavan; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—St. Louis. First base on balls—Off Warhop, 1; off James, 4; off Sisler, 1; off Koob, 1. Hits—Off James, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Sisler, 1, (only two batters faced him;) off Koob, 2 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Agnew.) Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by James, 1; by Koob, 1. Wild pitch—Koob. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Tigers Take Two from Mackmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—Detroit won two games from Philadelphia here today, the first, 4 to 1, and the second, 3 to 2, in ten innings. The visitors obtained their victory in the opening event by hard hitting and Coveleskie's good twirling. In the second game Dubuc and Wyckoff had a battle until the tenth inning, then, with one out, Dubuc singled and Vitt doubled, the former being run out on Bush's grounder, but Vitt reaching third and Bush second. On the squeeze play Cobb beat out a bunt and Vitt scored the deciding tally. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	Walsh, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bush, ss	4	1	0	0	3	Strunk, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cobb, cf	3	1	1	5	0	Oldr'g, lf	3	0	1	1	0
C'w'f'd, rf	2	0	1	2	0	Sch'ng, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Veach, lf	4	0	2	2	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	M'in's, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Y'ung, 2b	3	1	2	1	6	Lapp, c	3	0	0	2	5
Stanage, c	4	1	2	2	0	Kopf, ss	3	0	1	2	4
Covel'e, p	3	0	0	0	3	Ful'g'm, p	2	0	1	0	1
						Bress'r, *p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	9	27	12	†H. Davis	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	1	6	27	17

*Batted for Fillingim in seventh inning.
Errors—Burns, Young, Schang, McGinnis, Kopf, 2.

Detroit	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Kopf. Home run—Stanage. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb. Earned runs—Detroit, 4. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Cobb, Crawford. Sacrifice flies—Burns, Coveleskie. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Burns; Lajoie, Kopf, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Fillingim, 4; off Bressler, 1. Hits—Off Fillingim, 8 in 7 innings; of Bressler, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Lapp.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Bressler, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	Walsh, cf	5	0	0	3	1
Bush, ss	4	1	0	4	1	Strunk, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Cobb, cf	5	1	3	2	0	Oldr'g, lf	4	0	1	4	0
C'w'f'd, rf	5	0	1	1	0	Sch'ng, 3b	5	0	0	2	2
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Burns, 1b	4	0	1	14	1	M'in's, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Y'ung, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	Lapp, c	4	1	1	4	0
Stan'ge, c	3	0	0	3	2	Kopf, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Baker, c	0	0	0	0	0	Wyck'f, p	4	0	1	2	3
Dubuc, p	4	0	1	1	1						
*Kayan'h	1	0	0	0	0						
						Total	37	2	7	30	13

Total..38 3 9 30 15

*Batted for Stanage in tenth inning.
Errors—Bush, Stanage, Lapp, Kopf, Wyckoff.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Crawford, Young, Vitt. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2,) Kopf, Strunk. Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Double plays—Kopf and Lajoie. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Wyckoff, 2. Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Wyckoff, 3. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Indians Helpless at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Twice today the Red Sox defeated Cleveland, the scores being 2 to 0 and 6 to 2. Wood should have had a no-hit record in the first game, Cleveland's only safe rap being a scratch hit made possible by Janvrin's slow fielding. After the first inning of the second game Leonard did not allow a Cleveland runner to get to second base. Hits after passes accounted for most of the Red Sox runs in both games. Cady and O'Neil retired from the first contest with injuries. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	3	1	0	1	0	Wille, lf	4	0	0	3	0
J'vrin, ss	4	0	0	0	1	T'ner, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	2	2	0	C'man, ss	3	0	0	2	1
H'lt'n, 1b	3	1	2	12	3	J'kson, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	2	0	Kirke, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Gard'r, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	Smith, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	1	5	W'g's, 2b	3	0	1	1	4
Cady, c	3	0	1	2	0	O'Neill, c	2	0	0	5	0
Thomas, c	2	0	0	4	1	Egan, c	0	0	0	2	0
Wood, p	3	0	0	3	0	M'ton, p	2	0	0	0	1
						*S'w'th	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	8	27	12	Jones, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	27	0	1	24	10

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.
Error—Kirke.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Barry. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Egan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1; off Jones, 1; off Wood, 4. Hits—Off Morton, 3 in 7 innings; off Jones, 3 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Morton, 4; by Wood, 6. Wild pitch—Morton. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	2	2	2	1	0	Wille, cf	3	0	0	1	0
J'vrin, ss	3	1	0	2	1	T'ner, 3b	3	1	0	0	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	2	2	1	0	C'man, ss	4	1	1	3	5
H'lt'n, 1b	3	0	2	8	0	J'kson, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	3	0	Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	6	2
Gard'r, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	Smith, rf	4	0	0	4	1
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	W'g's, 2b	3	0	1	2	1
C'gan, c	2	0	0	10	1	Egan, c	2	0	0	6	2
Leon'd, p	2	1	0	0	0	W'ker, p	1	0	0	0	1
						*Ba'bare	1	0	0	0	0
						H'stad, p	0	0	0	0	2
						†Evans	1	0	0	0	0
						H'man, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	10	27	7	Total	30	2	3	24	12

*Batted for Walker in fifth inning.
†Batted for Harstad in eighth inning.

Boston	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Chapman, Hobiltzel, Lewis. Three-base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—Janvrin. Sacrifice fly—Hobiltzel. Sacrifice hit—Janvrin. Double play—Smith and Kirke. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 1; off Harstad, 2; off Hagerman, 1; off Leonard, 3. Hits—Off Walker, 6 in 4 innings; off Harstad, 1 in 3 innings; off Hagerman, 3 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Walker, 5; by Harstad, 1; by Leonard, 3. Passed balls—Egan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

White Sox Bat Gallia Opportunely.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Chicago won from Washington today, 6 to 2, opportune hitting at the expense of Gallia accounting for five Chicago runs. Scott did not allow a Washington man to reach first base until the fifth inning. In the seventh singles by Gandil, Johnson, Henry, and Williams drove in two more runs. The scores:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	3	4	4	0	Kopp, lf	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	1	2	6	Foster, 2b	4	0	1	4	3
E.C'ns, 2b	3	0	0	2	4	Milan, cf	4	1	0	4	0
F'ster, 1b	2	0	1	13	0	Sh'ley, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Felsch, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Gandil, lb	4	1	2	11	0
J.C'ns, lf	4	1	1	2	0	John'n, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Schalk, c	3	1	1	2	0	Henry, c	4	0	2	3	4
K'b'e, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	M'F'e, ss	3	0	0	2	4
Scott, p	3	0	0	0	3	Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Shaw, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Rice, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Harper, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Williams	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	6	9	27	13	Total	33	2	7	27	18

*Batted for Rice in seventh inning.
Errors—Felsch, Henry.

Chicago	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Murphy, Foster, Felsch. Stolen bases—Felsch, Murphy, (2,) Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Weaver, Scott. Double plays—McBride to Gandil; Weaver to E. Collins to Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 1; Shaw, 2; Scott, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 7 in 4 innings; Shaw, none in 1 1-3 innings; Rice, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; Harper, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 2; Scott, 2; Harper, 2. Wild pitch—Gallia. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Yankees Release Two Recruits.

The Yankees yesterday released Outfielder Leydon and Catcher Schwert to the Jersey City Club of the International League.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Milwaukee, 8.
At Columbus—Columbus, 2; Kansas City, 0.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 11; St. Paul, 4.
At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 10; Cleveland, 2. Minneapolis, 3; Cleveland, 4.)

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Utica, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Binghamton, 1. Binghamton, 7; Syracuse, 5.
At Troy—Scranton, 3; Troy, 1. Troy, 8; Scranton, 0.
Wilkes-Barre at Albany—Postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Lawrence, 4. Worcester, 1; Lawrence, 0.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Lowell, 0. Lewiston, 1; Lowell, 1. (Five innings; agreement).
At Portland—Portland, 1; Lynn, 0, (eleven innings.) Portland, 1; Lynn, 0.
At Fitchburg—Manchester, 4; Fitchburg, 0. Manchester, 5; Fitchburg, 3.

MATTY SHOWS BEST FORM AGAINST REDS

"Big Six" Allows Five Hits, While Giants Bat Two Pitchers Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—"Big Six" exercised his famous hoodoo over the Reds today. He beat Herzog's team 5 to 4, making it three out of four for McGraw's men in the series. Matty allowed the Reds only five hits, something unusual. Formerly he was always in the habit of kidding the Redleg aggregation along by allowing them to peck his offerings for a goodly number of safe drives, only to defeat them in the end.

With Mathewson back in his old-time form the Giants were full of confidence. They caused two Red hurlers to take to the cooling showers long before the contest was well under way. The third hurler to be brought forth from the Red stable stuck it through to the finish without allowing a Giant runner to dent the rubber. But the damage had been done and the Giants once more put themselves within hailing distance of the league-leading Philadelphias, who were blanked twice by the Pirates.

Herzog depended upon Pete Schneider to bring victory to the home folks, but Hersog picked the wrong man. Schneider was ineffective. Before he had been relieved the Giants had the game safely tucked away. Rube Benton, who does not seem to care whether he pitches in the National League or some bush aggregation, came to the mound in the fourth inning, and after giving an exhibition of as weird hurling as has ever been seen here, was withdrawn in favor of Lear, the latter holding the Giants in check until the end.

The Giants got off to a flying start, batting Schneider's delivery for three hits which, with a base on balls and an out, gave them three runs in the first inning. Burns greeted Schneider with a single. Snodgrass walked. Doyle sent a one-baser to right and Burns counted. Snodgrass taking third. Fletcher grounded out and Snodgrass scored. Merkle singled to centre and Doyle came across with the third run. Lobert popped to Groh and Merkle was caught napping at first base.

The Reds came back in their share of the same round and evened up the proceedings, getting three runs on one hit, a sacrifice, an error and a base on balls, the only pass issued by Matty during the afternoon. Groh walked as a starter. Herzog doubled to right, scoring Groh. Williams sacrificed. Meyers got the ball and threw wild to first, Herzog scoring and Williams going to third. Killifer struck out. Fletcher threw out Griffith, Williams coming across. Fletcher took care of Wingo.

A hit, a base on balls, an infield out and a sacrifice fly gave the Giants two runs and the game in the third inning. Snodgrass opened the third with a walk. Doyle doubled down the right foul line, Snodgrass stopping at third. Fletcher grounded to Herzog, Snodgrass scoring, and Doyle taking third. Doyle scored the run that won the game when Merkle flied to Williams. Lobert went out to Groh.

The fourth inning saw Rube Benton's exhibition of his famous style of hurling. He pitched to just three men and then gave way to King Lear, the former Princeton star. Benton started by walking Brainerd. Then he hit Chief Meyers. On Mathewson's sacrifice, Benton threw wild to third and the bases wert full with none out. It looked as if the Giants were in for a round of pleasure. But Herzog could stand the agony no longer. He withdrew Benton and sent in Lear. The change proved effective, for Burns forced Brainerd at the plate, and Snodgrass hit to Groh for a force out of Meyers and being thrown out at first.

The Reds scored their last tally in the ninth, when after Griffith was disposed of, Wingo reached second when Snodgrass muffed his fly, and scored on Wagner's single. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	1	1	1	0	Groh, 3b	3	1	0	2	2
S'gr'ss, rf	3	2	0	1	0	H'z'g, ss	4	1	1	1	2
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	3	3	W'm's, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Fl'c'r, ss	3	0	1	3	6	Kil'fer, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Merkle, cf	3	0	2	4	0	G'fith, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	1	0	Wingo, c	4	1	0	4	0
Br'nd, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	W'gn'r, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Meyers, c	3	0	1	4	1	M'w'z, 1b	3	0	1	12	0
Mat's'n, p	2	0	1	1	1	Sch'der, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Benton, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Lear, p	2	0	0	0	2
						*Rodgers	1	0	0	0	0
						†Clark	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	8	27	9	Total	33	4	5	27	10

*Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
†Batted for Lear in ninth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Fletcher, (2,) Meyers.

New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Herzog, Doyle, Mathewson. Three-base hit—Williams. Earned runs—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Schneider, Merkle, Mathewson. Double play—Groh to Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Schneider, 2; off Benton, 1; off Lear, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in 3 innings; off Benton, 0 (none out in fourth;) off Lear, 3 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Meyers.) Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Schneider, 1; by Lear, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Cubs Sweep Braves' Series.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A timely triple by Cy Williams broke up the final game of the series here today, Chicago making a clean sweep of the series, 3 to 2, and winning their fifth straight game. With the score 2 to 0 against them in the last half of the ninth, Zimmerman singled to centre, Murray lined one at Tyler's shins which went for a single, and Williams followed with his triple to right, tying the score. Hughes supplanted Tyler and Archer fanned. McLarry was purposely passed, and on Standridge's perfect squeeze play Williams scored the winning run. Captain Evers, who was reinstated after his three-day suspension, scored both of the runs for the visitors. He walked in the first inning and scored later on a single by Magee. In the fifth Evers sacrificed and Connolly and Magee followed with hits. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b	4	0	0	1	0	Moran, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	1	0	Evers, 2b	2	2	2	3	0
Sch'ite, lf	3	0	1	3	0	C'nolly, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Z'man, 2b	4	1	3	1	2	Magee, cf	4	0	2	5	0
Murray, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
Wms, cf	4	1	1	5	0	Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Archer, c	4	0	1	9	1	M'ville, ss	3	0	0	3	3
McL'y, 1b	2	0	1	3	0	W'ling, c	4	0	0	3	0
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0	Tyler, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Kn'sely	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0
L'v'der, p	0	0	0	0	0						
†Saier	1	0	1	0	0						
‡Good	0	0	0	0	0						
S'ridge, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	31	3	9	27	3	Total	33	2	6	25	9

§One out when winning run was scored.
*Batted for Adams in fifth inning.
†Batted for Leyander in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Saier in eighth inning.
Error—Lavender.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Williams. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Standridge. Double plays—Smith and Evers; Tyler, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 2; off Tyler, 3; off Hughes, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 6 in 5 innings; off Lavender, none in 3 innings; off Standridge, none in 1 inning; off Tyler, 9 in 8 innings, (none out in ninth;) off Hughes, none in 1-3 inning. Struck out—By Adams, 4; by Tyler, 1; by Lavender, 3; by Standridge, 2; by Hughes, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

FRANK L. KRAMER

A Champion of Long Standing.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 4.
(Called in tenth; darkness.)
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 6, Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 4; Kansas City, 3.
(Thirteen innings.)
Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Pittsburgh, 15; Buffalo, 4.

INT

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Announcement

VARIOUS newspapers throughout the United States have reported that The Autocar Company's large increase in business since the beginning of the war is the result of war orders.

This is not true.

The Autocar Company's business has very materially increased since last August, and its manufacturing facilities have been extended to meet the increase; but every car manufactured by The Autocar Company during that period has been sold to the firms named below for use in their business.

Purchasers Since August, 1914

Star (*) Indicates Repeat Orders

A

Abrams, B. L., New York.
Abramson, Hyman, White Plains, N. Y.
Ackler, Louis, Philadelphia.
*Adams, W. H., Burlington, N. J.
*Adams Express Co., New York.
*Adams Express Co., Boston.
*Adams Express Co., Buffalo.
*Adams Express Co., Chicago.
*Adams Express Co., Long Island City.
*Adams Express Co., Philadelphia.
*Adams, W. F., Redlands, Cal.
Affilick, James, Providence, R. I.
Aggeler & Musser Seed Co., Los Angeles.
*Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co., Chicago.
Ahlers, Carl, New York.
*Ahnemar & Younkheere, Inc., Bronx, N. Y.
Aldrich-Eldredge Co., Providence, R. I.
Alexander, Morris, New York.
Alford Transport Co., Inc., New York.
*Alden, John W., Boston.
*Allen, Clement E., Media, Pa.
American Cheese Co., Newark.
American Coal Co., Providence, R. I.
*American Express Co., Philadelphia.
*American Oil Co., Cambridge, Mass.
American Oil Co., Baltimore.
*American Pastry & Mfg., Co., New York.
American Wine & Spirit Co., Philadelphia.
Anderson, T. E., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Anderson, E. P., San Francisco, Cal.
*Antanasio, Michele, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anthes, Fred, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Ardmaer Trucking Co., Bayonne, N. J.
*Ardmore Hardware Co., Ardmore, Pa.
Armington, Hervey E., Brighton, Mass.
*Arlington Candy Mfg. Co., W. Hoboken, N. J.
*Arnold Bakery, Providence, R. I.
*Armour & Co., Hackensack, N. J.
*Armour & Co., Chicago.
Artificial I. Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.
*Asphalt Roof Coating Co., Ltd., Boston.
*Atlantic Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del.
*Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlas Corrugated Paper Box Co., Oakmont.
Atwood, H. S., & Bro., Philadelphia.
*Augenblick, M., & Bro., Newark, N. J.
*Auto Bus Co. of Md., Inc., Relay, Md.
Ayer Fruit Co., Ayer, Mass.

B

*Bacon, W. & A., Co., Boston.
Bacon, William H., Lexington, Mass.
*Baier, Geo. M., & Co., Philadelphia.
Baier, Paul, & Sons, Baltimore.
Bailey's Wellesley Express, So. Natick, Mass.
Baker, A. G., West Newton, Mass.
*Baldom, Samuel B., New York.
Ball & O'Neill, Roxbury, Mass.
Balch Hatch Express Co., Malden, Mass.
Baltimore and Washington Film Express.
*Bamberger, L., & Co., Newark, N. J.
*Banspach Bros., Providence, R. I.
Barbour & Austin, Stamford, Conn.
Barker, Fred, Newark, N. J.
Baron, H., Company, New York.
Barstow Utility Co., Barstow, Cal.
Bartlett, C. H. M., Holliston, Mass.
Bast, D. F., Allentown, Pa.
Basso, A., Andover, Mass.
Bates, Everett E., Jr., Lynn, Mass.
*Batchelder Bros., Boston.
*Batchelder & Snyder Co., Boston.
*Battles, H. H., Philadelphia.
Bauer, Frank T., Baltimore.
Baudendistel, Paul, Harrison, N. J.
*Baumann, Ludwig, & Co., New York.
Baumgardner, Philip, Jr., Philadelphia.
Bayonne Wet Wash & Steam Laundry Co., Bayonne, N. J.
Bennett, Robt. E., Newark, N. J.
Beorge & Baldwin, Wilmington, Del.
*Benson, Charles B., Haddon Heights, N. J.
Bensmann, C., & Bros., Newark, N. J.
Bent, G. H., Co., Milton, Mass.
Bent, G. W., Company, Boston.
Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.
Beyer, Benjamin, Whitestone, L. I.
Bilhartz, I. R., Chicago.
Billard & Richmond, Inc., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Bingham Bros. Co., New York.
Blawfuss, John, Riverside, N. J.
*Blodget, W. H., Co., Worcester, Mass.
*Blumhardt, Frank, Philadelphia.
*Bliss, E. E., Co., St. James, L. I.
*Bliss, E. W., Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boasman Wine and Liquor Co., Chester, Pa.
Booker, Walton B., Baltimore.
Boston Biscuit Co., Chicago.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass.
*Botvin, Barney, Providence, R. I.
Bowker, Wm. G., Rancocas, N. J.
Bowman, A. E., & Co., Hagerstown, Md.
Brady, John P., Kewanee, Ill.
Bradley Mahony Co., Inc., N. Y.
Bradley, Walter T., Co., Philadelphia.
Bradley, Peter P., Boston.
*Brandt, Otto, Inc., Newark, N. J.
*Branin, M. Newton, Huntingdon Valley, Pa.
Breckenridge, W. H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Brendel, Wm. J., Catonsville, Md.
*Brenzinger, G., New York.
*Breslin, F. W., New York.
Brew Coat and Apron Supply Co., Inc., New York.
*Brewster, F. G., New York.
*Breyer Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia.
*Brigham, C., Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Bright, Geo., Hardware Co., Pottsville, Pa.
Brighton Wine Co., Brighton, Mass.
Bringhurst, J., West Chester, Pa.
Brockman, Theo. A., Chicago.
Brock's Stone Yard, Inc., Trenton, N. J.
*Bromley, John, & Sons, Philadelphia.
Brooke & Harry, Washington.
Brooklyn Daily Times Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown, William, Nyack, N. Y.
Bruggemeyer, A. E., Chicago.
Bryn Athyn Stone Co., Bethayres, Pa.
*Bryn Mawr Ice Co., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buck Glass Co., Baltimore.
Buckley, P. W., Somerville, Mass.
Buechheim Bros. & Eckstein, Chicago.
*Buffalo Storage & Cartage Co., Buffalo.
Burke, Louis, Philadelphia.
Burke, P. E., Waltham, Mass.
*Burnham, John, Pikesville, Md.
Burns & Astarita, New York.
Burns, James, & Sons, Jersey City.
Burns & Astarita, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bushway Ice Cream Co., Somerville, Mass.
Bushwick Pork Packing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C

Cain, Robert, Atco, N. J.
*Cannon, John C., Fitzwatertown, Pa.
Campbell, John J., Philadelphia.
*Cambridge Gas Light Co., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Casani, Joseph, Philadelphia.
Carey, Frank J., Rockaway, L. I.
Carey, Thomas F., Greenwich, Conn.
Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago.
*Cashopheco Transporters, Inc., New York.
Celona & Antanasio, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Canedella, Angelo, Milford, Mass.
Central Baggage & Express Co., Chicago.
Centredale Bottling Co., Centredale, R. I.
*Chaconas, P. K., Washington.
Chalfont, Robert L., Philadelphia.
Chalfant, B. O., Philadelphia.
Chambers, Wm. W., Philadelphia.
Chapal, C. & E., Freres & Cie, Brooklyn.
*Chapman, W. J., Coal Co., Baltimore.
*Chattolanee Spring Water Co., Baltimore.
*Chicago Bakery, Inc., Minneapolis.
Chicago Examiner, Chicago.
*Chicago Journal Co., Chicago.
Children's Country Week, Philadelphia.
Cheadle, C. S., Havre de Grace, Md.
*Chesapeake Co., Baltimore.
*Christopher, L. J., Los Angeles.
Cienkowski, Frank, Camden, N. J.
Ciocco, Louis, Glenside, Pa.
Cincotta, A., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Circuit Supply Co., Chicago.
City Fuel Co., Boston.
City Ice Co., Baltimore.
Claflin, Geo. L., Co., Providence.
Clark, F. G., & Sons, Garrettford, Pa.
Clarke, A. W., West Somerville, Mass.
*Clarke, E. Bradford, Co., Philadelphia.
Class & Nachod Brewing Co., Philadelphia.
Cline, C. E., Frederick, Md.
Clinton Van Co., New York.
Coan, John J., Newtown Square, Pa.
*Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co., Boston.
*Coca Cola Bottling Works, Inc., Richmond, Va.
Coghlan, Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Cohen Bros., Greenwich, Conn.
*Cohen, Chas., New York.
Cohen, Jacob, Bridgeport, Conn.
Colaluca Bros., Providence, R. I.
Coleman & Keating, Boston.
Coles, John, Westfield, N. J.
Coles, C. B., & Sons Co., Camden, N. J.
*Colonial Bank Safe Co., New York.
Commercial Free Delivery Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
*Conley, Redmond P.
Connor, Martin P., Philadelphia.
Consolidated Ice Co. of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, L. I.
*Consolidated Rendering Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Consolidated Water Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cornell, J. D., Co., New York.
Coolbaugh, C. C., Philadelphia.
Cook, Chas. H., Wissinoming, Pa.
Cook, Charles L., Lake Shore, Md.
*Counties' Gas & Electric Co., Norristown, Pa.
*Cousens, John E., Coal Co., Boston.
Crafts, M. D., Waltham, Mass.
*Craig, John T., & Co., Philadelphia.
*Crane Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia.
Craven, D., Waltham, Mass.
*Crescent Creamery, Los Angeles, Cal.
Cromwell, S. T., Glenburnie, Md.
Crove, A., Woburn, Mass.
*Crowder, W. J., Co., Philadelphia.
Crowell, Albert, Everett, Mass.
Crowley, F. M., Philadelphia.
*Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago.
*Cudahy Packing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.
*Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb.
*Cudahy Packing Co., Salem and Lawrence, Mass.
*Cudahy Packing Co., San Francisco.
*Cudahy Packing Co., Washington, D. C.
Cumberland Brewing Co., Cumberland, Md.
*Cummings, Edwin J., Philadelphia.
Cummings, Mary P. C., Woburn, Mass.
Cusack, Thomas, Co., Chicago.
*Cushing, J., & Co., Waltham, Mass.

D

Dallas, David, Ardmore, Pa.
Danzer Metal Works, Frederick, Md.
Darby Fire Patrol, No. 2, Darby, Pa.
Dashield, Wm., Baltimore.
Davenport, Alfred M., Watertown, Mass.
Davis, Wm., Home Bakeries Co., Camden, N. J.
Davis, Geo. T., Philadelphia.
*Davis, W. C., Camden, N. J.
Davis, Thomas M., Purity Candy Co.
Davis, Thomas C., Coal & Wood Co., Baltimore.
Dawson, E. B., Boonton, N. J.
Deal Bros. Milling Co., Cumberland, Md.
Dean, Wm. M., Sons, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Dean, H. T., Co., Everett, Mass.
De Angelis Bros., Norristown, Pa.
Debore & Co., Newark, N. J.
*Decker, Charles M., & Bros., East Orange, N. J.
De Francesco & Liselia, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Delaney, W., & Son, Philadelphia.
*Dept. Water Supply, G. & E., City of N. Y.
Dewire, Francis M., Somerville, Mass.
Dexheimer, Geo. E., Chicago.
De Young, J. G., Chicago.
Diamond State Roller Mills, Milton, Del.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Dietz, Hugo, White Plains, N. Y.
Di Francesco, Vincenzo, Llanerch, Pa.
Dimmick Bros., Montclair, N. J.
Dinkel, Chas., Brooklyn.
Divine, T. H., Philadelphia.
Dixon, C. H., Los Angeles.
Donald Co., Newark, N. J.
Donoghue, Thomas W., Medford, Mass.
Dorchester Parcel Del. Co., Dorchester, Mass.
Dorchester Express Co., Boston.
Dorf, B., and I. Katz, Tenafly, N. J.
*Dougherty, H. D., & Co., Philadelphia.
Douglass, W. S., & Co., New York.
Draper, Willard D., Westbrook, Mass.
Druskin, Joseph, Englewood, N. J.
Dudley, Howard J., Camden, N. J.
Duffy, Charles G., Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dunlap, Geo. M., Co., Philadelphia.
Durand Co., Boston, Mass.
Durant, Majorie Day, Philadelphia.

E

*Eames, J., & Son, Holliston, Mass.
Eastburn Place, Newtown, Pa. (Guernsey Dairy and Ice Co.)
East Express Co., Baltimore.
East Coast Hotel Co.
Eaton, A. M., Paper Co., Waltham, Mass.
*Eberhardt Oil Co., Chicago.
Ederie Bros., New York.
*Edison Electric Ill. Co., Boston.
Edson Bros., Philadelphia.
*Eissing Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn.
*Eldridge, Baker Co., Boston.
Electric Express Co., Quincy, Mass.
Elliotts Spring Water Co., Los Angeles.
Emergency Aid Society of Philadelphia.
Empire Express Co., Englewood, N. J.
Empire Galvanizing Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
*Empire Postal Motor Co., Inc., Brooklyn.
Ennis, Henry I., Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Epstein, Simon, Boston, Mass.
Erlebacher, H. F., Hammond, Ind.
Ernst, Frank, New York.
Ernst, George W., Ocean City, N. J.
Ernst & Beavers Co., Scranton, Pa.
Evans & Vincent, Laurel Springs, N. J.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Excelsior Dairy Co., Santa Ana, Cal.

F

Fagin, Harry, Jersey City, N. J.
Fairmount Creamery, Boston, Mass.
*Fairmount Foundry Co., Olney, Pa.
Falls, James, Newark, N. J.
Falvey & Nilson, Dorchester, Mass.
*Falvey, J. H., Boston, Mass.
Farber, R. B., Chicago.
Farnen, Chas. T., Baltimore.
*Farr & Bailey Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
Farrington Mfg. Co., Roxbury, Mass.
Fay Hutchinson Co., Altoona, Pa.
Fecher & McGavock, Chicago.
Feinberg, H., Wilmington, Del.
Feisser, Jacob H., North Bergen, N. J.
Feldhus, Adolf, Inc., New York.
Felton, Jacob, Olney, Pa.
Ferguson, Thomas G., Strafford, Pa.
Ferry, J. J., Englewood, N. J.
Fetterolf, Irvin G., Furlong, Pa.
Filbert, Ludwig S., Fox Chase, Pa.
*Finegan, John C., Co., South Boston, Mass.
*Finley Acker Co., Philadelphia.
Finley, James A., Allston, Mass.
Firth & Foster Co., Philadelphia.
Fisher, Sweeney Bronze Co., Hoboken, N. J.
*Fitzpatrick, Geo. C., East Boston, Mass.
Flanagan, Mrs. M. A., Columbia, Pa.
Flint, Geo., Manayunk, Pa.
Fluhr, Philip, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fogg, Geo. E., East Braintree, Mass.
*Fontenbaugh, Chas., Baltimore.
Fortunato, Samuel, New York.
Fowler, William, New York.
Fowler & Sellars Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Fox Bakery, Boston.
Fox, A. H., Gun Co., Philadelphia.
Fraley, Francis E. and Alfred L., Derwood, Md.
*Fraley, Bros., Derwood, Md.
Frankenfield, Charles B., Spring Mill, Pa.
Fraser, Harry A., Ardmore, Pa.
*Freeman, Abe, Atlantic City.
Freeman, Lillie, New York.
Fried, Jacob, New York.
Fries, Geo., Sons, Philadelphia.
*Frings Bros. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
*Froelich, E. M., New York.
Frost, Wm. M., & Co., Holmesburg, Pa.
Fuller, A. S., New Britain, Conn.

G

Gallagher, Chris, Co., Philadelphia.
Garret Bergen Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Gately & Hurley, Camden, N. J.
*Gabrylewitz, Theo., Philadelphia.
Gavitt, Chas. H., Westerly, R. I.
Gebelein, John A., Baltimore.
Geller, Louis C., Baltimore.
*General Baking Co., New York.
*General Supply Co., Easton, Pa.
George, Herbert K., Wayne, Pa.
George & Baldwin, Wilmington, Del.
German Brewing Co., Cumberland, Pa.
German Daily Gazette, Philadelphia.
Gibbs Express Co., Waltham, Mass.
*Gibney Tire & Rubber Co., New York.
Gilbert, L. L., Baking Co., New Haven, Conn.
Gilliman, O. B., Somerville, Mass.
Glasser, Paul, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glenbrook Wine Co., Boston.
*Gilmore, W. K., & Sons, Inc., Walpole, Mass.
*Gobel, Adolf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Godfrey Coal Co., Milton, Mass.
Goetz, Frank, Baking Co., New Haven, Conn.
Goldstein, H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goldstone, Louis, Yonkers, N. Y.
*Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., New York.
*Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Boston.
*Gordon Supply Co., Boston.
Gordon Supply Co., New York.
Gorst & King, North Bend, Cal.
Green, G. S., Co., New York.
Green, H. B., Swarthmore, Pa.
Green & Schreiber, Orange, N. J.
Green, Howard B., Swarthmore, Pa.
Green, Robert F., Baltimore.
*Greene, Charles C., Providence, R. I.
*Greene, R. L., Paper Co., Providence, R. I.
Greenfield & Co., Philadelphia.
Greer, Austin G., Holmesburg, Pa.
Griggs, Thomas, Waltham, Mass.
Grocers' Baking Co., Boston.
Grogan's, Thomas, Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grossman, Matt, Atlantic City, N. J.
Grove Roofing Co., Chicago.
Gude Bros. & Kieffer Co., New York.
Guenther, E. P., West Hoboken, N. J.
Guiney, Wm. J., North Cambridge, Mass.
G. and P. Express Co., New York.

H

Hagan, John, & Co., Philadelphia.
Haake, J. H., San Francisco.
Hagy Bros., Plymouth Meeting, Mont. Co., Pa.
Hahn, Herman, Jr., Borough of Queens, N. Y.
Haines, E. A., (Chelsea Laundry Co.), Atlantic City, N. J.
Hale, Walter L., Wilmington, Mass.
Halpern, I., Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Hammond, Frank S., Arlington, N. J.
Hammond, F. W., & Bro., Rosemont, Pa.
Hancock, John C., & Co., Philadelphia.
Hands, John, & Co., Philadelphia.
Hanke, J. H., San Francisco.
Hagy Bros., Plymouth Meeting, Mont. Co., Pa.
Hahn, Herman, Jr., Borough of Queens, N. Y.
Haines, E. A., (Chelsea Laundry Co.), Atlantic City, N. J.
Hale, Walter L., Wilmington, Mass.
Halpern, I., Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Hammond, Frank S., Arlington, N. J.
Hammond, F. W., & Bro., Rosemont, Pa.
Hancock, John C., & Co., Philadelphia.
*Hands, W. H., Bloomfield, N. J.
Hands, William H., Watsessing, N. J.
Haan, W. C., Frederick, Md.
Harbison Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.
Harris, H. A.; Stevens, A. J.; Ward, W. C., Riderwood, Md.
Hartnett, W., Norristown, Pa.
Hartung Bros., Jersey City, N. J.
Hartzell's, F. D., Sons, Chalfont, Pa.
*Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Harvey Ice Cream Co., Conshohocken, Pa.
Haskell, Adams, Co., Boston.
Hasselbaum, A., Co., Providence, R. I.
Hathaway, C. F., & Sons, Cambridge, Mass.
Hausman, F. C., Allentown, Pa.
Hawes, Charles W., Philadelphia.
Hawes, S. H., & Co., Richmond, Va.
Hays, Harry A., Marcus Hook, Pa.
Hazell, Wm. M., Philadelphia.
*Hebenthal, Wm., Cape May, N. J.
*Heck, Christian, New York, N. Y.
Heck, Geo. J., Easton, Pa.
Hedden, E. J., Philadelphia.
Hedrick, Arthur, Darby, Pa.
Hegeler, Martin, Jersey City, N. J.
Heilos, Lorenz C., Newark, N. J.
*Hein, Henry, and Kugler, Fred, Philadelphia.
Heise Bros., New York.
Held, Jacob, New York.
Hellman, R., New York.
Holmgren & Pound, Chicago.
Hendler Creamery Co., Baltimore, Md.
Hendren, Wm. B., Roxboro, Pa.
Henion, Henry, and Barry, Robert H., Phila.
*Heppe, C. J., & Son, Philadelphia.
Hermes Wine Co., Los Angeles.
Hickman, Lewis M., West Chester, Pa.
Hitchner Wall Paper & Paint Co., Camden, N. J.
Hirsch, Abraham, and Zamelsky, Jacob, Newark, N. J.
Hickok, W. O., New York.
Hilbers, C. E., Hackensack, N. J.
Hohensack, Wm., Ivyland, Pa.
Hoffman, Sidney, Boston.
Hohen-Adel, John, Philadelphia.
*Holgren & Pound, Chicago.
Hollywood Auto Transfer & Storage Co., Hollywood, Cal.
Holmes, Geo. R., Providence, R. I.
Homestead Farm, Stow, Mass.
*Hood, H. P., & Sons, Charlestown, Mass.
Hopwood, Charles E., Relay, Md.
*Horn & Fitch, Philadelphia.
*Hornung, Jacob, Philadelphia.
Horenstein, Eli, Providence, R. I.
Horton, N. W., Burlington, N. J.
*Horrocks, Joshua, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.
Howe, Frank G., Marcus Hook, Pa.
Howe, R. C., Wallingford, Conn.
Hub Electric Company, Chicago.
Huber, J. M., New York.
Humidton Coal Co., Philadelphia.
Hutzler, John, Lumber Co., Buffalo.
Hyman, Charles H., Englishtown, N. J.

I

Illinois Smoked Meat Co., Chicago.
Indian Refining Co., New York.
*Indian Refining Co., Quincy, Ill.
Interstate Transportation & Forwarding Corp., New York.
*Iroquois Brewing Co., Carlisle, Pa.
Italian Marble Mosaic Co., Philadelphia.

J

*Jackson & Temple, Los Angeles.
Jandorf & Steiner, New York.
Jansen, F. W., Chicago.
*Jefferson Van Co., New York.
Jencks Paper Box Co., Providence, R. I.
*Jenny Mfg. Co., Boston.
Jesselson & Stiefel, Inc., Chicago.
*Jevne, C., & Co., Chicago.
Jevne, H., Co., Los Angeles.
Jitney Transportation Co., Belmar, N. J.
Jobes, J. W., Ocean Beach, Cal.
Johnson, T. W., East Weymouth, Mass.
Jones, Mrs. R., Philadelphia.
Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore.
Journal of Commerce, New York.

K

Kaiser, W. F., & Co., Chicago.
Kane, Thomas B., Philadelphia.
*Kahn & Rosenau, Philadelphia.
*Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington.
Kaspar, John L., Baltimore.
Kastens, Henry, New York.
Katzenbach & Co., Trenton, N. J.
Kecham, James J., Great Neck Station, L. I.
Keefe, Patrick J., Ardmore, Pa.
Keegan, James S., Providence.
*Keen, Edward H., Pennsgrove, N. J.
Keil, Charles, Rye, N. Y.
*Kelley's, M., Sons, Philadelphia.
*Kelly, George, Philadelphia.
Kelly, Henry, & Sons, New York.
Kelly, Wm. A., Llanerch, Pa.
Kemp, Irving B., Baltimore, Md.
Kendall Bros., Somerville, Mass.
Kennedy, Andrew, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Kent, Thomas, Mfg. Co., Clifton Heights, Pa.
Kergan, Frank, Jersey City.
Kesler, L. H., Chicago.
Keystone Coal and Wood Co., Philadelphia.
Keystone State Oil Co., Providence, R. I.
Keystone Lantern Co., Germantown, Pa.
Killilea, John J., Mattapan, Mass.
Kimball, M. L., & Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Klein, Geo. A., Fullerton, Md.
Klein & Schroth, Blue Island, Ill.
King, Elmer, Beach Haven, N. J.
Kirsh & Herfel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kleinhans, Chas. E., Chicago.
*Knipp, Fred, Raspeburg, Md.
Knoblock Bros., Baltimore.
*Kolb, Bechtel & Son, Philadelphia.
Kramer, Martin, New York.
Kramer, Wm. H., and D. H. Rishel, Upper Darby, Pa.
Krayer, Anthony, New York.
Kroell, John, & Sons, Philadelphia.
Krome, Edward A., Jr., Chicago.
Kuhn, John J., & Son, Ellicott City, Md.
*Kurrie Packing Co., Baltimore.

L

Laffin, James B., Bedford, Mass.
Lafferty, Richard, Jr., Renwick, Del. Co., Pa.
Lairee, Geo. S., Primos, Pa.
*Lake View Park Co., Weymouth, Mass.
Lakeman, A., Dorchester, Mass.
La Mantia, J. L., Des Plaines, Ill.
Lanats, L. J., Co., Dorchester, Mass.
Landon, F., Chicago.
*Lane, Chas. E., Camden, N. J.
Lane, Chas. H.; W. T. Lane, and Irving B. Kamp, Baltimore.
Lange, Fred W., Trucking Co., New York.
*Lansdowne & Baltimore Bus Co., Lansdowne, Md.
Lasher & Lathrop, Inc., New York.
*Lawrence, A. F., Coal Co., Baltimore.
*Lederer, Sam, & Son, New Brunswick, N. J.
Leedom, H. Benton, Beth Ayres, Pa.
Leichhimmer Baking Co., Norristown, Pa.
Leisy Brewing Co., Peoria, Ill.
Leslie, G. E., Chicago.
Letter's, Owen, Sons, Philadelphia.
Levin, I., & Sons, Chicago.
Levine, Henry, Chelsea, Mass.
Levy, Alexander, New York.
*Levy, Henry S., Brooklyn.
*Levy, Raphael, Philadelphia.
Lexington Grain Co., Lexington, Mass.
*Lifter Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia.
Linden, J., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Lippincott, J. B., Co., Philadelphia.
Lippincott, J. H., Moorestown, N. J.
*Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
*Livezey, John R., Philadelphia.
Loar, C. W., Frostburg, Md.
Lobb, C. A., & Sons, Devon, Pa.
*Lockerby, Clem, Newark, N. J.
Lodge, R. E., Elmonte, Cal.
Long Island Pickle Works, New York.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Long Island City, N. Y.
Lotz, Adam, Philadelphia.
*Lotz Bros., Philadelphia.
*Lonsdale Bakery Co., Saylesville, R. I.
*Lower Merion School District, Ardmore, Pa.
Lowden, T. Earl, Burlington, N. J.
Lueders, Henry, Chicago.
Luegel-Rieger Co., Chicago.
Lukenheimer & Co., Cincinnati.
Lyon, Conklin & Co., Inc., Baltimore.
Lyons & Murphy, Dorchester, Mass.

M

Machler, Ernest, Camden, N. J.
MacKenzie Bros., Bridgeport, Conn.
*Mackenzie Bros., Bridgeport, Conn.
*Macomber, Chas. D., & Son, Acoaxet, Mass.
Mahoney, Wm., Hyde Park, Mass.
Mahlstedt, J. A., Lumber & Coal Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Mahlstedt, J. A., Lumber & Coal Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Main Line Stone Co., Philadelphia.
Mail Service Co., Long Island City, N. Y.
Malone, James H., Chelsea, Mass.
Manchester Rubber Co., Brooklyn.
Manchester Vermont Dairy Co., New York.
Manhasset Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.
Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., New York.
*Manning, Joseph P., Co., Boston.
*Marino, A., Frederick, Md.
*Marino, S., Frederick, Md.
Marchiony, L., Hoboken, N. J.
Martin, Charles H., Mount Airy, Pa.
Masland, C. H., & Sons, Philadelphia.
*Mason Benflin Co., Philadelphia.
*Mason-Scholes Coal Co., Philadelphia.
Maspero, C., New York.
*Mathers, J. W., & Son, Philadelphia.
McAllister, D. B., Philadelphia.
McAllister, Richard, Atlantic City, N. J.
McAllister, R., Jr., Philadelphia.
McAnern, Thomas P., Somerville, Mass.
McCall's, T. Frank, Sons, Chester, Pa.
McCallum, A. W., Philadelphia.
*McCanna & Fraser Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
*McCarrick, James J., West Conshohocken, Pa.
*McConnell's, Thomas, Sons, Philadelphia.
*McCusker Bros., Philadelphia.
*McDonald, James, Haverford, Pa.
*McGreevy, John, Manasquan, N. J.
McGarrahan, John, Providence, R. I.
McGuigan, Daniel, Philadelphia.
*McIntyre, W. T., Ardmore, Pa.
McKinney, John J., Brooklyn.
McMahon, M., Co., New York.
McMenamin, James R., Philadelphia.
McNichol Paving and Construction Co., Phila.
Meade, Chas. E., Baltimore.
*Measley, P., & Sons, Gloucester, N. J.
Meehan, Michael J., New Dorp Manor, S. I.
Megaw, William, West Conshohocken, Pa.
Meginnis & Cole, Lambertville, N. J.
Meharg, James, Inc., Wilmington, Del.
*Mehl, John, & Co., Jersey City.
*Merchants' Auto Service Co, Reading, Pa.
Merchants' Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.
Mergentime, M., Inc., New York.
Merkel, Henry, Hollis, L. I.
Merrill, John W., Los Angeles.
*Metropolitan Distributors, Inc., New York.
Metropolitan News Co., New York.
*Meyer, Louis, Co., Brooklyn.
Meyers, H. G., Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
*Mfg. Ice & Cold Storage Co., Bloomington, Ill.
*Michener, Maurice C., Media, Pa.
Middlecoff & Boston St. Ry. Co., Newtonville, Mass.
*Middletown Farms, Middletown, Del.
*Michener, Maurice C., Media, Pa.
Millard Supply Co., Chicago.
*Miller, Amanda, Philadelphia.
Miller Bros., Wilmington, Del.
Miller & Grimspan, Trenton, N. J.
Miller, Louis P., Chicago.
Mills, M. Edgar, Media, Pa.
Minnion, Thomas J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, N. Y.
*Mitchell, J. E., Glenolden, Pa.
Model Sign Works, Philadelphia.
*Modern Silk Finishing Co., New York.
Mollenhauer, F. T., Philadelphia.
Moller, C. B., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
*Montgomery, J. B., New Castle, Del.
*Moore, Edwin A., Wynnefield, Pa.
Moore, Elmer E., & Bro., Reading, Pa.
Moore, A., Frederick, Md.
Moore, Kelly & Co., Philadelphia.
Moreland's Express, Newark, N. J.
*Morris & Co., Chicago.
Morris Plains Lumber & Coal Co., Morris Plains, N. J.
*Morris, John S., & Co., Philadelphia.
Moor, Albert, Media, Pa.
Morgan, C. H., & Co., Chicago.
Morin, J. G., Salem, Mass.
Motor Transfer and Coal Co., Chicago.
Moyer, J. Dyre, Willow Grove, Pa.
Muhl, Conrad, Solley, Md.
Murray, Edwin D., Natick, Mass.
Muth & Eberhart, Windsor Mill, Md.
Mutrie, F. B., Dorchester, Mass.
Myers & Johnson, Chicago.
Myers, Angelo, Philadelphia.
*Myers, John, & Son, Philadelphia.

N

Nacrelli, Chris., Marcus Hook, Pa.
Nagle, T. A., & Co., Ogontz, Pa.
Narberth Ice Co., Ardmore, Pa.
National Beef Co., Boston, Mass.
Naylor, Albert F., Pennsgrove, N. J.
Neubauer, John, Raspeburg, Md.
Neuhaus & Thorman, New York.
New Bedford Bottling Co., New Bedford, Mass.
New Bedford Fish Co., New Bedford, Mass.
New England Co., Boston.
*New England Supply Co., Providence, R. I.
New System Laundry, Yonkers, N. Y.
*Newton, Geo. B., Coal Co., Philadelphia.
*New York Charcoal Co., New York.
N. Y. Bottlers' Supplies Mfg. Co., Hoboken, N. J.
N. Y. City Car Adv. Co., New York.
New York Development Co., Albany, N. Y.
*New York Mackintosh Clothing Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
*New York Sun, New York.
Nicholson, S. E., Cedar Brook, N. J.
Nicholson, Herbert R., Stratford, N. J.
Niggin, R. W., Vineland, N. J.
Nolen, James F., Germantown, Pa.
Nonantum Coal Co., Newtonville, Mass.
Novelty Candy Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Nowd, John F., Co., South Haven, Mich.
Nutley Coal & Supply Co., W. Nutley, N. J.
*N. E. General Supply Co., Baltimore.

O

Obergfell, Joseph, Wilmington, Del.
*O'Connell, Chas. A., Philadelphia.
O'Connor, Wm. F., Co., Philadelphia.
Offenberg, S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ogden Storage & Transfer Co., Chicago.
*Olde & Whipple, Hartford, Conn.
Olsen, O. B., Chicago.
Oneida Potato Co., Chicago.
Oppels, Charles, Sons, Newark, N. J.
*Orell, A. Lee, Odessa, Del.
*Ort Bros., Midland, Md.
Ort Upholstering Co., Chicago.
Ottmann, Wm., & Co., New York.
The O-Zell Co., Chicago.

P

Palmer, Henry, Langhorne, Pa.
*Pancoast, T. S., Camden, N. J.
Pannell, William, and Christina Reed, Ardmore, Pa.
Parker, R. H., New York.
Parks, Emory, Chester, N. J.
Partheymueller & Glockler, New York.
Passaic Home Laundry Co., Passaic, N. J.
Patton, John J., Philadelphia.
Peck, D. S., & Son, Providence, R. I.
*Penna. Coat & Apron Supply Co., Philadelphia.
*Penns. Laundry Co., Philadelphia.
*Penn-Petroleum Products Co., Providence.
Pennant Express & Trucking Co., New York.
Pennhorn, George, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Peo, Frank R., Chicago.
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Works, Norfolk, Va.
Perkins Bros., New York.
Perlow, Morris, Providence, R. I.
Pettit, Frank D., Lonsdale, R. I.
*Philadelphia, City of, Elec. Bureau, Phila.
*Philadelphia, City of, Water Dept., Phila.
Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Philips, A. H., Springfield, Mass.
Phoenix Cheese Co., New York.
Piantieri, Antonio, Philadelphia.
Piehl, H., Transfer Co., Chicago.
Pierce, Austin, Caswell, Livermore Co., Boston.
*Pierce, S. S., Co., Boston.
*Pierson Bros., Chicago.
Pittsburgh Ice Co., Pittsburgh.
Pilgrim Shoe Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.
Pike, Joseph H., Palmyra, N. J.
Pinsky, Harry, & Son Co., Camden, N. J.
Pipes, William T., Springfield, Mass.
Pohle, Henry, and Anthony W. Schaefer, Irvington, N. J.
Pollock, J. L., Estate, Pawtucket, R. I.
Polo Club Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Poore, Lester D., Georgetown, Mass.
Portland Gas Light Co., Portland, Me.
*Potter, Thomas, Sons & Co., Philadelphia.
*Pratt, Edward W., Manoa, Pa.
Prospect Dye Works, Reading, Pa.
Prince Macaroni Mfg. Co., Boston.
*Privers Popular Price Auto Delivery, Los Angeles.
Pruse, F. L., Jr., Des Plaines, Ill.
*Public Service Co., Chicago.
*Pure Oil Co., Philadelphia.
Purified Petroleum Products Co. of Illinois, Chicago.
Puritan Ice Cream Co., Roxbury, Mass.

Q

Quinn, Jos.

DODGERS BAT HARD, BUT CARDINALS DEFEAT THEM BY AN OLD TRICKY PLAY—TURF

WESTERN ATHLETES WIN A. A. U. MEET

Irish-American Team Lands Second Place in American Championships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—Athletes of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, won the senior A. A. U. track and field championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. They scored 80 points, six more than the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York. The Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago was third with 21 points; the Chicago Athletic Association had 17; Kansas City A. C., 13; University of Wisconsin, 11; Los Angeles A. C., 10; Multnomah A. C., 10; New York A. C., 9, and University of Chicago, 7.

A huge crowd saw what was considered by track meet followers to be some of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed on a cinder path. With but few execptions the events were contested right up to the tape.

Both field and track men with the aid of a brisk wind, played fast and loose with world's records. Two were bettered and three equaled, while seven senior national A. A. U. figures were either equaled or shattered. None of the new marks will be allowed, however, because of the aid afforded by the wind.

The most sensational race of the day was the five-mile run, which was won by H. Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. of New York, by less than a foot from Oliver Millard of the Olympic Club of this city. The summary:

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by F. Murray, San Francisco Olympic Club; second, F. W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.; third, J. Loomis, Chicago A. C. Time—0:23 3-5. Equals world's record; not allowed; wind.

440-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. H. Meanx, Boston A. A.; second, E. Lighter, Illinois A. C.; third, H. G. Goeltz, Chicago, A. A. Time—0:52 2/5. World's record of 0:54; not allowed; wind.

Javelin Throw.—Won by G. Bronder, Irish-American A. C., New York; second, Chester Fee, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; third, H. Liversedge, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Distance, 177 feet 7¾ inches.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Dan Ahearn, Illinois A. C.; second, Platt Adams, New York A. C.; third, Michael Fahey, Irish-American A. C., New York. Distance, 50 feet 11¼ inches. World's record; not allowed; wind.

Discus Throw.—Won by A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; second, C. W. Bachman, Notre Dame University; third, L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C. Distance, 146 feet 9¼ inches. Breaks previous senior record of 137 feet ½ inch; not allowed; wind.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by H. Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., New York; second, Oliver Millard, Olympic Club, San Francisco; third, G. Hobgood, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore. Time—23:30 4-5.

Fifty-six Pound Weight.—Won by L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; second, Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York; third, J. McEachen, Caledonian Club, San Francisco. Distance 35 feet 9¾ inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C., Brooklyn; second, H. L. Smith, Chicago A. A.; third, A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C. Time—0:21 1-5. Equals world record; breaks senior A. A. U. record of 0:21 2-5. Not allowed; wind.

Pole Vault.—Won by Sam Bellah, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; second, E. Knourek, Illinois A. C.; third, C. Borgstrom, Los Angeles A. C. Height—12 feet 9 inches.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by H. Renz, Mohawk A. C., New York; second, W. Plant, Long Island A. C., New York; third, H. W. Fitzpatrick, Young Men's Gymnasium, New Orleans. Time—23:10 1-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by F. F. Worthington, Boston A. A.; second, Platt Adams, New York A. C.; third, W. F. Sisson, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Distance—23 feet 10 inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. E. Meredith, Meadow Brook A. C., Philadelphia; second, F. Sloman, Olympic Club, San Francisco; third, B. Dismond, University of Chicago. Time—0:47. Equals world's record; not allowed, (wind.)

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by F. Murra, Olympic Club, San Francisco; second, R. Simpson, University of Missouri; third, H. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles A. C. Time—0:15. Equals world's record, breaks senior National A. A. U. record of 0:15⅘; not allowed, (wind.)

High Jump.—Won by G. L. Horine, Olympic Club, San Francisco; second, C. Larson, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; third, L. Nicholas, Los Angeles A. C. Height—6 feet ¾ inch.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York; second, L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; third, J. N. McEachern, Caledonian Club, San Francisco. Distance—176 feet 2⅝ inches.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Le Roy Campbell, University of Chicago; second, D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; third, J. T. Higgins, Boston Irish-American. Time—2:01.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; second, L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; third, Reg Caughey, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Distance—42 feet 11⅜ inches.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; second, A. T. Mayer, Irish-American A. C., New York; third, R. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y. Time—0:09 4-5, equaling senior A. A. U. record, but not allowed; wind.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; second, N. S. Taber, Boston A. A.; third, I. Myers, Illinois A. C. Time—4.23 1-5.

Phillies Shut Out Twice.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—The Philadelphia Nationals suffered a setback today, being shut out by Pitsburgh in both games of a double-header, 9 to 0 and 6 to 0. Mamaux pitched the first game and was never in danger of being scored upon, while Mayer and Baumgartner were hit hard. In the second game Harmon kept the five hits of the Phillies scattered. Rixey and Tincup were hit hard and timely by the home team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	2	4	1	0
Collins, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	4	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Viox, 2b.	3	2	2	2	3
Baird, 3b.	3	2	1	0	3
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	10	0
Mam'x, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Total.	33	9	9	27	4

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
E'croft, ss.	3	0	0	5	3
K'kart, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lu'rus, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
W'rted, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	3	5
Killifer, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Burns, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
B'g'ner, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Total.	31	0	4	24	12

Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Luderus, (2,) Killifer, Burns.

Pittsburgh	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	3	. .	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Johnston, Viox. Home run—Carey. Sacrifice hit—Gibson. Stolen bases—Cravath, Carey, Johnston. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Baumgartner, 3; off Mamaux, 1. Hits—Off Mayer, 4 in 2 innings, none out in third; off Baumgartner, 5 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Carey.) Struck out—By Mayer, 5; by Baumgartner, 4; by Mamaux, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Collins, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
J'st'n, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
H'ch'n, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
W'gn'r, ss.	3	1	1	2	6
Viox, 2b.	3	1	0	0	3
Baird, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Schang, c.	2	1	1	4	0
Harmon, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Total.	29	6	10	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
B'cr'ft, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
L'rus, 1b.	4	0	1	8	2
W'rted, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Nich'f, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Killifer, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Rixey, p.	1	0	0	1	2
*Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Tincup, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	32	0	5	24	12

*Batted for Rixey in fifth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Wagner.

Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	. .	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Collins, Wagner. Three-base hits—Baird, Harmon. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Double plays—Rixey, Bancroft, and Luderus; Harmon and Johnston. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1; off Tincup, 1; off Harmon, 2. Hits—Off Rixey, 3 in 4 innings; off Tincup, 7 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Rixey, 2; by Harmon, 2. Wild pitch—Tincup. Umpire—Mr. Quigley. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes.

FEDS PLAY FAST BALL.

Brooklyn and Chicago Break Even at Washington Park.

There was more interest in baseball at Washington Park yesterday afternoon than has been evidenced there in a long time. Some bright light in the Federal League discovered that the long-drawn-out game was far from being a blessing to the outlaw organization, and yesterday the Chicago and Brooklyn players conspired to hurry baseball along and have it keep pace with a consistent clock. It took just one hour and twenty minutes for the Brookfeds to trounce Chicago in the first game of a double-header by a score of 6 to 2, and in the second game Chicago forced things to a speedy conclusion, winning by a total of 4 to 2 in an hour and thirty-seven minutes. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Magee, 2b.	4	1	1	1	6
Cooper, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Kauff, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Myers, 1b.	3	0	2	15	0
Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
F.S'th, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
H.Smith, c.	3	1	1	5	1
Marion, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Total.	30	6	10	27	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1
Flack, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Fischer, c.	4	0	1	5	4
H'ford, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ell, ss.	3	0	0	1	0
Beck, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Mann, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
J.Smith, ss.	3	1	1	2	3
Black, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Jackson	1	0	0	0	0
Bren'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Zwilling	1	0	0	0	0
M'Con'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	4	24	12

*Batted for Black in sixth inning.
†Batted for Brennan in eighth inning.
Errors—Fischer, Magee, (2,) H. Smith.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	. .	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Zeider, Cooper, F. Smith. Three-base hit—Anderson. Home run—H. Smith. Stolen bases—Magee, Kauff. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hit—Myers. Double play—Holt, Magee, and Myers. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Black, 1; off Marion, 1. Hits—Off Black, 1 in 5 innings; off Brennan, 1 in 2 innings; off McConnell, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Black, 2; by Brennan, 1; by McConnell, 1; by Marion, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and McCormick. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Z'der, 2b.	3	1	0	3	5
Flack, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
Fischer, c.	3	1	1	3	1
H'ford, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
W'xll, 3b.	4	1	2	4	0
Beck, 1b.	4	1	2	9	1
Mann, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
J.S'th, ss.	3	0	0	2	0
P'gast, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total.	30	4	8	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf.	4	0	0	0	1
Magee, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1
Cooper, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kauff, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
Myers, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Holt, 3b.	4	1	2	3	0
F.S'th, ss.	4	0	1	4	1
Land, c.	4	0	1	6	4
Seaton, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Bradley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	7	27	9

*Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Error—Fischer, J. Smith, Prendergast, F. Smith.

Chicago	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Kauff, Holt, (2.) Home run—Beck. Stolen bases—Zeider, Magee, (2,) Cooper, Kauff. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Flack. Double play—Prendergast, Zeider, and Beck. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 2; off Seaton, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Seaton, (Zeider.) Struck out—By Prendergast, 3; by Seaton, 4. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Umpire Arouses Newark Fans.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—A sensational pitchers' battle between Packard and Reulbach ended in a near-riot today when Newark came from behind in the thirteenth inning, overcoming a two-run lead scored by the Packers in their half of the inning. Laporte forced Scheer at second base, and Goodwin claimed interference on the part of the baserunner, preventing a double play. Roush scored while Goodwin held the ball. Easterly attempted to strike Umpire Johnston, and the fans surged into the field, but hostilities ended there. Huhn's error, Shaw's single, Bradley's double, and Kruger's sacrifice scored the two Kansas City runs in the thirteenth. For Newark, McKechnie singled, Esmond doubled, and errors by Goodwin and Shaw, with Roush's daring baserunning, did the rest. Reulbach had thirteen assists. Perfect throws by Chadbourne and Scheer cut off runs at the plate early in the game. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3	12	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4	11	3

Batteries—Packard and Easterly; Reulbach and Rariden.

Terrapins Break Losing Streak.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Baltimore won from St. Louis here today, 5 to 3, after having lost nine straight games. Chief Bender was hit hard at the start, but held the visitors safely after his team gave him a lead in the fifth. Owens's drive over the left field fence was the batting feature. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	. .	—5	6	0

Batteries—Davenport and Chapman; Bender and Owens.

Double Victory for Pittsfeds.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Pittsburgh won both games of a double-header here today, the first by a score of 5 to 1 and the second, which lasted two hours and eight minutes, by 15 to 4. Rogge won the opening game for the visitors. In the second Lafitte and Bedient were knocked out of the box, and Ford finished a bad session by giving fifteen hits in seven innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	—5	11	3
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	2

Batteries—Rogge and O'Connor; Bedient, Krapp, Blair, and Allen.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	5	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	—15	22	1
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4	8	3

Batteries—Dickson, Barger, and O'Connor; Lafitte, Bedient, Ford, and Blair.

Silk Baseball League.

AT BAY RIDGE FIELD.

										R.	H.	E.
Susquehanna	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	4	8	6
Erstein	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	5—	12	11	4

Batteries—Roberger and Nafis; Arrisohn and Welsbach.

AT JASPER OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Victor & Achelis	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0—	1	7	8
Eiseman	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—	6	5	3

Batteries—Levy and Hardrove; Jappell and Wing.

STANDING OF LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
L. Erstein & Brother	11	0	1.000
William Openhym & Sons	7	4	.633
L. & E. Stirn	6	4	.600
Samuel Eiseman	7	5	.583
Victor & Achelis	6	5	.546
Susquehanna Silk Mills	3	8	.273

Good Boxing at Broadway S. C.

Some interesting boxing was witnessed last night in the three ten-round bouts at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The main contest was between Terry Mitchell and Johnny Dohan. Brooklyn boxers, and at the final bell the former was entitled to the honors by a shade.

In the last ten-round contest Willie Brown, a featherweight boxer of the United States Navy, outpointed Young Monday of this city. The navy boxer did not extend himself to his limit until near the end of the contest, but in the ninth and tenth rounds he had Monday almost knocked out. Young Ketchel was substituted for Joe Goodney in the opening ten-round number—the latter failing to put in an appearance—and he was easily outpointed by Willie Jackson of Harlem.

COLT DISQUALIFIED AFTER EASY VICTORY

Saratoga Racegoers Blamed Another, but Trial by Jury's Jockey Is Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Delightful Summer weather, a high class card and materially improved track conditions contributed to the enjoyment of a very large and fashionable race going crowd here today. The sport was very seriously marred, though, by what was considered an unfortunate disqualification by the Stewards in connection with the running of a venerable classic, the Travers Stakes, which has more than half a century of turf history.

This race, which is at a mile and a quarter, was won in a gallop by Captain Cassatt's chestnut colt Trial by Jury, but to the utter astonishment of the big crowd present a protest was lodged against the winner and he was disqualified, Lady Rotha, which finished second, got the race, while Saratoga, the colt whose rider, Turner, was thought by many to be responsible for the mix-up, was moved up to second place. There had been some crowding right in front of the stand when the horses were racing through the first quarter, but it was generally thought that Trial by Jury, which was in very close quarters in the middle of the closely packed horses, was not in any way responsible for the jostling, while Saratoga, which was on the outside, had his neck bent like a crescent as Turner was pulling him over against the other horses. In the crush, Trial by Jury was forced over against Lady Rotha, which was bumped out of her stride while the Cassatt colt shot out of the crowd.

Trial by Jury then raced clear of the others and won by ten lengths, Lady Rotha finishing second a length before Saratoga, which in turn beat Iron Duke and Pan Maid. The Stewards also punished little Davies, who rode Trial by Jury, with a suspension of ten days.

The Sanford Memorial Stakes was won by the Western colt Bulse, which ran an impressive race, although carrying top weight, 127 pounds. Another Western colt, Marse Henry, finished second, and the filly Jacoba ran a close third. The North American Steeplechase Handicap was won by Weldship, with Compliment, an added starter from the stable of Joseph E. Widener, second and Knight of Merci, bearing the silks of F. Ambrose Clark, third. The other races were overnight events, and each brought about an interesting contest.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $400; six furlongs. Time—1:17.

Dinah Do, J. O. Talbott's blk. f., by Burgomaster-Black Venus, 100 pounds, 13 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (Garner.)....1
Forecast, 93, 9 to 2, 3 to 2, and 3 to 5, (Warscher.)....2
Brian Boru, 103, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Turner.)....3
Santo, Gallop, Blackthorn, and Saturnus also ran. Sarsenet scratched.

SECOND RACE.—North American Steeplechase; handicap; purse, $1,500; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Time—4:22.

Weldship, Edward M. Weld's ch. s., by Sea Horse II.-Moon Daisy, 140 pounds, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Wolfe)....1
Complement, 164, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5, (Tuckey.)....2
Knight of Merci, 138, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, and 1 to 2, (Henderson.)....3
Lysander, Chupadero, Cabaret, and Indian Arrow also ran. Cabaret lost rider.

THIRD RACE.—The Stanford Memorial of $3,500; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:16 4-5.

Bulse, J. W. Parrish's ch. c., by Disguise-Nethersole, 127 pounds, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Gene)....1
Marse Henry, 110, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Garner)....2
Jacoba, 119, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Buxton)....3
Hands Off, George Smith, Bromo, Damrosch, Colonel Vennie, and Achievement also ran. Friar Rock and Sir Vivian scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $1,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:11 2-5.

Trial by Jury, Andrew Miller's b. f., by Golden Maxim of Fayette-Sandy Bar, 121 pounds, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Davies)....1
Lady Rotha, 106, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 10, (Garner)....2
Saratoga, 121, 17 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (Turner)....3
Trial by Jury disqualified. Iron Duke and Panmaid also ran. Stir Up scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,500 in 1915; $600 added; one mile. Time—1:44.

Harry Shaw, O. Parry's b. c., by Sadi-Hand Bell, 112 pounds, 9 to 10 and out, (G. Burns)....1
One Step, 108, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, and out, (Garner)....2
Coy Lad, 106, 20 to 1, 5 to 1, and out, (Buxton)....3
Reybourn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 1-5.

Disturber, John W. Schorr's b. c., by Nasturtium—Meddlesome, 112 pounds, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Kederis)....1
Haris, 104, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (McAtee)....2
Black Beauty, 107, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Garner)....3
Servia, Important, Southern Star, Harry Gardner, Wayfarer, Tribolo, and Helen Marie also ran. Broomstraw, Belle of the Kitchen, Dr. Gremer, Tralee, and Servilian scratched.

Parkway Driving Club Matinee.

Six of the eight races at the weekly matinee of the Parkway Driving Club at Parkway Track yesterday were decided in straight heats. Arawanna, the bay mare owned by W. H. Strang, Jr., of Brooklyn, won the third race—Class B trot—in 2:20¼, the fastest trotting time made on the track this season. She had no difficulty in winning straight heats. Her time for the second was 2:21½. The closest race was the Class A pace. Buster Brown won from Countess Kohl by a nose. The time for this first heat was 2:15¾, the fastest of the afternoon. May Tard, a post eqtry, won the Class D trot. The bay mare finished second in the first heat, but in the next two she won from Silver Forbes by a length. The fifth race—Class A trot—had no entries and was scratched.

Welling "Shades" Wolgast.

DULUTH, Aug. 7.—Joe Welling of Chicago earned a shade over Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, in a ten-round no-decision bout here last night. Welling was aggressive all the way through and closed Wolgast's eye in the sixth round.

BOYS PLAY 1 TO 0 GAME.

No-Hit-No-Run Contest Played in Public Playground League.

"There is nothing the matter with baseball" among the little fellows who find ther recreation in the public parks of the city. Just at present they are not thinking so much of Boston or Philadelphia or Pittsburgh as they are of the possible winner of the tournament of the Public Park Playgrounds League. When the tournament first started, early in the season, there were about 1,000 teams entered, but that total has been cut down now to seventy-five, playing in five sections of the city. In these sections there are five parks, and each has three teams, rated according to weight, 85, 105, and 120 pounds. When this series is over the final struggle for the championship will begin, and the last game in each of the classes will be played at Astor Field, 150th Street and Eighth Avenue.

The boys are playing good baseball, too, with low scores and frequent shutouts. In the matter of shutouts the 105-pound class leads. In a game in this class Krasick of West Fifty-ninth Street shut out Forty-fourth Street, 1 to 0, and allowed his opponents only two hits. But even that record gives way to the one that Santer of Central made when he pitched a no-hit-no-run game against the Yorkville Playground team, which Central won by a score of 1 to 0. In the 120-pound class, Morgan of East Sixty-seventh Street shut out the East Seventeenth Street Playground, allowing only one hit.

There are amusing incidents for the spectators, too. One happened a few days ago, when Teddy Carney, one of the best of the 85-pound players, hit out a home run and was called out for not batting in turn.

JERSEY CYCLIST LEADS.

Hamilton Rides 32 Miles in 30 Minutes, Winning Motordrome's Feature Race.

Before the biggest crowd of the season at the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night George Hamilton of Montclair captured the thirty-minute race, the feature of a long and interesting program. The daring New Jersey cyclist journeyed 32 miles and 2 laps in the half hour, winning by almost a third of a mile from Stephano Quaccinelli of Italy, with George Sperl of Brooklyn third to cross the finish line.

More than ten thousand persons saw Hamilton divide the honors of the meeting with Arthur Chappie, the kingpin of them all, and George Mercier of Brooklyn, who celebrated his return to the local track by winning two events. Chappie won two straight heats of a match race with Bill Brown of Newark. The first heat was cut from four miles to three because of the slippery condition of the track. The finish of the race was close. The second heat went but two miles, and it was only in the last ten yards that Chappie's machine showed in front. The time for the first heat was 2:04 and the second 1:27.

Mercier's first victory was recorded in a match race with Sam Henderson of New York, which he won in straight heats. His second came in the three-mile professional race, scored by the French point system. Mercier showed in front in the first and third heats, giving him a total of 10 points. Hamilton also had 10 points to his credit, but the honors went to Mercier because of his two first places. Quaccinelli was third and Sperl fourth.

$10,000 RACE EASILY WON.

Peter Scott Romps Away with Big Stake in Grand Circuit Event.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 7.—Peter Scott, driven by Murphy, romped away with the $10,000 Paper Mill Stake, which was the principal event of the Grand Circuit race meeting here today. Worthy Prince was unable to match his speed with that of Murphy's horse in the classic 2:08 trot, and it was decided in straight heats. The other events, however, furnished plenty of excitement.

In the Burdick Hotel 2:09 pace it was necessary for the contestants to go five heats before Geers won out with Russell Boy over Hal Boy, the even-up favorite. Russell Boy took the first two heats, but broke in the third and fourth. The fifth was a neck-and-neck affair to within fifty feet of the wire.

The 2:06 pace for the Park-American Hotel purse went five heats. Single G. won over Major Ong. The Indiana horse, which was a favorite, took the first two heats in driving finishes and broke on the back stretch in the third. He finished behind Major Ong in the fourth, but won out by half a length in the final heat. Bondella, the favorite, won the 2:21 trot in straight heats, with Todd McGregor second.

CANADIAN OARSMEN TRIUMPH

Capture Final Races at Royal Henley Regatta.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Aug. 7.—The Royal Canadian Henley Regatta was brought to a close today and the Argonaut and Don Rowing Clubs of Toronto, winners of yesterday's races, captured every race on the final day's program. Showers again kept down the attendance, but the spectators who did attend, saw the Canadians triumph over Vivian Nickalls's crew from the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, by a big margin in the senior eights.

Bob Dibble of the Don Rowing Club, champion single oarsman of the last two Henleys, easily won in the senior singles and retained his title. Butler of the Argonauts and Sheehan of the Celtic Club of Buffalo attempted to wrest the title from Dibble. Butler caught the water first, but he was nervous and his rowing splashed, while Dibble settled into a steady, even stroke that soon put him in front. Dibble won easily. Butler and Sheehan were on even terms at the half-way mark, but Sheehan had trouble in turning a buoy and dropped back, finishing five lengths back of Butler.

The Executive Committee in charge of the regatta has decided to give all the proceeds to the Red Cross Society.

Wells Outpoints Schaeffer.

A large crowd of boxing enthusiasts were at the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx last night to witness the performance of Matt Wells, former holder of the lightweight championship of England, against Willie Schaeffer of the Bronx, in the main ten-round contest, and they were treated to an interesting exhibition. The English boxer displayed wonderful cleverness and at times made his opponent appear awkward, so that at the end of the tenth round he had a comfortable advantage. Schaeffer, however, was always willing and untiring in his efforts to land an effective blow, but Wells easily evaded the Bronx boxer's attempts.

Sailor Tommy Robinson and Johnny "Kid" Alberts, a middleweight boxer of Elizabeth, N. J., were the principals in the semi-final ten-round contest, and honors were about even at the finish. Alberts was the aggressor throughout, but Robinson evened the score by his cleverness.

OLD-TIME TRICK DEFEATS DODGERS

Appleton Tosses Ball to Huggins in Coacher's Box and Winning Run Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—A trick which was obsolete when Father Time was a boy, and resurrected by "Diamond Jack" O'Connor years ago and then forgotten again, enabled the Cardinals to defeat Brooklyn this afternoon, 6 to 4.

"Rabbit" Huggins, who recently read of the play in dust-covered baseball literature, was the man who put it into execution. Appleton, on the rubber for Brooklyn, took the tragical part of the "goat." He deserves sympathy rather than censure. Anyone so unschooled in baseball tactics as to fall for the ancient trick is to be pitied.

It all happened in the seventh. The score was tied, 4 to 4, the bases were full for St. Louis, and Appleton was just glancing around preparatory to winding up. Little Huggins had a sudden hunch.

"Let me see the ball," he seemed to say to Appleton, as he beckoned to him.

Always obliging, Appleton made the toss and Huggins stepped to one side, letting the ball roll to the grandstand. Miller scored on the pitch, and each of the other base-runners moved up a bag.

"Wheezer" Dell started in for Brooklyn, but was withdrawn at the end of the second after the Cardinals landed on him for three runs. Two were on bases when "Ham" Hyatt poled a long hit over the right field fence and brought in three runs. In the fifth inning Hyatt put another one over right field fence, but this time it was foul by a yard.

The Cardinals used up Robinson, Meadows, and Sallee in their effort to win. Every time Brooklyn began batting a pitcher, he would be relieved, a system that proved effective.

The Superbas started scoring in the second when Cutshaw singled, Stengel did likewise and Getz made it three straight. On Dolan's error, Cutshaw scored, Stengel reaching third. O. Miller's fly to Long scored Stengel.

Another run came in the fourth when Cutshaw started his second personally conducted rally with a single. Stengel doubled, scoring Cutshaw, and Meadows went in the box for St. Louis.

In the sixth Stengel singled, Getz flied to Long and O. Miller tripled, scoring Stengel. It will be noticed that

USEFUL HINTS FOR GOLFERS—MARSTON TAKES MOHAWK TITLE FROM TIFFANY—LAWN TENNIS

GOLF ANALYZED AND SIMPLIFIED

The following three articles on golf are part of a series which began in last Sunday's TIMES. The object of these articles is to explain in simple, easily understood form from advice by such experts as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray and Duncan the very points which every golfer, young or old, should know.

Articles 1 and 2 dealt with the grip as exemplified by Harry Vardon. The following articles on "the stance" include 3, 4, and 5 of the series:

Nos. 3, 4, and 5—The Stance.

Having established a connection between player and club, the next fundamental is to establish a correct relation between the player, club, and ball. This is done by standing in a way which will permit the delivering of the most powerful stroke possible, and at the same time keep the club head in the right track to make the ball travel in the direction we want it to go.

This is called the 'stance," a Scotch word meaning stand, one of the many Scotch words which have become recognized golfing terms.

To illustrate the correct stance for the

Harry Vardon Addressing the Ball.

swing which will be described, photographs of Vardon and Braid have been used, showing them "addressing" the ball preparatory to driving.

The lines on the ground were placed *after* they had assumed the stance, the one across and in front of the feet indicating the line of play, i. e., the flight of the ball; the one from the ball, passing between the feet and crossing the first at an exact angle, shows how much the ball is to the right and left of the feet.

These lines show the exact relation of the feet to the line of play and the ball—very important elements to what follows.

The terms "open stance," "square stance," &c., will not be used.

The right toe touches the line across the feet and the left toe is about three inches back of it. The right foot is almost at a right angle to the line, slightly back of an exact right angle. The left toe is pointing toward the hole at an angle of about 45 degrees. It is not a matter of extreme importance, as it will vary with the height of the player and the length of the club shaft, but the distance from the line across the feet to the ball, in the case of Braid, Vardon, and Taylor, is about thirty inches, maybe slightly more or less, but not much.

To show how the position of the feet, as illustrated in the previous two articles, starts the "body twist" in the golf stroke, it is well to explain a curious fact, one which does not seem to have occurred to any one else.

While the ball does not appear to be in front of the centre of the body and midway between the feet, and is not, *so far as the line of play is concerned,* it is in fact almost in front of the centre of the body and midway between the feet.

To understand this point—and it is quite important to realize the reason for a thing in order to practice it with faith and confidence—place a ball and the lines as shown in the stance photographs. Without moving the feet in the slightest degree, stand up straight, and, wholly disregarding the line of play, face as you would ordinarily, with the feet in this position. You will discover two very curious facts; first, your feet are in a perfectly natural position, both

James Braid Addressing the Ball.

toes turned out as you would ordinarily stand and you are facing to the left of the position you assumed in addressing the ball. Second, the ball is now opposite the centre of the body and midway between the feet.

To assume the position shown, place lines as in the photograph, place the feet in the position shown, standing perfectly straight, with the weight *equally* disposed on the feet. Place the club head back of the ball, with the face at right angles to the line of play, bending from the *waist only;* bend the head slightly forward of the angle of inclination of the body (this will prevent stiffness of the neck and assist in keeping the head still during the swing), relax the knees slightly, but do not stoop or crouch.

The weight is not allowed to go forward on to the forepart of the feet, but is kept evenly on them.

The arms are not held stiffly, but slightly relaxed at the elbows; no stiffness or restraint must be felt in any part of the body; all must be supple and ready to respond to every motion made in swinging the club.

Do not try to get the weight on the right foot or the left. Let them carry the weight as it will naturally adjust itself. You will then find yourself in the position illustrated, with the right shoulder lower than the left, due to the right hand being lower on the shaft than the left, just so much and no more.

There will be no effort to get the right shoulder down, nor will there be any crouching. Everything will be natural and easy, as is every part of the golf stroke, as analyzed.

It is the naturalness of the way these men approach the matter which gives them their ability to apply power to the stroke and do everything in its natural order, without conscious effort—automatically, so far as the body is concerned.

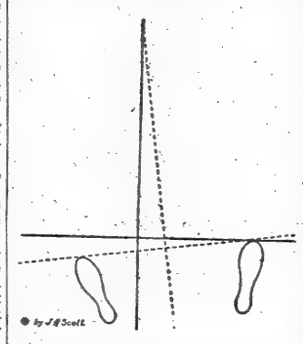
The hands will be slightly to the left of the centre of the body, to allow the face of the club to be held at right angles to the line of play.

There is sound reason, in fact two principal reasons, for placing the feet in this position and not square to the line across the feet, with both toes touching it and with the ball midway between.

First, it minimizes the necessary departure of the club head from the line of flight in going back and around the body, but more especially it induces, in fact starts, the "body twist" without which very little power can be put into the stroke. All the great players insist on this twist of the body, lay great stress on it, and say the player "must do it."

To more fully show this, and it is considered of the very utmost importance, the accompanying diagram is shown. This diagram was carefully prepared, by taking the stance used by Vardon and Braid, and a driver with a forty-two and a half-inch shaft. The left toe was three inches back of the line, showing the direction of the play, the right toe touched it.

The left heel was three inches to the left of the line from the ball and the right fourteen inches to the right of



A diagram showing the position of Braid's and Vardon's feet at the address and their relation to the ball and line of play.

this line. The feet were placed at the angles which have been explained.

The ball was thirty-one inches in front of the line across the feet.

Without moving the feet in the slightest, the lines were shifted, as indicated by the dotted lines in the diagram, the line from the ball again crossing the other at an exact right angle, passed almost exactly under the centre of the body and midway between the feet. This would seem to conclusively prove this contention.

While this diagram is submitted as a matter of interest and importance, it is not to be understood as even suggesting any measurements in taking a stance to drive a golf ball, or in making any mathematical calculations in regard to it.

It is shown for the purpose of proving that the great golfers, consciously or unconsciously, are mathematically correct in their stance, and thus get the greatest "leverage" into their strokes. They have, most probably, found this stance by a process of elimination, experimenting until a position of greatest power was found. But it is interesting to know why it is so.

Golfers Play for Dr. Butler Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The largest list of players ever entered in a single tournament at the Newport Golf Club was playing in the handicap against bogey for the prizes offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler this afternoon. There were forty-eight men and thirty-three women on the course. The prize for the men was won by I. Townsend Burden, who had the score of 1 up against bogey. The woman's prize was not awarded because of a tie between Mrs. W. Earl Dodge and Mrs. Weldgil Blagden of New York, guest of Mrs. August Belmont. They had scores of 4 down, and the tie will be played off later. On Wednesday there is to be a mixed foursome handicap against bogey for prizes offered by Ogden Mills. George I. Scott, who goes to the military camp at Plattsburg, has appointed Paulding Foedick his successor as Chairman of the Greens Committee during his absence.

Golf for Women at Fox Hills.

The Tournament Committee of the Fox Hills Golf Club has set aside Tuesday, Oct. 19, as a date for a one-day tournament for the members of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. This will be the second women's tournament ever held at Fox Hills. The first, held a number of years ago, was won by Mrs. Charles T. Stout. There will be a number of competitions this year and a large array of prizes. The feature event, of course, will be the eighteen-hole handicap, for which there will be a prize for the low gross and two low net prizes. There will also be a prize for the member of the Fox Hills Club making the low net score, as well as one for the member with the low gross. In addition, there will be a prize for the golfer breaking the women's record of the course. It is also intended to have an approaching and putting contest. No player will be permitted to win more than one prize.

Mrs. Fredenburg a Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, N. H., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Otis Fredenburg of New York was the victor here this morning in the finals of the women's handicap golf tournament, by defeating Mrs. James D. Boyd of New York, 2 up and 1 to play. The medal scores differed by one stroke, Mrs. Fredenburg obtaining 113 and Mrs. Boyd 114. Mrs. Henry Nevins of Brooklyn, headed the second eight, as a result of a victory over Miss [illegible] of Winchester. The score was 6 and 5.

MAX MARSTON TAKES MOHAWK TOURNEY

Baltusrol Golfer Defeats Tiffany, One Up, in Final at Schenectady Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Playing poor golf over a heavy course, Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol defeated Gilman P. Tiffany of Mohawk 1 up this afternoon in the final 36-hole match of the Mohawk Golf Club's tournament. With 73 as par, the best card either returned during the day's play was 80. Tiffany showed his best form during the last nine holes, when with 3 down and 6 to go, he won three successive holes with strokes of par for two and one less than par for the other. Marston led Tiffany 2 up on the first half of the match. But for a technical penalty of a stroke, through Tiffany's caddie stepping on his ball, Tiffany would have been but 1 down.

Tiffany lost the first hole when he drove into a trap. Marston hooked his drive, but laid his second on the green. The second was halved, Tiffany laying his approach dead. Marston had a short putt for a 4 at the third, but missed it, so it was halved in 5. The fourth was a poor half in 5. Marston doubtless would have won it, but mud on his ball upset his putt. Laying himself a stymie cost Tiffany the fifth hole.

Tiffany won the sixth by a fine approach, while Marston was trapped on his second shot. The seventh was the same thing over, except that Marston's difficulty was in the road. The players were all square on the eighth, which was halved. Tiffany won the ninth 4 and 6, although he drove into a pit. Marston was in trouble on his next, but in escaping he lofted into a thicket beyond the green. Tiffany was 1 up on first nine. Tiffany lost the tenth by missing a short putt and squared the match. He also lost the eleventh, when he got into a bunker.

The twelfth was halved and the thirteenth would also have been halved but for the penalty on the caddie. The fourteenth was another good half, Tiffany's ball dropping in after hesitating on the cup. Marston lost the fifteenth when he took two shots to escape from a deep pocket, just over the green. Tiffany was in the next pocket but escaped in one. A mussed putt cost Marston the sixteenth hole and the match was again squared. Poor direction, followed by a poor putt, cost Tiffany the seventeenth, while at the home green he slipped up on a short putt. Marston took the nineteenth, which made him three up on the start of the second eighteen holes.

On the next four holes, Tiffany played equal to par and squared matters. The best Marston could do was to halve the twenty-second hole. In the next four holes Marston's playing improved and he took three holes with strokes equal to par, thus giving him three up at the start of the last nine holes. Tiffany began a rally on the thirty-first green, netting him the next three holes and squaring the match. Marston showed signs of fatigue, his customary long drives lacking the former snap. Tiffany lost the thirty-fourth, when Marston found the cup on two drives and two putts, while he was taking three strokes to reach the green. The next two were halved, giving Marston the match, 1 up. The scores:

MORNING.

Marston, out	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	6—42
Tiffany, out	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—40
Marston, in	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4—38
Tiffany, in	6	3	6	4	4	4	5	5	5—42

AFTERNOON.

Marston, out	5	4	6	4	5	4	4	5	4—41
Tiffany, out	6	3	5	4	4	5	4	6	5—42
Marston, in	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	4—40
Tiffany, in	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4—38

Second set—R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, 3 and 2.
Third set—C. M. Ransom, Wanetah, beat George Lawyer, Albany, 1 up. (20 holes.)
Fourth set—I. R. Prentiss, St. David's, beat A. D. Knight, Worcester, 1 up.
Fifth set—H. D. Hawks, Scarsdale, beat W. L. Ford, Binghamton, 1 up. (19 holes.)
Sixth set—P. S. MacLoughlin, Scarsdale, won from C. H. Williams, Philadelphia, by default.

FOR AMATEUR GOLF TITLE.

Tournament Begins Aug. 28 at Detroit for Havemeyer Cup.

Programs are out for the amateur golf championship of the United States Golf Association, to be held at the Country Club of Detroit. The dates for this tournament are from Aug. 28, when an eighteen-hole medal play elimination test will be staged, to Sept. 4, when the final round will be completed.

The winner of the championship will gain possession of the Havemeyer Cup for a year, and will receive a gold medal, while the runner-up will get a silver medal. Bronze medals will be awarded the other semi-finalists. All match play rounds will be at thirty-six holes.

The official program follows:

Saturday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.—Preliminary qualifying round, eighteen holes, medal play. Best sixty-four scores will be eligible to play in thirty-six-hole qualifying round on Monday.

Monday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.—Thirty-six holes, medal play. The thirty-two players having the best scores for the thirty-six holes to qualify for the championship.

Tuesday, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.—Thirty-six-hole match-play rounds.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.—Thirty-six-hole match-play rounds.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.—Thirty-six-hole match-play rounds.

Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.—Thirty-six-hole match-play rounds.

Saturday, Sept. 4, 10:30 A. M.—Thirty-six-hole final round.

In the event of one tie or more for the last place on Monday the contestants so tied shall cotinue to play until one of them shall have gained a lead by strokes at any hole. In the event of a halved match the players shall continue until one of them shall have won a hole, which shall determine the winner of the match.

Competitors shall enter for the championship through the Secretaries of their respective clubs. An entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry and must be received by the Secretary of the association not later than 5 P. M. on Monday, Aug. 23.

The privileges of the clubhouse and the grounds are extended to all competitors in the championship for one week previous to the tournament.

Park Golf Club's "Weekly."

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—Eight golfers took part in the weekly President's Cup competition at the Park Golf Club this afternoon, H. H. Woodland returning the best net score with a card of 91, 16—75. The other scores:

R. G. Morse, 93, 15—78; W. P. Taylor, 98, 20—78; Charles B. Morse, 97, 14—83; William Nischwitz, 96, 15—83; J. H. Campbell, 100, 15—85; Clarence J. Hand, 106, 19—86; R. Collins, 111, 23—88.

Only Two Golfers at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—August vacations had their effect on the weekly turnout at the Plainfield Country Club here this afternoon, but two competitors going over the course in the weekly sweepstakes program. W. M. Allen returned scores of 98, 15—83, while Howard H. Crair came in with a card of 95, 16—79.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF.

Championship Matches Begin Sept. 6 in Chicago—Many to Play.

The officials of the United States Golf Association yesterday announced the program for the women's national championship to be held in Chicago, and while it is rather premature to forecast the size and quality of the field, all predictions point to plenty of class.

Miss Vera Ramsay, the Englishwoman who won the Massachusetts tournament early in the year, is one who has announced her intention of trying for the more important title. It may be that her decision to compete will scare off some other women, although at the United States Golf Association's headquarters the belief is entertained that the Eastern States will be well represented. However, unless precedent is disregarded, more than nine-tenths of the field will be made up of Western players.

The winner of the approaching competition will gain possession of the Robert Cox Cup, to be held for one year, and also of a gold medal. The runner-up will receive a silver medal, while the other semi-finalists will be awarded bronze medals.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF COURSES.

Play for Officers' Cups at Deal—Qualifiers at Montclair.

J. C. Lyons won the Vice President's Cup on the links of the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday, defeating W. F. Albertson, 2 up and 1 to play, in the final round. In the decisive test for the Treasurer's trophy F. F. Widener, Jr., defeated C. A. Whalen by a 4 and 3 margin. The handicap against par was won by R. A. Proal, who finished 2 down. That was in Class A, the contest in the B division resulting in a tie between F. M. Widener, Jr., and R. F. Porter, both of whom finished 3 down. A number of first-round matches for the Shanley Memorial Cup were also decided.

The summary follows:

Class A Handicap Against Par.—P. A. Proal, 82, 8, 2 down; J. P. Gillespie, 89, 9, 4 down; J. Stanley Griffiths, 88, 8, 3 down; E. W. Cone, 95, 14, 7 down; Paul E. Heller, 95, 12, 7 down.

Class B Handicap Against Par.—F. M. Widener, Jr., 97, 18, 3 down; R. F. Porter, 91, 16, 3 down; E. H. Reynolds, 100, 21, 5 down; A. V. Wharton, 102, 18, 8 down; F. A. Croselmire, 105, 19, 8 down; Herbert W. Hill, 102, 20, 9 down; E. G. Scherer, 106, 18, 9 down; Frederick H. Eaton, 100, 20, 9 down; C. Hartford, 101, 14, 11 down; C. G. Cristin, 121, 28, 13 down.

Shanley Memorial Cup.—First Round—E. J. Kelley beat George B. Smith, 3 up and 2 to play; R. A. Proal beat J. E. McQuail, 9 up and 5 to play; H. Stacey Smith beat J. J. Radel by default; J. H. Hawley beat H. A. Watson, 4 up and 3 to play; E. W. Cone beat F. H. Birch, 2 up and 1 to play; E. H. Reynolds beat G. G. Fraser, 3 up; James T. Smith beat R. S. Porter, 6 up and 5 to play; J. Stanley Griffiths beat L. W. Berry, 2 up; W. H. Smoch beat McIntosh Kellogg by default.

In addition to taking part in class sweeps, those who visited the Montclair Golf Club yesterday also had a chance to qualify for the August cups. At match play on subsequent Saturdays conditions will call for handicap foursomes. Joseph I. Simmons won the Class A sweepstakes with a card of 76, 6—70, while T. E. Oliver, returning 92, 18—74, and E. B. Sterns, 90, 16—74, headed the B division, although a Class C man, C. Cairns, surprised the committee by getting round in 83, so that with a twenty-stroke allowance he returned an easy winner. Mrs. W. F. Loftus won the women's putting competition, second prize going to Mrs. J. B. Kremer.

The scores in the sweepstakes were as follows:

Class A.—J. I. Simmons, 76, 6—70; A. R. Allen, 83, 9—74; J. C. Batten, 85, 11—74; J. W. Surburg, Jr., 85, 9—76; Ralph Starratt, 89, 12—77; J. Hodgson, 85, 6—79; J. B. Kremer, 90, 10—80.

Class B.—T. E. Oliver, 92, 18—74; E. B. Sterns, 90, 16—74; R. S. Carmichael, 94, 18—76; E. W. Townsend, 93, 15—78; C. E. Merrill, 93, 15—78; W. W. Hubbard, 97, 18—79.

Class C.—C. Cairns, 83, 20—63; C. W. A. McMahon, 96, 20—76; W. C. Wall, 104, 28—76; J. W. Robbins, Jr., 112, 30—82; H. B. Cutting, 112, 30—82.

At the Dyker Meadow Golf Club yesterday the members took part in the regular monthly handicap. F. H. Webster won the prize with a net total of 78. The scores were as follows:

F. H. Webster, 82, 8—73; E. J. Crookall, 90, 4—76; C. J. Sawyer, 91, 15—76; E. F. Hunt, 81, 4—77; H. Rowe, 87, 10—77; H. O. Parsons, 82, 3—79; S. H. Russell, 88, 8—80; R. J. Phillips, 93, 8—84; T. H. Burchell, 110, 18—92; S. W. Fitch, 100, 8—92.

Close finishes were in order in an eighteen-hole sweepstakes over the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. No attempt was made to divide the field into classes, and when the last card had been handed in it was found that Frank Connell, with 87, 14—73, had won the major portion of the sweep. The leading scores were as follows:

Frank Connell, 87, 14—73; F. W. Baldwin, 80, 6—74; L. E. McCoy, 94, 19—75; C. C. Beekman, 97, 22—75; George B. Martin, 80, 4—76; E. Bywater, 95, 19—77; Charles F. Ames, 90, 13—77; A. H. Humphreys, 99, 22—77; J. E. Lancaster, 92, 15—77; W. E. Fowers, 97, 19—78; Russell Bickford, 91, 13—78.

Fox Hills golfers turned out in force yesterday, and in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap H. L. Wyatt won with a card of 80, 10—70. In the semi-final round for the W. J. Allas Cup Howard Wooten defeated W. Van Loan, 8 up and 4 to play, while H. L. Wyatt beat A. Anderson by an 8 and 7 margin.

The scores in the handicap were as follows: H. L. Wyatt, 80, 10—70; Howard Wooten, 86, 15—71; T. K. McCarthy, 92, 18—74; W. McMenamy, 81, 6—75; J. C. Clarke, 94, 17—77; T. M. Kendig, 101, 23—78; George E. Armstrong, 95, 15—78; H. H. Lloyd, 97, 18—79; R. R. Mamlok, 90, 10—80; A. Anderson, 90, 10—80; P. B. Parker, 105, 24—81; L. S. Hubbard, 114, 25—89; C. Joost, Jr., 102, 18—84.

At the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday the main competition was a qualification round, in which members played in two classes. Those who qualified were as follows:

Class A.—O. H. Cheney, 70; Henry Herring, 73; Leigh Best, 76; H. D. Brewster, 76; E. S. Sanford, 77; Dr. E. J. Zabriskie, 78; C. H. Quereau, 78; E. C. Holston, 79.

Class B.—E. C. Cannon, Jr., 69; R. T. Thorne, 74; J. D. Wright, 76; E. A. Wells, 79; H. W. Chatman, 79; Victor Brosson, 85; W. W. Griffith, 92.

Besides the second round of the club championship at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday there was also an 18-hole medal play handicap, which F. F. Taylor won with a 76 net. The summary follow:

F. F. Taylor, 93, 17—76; E. S. Sturges, 83, 4—79; Arthur Stiles, 92, 11—81; W. W. Gile, 108, 27—81; William Luhman, 107, 24—83; H. W. Boettger, 97, 13—84.

Club Championship—Second Round.—E. K. Maltby beat H. Herrick, 8 up and 6 to play; C. B. Tallen beat W. E. Bunnell by default; T. V. Bermingham beat G. E. Widner, 2 up and 1 to play; E. S. Sturges beat W. H. Holston, 6 up and 5 to play.

An eighteen-hole handicap versus bogey was the attraction at the Englewood Country Club yesterday, and Grantland Rice, getting round in 77, easily won the prize. He finished 3 up. The leading results were as follows: Grantland Rice, 77, 5—5 up; Charles J. Christie, 84, 8—2 up; Dr. Duncan Macpherson, 88, 11—2 up; Victor G. Beutell, 90, 11—all square.

At the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday S. Roberts won the red card competition in Class A with 80, 9—71, while T. F. Keogh, returning 92, 22—67, led in Class B. First round matches in the August tournament resulted as follows:

Class A.—A. M. Morris beat A. J. Watson by default; William Chilvers beat S. E. Olin, 3 up and 2 to play; F. H. Simon beat F. U. Adams by default; S. Colville beat N. D. Beckor by default; J. C. Scharp beat E. Torrence by default.

Class B.—W. A. Milligan beat M. B. Gilford, 4 up and 3 to play; W. C. Simson beat W. Phillips, 6 up and 5 to play; J. McNair beat N. K. Dalland, 3 up and 1 to play; T. F. Keogh beat R. E. Forbes, 5 up and 3 to play; W. Bader beat J. F. Brumaugh, 4 up and 3 to play; W. S. Evans beat J. Davenport, 6 up and 4 to play.

Lacrosse Sticks in War.

"Lacrosse players will be interested to learn that some of the Canadian troops at the front use lacrosse sticks for throwing hand grenades into the German trenches, and are able in this way to throw them further, more accurately, and with less risk than otherwise," according to The London Daily Chronicle. "This constitutes a strong tribute to the practical value of a game which has out-distanced all others in Canada," the paper continues. "It originated among the American Indians, and the first printed description of a lacrosse match occurs in Major R. M. Pike's 'Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi,' published 1810. The contesting teams were drawn from the Sioux tribe and the Fuxx tribe, some thousands of dollars being wagered on the game. 'When a player finds himself too closely pursued,' writes Pike, 'he hurls the ball with great force and dexterity to an amazing distance.'"

BJURSTEDT-BUNDY MATCH IS PROPOSED

Present and Past Holders of Women's National Tennis Title May Play.

Eastern tennis enthusiasts are very much interested over the probability of a match between Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, formerly May Sutton, ex-champion, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, present title holder. If the match can be arranged it will be played either just before or subsequent to the national championships, which begin Aug. 30 at Forest Hills. Thomas C. Bundy, joint holder of the national doubles title, with Maurice E. McLoughlin is expected East shortly to begin final preparation to defend his title. It is understood that Mrs. Bundy will accompany her husband, in which event she may enter an Eastern tournament for women or take part in an invitation affair in order to test her skill against the young Norwegian expert.

The retirement of Mrs. Bundy from active competition was regretted by all tennis players and the phenomenal rise of Miss Bjurstedt, the new tennis star, has created a desire to see these two great exponents in opposite courts. Miss Bjurstedt holds both the national indoor and outdoor championships, and an exhibition between the pair would probably attract a bigger gallery than the final round of the men's championship.

The return to active competition of Mrs. Bundy, who enjoyed an international reputation before her marriage to Thomas C. Bundy of California, has aroused keen interest in tennis circles. In her first public appearance since her marriage she won the championship of Southern California, defeating, among others, Mrs. R. L. Williams of California and Miss Mary Browne, former champion, who sustained her first defeat in three years. Mrs. Bundy followed this victory by beating her sister, Florence, for the title. All these victories were in straight sets. Mrs. Bundy has decided to enter all tournaments this season, in the effort to regain the championship, now held by the Norwegian girl.

Mrs. Bundy won her first national championship at Philadelphia in 1904, and in 1905 and 1907 the world's championship in England. In 1912 she married "Tom" Bundy, and shortly after this interesting event announced her permanent retirement from tennis. Miss Browne was the next champion, but she failed to defend her title this year. A few months ago Mrs. Bundy's friends induced her to again enter the lists.

HALL DEFEATS MAN.

Seventh Regiment Tennis Star Wins Place in Edgemere Club Final.

Walter Merrill Hall, the Seventh Regiment star, reached the final round of the men's singles tennis tournament of the Edgemere Club yesterday on the clay courts at Edgemere, L. I. Hall defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., formerly of Yale, in straight sets, at 6—1, 6—3, and will play the winner of the Vanderbilt B. Ward-H. Tallant match this afternoon.

The struggle in the upper brackets of the semi-final round was a lively one, despite the fact that Hall relatively outclassed his plucky adversary. The military player made good use of his lengthy drives, and surprised the big gallery with his cleverness. He was aggressive, and his success after the first set emboldened him to take all sorts of desperate chances at the net. Hall's game was steady rather than brilliant, but he did not let up in his attack from the start.

Man played far below his form. At times his speedy drives skimmed the top of the net, but Hall took them on the full volley and placed them accurately in the openings in his opponent's court. The former Yale star failed to follow his service to the net. He found himself bungling the returns at critical times, which he found to be expensive in the end. He made a much better showing in the second set, but even with his improvement he was no match for Hall. The summary:

Edgemere Challenge Cup.—Men's Singles, Semi-Final Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—1, 6—3.

Children's Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The children of the Summer colony continued their tennis tournament today for trophies given by James Laurens Van Alen. The summary:

Boys' Doubles.—Semi-final Round—H. O. Ridion and Maurice Avery defeated William Derham and John Ridion, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2. Final Round—James Henry Van Alen and Drexel Biddle defeated Cameron McRae Winslow and E. S. Reynal, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Boys' Singles.—Second Round—Stuart Duncan defeated Henry Clews, 3d, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Lucille Carter and John Mayer defeated Marion E. Derham and William Derham, 6—2, 6—0; Suzanne Pierson and Larry Tailer defeated Helen Moran and John Duncan, 8—6, 6—3; Betty Pierson and Maurice Avery defeated Dorothy Willard and H. O. Ridion, 4—6, 7—5.

Tennis at Rumson Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 7.—In the semi-finals for the Rumson Country Club championship title and cup Pierre A. Proal today defeated Bernon S. Prentice, 2 and 1. Proal will play the final with the winner of the match between E. A. G. Wylie and I. G. Knox.

Miss Bjurstedt on Losing Side.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Harry C. Johnson of this city, national mixed doubles lawn tennis champions, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York, holder of the national women's title in singles, and Irving C. Wright of Boston in a special match on the Longwood Cricket Club courts today. The scores were, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Beers Retains Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—A. D. Beers beat Stanley Bellows, former scholastic champion, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0, on the Plainfield Country Club courts here this afternoon in the final of the Plainfield-North Plainfield tennis championship before a record crowd. The tourney has been in progress for several weeks. Beers was the former champion.

Interstate Tennis Championship.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 7.—John Barton of Sioux Falls, S. D., defeated Ray Bronson this afternoon, winning the interstate tennis championship in sinxies by the score of 7—6, 6—3, 1—6, 6—6, 3—7.

Record at Cricket.

A record for the smallest score by eleven players was recently made at Eastbourne, England, where an interdivisional league cricket game was played between convalescent soldiers at Summerdown Camp. E division batted first, declaring their innings closed after scoring 172 runs for 8 wickets, due principally to a fine not-out innings of 72 by a player named Smith. All B division could do in response was to total 1 run, Smith again being very much in evidence by capturing 7 wickets for the only run scored.

PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS.

Russell Brown of Central Park Singles Champion—Doubles Today.

Russell Brown won the singles championship of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association yesterday, and the silver cup offered by The World.

In the final match of the singles tournament with its thousand competitors, the Central Park title holder defeated Louis Oshman, Crotona Park champion, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4. It was a well-fought contest, the games tally standing 23 to 14, with the points 133 to 106.

Before the singles finalists played Oshman defeated H. R. Dulberger, the McComb's Dam Park champion, in the third round; 6—2, 6—2. Brown defeated Francis W. Hopkins, Jr., Van Cortlandt Park champion, 6—0, 6—0. Oshman took his semi-final by the default of Jesse C. Fishel, Prospect Park winner.

By moving quickly to the net to intercept the reply to service, Brown took the first game at love. By steady volleying, varied by an occasional smash and drive, the Central Park player moved through the first set easily, Oshman scoring only in the fourth game. Surpassed at driving, Oshman attempted a toss in the second set, thus winning first game. Then Brown outlobbed his rival in the next four games.

In the third set the Crotona champion mixed up lobbing and smashing. He had his opponent on the defensive in this set, finally winning after Brown had led at 5—4. He tried the same tactics in the fourth set. Brown played his backhanders into action, and by keeping Oshman on the run, tired him out. Brown split the lines in this set, placing with accuracy. He timed his strokes well, Oshman losing the final point by lobbing out of court after bringing off a sensational recovery.

Roy Kriss and Edward Gordon won the fifth set of their unfinished match from Jack and Louis Joffre for the Central Park honors, the score standing 6—6, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4. A wait of two hours for a missing player caused Jesse C. Fishel, to default in the singles. Paired with Joseph Rooney, he won the Prospect Park doubles title, defeating L. A. Sheridan and M. Rubenstein, 6—3, 6—4. Following up this victory, the Prospect Park champions met Leon Berman and Eli Gottlieb, the Bronx Park winners, for the place in the semi-final, winning at 6—3, 6—4.

In the semi-finals in doubles Kriss and Gordon defeated I. Enklewitz and H. Berkowitz, Claremont Park champions, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. C. Montrose and E. Beisel, Sunset Park winners, came through to the other bracket in the same round by defeating Jack Mulligan and Charles Bazzoni of Van Cortlandt, 10—8, 9—7.

The clash of the Central Park champions and the Sunset Park pair in the semi-final was a succession of brilliantly fought rallies. The perfect teamwork of Kriss and Gordon was the deciding factor. They won at 6—2, 6—2, and will play for the Parks Association titles this afternoon.

Jesse C. Fishel and Joseph Rooney, Prospect Park champions, will play Louis Oshman and Max Rettig of Crotona Park in Central Park at 10:30 this morning for the right to meet Roy Kriss and Edward Gordon of Central Park in the finals.

TENNIS CHAMPION AT 60.

Silas Lottridge Beats Rutgers College Summer Students in Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 6.—Silas Lottridge of East Orange, 60 years "young" and one of the spryest students in the Rutgers College Summer School, won the tennis championship of the session today by defeating Lansing Shield of Highland Park, one of Rutgers College's champion players, in three straight sets in the final round of the championship tournament. The scores were 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Lottridge displayed some of the finest tennis that has been seen here in a long time, and Shield never had a chance with the old gentleman. The champion relied mostly on long shots from the back of the court and won most of his points by placing the ball out of his opponent's reach, but the latter was quick to seize any advantage that was offered him and played a fast, smashing net game when occasion offered.

The speed shown by Lottridge in the early part of the game had his opponent bewildered at first, as he had not shown anything of the sort in the previous matches of the tournament. It was this ability to change his pace at a moment's notice that gave Lottridge a big advantage.

Lottridge has shown remarkable ability throughout the tournament. He defeated Richardson, captain of the Rutgers College tennis team, in the preliminary round of the tournament, 6—4, 6—3, and also defeated Childs and Wells of the Rutgers team. He considers his age a pretty strong argument against the Osler chloroform theory.

POSTPONE WESTERN TENNIS

Rainstorm Stops Final Round for Doubles Championship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Rain caused a postponement until Monday of the final match for the Western Tennis Association championship in men's doubles. Earlier in the day Heath Byford and Alex Squair won their way into the final round by defeating Hal Gifford and M. G. Ketchum, 6—3, 9—7, 6—1, in the semi-finals, and Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick earned the right to play Byford and Squair by defeating Jerry Weber and Al Green, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

The final round was just about to start when a heavy storm broke, forcing the postponement of the match and numerous others. The summaries:

Men's Singles.—Fifth Round—Joseph J. Armstrong, St. Paul, defaulted to Walter Hayes, Chicago; G. M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated John C. Neely, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Heath Byford and Alex Squair, Chicago, defeated H. G. Gifford and M. G. Ketchum, Chicago, 6—3, 9—7, 6—1; Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick, Chicago, defeated Al Green and Jerry Weber, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Women's Singles.—Fourth Round—Miss Louise Pound, Lincoln, Neb., defeated Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—3.

Wheelwright Tennis Champion.

CRAWFORD, N. H., Aug. 27.—J. Wheelwright o fBoston today won the lawn tennis championship of New Hampshire in a stubborn three-set challenge match with James Mowell of Winchester, Mass., the title holder, by the scors of 12—10, 7—5, 7—5.

Walkers on Hike to Buffalo.

Three members of the American Walkers' Association started from Times Square at a minute past 12 last night on a hike to Buffalo. They are Frank Gage, Gilbert Swartz, and William Probst, and they will be accompanied for the first twelve hours by P. J. Hughes and H. Haisser, two Pastime A. C. walkers.

The walkers expect to make the trip in nine days and, with favorable weather conditions, they may be able to make it in eight days, they believe. The distance is 444 miles. Edward Payson Weston's time for the same distance is thirteen days, twelve hours. The first stop of this morning was to be at Ossining.

TWO HUNDRED ENTER NATIONAL TOURNEY

Tennis Followers Hope Williams and McLoughlin Will Again Play for Title.

With the completion of the Longwood singles tournament at Brookline, near Boston, the leading tennis players of the country will enter on the final three weeks of high-class tournament competition in preparation for the national championships, which will be held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Aug. 30. Three invitation tournaments act as preliminaries to the blue ribbon event, the first taking place this week at Seabright, N. J., the second at Newport, R. I., next week and the third at the Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I., during the week of Aug. 23.

On the result of these tournaments the final ranking of the players largely depends, for the Ranking Committee will not consider a player, who has not competed in two or more of the important tournaments in addition to the national event. The three preliminaries should supply a fairly accurate basis of comparison for selecting the leading contenders for the United States title.

The Achelis cup will bring out the best efforts of the season's stars this week on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. National Champion R. Norris Williams, 2d, expects to defend the trophy, but is likely to have a desperate

RESOLUTE FIRST IN MARBLEHEAD RACE

Cup Racer Gets Revenge for Defeat by Vanitie—Yachts Navigate New Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 7.—Resolute got revenge for her defeat by Vanitie on Friday in today's run to this port over a course of about thirty-two miles from Rocky Point, near Plymouth, to Half Way Rock at the entrance to Marblehead Harbor. Resolute's victory today was by 20 minutes 18 seconds, finishing the run in 5 hours 56 minutes 10 seconds, corrected time. Vanitie required 6 hours 16 minutes 38 seconds for the run.

When the race started there was a north by east wind, so very light that the yachts could make but little headway against it. They had, therefore, a beat to windward for the early stages of the race. Both carried baby jib topsails and got away on the port tack, which took them off shore to woo what little breeze there was.

The start was made at 11:10, the boats racing for the Commodore Baker Cups getting under way at five-minute intervals thereafter. All threescore of competitors were on the starboard tack, with the exception of Carolina and Iroquois of the fifty-foot class of sloops, which were headed off shore. They moved even more slowly than the two defenders. Resolute footed a trifle faster than Vanitie in the light, puffy wind prevailing, and at the end of a half hour had secured a lead which Vanitie was never able to overcome.

After a tantalizing run of about two-thirds of the distance, a freshening southeast wind set in and the prospect of finishing the run before sunset brightened perceptibly. Ten minutes later the wind had set in so strong that the racers were able to break out their spinnakers for a run before the wind to the finish line. That finish made a charming marine picture for the flotilla of 100 sailing yachts and some 95 steam yachts which were in the harbor to welcome the visiting squadron, even though Vanitie was so far behind.

In the race for the Commodore's Cup W. Earl Dodge's Samuri won the cup for sloops, the time of the several contestants being: Samuri, 6:21:23; Grayling, 6:22:35; Carolina, 6:26:02; Ventura, 6:28:39; Spartan, 6:28:47; Iroquis, 6:35:12, and Barbara, 6:35:47. Samuri, by winning today both the Commodore's Cup and that for the division, annexed six cups since the cruise started, and her owner is tonight quite the most envied man in the fleet.

E. Walter Charles's Irolita won the Commodore's Cup in the class for the big schooners, the corrected time for those finishing being: Irolita, 5:26:18; Vagrant, 5:51:34; Katrina, 5:55:36, and Enchantress, 5:57:11.

The winner of the Commodore's Cup in the second division of sloops was Ogden M. Reid's thirty-footer Lena. She defeated the Silhouette by 6 minutes 20 seconds. The winner in the schooner class, second division, was Mendon Chubb's Queen Mab. She defeated the Hopewell by 14 minutes 2 seconds.

Marblehead is in gala dress tonight, there being nearly 200 yachts in the harbor, and all are illuminated. The hills surrounding the sides of the harbor are crowded with people. On one of these hills there is a brilliant display of fireworks, and on another a band concert is in progress. Altogether it has been the pleasantest and most picturesque finish of any one of the days' runs.

For the first time since the squadron of the New York Yacht Club assembled at the rendezvous at New London on Tuesday last the sailors saw the sunshine yesterday afternoon and today for the first time had a taste of real Summer weather. When the signals sounded for the harbor start of the trip through Cape Cod Canal this morning, Buzzards Bay, where the fleet was at anchor, was shrouded in fog. Every one was stirring before 5 o'clock, the start being set for 5:45 for the first trip of a fleet of pleasure vessels through the eight-mile-long ditch which connects the waters of Vineyard Sound with those of Massachusetts Bay.

Commander Jacob W. Miller, General Manager of the canal, was in a launch off the Administration building to extend greetings and welcome to Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and the other flag officers of the fleet.

The honor of being first through the canal was extended to the Cup defender Vanitie, now under charge of ex-Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. The big single sticker was in tow of the canal tug Juno. She was followed by the tug Orion, which had the Resolute and her tender, Queen, in tow. Next came Commodore G. F. Baker, Jr.'s, steamer Viking, which was towing the sloops Ventura, Iroquois, and Grayling of the class of fifties. Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan followed with Corsair, which had the schooners Elena and Enchantress in tow.

Ex-Commodore Bourne was next in line, his big steamer Alberta, towing the schooners Endymion and Vagrant, the latter carrying the signal of Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt. The Oneida of ex-Commodore E. C. Benedict was without a tow. Her owner was on the bridge, however, as were the owners of all the steamers. After these followed steam and sailing craft of various sizes, all the latter in tow, the squadron numbering some seventy-five, besides the small motor craft and tugs.

In spite of fog and penetrating drizzle, the high banks on either side of the canal were lined with people out to see the unusual sight and trying to get snapshots of the cup defenders and the Corsair, the three vessels in the fleet best known to the cranberry boggers of the Cape, and their Summer visitors. The passage was made without accident or incident of note, as none of the craft had trouble in making the trip. It was floodtide, which was the reason for selecting the early hour for the passage. All the fleet was through at 8 A. M., the sailing craft continuing in tow until the point selected for the start of the day's races was reached.

CUT IN YACHT FLEET.

Only Forty-eight Craft in Huguenot Regatta—Forty-seven Finish.

There were not so many yachts in the annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club yesterday as there have been in similar events of other clubs on Long Island Sound this season. Of forty-eight yachts starting all but one had finished a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

A twelve-knot breeze from the southwest blew nearly true all afternoon, and as the course ran from the starting line off the easterly end of Huckleberry Island along the Westchester shore, thence diagonally across the Sound to Prospect Point on the Long Island side, and thence home, all the yachts had a spinnaker run, then windward work, and finally a reach. That is just what all amateur sailors wish.

Since most of the large yachts usually racing on Long Island Sound are in the cruising fleet of the New York Yacht Club, the largest boats at the starting line in the Huguenot event yesterday were Hope, a lone thirty-foot class yacht that went over the course for credit for starting in the championship records, and Amoret, of Class P, alone of her class, but enrolled in the first division of the handicap class and therefore entitled to start with the yachts of the cruising division, conceding a "differential" allowance of about 6 per cent. to the scratch boat.

There were ten yachts of the second, third and fourth divisions, of the handicap class, seven of the Larchmont inter-club class, nine of the Star class, five of the Gloucester class, two of Class R, the Glen Cove jewel class, the New Rochelle one design class, and the Orienta one design class, four of Class R special, including three of the older boats of Class R, and a Seawanhaka knockabout, and two boats in a match race.

The courses sailed were: For the first and second divisions of the Handicap Class, 16½ miles; for Class R, the Larchmont Interclub Class, Class R Special, the Jewel Class, and the third and fourth divisions of the Handicap Class, 10½ miles; for the Star Class, 8¼ miles, and for all other small classes, 5½ miles.

The start of the Star Class was one of the best of the day, as eight of the nine boats were closely bunched. The start of the Larchmont Interclub Class was exciting, for three skippers misjudged their speed in a favorable tide and got across the line ahead of the gun. One of these three, Whiff, made such good time of it that she not only led her fleet at the end of the first round, but was first at the finish, winning from third by twenty-four seconds. The finishes in the other classes were not close.

The winners were: Handicap Class, first and second divisions, Amoret; second division only, Red Wing; Handicap Class, third division, Naloma; Handicap Class, fourth division, Miss Modesty; Class R, Royetta; Class R Special, Ogeemah; Glen Cove Jewel Class, Brilliant; New Rochelle One-design Class, Virginia; Orienta One-design Class, Teal; match race, Petrel; Dory Class, Yan; Star Class, Altair.

Sandy Hook Y. C. Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 7.—The first regatta of the Sandy Hook Yacht Club was held today on Raritan Bay. The first event was for sailboats from the Rumson Country Club. The second race was an event for open sailboats, while the third was open for motor boats of all classes.

The races were held over a ten-mile course fro ma stake opposite the Sandy Hook club house. Peggy, owned by Timothy Maxson of the Locust Point Yacht Club, captured the motor boat event. Thistle, owned by Andrew Robertson of the same club and driven by Miss Anne Robertson, finished second, in 1:04. James Simms's Peter of the Sandy Hook Club finished third in 1:06.

In the class for boats from the Rumson Country Club, Samuel Riker's Frances finished first with 13-year-old Vereka Stout, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stout of the Rumson Road at the helm. Trouble, owned by Byard Dominingk, finished second.

In the open class for sailing yachts William M. Friedlander's Wanderer finished first. J. M. Curtis's Elsie of the Raritan Yacht Club was second.

Seawanhaka's Small Fleet.

With many of the members of the Seawanhake-Corinthian Yacht Club away on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club there was only a small fleet of starters in the week-end race of the former organization off Centre Island yesterday. Two of the fifteen-footers started, Tamale beating Locust over the inside course of the club.

Six of the Nut boats raced in the second race of the second series. The winner was Cocoanut. Only two of the others were timed. Araca was disabled, Pecan was capsized, and Beechnut was disqualified for fouling a mark. The summary:

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:05. Inside Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Tamale, S. T. Shaw	4:34:50	1:29:50
Locust, A. Strauss	4:34:54	1:29:54

NUT CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Inside Course.

Cocoanut, G. W. Fletcher, Jr.	4:20:29	1:15:29
Ura Nut, Dr. J. S. Hall	4:20:43	1:15:43
Josephus, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	4:27:51	1:22:51
Areca, W. H. Appleton	Disabled.	
Beechnut, G. Nichols	Disqualified.	
Pecan, W. Jennings	Capsized.	

INSPECT YONKERS COURSE.

President of Grand Circuit Believes Stables Safe for Racers.

H. K. Devereux, President of the Grand Circuit Racing Association, is arranging for the Grand Circuit meeting at Empire City Park, near Yonkers. He came from Cleveland to investigate the sanitary conditions, for it was reported in the West that stabling of horses to be shipped to Europe had contaminated the buildings.

Accompanied by Leslie Sutherland, President of the National Fair and Exposition Association, Mr. Devereux examined the stables and buildings. He believes that the stables are safe for the horses of the Grand Circuit, for the other horses had not been kept in the racing stables, but were confined in pens in another corner of the grounds. The horse dealers who have been using the Empire Track have completed their contract and will hereafter ship from the West direct to the French Government's new Remount depot at Quebec.

Following Mr. Devereux's approval of the track, the Directors of the association announced twelve additional races for the Grand Circuit meeting, beginning Aug. 28. The purses are $1,000, and the classes are 2:05, 2:10, 2:15, 2:17, and 2:20 trotters and 2:03, 2:07, 2:11, 2:16, and 2:18 pacers. Besides these late closing races, there are three stakes aggregating $9,000. A special free-for-all race for trotters and another for pacers, as well as a handicap, have been proposed.

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Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Entries Take Many Ribbons at Seashore Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—New York fanciers fared particularly well today at the annual dog show of the Atlantic City Kennel Club, taking a number of winner's ribbons with their comparatively small number of nominations. Mrs. Thomas Hastings's entries were particularly successful, both her Bagatelle Chin Chin and Bagatelle Wang Tai taking awards in the Pekingese class. Her Chin Chin won in the puppy and novice division, and Wang Tai took blue ribbons in the American bred and under six pound classifications.

Guy Croft Salex, the pretty fox terrier owned by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey, of Huntington, L. I., received the President's Cup as the best dog in the show. Mrs. Rainey's dog is a new entrant in competition. The strong points could not help but draw attention and no dissension accompanied the decision over such other entries as the Butcher Boy and like old-time favorites. In the opposite sex, Deirdre Lismore, an Irish setter from the Lismore Kennels of Brooklyn, was awarded the trophy.

O. C. Harriman of Bedford Hills, N. Y., took the winner's ribbon in the Great Dane class with Lawton Rex. The main ribbon in the pointer's set went to Wattlands Wisdom, owned by Frank H. Addyman of Ardsley, who was also successful in several minor classes. R. Walter Creuzbaur of Bay Ridge took the winner's ribbon in Irish setters with Shando. In the opposite sex Bob White Red Storm, owned by E. B. Chase of Radnor, was the winner. Braewood Temperance, Effingham Lawrence's entry, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., won highest award in the Sealyham terrier class.

J. A. Stillman of New York had his Delhi Ooran barely nosed out for the winner's award in the class for Airedale terriers by Abrecorn Gold Edge, owned by Andrew McCrea of Philadelphia. There were twenty-six in this competition—the largest group in the show. Fully 100 dogs were exhibited.

"LOWER BAY" YACHTING.

Joy Wins in Handicap Class Despite New Penalty Scheme.

In a glorious breeze from the southwest that kept hauling to the south as the afternoon advanced, the racing contingent of the lower bay had one of the best races of the season, under the auspices of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, yesterday. The start and the finish were off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate.

As the wind came, all the divisions had a reach on the starboard tack from the starting line to a mark off Bensonhurst. Here the boats jibed for another reach to Fort Hamilton. Once around the mark off the Fort, it was a beat to the Sea Gate mark and a short reach home. The wind held steadily throughout. During the first round it freshened considerably and indications pointed to a squall. However, the clouds blew away without doing any damage.

With the Q boats still not racing, the most interesting class was the second division of the handicap yachts. The official handicapper had announced a new innovation. Joy, the property of LeSauvage and Davis, has been winning so consistently from scratch that she was penalized plus 12 per cent. It was the first time that a yacht ever raced with such a handicap. Notwithstanding the allowance, Joy managed to win.

In the third division of the same class, the winner on both actual and corrected time was Wahkan II. The knockabouts had a spirited race and again Mouse was a winner. The little yacht is being splendidly handled this year by R. F. Supper and George Reiners, Jr., sons of well-known racing yachtsmen of the lower bay. Among the stars the first yacht home was Shadow, the property

Race Week at Atlantic Y. C.

The annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held beginning Aug. 22. On that day the Atlantic Yacht Club will tow the Long Island Sound craft from City Island to Sea Gate. On Monday afternoon there will be races for women and in the evening a vaudeville show and dance. Series racing will start Tuesday afternoon, and at night there will be a mess dinner to the visiting yachtsmen. The second series race will be sailed Wednesday, and the annual masquerade ball will be held at night. Thursday afternoon the last series race will be sailed and a minstrel show will provide the evening entertainment. The race for the Childs perpetual challenge trophy will be sailed Friday afternoon, and an informal dance is on the program for the evening.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will on Saturday tow the visiting yachts back to City Island in time to allow their owners to take part in the weekly regatta on the Sound. At night there will be a dinner and dance at Sea Gate. The Atlantic Yacht Club will take the remaining yachts back to the Sound Sunday. All visiting Corinthians will be extended the club privileges during the week.

NO FOOTBALL SALARIES.

English Soccer Clubs Abandon Pay for Players During the War.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The English Football Association has decided to abandon the three principal soccer competitions, Leagues I and II and Southern league, until the war is over. This decision was the result of a conference between representatives of every club in the country. During the continuation of the war, no salaries will be paid to players, the game being continued solely as a recreation for the workers in the various Government factories. All agreements with players for service after April 30, 1915, are suspended until further notice.

The big Midland clubs, Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, Wolverhampton Wanderers and Birmingham have decided not to play competitive football until the war is ended. They have arranged a series of friendly games, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charity or war funds.

Two groups of clubs in the north of England have been formed for playing competitive games. Group I, Sheffield Wednesday, Sheffield United, Bradford, Bradford City, Notts County, Notts Forest, Derby County, Leeds City, Huddersfield Town, Barnsley, Hall City, Grimsby Town, Lincoln City and Leicester Fosse. Group 2, Manchester City, Manchester United, Liverpool, Everton, Bolton Wanderers, Bury, Burnley, Stockport County, Oldham Athletic, Blackpool, Preston North End, with two or three others.

The Southern and London professional clubs are arranging a competition which should produce some of the best football seen in years, as the rivalry between local clubs is very great.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:02|Sun sets..7:09|Moon rises..3:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:42	6:03	11:47	12:09
Governors Island	6:24	6:38	12:30	12:29
Hell Gate	8:14	8:28	3:10	3:00

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 7.

SS Patria, Fayal, Aug. 1.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, July 23.
SS San Giorgio, Naples, July 22.
SS Devon City, Havre, July 23.
SS Richmond, London, July 22.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 2.
SS Stanley, Hartlepool, July 22.
SS Strathleven, Havre, July 15.
SS Thurso, Philadelphia, Aug. 5.
SS Santiago, Progreso, July 29.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Aug. 1.
SS Concho, Galveston, Aug. 5.
SS Santa Theresa, Sagua, July 27.
SS Altamaha, Mobile, July 31.
SS Kasenga, Boston, Aug. 5.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 31
Lapland	Liverpool	July 30
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Maraval	Grenada	July 29
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Canopic	Genoa	July 21
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	July 30
Perugia	Gibraltar	July 27
Dormina	Naples	July 26
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 5

DUE TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	July 28
Hathor	Havre	July 26
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Santiago	Aug. 4
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 4
Santiago	Progreso	July 29
Borinquen	San Juan	Aug. 2
Pastores	Colon	Aug. 4
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 4
Algiers	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Guglielmo	Palermo	July 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Minnehaha	London	July 31
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Morenita	Lisbon	July 26
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 27
Justin	Para	July 30
Mariana	Demerara	Aug. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Czaritza	Archangel	July 29
Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Seaconnet	Gothenburg	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Aug. 4
Minas Geraes	Para	Aug. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 7
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Rijnmond	Amsterdam	July 29
Auchendale	London	July 30
Eupiectola	Cardiff	July 30
Allianca	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Mesaba	London	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Frankby, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Amsterdam	6:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, Say Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	2:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Regla, Gibara		3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canope, Naples		10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 7.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. at Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Fort Arthur to New York, was 20 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 65 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 93 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 43 miles S. E. of South Pass at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 190 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 187 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, passed Frying Pan at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7:30 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 320 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lord Ormonde, at Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Reslaw, at Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Rotterdam, (tank), at Avonmouth, Aug. 6.
SS St. Egbert, at Aden, Aug. 6.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Orduna, from Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Franklyn, from Havre, Aug. 5.
SS St. Leonards, from Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS Egremont Castle, from Singapore, Aug. 6.
SS Hurstdan, from London, Aug. 7.
SS Achilles, from Marseilles, Aug. 7.
SS Aral, from Port Talbot, Aug. 7.

Passed.

SS Dante Alighieri, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS San Giorgio; at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Aug. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Matar..Aug. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 13
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Marionethshire .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Aug. 20

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Although there are no active disturbances on the weather chart, unsettled, showery weather continued from the Lake region eastward and there were also scattered thundershowers in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the Central Plains States, the Central Rocky Mountain Region, the Southwest, along the Middle Gulf Coast, and in the Florida Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is somewhat warmer in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic, and Gulf States, with maximum temperature of 100 degrees in portions of Eastern Texas.

There will be showers Sunday in Lower Michigan and the western lower lake region; Sunday and Monday in Western Texas and the Florida Peninsula, and on Monday in the Gulf States generally, except along the west coast. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday. Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate shifting; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; cooler Western New York and Northern New England—Probably cloudy Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	62	4 P. M.	84	75
6 A. M.	64	68	7 P. M.	80	73
9 A. M.	83	67	9 P. M.	78	71
12 M.	78	71	11 P. M.	74	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		
12:20–314 E. 112 St; not given		Loss. Slight
4:30–46 Mercer St.; Lewis Bashlow		Slight
4:45–840 E. 149 St.; Edward Weber		Slight
4:47–506 W. 127 St.; Joseph Scheupo		Slight
4:50–Madison Av. (auto.) Am. Express Co.	Connecting Bridge;	Total
P. M.		
12:50–436 7 Av.; Hotel Navarre		None
2:05–179 Brook Av.; Sarah Brodkin		Slight
3:00–205 E. 35 St.; Chas. Mutney		Slight
5:05–501 W. 52 St.; Rosa O'Brien		Slight
9:25–227 E. 50 St.; Alice Quinn		Slight
9:40–518 Clinton St., Mrs. Kure		$10
10:10–141 W. 138 St.; Johnny Pickering		Not given
11:05–319 Church St., Ludwig & Rosenswelg		Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; s winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sun., probably thunder showers in s. e. and extreme s. Mon. cloudy with thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and Mon., except Sun. in n. w.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly e. except s. in n. w.

Ala., Miss.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon., probably thunder showers Mon.; gentle s. winds

La.—Cloudy Sun., Mon. thunder showers, except fair in s. w.; gentle to moderate winds.

Tex.—Fair Sun., except probably thunder showers in n. w.; Mon., cloudy; probably thunder showers and not so warm in n.; moderate s. w. to s. winds on the coast.

West Tex.—Showers Sun. and probably Mon, except fair to extreme s.

Okla.—Unsettled Sun. and Mon.; probably thunder showers.

Ark.—Cloudy Sun.; thunder showers at night or Mon.

Tenn.—Fair Sun.; Mon. fair in e.; thunder showers in w.

Ky.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

Ohio.—Cloudy Sun., probably thunder showers in n. Mon., cloudy; moderate to s. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Sun., probably showers. Mon., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly n.

Semi-Pro Baseball Games Today.

The Almendares Baseball Club of Cuba will play a double-header this afternoon at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue. The feature contest will bring the Cubans and crack team of the New York Fire Department together. Bern will pitch for the Cubans and Lynch will be in the box for the firemen. In the first game the Cubans will clash with the Bronx Cayugas.

At Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue this afternoon the Lincoln Giants will play the strong Schenectady team in the final game of a double-header. In the opening contest the New London team will oppose the Lincoln Giants.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Alco.

For Sale—1912 Alco 6-cylinder 60 H. P. landaulet, Moore & Munger body, electric side lights; paint, body, engine, chassis, in first-class condition; $1,500; demonstration given. L 113 Times.

1913 ALCO TOUR.—6-cylinder; perfect condition; $950. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Baker.

Baker Electric.—Five-passenger landaulet, original cost $3,750, in first-class condition; will be sold by auction at the Standard Storage Warehouse,

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

New seven-room and-bath bungalow, overlooking lake and mountains; running water and electric light; fine shade trees; permanent water and boat landing privileges; will sell or rent; easy terms. Lake Mahopac, 40 West 32d St., New York City. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

Camp Bungalow in the woods at Lake Mahopac; permanent water rights, with boat landing; will sell with large plot for $1,750; $200 down, convenient terms. Country Home League, 39 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

Widow's farm; husband died three weeks ago; 140 acres; has yield 70 tons hay, besides grain crops; 5 acres woods, remainder tillable; only $800 cash, $2,200 mortgage; clear title. L. M. Hasenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.

THIS REAL FARM BARGAIN.

190 acres of clean fields; seven-room dwelling, good farm buildings; orchard; two miles from station; price $5,000; nothing better for farming at any price. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Laurel Beach Residential Park, Milford, Ct. (Devon R. R. Station.) The superb sea shore resort of New England. Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Private Park, Pier; $7,000 Cement Beach Walk. Private roads and walks. Lots may now be purchased and cottages built at a great saving. For information apply to Laurel Beach Land Co., 102 Fifth Ave., Laurel Beach, Milford, Ct., or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, on Main St., in the south part of Village of Great Barrington, 12 acres of rich land, with fine new modern stable, electric lighted, steam heated, coachman's rooms and bath; owner died before building a house; there are beautiful sites with grand and extensive views; I will sell this place at a great bargain, small payment down. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 343, Corham, Maine.

Alabama—For Sale or To Let.

FOR INVESTORS.

A very large tract of good land for sale by owners, in any size tract to suit the purchaser. This land is well located on railroad in Alabama; it is cheap, and easy terms may be had. For full information address F 208 Times Downtown.

California—For Sale or to Let.

$14,500.—San Diego, Cal.—New motion-picture theatre building, with established business and two rented stores; unincumbered; completely equipped; cash, exchange, or terms. P. O. Box 113, Allenhurst, N. J.

Mississippi—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE BY OWNERS.

8,000 acres of very fine hardwood timber in Mississippi, located on the Y. & M. V. R. R.; easy logging, fine timber, and short haul to railroad; something very good. For terms, price, and estimate write F 205 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

2,200 acres of very fine delta land in Sunflower County, Miss. This is good; act now. For description and price address F 204 Times Downtown.

Real Estate.

FREE AND CLEAR PROPERTY, south side 61st St., west of Amsterdam Av., five-story tenements, (colored), 50x100, value $30,000, together with equity of $10,000 in Long Island City corner, to exchange for equity of $40,000 in Manhattan apartment that is subject to one mortgage only. Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 7 Wall St. Phone 4042 Rector.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—Suburban home, eight to ten rooms, with every modern improvement, not more than three-quarters of an hour from Manhattan, on large plot not to exceed one acre, with barn; will rent for one year, with privilege of buying if satisfied, the rent to apply upon the sale price less the interest. In replying state just what you have to offer, with full particulars to price, rent, buildings, terms, restrictions if any, and send photos if possible. L 110 Times.

I want an improved farm adjoining railway town or village in exchange for my clear interest in Chicago acreage nearing development; value $21,000; will double soon; can divide for small sum; will rent one year. No large debt; send description, location, and price of your property and receive same of mine. R. H. Proudfoot, 7,013 Perry Av., Chicago, Ill.

I WANT FROM 5 TO 30 ACRES,

with modern improvements, on Rock Road, close to station; not over an hour's ride from New York.

I am in business in New York, have a large family, and want to get out into the country. Terms must be reasonable.

Lock Box 211, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Farm of 50 to 150 acres, high elevation; part with good view; part tillable and timber; well watered; stream that will form ponds preferred; state buildings, distance from New York, and station, other data; price and terms must be reasonable. H. A. H., L 115 Times.

Wanted, to rent in Flushing, within ten minutes of a station, nice modern house, with place with nice grounds, electricity, four good bedrooms and servants' rooms; $55 to $65 per month; two or three years' lease; family of four adults. A 200 Times.

ADVERTISER experienced, to take charge of property, desires agency and management of a few more apartment houses; conscientious, economical personal management; reside on premises if required. "Responsibility," Times, Harlem.

Wanted—About 5 acres land for bungalow, preferably overlooking water, on Long Island, the Hudson, or elsewhere near New York; old house suitable for remodeling would be considered. E 322 Times Downtown.

I. Greenberg, 622 West 136th St. Telephone 4623 Morningside. Painter, decorator, general contractor; first-class work; estimates cheerfully given; have excellent references from large concerns.

A.—A.—Owners of Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites, Warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with FLOYD S. CORBIN, SPECIALIST, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted to Purchase.—Small country house, about five rooms, about three acres; will pay cash for big bargain in Westchester County. M 8 Times.

Your property carefully managed by woman with 19 years' experience in apartment houses; reasonable rates; references. Rush, 360 West 150th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Am willing to exchange a permanent, pleasant business clearing over $6,000 yearly guaranteed, for gilt-edge real estate, showing over $2,000 equity; retiring. X 367 Times Annex.

Lots.—Washington Heights, for private house; West 72d—86th. Seton, 136 B'way.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Lake Placid.—Sublet at a sacrifice until Oct. 1, cottage in Village Park, 2 minutes from Mirror Lake, 10 minutes from Placid; 4 sleeping rooms; large outside porch; all conveniences; furnished. Address Box 593 Scarsdale, N. Y.

Owner sacrifice handsome home, garage, near station and Sound; half hour Pennsylvania Terminal, Johnson, 207 30th St., Whitestone, Queens.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau St., Manhattan.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Beautiful country place; about 100 acres; suitable for dairy farm or Summer boarding house; truck garden planted; all kinds of fruit; some stock; about 30 tons new-mown hay; 15-room house; barns, ice house; running spring water; 1 mile from R. R. station, on the picturesque Housatonic River; 6 miles from city; $85 per month. Address J. C. Keefe, The Maples, Stevenson, Conn.

For Rent.—One of the best houses on Rich Av., Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electric light, steam heat; all improvements; rent attractive. P. E., 846 Broadway.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

House Wanted—To rent from Sept. 1, modern, attractive, seven-room cottage; $30, with option purchasing. W 60 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

26th, 18 West.—Parlor and basement, 25x103; any light business; rent reasonable.

Business Building Brokers.—Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St. and 793 B'way, N.Y.C.

Madison Av., 924, (784-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

LOFTS TO LET.

On account of moving to our new factory at Long Island City, we offer 90,000 square feet light, airy, steam-heated lofts at 304-328 Hudson St., New York City; immediate possession; will divide. Your own broker or American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y.

WAR ORDER FACTORY

at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station; 10 lots, fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Bussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

Lofts.—4,000 and 7,500 square feet in brick buildings, and 12,000 square feet in concrete building; power; near Williamsburg Bridge and freight stations. James Cavanagh Corporation, 141 Roebling St.

Factory, corner Broadway-Hopkins Av., Long Island City, 50x100, brick; high ceiling, well-lighted floor and basement; yard space; reasonable rent. Waterman, 12 S. 18th St., Flushing, L. I.

Draughting and desk room to let in architect's office; consulting engineer preferred; free use of entire office; rent, $17. Room 171, 68 Broad St.

Rolltop desk, $10; attractive private office, $20; furnished or unfurnished; clean; telephone; towel service. 309 B'way, Suite 807.

309-311 FIFTH AV., STORES.
ADJOINING 33D ST. RENTS $1,200-$5,000.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST.

42 DUANE ST., CORNER CENTRE.

Store, offices, and lofts or entire building to let. Apply Donnelly, 99 Nassau.

Parlor floor for business purposes; electricity, all conveniences; also other room. 234 West 52d St. Phone 1560 Circle.

Space to let; desirable show and workroom; excellent location; low rental. Cohen & Hutch, furriers, 55 West 45th.

To let part of office, 9x18. Inquire Room 1708 215 4th Av. after 1 P. M.

25 West 51st.—Beautiful parlor floor, dancing studio, business, music school; electricity. Phone Plaza 1979.

LARGE Studio Room, southern exposure, with bath; moderate rental. Apply 67 West 46th St. Tel. 5497—Bryant.

New Jersey.

NEWARK FACTORY SPACE

To rent in well lighted brick building; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; near all railroads.

J. C. SMITH & WALLACE CO.,
414 OGDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, in Greater New York—Ground floor fireproof space, 6,000 to 10,000 feet, suitable for assembling large motor trucks; large entrance, good light, and heating equipment necessary; give full particulars, stating rent, size, and location. L 138 Times.

Want to rent space in department store for boys' clothing department on percentage basis; city or out of town. Address Clothing Buyer, L 236 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

28 EAST 28TH ST,
near 5th Av., new modern building.
1 apartment with maid service.....$30.00
1 apartment with maid service..... 40.00

HOTEL IRVING, 23 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

Hillhurst, 91st and Lexington.—4 outside rooms, bath; elevator, restaurant; Summer or longer; $10 weekly. Apt. 830.

Newly decorated suite, also studio, in interesting old house. 122 East 17th St.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, $30 Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $80 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites vacant during Summer. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., | 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'ette, $35-$45 up. | 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. near Broadway. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; 1 block subway, 2 blks Av. bus, surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $20 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY,
Upper West Side.

Leaving city, will rent my beautifully and splendidly furnished corner 8-room apartment; adults or bachelors; accessible to all transportation; sacrifice; $125 monthly; all conveniences; desire to appreciate. Write Room 1519, Hotel Plaza.

To sublet, furnished, "The Admaston," 251 West 89th, six-room apartment, two baths, nicely furnished; silver, china and linen included; to sublet from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, (no more than three in family;) rent low; first-class references required. Telephone Murray Hill 6191 for appointment.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Location convenient shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 8 unusually large rooms, 2 baths; $75; elevator house; seen by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Reserve apartments now for Winter months; select list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address STEWART.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Finest nine-room corner apartment New York; in Harperley Hall, facing south and east, over Central Park. Apply Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.
Near Fifth Av.; new, modern building. Apartment with maid service, $25. Apartment, with maid service, $40.

26 WEST 27TH ST.
Near 5th Av. New, modern building. 1 apartment, with maid service $40
1 apartment, with maid service 25

For rent, ten months or more, nicely furnished front 5 rooms near Morningside Park and Columbia. S 11 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Bachelor apartment; large, cool studio, bath; splendid location; unusually reasonable. M 16 Times.

122d, 514 West.—Eight large, light rooms, fully furnished, from Oct. 1 to June 15; moderate rent. Martin.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, $50; one unfurnished, $35; every convenience.

Artistic.—Six rooms and bath; maid; toilet; elevator; $60. Apartment 4N. 307 West 97th St.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5 room apartments furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Five rooms, furnished, $50; overlooking Riverside; subway 95th; references. 336 West 95th.

87th St., 165 West.—Lower apartment; five rooms; all light; $1,000. E. 384 Times Downtown.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Beautiful 6-room front apartment West End Av.; extraordinary bargain. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

151st, 628 West.—Two cosy three-room apartments. Mornings, Haws, 7601 Audubon.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope.—Modern six-room apartment; all improvements. 509 6th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING

seven unusually light room apartments at 1,180 MADISON AV.,

Corner 87th St.; electric lights, parquet floors; price $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

ST. GEORGE.—Newly renovated 6 and 7 rooms; elevator corner apartments; all-night service. Superintendent, 1,125 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St., or Wm. Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

84th St., 111 East, near Park Av.—Two, three and four extra large, light rooms, with bath, kitchenette, and all modern improvements; rentals, $46 up.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST., one and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tele. Bryant 7632.

To Rent.—Front apartment, with or without furniture; four rooms and bath; all light and attractive; rent reasonable. 146 East 27th St. Apartment 2F.

3 EAST 36TH STREET.—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

Lexington Av., 1,225, corner 84th St.—6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

An attractive large, light apartment of two rooms, kitchenette and bath; central location. 64 East 58th St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

19th, (234 East.)—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side

THE TOWERS.

Corner apartment, facing beautiful Morningside Park; 7 rooms, bath, improvements; 119th St., 371 West; rents, $45, $35, and $42.

163 WEST 80TH ST.

Exceptionally large, sunny 7-room apartment; modern improvements; rent $45.

THE CHESKNOLL,
160th St., 560 West.
5 or 6 rooms, all improvements; rents $38 to $48.

Agents, 507 5th Av.; 4520 Murray Hill.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

Washington Square apartment, unfurnished, $1,000 per year; corner studio apartment; five rooms, all outside, north, south, west exposures; large living room, overlooking the square; four windows; fine open fireplace; convenient 5th Av. bus, 6th Av. elevated and surface cars. Pepe & Bro., 40 South Washington Square. Spring 8347.

I WILL RENT

a nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths, large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal, 011 Times.

65th St. and Central Park West.—10 all-light rooms, 2 baths; facing Central Park; will be rented fully furnished or unfurnished; special concessions to party taking at once. Address Mrs. H. D. Lyman, 50 Central Park West.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light,	4 rooms, bath, $40 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

To sublet, $2,100 apartment for $1,900; eight large outside rooms; facing drive; two baths, three toilets; newly decorated in delft blue Japanese grass cloth; white enamel finish; family leaving city. 440 Riverside Drive, Apt. 101.

A five-room apartment, all large rooms, in one of the finest elevator buildings on the Heights, to sublet at reduced rate and new lease for coming year; immediate possession. DU BOIS & TAYLOR, Broadway and 146th St.

Nicely furnished, cool apartment; 7 rooms, all improvements, elevator, and telephone; facing Morningside Park; Aug. 19 to Sept. 15 or Oct. 1; reasonable. Apply Superintendent, 92 Morningside Av.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

THE LANGHAM.

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. on premises, Col. 4020.

95th St., 171 West.—Eight extra large light rooms; elevator, electric lights; rents $900 to $1,200; ground floor especially adapted for doctor. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.

Apartment from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, two baths; rents, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Sunrise, Broadway, 2,708; 103d Subway station; 3 large light rooms; housekeeping or non-housekeeping; restaurant facilities; $480 up.

11th St., 128 West.—Delightfully quiet residential neighborhood; six, seven attractive rooms; elevator; modern; $720-$960. Manager.

252-254 WEST 84TH ST.

Excellent block; near West End Av.; six rooms; all improvements; rent, $34 to $38.

120th St., 349 West.—2-3 rooms, bath; all sunny; electric lighting; 5th Av. stage passes; rent, $30.

80th St., 153 West.—Seven light rooms; private hall and bath; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and Subway.

Vera, 68th St., 9 West.—Modern elevator apartment; 8 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent $1,600.

Party leaving town desires to sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished; 9 rooms, 3 baths. 202 Riverside Drive. Apt. 9 South.

114th St., 618 West.—High-class 5-room apartment; electric lights; overlooking Hudson; light and airy; low rent.

94th St., 48 West.—Single apartment, 8 large rooms.

Savoy Court, 3,064 Bailey Av.; 231st St. Broadway subway; beautiful 4, 5 room apt.

Six completely furnished rooms, $12 weekly for Summer. Saford, 315 West 94th.

69th, 103 W.—Bachelor apts; large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; telephone.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

228 WEST 58TH ST.

Studio, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $45.

Elevator.—Five rooms, $40-$45; refined neighborhood; quiet house. 500 West 112th.

102 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt. on premises.

Bronx.

A.—ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED

daily southerly breezes, wafted over miles of verdure, 787 Crotona Park North; subway 174th; 4-5 rooms, new, $27 upward; select tenants ONLY. Superintendent.

Brooklyn.

Exclusive, sunlit, unusually commodious six rooms and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high class throughout. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Bridge.

Park Slope.—Modern apartment; six light rooms, bath; separate toilet; heat, hot water, electricity, phone; $34-$36. 609 6th St.

Will rent six-room $35 apartment for $20 to party who will act as renting agent; Park Slope. X 356 Times Annex.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, Central Park West or Riverside Drive, October; one year, $3,000. Write particulars, or phone Riverside 1278. Mrs. Clark, 214 Riverside Drive.

Furnished or unfurnished 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, preferably with restaurant in building or nearby; up to $35 monthly. L. E. P., The Langdon, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Wanted—Highly desirable apartment; 7 rooms, furnished; Sept. 1-June, 1916; full details and price. A 126 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 307 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

California.

Lady owning beautiful country place near Pasadena and Los Angeles would like a few nice people to board, preferably one or two families; large, airy rooms; all conveniences. For full particulars address M. C., 320 West Hillcrest Boulevard, Monrovia, California.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA,
HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND,
100 elegant rooms with and without bath, shower baths.

Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wadsworth Hall Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds; good bathing.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 61 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.

Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

SPANISH and FRENCH teacher sublets splendid room; board optional; fine location. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, eN. Y.

Westchester.

"KINMOUNT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Any one seeking luxurious home; beautiful grounds, overlooking water; delicious food; easy commutation; child welcomed. Address Exceptional, M 14 Times.

Mild tuberculous case cared for by one entirely recovered, knowing how; delightful surroundings; physicians' references. Opportunity, M 15 Times.

White Plains—select boarding house; high elevation, restful; everything the best; easy commuting. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588-W.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 19 North Broadway, White Plains.—Beautiful central location; large, cool double rooms; exceptional table. Phone 2381.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Wanted two gentlemen boarders; beautiful home; attractive location; no other boarders; references; refinement. L 129 Times.

New Rochelle.—Splendid accommodations offered gentleman seeking refined surroundings; private family; convenient station and water. 34 Jackson St.

CHESTER HILL.—Beautiful house; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

LARCHMONT MANOR, P. O. Box 215.—Private family, with refined home, by water, can accommodate two.

VILLA ALTA, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; fireproof house, garage; excellent table.

Excellent accommodations; modern house; superior table. 136 Cottage Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 258 GLEN COVE.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., Gaston Av., (Beach 66th St.)
On ocean; coolest spot within 200 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway; monthly commutation, $7.50; glorious bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis; high-class house; Christian owner; bountiful table; room and board $14; two in room $25; week ends, Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast, 3d, including railroad ticket; ocean bath, Phone 415 Hammels.

A HOME for one man or woman—country life—tennis, golf, swimming, porches, hammocks, and "comfy" chairs; cool, large room, swept by Atlantic's breezes; city conveniences; 6c. fare. Phone Bay Beach, 287W.

MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Recreation, relaxation; surf, still-water bathing; sailing, billiards, tennis; freshest eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk. Interview MacLEVY, N. Y. Gym., 352 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8088.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Come for seashore, country vacation pleasures; sailing, bathing, fishing, tennis, dancing; $19 up; booklet.

SEA GATE, L. I.

THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1808.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

THE RICHARDSON, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Hungarian cuisine; send for booklet, photo; open for season. A. JACOBS, Prop.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Fall rates. First-class family hotel. Ideal location. Send for booklet.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HOMESTEAD,
FANWOOD, N. J.

One hour from city, New Jersey Central R. R., and five minutes' walk from station; large, well-shaded grounds, tennis court, croquet; electric lights; Netherwood water; references.

Excellent accommodations offered few guests by private family, having one of the most attractive country estates in Northern N. J. hills, 50 minutes N. Y.; high altitude, cool, healthful; superb views; every modern convenience; best cuisine; outdoor sports; free garage; $15 up; easy commuting. W 164 Times.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES at beautiful Lake Hopatcong; one hour by Lackawanna; mountain air and scenery; for the dining room the best of every thing; very moderate rates; booklet. Hotel Bon Air, Landing, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands. — Exceptionally large, comfortable rooms; balconies every floor; overlooking ocean; highest, coolest location; first-class cooking and service; moderate prices. Tip Top Cottage.

THE MAPLES, RUTHERFORD.

Thirty minutes from 33d or Wall; spend Summer months in this delightful suburb; refined, homelike; near station; golf, tennis; $5 up. Tel. 139.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 600 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager. Also furnished cottage with improvements.

Physician will give home and professional care to nervous or aged invalids; delightful place in the Oranges; big porches, shady lawn; easily reached, train or motor; references; telephone. X 290 Times Annex.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Ideal location, facing "The Green"; large, airy, and sunshiny rooms; cuisine excellent; open all year. Mrs. Fee, 11 Park Place.

BACHELOR QUARTERS
on the beach, at Seabright, N. J.
East and West Packer cottages; fine rooms; reasonable. Address Mrs. E. Packer.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—The Lockwood; beautiful location and surroundings; everything for comfort and pleasure; booklet. J. C. Secor.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Large, shady grounds; spacious piazzas; tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

KNOLLBROOK FARM, Westwood, N. J.; high ground; good food; modern conveniences; $7.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Montclair.—Healthful mountain suburb; commuting distance; excellent accomodations. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

Desirable rooms, with excellent board; convenient to Lackawanna Station. 29 Union St., Montclair.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL.—600-feet elevation; real country; convenient.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State.

A BEAUTIFUL farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange Co., where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly; rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; all newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream either raw or pasteurized; large, new garage; state religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

The Knolls, Riverdale, N. Y., 260th St., one block west of Broadway.—Trained nurse has large house and spacious grounds; large, airy rooms; all modern conveniences; large piazza; high elevation; located in pine belt; will board and care for invalids, aged and nervous patients; also convalescents.

Very attractive country place in Dutchess County; six well-furnished rooms; good cooking; eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables. Particulars, address Mrs. Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

The Whispering Pines.—Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Matker. Phone 97.

Beechford House, Cold Brook, N. Y.—Ideal location; large, airy rooms; own farm produce; bathing; fishing; $8-$10. Beechford P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ideal resort for rest or recreation; excellent table; own produce; bungalows or tents for out-door sleeping; terms $9.00 up. A. Ackland, Monticello, N. Y., Sullivan Co.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $2 per day, $12 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

HILLSWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

Wanted—Fespleminded person to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

Connecticut.

WHITE BEACH HOTEL,

on water's front, overlooking Niantic Bay; electricity and modern improvements; half-mile bathing beach; table first class.

Ridgefield, Conn.—"The Elms" a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; own farm produce; best of everything; tourists accommodated. J. H. Perry, Prop. Booklet.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREEN'S FARMS.—DIRECTLY ON THE WATER; EXCELLENT BATHING, TENNIS, MUSIC, DANCING. RATES FOR FAMILIES. TEL. FAIRFIELD 903. BOOKLET.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Monroe Cottage, Stockbridge, Mass.—Ideal location; all modern improvements; beautiful mountain view; excellent table; near railroad and trolley.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms with board.

MADISON AV., 163.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; excellent accommodations.

63D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; double, single rooms; best cooking; rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, (board two,) $15; single, $8; Southerners.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front corner room; running bath.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, electricity; half first-class hotel rates; $28 week for two, including meals and attendance; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—EXCE

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

are prepared to receive applications from experienced saleswomen for the following Departments: Women's and Misses' Suits, Dresses and Coats, Millinery, Blouses and Underwear, Infants' Caps and Bonnets, Boys' Hats and Furnishings. Only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply. Apply by letter. Address Dept. W., giving experience.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 38TH STREET

Require the services of

MILLINERS.
Only those having first-class experience need apply.

IMPROVERS.
Only those having first-class experience need apply.

APPRENTICES
Paid while learning.

Apply at Superintendent's office, 38th Street entrance.

CORRESPONDENTS.
We have a few vacancies for young women over 21 years of age who have had experience as correspondents; must have a good education and the necessary intelligence to qualify for these places.
To those who meet our qualifications the positions are permanent and there are splendid opportunities. Apply Employment Dept. National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 W. 24th St.

DESIGNER wanted by leading art needlework house; one with experience only; state salary expected. Permanent, E 360 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER FOR INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S HIGH CLASS DRESSES BY PROMINENT MANUFACTURERS; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. L 171 TIMES.

DESIGNER, experienced, on a fine line of ladies' silk waists; splendid opportunity. L 97 Times.

FOLDERS.—Experienced tissue paper pattern folders wanted; good pay; steady work; large, light, well decorated workroom, employees' lunch room, car fare furnished to those engaged. Apply by letter to John Graffe, Home Pattern Co., Curtis Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

FRENCH GIRL.—One who is fully capable of writing French rapidly and correctly, to translate fashion descriptions from English; preferably one who understands dressmaking. Apply to A. E. Bouvet, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require an
EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK.
Must be able to write well and figure rapidly and accurately. Apply by letter, or at general office, fourth floor.

MAID for general housework; Sound Beach, Conn. Gramercy 6600, New York.

MATRON.—Jewish woman wanted for matron's department; must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution; one with training in domestic science preferred. Apply in person to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., City.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, first class, wanted; one who is accustomed to high-class trade. X 344 Times Annex.

MILLINERY.—First class maker. Oglivie, 22 West 57th St. Plaza 2818.

MODEL.—A desirable all-year-round position as dress model in the fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply F. G. Wolfe, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

MODEL WANTED!
For ladies' coats, (36.) Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Av.

MODELS.—SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARIES; SIZES 36 AND 16; APPLY ALL WEEK. MOYSES BROTHERS, 1,115 BROADWAY.

MODELS FOR MILLINERY SHOWROOM; TALL BRUNETTE GIRLS PREFERRED. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MODELS WANTED, 36, tall. Call Monday, 10 to 11. Green, 26 East 33d St.

NEAT HAND SEWERS for home or inside work. Rothschild, 30 West Houston.

NURSES.—Experienced and baby hospital trained, under 35, for children from birth. Call Monday, Home Bureau, 52 West 39th St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH STREET
ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FOR THE FALL SEASON FROM EXPERIENCED SALESPEOPLE FOR THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

OPPORTUNITY for ambitious women to earn big money selling out-of-town real estate on installment plan; liberal commission and good leads furnished. Uneeda Co., 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

RELIABLE WOMEN in surburban towns; good business; commission basis; write particulars. G. H. Ford Tea Co., 245 West 125th St.

SALESLADY.—Wanted high-class young lady to act as head saleslady in a high-class millinery department in large Southern city; good pay; apply Monday and Tuesday afternoon, 621 Broadway, room 224, between 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer to act as secretary, preferably a student of English; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in insurance broker's office; competent young lady stenographer, one having insurance experience preferred; salary $15; answer in own handwriting. F 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1; able to take difficult high-grade dictation and transcribe it quickly, accurately, and in first-class shape on Underwood machine; purely stenographic position. Box 206 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Stock Exchange house; must be competent and with Wall St. experience. Address reference required; state expectations. E 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must be quick, accurate, educated, and familiar with office work. Apply, with references, Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av., New York.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. Well educated young lady with intelligence and some experience wanted in certified public accountants' office; must write and spell English correctly, present a neat appearance, and take enough interest in her work to do it well; a permanent position with a fair salary to start and excellent prospects. F 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted to do pen-and-ink lettering; must have knowledge of French. Reply by letter only, giving age, experience to E. Van Wickle, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

YOUNG LADY of good address for outside work; salaried position; must be thoroughly familiar with the Borough of Brooklyn. Address by letter only, with references, F. Ern Mare, Academy of Music Bldg., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY.—Stenographer and typewriter must write good business hand. Box F 222 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Clerk, good statistician; salary $10.

COOK, $30; waitress, $25; chambermaid, $20; housekeepers, $18-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

MANY POSITIONS FOR GIRLS.—No advance fee. Stenographers, $12; law, $14. Bookkeeper and stenographer, $15; clerk-stenographer, (library,) $10; temporary stenographer, $15. Other openings. Call immediately. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.
Stenographer for secretarial position in Newark, $20.
Other permanent stenographic positions at salaries from $10 to $18.
Typist with experience making up reports, $12.
Telephone operator and file clerk, $10.
Dictaphone operator, $15-$20.
Call between hours of 9 to 1.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Secretarial, $20 weekly; Spanish translation, $12 weekly; insurance experience, (3,) $14 weekly; also a number of temporary positions available. E. W. Carpenter Exchange Agency, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; $8-$18; permanent positions; registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SUMMER TERMS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST
Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A. (Lon.) Dir.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening sessions. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its character. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."
A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 7351.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, and efficiency man, university degree of commerce, finance, and accounting, 10 years of experience with manufacturing concern, employed with reputable manufacturer, for past 3 years, desires change to connect with larger house where possibilities for advancement exist after ability is demonstrated. M 20 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man; expert at cost and statistical work and graphic charts; liberal education; splendid accounting; tactful and fluent correspondent; irreproachable character; $40. A 223 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Room 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) 30, married, desires position as auditor for corporation; broad experience and capable of filling difficult position; minimum, $3,300. X 345 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover

ACCOUNTANT. — Monthly balances and audits; books opened, closed. Morgan, 245 8th Ave.

ACCOUNTANT, chartered, seeks position with firm public accountants. F 210 Times Downtown.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION.
A successful publicity and copy man now the department head of prominent concern is at liberty to offer a portion of his time to another reputable house, either for consultation or detail work; fees reasonable; this is an exceptional opportunity to enlist the services of a recognized specialist in sales promotion and advertising. X 352 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN
for five years successfully soliciting, handling, and keeping accounts; his copy has sold goods; college graduate, 26, single. Does a live agency need a solicitor or a manager or assistant? Good men vouch for him. A. M., L 168 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wants new connection with progressive firm that can utilize the services of a practical and consistent business getter; the advertiser is a young man, accustomed to creative work, has an unusually successful record, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the advertising field. L 144 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — Experienced newspaper, magazine, lithograph, novelty advertising; six years with one house at $5,000; will work on commission, but will insist on reasonable drawing account. L 126 Times.

AGGRESSIVE capable American (30) desires selling proposition in staple line or position that will advance to salesman; will start on moderate salary or expenses and commission; no house-to-house proposition wanted. J. M., L 107 Times.

AMERICAN.—29 years old, 14 years with leading fire establishment; expert knowledge, valuing, selling, manufacturing goods and pelts. L 169 Times.

A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, banker, credit manager, and correspondent, with the best of executive training, (38,) is open for engagement; highest mercantile and banking references. T. B., 9 South William St., N. Y.

A POSITION as assistant to office manager; can give best of references; salary reasonable. D. C., W 168 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—Capable draughtsman of excellent training in all branches desires position with architectural firm; salary secondary consideration. F. B., P. O. Substation 84, Manhattan.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young American in charge of factory, desires change; twelve years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative; executive ability; clean character; successful record, highly recommended. W 97 Times.

ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, college graduate, experienced, desires position in city. X 258 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—If ten years' experience in double entry bookkeeping, trial balance, controlling accounts, and a thorough familiarity with modern office methods and details are of value to you in filling a vacancy, I would be pleased to call at your convenience, to give further assurance of my ability and earnestness; am 28, single, and capable. S. A. G., 98 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A thoroughly experienced inside man, (27,) bookkeeper, stenographer, &c.; capable office manager, private secretary); excellent references. W 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Accountant desires position; reliable; can typewrite; bond and best references. Joseph Wuerth, 5,825 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experienced; well educated; highly recommended character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. L 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (30,) extensive experience, best credentials, wants position afternoons; employed daily till noon. Reasonable. L 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, age 20, at present employed, seeks position as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper; references. Address F 377 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young accountant, well trained, educated, wants position bookkeeper or accountant; will consider prospective assistant's situation. M 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, aged 25, desires position with opportunity; best references; salary $30. E 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fairly experienced; double entry; modern methods; references; salary secondary. Otto, care Hellwig, 27 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER and cost accountant, (26, married,) manufacturing experience; moderate salary. F 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — General ledger, manufacturing experience; desires position of trust. L 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER desires work evenings; any set books; references. Coffey, 31 East 31st.

BOY, (18,) public school graduate, understanding typewriting, stenography; two years' experience as office boy; wishes position. T. De Feo, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

BUYER
MEN'S OR BOYS' CLOTHING.
Thorough clothing man; 10 years department store experience; good merchandiser and seller; open for engagement; city or out of town. L 237 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, (40;) 12 years' experience city, country on Pierce-Arrow, Packard, other cars; best references, written and personal; courteous, temperate; desires permanent position. Phone Schuyler 9782, 8 A. M. to 12.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, (24,) careful driver, thorough mechanic, neat appearance, absolutely sober, willing, obliging, steady; polite; excellent references: city, country. Eriksen, 153 Ogden Av., Jersey City.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR, (23;) 5 years' experience; city or country; careful driver; neat, sober, honest, and polite; salary moderate; highest reference. Chauffeur, 137 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Tel. 1200 Hunters Point.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 6 years' experience; all cars; private or commercial; best references. Ginger, 137 West 83d. Schuyler 9144.

CHAUFFEUR, also mechanic, very efficient and reliable, wishes a position. Address P. O. Box 172 Hawthorne, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, 22; careful driver; make own repairs; references. M 13 Times.

CLERK.—Young man thoroughly acquainted with India and Burma desires clerical position with any large house; prefers importing or exporting concern; references. X 368 Times Annex.

COLLECTION MANAGER, with over 5 years experience, is open for engagement; thoroughly conversant with collections and credits; highest references. F 223 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL artist and writer of terse advertising, wants piece work. E 357 Times Downtown.

CONCRETE ENGINEER, seven years' experience, two years in South America, desires position as Superintendent or assistant; highest references as to work, character. L 156 Times.

CREDIT MAN, many years of experience in the dry goods line, well versed in all the branches of accounting and efficiency systems, desires to change position. M 20 Times.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?
The owner of some business is looking for the kind of service that I am competent to deliver and this advertisement ought to bring us together.

I have had twenty years of solid business experience in executive, sales, and manufacturing work and my ability and personal character will stand the closest scrutiny.

I would like to assist an owner in the operation of his business or develop a new line for an established concern. When satisfied about my competency and integrity, greater responsibilities may be placed upon me.

I am not afraid of work.
An opportunity is sought.
Let us talk it over.
My age is thirty-nine.

BUSINESS, BOX L 120 TIMES.

DOMESTIC SERVANT.—Japanese student wishes position in family; thoroughly understands domestic services; honest; neat; references. Kumanoto, 157 West 64th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, board, shop experience; technical; creditable reference; moderate. L 132 Times.

ENERGETIC young man, (27,) desires position as sales and office assistant with a manufacturing concern. Permanent, E 227 Times, Downtown.

ENGINEERING SALESMAN. — SIXTEEN YEARS' BROAD EXPERIENCE; MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL LINES. L 164 TIMES.

ESTIMATOR, &c.—A position desired in New York or vicinity by a New Yorker now employed in Washington as an estimator; experienced architectural draftsman; specifications, superintendence, technical correspondence, &c. L 127 Times.

EUROPE.—New York attorney sailing Europe shortly, will execute commissions. M 2 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN,
with large clientele in the department store and drug trade, both wholesale and retail, throughout New England, wishes to connect himself with reliable firm, either on salary or commission basis; have an acquaintance of over 20 years among this trade; can furnish the best of references as to character and integrity.

X 342 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER will manage your private power plant; special attention to improved and economical operation. W 143 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION wanted: man, 34; strong personality; thorough legal and business training; able to handle big propositions and control men. F 375 Times Downtown.

FARM MANAGER, foreman country place, practical dairying, poultry, general agriculture, upkeep and improvements, records and accounts; college man; industry, honesty, and thoroughness attested. X 337 Times Annex.

FARMER, experienced, will give expert supervision of small place for house and little land, must have good house; references. Box X 304 Times Annex.

FRENCHMAN, 26, VERY REFINED, SPEAKING FOUR LANGUAGES, WITH BEST REFERENCES, WOULD GO AS COMPANION AND TEACH FRENCH IN REFINED HOME; CITY OR COUNTRY. M 10 TIMES.

GARDENER, single, experienced in and out doors, also understanding farming and live stock, wishes position on gentleman's place. A. Gorlich, 228 Parker St., 3d floor, Newark, N. J.

HARVARD '14 MAN, experienced social welfare, efficiency, and employment man, wishes to connect with a reliable New York industrial; A1 references. W 176 Times.

HOTEL MAN WANTS POSITION.
Thoroughly experienced all-around hotel man, good organizer, high-class caterer; capable of handling any proposition, front or back of house; is open to accept suitable offer in hotel or apartment house; first-class references; security if required: 38 years of age, single, and willing to go anywhere. L 149 Times.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST.—An active, industrial chemist, who has managed big industrial enterprises, and is now acting as advisers for several successful firms, offers his services and thirty years' experience to concern requiring experienced executive capable of handling from 600 to 6,000 employes; highest type of references. Address Efficient, M 11 Times.

INVESTIGATOR.—A real live wire, 31 years of age, American, college education, fine personal appearance, accustomed to meeting big men and handling big propositions; ten years' experience; unquestionable character and first-class credentials; valuable as executive or in confidential capacity; no ordinary office man, but one who knows how to produce results; will travel. Address Live Wire, X 351 Times Annex.

JAPANESE.—Experienced young houseman; position useful; Housework; long references. Roy, 798 Lexington Ave.

MANAGER, accountant, credit man, advertising.—Position required to embrace these qualifications by thoroughly efficient party; preferably high-class establishment carrying ladies' wear, including ladies' tailoring and dressmaking; present employed and indorsed by eminent New York houses. James, 2,732 Broadway.

MR. EXECUTIVE.
Are you looking for a young man to relieve you of some of the detail of executive work you are spending your valuable time with? If so, I have had 10 years' practical accounting experience and office work, possessed of initiative, can assume responsibilities and a good correspondent; perhaps I am just the kind of a man you have been wanting; good references and moderate salary to start. Address, A. J. B., L 118 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER or ASSISTANT.—Ten years' experience, bookkeeper, cashier, purchasing agent; organizer office systems; highest references. E 359 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, owing to liquidation of present firm, is open for engagement. L 146 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (22;) experienced; assist bookkeeper; trial balances; $12 start, E 236 Times Downtown.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER. — Expert workmanship; low price. Nechols, 418 West 39th.

POSITION wanted by energetic business man with large exporting concern where the following qualifications would count: Ability to speak and write concise correspondence, and correct English, Spanish, and German, with good working knowledge of French; intimate knowledge of Spanish-Americans through five years' residence amongst them; experienced European traveler, with business and personal connections abroad; good salesman and salesmen's manager; familiar with office routine; head of going concern; sound reasons for intended change; highest references. Address X 302 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE OR SALESMAN, AMERICAN, 38, SINGLE, 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND TRANSCONTINENTAL, CAN SUBMIT BEST RECORDS, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE; STRAIGHT COMMISSION. ARTISTS AND SCHEMES KEEP OUT. M 6 TIMES.

RESTAURANT MANAGER.
LARGE CORPORATION OR INSTITUTION.
Young man of 34, with thorough knowledge of the business, efficient, economical, good organizer, and able to produce results; at present with large corporation in Middle West, but would consider a change; highest references. X 340 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE, competent man of executive capacity and experience open to consider any proposition for temporary or permanent employment. Address L 176 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SALESMAN or negotiator, (28,) college graduate, now employed, desires make change; five years in last position; if you have a meritorious proposition and are looking for a man with ability, loyalty, and fidelity I would appreciate an interview; unlimited references. L 155 Times.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut Christian, (37,) married, extensive knowledge modern methods, real money-maker, open for engagement high-class house. W 161 Times.

SALES.—I can help executive without enough time to devote to sales department; 24; skilled correspondent; unusual experience, training modern sales work. E 235 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Age 28, wants position automobile or kindred line preferred; best reference; salary and commission. L 166 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well acquainted with trade from Denver to Pacific Coast, desires representative line; experienced; well recommended. L 173 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling leather; has established trade in this line. F 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Long Island automobile trade, public and private; own car; all-year trade; change Aug. 15. L 141 Times.

SALESMAN.—(26;) understands bookkeeping, collecting; reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 49 Times Annex.

SALESMAN going to coast wishes side line on commission. S 11 Times.

SECRETARY.—Well educated Britisher of aristocratic family, speaks and writes Spanish, has traveled extensively, wishes for the post of private secretary; best references; glad to hear of other propositions. M 30 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable and experienced; valuable experience in newspaper and magazine advertising; able to qualify as assistant to advertising manager. R. E. D., 2,368 53d St., Brooklyn.

SHOP SUPERINTENDENT or master mechanic with 16 years' practical experience in the manufacture of high-grade machinery, desires change in position; energetic American of French descent with engineering education. L 103 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Young man, highly educated, attractive personality and appearance, traveled, musical, excellent family connections. M 3 Times.

SPANISH correspondent and translator; business experience; highest references. E 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can you use a young man who is clean, honest, industrious, and who has had a thorough stenographic training? If you will give me a chance, I know I will make good; will begin at $8. Address Young Man, 36 West 123d St. Telephone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, rapid, energetic, thoroughly experienced, wants position busy office where good work is appreciated; $15. F 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—High school graduate, (18;) bright; neat stenographer, typist, bookkeeper; prefers position with exporting or law firm. L 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 33, well educated, broad experience, speaks Spanish fluently, translate French, wishes position immediately. L 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Neat, experienced, good command of language, moderate. L 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Clerk, Salesman. — Four years' experience; reference. C. Schmebel, 462 Convent Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; knowledge of bookkeeping; start, $7. Address Joseph Kurtman, care of T. B. S., 453 Tremont Av.

STUDENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, 32 years, having a general mechanical and electrical knowledge, desires position as foreman or in some capacity where efficient management, handling of help, and honesty are required. F 201 Times Downtown.

TWO COLORED GIRLS want respectable work; references. Nixon, 106 Rochester Av., Brooklyn.

WHO CAN USE services of man knowing Central American countries, West Indies, speaking Spanish, Italian, French, German; collect specimens; flora; fauna. Address Florist, 286 West 41st, care Edelkamp.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in bookkeeping, foreign banking, able to SPEAK and CORRESPOND in Bohemian, (Czech,) Slavish, Polish, Russian, Croatian, languages, wishes position in BANK or MANUFACTORY in city or country. Apply L 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE WORKER, ACCURATE, RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, DESIRES POSITION; MODERATE SALARY. E 365 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN wants position high-class music house; accustomed refined trade; sheet music, records; good accompanist; city or road work. L 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22; neat; conscientious worker; excellent penman; five years' office experience; anything; references. Schulze, 117 West 117th St.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 18, assistant bookkeeper and general office work; willing to start from bottom up where there is an advancement. L 163 Times.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires position, nurse, companion; willing to travel; excellent physicians' references. W 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious and willing, desires position with future. L 137 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION,
location vicinity of New York, requires services of a man of exceptional ability as Director of its Sales Department.
Position requires a technical education or broad experience along mechanical lines.
Applicant must have had charge of and made good in a similar position involving the handling in a large way of advertising and other sales promotion work in all its branches, control of salesmen, branch sales offices, and the organization of same.
Only men of the highest character and demonstrated ability will be considered. Give full details and salary expected. Address Ability, X 353 Times Annex.

A Stock Exchange house wants bright, active young man, with experience to assist cashier and bookkeeper; best reference required; state previous training and expectations. E 232 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACTIVE MAN with wide experience wanted to take charge of follow-up sales work for large manufacturer selling Dry Goods Trade direct; must handle salesmen's correspondence and dictate; executive ability to write follow-up letters that bring business and a thorough knowledge and experience in the Trade necessary; salary basis; give full details of previous employment; address confidentially. Box C 46 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced, who can show results; commission and excellent opportunity for the man capable of growing with the firm; references. L 167 Times.

ARTIST wanted, one who can make wash drawings, line drawings, sketch up dummies from instructions and handle regular line of commercial art work; opportunity to connect with advertising concern. A 226 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Who can handle commercial work can make advantageous arrangements for part or all of time with advertising and printing concern. A 227 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in office by a corporation on upper east side; must be able to operate Elliott Fisher machine; stage age, education, experience, salary. P. O. 118 Times.

B. ALTMAN & COMPANY,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREETS,
REQUIRE FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON EXCEPTIONALLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING FABRICS, PORTIÈRES, CRETONNES, BRASS GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, WHITE GOODS, ETC.; ALSO SEVERAL JUNIOR SALESMEN. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, TO ADDRESS UPHOLSTERY, B. ALTMAN & CO., NEW YORK.

BILL CLERK; operating Underwood typewriter; must have speed with accuracy; salary start $10.00; state qualifications in detail. Bill Clerk, E 361 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESMEN going out to Australia are invited to call on The Standard Publishing Co., Pty Ltd., head office, 100 Flinders Street, Melbourne, and also at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney; experienced men with good references will earn good money.

BOOKKEEPER; must be good penman; state salary expected and salary expected. W 170 Times.

BOYS wanted, about 16 years old, as messengers; Stock Exchange. E 224 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY.—Wanted, bright American boy in sales office of large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. S 2 Times.

BOY WANTED.—Neat and intelligent for advertising office. Apply after nine, room 801, 23 East 26th St.

BOY wanted for office work; good opportunity. F 214 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT, capable, young man to take charge of floor and act as assistant in cloak and suit department in large store in Middle West; want good man; liberal salary. W. F. Shorp, J. A. Herzberg Co., 11 West 25th.

DESIGNER on plated jewelry; one who has a preference to work out original ideas; satisfactory references required. Apply S 1 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN; experienced in designing automobile machinery; sale for Mr. Springer, Dickinson Tire & Machine Co., 136 W. 52d St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent and experienced on gasoline commercial vehicle chassis. T., Box 2, Station U, N. Y. P. O.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
REQUIRE
AN EXPERIENCED REPRESENTATIVE TO VISIT
OUT OF TOWN COLLEGES.
Must have previous experience in selling men's clothing, furnishings, &c., to the leading out-of-town colleges.
A permanent position, good salary and wonderful opportunity for future advancement to competent man who can show results.
Please state age and previous experience in full. All replies held strictly confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.
5TH AVE., 37TH AND 38TH STS.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
of WASHINGTON, D. C.,
have opening for live, up-to-date buyer in laces, embroidery, veiling, neckwear, trimmings, and buttons.
Applicant must give reference.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE in the Middle West doing a large rug and carpet business wants a competent manager for this department; excellent opportunity for the right man. Please state previous experience and give references, age, and salary wanted. X 304 Times Annex.

MANAGER.

Experienced coupon salesman and manager on commission to sell for the most attractive coupon plan ever started for New Jersey and Connecticut.
We want only men capable of earning at least $2,500 a year, and we will consider only men with coupon experience and the very highest references.
There is no salary attached, so only real salesmen can qualify, but to them we have a real selling scheme.
Give full information in first letter, which will be held strictly confidential.
Robyn-Kander Mfg. Co., 11 West 25th.

MANAGER.—A hotel manager for New York City hotel, of about 200 rooms; must be high-class, up-to-date man; mention experience, qualifications; also salary desired; references must be of the best; correspondence treated strictly confidential. Clarkson, 225 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS.—Four manufacturers wanted to represent in Brazil and Argentina, South America; sell on commission; satisfactory bond; best reference. X 343 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted for jeweler and loan broker in Virginia; must be reliable, good salesman, and judge of values. Address S. B., 205 Times Downtown.

MAN OF MEANS and good reputation wanted to act as officer, large corporation; good income. W 151 Times.

MEN'S SHOE BUYER.

One of the largest men's shoe departments in New York City requires a competent man to act as buyer.
It is necessary that he has had experience in handling the better grades of men's shoes, possess initiative and the executive ability necessary to conduct a large retail shoe business.
A good salary and exceptional possibilities for a capable man. Write us fully and in confidence. Address Shoe Buyer, Box C 44 Times Annex.

NEW YORK BRASSIERE manufacturer desires live representatives, making different sections of whole United States; handled as side line; references required; corset acquaintance necessary; commission basis. X 350 Times Annex.

PRINTING.—Manufacturing order clerk, thoroughly experienced in large plant in all branches of printing and binding; knowledge paper and engraving; give experience, references, salary; only experienced man wanted. X 369 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, by modern corporation in New England manufacturing small electrical appliances in quantities; should be experienced in the buying of insulating materials, composition castings, commercial steel, automatic screw machine parts, shop supplies, metal working machinery, and have some knowledge of shop practice; want man with good judgment, able to work in department with fully laid out system; replies must be written on one page and confined to answering the following: Name, age, nationality, education, experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 366 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER (TRAVELING) WANTED TO SELL OUTPUT OF MATCH FACTORY; MUST BE MAN CAPABLE AND WILLING TO PERSONALLY SELL RETAIL AND JOBBING TRADE, SETTING PACE FOR (AND ORGANIZING) SELLING CREWS, &C.; GOOD SALARIED POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, INDEPENDENT MATCH CO., 15 JAY ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—Strong salesman wanted to represent the Educational Department of the Knights of Columbus Committee; man of education with strong personality and a member of the Knights of Columbus preferred; state experience in selling, if any; commission. Apply by letter, Knights of Columbus Committee, 16 East 40th St., New York.

SALESMEN, &c.—Competent salesmen or merchants preferred by well-rated Cleveland concern to sell merchants greatest specialty of the day; $300 to $500 per month; commissions paid weekly; state experience. O. J. Ringle, Station C, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMEN, traveling and covering general wholesale trade, drug, fancy goods, notions, tobacco, carrying side line; several live specialties; good commission; excellent opportunity. Room 1,624 Masonic Building, 23d St. and 6th Av.

SALESMEN.—One new man earned $60 last week selling the new $7.50 adding machine; commission basis; we want a few more like him who are able to finance themselves; no others need apply. Calculator Co., 33 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A progressive cloak and suit concern in open to negotiate with a salesman capable of doing $100,000 business a year; advancement for the right party; commission basis. S 8 Times.

SALESMEN to solicit individual orders in New York and near-by towns for new and popular priced lines of fine shirts; liberal commissions. Clinton H. Smith & Co., 72 Leonard St.

SALESMAN familiar with knitting mill trade in New York State; extraordinary opportunity for high-class, capable man; salary. Give present connections and full information. B B 71 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced belt salesman to the cloak, suit, and dress trade; salary and commission on new line with following and who can show results. L 98 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, resident of Chicago, to sell for New York manufacturer of ladies' suits from $16.50 to $45; commission. L 95 Times.

SALESMAN.—A1; medium-priced ladies' and misses' suits; calling on office, city and vicinity trade; only those with good following need apply; commission. L 102 Times.

SALESMAN to sell special oils, case-hardening material, and belting; New York City; salary or commission. F 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, widely acquainted with New York bakers, to sell stock on commission of a strong, co-operative flour mill company. E 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Three salesmen wanted to take orders for popular-priced men's custom tailoring; highest commission paid. L 125 Times.

SALESMEN, working department and furnishing stores, to handle side line; liberal commission; handy outfit. Address Box 43, Lancaster, Penn.

SALESMAN wanted for exclusive novelty lace line; strictly commission basis. M 24 Times.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman for New York and Pennsylvania; must be experienced; salary. Joseph Berringer Co., 373 Fourth Av.

SALESMAN going West to carry side line of active serge and silk dresses on commission basis. J. H., 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced contractors' equipment; salary to right man; give full particulars in letter. S 5 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN WANTED—
TOP NOTCHERS.
Exceptional money making opportunity for high-class men to sell membership in big national organization of automobile owners. Permanent positions; liberal

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1915

SECTION FOUR TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

TEMPLE WHERE MOSES WORSHIPED FOUND

Find at Ancient City of Memphis Proves Herodotus Truthful

Columns which led to the discovery of the temple

Head of red sandstone

ANOTHER epoch-making step in antiquarian research has been made by Clarence S. Fisher, head of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition which was sent to Egypt last Fall by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Through the discovery of one of the greatest temples of Memphis, home of the ancient Pharaohs, the way has been paved for gaining a wide knowledge of nations that now are merely names and for the study of civilization in the making.

It is the most fascinating period of Egyptian history that is being revealed in Memphis. Moses probably frequented the temple that is being uncovered. For enough has already been learned of it to show that it was built either by Seti I. or Merneptah, son of Rameses II., the Napoleon of his time.

The nation of the Nile reached the height of its power and glory under Rameses about 1325 B. C. Two generations after him came Moses, more than Father Abraham the father of the Hebrew race—the colonizer, conqueror, and lawmaker who led the Children of Israel from Egypt and formed them into a nation whose people have kept their identity down to the present day. And not the least of the possibilities of the inscriptions now being freed from the mud of the Nile is that they will shed new light on Biblical history.

The possibilities, indeed, are unlimited. Memphis was founded about 5,600 years before the time of Christ, according to the latest estimates of Professor Flinders Petrie, dean of Egyptologists. When Menes, first King of Egypt, made it his capital, it already was a large and flourishing city. Possibly it had been in existence thousands of years before the dawn of recorded history, because the subjects of Menes were far from barbarians. Races of which no traces remain may have founded it. And it is the possibility of learning something of these races that lends such intense interest to the present discoveries.

Among other things, the Egyptians were historians. Their priests corresponded, in a measure, to both the clergy and our professional men. Priests were the doctors, surgeons, astronomers, lawgivers, and scientists, as well as the voices of the gods. They were the historians, too, and it is known that in the libraries of Memphis were all the records of their learning. These records, in their own day, were known as "the mysteries," only to be imparted to the elect. When Pythagoras the Greek visited Egypt, his renown as scholar and philosopher was sufficient to cause the priests to open their "mysteries" to him. But that was less than six centuries before Christ, and more than seven centuries before the temple of Seti I. or Merneptah was built.

In view of all these possibilities, the question naturally arises: "Why has this most promising field been neglected?"

The answer is simple. The expense of making excavation has, heretofore, been prohibitive. The present expedition, which was dispatched by G. B. Gordon, Sc. D., Director of the University Museum, was forced to build a railway and install a pumping station before it could proceed with its work. A glance at the situation of Memphis will show why this is necessary. It is across the river from Cairo, and when its power declined, after the Roman occupation, it quickly was covered by the overflow of the Nile and the sands of the desert. And it is not unlikely that, if the excavations can be carried far enough, it will be found, like Troy, to be a seven-story city, with one civilization literally building on its predecessor.

Speculation aside, it is known that in the time of Seti I. the world's foremost city was Memphis. It was not only the home of the Egyptian Kings, but it was the centre of the globe's commerce. For eight miles it stretched along the Nile and for four miles it extended inland. Fed by the Nile, its commerce extended to the Mediterranean, and it tapped the Babylonian territory with its caravans. For a time, after the conquest of Alexander, its prestige was eclipsed by Thebes. At other times, as during the dynasty of the shepherd Kings, it was overshadowed by cities nearer Ethiopia. But, as a whole, Memphis is Egypt, as much as London is England or Paris is France.

By the time of the Roman occupation, however, Memphis had begun its permanent decline in favor of such newer cities as Alexandria. And the Moslem conquest completed its ruin. Of recent years it has degenerated into a stone quarry. Being so close to Cairo, it has suffered severely from such depredations.

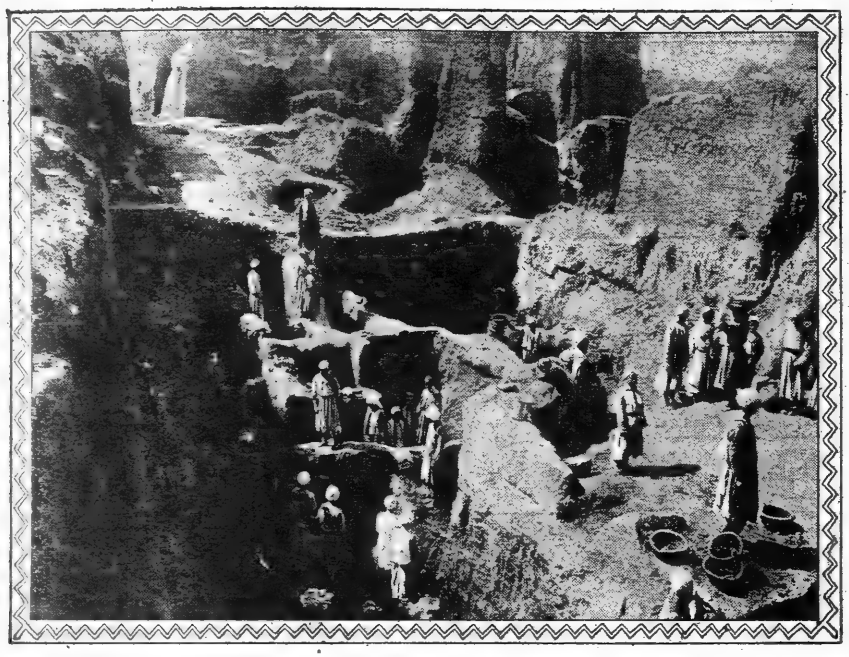
Naturally, Memphis was a promising field for Mr. Fisher when he arrived in Egypt on Dec. 16, 1914, the day Egypt became a protectorate of the British Government. For the first few months he devoted his attention to the burial grounds of the old Egyptian Kings near the pyramids of Ghizeh. Then he conceived the idea of finding the palace of the Kings of Memphis. The time was ripe for such an ambitious undertaking. Because of the war the British Government had canceled the concessions of the Austrian and German excavators. This left large numbers of skilled workers unemployed, and he had no difficulty in securing the requisite number of men. Eventually he employed 180.

The Government readily granted him a concession at Memphis, and he went to work first on a test trench at an old Roman wall. The site of his operations resembled a sand dune backed by a grove of palm trees. Some years previously Professor Petrie had been over the territory, but he had, literally, merely scratched the surface. His trenches were everywhere to be seen, but they afforded little indication of what might be beneath them.

Before long it was evident that the spot for a beginning had been well chosen. Mr. Fisher, an architect by profession, came across a wall of such proportions that he conceived it to be a part of the palace which he was seeking. Also, he had noted, near the old Roman work, two projecting columns, which had been uncovered by Professor Petrie. They were of sufficient size to indicate that they belonged to a large building, so he set his men to uncovering them. The result was not the discovery of the royal palace which he was seeking, but of the temple of Seti I. or Merneptah.

As he went below the surface a few feet the difficulties of his work multiplied. He had to build a railroad to haul away the dirt he was taking out. Then the seepage from the Nile was encountered. That required the installation of a pumping system to drain the chambers formed by his excavators. In spite of all difficulties, he persevered until he had uncovered a large part of the temple. From March through June he worked, and then discontinued operations until the Fall, as it is virtually impossible to keep the Egyptian laborers at their tasks in the Summer season.

When the excavations were temporarily discontinued, no less than 4,000 articles



Rooms of the Temple at Memphis Being Uncovered by the Coxe Expedition.

had been discovered. These are mostly small, such as scarabs, amulets, stone jars, and the like, but there were occasional finds of greater importance. Among the larger objects recovered are a number of sandstone statues, which are representative of the best productions of Egyptian sculptors. Indeed, in their hands, sandstone seemed to possess a peculiar pliability, lacking the harshness and hardness of marble and granite. In this respect the temple promises finds of the first magnitude when excavations are resumed next Fall.

Not less interesting was the discovery of a manufacturing plant within the temple. Molds for making amulets and the like indicated that the priests were quite alive to the profits to be derived from sales to visitors.

In ethnological interest nothing in the result of this work exceeds the discovery of 100 heads of various sizes, mostly in terra cotta. These indicate that Memphis was inhabited by representatives of many races. The types range from pure Egyptian to Ethiopian. Of them, the most prized is a sandstone head, almost life size, of the purest and best Egyptian in both character and workmanship. Presumably it is the portrait of a King, as a projection on top of the head indicates that originally a tall headdress, characteristic of royalty, was fitted to it. Although the nose is mutilated, the sculpture is of such a high order that it is considered one of the finds of the season.

And as to the temple itself, it is another step in the rehabilitation of the character of Herodotus. Of late years the tendency has been to discredit his chronicles because he seemed entirely too good a story teller to be a trustworthy historian. Whoever built the temple, however, unwittingly contributed to the posthumous honors of the historian, for the section so far uncovered fills his specifications exactly.

And before it can be told with certainty who was the builder, much painstaking work in deciphering and translation must be done. All the old pillars, walls, and even doorways, have their story to tell of the men who made them. But the stories, just now, are inches deep in Nile mud. Furthermore, the surface inscriptions are not always to be relied upon. The old Egyptian Kings were such unblushing plagiarists that the surface paint does not invariably tell who performed the deeds of valor recorded. There seems to have been a feeling among the old royalties that they not only fell heirs to their thrones, but to the brave deeds of their predecessors. Certainly they had no hesitation whatever in painting out the names of those who went before and substituting their own. So it is very often necessary to scrape away several coats of paint before the real hero is discovered.

With this fact in mind, Mr. Fisher, discoverer of the temple at Memphis, preserves an entirely neutral attitude as to its builder. While his workmen are taking their long Egyptian vacations he and his assistants will be busy deciphering the inscriptions on the columns, doorways, and other fragments rescued from the wreck of the past. One fortunate thing about the situation is that, while the surface of the stone uncovered is soft and friable at first, it soon hardens when exposed to the air, and the mud with which it is incrusted can readily be peeled off.

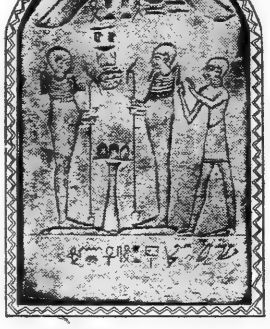
Much work is to be done, also, in classifying the 4,000 small articles recovered. They range all the way from the Roman occupation to the time of Moses, and from scarabs, amulets, and little gods to gold jewelry, stone vases, and pomade boxes. From an archaeologist's viewpoint it is fortunate that no money has been discovered in the lower strata. Whenever coins appear an excavator knows that he is dealing with comparatively modern periods, like the Alexandrian era or the Cleopatra epoch. While there was much international trade from 3,300 to 8,000 years ago, it was conducted entirely by barter—in other words, in accordance with the theories of modern financial experts, who contend that too great a balance in favor of any one nation tends to restrict the trade of that nation, and that, in the last analysis, commerce must always thrive best on a barter basis.

However this may be, the excavator was not slow to note his satisfaction in his diary when he got below the monetary level. Coins were beginning to come into use when Cambyses conquered Egypt, about six centuries before Christ. But the Persian conquest was further away from the temple that has just been unearthed than the discovery of America is from us today.

To use another illustration, this tremendous temple, with its walls of 12-foot thickness, was five centuries ahead of the Homeric era of Greece, which is usually placed about eight centuries before Christ. The corresponding epoch ahead of us was that of the Merry Monarch in England, when riding to hounds was being popularized by the happy-go-lucky Charles, and the English thoroughbred was having his first try-outs at Newmarket.

Some idea may thus be gained of the joy of Egyptologists at the discovery of this temple. It may be regarded, indeed, as the first chapter of all the history that has been lost in the ages. Its inscriptions and others to come after it promise revelations of Biblical tribes. Enough has already been discovered, for instance, of the Amorites and the Hittites to show that they played large parts in the dead ages. These, and others altogether lost, may live again when this temple, the palace of the Kings, and other architectural triumphs of the Pharaohs are once again laid bare.

There are merely bare hints of this, however, in the diary of the excavator. In accordance with a regulation of the Egyptian Government, he has kept this diary religiously, cataloguing his finds from day to day, in order that the home Government may keep track of the treasures and know what it cares to reserve for its museums. For it has the first choice of everything dug up. The following extracts from the diary have been culled from the daily record of discoveries.



Votive Stele to Ptah in Limestone.

On March 13 the leader of the expedition writes:

Began work today. * * * A few were placed on an old bench where a corner of the hall shows. Probably Petrie's work. All over Memphis are small and large pits dug by him, but except for a temple near the village, which he partly cleared, there is no sign of any systematic work done on this site. The site is a large and important one, and judging from the numerous large statues now visible, and Petrie's own success, it would repay complete and scientific excavation.

The excavator noted a strip of a Roman wall, of which he says:

As there is a wide break here in Roman walls, the masses to be removed are less here than elsewhere. Ultimately we will have to remove the greater portion of the upper walls in order to get at the plan of the older and more important buildings beneath, but as a test trench, to find out what our problem will be, this offers less work than any other place.

From this date until March 21, Mr. Fisher was ill, and Reis Mahmud directed the excavation. When Mr. Fisher recovered, several rooms had been reached, one showing the remains of two pavements, one below the other.

In the debris were found a large number of unfinished and damaged scarabs of gray steatite, with fragments of steatite. It suggests a workman's rubbish and discard. There were also some coins and pottery.

In the area to the south, further suggesting an old workshop, was found a thin slab of white limestone, on which are drawn incised squares. These were to be the guide in cutting a relief in the block.

Mr. Fisher notes also a practice which has ruined many fine old buildings. He says:

Ever since we have been working here a considerable number of men from the village have been engaged in digging out sebbakh. This is the débris from the walls which they use to spread over their fields. It is very rich soil, and the Government gives these people ruksehs or permits to dig this out of neighboring mounds. However, I feel that our own permission to dig for science should give us the right to prevent all such diggings while we hold the site. Many walls are overthrown and lost in this way, and our own records are impaired.

This seems to be a new way in which one civilization builds upon another.

Another interesting discovery was of an unfinished limestone statuette of the Ptolemaic period, typically Egyptian in character, in spite of the foreign influences of its time. He writes:

The face is beautifully modeled, and the headdress folding down back of the ears is painted with red stripes. The most interesting feature, however, is on the back of the head, which is flat. On this are the scratched lines used as a guide for the sculpture. The main divisions of spacing of nose, eyes, mouth and chin, which were always according to fixed rules, are shown, as well as the minor horizontal and vertical divisions.

It may here be remarked that the priestly laws used to preserve the purity of art resulted in the decline of Egyptian painting and sculpture. Everything had to be in accordance with proportions rigidly prescribed—as it should be, instead of as it was.

All advances, of whatever nature, had to be circumspectly announced. As an example, when a priest-physician made what he considered a discovery, he would announce it as a recently discovered writing of a god—usually the ibis-headed Thoth.

Another discovery was a curious conduit. We read:

It was composed of a series of red ware pots, each with holes on opposite sides. Across these lay a conduit composed of specially made sections of pottery. Several jars projected above this gutter—others were completely below, so that it is difficult to ascertain the original method of construction. Ten pots are placed quite close together; in the length found there are five of these in 2.90 meters. Three of them were placed above the conduit and two below.

Later the excavator notes:

The pots acted as subsided basins or collectors of solid matters, while the liquids passed on through the straight conduit. But this arrangement, together with the smallness of the horizontal section of conduit, makes its use as a water conduit rather absurd. One recalls the rock cut olive oil presses at Samaria, where the channels had at intervals deep cups in which the sediment from the oil collected, while the clear liquid passed on through. I believe we have here some such arrangement, probably not for olive oil, but for some oil manufacture indigenous to the country.

Next came Mr. Fisher's description of his discovery of the temple. He says:

In walking over the mounds today (March 25) I took a course near the southern limit. I saw what seemed to be an inscribed column projecting from the débris. Further examination disclosed that it was a column with the name of Merneptah on it, and near it was a similar column with part of a papyrus capital. A better capital, but much weathered, lay in the débris beside the other column. The place looks so interesting that I intend placing some of the men to work here clearing out around the column, in an attempt to trace the limits of the room. If this is one of the rooms of the palace we would have something to start from, working in all directions to develop the plan of the building.

By May 8 a pavement was exposed, about 2.5 wide and 4 meters long. It is composed of slabs of limestone and bricks. This was a somewhat unusual use for bricks 3,300 years ago.

Everything tended to show that the temple being unearthed was of massive construction. On May 24 Mr. Fisher noted that one of his foremen had found masses of mud brick so placed as to indicate that walls around the columns were very massive. They were about 3.75 meters, or 12 feet thick.

The discovery of a cement floor was noted on June 27. Of it Mr. Fisher says:

This is composed of small limestone chips mixed with cement and laid on a bed of small stones. It is the sort of floor one would hope to find painted, but, being below the water level and covered with mud, it is almost hopeless to expect to obtain any design there might have been.

Little was discovered after this, and Mr. Fisher closed his work until the Fall season.

A PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITIONS

Dr. Mary Keyt Isham Tells of the Psychic Harm Suffered by Victims of Too Much "Mrs. Grundy"

Dr. Mary Keyt Isham, author of the novel and interesting article printed below, turned to the study of medicine after graduating from Wellesley, where she had specialized in psychology. After finishing a course in medicine at the University of Cincinnati, she was for six years on the staff of the Columbus, Ohio, State Hospital. She received a fellowship in psychology from Bryn Mawr, and for a time lectured on psychology at the Laura Memorial College in Cincinnati which has virtually become a part of the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, being the first lecturer on that subject at a medical college.

Dr. Isham is now making special studies here in New York.

By Mary Keyt Isham, M. A., M. D.

THE amount of energy expended on self-suppression as inculcated by the prevailing ideas of what constitutes culture would, if used otherwise, lengthen the life of an individual many years.

Being true to one's self and thoroughly respectful to, and unashamed of, the powers with which the Creator has endowed us involves a much more unhampered use of ourselves than we are apt to think expedient.

On all sides we are crowded near to suffocation with the heavy standards of former ages. The neurotic type, to which most drug habitués belong, is unusually sensitive, before the mind becomes markedly affected, to other people's opinions. If the poor neurotic were conscious of being surrounded by a charitable public who would not consider that his every little harmless expression of nervous activity an unpardonable digression from the usual, that is, from "propriety," he would be saved from injurious habits.

We can all think of numerous health-giving, joyous and perfectly harmless impulses in ourselves which must be constantly controlled for fear of unpleasant fanciful interpretations that might be placed upon them. If a person takes pleasure, for instance, while waiting for a car, in sitting on a stone wall near by, swinging his feet, and watching the scenery, is any one hurt? If a person goes out in a pouring rain with his head bare and gets soaked, or likes to wade in the mud, or to lie on the grass on a warm Summer's night and watch the stars, who is harmed?

And yet very few inhabitants of a city would dare to do these things. I feel convinced, however, that not only neuropathic individuals, but others, would be much healthier and happier if they felt free to follow out their simple impulses without fear of criticism.

Public sentiment is beginning to soften toward those who show deviation from the conventional and admits that this deviation is not always a sign of hopeless badness and uselessness, but may be, on the contrary, a signal of some remarkable energy, hitherto concealed and misunderstood. Perhaps no one but a psychiatrist can appreciate how very large an amount of mental trouble results from forcing people to live contrary to their true and original natures. But it is hard, of course, to draw the line between a rational self-control which respects the tastes and preferences of others, and a cowardly submission to the will of another, which converts one into a puppet. We are all more or less cowardly. We refuse to be ourselves because we are afraid.

I have taken the above paragraphs from a paper which I wrote in 1911 on "Drug Fiends." It contained conclusions from my practical experience with drug habitués at a State hospital, and was published in a medical journal. So many unsolicited comments and letters of an approving nature have come to me, both from physicians and laymen, that I feel moved to elaborate a small portion of the article in the light of what I have learned since writing it.

At the time of its publication I had begun to read Freud's works, but was taking merely a casual interest in his theories; and, although I thought they might be the gateway to a realm of fruitful disclosures about mental processes, I was not trying to apply them on patients or studying them very seriously. What I wrote about drug fiends had no intentional reference to the principles of psychanalysis. But a deeper study of Freud's productions has convinced me that it is impossible to get outside his vast wisdom in the matter of individual psychology, and that no one who analyzes human conduct can afford to overlook them.

It is now quite widely known that according to Freud's theory all psychoneurotic disturbances are caused primarily by "repressions"—that is, by emotional experiences to which adequate reaction has not been made. A part of the emotion has been forced back into the "psyche" and has gradually sunk into the unconscious, there to continue reactions according to laws of its own. Trying to free these "repressions" later causes "resistances," and the more efficiently the "psychic censor," who resides on the boundary between conscious and unconscious, exercises his prerogative, the harder does he resist the emergence of the repressed matter into the conscious. Some repressions, in other words, lie at deeper levels than others. A conflict arises when a requirement of the conscious life is hindered from easy accomplishment because of connection with a repressed something which acts in a contrary direction. Conflicts are the essence of psycho-neurotic troubles.

Suppose we move this whole Freudian cast of psychic forces so far toward the surface of the psyche that they are all operating on a conscious level. Such a conception, of course, destroys the purely Freudian sense of the terms and changes the term "repression" into that of "self-suppression," used in my other paper. In ordinary usage the two words are interchangeable. They refer to the consciously repressed act, not to the repressed emotion. The act is consciously repressed because the social censor, under the various forms of "Mrs. Grundy," the "social conscience," family pride, "the spirit of the community," the conventions of good society, do not allow its performance before the eyes of the world. Such acts must be consciously suppressed because "good form" resists them. On this borderland, where the social censor presides, many disputes and discussions arise in matters of dress, recreation, occupation, and manners.

It is very probable that, as the knowledge of Freudian literature extends, and the meanings of our little nervous acts of expression in gesture, phraseology, and general behavior take hold of the public intelligence, an effect opposite to that intended as the result of psychanalysis may be produced. Instead of being analyzed and dissipated they will be repressed, and a new layer of repressions will begin to be exacted by cultured communities.

Repression is the price of culture, and for this reason cultured peoples are more prone than the uncultured to nervous troubles. Freud says: "A progressive renouncement of constitutional impulses, the activity of which affords the ego primary pleasure, seems to be one of the basic principles of human culture." The finding of something which releases and adequately replaces the repression is a "sublimating" process. A failure to find a satisfactory substitute is a failure in sublimation, and the awkward compromise results in nervous symptoms.

Civilization, while supplying more physical comforts and more varied methods of sublimation, and thus offering greater individual freedom in a certain sense, also demands deeper repression. It invents increasingly stricter prohibitions against the natural man. It develops more inhibitions within the individual. One layer having been thrust down subconsciously, pressure begins to be executed against the next layer. The opportunities for more refined sublimation also mean possibilities of deeper repression with inadequate sublimation.

There are two extremes in this process as in every other. If an individual is unmoral, he does not try to repress himself and satisfies his desires in a way which makes him noxious to the community. If he is moral, he attempts a replacement of his lawlessness and makes himself a desirable member of the community. When convention demands repressions which are unendurable, aggressive individuals with clear insight cry out with conscious appeal against the demands. Psychoneurotics increase their mental and nervous symptoms. The insane, who are truly the waste products of the refining process, multiply. Then convention must change its decrees.

Parenthetically, I do not wish it to be inferred that I childishly believe the conventions to be "imposed." Every student of history and sociology knows that they have gradually grown up for the protection and convenience of society. Convention is the great social conscience which makes short-cut decisions for us.

But as a nation moves along in imaginative thought and invention, the fiats of society must change correspondingly. If they do not, the social body becomes sluggish, creeps along with the hardened shell of outworn ages, and does not seek to let "each new temple, nobler than the last, shut" it "from heaven with a dome more vast." It is this lack of elasticity of which Arthur Christopher Benson writes:

> There is little doubt that one of the most oppressive, injurious, detestable forces in the world is the force of conventionality, that instinct which makes men judge a character and an action, not by its beauty or its merits, but by comparing it with the standard of how the normal man would regard it. This vast and intolerable medium of dullness, which penetrates our lives like a thick, dark mist, allowing us only to see the object in range of an immediate vision, hostile to all originality, crushingly respectable, that dictates our homes, our occupations, our amusements, our emotions, our religion, is the most ruthless and tyrannical thing in the world.

But it is not my purpose to discuss those repressions which become converted into pronounced nervous symptoms, or those which can be adequately sublimated, but rather the little inhibitions which the social censor unreasonably imposes to the exclusion of a sane, joyous expression of love and life, and so makes people irritable, restless, and unhappy. A discussion of sex inhibitions would therefore naturally be expected, and is no doubt very pertinent to this subject, but I do not care now to sound a source so profound and limitless. There is ample material in more remote regions.

The fact that one age lifts prohibitions which a former age has enjoined shows that there is no absolute, eternal, unchangeable law of civilization as manifested by outer forms. Any one who has lived into a second generation can feel and see clearly a difference in standards. There is quite a number of injurious social prohibitions that have been lifted within the last generation.

Age limits that were formerly so fixed in the matter of style of dress, entertainments, occupations, and civil condition have been almost obliterated. People are acting consistently with their feelings, irrespective of age. Probably, however, it is because they really feel younger now. Maybe not. Perhaps those preceding us in time appreciated, too, that "the tragedy of growing old is the remaining young." At the age of 35, our great grandmothers donned black lace caps as an indication that they had reached a time of life when they must quietly watch the passing show instead of taking part in it. Our grandmothers were severely criticised when they would not accept with docility the occupation considered suitable for their age, and settle down in a quiet corner with reading or sewing and behave in the old-lady-like style of grandmothers in the picture books of a former age.

Now our mothers absolutely refuse to be left out of any diversions, even at the age of 65, and we no longer meet the gloomy or saintly elderly person, awaiting death with resignation. As for us who are middle-aged, we are by no means deemed ultra-modern when we enjoy with zest all those youthful things which, though according to a by-gone generation ill befitting our time of life, well befit our feelings. Does any one now see a woman of 40 acting and dressing with the standardized decorum of the woman of 40 of the last generation?

One of the causes which create distinct age barriers is the teaching of absolutism and unchangeableness in the social and natural sciences. The pupil is inculcated with dogmatic and rigid ideas about all phenomena of life. His formal education usually holds out fairly well until he is about 35 or 40. Then the system of pedagogic methods suffers a pronounced change, and the pupil in question finds himself unaccustomed to the new ideas and lags behind. His age itself is not a limit to his plasticity of thought, but the cut-and-dried, inelastic principles of his academic years have run out.

Now, however, the educative ideal is that of constant adaptation, continual change, unfixed convention, developing thought, rapidly changing fashions. The world's pupil consults his own desires and tastes more, on the one hand, and is open to a larger toleration of others, on the other. He is self-centred, and gets more facile and appreciative. This state of mind is bound to throw down age barriers and keep people young. We are slowly realizing one of the old desires of mankind—to be eternally young. We are averting the tragedy of growing old.

The harm of viewing prevailing opinions as fixed and final is shown clearly in the history of neurotic individuals. They experience a great amount of mental suffering in conscientious attempts at living up to certain formulae or recommendations which impressive writers of the pedagogic type have given to the world from time to time. The suggestible, sensitive person, with a passion for morality, strenously tries to fashion his life upon these pieces of advice.

Neurotics have a passion for testing things. This, added to a querulous disposition, plunges them into trouble. They finally detect the inconsistencies of their various counselors. They have used an almost superhuman force in repressing their natural inclinations, in doing what was inconvenient and disciplinary, and then find that the exact opposite was right!

The discovery only increases doubt and querulousness. But they are obstinate in sticking to a line of action which they have begun, no matter if they do sense their error on the way. It seems that they have an idea, which has been sedulously taught to many of us, that there is only one long ladder by which we can "rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies," and that when once we have started in a certain direction we must continue to traverse in the same straight line the long, airy, upward stretch between the earth and its infinitely far vault of the heavens.

To the idea that each of us possesses a convenient little portable ladder of his own, and can place it wherever there is a secure support, can take it up and go to an entirely different region if he does not like the aspect as seen from its summit, room is not given in their scheme of life. A belief in the infallibility of eminent authorities and in the rigidity, the immutability, of natural and spiritual phenomena is a great mischief-maker.

The lifting of age limitations in regard to purely conventional matters has released many aging repressions. There are other useless and psychically destructive barriers upon which we are working and still have much to accomplish. Among them is the matter of Sunday observance, much of which is done, not from inclination or belief, but in fear of breaking some obsolescent conventions and exciting criticism.

Reflect on the old hymn-singing, not-looking-out-of-the-window, catechizing, headachy Sundays of Puritan days, and compare them with the way respectable citizens spend Sunday now. Most of us can see a vast change of attitude even in our own life.

I remember distinctly a barren, blistering Sunday afternoon on an island in Lake George, when my hostess suggested that we go in bathing. I would not, because it was Sunday. I wish I had that chance again this minute! She said her beach was private, and that if my only excuse was, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth," it would not hold in this case, as there was no brother to offend on the premises. I could not go against my previous training. Long

dull Sunday afternoons were badges of membership in a God-fearing community.

A friend of mine tells me that she always had a great temptation to fill up those dull hours with sewing, not a rushing employment in order to get something done—against which behavior the observance of the Sabbath was blessedly instituted—but a soothing, quiet time of sewing on what she liked. Her eyes were tired of reading, her ears fatigued with listening to droning, serious talk, and Sunday walking was considered unpardonable. She had tried teaching an afternoon class in a mission Sunday school, and although she doggedly stuck to this occupation for years, she always felt out of place. She might as well have been teaching the heathen in foreign lands, for there was no occupation more foreign to her.

But once in a spirit of desperate bravado she worked on some embroidery on the difficult afternoon. She says that she never experienced a more thorough feeling of rightness and fitness in what she was doing, and although a proud, worthy, and well-disciplined offspring of stern and melancholy Calvinists on both sides of the family, she finds that such an occupation is more spiritually refreshing to her than any other form of Sunday worship.

The fact that many readers will accuse me of discussing questions which have been settled long ago shows how these particular repressions have been well-nigh universally lifted. The habit of the present generation in church-going has also been much discussed, and I can pass it over.

It is a pleasure to note how our contemporaries are reacting against psychic inhibitions imposed by the unwilling payment of what are called social obligations—making calls and visits against one's inclination, and receiving them from people one cares less than nothing about. One by one we are dropping this whole time-wasting, temper-trying business of debit and credit intercourse.

Another set of prohibitions, injurious and unnecessary, under which we are still laboring, are those in regard to food. A large number of persons who desire to live hygienically and scientifically are most solicitously careful about the nutritive value of every ingredient of their food. Every physician knows only too well the numberless questions asked by patients about what will agree with them and why; and he also knows what slight practical knowledge we have about assimilation.

Since Pavlow, however, has performed certain convincing experiments on the digestive juice of dogs and has discovered that the preliminary "appetite juice" is a most important aid to digestion, we feel more scientifically supported when we advise people, as common sense dictates, to eat what they like.

One can't help admiring the blunt old Dr. Abernathy who told his fastidious gastric patients to eat anything except such substances as the poker and the tongs. Of course, he assumed that his patients were prudent enough not to eat what invariably caused them indigestion and were not going to starve themselves like fanatics, or guzzle like imbeciles and dements.

The problem of digestion, however, is as often a problem of with whom one eats as what one eats, a fact of which Solomon was aware when he wrote "Better is a morsel and quietness therewith than a house full of feasting with strife." A wise physician of my acquaintance once brought a very healthy looking patient to a private hospital where I happened to be serving as an interne. He said he had examined this patient thoroughly and could find nothing the matter with him except cranky ideas about his diet, and told me to make out a diet for him which sounded up-to-date and upon which I could furnish enough scientific explanation to satisfy him. It really made no difference, he said, what I included. Luckily the dietary which I constructed on lines of expediency was perfectly satisfactory to this physically healthy man. What he really needed was a psychanalysis, but we did not know the technique of this valuable therapeutic agent at that time.

Our wants in regard to food, as to all other matters, are valuable signals of what is good for us. Fundamentally, the universal desires of man are reliable indicators of what he ought to do and can do. Vague desire, increasingly clear imagining of the thing desired, an attempt to create it, is the history of discovery and invention.

We can find the first traces of discoveries and inventions in myths, fairy tales, poetry, and dreams. Men sail away to blissful isles far, far away beyond the horizon; they listen to conversation from great distances; they can live in the sea and mount up in the air. And now a new combination of discovery and invention is staring us straight in the face and can be predicted from a universal want.

At the time of Christopher Columbus there was a general notion that if you sailed far enough from land you would come to the ocean's limit at some very precipitous ledge, where you would surely be rushed off to destruction. We have similar ideas about the air. We think that if we go high enough we shall finally reach a height where breathing is impossible. This is probably in a way an erroneous idea, because from time unrecorded men have wished to reach the moon. They will surely reach it, and the airship suggests a way.

This may sound nonsensical, but it is the essence of the new sort of reasoning of which psychanalysis is the precursor. It is reasoning founded upon a psychical rather than a material basis. It is the real foundation for a science of psychology, and through it startling discoveries will be made concerning the human soul and how it can achieve its desires.

The fact that a thing is desired shows that it can be obtained. This is a most fruitful suggestion and puts a vital significance into the wish for eternal youth, freedom from pain, the freedom of love—which need not mean "free love"—and immortality. So many age-old desires of mankind have come true that one is justified in looking for more realizations. And as each one materializes gradually, the repressions which its non-realization has necessitated may be progressively released.

There are eternal entities which convention cannot touch, but it seizes hold and places its fiat upon everything else within reach, and often refuses to lift prohibitions and demands concerning matters which have long since changed their form and value. At the basis of every repression is a desire or wish, Freud teaches us. When the wish is realized, the repression is no longer necessary. We may therefore conclude that, when society is realizing a universal wish, convention must issue a fiat that repressions concerning it are no longer necessary. If it does not, the false inhibitions or pretenses upon which it insists generate psychic cruelties, hidden shames, and even suicides and murders.

It is a most absorbing employment to watch repressions in a process of release either through fulfillment of the original repressed desire or through sublimation. At present the manifold, diverse, and bizarre fashions in women's dresses, shoes, and bathing suits suggest that a vast multitude are trying to express individual tastes, even though many are mere imitators. The same restless surging exhibited toward freedom in fashion speaks in lesser degree in amusements and occupations and opinions. When the great war has ceased, we may expect realizations hitherto only dreamed by poets and philosophers.

When the malicious, revengeful, and jealous factors which lie at the roots of criticism become sublimated into a high-minded, sympathetic understanding of the motives which originate acts, we may freely abolish the time-wasters and energy-consumers in convention, for many tabooed things which we wish to do are perfectly harmless and are merely signs of a healthy joy in life. In that delightful era, if a person thinks it pleasant and beneficial to sit or walk naked in the sunshine of his garden, he may do so without being condemned as eccentric, indecent, or immoral. We can run and skip through the forests with the agility and freedom granted to favored woodland beings by poets' dreams, and play in the sea with no more hindrances to easy and wholesome motion than are imposed on fish. Each one can be decent in whatever dress, occupation, or manner best suits him.

We may lie in the grass, walk out in the rain bareheaded, wade through the mud, sit on walls and swing our legs, and feel in perfectly good form the whole world around. There is no question but that we are growing slowly to this rational freedom, and when an individual is seen doing something new and strange, but entirely harmless, he will not be forced to run the gauntlet of silent, damning criticism by his slavishly conventional contemporaries, but feel secure in the harmlessness of his motive and the sympathy of his equally enlightened fellows.

GERMAN WAR BREAD CARD ARRIVES HERE

THE authentic bread card, partly used, of which an illustration is here reproduced, was inclosed in a letter from a young business man of Berlin not yet drafted for the front, but at the disposal of the military authorities for service in the Landwehr Artillery. The letter is dated May 23 and reads, in part, as follows:

What remains of my bread card of a few weeks ago will show you how liberal an allowance of bread the Government grants to each individual. These cards, issued every Monday morning, have small coupons calling for 25, 50, and 100 grams of bread, making a total of 1,950 grams, or nearly two kilos—about 4½ pounds of English weight—per week per individual.

Now, I have the normal appetite of a full-grown man, and, as you will see from the inclosed card, I used only 550 grams of my allowance without stinting myself in the least. Even the most hard-working laborer could not consume more bread than the Government permits him to obtain.

At first, when the new regulation for the distribution of bread and flour came into effect, on Feb. 15, there was a general grumbling of dissatisfaction in Berlin. The war has not quelled in us Berliners the atavistic inclination to kick about anything at any time. It is a condition of our mental and physical comfort. But the kicking did not last long. We soon realized the superior wisdom of the Government in regulating Germany's bread supply and preventing a number of scare-headed women from hoarding up enormous stores, to the detriment of the rest of the community. We also found that the new system runs smoothly and is not at all vexatious to the individual.

If you keep house, each member of the household has his or her bread card, and upon supplying bread, rolls, and flour the baker clips corresponding coupons from these cards.

If you are a bachelor, like myself, and take your meals at restaurants, you tell the waiter what sort and how much bread you wish, and he does the clipping. The cards are not transferable. Thus, when you are a guest at the table of some friend, either you bring your bread with you or, if you arrive early enough, you deliver your card into the hands of your friend's servant, who takes it to the baker and returns with the bread. It is all very simple, and no one thinks any more about it, now that thirteen weeks of quiet working have accustomed us to the little formality.

When you call for your new card, the old one has to be returned, with the unused coupons, to the authorities. I am really risking six months' imprisonment, or 1,500 marks' fine, by sending you this one, for all infringements of the regulations of Jan. 25, 1915, are punishable to that extent, as the letter-press on the back of the card will tell you.

What would you pay in New York at a decent restaurant for a meal consisting of soup, fish, or entrée, roast with vegetables and potatoes, and dessert? Now, as before the war, I pay 80 pfennigs (or 20 cents) for such a meal at my usual restaurant! Nor have the portions been reduced in size. With 10 pfennigs' worth of beer, in addition, and a 10-pfennig tip for my old waiter, I consider myself most comfortably cared for.

England may try her best to starve us out; she is failing completely. In fact, it will soon become known officially that the Government's husbanding of foodstuffs has been so efficient that Germany has now a surplus of supplies and will not need to begin using the new harvest until the end of September.

A German Bread Card.

From Many Lands

THERE is one place in the world which has probably not yet heard of the war. This is the British island of Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, the Secretary to the British Postmaster General recently stating that the island has not received a mail since the outbreak of hostilities. The island is dependent on chance communications from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,500 miles away. The inhabitants number about eighty, and are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors. They are of mixed origin—English, Scotch, Irish, American, Dutch, Italian, Asiatic, and negro.

New York City has eight pension funds. They are the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund, the Police Pension Fund, the Fire Department Relief Fund, the Department of Health Fund, the College of the City of New York Fund, the Supreme Court Appellate Division Fund, the Street Cleaning Department Fund, and the City of New York Employes' Retirement Fund.

All the steam railways in New Zealand are owned and operated by the Government. There are about 2,966 miles of road in operation, and new lines are under construction.

Recent figures of the Japanese Foreign Office show that 258,000 Japanese subjects are living abroad. In the United States are 80,000; Hawaii, 70,000; Philippine Islands 5,000; China, 115,000; Australia, 6,000; Canada, 12,000; France, 122; Great Britain, 475, and Germany, 424.

War Stamps

THE first set of postage stamps issued by any of the European countries, containing war scenes, has just arrived in this country. They have been issued by Austria. While available for postage, they are really charity stamps, as they are sold at a price slightly higher than the prevailing postal rate.

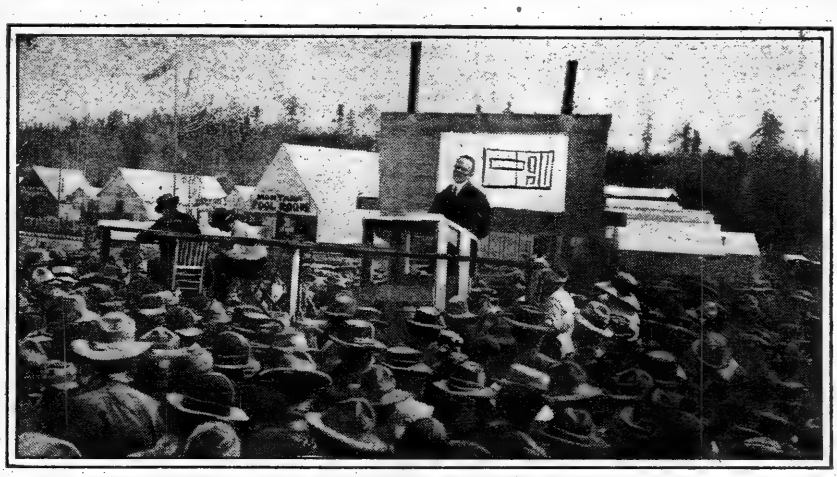
There are five stamps in the set, their respective values being three, five, ten, twenty, and thirty-five heller, the heller of Austria being equal to the German pfennig, about one-quarter of a cent. The stamps are oblong in shape, very neatly engraved, with the war scene in an oval surrounded by the words, "Kaiserliche Königliche Osterreichische Post"—"The Imperial and Royal Austrian Post."

The three-heller stamp is purplish in color, with a view showing fighting in the trenches. The five-heller stamp is green with a cavalry scene. The ten-heller stamp is red, showing one of the big howitzer guns being prepared for firing. The twenty-heller stamp is a dull blue green with a war vessel of the dreadnought type, and the thirty-five-heller stamp is ultramarine in color with a beautifully engraved view of an aeroplane in flight.

The values are in figures in the corners at the bottom of these stamps, with the additional charity tax value in the centre. The three-heller stamp represents an additional value of one heller, the five and ten heller stamps have an extra value of two hellers, and the two highest values have an additional value of three hellers over the regular postal rate.

THE MAGIC TOWN OF ANCHORAGE

New Government Railway in Alaska Creates Modern City, Where Lots Sell at Record-Breaking Prices



Auction Sale of Lots by the United States Government at Anchorage, Alaska.

IN August, 1914, the Government commenced survey work on the east side of Knik Arm, a tributary of Cook Inlet, in Alaska. In April, 1915, the place had developed into a great city of tents. And now, in August, 1915, it has become the flourishing town of Anchorage, with broad streets, tall buildings, and provisions for every modern improvement.

Thus during a year when hundreds of European towns were wiped away by war an American waste became, as if by white magic, a prosperous and busy town. Not even the records of Colorado and California when the soil first revealed its precious ore furnish any complete parallel to this amazing development. For Anchorage came suddenly into being, not because of the deceptive lure of gold, but as a result of that sure herald of commerce and civilization, the Government railway.

Anchorage is the first townsite to be thrown open by the Government, along the line of the new proposed Government railway, as provided by Congress. During the Summer of 1914 the Alaska Engineering Commission commenced survey work from this point, and at that time notices were posted warning people not to locate on any of this ground.

When the commission left Anchorage last Fall there were very few people in the place, but during the Winter hundreds came and erected tents and temporary frame buildings. When the commission returned this Spring they found a very large city of tents. The tent city sprung up on the north side of Ship Creek, which flows into Knik Arm, the very spot where the commission had made plans to construct their yards.

The Land Department then was called upon to survey and arrange for a new townsite on a plateau on the south side of Ship Creek, overlooking Knik Arm. The townsite is in every respect the ideal location for a city of several thousand people. The town of Anchorage has 121 blocks and over 1,400 lots, which are 50 by 140 feet. The streets are sixty feet wide and the alleys are twenty feet wide.

That the people have full confidence in Anchorage's future is shown by the amazing prices paid for building lots. These prices broke all sales records in the United States Land Offices.

On the afternoon of July 10, the new townsite lots were placed on sale. The first lot was appraised at $400, and was sold to the highest bidder for $825. The highest price lot went for $1,175. The sale of lots for the first two days brought over $96,000. Up to date the sales have reached over $150,000. Naturally, all of the Government officials are highly pleased at the rapidity with which the lots were sold and at the prices they brought.

In the town of Anchorage the commission has already set aside a block for Federal Reserve, Municipal Reserve, School Reserve, and Recreation Parks, in different parts of the city, and for city wharves in different parts of the city which are on the water. The commission has partially cleared the greater portion of the city by cutting and burning the trees. The streets have been cleared, the commission having placed an assessment of $10 on each lot within the cleared area in order to cover the expenses of this work. The commission is also clearing the Federal Reserve block and will erect thereon a building to be used by the Post Office. A temporary water supply is being put in, and many improvements are well under way.

The appraised value of the lots ran from $25 to $400. The lots are paid for according to this ingenious and generous plan. If a lot is sold for $25 the purchase price must be paid in full; if a lot is sold for less than $70, then $25 must be paid and the remainder is allowed to run for a period of five years.

If a lot is sold for more than $70, one-third of the purchase price is paid at once, and the balance paid in five annual installments. That is, if a lot is sold for $300, then $100 is to be paid at once, and $40 a year for five years, with no interest.

Chairman Edes and Mr. Mears of the commission, together with Superintendent of Sale Christensen and Superintendent of Construction O'Reilly, made a trip up the Matanuska on the 13th of July to look over some of the railroad line and the new townsite at the junction. On their return they made the announcement that there would be no more townsites surveyed this year or offered for sale.

The Alaska Engineering Commission has constructed a temporary dock near the beach to take care of its freight. When the commission first arrived at Anchorage it was seriously handicapped by the lack of sufficient lighters to handle the freight from the steamers. The steamers anchor about one-quarter of a mile from the temporary dock, which measures 60 by 200 feet.

It is the intention of the commission to dredge a channel from the point at which Ship Creek flows into Knik Arm to a depth sufficient to make it possible for the largest steamers to dock at the Government docks. Pilings have been driven along the proposed channel and a drill will be used to ascertain the character of the ground to be dredged.

To date the commission has constructed about three-quarters of a mile of road, and the work is by no means completed. A large number of the station men have not as yet completed their work, which was to have been finished by the first of July. From present indications it will not be completed before the 15th of August or later. The right-of-way has been cleared for about fifty miles toward the Matanuska coal fields.

The labor question at the present time is very serious. Hundreds of Alaskans as well as hundreds of men from elsewhere came, thinking they could secure work on the road, but many of them have been disappointed. A number of white men have taken contracts for some of the station work, but have been unable to make a living wage out of their contracts. Some of them have made as little as from $1.27 a day to 60 cents.

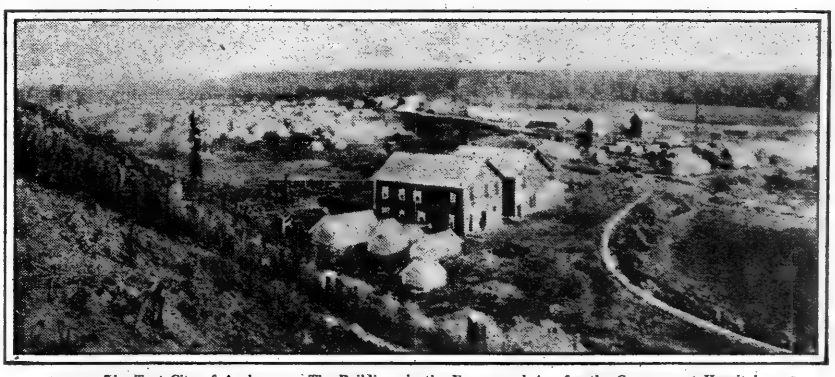
The Government is paying for common labor at the rate of 37½ cents an hour, and carpenters get from 40 to 50 cents. Teamsters are paid $60 per month and board. Most of the station work given out thus far has been let to the "bohunks," as the laborers from Greece and Montenegro are called. The common wages in this part of Alaska have been $3.50 per day and board or $4.50 without board. By the time a workman pays for board and room he has from $1.40 to $1.60 left. A large number of Alaskans have gone to the commission and tried to get contracts, but were turned down, and the contracts were let to "bohunks."

Undoubtedly there is some cause for complaint in a large number of cases. But, on the other hand, there are many unfavorable reports which have no foundation.

One set of men took some station work, and after the work was completed they had to wait eleven days for their checks from the Government. They kept after the commission, and after spending about three weeks they were paid for their work and lost time. Superintendent of Construction O'Reilly admitted that they were entitled to this pay because the engineers were slow in making their report.

In another case a teamster had been employed for $60 per month. He notified them when he started that he was going to board at home with his wife, and this was shown on the books. When he had worked a month a check for $60 was given him and the commissioners refused to give the matter any further consideration and told the man that he was out that much because the board was there and he did not take it, and for that reason it was his fault. After trying for three weeks, in every way possible, he finally secured what was due him. This was not done until he placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer.

The commission is making a charge of $2.50 a ton for lighterage; that is, for landing the freight from the steamers to the dock. The Knik and Susitna Transportation Company is making a charge of $2 per ton and lands the freight on the bank of Ship Creek. The drayage from the dock to the town is $1.50 a ton from the Government dock and $2 a ton from the beach, which makes the charges the same. The commission states that they are handling the freight at cost. The nearest to cost is about $2.25 per ton. The transportation company pays $1,000 a year license and pays its longshoremen 50 cents an hour, against the Government's 37½ cents an hour.



The Tent City of Anchorage. The Buildings in the Foreground Are for the Government Hospital.

Interesting Bits.

A NEW Philippine health law creating a service similar in organization to that of the States Public Service went into effect July 1. The administration of the health laws of the respective provinces and medical, surgical, and sanitary work of a public nature will be under the supervision of the new body.

A motor cycle street sweeper is a new American machine. It is mounted on a side-car chassis of peculiar design, and in front of the sweeping mechanism is a steel brush that loosens the dirt so that the broom may easily remove it.

A census of the Netherlands taken this year shows the population to be 6,336,000, there being 45,000 more females than males. The population in 1910 was 5,898,000.

The value of railroads and their equipment in the United States is placed by the Federal Census Bureau at $16,148,000,000; of street railways, $4,596,000,000; of telephones, $1,081,000,000.

There is a high infant mortality in China. The English authorities in Hongkong have endeavored to keep statistics, and the results indicate that only 72 Chinese children in 1,000 survive the first year.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE DRAMA

Augustus Thomas's New Duties in Organization That Will Perpetuate Work *of* Charles Frohman

WHEN in early May the cable brought the news that Charles Frohman had gone down with the Lusitania, there was wide speculation as to the future of the ambitious and far-flung enterprise that bore his name. What would become of it!

It was not merely a question as to whether the phrase, "Charles Frohman Presents," would, as before, make its appearance season after season on the programs of this country and England. It was not merely a question as to whether all the playwrights from Barrie to the youngest of them would continue to provide material or whether all the stars from Maude Adams to Marie Doro would remain loyally in the fold. Who would take Frohman's place in the house he built! That was the question. Who would do the work he used to do! And then, when July was half gone and the new season was just around the corner, it was announced that there had been created in the Frohman administration a new office—that of art director—and that the post had been accepted by Augustus Thomas.

It was easy enough to see why the post had been offered to Mr. Thomas, but there may have been some who wondered why he accepted. When any man who has prospered and made big his reputation in one field turns after many years to another, it is always interesting to know why. Obviously, no necessity compelled the author of "Arizona," "The Witching Hour," and many other plays to accept the new post at Frohman's. Why did it tempt him?

Quite as obviously, the person of whom to make the inquiry was Mr. Thomas himself. So one afternoon last week he was sought out in his new quarters and the question was put to him.

And, from what he had to say, it was clear that he had accepted because it was a task after his own heart and because he felt there was work there to be done in the interest of the American theatre, of player, playwright, and playgoer alike. It was clear, too, that Mr. Thomas, who is President of the Association of American Dramatists, regarded his office in the Frohman court, as, in a sense, the embassy of the American playwrights.

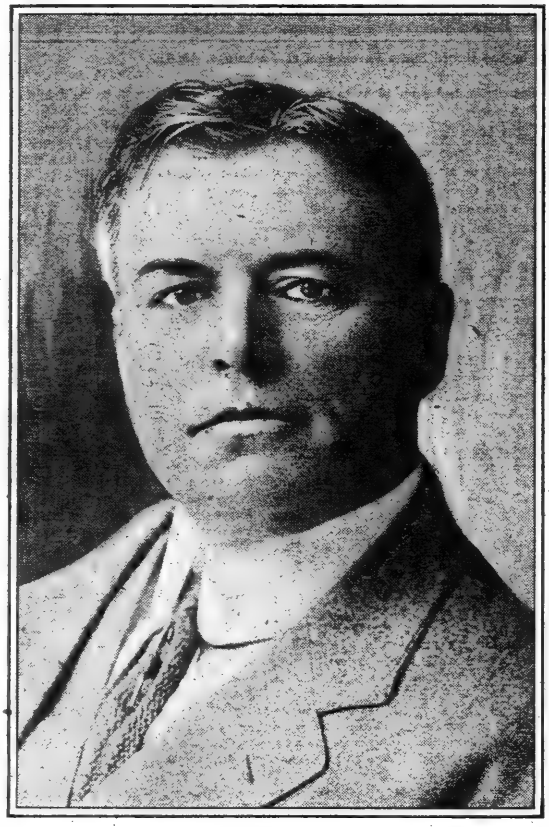
"This is a pretty big institution," he said, "and it seemed to all of us it would be an infinite pity if the name of Charles Frohman should be suffered to become a mere stencil. Granted he had the ability, a man who had at heart the interest of the American theatre could give bigger service right here, it seems to me, than in any way I can think of, except, perhaps, through an endowed theatre. Surely it was up to whichever one of us was summoned to try to fill the vacancy as best he could.

"Charles Frohman was a great loss. The theatre was fortunate for years in having in his place one of such artistic sensitiveness, one who, from first to last, was a producer for the love of it. That this was true of him I never had any doubt. I knew. Once, I remember, I went to him on behalf of a firmly established star who had become dissatisfied with his former management and wanted to be enrolled under the Frohman banner. He was exceedingly popular, and his season just closed had meant a profit of $100,000. He was a treasure. But Frohman would have none of him. 'Why,' he said, 'this man's a finished star. I want to make my stars. I want some one I can help. Your man's all right, but he doesn't need me.'

"That was Frohman's way. He was the actor's friend, and, for all the reams that have been written about his importations from England, he was also a good friend to the American dramatist. He had so many stars to equip that he had to go abroad for much of his material, but he was always hospitable to American playwrights, always urging them to write for him, always cheerful when, as sometimes happened, he lost many a dollar on their works."

So now Augustus Thomas is installed in one of the offices that may be reached from the lobby of the Empire. And his desk is piled high with letters of congratulation from fellow playwrights, some felicitating him, some felicitating the Frohman office, but all seemingly much pleased. One of these letters contained a comment most suggestive of the work Mr. Thomas has already set out to do. It marks him, if you will, as the editor in chief of the big Frohman publication.

"I have often wondered," said, in effect, the writer of the letter, "why it was that the theatres did not have in them some one corresponding to the editor of a newspaper. Why, for years it has been with us as it would be with the newspapers if they were edited by the publishers."



Augustus Thomas.

Indeed, much of the work Mr. Thomas has set out to do is editorial in nature. It would seem as though it were a distinct advantage to have an expert craftsman holding high office in a producing house. Often your producing manager in these parts is obliged to take a play or leave it. He may feel that something is wrong with the manuscript without knowing where the trouble lies. Sometimes he must undergo the harrowing experience of seeing a play he has rejected subsequently whipped into shape at some other office and thereafter produced with puzzling success at the house next door. Your producer, who is also a playwright, might suggest a change here and another there, counsel the strengthening of this curtain with the stern omission of that scene, and so, by conference, arrive at the moment for auspicious rehearsal.

And the editor at Frohman's is already making his assignments. For example, Mr. Thomas has been struck with the dramatic possibilities of an English book from which, in the course of several days, he prepared a scenario. He has sent for an American dramatist, turned over the scenario and some suggestions to boot, and asked her to write the play. We shall be seeing that play one of these days. And so the work goes on.

"Of course, one reason I'm here is because I like the producing end of the game," said Mr. Thomas, back after a fleeting visit to another room where a new scenery model had just arrived for inspection. "I've always been something of a producer. For my own plays, all of them, I have selected the casts, designed the scenery, conducted the rehearsals, and rung up the curtain. You can't do much more than that, can you?

"Yes," he went on in answer to an inevitable question, "such knowledge of the theatre as enables one to do that much is a valuable part of the playwright's equipment. It is hardly so essential that the lack of it disqualifies, but it is one of the tools that are very useful. It gives the play itself a better chance, for it is a matter of interpretation, and after all, no one knows better than the playwright just what he means by what he has written. If he can produce it himself, his work has an advantage akin to the one it has if he gets a chance to read his play aloud. I suppose," he added reflectively, "there is many a good play unproduced that would have been produced had the author found the opportunity to read it to the manager who rejected it."

So Augustus Thomas has not just turned producer. His first flights at production were made years ago at St. Louis. He was a railroad employe something more than thirty-five years ago, and on the side he would write and present plays for the delectation of conductors' organizations and the like. Later he was general producer for a rather elaborate amateur society that drew its casts from some of the best St. Louis homes and would spend as much as $1,000 on each of a half dozen productions every year. After that came barnstorming experiences, a flier now and then into newspaper work, and the eventual production in New York of "Editha's Burglar" in the days when Elsie Leslie was an infant phenomenon.

It was when he was called to Palmer's to take the desk of "Dramatist Extraordinary" left vacant by Boucicault that Mr. Thomas puzzled out for himself a way to be systematically a dramatist—a method of procedure for one who, as actor, railroad man, and newspaper writer, had seen a bit of the country in his day. So came an idea of studying the attitude toward women as it varied in different parts of the country. In "Alabama" she was the object of a sentimental, chivalrous deference. "In Mizzoura" she was co-worker and pal. In "Arizona" she was so rare that she was the greater treasure and, as such, forgiven much.

"I was trying to dramatize American womanhood," he said with a smile, "but they thought I was dramatizing the geography, and there followed forthwith so many dreadful plays named after the various Commonwealths of our long-suffering Union that I gave it up in discouragement.

"Well, I produced all these plays myself, nor is this my first opportunity to produce the plays of other authors. All told, I suppose, I have put on about ten such, but my name has not appeared, and no one has been the wiser."

And Mr. Thomas looked at the ceiling and smiled reminiscently for all the world as though the last time such an evidence of critical discernment had been written into the record was just after the alert critic in question had accidentally seen him sneaking into the theatre during the throes of rehearsal.

About this time it seemed as though the new art director at Frohman's ought to give some advice for the benefit of those who have not yet written plays, but firmly intend to.

"If you can catch your would-be dramatist young," said Mr. Thomas with conviction, "put him into newspaper work. I know no better freshman course for dramatists. If you want proof, read the roster of your graduates."

So much for advice. But no theatrical interview—sense of character or no sense of character—is complete without its Barrymore anecdote. Unless you are talking with some of the youngsters of the stage like Ernest Glendinning, say, or the author of "On Trial," you are sure to be rewarded with something that came long ago from the quick tongue of Maurice Barrymore.

It seems he played the burglar in "The Burglar" when Mr. Thomas, as a fledgling dramatist, submitted that effort to Boston. That night they sat up for the morning newspapers. Mr. Thomas swears he has never done it since. That first experience was exceedingly painful. Only one of the several reviewers could see any excuse at all for the continued existence of "The Burglar." The young playwright was very low in his mind.

"But what does it matter what *they* say," cried Barrymore with maginificent contempt. "Why, what are they but a tribe of Malvolios!"

Whereat a sympathetic comedian wanted to say he was too old a hand at first nights to be bothered by what cometh in the morning.

"I've been at too many first nights"—

"Entirely too many," agreed Barrymore, gloomily, and the meeting adjourned in laughter.

That word adjourned was suggestive. Some more scenery models had arrived, a playwright was waiting on the telephone with a half dozen ideas, and an actor was pacing the next room, bent on discussing a new rôle. The interviewer, cheered as any American would be, with the knowledge that he was attending the right school for playwrights, went his way.

MORE DICKENS, LESS BERGSON

That Is What the Modern Mother Chiefly Needs, Says Mrs. Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon

By Joyce Kilmer.

JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM BACON has an apoplectic cow. This is not merely a "tongue twister" like "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." It is the serious statement of a significant fact.

For when I went to see Mrs. Bacon at her great pleasant home on Beech Hill the other day, I found that she would break off a discussion of Bergson or the Imagistes to go out and consult the veterinary, resume the talk as if nothing had happened, and casually pause in her criticism of the Spoon River Anthology to tell a servant to give the sick cow a drink of nitroglycerine or something of the sort.

Now, Greenwich Village has its hundreds of authors who understand the care of Sphinxes. But a cow—and especially a cow with apoplexy—that is a problem with which few contemporary novelists could cope.

But Mrs. Bacon is very much a housewife as well as very much an author. She has written twenty-two books, she is the mother of four children, she personally superintends all the affairs of the Bacon estate. So she does not let a sick cow keep her from discussing literature or literature keep her from taking care of the cow.

I told Mrs. Bacon of the remark of another woman novelist—Gertrude Atherton—to the effect that Dickens and Thackeray were no longer read in England.

Mrs. Bacon smiled. "That's unfortunate," she said. "Very unfortunate—if it is true. Personally, I can't think of the English language without Dickens and the Bible.

"If I wanted to make people understand just what the Anglo-Saxon race is, do you know what I'd do? I'd tell them to read the novels of Charles Dickens. When any other writer of English can put into his pages so much sanity, humor, and humanity as Dickens put into his, when any other writer of English can create a golden glow of atmosphere like that which Dickens created—then, and not before then, it will be time to say that Dickens is out of date.

"I read all Dickens's novels over again every three or four years, and Thackeray's I read, too, but not quite so frequently. I enjoy re-reading Charles Reade and Anthony Trollope, but I can comfortably go for a longer time without reading their novels than without reading those of Dickens and Thackeray.

"If I went for a long time without reading Dickens and Thackeray, I am afraid to think what might happen to me. I know I'd become a decadent—I might even become symbolistic!

"If the English people don't read Dickens, perhaps it's because they live Dickens. They seem almost to be creations of Dickens. But I think they read his novels in England, as they do over here.

"Once a college professor asked me what novel was read more than any other by foreigners in the United States. It was one of those rhetorical questions which college professors love to ask. I was supposed to say, 'I don't know. What is it?' and be amazed by the answer.

"But I promptly said, 'David Copperfield'—much to the professor's annoyance, for that was the right answer. Then he asked me what I thought was the novel next in popularity with foreigners in the United States. I said, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' That, too, was right; so the professor gave me up in disgust.

"If the women of America read more Dickens and less Bergson, it would be a fine thing for them. Dickens is better for them than Bergson. If they read Dickens it would be a good thing for them and for everything that is theirs; a good thing for their children, a good thing for their livers—a good thing for their cows!

"One trouble with the modern American woman is that she will read only the authors about whom she can hear at conferences. And nobody gives conferences or lectures about Dickens.

"The modern woman is ready to follow the line of least resistance in her reading. She likes to have some one tell her what she ought to read and what she ought to think about it. She won't read anything that she hasn't heard about at the rate of $5 an hour.

"I don't think that any one who doesn't know the old forms of art has any right to talk about the new. Yet I find women who never read Swinburne reading the Imagistes—or, at any rate, talking as if they had read them.

"That seems to be what the modern American woman requires of literature—something about which she can talk. At my own college—Smith—they actually have a course in the works of Sir James Matthew Barrie!

"I asked a young friend of mine about this Barrie course, and she said it was a very fine course indeed. The girls, she said, heard about Barrie's plays in the classroom, and then they could talk about them at home! When some one at dinner mentioned 'Peter Pan' or 'The Admirable Crichton,' they could plunge right into the conversation!

"Well, even if the modern woman won't read Dickens, she is in his books all the same. Mrs. Jellaby is alive and flourishing in New York today. I see her often. She is better dressed than of old, but her house and her children are in the same state of disorder that they were in when Dickens lived. Mrs. Jellaby clasps her hands and rolls her eyes and says: 'My dear, I simply can't think for a single moment about anything but those poor Belgians! It's simply frightful! Something must be done for them!'

"Now, Heaven knows that the Belgians need to have something done for them, and it's being done. But I don't think Mrs. Jellaby's aid is of any particular value."

In spite of the popularity of "Margarita's Soul" and "Open Market," there will always be some people to whom Josephine Bacon is, first and last, the author of "The Madness of Philip" and "Memoirs of a Baby." And the writer of these entertaining chronicles of childhood ought, I thought, to have decided opinions on the subject of the care of children. She has opinions, thoroughly practical, if the evidence of her four children be accepted—and these opinions are utterly at variance with most of the educational fads of the day.

Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon.
(Photo by Campbell Studios.)

"Once upon a time," she said, "America was notorious for its spoiled children. Well, the children aren't 'spoiled' nowadays, in the old sense of the term; they aren't especially mischievous and impudent. But they are spoiled in another sense of the word; they are overtrained, overdieted, overMontessoried.

"The modern American child is appallingly lacking in initiative. These modern American children can't do the simplest things for themselves. They can't think for themselves; they haven't the slightest idea of amusing themselves. Everything is done for them by nurses, governesses, tutors, and scout masters, and as a result they become absolutely incapable of independent thought or action."

"There's that Montessori system," said Mrs. Bacon, throwing a hickory log into the open fire with a vigor that emphasized her words. "What pathetic rot that is! Of course, it may have done wonders for the children in the slums of Rome. But why can't women understand that such a system as that is meant for groups, that it is ridiculous to take it into the home?

"You see, the children of the very poor are let alone too much. But the children of the rich are not let alone enough. I am told that the children of the slums stand around listlessly and need to be told what to do to amuse themselves. Organized play may be all right for them. But it's all wrong for intelligent children of well-to-do families.

"These supervised playgrounds with young men and women watching and directing the children all the time do more harm than good. A normal child can make up his own games, and it is better for him to do so.

"Many modern theorists believe that a child's mind is an empty space which they must constantly strive to fill. What dangerous nonsense that is! Any child whose mind is an empty space is useful only as fertilizer!

"This constant prying into a child's mind is a ruinous thing. A child has his rights, he should be allowed his own individuality.

"The modern American woman has a fatal fondness for analogy—that is why she is so fond of Maeterlinck. Some one tells her that a child's mind is like a garden in which she must plant beautiful flowers, and she seizes the idea with tremendous enthusiasm. If one of my children had a mind like a garden I wouldn't let it come any nearer me than the laundry!

"I haven't the remotest idea what my children do with a great deal of their time. They go away somewhere and yell. They have a perfect right to do so, just as grown-up people have a perfect right to play bridge or read Robert Chambers's novels.

"My husband wastes two golden hours every day playing bridge on the train. I think that he'd object strongly if any one tried to fill his mind with great thoughts during that time!

"I'm willing to do the important things with my children, but they must do the unimportant things for themselves. I'll read them the Bible and Greek plays and Pilgrim's Progress, but I won't read Louise Alcott to them. They can read her books if they want to, but they can do it alone.

"I'll play tennis with my children, and ride and swim with them. But I won't jump up and down and yell with them—although I have not the slightest objection to their indulgence in that diversion.

"The modern child is too much of a laboratory product. He is studied and supervised and directed until he can't call his soul his own."

Although her children show extraordinarily advanced tastes in literature, Mrs. Bacon has no use for those precocious youngsters who were formerly called "infant phenomena."

"One amusing thing about that Boris Sidis youth," she said, "is that to prove his wonderful education what he did was to lecture on the fourth dimension—a subject about which nobody knows anything at all. He could say what he liked about the fourth dimension, you see, and nobody could get anything on him. Now, it would have been a fairer test for him to lecture on something other people knew about. He might have lectured about an apoplectic cow, for instance.

"That Stoner child, and other children of the sort, who are constantly put through their paces, I don't know what they'll be when they grow up! How can they ever have time to think?"

The last report from the cow stable was that the patient was able to stand up and eat a little bran-mash, with an ice-pack on her head. And the Bacon children wanted their mother to read them some "Don Quixote." So I came away.

TEN AMERICAN ARTISTS HONORED

Each One Has a Special Room for an Individual Exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition

Childe Hassam. Girl with Plate of Peaches.

By Clara T. MacChesney.

IN the American section of the Fine Arts Palace at the San Francisco Exposition ten artists are honored by each having a room for his individual exhibit. They are William Chase, Gari Melchers, John Sargent, Childe Hassam, William Keith, Edward Tarbell, Frank Duveneck, John Twachtman, Edward Redfield, and James McN. Whistler.

It was a surprise to find that of the two greatest men, Whistler and Sargent, the former is inadequately shown in a side room, and the latter is meagerly represented. William Keith, the only Californian, is relegated to one of the small dark rooms.

As to the number of pictures these ten show, it is not only my opinion, but that of others, that it is too large. In some cases there is little variety of subject, and in too many, repetitions. One-half the number of canvases would have sufficed in at least eight of the exhibits, and been as representative.

As I was taking notes in one of the rooms a little old lady, who had been silently studying the pictures for some time, said timidly: "Why do they paint so many pictures?" That summed the whole situation in a nutshell.

The number in these ten exhibits ranges from eleven pictures by Sargent to forty-three (thirteen being etchings) by Duveneck.

Chase not only rehung his pictures, but had stuff especially dyed for the walls and floor—a deep blue. Velours of the same shade drapes the doorways, there are blue cushions on the seats, and a blue canopy is spread overhead to soften the light. The room is vastly improved, and, needless to say, the others suffer by comparison.

I had the pleasure of finding Mr. Chase the morning after the changes had been made, and of congratulating him.

"It is so much better to have a carpet, isn't it?" he replied. "It is so difficult—isn't it?—to look at pictures when there is a terrible noise of tramping feet?"

I agreed with him, and went on to say that I was glad to see some old friends again, especially his portrait of Whistler.

"It was away back in 1885," he said, "that we arranged to paint each other, and not to exchange, but to present them to some museum. We had a correspondence row, which often happened, you know, and where his is of me, whether he destroyed it or if it is among his effects, I do not know. I am to have my wish, for I have just sold it to a gentleman who has promised to will it to the Metropolitan Museum."

His lovely "Woman with a White Shawl," lent by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, gazed down at me from the centre of the main wall. She always gives one, with her high-bred, gentle air, a sense of distinction, of separateness. Of all Chase's portraits this has the most charm and spirituality.

Pointing to a fine sketch of his own head, Chase said: "I am commissioned by my native town, Richmond, Ind., to paint a large self-portrait. I did this to get my hand in."

Again we see Lydia Emmet looking at us over her shoulder, and Steichen smiling at us from the wall beside her. Chase shows five of his superb still-life. The "Just Onions" never looked better than here against the blue background.

"I thought I'd paint something besides large fish," he said, pointing to a loaf of bread, a plate with two small herrings, and a knife, called the "Poor Man's Meal." "I do think I have quality in that, don't you?"

We here exchanged views on the painting of still-life, spoke of the master of that art, Vollon, and here Chase aptly said: "The greatest art is to take an ugly thing and make it beautiful."

"That is just what Vollon did," I said.

An early portrait of Frank Currier, painted during the Munich days, (as were two others of him in the exposition, one by Frank Duveneck, the third a self-portrait,) hangs near one door. An early portrait of Mrs. Chase is loaned by the Carnegie Institute; near by hangs a recent portrait of R. U. Johnson, which is to go to the Academy of Arts and Letters. "Helen," holding her white skirts, dances by the other door, and half a dozen charming little Venetian scenes complete this representative exhibit.

I was also fortunate in finding Duveneck in his room, completing the restretching of the burlap and the rehanging of his pictures. The carpet, wall covering, and cushions here are a dull green. He was questioning the size of the canopy overhead, which was found to be too small.

"I tried to make my collection entirely retrospective," he said, beaming at me through his spectacles. "These all date between 1871 and 1880, and with the exception of twelve are loaned by the Cincinnati Art Museum."

A very lifelike portrait of him, also loaned by the Cincinnati Art Museum, is the work of his pupil, Joseph De Camp. Directly under this is placed the replica of the memorial to Mrs. Duveneck, from the same museum, the bronze being in Florence, where Mr. Duveneck modeled it in 1891, and where she died and was buried. The marble is in the Boston Art Museum.

It represents a reclining female figure with her hands crossed on her breast, the drapery artistically arranged and carefully modeled, on which is laid a victory palm. Masses of hair are coiled around her head, and the lovely face smiles as if asleep. It attracts the general public, being the only memorial of the kind in any of the galleries.

The paintings are mostly heads, being done in the bitumen method so prevalent in Munich in the eighties. Magnificent is the modeling of both head and hands in a "Woman with Forget-Me-Nots," it being higher in key than the others, and having no black shadows to disfigure the face. It is a canvas which shows great knowledge of technique.

"The Turkish Page," loaned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is a large canvas, badly cracked, showing a boy in Turkish costume, shrinking from a white cockatoo which is perched on a brass dish of fruit in the boy's lap. "The Woman with a Fan," in the method of Ribot, is an excellent canvas. Near by hangs an early portrait of John Alexander, also an old pupil of Duveneck.

Opposite are placed thirteen etchings of scenes in Venice, executed the same year as Whistler's famous series, and about which there was a tempest in a teapot in London in 1881. At the right of these is a fine landscape of beech-woods in Bavaria, done in a broad, free manner.

At the time of writing it has just been announced that a gold medal has been awarded to Duveneck for his work in building up a love and knowledge of art in this country, especially in his home city, Cincinnati. If this Special Committee of Award had been just, it would have given another to Chase, for no artist on the Eastern coast has so generously given his time and his criticism

Woman with Forget-Me-Nots. Duveneck.

to the student, or so raised the art standard.

I shall never forget the old Tenth Street studio days, when the raw student and the art lover were so freely admitted to his studio. Here one found his superb copies of the old masters, many photographs of celebrated paintings, as well as his own work, all of which many learned there to appreciate and to enjoy.

It is indeed a jump from brown and black shadows and backgrounds to the lightness and whiteness of the Twachtman room. Here the wall covering is white cheesecloth, and there is no canopy to soften the light from above, which is a glare on sunny days.

This is a most comprehensive collection of both Twachtman's early and of his late work, one-half being his poetic snow scenes. They are twenty-six in number, all oils, a third being loaned from public and private collections.

"Meadow-flowers," the golden rod and aster, a most exquisite spiritualization of these common flowers, is loaned by the Brooklyn Museum. "River in Winter," belonging to the Carnegie Institute, is the essence of simplicity, and has great breadth in the handling of the snow. One's mind wanders to other well-known snow pictures, Walter Palmer's and several by noted Swedish artists in the present exhibition. How different they are in character!

One of his inimitable Niagara scenes is loaned by W. J. Johnson. No other artist has ever been as successful in putting on canvas that great volume of water. An early work shows a Dutch landscape with the familiar windmill and stream. Here is a premonition of the high key of Twachtman's later paintings. The only figure picture is of a mother in black holding a baby, both reflected in a mirror. This has his usual breadth of treatment, but lacks the charm of his Winter impressions.

This is a room in which to linger long and dream, so full is it of poetic creations, but one little understood by the sightseers.

Sargent is buried in a small, dark, arsenic-green room. Several of his artist friends redecorated and rehung it, "as he would have done it," said Chase. Unfortunately they chose white cheesecloth, which they tacked over the green walls, and put up a white canopy—not at all suited to the key of Sargent's pictures.

His eleven canvases are of both early and late work. Dominating all the other paintings, but almost impossible to see in the poor light, is that magnificent canvas of Henry James, and exhibited, if I am not mistaken, for the first time in America. This is the result of breaking his rule never to paint another portrait. If he can always achieve such a success, may he often break that rule!

A companion to this is that great portrait of Pulitzer, which one regrets is not shown here. Also missing are the portrait of Miss Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr College, whose hands are such a work of art, and the lovely child's portrait of little Beatrice Goelet, the embodiment of innocence.

But why go on wishing how the contents of this room might have been raised to a representative level and by works right here in America!

It is generally known that the James was injured last Summer as it hung in the Royal Academy by the axe of a misguided suffragette. I am sorry to say that it rouses more curiosity than admiration, and after the carefully restored cuts are pointed out few linger to study the merits of the painting.

At its right hangs an early example—a life-sized nude of a young Italian girl. It is badly cracked, is hard and tight in its modeling. Beside this hangs the portrait of John Hay, lent by his son, Clarence Hay; not one of Sargent's best examples.

On the opposite wall hangs an early canvas of the celebrated French beauty, Mme. Gautrin. Sargent was not as impressed by her as was Gustave Courtois, whose painting of her is far superior and one of his most celebrated achievements. I heard one lady say of it: "I always turn my back on that every time I come in this room; I dislike it so much."

I was sorry to see the sketch (head) of Joseph Jefferson, loaned, I believe, by The Players, which does not do either the sitter or the painter justice, and which Mr. Jefferson never liked.

"Rose" is the portrait bust of a young girl, where Sargent rises to his usual height. The white scarf, with brocaded border, is a masterpiece of technique and in texture like Greuze's painting of white stuffs.

Here are several of his late courtyard and stable scenes, subjects which only a genius can make interesting. A canvas titled "Reconnoitring," which some think is a self-portrait, shows an artist in shirt sleeves seated on his sketch stool and embracing his paint box, with snow-covered mountains of Tyrol in the distance.

Adjoining Sargent's room is that of Gari Melchers, which is filled with a large and well-selected number of canvases, and which he came from Weimar to hang and arrange at the opening of the exposition. His contributions number twenty-one oils, many being old friends.

Here again we see "The Fencing Master," who, foil in hand, is standing at attention. A superb type of man, superbly painted. Opposite, a young mother bends lovingly over her baby as she nurses it, also an old favorite, but a much later canvas. One wonders why this has never found a home in one of our art museums.

"The Skaters," loaned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is one of the Dutch series of a decorative tendency. Here is a young couple, skates in hand.

Another of this period—and a very lively one—is of a young Dutch mother, in full costume, nursing her baby, while a little child stands at her knee, all flatly, simply, harmoniously rendered, and a symphony of delicate color against a dull green meadow. The "Sailor and His Sweetheart," loaned by Charles L. Freer, is the favorite of the throng which pours through the galleries, for it tells a story.

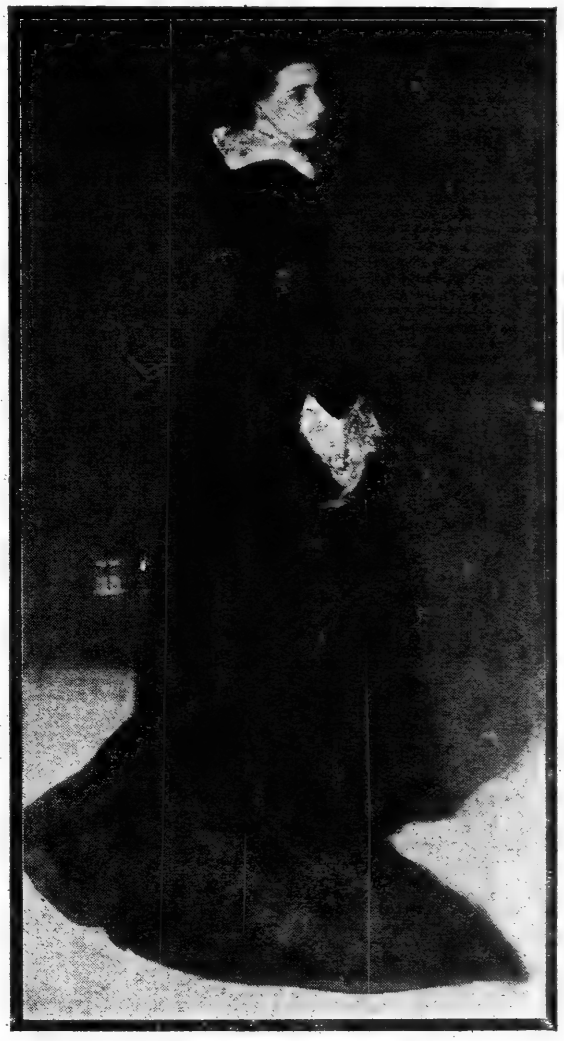
Again we see the sturdy "Smithy," and that charming mother and child, loaned by James Deering. Here are no embroidered jackets or strong effects of color. The whole interest is centred on the face of the young mother and the little child. They both gaze at you, the baby with that wondering, old look that babies often have. It is monotonous in its dull browns and grays, yet it is a picture to live with.

The most dominating is that of the late Hugo Reisinger, seated in front of a canvas, while Melchers, in shirt sleeves and yellow waistcoat, stands behind, palette and brush in hand, as if resting while the sitter criticises the picture. It is unusual, both as subject and composition, and arrests the eye, but as a self-portrait Melchers has not done himself justice.

A number of high-keyed, sunny interiors, of women sewing or reading, or of maids at work, and a nook in his studio garden, complete this most representative collection.

A close neighbor is Hassam, in a white-walled room. His contribution numbers thirty-eight, many being those exquisite little pastels and water colors which often show him at his best. Of the oils there is a great variety of subjects: landscape, still life, portraits, seascapes, figures in sunlight—a very interesting lot of pictures. It is another room in which to study, to dream, but

Portrait of Whistler, by Chase.



Whistler's Portrait of Mrs. Huth.

one whose contents the ordinary public rarely grasps.

Half a dozen of the canvases were in Montross's Gallery last Fall. Again we see the black-haired girl holding her plate of peaches in the sunlit grape arbor, and the lazy girl reading in the hammock on the porch; the still life of fruit and of leaves on the white tablecloth, and the Summer girl crossing the bridge, with the white-winged yachts in the distance. Gloucester Harbor—a beautiful color symphony, showing a blue, blue sea, rocks in the foreground on which a white-clad figure is seated, holding on her hat in the wind—is one of the favorites in this room.

At its left is a large canvas named "Aphrodite"—a back view of a nude figure gazing in a hand mirror, with a cliff and green trees in the background—a picture technically correct, but entirely without charm or interest.

"The Strawberry Tea-Set" is one of the series of figures standing against a curtained window, all diffused in sunlight. Here the model is clad in a blue kimono and, with cup in hand, which she is examining, stands by the table on which the tea-set is placed. The whole is a harmony in restrained color.

Not so subdued is "California Hills in Spring," of an exaggerated green which is a libel on these hills, green though they may be after the rains. A portrait of a young girl in white, entirely in shadow against a strong green background, is one of the most successful of these difficult subjects.

William Keith, whose wooded landscapes are well-known and greatly admired by all art lovers on the Western coast, is badly shown in a small, darkred room. As Keith's pictures are nearly all low in key, in this dimly lighted well they are almost impossible to see, which arouses the indignation of his friends. The brilliant blue, mauve, and white snow scenes of Redfield in the adjoining white room make the contrast all the greater.

The Keiths number twenty-nine, and with few exceptions are all loaned by private collectors, and with two exceptions are oils. Very few are of his early literal period, when he faithfully studied the beauties of the California landscape. Had he kept on in this vein some think he might have become the American Daubigny. But, possessing the temperament of a poet and a mystic, in his later work he gave only fleeting impressions of nature, broadly painted.

He says: "Broadly speaking, there are but two schools of landscape painting: one that has to do mainly with facts, workmanship, and technique; the other with emotions, so subtle, so elusive, so evanescent, that they are beyond human reach."

His palette is in a low, rich chord of greens, browns, and ambers, with a few blue or mauve notes. The general title for his most representative work might be "A Wooded Landscape." They represent huge masses of dark foliage, simply modeled, in contrast to a white-clouded or sunset sky, with a pool of water in the foreground. One of his admirers has said that he never detected the lack of human interest in Keith's wood interiors, as a hidden presence is often felt.

These canvases, painted during his introspective period, correspond to those of his friend George Inness. Unlike this contemporary he saw less color, and in a darker key.

"The Berkeley Oaks," (a favorite subject,) "The Impression," "The Spirit of Music," all are splendid examples of his ripest period, as well as "In the Portals of the Wood." "Into the Storm" shows a rider on horseback, bending forward against the fierce wind, on the edge of a forest, and reminds one of Millet's wonderful conception of the same subject. One regrets that only two

of Keith's watercolors are included in his exhibition, and but one of his cool, gray-blue motifs in oil.

I was very much amused and interested at a remark I heard one lady make to another of Keith's pictures: "Well, there's no use talking, they are permissible but not possible."

How he would have enjoyed that sage remark! I can easily see his huge gray head shaking with laughter.

Edward Redfield's twenty-five examples in the next room (white) are all finished oils, the greater proportion being his well-known snow scenes. These have nothing introspective nor imaginative like Twachtman's, but are all bold, realistic scenes on a river bank on a sunny Spring day, and all are painted in one method and in the same mood.

One sees patches of melting snow in the sunlight, or houses on a bank; sometimes trees, whose branches form delicate tracery against the pale blue sky. On one wall alone are hung seven of these snow scenes, some being repetitions. By contrast he exhibits two large early evening impressions—one of Brooklyn Bridge from the New York side, the other of the Singer Building and its neighboring high structures, all of which are agleam with lights as well as the low shops and the ferries in the foreground. These two show a new and interesting vein, such as blue-purple symphonies, and offset the many bright snow scenes by which they are surrounded.

Tarbell has twenty canvases. Many are life sized, being three-quarter portraits, and well fill the space accorded to him. All but two are loaned by public museums, clubs, or private collectors. Nearly all have been exhibited several times in New York. There are seven of his interiors hung, which critics generally concede to be his best work. The early interiors, with one or two girls (generally one) reading or sewing, are somewhat monotonous in color, yet have a wonderful envelopment, and a truth in their values. So fine are they that one is reminded of that other wonderful painter of interiors, Vermeer. Two later interiors are more luminous and better color and show the effect of sunlight.

The Whistler room is remote from the other nine, and like five others the walls are hung in white. His twenty-one contributions, with five exceptions, are from Charles Freer's collection.

"The Falling Rocket" or "Nocturne in Black and Gold," lent by Samuel Untermyer, was the cause of the celebrated lawsuit between Whistler and Ruskin, or, as the former put it, "between the Brush and the Pen." One reads a very interesting account of this notorious episode in the Pennells' "Life of Whistler." Ruskin had written of this picture:

> I've seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face.

Whistler felt that either he or Ruskin must settle the question whether an artist may paint what he wants to. Whistler brought suit. The jury decided for Whistler, giving him one farthing damages.

The only life-sized, full-length portrait is of Mrs. Huth, lent by E. Huth, Esq. This was executed at Whistler's best portrait period, 1872-1874, when those of his mother, Thomas Carlyle, Little Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Leyland were painted. Pennells' "Life of Whistler" says:

> It is Holbein-like in its dignity, its sobriety, the flat modeling, the exquisite rendering of the lace at the throat, and the wrists. Mrs. Huth wears black velvet, and stands with her back turned, her head in profile. The background is black, with a wonderful luminous and intense depth.

There are four Japanese "Seabeach and Figure Studies" for six schemes or projects. "In these he was trying to combine Japanese and classical motives, expressing beauty of form and design that haunted him." They are thinly painted in blues, pinks, and mauves, and represent draped and undraped figures, combined with flowers, with a blue sea beyond. He made many pastel drawings as well as etchings for these projects, which were never completed.

Four small oils—two being beach scenes, exquisite and harmonious as only Whistler can achieve—and four small water colors hang on the opposite wall. Two small heads, one "The Daughter of the Concierge," is loaned by Mrs. William Noyes.

This is a small but fairly representative collection of this great man's work.

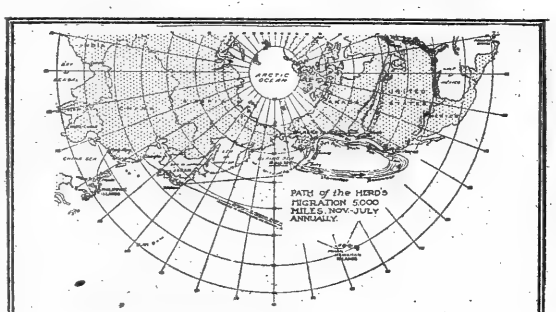
In the room adjoining his etchings comprise many of the Venetian series, and lithographs of his pastels and drawings. It is said that his work during his fourteen months in Venice (his only visit) is better known than any of his other. These are selected from the "series of twelve," as well as from the series of twenty-six etchings of the charming little pastels which raised such a storm of abuse when first exhibited in London. It is said: "The surprise was that they could be so simple, so easy, but Whistler said 'only the doing it was the difficulty.'"

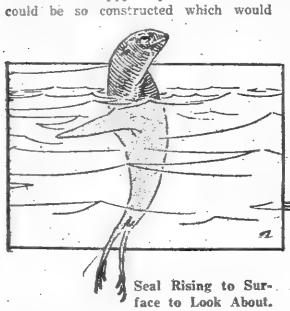
SEALS ACT MUCH LIKE SUBMARINES

Leading Authority on Their Habits Draws Parallel Between Them and Latest Naval Weapon

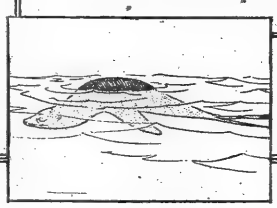
By Henry W. Elliott.

THAT airships, gliding planes, and aeroplanes have been suggested to man by the flight of birds is well understood by us. That the deadly submarine of our present maritime war has been suggested to us by any form of natural animal life is not so patent. Doubtless it has often been in the minds of fishermen and whalers when tempest tossed and severely driven. Certainly it would be a happy ship for them that could be so constructed which would

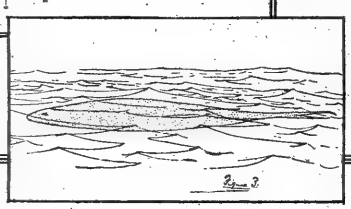




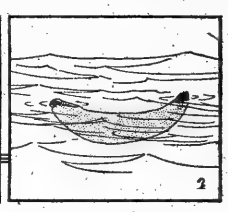
Seal Rising to Surface to Look About.



At the Moment of Getting Under Way.



A Seal Speeding Along Just Beneath Surface of Water.



"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—A Sleeping Seal.

safely dive with all on board to the quiet depths below, there to rest content and easy until the "clouds rolled by" above.

We have come to regard the soaring albatross or the condor as the prototype of the aeroplane. When we look for a natural model for the submarine we find it well made in the body of the fur seal and fully suggested by its method of progression in the sea, for it travels there only when wholly submerged.

Unlike, however, the "Unterseebote," the fur seal is not fitted for swimming on the surface; it only rises there to survey, to breathe, and to sleep; it never attempts to swim with head above water on any course, no matter how short. It rises, when undisturbed or not alarmed, looks about with head and neck well stretched up above the surface of the sea, fills its lungs with air, (literally compressed,) turns its head down, and, with its powerful anterior flippers, drives it below the surface to the depth of five or ten feet, then ahead on that level; thus submerged, the body of the seal glides through the water as swiftly as a swallow in the air—it is a vanishing streak to our eyes.

How long it remains thus submerged when traveling, no one has any definite knowledge, but the best consensus of opinion gives it a rise at intervals of every three or four minutes to breathe—that is, a pause of less than two or three seconds with barely more than its nose and eyes above the surface, for exhalation and renewed inhalation—when down goes the trim body to speed ahead again.

When our submarines were first brought out, a trip of more than 300 miles from base was the utmost limit of their cruising. Today, they have been so perfected by the Germans that we know that they can cruise safely more than 3,000 miles from that base. Therefore, in this connection it is interesting to know that the fur seal makes a submarine journey in the North Pacific Ocean of more than 5,000 miles from its base on the Pribilov Islands in Bering Sea, and then returns.

An animal which can not only make such an extended journey, but can steer its course over an uncharted waste from point to point, month by month, with positive regularity and in perfect time, must be a fine type of swimming machine—it is.

There is to be observed a close resemblance between the cigar-shaped submarine boat and the body form of the fur seal. As we view them laterally, this resemblance is complete; they are both driven ahead by feathering screws, and they are both kept on the level of their submerged course at a given distance below the surface by rudders.

Then we observe that the periscope, to which the submarine craft owes all of its efficiency, is duplicated exactly by the seal's nose and eyes, and which are all that it ever lifts above the surface when startled, and in flight of passage.

Again we note that the fur seal as a submarine has a great advantage over the human boat—it has eyes that can look ahead and around under water—how far, we do not know, but it is reasonable to assume that the seal's eye can see as far under water as the eye of a camera can, and which we have the evidence of in good records.

Then, too, it also has an acute sense of hearing under sea, for we know that the whirring of a propeller's screw will drive all the seals away for miles around a steamer. We know that, because some of the early pelagic sealing vessels were fitted with small auxiliary screws, and these, when put into use, had to be removed.

Then, on the other hand, we find that our submarine boat has one great advantage over its sealing prototype—it can remain for many hours—yes, days—under sea. The seal cannot stay there more than four or five minutes, as far as we have any proof of.

That it can remain that long has been well known to us by the evidence curiously given to us by the seals themselves. They have a habit of turning themselves head down in the sea, with their hind flippers lifted up entirely out of water, completely reversing their normal attitude when rising to breathe and survey. This habit is to enable them better to scratch their sides and loins with the fore flippers than they can when not thus inverted, because the hair and fur open better in this queer position under water when rubbed by their flippers. A great many stop-watch records have been made of the time under water which a seal would keep its head when thus scratching, and the limit of four to five minutes was frequently made—never any longer.

With reference to the powers of destruction, of course our fur seal boat has no torpedo tubes, but it can and does "shoot its mouth off" at fish with a deadly certainty.

In this connection it is interesting to note that seals do not catch fish by pursuit of them—not at all; they shoot down, from above, upon the backs, or up from below, to strike at the bellies of their finny prey.

How fast these phocine submarines can speed up under the stimulus of excitement or fear, no one knows. But it is well known when a vessel is coming down before a gale of wind from the islands, logging fourteen to sixteen knots, that a bevy of fur seals will often follow the ship for hours, and repeatedly swim by it, swim around it, and then renew the chase and circling of it.

MAKING STATE LAWS UNIFORM

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Movement Sees Great Progress in Harmonizing and Simplifying Laws

A CELEBRATION to commemorate the completion of twenty-five years' work in harmonizing and bringing into a reasonable state of uniformity the divergent laws of our States dealing with many important business and social interests will be held this week in Salt Lake City. It is the annual conference of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, an official body whose members are appointed by the Governors of the various States, and meets in different sections of the country every year.

Closely affiliated with this national commission is the American Bar Association, of which ex-President Taft was President last year. He will address the delegates of both bodies this year. The annual meeting of the American Bar Association will follow the conference of the Uniform Laws Commissioners, the latter opening next Tuesday, Aug. 10, and continuing for one week. The meetings of the Bar Association will begin on Aug. 17.

The meetings will be attended by many of the most prominent lawyers from all parts of the country and others interested in simplifying many of the annoying interstate regulations. Particular prominence will be given to the successful rounding out of the first quarter of a century devoted to what was originally regarded as the almost impossible task of making it easier for residents of one State to do business with those of other States.

"It is not more law but greater uniformity in the existing law which is needed," said Charles Thaddeus Terry, a professor in the Columbia University Law School, who is closing his third year as President of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. "In the early years of the commission skepticism was openly expressed with regard to the possibilities of bringing any semblance of order out of the chaos of divergent State laws.

"The moral courage of those first pioneers in the tangled wilderness of variant State laws was as admirable as it is now praiseworthy, when it is remembered that their task was undertaken in the face of a cold tolerance which obviously looked for speedy failure. Soon criticism and doubt were disarmed by the persistent patience, the wise conservatism, and the steady progress shown by the little body of disinterested enthusiasts who were willing to work for their States and for the science of jurisprudence. In no other way could the illogical and wasteful inconsistencies of the laws of the several States be eliminated and uniformity accomplished; and uniformity was necessary, not only as a prerequisite of a worthy system of American jurisprudence, but also for the proper preservation of the rights and privileges of every individual citizen of every one of the collection of separate States composing the nation."

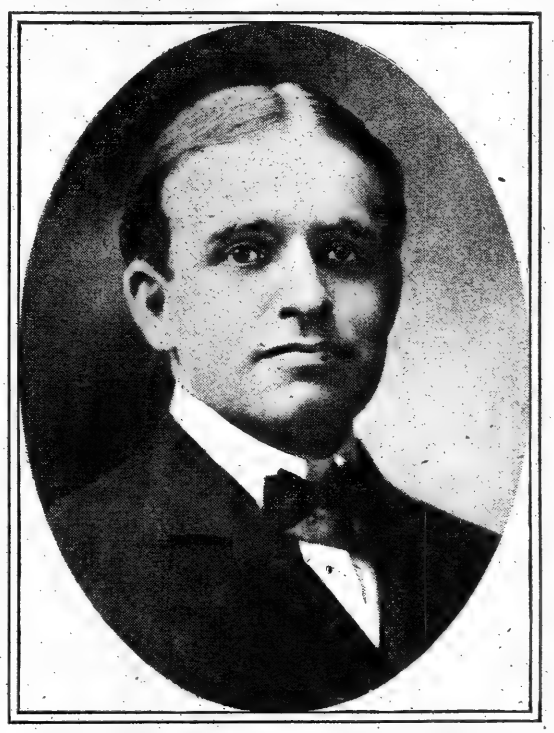
"What has been accomplished?" is the natural query of the man in the street.

Well, if he were a man of extensive commercial interests with dealings in many cities and States, he would recognize the benefit that twenty-five years' work for reasonable uniformity has been to him in making it easier to transact business.

If he were interested in the purity of the food which he eats, in a correct standard for weights and measures which should be as right in New York as in California, or in proper drug regulations, he would learn that the Commissioners have considered these as highly important essentials for uniformity and their work has vitally influenced many special associations working for harmony in particular cases.

Then, there is the automobile law, which, like the poor, is always with us with its insistent problems. Why, for instance, should New York stipulate that to exceed thirty miles an hour "is presumptive evidence that the driving is not careful," while many other States fix the limit at twenty-five miles, and Massachusetts makes it twenty? Again, New York requires no license to drive a car from registered automobile owners. This liberality has been severely criticised, for many States now require a certain examination to determine the efficiency of the private owner to handle his car on the public road.

To summarize briefly some of the more important achievements of the National Commission on uniform State laws, it has drafted a uniform act for promissory notes, known as the Negotiable Instruments act, which has been adopted by forty-seven States; warehouse receipts, adoped by thirty-one States; bills of lading, by twelve States; Sales act, by eleven States; stock transfer, by nine States; family desertion, by eight States; divorce and marriage evasion acts, each by three States, and an act on the probate of wills executed in other States, adopted by ten States.



Charles Thaddeus Terry, President, Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

In addition to these, uniform acts have been approved for partnership, workingmen's compensation, and cold storage, the last named having been adopted last year after two years of study by the Committee on Pure Food Products. The information of every one who had any practical knowledge on the subject of cold storage was obtained and the acceptance of the uniform act within two years established a record in the commission. Never before had a uniform act submitted to the Commissioners stood the test of debate from the official representatives of forty-eight States, undergoing frequent amendments, until reaching its perfected form, short of four years, and many of the Commissioners' acts have taken from five to seven years to meet with unanimous approval.

The commission, it must be understood, it not an authoritative body like a State Legislature. Although recognized by the Governors, who appoint the Commissioners, usually three from each State, it can only suggest the adoption of its uniform acts and their acceptance rests with the Legislatures of the various States. The members serve without pay, and it is a high tribute to the thoroughness of their deliberations that so many States have already placed upon their statute books the uniform acts designed to simplify interstate intercourse.

"There is nothing spectacular about its methods," said Mr. Terry, in explaining the objects of the commission, "and hence it has taken years for its work to reach the consciousness of the country; but the day of its obscurity is past, and Legislatures, State officials, and all individuals whose concerns transcend State lines not only know but heartily welcome the efforts made by the Commissioners in their behalf.

"The workshop is in order and it is manned by workers capable of forging the instruments to eliminate from the body of our laws the unnatural growths, to harmonize the discordant elements, to regulate the irregular practices, and, in short, to reduce to order the conflicting members, without the destruction of any one of them which might be material or valuable, and in all this care is taken not to increase the body of the law.

"If we are to be and remain a nation, the rights of citizens must be clear and uniform throughout the various sections of this country, so far as those rights are of an interstate nature. Either this or our system of government is a failure.

"Either the States must bring about such harmony or the Federal Government must do it. For the Federal Government to do it means centralization, and it means at the same time an extension of the powers of the central government beyond anything contemplated at the organization of the Government or established by the Constitution.

"It is clear that there is only one answer to the question and only one antidote to the centralization of government, and that is uniformity of State laws. And harmony will not be secured so long as any State, or set of States, maintain a false notion of 'States' rights,' and persists in riding it as a hobby and in disregard of the rights of citizens of other States.

"In the United States there are no such peculiarities of climate or location or racial distinction as would require the differentiation of the principles of law or such as to justify the application of divergent or inconsistent rules and regulations to the citizens of different sections in their life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. In matters of interstate concern, it is now well understood that the geographical boundaries of the various Commonwealths are only imaginary lines which cannot be allowed to interrupt the working of principles which are in their very nature universal.

"The soundness of this doctrine has been amply demonstrated in theory and now we have ample proof of its soundness in practice, not only in the hisfory of the uniform laws but particularly in the insistent demand of our citizens of every walk in life, that, if duties, privileges, and remedies are to be properly safeguarded, the laws embodying them must be uniform in their application.

"Consider, for instance, as illustrations, the disparity on those two widely discussed questions of marriage and divorce. There is no sound reason why the laws affecting the marriage tie should differ on geographical or territorial lines. It would seem that a law which is sound and proper to govern the people of one section of our country would be equally sound and proper to govern the people of every other section of the country.

"And yet the fact is that there is the widest divergence in the laws relating to marriage and divorce and the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children throughout the various States of the Union. They are so divergent that it may and frequently has happened that a man who has had some matrimonial complictions may be a married man under the laws of one State, unmarried under the laws of another, a bigamist under the laws of a third, and so on with all sorts of variations of laws affecting domestic situations.

"The commission, a few years ago, adopted a uniform divorce act. There is involved in the question with which it deals so much of sociology, so much of religion and so much of other elements than pure matter of law that it may not be surprising that its adoption has been slow. The conference has done its duty in that, whether the country chooses to adopt the remedy or not, such remedy has been afforded and stands ready at the hand of the various States whenever they may choose to deal with the widely recognized problem presented by the divergent and inharmonious divorce laws of the present day.

Besides the forty-eight States of the Union which are represented at the conference, the Territory of Alaska, the District of Columbia, and the Federal possessions of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Hawaii are members of the commission, with regularly appointed delegates. The three Commissioners from New York State include the President, Mr. Terry; Professor Francis M. Burdick of Columbia University, and Dr. Carlos C. Alden of the Buffalo Law School.

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VASQUEZ TAGLE, MEXICO'S HOPE

Former Minister of Justice in Madero Cabinet Supposed to Have Backing of President Wilson

MANUEL VASQUEZ TAGLE—the final surname is pronounced "tag-leh"—is one of the big lawyers of Mexico, and those who champion him claim that he is the most highly respected man in all the contending factions in that troubled land.

No breath of scandal has ever touched him. Even Huerta, who is or was one of his few enemies, admits that he is courageous, honest, and able. That President Wilson favors Señor Vasquez Tagle as the man best qualified to govern Mexico in the interval that will be necessary for the election of a President and a Vice President of the republic does not surprise those who are familiar with the history of this Professor of Law and lover of peace.

The man who has so suddenly been brought into the limelight as the probable choice of the Wilson Administration as ad interim head of the Mexican Republic was born in Mexico City sixty-one years ago. His father, Portasio Tagle, was Minister of Justice in the first Cabinet of General Porfirio Diaz. He was perhaps the ablest of all Mexican lawyers of his time, and, like his son, a man of independent thought and action. This soon led to his resignation as a member of the Diaz Cabinet, for Don Portasio could not sanction certain policies of Don Porfirio which, he maintained, violated the word and spirit of the Constitution.

Portasio Tagle became the most powerful of the Diaz opposition, but his opposition did not take the form of revolutions against the famous old President. It confined itself to argument, reason, and law. Don Porfirio respected him all the more for it.

In 1875 Manuel Vazquez Tagle, the son, was graduated with first honors from the National Mexican School of Law. He was then 21 years of age, and within a decade he shared with his father the reputation of being among the ablest and most learned of Mexican practitioners.

From the first he was an independent in politics. He was deeply interested in the millions of Mexican poor people, and his sympathies were always with them. He was a champion of free speech and a free press, and opposed every move to curtail the liberty of newspaper expression.

He was one of the few prominent Mexicans who did not hesitate to criticise openly the policies and acts of Porfirio Diaz whenever, in his opinion, Diaz was in the wrong. On a certain occasion about twenty years ago General Diaz saw fit to have arrested certain prominent newspaper men of Mexico City. They were thrown into jail, and so great was the power and influence of Diaz that in all Mexico City, as the story is told, there was found only one lawyer who was willing to undertake the defense of the imprisoned journalists. That man was Manuel Vasquez Tagle.

"And the power and standing of the man are indicated by the fact that he won his case," said a prominent Mexican now in New York a few days ago.

Five or six years after the incident of the newspaper men Diaz decided that he needed a new Minister of Justice. He decided upon Vasquez Tagle, son of his first Minister of Justice. But the man chosen found himself unable to accept the portfolio, not because he did not desire the honor but because, as a friend put it a few days ago, "he realized that as Minister of Justice under Diaz he would not be permitted to apply the law in strict conformity with the Constitution and as he would desire."

Señor Tagle was then Professor of Civil Law in the Mexican National School. He continued to devote himself to his profession and to his classes, and his name never appeared in the political news of the day.

Then came the Madero revolution and the downfall and subsequent exile of Porfirio Diaz. Following the ad interim Presidency of Francisco de la Barra, Madero was duly elected President of Mexico.

Shortly after his election Madero sent for Vasquez Tagle and asked him to take the portfolio of Justice. Madero told him that he was in sympathy with his views as to the administration and enforcement of law and that he would be permitted to administer his office in

strict conformity with the Constitution. Vasquez Tagle accepted and remained with Madero until the end. He is the only member of the Cabinet of the murdered President who refused to seek safety in exile, and to this day he has remained in Mexico City. He has never yet tendered his resignation to any of the nine Governments that have followed that of Madero, and his friends argue that under the Constitution he is for this reason today the legal President of Mexico and should by right be ruling at Chapultepec Palace.

As a member of the Madero Cabinet Manuel Vasquez Tagle was known as a stanch defender of the law as it was written. He believed in its strictest interpretation. A story is told that in one of the meetings of the Cabinet a proposition was advanced to curtail the freedom of the press. The Minister of Justice was up in arms immediately and pointed out to Madero that such a move would be sure to undermine further his not too strong administration. He argued and argued and in the end won over the President and a majority of the Cabinet.

"If this administration is to succeed it must live up to the letter of the Constitution," he is said to have informed his chief.

Francisco Urquidi, who, as Consul General in New York, represents the faction in the Mexican imbroglio known as Villistas, told a story a few days ago that, he said, was the truth about the last meeting of Madero and his Cabinet. There were present in the Cabinet room in Chapultepec the doomed President and three of his Ministers—Pedro Lascurain, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rafael Hernandez, Minister of the Interior, and Vasquez Tagle.

"Madero was then a prisoner of Huerta and his fellow-conspirators," said Señor Urquidi in telling this story, "and the Ministers realized that Madero's doom was probably at hand. Huerta was all powerful and it was he who had placed Madero in restraint, or prison, if you wish to term it so.

"In the course of that last meeting and near the end of it Huerta, partially under the influence of drink, swaggered into the room.

"He saluted Madero and uttered the words: 'Señor Presidente.'

"Madero looked at Huerta and then ironically asked: 'And so I am still the President, am I, Señor General Huerta?'

"Huerta was abashed for the moment but quickly recovered control of himself and, bowing very low, saluted again and said: 'I beg your pardon, Sir; I meant to say "Ex-President."'

"Huerta then started to make a speech defying Madero and defending his own course as a participant in the conspiracy that made Madero a prisoner in the National Palace. For once Madero lost his temper and, springing to his feet, he ordered Huerta to stop his harangue. For once in his life Madero uttered an appropriate epithet as he addressed Huerta. Huerta stopped speaking, surprised at the unexpected firmness and anger of the gentle Madero.

"'All right, Sir, I shall cease,' Huerta said, and, turning to Lascurain, he extended his hand. In a disgusted sort of way Lascurain accepted the proffered hand of Huerta. Huerta then turned to Hernandez, who also reluctantly shook hands. Then Huerta turned to Madero and extended his hand.

Madero drew back and, pointing his finger at Huerta, shouted:

"'I do not care to shake the hand of a traitor like you.'

"'Very well, Sir,' replied Huerta. Then he turned to Vasquez Tagle and extended his hand.

"'Neither do I care to shake the hand of such as you,' said the Minister of Justice. With that rebuff, Huerta, his face ablaze with rage, backed out of the Cabinet room. A few hours later Madero and the Vice President, Pino Suarez, were dead, victims of assassins. Huerta ruled in Mexico City.

"In an effort to make the succession of Huerta appear legal the resignation of Lascurain, who, under the Constitution succeeded to the Presidency when Madero and Suarez were killed, was tendered to Congress and accepted and Huerta was elected Provisional President. But neither the resignation of Lascurain nor the accession of Huerta was legal, for there was no quorum present, and therefore no action in conformity with law could be taken. Had Lascurain remained in Mexico he would still be, under the Mexican Constitution, President of Mexico. But he is now in New York, and when he departed from Mexican soil his right ceased to exist. Likewise Hernandez lost his right when he quitted the country.

"That left Vasquez Tagle, who did not flee the country and never has been molested by the various factions who have been in control there during the stormy years that have elapsed since Madero was shot down.

"It might be argued in objection that he forfeited his rights when he failed to demand the office following the Huerta coup and the departure from the country of Lascurain and Hernandez. It is quite true that he might have stood up and exclaimed, 'I am President under the Constitution,' but what good would that have done in the dark days of the Huerta régime?

"Huerta never dared touch him because of his great popularity with all classes and his reputation for courage and honesty.

"Vasquez Tagle is what I might term a high-class revolutionist. I mean that he is one who combines in himself what is best in all the various elements. He believes in and is a sincere friend of the common people. He is against confiscation, and believes that justice should be accorded to all, from the highest to the most humble Mexican.

"Villa would not oppose his selection, but Villa could not for one moment control him. Neither could Carranza or any other man. I frankly believe that he is the only man in Mexico who enjoys the confidence of a majority of the men in every faction.

"He is the one man who can unite the whole country—enemies, friends, and all. His government would be an assurance that law and every man's rights would prevail.

"As for Carranza, he is too stubborn to agree to anything, but the fact remains that some of the most powerful Generals in the Carranza forces are not now personally inclined to favor Carranza and might be expected to support an arrangement that would place Manuel Vasquez Tagle in office as President ad interim. But for the obstinate attitude of Carranza the Mexican trouble could be settled in two days."

HELIGOLAND'S SILVER JUBILEE

Mystery Revealed Attending Surrender of Island to Germany by England Twenty-five Years Ago

By a Veteran Diplomat.

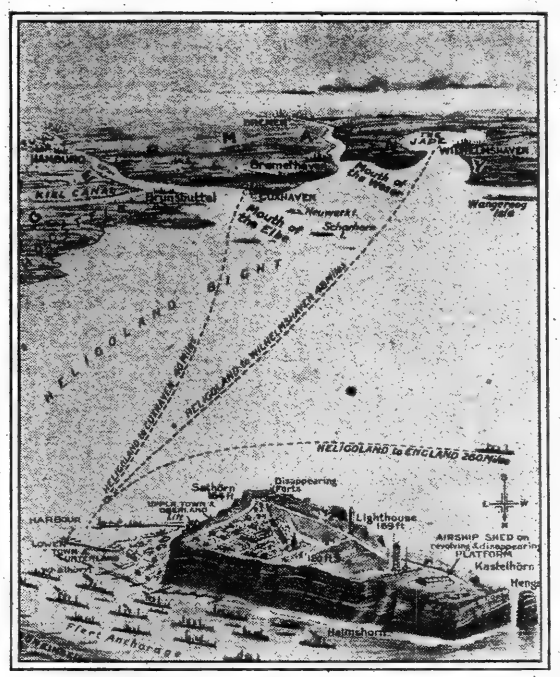
GERMANY is celebrating this week the silver jubilee of the Kaiser's acquisition of Heligoland, which has not inaptly been described as the Gibraltar of the Teuton Empire. Commanding, as it does, the entrances to the Kiel Canal, to Hamburg, and the mouth of the Elbe, to Bremen, and the mouth of the Weser, and to Wilhelmshaven, in the bay of which the greater part of the German Navy has been riding in safety at anchor for the last year, Heligoland has played so important a rôle in the present war that the circumstances under which Great Britain came to surrender this double island are worthy of discussion. All the more is this the case, since the motives which actuated Lord Salisbury, then Premier and Foreign Minister, in transferring the sovereignty of Heligoland from the British Crown to Germany, have always remained shrouded, as far as the public is concerned, in a certain amount of mystery.

All sorts of speculations and conjectures have been indulged in since last August relating to this question. The majority of his countrymen have been loud and violent in their denunciation of the late Lord Salisbury, and declare that by giving up Heligoland he rendered himself responsible for the German naval raids on the English coasts, for all the damage done by the Kaiser's submarines, which latter have their chief base at the island; for the necessity of maintaining the main portion of the mighty British fleet on guard throughout twelve weary months in the stormy North Sea, and for the failure of the great naval forces under Sir John Jellicoe to destroy the Kiel Canal, Hamburg, Bremen, and Wilhelmshaven.

The critics of Lord Salisbury, with regard to this particular transaction, are fond of citing it as an argument in favor of their contention for a more complete control of the activities of the Foreign Office by the National Legislature. For the late Marquis, by virtue of his constitutional powers as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, did not dream of asking Parliament for its consent to this alienation of British territory, just five-and-twenty years ago. He merely contented himself with informing Parliament of the agreement which he had concluded with Germany for the surrender of Heligoland, after the transaction had been completed.

Until the time comes when the "Life and Correspondence" of the late Lord Salisbury is at length given to the public—in generations to come—it will be difficult to form any correct judgment of his policy in the affair and of the considerations by which he was actuated in making the deal. But in the meanwhile the following facts, some of which are in the nature of diplomatic revelations, may serve to throw a timely and interesting light upon something that has always been regarded as an incomprehensible feature of the statecraft of Lord Salisbury.

To begin with, people in Germany as well as in all foreign countries are quite wrong in taking at its face value the claim of the Kaiser to have initiated the negotiations and the policy which culminated in his acquisition of Heligoland without striking a single blow. The credit belongs to the late Prince Bismarck, and, while he first approached the British Government on the subject of the acquisition of Heligoland in 1883, that is to say, five years before the accession of William II. to the throne, there is evidence to show that the project was already germinating in his mind more than half a century ago, when the Kaiser had just been promoted from petticoats to knee breeches.



Birdseye View of Heligoland, Showing Distances from Germany and England.

The late Lord Palmerston, who died as British Premier in 1866, of whom it used to be said that he was the only English statesman who had ever succeeded in fathoming the intricacies of the Schleswig-Holstein question, which was a source of so much disturbance to the concert of Europe in the middle of the last century, was wont to assert that if Bismarck had had no project of a ship canal across Holstein, Prussia would never have hankered after the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and would never have gone to war in 1864 in order to wrest them from Denmark. Now the construction of a canal across Holstein by Prussia, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea, was unthinkable as long as Heligoland, commanding what would be the western entrance of the canal, remained in the hands of the English, or of any other foreign power.

The project for the construction of the canal seems to have remained dormant until the Spring of 1883, when the late Lord Granville, then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received a visit, not at his office in Downing Street, but at his London residence in Carlton House Terrace, from his neighbor, the late Prince Munster, then German Ambassador, who, after some little hesitation and beating about the bush, inquired confidentially whether Great Britain would be inclined to cede Heligoland for a consideration. He pointed out that it was a place of no importance whatsoever to England, whereas Germany was anxious to convert it into a harbor of refuge, always open to British ships, in connection with the canal which Bismarck was proposing to cut from the Baltic to the North Sea.

He added that the cession of Heligoland would strengthen the good feeling of Germany toward England to an extraordinary degree—an assertion which must be taken in conjunction with the fact that for some years previously Bismarck had pursued a policy of pin-pricks toward Great Britain in every part of the world, particularly in Egypt, elsewhere in Africa, and throughout the Orient. Lord Granville laughingly replied that he presumed the cession of Gibraltar to Spain would strengthen the good relations of that country with England, Munster denying that there was any similarity between the two cases.

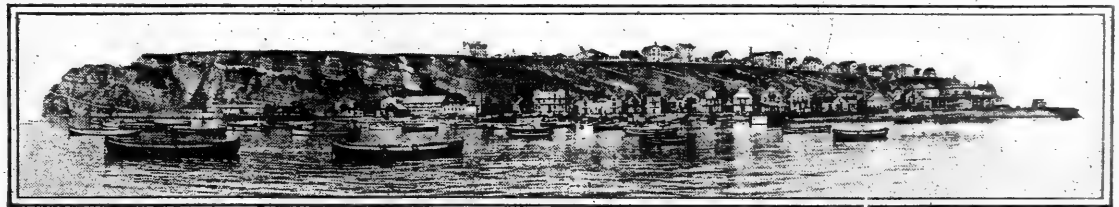
A little later in the same year Lord Granville wrote as follows concerning another conversation with the German Ambassador: "Munster sounded me again as to Heligoland. He said that the Chancellor (Bismarck) was bent on opening a way into the Baltic, and for this purpose there ought to be a great harbor at Heligoland; that we could not be expected to spend the capital required, but that Germany was ready to do so if the island was ceded to her, and to admit England to every advantage in connection therewith. He begged me not to mention the matter to my colleagues. I did so only to Gladstone, and we agreed upon a dilatory course."

Two years later Lord Granville was again approached by Munster, and writes as follows about it: "I reminded him of the tenor of our previous conversations. He once more referred to the intention of Germany to open a canal from the Baltic into the North Sea, which would offer great commercial advantages, not only to Germany, but also to us, as the greatest and most powerful maritime nation in the world. For the security of that canal it would be necessary to construct a good and fortified harbor at Heligoland. This could only be done at great expense, which England could not be expected to undertake, but for which Germany would be prepared. It would be necessary under the circumstances for Germany to have possession of the rock, but with conditions which would give all the advantages of the harbor to England. I was of the opinion that if Egyptian difficulties between the two countries were settled, and also certain colonial controversies relating to Africa, we could consider the cession of Heligoland. I subsequently consulted the War Office and the Admiralty as to the advantages of Heligoland to us. The War Office saw none. The Admiralty was strongly in favor of its importance. But its reasons seemed to me to be a little far-fetched."

Lord Granville went out of office almost immediately afterward, and was succeeded at the Foreign Office by Lord Salisbury, who remained there, save for a brief interregnum of a few months, in 1886, by Lord Rosebery, for the following six years. Everything goes to show that Lord Salisbury was of the same mind with regard to the importance of Heligoland as Lord Granville, and that he showed himself more amenable to the suggestions of Prince Munster. For in 1887 Bismarck inaugurated the construction of the Kiel Canal, which he would certainly not have done had he not obtained some assurances from Munster in London as to the certainty of Great Britain eventually consenting to the surrender of Heligoland, which would necessarily constitute the key to the projected waterway. This was a year before the present Kaiser's succession to the German Crown.

In the first days of August of 1890, when a large proportion of the members of both houses of the National Legislature at Westminster had already left London for the Cowes Regatta, for Scotland, and for thermal resorts on the Continent, Lord Salisbury suddenly announced to a most sparsely attended Parliament the fact that in the name of the Crown he had concluded a treaty with Germany whereby the latter withdrew all her rights to Uganda and to other portions of what is now British East Africa, in return for which Great Britain had transferred the sovereignty of Heligoland to the Kaiser. The announcement took Parliament and the public in Great Britain, in Germany, and, for the matter of that, everywhere else, entirely by surprise. The treaty did not require, under the terms of the English Constitution, any legislative sanction, and it is rather interesting to recall, in view of subsequent developments, that people in England, as well as in Germany, were disposed to regard Great Britain as having got far and away the best of the bargain in the matter.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, universally regarded in those days as the most eminent authority on all questions relating to the Dark Continent, who (having a few months previously returned from his Emin relief expedition, which took him clear across the continent from the west to



Lower and Upper Town, Heligoland.

the east coast) had been consulted by Lord Salisbury about the deal, publicly expressed the opinion that Great Britain had secured an entire suit of clothes, indeed, a whole outfit of clothes, in return for "a mere trouser button."

Much the same view was taken at Berlin, where a good deal of popular enthusiasm had up to that time prevailed with regard to the activities of General von Wissmann, of Dr. Karl Peters, and of Eugene Wolff in obtaining grants of territory in East and Central Africa to the German Empire, through treaties, from the native rulers and tribal chieftains. What, it was asked in the Kaiser's capital, at Hamburg, and in other leading German cities, was the idea of sacrificing all the German gains in the Dark Continent, nearly a million of square miles of territory, for a little bit of rock in the North Sea? In fact, William and his new Chancellor, General Count Caprivi—Bismarck had been dismissed a few months previously—came in for no end of criticism, and the address delivered by the Kaiser on taking possession of Heligoland, just twenty-five years ago, which was published far and wide throughout Germany, fell very flat. It ran as follows:

"Four days ago I celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Woerth, in 1870, at which my revered grandfather and my father gave the first hammer-stroke toward the foundation of the new German Empire. Now twenty years have gone by, and I, William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, reincorporate this island with the German Fatherland, without war, and without bloodshed, as the ultimate piece of German earth. This island is chosen as a bulwark in the sea, a protection to German fisheries, a central point for my ships of war, a place and harbor of safety in the German Ocean against all enemies who may dare to show themselves upon it. I hereby take possession of this land, whose inhabitants I greet, and in token thereof I command that my standard be hoisted, and beside it that of my navy."

It is difficult to know what the Kaiser meant by "reincorporating" Heligoland, for the island had never belonged to Prussia, nor even to Germany, save when temporarily hypothecated to the free city of Hamburg for loans advanced by the latter to the Dukes of Schleswig and of Holstein, to whom it belonged, as such, and also in their capacity as Kings of Denmark. In fact, it formed part of the island possessions of Denmark when ceded by the latter in 1814 to the English, who had seized it in 1807, and who held it until its surrender to Germany in 1890.

Situated at a distance of twenty-eight miles from the nearest point of the German mainland, and now barely seventy acres in extent, it possessed in ancient times an area of several hundred square miles. As long as Heligoland was an English dependency there hung on the walls of Government House a wonderful old chart, reproduced in the Royal Geographical Magazine of 1876, showing that the island was watered by several small rivers, that a dozen churches, monasteries and convents flourished there, and that it could boast of no less than four different and excellent harbors.

This chart was said to date from the reign of Charlemagne, more than a thousand years ago, and it is worthy of remark that the intimate friends and contemporaries of that monarch, namely, Bishop Adam of Bremen and the learned Alkuins, refer, in documents still in existence, at considerable length to the character of the island as indicated in the chart. They also emphasized its religious character, whence its name of Heligoland, or Holy Land, and it is a matter of tradition that in the days of the old Vikings the Goddess Hertha had her temple on the island, to which people from all parts of Scandinavia and Frisia made pilgrimages, while St. Willibrod first preached Christianity there toward the close of the seventh century.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century the island had lost two-thirds of its area through the inroads of the stormy seas, which continued their ravages until in 1714 the size of the island had dwindled to 173 acres. Seventy years later the seas tore the island asunder, dividing it into the so-called Island and the Dune, while by the time that Germany had taken possession, in 1890, the islands had still further shrunk to their present size.

There is little doubt but that they would have shrunk still more since then had not the Kaiser devoted enormous sums of money to preventing further encroachments of the sea, filling in all the fissures and the caverns with a particularly durable form of concrete and facing the entire cliffs of the principal island—cliffs which rise to a height of about 200 feet—with a tremendously strong granite and in part armor-plated wall, the masonry being yards in depth. Moreover, by means of breakwaters the stretch of sea between the two islands has been converted into a large and wonderfully protected harbor, which serves as a base for the light cruisers and submarines of the German Navy.

The cliffs are surmounted with disappearing forts of the most modern description armed with immense Krupp guns carrying in the neighborhood of twenty miles. Equipped with sheds and hangars for Zeppelins and aeroplanes, Heligoland serves as a base for the operations of German aircraft, while the whole rock is pierced in every direction, like Gibraltar, with galleries and tunnels to admit of the handling of the concealed guns, which literally bristle from every point of the island. The German Government admitted five years ago that it had already then spent some $50,000,000 on the rock.

Since that time probably as much more has been expended in developing the defenses of this island, which the English throughout their tenure thereof had left virtually undefended and without any garrison. Indeed, in the English days it merely served as a sea-bathing resort for the people of Northern Germany, and especially for the members of certain of the German reigning houses, who were glad to find refuge there from the terribly tiresome etiquette with which royalty is always burdened in Germany. Moreover, Heligoland enjoyed the same sort of vogue as Gretna Green formerly possessed on the border line of England and Scotland. For couples who found obstacles in the way of their matrimonial projects in Germany and Austria and desired for one reason or another to escape all the legal formalities and red-tape incidental to marriage at home experienced no difficulty in getting themselves wedded by the solitary Lutheran pastor of the island.

It is no exaggeration to state that not alone the Heligolanders themselves, but even the German visitors and residents were happier under the English flag than under that of Germany. Many Germans made their home there, and it was in a wooden gabled house on the island that Hoffman von Fallersleben wrote in 1841, while a political refugee, his celebrated German patriotic song, "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Civilians, however, are not wanted in naval strongholds such as that into which Heligoland developed after 1890. Visitors were discouraged, especially foreigners. Most of the natives were expropriated, receiving good round sums of money for their holdings, which were taken over by the Government, and were asked to leave the island, while thirty-six hours before the outbreak of war between Germany and England all the remaining natives and civilian residents were removed en masse from Heligoland to a stretch of territory on the banks of the River Elbe some forty miles from the mouth of that river, which had been specially prepared for just such an emergency.

The question will naturally occur to the readers of this article as to what would have been gained by Great Britain if she had retained the island in her hands instead of surrendering it to Germany. So far as I can see, the only way in which Great Britain would have profited would have been that Heligoland would not have developed into the German naval stronghold which it is today. The island is too far distant from English shores to have served as a naval base for Great Britain or even to admit of its having been held, in its former defenseless condition, against Germany in war time.

From 1890, when the island was ceded to Germany, until the death of Queen Victoria, ten years later, Great Britain leaned towards Germany, and saw in France and Russia her principal adversaries in times of peace, and her probable foes in the event of war. Any break in the ties of the then friendship between Great Britain and Germany appeared "unthinkable." That was the expression used by Lord Salisbury, by Prince Munster, the German Ambassador to England; by Bismarck, and even by such clever, far-sighted experts and writers on naval strategy as the late Admiral Colomb, R. N., and his American friend and fellow-master on such matters, Admiral Mahan, U. S. N.

But after the Boer War the foreign policies of Great Britain and Germany underwent a change. In the face of the ever-growing hostility of the War Party at Berlin, of the Pan-Germanist movement, and of the German Navy League, England was forced to turn from her to Russia, and to France, who are today her loyal allies, and it may safely be asserted that in view of these altered relations between Germany and England in the last fifteen years, the present war between the two countries would have been precipitated at any moment during that time if Great Britain had attempted to put Heligoland into a state of defense, or to convert it into another English—in lieu of a German—Gibraltar.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF NAVAL BOARD

Secretary Daniels Says Great Inventors Will Originate Ideas and Discuss Those of Others

By Edward Marshall

TO give the nation's navy the benefit of the best thought of the nation's great civilian experts is the plan of Secretary Daniels, and his device for doing it is revolutionary.

By the frankly grateful statement of the Secretary himself, one of THE NEW YORK TIMES interviews, in which Thomas A. Edison gave his views of what America should do to make herself invincible, and, therefore, peaceful, was responsible for the project of establishing as an adjunct of the Navy an Advisory Board of great civilians.

Of this board Mr. Daniels named one member, Mr. Edison, asking the technical societies of the nation to supply the others by their own politically non-partisan election. His hope was and is that thus may be accomplished an important detail of the interesting job of keeping the United States bright at a time when all the balance of the world is stained with battle-blood and dimmed by battle-smoke.

The week before it had been my great good fortune to have the epoch-making talk with Mr. Edison which resulted in the creation of this plan, I had discussed with Mr. Daniels his own hopes for the navy.

After the new plan was announced it seemed most likely that the fresh development might well have altered some of these, so I went to Washington again to talk things over once more with the Secretary in the light of new events.

"What do you expect of the new board?" I asked at once.

"Two things," said Mr. Daniels. "I expect it both to originate ideas and to examine those of others, critically and with such a concentration of ability as never has existed in the personnel of any other board.

"I shall not be disappointed. This board of great civilians will add more to the strength and efficiency of our navy than any one idea outside the service ever has added to the strength of any navy.

"Puzzling mechanical problems continually arise in these days of highly specialized fighting devices. Certainly we can hope more effectively to solve these problems when we have concentrated in the makeup of a Naval Advisory Board the nation's very greatest civilian experts in machines to work in harmony with our ablest naval men and for the selfsame object.

"It is a curious fact that the world's civilian citizens often have felt themselves shut out from making contributions of ideas to their Governments.

"Sometimes they have made them, but it has been the general impression that every effort has been made to render this a difficult process. No one even can roughly guess at what the Governments have lost through lack of real co-operation between civilian experts and the navies of their nations.

"It is interesting to recall the fact, in this connection, that Ericsson was a civilian and that when he proposed his ironclad, the famous Monitor, which sank the Confederate Merrimac in Hampton Roads, there was much opposition to a Government trial of the idea.

"I do not think it in the least improbable that if our Government at the time had not been engaged in war and fairly desperate for fighting machines he might have found it utterly impossible to get a trial for his epochmaking invention.

"But the problems of this naval day are far more complicated than were the problems of that naval day. Sea fighting has developed into a highly specialized science, in which men must fail unless they be learned in the science of an exactly scientific profession. Bravery, of course, is as great a trait as ever, but in these days the merely brave man could not be the most effective. We must have upon our ships men who are not only brave but highly educated in their very technical work.

"The present European war has revealed a startlingly complete change in naval methods.

"The great battle between the mightiest fighting ships the world ever has known, which was confidently thought to be a certainty of the next war two years ago, has not occurred.

"It is most unlikely that it will occur.

"But the submarine, which, like the Monitor, was regarded as a possibility, but not as a certainty, has proved to be of great importance. It has slipped up to the side of warships and other craft of many times its size and sent them to the bottom, it has so demonstrated its effectiveness that great flotillas of the world's most imposing warships never have been sent out of their harbors, but lie in them, rusting, while the contest rages, guarded closely by torpedo nets against an undersea attack.

"Naval men have played their admirable part in the development of submarines both in this country and abroad, but, none the less, in its inception the submarine is a civilian and not a naval product.

"Holland and Lake, both of our own nation, neither of them ever in any way connected with the navy, have been the individuals to do most for its perfection. Holland died before he saw his dreams come wholly true, but Lake, today, is actually building submarines at his own shipyards.

"The Government today also is building for itself a submarine at its own shipyards, but in the main it is building it upon the lines which these two civilian

geniuses developed as the result of their great concentration upon the single problem, unhampered by attention to the general details of the naval service. The Government in building is paying Mr. Lake for the use of his patented devices. But the Government has moved slowly and finds that this has handicapped it. For the Government-built submarine it will be unable to get, for love or money, the best-known engine within less than a year's time.

"Both the aeroplane and its development, the hydroaeroplane, are devices of civilian origin. While Government brains—and it must be thoroughly understood that nothing I may say about the need of co-operation of civilian brains with those of naval men is a reflection upon naval brains—have done much toward their perfection, civilians have done far more. That has been inevitable, and similar facts will be inevitable in future.

"These riders of the air and joint riders of the air and water need new engine ideas, too, yet under the system which has been pursued we have not found them. There are but a few concerns which manufacture engines, either for the underwrater craft or aircraft, and their hands are overfull.

"They have done well for us, and we have done well for ourselves, but still we are confronted by unsolved engine problems of immense importance.

"Is it not obvious that we shall be the gainers when this civilian board cooperates with us?

"Certainly this great nation is capable of solving that annoying problem of submarine and air motive power; but it is of such importance that, as certainly, we must put all the nation's ablest engine-planning brains at work upon it. In that direction, to my mind, and not in the direction of a studied refusal to seek wisdom which may lie outside of a Government department must lie our national security.

"Another problem of immense importance, upon which might rest the fate of some momentous day if this nation unfortunately ever should be forced to go to war, is that of the torpedo.

"When one is devised which can be fired beneath the water and give no surface indication of its passage as it speeds grimly to its mark, the secrecy and, therefore, the effectiveness of the submarine will be immensely multiplied.

"For a long time the naval experts of the world have been working upon this. They have not solved the puzzle. The civilian board and the great interest in naval problems which it will arouse among civilian inventors may easily result in the discovery of some device which will accomplish that.

"Explosives offer another group of problems which must be carefully considered, not only by the admirable brains which, already, we have concentrated in our naval personnel, but by all the best brains in the nation.

"These few rough statements of some unsolved questions which most need solution will give a slight idea of the great importance of the work for national defense which now remains undone, not only here but in the balance of the world.

"The referendum feature of my plan will consist in placing these and other similar questions before the members of the board. I think the initiative, the announcement of newly created ideas, soon will follow in most instances.

"The eminent men who will make up the board will consider what is laid before them, and then, I think, we shall begin to see the working of the plan's initiative feature.

"I do not expect these celebrated and very busy men personally to devote much time to the questions of the board. But an immense advantage to the nation will accrue if we succeed in planting our most vital problems in these minds.

"We know that soil is fertile. We know that, for already it has produced mechanical and scientific marvels which have made us the world's wonder. Then it is not unreasonable, is it, to hope that such seed planted in such soil will grow and presently will fructify in great ideas which will make us so secure against attack that none will ever run the risk of trying to annoy us?

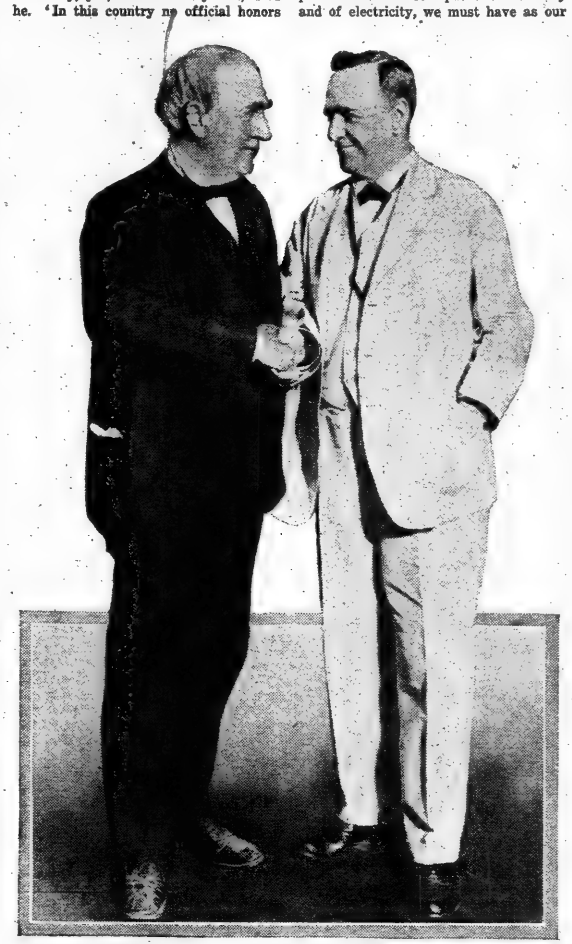
"The big thing about the whole idea of the board, I think, it is that it will bring into the definite service of our Government the men whose brains could not be purchased for such work by any conceivable expenditure of money.

"Their payment will lie in their realization of the highest patriotic service. When I went to Mr. Edison to ask him to accept the Chairmanship, I told him that I did not ask him for myself, that I did not even ask him for the navy, but that I asked him for the whole United States.

"That pleased him, I imagine, and it was absolutely true.

"Then, after he had told me that he would accept, I asked him if he thought that other eminent men who might be asked to work with us would be likely to accept the invitation.

"'Why, yes, I'm sure they will,' said he. 'In this country no official honors



Secretary Daniels and Thomas A. Edison.
(Photo American Press Association.)

have been provided for inventors or for other scientists. There are official honors waiting for the lawyer in the nation's Judgeships—and so on. But for the scientist there are none.

"'This board supplies an honor of the highest order. Every man selected for its membership will feel as might an Englishman who had received a knighthood.'

"That was very gratifying.

"I am sure that men thus animated will accomplish wonders in creating helpful thought.

"Fulton thought about the steamship when no naval man had done so.

"When we began to build the Monitor both naval and civilian experts said the Government was wasting money. When it accomplished its great feat they criticised the Government because it had not built more monitors.

"Under the stimulation of the certainty of a sympathetic civilian body to consider them, other ideas as startling as the great thought of the turret ironclad surely will come to the surface, the inventions of great brains, today as utterly unknown as Ericsson's was then.

"Money could not do, I think, what thus this board will do. No one ever stimulated minds to great inventions by giving known inventors money and telling them to take it, go to some secluded spot and there invent new wonders. We must bring out the ideas which, unbidden, arrive in the creative mind—the inspirations.

"Most of the men who will comprise the board have spent their splendid energies at the invention of the instruments of peace, not warfare. That is as it should be.

"It is to be regretted that conditions ever should have risen which must request of them a change in the productive channels of their thought, diverting it toward warfare.

"But since this has occurred, and since military and naval conditions have swerved so far away from those which we have spent so lavishly of time and money in preparing for, since they have turned so generally from the old-time paths into the modern paths of chemistry and of electricity, we must have as our advisers the most thoughtful, most progressive, most developed men.

"Modern warfare is a very different affair from that of old. No bands with music thrill the hearts of Europe's fighting men on land or sea today.

"The glitter and the pomp of brilliant uniforms are gone forever.

"One chemist, one electrician might be greater in the warfare of the future than Napoleon, at his best, was in the warfare of the past.

"One scientist very probably may do more for the United States than any Admiral or General could do.

"It is interesting and very gratifying to find how quickly the thought of this consulting board has captured the people's thought throughout the country.

"The letters have poured in from every sort of people. The Vice President has sent me one. It said the plan caught his imagination, for he favored no armament save for our own defense, but that that must be complete.

"That is the American sentiment which most frequently has been expressed, from every section of the nation.

"I have a barrelful of letters and editorial clippings. I am saving these to read while I am on vacation and have not the slightest doubt that in them will be found many suggestions of great value, for it is plain enough that, today, owing to this plan, thousands of brains are working at our national problem, which, previous to the publication of your interview with Mr. Edison, had not given any thought to it.

"I have no doubt that I shall find among these letters many from the nation's so-called 'cranks.' But what is a crank? The crank of today is the genius of tomorrow. Our 'cranks' have done great things. They have done harmful things, sometimes, but they have done some very useful things. The few letters which will prove to be unwise won't bother me at all.

"We have gone through enough of these communications to make us feel certain of the average value. Some of them will be among the first things to be brought to the attention of the new Advisory Board.

"One, from Colorado, suggests an improvement in wireless telegraphy. We at once discussed it with the head of our department, who was very much impressed by it.

"We then asked the man to come to Washington, but it seems that he has not the funds, and we have none from which at present we can draw.

"You see? That man, without funds for the journey to Washington and without funds for experimentation, may have a very great idea. That is a situation which doubtless is recurring constantly. It is an evil and a waste, and the existence of the board will do much, I hope, to do away with its repetition in the future.

"It is evident that we need a national laboratory. Its value to the nation easily might be inestimable.

"Some years ago we established at Annapolis a laboratory for coal testing. In one year these coal tests saved the Government as much as it will cost to run the laboratory for many years.

"We now take for the navy only coal from mines which have been tested and which we know produce coal sure to burn effectively and economically in naval ships. Through this laboratory we have discovered that the coal of Government-owned mines up in Alaska is good for naval vessels, and through its tests we have discovered many valuable things concerning oil as fuel.

"But it is comparatively small and narrow in its scope. What we really need is a great institution for close chemical analysis which will cost from half a million to a million dollars, and which will be supported by an annual appropriation to be expended in accordance with the directions of the new Advisory Board in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy.

"The board, too, should be allowed to compensate originators of good ideas, even though these men be in the navy. I think this is imperative and mere justice. We have men in the navy who have done extraordinary things, but it is conceivable that they might do things more wonderful if they could be paid for what they do and relieved of other work, for that procedure would enable them to concentrate on the production of more big ideas and upon the full development of those which they already have produced.

"American genius will meet any needs and meet them as they have not been met by the conventional methods of the older nations. Always we have been creative people and original and daring people. But, perhaps, others have had more value from our own originality than we ourselves have had. That is certainly a failing of our system.

"Think of the submarine—purely an American idea! We have done less with it than any other of the really great nations. Think of the folly of it!

"Suppose that, through governmental aid, we had brought to its perfection the aeroplane, which is absolutely an American idea. How vast would be our present-day advantage.

"But what really occurred?

"When Langley got some public money with which to build the first one, he could not get enough, and so it failed and was discredited. He died a broken-hearted man.

"Yet we now know that Langley was a genius of high order, and a practical genius, too. His ideas were exactly right, so far as flying was concerned.

"His device lacked only motive power. When Curtiss recently put a modern engine into the old Langley flying machine—the one whose failure crushed his soul and heaped the ridicule of fools on him—the apparatus flew as Langley had declared it would fly.

"Such a board as now is under way toward an effective formation, as the result of your remarkable interview with Mr. Edison, will tend to mobilize the genius of the country and will pay for its slight cost a thousand times a year in public service after once it is in operation."

TENNESSEE BACK FROM WAR ZONE

Adventures of Armored Cruiser That Has Been in Troubled Waters of Turkey for Eight Months

DISPLAYING her homeward-bound pennant, 610 feet long, the longest that ever trailed astern a modern man of war, her decks lined with cheering bluejackets, with happy officers on her bridge and on her decks, and her four big funnels emitting great clouds of jet black smoke, the United States armored cruiser Tennessee steamed unheralded and uncheered into New York harbor a few days ago. Lacking just six days, the Tennessee had been gone a whole year, during eight months of which she was cruising in the troubled waters of Turkey, her officers alert to see that harm did not come to Americans or to the helpless of others nations, whose interests in the unfortunate land of the Moslems had been intrusted to Uncle Sam.

From Oct. 23, 1914, in the afternoon of which day the Tennessee was reported "standing in" by foreign men-of-war off Beirut, until June 27 last, when the long homeward-bound pennant was "broke" off Jaffa, Syria, and the big cruiser, her "jackies" singing their own particular version of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," finally "stood out for New York" there was hardly a day without "something doing."

Let the log of the Tennessee tell the story of Captain Decker's cruise. The log book is one of the bulkiest ever penned aboard an American ironclad.

When the Tennessee took on a big consignment of oranges grown in the groves that dot the Holy Land, the log records that fact. When the skipper of a British or a French man-of-war came aboard to tell Captain Decker how glad he was to see him, the log chronicles the occurrence. And when, off Smyrna, the Turks fired a few shots at a Tennessee steam launch in which was Captain Decker, the log very briefly informs you that the officers of the Tennessee did not approve of this diversion on the part of the Turks one bit.

The Tennessee "stood out to sea" from New York late in the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1914, heading for Falmouth, England. On board she carried a precious cargo of American gold, all in little kegs to be used in getting stranded Americans in Europe back home. During her first weeks in European waters she journeyed, ferryboat fashion, back and forth between French and British ports, conveying to England the uphappy Americans whose pocketbooks were empty and who had been caught between the fires, so to speak, when the war broke out.

Her mission to England, France, and Holland fulfilled, the Tennessee sailed for Brindisi, Italy, on what was supposed to be the last leg of her European journey. In the early afternoon of Oct. 12 the cruiser entered the harbor of Brindisi.

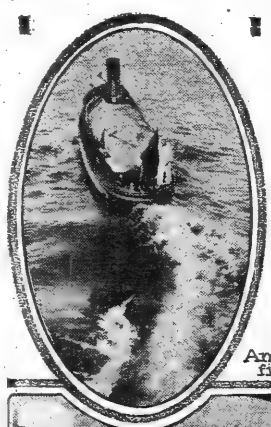
Then came the orders not to return home but go to Turkish waters. On Oct. 19 the Tennessee bade farewell to Brindisi and headed for Beirut. Four days later she was swinging at anchor in the Turkish port. Here the bluejackets were given shore leave and they swarmed over the place and spent money as American sailors can. The foreign colony kept open house and a Tennessee cap ribbon was a passport into nearly every home.

Oct. 30 the Tennessee weighed anchor and sailed for the Island of Mitylene, now a part of Greece. Her arrival caused a great commotion, and the whole population headed for the shore waving flags and cheering. They thought the Tennessee was one of the battleships that the United States had sold to the Greek Government. They came alongside the cruiser in every conceivable kind of hand-propelled craft, with the Governor General leading the way in his official launch.

While in Mitylene, Captain Decker decided to give his men a little battle practice. He put them through the battle drill, then he instructed them some more in torpedo defensive work, and, last of all and to the great delight of the onlooking islanders, the Tennessee fired a real torpedo from one of her 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Since everybody seemed to be at war in that part of the world, Captain Decker thought it not unwise to do a little training himself in the friendly waters of the Aegean Sea.

After this for several weeks the Tennessee was going nearly all the time. One day she would be anchored off the town of Scio, on the island of Chios; then off she would sail for Chesme or Vourlah, Turkey; back again to Scio; then to Smyrna and Jaffa and Beirut.

It was while in the harbor of Smyrna on the morning of Nov. 16 last that Captain Decker was fired upon by the Turks. It was 8:30 A. M., and the skipper was going ashore in steamer launch No. 1 to pay his respects to the officials of the Turkish port. The Stars and Stripes fluttered astern. Suddenly three 3-inch shells, one quickly following the other, whistled over his launch. The shots were heard on the Tennessee, and hurried preparations were made to get her cleared for action. The two big 10-inch turrets swung around shoreward and the muzzles of the big guns pointed straight at the fortifications of Smyrna.



American launch that was fired on by Turks

Refugees aboard U.S.S. Tennessee

Captain Decker decided to forego the pleasure of a possible cup of black coffee with the Turkish officials, and steamed back to the Tennessee. He was mad through and through because of the undeserved and uncalled-for insult offered the flag. But Captain Decker never loses his head. Despite the great provocation he remained the "ideal neutral," and when he climbed back aboard the Tennessee the wireless sputtered the news of "the incident" to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople.

The next morning the Tennessee "stood out" for Scio and there she stayed for more than three weeks. While she was off that port the crew was exercised in the art of mine-dragging, given practice in clearing the ship for action and had some more torpedo practice with real torpedoes, "made in the U. S. A."

Alexandria, Egypt, was the next station after Scio, and after taking on a large amount of money for distribution to the suffering people of ancient Palestine, the Tennessee once more put to sea, and on Christmas Eve she was off Jaffa.

The ancient port was full of poverty-stricken refugees, old men and women, young women, and girls, and scores upon scores of little children. Many of them had never before seen the American flag. Twenty-one half famished French sisters of charity sought passage for the friendly land of Egypt, and Captain Decker told them to come along.

"A sad-faced bunch of sweet women" was the expression a bluejacket used the other day describing these nuns of France.

The second morning off Jaffa an old man, with long beard and wearing ragged clothes, came alongside the Tennessee in a little rowboat and climbed on board. He said he was a carpenter of Jaffa, and he wanted to know if he could enlist in the American Navy. He was broken-hearted when told that only Americans could serve in the United States Navy.

When the Tennessee left Jaffa on Dec. 27 she had on board 496 refugees of all ages and sizes and all of them poor. The bluejackets made clothes for some of the youngsters and tied "Tennessee" ribbons around the heads of the little girls.

Four times the Tennessee returned to Jaffa and each time she brought back to Alexandria a capacity cargo of refugees. On two occasions more than 1,000 unfortunates were crowded about the decks of the cruiser. On the sixth trip the Turkish authorities refused to permit any more refugees to leave the city. In February the Turks relented and several thousand more sufferers from Palestine were transported to Egypt on the Tennessee.

"The condition of those poor people was pitiful beyond description," said an officer of the Tennessee. "I never saw so many sad eyes before and hope never to see as many again. Some of the old men looked like patriarchs in the old biblical prints."

Feb. 9 found the Tennessee again cruising along the Turkish shore off Beirut. The baseball team was challenged by a college team from that port and the men of the Tennessee went ashore and won the game by the score of 7 to 3. Likewise, when off Smyrna a few days later, they gave a minstrel show and for the first time on any stage rendered the Tennessee version of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" with all the officers and men joining in the chorus. This is how they sing the marching song of the Allies on the Tennessee:

Back to New York City where I was bred
and born,
Back to New York City where they taught
me right from wrong,
Of all the countries I have seen, have nothing
on Broadway,
I long to drink my creme de menthe in a
New York cabaret.

CHORUS.

It's a long way to New York City,
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to dear old Broadway, to the
sweetest spot I know,
Good-bye to Alexandria, farewell Egyptian
shores,
It's a long, long way to New York City,
But my heart's right there.

II.

After leaving New York town to aid the
refugees,
It was on the sixth of August our bow
pointed toward the sea,
And after all our torture, we reached
Falmouth by the sea,
It was there we got our message from the
stranded refugees.

III.

Now we're leaving Rotterdam to sail for
Brindisi,
Rotterdam was as fine a place as you would
wish to see;
Now we're laying at Vourlah Bay, for
Turkey's in distress,
It was there our Captain showed his nerve
against the Turkish threats.

IV.

Since we've performed our duties in these
Oriental lands,
I hope to see us sailing soon for dear old
Yankee land,
For there my friends are waiting to greet me
by the hand,
And I'll surely appreciate New York town
when I get there again.

On March 26 the Tennessee was again in the harbor of Alexandria. The harbor was full of warships and transports, for the Dardanelles fight was on in all of its fury. One of the French hospital ships was the French liner Lorraine, one of the French Line that was in the New York trade prior to the war. One bluejacket counted ninety British and French transports in Alexandria harbor one morning. The men of the Tennessee saw nearly 100,000 soldiers leave for the death-fields of Turkey, and they saw thousands of others brought back on the hospital ships, the victims of Turkish bullets and shrapnel.

On May 24 the wireless brought the news that Italy was at war with Austria. The Tennessee was then off Beirut and so was the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc. The Jeanne d'Arc shelled the petroleum tanks of Beirut after the skipper had warned all civilians to get out of range of his big guns. Subsequently the same cruiser sank two Turkish merchantmen after taking off their crews and putting them ashore.

On July 3 the homeward bound pennant was hoisted. The Tennessee again "stood out" to sea for New York and home.

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EMBARGO ON EXPORTING ARMS

Has United States a Legal or a Moral Duty to Establish One?--Precedents in Other Crises

The writer of the article herewith presented while Adjunct Professor of Law at Columbia University was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State by Secretary Root. Under Secretary Knox he twice represented the United States as agent in international arbitrations, once before The Hague Court. He is now engaged in the practice of the law in Washington, D. C.

By William Cullen Dennis.

A neutral nation must, in all things relating to the war, observe an exact impartiality toward the parties.—(Jefferson to Gouverneur Morris, United States Minister at France, Aug. 16, 1793).

THE really important and underlying question pending between the United States and Germany is the matter of American exports of munitions of war to Great Britain and her allies. An embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war would undoubtedly pave the way to an easy solution of all other questions between this country and the Teutonic allies, including the problems arising out of Germany's war zone and her submarine warfare on British commerce.

Has the United States either a legal or a moral duty to establish such an embargo, i. e., to forbid the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerents? The considerations involved in this question are not new or peculiar to the present contest; witness Lowell's complaint in his inimitable Biglow Papers, of a similar traffic on the part of British subjects during the civil war, when he said:

> You wonder why we're hot, John.
> Your mark was on the guns,
> The neutral guns that shot, John,
> Our brothers and our sons.

Witness also Sir William Vernon Harcourt's masterly defense under the pen name of Historicus of the right of the citizens of neutral nations to engage in this trade, a defense to which practically nothing can be added at the present day aside from bringing it up to date.

The Present Rule of International Law Is Clear.

Fortunately, there is not and can not be any serious dispute as to what the rule of international law upon this subject is. The rule, and the reasons for the rule, were laid down in unequivocal terms over one hundred years ago by Jefferson and Hamilton in the midst of a crisis which was infinitely greater for our infant nation than that through which we are passing today.

Jefferson, in writing to Ternant, the French Minister, on May 15, 1793, said:

> We have answered, that our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms; that it is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries, in which we have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle, and impossible in practice.

And the same day, Hamilton, in one of his illuminating letters to Washington, took the same position, saying:

> A neutral nation has a general right to trade with a power at war. The exception of contraband articles is an exception of necessity; it is a qualification of the general right of the neutral nation in favor of the safety of the belligerent party. And it is from this cause, and the difficulty of tracing in the course of commercial dealings, that, for the peace of nations, the external penalty of confiscation is alone established.

The Hague Conventions of 1907, Nos. V. and XIII., regulating respectively the rights and duties of neutral powers, in case of war on land and sea, contain the following identical provision, Article 7:

> A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or fleet.

This article was reported to the conference by a sub-commission, of which besides a number of distinguished jurists the military delegates of both Germany and Austria were members, and was adopted without objection from any quarter. It was explained and defended by the official "reporter," Colonel Borel, professor at the University of Geneva and plenipotentiary delegate of Switzerland, in his report (which under the practice of The Hague Conferences is practically an official commentary on the convention) on substantially the same grounds which had been advanced nearly a century earlier by Jefferson and Hamilton. Germany is a party to Convention V. and Great Britain to Convention XIII., while the United States

William Cullen Dennis.

and Austria-Hungary are parties to both conventions. However, all the belligerents in the present war not being parties to either convention, it may be granted neither is technically in force. But this is really immaterial since the article in question is merely declaratory of the universally accepted rule.

This rule has been repeatedly asserted by our State Department during the present war, (circular of the Department of State of Oct. 15, 1914; Secretary Bryan to Senator Stone, Jan. 20, 1915; Secretary of State to the German Ambassador, April 21, 1915,) and its correctness has been repeatedly and consistently recognized by Germany, which, while strongly maintaining that the course of the United States in continuing to permit its citizens to engage in contraband trade with the Allies at the same time that we have "achieved no success or only an unmeaning success" in preventing Great Britain from interfering with legitimate American trade with Germany, is inconsistent with "the spirit of true neutrality," admits that it does not constitute a "formal breach of neutrality." (See the German Minister for Foreign Affairs to the American Ambassador at Berlin, Feb. 16, 1915; memorandum on the German-American trade and the question of delivery of arms, transmitted by the German Embassy to the Secretary of State, April 4, 1915.)

And Dr. Dernburg, who until his still recent departure is generally supposed to have been the Kaiser's unofficial envoy near the American people, at a scientific gathering at which he was accorded the privileges of the floor as a distinguished visitor, thought it proper to deny with some heat, if not indeed with a suggestion of "frightfulness," a statement which he conceived had been made by another speaker, to the effect that "Germany had protested against the legality or right of shipping arms and ammunition from this country."

Dr. Dernburg said: "I want to state here most emphatically that Germany at no time has disputed the right to ship or sell arms. This statement that she has is absolutely false." (See the official revision of his remarks, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July 1915, Page 195.)

But if the newspaper version as telegraphed from Europe of the recent Austrian note protesting against the sale of arms and ammunition to the Allies by this country is accurate (and probably it is in substance correct) Austria has "gone Germany one better" and advanced to the position so emphatically repudiated by Dr. Dernburg, so far as Germany is concerned, and has argued that owing to the size and one-sidedness of our traffic in arms with the Allies it is not "in conformity with the practice of strict neutrality."

The suggestion that the legitimacy of contraband trade may be affected by its size has been made before, but has never found a lodgment in the law. It is an attempt to read into the plain rule of law which Austria-Hungary accepted unhesitatingly at The Hague in 1907 a wholly unauthorized and impractical proviso. It may be safely dismissed as simply one more of the protests which belligerents have frequently made in the past whenever their ox was gored—protests which have with practical uniformity been disregarded by neutrals. It would be a work of supererogation to pile up diplomatic and judicial authorities in support of the right of the citizens of a neutral nation to engage in contraband trade with a belligerent. There is perhaps no important rule of international law which is better settled.

When any rule of international law emerges from the perennial conflict between neutrals and belligerents with such unanimous acceptance, it may be safely assumed that, whatever may be said of it in theory, it is based upon sound, practical considerations. The justification for the particular rule in question is not far to seek. So long as war is to be carried on, a fair balance of convenience must be struck between the necessities of belligerents and the rights of neutrals. It would be oppressive and impracticable to call upon a neutral nation to harass its own citizens and restrain their conduct in their own country in manufacturing, selling, and exporting munitions of war. On the other hand, it would be futile to expect a belligerent to sit passively by and allow these munitions of war, once they have left the country of their origin and are embarked on the high seas, to reach its adversary. Hence the compromise. Neutral citizens may sell and export; a belligerent nation may intercept and confiscate if it can.

Should the Present Rule Be Changed?

It is to be conceded, of course, that there is nothing sacred about the compromise embodied in the present rule of international law. The rule can naturally be changed by common consent or international convention, and the United States can, if it sees fit, without reference to the rule of international law, change its municipal law by forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerents. Several bills to this effect were introduced at the last session of Congress, and there is an organized propaganda in the country working to this end.

In considering the proposed embargo, two general questions are presented for consideration—first, whether or not the proposed change is desirable in the abstract at any time, and, second, whether or not it is desirable at this time. The abstract question will be first considered.

If the rule of international law is to be changed, if it is to become a breach of neutrality for inhabitants of neutral countries to export munitions of war to belligerents, then immediately it becomes the duty of the neutral nation to prevent such exportation, just as it is now the duty of a neutral nation to prevent an armed expedition being set on foot upon its territory to attack a belligerent. And in like manner interested belligerents become entitled to take an interest in the performance of this duty on the part of the neutral, and to make reclamations for damages if the duty is not fulfilled with "due diligence."

Of course the United States could not work a change in the general rule of international law by laying an embargo, but it could enlarge the international duties of the United States. As soon as the embargo act became a law, belligerents, both by virtue of The Hague Convention of 1907, No. V., (Article 9,) as well as by the general principles of international law, would be entitled to demand that our new legislation be "impartially applied."

The practical result would be, therefore, that, whereas at present we have no responsibility with respect to the ordinary commercial exportation of munitions of war, the day after the proposed law goes into effect we would find ourselves liable to representations from any and all of the belligerents because of the alleged failure to use "due diligence" impartially to apply the new law by stopping the exportation of rifles from Portland, Me., or Oregon, ostensibly for lion hunting in Abyssinia, or blasting powder from El Paso, Texas, billed to some American mine owner in Mexico.

Moreover, the belligerents would not merely take an interest in the final act

of exportation, but they would naturally be watchful of the manufacture and shipment within the United States of arms and ammunition which might ultimately be destined for export, and would diligently seek to keep themselves informed thereof by their secret agents, and as diligently bring the reports of their secret agents to the State Department, with requests for preventive action.

Far from tending toward international harmony, the proposed legislation would, it is believed, tend to multiply our duties and burdens, and thereby to create international claims and international animosity. Neutral duties would be enormously increased and neutral rights restricted in an age when we had been taught to believe that peace and not war was to be the normal status of the nations. As Sir William Vernon Harcourt said in his Letters of Historicus, as regards a similar proposition advanced during the time of our civil war:

If the sale of munitions of war is to be held a breach of neutrality, instantly upon the declaration of war between two belligerents, not only the traffic by sea of all the rest of the neutral powers of the world would be exposed to the inconveniences of which they are already impatient, but the whole inland trade of every nation of the earth, which has hitherto been free, would be cast into the fetters. * * * It would give to the belligerent the right of interference in every act of neutral domestic commerce, till at last the burden would be so enormous that neutrality itself would become more intolerable than war, and the result of this assumed reform, professing to be founded on "the principles of eternal justice," would be nothing less than universal and interminable hostilities. (Quoted in Sec. 1,308, Moore's Digest, Page 970.)

Moreover, although the majority of the bills introduced at the last session of Congress are aimed only at the exportation of munitions of war, once the propriety of such legislation is granted in principle it ought not to and would not stop there. It would naturally be applied to conditional contraband, and no one can well foresee the complications to which it would lead.

Said Mr. Seward:

If Mexico shall prescribe to us what merchandise we shall not sell to French subjects, because it may be employed in military operations against Mexico, France must equally be allowed to dictate to us what merchandise we shall allow to be shipped to Mexico, because it might be belligerently used against France. Every other nation which is at war would have a similar right, and every other commercial nation would be bound to respect it as much as the United States. Commerce, in that case, instead of being free or independent, would exist only at the caprice of war. (Mr. Seward, Sec. of State, to Mr. Romero, Mexican Min., Dec. 15, 1862; Moore's Digest, Sec. 1,298, Page 938.)

Such being the justification for the present rule and the practical objections to the proposed change, what can be said in the abstract in favor of changing the established rule of international law in the manner proposed? So far as the writer is aware substantially only two arguments have been used in favor of such a change; first, that it is wrong for neutral Governments to permit their citizens to trade in munitions of war to be used against nations with which they are at peace; and, second, that the prohibition of this traffic would tend to diminish the frequency and severity of future wars. The ethical argument is, of course, sound from the point of view that all war is wrong, and that any assistance—direct or indirect—toward carrying on war is wrong under all circumstances.

Unfortunately, however, the world is not yet prepared to accept this viewpoint. If it was, war would cease to exist at once, and there would be no necessity for the legislation proposed. But, granting that wars must for the present be endured from time to time, it is submitted that it is very doubtful whether the proposed change would tend to render them less frequent or less bloody. It would simply result in largely increased purchases of munitions of war during times of peace, (unless it is also proposed to prohibit commerce in munitions of war in time of peace also,) and in the great increase in every country, and particularly in the United States, of the amount of fixed capital invested in the business of manufacturing munitions of war. In other words, if international commerce in munitions of war were forbidden while war itself remains, every country, according to its capacity, would have to do as Germany has done in anticipation of failure to control the seas, and every nation would have its own Essen and its own "Kanonen König."

And if by any chance a peaceful country like the United States became involved in war before it had adjusted itself to the new rule by building up great establishments for the production of arms and armament, it would pay dearly for its neglect. Instead of decreasing, it is believed that this would increase the influences in every State which make for war, unless the whole business of the manufacture of arms and munitions of war was everywhere made a Government monopoly, which would raise other interesting questions—among them, whether or not the entire world has yet progressed to the point where liberty would be safe if revolution were made practically impossible through universal Governmental control of the manufacture of munitions of war—questions which would lead us too far afield.

Let us not be deceived into thinking that we can abolish war by making it more burdensome for neutrals, and compelling even the non-military nations to join in the competitive construction of gun factories.

Should the Present Rule be Changed Now?

So much on the abstract question as to changing the long-established rule of international law. But how stands the case for the proposed legislation, in view of the actual conditions now obtaining? The proponents of this legislation maintain "that it is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us," that as a practical matter England commands the seas, and arms and munitions can only be exported to the Allies and not to Germany and Austria; that the rule of international law therefore lacks under these circumstances the "moral background" which supports it, and, to maintain it, is to fail in genuine neutrality.

In this connection reference is made to Jefferson's statement that, in order that "the purchases of arms here may work no inequality between the parties at war, the liberty to make them will be enjoyed equally by both." But the answer to this suggestion is obvious. The liberty to make purchases, to which Jefferson referred, is still "enjoyed equally" by both belligerents, and it is no more the concern of the United States that Germany is unable to import contraband because the British fleet commands the seas than it would be if her failure to make use of her liberty to purchase resulted from lack of money to pay for the arms, or because the Krupp works were able to supply all her necessities, as may perhaps be the case.

With all deference to those who talk about "changed conditions," it is submitted that suddenly to change our law, which conforms to our international duties, because England has won the command of the sea, (rather more completely than she did a hundred years ago,) is simply to intervene to undo the effects of her naval victories. There was a time, not so very long ago, when Germany was victorious in the South Pacific. Would it have been fair for Chile immediately after the German victory to have forbidden the exportation of arms and ammunition on the ground that none could get through to England?

It is said by one of the Congressional sponsors of the proposed legislation that it would "absolutely stop the war in ninety days." (Hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Page 8.) But how? Another Congressional sponsor explains:

Those who have made an ironclad agreement among themselves not to quit until one side is crushed, if they found themselves without the necessary implements of war * * * might be inclined to talk peace. (Hearings, Page 102.)

In other words, (in spite of protestations that "the peace which does come will be a matter of negotiation between the warring powers,") this legislation is advocated by its authors on the ground that it will force the Allies to sue for peace in ninety days, and on the further ground that it will demonstrate and vindicate the genuineness of our neutrality.

It is even argued that the passage of the proposed legislation would so illustrate the quality of our neutrality as to increase the availability of this country as a possible mediator at the close of hostilities. But most people will reflect that a referee who changed the rules of the game after the ball was in play, for the professed purpose of depriving one side of an advantage it had gained under the existing rules, would scarcely be called upon to umpire the next game.

Dr. Kuno Francke, an American citizen of German birth, whose affection for the land of his fathers and loyalty to the land of his adoption render him a worthy representative of the millions of American citizens of Germanic origin who are a credit alike to America and Germany, has pointed out the manifest tendency of this unfair and revolutionary proposal.

Unfortunately, however, some of our American citizens of Germanic origin, especially certain of those who are particularly active as "German-Americans," or, as Bernhardi puts it, "American-Germans," either do not see the situation as clearly as Dr. Francke sees it or else allow their emotions unduly to upset their judgment.

If the proposed legislation, when impartially and carefully considered, did really make for the maintenance of strict neutrality, it is reasonable to suppose that it would be advocated by many fair-minded men whose sympathies were pro-Ally as well as by those whose sympathies were pro-German. But the ancestry and sentiments of the great majority of those who are urging this legislation, as frankly and proudly proclaimed by them, indicate that "the contrary is quite the reverse."

Says Bernhardi:

The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American-Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and thus united constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon. (Germany and the Next War, Page 78.)

And although the author of one of the pending bills told the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Jan. 5 that Bernhardi "is looked upon as a crank in Germany," (Hearings, Page 105,) one cannot but wonder in running over the names of the gentlemen introduced by this same Congressman to the committee the day before, in order that they might speak in favor of his resolution, whether he and they were not proceeding on the theory that Bernhardi does occasionally at least have a lucid interval. On that day twelve gentlemen addressed the committee, all of German or Irish descent, and representing or conspicuously identified with various branches of the following societies, all German or Irish in name or in fact;

National German-American Alliance. American Neutrality League of St. Louis. German-Irish Central Legislative Committee of Chicago. Maryland Citizens' Committee for the Furtherance of Neutrality. United Irish Societies of America.

One of these gentlemen admonished the committee as follows:

I tell you, my friends, particularly from New York, the effect of that feeling which has gone abroad is tremendous today. That is what defeated Gov. Glynn of New York—the feeling that this Government is not neutral and impartial. (Page 82.)

Without expressing any opinion as to whether the attitude of the gentlemen who testified before the House Committee with respect to the proposed embargo is really representative of the membership of the German and Irish societies for which they appeared to speak or of our fellow-citizens of German and Irish birth or parentage, generally; and of course without for a moment questioning the good faith of anybody, and least of all that of the distinguished Congressman and peace advocate whose name is most commonly associated with this proposed legislation, and whose advocacy of the principle involved, as he informed the committee, antedates the war, one must respectfully agree with him in thinking that if the conditions as to the control of the sea and the relative efficiency and capacity of Krupp and Armstrong were reversed, while there would still be a large number of citizens protesting against the export of arms and ammunition under his leadership, "perhaps they would not be the same men." (Page 99.)

Precedent for the proposed action under such circumstances as the present, there is absolutely none. Obviously our embargo on the exportation of munitions of war in 1794, when war with England threatened, our general embargo of thirty days just before the war of 1812, and our embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war in 1898, just before we went to war with Spain, are not in point, unless the pending legislation be advocated (as it is by the author of one of the bills before Congress, [Hearings, Pages 38-41, &c.,]) as a precaution in view of our possibly becoming involved in the war.

The recent embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition, instituted by Italy while she was mobilizing and admittedly making every preparation for participation in the great struggle, is likewise not in point. Nor are similar embargoes declared during the present struggle by certain other neutral nations of Europe, which, in addition to their desire to keep all their munitions of war for possible use at home, are also probably influenced by their desire to free their commerce as far as possible from interruption by English cruisers searching for contraband.

As little relevant is our prohibition (under the old Spanish-American war resolution of 1898) of the shipment of arms and ammunition to Santo Domingo, in 1905.

The nearest approach to a precedent for the proposed legislation is the act of 1912, authorizing the President to forbid by proclamation the exportation of arms and munitions of war to "any American country where he finds conditions of domestic violence existing, which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States." Under the authority of this law, President Taft, on March 14, 1912, prohibited the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico. By virtue of his power, however, to prescribe "limitations and exceptions," President Taft permitted the export of munitions of war to the established and recognized Madero Government in Mexico.

Later on, after the assassination of Madero and our refusal to recognize or countenance General Huerta, President Wilson applied the prohibition to shipments of arms intended for the Huerta Government as well as for the Constitutionalists. Thereafter, in February, 1914, President Wilson lifted the embargo entirely on the formal ground that "the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based have essentially changed." And in a statement given to the press at the White House at that time it was explained that "the Executive order, under which the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico is forbidden, was a departure from the accepted practices of neutrality, a deliberate departure from those practices under a well-considered joint resolution of Congress—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist." Still later, after the taking of Vera Cruz, it is understood that the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico was informally again prohibited for a time, as a military precaution, lest these same arms should be used against our troops. And finally, at the present writing, arms and munitions of war are being exported to Mexico without restriction, although the newspapers at least are full of talk of a possible reimposition of the embargo.

It is submitted that the advocates of the proposed legislation are singularly unfortunate when they invoke this "off again, on again, gone again" Mexican precedent as an argument that the proposed embargo would be an aid to genuine neutrality, or would even tend to hasten the end of the war.

Our policy with reference to Mexico has been founded upon what were thought by Congress and the Executive to be the peculiar relations existing between the United States and the other American republics and not upon the general principles of international law governing the relation of neutrality. Our action has been governed by a well-intentioned desire to do our duty as we understood it, as our brothers' keeper. But it has, nevertheless, and with justice, been regarded by the Mexicans as an interference with their domestic affairs, and resented as such. In fact, our intermittent interruption of the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico in the interest of self-government and peace, as we saw it, from time to time, appears to have helped materially to gain us the hearty dislike of all parties which we seem now to enjoy in that unfortunate country. Let us not try this policy on Europe in its present state of mind.

In a word, it is believed that the proposed legislation considered abstractly, in spite of its benevolent aspect, might well be entitled "a bill to abridge neutral rights and stimulate military preparations all over the world"; and, considered concretely, it should be labeled "a bill to deprive the Allies of the legitimate fruits of their naval supremacy, and for other similar purposes." If either designation is truly descriptive, it does not deserve to be enacted.

[Note.—The substance of portions of the foregoing article is also found in an address delivered by the author at the last annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, and printed in the July number of the Annals of the Academy.]

Student Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps and the National Guard at Toby hanna, Penn. (Photo by W. J. Ross Photo Co., Scranton.)

TRAINING DOCTORS FOR WAR WORK

Well-Known Medical Men Attend Camp at Tobyhanna for Military Hospital Instruction

FROM all parts of the United States medical officers of the organized militia and doctors of the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps are gathering at Tobyhanna, Penn., to attend the camp that Uncle Sam has provided for their military instruction. These doctors will be given a course lasting seven days for each class. There are to be six classes of instruction, and the camp will continue until late in August.

The Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army has on its rolls about 1,500 of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the United States. This corps was organized during the Roosevelt Administration by Surgeon General O'Reilly to act as an emergency reserve in case the demands of war should overtax the surgeons of the small regular army and the medical department of the organized militia.

In times of war the military surgeon occupies a double rôle. He is a physician or surgeon at the base, but he performs military duty almost exclusively when at the front. The Medical Reserve Corps is designed to occupy the middle zone, which requires a knowledge of both military and professional duties.

At the front it will be necessary to employ the services of every available regular surgeon, assisted by the trained militia surgeons, to carry on the administrative and military functions of the army. To put these trained military officers at purely professional work would be a waste of talent, because the most expensive surgeon to the country is the surgeon who has been given a rigid training in military matters—a training that only the regular has time to receive.

In the middle zone the administration of military hospitals requires the services of surgeons who are acquainted with property records, records of sick and wounded, court-martial proceedings, boards of survey, and the countless other procedures that are peculiar to the military organizations.

In this zone the hospital corps is drilled and instructed in first aid and sanitation in preparation for their services at the front, and hence it is that even in this middle zone it is necessary to have officers who know at least enough about army administration to enable them to keep their hospital running smoothly and who are able to prepare the hospital corps privates for field duty.

These, then, are the positions that the reserve corps must be trained to occupy, and these camps are intended to give them the necessary instruction.

It usually causes surprise to a civilian to be told that the army surgeon is really a military man and that the surgeons of the regular army and of the organized militia will, in war time, have very few medical or surgical duties to perform—yet this is the fact.

The chief duty of the Medical Department in campaign is to relieve the fighting forces from the burden of caring for the sick and wounded at the front. This means that the transportation of immense numbers of disabled men must be accomplished by the medical department.

If a division of 20,000 men should have a 25 per cent. casualty list—and this is not an unusually large number—it means that the division surgeon will have 5,000 men to transport to the rear. It will require several thousand attendants to move those 5,000 wounded, and the division surgeon suddenly, after a battle, will find himself in command of some 8,000 or 10,000 men.

This is a military movement of large magnitude. No General except the supreme commander has such a big military problem confronting him. The problem is complicated also by the fact that the General of the line simply gives the order to march, while the division surgeon must provide transportation for a large majority of his force.

Viewed in this light, it is readily seen that Medical Department administration in the field requires a large measure of military talent in troop leading, and that unless the division surgeon can have the services of a real military force his efforts will result in chaos.

Further to emphasize the difference between the military surgeon and the doctor, it must be explained that no sick are treated at the front. First aid and emergency treatment are, of course, rendered as the occasion demands, but it is almost a court-martial offense to keep a wounded man at the front for any operation or treatment that is not of a strictly emergency character.

It has been found in all armies that wounded have a better chance of recovery if their treatment is postponed until their arrival at the base where proper facilities can be provided for their care. The military surgeon at the front is most successful when he refrains from practising medicine and surgery and devotes his entire energy to rendering first aid and arranging for prompt evacuation to the rear of all of his charges.

A surgeon possesses surgical judgment and is able to separate those who can from those who cannot be transported, and he is able to give satisfactory first aid. In all active particulars his duty on the firing line could be performed by a line officer. This explains the military axiom that a line officer would make a better military surgeon at the front than any civilian surgeon who has not received a military training. The definition of a military surgeon is a "soldier who has specialized in surgery, sanitation, and medicine."

Many Americans have read of the European field hospitals, and some have been interested in learning that the United States has a few of these organizations. It is doubtful, however, if 50,000 people in the whole country know what a field hospital is. The writer of this article has been informed from reliable sources that there are still to be found many officers of the line of the regular army who have no idea of the function of a field hospital.

This is not strange when you consider the lamentable fact that the United States does not possess a single complete division, even though the division is our unit of army organization. Field hospitals, being divisional organizations, are never seen by our army officers who have had experience only with regiments and brigades.

Field hospitals are not, as one might expect, places for the treatment of the sick. They are simply resting places for the sick during their transit from the firing line to the rear. Each division is provided with four ambulance companies and one transport column, which are assisted by any transportation the division surgeon can collect.

Farm wagons, carts, automobiles, trucks, drays, empty ammunition trains, and supply trains are all impressed into service when one of the big movements of the wounded occurs. In feverish haste the wounded are pressed back—back—back—and if they do reach a field hospital, it is only for rest and recuperation or to await better transportation facilities. The field hospital is therefore only an organized stopping place, and it is never, in active campaign, immobilized for more than a few hours or days at a time.

Field hospitals must always keep in touch with their divisions. To provide for sudden forward movements of the line, the United States has organized evacuation hospitals, to come up to field hospitals to take over their sick, so as to permit them to move with their divisions. Evacuation hospitals are therefore just like field hospitals, because their only duty is to care for the wounded on their way to the rear.

To command field hospitals and ambulance companies requires a great deal of military skill. These organizations are always in charge of medical officers, who must always be in touch with the division, but must never get in the way of the combatant forces. The field orders for battle formation must be read and translated by field hospital and ambulance commanders, and interpreted correctly. Mistakes and bad judgment would produce fatal results.

They must not interfere with trains or troop movements and they must be on hand where and when needed. If they stay too far in the rear they are not available. If they approach too far toward the front they are liable to capture or injury by the enemy's projectiles. They must estimate distances and correctly judge the character of shelter the terrain affords. With map and compass they must be prepared to find their way over side roads to avoid interference with the trains, and from a knowledge of military tactics they must be able to predict the results of the combat and dispose themselves accordingly.

Only a few of the many duties of medico-military organizations have been mentioned, but any one can see that the doctor in civil life has received no training that would aid him in performing any of this work. We cannot even hope that the Medical Reserve Corps can ever qualify for any of the military duties of the army surgeon at the front. This is the work of a military specialist.

The last few weeks of the camp at Tobyhanna will be given over to the instruction of militiamen who have specialized as field hospital and ambulance company commanders, but during the first weeks of the camp only general instruction has been given.

During the instruction period for field hospitals a small one-sixth size model will be used to illustrate the workings of this organization. This model was made by Dr. Raymond C. Turck of Jacksonville, Fla., a distinguished orthopaedic surgeon widely known in this and foreign countries. Dr. Turck, who holds the rank of Major in the Florida National Guard, has patriotically used many hours of his time in mastering the subject of field hospital administration, and has made this model for use in indoor or armory drill.

The model covers a ground space of 100 by 40 feet, and is by no means a toy. It has proved to be one of the most suc-

Model of United States Field Hospital Designed by Dr. Raymond C. Turck, a Major of the National Guard of Florida.

cessful instruments for teaching yet devised, and it is expected that the idea of teaching from miniature models will be adopted by the War Department and the various States.

To give a connected idea of what steps are taken to care for the wounded let us trace their course from the front to the base.

Let us suppose that at 4 P. M., in the midst of a furious battle, a man receives a gunshot injury in the thigh. Any attempt to remove this man will, perhaps, be fatal both to him and his rescue party. What then can the Medical Department do? Nothing.

Every soldier carries a first aid packet on his belt and he is trained how to use this packet for just such an emergency as we have described. This packet of sterile dressings will be opened by the soldier, and he will have to dress his own wound as best he can. Perhaps a comrade may help him and, perhaps, he will be lucky enough to have a medical officer near at hand; but his main reliance is his own knowledge of first aid.

When darkness brings a lull in the battle it will probably be possible for the sanitary troops to come forward and get this man. He will be carried back under cover to the regimental first aid station, his dressings will be removed, and a skilled surgeon will prepare him for transportation by splinting the fracture and applying more elaborate dressings to the wounds. At this station it may infrequently be possible to give him a little broth, but a hypodermic of strychnine and morphine will more often be all that he will receive.

Before his dressings have been adjusted the litter section of an ambulance company will appear and our wounded man will be carried to a dressing station, established in a safe place, under good cover. At this station our wounded man receives more careful emergency treatment. He is fed, and is given, perhaps, a bed of straw covered with a blanket, and here he awaits his turn to be loaded into the ambulances that will carry him to the field hospital four or five miles further to the rear. If our man is lucky he will reach the field hospital the next morning, but if transportation is scarce, wounded are plentiful, and the roads crowded with ammunition wagons or troops, hours or days may pass before he can move to more comfortable quarters.

At the field hospital our man may get a better bed, better food, and more careful surgical treatment. At this station all wounds will receive careful preparation for the remainder of the journey, which begins as soon as the ambulances of the transport column can carry him.

If the wounded are so numerous that they cannot be carried to the rear, an evacuation hospital comes up to relieve the field hospital, and a man may spend days or weeks at this spot, but the object is always to push him back to the rear. The evacuation hospital has more elaborate equipment. It has X-ray machines and good surgical appliances, but it is not a permanent hospital, and our man is carried back to the base as soon as possible.

This base hospital is a real hospital, equipped with all the surgical and medical appliances known to man. It is here that the reserve corps specialists of all branches of medical and surgical science can be found, and it is at this station that the man is kept until he can go back to the firing line, or until it is proved that he is hopelessly disabled. This latter class is discharged from the service and is sent to one of the big home hospitals far away from the front.

SUFFRAGIST ADDRESSES MEN ONLY

ONLY men are having suffrage speeches made to them in the campaign the Women's Political Union is carrying on in New York State. They are enjoying them greatly, so reports show, while women, hearing of the meetings through the men, are asking for meetings, but cannot get them.

This is because Miss Helen Todd, who is a suffrage campaigner, made a great discovery. Miss Todd said that she would not make another speech to women, having found that it is men who have the indirect influence, and that when men go to a meeting and get interested in an idea they influence their wives to accept the same idea. But women do not

Miss Helen Todd.

have similar influence with their husbands.

"I just made up my mind," said Miss Todd to a TIMES representative, "that I was not going to humiliate myself any more by going around and asking women if they wouldn't please want to vote. California has the vote—there are 700,000 women voting now—and I wasn't going to plead with women who don't want the vote—women who, if they should get it, would probably vote down everything we would think was worth while. I believe that most of the women who are worth anything do want to vote now, and those who don't never would. So I said that if I had to talk any more to women I wouldn't talk at all. I would just go back to California and spend my time voting myself.

"So I was told I could speak to the men. Now, Miss Jane Pincus, who is the Union Organizer, and I have been through the southern part of the State from Middletown to Buffalo. I have made fifty-six speeches in thirty-six days, and I have talked to the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Columbus, the Rotary Clubs, the Advertising Clubs, the Young Men's Christian Associations, and the Bible Classes, and with the Chambers of Commerce. They have been all glad to see us.

"Then I discovered that wonderful thing about the indirect influence of men. You always hear about the indirect influence of women, but I don't believe any woman ever went home from a meeting with an idea that interested her and got her husband so worked up that he adopted the same idea; but I find the men do that. If one of them goes home from some big meeting and tells his wife that he and 300 other men have just heard a corking speech on suffrage and there wasn't a woman to hear it, his wife is crazy about it and she wants to hear the same thing.

"The women wrote so many letters asking us to speak to them, that in a few places we had to do it. They came out in crowds. We never in the world could have brought them together if we hadn't had the men's meetings first. We have had from 300 to 500 at the men's meetings, and there was never a meeting where a large majority did not stand up to say that they would vote for us. They were really interested, too.

"The only thing you have to do at a man's meeting is to dress well, let them smoke, and don't be dull. You see, the men think they are going to be scolded, and some way they seem to think that suffrage is against smoking. Men don't care a rap about abstract arguments. They bombard us with questions, and they want to know what has really happened in California; they want political information about things they would like to have in New York. Men feel dimly that things are not always as they would like to have them. They feel that there are sides of life that women touch more directly than they, and they think—' well, perhaps, the women might help us, and it might be worth trying.'

"If we can show the men that it would take only an hour a year, and that the woman could vote in a nice, womanly way through her own club, he can't see why she shouldn't do it if she likes. When in twelve Western States the men think enough of their women to give them the vote, why shouldn't the Eastern men believe in their wives as comrades just as much?

"We tell them of the three types of men who are the ones chiefly opposed to woman suffrage—those who are working for the vice interests; the illiterate man who makes a slave of his wife and wants her chained to the cook stove; the silk stocking man, who wants his wife to sit on a throne apart from all the interests of the world.

"We tell them how, when we thought we had lost California, those brave mountain men and the miners came pouring down at 4 o'clock in the morning and turned the vote in our favor. And we ask them not to think of women as dolls."

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PHASES OF ART IN WAR TIMES

Art at Home and Abroad

Interesting Collection of French Soldiers' Sketches Made at the Front --Charming Etchings by Lepere

ONE of the most interesting incidents of the war to lovers of art is the appearance in the current number of The Century of sketches made by soldiers in the trenches and brought together by the Inspector General of Fine Arts at Paris. There is not a trace of formalism in these rapid notes, "actualités," precisely what went on under the eyes of the artists under conditions permitting no second thoughts and no cautious eliminations. The little scenes spring saliently to the sympathetic vision—a scrawled portrait of a superior officer directing the fire from his post in the trench; a little ruined and famous farm in Flanders, drawn, we are told, by one of the prize winners of the Salon while a shell bursting near him flung up the earth against him; a card player at his game between the narrow walls of his prison; a rocket describing a parabolic curve above a snowy landscape, and in the foreground an intensely watchful figure; a soldier in a worn uniform bending over his Plutarch; a group of worn-out soldiers huddled over a small stove, all of them documents of life and of that strangely accentuated life that goes on at the elbow of death. M. Dayot, the Inspector General, sees in the experience of the trenches, where all classes of society mingle in uniform, a new promise for French art. "The expression of sincere emotion," he says, born in the midst of perpetual danger, is going to succeed the insane interpretation of false sentiments from which French art was slowly dying."

It is interesting to review the course of art during the French Revolution, "the astonishing and marvellous tragedy which," in the words of Geoffroy, "was playing for sixteen years on the great European stage, that extraordinary epoch which has renewed the face of the world, that succession of miracles which giving to human minds a direction separates them from the old toys that formerly amused them." Marcel Raymond's penetrating study of the subject has shown us that the principal characteristics of the art developed by the Revolution were idealism, morality, energy and simplicity; the idealism corresponding to the dreams and desires of the new philosophy, its morality to the reforms undertaken for the improvement of the social state, its force to the quality of energy required by the terrible struggle against the former régime, its simplicity to the reaction against the excessive luxury of the society which the revolutionists had sought to destroy. Painting was essentially the art of the epoch. Cheaper, and produced by a quicker process than sculpture, it expressed the underlying feeling of the time, and in the hands of a David united energy with sentimentality. The portrait was the favorite form taken by the art of the Revolution, portraiture in which the soul was revealed and intellect and genius were emphasized instead of rank and fortune. Subject pictures ran to symbol and the motives chosen by the artists were love of country, justice, liberty, glory, victory, fame, peace.

It is possible already to foresee something of the same evolution in the official art of the period just now forming on the battlefields. The portraiture will be there, certainly, with Jacquier's portrait of General Joffre in the lead, and the issues of L'Illustration bear witness to the influence still exercised by the symbol over the impressionable French painter. There also will be, no doubt, a series of "military pictures" in which manoeuvres and weapons are scrupulously observed for purposes of historical record, pictures such as adorn the walls of that palace dedicated to "all the glories of France." But one is permitted to predict that there will be much more than at earlier periods of the casual comments on daily experience of which the Century article has given us a foretaste, that another generation will know something of the present war more intimate and real than past generations have known of their battlefields through the medium of art.

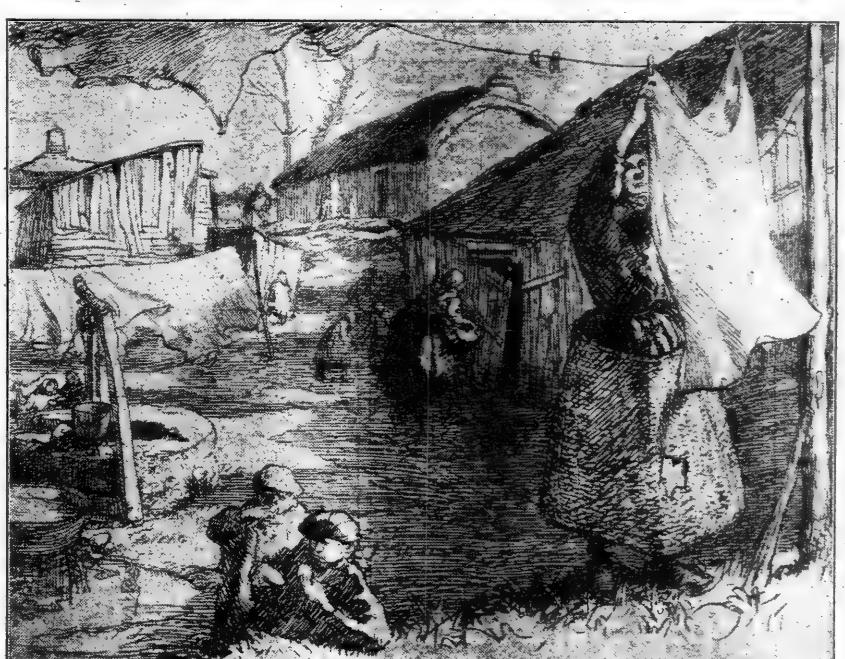
"Mrs. Perez Morton," by Gilbert Stuart. (In the Worcester Art Museum.)

One thing is certain, if the present war turns out to be the inspiration of a living art such as profited Goya and to a less degree of fervor Callot, this permanent good won from immeasurable tragedy will find prompt appreciation on the part of the public, and the really good things of the years 1914 and 1915 will be quickly absorbed by a race of collectors grown exceedingly astute. Nor will this popularity be limited to "war pictures," which, of course, will play the prominent rôle. Already there are signs of the times. Although it is natural to think of France and of all the fighting countries as wholly given over to their immediate and heavy task, there are in truth many who, by no means dead to the importance of the international issues, nevertheless keep on with such serenity as they can command in the avenues of work that formerly entreated them, and produce excellent results. The etchers and devotees of the point especially are industrious in their interpretation of old favorite themes, and their work has never found a public more avid. In several cases the American print dealers have not been able to obtain first proofs of etchings made during the early months of the war, even when the subjects had nothing of occasional appeal. D. Y. Cameron is one of those who has produced characteristic plates the early editions of which already are exhausted. The work of Muirhead Bone has practically doubled in price during the last six months. The drawings of Paris made by Forain just before the war broke out are not to be had, having

Early American Portraits at Worcester Art Museum --Exhibition of Dolls Arrayed in Historic Costumes

been swallowed up by private collectors. Lepère, too old to fight but not too old to do amazing things with the etcher's needle, has kept his intensely militant spirit out of his charming new subjects, plates as brilliant and engaging as anything in his earlier portfolios.

One of these recent subjects by Lepère in its first and second states illustrates with particular felicity the natural course of the artist's mind in determining the development of a composition. The first state shows a group of trees, the sharp definition of the twigs indicating the crispness of the atmosphere. All the interest is centred in this rather compact group, a few lines straying off toward possibly entertaining distances. There is the admirable freshness of touch which Lepère, above all living etchers, is able to command, and there is the hint of the complete idea in the swaying branches under an empty sky. In the second state one sees how he delights to play with the dramatic and amusing side of his subject once the fine structure is determined. A storm has come up in that empty sky, and explains the swaying of the trees. The rain comes in scudding gusts, and you see it, then miss it, then find it again against the foliage, precisely as in nature. There is plenty of nature to enrich and enliven that firm underlying design. The little distant bushes, adrench and disturbed under the onslaught of the storm. A tiny house, some microscopic figures, indicated with the clear open line dear to the French etcher since Callot first discovered its usefulness. In the foreground the deep cleft of a narrow stream, and then at the left a simple episode, just such as appeals to the sense of humor of a true Frenchman away from the boulevards. A man and a woman are shooing home the geese, who flap perversely in different directions. The awkward peasant figures, the eloquent spread of the wings in the startled birds, the uncouth gestures, the distracted haste—one seems to hear the clipped phrases of dialect tumble from the mouths of these agitated human beings putting themselves in accord with the agitation of nature and the stir of the elements. This sympathy for the



"Quartier de Pecheurs." Etching by Lepere. (Courtesy of Frederick Keppel & Co.)

everyday life of the common people, tinged with mockery and with an indefinable suggestion of pity, is Lepère himself and at his best.

He is not altogether at his best in the etching called "Quartier de pêcheurs," but no other etcher would choose quite this subject or treat it in quite this way. The scene is an open space surrounding some huts. It is wash day, and sheets that resemble sails are hanging from clotheslines and flapping in the strong breeze with magnificent billowing curves. Some ugly children are munching in the foreground, and the ugly figures of fishwives are saliently in evidence. Nothing is subtracted from the realism of the scene and nothing of grace is added to it, but the harsh snapping line gives the sense of salt air and the disposition of the figures suggests illimitable horizons.

Still another composition is entirely of trees, the branches twisted in romantic design, the trunks springing in the manner of organic growth from deepset roots, sparkling details of foliage noted. Nothing of human interest, but an interest in the tree life so absorbing, a probing into the secrets of character so thorough that the observer is enlisted by images not less vital than those of the human world. This equally is Lepère, and it is difficult not to regret that in this hour of battles he clings to scenes of peace. With that open and synthetic line of his—amazingly resembling Callot's in his small and distant figures—he like Callot could have brought together the episodes of a swarming battlefield on a single plate with no loss either of character or general impression.

Steinlen, too, would find his account in this new material which he could use with such zest, meeting its brutality with a brutal energy of his own. To be convinced of it one need only recall those drawings of Montmartre in which the pulse of the quarter is kept so steady under its superficial manifestations with that cruelty of courage which is French and unassailable. If the new group of artists dedicating themselves to the life of the trenches can manage to see as deeply into human character as the masters of philosophic insight who have dedicated themselves to the wars of Montmartre it will be thrilling history for future generations.

Early American Portraits.

The Bulletin of the Worcester Art Museum is devoted this month to the extraordinary collection of early American portraits in the museum, a collection which Charles Eliot Norton said was "perhaps more significant for a New England museum than a masterpiece by Rubens or Titian."

The period covered is between the late seventeenth century and the early nineteenth. One family is represented in six generations from Thomas Elbridge to Stephen Salisbury, with portraits by Christian Gülliger, crude and keen and uncompromising; Chester Harding, peddler, chairmaker, and tavernkeeper before he was artist; the famous Copley, and the still more famous Stuart, among others. The excellent article illustrated by a number of reproductions, also excellent, gives a number of quaint anecdotes from the lives of the artists. One from Chester Harding's autobiography throws light on the position accorded art in the estimation of the colonists. When the young artist came home from a wandering pursuit of art with pockets full of money and a talent which drew commissions for portraits to him steadily, his amazed and incredulous grandfather felt obliged to call him aside and say: "Chester, I want to speak to you about your present mode of life. I think it very little better than swindling to charge forty dollars for one of those effigies. Now I want you to give up this course of living and settle down on a farm and become a respectable man."

It is pleasant to find the bulletin adequately enthusiastic over the portrait of Mrs. Perez Morton, by Gilbert Stuart, which is one of those delicate personal achievements which has been prevented by some lucky accident from passing the point of perfection in its journey toward "finish." Blake's vigorous phrase comes to mind: "Let a man who has made a drawing go on and on, and he will produce a painting, but if he chooses to leave off before he has spoil'd it he will do a better thing." Stuart has done this "Better Thing." The writer in the bulletin says that if a portrait can express pure poetry this may surely claim that quality. "It is an unfinished sketch, a seemingly transient harmony of transparent, pearly, shimmering tints laid on the canvas with rapid strokes. Completed, it would have been a charming portrait u ually implies—both in coloring and expression it is a poetic suggestion of life itself, radiant and vivacious and passing like a breeze. Among all the portraits in the collection, there is not one which has the pure beauty of this sketch."

A New Magazine.

A new art magazine of different intention from those already existing makes its appearance this month. Frankly addressed to those interested in the commercial arts, The Modern Arts Collector proposes to print designs and illustrations in the modern style suitable for advertising posters, book covers, post cards, wall papers, textiles, and to print a supplement for young artists working in the modern spirit, who find it difficult to make their work known. Examples of it will be reproduced in this supplement. The first number has on its cover a macaw of exuberant coloring against a background of what one may call Viennese pink, since it is so largely used in modern Viennese designs.

"Mrs. Nicholas Salisbury," by Christian Guellinger. (In the Worcester Art Museum.)

Brygos in the Boston Museum.

The current number of The American Journal of Archaeology contains an interesting paper on a Greek vase in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts attributed to the famous painter Brygos. The Boston Museum is distinguished in its collection of Greek vases, owning considerably over a thousand examples, each of high quality, and illustrating in chronological sequence the story of Greek ceramic art from the early Mycenaean period, about 1200 B. C., down to the third century decadence.

The art of Brygos belongs to the period beginning in the sixth century B. C. when the designs on Greek vases were left in the red of the clay, the surrounding surface having been covered with a black glaze. On these red figures the interior lines were painted with a fine brush in rich brown. The method was characterized by an inspiring freedom, and the artists employed it with zest. The Boston Museum possesses signed vases by Euphronios, whose strength and energy expressed themselves in violence of action, and by Douris, whose measured harmonies give a high degree of aesthetic pleasure. Both artists retain in certain examples of their work traces of archaism, but Brygos works with full command of his powers and of his instrument, sweeping into a few strokes all the anatomical understanding of the human body which he had, and playing easily with character almost to the verge of caricature.

The special interest of the Boston vase, granted the ascription to Brygos, which is amply supported by internal evidence, lies in the subject, athletes with their trainers practicing with halters (metal weights) in the palaestra. It has been assumed by no less an authority than Hartwig that Brygos treated all the subjects known to vase painters of the severe red-figured style except the palaestra, and the publication of this vase adds the missing subject to his repertory.

An Exposition Number.

The August issue of Art and Progress is dedicated to the Fine Arts section of the Panama Pacific Exposition. Michael Williams writes on "A Pageant of American Art," with immense appreciation of the importance of the American school and belief in its future. Mr. Laurvik writes on the foreign paintings with a special word for excellence of the Swedish group both in selection and manner of presentation, and for the interest of the Hungarian section, the only one among the foreign sections to give a survey of the general development of a nation's art from the beginning of the last century down to date. The article by Mr. Neuhaus on the "Sculpture and Mural Decoration" strikes at the outset an exhilarating note. The author says that the "best compliment to be paid to the exposition sculpture is that it is not evident at first and that one becomes aware of it only in the course of studying the architecture." "I do not think," he adds, "that with the exception of the Column of Progress and the groups of the Nations of the East and of the West, the exposition has produced through its very unusual and novel opportunities, any great work, or presented any new talent heretofore not recognized; but it will most certainly stand a critical examination and a comparison with other exposition sculpture." After this dignified moderation every word of praise has a true value and carries conviction, and Mr. Neuhaus finds possible many cordial words. The Arts and Crafts are rather summarily dismissed in three or four pages by Mr. Williams, and a short article on the section of prints by Charles Olmstead emphasizes the fine and steady development in this field.

Dolls in Costume.

The Metropolitan Museum has hit upon the admirable plan of illustrating the historical development of costume by dolls dressed with archaeological correctness and with an artistic feeling for line and color. They date from the Middle Ages to the nineteenth century, and the designer is Miss Lightfoot, an expert in the field of historic costume, who has spent years of study and labor in the libraries and art galleries of Europe. For her costumes she has used as nearly as possible the materials that were worn at the period, although frequently modern adaptations were necessary, because the patterns of the old fabrics were too large for miniature reproductions. The details, such as the laces used for trimmings, the buttons and ribbons, are carefully considered, and the whole effect is characteristic of the age represented.

The early sixteenth century, or the period of Holbein, shows the broad wired headdress that gave to the face and its superstructure the form of a heart. The position of the waist line and the skirt broadening into many folds are well known to students of Holbein's work. The period of Catherine de Medici is courtly, with slashed sleeves, high collar, and flowing lines of black silk, and the end of the sixteenth century shows a gown of grayish green and pink, which Pepys would have called "a very fine and handsome garment." The Frans Hals period is represented by a doll in an extremely blonde wig, with characteristic stiff collar and cuffs, embroidered satin, and stiff gilt stripings. One sees the portraits by Hals a little differently for this thin ray of common light on the formal dress of his sitters.

Doll in Historic Costume Designed by Miss Lightfoot for Metropolitan Museum.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Husband—That electric lamp on her birthday cake is my wife's idea. Clever, isn't it?

Guest—Yes. But what candle power is the lamp?

Lines from a Jester's Notebook

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

A TRUE LOVER.

THEY said he was a callous Turk who'd never had a heart
Wherein the god of Love might work his soft romantic part,
But this I know as well as I
Know things that round about me lie,
The man could woo, and sweetly sigh,
With all a lover's art.
He loved Babbette, he loved Suzette, Kate, Phyllis, and Yvonne;
Dear Madeline, and Caroline, Priscilla, and Mignonne;
He loved Elaine, and Sara Jane, Anne, Grace, and Chrystabel,
Amelia, Prue, and Emmie Lou, Cordelia, and Estelle.

They said he was an arrant flirt, a bee that sipped and flew;
That everywhere he saw a skirt, or eyes of dreamy hue,
He'd hover round them day and night
Like moth around a candle-light,
But I who knew this gallant wight
Will swear that he was true
To fair, Babette, and sweet Suzette, Kate, Phyllis, and Yvonne;
To Madeline, and Caroline, Priscilla, and Mignonne;
To dear Elaine, and Sara Jane, Anne, Grace, and Chrystabel,
Amelia, Prue, and Emmie Lou, Cordelia, and Estelle.

And what is more I dare to say that if the law had said
That on some sunny Summer's day, with roses round them spread,
This man of whom I sing my song
Could marry all and do no wrong
You would have seen this list so long
Of maids that he had wed:
The fair Babette, and sweet Suzette, Kate, Phyllis, and Yvonne;
Dear Madeline, and Caroline, Priscilla, and Mignonne;
La belle Elaine, and Sara Jane, Anne, Grace, and Chrystabel;
Amelia, Prue, and Emmie Lou, Cordelia, and Estelle.

A VIOLATED AGREEMENT.

"I don't like to find fault, Mr. Landlord," said Dixie Ipsit, addressing the proprietor of the Ocean View House, "but didn't I understand that our arrangement was that all bills were to be presented weekly?"

"Undoubtedly, Sir," replied the landlord.

"Well, I think you had better notify your mosquitos of the fact, Sir," said Dixie. "About ten thousand of them are presenting their bills nightly."

A FITTING TITLE.

We don't suppose the orator had really thought the thing out from beginning to end, but considering all things it was not without a certain degree of appropriateness that a Teutonic enthusiast at a mass meeting of the Independent Order of Hyphenians not long ago referred to Mr. Bryan as "our beerless leader."

WAR NOTE.

Amid the din of War's alarms,
As backward Russia pegs,
We note that while she's wanting arms
She has no lack of legs.

THE MORALS OF MARCUS O'PTUTT.

In spite of the warnings of addle-pated philosophers, my son, go to the dogs if you will. There is a great deal of honor, fidelity, and character in most dogs, and you may learn something by contact with them.

A NATURAL ASSUMPTION.

"Mr. Bryan evidently thinks that he is ordained to save the country," said Bildad.

"Well, why shouldn't he?" said Little Binks. "He has a vurry saving disposition."

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A person signing himself Poeticus asks, "What do you pay for verse like this—

The Adam's Apple is a sign
That at the time of Eden's wreck
As evidence of wrath divine
Pop Adam got it in the neck."

If Poeticus will call at this office we'll give him the same compensation per line that Adam got.

What Did It?

FOR once youth and good looks were nowhere. Middle age was triumphant. The victor was hatless and she carried a large market basket. The car was so crowded that she had difficulty in pushing in with her basket, but she finally managed it. Moreover, she found space to balance it on the back of a seat. Then she looked out at the station clock. That gave her a fright.

"Half-past five," she said. "Good gracious! And I've got to have Jim's supper ready at 6:30."

One corner of the basket was partitioned off into a little nest, and into that nest she tossed her green beans as she strung them. Before half a dozen beans had left her fingers every man within seeing and hearing distance was on his feet begging her to take his place.

Well-dressed men, shabby men were for the moment on a level. To them it mattered not in the least that good looks had to stand, but that a woman who wished to have her husband's supper ready on time should have to stand in a car while preparing a part of it was unthinkable.

Marvelous.

Elijah was fed by the ravens.

"The only time I didn't get canned stuff in the country!" he exclaimed.

Vacation.

By M'Landburgh Wilson.

YOU need not be cumbered with baggage;
It won't take a cent of your pelf;
The plan for the finest vacation
Is getting away from yourself.

My ego has gone to the mountains
To revel in woodland and stream;
My spirit has fled to the ocean
To bask on the sands and to dream.

To gaze on the magical marvels
My inner me went to the fair;
My soul is away at a farmside,
The bounty of nature to share.

And meanwhile the I who must hustle
For shekels for rent and for hash
Is staying right here in Manhattan
And grubbing away for the cash.

All in the Day's Work.

IN a town of Maryland one Bill Morton appeared before the Postmaster one morning, and the following colloquy occurred:

"Morning, Mr. Postmaster."

"Morning, Bill."

"Has Tom Moore been in for his mail yet?"

"No."

"Will you be here when he comes?"

"I guess so."

"Well, when he comes in will you tell him that on his way from the cheese factory I wish he'd stop and get that pig of Herman Stutz's and take it down to Henry Parker's, and tell Henry I said he could have it for that single harness even up, if he'll fix that bridle and throw in them russet lines instead of the old black ones; and if he won't trade, tell Tom to bring the pig down to my place and put it in the extra pen, and be sure and shut that door to the hen house, or all the chickens'll get out. Sure there ain't no mail? Morning, Mr. Postmaster."

"Morning, Bill."

Quick Thinking.

THE Chief of Police of Cincinnati tells this one:

"A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion and the shoemaker was blown out through the door, almost to the middle of the street.

"A policeman rushed to his assistance, and after helping him to arise, inquired if he was injured. The Teuton gazed into his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said:

"'No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shust in time, eh?'"

Wanted the Best Terms.

AT a certain college in Iowa the male students are not permitted to visit the resident female boarders. One day a male student was caught in the act of doing so and was brought before the President, who said:

"Well, Mr. Jones, the penalty for the first offense is 50 cents; for the second, 75 cents; for the third, $1, and so on, rising to $5."

In solemn tones the trespasser said:

"How much would a season ticket cost?"

The Divorce Problem in Tennessee.

THE office of the Circuit Court Clerk, where divorce suits are filed, was on the fourth floor of the Court House, and the elevator was not running. Among the early stair-climbers was a big, black mammy of nearly 300 pounds weight, who pulled along by the trousers band a shrivveled, shrinking black man.

At the top of the first flight of steps, which was unusually long, she stopped and exclaimed, between puffs and blows: "Look a-here, nigger, I ain't a-gwine one step fu'ther! I'se drug you th'u forty-fo' years o' matrimony, an' I'se drug you up all dese here stairs. Ef dat elevashun was a-runnin', I'd git dat divo'ce dis minit; but I ain't gwine drag no runt of a nigger up to de fo'te flo' o' dis here Co'te House, jes fur de 'ficial disrumption o' de ties o' matrimony, bless Gawd!"

Got Him at Last.

OLD EBEN was walking along the street one morning and one of his arms was in a sling. Mrs. Horton, who had often employed the old fellow for odd jobs, happened to meet him and asked:

"Why, Eben, have you met with an accident?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Eben, I did. I'se done up now, fer sho'! You see, dis arm is de sling, ma'am, don't you'?"

"Yes, Eben," said the woman, sympathetically, "what has happened?"

"Well, ma'am," the old colored man answered, "I'll be 71 years ole nex' harvest. I done see lots ob trubble in my day, ma'am, but by de grace ov God I miss de Kuklux an' I miss de Whitecaps, ma'am, an' I miss de Vigilance Committee an' de Regulators, an' now, ma'am, here in my ole age dem waxinators kotched me!"

Tommy Set Right.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick)—What's the matter with you?

Tommy Atkins—Pain in my habdomen.

Corporal—Habdomen be hanged! Stomick, you mean. It's honly hofficers as has habdomens.—Boston Transcript.

His Favorite Route.

"The doctor told Tomkins he must walk three miles every day."

"Where does he take it?"

"Around a pool table, generally."—Boston Transcript.

The Buzzing Fly.

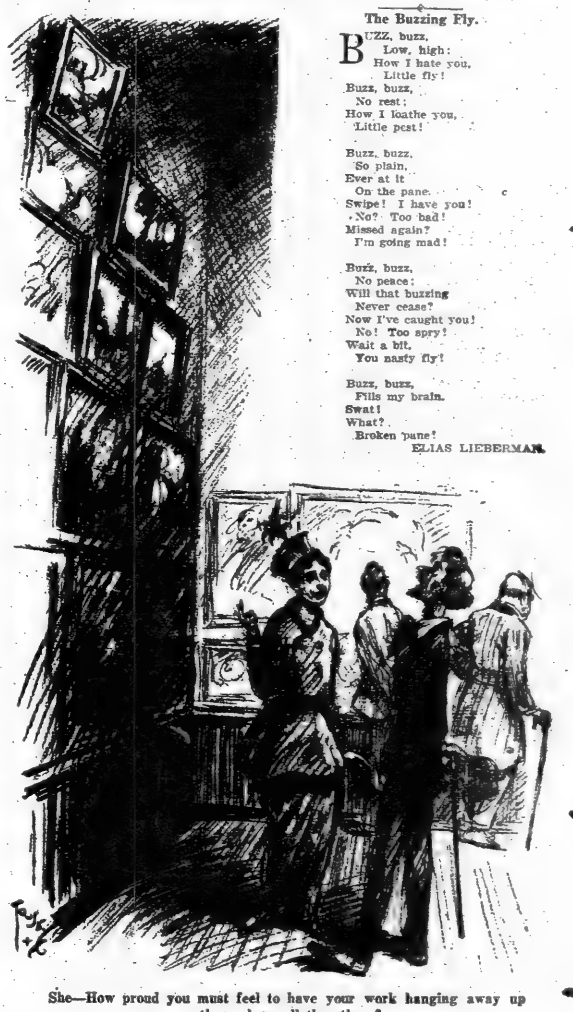
BUZZ, buzz,
Low, high:
How I hate you,
Little fly!
Buzz, buzz,
No rest;
How I loathe you,
Little pest!

Buzz, buzz,
So plain,
Ever at it
On the pane.
Swipe! I have you!
No? Too bad!
Missed again?
I'm going mad!

Buzz, buzz,
No peace:
Will that buzzing
Never cease?
Now I've caught you!
No! Too spry!
Wait a bit,
You nasty fly!

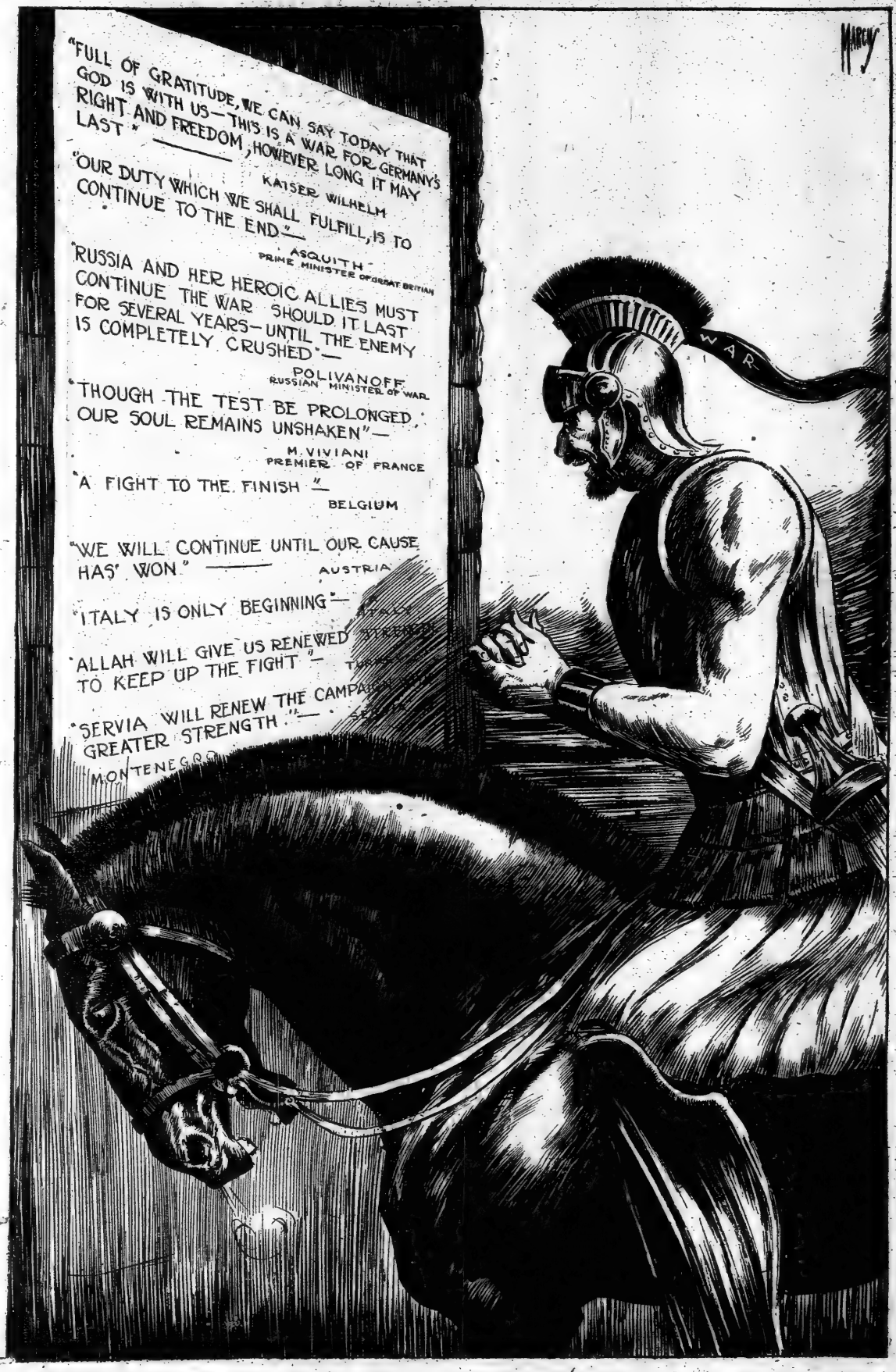
Buzz, buzz,
Fills my brain.
Swat!
What?
Broken pane!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.



She—How proud you must feel to have your work hanging away up there above all the others?

War--It looks like another prosperous year for me



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

SCIENCE DOES NOT JUSTIFY HUMAN WARFARE

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Noted English Biologist, Contests the Claim That International Conflict Is Based on Laws of Evolution

EVOLUTION AND THE WAR. By P. Chalmers Mitchell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

GERMAN militarists have tried to justify the present war by an appeal to biology and the evolutionary laws of nature as set forth by Charles Darwin. In the words of von Bernhardi: "Wherever we look in nature, we find that war is a fundamental law of development. The natural law to which all laws of nature can be reduced is the law of struggle." On this ground he and his class hold that a war of aggression by Germany is natural, just, necessary, and admirable.

But even nature, "red in tooth and claw," refuses to father the monstrous child. The German appeal to evolutionary science is overruled by modern science itself.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, a noted biologist and evolutionist, has written a book to show that von Bernhardi's "law of struggle" is nonsense as applied to wars of nations, a shallow pseudo-science that is worthless as a defense of the present German raid for power.

Dr. Mitchell is Secretary of the Zoological Society of London and an honorary member of many similar bodies in other countries, including the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He is a Scot and holds university degrees from Aberdeen, Oxford, and the University of Pennsylvania. His present book is based on three lectures recently delivered at the Royal Institution in London.

Writing as a scientist rather than as a controversialist, Dr. Mitchell gives much of his space to clearing up some of the latest advances in evolutionary thought. One of his first acts is to note that, while evolution is an accepted fact, Darwin's so-called law of natural selection remains to this day only a much-disputed hypothesis. He then proceeds to show:

> That even if the struggle for existence were a scientific law, it does not necessarily apply to human affairs.
>
> That modern nations are not units of the same order as the units of the animal and vegetable kingdom from which the law of struggle for existence is a supposed inference.
>
> That the struggle for existence as propounded by Charles Darwin, and as it can be followed in nature, has no resemblance with human warfare.
>
> That man is not subject to the laws of the unconscious, and that his conduct is to be judged not by them, but by its harmony with a real and external not-self that man has built up through the ages.

Dr. Mitchell first takes a kindly, humorous glance at the glorious results which the Germans expect from their conquest of a great part of the world—"German civilisation reigning from the Urals to the Atlantic, from the North Cape to the Mediterranean, the docile millions of Asia practicing the goose-step, and happy Africa playing Wagner and Strauss syncopated for the tom-tom." Then, remarking that it is no new thing for a prospective criminal to intend to devote the proceeds of his crime to ennobling the human race, he turns to the serious, scientific aspects of the subject.

Even in the animal world, the author contends, when one species supplants another it is not due to direct warfare. Evolution, the law of the survival of the fittest, works inwardly among the individuals of each species, rather than outwardly, tribe against tribe. Even where one species encroaches on the ground of another the battle is against environment rather than against each other.

Dr. Mitchell cites many cases. Take that of the thylacine, or Tasmanian wolf, which has been supplanted by the Australian wild dog, or dingo. The thylacine was the fiercest of the marsupials or pouched animals in Australia. It is now extinct, except in the remotest mountains of Tasmania. Its fierceness did not save it. It was abundant all over Australia as far back as pliocene times, and it has been supplanted by a modern dog with a little larger brain. The author continues:

> There is no particle of evidence that the dingo made any direct attack on the thylacine. Although we do not know, we can at least infer that the struggle in which the thylacines perished in Australia and the dingo succeeded was one in which success came to the hardier rather than to the better armed and more aggressive creature. A struggle, in fact, much more like what occurs between rival nations in time of peace than between rival nations in time of war.

Even if we accept the German notion that they are a more highly endowed, more intelligent, more industrious, and more highly civilized people than the French or English or Russians, the zoological analogy which seems most pertinent could be found for their peaceful infiltration of Russia and France, of England and the English colonies, an infiltration that has been rudely arrested by the operations of war.

But Dr. Mitchell holds that there is a vital difference between men and animals, which renders null and void every attempt to justify human conduct by reference to the laws of the animal and vegetable kingdom. He believes, with Darwin, that, as the body of man has been evolved from the body of animals, so the intellectual, emotional, and moral faculties of man have been evolved from the qualities of animals. Yet he finds in man an element of profound difference, a soul, whose presence is indicated by "consciousness and a sense of freedom." He sets down his own theory of how the soul was evolved, but adds that no doctrine or proved fact of origin could obliterate the distinctions between man and beast. Man is no longer amenable to the laws of savage nature, but to a new code, the moral law.

Listen to the author's confession of faith:

> Writing as a hard-shell Darwinian evolutionist, a lover of the scalpel and microscope, and of patient, empirical observation, as one who dislikes all forms of supernaturalism, and who does not shrink from the implications even of the phrase that thought is a secretion of the brain as bile is a secretion of the liver, I assert as a biological fact that the moral law is as real and as external to man as the starry vault.
>
> It has no secure seat in any single man or in any single nation. It is the work of the blood and tears of long generations of men. It is not in man, inborn or innate, but is enshrined in his traditions, in his customs, in his literature and his religion. Its creation and sustenance are the crowning glory of man, and his consciousness of it puts him in a high place above the animal world. Men live and die, nations rise and fall, but the struggle of individual lives and of individual nations must be measured not by their immediate needs, but as they tend to the debasement or perfection of man's great achievement.

Dr. Mitchell agrees with Professor Dewey in tracing back to Kant the dreaming megalomania that has made German "Kultur" the enemy of the human race. It is on the principle, he says, that the worst is the corruption of the best. He calls Nietzsche "a terminal flower of the tree of idealistic thought, beautiful, poisonous, and sterile," adding that Bernard Shaw is "only Nietzsche grinning through a horse collar." Noble as Kant was, Dr. Mitchell believes he was profoundly wrong in declaring that the moral law resides in the individual.

The author also devotes a chapter to showing that there is no natural scientific basis for Germany's intense national and racial pride. Racially Germany is just as much a mixture of the three primal stocks as any other nation in Europe. The theory that the German Empire is the home of a special race, the Teutonic race, long-headed, tall, and blonde, has been the basis of a political campaign for pan-Teutonism. It still survives in the popular imagination and in the writings of such men as Treitschke, Nietzsche, and the Germanized Englishman, Houston Chamberlain, "probably the least reliable of all who have peddled so-called philosophy to the public." Dr. Mitchell refutes it with the aid of Ripley's "Races of Europe," and a map, showing that the long-headed Nordic or Teutonic race has its headquarters in Scandinavia, and that the German Empire is inhabited chiefly by the round-headed Alpine race, except along the northwestern edge.

He sums up the matter in these words:

> Even if the struggle for existence were the sole law that had shaped and trimmed the tree of life, it does not necessarily apply to the political communities of men, for these cohere not because of common descent, but because of bonds that are peculiar to the human race.

In the author's opinion it is the internal environment of ideas and ideals, rather than the racial stock, that differentiates one people from another; and in the case of Germany this "Kultur" has been vitiated by dangerous misreadings of science and philosophy. The book, at least, makes it clear that neither Darwin nor his scientific successors can fairly be cited as witnesses for the proposition that war is the great elevating force of nations.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

Interesting Result of an Investigation Conducted by Professor H. A. Millis

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES. By H. A. Millis. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

AT the request of missionaries in Japan, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America appointed a commission to investigate our relations with Japan, and Professor Millis of the University of Kansas was chosen by that commission to look into the American end of the problem, especially as regards the Japanese in California. This book is the result of his investigations.

There are about 73,000 Japanese in the United States, 55,000 of them in California, and more than one-half of the total are engaged in farming—mostly in raising berries, potatoes, beets, and other vegetables. The "Japanese problem" consists mainly in the hostility with which they are regarded by many Californians. Professor Millis has made a thorough study of all sides of the question in that State, and he presents his facts and conclusions dispassionately.

Officially, the immigration of Japanese laborers ended with the Presidential order of 1907. Mr. Millis finds that the Japanese Government has lived up to its one-sided agreement and that the number of Japanese in this country has remained practically at a standstill since that year. Since immigration has ceased wages have advanced, so that there is now very little difference between the pay of a Japanese and that of any other laborer.

The Japanese farmers are industrious, intelligent, sober, honest, and law-abiding, and they do a kind of work that few others are willing to do. Their economic value to California is undeniable, yet the opposition to them continues. For one thing, they have inherited the race prejudice originally aimed at the Chinese. So long as the immigration remained unchecked, however, the author says there was a real problem in the tendency toward "capitalistic agriculture, retarding the natural subdivision of the land"; but since the number of Japanese has been limited this danger is negligible.

Professor Millis therefore condemns the California alien land law of 1913 as unjust, impolitic, and unnecessary. That law, against which Mr. Bryan's mission of protest proved useless, forbids Japanese to own land or to lease it for more than three years.

An overwhelming majority of Americans, by no means confined to labor unions, are agreed that there should be careful restriction of Japanese immigration; yet to discriminate against this one nation is unjust and a possible cause of friction. Dr. Gulick, who was sent to do in Japan what Professor Millis has done in the United States, has suggested changing the general immigration law to meet the case, and the author accepts that plan, with modifications.

Believing that our immigration from certain parts of Europe is undesirably large—and likely to be still more so at the end of the present war—he suggests a Federal statute along the following lines:

> Amend the existing law so that, except in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, and Cuba, the number of immigrants admitted in any one year shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the total of those who had taken their "second papers" and the native born of one or both parents born in the given country, as recorded in the census of 1910.
>
> Provide, however, that the maximum number in no case shall be less than 1,000, in order that immigration from new countries shall not be unduly restricted.
>
> Only those immigrants should be admitted who come with a proper certificate, signed and numbered by a designated officer of the United States Government residing in the country from which they emigrate.
>
> Each one admitted should be registered, and any immigrant found unregistered in the United States should be liable to deportation.

Mr. Millis believes that this would limit the influx of Japanese sufficiently, and that after the passage of such a law all aliens should be given the same rights and privileges, irrespective of race. He would give the right of naturalization to the Japanese and Chinese, but admits that the situation in Hawaii would call for separate and careful treatment.

ADVENTURE AND DISCOVERY IN AFRICA

Three Explorers in Different Parts of the Dark Continent Tell of Their Experiences as Sportsmen and Scientists

THE REDISCOVERED COUNTRY. By Stewart Edward White. Illustrated. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE believes he has found the last virgin hunting ground in the inhabited part of the world, and this book is his diary of his expedition through it. The place is teeming with game. It is in Africa, and is as large as that region of British East Africa over which Colonel Roosevelt and many others have hunted, but until now it has never known the sound of a gun. Mr. White and R. J. Cuninghame spent the Summer of 1913 there, and the story of their encounters with lions, rhinos, buffaloes, elephants, and other big game will make many a sportsman eager to follow their trail.

This ultimate paradise for those who delight in the slaughter of wild animals is in German East Africa, between Lake Natron and Victoria Nyanza. That remote corner of the German protectorate, according to Mr. White, has never been penetrated either by German or by English sportsmen. It is most easily reached by way of Victoria Nyanza, with the aid of a lake steamer from Kisumu to Musoma, but White and Cuninghame tackled it by way of Nairobi southward through difficult mountain country, inhabited by unfriendly Masai and so infested with tsetse fly that fifty-nine donkeys died on the way.

But to the lover of sport and adventure it was worth all the trouble. Of the Bologonja Valley the author writes:

> I strolled over the fine green hills and reveled in the sight of game—black herds of wildebeeste, like bison in the park openings; topi everywhere, zebra, hartebeeste, Tommy, oribi, steinbuck, impalla, reedbuck, and others. Out of the lot I picked a kongoni at 237 yards, after missing one at 180, buck and doe oribi at fifty and 120 yards, and a wildebeest at 333 yards.
>
> Never have I seen anything like that game. It covered every hill, strolling in and out among the groves, feeding on the bottom lands, singly, or in groups. It did not matter in what direction I looked, there it was: as abundant one place as another. Nor did it matter how far I went, over how many hills I walked, how many wide prospects I examined, it was always the same.
>
> During my stay at the next two camps I looked over fifty square miles. One day I counted 4,628 head! And suddenly I realized again that in this beautiful, wide, populous country no sportsman's rifle had ever been fired. I moved among those hordes of unsophisticated beasts as a lord of Eden would have moved.

Like other Edens, this one has its undesirable citizens. A charge from a rhino is always in order. One day a big lion leaped to the top of a bank within four yards of the author. Before it could take the next spring it had to be stopped with a .405 bullet by a very much surprised sportsman. Fortunately the man proved the quicker of the two, but it took three shots to finish the beast. It stood three feet seven inches high at the shoulder, and was nine feet long.

Mr. White shot a good many lions on this trip, but his most amazing feat was that of tackling four at once and finishing them all. It makes one of the most stirring lion stories since Colonel Paterson's famous exploits at Tsavo.

> First a big lioness thrust her head up from a clump of bushes twenty yards away. Wounded, she charged, snarling with rage, but was stopped by three rapidly delivered shots in the nick of time. At the same instant a lion emerged from the thicket, followed by a second lioness. A shot at the lion caused it to leap into the air and bite savagely at the wound in its shoulder. The lioness did not stir. As White was swiftly preparing to take another shot at the wounded animal before it could charge, his gun bearer touched his elbow and breathed, "Look, master, see the very big one!" The author continues:
>
> I looked. From behind the screen of thin bush to the left sauntered the most magnificent wild lion I had ever seen. His yellow mane hung thick and long half way to his knees, and extended far along his back. His head was up, and his sleepy, wise face expressed dignified surprise.
>
> It was very bad sense to "take on" one lion before settling with the other, but the temptation was too great. I put a Springfield bullet in his shoulder, too. At the report of the rifle the lioness charged like a flash. Nobody had said or done a thing to her. She just wanted to prove that line about the female of the species." I suppose. Already I had two wounded lions on hand, but evidently it was necessary to acquire another.

In the next few moments all three beasts came at the hunter in their various ways. It was absolutely necessary to keep cool, and Mr. White says he was scared enough to do so. Taking each animal in turn, he fired nine cartridges from two different kinds of rifles as fast as his gun bearer could load them. Finally only the large male remained sitting on his haunches and staring around him, sixty yards away. In a spirit of bravado, and to test the theory that even a wounded lion can be bluffed if the man charges first, Mr. White then started to walk straight toward the animal. At first the king of beasts lost its nerve and retreated, then it charged so suddenly that the hunter was almost paralyzed by the surprise of it.

> This is, in my opinion, [he says,] the supreme moment in a hunter's life, the moment when, all preliminaries at an end, the lion makes his direct and deadly attack. The little unessentials are brushed aside. Only remains the big primitive idea to fill a man's mind—kill or be killed. . . . Excited in the usual sense of the word? No. But alive to the uttermost of all his faculties at once? Yes. That is why the moment is supreme. . . . I killed that lion with three shots, the last delivered at eight paces.

The travelers came out by way of Victoria Nyanza, and then went up into the forests of Mount Kenia to shoot an elephant. Here Mr. White had more thrills, stalking and being stalked, until he finally killed one of the animals that was close enough to seem like an animated skyscraper.

Big-game hunters will enjoy this book and envy its author. It is written with Mr. White's usual skill and dash, and is liberally illustrated with photographs.

ON STANLEY'S TRAIL

THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA FROM COAST TO COAST. By James Barnes. Illustrated by Photographs by Cherry Kearton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.

MANY changes have come in Africa since Stanley led his Emin Pasha relief expedition from coast to coast twenty-eight years ago, but it is still a man's-size task to follow his trail, especially through the 800 miles of gloomy forest at the headwaters of the Congo. James Barnes, the writer, and Cherry Kearton, the photographer, accomplished this feat a year or two ago. The object was to make moving pictures of wild animals in their native habitat, and in "Through Central Africa" we now have the lively story of the trip, with more than a hundred reproductions of Mr. Kearton's superb photographs.

Mr. Barnes tells of his experiences in informal style and with an ever-ready sense of humor. The expedition started from British East Africa, but first turned northward to the borders of Abyssinia, where Mr. Kearton got his finest animal pictures. Constructing "hide-ups" in which to conceal themselves with a moving-picture camera, the travelers waited patiently for weeks, gradually accumulating many wonderful films of giraffes, zebras, oryx, impalla, and other animals that came to the water holes to drink. At night they were serenaded by lions. Once a bad-tempered bachelor elephant went by, tearing up trees to relieve his feelings. Evidently life in that "little back room of Noah's ark" was not dull.

While walking out alone one day with only two cartridges in his rifle Mr. Barnes suddenly came upon three lions. One made a short rush toward him, and the others watched him in a way that he found embarrassing. He did not hurt them. Neither did he consider it wise to run. "All I wanted of those lions," he says, "was for them to go away, peaceably and quietly, and to live the rest of their lives in health and plenty." When they got ready they did so.

A curious picture caught by Mr. Kearton shows a herd of timid impalla peacefully grazing while a black-maned lion is bellowing in plain sight not a hundred yards away. The gazelles did not even raise their heads. Perhaps they knew that their swift feet could carry them out of danger, but, even so, the incident throws a new light on animal psychology.

On their way to the Belgian Congo the travelers passed through Uganda and called on the Kabaka, the nominal ruler, who does whatever his British adviser tells him to do. He is a "gentle-voiced young man of supremely good manner, with the diffident shyness of good breeding—a tall young Eton boy done in dark sepia."

By the time they had crossed to the Belgian side of the Semliki River the travelers were fairly in the wilds of Central Africa. One of their vain attempts to photograph elephants furnishes Mr. Barnes with material for a humorous page. They climbed into a tree with their camera, and the humor was furnished by myriads of ants, belligerent, never-say-die ants, that crept under their clothes and fixed sharp nippers into their flesh. Over every portion of their anatomy the ants swarmed:

> And bite, my aunt, didn't they bite! In the midst of it four or five young cow elephants emerged from the forest and placidly shuffled toward a little patch of bushes not thirty yards away. The heroism displayed by the photographer was worthy of a medal of the first class. With ants on his whiskers and ants on his nose and ants at every buttonhole, he stood up and started the aerosceope and did secure a few feet of film.

When the elephants disappeared in the bushes the Barnes-Kearton expedition hastily dropped to the ground and removed its clothes with all the swiftness of two boys arriving late at the old swimming hole.

Fun and moving pictures alike became few and far between after entering the dark forests of the Congo. It was a hard trip. A visit to the pigmies, the shooting of several elephants, the photographing of cannibal ladies with disks stuck through holes in their upper lips—these were a few of the diversions. The most exasperating difficulties were those encountered in descending the Aruwimi River to the Congo, and the worst of these were due to refractory native boatmen.

Mr. Barnes's narrative reveals the extent to which Belgian rule in the Congo State had fallen into decay. The natives treated the white travelers pretty much as they pleased, and there was no power to call them to account. The rubber traffic, once the most exacting monopoly in the world, had crumbled away. It has never paid, the author says, since Belgium took it over from the private company that had made it a scandal. Traffic on the upper river was given up several years ago, and now the war has cut the whole Congo region off from the world. It is passing through a period of anarchy, and its fate is in the balance.

The author met several natives who had known Stanley, and at Matadi he visited the grave of Stanley's trusted assistant, E. J. Glave. The expedition was on the way thirteen months, and the written and pictured story of its doings is full of interest.

A SCIENTIST IN AFRICA

ALONE IN THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS COUNTRY. By Felix Oswald. Illustrated. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Truebner & Co. $3.

DR. OSWALD went to British East Africa to study certain Miocene fossil deposits for the British Museum, but he found many things that were livelier than old bones. During two months spent in the steaming wilderness around Karungu, on the east shore of Victoria Nyanza, he was bitten by the tsetse fly, whose poison is killing off the natives by thousands with incurable sleeping sickness; he was driven half frantic by noisy insects, threatened by man-eating crocodiles, kept awake by hyenas and lions, and once stopped a leopard from leaping upon him by yelling and throwing his geological hammer at its head.

Once he saw what looked like a filmy waterspout coming up from the lake straight toward him, with a loud humming noise. It was a cloud of gadflies. To escape their vicious bites he had to throw himself on the ground until the menacing swarm had passed overhead. If he happened to drop a book in the grass the termites at once began plastering their earth tunnels against it, preparatory to devouring it.

One night Dr. Oswald was waked by the ghoulish howls of hyenas just outside his open tent, and one of the beasts was even stumbling over the tent ropes to get in at him. An electric torch and a revolver scared it away. Later the author had his revenge by stumbling squarely on top of a sleeping hyena in the wilderness, scaring it into swift flight. Like most revenges, however, it was dearly bought, for the odor of the animal clung to the learned doctor for the next three days.

All this time Dr. Oswald was living alone among the Kavirondo negroes, a tribe that still goes entirely naked. This peculiarity, by no means common among African tribes, never ceased to impress the author with a feeling that he was 3,000 years instead of only three weeks distant from London. He agrees with other travelers in testifying to the fine physique, good health, and exceptional morality of these unclothed natives.

Most of Dr. Oswald's pages are devoted to an inland journey to Metamala and the Kisii highlands, where two lone British officials keep order amid a half hostile tribe of blacks. His own adventures, humorous happenings among his thirty naked porters, observations of geological and botanical wonders—these make up the warp and woof of his narrative. Science in all its aspects is of perennial interest to the author, and kindred spirits will find much to please them in his book. A map and seventy good illustrations from photographs complete the volume.

SCANDINAVIA OF SCANDINAVIANS

SCANDINAVIA OF THE SCANDINAVIANS. By Henry Goddard Leach. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

VERY welcome to Americans ought to be Mr. Leach's practical little volume about the present-day life and people of the three Scandinavian kingdoms. In the process of amalgamating our immigrants and making good Americans of them all we have heretofore paid too little attention to that national life and character out of which they have come, of which they are the product. A wider knowledge of the influences which have molded them would surely make the task of amalgamation easier and enable the work to be done more sympathetically. But if heretofore we have been too prone to consider our immigrants as merely "aliens," one and all, there are signs of a growing interest in their past, a tendency to discriminate between and to study the separate groups and a desire to comprehend rather than sweepingly condemn their previous habitat and environment. Mr. Leach's book offers just such an understanding and sympathetic picture of the previous lives of many hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens as will help us to understand and appreciate them.

The volume has also an added and timely interest because of the important position into which circumstances have thrown these three neutral nations of the north during the European war. It is hardly possible to understand thoroughly the fears, the patience, the sympathies, the national feelings that have influenced them in their several attitudes toward the belligerents without such knowledge of the various phases of their life as Mr. Leach offers. Even to so everyday a matter as the Norwegian flag, which nowadays is seen flying in New York harbor oftener than any other national symbol except the British, the two chapters in which he tells of the traditions, the toils, and the achievements which lie behind that flaming banner give a background of interest and romance.

Mr. Leach, who is secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and has gained his knowledge of Scandinavia by years of residence therein, begins his work with a comprehensive glance at his subject in its entirety, giving a brief review of their common history, setting forth their relations to one another and comparing and contrasting their characteristics. Afterward he takes up each kingdom separately and, after an outline of its history, passes in review the various phases of its present-day status—home life, education, literature, art, industrial developments, sports, scientific achievements, resources, characteristics.

In the section dealing with Denmark he devotes much attention to the development of the dairying business and the co-operative societies which together have given that little nation such remarkable prosperity. The struggle which has been going on for some time in Norway between the adherents of those who would retain Norwego-Danish as the national language and those who would have it superseded by the developed country speech called "Landsmaal," or "New Norse," fills an interesting chapter. The extent to which Norway is harnessing her numberless waterfalls and the consequent industrial development gives a glimpse of the national energy and initiative. In the same chapter is an account of Dr. Eyde and of his process for extracting nitrogen from the air. The Swede, says Mr. Leach, "is inherently conservative, but he has also a deep love of progress, and in this combination the author finds explanation of much in his history and present achievements and conditions. The reasons for Sweden's fear of Russia and of her occasional leanings toward Germany in the present conflict are made clear. The strides which feminism has made are described and their causes explained. There are chapters on Strindberg and Lagerlof, art and architecture, and one on sport as "a national expression of temperament." The mining industry, the development of electricity and its use as a railroad motive power are also among the phases of life and industry that receive attention. Comparing the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes Mr. Leach writes:

> The Swede is conservative, courtly, extravagant, magnanimous, a lover of nature and her image in art. The Dane is rational, free and easy, saving, indifferent to outward appearance, genial, and humorous, a student of social problems, a gifted conversationalist whose chief amusement is his study of his fellow-men. With the Norwegian the idea is more important than the fact. The Norwegian is the extreme northern type, severely simple in his physical needs, vigorously independent, luxuriating in the wealth of his dreams.

Prison Reform—How? When? Why?

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AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Incidents in the Campaign of 1914 Described by a War Correspondent—Paris Less Than a Year Ago—Recent Books on European Conflict

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1914 IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM. By G. H. Perris. With Maps and Plans by F. F. Perris and Photographs by the Author. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

As special correspondent of The London Chronicle, Mr. Perris has seen about all that any newspaper man has been allowed to see of the war in France and Belgium. In the present volume of nearly 400 pages he has attempted a military history of the fighting in those countries to the close of 1914, supplemented by chapters of his newspaper correspondence from the battlefields of the Marne, the Aisne, and Flanders. The shadow of the censor is upon his pages, of course, and many of them are lacking in human interest; but his tactical studies of army movements are exceptionally complete in analytical detail.

Toward the end of Mr. Perris's book is one striking example of the sort of human interest that is systematically excluded from the official communiqués. On the 1st of October the French bulletin announced:

> Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy has vigorously attacked Tracy-le-Mont, but has been repulsed with heavy loss.

By chance the world has a living human account of one phase of what lay behind that cold official statement. It is the narrative of a young stretcher-bearer, who, with two regimental doctors, was called to the aid of the German and French wounded who had taken refuge in the large farm of Quesnevières, lying between the lines. The Germans probably thought the farmhouse sheltered French artillery, for they were deliberately bombarding it. At imminent peril of their lives the trio reached the place amid a rain of shells and rifle bullets. In the dooryard a dog was baying mournfully and running ceaselessly around the dead body of his master.

They entered the kitchen and found three rooms full of wounded, with a French doctor and nurses, and several German Red Cross workers, all tending both nationalities with equal solicitude. The stretcher-bearer's narrative continues:

> A soldier asks for a drink; as he rises with hand stretched out for a glass of water, a bullet comes through the window and strikes him full in the heart. The poor fellow sinks without a sigh. Most of the wounded are taken away in a lull of the combat. Drs. A. and T. remain with the last of them, and with the Germans, who help them with real courage. Firing recommences, more violent than ever. The shells whistle ceaselessly. An adjutant, terribly wounded, begs to be put into the cart, which seems to him a guarantee that he will be among the next removed. Scarcely is he laid there when shrapnel bursts over him, killing him.
>
> I watched the doctors, indifferent to the approaching danger, tending the wounded. Most of the living rooms of the farm are now in ruins. In the sheds the cows low piteously.
>
> A wounded man in the kitchen calls me. Struck by a ball in the chest, the poor fellow pants for breath. He is supporting himself by one arm, which slips on the bloody straw. With the other hand he feels in his overcoat pocket, which is glued up with congealed blood, for a letter which he hands to me, his eyes full of tears.
>
> "It will soon be over," he says, "perhaps for both of us. But if you should escape, look, here's a letter."
>
> He stopped. A shell passed, burying itself in the road twenty yards away. The lad looked at me, smiling sadly through his tears. I take the letter. "My sweetheart," he murmurs. And I see in his blood-stained fingers a little lock of black hair which he presses tenderly to his lips.
>
> Raising my eyes to the ceiling, I see the plaster break into a huge star, and through the gaping hole the end of a great shell appears. The ceiling sinks funnel-wise at the same moment the roof cracks, and the shell explodes. Then all is dark. * * * Presently I come to myself, half suffocated with dust and the fumes of dynamite. The house is riven from top to bottom, and we can see the calm blue sky through the broken roof. Nearly all of us are bleeding. The poor lover is dead, disfigured.
>
> Shells have struck the house on two sides. In a part that is still standing a Sergeant, mortally wounded, with indifferent gaze watches the ceiling cracking and sinking above him.

They manage to get to the cellar. From a dark corner comes a sob, and a woman's voice rises out of the shadow: "All my own children are dead and my husband was killed up there in the yard." It was the farmer's wife. Children, husband, goods, she had lost everything. Above, on the grass before the door, the dog was still baying, heartbroken, over the bleeding body of his master.

Back of the dry military details of Mr. Perris's book lie countless scenes like this, but they must be supplied by imagination, for they are seldom in his pages. Of well marshaled facts, however, there is an abundance. The whole strategic movement that won the battle of the Marne is traced; the five German armies, the five French armies, the one British, how each manoeuvred and what turned the tide—these you will find here. The winning idea in Joffre's tactics is described as "a wave-like repetition of one manoeuvre—combined flank and frontal assault." The fighting in Belgium is analyzed with similar care.

One notes with surprise that Mr. Perris places the German losses during the three weeks' battle of Ypres at only 120,000. Will Irwin's recent book named a possible figure of 375,000. The discrepancy indicates how thick the veil of secrecy still is.

The author quotes Edgar Crammond's estimate of the cost of the first twelve months of the war, which was laid before the Royal Statistical Society. The direct and indirect cost to the six chief nations amounted to $45,735,000,000. The larger share of that colossal loss has fallen on the Allies, but the vast superiority of their resources, it is believed, will enable them to continue the war longer than the Germans, and recuperate more quickly when it is over.

This is one of those serious and carefully written volumes to which the future historian is likely to turn with confidence.

PARIS IN HERRICK DAYS

PARIS IN HERRICK DAYS. By Elizabeth Dryden. Paris: Dorbon-Aîne, 19 Boulevard Haussmann.

Elizabeth Dryden of Baltimore was one of the few American women authors and journalists who remained in Paris throughout the exciting days, after the Government had withdrawn to Bordeaux, when Mr. Herrick, our Ambassador, was idolized by the Parisians for his determination to stay whatever happened. In this book she depicts the city's social life during that period. Her method is the typically feminine one of innumerable little sketches and glimpses, thrown together pellmell, with all the inconsequence of a vivacious woman's gossip.

In Miss Dryden's pages one gets glimpses of everybody of note that she met, from Mr. Herrick and General Galliéni to the youngest American newspaper correspondent. There go Mr. Kirby and Gelett Burgess, and yonder comes Dr. Bayard Hale. Here is Mrs. Edith Wharton, "in a becoming checked suit, with a sable scarf thrown around her shoulders." What is she doing? Selling the knit goods made by the women of her ouvroir! And there stands the author, with other "impressionable young women, glued to the sidewalk by the sight of a regiment of Royal Scots in full uniform, as they "swagger down the middle of the street, with their thirty yards of kilt a-swinging, and their hips a-springing out below their tightly buckled belts."

After the battle of the Marne Miss Dryden went out to the region over which the fight had raged, and from the little village of Béton-Bazoches she brought back the pretty story of Riri. Riri is the 4-year-old baby boy who saved the village by touching the hearts of the German soldiers. When they entered the house for food, the leader took hold of Riri's little hand, and the child held up the other to him trustfully, saying, "You are not going to cut off my hands, are you, monsieur?" The soldier looked away—perhaps he could not trust his voice to answer—but when Riri repeated his question the man struck himself on the breast and said: "We are not all beasts! I myself have a little boy not as large as he. Perhaps I shall never see him again." The story is too long to tell here, but in the end the Germans left in the direction of Berlin without firing the fuses that had been laid to burn the town, and Miss Dryden believes it was because the officer had met Riri.

A pleasant, gossipy, sentimental, impressionistic book it is, with queer little signs here and there that its English was set into type by French hands, and with a fine portrait of Mr. Herrick stamped on its heavy paper cover.

THE WAR AND ITS ISSUES

THE WAR AND ITS ISSUES: AN ATTEMPT AT A CHRISTIAN JUDGMENT. By John Oman, M. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This little volume, issued by the Cambridge University Press, is the attempt of a cultured thinker to square his religious principles with the issues of the present war. As a disciple of Him who said, "Resist not evil," and yet as an Englishman who objects to becoming a vassal of German militarism, Mr. Oman naturally has a hard time coming to any very definite conclusion.

Happily his fine, sensitive character, aided by his British sense of right, is more successful in dealing with the moral issues, to which he devotes the second half of his book. He is by no means blind to the social wrongs of the existing system in England, and he says very definitely that a victory will do England no good if it is regarded merely as a commercial transaction for capturing German markets. He continues:

> The question for us—and perhaps it carries with it most other questions—is whether this war is to cut off one large more of slavery from the base of society that it may be settled more solidly on the brotherly recognition of rights and duties. * * * Nothing less is required than a change of worship which expresses itself in esteeming men above means and in having a single eye to duty undistracted by gain. Thus only can we overcome the idolatry which enslaves us at home and embroils us abroad.

Mr. Oman condemns the policy of "preparedness" when it prepares a country for war in a way that spells bankruptcy in peace, adding: "If that type of militarism was wrong for Germany, it is wrong for us." And on the same score he condemns compulsory military service. Hear him:

> Conscription is dead sea fruit which we will not pluck, because it inevitably leads to militarism, at least if it succeed. A liberty at the mercy of militarism is not worth defending. To adopt the German system would be a crime. We should have done our best to rivet the present military burden upon the necks of all European nations till only an overwhelming calamity could deliver us, and to extend it to Asia and to train the hordes that would make it futile.

Afterward, however, the author qualifies this to the extent of remarking that "compulsion is alcohol, possibly a fillip to help round a hard corner, but dangerous even for that." On the whole the spirit of his book is much finer than its substance.

GERMAN CULTURE

GERMAN CULTURE, PAST AND PRESENT. By E. Belfort Bax. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.25.

When Columbus was discovering America, robber knights still infested all the trade routes of Germany, living wholly by plunder; and their occupation was still considered honorable. Robber barons were still waging private war for loot, and no disgrace attached to their occupation. Conditions in the Church were as bad as those in the State. After the Puritans had found freedom in New England, the German principalities still had to go through the Thirty Years' War, which laid the whole Renaissance structure of their social life in ruins. In these typical glimpses of the past we have a key to the barbarity in modern German ideals of warfare.

Such is the tenor of "German Culture, Past and Present," in which Mr. Bax, an English Socialist and historian, tells the story of German social and intellectual life from the close of the Middle Ages to the present time, adding a spicy sketch of Prussian militarism for good measure. One quickly discovers that dullness is not one of this author's faults. He writes in a breezy, popular fashion, and speaks largely in terms of human interest.

The largest share of space is given to picturing German society in the first half of the sixteenth century, when the feudal system and the Holy Roman Empire were breaking up, and when Luther's religious reforms were only one phase of a profound revolution. The rise of the merchant and the free city, the abolishing of private warfare, the revolt against ecclesiastical abuses, the futile attempt of the peasants to escape from the tyranny of the privileged classes—these are Mr. Bax's main themes.

Luther's act in taking sides against the common people in the Peasants' War calls down Mr. Bax's bitter criticism, as does the similar attitude of "Luther's jackal, the 'gentle' Melanchthon," who "specially signalized himself by urging on the feudal barons with Scriptural arguments to the blood-sucking and oppression of their villeins."

The appalling desitution and suffering of the people after that uprising, says the author, helped to rivet the peasant's chains and set back the dial of civilization in Germany. But far worse in this respect was the Thirty Years' War, which left a chaos out of which rose the half Slavic power of Prussia, "the robber State of Europe par excellence." On the theme of modern German militarism, from Frederick the Great to Bismarck and William II., Mr. Bax "lets himself go" with unbridled bitterness. His opinion of one of the Kaiser's laws is as follows:

> The law of lèse majesté, by which all criticism of the despotic head of the State or his actions is made a heinous criminal offense, to which severe penalties are attached, is not too much to say is a law which brands the ruler who accepts it as a coward and a cur, and the Legislature which passes it as a house not of representative citizens, or even subjects, for that matter, but of representative slaves.

Though not free from bias and passion, this book is decidedly readable, and, from the viewpoint of democracy, its judgments of the larger issues of history are sound.

A WOMAN'S HEART

A WOMAN'S HEART. By Daisy Vall. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

This slender volume of verse contains, as its title might suggest, many delicate intimacies. Throughout feminine throughout, it runs a pretty gamut of emotions, from love and spontaneous joy in mere living to resentment and disappointment. The verses which fall under the latter classification show at times too deep a tinge of bitterness and cynicism, but they are more than balanced by songs of brighter mood, as well as those of deeper and more earnest emotion. There is no very elaborate technique involved in Mrs. Converse's singing, but her lyrics are direct, simple, and for the most part, refreshing.

John Quincy Adams

Volume III. has been published of "The Writings of John Quincy Adams"; it covers the period running from Oct. 13, 1801, up to Dec. 15, 1810. Included in the correspondence the volume contains are letters written at Washington while Mr. Adams was a member of the Senate and dispatches and letters written from St. Petersburg while he was serving as the American Minister to Russia. (Macmillan Company. $3.)

A B C of Good Form

A treatise on etiquette, written by Anne Seymour, appears in a little volume entitled "A B C of Good Form," which is published as one of Harper's A B C Series. It is not an exhaustive work; but it contains a great deal of useful information and advice with respect to problems that confront those who mingle in society. (Harper & Bros. 50 cents.)

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

PLAYS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN. Edited by Anna M. Lutkenhaus. Introduction by Margaret Knox. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.

This interesting and very practical book tells what has been done in Public School 15, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in the way of making the native dramatic instinct of children serve them in the learning of their lessons and the broadening and enriching of their minds and souls. Miss Lutkenhaus, the editor, is the director of the Dramatic Club, and Miss Knox is the Principal of the school. The wide use of dramatics in the school curriculum for which the latter pleads would amount, if it were generally adopted, almost to a revolution in teaching methods. But she insists strongly upon its value and writes most interestingly in her ten-page introduction of the beneficent results which she has seen in its use in the school of which she is Principal. She begins using the dramatic method, by which the children act their lessons, with the littlest children learning to read, and she carries it through all the grades in the study of geography, grammar, history, composition. She thinks that the value of the method in formal instruction "cannot be overestimated"; that it trains the children better than can be done in any other way in "habits of efficiency, economy, unselfishness, ingenuity"; that it quickens the intellect and helps to broaden and develop character.

The volume contains a score of plays, pageants and pantomime stories selected from those that have been used in Public School 15, most of them written by the students as part of their work in geography, history, and English composition, and prepared by them under the supervision of Miss Lutkenhaus. Among them are: "Through the Looking Glass," "Town Meeting in Botetourt, Virginia, 1860," "A Nature Play in a City School," "A Geographical Squabble," "A Grammar Play," "Four Queens of England," "The Birds' Story of the Trees." There are also programs, filling a dozen pages, for the celebration by school children of special days throughout the year.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1915

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IRVING'S MEXICO

COURTESIES between rivals in literature may be scarce; when they occur they afford good material for the type of anecdote one delights to ponder over. There are few instances of the kind better worth recalling than the sudden rivalry that sprang up between PRESCOTT and WASHINGTON IRVING regarding Mexico, culminating in the latter's graceful withdrawal from the authorship of the projected history of that pre-eminently picturesque country. The recent discovery of a fragment of the manuscript of IRVING'S "History of Mexico" revives the story in the August number of The Bookman, and at the same time leads us to wonder whether the delightful courtesy shown by the elder to the younger historian did not rob us of a literary masterpiece that is scarcely equaled by PRESCOTT'S deservedly famous "Conquest of Mexico." It appears, from a private letter, reproduced in The Bookman, that the story of Mexico was, with IRVING, "a favorite subject which had delighted my imagination ever since I was a boy." He planned writing it "as the pendant" to his "Columbus," and when, in deference to PRESCOTT'S claim, he gave up the project after collecting considerable material for its prosecution, he deliberately abandoned an undertaking that promised well financially at a time when he was in severe straits for money. This is the interesting personal side of the incident; the rescued fragment of the unwritten history suggests what we have lost in the way of dramatic narrative. Here, for instance, is a portion of the introductory chapter:

> At the time when the Kingdom of Mexico was about to be invaded by strangers and the downfall of the throne of its Indian monarchs was at hand, strange portents were seen in the heavens and the earth, but none which surpasses the following, attested by too many Spanish historians of gravity and veracity to be for a moment doubted.
>
> There lived near the foot of the mountains which encircle the great plains of Mexico an Indian of the name of Itztupulcan. He was a simple and virtuous man, his drink was the water of the brook, and his food the maize of his fields and the fruit of his groves.
>
> He had toiled one day in his fields, and during the noontide heat reposed himself under the shade of a palm tree by the side of a fountain. Scarcely had he fallen asleep when he was awakened by a rushing sound in the air and, looking up, beheld a huge eagle hovering over him. The enormous bird swooped down and, seizing him in his talons, but without doing him injury, bore him aloft far above the tops of the trees, until his little hut and grove and field of maize diminished to a mere speck in the lost landscape, &c.

That is hardly the method employed by the average historian who narrates the events that mark the evolution of a nation. In the hands of IRVING, however, one delights to imagine its dramatic possibilities. He acknowledges, in his letter on the subject, that his method would have been different from that adopted by PRESCOTT. He would not have had any "preliminary dissertation on the history, civilization, and so forth, of the natives." All that would have come before the reader in the dramatic sequence of events in which the story of the conquest would be told. "In this way," IRVING argues, "the reader, like the conquerors, would have become gradually acquainted with Mexico and the Mexicans; and by the time the conquest was achieved he would have been familiar with the country without having been detained by long dissertations, so repulsive to the more indolent class of readers." The method indictated is distinct enough from PRESCOTT'S to have left room for the publication of both histories of Mexico. One feels that the professional courtesy of the author of the Knickerbocker History squandered a delightful masterpiece of literature.

THAT Mr. ROBERT FROST'S volume of poems, "North of Boston," made its first appearance under the imprint of an English instead of an American publisher has disturbed some of our reviewers and revived the old complaint that we are unappreciative of true excellence when it knocks at the door of our native literature. Mr. FROST'S poems are pre-eminently worth while, they are thoroughly original in theme and treatment, they are genuinely interpretative of certain phases of American life—why, then, were they published first in England? The query has suggested dire possibilities by way of answer. But now Mr. FROST himself comes to the rescue with an explanation the simplicity of which should allay at once any international jealousies or suspicions. Writing to his present American publishers he tells them that he happened to be in England when the idea came to him of collecting his poetry manuscripts into a volume. He did this, and, with the manuscript in his pocket, went up to London and left it with a publisher, who promptly accepted it. He declares, moreover, that he "never offered a book to an American publisher, and didn't cross the water seeking a British publisher." The thing "just happened." And, so, there is not "another case of American inappreciation" to record.

THE death of Sir JAMES A. H. MURRAY will not prevent the completion of the "New English Dictionary," the great work upon which he has been engaged as editor for the last twenty-seven years. Happily the labors of the lexicographer, although more arduous today, are better organized than they were in the days of JOHNSON. The death of the latter before his task was finished would have robbed posterity of the completed results of his researches in philology. The work of Sir JAMES, however, will continue until the final page of his dictionary is reached. The two editors who preceded him, HERBERT COLERIDGE and Dr. FURNIVALL, accomplished comparatively little, and it looked as if, under their management, the dictionary would be abandoned before the publication of its first volume. Sir JAMES MURRAY'S genius for organization insured the success of the enterprise. He had "more than 1,500 assistants whose duty it was to read books, and thirty assistant editors who sorted out the rough material. Every English book published before 1500 A. D. was read, and every book of importance since then." The result was that the work grew more rapidly than the most sanguine had expected. Nine volumes have been published; the tenth and final volume, containing the letters T to Z, remaining incomplete. Its publication will probably not be long delayed.

THE August number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY is notable for the long list of articles on the war from contributors enjoying an international reputation. Thus, we have Colonel ROOSEVELT writing on American Preparedness; CHARLES W. ELIOT on Eleven Months of the European Conflict; Sir JOHN FRENCH'S story of the Battles in the West; COMPTON MACKENZIE on Gallipoli's Shambles; MAURICE MAETERLINCK on Two Devoted Nations; Sir WALTER RALEIGH on Dr. Conybeare's Recantation; HUDSON MAXIM on Explosives; "I am the Gravest Danger," by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW; Prime Minister ASQUITH on the Power of the Purse; Field Marshal Earl KITCHENER on New Recruiting in Britain; GERTRUDE ATHERTON on a Threatened Despotism of Spirit; PIERRE LOTI on Rheims Cathedral; "The English Falsehood," by SVEN HEDIN; "Depression—Commonsense and the Situation," by ARNOLD BENNETT; "Note on the Principle of Nationality," by JOHN GALSWORTHY; "Evviva l'Italia," by WILLIAM ARCHER; Major LEONARD DARWIN on the War and Racial Progress, &c. Besides these special contributions there are a number of articles describing the first year of the war from different points of view.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended August 5
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE CREED OF THE OLD SOUTH. 1865-1915. By Basil Gildersleeve. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $1.

The author's views and impressions of the civil war.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. 1915. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Statistical and historical annual of the States of the world for the year 1915.

LORD ROBERTS. By Mortimer Menpes. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Biographical sketch, with eight portraits in color.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE KAISER. By Morton Prince. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 60 cents.

A study of the Kaiser's sentiments and his obsessions regarding his "divine rights" and his fear of democracy.

Poetry, Drama and Art

SELECTIONS FROM THE SYMBOLIC POEMS OF WILLIAM BLAKE. By Frederick E. Pierce. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

The selections are arranged as nearly as possible in narrative sequence.

THE LITTLE MOTHER OF THE SLUMS. By Emily H. Denison. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

Contains seven one-act plays.

THE CHRYSALIS. By Logan P. Martin. Atlanta, Ga.: J. J. O'Donnell.

The author of this book of poems is a prisoner in the Atlanta Federal Prison.

PEACE SONNETS. By Jessie W. Gibbs. Villisca, Iowa: Published by the author.

Contains fifty-seven sonnets, of which the first twenty were written before the outbreak of the war in Europe.

OLD ENGLISH MANSIONS. Edited by Charles Holme. New York: John Lane Company. $3.

Contains numerous full-page plates.

SONGS OF HOPE. By Rebecca N. Taylor. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 75 cents.

A collection of short lyrics.

Essays and Criticism

HOW TO MAKE GOOD. By Alfred T. Hemingway. Kansas City: 1,120 R. A. Long Building.

Described as a "business man's message on commercial character-building, the only success insurance."

European War Books

RUSSIA AND THE GREAT WAR. By Gregor Alexinsky. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Gives a history of the events leading up to the war, together with an estimate of the probable results in Russia.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF WAR. By F. W. Hirst. London: J. M. Dent & Sons.

The author is editor of The Economist. His book deals with the cost of war, its effect on trade and exchanges, methods of taxation, and borrowing, &c.

SIX MOIS DE GUERRE. By Gaston Jollivet. Paris: Hachette et Cie.

A chronological history of the war, based on official documents.

GERMANY'S POINT OF VIEW. By Edmund von Mach. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Contains articles which appeared in The Boston Evening Transcript under the caption, "The German Viewpoint," from October, 1914, to May, 1915.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1914 IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM. By G. H. Perris. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Covers the period from the siege of Liege to the end of the first battles in Flanders.

AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES IN WAR. By Frederick A. Talbot. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

An illustrated account of the machines and devices used in their aerial warfare by the belligerent nations of Europe.

THE WAR AND THE PROPHETS. By Herbert Thurston. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.

Described as "notes on certain popular predictions current in this latter age."

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WAR. By S. Perez Triana. London, Adelphi Terrace: T. Fisher Unwin.

Deals with the tragedy of Belgium, the laws of necessity, the responsibility for the war, the "Chant of Hate," &c.

BOSCH: A COLLECTION OF ALTOGETHER UNNECESSARY MATTER. By Captain W. J. Ward. Clarence Road, Cardiff: Ward Maritime Publications.

A humorous book on the war, written for the most part in verse.

Fiction

THE NURSE'S STORY. By Adele Bleneau. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

A story of the war.

THE LOVABLE MEDDLER. By Leon Dalrymple. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Company. $1.35.

A new novel by the author of "Diane of the Green Van," winner of the $10,000 Prize Novel Contest.

THE CHARLATAN'S PROPHECY. By George Klingle. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.35.

A romance of Venice in the thirteenth century.

THE SEA-HAWK. By Rafael Sabatini. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. $1.25.

A story of the sea, having for its hero Sir Oliver Tressilian, a "Cornish gentleman who became a renegade and a Barbary corsair."

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Gladys Brace Vliscack. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

A story of married life.

Science and Politics

OUTLINES OF SOCIOLOGY. By Frank W. Blackmar and John Lewis Gillen. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Meets the requirements of teachers of the subject in colleges and universities.

OUTLINE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Arnold B. Hall. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

A non-technical statement of the underlying principles of international law.

SOCIALISM, FEMINISM, AND SUFFRAGISM. By B. V. Hubbard. Chicago: American Publishing Company, 1,820 City Hall Square Building. $1.25.

A review of the three subjects that reaches the conclusion that "their full or partial success would be of great injury to organized society."

TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BY THE BOOK AND PRINTING TRADES. By Alex Moth. Boston: The Boston Book Company. $2.25.

Forms a supplement to the work by F. K. Walters, "Abbreviations and Technical Terms Used in Book Catalogues and Bibliographies," published in Boston in 1912.

Philosophy and Religion

THE NATURAL ORDER OF SPIRIT. By Lucien C. Graves. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.50.

Contains instances of alleged communication between this world and the world of spirits. The reliability of the "medium" employed—Mrs. Chenowith—is vouched for in a prefatory note by Dr. James H. Hyslop.

THE NEW INFINITE AND THE OLD THEOLOGY. By Cassius J. Keyser. New Haven: Yale University Press. 25 cents.

Based on an article by the author on "The Message of Modern Mathematics to Theology," appearing in The Hibbert Journal.

THE OLD GOSPEL IN THE NEW CENTURY. By James D. McCaughtry. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

An application of Bible teachings to present-day problems.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. By Charles Henry Robinson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The author, who is Hon. Canon of Ripon Cathedral, calls his work "an outline sketch of Christian missions."

Travel, Sport, and Nature

AN OFFICIAL GUIDE TO EASTERN ASIA. (VOL. IV.) CHINA. By the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. Tokio, Japan.

This is the fourth in this series of guide books, the collection of material for which was started six years ago.

New Editions and Reprints

WOMAN AND THE REPUBLIC. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. New York: The Guidon Club.

A new and enlarged edition of a work published in 1897.

THE WEALTH AND INCOME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By Willford I. King. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A revision and expansion of a work that appeared originally as a supplement to Professor Ely's "Property and Contract in Their Relations to the Distribution of Wealth."

Educational

THE PRACTICAL CONDUCT OF PLAY. By Henry S. Curtis. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Intended as a textbook for those who are preparing themselves for playground positions, and for parents, teachers, &c.

KLEISER'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO PUBLIC SPEAKING. By Grenville Kleiser. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $3.

An encyclopedia of information, arranged alphabetically, for the use of public speakers.

"MARIE HAY"

New York Times Review of Books:

THERE is a good deal of speculation as to the effect of the war upon writers of fiction that have had any sort of connection with it; nursing, fighting, corresponding, engaged in relief work, or merely sitting back somewhere in Europe and philosophizing. Of all the women writers of Europe at least it seems to me that "Marie Hay" is having the most interesting experience and should show the most pronounced effects of the war in her work hereafter. A Scotchwoman by birth and married to Baron von Hindenburg, (a nephew of the General,) who was First Secretary of the German Embassy in Rome from the beginning of the war until Bülow demanded his passports, she has had (both in Germany and Italy) an opportunity so peculiar among writers of fiction to observe the inner workings of diplomacy and the real personalities of the group of men who for good or ill must loom in history, that she cannot look upon life and human nature with quite the same eyes as in the good old days before the war. Of course diplomatic secrets are sacred, and in Germany one does not put the eminent living into fiction no matter how great one's admiration may be. This is a pity, for few women have combined such brilliant opportunities with so keen a brain and so broad a vision. But, after all, facts don't matter. The effect that interests all lovers of good literature is the probable modernizing of a faculty hitherto too interested in the past to take a creative interest in the present. "A German Pompadour," "The Winter Queen," "Mas' niello" are among the greatest historical novels ever written, but in spite of a style as lively as it is distinguished, these books have had little vogue in this country for the simple reason that "the past" having had a long day—following our war with Spain—is temporarily out of fashion. It is hardly credible that a mind like Marie Hay's, doubly steeped in the present as it has been through so many personal contacts in this war—dating from that week before the declaration whose secret history for years to come will continue to inspire guessing and argument—will be able to turn its imaginative faculty backward when, able to draw breath once more, she sits down to her own work. But as she never would be able to write a work of any period that was not good history also, I cannot imagine anything more grateful than a novel covering certain phases of modern Europe from her pen.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

FROM COLONIAL DAYS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Four Principal Factors in the Growth of the Nation as Described in "The Riverside History of the United States"

BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Carl L. Becker. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

UNION AND DEMOCRACY. By Allen Johnson. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

EXPANSION AND CONFLICT. By William E. Dodd. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

THE NEW NATION. By Frederic L. Paxson. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

UNDER the general title of "The Riverside History of the United States" the four volumes named above constitute a new and comprehensive account of the nation's growth from its earliest beginnings to the days of President Wilson. The four authors have worked on a concerted plan under the editorship of Professor William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, and have produced a well-proportioned history of "the forces, influences, and masterful personalities which have made the country what it is." The set is intended for advanced college classes and for professional and business men who desire the whole story in small compass.

In these days of many histories a new work of this kind must first advance, give the countersign, and show a valid reason for being. Surprising as it may seem, this one easily passes the test.

Since the days when John Fiske was in his prime there have appeared at least a dozen exhaustive "source" histories, such as the works of McMaster, Rhodes, Schouler, Henry Adams, Hart, Ropes, Avery, Channing, and Trevelyan, besides scores of monographs and biographies, many of which have changed the outlook on certain phases of our history. It has been the aim of the present authors to summarize this mass of new interpretation, and to bring it to date in four 16mo volumes. They have done it with a thoroughness and a freshness of treatment that entitle the work to a place even on crowded shelves.

Carl Lotus Becker, Professor of European History in the University of Kansas, has done especially brilliant work in "Beginnings of the American People." To him our colonies were mere fragments of ancient Europe, so he has gone back to the Middle Ages to trace the economic currents that led to the discovery of America. We are here, he says, because of the spices and gold of the Orient. Behind the impenetrable barrier of the Moslem Levant the merchants of Europe knew there was a rich India, whence a small stream of coveted wares trickled through, and it was this golden lure that provided ships for the idealist, Columbus, when he proposed to find the Indies by sailing boldly into the west.

While the authors of this series are not slavish adherents to the economic view of history, they are pretty faithful to it. Professor Becker even hitches the Puritans to it. The Protestant Reformation, he holds, was the spiritual side of a moneyed middle-class insurgence, which has brought about our modern institutions. Hear him for a moment:

> There was no place for the bourgeois when he began to appear in feudal-ecclesiastical Europe. The peasant to obey and serve; the noble to fight and rule; the priest to instruct and pray—these, all in their different ways respected and respectable careers, completed the sum of God's purpose in arranging the occupations of men. Yet into this trinity the bourgeois had intruded his unwelcome presence.
>
> The secret of his rise was the skill of his hand to fashion material things and his practical intelligence to care for them. Neither personal service nor personal prowess was the source of his power. Untouched by the principle of homage or of noblesse oblige, he commanded, or was himself commanded, through the medium of material values. He put money in his purse because it was the measure of his independence, the symbol of his worth; and he kept it there, guarding it as the priest guarded his faith or the noble his honor.

Mr. Becker goes on to show how the bourgeois, separated from the world, became interested in lay religious services, and in time espoused the Protestant theory of the rights of reason and individual conscience, which expressed the middle-class state of mind:

> Conscious of a worth which society ignored, he transformed his qualities into virtues, and erected his virtues into social standards of value.

The Puritan, the quintessence of Protestantism, came to New England and gave a lasting impress to the institutions of the United States. He came for religious liberty, but he came also because there was a strong economic pressure behind him. The Virginia planters came frankly to seek their fortunes. Many other creeds and nationalities arrived to complicate the problem of fusion into a nation. Professor Becker traces each of these, closing with the first impulse toward union—the war for independence. To read his luminous little volume is to get a fresh view of our national beginnings.

The formation and adoption of the Constitution is the main theme of the second volume, "Union and Democracy," by Allen Johnson, Professor of American History in Yale University. More interesting, however, is his secondary theme, the rise of the West, with its new democracy. The story of the migration across the Alleghanies is told. As early as 1824 the West had become a power to be reckoned with, as the politicians perceived with a jolt when Jackson almost won the Presidency in that year.

Professor Johnson pays a just tribute to the part played by Chief Justice Marshall in shaping the destinies of the new republic. The irrepressible upthrust of democratic ideals, first under Jefferson and later under Jackson, gets adequate treatment. A valuable feature of this volume, as of the others, is found in numerous black-and-white maps or diagrams illustrating the distribution of party power and the like. These original maps tell at a glance what would otherwise have to be told in many pages of dry facts and figures.

Professor Dodd, the editor, treats the period from Jackson to the close of the civil war in the volume called "Expansion and Conflict." A right readable and excellent book it is, too, covering all the chief social, economic, political, and personal forces of that period. The war gets less space than the manners, ideas, wages, and private life of the common people, for which McMaster's work is an inexhaustible mine.

The heart of Professor Dodd's main theme is found in his study of the economic changes between 1830 and 1860, wherein lay the root of the civil war. In that period the North developed the great "mill belt," stretching from New England and New York to Chicago, and employing 4,000,000 operatives. The South developed the "black belt," from Virginia to the Rio Grande, increasing its slaves from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000; but the profits from cotton and tobacco were far below those of the mills and shops of the North. The investments of the Southerners were a billion more than those of the East, yet their income was only one-third as great. The race for economic supremacy was already lost to the South, yet it still held on in a large share of political power. Thus the war was at bottom a vain struggle to stop the oncoming era of "big business" and the shifting of economic empire.

To Professor Paxson of the University of Wisconsin has fallen the difficult task of summarizing the events of our own time. The civil war, he asserts, did not save the Union except by changing its identity. Industrial progress continued throughout the war with unabated speed, bringing great corporations and their problems. The author steps warily among the live wires of current issues, forced to be content with a bald statement of facts on points still bristling with latent sparks.

The only thing he ventures to criticise adversely in Roosevelt's Administration is the way Panama was seized. Most of his space is given to the political and business reforms with which the air has long resounded, and most of which, including the Roosevelt policies, he traces back to the despised Populists. The "muck-rakers" get a chapter. The book is a handy summary of the history of recent years.

This whole series is written with almost the unity of a single mind, and it has enough distinctive qualities to give it its own place in the sun. Each volume contains good bibliographical notes and useful map-diagrams. The set is neatly bound in flexible leather and comes in a box.

BRAMBLE-BEES AND OTHERS

BRAMBLE-BEES AND OTHERS. By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, Fellow of the Zoological Society of London. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THIS is the second volume on wild bees which M. Fabre has given to the public, the first volume, entitled "Macon-Bees," having been published in the Fall of 1914; it contains curious information concerning half a dozen sorts of bees which dwell in the normally quiet part of France where the great naturalist lives and studies the insect world. Like everything else that has come from its author's gifted pen it is a charming work and fully upholds M. Fabre's reputation as a popular writer; it seems to be the world's judgment that there are no nature-books comparable with his—no authors who are his equals in the presentation of scientific facts to unscientific readers.

There is a brief autobiographical paragraph in M. Fabre's book which suggests the explanation of the success of his attempt to understand the insect world and of his power to entertain his readers with his narratives of natural facts. Discussing the matter of permutations of sex he remarks:

> Leading a retired life in the solitude of a village, having quite enough to do with patiently and obscurely plowing my humble furrow, I know little about modern scientific views. In my young days I had a passionate longing for books and found it difficult to procure them; today, when I could almost have them if I wanted, I am ceasing to wish for them. It is what usually happens as life goes on. I do not, therefore, know what may have been done in this direction whither this study of the sexes has led us. If I am stating propositions that are really new, or at least more comprehensive than the propositions already known, my words will perhaps sound heretical. No matter; as a simple translator of facts, I do not hesitate to make my statement, being fully persuaded that time will turn my heresy into orthodoxy.

A student of nature, rather than of books, M. Fabre knows his insects because he has lived with them, experimented with them, played with them; his essays are delightful because they are modest, simple recitals of things he has seen with his own eyes. In this bee book he gives us the results of years of patient observation and ingenious experimentation; shows us how bees are made, what they are like, and how they live.

The most interesting chapters in the book are those relating to the Halicti, honey makers, which are generally longer and slighter than the bees of the hives. Some of these bees make the galleries in which their offsprings are born in the gravel and clay walks of M. Fabre's garden. Beginning in April, they drill down into the ground to depths running from eight to twelve inches and construct little cells in which they lay their eggs and deposit small balls of food for the nourishment of their young when they shall have been born. More food is supplied during the period in which the grubs are being transformed into pupae and then the time comes when the mother bee, conscious she has done her full duty, closes the cells, puts a clay stopper into the outside door, and flies away. Then, if everything goes well, in course of time a new lot of bees will dig their way out into the world and go about among the blossoms of the garden and adjacent country.

But the mothers' works are often all in vain because miserable little gnats get into the galleries and lay their eggs in the cells, the result in each case being starvation for the proper inmates of the cells and a large increase in the gnat population of M. Fabre's garden. This is, of course, only a brief summary of the story the naturalist tells of the Halicti and their parasites; the full story contains details of absorbing interest which fill the reader with wonder.

Other chapters in the book which are notably entertaining are those which deal with the Cotton-Bees, the Resin-Bees, and the Leaf-Cutters.

Stock Exchange in 1914 Crisis

A narrative of great national interest is presented by H. G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, in a pamphlet entitled "The New York Stock Exchange in the Crisis of 1914"; it contains an authoritative account of the conduct of the Exchange during the period running from July 30, 1914, up to Nov. 28 of the same year. Mr. Noble is justly proud of the record of the Exchange for the four months following the outbreak of the war, and those who read his pamphlet with open minds will inevitably reach the conclusion that the Exchange rendered in that critical time a most important service to the American people. (New York Stock Exchange.)

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VARYING THEMES IN CURRENT FICTION

Mrs. Rinehart Tries "Something Different" in "K" —Typical Summer Reading in Miss Dalrymple's New Story—Books From Other Novelists

K. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

THE dominant sentiment in one's mind upon finishing "K" is wonder as to why Mrs. Rinehart has cast aside her first form of expression, the novel of mystery and detection of crime. She has an unusual gift for the working out of a complicated plot, the invention of incident, the close weaving together of happenings that evolve logically from the situations and from one another. She deserves a place in the very first rank of the many American novelists who have developed this class of fiction to a high degree of perfection. Her first novels won for her instant success and a huge army of delighted readers. Why, then, has she deserted that form of fictional art, at which she proved herself so adept, and taken up another form in which her work is not nearly so clever? Did she feel the need of letting lie fallow for a while those fields of the imagination which yield the complicated plot, the mysterious crime, the detective feat, the swift passing of events? In that case it was, of course, the part of wisdom to lessen for a time the demand upon her inventive powers. But why not have given them a complete rest in order that they might recover the sooner? Or was she, perhaps, moved by that mild contempt, most undeserved, which so many fiction writers feel for the novel of plot and incident, of mystery, adventure, solution of criminal problems? For they are prone to think, the people who can write these novels surpassingly well, that they want to do something better, something more intellectual, something of a "higher class." They are never satisfied until they have had their fling in what they believe to be the more aristocratic pastures of the pleasure seeking reader. Let us hope that they derive much satisfaction themselves from such excursions.

In this new novel Mrs. Rinehart has evidently tried to do "something different." The plot is but little complicated, and what mystery there is the reader begins to see through almost as soon as it is sensed. If he is a person of ordinary penetration he knows practically all about it long before its explanation is set before him on the printed page. While several sensational happenings take place, there is not that rapid succession of incidents which in previous books has kept Mrs. Rinehart's readers breathless with suspended interest. But there is much more of deliberate intent to portray the inner self of her characters and to make evident and plausible their motives. And there is a great deal more of sugary sweet sentiment in the treatment of the heroine and her love affairs than one would have supposed Mrs. Rinehart's sense of humor would allow her to indulge in.

The story is concerned with a gifted surgeon who, having attained fame while still in his twenties, cast his profession aside because he had blundered and his blunder had cost a life, and went to live in a shabby street in a mid-Western city and earned his living as a bookkeeper in a gas office. A charming and eager girl, studying to be a nurse and a young surgeon on the way to be famous also live in the street. These three provide the chief part of the action, although there are many other characters, some of them more convincingly drawn than either of these. Upon the surgeon in hiding, known to the shabby street as K. Le Moyne, and soon simply as K., and the young heroine Mrs. Rinehart has lavished opulent love and affection. There was nothing too good for her to give them in the way of character endowment, nor could she persuade herself to economize in the quantity of their virtues.

As always, however, Mrs. Rinehart has written with a graphic pen. She has a notable gift for visualizing her scenes and making her readers feel the sentimental or emotional content with which she wishes to endow them. This same gift appears sometimes in her portrayal of her people when she illuminates a foible or a characteristic with a single striking phrase or sentence.

THE LOVABLE MEDDLER

THE LOVABLE MEDDLER. By Leona Dalrymple. Illustrated by Grant Tyson Reynard. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $1.35.

BREEZY and bubbly, gay of manner and bright of face, Miss Dalrymple's new story will be hailed with delight by a vast army of readers who are not captious about the artistic qualities of their fiction. Although "The Lovable Meddler" may lack some of the finer qualities of literature, its spirit is cheerful and buoyant, its narrative ripples with good humor, and its people are prone to jest and quip and to take genially humorous views of whatever happens to them. The proportion of those who prefer the latter qualities to the former in fiction being, probably, about ten to one, it is to be expected that the book will quickly achieve a persistent position in the ranks of the "best-sellers." And that likelihood is increased, of course, by the prestige which the author gained as the winner last year of a $10,000 prize with her novel, "Diane of the Green Van." The calculating and discriminating viewpoint and method which Miss Dalrymple has described herself as taking when she set to work upon the latter novel indicate the possession of qualities which would enable her to write novels of more literary value if she were to set her eyes upon a different audience. In her characters also is perceptible the ability to work out into graphic realization the conception she has formed of them. But the conception is likely to show so patently that it had its origin in imagination and reading rather than in life itself that no amount of graphic portrayal can make it a convincing creation.

Her Scotch doctor, the "lovable meddler" of the new story, belongs to this type. He gets the centre of the stage most of the time and he does a great deal of talking in a Scotch dialect that Miss Dalrymple manages very well indeed, using just enough of it to give pungency and individuality to his speech without making it tiresome. The location of the story is apparently a goodly sized town within the suburban radius of New York City. Therein live Dr. Glenmuir and a circle of appreciative friends, including the family of a man who believes himself to be an artist. To enable him to live up to that conviction his wife runs a broker's business in New York, and his eldest daughter, whom the doctor calls "Leddy Rose," runs the home and for years has mothered a large family of younger sisters. The doctor wants to bring about a marriage between "Leddy Rose" and his favorite nephew, but they find it impossible to weaken her resolution to devote herself to her family. So the doctor plans a "schemie" which involves getting the sisters all married off to a group of his young friends, so as to leave "Leddy Rose" without a family to mother. He has also an alternative plan of breaking down the artist's selfishness and making him support his family himself. He manoeuvres the two plans along together through a plot that is very slight and not alway plausible in complications and incidents, but in which the author has showed skill in making the most of its turns and situations.

HOUSE OF MANY MIRRORS

THE HOUSE OF MANY MIRRORS. By Violet Hunt. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

MISS HUNT, who is an English novelist, and writes about English people of the class for whom play is the most serious business of life, uses with skill the fictional method of infinite detail and minute psychological analysis. It is a method which has been used so brilliantly and with results of such lasting worth by English novelists of genius that those of lesser gifts have fallen into the error of thinking that the same kind of a pen can be wielded by any fictionist. They forget that only genius can make enjoyable hours spent in intimate association with people who, in real life, would be insufferable bores. To make the average person endurable in the pages of a book, if he is photographed minutely and completely, he needs to be hung all over with the wise, clever, informed, interesting, and entertaining comments and observations and divagations of a mind that is bubbling over with things worth saying, worth reading, worth remembering, and set in the frame of a rich and brilliant style. Otherwise the average person is likely to be more companionable in fiction if the author lets him do more things and describes him less.

In her new novel Miss Hunt presents the portrait, done with infinite fine lines of microscopic observation and description, of a London society woman deeply in love with her husband and determined to regain for him the inheritance of a fine old country place from which his marriage with her had cut him off. She has a managing mind that likes to concern itself, or by reason of the pettiness of her interests, is much concerned with trivial affairs, and she busies herself endlessly with innocent intrigues and convoluted understandings and barterings in order to make sure that her beloved husband shall not be left, after her own death, which she sees looming in the near future, bereft of his ancestral estate and dependent upon his own exertions. To reach the goal she had so relentlessly determined to attain she makes a final sacrifice which causes the story to end upon a note of tragedy and under a cloud of gloom and horror. But the portrayal of the woman is clear and vital, and most of the other characters are real and convincing. There is realistic picturing also of much pursuit of pleasures that nobody seems to enjoy. Now and then one or another of the characters says a clever thing. But the mood of the author is ever sombre and dignified, and the final tragedy casts its shadow far in advance through the pages.

TWO SINNERS

TWO SINNERS. By Mrs. David G. Ritchie. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

A WORLD hardened to a sensational view of what is "sin"—and what is something else—needs to be warned against the title of Mrs. Ritchie's entirely innocent novel. There is nothing scarlet or purple or in any sort aggressive or defiant or shocking as concerns worldly standards of goodness in the conduct of any of its characters. Overmuch pride and selfishness and some hardness of heart are the only dyes of sinfulness that have spotted the souls of the "two sinners" of the title. One of them, of course, is a young woman, who at the beginning of the story has just been asked in marriage by a very eligible bachelor entering upon middle life. The aristocracy upon which she prides herself is that of mind and heart and soul, and she feels for him a scarcely veiled contempt because she thinks him, in those quarters of his being, of coarser material than herself. But he has wealth and she is poor and her youth is near its end, and she dreads the narrow, colorless life which otherwise will probably be her portion. So she accepts him, and then in ugly moods born of her self-pity and rebellion against her fate she flouts and hurts him with covert sneers until she feels that she can endure the engagement no longer and gives him his dismissal.

But life takes her in hand, and with personal loss and sorrow softens her heart, breaks down her selfishness, and makes her see with clearer eyes. And presently she finds herself loving her discarded lover with the tenderness and humility newly born in her character. He also has felt the purifying influence of the heartaches she has caused him, and of the self-searchings to which he has in consequence subjected himself, and has become a less self-righteous, cocksure, and self-centred individual. And so, when they meet again, life opens out before them with better promise than it had done in their more "sinful" days.

There is much graphic though somewhat sketchy character portrayal in the story. The girl herself stands out well, notable for the delicacy and sureness with which her refinement of nature and her extreme sensitiveness are made manifest. The lover is more elusive; one sees him only in glimpses. But even so the author contrives to put much substance into his rather shadowy outlines. An elderly aunt devoted to a pestiferous dog gives a touch of subdued humor and is the truest and most lifelike character in the book.

The story is of the quiet sort, dealing with the stresses of the soul and their developments and with material happenings only as these become the expression of the inner drama. It has many dramatic moments, and the author is expert in the handling of her slender material to make it yield the utmost of emotional suspense. But the thread of the story sometimes lacks coherence and the quality of inevitableness. The author turns a phrase neatly and often puts a clean-cut idea into crisp wording. There is a vivid picture in "a battered common tarnished with its proximity to London," and her Father Fitzherbert voices succinctly a truth of modern life when he says, "The modern world is so tender hearted of itself that it would rewrite the parable of the ten talents * * * and insist that the man who had hid his talent and refused to work should not be punished but forsiven and pitied."

THE TOLLHOUSE

THE TOLLHOUSE. By Evelyn St Leger. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THIS story has its scene laid in a remote country district of England, while in spirit it is as remote from the present time as any of Mrs. Gaskell's novels. Suggestive of her quiet but effective art it is sometimes, indeed, both in the scene which it pictures and the manner of the picturing. But it is very much of the present in its story, for it deals with the war and with what the war means, even to the furthest corner of England. It is told in the first person by a woman of this far-away, sleepy, last-century village, a village which, as the parson says, is still feudal, in spite of all his teaching. It has its Squire, known to the villagers as "Sirenry," and its great house and the "family-at-the-house," for whom and by whom the village lives and breathes, and in whom are centred its practical and its sentimental interests. But the really vital centre of its life is "The Tollhouse," where lives the arbiter of its thoughts and actions, the woman who in her younger days had been the nurse for "the family." With the breaking out of the war the Tollhouse becomes a sort of intelligence centre for war news, and its dignified and influential occupant becomes a person of more importance than ever, encouraging enlistment when that falters, rebuking and correcting too cocksure confidence that England is bound to win any way, and heartening the timid when there are spy scares and German invasion scares. All the waves of feeling that have swept over England in the last year, the agonies she has suffered and the courage with which she has faced them, the exaltation of spirit and the willing sacrifice, are reflected from the tiny mirror of the life of this remote little village with its feudal love for its one great family. The great house sends its first-born to the front and quickly a hero's death is his. Its daughter's best beloved barely escapes death and comes back a hero. Its rooms are filled with wounded soldiers, and all the village helps in their care, as willingly as it has sent its own sons to the trenches. Pathos and tragedy and romance are all there, and the heart of the village responds at once to each, and the village chronicler tells of it all in the simplest style. There are also many touches of humor, most of it of the seemingly unconscious kind arising out of the naïve statement of the ideas and reasonings of the simple-minded characters.

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MOST TALKED OF STORY OF THE YEAR

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM TIMES READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. P.—Can you tell a constant reader where he can find the following quotation:

Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad.

The original author of the saying quoted by our correspondent is not known. Dryden, in "The Hind and Panther," Part III., says:

For those whom God to ruin has design'd
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind.

The old Latin saying is "Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat." The original author of this saying is apparently unknown. It has been ascribed erroneously, it is said, to Euripides, Publilius, or Publius Syrus, a Latin writer of farces who flourished in the first century before Christ, and who was the author of a series of moral sentences or maxims in iambic or trochaic verse. These maxims have been translated by Darius Lyman. One of these maxims is: "Whom fortune wishes to destroy she first makes mad."

Joshua Barnes, (1654-1712,) quoted the saying from the Greek as follows: "Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat." The English proverb runs: "Whom God will destroy He first of all drives mad." George Herbert in his "Outlandish Proverbs" gives it: "Whom God will punish he will first take away the understanding."

ISABELLA DOUGLAS.—Will you tell me who is the author of a poem quoted (if I remember rightly) in Parker's "Aid to English Composition," a book in use half a century ago? It begins:

The Lady Jane was tall and slim,
And the Lady Jane was fair;
But Sir Thomas the Good was stout of limb,
And his cough was short and his eyes were dim,
And his hat was remarkably broad in the brim,
And she was uncommonly fond of him,
And they both were a loving pair.
And the name and the fame
Of the knight and his dame
Were everywhere hailed with the highest acclaim,
Hurrah, hurrah, one cheer more,
All sorts of pleasure and no sort of pain
To Sir Thomas the Good and the fair Lady Jane!

The rest of the lines I have forgotten.

The poem quoted by our correspondent is "The Knight and the Lady," by Richard Harris Barham, (1788-1845,) an English poet and song writer. The poem is printed in "Choice Selections No. 5," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

Mrs. HELEN G. COLEMAN.—Will you kindly tell me the value of a complete set of "Niles's Register"?

It is worth about $50.

H. O. M.—Will you kindly inform me whether the thirty parts of "The Art of the World," published by D. Appleton & Co., illustrating some of the paintings, statuary, &c., of the World's Columbian Exposition, have any pecuniary value today?

They are worth from $7.50 to $10.

M. B.—Will you please tell me something of the life of Robert W. Service, his work, past and present?

Robert William Service, who has been named "the Poet of the Yukon," is the son of Robert S. Service of Toronto, Canada. He was born in Preston, England, in 1876, and went to Scotland with his parents when he was six years old. He was educated at the Hillhead High School in Glasgow. After leaving school, he entered into the service of the Commercial Bank there. Some years later he emigrated to Canada, where his parents followed him in 1905. Service travelled extensively in the United States and Canada, and finally entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, being stationed successively at Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloop, and White Horse. He retired from active business some years ago, and devotes himself entirely to writing, and is a frequent contributor to the newspapers of Scotland. His chief publications are "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone," "Songs of a Sourdough," "Ballads of a Cheechako," "The Spell of the Yukon," and "The Trail of '98." Mr. Service is a resident of Toronto.

W. M. J.—Can you tell me something of the life of Compton Mackenzie, of his present whereabouts and activities?

Compton Mackenzie was born at West Hartlepool, England, on Jan. 17, 1883, and is the eldest son of Edward Compton and Virginia Bateman. In 1905 he married Faith, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. D. Stone, sometime master at Eton College. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was editor and co-founder of The Oxford Point of View. He was associated with H. G. Pélissier of the Follies plotting plays and writing lyrics. His publications are: "Poems," 1907; "The Passionate Elopement," 1911; "Carmine," 1912; "Kensington Rhymes," 1912, and "Sinister Street," 1913-14. His plays are: "The Gentleman in Grey," 1906, and "Carmine," 1912. His last given addresses were Casa Solitaria, Isola di Capri, Italy, and care of J. B. Pinker, Talbot House, Arundel Street, W. C., London.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

S. C. G.—In answer to inquiry of Louis Dillman in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 25, the clipping which I have of the poem "Parting" bears the name of Coventry Patmore as author, and is as follows:

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell be,
Press thou his hand in thine;
How can'st thou tell how far from thee
Fate or caprice may lead his steps ere that tomorrow comes?
Men have been known to lightly turn the corner of a street,
And days have gone to months and months to lagging years
Ere they have looked in loving eyes again.
Parting at best is underlaid
With tears and pain.
Therefore, lest sudden death should come between,
Or time, or distance, clasp with pressure firm
The hand of him who goeth forth;
Unseen Fate goeth, too.
Yea, find thou always time to say some earnest word
Between the idle talk,
Lest with thee, henceforth,
Night and day, regret should walk.

A copy of Patmore's poem has also been received from Theodore Bitterman. The query has been also answered by Elizabeth R. Smillie.

F. A. M.—In relation to the inquiry of "F. R. S." in the Book Review of July 11, who desired to be informed on what occasion and by whom the following words were used: "No gentleman would insult me, none other can," would say that I have always understood that the phrase was used by Senator William H. Seward of New York, afterwrd Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet, on the floor of the Senate during a heated debate growing out of the savage assault made upon Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts by Representative Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, which occurred in the Senate Chamber on May 22, 1856. Brooks took exception to some remarks made by Sumner in a debate in relation to the extension of slavery in the State of Kansas. Senator Sumner was severely beaten with a cane by Brooks, and it was said that he never fully recovered from the effects of the assault.

HARRY KORFMAN.—In answer to "L. W. K." who, in your issue of July 18, asked about the poem "To David in Heaven," would say that the poem was written by Robert Buchanan, a Scottish poet, (1841-1901.) It is printed in Book VIII. of Jones's Readers, published by Ginn & Co. of Boston. The poem was printed in the Literary Digest recently.

APPEALS TO READERS

B. M. E.—Can any of your readers name the author of a poem entitled "An Evening Meditation," which I have on an old sampler made at the Mountmellic Boarding School in 1802? The first stanza is as follows:

While night in solemn shade invests the pole,
And calm reflection soothes the pensive soul;
While reason undisturbed asserts her sway,
And life's deceitful colors fade away,
To thee, all conscious Presence! I devote
This peaceful interval of sober thought.
Here all my better faculties confine,
And be this hour of sacred silence thine.

I. M. R.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the poem and by whom written, which contains the following line:

He travels fastest who travels alone.

I cannot recall the verse, but think this the last line.

NATALIE S. BENTZ.—Could you tell me in what poem about Lincoln occurs the line:

A soft Kentucky strain was in his voice.

WILLIAM CALLAGHAN.—Could any of your readers give me any information, or name the author, of a poem, one of its stanzas ending as follows:

A flash of the lightning,
A breath of the wave,
Man passeth from life
To the depths of the grave.

N. B. S.—Will some one kindly supply for me the first four lines of the third and last stanza of "Mary MacNeal—or Kinlock of Kinlock"? an old Scotch song. The first line of the stanza is:

But, oh, bitter blast on such fair promise blowing.

I need only the next three lines to complete the poem.

F. M. P.—Can some of your readers tell me where the poem beginning:

Every mason in the quarry,
Every builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm grove,
Every craftsman at the oar

can be found?

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BOOK WORLD IN SUMMER AND AUTUMN

Various Branches of Literature Represented in Forthcoming Publications—Author and Publisher in Vacation Months

A LITTLE story by Maurice Maeterlinck—his first published work, but never before brought out in this country—is promised for an early date by Duffield & Co. It is called "The Massacre of the Innocents," and is said to be strikingly appropriate to conditions in Belgium today.

This house will also publish during August two novels, "A Wild Goose Chase," by Edwin Balmer, a story of love and adventure in the arctic regions, and "White Tiger," by Henry M. Rideout, in which a young engineer takes charge of a haunted mine in the Dutch East Indies.

"Thirty" is the title of a new story by Howard Vincent O'Brien, whose first venture in fiction, "New Men for Old," was a last year's novel. The new book will be published at the end of this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is said to contain an unusual love story concerned with an heiress of strong character and a man of striking and lovable personality.

Among the Fall publications of the George H. Doran Company will be a new novel by Hugh Walpole called "The Golden Scarecrow."

Early next month McBride, Nast & Co. will offer "Wings of Danger," by Arthur A. Nelson, a tale of the wild lands of Africa and of a search for a lost city in which Cecil Rhodes is one of the characters.

"Aladore" is the title of a new novel by Henry Newbolt which E. P. Dutton & Co. will soon publish. It is described as a romance with such a spiritual meaning as to make it almost an allegory. The fair lady of the tale dwells in the earthly city of Paladore, but has the faculty of betaking herself when she likes to its spiritual counterpart, or, perhaps, astral body, of Aladore. The story tells how the hero, after struggles and successes, at last also attains Aladore.

"The Cinder Pond," by Carroll Watson Rankin, is announced for publication toward the end of this month by Henry Holt & Co. Mrs. Rankin's "The Adopting of Rose Maria," and her "Dandelion Cottage," both novels published five or six years ago, are in, respectively, their seventh and fifteenth printing.

The sensational attack on Germany entitled "J'Accuse," from which the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published some extracts, is to be brought out in this country very soon by the George H. Doran Company. The authorship is anonymous, except for the statement, "By a German," which appears upon the title page. The volume made its first appearance last month in Lausanne, Switzerland, whither the author went to make its publication possible. The book makes a bitter arraignment of Germany for her part in bringing on the war and for her attitude toward other nations and scoffs at the idea that she can possibly win final success. A little book of poems censuring the wickedness and folly of the war will be published soon by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is by Charles Cammell and is called "Casus Belli to Satire." The verse is in the heroic couplet and is modeled after Pope and Dryden.

Early in the Fall Harper & Brothers will bring out the first books in a new series which will be called "America's Best Funny Stories." The first volume, which will appear in a few weeks, will have the title, "Men and Things," and will be followed very quickly by the second volume. "Men and Things" will contain some of the best works of Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Bill Nye, F. Peter Dunne, and twenty-five other representative American humorists.

"A Voice From the Crowd," by George Wharton Pepper, author of several volumes dealing with laws and legal decisions and long a Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania, is ready for issue by the Yale University Press. It makes terse statements of the results of the author's long and wide observation of men and things.

Barrett H. Clark's "Contemporary French Dramatists" is ready for immediate publication by the Stewart & Kidd Company, Cincinnati. Mr. Clark studies each of the chief contemporary dramatists of France, makes quotations from his plays, provides a complete bibliography, and offers also a chapter on "Characteristics."

Frederick A. Stokes Company promises for Fall publication a book on "The American Country Girl," by Martha Foote Crow.

***

PRESIDENT WILSON'S little volume, "When a Man Comes to Himself," is reported by The Bookman to have been during July the best selling book in the United States other than fiction. A new edition in limp leather has just been brought out, and its publishers report an increasing use of the book as a gift in both this and the cloth binding.

James L. Ford, whose latest book was the satirical novel "The Great Mirage," published last Winter, is spending the Summer at a cottage colony on Long Island and reversing the usual custom by week-ending in the city for the discharge of his editorial duties.

It was while he was a university student in St. Petersburg and in dire need of food that Leonid Andreyev wrote his first story. It was about a starving student. A little later he tried to commit suicide by shooting. Afterward he painted portraits at $2 each, and then tried to be a lawyer, but in a year had only one case, which he lost. Then he turned to literature, to which he has since devoted himself with constantly increasing success.

The manuscript of "Me," now running anonymously as a serial in The Century, which will be published in book form soon, was taken to the Century Company by Miss Jean Webster of "Daddy Long-Legs" fame, who said that it had been written by a friend of hers in two weeks while she lay in a hospital recovering from a serious operation.

Professor Robert Williams Wood of Johns Hopkins University, who collaborated with Arthur Train, Assistant District Attorney for New York, in the writing of "The Man Who Rocked the Earth," in which radium is used to throw the earth's movements out of gear, recently told an interviewer who wanted to know how much scientific truth is in the story, "I do not think that radium could make the earth change the tilt of its axis, but if anything could it would be radium."

John Kendrick Bangs, whose "A Houseboat on the Styx," "Coffee and Repartee," and other books have added to the joy of life, is spending the Summer at his camp in Maine.

Robert Frost, whose "North of Boston" has been welcomed with acclaim in both the United States and England, explains that his book of poems was published first in England merely by accident. He happened to be in that country when it occurred to him that he had enough manuscripts to make a book. The collection of poems was accepted quickly and gladly by the first publisher to whom he showed it, and met when published with instant success, as it did also a little later in this country.

Romain Rolland's trilogy of Jean Christophe has just been sent to the press, the three volumes at the same time, the first for its tenth printing and the other two for their sixth each.

George Herbert Perris, war correspondent and author of "The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium," has been engaged to English newspaper work, much of the time in connection with leading London dailies, since 1883. During more recent years he has been prominent in societies devoted to international peace propaganda.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERLAND

A Region That Offers Many Inducements to the Summer Traveler

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERLAND. By Enos A. Mills. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75 net.

THERE are many experiences to be had in this world, some as common, if as strange, as sleep, others so rare that possibly but one or two men in a generation meet with them.

It is these rarer experiences of which you may read in Enos A. Mills's latest book, "The Rocky Mountain Wonderland," and, reading, almost fancy yourself in the author's place, so vivid are his descriptions. He has guided many a party up the steep and splendid slope of Long's Peak, and tells something of these tramps, which must have been enviable excursions. But it is his lonely journeyings through the mountain wilderness that most deeply stir the emotions and arouse the imagination.

For days on end Mr. Mills follows the wanderings of a flock of Rocky Mountain sheep. For years he has observed their habits, sitting silent and solitary to watch them make their dizzy plunges down precipitous walls, trailing them mile after mile from one feeding ground to another, studying their ways in Summer and Winter. So, when he takes his readers with him to see the actions of a special group, he has a fund of intimate knowledge to draw on in explaining what he sees.

"It is," he says, "intensely thrilling to watch a leaping exhibition of one of these heavy, agile, alert, and athletic animals. Down precipitous places he plunges head foremost, turning and checking himself as he descends by striking his feet against walls and projections—perhaps a dozen times—before alighting on a ledge for a full stop. From this he walks overboard and repeats the wild performance."

Far up among the high slopes and precipices of the Rockies we sit, author and reader, and watch the members of a flock hurl themselves down, one after the other, ending with a couple of lambs. From the top to the low-lying feeding ground of Thatch-Top they leap, a breathless, varied performance, during whose perilous chances the leading ram slips and injures himself, but keeps gamely on. "The leaps of flying squirrels and the clever gymnastic pranks of monkeys are tame shows compared with the wild feats of these masters of the crags." Incidentally Mr. Mills once again nails an error the often-repeated statement that the rams land on their horns in these plunges. They do, indeed, do so once in a while; but when that happens they do not rise again.

One of the enchanting papers in this book tells the adventures of the trees of the Forest Frontier, the timber line in the mountains. Here we are given a real conception of the immense battles of nature. The trees against the wind and snow! It is a romantic, a gallant spectacle. No bit of protection offered by ledge or sheltering crag but is seized on by the intrepid pines and firs, aspens and black birches of the heights. Where they cannot stand up they lie down. Here and there, boldly facing the worst, their tattered boughs streaming behind them, a narrow fringe along one side only of each tree, a few heroes stagger up beyond their fellows. For hundreds of years the stout, if crippled and dwarfed soldiers of the green world, keep up the bitter struggle. One pine found by Mr. Mills had a trunk that was but "six-tenths of an inch in diameter, its height twenty-three inches, and its limb spread thirty-one. Its age was sixty-seven years." Another of these amazing trees, twenty-eight years old, was but two inches high, with a limb spread of four inches. At other times trees will grow along the ground for sixty or seventy feet, unable to lift their heads against the fierce onslaughts of the mighty winds that blow almost incessantly. Few along this line of combat ever reach a height greater than twelve feet.

An experience that few live to tell of, at least, is to join in the mad rush of an avalanche, but in "Associating with Snow Slides," Mr. Mills tells how he did it, riding the tearing, screaming giant with his snowshoes, in a welter of flying snow, trees snapped short off, and whirling boulders. The journey was not a voluntary one, but the rider accomplished it unhurt, though almost suffocated.

Not only trees and snow and sheep, but mountain lion, grizzly, and wolf come under observation, and even into companionship. Mr. Mills never travels with a gun. Far and near he ranges, spending whole months on the trail, always unarmed—and, from our cossetted point of view, unfed. He mentions casually going without food for two or three days at a time, engaged meanwhile in the most strenuous exertions, and is quite in the habit of starting for a tramp of many days with little but a handful of raisins and some tea in the larder of his pocket. There is more than a good word for the grizzly. Evidently he is something of a pet with Mr. Mills. "The grizzly is not ferocious. On the contrary, he uses his wits to keep far away from man. * * * A grizzly acts so promptly in emergencies that he has often been misunderstood. He fights because he thinks he has to, not because he wants to."

The whole paper on the grizzly is of the greatest interest. There are so many misconceptions concerning this animal, quite as many in the West as in the East, that the truth told by a man who has carefully studied and observed the only two species of bears, the black and the grizzly, known in America is well worth meeting. The varying color of the grizzly is the source of many errors, as are the inaccurate and hastily come by conclusions of hunters and tourists. Whatever Mr. Mills tells is based on the closest kind of work extending over long periods of time; he finds the truth more interesting than surmises, and though there is a strong strain of the poet in him, there is nothing of the romancer.

Now that America is the only playground left for the busy vacationist, this book should be greatly in demand, for all travelers to the West will find it a companion of the most satisfactory type. There are some alluring descriptions of Estes Park, now the Rocky Mountain National Park, the wonderful place whose dedication to the people was accomplished almost entirely through Mr. Mills's personal exertions and untiring determination. Whoever reads of this park will want to go there; those who cannot go will at least be glad they can read of it, and see glimpses of its noble peaks and solitary lakes, its wild forests and wild animals in the very beautiful photographs taken by the author, which illustrate a valuable, interesting, lively, and sympathetic account of a magnificent portion of our country.

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The New York Times.

Automobiles - Pages 6—7 | Resorts - Pages 8—9 | Preparatory Schools Page 8 | Section 6

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1915.

THE WEEK ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Interest Centres in Operations on Eastern Front, Where Germans and Austrians Are Still Trying to Cut Off Retreat of Russians Behind Warsaw—Persistent Attacks by Italians About Gorizia—French Gain in Alsace, While Germans Resume Offensive in Verdun Region.

By a Military Expert.

IN reviewing the operations of the past week that led up to the fall of Warsaw, a division of the fighting front into sectors, similar to that of several weeks ago, will again be made and followed. Although the ultimate objective of all the Teuton armies on this front was naturally Warsaw, each of them had a function to perform in regard to a particular objective, and it was a combination of this that was to effect and did effect the fall of the Polish capital. Therefore, the various steps taken can, in their relation to the whole, be best understood by following the operations of each of the various armies.

In the extreme northern sector, that of Courland, the army of General von Bülow is operating, his left being at some point on the Gulf of Riga, his right extending down into Suwalki Province in the neighborhood of Augustowo. The operations of this force have not been strictly against Warsaw itself. It seems rather a heavy raiding force, which, in addition to its offensive operations, prevents the turning of the German left, as was done by the Russians in the earlier campaign against Warsaw.

Von Bülow's operations have been largely against the principal Russian cities in Courland and the railroad running from Warsaw through Grodno and Vilna to Petrograd. This army has met with considerable minor successes. It has taken the town of Mitau, is seriously menacing the important gulf port of Riga and, although stubbornly opposed, has fought its way forward some little distance toward the railroad. But the railroad is still a long way off and it will probably be a month at least before it can be reached, if it ever is. Some of its branches have been and probably will continue to be cut, but the main stem is intact.

The importance of this road is not primarily that it feeds Warsaw, for Warsaw being now in German hands need no longer be considered in this connection. But the Russians will of necessity fall back to a new line, fighting as they retire, and it is the right flank of their new line that will be dependent on it for supplies. In so far as the rest of the new line is concerned it would be but little affected by the success of von Bülow's operations, as the roads through Siedlce and Volkovysk, and through Brest-Litovsk, with their numerous branches, can bear sufficient traffic to bring up the necessary supplies. In so far, therefore, as von Bülow's force has influenced the fall of Warsaw it cannot be said to have done more than to have effectively guarded the flank of the forces operating in the next sector, that of the Narew from Lomza to the confluence of the Narew and the Bug at Serock.

Although the Narew is only about 200 yards wide it is guarded, as are most of the rivers of Poland, by a wide marsh belt on both sides. It, therefore, makes an excellent defensive position. In addition to its natural strength its defensive possibilities have been greatly augmented by the construction of permanent fortifications at various points within supporting distance of each other. The principal ones are Lomza, Ostrolenka, Rozan, Pultusk, and Serock.

The Narew between Lomza and Serock screens three railroads radiating from Ostrolenka, all of which are branches of the Warsaw-Petrograd road. It is, therefore, entirely logical that such heavy fighting developed along the Narew front, as the cutting of any of the three roads would almost certainly result in the isolation and consequent capture of the Russian forces occupying at least one and probably more of these fortified places.

What has been stated repeatedly in these reviews must be remembered—the objective of the German Army must be not territory, but men, the Russian Army itself. Grant's victories in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, gave him only territory and otherwise left him empty-handed. It was only when Lee surrendered at Appomattox and the Army of Northern Virginia ceased to exist as a fighting entity that Grant's "hammering campaign" could be put down as a success. It is with an understanding and realization of this fact that we must view the German operations against Warsaw.

During the week beginning July 24 the Germans threw an overwhelming force against the Russian line on the east bank of the Narew near Rozan and succeeded in forcing a crossing with a considerable force in the neighborhood of Rozan. But the Russians, reinforced at this point, put a sudden stop to the German advance by a severe counter attack, drove back some of the troops that had crossed the river, and held the others in the heavy forest just east of the Rozan bridgehead. Official reports from Berlin have daily mentioned this sector, and every report emphasizes the severity of the fighting, but no report was made of a successful crossing other than that noted.

The fall of Warsaw will, however, force the Russians to retire from the Narew to their new line. The situation is somewhat confused at present, but the probabilities are that a strong Russian rear guard is holding the bridge heads at the various fortified points while the main Russian army occupying the front is retiring. The fighting will be desperate, naturally, as troops engaged in such a rear-guard action will be entirely sacrificed, if necessary, in order to retard the advance for a sufficient length of time for the main army to make good its retreat. Even when the advancing Germans force the bridgeheads their work is not done, and the Russian rear guard can still make effective resistance by reason of the marshes and deep forests with which the eastern bank of the Narew is fringed. The only question is, and this applies to all the forces in the sharper part of the Warsaw salient: Knowing that ultimate retirement was inevitable, have the Russians commenced the retrograde movement in time?

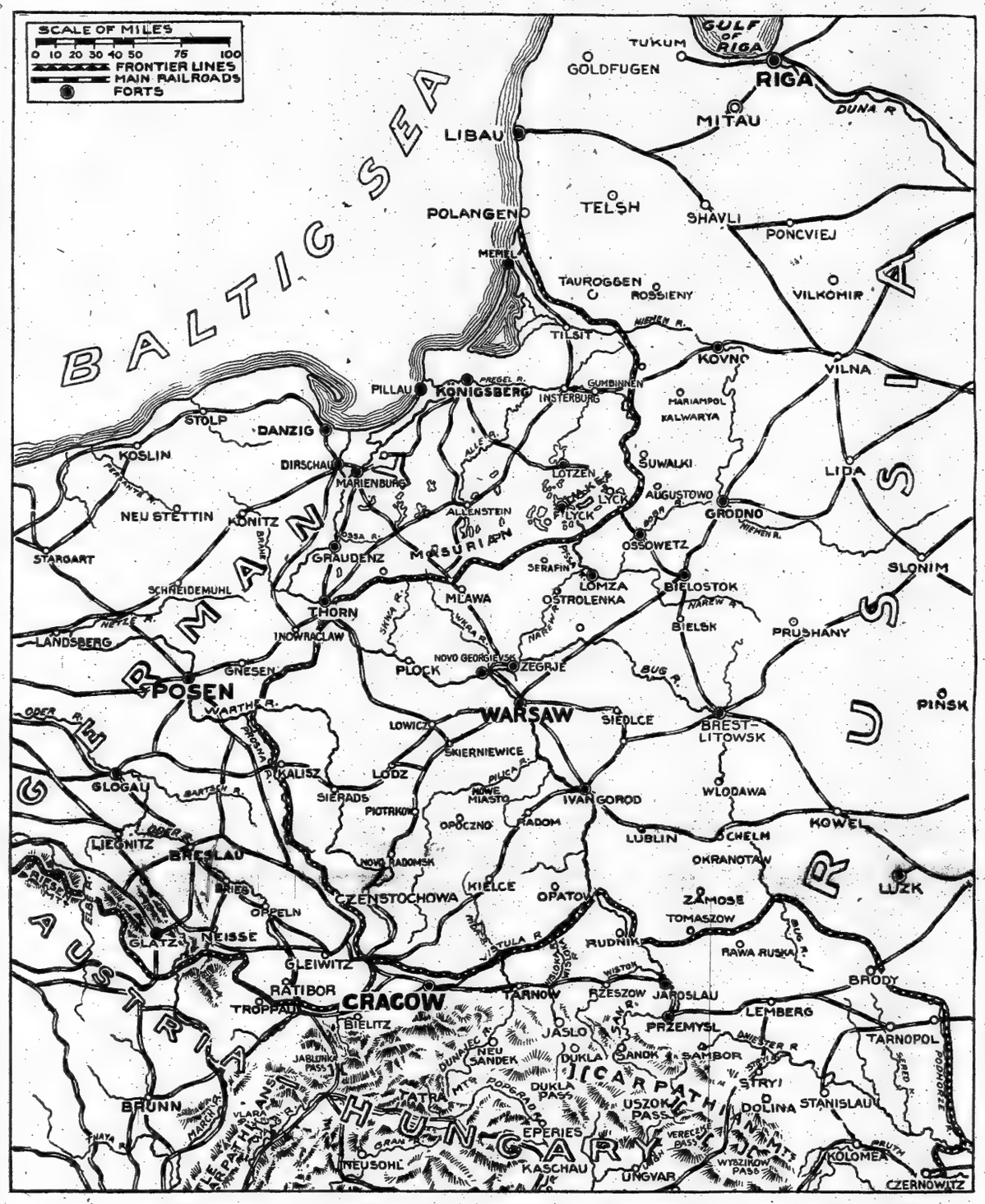
In the next sector, that immediately west of and encircling Warsaw, von Hindenburg drove forward by frontal attacks against fortified positions along the outer line of defensive works of the city. To the north, in the region of Novo Georgievsk, almost continuous fighting of the most severe character did not shake the Russian resistance. But the fall of Lublin and Chaten and the consequent abandonment of a considerable section of the railroad decided the operations in the Warsaw sector proper, and on Wednesday Petrograd announced a retirement from the Blonie-Nadarzyn position to the defenses of Warsaw itself. This move brought the end into plain view. It was but a question here, as on the Narew, of the Russians delaying by rear-guard fighting, while the main army retreated behind the Vistula.

On Thursday Berlin announced that the Russians had retired across the Vistula bridges at Praga and Warsaw was occupied by German troops. Here, as along the Narew front, the situation is for the time being somewhat confused. Reports referring to the Russian evacuation speak of the Russians still holding the front along the Narew and the Bug and pivoting on Novo Georgievsk. The situation that would be created by such a manoeuvre would seem too fraught with danger to be possible.

Another salient would thus be created with Novo Georgievsk as its apex and only a few miles wide at the base. If this fortress is still held, the force garrisoning it must be a small one, intended only for temporary occupancy in order to cause delay.

Although Warsaw has fallen it cannot be expected that the fighting will suddenly cease. On the contrary, for some days, until the Russian retreat in safety is assured and until it can adjust itself to a new position, the fighting may be just as intense as during the last three weeks. Russia has taken a terrible toll from the Germans in return for the city she has lost, and will doubtless supplement her pound of flesh before her retirement is complete.

Running southeast from the sector around Warsaw is the sector of the Vistula extending along the railroad from Ivangorod to Cholm. It was the successes along a section of this line that, more than von Hindenburg's activity near Warsaw itself, caused the evacuation. On Sunday the Austrian troops, who are sandwiched in between Generals Woyrsch on the west and von Mackensen on the east, seized Lublin and forced the Russians to abandon practically all of the railroad between Nova Alexandria and that place. The absolute need of this railroad to the Russian position at Warsaw has been explained in former reviews. It will therefore be understood that this success sounded the death knell to Russia's continued retention of the line she then held.



The Vast Theatre of Operations on the Eastern Front. Latest Dispatches Make It Apparent That the German and Austrian Armies, Having Driven the Russians from Warsaw and the Line of the Vistula, Are Trying to Prevent Them from Taking Up New Positions Along the Kovno-Brest-Litovsk Line.

Following close on the capture of Lublin, von Mackensen, having the week previous, in the battle of Krasnostow, forced the passage of the Volika and seized the heights between that river and Cholm, advanced against the latter city, drove the Russians out, and occupied it. Thus practically the entire railroad from Cholm to Nova Alexandria was in German control.

In the meantime the Russians west of the Vistula, between Nodorzyn and Nova Alexandria, were being hard pressed. Around the strong fortress of Ivangorod the pressure was particularly heavy and has resulted in the capture by the Germans of a number of the ring of forts that surround the central position. As a matter of fact Berlin reports that this position is two-thirds surrounded, so that it does not seem possible that it can hold out. It is the troops garrisoning this stronghold that are in more serious danger of capture or annihilation than those of any other section of the front. London and Petrograd are trembling with anxiety lest the time for the retreat of these troops has passed, and openly express the opinion that their capture is extremely probable.

Northwest of this fortress the Russians have occupied a line considerably in advance of the Vistula. They are being gradually forced back, however, and partly because of the pressure on their front and partly through the danger of being flanked by reason of the German occupation of Warsaw will soon have to fall back behind, if not beyond, the Vistula screen. Should the Russians elect to give battle behind the Vistula on this front the Germans are apt to find the forcing of the river a serious operation, for, as explained in other reviews, the steep banks, the depth, width, and the swift current combine to make the Vistula the strongest defensive barrier in eastern Europe.

On the rest of the front, from Sokol, along the upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester to Bessarabia, there has been but little change. Von Linsingen, who is in command of this section of the Teuton line, is playing a rôle similar to that of von Bülow in the north. His function is not to attack, but to hold, so that the German right flank and lines of communications may be safe. This he has succeeded in doing while his fellow leaders north and west have driven their attacks home.

As to the significance of the fall of Warsaw in its relation to a possible peace, no one can say. It depends largely how our sympathies lie as to what conclusions we draw. At the same time an event of two years or more ago may be appropriately recalled in this connection. About that time a friendly protest was lodged with Russia by France over the fact that, in constructing her main line of defense against an attack from the west, Russia fortified the Kovno-Grodno-Bialostok-Brest-Litovsk line, apparently being willing to concede the impracticability of the defense of Poland. France contended that, with the Russian line of resistance so far removed, an overwhelming force could crush her before Russia could offer any diversion. The correctness of this reasoning has been amply demonstrated. Russia therefore advanced her line of defense to the Warsaw line of the Vistula, the Narew and the Niemen. It is evident that, whether correctly or incorrectly, Russia does not regard Poland as being an essential part of her defensive plan. If correct in this belief, Warsaw, provided the Russian army escapes, simply means so much more territory for German occupation. If incorrect, only time can show the result.

In the other war theatres but little has happened during the week on which to comment.

Italy has been pushing her attack against Gorizia, and the battle that is being waged for this stronghold is one of the hardest-fought of the war. The artillery duel is incessant, and incredible quantities of ammunition are being expended. Although nothing conclusive has yet been claimed by either Vienna or Rome, it seems that Italy is steadily moving forward and approaching the heart of the Austrian defenses. It is reported unofficially that Trieste is being evacuated and consequently the capitulation of Gorizia is expected almost daily.

The fighting at a number of points, which for a time seemed to have almost stopped, has again blazed out—Malborghetto, Tolmino, and Trentino about Rovereto, are again being subjected to attack. But official news is meagre and offers nothing on which to base a reasonable conclusion as to what is really being accomplished.

On the western front the French are consistently maintaining the offensive in the Vosges Mountains that they initiated several weeks ago. The principal line of attack is along the Fecht Valley from Metzeral to Colmar. Although the Germans claim to have regained some of the positions taken from them last week it seems that the more important of them are still in French hands, those under French control commanding the most important avenues through the valley. At the same time this French movement is not of sufficient volume or importance to indicate that there is any idea of turning the German left and following it up the Rhine. On the contrary the impression created is that these operations are merely a continuation of Joffre's efforts to wear the Germans down.

Along the Yser Canal front the Germans launched a spasmodic attack in the vicinity of Hooge, using fire projectors in advance of the attacking force to clear the trenches. The attack, however, was short-lived, and this section of the front settled back to its usual more or less quiet state.

In the Verdun section, both in the Argonne and along the Meuse heights, the army of the Crown Prince has blazed out against the French Verdun position. As this section of the battle front will probably receive considerable attention in dispatches a brief description of the essential elements of which it consists, together with a résumé of what has been accomplished there recently, may prove of interest.

The principal feature of the Argonne is a clay ridge about forty miles long. This ridge is thickly covered with undergrowth, and across it transversely run the French lines. The part of the forest traversed by the battle lines is included between the roads between Varennes and Clermont on the east, and Vienne-le-Château and Binorville on the west. It is along this front that the German attack was launched several weeks ago, and it was again attacked by the Crown Prince this week. The total front covered by the last attack was about six miles, extending from the small village of Bagatelle to a point on the ridge locally called La Fille Morte, about four miles southeast of Varennes.

The total net gain made by the Germans was greatest along the road from Four de Paris to Varennes. In depth it measured not more than 500 yards. Its importance, therefore, is not great. The latest attack has been along the same section of the line, being supplemented by the attacks along the Meuse heights and on the Les Eparges front.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the strong probabilities are that neither the Allies nor the Germans can make any important headway against the other on the French front. The intrenchments that have been constructed since the present lines have been taken put any decisive action beyond the bounds of reason. It must be a question of agreeing to quit or one side wearing the other out.

It is very generally expected that, after the campaign against Warsaw has been concluded and the Russians driven beyond the Vistula and the Bug, the Germans will fortify their own positions as they have done in the west, leave enough troops, and only enough, to keep the Russians where they are, and, strongly reenforcing their western front, institute a drive against some predetermined point between the North Sea and the Swiss frontier. This will probably be the case, at least in part. The doubtful element being the number of troops that can be spared from the east. The eastern front is very much longer than the western, the country much more variegated in its topographical features, and the battle lines therefore susceptible of much more mobility and consequent display of more acute military strategy.

The Russian Army is, as far as we now know, still intact, and, once its supply of ammunition catches up, will have a striking power of great moment. These factors will control the available troops that Germany can detach for a western offensive. It is almost certain, however, that some reinforcements will reach the west, and that as a result the Allies will be made aware of the fact by increased pressure at some point—probably in the Ypres section. The operations of the next two weeks will therefore have an added interest.

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

THE King of Bavaria has appointed the German Emperor a Field Marshal of the Bavarian Army, and the Emperor has accepted the appointment, so it is reported from Amsterdam. The incident is stated to have caused keen interest in Germany, as it has been often held that the Emperor alone had the power to appoint Field Marshals. Bavarians have recently been in favor of their King asserting his position, because of the prominent part Bavarian troops are playing on the battlefield.

Newfoundland has notified the United States that aliens arriving there as passengers must carry passports, with photographs attached.

American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the battlefields of Europe on Oct. 1 because of a lack of funds to keep them there longer, according to a statement made last week at Washington by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Commission. It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will be recalled on the date mentioned, when the American fund of $1,560,000 will be exhausted. In the work of cleaning up Serbia the Red Cross has used 358,783 pounds of sulphur, 700,000 bichloride tablets, 7,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyde, 12,200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash brushes, 70 bathtubs, 50 stepladders, and 11 automobile trucks.

In order to increase her enlistments Canada has lowered the recruiting standard. Men 5 feet 2 inches in height may now become Canadian soldiers. Hitherto the minimum height has been 5 feet 3 inches. The minimum chest measurement is now 33 inches for those 30 years old or under, the former minimum having been 33½ inches.

The Austrian Government has agreed to spare Italian churches and monuments in Italian coast towns provided the Italians do not use them for military purposes.

Captain H. A. Tomkinson of the British Royal Dragoons has been promoted to the rank of Major. He played No. 1 on the polo team, which took back the International Polo Cup to England last year from the United States.

A convention, ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedegatch Railway, has been signed in Constantinople.

Regret has been expressed by the British Government to the Norwegian Government because of the violation of Norwegian territorial waters by British warships, particularly the seizure of a German steamer inside the three-mile limit. The note was cordial and was in reply to a protest by Norway.

Typhus has practically been wiped out in Serbia. The Serbian Army is reported to be in good condition and probably better equipped than ever before. It is mobilized around the frontiers, ready to move at any point at any moment.

Marconi, who is a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Italian Army, has been in London buying war supplies for his nation. He expresses confidence in Italy's ability to defeat Austria, and says that Italy is well supplied with ammunition, her factories working at high pressure day and night turning out shells. Italy, he says, is particularly well equipped with dirigibles and aeroplanes.

Several Americans were in Rheims recently during a heavy bombardment. The party took refuge in a cellar for an hour. On reaching Paris they said that on the day they were in Rheims between 500 and 600 large calibre shells were dropped on the city.

The French Government has conferred the Military Cross upon Professor Richard Norton, founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which is the chief Red Cross unit in the Second French Army. With the decoration the Government sent Professor Norton a letter warmly praising the work of the corps.

Premier Asquith has issued a printed statement showing that all casualties in the British Army and Navy since the beginning of the war total 330,995. The total military casualties up to July 18 were 321,889, and the total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106. Four thousand army officers and 499 naval officers have been killed. The men killed in the army total 57,384; in the navy, 7,430. By war theatres the total army losses have been: In France, 11,254 officers and 255,649 men; at the Dardanelles, 2,144 officers and 47,094 men; in other theatres, 415 officers and 5,333 men.

Gabriele d'Annunzio flew over Trieste a few days ago in the aeroplane of Lieutenant Miraglia. The Lieutenant dropped bombs on the city, while the poet threw down poetic messages.

Since the outbreak of the war the Swedish Army has been almost doubled. It now has a total of 540,000 trained men, 360,000 of which are troops of the first line, the remainder being Landsturm. New training schools for non-commissioned officers have been established since last August, in which 60,000 non-coms have been trained.

Ten more large national munitions factories are to be established in England, in addition to the sixteen huge national plants now in operation, according to a statement made by Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions.

The Italian Government has notified the Pope that it has been informed that Germany has sent to Pola two airships, with which it is intended to bombard Rome. The Pope has ordered art treasures of the Vatican removed to a place of safety.

The Sultan of Turkey has decorated three American officials of the Standard Oil Company at Constantinople for their humanitarian services. Those decorated are W. E. Bemis, Oscar Gunkel, and L. I. Thomas.

A committee of "the crusade of the women of France," which committee includes many of the most prominent women in Paris, has passed a resolution condemning the sale of alcoholic beverages in the shops of confectioners, tobacconists, and coal merchants, and demanding that the sale of intoxicants be prohibited in communities religion, age, and social position, included.

where munitions of war are manufactured. Among the women on the committee are Mme. Poincaré, the Duchesse de Rohan, the Comtesse de Greffulhe, and Mmes. Alphonse Daudet, Emile Zola, Viviani, Augagneur, and Déroulède.

There have been serious riots in Ceylon. In suppressing the insurrections many natives have been killed and many more thrown into jail. In Colombo alone it is stated that 1,500 persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for varying terms.

Because of a revolt of the Senussi tribes, the Italians have been forced to retire from Fezzan and go nearer the coast. The revolt has been fomented by Turkish and German officers. Fezzan is a territory 400 miles long by 300 wide, bounded by Tripoli on the north and on all other sides by the Sahara Desert.

Squadrons of Austrian cruisers and torpedo boats have several times lately bombarded points on the Adriatic Railway, which skirts the sea on the Italian east coast. Stations have been damaged, and locomotives and cars destroyed.

The new French destroyer Le Bisson has demolished the Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta Island, the most southerly of the Dalmatian group.

A woman, a native of Trieste, who has been successively interned in Austrian concentration camps at Laibach, and in Bohemia, Moravia, and Styria, and who has escaped to Italy, says that in the camps are thousands of people of almost every race, including Croats, Serbs, Bohemians, Italians, Slovenes, and Czechs, who were carried away from their Austrian homes because suspected of disloyalty to Austria. Once enemies of each other, the woman says that now these races are united in a common feeling of hatred for Austria.

Conan Doyle wants the British troops to wear armor, declaring it would greatly reduce the casualty lists. He suggests that each man wear a helmet, a curved plate of highly tempered steel over the heart, and a similar plate over the abdomen.

Lord Michelham has offered $5,000 each for the first ten dirigible balloons destroyed by British airmen. The sole proviso is that the airships must be destroyed while in the air.

Prince Oscar, the fifth son of Emperor William, has written a book describing a Winter battle in the Champagne region, in which the French attempted an unsuccessful assault against the German lines near Perthes. The proceeds from the sale of the work will go to a relief fund for widows and orphans.

The German mine layer Albatross, driven ashore in the recent naval battle in the Baltic off the Courland coast, has been refloated.

The Italian Government has decided to make large purchases of meat and grain in the United States, not only for the army, but also for the civil population, according to reports from Rome. The purpose of the authorities is to discourage speculation in foodstuffs, which is being extensively con-

MANY NEW PLAYS COME TO TOWN

Martha Hedman and Wallace Eddinger in "The Boomerang."

Frank Lalor in "Some Baby"—Fulton.

Violet Heming in "Under Fire"—Hudson.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE GIRL FROM UTAH," a new edition of last year's musical comedy. With Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. At the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday evening.

"THE BOOMERANG," a new comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. At the Belasco Theatre Tuesday evening.

"SEARCH ME," a new farce in three acts by Augustin MacHugh. At the Gaiety Theatre Wednesday evening.

"UNDER FIRE," a new play in three acts by Roi Cooper Megrue. At the Hudson Theatre Wednesday evening.

"SOME BABY," a new farce in three acts by Jules Simonson and Zellah Covington. At the Fulton Theatre Thursday evening.

BROADWAY will be quite itself again by the end of the fortnight which begins tomorrow evening. More and more every year is August being given over to new productions, and already the electric signs proclaim the coming of the plays. This week will see the doors open at the Knickerbocker, the Belasco, the Gaiety, the Hudson, and the Fulton.

"The Girl from Utah."

The Knickerbocker Theatre will reopen for the season Monday evening with the return to that playhouse of "The Girl from Utah," the three-star Frohman production which held the boards there last Autumn. The stars are as before—Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. Alfred De Manby and Eleanor Henry of the original London cast have joined the American production, and it has been further adorned by new songs and new dances. A new trio, enlisting the services of the three stars, is among the numbers on the present program.

The engagement is for three weeks only, the final performance being now set for Aug. 28. Then "The Girl from Utah" will head for the road, to visit the cities that were not reached in last season's tour.

"The Boomerang"

The doors of the Belasco will be thrown wide for the season unusually early this year, for the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 10, has been marked off on the theatrical calendar for that occasion. The first Belasco production will be "The Boomerang," a new American comedy in three acts, by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. From the advance accounts, it may be gathered that "The Boomerang" is a comedy of jealousy.

Not often in recent seasons has any Belasco production called for so large a company as that assembled for the new play. The cast numbers nineteen. Among them are such well-known players as Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, Martha Hedman, Ruth Shepley and Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh. Mr. Eddinger reappears on the stage here for the first time since the long run of "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Miss Hedman is to be seen as a trained nurse, and should be a vision in the trim uniform. Miss Shepley played here all last season as Mary Grayson in "It Pays to Advertise."

Others in the long cast are Gilbert Douglas, Richard Malchien, William Boag, John Clement, Josephine Parks, Dorothy Megrew, Robert Wynn, George Spelvin, Clarence Max, James Ward, Margaret Cadman, Cecil Dwight, Betty Dwight, and Helen Marche.

"Search Me."

Wednesday evening has been appointed for the reopening of the Gaiety, when Moffatt and Pennell will present a new mystery farce, in three acts, called "Search Me." It is the work of Augustin McHugh, who wrote "Officer 666," the merry farce which had so long and so prosperous a career at the same theatre. The box office opens tomorrow morning for the sale of seats.

The new play has as its setting the country seat of a retired English barrister, not far from London, and, with the exception of the American playwright and his servant, the characters in the story are all English. The action, which is said to be lively and abundant, is compressed between the hours of 6 and 11 in one evening. The company includes Howard Estabrook, who made a favorable impression here as Laurie in "Little Women," and Montagu Love, who first came to New York with Cyril Maude and appeared to advantage here last season in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" and in the various Shaw comedies revived by Arnold Daly. Others in the cast are Charles A. Stevenson, Fred H. Graham, Ethel Gray Terry, Wilfred Seagram, Ruth Allen, Rollo Lloyd, A. P. Kaye, Gordon Burby, Stanley Groome, and George Gaston.

"Under Fire."

Wednesday night has also been selected for the resumption of business at the Hudson Theatre, and "Under Fire," by the author of "Under Cover," describes the occasion. It is the work of Roi Cooper Megrue, that indefatigable playwright who wrote the melodrama which stayed all last season at the Cort, and who helped to write "It Pays to Advertise," the farce at Cohan's, which is enjoying the prestige of having been in town longer than any other play on Broadway. The new piece scheduled for production by the Selwyns at the Hudson is one of several Megrue works destined to meet the public in the near future.

"Under Fire," as its name suggests, is a war play with the present European struggle as the background for its three acts. It is described as "part comedy, part romance." Though one scene is in a trench and another in a field hospital, which, like the Kaiser's headquarters, is "somewhere in Northern France," it is promised that there are no Zeppelins, no liquid fire, and not so much as a single gun shot.

The advance details suggest a huge production. The company numbers 150. There are fifty speaking parts. Among the players are William Courtney, late of "Under Cover"; Frank Craven, the famous Jimmy Gilley, last seen here in his own play, "Too Many Cooks"; Violet Heming, who played here last season in "The Modern Girl," "The Lie," and "Under Cover"; Felix Krembs, who was the hapless playwright in "The Show Shop"; Henry Stephenson, the fine old commandant in "Inside the Lines"; Norman Tharp, who was so good as the silly ass in "Diplomacy"; Phoebe Foster, Dorothy Abbott, Malise Sheridan, Edward Mawson, McKay Morris, F. G. Robinson, Walter Kingsford, Edward Hicks, Frank Morgan, and Robert Fisher.

"Some Baby."

Thursday evening comes "Some Baby" to the Fulton Theatre. It is a new three-act farce, to be presented by the estate of Henry B. Harris. Jules Simonson and Zellah Covington wrote it and Percival Knight revised and staged it.

"Some Baby" concerns an old professor who thinks he has discovered the real elixir of youth after all these years and applies it forthwith to his own daughter and to an elderly General with results so amazing that it takes three acts to tell about it. The advance notice bursts out with the following:

"'Some Baby' may be described as a dramatic elixir composed of love and laughter, spiced with a dash of danger, and making a most seductive potion."

The cast is headed by Frank Lalor, affectionately remembered for his amusing work in "The Pink Lady" and "Ioie." Others in the company are Francine Larrimore, Jessie Ralph, Ernest Stallard, Sam Edwards, John Arthur, Beth Franklyn, Sara Biala, Gilbert Clayton, and Robert W. Lawrence.

Next Week.

The rush of new plays to Broadway will continue through the following week with the arrival of "Common Clay" at the Republic, "Rolling Stones," by Edgar Selwyn, at the Harris, and a somewhat altered and refurbished "Chin-Chin" at the Globe.

TO BE CONTINUED.

COHAN'S—"It Pays to Advertise."
LIBERTY—"Birth of a Nation" (film).
COLUMBIA—Summer Burlesque.
LONGACRE—"A Full House."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ziegfeld Follies."

"Chin-Chin" for Three Weeks.

Beginning a week from tomorrow, there will be three more weeks of "Chin-Chin," reassembled after a brief vacation.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Blanche Sweet in "The Secret Orchard."
VITAGRAPH—"From Out of the Big Snows."
BROADWAY—Pauline Frederick in "Sold."
BRIGHTON BEACH—"The Birth of a Nation."
BRIGHTON BATHS—Rocking-chair Movies.
EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Mme. Petrova in "The Vampire" and Harry D. Carey in "Just Jim."

SARAH BERNHARDT first invaded the movies long ago, but now we are to see a two-reel exhibition of her home life. The subject is promised for early release by the Photoplay Releasing Company, and accompanying the announcement is the statement that for posing for these pictures the divine Sarah did not receive a single sou. The sum paid over—and it is said to have been considerable—was given outright to the Belgian relief. This, it was said, was the only condition under which Mme. Bernhardt would consent to admit the camera man to her estate.

In the grave words of the announcement, while motion-picture operators ground out 2,000 feet of film, "the divine Sarah consented to submit to the ordeal of acting natural in and around her home."

"The Secret Orchard" is the photoplay for the week at the Strand. It is the picture version of the play by Channing Pollock, which, in turn, was the dramatic version of the story by Agnes and Edgerton Castle. Blanche Sweet is the star, for this photoplay is a Lasky production. Also in the program is an introduction to ancient Egypt and a movie taken at the aquarium in Brussels before the war.

The feature film at the Vitagraph this week is "From Out of the Big Snows," a story of adventure in the Canadian Northwest, written by Ben Cohn and played by James Morrison, Dorothy Kelly, and others. "The Goddess" serial has reached Chapter 14. Maurice Costello and Leah Baird appear in "The Dawn of Understanding," there is a film from the West and more of the Jarr family difficulties.

Charles Ruggles, who is to be seen at the Harris shortly in Edgar Selwyn's new play, "Rolling Stones," has just returned from a moving-picture excursion to California, where he appeared in films with Cyril Maude, George Fawcett, and Maclyn Arbuckle.

Pauline Frederick, who made a striking movie début as Donna Roma in "The Eternal City," is again a screen star, this week at the Broadway Theatre, where she has the principal rôle in a new five-reel photoplay called "Sold." It is a Famous Players product. The remaining program includes a Charley Chaplin effort, some more South American film and the Pathé Weekly.

The program for this week at the Brighton Baths includes Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot," Irving Cummins in Harold McGrath's "The Lure of the Mask," Mary Ryan in "Stop Thief," and "Who's Who in Society."

The Famous Players' study is now busy with the preparations for the motion picture version of "Bella Donna," the Robert Hichens story in which Nazimova appeared when its dramatization was first presented. For the screen, the leading rôle will be played by Pauline Frederick, her fourth screen characterization.

Clifton Crawford plays the part of the war correspondent in the film version of Richard Harding Davis's "The Galloper."

With the statement that Shakespeare is not dead but sleeping, Robert Mantell has betaken himself to the movies.

Tully Marshall, who will be remembered for a number of vivid characterizations, particularly those in "Paid in Full" and "The City," has been engaged by the Reliance-Majestic studios, with which D. W. Griffith is now associated as producer. Mr. Marshall will make his screen début in a picturization of Horace Hazeltine's novel, "The Sable Lorcha." The story is a Chinese mystery tale, and to provide local color for its scenes a Chinese street is being constructed at the company's studios.

Arnold Bennett's mystery story, "Hugo," is to be made into a picture by Pathé. "Hugo" is in a vein quite unlike that in which any of Mr. Bennett's other works are written, unless it be "Buried Alive," and it is admirably adapted for motion-picture purposes.

Coney Mardi Gras.

The Mardi Gras at Coney Island will be held this year from Sept. 13 to Sept. 18, with pageants for the first five evenings and on the concluding Saturday afternoon.

New Burlesque House.

The Yorkville Theatre, at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, after complete alterations, will open next Saturday evening as a burlesque theatre, with two performances a day and a new program each week. The opening bill is Frank Calder's "High-Life Girls," and this will be continued throughout the week beginning Monday, Aug. 16.

Orphans' Day at Steeplechase.

Friday, Aug. 20, will be Orphans' Day at Steeplechase Park, when the entire inclosure will be turned over to as many thousands as the institutions send. Everything will be free, and the children are invited to come early and stay late.

WEBER AND FIELDS APPEAR AGAIN IN THE VARIETIES

AFTER eighteen years, Weber and Fields are returning to the variety stage. For the first time since they played in Buffalo before the Spanish-American war they will do a vaudeville turn tomorrow afternoon at the Palace Theatre, the first of an engagement. In that long interval they have done many things. They grew in fame in their own music hall of blessed memory and since its closing have tried twice to re-establish it. Fields has starred, sometimes with music and sometimes without, but always without Weber, while the littler partner of the famous team has set himself up as a manager, quietly acquiring such rich but not gaudy properties as "The Climax" and "The Only Girl." Now they have come back to vaudeville, and in this return there is a good deal of sentiment and a great deal of profit. Of the return some little account might be given in terms of each.

As for profit, the curve of their ascending fortunes is so startling that it would make even Irving Fisher dizzy to compute it. It is a long, long way from the salary of $6 a week for the team to the figure which the Keith office says is the largest ever paid for a vaudeville act any time anywhere. But that is what it amounts to. Years ago, before most of the headliners now flourishing in vaudeville were ever heard of, when Weber and Fields were playing in Boston, Paul Keith led them into the office of the theatre there, got out the books and showed them how the price had been jumping even then. Twelve years before, they had played at the old museum at 565-567 Washington Street. Had they not cheerfully played eight times a day and paid their own expenses for $40 a week? They had. Then ten years after that they were charging $500 a week and two years later $1,000.

"When," asked the younger Keith, in mock indignation, "when is this going to stop?"

"Who said it was ever going to stop?" retorted Fields cheerfully, and gave vent to his emotion by poking Weber in the eyes.

Apparently, it hesn't stopped yet.

So much for profit. As for sentiment, you could have found lots of it any day last week that you had succeeded in getting past the watchman into the dark and dusty playhouse that was once the great little music hall. Once the Keith people had hunted up Fields, and he in turn had hunted up Weber, the two adjourned to their old house to get things in shape. The old pool table had to be dragged out onto the stage and Weber's old stuffed suit had to be found and sent to the cleaner's. There was no manuscript to be taken out and pored over, for there never was any book of a Weber and Fields act. Their music hall was ever the little temple of "ad lib."

It was after the rehearsal and they were sitting in the back of the theatre talking of the old days. The team was formed when they were only 9 years old, both lively attendants of the Allen Street school. They would warble and dance in the neighborhood children's shows that were given in the cellars and for which as much as 2 cents admission was charged sometimes. It was not long before the arrival of the Elks Serenaders gave them a chance to come up in the world, or at least to come out of the cellar. They appeared as a blackface team.

"Do you remember," said Weber, "how the first time our mothers came and sat in the front row with a bouquet and how the curtain was rung down on us before they had a chance to throw it? But at the dance afterward we each took turns carrying that bouquet."

"Yes," said Fields, "and do you remember how the next place we played they were so anxious to get the flowers on in time they threw them at the wrong blackface team? My, that was awful."

The first pay engagement came at the old Chatham Square Museum, when they were each paid $3 a week to do their turn eight times a day. By the time they reached that engagement in Boston, at the princely salary of $40 for the team, they were already Dutch comedians with a tendency to clog.

"And we tore tidies," said Fields.

That needed explanation for the younger listeners. It seems that while dancing they would deftly tear folded sheets of paper till all manner of fancily designed tidies emerged in beauty—much coveted by the housekeepers out front.

"Why don't we do that next week at the Palace?" suggested Fields. "Bet I can tear one faster than you."

Whereat they divided an evening paper between them and the last seen of them they were standing side by side, reminiscently tearing tidies.

Ethel Gray Terry and Howard Estabrook in "Search Me."

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Weber and Fields returning to vaudeville after eighteen years; Houdini, the "self-liberator," remaining for another week; Mme. Pauline Donalda, Canadian prima donna; Joe Jackson, still trying to ride that dislocated bicycle.

NEW BRIGHTON—Fritzi Scheff with a program of new songs; Jack Donahue and Alice Marion Stewart; Mlle. Maryon Vadie and company.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Ben Ryan and Harriette Lee in "You've Spoilt It" and Harry Beresford in "Twenty Odd Years."

AMERICAN ROOF—Hugh Norton and company in "After the Honeymoon" and the Kinkaid Kilties in a Scotch Revue.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with Tyson Co.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. TO-MORROW, Mon., at 8:10 —FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY— CHARLES FROHMAN Presents JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE Girl from Utah MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

New Amsterdam WEST 42ND ST. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced IN THE WORLD'S COOLEST THEATRE. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Show Visit Danse de Follies Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Engagement Extended

Under Fire A new war play of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. By ROI COOPER MEGRUE. Direction SELWYN & CO., With WILLIAM COURTENAY and with Frank Craven, Violet Heming, Henry Stephenson, Edward Mawson, Norman Tharp, Felix Krembs, Walter Kingsford, Phoebe Foster, Dorothy Abbott, Malise Sheridan and Without noise, Without horror, With thrills, With comedy, With romance. HUDSON HENRY B. HARRIS Estate, Mgr. West 44th St., just east of B'way. Thurs. Eve. Aug. 12

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. OPENING OF SEASON TUESDAY NIGHT, 8:20 DAVID BELASCO presents THE BOOMERANG By Winchell Smith & Victor Mapes Cast includes: Arthur Byron, Martha Hedman, Wallace Eddinger, Ruth Shepley, Gilbert Douglas, Josephine Parks, Richard Malchien, Dorothy Megrew, Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Others.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way at 46th St. Phone Bryant 210. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. Re-opens Wed., Aug. 11 Seats Mon., 9 A. M. MOFFATT & PENNELL Will Present SEARCH ME A NEW MYSTERY FARCE By AUGUSTIN MACHUGH, Who Wrote "OFFICER 666" Thrills, Romance, Adventure and the Happiest Sort of Fun. A DISTINGUISHED CAST

HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St. AUG. 17 TUESDAY. SEAT SALE NEXT THURS. EDGAR SELWYN'S Comedy of City Life, Rolling Stones WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATS.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. 391st TO 398th TIME IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Original Company SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

Here come the boys! Montgomery and Stone Chin-Chin Globe Aug. 16 Seat sale to-morrow.

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S BROADWAY & 47TH STREET Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 LARGEST REFRIGERATING PLANT IN THE WORLD COOLS THE PALACE FREE—PALM LEAF FANS AND DELICIOUS LEMONADE—FREE. TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY BEGINNING MONDAY MAT., AUG. 9. REUNITED FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT AT THE Largest Salary Ever Paid in Vaudeville, JOE WEBER & FIELDS LEW As "MIKE AND MEYER" and REMINISCENCES. JOE JACKSON The European Vagabond. NELLIE V. NICHOLS Songstress Comedienne. CORCORAN AND DINGLE MME. DONALDA The Famous Grand Opera Star. DERKINS' COMEDY DOG TOWN PIATOV & FLYNN Unusual Dancers. SCHWARZ BROS. "The Broken Mirror." SECOND BIG WEEK—THE GENIUS OF ESCAPE, HOUDINI Releasing Himself in Full View of the Audience from a Regulation Straitjacket Used for the Murderous Insane.

B. F. KEITH'S LONGACRE THEATRE 48 ST. JUST West of B'way. Tel. 23 Bryant. Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2.30. Popular 50c. to $1.50 Mat. Wednesday. "ECLIPSES THEM ALL" 14TH JOYOUS WEEK HARRY FRAZEE PRESENTS A FULL HOUSE By ERNEST DENISON "FUNNIEST FARCE IN 20 YEARS."

COLUMBIA BROADWAY & 47TH ST. LAST WEEK THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW MANY NEW FEATURES FOR THE LIVELY FAREWELL MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.15 - 15 25 50 NIGHTS AT 8:15, 25c to $1.00

VITAGRAPH 44th & B'way. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK. A Dramatic Story of Pioneer Life. From Out of the Big Snows A Picture of Lavish Winter Scenes. Anita Stewart, Earle Williams in THE GODDESS Chap. XIV. (Two Parts) And a Feature Drama and Two Comedies. AUG. 15—"THE TIGRESS."

EDEN MUSEE 55 W. 23rd St. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. WORLD IN WAX Admis'n 25c Sunday

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American Theatre, 43d St. & 8th Ave. EVERY EVE. AT 8:15 All Seats Reserved, 25c-35c-50c. 12—Act Vaudeville Show—12 Many Big Stars Cooling Breezes. Delightful Promenade.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BRIGHTON MATINEE Daily, 2:30 TWO CONCERTS TODAY, 2:30 & 8:15. WEEK BEGINNING AUG. 9TH FRITZI SCHEFF SULLY FAMILY ETHEL McDONOUGH DONAHUE & STEWART MARYON VADIE AMETA HELENE & EMILON AL HERMAN MULLEN & COOGAN

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30, 10, 15, 25, 50c. Superb Program de Luxe. Coolest Theatre in N. Y. To-day and All Week: Blanche Sweet IN "Secret Orchard" Strand Orch. and Sololsts. Next Week—Ramie Wen "Marriage of Kitty"

Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Plentiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Dates to Clubs and Parties.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Evs. and Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Other Matinees.....25c, 50c & $1.00 TWICE TO-DAY (Sunday) MATINEE 2:15 TO-NIGHT 8:15 376th to 404th Performance in N. Y. D. W. GRIFFITH'S 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD THE BIRTH OF A NATION SIXTH MONTH OF THE GREATEST TRIUMPH NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN!! 18,000 People 3,000 HORSES 8 MONTHS TO PRODUCE COST $500,000 TAKEN FROM THOMAS DIXON'S "THE CLANSMAN." MOST STUPENDOUS DRAMATIC SPECTACLE THE BRAIN OF MAN HAS YET VISIONED AND REVEALED Direction of EPOCH PRODUCING CORP. H. E. AITKEN, Pres.

BAR HARBOR'S GAYEST WEEK

Many Dinners and Dances in Spite of Bad Weather.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—In spite of rain and a pall of fog, which has hung like a wet blanket all along the shores, this has been Bar Harbor's busiest week. The auction bridge tournament was held on Monday at the Kebo Valley Club, the annual golf tournament began the next day, and the tennis tournament for the championship of the State also occupied the athletically inclined. There were also several musicales and many informal dinners and dances.

Notable among the affairs of the week was the meeting in the interests of Hampton Institute, held Friday morning at the Summer home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy. The negro and Indian boys made the trip in their coasting schooner, a fine example of the Chesapeake Bay "bugeye." Among the speakers was Miss Anne Beecher Schoville, a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, who interpreted plantation melodies and explained their origin and meaning.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. Alfred M. Coates, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Miss Mary U. Hoffman, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mrs. John Callendar Livingston, Mrs. John T. Linzee, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. John Markoe, Miss Minot, Miss Morrill, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. Adolph F. Schauffler, Mrs. Frank Fremont-Smith, and Mrs. A. Murray Young.

Taxes came out the last of the week, and the rate compares favorably with past years. The total valuation of the town of Eden this year is $8,659,220, of which the Summer resident portion is $3,885,284.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is in Newport this present week as the guest of Mrs. George D. Widener. She plans to return to her Bar Harbor cottage some time during the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt came Friday to occupy the cottage on West Street, owned by Mrs. George Lee Thompson.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William D. Mann of Trinity Church, Boston, are the guests of the Misses Morrill at Redwood. The latter have entertained several times in their honor at a dinner given Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Starr and President and Mrs. George Harris were among the guests.

Mrs. William P. Draper gave a luncheon Wednesday, her guests including Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mrs. Charles Sherrill, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Eloise Derby, and Miss Gertrude Cramer.

Among those entertaining Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall, Mrs. Robert W. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, and Mrs. John Aspegren, the latter having fifty guests.

Others entertaining during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, Prof. Rudolph E. Brunnow, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. C. A. Herter, Mrs. William W. Card, and Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick gave a dinner dance of sixteen covers Friday night at Mizzentop.

Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter entertained at lunch at her Summer home on Eden Street Friday.

Howard O. Sturges entertained twenty-one guests at a dinner dance at Eagle Lake Thursday night, a pouring rain failing to put a damper on the enjoyment.

The sweet pea show held Saturday and Sunday demonstrated that Bar Harbor can grow some of the finest flowers anywhere in the country. At the show of the National Society to be held next Summer local gardens are expected to carry off many of the honors. The Kennedy, Blair, Cushman, Gurnee, and Scott estates were largely represented, and carried off a great many awards. In the opinion of expert gardeners it was the best exhibition of its kind ever given here.

Preparations are rapidly being made for the annual hospital entertainment on Aug. 20. It will take the form of vaudeville of various kinds, and will be given as usual at the Casino. It is the big event of the year, and will provide enthusiasts in amateur theatricals with something to keep them busy for the next few weeks. Already rehearsals are well under way. While the details of the performance are being kept under cover, it is known that there will be some notable surprises.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri entertained fourteen at a dinner at their Summer home Saturday evening, followed by a "movie" show, for which others came in afterwards.

A series of concerts by the Schroeder trio will be held on Tuesday mornings in August at the homes of various social leaders. The first was given Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd; others will follow at the homes of Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. A. Murray Young and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

On Wednesday afternoons beginning Aug. 11 another series of musicales will take place at the Building of Arts, when Fritz Kreisler and Ernest Schelling will give Beethoven sonata recitals. Howard Sturges is acting as the impresario.

Jacob H. Schiff and family, and Otto H. Kahn arrived this week. The Schiffs have one of Philip Livingston's cottages.

Miss Helen Hamilton is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., at the Jaques cottage.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman gave a large dinner dance Friday, one of the largest affairs of the Summer.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Tilghman entertained a party of ten at luncheon on Thursday.

Give up housekeeping and come to the Standish Arms

GIVING up housekeeping may be a radical change for you, but it is radical for the better at the Standish Arms.

The Standish Arms offers you all the comforts of home and all the conveniences of a well-run and well-appointed apartment hotel.

It is a modern twelve-story fireproof structure, with an artistic foyer and surroundings that have the quiet and refinement of a suburban retreat.

The table is excellent, substantial, home-like, affording you the delights of good eating with none of the nuisance of preparing it.

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Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)..from $540
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FROM $600.
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50 OPEN WINDOWS
Rene Durant, Rector's famous European chef, has no superior anywhere. His originality and mastery of the art of cooking is reflected in Rector's Summer menu—a menu that meets every personal preference and fancy.
RECTOR'S ALL-STAR ENTERTAINMENT
During the dinner period enjoy the splendid cabaret provided in the main dining room—a program of star acts, including Ernest Evans and his company of dancers and The Cansinos, the greatest Spanish dancing act in the world.
GRAND BALLROOM OPENS AT 8 P. M.
Finest dance music in the city, ideal floor and dancing features of unusual merit.
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DANCING—ENTERTAINMENT—HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
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Room and Bath, $2 and up; Two persons, $3 and up; Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5 and up.
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DANCING Dancing Contest Every Friday Evening. CABARET

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Breakfast 35c-50c
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Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.
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Articles by These Celebrated Men

Appear in the

AUGUST NUMBER of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

(Published by The New York Times.)

Maurice Maeterlinck—

Belgium's greatest man of letters, in the name of Belgium, brings to Poland "The Homage of a Martyred Nation to the Nation Crucified."

Compton Mackenzie—

The brilliant English novelist, paints a vivid picture of "Gallipoli's Shambles" in an account of the murderous fighting now in progress at the Dardanelles.

George Bernard Shaw—

Whose "Common Sense About the War," published in the first number of Current History, is the most widely commented on piece of literature evoked by the war, asserts that "I Am the Gravest Danger" to England in a diverting and characteristically perverse statement.

Friedrich Curtius—

Who collaborated in the preparation of the Hohenlohe Memoirs that burst on Germany like a bombshell a few years ago, discusses "The Psychology of Neutrals."

Sven Hedin—

The noted Swedish explorer and writer, violently assails England in an article entitled "The English Falsehood."

H. H. Asquith—

Prime Minister of Great Britain, recently made a frank declaration to the British public on the financial aspect of the war. The text of his "Silver bullets" speech in the Guildhall, London, is reproduced.

Pierre Loti—

Has recently visited the fast crumbling "Rheims Cathedral." He describes the present condition of the shattered monument in a mournfully beautiful lament.

John Galsworthy—

Many of whose clear-sighted articles upon the war have already appeared in Current History, in a "Note on the Principle of Nationality," contends that Europe's only defense against a recurrence of war lies in the democratization of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

William Archer—

The noted English dramatic critic, pays a graceful tribute to Italy in "Evviva l'Italia."

Arnold Bennett—

One of the foremost of English authors, vigorously belabors the pessimists among his compatriots in an article entitled "Depression—Common Sense and the Situation." He intimates that England is secretly preparing a momentous and possibly decisive enterprise.

Theodore Roosevelt—

Ex-President of the United States, vigorously asserts the necessity of America's arming for possible conflict. His speech at San Francisco on "American Preparedness" will be found in this number.

In no other publication can be found assembled the writings upon the European war of so large and impressive a group of celebrated personages as those quoted above. Yet their articles form only a *small part* of the rich contents of the August Number of Current History, which covers interestingly, authoritatively and impartially all the phases of the great struggle in Europe. Copies may be found

ON ALL NEWS STANDS

204 Pages - Illustrated

CURRENT HISTORY

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

WAIST LINE IS NOW OMITTED

Straight Front and Back, Slightly Curved Sides, with Gown Hanging from the Shoulder, Is One Fashion Seen in the Early Arrivals from Paris.

IT may sound silly to talk of furs in August, but those who deal in them are discussing the subject with vim.

There is much to be said of peltry at this moment. The war has caused serious changes in the handling of it. The order given out by the Russian Government to cease the export of furs from that country has caused two sets of opinions here. Many furriers are delighted that America will have the chance to supply an enormous quantity of peltry and that her trappers will not face a bad Winter. Last season they came near starvation through an order to suspend work for some technical reason connected with the handling of so many skins without a market.

It is said that much of the stock of last year was depleted, although the retailers do not agree with this view, because the brilliancy of the American Winter of 1914-15 with its even temperature did not occasion a wide demand for heavy furs, and the scarcity of money, or, rather, the hoarding of much of it, influenced women to be more economical than they have been for a quarter of a century.

All Prepared in France.

There is no doubt that the cessation of fur exports from Russia to England and France will give the Canadian and Alaskan trappers a busy season, but in normal years such a condition, so advantageous to our commerce, would have had a highly stimulating effect. Now, however, we must reckon with the fact that it was France that prepared the furs for the world, no matter in what land the animals were trapped and skinned.

We were quite content, along with the rest of the fur-wearing peoples, to let Paris shape and dye the skins until they were suitable. Here the fashions in shading and shaping were evolved; here the length and breadth of peltry formation were determined, and no one has so far questioned the annual verdict as it was issued by the French houses, which for decades have been the masters in this kind of work.

It may seem strange to the layman, especially the one that always cries out for American things for American people, that in a peltry-producing country we wait on France to send us back the finished product; but Africa does not cut, polish, and shape its diamonds into the settings that fashionable women prefer. That, too, is done in Paris. One must look at the thing from the point of view of fashion: it is the ruling one.

Furs are not desired in the manner that our far ancestors wore the skins of beasts as a covering. Half the world cares little whether the fur keeps them warm: the object of peltry wearing these days is to add another pound of fashionable clothing to the person for loveliness.

Unless furs are as fashionably shaped as one's frock, they are useless in the shops. No one is more bitterly aware of this than the merchant, who must invest in the new shapes and peltries while thousands of dollars' worth of such merchandise lies in cold storage.

The furriers see to it that the shapes change as often as does the silhouette, or oftener, and this keeps women either buying or altering. The profits are fine, no matter which way the wind blows to those who prepare furs and who are skillful enough to rearrange peltry without much additional expense to their staff.

Fur shaping is a serious business. The majority dislike the work and prefer to give it over to the men who do nothing else. Fur buying is a serious business, because no amount of money invested is a guarantee that the garment will last out the season. As to its being possible for the next Winter, there is rarely any hope. Because of this condition, the dealers in semi-precious furs have reaped a harvest during recent years. Women of wealth would prefer to put their money into a well-dyed-and-shaped piece of peltry whose value did not prevent its being thrown away when its fashion was over. If they avoided the overpopular pieces, such as the colored foxes, the pony skin coats, the stamped moleskin, their semi-precious furs would make a good showing during a short Winter season. These inexpensive furs were not of Paris. They were made here, and some were well made by foreign furriers, who found trade and high wages in this country.

Argentina Looks to Us.

The precious furs from nearly all over the world always went to France, and found their way back to the hands that had produced them. Whether or not Paris can take care of this trade this Summer remains to be seen. She has handled the clothes question with all her old-time skill and not left the rest of the world in doubt concerning the silhouette or materials to be adopted, although she will not attempt to produce her usual immense personal trade for the women who have always gone to her for their clothes. This work she leaves practically to America, the only country, except Argentina, where fashionable clothing is sought and bought. It may be that America will supply Argentina, and it is rumored that several of its buyers are coming to New York to buy French models or their copies.

The non-freedom of the seas has kept the great bulk of American travelers away from France, and there is no reason to doubt, therefore, that the women will buy all their clothes, including furs, from the American merchants who have representatives now in France going their usual two-a-day rounds of the dressmaking houses.

Callot and Cheruit, the two houses that always have a significant influence on American fashion, are not yet open. The latter house always defers its openings until the others have finished their business, although some of the buyers do not wait for the event. It is quite safe to assert, however, that when this is the case the buyer who leaves will receive all the Callot models he desires.

A Chance for Economy.

So, as the huge auction sales in London are not held this year and the Paris openings are not over yet, the furriers here are uncertain which way the wind will blow by October, and this may be the reason that even the most important fur houses here are selling fur garments at unusually low prices. It is a good time for the purchaser who merely wants fur; but the woman who fears being saddled with a garment that is not in keeping with the fashions will go warily about buying peltry now.

Yet there is hope even for her. The world is full of excellent furriers who cut and fit a fur garment with skill, and the price of their work, added to the low price of precious fur now, would not total the amount a woman would have to pay for a new garment or neckpiece when October comes, and she would probably get far better value for her money. She should look at that side of the question when she is asking herself whether or not to buy some of the alluring pieces now offered.

If the experiment of dyeing furs in this country succeeds, it will open up a highly important branch of a big industry and give employment to many skilled workers. It may reduce the price on all fur pieces if, as likely for a year or two, the animals from which the peltry is taken are caught in America and Canada.

The whole dyeing question is so disturbed and so closely related to all branches of women's apparel that no one in the business of selling clothes can fail to discuss it. In the beginning of our trouble in getting the necessary dyes from Germany we started one (or maybe more) dyeing establishment here for the purpose of tiding over the deficiency and avoiding a serious shortage in this country, but, so it is stated, the trade in producing high explosives was so much more lucrative than producing dye for clothing that the latter object was entirely given up. Coal tar products are used for dyes and shells, and one pays far more for one than the other today, so we still face a famine in dyes because no one will allow the chemical products to be diverted from one channel to another.

Who knows if, under these conditions, we may not soon be compelled to wear natural furs as our ancestors did, and white clothing. Wonderful luck for the laundry woman!

Another Change Predicted.

The milliners in Paris, and consequently here, are feeling the scarcity of plumage as their sisters, the dressmakers, are feeling the famine in new cloths. No European woman would wear aigrettes today, not from a sense of belated tenderness toward the birds whose torture they countenanced as did the Americans by making the aigrette fashionable and high-priced, but from a sense of sadness that expresses itself in sober dressing. To wear jewels, gayly colored clothes, aigrettes, flashing and conspicuous novelties, would be in the worst of taste. Even the gayest and most irresponsible set of women in Paris and Vienna would not so offend public opinion; it is certain that such influence must have its weight on the feminine apparel in the world.

Therefore, aigrettes are barred in Europe, also other high-priced plumage. The milliners have turned to simple effects, as they have been doing off and on for several years, but this season the simplicity is not accompanied by soaring prices. There is moderation. Whether or not America will follow their example no one can tell but the milliners here. It is probable that the same truly terrible valuation will be put on French hats or their copies with the explanation that the war risk of getting them adds to their monetary value. If the expensive plumage is lacking and only ribbons or bows of satin prevail, such as the French are wearing now, then it will be difficult to demand a hundred dollars for one hat, as has been done so often that the wealthy pay the price without cavil.

Very High Turban Is Back.

The very high turban, by the way, appears in the new Paris millinery. It is the kind that was exploited two years ago and looks remarkably strange in contrast with the flat shapes we have accepted. When several bows of wide ribbon are added, upstanding, then we seem to be giants. The French have always liked this style of hat far better than the so-called English shapes which have dominated recent millinery, and it is not unlikely that they will swirl them back into first fashion.

Mlle. Forzanne and several leaders of fashion over there are using this hat to the exclusion of all others, even for the theatres, and the Galeries Lafayette are featuring them; so let us look for them.

The shapes are not exaggerated in any of the fashionable hats. They are not even first cousins to those curious things that were adopted by the smartly dressed to their satisfaction and by the badly dressed to their undoing. You remember the hats of yesterday that needed the most skillful posing and perfect coiffing for their success? How many unfortunates went down to their sartorial deaths wearing those shapes! All that was demanded by the hat was missing from their features and expression.

The women in New York are adopting the tiny hat with enthusiasm, probably because they realize that it may be their last chance to get the good out of it. It, too, is unusually becoming. Unless there is exactly the right set of features beneath it, this tip-tilted hat with its foolish little brim is exceedingly trying. It does not need a beauty to wear it; few fashions have been designed with that asset in view. It needs that quality more difficult than mere beauty—indisputable style. This asset is the fetich of our women, not loveliness. All the beauty in the world today only receives the tribute of this remark—how lovely she would be if she knew how to wear her clothes!

NEW MODEL BY PAQUIN.

This coat suit by Paquin is made of green cloth, trimmed with green velvet and braid.

Belted Tunics for Frocks.

It would seem as though that well-known model from France that came over last Spring, with straight front and back and slightly curved sides, is to be the chosen one for early Autumn wear. It is featured by many of the best houses over here, made of silk and of serge, combined with satin. The lines from shoulder to hips are quite straight, chemise-like, with the sides either belted or curved to outline the figure.

They are usually called redingote gowns, because they suggest the new redingote tunic that Cheruit is putting out this Summer. The one-piece frock that carries out the same effect of an unbroken line from shoulder to heel is better than a two-piece suit, which gives more material to be a burden to the figure.

These belted tunics, as the dressmakers often called them, were offered in vain to the majority of our women last March and April, but they were looked at askance as being too unconventional. Now they have become the chief stock of some of the houses that make a practice of dressing the woman who wants to be in the swing of a popular fashion. They are the most convenient type of gown that one can wear. They do not confine the figure at any spot, and cover the surplus of flesh that may give too much of a curve to the figure for agreement with the modern standard.

The majority are of dark blue and many have an acceptable touch of scarlet, either through embroidery or worked buttonholes, through which is run the lacing of ribbon that holds the gown together down the front or back. This omission of hook and eyes or buttons and the substitution of ribbon or silk cord run through prominent buttonholes heavily ornamented with a colored silk is accepted on all sides.

A hostess at a tea, a woman who always has the last thing from Callot or Cheruit, wore a white chiffon frock that swung gracefully away from the figure, and was laced up half its length with white satin ribbon.

THIS YEAR'S TRANSPARENT BRIM.

Smart little hat with transparent lace brim and a wreath of pink roses for trimming.

Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
Announces First Showing of EARLY FALL MODELS at $5, $8, $10

FLINT QUALITY FFF FOUNDED 1849 HORNER SERVICE HHH FOUNDED 1886

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FALL EXHIBIT
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

This is our first season's Exhibit of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses of New York, and we feel justly proud of the display of new Patterns and the great reduction in costs of production.

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST

we will combine the display of our new creations with MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS of patterns we wish to discontinue.

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BY SUBWAY—25 Minutes from 96th St., 22 Minutes from 72d St., 17 Minutes from Grand Central, 9 Minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to A. & S. Subway Entrance, HOYT STREET.
Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Daily. Saturdays at Noon.

The Great Midsummer Climax Sales

Offer Marvelous Midseason Values

YOUR MIDWEAR SEASON IS THE MANUFACTURERS' CLEARANCE TIME—and so while you have weeks of weartime ahead offerings of the very things you desire are made at prices which would be extremely low even at the season's end. It is the CLIMAX of the Summer value-giving and every woman should avail herself of the offerings quoted in these announcements.

98c. Embroidered Voile, 69c. yd.
Embroidered coin dot Chiffon Voile, 38 inches wide. 38-inch Floral Voiles, 10c. a yard.
Subway Floor, West Building.

$3.00 Untrimmed Velvet Hats, $1.89
General clearance of Untrimmed Straw Hats, 29c. each.
Large Chiffon Butterflies, 79c. each.
Street and Mezzanine Floors, East Building.

All Linen Bleached Damask Napkins, $1.59 doz.
$4.98 All Linen Damask Table Cloths, $3.75 each.
Street Floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

1,500 Men's Fancy Shirts, 59c. ea.
14 to 17 inches.
Men's Wash Four-in-Hands, 2 for 25c.
Street Floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

Crepe and Voile Flouncings, 39c. yd.
42 inches wide.
Corset Cover Embroidery, 25c. a yard.
Street Floor, Centre, Central Building.

$3.98 Cut Glass Flower Vases, $2.98.
14 inches high.
$1.49 Cut Glass Olive or Bonbon Dishes, 98c.
Subway Floor, Central Building.

Misses' Dresses, $8.98 and $12.98
Smart new Fall Dresses; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Misses' new Fall Model Tailored Suits, $13.98 and $14.98.
Second Floor, Central Building.

$16.98 Dinner Sets, $13.98.
Of Carlsbad China, 101 pieces.
25c. Table Tumblers, 10c. a dozen. Not more than 3 dozen to a customer, and none will be delivered. Each order must be taken home.
Subway Floor, Central Building.

Women's Low Shoes, $1.98.
Incomplete sizes in some of the styles, but all sizes in the assortment.
Boys' Gun Metal Shoes, $1.98.
Second Floor, West Building.

Men's Oxfords, $2.48.
Tan Russia rubber sole Oxfords.
Third Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

79c. and 98c. Summer Blouses, 55c.
1,050 crisp, new Summer Blouses in five different models.
New Fall Blouses, $2.98 and $3.98.
Second Floor, Central Building.

59c. White Washable Corduroy, 44c.
31 inches wide.
$1.25 Crepe de Chine, 98c. a yard. 36 inches wide, in white and evening colors.
Street Floor, West Building.

50 Inch Admiralty Storm Serge, 79c. Yd.
Warranted sponged, shrunk and spotproof and all wool.
59c. Navy Blue Mohair Sicilian, 39c. a yard. 50 inches wide.
Street Floor, West Building.

$2.00 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.39 a Yard.
52 inches wide. Sponged, shrunk and spotproof.
98c. Black Armure, 69c. a yard. 42 inches wide.
Street Floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

Men's Made-to-Measure Suits, $17.50 and $23.50.
Clearance of all our Spring and Summer Woolens.
Blue and Black Worsted Serges, $23.50.
Above 42 breast measure additional charge for extra material necessary.
Third Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, $8.95.
Palm Beach Coat and Trousers, $5.75.
Second Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Summer Fiction, 19c. and 23c. ea.
Well-known books by famous authors.
King's Views of New York, 1915, bound in paper, 19c.
Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

50c. to $2.50 Sample Pieces of Jewelry, 45c. ea.
A splendid collection of 800 pieces of imported Jewelry.
Street Floor, Central Building.

Women's Coats, $9.95.
Splendid for mountain, seaside, and traveling wear.
Second Floor, Central Building.

Enameled Saucepan Sets, 59c.
Usually 90c. Sizes 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 qt., 4 sizes, for 59c.
Old Dutch Cleanser, 2 cans for 10c. Usually 8c. a can. Limit of two cans to a customer. Store orders only. None C. O. D.
8 and 10 qt. Preserving Kettles, 29c. and 39c. Usually 42c. and 50c.
2,500 Carpet Brooms, 15c. each. Limit of four to a customer. Store orders only. None C. O. D.
Deliveries during the week on all items.
Subway Floor, East Building.

$4.19 to $5.69 Blankets, $3.19 to $4.25
Summer Blankets in single bed size.
White Satin Finish Full Size Bedspreads, hemmed, $2.49, $2.75, and $3.19 each.
Subway Floor, West Building.

49c. White French Crepe, 29c. yd.
40 inches wide.
35c. and 39c. Stripe and Plaid White Novelties, 25c. a yard.
Street Floor, Livingston Street, Central Building

Puritan Coffee, 20c.
1 lb. carton, usually 27c.
Hankow Tea, 1 lb. carton, 20c., instead of 25c.; 5 lb. caddie, 97c., instead of $1.18; 10 lb. caddie, $1.89, instead of $2.30.
Best Louisiana Whole Head Rice, 2 lb. cotton sack, 19c.; 5 lb. cotton sack, 44c.
Fancy Seeded Raisins, selected California fruit, in regular large size cartons, 10c. each.
Third Floor, West Building.

Women's 16 Button Silk Gloves, 46c.
Heavy Tricot Silk Gloves, with double finger tips. 16-button White Milanese Silk Gloves, 55c.
Street Floor, Court, West Building.

Moire Ribbons, 19c. and 29c. yd.
Fine grade Ribbons, 5¼ and 6¼ inches wide.
Street Floor, Centre, East Building.

$4.25 to $5 Hand Embroidered Japanese Crepe Robes, $1.50
Limited quantity, so we advise early shopping.
98c. Japanese Cotton Crepe Waist Patterns, 25c. each. Only 200 in the lot and only one to a customer.
12c. to 69c. Carrickmacross Laces and Insertions, 8c. to 35c. a yard.
Street Floor, Central Building.

Double Faced Velvet Velour Portieres, $9.75
50c. Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c. a pair.
350 pairs Sunfast Madras Curtains, 98c., $1.89, and $2.89 a pair.
Third Floor, Central Building.

"Always-Wright" Umbrellas, 97c. to $4.96
Sold here exclusively in Brooklyn. For men and women.
Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Women's Wash Skirts, 69c. $1.98 and $2.98
Final clearance of Skirts that have sold up to $7.95. Store orders only.
Women's new Fall Skirts, $2.98 to $4.95.
Waists 23 to 36 inches; lengths 38 to 42 inches.
Second Floor, Central Building.

1,100 Children's Dresses, 29c. ea.
Usually 45c. to 79c. Sizes 2 to 6 years. On sale on Street Floor, East Building, and Second Floor, East Building.
Babies' 75c. Long and Short Dresses, 49c.
Children's 25c. Cambric Drawers, 18c.
Second Floor, Fulton Street, East Building

Boys' Wash Suits, 98c.
These suits would ordinarily sell at $1.95.
Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits, usually $2.95, at $1.95. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. Sizes 6 to 15 years.
Second Floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

$3.69 to $4.89 Parasols, $1.79
Extraordinary values in Silk Parasols.
All Silk Taffeta Sun and Rain Umbrellas, $1.87. Guaranteed for one year's wear.
Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

$2 La Reine Corsets, 98c.
$3.00 P. N. Corsets, $1.29.
$5.00 Corsets, $1.69 each.
Second Floor, East Building.

Silk Embroidered Kimonos, 85c.
Silk embroidered Crepe Kimonos.
Second Floor, Balcony, Central Building.

Stamped Lawn Dressing Sacques, 35c.
Stamped for knot embroidery.
49c. Stamped Turkish Towels, 29c.
Second Floor, West Building.

$1.25 to $1.75 Carpets, 85c. to $1.25 yd.
Axminster and Velvet.
$10.00 and $12.00 Straw Matting, $7.95 roll.
Seamless Japan and China Matting. 40 yards to roll.
Third Floor, East Building.

$3 and $3.75 Leather Hand Bags, $2.69.
Made of pin seal and morocco.
50c. White Kid Belts, 39c. each.
Street Floor, Central Building.

Toilet Pins, 400 on a sheet, 2c. a sheet
John J. Clark's soft finish Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white only, several sizes, 24c. a dozen.
Comet Hooks and Eyes, black or white, 4 sizes, usually 25c. a gross, at 15c.
Street Floor, Central Building.

15c. Writing Paper, 7c. a box
3,200 boxes—each containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes.
$1.00 Safety Fountain Pens, 49c.
Street Floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

25c. and 48c. Windsor Ties, 15c.
Wide Windsor Ties—a manufacturer's "seconds."
Street Floor, Centre, Central Building.

65c. Muslin Sheets, 55c. each
Size before hemming, 2¼x2½ yards.
12½c. good quality Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases, 10c. each, 45x36 inches.
Store orders only on all items.
Subway Floor, West Building.

39c. Photograph Frames, 25c.
The new Platinoid Frames. Store orders only.
Japanese Silk Screen Fans, 5c., 7c., and 10c.
Street Floor, Centre, Central Building.

Women's 10c. Handkerchiefs, 7c.
Hand embroidered pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Women's 20c. Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Street Floor, Centre, Central Building.

$1.75 Box of 25 Cigars, $1.00
Mild Havana Blend Cigars—the La Tasona Perfecto, 4¾ inches long.
Street Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Home Dresses, $1.49
They would usually cost $3.19. Of stripe voile, linen, batiste, etc.
Second Floor, Balcony, Central Building.

Women's Fall Suits, $14.75 and $19.75
Sizes 32 to 46 inches.
Clearance of Women's Spring and Summer Suits, $8.75, $12.75, and $18.75; have usually sold up to $59.75.
Second Floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

Green Castile Soap, 6c. bar
Usually 9c.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25c. size, usually 14c., at 10c.
Peroxide of Hydrogen, large bottle, usually 14c., at 8c.
Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream, usually 50c. size; our price 35c., on sale at 29c.
Not more than two of one article to a customer. Store orders only. None C. O. D. Deliveries during the week.
Street Floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Poster Stamps.

In answer to Leo H. Laidemar several letters have been received, also the following from the Poster Stamp Club, 327 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The first poster stamps were produced in Germany just as were the first fancy post cards. Picture post cards had become almost a part of the German national life before they were introduced into America, and so it has been with poster stamps. Several German cities are claiming the honor of having originated the poster stamp, among them Nuremberg, Frankfort, and Cologne. It has been said also that the first poster stamp was produced to advertise the Olympic Games of 1910. Certainly there was such a stamp which was printed in sixteen languages, and these stamps affixed to letters sped to the four corners of the globe, each bearing its message in an artistic and forceful manner. Probably poster stamps originated from several sources at approximately the same time, for what could be more natural than that the German, with so many artists famous for their ability to create striking and commanding posters, should use those posters in some reduced form, and in what more natural form than as stickers.

That these bright and attractive little pieces of gummed paper should carry such a message as the date and place of the Olympic games or the date and place of a turn verein or festival, not only throughout Europe but to remote corners of the world, suddenly appealed to several astute manufacturers who already had posters by famous artists in which they had invested large sums, and forthwith the first business advertising stamps were produced. That started it. Municipalities, hotels, tourist resorts, cafés, manufacturing houses and big merchants began using stamps to advertise the virtues of almost everything imaginable from a world's fair to a village festival, from a steamship line to a new toothpaste.

In Europe there have been countless shops where poster stamps were sold, singly, in strips, in sheets, or in packages. There have been shops devoted entirely to the sale and exchange of stamps and periodicals devoted to stamps and stamp collecting. No exposition was complete without its poster stamp. Municipalities competed with each other through poster stamps distributed in great quantities through business houses, through steamship agents, railroad ticket offices, travel bureaus, and hotels. Even charitable institutions realized large sums by selling their official stamps at a few pfennigs each.

From Germany the use of poster stamps spread into Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, and Italy, and before the war broke out the craze was invading France and had crossed the Channel into England. As proof of the adaptability of the poster stamp to any propaganda, the war has brought forth new uses, and today poster stamps are being sold throughout the British Empire for the benefit of the British Red Cross Fund, the Prince of Wales's Fund, and other relief movements.

In America the steamship companies were among the first to use poster stamps in their advertising campaigns, transplanting the movement from Europe to our own shores. The idea spread, and is spreading here just as it did abroad. Many thousand sets have been issued by advertisers quick to see the advantages in this new medium. Collectors of these stamps have become so numerous that organizations have been started to supply their demands. Poster stamp albums are being manufactured by the thousand, collectors' clubs are being formed, and poster stamp exhibitions have already been held in several principal cities, while everywhere art instructors are beginning to use poster stamps in their class work.

With this tremendous demand for poster stamps it is natural that many should be printed and distributed which are entirely unworthy of a place in any collection. In the beginning poster stamps were simply miniature reproductions of large posters drawn by talented artists, posters so big and forceful in idea as well as execution that they could be made little and still remain impressive, gaining in the reduction an additional quality of fascinating piquancy.

Earning While Learning English.

CH.—Lochiades sends the following:

"I read in the Query Column that Emy Mantilous and Podo Kapoglou were anxious to continue their education, but were unable to attend school on account of ignorance of English and lack of financial means. Beside the Mount Hermon School which you mention, I would propose the American International College, Springfield, Mass.

Direct Route from N. Y. to Shanghai.

Mrs. GRACE SUGG.—There is no direct steamship line sailing from New York to Shanghai via the Panama Canal. Steamships sail from San Francisco.

Difficult Pronunciations.

P. K. B.—Please give pronunciation of Ypres, Przemysl, and mobilize.

The Globe almanac gives the pronunciation of Ypres as Eep'r; Przemysl as Pschem'ishl, the P in this word is, however, silent and it is pronounced more like Schem'ishl; the Century Dictionary gives mo-bil-iz, as the preferred pronunciation of mobilize, the o as in old, accent on the first syllable, first i short like e, last i long as in hide.

Milch Goats.

J. HERBERT ROGERS.—Please tell me who is the leading authority on milch goats.

"Keeping Goats for Profit," by A. Barnes, published by United States Agricultural Department Year Book of 1898, pages 421 to 438; "Milch Goats," by Thompson, published by Animal Industry Bureau, Washington, will probably give you the best information on this subject. Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for prices, &c., of these publications. Both these works, and the following may be consulted at the New York Public Library if you do not care to buy them: "The Goat," by J. Bird, in Farm and Garden Hand Books; "Milch Goats and Their Management," B. Hook, and "The Book of the Goat," H. S. Holmes.

Lottery Ticket.

M. A. P.—What is the value of a United States lottery ticket, by resolution of Congress, dated Nov. 18, 1776?

The above question is referred to THE TIMES readers.

Annual Korean Report.

JOSIAH STRONG.—Where can I procure a copy of the report of the Government General of Korea?

You may consult the last report, 1912-13, at the Public Library, Public Documents Room, No. 220. Ask for the Annual Report on Reforms and Progress of the Residency General in Korea, compiled by the Government General of Cho'seu, which is the native name of Korea.

Pensions to Widows of Spanish-American Veterans.

M. R.—Pensions are granted to widows of Spanish-American war veterans.

New Designs for Gold Coins.

SUBSCRIBER.—What, if any, was the reason given for the change in the design upon our gold coins?

The Report of the Director of the Mint for 1905 gives the following:

In response to a popular demand for the improvement in the designs used on our coinage, the President took steps early in the year 1905 to accomplish this result. * * * It was decided that the first change be made in the gold coins, and St. Gaudens was employed at the request of the President to prepare models for all denominations of gold coins. Double eagles and eagles in limited quantities were coined from the new designs.

Later Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow asked Bela T. Pratt of St. Botolph Studios, Boston, to make designs illustrating the principle of depressing the design below the surface of the coin in order that the flat surface should take the wear and thus protect the design. Mr. Pratt prepared models, using a real Indian head wearing a war bonnet on one side, and the President selected a standing eagle as the device for the other side. The results pleased the President, who ordered coins to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint.

Fortifications of New York Harbor.

L. VAN A.—Please tell me what has been done to fortify New York Harbor against a hostile fleet.

The narrow approaches to the harbor have made the fortification of it a simpler matter than usual. On Sandy Hook is Fort Hancock, with an artillery garrison; on the Narrows Fort Wadsworth, artillery garrison; on the Staten Island side Fort Tompkins; across the Narrows Fort Hamilton.

The older Fort Lafayette, between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, is now used as a storehouse. On Governors Island are Fort Jay, infantry; important barracks, and the New York Arsenal of the Ordnance Department. Castle William is now a military prison. Fort Totten, artillery post, is on Willet's Point, and directly across from this battery is Fort Schuyler. On Sandy Hook is the proving ground of the Ordnance Department. A signal corps is stationed at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

State Debts.

E. H. WOOD.—Are any of the States free from debt? When, if ever, was New Jersey free from debt?

All the States, except West Virginia, have State debts. In Pennsylvania the sinking fund exceeds the total debt by $126,351. The public debt of New Jersey is $642,069. A record has not been found of a time when New Jersey was free from debt.

Montessori Training School.

IONA HERRING.—There is no Montessori Training School for Teachers in New York at present, although one may be opened in the Fall. The school is at present established at the exposition at San Francisco. Write to the Montessori Educational Association, 1,840 Caloma Road, Washington, D. C., for their plans for next season.

Trade School for Deaf-Mutes.

J. S.—There is no trade school exclusively for adult deaf-mutes in New York, but you might arrange to receive instructions at some deaf-mute school.

Hopkinson Smith.

H. M. B.—Will you tell me about the Hell Gate engineering work of Hopkinson Smith and anything you can about other work done by him and about his family?

F. Hopkinson Smith was born in Baltimore on Oct. 23, 1838, the son of Francis Hopkinson and Susan Teackle Smith. His father was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1812, served in the Confederate Army, and was Professor of Mathematics in the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va.

His son began life as a clerk in a hardware store at $20 a year. He had been destined for Princeton, but the civil war caused financial reverses in the family and he had to go to work.

He was always interested in painting and received some hints on the subject from an old gentleman in the neighborhood. He was, however, practically self-taught as an artist. He was soon made Assistant Superintendent of his brother's foundry.

From there he went to New York and found a position in an iron business. At twenty-five he determined to become an engineer. He studied and worked, and finally went into business for himself.

His first contract was the construction of the stone ice-breaker around Bridgeport Light. He then constructed the breakwater around Block Island, the cities at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and the sea wall around Governors Island.

In 1870-71 he built the Racerock Lighthouse off New London. Meantime he continued painting and lecturing upon art. He was 35 before he wrote a line for publication. His "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" was the first of a long list of literary successes. No record has been found of any engineering work at Hell Gate.

Block Island.

MRS. M. J. POWERS.—Can Block Island be reached by boat direct from New York? Where can literature regarding the island be procured?

The Sag Harbor and Block Island Route boat leaves New York, Thirty-fourth Street, East River, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:30 P. M. and Saturdays at 1 P. M. In July and August a steamer also leaves Fridays at 5:30 P. M.

Information and literature may be obtained from the Montauk Steamboat Company, Pennsylvania Station, New York City. The Passenger Department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad also issues a booklet on Block Island.

Ivanovici the Composer.

HARRY PERLIS.—Kindly give me some information about Ivanovici, the composer of the "Danube Waves" waltz.

The name of Ivanovici, which seems to be Rumanian, is not found in any of the musical dictionaries. His works, all light dance music and songs, have been published in Germany and Hungary since 1886.

Bankers' Club.

A READER.—Will you kindly let me know, through your esteemed paper, on what date the Bankers' Association will occupy their new headquarters in the Equitable Building?

The Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building was opened on June 30.

World Building Fire.

C. L. L.—Can you give me an account of the burning of the old World Building, giving the date and name of paper published in the building at that time?

The fire occurred on Jan. 31, 1882. The building was a large, brownstone structure on the north side of Beekman Street. Several lives were lost, and terrible scenes took place while the occupants struggled to escape. The loss of property was nearly one million dollars.

The building was owned by Orlando B. Potter, and was known as the World Building because it had formerly been occupied by that paper. Several papers were published there at the time of the fire—The Turf, Field and Farm; Observer; Manufacturer and Builder, Scottish American, and Evening Press. The adjacent TIMES and Evening Mail Buildings were damaged. Faulty construction and trouble with boiler flues were given as the causes of the disaster. About three hundred men, women, and children were daily employed in the various offices.

"Freedom of the Seas."

GRANDMOTHER.—Can you tell us just what is generally meant by "freedom of the seas"?

"Freedom of the seas" is a phrase which has been much used in the present war. It is more or less of a catchword, as there are no restrictions imposed upon the seas by one nation at the expense of the others.

Prisoners and Spies.

F. L. N.—Is the death penalty inflicted upon prisoners of war who try to escape from a detention camp or aid others to escape? Are women spies treated like men?

A prisoner of war, according to The Hague regulations, in attempting to escape does not commit a crime. It is his duty to escape if a favorable opportunity presents itself.

It is equally the duty of his captor to prevent his escape, and he is justified in resorting to any means, not punitive in character, best to secure that end. A prisoner of war may be killed in attempting to escape. If recaptured his confinement may be made more rigorous than before.

For being a spy the punishment is death. To be proved a spy, however, a person must be caught seeking clandestinely, in disguise, or on false pretenses to obtain information in the zone of operations of the belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

No distinction is drawn technically on account of sex, and women spies caught in the act have been put to death.

Arming Merchant Vessels.

J. P. ANDERSON.—Is a merchant vessel mounting guns for defensive purposes classified under international law as a war vessel?

The position of the United States as to armed vessels, was set forth in a statement of the Department of State on Sept. 20. In that statement these paragraphs related to this particular subject:

A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

The statement also defined in detail the course necessary to establish that a merchant vessel was not armed for offensive purposes.

The matter of determining what constituted an armed vessel was made necessary by the action of the German Government early in the European war in complaining that the steamship Adriatic, then at New York, was armed, and that to permit her to clear would be a violation of neutrality. The United States Government ascertained that the Adriatic's armament consisted of a gun mounted in the stern for defensive purposes, and Secretary Bryan ruled that to be so armed was proper and that clearance of the vessel would not constitute a violation of American neutrality.

American Citizens.

W. L. WOOD.—Does the fact of a male child being born in the United States allow him to vote at the age of 21?

England and the United States claim all children born within their territory as citizens no matter what may have been the nationality of their parents. The term "native-born citizen" has caused considerable discussion, however. The children born in this country of aliens, who have a permanent domicile or business in the country, are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

Voting After One Year.

HENRY SIMMONS.—In certain States, those who declare their intention of becoming citizens are allowed to vote after one year. Does this privilege include the right to vote for all candidates, including national and State officers?

Any one who may vote for a State election may vote for a national election also.

Books for Moving Picture Plots.

M. B.—When a writer wishes to adapt a published book for the moving-picture screen, is it necessary to procure the permission of the author? What is the procedure in the case of a book written by an author no longer living?

The permission of the author is necessary when his work is copyrighted. Film companies usually buy the rights to a book and give it to their scenario writers to be adapted.

An original copyright lasts for twenty-eight years, and may be further secured by will or extension by the original publishers or heirs of the author for a further period of years, making fifty-six years in all. After this period the book is "free."

General Jeffries.

JOHN C. STILES.—A recent article stated that General Jeffries was a graduate of West Point. I cannot find his name in Heitman's and would like to know if Heitman is in error.

General Jeffries's name does not appear in the Biographical Register of Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy from 1802 to 1890.

France's Great Guns.

HENRY C. BRIDGES.—Will you give me the dimensions of the French gun as compared to the 42-centimeter of the Germans, and advise me if it is true that the French gun is more efficient and larger than the German?

There is a 37-centimeter gun manufactured at Le Creusot by Schneider & Co., the French Krupps, which, although five centimeters smaller than the German 42, is said to be more deadly, as it fires a larger shell. It is called the Conqueror and has a 14½-inch bore.

The Astor Family.

R. D. Z.—Will you kindly tell me whether the ancestors of the present Astor family were Dutch or German? When did they come to this country, and was the original Astor in the fur business?

John Jacob Astor, who came to America in the latter half of the eighteenth century, was born at Waldorf, Germany, in 1763, and married Sarah Todd, a cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York in 1785. There are thus both Dutch and German strains in the Astor family, although the first American John Jacob Astor was born in Germany. He died in 1848. His son was William Backhouse Astor, born in 1792, who married Margaret Alida Armstrong in 1818 and died in 1875. The present younger generation of Astors are the great-great-grandchildren of the John Jacob Astor who was born in Germany. Your last question is not quite clear.

Compulsory Military Service.

A. M. H.—Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain a list of foreign countries having compulsory military service?

Great Britain is the only one of the "powers," and the only European nation which does not have compulsory military service.

Ulster.

C. PRICE.—Are there more Protestants than Catholics in Ulster County, Ireland? Is Ulster the richest county?

Ulster is not a county of Ireland, but one of the four provinces into which the island is divided, the others being Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. Ulster contains nine counties. It is the largest and richest Province of Ireland, and Protestants predominate in its population. Among its counties, however, only the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Londonderry have preponderant Protestant populations. There are more Catholics in Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Cavan, and Monaghan, but the Protestant counties are all large counties, and Antrim, including the Borough of Belfast, is the largest county in Ireland, and Down is exceeded in population only by Dublin and the County and Borough of Cork, besides Antrim.

Mongolian Citizenship.

L. M.—Will you please tell me whether Chinese and Japanese may become citizens of the United States, and if so, how long they must be here before applying for papers?

The naturalization of Chinese as citizens of the United States is expressly prohibited by the law of 1882. Although the naturalization of Japanese has not been expressly prohibited by any national law, naturalization has been commonly denied Japanese along with Chinese. A few isolated cases of Japanese naturalization have occurred, but in general their naturalization under present law may be said to be practically impossible.

Antwerp.

J. S. F.—Will you kindly decide the following: A says that the Germans took Antwerp on their march to Paris; B says that they did not take Antwerp until after their retreat from Paris. A says that the first battle or fight the English took part in was the defense of Antwerp; B says that they took part in the war on land before the defense of Antwerp. Which is right on each of these points?

The Germans began their retreat from Paris early in September; Antwerp fell Oct. 9. British troops for the relief of Liége landed in France Aug. 8. By Aug. 15 a juncture had been effected of the French, Belgian, and British troops, when the main German army attempted to turn the Allies' left flank. Aug. 24 an Anglo-French force was driven back, in battle before Mons and Charleroi. British forces formed the left of the Allies' northern army facing the main German advance in the retreat near St. Quentin Aug. 24, 25, and 26. It was announced Aug. 25 that the British casualties already amounted to more than 2,000. It is not necessary to trace British activities on until the siege of Antwerp, as the record of August participation shows that B's contention was correct.

English Aid for San Francisco.

CONSTANT READER — Will you please tell me how much the English contributed for the relief of the sufferers from the great San Francisco earthquake?

Aid from foreign countries, generously offered after the San Francisco earthquake, was refused by the President. Japan was the only country that sent a contribution in spite of the refusal.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

W. E. D.—Will you kindly inform me whether "America" or "The Star-Spangled Banner" is our national anthem?

It is "The Star-Spangled Banner," and not "America," which has been popularly accepted as our national anthem. The tune of "America" is of course the same as "God Save the King" and other national songs and hymns.

The Neutrality of Belgium.

A. M. G.—Will you kindly inform me through the medium of your paper whether the United States at any time entered into any agreement or understanding at The Hague with France, England, and Germany for the neutrality of Belgium?

The United States has not entered into any treaty for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium. It was a signatory to the provision of The Hague conference declaring the territory of all neutral nations inviolable.

Direct Election of Senators.

D. I. P.—How is it that in New York State the United States Senators are now elected by the people directly, while the Constitution of the United States states that Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures of the various States? Are there any other States in the Union in which Senators are elected by the direct vote of the people?

By an amendment to the United States Constitution all United States Senators, in all parts of the country, are elected by the direct vote of the people. This amendment, which is known as the Seventeenth Amendment, was declared in force May 31, 1913, having received the necessary ratification of two-thirds of the States. The amendment was ratified by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

Weston's Record.

J. R. B.—I have made a wager that Weston has walked thirty miles for seven days—that is, 210 miles within seven days. Would you be kind enough to give me some records that would decide this wager?

If you mean to wager that Weston walked thirty miles a day for seven consecutive days you are wrong, for Weston, in his scheduled feats, never walked on Sundays. The best walk he ever did was from New York to Los Angeles, 3,483 miles, from Feb. 1 to May 2, or seventy-seven actual walking days.

The Area of Manhattan Island

READER.—Will you please tell me the area of Manhattan Island, width and length?

The area of Manhattan Island is twenty-one square miles. The area of New York City, all boroughs, is 314¾ square miles.

Wines in Europe.

JUNIUS S.—Will you kindly tell me the production and consumption of wines in France, Germany, and Italy during the years 1910-1914?

It is impossible to give the annual figures for the years you mention, as they are not yet fully available. The following figures of wine production, which may be taken as a fair average, are for the year 1913: France, 1,166,885,278 gallons; Germany, 26,417,00 gallons; Italy, 1,366,524,993 gallons. The available figures as to the consumption of wine are for the year 1909, and are as follows: France, 1,541,406,000 gallons; Germany, 74,602,000 gallons; Italy, 1,011,982,000 gallons. These figures are, of course, for the production and consumption of wines only, and do not include malt liquors or alcohol.

National Legislation.

A. R.—Will you kindly tell me what the Clayton act refers to, also the Trust Commission bill and the Shipping bill?

The Trust Commission bill and the Shipping bill are practically self-defined, in so far as what they refer to is concerned. The Clayton act is the latest bill for the control of trusts, and differed from previous legislation and from other acts proposed chiefly in exempting the "labor of man" from legislative control as a "commodity." The Shipping bill aimed to set up a basis for the establishment of a national merchant marine.

Contributions to the War

C. F. W.—Can you inform me if the Mother Church of the Christian Science body, in Boston, has made, at any time since the present war began, corporate and stated contributions to the relief of any of the suffering or sufferers? If so, what amount and when and where applied?

The Query Column cannot publish the facts you ask, or answer questions regarding the finances or benefactions of the Christian Science Church or other religious body. We would suggest that you refer to the church offices direct.

The Commission on Industrial Relations.

RAYMOND QUICK.—Knowing your paper to be the most reliable for its editorials on modern topics, I would like to ask you to kindly give me some information about the United States Industrial Relations Commission, or tell me where I could obtain such information, taking its use, origin, progress, and accomplishments.

The Commission on Industrial Relations, which has its official headquarters at Washington and its field headquarters at Chicago, was organized according to an act of Congress, approved Aug. 23, 1912. The section having to do with the outlining of the commission's work was as follows:

"That the commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially those which are carried on in corporate forms; into existing relations between employers and employes; into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; into the conditions of sanitation and safety of employes and the provision for protecting the life, limb, and health of the employes; into the growth of associations of employers and of wage-earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employes; into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employers and employers; into methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; into the scope, methods, and resources of existing bureaus of labor, and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness; into the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the method by which such Asiatics have gained and are gaining such admission, and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendations as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon."

Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City is Chairman of the commission, the members of which are Professor John R. Commons of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York City; Harris Weinstock of Sacramento, Cal.; S. Thruston Ballard of Louisville, Ky.; John B. Lennon of Bloomington, Ill.; James O'Connell of Washington, D. C.; Austin B. Garretson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Lewis K. Brown, Secretary.

The places, time, and subjects of the commission's meetings in 1914 were as follows: Washington, D. C., April, general industrial conditions, collective bargaining, &c.; New York City, May and June, employment offices and unemployment, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, and the Industrial Workers of the World, State mediation and arbitration of industrial disputes, the building trades of New York City, industrial education and apprenticeship, and the administration of the child labor laws, the men's garment trade of New York City, the cloak workers of New York City, the department stores of New York City; Paterson, N. J., June, industrial conditions and relations, in Paterson; Philadelphia, June, general industrial conditions and relations, the co-operative plan of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, the metal trades of Philadelphia, the women's garment industry, industrial education and vocational training, the glass and pottery industries; Boston, July, the smuggling of Asiatics into the United States; Chicago, July, industrial conditions and relations in Chicago; Lead, S. D., August, industrial conditions in Lead; Butte, Mon., August, industrial conditions in the mining industry; Seattle, Wash., August, general industrial conditions, logging camps, &c., Asiatic smuggling; Portland, Ore., August, general industrial conditions and the fishing industry; San Francisco, August, open and closed shop, seasonal labor problem, unemployment, labor conditions in construction camps, collective bargaining, industrial accident compensation; Los Angeles, September, general industrial conditions in Southern California. The commission has recently been investigating the Colorado miners' strike.

Samoa and Our Islands.

LADY.—Can you tell me where I can find particulars of the Samoan Islands? I wish to know how the United States acquired Manua and what it is good for, and whether we own any other island.

Information as to the Samoan group of islands may be found in any good encyclopedia or geography. The islands form an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, on the direct line between San Francisco and Auckland. The group is about 4,200 miles from San Francisco. There are fourteen islands, the German group being made up of Savaii, Monona, Apolima, Upolu, Fanua, Capu, Muutele, and Muulua; the American of Tutuila, Anua, Ofu, Oloseuga, Manua, Tau, and Rose. The principal islands of the group are Savaii, 660 square miles; Upolu, 340 square miles; Tutuila, 54 square miles, and the Manua group. The total population of the islands is about 39,000, of whom 500 are white. Rose is an uninhabited coral island.

The others are fertile in soil and beautiful in scenery. Copra and cocoa beans are their chief exports. The American Islands came into our possession by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Germany and Great Britain in 1899. Tutuila possesses the most valuable island harbor in the South Pacific, and, perhaps, in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island, with its attendant islets, is unimportant at present, but is very valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific relations. The civil Government is administered by a Governor, a naval officer nominated by the Navy Department, and appointed by the President. The American Navy Department has jurisdiction over the civil affairs of the American islands.

Sex Ratio in Population.

E. J. V., Jr.—Please tell me the latest recorded proportion of males to females in the United States.

By the census of 1910 the general proportion was 104 males to each 100 females. Females are in the majority at the present time in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

The Straits of Gibraltar.

J. S.—The Straits of Gibraltar, which are thirty-six miles long, are fourteen and a half miles wide at their narrowest point, the eastern end, and twenty-four miles wide at their western entrance.

Copper Mines.

A. F. G.—German copper mines are in the Mansfeld district of the Prussian Province of Saxony and near Arnsberg in the Sauerland. Austria-Hungary has some copper mines in Hungary and the Salzburg region.

A French Title.

C. D. P.—Will you kindly let me know if there was ever a Marquise de Poleon, and if so please give me a brief account of the title?

We have found no mention in French records of this title.

The Boer War.

SUBSCRIBER D.—Will you please inform me what was the attitude of the prominent American newspapers toward the Boers during their war with England?

With a very few exceptions the attitude of the American press during the Boer war was that of a strict impartiality. Many prominent newspapers showed a feeling of real sympathy with the Boers, coupled with a sense that their organization stood in the way of progress and must inevitably be "forced to the wall." This sympathy, however, did not denote any anti-British feeling, and there was a notable absence of side-taking.

Adelina Patti.

J. S.—Adelina Patti was born in Madrid of Italian extraction.

Southern States.

R. S. GARRISON.—Will you kindly tell me if there has ever been a negro Governor of any Southern State, and if so of what State?

No Southern State has been governed by a negro.

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Discolored or Spotty Skin Easily Peeled Off

The freckling, discoloring or roughening to which most skins are subject at this season, may readily be gotten rid of. Mercolized wax, spread lightly over the face before retiring and removed in the morning with soap and water, completely peels off the disfigured skin. Get an ounce of wax at any druggist's. There's no more effective way of banishing tan, freckles or other cutaneous defects. Little skin particles come off each day, so the process itself doesn't even temporarily mar the complexion, and one soon acquires a brand new, spotless, girlishly beautiful face.

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Sale Women's Summer Dresses

In the most inviting and remarkable sale of mid-summer. Held in two departments on the Third Floor at the same time.

There are several thousand dresses in the sale, brand new, fresh as a May morning, every one of them just out of their tissue wrapping, as they came from the hands of the maker. Several New York manufacturers contributed to this event, offering us their choicest stocks of Summer dresses because they know that Bamberger's outlet of beautiful Summer dresses runs well up into the thousands every season.

The prices are remarkably low, as you can see—which is only one reason why this sale is so out of the ordinary. If you want two or three delightfully new Summer frocks here is your chance.

Third Floor—Bamberger's—half in regular street dress department, and half in women's house dress department.

On Sale in Women's Regular Street Dress Department, Third Floor.

1.98—FOR WOMEN'S 3.98 COTTON DRESSES. Pretty white and colored frocks in practical and attractive models. White gowns with white and colored stripes, check voiles, also plain white and embroidered voiles. A wonderful assortment.

2.39—FOR WOMEN'S 5.00 COTTON FROCKS. Lovely in their whiteness. Dainty plain or embroidered voiles and rich embroidered organdies. Simple styles in awning stripes in the fashionable colorings. A dress for every fancy at a most unusual low price.

2.98—FOR WOMEN'S $5 AND $6 DRESSES. Newest models in beautiful embroidered voiles, stencil burnt embroidered check and voile, which are very popular. New tiered and fashionable tunic skirts.

3.98—FOR WOMEN'S 7.98 SUMMER FROCKS. See these dainty frocks with their lavish hand embroidery, the voiles are embellished with laces. Charming frocks for outdoor or afternoon wear.

Sizes on above from 34 to 50 bust.

On Sale in Women's House and Porch Dress Department, Adjoining Green Room, 3rd Floor.

79c—FOR 1.00 and 1.29 DRESSES, including check voiles in pretty color combinations, finished with girdle and organdie collars, also in stripe materials and the suspender model with white guimpe and check voile skirt. Many other styles included.

98c—FOR 1.29, 1.50 & 2.00 DRESSES. These dresses are made in check and flowered materials, as plain and white stripes. Some have organdie collars and vestee effects, others trimmed with patterns of embroidery. Skirts are both yoke and plain.

1.29—FOR REG. 2.00 & 2.50 DRESSES, comprising chambray in pink, blue and lavender, trimmed with collar to match. Others of striped lawn, Marie Odile collar and vestee trimmed with art buttons. Comes in black, white and colors.

1.49—FOR 2.50, 3.00 & 3.50 DRESSES. A numberless amount of styles in the assortment. Some white dash crepe material, another pretty style in voile, another style in bolero effect of beautiful stripe crepe. All with lovely collars and trimmings that enhance their beauty. All dresses have extra full skirts.

Sale of Women's $2.00 to $3.50 Low Shoes at $1.00

There are eight hundred pairs of these shoes in stock. To be perfectly frank with you they are new shoes, perfect in every respect, except that the sizes are broken, and we must reduce the price to clear them away this week.

It doesn't seem proper to sell such high grade shoes for such a remarkably small price, but it is so. The sooner you come to this sale the better opportunity you will have for picking two or three pairs of these shoes for yourself. They are all regular stock shoes, which sold from $2.00 to $3.50 a short time ago. We have them in Canvas, patent colt, gun metal calf, tan vici kid, pumps, Colonials and Oxfords ties. Not all sizes in the various styles, but a big variety of sizes in the assortment.

Placed in assortments on tables for easy selection. No Mail, phone or C. O. D. orders. Tomorrow, $1.00

Second Floor.

Sale of Dress Fabrics For One Day Only

49c & 59c DRESS FABRICS; SPECIAL 29c YARD.—A collection of new all-wool 36-inch tweed suitings. Most desirable at the present time for Fall suits or separate skirts. Also an all-wool 36-inch French serge in sand and and putty shades—a desirable light weight dress fabric, suitable for house dresses or for street wear. Do not judge the fabrics by the lowness of the price. The price is small because we want to do something unusual tomorrow.

49c BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD CHECKS, 39c YARD.—This season's most popular fabric in all the wanted size checks. These are our regular 42-inch regular 49c a yard checks. Therefore you can judge of this offering for yourself—in which the saving is 10c a yard. We have sold thousands of yards of this fabric, and are quite sure that at this low price they will sell out rapidly. Special for Monday only, at 39c a yard.

Second Floor.

Sale of Cretonnes

Newest and richest color effects in cretonnes at very special prices. There is a large quantity to choose from. For cushions, furniture, and slip covers their color and beauty make them appeal strongly.

REG. 18c A YARD CRETONNES, SPECIAL, 15c A YARD.—There is a good assortment in this lot.

REG. 29c A YARD CRETONNES, SPECIAL, 22c A YARD—In this assortment there are over 15 patterns in various cloth grounds.

REG. 40c to 59c A YARD IMPORTED CRETONNES, SPECIAL, 29c A YARD.—This collection embraces a most beautiful assortment of patterns. The price is very low for these imported fabrics.

NOTE.—Among the above you will find many patterns suitable for pretty dresses and hats, for which this Material is growing in popularity.

Fourth Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

EDITORIAL

We Quote the "Denver Post" Today:

"The privilege of ordering goods and then returning them to the sender is one that is part of the plain, forthright system of trusting the good faith of the customer upon which our national business has prospered and grown. Nevertheless any excellent thing may be spoiled by abuse. And this privilege of 'return' is unquestionably being abused by thousands of housewives who do business with our great retail stores. Many of them do it thoughtlessly. They are so used to the courtesy extended by the merchant that they order things without any real intention of keeping them. The result is that the store loses the cost of delivering and calling for the goods as well as the display of them for sale during a day or two."

It is indeed true that our national prosperity is due to liberality. It is not only true, but typically American. As The Post says, "Any excellent thing may be spoiled by abuse." The return privilege, which for decades past has been fostered by every store, is now proving to be a very serious menace.

For five or six years past the "return goods evil" has received more than its share of consideration at merchants' meetings and elsewhere, where business matters are discussed. Some merchants have gone so far as to LAY DOWN STRICT RULES governing the return of goods sent on approval. For the most part, however, nothing has been done except fume and fret and WATCH THE ABUSE GROW.

A few weeks ago we conceived the idea of laying this phase of our business before the tribunal of the buying public. We published an article in which we outlined the insidious effect of the "return goods evil." We asked your support—moral and otherwise. We were frank with you and, in turn, you have been FRANK with us. Many of our best customers have pledged their support. They have taken up the cause of "BUY WHAT YOU WANT AND KEEP WHAT YOU BUY." We confidently believe we have accomplished a great deal.

"Talk it over with your friends."

(To be continued.)

HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

SCENIC TOUR GIVES 1,000 MILES OF GOOD MOTORING

Route Through Most Beautiful Portion of New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Is Marked by Much Fine Highway.

The Scenic Tour, embracing some of the most beautiful sections of New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, is aptly named and presents a powerful appeal to discerning motorists in the remarkable variety of the scenery included within its compass and the gratifying proportion of good road surface. Perhaps in no other part of the world could an itinerary be drawn up to include so much that is of interest within a distance of about 1,000 miles.

The tour traverses fair districts like the Delaware Valley, the Valley of the Susquehanna, and the Finger Lake region, each famed for the alluring nature of its beauty in gentle contrast to the wonders of Niagara. Not less attractive are the Catskills, through which the route rambles on the homeward stage; there is a softness and a friendliness about this wooded wilderness along the Hudson that draws large numbers of motorists.

The route, as laid out by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, enables the motorist to enjoy, on his run to the Delaware Water Gap, the charm of northern New Jersey at its best, as the first 84 miles are covered by way of Montclair, Morristown, and Hackettstown. A particularly pleasant side run on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware extends to Milford and back to the Water Gap along the woody banks of the river, before beginning the second day's run over Pocono Mountain and Bear Creek to Wilkes-Barre on the Susquehanna, or to Scranton. From New York the distance to Scranton is 163 miles.

Northward from Scranton the attractive and typical scenery of northern Pennsylvania is enjoyed up to the State line, just south of Kirkland, and at Binghamton a west turn once more along the Susquehanna River leads through Owego, Waverly and Elmira to beautiful Watkins Glen.

Though not as imposing as the famous Ausable Chasm in the Adirondacks, Watkins Glen is graced with a characteristic beauty of its own, and is visited on that account by thousands of travelers from all parts of the world, either bent on pleasure or in search of health through the agency of its medicinal springs. Watkins, a mileage of 308 from New York, is a centre from which a number of delightful trips may be made through the Finger Lakes, including such noted sheets of water as Seneca Lake, Cayuga Lake, and, on the west, Canandaigua and Keuka Lakes. Not only is this section richly endowed by nature in the matter of scenic attractiveness, but advantage has been taken of the fertility of its soil to establish some of the most valuable vineyards in the State of New York upon its hillsides.

Running north, parallel with Seneca Lake, the route joins the main road to the west, between Geneva and Flint, and, swinging west, passes through a district noted for its rich pastoral land, conspicuous features of the landscape being its prosperous looking stock farms. At Batavia, on the way to Buffalo, an interesting reminder of earlier days is the collection, preserved in the Holland Purchase Land Office, of relics of western New York's pioneer times.

Buffalo, the extreme westerly point of the tour, lies 137 miles from Watkins Glen, by way of Flint, Canandaigua and Batavia, and 575 from New York. A magnificent new boulevard leads from Buffalo to Niagara Falls, rendering a visit to the grandest and most impressive of the natural wonders of America a matter of the greatest ease. Several days' stay may conveniently be made here, as the neighborhood of the Great Lakes is full of interest and well repays a visit.

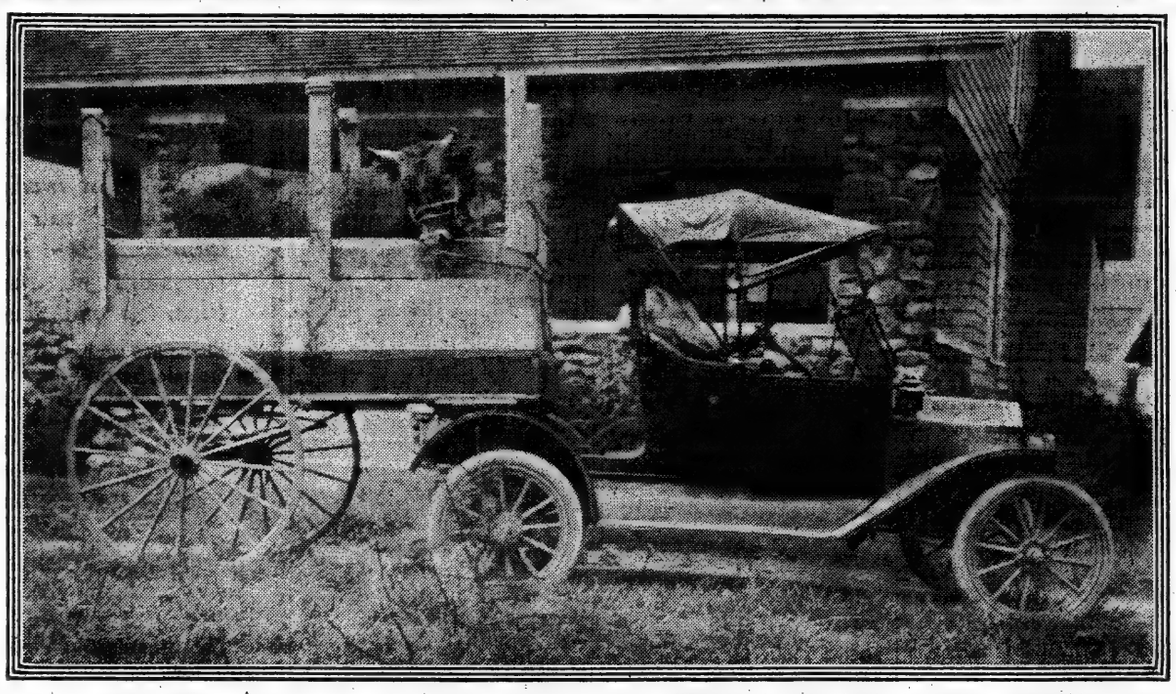
Retracing its steps through Batavia and Canandaigua the route passes Geneva, a pleasant little city at the northern end of Seneca Lake, noted for its extensive horticultural nurseries and for the New York State Experimental Farm maintained there. Keeping north of the Finger Lakes, the city of Auburn, 130 miles from Buffalo, is suggested as a suitable stopping place for the night.

A charming bit of country succeeds, as the road passes south between Owasco Lake and Skaneateles to Cortland, and the fertile dairy-farming section of New York State is traversed to Richfield Springs and Cooperstown. This interesting town on Lake Otsego, 130 miles from Auburn, possesses a special charm for all lovers of Fenimore Cooper's narratives of forest life, not a few of his most living scenes being laid in this picturesque neighborhood.

As the route leaves Cooperstown and proceeds through Milford and Davenport to Stamford, the subtle spell of the Catskills begins to be evident, as the soft expanse of wooded vale and swelling hilltop emerges into view.

Threading this unrivaled section of New York's vacation land, the route passes through Grand Gorge, Arkville, and Shandaken to Phoenicia in the heart of the Catskills, and follows the course of the Esopus River to historic Kingston, passing on the way the giant Ashokan Reservoir. Through the foothills of the Catskills, by Napanoch, Wurtsboro, and Cuddebackville, the road once more reaches the Delaware Valley and crosses the river at Port Jervis on its way to the pleasant little town of Milford, 174 miles from Cooperstown.

Back again by way of Port Jervis, Slate Hill is passed through to Goshen, a place noted for its stock farms, on which many a speedy exponent of the typically American trotting style has been raised. Through Chester and Tuxedo, famed for its beautiful residential park, the route runs south to Suffern, where an easterly turn is taken for the Hudson at Nyack. Crossing the ferry to Tarrytown, the 1,000-mile run is completed by the final spin down the Albany Post Road, through Irvington, Hastings, and Yonkers, to New York by way of Broadway.



EVEN ON THE FARM THE TRACTOR PRINCIPLE IS USEFUL NOWADAYS.

This shows how James H. Jones of South Hadley, Mass., a retired automobile engineer, uses a Ford roadster with a 1,500-pound capacity spring wagon. The two are coupled together with a Martin rocking fifth wheel. This method of utilizing the trailer idea gives plenty of weight for traction, and the wagon can be backed to any position. It can be disconnected in a few minutes and the car used as a runabout. The picture shows Mixter Demonstrator, a Guernsey bull, recently bought by Mr. Jones.

MOTOR EXPORTS DOUBLE IN A YEAR

Value for Eleven Months Ended with May Was $46,889,835—Truck Shipments Jumped.

For the first time since the beginning of the European war a year ago the exports of passenger automobiles from the United States for May last show an increase both in number and valuation over the exports of a corresponding month in 1914. They were, in fact, larger than ever before in any one month since the beginning of the industry. This shows a remarkable recovery of the foreign trade in pleasure cars following its demoralization last Fall.

The phenomenal development of motor truck exports, which began last September, still continues, the shipments in May nearly doubling in value the foreign shipments of passenger cars. Figures for May, 1914 and 1915, as given by the Department of Commerce, are as follows:

	May, 1914		May, 1915.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Commercial	99	$127,024	2,426	$6,583,912
Passenger	3,157	2,857,601	4,821	3,971,488
Total	3,256	$2,984,625	7,247	$10,555,595

Figures for eleven months indicate that when the Government report for the fiscal year ended June 30 is issued it will be found that the value of automobile exports for the twelve-month was more than double that of the preceding fiscal year. Comparative figures for the eleven-month period are:

	1914.		1915.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Commercial	694	$1,061,354	11,006	$30,561,880
Passenger	26,324	23,522,081	19,462	16,327,955
Total	27,018	$24,583,435	30,468	$46,889,835

While an analysis of official returns made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce shows that exports of passenger cars for the first five months of this year were a little less in number and valuation than during the corresponding period last year, this decrease will have been considerably more than made up when the figures for June, completing the first half of the year, are available.

UPHOLSTERY GIVEN CAREFUL THOUGHT

Great Demand for Leather and Its Advantages—Planning the Seats.

Market conditions, whether due to a scarcity of hides or manipulation, did not deter some of the larger automobile manufacturers from specifying the retention of leather upholstery for the new models recently announced. The leather to be found in some of the new models is all hand-buffed, bright finish, with straight grain. This meant an additional expense, since the straight grain leather does not cut up so well as does the pebble-grain finish from an economical standpoint. It serves, however, to give the car a character both striking and distinctive.

Being soft and pliable, leather does not crack in handling, nor does it soil easily. Leather will not absorb moisture; hence, should a car be caught out in a rainstorm without the top raised, water would not soak into the cushions, rendering them unfit for use until thoroughly dried out.

For filling the cushions a long curled hair has been found to give the cushions springiness and to help materially in retaining shape. Other materials commonly used for filling purposes in upholstery work have been found to knot and flatten, very frequently giving the cushions an appearance of lumpiness with a consequent uncomfortable hardness. These facts are always to be taken into consideration by persons who pride themselves on the appearance of their car as much as they would on the looks and state of their household furnishings or the piano.

Another improvement in the seats for new models to which one manufacturer has directed attention is the new type of wire frame, fully braced, to which the springs are tied. This also helps to keep the cushions in their proper shape. Slightly tilted seats, with the back of the driver's seat shaped, have not only been found comfort-adding, but the latter improvement serves to permit the operator of the car free and unrestricted movement in handling the wheel.

The automobile manufacturers using leather upholstery from necessity placed their orders several months ago. The tanners insist on the placing of orders at least six months in advance of requirements. This is due to the fact that from two to three months' time is required for bringing the hide from its rough to its finished state, and also for the reason that sufficient time may be had for securing the supply. The United States is now dependent upon foreign countries to a large extent for its requirements in the matter of hides. This is due in a measure to the fact that the great ranges of the West are being cut up into small farms. Long continued droughts also deprived the stockmen of feeding grounds, so that, finding it becoming unprofitable, many have abandoned the industry, marking the passing of the cowboy as an institution other than in the "movie" pictures.

Then the European war has had the effect of closing some of the markets upon which the United States has been dependent for making up its deficiencies, although Argentina has been of considerable help in supplying the heavy demands of manufacturers of automobiles, boots and shoes, harness and other leather goods. When it is considered that one large automobile manufacturer will alone require something like 200,000 hides for the 1916 production of motor cars the extent of the demand for leather can be somewhat appreciated.

CAN WATCH "MOVIES" MADE

Motorists on Fine Short Run to Bear Mountain Pass Outdoor Stages.

Practically every one has a desire to see the stars and lesser lights of the film world at work before the camera. The automobilist can satisfy this desire and incidentally cover a one-day trip that from a standpoint of good roads and beautiful scenery would be hard to excel. The trip in question is from New York to Bear Mountain, the park under the control of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, and a part of the gift of Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of E. H. Harriman, together with $1,000,000 for the establishment of a "playground for the people."

The route is as follows: Riverside Drive and Lafayette Boulevard to Dyckman Street, turn west, crossing the Hudson by the Dyckman Street Ferry. On the Jersey side ascend the Palisades by the new road which has recently been completed by the Interstate Park Commission, considered one of the finest pieces of road engineering in the country, and about a mile in length.

From the top of the Palisades the way continues directly west on Palisades Avenue, one mile to corner of Engle Avenue, (bank building on right.) At this point a sign will be found reading "Bear Mountain Inn 35 miles," with red arrow pointing north. From this point to Bear Mountain the road is plainly marked with similar signs at all corners. Route is through Tenafly, Cresskill, Demarest, Closter, Norwood, Northvale, Tappan, Orangeburg, Blauvelt, West Nyack, Valley Cottage, Congers, Haverstraw, Stony Point, and Tompkins Cove to Bear Mountain.

When the motorist reaches the neighborhood of Blauvelt and West Nyack very frequently he will be treated to the novel sight of the "movie" stars making a "scene" along the highway. In this section there are two motion-picture companies and interesting spectacles are often seen in the vicinity; the "make-up," stage settings, &c., always arrest the attention of the passing motorist. At Tappan the route goes right by the old stone house in which Major André was confined after his capture across the river near Tarrytown.

TRIES TO SELL TRADE-MARK.

Agent for Autos in Argentina Causes No Little Trouble.

A striking instance of trade-mark misappropriation in Argentina has just been brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce, and is cited here for the benefit of American manufacturers who may have neglected to obtain the registration of their trade-marks in that country. Some years ago the trade-mark of a prominent American automobile company was registered in Argentina by an unauthorized person and was subsequently bought up by the agent of that concern. The agent is now demanding a large sum of money for transferring to the manufacturers their own trade-mark and is threatening to prevent the sale of the automobiles bearing that mark unless his terms are met.

The situation confronting the company is the payment of an exorbitant amount for the privilege of using its own mark, with the alternative of an expensive litigation and crippled business. Such experiences emphasize the necessity of early registration in countries where registration and not prior use gives ownership in a mark.

Think what an automobile top must withstand:

Sun, wind, rain, snow, folding, misuse

The top material probably gets harder service and less attention than any other part of the car.

Genuine **Pantasote**

top is *built* to withstand these things—to retain its *newness* and preserve the beauty of the *car*—and to provide perfect, leak-proof *shelter*.

Genuine Pantasote needs no explanation to the man who has had experience with it and other top materials.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Says Little Ampere:

When you see the other fellow cranking, better check up on your own battery.

That's the way I got *my* start.

Willard Storage Battery Company
228-30 West 58th Street

Free inspection of any battery at any time.

Extra Shipment
Just Received
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FAMOUS
Oldsmobile
"SIX"
MODEL "55" 7-PASSENGER $2975
Which at its price is the greatest value ever known
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
LIBERAL ALLOWANCE ON YOUR PRESENT CAR.
OLDSMOBILE CO.
225-7-9 WEST 58TH ST., N. Y.
Broadway Branch—1,600 Broadway

STEARNS Design and Construction Combined with The Famous Motor KNIGHT
have been acknowledged as the most successful Knight motored car built.
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THE ONLY USED CAR SOLD WITH A NEW CAR GUARANTEE
1913 7-Pass. Touring
6-cyl. newly painted Brewster green; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
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4-cyl.; overhauled and newly painted maroon; dynamo, electric lights.
Two Special Speedsters
One newly painted Colonial yellow, one white. Newly reconstructed. Side drawer seat. Dynamos and electric lights. Very snappy.
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AN EXHIBITION BY ITSELF!
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See Window Display for Prices.

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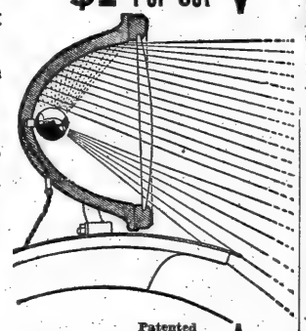
"NEWMASTIC"—The Original.
In its 15th year as a satisfactory substitute for air. Eliminates all tire trouble. Write for samples, pamphlets and guarantee. Nine years at
151 West 68th St. Just West of B'way, New York City.

All the Light Without the Glare
Don't take chances. With Perrin "No Glares" on your car's headlights, night driving is safe and easy.
$1 Per Set
All the Light goes on the road—there's no risk from on-coming drivers.



Perrin "No Glare" Does Not Dim the Light

Patented

Made of aluminum. Snaps around the lamp. No vibration. Spring pressure holds it. Won't break the bulb.

APPROVED BY THE MOST RIGID STATE AND POLICE AUTHORITIES.

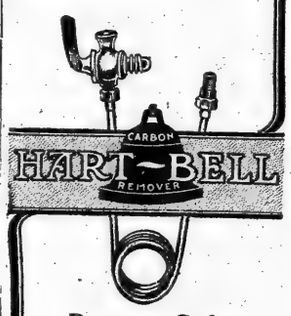
Only "No Glare" device that does not reduce the light. Used on any car, with or without a dimmer, giving a long, low light without the glare.

Put a set on your car and enjoy more light than ever, with perfect security.

Insist on the Perrin—At all Dealers and Garages

PERRIN MFG. CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Clean Out the Carbon with Live Steam
Yourself
The Hart Bell Carbon Remover cleans out carbon with live steam. It is permanently installed on the intake manifold and one turn of the handle admits a spray of water that is converted into steam in the cylinder. This steam removes the carbon—in five or ten minutes—while the motor is still running.



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Prevents Carbon
Economizes Fuel.
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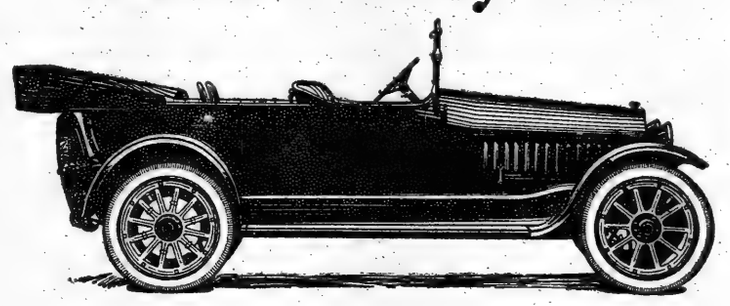
THE EASIEST-RIDING CAR IN THE WORLD
A New Series Marmon "Forty-One"



The Superlative of Body Refinement

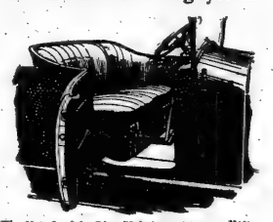
THE new Series Marmon "Forty-One" is chiefly remarkable because of an extraordinary development in body design and construction. The finest of automobile chassis is now fitted with bodies which, like the mechanism, leave nothing to desire.

The beautiful sheet aluminum touring car bodies are lighter in weight—stronger, roomier and better in finish and detail—giving greater comfort and more pleasing lines.

No Change in Chassis

There is not a material change in the chassis of the new Series Marmon "41."

The proven six-cylinder Marmon engine—the famous Marmon oiling system—the wonderful Marmon clutch—spiral bevel drive—Bosch electrical system and many other details, combine to make the "41" chassis the highest example of mechanical excellence. We could not improve them.



The New Straight Pipe Upholstery Marmon "41"

The price is unchanged.

The value is backed by our standing offer—"Make us prove it."

The new Series Marmon "Forty-One" is furnished in Five and Seven Passenger Touring Cars—the "Club" Three-Passenger Roadster and Two-Passenger Speedster Bodies—the most beautiful and distinctive bodies America has ever produced.

Now on Display at
MARMON NEW YORK CO., Inc.
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Auto Shop Co., Agents, 10 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.
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Manufactured by NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY
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OVER SIXTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

IMPORT TAX ON OUR CARS IN ENGLAND URGED

British Motor Authority Wants Duty of 45 Per Cent. Put on American Product to Prevent Loss of Entire Market at Home.

Some agitation for an import tax on motor vehicles is to be noted in England at present. On this head H. Massac Buist, writing in The London Morning Post, says:

"Whereas our motor factories cannot produce cars for supply to the public because they are wholly engaged on war work, the American industry is importing duty free into this country just as many motor vehicles for sale to the public as it can book shipping accommodation for, such accommodation having been already arranged for sailings in February, 1916.

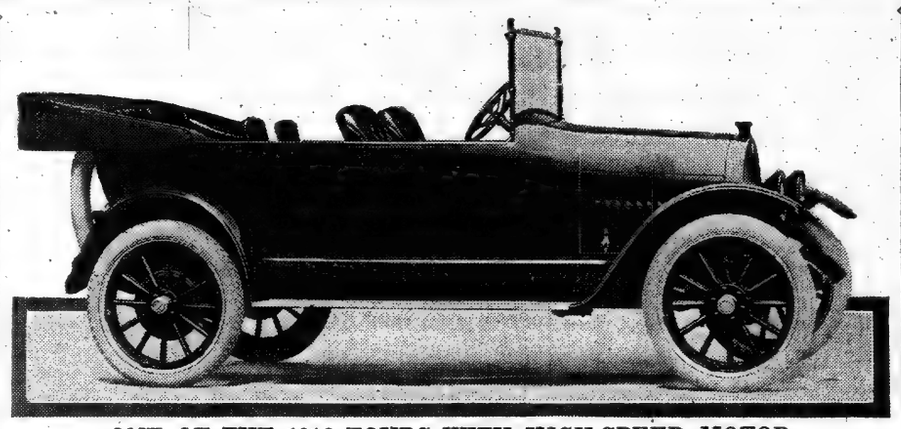
"Every penny paid for such imported vehicles goes out of the country as absolutely as the money we are spending for ammunition from America. But on the one import there is no use imposing any duty, because the nation pays for the ammunition, and on the other import there are many reasons for imposing a duty at such a juncture as this.

"The best reason of all is that with the monopoly of the world's markets and through the enormous scale on which it has now established itself, the highly protected American motor industry is able to supply motor cars, vehicle size for vehicle size, at anything up to 50 per cent. cheaper than our own unprotected industry, hampered by labor conditions and so forth, would be able to do if it were today in the position of being free to offer cars for sale to the public.

"Therefore, though we are at war and though the British citizen requiring a motor vehicle today cannot purchase anything that will give employment to British labor, but must instead buy a machine which represents money sent abroad, he is nevertheless in the position of having his requirements fulfilled for anything from three-quarters to only half the cost of a home-made machine that would do equivalent work.

"At the moment I am not entering into details of design, of engine efficiency, and such like technicalities, but am only considering car size and equipment against car size and equipment; in other words, an American machine that will serve a given purpose well enough against a British one that will also serve that purpose, to which end nice points like freedom from vibration in the working of the machinery, flexibility, and similar qualities are of no account in war-time. Why, therefore, are these foreign vehicles still imported into this country in ever-increasing quantities without any tax being imposed on them, though America has still a tariff wall of 45 per cent. established against our attempt to export cars to the United States?

"Let us at once put a war tax of 45 per cent. on all American cars imported into this country during the war, and still it will be no hardship on the individual in these islands who must possess himself of a motor vehicle at this juncture, because he will be buying a completely equipped motor car capable of doing the work he requires, which, after the import duty has been paid on it, will cost him no more than a similarly equipped British-made vehicle of equal size and capacity."



ONE OF THE 1916 FOURS WITH HIGH-SPEED MOTOR.

This is the Jeffery seven-passenger touring model just announced, which weighs only 2,750 pounds and, with the auxiliary seats, sells for $1,035.

PLAN UNIFORM SYSTEM FOR MARKING HIGHWAYS

Authorities in Several States, Says Hugo, Are Devising a Scheme to Make Signs Alike in Character and Well Distributed.

By FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

During the past few months comprehensive plans have been formulated by the highway authorities in some of the adjoining States for marking the prominent touring routes. The scheme suggested, which, by the way, promises to be the most extensive official road-making project ever undertaken, contemplates establishing a system of uniform sign posting along the principal routes through these States, giving names of places and distances.

For years motorists touring upon the public highways have been impressed by the chaotic conditions of road sign posting throughout the country. They have realized the inadequacy and total absence of uniformity of the signposts, such as have been erected by local authorities, usually lacking in any intelligent system of anticipating the needs of motor tourists. In some districts these signs have been numerous, while in others practically absent.

The scheme now proposed is to be a development of a system already in use by a few local motor clubs. By marking fences, telegraph poles and signposts along the principal routes with bands of uniform colors, much improvement has been accomplished over the old system, which it was necessary for motor tourists to examine closely before they were certain as to their route. With the new plan they will have no difficulty in finding their way whenever touring through these sections.

As far as is known, none of the states included in the plan now proposed have undertaken anything toward the adoption of a uniform system of marking their highways. From time to time certain motor clubs have advocated the appropriation of the public moneys toward this project and in some Commonwealths already the localities have been required by law to mark out their roads with signposts, but these highway markers have not been made uniform,

It has been suggested before that if a small appropriation could be obtained for the purpose of inaugurating some uniform system, the State, cities, villages, and local motor clubs would join in posting the various routes through their precincts. As the details of these plans are all that remain to be agreed upon, motorists in a short time will probably cease to experience inconveniences and delays.

BALANCED WEIGHT BRINGS LIGHTNESS

Proportion of Load Above and Below Car Springs Big Factor in Modern Autos.

In the early days of the automobile industry, heavy weight was deemed necessary to hold a car to the road, but experience and experiment have done much to explode this idea and to create the present tendency toward light weight.

Holding the road, it has been found, depends on the proper relation of the weight of a car above and below the springs, and the type of spring suspension. On this principle, light weight properly distributed and properly supported is better suited for holding the road than heavy weight. In the case of a heavy car going over the road, its heavy axles and wheels strike obstructions with greater force than in the case of a light car, with the result that the corresponding rebound off these obstructions is greater than with a light car. This condition naturally keeps the wheels in the air a greater length of time, so that the heavy weight of the car as a whole is given the chance to swing the car from side to side, since it meets no resistance from the road.

Light weight in parts below the springs makes it easy for the pressure of the springs to hold the wheels in contact with the ground. With the axles and wheels being light in weight the pounding effect against the springs from below is not as great as if these parts were heavy, and the effectiveness of the springs in resisting this pounding is so much the greater.

Few people realize the fine point involved in the use of the proper weight above the springs. This must be chosen in order to produce the proper amount of pressure to help the spring action in holding the wheels to the ground. If this weight is made too great, it will, in turn, make it necessary for the axles and wheels to have greater weight, which is undesirable. If it is too light, then the proper pressure through the springs will be affected.

Locomotives of the modern type are examples of what spring suspension means in holding the road. No engineer would run a locomotive around curves at the speeds commonly made, were it not for springs that permit side sway. This sidewise flexibility in an automobile will permit the body to swing from one side or the other with relation to the chassis. Springs that are rigid in this sidewise direction permit the weight of the body and passengers to pull the chassis with it, producing skidding, while lateral flexibility allows the body to move to the side while the chassis remains in its course.

EXPECT DEMAND FOR PARTS

Foreign Army Officer Says Truck Makers Will Need Them Later.

American manufacturers of motor truck parts should prepare now for the end of the war, according to an officer of one of the belligerent nations who is now in this country on business connected with the shipment of munitions and motor trucks. His statement was made in answer to a question concerning the effect the end of the war would have on American truck makers, many of whom have been busy in recent months with war orders. In explanation, the officer continued:

"Here in America motor trucks are turned out in such great quantities that the making of separate units of construction such as axles, motors, and transmissions has become an industry in itself. The business has developed to such an extent that the truck manufacturer need not make all these parts for himself. In Europe, however, the tendency has not been that way. Every manufacturer of motor trucks has made as many of the parts that entered into his truck as he could. As a consequence the parts business in Europe has never reached the prominence it has in the United States.

"But with the end of the war there will be a tremendous demand for trucks in every European country and many manufacturers in France, Germany, Austria, and England who have heretofore made the entire truck will, if they wish to hold their trade in their own countries, be forced to buy motor and axle units outside and become to a large extent assemblers. There is where American parts makers will come in. I have outlined this situation to several makers of internal gear drive axles already, as that is the type of motor truck axle that is most popular in Continental Europe, and the experience during the war, I am in a position to say, has strengthened makers in their advocacy of it."

Canada Building Motor Road.

The Canadian Government is constructing a motor road to the summit of Mount Revelstoke, which will be completed this year and opened for traffic next season. Mount Revelstoke is 6,000 feet high, and when completed this route will be a popular trip for motorists. Golf links and a ski course have been laid out on the mountain. There is a ski club at Revelstoke, which will be the centre for Winter sports for this province.

BIG ROAD CONGRESS AT OAKLAND, CAL.

Leading Authorities on Highway Building and Administration Are to Speak.

Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, has been selected by the Program Committee of the Pan-American Road Congress to present a paper on the subject of "Highway Indebtedness; Its Limitation and Regulation." Other New Yorkers who will take part in the Congress are George W. Tillson, Consulting Engineer, Borough of Brooklyn; H. E. Breed, First Deputy, and S. D. Gilbert, Auditor, of the New York State Highway Department, and Henry Welles Durham of New York City.

The advance official program of the Congress shows that twenty-seven separate subjects will be discussed during the ten sessions, these subjects covering practically the entire field of road and street construction and maintenance and the organization and administration of highway affairs. The method pursued is to secure the preparation of a paper on the subject assigned by the committee by some authority actively engaged in the particular class of work concerning which his paper treats, and thus bring to bear the fullest possible presentation of the problems connected with the subject.

The Pan-American Road Congress will convene at the Municipal Auditorium, Oakland, Cal., Monday morning, Sept. 13, and continue until Friday night. The opening address will be made by Governor Charles W. Gates of Vermont, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress. He will be followed by Governor Johnson of California, Mayor Davis of Oakland, and Director of Congresses Barr of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, who will deliver addresses of welcome. Addresses in response will be made by George W. Tillson, President of the American Road Builders' Association, and Fairfax Harrison, President of the American Highway Association. The Congress is to be held under the joint auspices of these two associations, assisted by the Tri-State Good Roads Association of California, Oregon, and Washington, and the Pacific Highway Association.

For those who desire to make the Congress the central feature of some weeks of sightseeing a special train will be provided. This train will leave Chicago on Sept. 2 and proceed by easy stages to allow for visiting points of unusual interest, reaching Oakland Sept. 12. Returning after the Congress the train will leave Oakland Sept. 19 and reach Chicago Oct. 2. This train will carry every convenience that modern travel can suggest for the comfort of its passengers.

WELCOMING THE LIBERTY BELL.

San Francisco's Chief of Police is here shown escorting the famous Liberty Bell through the streets in his Marmon 41.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

After considering 105 reports sent in by dealers from many parts of the country who participated in the Saxon "Six" economy drive, judges of the contest have awarded first prize to C. F. Seaward, Jr., of Kokomo, Ind., who covered the distance from Detroit to Kokomo, 327 miles, at an average of 20.2 miles per gallon of gasoline. Only one quart of oil was used. Over half the way the roads were in bad condition. The total distance covered by the 105 dealers was 26,377 miles, each dealer averaging 252 miles. The average mileage on gasoline was 21 miles to the gallon and on oil 152 miles to the quart.

All the tires used on the automobiles in the service of the New York City Fire Department for the next six months will be the product of the Empire Rubber and Tire Company of Trenton, N. J. A contract was awarded last week.

R. H. Spear, General Manager of the Scripps-Booth Company, reports that the contract with Peters & Sons of London for 5,000 cars is being filled at the rate of ten cars a day. The first shipment started last week and shipments will be made weekly until the contract is filled.

Announcement was made last week that The Horseless Age, the first automobile journal published in the English language, would hereafter be issued semi-monthly instead of weekly, the change being one of the steps taken by the new management which took over the publication on May 1. The paper will be considerably enlarged and will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Announcement has been made that the new Studebaker salesrooms in Broadway, near the corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, will be ready for occupancy in about a week. The company is showing the 1916 models at the salesroom it has occupied all season.

The Winton Company has taken over the Kinkrouna Automobile Company, at 380 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J., and will operate the establishment as a sub-branch under New York, with A. T. Herbert as manager.

Every part for every make of automobile, from the smallest washer to the body of the seven-passenger pleasure cars, may be found in but one establishment in the United States. That establishment is the Puritan Machine Company, located at Lafayette Boulevard and Tenth Street, Detroit. The catalogue of this company contains more than 2,000,000 items of automobile parts and accessories, many of them for motor cars, the manufacture of which has been discontinued.

Driven by Walter G. Collins of Los Angeles, a Dodge Brothers' touring car recently established a new record on Mount Tamalpais, one of California's highest peaks, by climbing eight and one-half miles over the railroad ties to the summit.

Joseph H. McDuffee a few months ago was chosen by John N. Willys to take charge of the newly formed Willys-Knight division of the Willys-Overland Company in the marketing of the sleeve valve motor cars produced by that company. Now comes the news of his appointment as Assistant Sales Manager of its entire organization.

Harry N. Allen has been elected Secretary of the Wyanoak Publishing Company, which has a separate department for the reproduction of automobile photographs.

President Clarke of the Kent Motors Corporation, Eastern distributers and export agents for the Abbott-Detroit and Marion cars, announce a reduction in the price of the 1916 Marion roadster with Ruttenber six-cylinder engine from $1,250 to $1,185. The roadster has a seat broad enough to comfortably take three passengers.

Until recently the exhaust steam from the numerous engines and vulcanizers throughout the factory of the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee was wasted at atmospheric pressure, with the exception of a small percentage which was used for heating through vacuum systems. The company now has installed a 1,000-kilowatt low pressure exhaust steam turbine, which utilizes the waste steam from reciprocating engines, vulcanizing tanks, and other sources. The steam is collected at atmospheric pressure, passed through the turbine into a condenser, and develops approximately 1,500 horsepower from material that was formerly absolute waste.

The Chalmers Motor Company has announced the promotion of C. Snyder to the position of superintendent of manufacturing. In his new capacity he will have complete charge of the manufacture of all parts from the rough stock to the finished car.

Roadster for ... $775

"National Circulation"

NOTICE the license plate as a Scripps-Booth passes on the road. It will likely as not show registry from a state far distant.

Scripps-Booth

owners are accustomed to eliminating distance with other obstacles. Such general use for extended touring speaks well for the sturdiness of the car.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816

ECONOMY IN MAINTENANCE

further commends the new

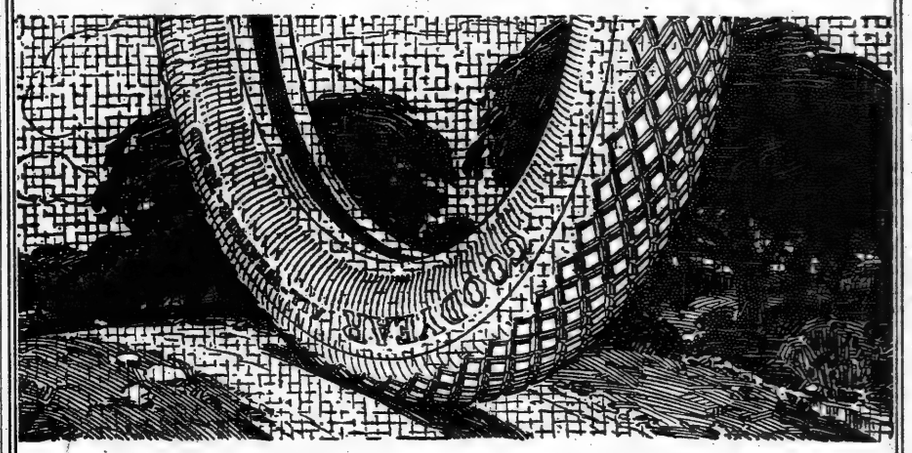
Packard "TWIN-SIX"

Because of perfect combustion, its twelve-cylinder motor yields a greater mileage per gallon of gasoline than previously has been expected from cars of corresponding capacity and power.

Because of its perfect mechanical balance, and its smooth flow of full-bodied power, its operation is free of appreciable stress, resulting in a longer life for all moving parts, with consequently reduced repair bills and a greater tire mileage.

The 1-35—Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit, $2,950
The 1-25—Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit, $2,600

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK, Broadway at 61st Street



The Only Thing Between You and Fortified Tires Is This Flimsy Net of Indifference

Compel Them to Fortify Your Tires

Our plea is for fairness to yourself and to us.

What we do to fortify Goodyear tires could be mostly done by all. It is mainly a matter of expense. The Goodyear extras will cost us this year $1,635,000.

You deserve these extras in the tires you buy. Any maker whom you favor should be forced to give them to you. He will when you require them.

Goodyear Extras

We give you our No-Rim-Cut feature. Others don't. We give you rubber rivets to combat loose treads.

We give you the costly "On-Air" cure to save needless blowouts. No other maker goes to that expense.

To make the tires secure we put 126 braided piano wires in each tire base.

Our All-Weather tread is made double-thick. Many anti-skids are ordinary treads made rough. We could save a million dollars this year if we did that with All-Weathers.

Don't Ignore Them

Don't ignore these vital things in tires, else you will never get them.

These are hidden features. Their lack is not apparent. But the things you see are not nearly so important. These extras mean long mileage, less trouble, lower upkeep.

Insist on tires as good as Goodyears. That is all we ask. If others can supply them at Goodyear prices they deserve to share your trade. Until then, the only way to get these extras is to get the Goodyear tire.

Our June tire sales, as compared with last year, increased over 67 per cent. That shows how fast new users are coming to Goodyear—long the largest-selling tire in the world. There is a Goodyear Service Station near you to supply you. (2579)

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

Fortified Tires

Fortified Against: Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature. Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure. Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets. Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires. Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

The Best Way

The General Fire Extinguisher Company, operating a great fire prevention system, determined on an expenditure of thousands of dollars to appeal to the business men of New York and the nation, and consulted the Erickson Company, advertising agents in New York City, who have many important clients, as to the best way to reach them. The Erickson Company prepared a striking and convincing series of large advertisements, and advised their exclusive publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This recommendation was approved.

An announcement headed "A Word to New York Business Men" over the signature of the Erickson Company on July 20th contained the following:

"We said to our client—The General Fire Extinguisher Co., of Providence—you have a real 'Garcia message' to the New York business men. You have a fact basis for your proposition as complete and convincing as we have ever met with in our advertising work. Our investigation shows that conditions here are ripe. Send your message now to this great city of progressive men!"

*"The result is a series of advertisements running in The Times. * * * We feel we are helping in a public service."*

Intelligent and discerning advertisers who have a message for the financial, mercantile and industrial world almost invariably choose THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A SUMMER DAY'S OUTING BESIDE THE KILL VAN KULL

It Will Introduce You to the Pleasant Neighborhood Where Skinner the Loyalist Fought and Where Many an Old Seafarer Is Living Far from Ocean Storms and Hardships.

By Sarah Comstock.

YOU may go further and fare worse in respect to both breezes and history, than in a little half-day's jaunt along the shore of the old Kill van Kull. A queer name, that of the serpent-like line of water which snakes its way between Staten Island and Bayonne. We've always known the Kills—they're as familiar as the Battery, to be sure, or Grant's Tomb, or the Brooklyn Bridge. And yet how many of us know the old Dutch origin of their names? Hands up! And there's room aplenty at the head of the class!

Years of tongue-twistings have tied in a hard knot that name given by the early settlers—"Het Kill van het Cull," meaning "the stream of the bay," and "Kill van Kull," is the knot. William T. Davis, in his volume, "Staten Island Names: Ye Olde Names and Nicknames," traces the corruptions of many early phrases, another of which is "Arthur Kill" for the early "Achter Cull." We really do handle historic names badly here in America; there's no use denying the fact. But on the whole the Kills have fared pretty well by comparison with others—think, for instance of "Throgs Neck" from "Throckmorton's"!

Suppose that it is Sunday and that the roast chicken has gone the way of all roast chicken and the ice cream and coffee of the midday dinner have been served—it's time to start. You couldn't do better than to hie to the Battery and thence set sail for our neighboring borough of Richmond.

That voyage across the Upper Bay is far better than your electric fan which blows shop-worn hot air at you within your own city apartment. Up through the Narrows, riding full-tilt, come the breezes of the good old Atlantic, ready for a bout with you. By the time you reach the far shore of Staten Island you'll be fanned to such good temper that you'll be ready to walk the rest of the way instead of waiting for a trolley.

However, in case the day be especially warm and walking be not your penchant, you will find an Elizabethport car toward the right as you leave the ferry, and this will carry you along that northwest shore of the island where you will find history of the Revolution, of our nineteenth-century literature, and of Henry Hudson, all growing as thick as the berries on this August's loaded bushes.

Richmond Terrace is the street which skirts the shore of the Kill van Kull and leads you on your way. It follows the line, approximately, of the early Staten Islanders' footsteps, for this part of the island was settled in comparatively early years, and across the kill early ferries used to ply. In fact, some of the crossings were frequented by the Indians, and later on the whites used the same trails across the waters. Several ferries were operated in long-ago days at Port Richmond, whither you are bound: Decker's Ferry existed as far back as 1777, and others followed it. From Staten Island to Elizabethtown Point, still further west, a ferry was operated by Adoniah Schuyler in 1762. For many years this water trip to Elizabethtown was the favorite route to Philadelphia from New York.

The trolley will bear you on to the west, past points which you may visit on your return journey, through New Brighton and into West New Brighton. To your left, some pompous old dwellings rise, once "palatial residences" of suburbanites; now, for the most part, considerably down at the heel. Yet we can't wonder, as we look out over the blue stretch of water fronting them, that wealthy New Yorkers of the last century found this an "elegant" vicinity for their dwellings. If the pressure of money-weighted commerce had not borne down upon this part of the beautiful island, we might today be finding weary multimillionaires reposing here upon verandas, surrounded by chintz cushions and light literature, or their wives serving ices upon these gone-to-weed lawns.

On whirs the trolley, past the Sailors' Snug Harbor, with its immense stretch of groomed lawns and scarlet geranium beds; swinging around the many curves which outline the shore of the Kill van Kull, and at last, at the corner of Davis Avenue, you must leave it to begin your prowl.

Walk on past the corner house, and just beyond it looms a big, white, overgrown dwelling place, deserted these days, its yard all tangled and unkempt, but with a certain dignity which the utmost shabbiness cannot destroy. This is the Kreuzer-Pelton house, familiarly known as the old Pelton Homestead, and its date is placed as early as 1722. Lonely and silent, it stands here beside the Cove, giving no hint of all its stirring past. But in the pulsing days of the seventeen-seventies, this old white house played its part, and learned many a tale.

According to Ira K. Morris's "Memorial History of Staten Island," the building was erected in 1722 by Rolph, the head of a once influential family. It was before the Revolution, however, that it passed into the hands of the Kreuzers, (variously spelled Kruzer, Cruzer, and Cruser—a family of Dutch descent,) and during that war it was occupied by "The Widow Kreuzer."

Now, the British, as you will remember, took unto themselves the occupancy of Staten Island early in the war. Howe enjoyed the hospitality of the Rose and Crown Inn, while his troops encamped not far away and his fortifications were erected upon various heights. So when General Cortlandt Skinner, in command of his "American Loyalists," or "Skinner's Brigade," looked about him for a comfortable headquarters, he naturally found Staten Island a convenient and sympathetic locality. This house looked agreeable to him, with its wide-spreading wings, and here he determined to install himself.

You can realize even now, in the period of its decay, how luxurious the dwelling must have been at an earlier time. It stands at some height above the street and the Cove, is surrounded by a goodly, although degenerate, lawn; and is amply designed. At the west end is a low wing of one and one-half stories; originally there was a corresponding wing at the east end, but this was removed later on to make room for the two-story wing which now stands. Thus the curious old building seems to be three attached houses.

Morris refers to the "Kreuzer vault, which has repeatedly been the subject of romance and history," a little to the south of the dwelling.

Around him Skinner's troops were stationed, and warm were the affairs they waged with the American soldiers over in New Jersey, just across the water. During the Spring and Summer of 1777 they continually made little excursions into Jersey, to obtain forage which they supplied to the British Army. They made themselves useful in this and many another way to the enemy upon our shores.

In November, 1777, General Philemon Dickenson undertook to subdue them forcibly. He was in command of the New Jersey militia, and he started with about 1,400 of these men one early morning, before the sun was up, to see what worm the early bird might catch. Quickly and quietly he embarked from Halstead's Point, crossed, divided his men into three groups to advance by three routes, with orders to gather at a point named—and thence set out to rout the enemy.

The plan was neatly made and skillfully followed, but, alas! it had been revealed to the watchful Skinner, and before the clock struck three he had withdrawn most of his Tory troops from the Island. A few remained to be punished by Dickenson; Morris says that five or six were killed and twenty-four taken prisoner, but on this occasion, as on others, the wily Skinner came out ahead. For long he remained a great disturbance to the patriot forces.

Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley, in his "Historical Guide to the City of New York," mentions among the old house's claims to distinction the fact that Prince William, who later became King William IV., was entertained here, the guest of General Skinner.

Another remarkable event within these weather-beaten and stanch walls was the arrival of the stork which bore in its beak Cruzer the infant, who later became Cruzer the Lightning Calculator, made famous by Barnum.

In 1839 the homestead passed into the hands of Daniel Pelton, and by the name of this family it is best known. Pelton's daughter married General Duffié and for many years lived here.

Opposite the Cove, where you now stand, a small boat sent by Henry Hudson from the Half Moon was halted on the 9th of September, 1609. Hudson's vessel then lay in the Narrows, but he wished to explore the Kills; he, therefore, sent this boat forth in command of an English sailor by the name of Coleman. It passed into the Upper Bay, turned west into the Kill van Kull, and penetrated as far as the water opposite this Cove, when a sharp attack from Indians upon the shore brought the expedition to an abrupt end. Coleman was slain by an arrow and his body brought back to the Half Moon with mourning. "Coleman's Point" at Sandy Hook marks where he is buried.

Turn back now to the corner of Davis Avenue and notice the large house which you passed when you left the car. It stands above the street, with spreading grounds around it. This was the home of Francis George Shaw, that well-known philanthropist, and was later the home of his famous son, Robert.

Robert Gould Shaw enlisted as a private in the Union Army in 1861 and the following year he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Just two years after his first enlistment, in April, 1863, he became Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the first colored regiment from a free State to go forth to serve the Union. Shaw and his regiment both distinguished themselves in our civil war, and his death was as gallant as his life. He fell in July, 1863, in the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, against which he was leading his regiment's brave attack.

A daughter of Francis George Shaw married George William Curtis, and you may visit the delightful old Curtis residence, within a few blocks of the corner where you are now. Turn up Davis Avenue to Henderson, cross one block to Bard Avenue, and you will find it in the midst of flowering shrubs and green sweeps.

Here, during many years, some of the most brilliant minds of America and Europe gathered from time to time, at the hospitable bidding of the distinguished owner. Mr. Curtis's home was always a centre for those interested in literature, art, and important public works. He had been a close friend of Emerson, of Thoreau, of Hawthorne, and the others of that famous New England group of literati, and one of the Brook Farm dwellers, before he turned to Staten Island for the home of his later years.

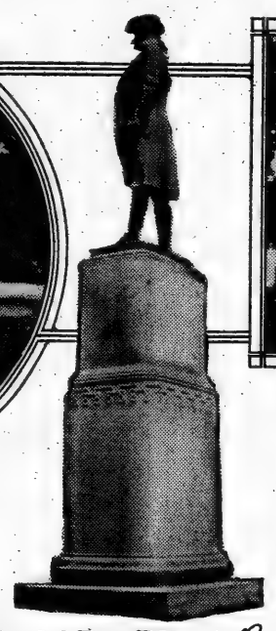
His death in 1892 broke a charmed circle. He had drawn many around him with his multitudinous interests—he had devoted himself to far more than literature, entering political life on Staten Island in 1856, when he worked for the success of General Frémont.

Why not return to Richmond Terrace and walk back toward the ferry, taking in Sailors' Snug Harbor on the way? Well as we know the name, often as we have seen those magnificent grounds and substantial buildings, there's much about this old seamen's retreat that most of us don't know.

As we enter the gate and walk up the path to the door, we pass the monument and burial spot of Robert Richard Randall, that curious old bachelor who left his vast estate to found this institution. To our right, beyond all those scarlet flower beds, rises the statue of Randall, by Saint-Gaudens, while, buried in Clute's old history of Staten Island, is the delightful account of that gentleman of a century ago, and how he came to endow a home for old and disabled seamen.

There have been popular traditions to the effect that he was some sort of an adventurous pirate, cruising on the briny deep, plundering and even murdering to gain his greedy ends. Upon his death-bed, the tale-tellers have related, he was seized with dire remorse, and thereupon bequeathed his all to charity. But Clute explodes these theories and relates the authoritative account of Isaac Bell, who had been foreman of the jury at the suit to break Randall's will—not a successful attempt.

Old Sea Captain with one of the Miniature Fleet Built by the Sailors of the Snug Harbor.



Statue of Randall, Founder of the Sailor's Snug Harbor.

Home of the Shaw Family.

The old Pelton Homestead.

It seems that this Robert Randall was by no means a pirate, or even an adventurer, but a retiring old bachelor who lived in New York City. His father was Captain Thomas Randall, a daring privateersman, who had gained his immense wealth through years of seafaring. He left his property to this son, Robert, who, in what is now the heart of downtown New York, lived a quiet and lonely life.

He is strangely unremembered. Clute comments on the absence of any anecdotes about his life. But this much is known: when the time approached for him to die he sent for Alexander Hamilton and Daniel D. Tompkins to prepare his will. When they had arrived he began, item by item, to lay before them his intentions.

First, there were small legacies to various relatives. There were his gold sleeve buttons and a life annuity of £40 to go to his faithful housekeeper. He gave his gold watch and £40 down to his overseer. His servant was to receive £20 down, and his knee and shoe buckles—Clute draws an imaginary sketch of the bachelor as wearing "his hair powdered and in a queue, and [himself] dressed in silk hose and breeches, with silver shoe and knee buckles, and broad-flapped coat and vest."

Then, having gone through a list of minor items, he stopped.

"But the bulk of your vast estate!" queried the lawyers.

Randall frowned. "That's what I can't decide upon," he said. "What do you think about it?"

Upon this Hamilton questioned him as to how he had amassed his property.

"It was my father's," Randall replied.

"And how did your father acquire it?" persisted the lawyer.

"By honest privateering," came the response.

And then this idea occurred to Hamilton—the great thought of a home for weather-beaten and luck-beaten seamen, a fitting memorial to the father who had been one of them and who had acquired his wealth upon the seas. The idea suited Randall to a tee, and thus another vision of that wonderful constructive mind of Hamilton's—the mind that visualized American industry, and gave it birth in the mills of Paterson—was conjured into being. It took many years for the completion of the work; the institution was founded in 1801, but litigation delayed the laying of its cornerstone for thirty years.

Once launched, however, it has sailed a smooth and prosperous sea. It opened its doors to forty-six inmates, and now accommodates nearly 1,000. Buildings have been added from time to time, and the Minto farm, which was Randall's Manhattan property, has grown in value so fabulously that the annual income from rentals amounts to somewhere in the neighborhood of $400,000. This land lies from Fourth to Fifth Avenue, and from Sixth to Tenth Street.

So these jolly old disabled seamen live in luxury, strolling about their park-like grounds, gossipping and reading newspapers where they gather, on the benches, beside the goldfish pond. They work at many crafts to keep their hands busy, but "We don't have to," they proudly inform the visitor. "We do it because we like to, and we're paid for it." Hammocks and netted bags and, in fact, anything that can be made of cord comes from their workrooms, and great is the delight of any small boy who becomes the possessor of one of the marvelous boats built by these old sailors—boats which lie at anchor all day in the goldfish pond, a miniature fleet of lazy sails.

Curious treasures of the past are collected in the reception rooms of the main building. One of these is a tiny and perfect model of the Constitution, which was made by an inmate 91 years of age. Portraits of Alexander Hamilton and others connected with the remarkable history of the institution are hung on the walls.

Just after you have left the entrance gate of the Snug Harbor and have turned east, on your way along Richmond Terrace to the ferry, you will see, at the corner of Tysen Street, what appears to be a modern wayside inn offering its liquid refreshments to the public at large.

Its front is of the present, but only its front. It is, in fact, a century and a half old, or within five years of this venerable age; it was erected in 1770, and is substantial today and looks good for another century and a half of a useful life.

It is "the Old Stone Jug" to all around.

"Do you know any other name for it?" I inqufred of one of the oldest of the disabled seamen, who came toddling cheerfully along the street.

"Stone Jug. That's all the name I ever hear for it. That's all the name it's got. That's all the name it'll ever have. Stone Jug—ain't that good enough for anybody?"

Therefore Stone Jug let it remain.

ITINERARY.

From the Battery take Staten Island Ferry to St. George. Fare 5 cents.

At ferry take Elizabethport car to Davis Avenue. Fare 5 cents.

See old Pelton homestead. See Cove, opposite which Henry Hudson's exploring boat halted.

At corner of Davis Avenue see Shaw home.

Walk up Davis Avenue to Henderson, cross to Bard Avenue. See Curtis home. Return to Richmond Terrace, turn east. See Sailors' Snug Harbor. East of this, at Tysen Street, see Old Stone Jug. Continue on Richmond Terrace to ferry.

PROMINENT EDUCATORS DISCUSS PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

They Tell The Times What They Think of Classroom Methods, Relative Importance of Classical and Vocational Subjects, and the Merits of Military Training.

HEREWITH appears the third installment of letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES from university and college Presidents about preparatory school conditions.

The educators were requested to send their opinions of methods and courses, subjects too much or too little emphasized, the sort of schools preferred for boys and girls, and the desirability of military training. Scores of answers have been received. They represent all sections of the country. The writers' views vary from those extolling the public high schools to those which place the old-fashioned academy in the first class. It has been interesting to note that advocacy of the high-school system has centred largely in the Western States, while most adherents of private-academy methods have been Eastern educators.

Learning How to Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my judgment the change most needed in secondary school work for the boy or girl who is to attend a university is a greater emphasis on how to study. Not that formal instruction in how to study should be given in secondary schools, but that the method of teaching in all branches should keep this purpose in mind. To learn how to study means to learn how to think, and the chief test of a student's fitness for university work turns upon whether he knows how to put this and that together so as to reach a rational conclusion. A large amount of the mortality in the freshman year of college and university is due to lack of ability to study, and this is not wholly due to lack of native capacity.

As for the content of instruction in secondary schools, that should be determined largely, if not wholly, by considerations as to what is best for a pupil of high-school age, regardless of whether he will attend a university or not. Youth is the humanistic age, and languages, human institutions, practical (not technical) science, and mathematics of a kind that helps to accurate solution of the concrete problems of life should constitute the major part of his study. Not information, not the covering of ground in these studies, should be the aim, but insight, appreciation, and control of the student's resources and discovery of his own capacities and aptitudes.

As for military training in secondary schools, that should be confined to drill, leaving the study of military science and tactics to the university. Such drill does not tend to the development of a military spirit, but gives form and control to the movements of the boy in the awkward stage. More important, however, for the high-school boy is play of appropriate sort, teaching co-operation, developing social insight and leadership and the spirit of sportsmanship.

A. ROSS HILL,
President University of Missouri.
Columbia, Mo.

New Ideals Are Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That it is the chief purpose of preparatory or secondary schools to prepare boys for college is, to my mind, a great source of weakness. Many of our schools are not places wherein a boy's latent powers are drawn out, his intellectual, physical, and spiritual character formed, his self-control cultivated, so much as cramming institutions. This is because all the boys of the school, no matter how diverse their faculties and however much they may be handicapped in one way or another, are all made a part of one rigid system, with one inevitable end in view. A boy goes into the third form, we will say, at 14; he must get into the fourth at 15, the fifth at 16, and the sixth at 17. No matter whether he has learned what the third form has to teach him or not, he has to go out of that and into the fourth in one year, and so on.

Hence the necessity of tutors and Summer coaches, and hence the superficiality of the knowledge of the ordinary boy when he leaves school for college. Hence, also, many of the difficulties of the colleges. In my judgment the boy should stay in a form until he has assimilated all that that form has to teach him.

Also, our boys begin their serious studies altogether too late. It is ridiculous to hear a boy say that he is to "take up" Latin, for example, when he is 14. Also, there is too much textbook work. Teachers should themselves teach, and not merely hear recitations. But teaching, real teaching, seems to be almost a lost art.

How these difficulties are to be overcome I cannot say. But one thing is sure, viz., that parents and those who have the care of boys and girls must begin to acquire a different conception of the real end of education and the purposes for which schools and colleges exist.

W. C. RODGERS,
President St. Stephen's College.
Annandale, N. Y.

Tendency Toward False Ideals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My own experience with results of preparatory school training leads me to think that the attitude of students toward their work leaves much to be desired. As a rule, the preparatory school can get them ready for examinations, but they seem to do little more. The whole thought of a general education is subordinated to the college entrance examinations. I have seen few young men of 18 or 19 who have much power of expression. Even the handwriting of the majority of graduates from preparatory schools is weak.

There is one aspect of the high-school training that to me is deplorable. That is the tendency to cribbing. I think this is on the increase throughout the country. The recent experience of the Naval Academy is one indication of that. I cannot assign a cause to it unless the general commercial expansion of the country has a tendency to give young men false ideals. Perhaps the multiplicity of subjects usually taught in the preparatory schools has something to do with the whole general attitude of mind of the students.

With regard to military training in the secondary schools, I believe the setting up part of the military training would be an excellent thing. If it could be made to teach obedience and self-control at the same time, the whole country would benefit from putting military training in every school or college. IRA N. HOLLIS,
President Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
Worcester, Mass.

Too Little Attention to Classics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in hearty sympathy with the general forward movement that is being made in the secondary schools looking toward a better preparation for the students for a particular side of life, and I am thoroughly convinced that a very serious mistake is being made in many of the public schools by emphasizing too strongly the vocational subjects to the neglect of the subjects more generally recognized as cultural.

I think it is a very serious mistake that the classics, Latin and Greek, are being so neglected. I also regret that greater emphasis is not placed upon the forms of expression rather than the hastening of students into the interpretation of literature.

A few years of military training, in my opinion, would be helpful to the young men of our country.

G. F. BOVARD,
President University of Southern California.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Individual Child's Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a cordial believer in the democracy of our public-school system. There is, in my judgment and experience, an unwarranted waste of time in the graded schools and in the high schools. Much has been said and written recently of the sub-normal child, all of which is tending in the right direction. There is need, however, for consideration of the child who has inherited strong mental powers and who has opportunities for intellectual training not found in many good homes. While we pay just attention to the sub-normal child and make splendid provision for the average, little is done for the child of special privilege. I am in grave doubts as to the wisdom of the elaborate courses of study provided in our secondary schools. More attention devoted to the care of the individual child and less to the multiplicity of courses offered will, in my judgment, result in stronger men and women for the colleges and for life.

LOWELL M. McAFEE,
President Parsons College.
Fairfield, Iowa.

Too Many Subjects Taught.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Middle West nearly all students are admitted to college upon the presentation of a certificate of graduation from a public high school or private secondary school showing that the student completed fifteen secondary school units. In some of our colleges the units which can be accepted for entrance are pretty definitely fixed; but there is a constantly growing tendency toward the admission of a student with any fifteen units.

There may be reasons for the broadening of the scope of college entrance requirements; but such a procedure gives opportunity for some abuses. For instance, the student who would take advantage of the wide option on college entrance requirements to offer fifteen units in fifteen different branches of study could not be expected to be as thorough a student as the one who has offered his fifteen units in five studies. The jumping about in a high school from one branch of study to another for the purpose of getting a superficial knowledge of many things does not develop that student quality which is the basis of thorough work and knowledge in higher education. Therefore, it is to be hoped that our secondary schools, in opening many courses of study, will arrange them in groups, so that students may do a few things well rather than many things poorly.

The splendid work of inspection of public high schools which has been carried on by the State Departments of Education and by our State universities gives to the high school probably an advantage over the private secondary school. It is easy to see, also, that the high school is much more democratic than the private school. In fact, many of the latter aim at an aristocratic ideal; the college ministers to the development of the ideals of the nation. The very fundamental principle upon which this nation has undertaken to set up a government over itself is the one of equality of individual opportunity—democracy. Therefore the student coming into college from a public high school finds himself more in accord with the spirit of the institution than the student coming from the private school.

The relation between the college and the high school grows closer each day. Fifty years ago there was a break between the grammar school and the high school. Now the gap has been closed, and a public school student is not expected to drop out of his course at the end of the elementary study. He goes naturally into the high school. The result is that our high schools have grown tremendously. Just so it is becoming more and more natural, as it is easy, for a student to step from the high school to the college. So it happens that our colleges are having large and rapid growths also.

W. W. BOYD,
President Western College for Women.
Oxford, Ohio.

Effect of "Practical" Courses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most marked current change in American education is a very strong swing to "practical" or utilitarian courses. This tendency is to be noted in secondary schools, colleges, and universities. It is due in part to the spirit of the age, and in part to the democratic advance of education.

While this is a desirable movement, especially in so far as it leads multitudes who would not otherwise do so to remain longer in school, the educational need of the hour is the discriminating conservation of a modernized cultural education for the few. In the end, a large proportion of our leaders will probably come from the few who are able to get a general as well as a specialized education.

Applied science and early specialization is at once the glory and the danger of the present movement in education.

Co-education seems to be successful in the colleges and universities of the Middle West, but co-education during early adolescence in our high schools is open to serious question.

Military training is admirable as a form of gymnastics for boys in their teens, but this has nothing to do with national defense. Serious military training for national defense has no proper place in infancy—i. e., before the eighteenth or twentieth year.

WILLIAM ORVILLE ALLEN,
President Doane College.
Crete, Neb.

For Long Years of Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this season, when parents are studying or should be studying and planning the education of their children, permit me to speak a word for a general scheme not new or radical, but in danger of serious assault from certain tendencies of our present educational movements.

The general scheme is this: Let a boy or girl—for I believe decidedly that co-education is in line with the future development of democracy which will be characterized by the advancement of woman—let a boy or girl start in at 6 and complete the grammar grades at 13 or 14, preferably the earlier year, and then take a four years' high school or academy course, graduating at 17 or 18. Then the liberal arts college course of four years should be pursued, graduating at 21 or 22. On top of this general training should be built the professional or technical education, which should include four years in most cases, turning out the liberally educated and technically trained citizen at the age of 25 or 26.

Living the sanitary and efficient life known to the modern, this citizen should, barring accidents, wars, and those microbes not yet mastered, render fifty years of active professional or technical service to the community, retiring from work at the age of 75 or 76 to spend the rest of his days in the restful solace of a cultured mind.

By way of comment on this general scheme, let me add that the high school course should confine itself to four years' work. Trying to expand the high school into a so-called "junior college" is a mistake. The junior college is a batlike creation, neither bird nor mouse.

It takes four years to give a high school course, and it requires four years—not two nor three—to make a college man or college woman. There are psychological reasons for building a separate course on the years 13 to 17. The colleges of America have generally recognized this and have separated the academy or high school studies from the college. For a time the colleges, recognizing the need of separation, ran academies with different Faculties and management. That is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The academy should be banished from the college campus. Students of academy or high school age require a different régime from those of college age. The high school has not gained by aping the college. I am glad to see a certain revolt of the high school against the dominance of the college. The revolt should be against collegiate methods of student activities, government, and life, rather than against the curriculum suggested by the college entrance boards. The high schools of commerce and technical high schools are expedients of our poverty.

Let the high school take the boy or girl between the ages of 13 and 17 and put him or her through an educational process adapted to the adolescent period, the psychology of which has become the recent possession of educators.

Then the same thing is true of the college age. That age, from 17 to 21, requires entirely different treatment both from the academic period and the university period. The combination courses between colleges and technical schools are eliminating that glorious circle of studies in the senior year of college, thus reducing the college course to three years and robbing the student on the threshold of "being his own man" of those most cultural and reflective studies best calculated to reveal his own aptitudes and to help him find himself and his life's calling. The alliance of the college and the university or technical school is incestuous.

Just as the high school has suffered by importing collegiate methods, so the college has suffered by importing university methods of instruction. For instance, the college professor who uses exclusively the lecture method in recitation or the research method and emphasis, both appropriate in the university, will find that his college student is too immature and lacks the mental application and sustained attention presupposed by these advanced methods. The college program and régime give these powers. I would like to see the universities abandon the liberal arts work and confine themselves to professional and technical training of the citizens of the age of 21 to 25 and over. I plead for the integrity of the liberal arts college, separate from both the academy and the university; also that the college of liberal arts may continue to have four full years in which to do its work.

In a democracy are our leaders competent to lead before they are 25 years old? Then why try to fly in the face of psychology and turn them out earlier? Of course this plan is ideal, and it must be recognized that economic pressure forces many to take technical training very early.

W. H. McMASTER,
President, Mount Union College.
Alliance, Ohio.

Thoroughness First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should say that the important thing now is not so much what subjects are being pursued as with what degree of thoroughness the work is carried on and through what period of time. Most of our students come from the public schools of the Central West, and our experience is that there are no better college preparatory schools. The college should not dictate with too much detail what work the high school is to do. If the student offers three or four units of English, three or four units of a foreign language, three units of mathematics, one unit of social science, and one unit of laboratory work in physics, chemistry, botany, or zoology, he should be allowed to submit as the rest of his entrance work, up to a total of fifteen units, any work that is carried on in an accredited high school for a full year.

The disadvantages in fostering the military spirit would far outweigh the advantages if military training were introduced into the secondary schools. America should stand for peace and sanity.

ROBERT L. KELLY,
President Earlham College.
Richmond, Ind.

"Ideal Preparatory School."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take it for granted that your questions about the best type of preparatory school have reference solely to the problem of preparation for college, excluding the far larger problem of secondary school work for boys and girls who do not go to college. To the question in this narrow form my experience suggests a few quite definite answers:

The ideal preparatory school should be located in the country, with plenty of chance for wholesome outdoor life.

It should rigidly limit its numbers. Any school that runs beyond 200 pupils seems to me to lose more than it gains by the increase in size.

Except for boys whose home training has been markedly deficient, and who need special disciplinary treatment, the non-military school is more effective educationally and more economical in time and expense.

The course of study should by all means avoid scattering. Concentration on a few subjects—language, literature, mathematics, one or two natural sciences, history, with special attention everywhere to the use of good English—makes the best preparation for college. So far as language training is concerned, nothing else can take the place of Latin and Greek. From the point of view of college preparation, the most unfortunate recent change in the secondary school has been the rapid disappearance of Greek from the course of study.

In the internal life of the school there should be a large measure of self-government.

Finally, everything depends on the quality and the spirit of the teachers. The school must be prepared to pay good salaries, so that it may gain and retain the services of first-rate instructors.

JOHN S. NOLLEN,
President Lake Forest College.
Lake Forest, Ill.

NEWPORT PLANS.

All In Readiness for Dog Show and Other Interesting Events.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Frances Andrews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, and Morgan Belmont, youngest son of August Belmont, will be celebrated a week from today at the residence of the bride's parents, Rockery Hall. The Rev. James Ward, pastor of St. Mary's Church, will officate.

Miss Andrews will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Marie Taller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller of New York; Miss Helena Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Garrison; Miss Katherine W. Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter of Tuxedo; Miss Ethel M. Huhn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride; Miss Dorothy Gordon King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King of Newport and New York; Miss Caroline Hulbert of Cincinnati, Miss Angelica S. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of New York; Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam; Miss Dorothy Watts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Watts of Newport, and Miss Hannah Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia and Narragansett Pier.

Raymond Belmont will act as best man for his brother. A bridal luncheon will follow the ceremony. Later there will be a general reception at the house, after which the couple will depart on their wedding trip.

The bride has received many beautiful gifts from all over the country, especially from here, where so many friends of the couple are spending the Summer.

The navy captured the cups for the dancing contest held at Marble House, the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, last Saturday afternoon. Lieutenant John J. London, United States Navy, attached to the U. S. S. Wyoming, and referred to as the best dancer in the navy, with Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College, were adjudged the winners.

Among the children Miss Kathlyn Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were adjudged the best dancers.

The gathering about the terrace where the dancing took place resembled old Newport days. Among those there were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Alice Preston, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Miss Maria de Barril, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Charles Mae Oelrichs, and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

All is ready for the Newport Dog Show on Saturday next at the Griswold estate on Bellevue Avenue. There are many entries and numerous special prizes, including those given by Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador; Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

The drawing room of Mrs. J. J. Wysong's estate on Ochre Point was filled yesterday afternoon for the musicale given by Miss Ada Sassoli, the harpist, who was heard previously in Mrs. Oelrichs's ballroom at Rose Cliff on the occasion of the entertainment for the Secours National. Miss Loraine Wyman, an America girl, who has studied in Paris, with Yvette Guilbert and does the same sort of work, sang old French and English songs in costumes.

The cruise of the New York Yacht Club reached Newport this week, and the next day held the races for the cups given by Captain Vincent Astor. There was plenty of entetaining in the Summer colony on the two nights when the yachtsmen remained in Newport waters.

So successful has been the first season of Hill Top Inn that Mr. Walton H. Marshall, the managing Director, has had plans completed for a good-sized hotel, which is to be started during the early Fall and completed in time for opening next Spring as an all-the-year-round hotel. Saturday evenings especially, it seems as if the great portion of the Summer colony was entertaining there.

Mrs. Richard Stevens gave a dinner and informal dance there Wednesday evening with her daughter, Miss Elsie Stevens.

Many of the Summer residents who have planned to remain after the Newport Horse Show will attend the county fair in Middletown on Sept. 21, which will include a horse show, fruit, vegetable, and flower show, and many other attractions.

Arrangements have been completed for the flower and fruit show, with dancing, tea, and music, to be held under a huge tent on Bellevue Avenue Aug. 12, 13, and 14, under the auspices of the Newport Garden Club. Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie are the leading spirits, being assisted by the Newport Horticultural Society.

Quite a number of the younger men, including Mr. George I. Scott and Mr. Cyril Hatch, have started for the business men's camp at Plattsburg.

Mr. James J. Van Alen has cards out for a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor at Wakehurst on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Fletcher Ryer was a dinner hostess this evening, and will be again tomorrow night.

Mr. Alexander Morten of New York is at the La Farge Cottages.

Mrs. Roger Winthrop of New York was the guest of honor at a dinner given Sunday night by Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson.

Mrs. William Wickham of Baltimore has been the guest of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans at the Training Station.

Members of the Summer colony and townspeople will assemble in the old State house on the night of Aug. 16 for the annual Summer meeting of the Newport Historical Society. Vice President Frank K. Sturgis will preside in the absence of President Daniel B. Fearing. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, will speak on "Patriotism." The committee in charge consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Edith May Tilley, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

During the week the Newport Garden Association held its annual meeting and elected Dr. Roderick Terry for another term as President; also Miss Dorothea Watts as Secretary, and Mrs. William Grosvenor as Treasurer. Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James was elected First Vice President, and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, second Vice President. The Executive Board consists of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Henry A. C. Taylor, Harford Powel, Ernest Howe, Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Wetmore, and Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Members of the New York Yacht Club were pleased to find upon their arrival last Tuesday a handsome model of the proposed new station of the club here, which has long been needed. It will be ready next Spring, through the efforts of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and Commodore Arthur Curtiss James.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener for two weeks. Mrs. Widener gave a dinner for Mrs. Astor earlier in the week and other pretty affairs. Mrs. Astor is playing tennis each morning at the Casino.

Mrs. William F. Fullam, wife of Rear Admiral Fullam, in command of the naval cadets' squadron now in the Pacific, and Superintendent of the Naval Academy, with her daughter, Miss Rhoda Fullam, who will be one of Miss Andrews's bridesmaids, are at Miss Bokee's. Mrs. Fullam is in deep mourning, owing to the death of her mother last Winter.

The Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits of Hoosac, N. Y., is visiting his cousins, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, at Twin Oaks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal will give a dinner on Aug. 19.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a luncheon Aug. 12 and a dinner on the 17th.

INSTRUCTION.

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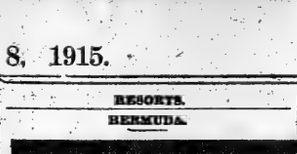

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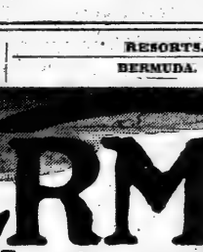

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AS WOMEN KNOW THEMSELVES

A Discussion of Their Sex Biologically, Chemically, Politically, Artistically, and in Relation to the Androcentric Regime.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 4, 1915.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Change is a law of nature which no one would deny. Nothing is exempt. The law of evolution, which every thinking person believes in today, may readily be traced through the entire woman question. Nature's laws are inexorable. The suffrage movement will stand or fall by its natural right.

The question of suffrage is fundamentally the same in all countries. The earnestness of the women who are seeking the franchise does not come from any fad of the moment. The deep underlying law of progress, evolution, is bringing to view the power of expression which is bound to come forth as the human mind naturally evolves. The female sex is evolving out of the conditions under which the androcentric régime has caused it to be so long.

The same reason which brought a wider outlook, a deeper vision of life to man, is bound to bring results to woman as well. Man is the only animal that changes his environment, and as it is the mind of man which is the cause of this, so women, when they become better educated and learn to think, will also follow the law of evolution and seek a broader, wider view of life's meaning to them.

The function of motherhood is the fundamental law of woman, and only ignorant women overlook this most demanding law of nature. It is not that the intelligent, awakened woman wishes less to be a mother, but it is that she sees in suffrage a step toward the natural demands of her sex, and in those demands a new and better justice for the human race.

The question of suffrage falls back upon the power of government, and we ask ourselves, what is government? We must answer: "Government is the agent of society." This is not only concise, but definite and complete. Government being the simple agent, and agent only, of society, should at all times do the will of the people. Whatever it does more than this is usurpation, whatever less is dereliction.

Now what is society? Throughout all organic life we find "male and female created He them." In society are the two elements, man and woman. The sexes are about equally divided numerically, and from the biological law we find certain natural functions for one entirely distinct from the other. These distinctions are perfectly understood by all, and the advantages of their combined effort in forming, refining, developing, and perfecting society are every day acknowledged and accepted by all classes. It is through this beautiful harmony of elements that society rises and grows ever into finer and better conditions.

The forces in society represented through the man and the woman may be comprehensively distinguished by the terms mental and moral, rational and sympathetic; these are the principal general differences suggested; these are qualities necessary in society for the advancement and perfection of social beings. They are of equal importance and readily act as a check upon each other. In society man has represented the thinking force, and woman the feeling force. So far in history it has generally been shown that man represents the quantity of human progress, and woman the quality; man the head, woman the heart; man may be called the centrifugal force, woman the centripetal. Man is the radical, woman the conservative element. Now in the complex character of society, and in government, its agent, the natural and just form is to reflect the true character of society, in all its fullness.

Society is like a tapestry; it should have every fibre, every thread interwoven to make a design of richest and most beautiful harmony. The Government must not have one tiny stitch that may be dropped, for then something is missing.

There are subjects which appeal naturally to women more than men, and judgments which should be balanced by the woman's comprehension of her own sex and its vicissitudes, which make it reasonable and natural for woman to add her share of weaving into the warp and woof of the Government. If it be said that man represents woman, it will be seen to be impossible, from the qualities that nature herself has given to woman. If it be argued that some women do not want the ballot, it shall be seen that society itself shall enforce the woman to lend her qualities to the benefit of all, for nature shows that no perfection can arise where but half of her values are used.

The whole combined energy of the human race should help the realization of a Government that shall represent in the future a society which will evolve according to the natural, immutable laws of progress, and the sooner humanity awakes to see the process necessary will it rise to a higher plane of living for all.

Suffrage is only a pushing onward of that creature who has slowly evolved from monotreme to man; and the female has been sometimes the larger, sometimes the smaller, but always the companion and worker with the male. Her greatest of all functions, motherhood, is nature's stamp of her sacred worth.

True government should call upon woman to come and perform her duty, by sharing in thinking and acting regarding the questions of society, of which she is so large a part, and demand that she should take the responsibility which falls justly upon her as well as upon man.

No longer may the issue of being unable to go to war be used against the franchise of women; as the present disaster, shedding its horrible mantle over humanity, has proved the marvelous soldiers women are capable of being in the very activities of the awful tragedies compelled by this war.

It is the Government that will see far enough ahead to realize the natural claim of the female to add her part to the immutable law of all life's progress, that shall in the future be the most advanced of all nations.

EMILY PALMER CAPE.

A CIVILIZATION FOR MEN.

An Upheaval Predicted When Woman Awakens Her Latent Forces.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since it seems only natural that a woman should stand up for her sex, (I have known men to do the same under provocation,) may I say a word or two in reply to the letter of Patrick H. Aylett? Whether the country is too feminine or not feminine enough depends upon the use of the word feminine. That civilization at present is very much under the management of women few feminists or anti-feminists will deny. Whether it is run by women of the best type is a matter for consideration. I have known a little Polish peasant girl 7 years old to become tense with ecstasy over a reproduction of a famous "Ascension of the Virgin." I have known an uneducated scrubwoman to see beauties in a Rodin's statue condemned by many an Anthony Comstock.

There are hundreds and thousands of women scattered throughout the country with such latent appreciation of all that is best and beautiful in art, education, philosophy and religion. They are not agitators, however, they are likely to be humble minded, too often succumbing to the snubs of their superior-seeming sisters. In the millennium these women, who are not all uneducated, will awaken to their responsibilities, realize their power, get together and demonstrate what the word woman really means. But when that great and glorious day comes, man must keep his hands off. It is commonly enough understood that great men arise in groups. Heretofore the world's grouping has been a grouping of men and by men. Women have been grouped largely according to the achievements or character of their fathers, brothers and husbands. True equality between men and women will exist only when a man will say to his wife or daughter: "I keep the secrets of my societies and the confidences of my fellow men. Do you keep the secrets of your societies and the confidences of your fellow women, and we will still meet on common ground as human beings." GERTRUDE E. KNOX.
Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1915.

FINER ARTS IN AMERICA.

They Are Not Feminine, and, Anyway, We Have Done Other Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the general awakening to the fact that women occupy about one-half of the inhabited world and are therefore an important factor in its history, various crimes have been attributed to them. The latest seems to be the rendering of the U. S. A. "womanish," letters having appeared in your columns to this effect.

Mr. P. H. Aylett sees this manifested conspicuously in literature and art. With the greatest respect for the U. S. A., I would ask what he means by American literature. If he is thinking of magazine stories or the latest novel, I agree they do "mince along through nurseries and boudoirs, &c." But Mr. Aylett surely does not call this literature. They make their appeal naturally to the weaker side of women who read them as a relaxation much the same as the burlesque and musical comedy shows appeal to the weaker side of men who go to them as a relaxation. There are of course fine American writers, but they are hardly numerous or great enough to have yet created a distinctive American literature, to be judged as such, and I fail to see how woman can influence either well or ill what does not exist.

As to art, I might write much in regard to the American artist pursuing his studies in Europe well out of the reach of the American woman, but will write only of what I have seen produced. I have looked in vain on exhibition walls for the "subject picture," the picture with a story. Such pictures undoubtedly pander to sentimentality—one of woman's great weaknesses. I believe, but the American artist seems almost entirely to taboo them. As to general technique, that of the American artist seems to me to be particularly vigorous and masculine. I fail to see anything effeminate in the virile work of, for instance, Winslow Homer, (but recently deceased.)

But in all the arts, (including music,) as in literature, America's great things have yet to be accomplished, so that it is rather premature to pass judgment on them and to say whether or not they are effeminate.

So far the great minds of America have been occupied in founding immense cities, building railroads, and in scientific discoveries. If American women have had to do with such conditions their influence can hardly have rendered the men effeminate, or how could these things have been accomplished?

In the latter part of his letter, Mr. Aylett goes into much detail as to the characteristic faults of women in general without showing very clearly how these make for the "womanishness" of the U. S. A. in particular. Women in common with men are not exactly perfect and, fortunately, nowadays they are publicly told so, in spite of Mr. Aylett's assertions to the contrary. In the days when David Copperfield wooed his Dora, it was the fashion to call all women angels, but we have improved since then. The frank criticism of women by men, and vice versa, which is found particularly in America, is conducive to the best development of both.

I will pass over all the terrible faults attributed to women by Mr. Aylett, for, as before pointed out, we are none of us perfect. I can only say from the close personal experience of the women of two other great nations that I do not see where the American women are any worse than their sisters. They cannot, therefore, exercise a more baneful influence over their country than the women of these other, presumably less womanish, countries do over theirs.

As to the sad object of pity calling forth the letters referred to—the American man—I don't think he has much cause to worry. If women have influenced him too greatly he need only to look around on this remarkable country and see what he has accomplished in so short a time, to know that at least this influence has not rendered him effeminate. As a personal tribute to this same poor American man may I say that I would feel safer from molestation on Broadway at midnight than on Regent Street or the Grand Boulevards at 6 o'clock in the evening. Does this show unmanliness in the American man? AN ENGLISHWOMAN.
New York, Aug. 1, 1915.

A MAN PROTESTS.

Says His Kind Possess the Same Faults They Criticise in Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not see the letter of Edward L. Wood so highly praised in the lengthy epistle of Patrick H. Aylett, but if it was as narrow-minded and unjust as the latter I am not surprised that it aroused a furore "in the ranks of the gentler sex."

Mr. Aylett's letter, to put it mildly, is full of obvious inaccuracies. His assertion that women object to public generalizations about their sex lacks support. For the fact is that from the cradle to the grave man discusses, generalizes, criticises, lies about woman with a relish that no other occupation has for him. And yet the sex that loves, nurses, and often dies for him never protests against his unjust attacks, but constantly tries to conform to the ideal that man assures her is the only right one because it is the one he thinks he prefers.

Plato is our authority for arriving at conclusions both by arguing from the personal to the general experience, and vice versa. I use this formula in making the following reply to Mr. Aylett.

It seems to me that man, both by his private and public history, has proven himself at least to be, as Shakespeare puts it:

One foot on shore, one foot on land.
To one thing constant never.

Yet this indecisive being, who first courts, then neglects and abuses, the woman who risks her life for him, insists upon maintaining the stupid legend of male superiority.

Mr. Aylett states that the average woman does not want truth. It is a fact that the average man is as shy of the truth as a burnt cat of the kitchen stove, and that he never utters it unless forced occasionally to do so. A woman will wreck her whole life in order to arrive at the truth about things; she will confess her own "sins" when there is absolutely no chance of her being found out. Why? Because she has an innate passion for truth. The average man will shut his eyes to anything, no matter how serious, that would interfere with his enjoyment of a good meal; and as for his ever confessing even the most trivial fault—well, if one of them had ever been caught doing it he would now be on exhibition as the only one of his kind.

Mr. Aylett says: "She expects man to stand as a part of buffer between her and the sterner realities of life." If that is true, her expectations are quite vain. I know personally many couples where the husband is too weak in character to demand money that is due to him, or not diplomatic enough to get it without quarreling with his debtors. These husbands leave the collection of their incomes to their wives, who immediately turn the money over to their lords and masters. I know another couple. The husband has been enjoying life in New York for many months; the wife has been operating on the wounded soldiers of the Allies on the battlefields of Northern France during all that time, shells often bursting within twenty feet of her. No man stood between the women of Belgium and the stern reality of drunken, amorous, murderous soldiers.

Sir Almroth Wright makes an absolutely false assertion when he states that "woman has further stifled discussion by placing her taboo upon anything seriously unflattering being said about her in public." Your publication of the letters of Mr. Wood and Mr. Aylett should be sufficient answer to that. But, if Mr. Aylett were of the discerning type, it might be pointed out to him that women have nothing to say in these matters; the owners of periodicals, the only vehicles of public discussion, are chiefly men—the so-called "women's magazines" being run by men for women as men think women like things to be.

American or any other men are afraid of public opinion—again Mr. Aylett is correct. It is true, as he states, that only women show public resentment at injustice and dishonorable deeds.

"Women are envious, petty, backbiting, and uncharitable when there is a conflict of interests as between themselves," &c. It has been my experience that there are some women who are like that; it has also been my experience that most men exhibit the traits above mentioned when their interests are attacked. In fact, I have even known men who were petty, back-biting, and uncharitable to women when their interests were threatened by women. I have known men who gossiped maliciously about each other, who related amusing stories about the women who loved and trusted them; and as for history, it is full of traitors, chiefly of the male sex.

Mr. Aylett is hard put to it to quote the insane, degenerate Nietzsche and the sweet, old-lady philosopher Ruskin in his attack on women. In view of the constant revelations of corruption among the males who manage our civic affairs, it is rather amusing to have Mr. Aylett state that women are quite innocent of science, philosophy, and civic morality. Since science has opened its doors, grudgingly enough, to women the sex has not been wholly innocent of its teachings. As for philosophy, it is quite evident that they possess more than men do, for it is beyond thought that the male sex would ever permit its greatness to be questioned with any degree of equanimity, while women endure with complacency, if not complete indifference, most of the ridiculous statements constantly made about them. GILBERT RIDDELL.
New York, Aug. 1, 1915.

Closed Saturdays

Gustav Stickley

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BIG FURNITURE SALE

The demand for CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE during last month compelled us to have our factory ship several carloads of new furniture to carry out our sale during August as advertised. Think of it. CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE can be bought at a reduction of ONE-QUARTER to ONE-HALF from our regular prices.

QUALITY FURNITURE at QUALITY PRICES

This is the best value we or any other furniture house has ever offered, and the sales for the past week prove that the PUBLIC in this neighborhood realizes it.

This is an EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for YOU.

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Craftsman Furniture is on sale at no other store in New York City.

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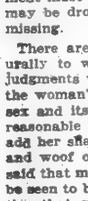
ANNUAL CONSIGNEE SALE



Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value. **Don't allow any thing to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.**
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GREENHUT'S Meet me at the Fountain
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Special Exhibit and Sale of
Advance Styles in Fall Millinery
Reproductions of Paris Hats Offered at
$7.50, $10, $12 & Up to $20
And Just a Word About Our Wonderfully Popular
Trimmed Hats Shown at $5.
A captivating array of smart styles for your choice at this very nominal price will be shown tomorrow.

TRUSTEES' SALES

(By Order of the United States District Court)

We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items.

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Our Great Furniture Sale

Ten per cent. is the least you save—and from that all the way up to 50 per cent. during this semi-annual event.

Two immense floors filled with THE VERY BEST KINDS OF FURNITURE for every room in the house. Odd pieces to tempt the connoisseur, inexpensive suites for bedroom, living room and library; beds and bedding of the highest class, unusually low-priced—all are here priced as nowhere else in New York.

Dressers and Buffets

$19.00 Mahogany Dressers—serpentine front; at. $12.50
$27.50 Bird's-Eye Maple Dressers—Colonial design; at. $21.75
$27.50 Golden Oak Buffets—Colonial style; heavy planked top; at. $22.00
$32.00 Bird's-Eye Maple Dressers—shaped mirror; planked top; at. $25.00
$38.00 Golden Oak Buffets—Colonial design; at. $28.00
$41.00 Golden Oak Buffets—Colonial design; at. $30.00
$39.00 Circassian Walnut Dressers—Adam design; at. $31.50
$40.00 Bird's-Eye Maple Dressers—large mirror; at. $33.00
$45.00 Circassian Walnut Dressers—planked top; at. $37.00
$50.00 Fumed Oak Buffets—5 feet long; massive construction; at. $40.50

Office Desks

$32.50 Golden Quartered Oak Desks—roll-top; sanitary; at. $25.00
$35.00 Golden Quartered Oak Desks—roll-top; sanitary; at. $28.00
$75.00 Golden Quartered Oak Desks—roll-top; sanitary; at. $50.00
$75.00 Mahogany Roll-Top Desks—sanitary construction; at. $50.00

$115 Jacobean Dining-Room Suites. $89
Four pieces; made of quartered oak; A1 finish and construction; suite consists of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Extension Table. SEPARATE PIECES OF THIS SUITE WILL BE SOLD.

$100 Jacobean Dining-Room Suites. $75
3 pieces; high grade construction and finish; up-to-date design. Suite consists of Buffet, China Closet and Extension Table.

$75 Library or Living-Room Suite. $59
3 pieces; covered in heavy Spanish leather, heavy birch frame, finished in a rich mahogany color. Suite consists of Settee, Rocker and Arm-Chair.

$23 Brass Bed Outfits. $14.75
Outfit consists of 2-inch continuous post BRASS BED with five 1-inch filling rods, bright or satin finish, all regular sizes; 10-year GUARANTEED SPRING with high risers, and SOFT TOP MATTRESS covered in a good quality ticking.

$10 Upholstered Box Springs. $6.45
Covered in art ticking; all regular sizes to fit brass, wood or iron beds.

$100 Bedroom Suites. $69
4 pieces; Circassian Walnut. Also shown in Bird's-Eye Maple. Suite consists of 42-inch Dresser with 24x30 French plate Mirror; Chiffonier with 33 in. top; 18x22 French Plate Mirror; Triple Mirror Dressing Table, center mirror of which is 14x22. Separate pieces of this suite will be sold.

Mattresses Very Special!

Every one guaranteed, even those at the lowest price; covered in good ticking; others in fancy art ticking.

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at. $1.85
$5.00 All Cotton Mattresses—at. $2.65
$6.00 Roll-Edge White Cotton Mattresses—at. $4.95
$9.00 "Greenhut Special" Roll Layer Felt Mattresses—at. $6.95
$11.00 "Stearns & Foster" Roll-Edge Mattresses—100% layer felt; at. $8.75
$25.00 Genuine "Ostermoor" Mattresses—at. $15.00

Women's Perfect $3.50 "Walk-Over" Novelty Pumps
Monday, at . . . $1

Factory accumulations and discontinued lines—BUT EVERY PAIR IS PERFECT AND DESIRABLE.
PATENT LEATHER AND GUN-METAL CALFSKIN—with fancy colored cloth inlay quarters. Cuban and Spanish Cuban leather heels; light weight Goodyear-welted soles.
All sizes from 2½ to 6; AA to D widths. Quantity limited — about 1,500 pairs.

Other Bargains

$10 Saratoga Trunks—canvas covered; 32, 34 and 36 inch sizes; at. $7.85
39c Black and White Shepherd Checks—42 inches wide; yard. 29c
49c Black and White Striped Gabardine—36 inches wide; yard. 29c
19c Washable Trimmings—assorted colors; yard. 6c
29c Rubber Divers' Caps—black and colors; at. 17c
19c Chiffon Voiles—40 inches wide; flesh color only; yard. 10c
25c Dress Ginghams—imported; yard. 12½c
Chiffon Printed and Cross Bar Voiles—36 to 40 inches wide; yard. 15c
39c Etamine Suiting—40 inches wide; yard. 15c
5c Stiff Paper Plates—package of twelve. 3c
5c Wax Paper—package of twelve sheets. 3c
5c Tulip Individual Drinking Cups—package of eight. 4c
5c Sanitary Straws for Iced Drinks—package of 40. 4c
10c Paper Ice Cream or Berry Sets—40 pieces; at. 7c
10c Lunch Sets—table cloth and 12 napkins of crepe paper; at. 7c
Women's $1.75 Bathing Suits—surf cloth; sizes 34 to 46; Monday 98c
Children's $1.95 Leghorn Hats—fine quality; prettily trimmed with satin ribbon rosettes; at. 98c
59c Embroideries—voile and crepe flouncings; 36 to 42 inch widths; white and colors embroidered on white; yard. 39c
35c Crepe Flouncings and All-Overs—36 to 42 inches wide; yard. 19c

All Regular Prices Shattered in This Great

Sale of Bedding and Household Linens

Unquestionably these are the lowest prices quoted in at least a year on BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES OF SUCH HIGH QUALITY.
Only a very limited number of the specials are listed here, but the whole department devoted to these goods will display specials in all sections—and all equally attractive as those printed.

1,000 Full Size Bed Comforters—at. 68c
Cotton filled; silkoline covered; plain, colored backs and figured silkoline both sides.

$1.15 Feather Pillows—each. 68c
Covered with fine blue and white striped ticking; filled with new feathers.

Bed Spreads—each. 69c
Hemmed crochet spreads for single size beds; heavy weight.

$1.39 to $2.95 "Odd" Bed Spreads—each. 98c
Your choice of Imported English Printed Spreads, White Corded Dimity Spreads, Colored Fringed Spreads, White Hemmed and Fringed Crochet Spreads.

Hemmed Satin Finish Spreads—each. $1.19
Formerly sold at $1.69. For full size beds.

$4.45 Lace Trimmed Spreads—each. $2.45
Extra large size; satin finish; torchon lace trimmed; Marseilles cut corners.

$3.95 Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads—each. $2.45
For single and full size beds; hemmed; some slightly soiled.

Fine Bed Sheets—each. 78c
Formerly to $1.10. For all size beds; standard grades; slightly soiled; extra lengths also included in this lot.

$1.75 White Wool Finished Blankets—pair. 98c
Blue and pink borders.

Bed Pillows—each. 28c
Fancy covered ticking; new feathers.

Fine "Odd" Bed Comforters—at. $1.49
Cotton filled; medium and heavy weights; silkoline covered; some with borders.

Bordered Silk Mull Comforters—at. $1.95
Limited quantity. Light color figure dotted silk and cotton with plain borders.

Wool-Filled Comforters—at. $3.95
Figured silk mull; plain borders; light colors.

"Teddy Bear" Crib Blankets—at. 35c
1,000 to sell at this price; size 36x50 inches; Jacquard woven blue and pink; assortment of patterns.

Cotton Fleeced Blankets—pair. 79c
White or gray, with borders. Sizes for ¾ and full size beds.

"Eastern" Blankets—pair, $2.95, $3.95, $4.45 and. $4.95
Excellent variety of blankets to choose from. These are classed as "Mill Seconds."

"Beacon Hill" Indian Blankets—each. $2.85
Large assortment of colors; bound all around.

1,000 Dozen Pillow Cases—each. 11c
Bleached muslin cases; heavy round thread; linen finish; size before hemming 45x38 in. (Same in Hemstitched at 12c.)

7c and 8c Muslins—mostly manufacturers' "short lengths"; bleached and unbleached; 36 inches wide; at, yard. 4¾c
14c Bleached Pillow Case Muslin—45 inches wide; soft finish; yard. 9c
25c and 27c Bleached Sheeting—72 and 81 inches wide; soft finish; yd. 19c

Crib Blankets—at, pair. 17c
White cotton fleeced; blue and pink borders.

$1.39 to $1.95 Couch Covers—each. 98c
"Odd" lot; choice of two sizes. These can also be used as comforters.

Crash Towelling—yard. 5c
10,000 yards of imported cotton crash towelling in Barnsley and glass weaves.

Huck Towels (sold by the doz. only)—doz. 69c
12x36 inches; cotton hemmed; red border.

25c Hemmed Turkish Towels—each. 19c
White and colored borders; heavy weight; bleached.

75c and 98c Renaissance Centerpieces—each. 39c
20 and 35 inch Japanese centerpieces or table covers; 20 styles in round or square; plain centers with open-work.

98c Mercerized Table Cloths—each. 59c
"Odd" lots of 300 fine satin finish cotton mercerized damask cloths.

Fine Table Damask—yard. 78c
Bleached; all linen; satin finish; 70 inches; many choice designs.

Napkins—at, dozen, $1.39, $1.95 and. $2.95
1,500 dozen in this lot—all specially priced.

Bed Sheets—each. 48c
For full-size beds; round thread; size 81x90 inches before hemming; soft finish.

A Wonderful Sale of Upholsteries

15c to 25c yard Scrim—yard. 10c and 15c
$1.75 and $2.25 Figured Sunfast Armures—yard. $1.50 and $1.95
$1.25 and $1.75 pr. Nottingham Lace Curtains. 95c and $1.25
$6.75 to $11.50 Scrim and Net Bed Sets. $5.50 and $7.50
$4.75 to $5.50 Mercerized Armure Portieres. $3.75 and $4.50
$1.75 and $2.95 Tapestry Couch Covers. $1.25 and $2.25

Silk Dresses

Formerly to $12.75 At $6.75
Formerly to $16.50 At $9.50

This sale for Monday

Uncommonly dainty styles for afternoon and evening occasions for women and misses.
The dresses at $6.75 are fashioned of TAFFETA, POPLIN AND JAP SILK.
The dresses at $9.50 are of CHIFFON TAFFETA, CREPE DE CHINE, BROCADED POMPADOUR TAFFETA AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED TAFFETA COMBINED WITH BLACK.
Fancy vestee effects—some dresses with sheer yokes and newest dainty collars. In skirts the variety includes Accordeon Plaited, Three-Flounce, Tunics, Ruffle and Box-Plaited modes.
Not all sizes in each style, SO COME EARLY.

More Bargains

Shadow Box Pictures *Offered Monday at* . . . $1.49
$1.95 is the lowest price at which these were ever offered. Big variety of subjects. No imitation boxes in this lot of pictures.

Genuine Oil Paintings *Offered in the August Sale at* . . . $3.75
A variety of excellent subjects in neat gilt and gold burnished frames, complete with glass and shadow box.
$4.85 is the lowest former price for pictures of this kind.

$19.50 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—9x12 ft. $15.75
$17.50 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6. $13.75
$14.50 Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rugs—9x12 ft. $12.25
$26.50 Seamless Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft. $19.75
$22.50 Seamed Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft. $16.75
$8.50 to $14.50 Rag Rugs—size 9x12 ft. $6.25 to $12.75
$6.50 and $7.50 Rag Rugs—8x10 ft. $5.25 and $6.50
$11.50 Rag Rugs—7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6. $9.95
$7.50 100-Piece Porcelain Dinner Sets—at. $4.95
$3.95 48-Piece Porcelain Dinner Sets—at. $2.69

Thousands of New $1 White Voile Blouses 79c
On Sale, Monday, at

As attractive a variety of blouses in midsummer and early fall styles as you have ever seen, even at $1 each.
Original and clever designs; trimmings of laces, embroideries, hemstitching, tucking, &c.
The very kinds of blouses to finish the season with.
All sizes from 34 to 44.

Women's 68c Mousquetaire Silk Gloves 39c
Sale, Monday . . .

Two hundred dozen pairs of full 16-button length mousquetaire silk gloves; black or white.
It's the opportunity of the season—SALE TOMORROW!

85c to $1.35 Aluminum Wares *Choice Monday, at 65c*

Your choice includes:—
Aluminum Tea Pots
Aluminum Coffee Pots
Aluminum 6-qt. Berlin Kettles
Aluminum 6-qt. Berlin Sauce Pans
Aluminum 2-qt. Rice Boilers
Aluminum Round Double Roasting Pan
Aluminum 10-inch Cast Frying Pan
Aluminum Dripping Pan
Aluminum Lipped Sauce Pan
Aluminum Preserving Kettle

$18 Kitchen Cabinets. $11.75
Golden oak; top has 1 large compartment with 3 shelves; base has zinc top flour bin, 1 drawer and kneading board.
$20.75 Kitchen Cabinets. $14.50

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag, $1.49; 10-lb cotton bag, 59c; 3½-lb. carton. 20c
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

STRAINED TOMATOES—Redden brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c cans. 10c
MUSTARD SARDINES—Hazel brand; doz., $1.38; large can. 12c
PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; case, 2 doz., $1.20; 5 regular 10c cans. 25c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Kanreli brand, California extra standard fruit; doz., $1.75; reg. 25c can. 15c

Tetley's Teas
Mixed tea, India-Ceylon or Formosa Oolong; quarter pound or half pound lead packets; usually 60c and 65c a lb.; special, lb. 49c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
PEARL BARLEY	66c	29c
BEST QUALITY FARINA	58c	30c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	58c	30c
ROLLED OATMEAL	45c	24c
PEARL TAPIOCA	80c	41c
GRANULATED CORNMEAL	35c	18c

Ripe Olives
CAJON BRAND—selected California olives; doz., $1.14; 3 tall cans. 29c

Squire's Mild Sugar-Cured Hams, Pound, 17c

This is a favorable time to stock your larder for a couple of months to come. Here is offered THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE for less than you are asked to pay in your neighborhood store.
Thousands of thrifty housewives, in the light of their previous happy experience here, will heed this advice. Number yourself among them. Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb. 19c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $8.50; 10-lb. drum, $3.40; 3-lb. canister, $1; lb. 35c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $5.50; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c
EARLY JUNE PEAS—Fountain quality, sifted sweet peas; doz., $1.75; reg. 17c can. 15c
EASY-JELL—orange, lemon, raspberry, strawberry, cherry; doz., 59c; reg. 10c package. 5c

New Potatoes
The best selected in the market; bbl., $2.25; bushel, 60 lbs., 94c; peck, 15 lbs. 25c
PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality, imported from Marseilles, France; gallon can, $2.98; ½-gal. can, $1.65; quart can. 85c

National Biscuits
Red Label Graham, Social Teas, Afternoon Teas, Zwieback, Saltines or Nabisco Wafers; 6 reg. 10c packages, 47c; package. 8c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 19c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 22c
STAR OR PREMIUM BACON—lb. 30c
Swift's or Morris Sugar-cured hams. 17c

Fresh Fruits
PINEAPPLES—sweet, juicy fruit for preserving and dessert; doz., $1.10; each 10c
LARGE JUICY LEMONS—doz. 18c
CRAB APPLES—5-qt. basket. 38c

Teas for Icing
or for serving hot.
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green or black blended to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c

Hocks
Sweet-pickled, corned pig's; lb. 10c

SNOW MELLOW—for icing cakes, cake filling, meringues; 6 boxes, 45c; regular 25c box. 8c

Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FAMILY PATENT FLOUR—guaranteed equal to any higher price brand in the market; bbl. $7.75; ½-bbl., $4.05; ¼-bbl. bag. 98c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

East Fifty-seventh Street Plot Sold to Investor for a Private Garage.

MIDTOWN HOTELS LEASED

English Firm Buys Newark, N. J., Factory Site—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The realty market closed yesterday with a few scattering sales after a fairly active week, considering general market conditions. Several large deals are reported pending, however, and there is evidence of renewed activity among small investors, especially in Bronx and Queens Boroughs.

The total number of sales reported and not recorded in Manhattan last week was 14, as against 19 the previous week and 18 a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was 6, as compared with 4 the previous week and 6 a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated 8, as compared with 15 the previous week and 12 a year ago.

The total number of conveyances in Manhattan was 130, as against 135 the previous week, 28 having stated considerations totaling $786,525. Mortgages recorded last week number 81, involving $3,346,084, as against 65 the previous week, totaling $927,120.

From the Bronx 14 sales at private contract were reported, as against 13 the previous week and 5 a year ago.

The amount involved in Manhattan and Bronx auction sales last week was $994,492, compared with $708,755 the previous week, making a total for the year of $45,905,076. The figures for the corresponding week last year were $1,803,441, and the total from Jan. 1, 1914 to Aug. 8, 1914, was $27,151,550.

Deal in East Fifty-seventh Street.

Pease & Elliman sold for the Ess Eff Realty Company the three-story stable on plot 50 by 100.5 at 156 and 158 East Fifty-seventh Street, located 95 feet west of Third Avenue. The buyer will alter the building into a private garage at the expiration of the present leases.

Two Midtown Hotels Leased.

The Hotel Devon at 70 West Fifty-fifth Street, has been leased by Walton H. Marshall and Alfred G. Schmidhauser, both connected with the Hotel Vanderbilt. The Devon was recently renovated and was run for several years by T. H. & E. W. Harris.

William M. McCarthy, formerly connected with the Hotel Majestic, has taken a long lease of the Hotel Roland at 56 East Fifty-ninth Street. The place will be renovated. It has about 200 rooms.

Bronx Sales.

H. A. Douglas & Co. have sold for M. McLernon 141 West 188th Street, a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, on plot 33.3 by 111.8, near Fordham Road. This is one of a row of similar houses erected at that point by the McLernon Realty and Construction Company.

Long Island.

Frank Crowell has sold 12,000 square feet of ground facing Elm Street, Great Neck, L. I., for P. F. Macdonald of Manhattan to Marie A. Hahn of Great Neck. The property will be immediately improved with a high-class residence.

New Jersey.

The Punch Bowl Realty Company of Morris County, N. J., recently organized by Granville M. White, Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, and William V. S. Thorne, bought 131 acres of land from Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and five and one-third acres from the Mulford A. Hopping estate in Morris Township, N. J. The two purchases comprise all the land between the property of the Morris County Golf Club and Park Avenue, and between the Punch Bowl Hollow Road and the lands of Otto H. Kahn.

Lease to English Firm.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold for E. H. Harrison & Brother to S. Schein & Sons of London, England, the two-story brick factory building covering the larger part of the plot, 119 feet front with a depth of 200 feet, and having a frontage along the Morris Canal of 200 feet, known as 605 to 613 Third Street, Newark, N. J.

The Schein concern will manufacture rubber goods for physicians and medical purposes. It will employ about 150 hands. This is its first American factory. It has plants in London, Paris, and Antwerp.

Another Block Front Apartment on Park Avenue.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Ludwig for the construction of a twelve-story fireproof apartment house on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. It will have a frontage of 200.9 feet and a depth of 79 feet, with a façade of brick and limestone in French Renaissance style.

It will contain apartments of three, seven, and nine rooms on each floor, with the servants' bedroom on the entrance floor, and there will be four elevators. The Park Avenue Improvement Company, Inc., Harry Fischel, President, is the owner. Warren & Wetmore, the architects, have placed the cost at $700,000.

TALLEST BUILDING IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ZONE SECTION, TWENTY-TWO STORIES, COVERING EIGHTH AVENUE BLOCK FRONT

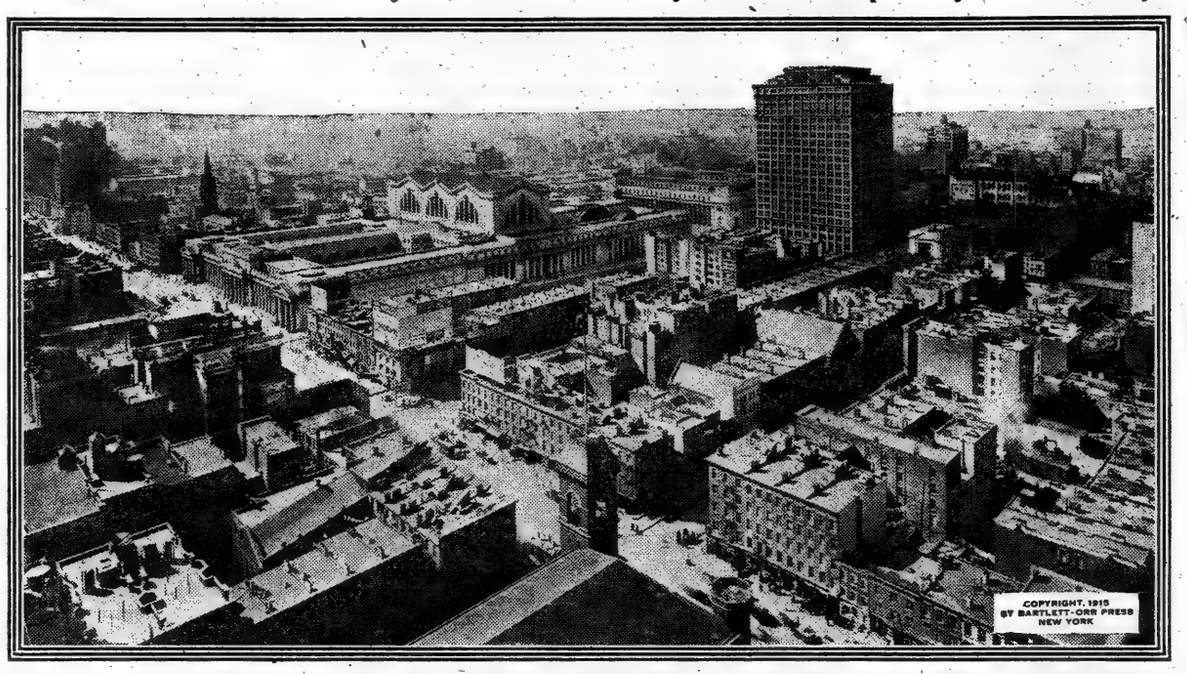
Enormous Structure for Printing Trades Opposite Post Office at Thirty-third Street—Financed by Prominent Realty Operator—Total Investment Will Approximate $3,500,000—Several Floors Already Leased—Ready for Occupancy Next May

WORK was started last week on the largest building operation undertaken in New York City this year. It will be a twenty-two-story structure, covering the entire Eighth Avenue block front on the west side from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street. Right in the heart of the Pennsylvania Station centre and directly opposite the new Post Office on Eighth Avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, this towering skyscraper will be the most ambitious building operation by private interests in the Penn zone section.

The size, combined with its central location and the character of several of the tenants already obtained for a number of floors, will virtually make this building the centre of the printing and allied trades in the new uptown headquarters, chiefly in the upper Chelsea district, from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street, west of Sixth Avenue.

The structure will be known as the Printing Crafts Building. The architect's plans, as filed a short time ago, estimated the cost at about $2,500,000. The land was held at $1,000,000, and the necessary financing has been arranged by a prominent real estate operator. The two noteworthy operations started this year which most nearly approach this Pennsylvania zone improvement are the sixteen-story office building on the old Hoffman House and Albemarle Hotel sites, representing a total investment of about $3,000,000, and the twelve-story structure under construction by Barnum & Everdell on the westerly Broadway block front between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, involving, with the land, from $3,000,000 to $3,250,000.

Contracts for the sale of the Eighth Avenue block were signed last December by Edward L. Larkin and other interests, and the sale was announced in January. The property fronts 197.6 on the avenue by 100 on each street. With the exception of two street parcels, 302 West Thirty-fourth Street and 303 West Thirty-third Street, it was held by the owners, Archibald D. Russell, Percy R. Pyne and Moses T. Pyne, at $1,000,000. They bought it from Robert E. Dowling in 1906 for a reported consideration of $725,000. Joseph P. Day negotiated the sale of the block front which was occupied by the old Haeger storage warehouse, and housewreckers began tearing down that structure last week. Title to the property has been taken in the name of the 461 Eighth Avenue Company.



Birdseye View of Pennsylvania Zone Centre Showing Printing Crafts Building as It Will Appear When Completed. Drawn to Scale by Bartlett-Orr Press.

In view of the fact that it has been very difficult to secure building loans for office or loft buildings this year, it was feared that an operation running into $3,500,000 could not be financed, particularly when it became known that Mr. Russell and his associates wanted to be paid off in cash before the building loan could become a lien on their property.

In the meantime Brett & Goode, as agents of the building, received so many encouraging applications from large printing firms as to lead them to announce that, if completion could be guaranteed by May 1, 1916, they felt confident of renting all the available space, about 500,000 square feet, from the plans. Leases have already been signed with the Bartlett-Orr Press, the Eugene C. Lewis Company, Rogers & Co., Edgar Printing and Stationery Company, and two other firms. The space taken by these companies includes the twenty-second, or studio, floor, the twenty-first, twentieth, twelfth, and eleventh floors, part of the third floor, and a ground-floor store—a total area of 130,000 square feet. A price of $15,000 per floor was asked for, and it is understood that the five tenants paid close to this figure. The leases are for twenty-year terms from May 1, 1916, and these aggregate rentals approximate $1,700,000.

The Bartlett-Orr Press will occupy all of the twenty-first and part of the twenty-second floor. The company has been on West Twenty-fifth Street for the last nine years. It was the first one of the printing establishments to break away from the old Brooklyn Bridge district and its removal from Rose Street to Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street in 1906 was the forerunner of the uptown migration of the trade. The Eugene C. Lewis Company is at 218 William Street, near the Brooklyn Bridge. Rogers & Co. are now at 9 to 15 Murray Street.

The Brett & Goode Company states that the thirteenth to nineteenth floors have been set aside for office occupancy. It is planned to make the building the headquarters of the various trade organizations and space for meeting rooms has been set aside on one of the upper floors. Owing to the strength of the floors, designed to carry a load of 250 pounds to the square foot, it will be possible to set up and operate printing presses within the offices.

Special care has been given to the design of the steel and an elaborate system of bracing will be installed in order that tenants on the office floors, and particularly the engraving departments on the twenty-second floor, may be absolutely guaranteed against vibration.

The façade of this building will be of rough gray stone up to the fourth story and of plain gray face brick above, with band courses of white terra cotta at the fourth and seventeenth floors and a line of pillars extending from the seventeenth to the twentieth floors. The design is in harmony with the Pennsylvania Station and the General Post Office. As it fronts on three streets, with an assurance of permanent light on the fourth side over low buildings, it will exhibit a finished appearance from all directions.

HARD PROBLEM IN OLD RESTRICTIONS

Inconsistencies in Legal Decisions Have Only Added to the Difficulties.

SOME ABSURDITIES CITED

Realty Committee Calls the Situation Paradoxical—Hardship to Owners.

The history of building restrictions in New York City furnishes a long series of interesting as well as troublesome cases in the law courts, contributing in many cases to the annoyance of building operators and frequently leading to the abandonment of large projected improvements. The subject has recently been carefully investigated by a committee of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests composed of A. T. Sieker, Chairman; Edmund L. Baylies, Henry R. Chittick, Walter Lindner, and Alfred C. Reeves. The object of the investigation was to reach some reasonable working basis whereby the difficulties of the restrictive covenants might be lessened, but the committee virtually admits the impossibility by plainly saying: "It is impossible at present to lay down any rules for the guidance of the real estate fraternity on this subject, and hence the problem of restrictive covenants in this city is paradoxical, a problem almost without a solution."

A résumé of the committee's report is a statement of facts clearly demonstrating what are termed many inconsistencies in the legal decisions.

Thus, apartment houses are permitted in the face of private house restrictions in the Murray Hill tract; on Twentieth Street, Manhattan, on West Seventy-eighth Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue; on 140th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, but a three-family house may not be used as such on Sedgwick Avenue and Undercliff Avenue in the Bronx; a private house cannot be used as a sanitarium in Brooklyn nor can a private garage be built on the same lot in White Plains. A tenement house may be erected despite a private-house covenant in Brooklyn but not on Tenth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan. A private house may be altered into an undertaking establishment on Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street; into a dressmaking shop on West Twenty-fourth Street; but not into a business building on West Fortieth Street, and neither may a dressmaker hang out a sign on West Fifty-second Street.

A nurses' home may be erected on Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, a livery stable may be maintained among the flats on East 139th Street, an apartment hotel is permitted on Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, but to bake bread and cake in a baker's oven on the Southern Boulevard will be enjoined. To maintain a resin refinery in the Erie Basin section of Brooklyn is a nuisance, but the elevated railroad in the Bronx is permitted. A twelve-story loft building may be set out to the building line in violation of a set-back agreement on Twenty-sixth Street, Manhattan, but woe betide him who sets out a one-story shed on set-back space in Brooklyn. An automobile station at Broadway and Eighty-first Street amounts to a wrong use, but a garage in a private-house neighborhood is all right in Flatbush.

"All this is bad and discouraging to those who deal in real estate and those who are called upon to advise owners and investors," says the committee.

"Here we have violated covenants galore and covenants respected, we have the courts allowing violations but calling the covenants incumbrances and allowing rejections because of them. Is there a remedy, such as the remedy now being attempted by a number of lawyers? This is exemplified by action now pending affecting property at Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue in which the Dime Savings Bank brought all the owners of a restricted area into court on an allegation that a covenant restricting that property to private houses was antiquated, and should be removed as a cloud on its title. Similar actions are pending as to properties on Fifty-seventh Street east and 105th Street west.

"A further theory has been urged to the effect that inasmuch as New York is a city where trade and tenements come close to residences and a block of privacy is often surrounded by business, it may be well to recognize a block as a distinct entity, separate and apart from its surrounding squares and bring actions to remove covenants as to separate blocks."

New Building for Hampton Shops.

The steady northward expansion of high-class commercial trade in the Fifth Avenue centre, above Forty-second Street, is shown in the eleven-story business structure now under construction at 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. For many years the well-known Cutler School for Boys was located there. The new structure is being erected by the Hampton Shops, now at 34 West Thirty-second Street, furniture dealers. The style of the building is Gothic. The seventh floor will be devoted to a series of living rooms, dining rooms, libraries and sleeping rooms, furnished in the style of different periods.

DEMAND $100,000 REDUCTION IN LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEASE

Joint Conference of Public Service Commission and Board of Estimate to Consider the Matter—Transit Associations Present Strong Arguments for Acceptance of Lease at Reduced Rental—Increase in Taxes the First Year Will Pay Entire Rental.

At a conference last Wednesday between George McAneny, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, members of the Public Service Commission and Borough President Connelly, arguments in favor of the leasing of the Long Island tracks for the operation of dual subway trains from Corona to College Point, Whitestone, and Little Neck were submitted by representatives of the North Shore Transit Association and the Third Ward Rapid Transit League.

Mr. McAneny stated that he recognized that the Third Ward was entitled to rapid transit, and he would be disposed to favorably consider the railroad company's proposition, provided satisfactory terms could be agreed upon, intimating that a large reduction from the $250,000 rental demanded by the railroad company would have to be made before the proposition would receive the approval of the city authorities.

The brief submitted in favor of the railroad proposition was as follows:

"The North Shore Transit Association and the Third Ward Rapid Transit League take the liberty of submitting for your consideration the following memoranda relative to the proposition now being considered by the Public Service Commission, involving the leasing of the tracks, facilities, and right of way over that portion of the North Shore branch of the Long Island Railroad extending from the J. C. tower, west of the junction on the Flushing meadows, to Whitestone Landing and to Little Neck, a distance of about ten and one-half miles, through the major portion of the developed section of the Third Ward of Queens Borough.

"Under the dual plan or system of rapid transit service an elevated line was provided for, extending in Queens Borough easterly as far as Albertus Avenue, Corona, terminating there. This line has been constructed to that point. No provision whatever has as yet been made for the extension of such rapid transit service east of Corona.

"The Third Ward of Queens Borough comprises an area of approximately 22,000 acres, nearly equal in size to the entire Borough of the Bronx. It has a population in excess of 60,000. It has an assessed valuation of $70,000,000, and pays an annual tax of $1,350,000. It is an ideal location for the construction of single family dwellings of the moderate class, and the only section of the city where land values are still such as to permit of the ownership of an individual home at moderate cost, within the financial limits of many who would gladly enjoy the benefits of a suburban home were the cost thereof and access thereto within their means.

"There is nowhere in the entire city any such extent in area, in population, or in assessed valuation that has not been in some measure provided with rapid transit service at a 5-cent fare, enabling the citizens of this great city to reach the business or working centre for a single fare and within reasonable time. The cost of transportation to and from the various sections in the Third Ward of Queens Borough is and has been such as make living within that territory prohibitive to the man of moderate means and with a moderate salary. Particularly is this true where there be more than one member of the family who must needs travel from home to business.

"The cost at present, including what in most instances is necessary, via, car fare from the terminal at Pennsylvania Station to and from the office or shop, is from 37 cents to 41 cents per day to those who commute; the single fare one way from 35 cents to 53 cents, and the excursion rate from 55 cents to 84 cents. That this condition has created an embargo upon building within this territory is evidenced by the fact that out of some 3,300 purchasers from one of the larger developers, who have paid 91 per cent. of the total cost of their plots, less than 10 per cent. have built thereon, the reason given being that the cost of transportation to and from the home, if so erected, was too great a burden.

"A definite promise was made quite some time ago that if certain moneys could be released there would be appropriated therefrom an amount sufficient to extend the elevated line from Corona, its present terminus, to Main Street, Flushing, at Amity Street, the estimated expenditure required therefor being, we understand, approximately $1,250,000. The construction of this extension would be for a considerable distance over or through the Flushing meadows, and a bridge carrying the road across Flushing Creek, would be necessary; likewise the widening of Amity Street in Flushing.

"The bridge across the creek would have to be a draw, not less than twenty-four feet in the clear above mean high water. The foundation work across Flushing meadows would of necessity be troublesome and expensive, and it may well be that the cost would very greatly exceed the estimate above expressed. As to the time required for this construction of the elevated lines, and of the bridge, and the widening of Amity Street, several years at best must elapse before such proposed service could be inaugurated.

"The construction of the suggested extension from Corona, connecting at or near J. C. tower on the meadows, can be done, we are assured, for $360,000, and if now authorized can be completed at or about the time the general transit lines in Queens are connected up and service inaugurated thereon. The saving of approximately $900,000 in cost; a saving of surely not less than two years in time, and, in one instance, providing service only so far as Main Street, Flushing; in the other instance, providing service throughout the entire Third Ward, and to all of the existing centres or communities therein and at the lesser cost.

"It has been plainly stated by the city authorities that even if the construction of an extension from Corona to Main Street, Flushing, was undertaken, further extension of the line, east of that point, could not be undertaken for years to come, hence all the rest of the great territory comprising the Third Ward of Queens Borough, all the rest of the taxable values therein, all the rest of the communities that have developed in that section, would be deprived of any benefit accruing from the enormous outlay now being made for general rapid transit purposes throughout the city, although required to contribute to any burden which the interest upon the bonded indebtedness created for such rapid transit service may impose, and to any deficit in operation thereof, in equal proportion with the other communities deriving direct benefit therefrom.

"The construction of an extension to Flushing Main Street would bring about changes in business conditions, and values there, existing centres created originally by the establishment of the two stations, Flushing Main Street and Flushing Bridge Street, and built up by the maintenance thereof, would naturally be injuriously affected and depreciation would necessarily result.

"In no way except by the proposed plan of extending the rapid transit service over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company can the various sections of the Third Ward beyond Main Street, Flushing, such as Upper Flushing, Murray Hill, Broadway, Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, and Little Neck, on the one branch, and Flushing Bridge Street, College Point, Malba, Whitestone, and Whitestone Landing on the other, be provided with rapid transit service until such time as the financiers of the city will permit of the construction of further extensions, and that doubtless it will be at least five to ten years before the line might be extended even so far as Bayside; certainly ten to twenty years before such extensions could be had to Whitestone and to Little Neck. And even then some of the communities, such as College Point, Malba, and Whitestone Landing could not be taken care of other than by independent lines at enormous expense.

"The rental suggested by the Long Island Railroad Company, viz., $250,000, may be, doubtless is, considerably in excess of the fair rental value of the leasehold offered. We are not sufficiently informed to express a definite opinion with regard to the amount of rental that would be fair. It is submitted, however, that in determining the question of rental there should be taken into consideration not only the value of the property to be leased, not only the present and probable increase in the earning capacity thereof, but the very great benefit that would accrue both to the communities to be served thereby and to the city, in the way of increased revenue resulting from the enhancement in assessed valuations.

"More than this, there should likewise be taken into consideration the inevitable reduction in assessed valuations due to the depreciation in realty values throughout the Third Ward of Queens Borough in the event no provision be made for rapid transit service to that section, while practically every other section of the city is being, in some measure, provided with rapid transit service and at a single 5 cent fare. In this connection we submit that we have the right to ask that comparison be made with the capital expenditure and the interest charge imposed by the construction of various extensions in different sections of the city already authorized and in some instances practically completed.

"The estimated cost of the White Plains Avenue line is $4,119,000, the interest upon which, at 5 per cent., would be $205,950. The estimated cost of the Jerome Avenue line is $7,745,000, and the annual interest charge on that, at 5 per cent., will be $387,250. The Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue line is estimated to cost $16,156,000, with an annual interest charge of $807,800. All these lines are in the Borough of The Bronx, the aggregate capital expenditure is $28,020,000, and the aggregate annual interest charge, at 5 per cent., is $1,401,000, and this in addition to the expenditures already made in the Borough of The Bronx, prior to the construction of these extensions.

"The Eastern Parkway line in Brooklyn is estimated to cost $10,820,000, with an annual interest charge of $541,000 per year, while the Fourth Avenue Subway is estimated to cost $21,321,000, upon which the annual interest payment will be $1,066,050.

"Besides these figures the request for a capital expenditure of $360,000, an annual rental of, say, $150,000, whereby an area almost equal in extent to that of the Bronx would be provided with rapid transit service, seems so modest as to scarcely necessitate the time given to this discussion thereof.

"The saving, that is to say the difference between the cost of the extension of the line from Corona to Main and Amity Streets, Flushing, which has already been practically promised, and the cost of the suggested connection with the Long Island Railroad, viz., some $900,000, would provide the entire rental at, say, $150,000 per year, over a period of seven or eight years, interest on the sum saved being, of course, included in this calculation.

"The increase in assessed valuations in the Bronx was at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the first six years following the installation of the subway service. We contend that the ratio of increase in the Third Ward of Queens Borough following the inauguration of rapid transit service over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad will at least equal the per cent. or ratio of increase that followed in the Bronx.

"It is not unreasonable to say that the increase will be greater, but, assuming that it be no greater, the actual increase in income from ordinary taxation, based upon 20 per cent. per annum increase in assessed values, would mean the first year $270,000 per annum, or nearly twice the annual rental computed at the rate of $150,000 per year, and at the expiration of five years $1,350,000 increase in annual income from taxation, or nearly ten times such suggested annual rental. Reduce this by one-half, consider that the increase will be but 10 per cent. per annum, and at the expiration of five years that increased income from general taxation will be $675,000, or nearly five times such suggested rental.

"Instead of being in any sense a burden upon the city at large, the proposition will of necessity result in a profit to the city. Nowhere else in the entire city is it possible, we submit, to provide rapid transit service to the extent of ten and one-half miles in length to a community of more than 60,000 people, an assessed valuation of $70,000,000 paying annual tax of $1,350,000 at the present time, by a capital expenditure of but $360,000.

"The construction of a city-owned line, an extension from Corona, providing service to the same territory that will be provided for if a lease be made with the Long Island Railroad Company (excluding College Point, which cannot be provided for except by such a lease) would cost, including land damage, approximately $6,000,000, the interest upon which, at 5 per cent., would be $300,000, to which of course would have to be added allowance for depreciation, to say nothing of the amortization.

"If the same service can be furnished to the same communities through the medium of a lease with the Long Island Railroad Company, at a rental of approximately one-half that sum, the city has made a most excellent bargain, has avoided the necessity of any substantial capital expenditure, will have provided rapid transit service for a very considerable area, and will have made an investment that must of necessity be returned many times over in increased valuations and increased income by way of taxation thereon. A very considerable number of people, some 60,000 at the present time, an assessed valuation of $70,000,000, in all fairness entitled to participation to some extent in the benefits flowing from rapid transit service now being furnished through the city, will have been reasonably provided for and at a merely nominal cost.

"We insist that the Third Ward of Queens Borough is entitled to fair treatment in the matter of rapid transit service; that the taxpayers and residents there have a right to share in the benefit to accrue from rapid transit service throughout the city, as well as in the burdens imposed thereby. The latter they must assume, the former rests with the public officials having control of the subject.

"We respectfully submit that the proposition of the Long Island Railroad Company should be given favorable consideration, and upon terms fair alike to the city and to the company, and to the communities to be served, an agreement should be promptly arranged and progressed to early consummation.

"North Shore Transit Association, John W. Rapp, President; Clinton T. Roe, Vice President; Frederic Storm, Secretary; Laurence B. Halleran, Treasurer. Executive Committee (John M. Riehle, Chairman) Third Ward Rapid Transit League, Rodman Richardson, President.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

36th St., 137 East. $480-$510.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., 270 East. $500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
55th St., 18 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
61st St., 53 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

TWO ROOMS.

9th St., Washington Square, 62. $900.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
28th St., 137 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
37th St., Lexington Av., 287. $600-$750.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
40th St., Madison Av., 274. $730-$900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
48th St., Madison Av., 414. $900-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
48th St., 15 East. $1,000-$1,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
48th St., 18 East. $800-$1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
48th St., 20 East. $680-$840.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 9 East. $860-$900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 15 East. $780-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 26 East. $600-$1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 28 East. $600-$660.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
49th St., 36 East. $600-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 28 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
67th St., 319 East. $1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., 128 East. $420-$800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
61st St., 53 East. $1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Madison Av., 691. $450-$720.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
68th St., 33 East. $750.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., Lexington Av., 930. $480-$800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

THREE ROOMS.

18th St., 105 East. $540-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 39 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., Lexington Av., 287. $1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
41st St., 46-48 East. $1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
46th St., 148 East. $660-$1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 28 East. $1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
53d St., Madison Av., 691. $1,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
57th St., 19 East. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
58th St., 16 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
61st St., 53 East. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., Madison Av., 691. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
63d St., 33 East. $2,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
72d St., Park Av., 755. $1,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 141 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
79th St., 205 East. $200.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

68th St., 59 East. $600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
74th St., 114 East. $250-$300.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av.
75th St., 103 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 201 East. $300-$350.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av.
79th St., 205 East. $300-$350.
Schindler & Lieber, 1,393 3d Av.
82d St., 122 East. $760-$1,080.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 103 East. $1,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
163d St., S. W. Cor. 3d Av. and Fox. $180.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Corner Simpson St. $480.
A. Arent Company, on premises.

FIVE ROOMS.

15th St., 103 East. $540-$900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
19th St., 234 East. $600.
A. H. Boddicker, owner on premises.
53d St., 1 East. $1,400-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 118 East. $1,450.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 102 East. $1,080-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 323 East. $200-$250.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 Third Av.
163d St., S. W. Cor. Fox St. $408.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Longfellow Av., 1,161. $936.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Corner Simpson St. $600.
A. Arent Co., on premises.
163d St., West Farms Rd, 1156. $360.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.

SIX ROOMS.

18th St., 148 East. $660.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
27th St., 39 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
28th St., 247 Fifth Av. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 144 East. $1,500-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
69th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,600-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave.
71st St., 134 East. $1,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Ave., at 42d. $2,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., 202 East. $400.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av.
81st St., 75 East. $900.
J. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
82d St., 122 East. $760.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., 171 East. $540-$570.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,100-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
87th St., 56 East. $720-$750.
T. Mandel, 57 East 87th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,108. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., Park Av., 1,228. $360-$408.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
163d St., 960 East. $384.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Corner Fox St. $540.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Hunt's Point Av., 819-875. $372.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Corner Simpson St. $660.
A. Arent Company, on premises.
163d St., Kelly St., 932. $432.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 2d Av., 175. $900-$1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,080-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., 115 East. $1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 122 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 43 East. $2,400-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., 45 East. $2,200-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
63d St., Park Av., 571. $1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
74th St., Park Av., 784. $1,650-$1,700.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,700-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., $421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 102 East. $1,080-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 323 East. $200-$250.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 Third Av.
163d St., S. W. Cor. Fox St. $408.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Longfellow Av., 1,161. $936.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Corner Simpson St. $600.
A. Arent Co., on premises.
163d St., West Farms Rd, 1156. $360.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.

EIGHT ROOMS.

18th St., 148 East. $660.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
27th St., 39 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
28th St., 247 Fifth Av. $2,400-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 144 East. $1,500-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
69th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,600-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave.
71st St., 134 East. $1,100.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., Park Av., 42. $2,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
78th St., 202 East. $400.
Schindler & Liebler, 1,393 3d Av.
81st St., 75 East. $900.
J. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
82d St., 122 East. $760.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., 171 East. $540-$570.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,100-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
87th St., 56 East. $720-$750.
T. Mandel, 57 East 87th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,108. $456.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., Park Av., 1,228. $360-$408.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
163d St., 960 East. $384.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Corner Fox St. $540.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.
163d St., Hunt's Point Av., 819-875. $372.
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163d St., Corner Simpson St. $660.
A. Arent Company, on premises.
163d St., Kelly St., 932. $432.
A. Arent Company, 1,014 East 163d St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 2d Av., 175. $900-$1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
27th St., 39-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
35th St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,080-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $2,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., 115 East. $1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 122 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 43 East. $2,400-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
62d St., 45 East. $2,200-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
63d St., Park Av., 571. $1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
74th St., Park Av., 784. $1,650-$1,700.
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76th St., 122 East. $1,700-$2,200.
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76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 102 East. $1,080-$1,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
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163d St., Corner Simpson St. $600.
A. Arent Co., on premises.
163d St., West Farms Rd, 1156. $360.
A. Arent Co., 1,014 East 163d St.

SIX

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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The property is right near the L. I. R. R. station, right near the ocean and within walking distance of Far Rockaway. Of course, the prices were ridiculously low. Some of the best was bought "for a turn" and can still be had for much less than actual value.

We have opened an office right on the property, Cor. Lincoln & Dickerson Aves. If you have a few dollars saved for a rare investment or homesite, here is a war-time opportunity, which you can't afford to miss. Take a day off this week-end. Come and study this proposition—consider and compare. You can reach only one conclusion.

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'Phone 3070 Far Rock.

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HENRY C. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, Will Sell at Public Auction

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12th, at 12 o'clock at

L. I. Real Estate Auction Sales Rooms, Queens Plaza Court Building, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City

TWO DESIRABLY LOCATED LOTS Near Bridge Plaza, **LONG ISLAND CITY**

One Lot Southwest Corner of BEEBEE AVE. and PROSPECT ST., 25x100.

One Lot south side of PAYNTAR AVE., 125 ft. west of CRESCENT ST., 25x100.

These Lots are within 3 MINUTES' WALK of the Queensboro Bridge and admirably situated for immediate improvement. Good Schools and Improved Streets. In zone of all Transit Lines. Only 50 per cent. cash required. Sale positive. Titles insured.

Maps, Terms and Particulars of the Auctioneer, 152 FULTON AVENUE, L. I. CITY.

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202 and 204 East 100th St. MUST Be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

Next Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

A 5-story basement and sub-basement brick factory, on a lot 28 x 100 x irreg. Ready for immediate occupancy.

VERY LIBERAL TERMS. INSPECT AT ONCE.

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'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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See

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Minutes from **Municipal Building on**

Sea Beach Subway

"The Finest Subway in the World."

Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses,

All ready to move into.

Prices $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.

Phone 2552 Cort.

Take local trains leaving from Municipal Building, (City Hall, N. Y.,) and get off at 20th Ave. Station.

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CRAFTSMAN HOMES

$5,500 WITH GARAGE

Open fireplace, steam heat, parquet floors, electric lights, etc. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.

High-class restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICE $4,700.

What You Pay for Your Apartment Will Buy This Home at

LITTLE NECK HILLS

Borough of Queens, New York City.

27 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.

$39 a month and a small initial payment will buy for you this pretty stucco home, built on a large corner plot, in a beautiful park, surrounded by magnificent trees.

The house has every modern improvement, living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, steam heat.

It is situated on one of the highiest points in Long Island, right near the Sound, in the 3d Ward, Borough of Queens. Here you can have bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis.

Let us show you photographs and diagrams of this house. Write to

Joseph P. Day Sales Agent.

Office on premises. City Office, 31 Nassau St.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Louis Israelson

Tel. And. 3540. **398 W. 145th St.** At St. Nicholas Av.

Conservative management of Apartment House property.

HIGHEST CREDENTIALS.

Now is the time to make a change.

BELOW GROUND VALUE. A PRIVATE DWELLING,

88th St., West End Ave., Riverside Drive, four story, new plumbing, parquet floors, &c.; savings bank mortgage $20,000, at 5 per cent., due 1918. PHILIPS, 72d St. and Columbus Av.

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869 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Four-story detached brownstone dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; one block from subway; beautiful view of Hudson and Palisades; genuine bargain. A. H. Woods, 236 West 42d St. Telephone 4165 Bryant.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSES FOR RENT

White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bronxville, Tarrytown, Philipse Manor, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Yonkers, Peekskill

Cut out this ad., check section desired, and mail us. State number rooms desired.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION

Country Life Exposition, GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

SCARSDALE.

The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements; sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x170) ½ acre or more.

Six plots sold for immediate improvement. **Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.**

Also other residential properties in the Scarsdale vicinity for rent or sale at attractive prices and terms.

JOSEPH ELSENER,

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FOUR HOUSES REMAIN.

In the closing out sale of Battle Hill Park, White Plains, but four houses remain, one of seven rooms, two of eight rooms, and one of ten rooms. They are all well built, modern, attractive, and provided with all improvements; located in the most desirable, moderate priced settlement in White Plains. They will be disposed of at once for any reasonable offer. M. H. BARRY, 4 Martine Avenue, White Plains. Tel. White Plains 1160 or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

BARGAIN.

Remodeled Colonial Farmhouse, 7 sleeping rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors, hot water heat; electricity; SEVEN ACRES of high ground; quantities of fruit, asparagus bed, shade trees; fine view of Sound.

PRICE ONLY $25,000.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,

192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE and vicinity

Unique **HOMES** large Modern and small **FOR SALE OR RENT AND FOR SALE**

Prices unusually attractive

Several desirable exchanges offered—for Farms, Country Places and N. Y. City Properties.

★O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY★

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; near Sleepy Hollow Club; tennis courts, swimming pool, shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths; garage, gardener's cottage, barn, other buildings; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

PELHAM MANOR FOR SALE NEW STUCCO HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, PARQUET FLOORS, OPEN FIREPLACES; LOT 75x100. RENT $1,000 PER YEAR.

CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1655W. Pelham, N. Y.

A sacrifice at $13,000 to close estate **NEW ROCHELLE**

Beautiful modern stucco home, 10 rooms, 2 master's baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, nearly ½ acre.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Winter Country Home.

Ten rooms, 3 baths; about 2 acres; magnificent views over surrounding country; elevation 300 feet; rocky, rolling, wooded country; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; lawns, gardens, shrubbery; best of golf, tennis, schools, churches; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Edward F. Wynne, 334 5th Av. Tel. Madison Square 3908.

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Attractive new stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds; station 5 minutes; high elevation; for sale at bargain, easy terms, or for rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

22 EAST 42ND ST.

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Best residential park, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazza; two-car garage, man's room; spacious grounds, shade trees, abundant shrubbery; price $21,000; might rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

22 EAST 42ND ST.

NEW CHESTER HILL HOUSE

Builders anxious to sell attractive house. Beautiful and convenient section; 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; large bedrooms; many unusual features. Ready Sept. 1st. $11,500, terms easy. ANDERSON REALTY CO., near New Haven Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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A CHARMING STUCCO RESIDENCE

Containing four family bedrooms and one servant's room, two baths, large attic, sleeping porch, veranda, balcony, entrance hall, handsome living room, dining room and kitchen, on an exceptionally attractive plot.

Price $13,500

Other houses now ready, from $10,000 up. At New York's Most Beautiful Suburb

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It combines every advantage of city and country.

How to Reach Park Hill

Take Subway to 242d St., then trolley direct to Park Hill; or take Elevated to 155th St. and Putnam division to Park Hill. Continuous service.

Office at property open every day.

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35 Minutes from Grand Central High Class Improvements 5 Minutes' Walk to Station

$4,000 HOME

SEVEN rooms and tile bath. Built on any plot, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

The property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots. Some Sound views.

Our architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up.

Hundreds of plans & photos at our office Send for illustrated booklet, giving details.

CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS 30 East 42d St., N. Y. 'PHONE, 7327—MURRAY HILL

Six-Room Semi-Bungalow

in Westchester County. Steam heat, electric light, large veranda, fireplace; on 5,000 square feet of land. Street fully improved; eight minutes to depot; attractive in every respect. City, fire and police protection; mail delivery; school in plain view from house, five minutes away. Commutation, $5.60; 35 minutes from 42d St. $1,500 cash, $27.50 per month pays taxes, insurance, interest and payments on principal and mortgage. C. C. MULLALLY, Room 3050, Grand Central Terminal, or Nepperhan Station, Yonkers, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Distinctive home of 9 rooms and 2 baths, now being built. Hollow tile and stucco. Finest materials and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. Will complete to suit purchaser's ideas. On large corner plot overlooking the water; 3 blocks from station at

MALBA ON-THE-SOUND

26 minutes from Penna. Station at 7th Ave. & 33d St., N. Y. Frequent electric trains; all-year homes, $9,000 to $20,000; choice plots with water view. Reasonable prices. Convenient terms. A refined community for those who love both the water and the rolling country. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, country club. BOOKLET NO. 2 SENT UPON REQUEST.

MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION.

Associated with **Realty Trust**

60 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

For Rent, 18 Mins. from Herald Sq.

New Brick Houses. Colonial architecture; 4 to 6 bedrooms; ample closets in each room; wall safe; living room with open fireplace; dining room, French doors; pantry, kitchen, laundry, store room; steam heat; separate hot water heater; 1 and 2 tiled bathrooms; gas and electric light; lawn, shrubs, flowers, 20-foot wide roadway in rear for autos and tradesmen.

See agent, 54 Middletown St., between Shelton and Willett, 2 blocks north of L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica. Take train from Pennsylvania R. R. Station, 7th Ave. & 33d St., Manhattan; or from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn; or trolley from 59th St. Bridge, Manhattan.

RENT ON YEARLY LEASE $50.00 TO $65.00 PER MONTH.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

SMALL FARM, $1,600.

$75 DOWN—$8 MONTHLY.

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SEND FOR PHOTO and FULL DETAILS of this HANDSOME PROPERTY; high elevation, commanding view; State road; beautiful shade, shrubbery, lawn, winding drives; new modern dwelling, 10 rooms, two bathrooms, hardwood oak floors, open fireplace, handsome lighting fixtures; every city convenience; large stable, stone cellar, carriage houses, garage, modern poultry buildings; five acres garden land, fruited with nearly 500 full bearing peach and pear trees, now loaded with fruit; long frontage; everything modern; any one wishing a strictly high-grade property should investigate this; one of the most beautiful estates in Vineland, N. J.; PRICE $8,500; part cash. BRAY & MACGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, VINVELAND, N. J. Write or call for photo and details, also our illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

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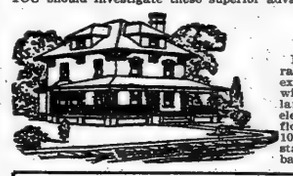

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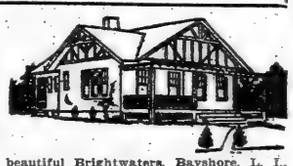

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8, 9 and 10 Rooms—3 Tiled Baths (With Showers)

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THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

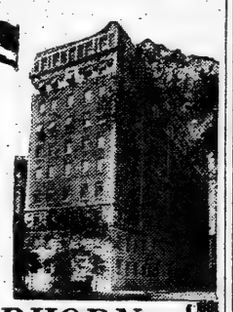
THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St.
East of Broadway.

The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

Phone Bryant 7848, or write

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street
Representatives on Premises.

7-8-9 and 10 Rooms, Foyer and 3 Baths



THE SCHERMERHORN

Madison Avenue
Entire Block, 82d to 83d Streets

Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 West 45th St.
TELEPHONE, BRYANT—7848.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

EDINBORO
Corner Elevator Apartment,
203 West 103rd St., Near Subway Station
7-8 rooms and bath.
$500 to $840.
Elevator, private phone; all large, light rooms, electric lights.

BELVEDERE COURT
536 W. 112th St., Near Broadway
4-6-7 rooms and bath.
$420 to $900.
Elevator, private phone, plenty closet room, electric light.

THE HUGUENOT
526-532 W. 112th St., Near Broadway
5-6 rooms and bath.
$400-$600.
Electric light, private phone; convenient 110th St. Sub. and "L" Stations. Apply to Supt., Premises, or

L. SEGAL,
31 East 31st Street.
Tel. Madison Square 3319.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rentals, $1,300 up.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

---

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE. BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

$55-$70, at 91st St. Subway,
2,465-9 B'way, six-room elevator Apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or 'phone John—2429.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection.

North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Leases Made Now from October 1st.

LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

Audrey Hall
575 WEST 172d ST.,
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT, SHORT WALK TO 168TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
VERY MODERATE RENTS

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Extra Large, Light.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — **8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths** — **$2,700 to $4,300**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — **7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,500**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — **8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,900**
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet.
See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY @ 71st ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS
302 West 87th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
Fireproof Construction.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, Two Apartments on each floor.
Including 2 Maids' Rooms and Ten Closets.
Master's chamber, with private bath.
Rent $2,200.
4 Rooms and Bath. Ground Floor.
Leases from October first.
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess)
Supt. on Premises.
Tel., 6040—Schuyler.

7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56th St.
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, light seven, eight, and nine room apartments; electric lights, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The following apartments to lease in new FIREPROOF HOUSES, at most reasonable rents. Under owner's direct management.

115 West 71st St.
Near Broadway.
4 Rooms & bath $750 up
7 " 3 baths 1,500 up

41 West 83d St.
Near Central Park West.
5 Rooms & bath $900 up
6 " 2 baths 1,400 up

46 West 83d St.
Near Central Park West.
6 Rooms & bath $1,200
7 " 2 baths 1,400

35 West 82d St.
Near Central Park West.
5 Rooms $850 up
6 " 1,200

419 W. 114th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
4 Rooms $720
6 " 900
Also Ground Floor Doctor's Apt.

Apply to Supts. on premises, or 'Phone OWNER, 8433 Schuyler.

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9706—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 58th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue, Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 113th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.

For Lease

8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cathedral Parkway (110th Street) Near Broadway

4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up

Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.

Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Roxborough
251 West 92d Street,
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
A modern Apartment Building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and soundproof construction, with every possible convenience.
Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths
Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1,600 to $2,100.
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway.
Telephone, 7475—Cort.

THE COSMOS
167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians
EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices.
2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room.
Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service.
Suites, $1,200 per annum.
One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
F. R. Wood—W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler—8800.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rentals, $1,500 up.

166 WEST 87TH ST.
Only two Apartments to let—
One of 4 rooms and bath with large foyer, $850.
One of 5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

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325 WEST 83D ST.
THE DEVONSHIRE,
Close to Riverside.
7 ROOMS & BATH $780 to $1,000
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

---

2 WEST 83RD STREET
Corner High-Grade Elevator House
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Duplex Apartment, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800.
Also 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

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320 West 87th St.
High Class Fireproof Apartment,
10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500, to $3,000.
Most refined and delightful Apartments. In high-class private house neighborhood.

749 West End Av.
High Class Apartment House,
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths. $1,500 to $1,900.
5 rooms, foyer, 1 bath. $1,000 to $1,300.
Light on all four sides.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 West 72d St.

57th St., 322-328 West
High Class Elevator Apartments.
Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service.
8 $1000
Naughtin & Co., 2,650 B'way. Rivr—1146

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141 Cathedral Parkway
110th St., 7th Ave.
High-class elevator apartments; eight large, light rooms; two apartments to 75 ft.; face Park south; excellent transit facilities.
$1,100 UP.

A Roomy, Comfortable City Home of the Older Type

Five of the houses under our management are of an older type, built when comfort, large rooms and a certain homelike atmosphere were important considerations. The size of the rooms and the moderate rentals more than compensate for the absence of certain things found in the newest apartments.

All of these are elevator apartments, and all have unusual closet and pantry space, with in many cases particularly large kitchens. Some of them have real open fireplaces.

A great many of the tenants have lived in the same apartments since these houses were built, but changing conditions necessarily result in a few vacancies at this time every year.

Three of the houses in question are located on the West Side, between Broadway and the River, and two of them are located in the old and fashionable residence section of Brooklyn, known as the Heights, directly opposite Wall Street and overlooking the East River.

We have selected these five older houses from those under our management because we feel that there are a good many people in New York who will appreciate comforts such as found in an old home, and because we give such close attention to the care of these houses that we know exactly what we have to offer to a prospective tenant. Those in Manhattan are three minutes' walk from the Seventy-ninth Street Subway station, and those in Brooklyn are four minutes' walk from Borough Hall station.

4 to 11 rooms.
One, two and three baths.
$600 to $2,700.

In Manhattan:
391 West End Avenue (near 79th St.)
495 West End Avenue (S. W. Cor. 84th St.)
250 West 82nd Street (S. W. Cor. Broadway)

In Brooklyn:
111-113 Montague Street
115-117 Montague Street

The Superintendent upon the premises will be glad to show prospective tenants through any of the houses, or direct information may be obtained from the office of

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.
Telephone 3530 Murray Hill.

Comprehensive Selection of
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
In Modern Fireproof Buildings,

Moderate Rentals				Excellent Service
5 ROOMS	The Wellwyn	200 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	900
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
7 ROOMS	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	1,300
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8 ROOMS	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,600
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,800
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.

Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

PANMURE ARMS
593 Riverside Drive N. E. Cor. 136th St.

EXCLUSIVE HOME
FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7, 8, 9, 10 large outside rooms.
Southern exposure.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY STATION AND BUS LINE.
NOW AVAILABLE
Rents Reasonable
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Kempe & Co., Agents
Broadway and 87th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.
8 ROOMS $1,700 PER ANNUM
3 BATHS

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Av.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

THE ROSARY
306 West 99th St.,
BETWEEN WEST END AVE. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Very select neighborhood; rental, $1,400-$1,500 per annum. Supt. on premises.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2,299 B'way (S. W. Cor. 83rd St.)
'Phone 3979 Schuyler.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th St.
For the kind of folk who want a genuine home, with an atmosphere of elegance and with every convenience at a reasonable price. At the edge of the Shopping and Pleasure Centres.
6 rooms, 1 bath, $1,000 up.
7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,450.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to $1,800.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.
Tel. Murray Hill 1936. 51 E. 42 St.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

---

ficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street — Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,700.
Near Subway and "L."

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 163d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE STETSON
262 West 88d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,200.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600—$1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
600 West 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

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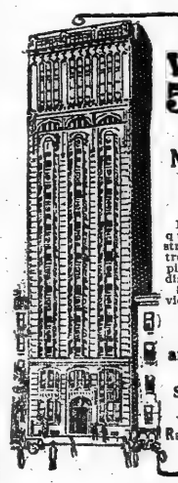
160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 838 **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—West Side.



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Located on a quiet, exclusive street right in centre of hotel, shopping and theatre district.
Splendid light & view all sides.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms with Baths.
Special Summer Rates.
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Raymond W. Jones
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments
The Forrest
251 West 81st Street
6, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,100—$1,400
The Waramaug
629 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300
The Amidon
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7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
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Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

203 W. 81st St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-5-6
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town. ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,500 to $1,800.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Handsome Bachelor Apartment,
2 ROOMS AND BATH

Apartments for COMFORT and SERVICE

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga," modern elevator apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST
ONE UNUSUAL APARTMENT
In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

234 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Between 83d and 84th Streets.
Practical Apartments for comfortable living at moderate rents. In perfect order for immediate occupancy.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,500 and $1,600.
Owner on premises, insuring efficient service.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.
Southern Exposure; Overlooking Park.
MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

3 Rooms (front), $60
4 Rooms, $65
5 Rooms, $70
New fireproof elevator house, fine location; near subway and "L" stations.
55 West 95th St.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50, 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 123th St.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—2444.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

NO CONNECTION WITH SMALL HOUSES USING THIS NAME.
ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED
STEPHEN MERRITT Burial & Cremation Co.
ONLY TWO STORES. 8th Ave. & 18th St.
2343 8TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.
PRIVATE ROOMS AND CHAPELS FREE.
Largest and Most Reasonable in the Country.
TELEPHONE 126 CHELSEA.
P. W. RADCLIFFE, Pres.

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4-5 Rooms and Bath — Beautiful apartments; electricity; phone; hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance. $30 $40
Owner's management.

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Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments, $800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments, $780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

EMAHREL
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
4 Rooms $660-$840 | 5 Rooms $900 | 7 Rooms $1,300
Apply to Superintendent.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2 to 10 Rooms, Rents $720 to $4,000
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

WEST END AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.
Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY, SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $35; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 93th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all light elevator.
5 sunny, light Rooms, $45-$50 | 6 sunny Rooms, $55-$65

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,

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Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent
$540 to $660 year.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A home of sunlight and air.

If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with the exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employes contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000

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80TH ST. AT B'WAY. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
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Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,500
TO
3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

117 West 79th St.
One 8 Room Modern Apartment,
Two Baths.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Exclusive, refined section; Park Street.
Rent Moderate.
Also Doctor's Apartment.
Under owner's management, resident superintendent.

THE HUDSON
227 Riverside Drive,
SOUTH CORNER OF 95TH ST.
Under new management.
Strictly High-class Apartments of
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
Building to be entirely renovated throughout and apartments to be remodeled. New fixtures, parquet floors, &c.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
BROADWAY & 109TH ST.

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Elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent $1,000-$1,200.
Owner and Superintendent on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 WEST 99th ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive. Convenient to 96th & 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 96th St. and Columbus av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment,
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1200 to $1400 Per Annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms.
$840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th Street.
Duplex studios, north light, for rent.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

THE BELVOIR
West End Ave., Cor. 83d St.
Ground floor corner, six large all outside rooms and bath; immediate occupancy if desired; rent $1,350.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

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165 West 72d St. Near Broadway

340 Madison Avenue Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

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39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave.
3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and bath...$720—$1,800

145 East 35th St. The Southfield
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,200—$2,400
7 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600—$1,800
4 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street At Park Ave.
5 and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,800—$2,500

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath....$1,100—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soncy
8 and 9 rooms.....$1,800—$2,000

56-60 W. 58th St. Blenheim & Biltmore
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,800

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,700—$5,100

178 E. 70th St. At Lexington Ave.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,450—$1,800

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex).....$2,000

161 East 79th St. New Building
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,100—$2,800
3 and 4 rooms.....$1,000—$1,200

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 and 7 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
6 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,400—$2,800

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St.
9, 11 and 13 rooms, 3 and 4 baths $4,200—$6,000

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,020—$1,200

WEST SIDE

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,450

285 Central Park West
Corner 89th St., St. Urban.
10 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500—$3,800

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

190 Riverside Drive Cor. 91st St.
8 rooms and 3 baths.....$3,800
10 rooms and 4 baths.....$4,000—$5,000
14 rooms and 5 baths (duplex).....$6,000

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New Fireproof Apartments

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment. A visit to these apartments will reveal an atmosphere so nice it may surprise and interest you.

Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner, Just Where the Drive Hangs Over the River.
Large Airy Rooms, with ample closets. New 11-Story Building.
Apartments, 4 Rooms and Bath, $650.00; up to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00.
Magnificent Views from Every Window—Broadway Subway Station 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 WEST 107TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms—1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rent $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

PARKWAY HALL
501 WEST 110TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms—1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Most Reasonable Rent on Riverside Drive.
400 Riverside Dr.
Corner 112th St.
MODERN BUILDING EMBODYING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Beautiful location and convenient to Subway and surface lines.
6, 7, 8 Rooms
with 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Floor Plan.
RENTALS ON APPLICATION.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references required. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

GRAND VIEW
889 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 155TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents $1,000 to $1,200. The best service.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Streets
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location. 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms; 2 and 3 baths. Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms. Efficient day and night service.
Rentals:
$540 to $1,500
NEWMARK & DAVIS, Inc.
ON PREMISES.
Telephone Audubon 6900.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

402 WEST 148TH ST.,
Bet. Convent & St. Nicholas Aves.
Private house neighborhood.
Fine elevator house—all improvements.
7 Rooms & Bath, $65 to $70
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $540 to $900.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 502 WEST 115TH ST.
Phone, Morningside—8240

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

"BEST APARTMENT VALUES"
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.
HAMLET COURT, 600 W. 165. Cor. B'way.
WILTON COURT, 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms, $300 to $1,200.

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St.
Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.

SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms, $660 to $1,200.
Inquire Supts. on Premises or
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THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Southern Exposure.
6-7 Rooms, $45.00 to $65.00

Placid Hall
S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive
5, 6, 7-Room Apartments
FROM $50 TO $100.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

421 Madison Avenue At 48th Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Telephone Murray Hill 5600
Inc., Agents

APARTMENTS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

399 PARK AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 54th St.
Three Apartments Left
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,700-$4,100.

383 PARK AVENUE,
53d to 54th Sts.
75% RENTED
6, 7, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-$3,000.

830 PARK AVENUE,
Southwest Corner 76th St.
Three Apartments Left
4B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000.
4C,7C, Duplex, 9 Rms., 3 Baths, $3,500.

840 PARK AVENUE
Northwest Corner 76th St.
Two Apartments Left
4th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800.
7th B, 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $3,000.

969 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 82d St.
Three Apartments Left
2A, Duplex, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,600.
3B, Duplex, 11 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000.
10C, Duplex, 9 rooms, 3 Baths, $3,100.

981 PARK AVENUE,
Northeast Corner 83d St.
Three Apartments Left
9 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,650.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms and 2 Baths, $2,400.

1070 MADISON AVE.
Southwest Corner 81st St.
Modern 8-Story Fireproof Building
4th Corner, 8 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,300.
4th Corner, 8 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,300.
5th Fl. Cor., 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500.

45 EAST 62D STREET
Between Madison and Park Avs., Adjoining new Colony Club.
Only 2 Apartments Left
3d B, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,400
4th B, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,500

122 EAST 76TH ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,950-$2,250.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,700-$2,200.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300; two left.
Ground Fl., 4 Rooms & Bath, $850.

157 EAST 81ST ST.
Near Lexington Avenue.
Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
6 Rooms & Bath, $900 to $1,140.
Very reasonable rentals.

122 EAST 82D ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
Three Apartments Left
1B, 5D, 5 Rooms & Bath, $760-$990.
9th D, 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,080.

114 EAST 84TH ST.
Between Park and Lexington Avs.
87% RENTED
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,550 to $1,600.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,250 to $1,300.

ALL OUR OTHER BUILDINGS ARE FULLY RENTED

We specialize in unfurnished and furnished residences of the best type on the East Side, in the 5th and Park Avenue Sections.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
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ADMASTON
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
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N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
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RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

STONEHENGE
—ELEVATOR—
APARTMENTS
"On the Crest of Washington Heights"
225 feet elevation at street grade. Opposite 191st St. subway station.
Conveniently arranged apartments of beautiful rooms.
Each Apartment Sound-Proof.
Brick walls separate suites.
Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
4 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer, Pantry.
599 W. 190th St.
Northeast Corner
St. Nicholas Ave.

NEW BUILDING,
The **VIVIA**
393 Colonial Parkway
(formerly Edgecombe Av.)
AT 153D ST.
Exceptionally situated and well planned elevator apartments.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Each Apartment has light from four sides. An exceptional arrangement. Rooms large and light. Abundance of closet room.
RENTALS, $45 TO $60.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL GREEN, 45 West 34th St.

THE PHAETON,
539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway.
High Class Apartment
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable.
Choice Apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

VERSAILLES PALACE
603 WEST 113TH, BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—6 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS; all rooms large; elevator and light and all modern improvements; unexcelled service. Supt. or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms $40 upward. Washington Heights's most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined owner lives on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

8 TO 9 ROOMS
All outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; most refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Sutherland

Riverside Drive, at the N. E. Cor. 158th St.

Apartments in a beautiful fireproof building, flooded with sunshine and fresh air, and commanding a wide sweep of the Hudson

1—5 Rooms and Bath
1—7 Rooms and 2 Baths
1—9 Rooms and 3 Baths

First-class service.——Low rents.

Renting Agent on Premises,
or
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

Edmund Francis Court

Northeast Corner Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street.

New 11-Story Fireproof Apartment, overlooking Columbia University Campus.
Three to Six Large Rooms with Kitchens.
Restaurant in the building.
Rentals $600 to $1200 Per Annum.
Superior Management and Service.
Also a few furnished apartments.

N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 Fifth Ave., corner 45th Street. Telephone 7632 Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES

West Side, Above 110th Street.

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Modern Elevator Apartments
CONVENIENT TRANSIT FACILITIES.
4-5-6-7 and 8 rooms
One and Two Bathrooms.
Rentals, $600 to $1,100.

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1229 Park Ave., Southeast Cor. 96th St.
CORNER APARTMENT
Rare opportunity. Every window facing street.
8 rooms, 2 baths—$1,200
Elevator. All Modern Conveniences.
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3,565 Broadway
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JUST COMPLETED
10 story, fireproof and soundproof. One block from Subway and surface cars. A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION. Apartments all facing front, beautifully arranged, with spacious closets. Excellent river view from each room.
Suites of 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
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NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service; owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 176TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st., University line, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
Rent $600, $900.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 West 151st St.
2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms
to sublet, $480 to $720 per annum; building just completed; adjoining Riverside Drive. Apply on premises or to owners, KEMPE & CO., 87th and Broadway. Phone 3610—Schuyler.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. New Fireproof Apartment House. 4, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths. Rental $900 to $1,650 yearly

140 WEST 71ST ST. New Fireproof Apartment House. Ideal 4-room Doctor's apartment, perfectly ventilated and extremely light and sanitary. Rental $900 yearly

151 WEST 86TH ST. A brand new fireproof apartment house. One doctor's office of 3 rooms and bath, $900, and an apartment adjoining of 5 rooms and 2 baths, $1,100, which can be combined into 1 apartment at $1,900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

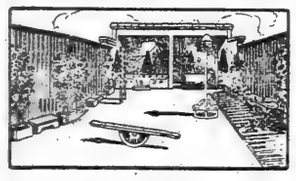
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded the prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

101 East 95th St. (Cor. Park Ave.) One apartment of 5 rooms—$28 per month.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave., Elevator Apartments.
(Near 179th St.)
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms. Rentals $500 to $600
Apply on premises or to
HEILNER & WOLF, 30 East 42d Street



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WITH NEEDLE SHOWERS FOR GROWN-UPS,
are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

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Apartments of 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.
Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.
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American Real Estate Company
OWNERS

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Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

High Class Homes
Superior Service

"Nathan Hale"
454 Ft. Washington Ave. S. E. Corner 181st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.
3 Rooms $35
4 Rooms $45
5 Rooms.....$50 to $65
6 Rooms.....$70 to $75
7 Rooms.....$70 to $111
9 Rooms..$91.75 to $125

Hispania Hall
601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms $38
6 Rooms .....$60 to $65
7 Rooms $70
8 Rooms $100

Swampscott
660 W. 180th St.
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Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
5 Rooms, $45 to $50
6 Rooms, $52 to $60
7 Rooms, $60 to $70

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Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises, or
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Tel. Cort. 1633.

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3609 B'way, S.W. Cor. 149th St.
With Broadway entrance and conveniences; elevator. All outside 6 to 9 room apartments.
$50 TO $85.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.,
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms, in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

PARTHENON & HESPERUS
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant, moderate prices.

SAVILLE, 420 WEST 118TH ST.
Six rooms, bath; all improvements; fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner resident; choice rooms and location; $55. Also apartment furnished for housekeeping.

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628 West 114th Street
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One 5-Room Apartment, $660
6 Rooms (Southern Exposure) $720 to $780
7 Rooms, $900 to $960
ALL WITH EXTRA TOILET AND LAVATORY.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rooms $1600 to $2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
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THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

Bermuda Apartment--Elevator
608-610 WEST 150TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Under management of new owner. Entirely renovated; 4-3-6-7 rooms.
$37.50 to $65
APPLY ON PREMISES.

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TEL. FARR. 9404.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway
At 103d St.
TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,050 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $650

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
7-8 Rooms 3 Baths
$1,500 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway. At Subway Station.
6-7 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

HUDSON GRANT-VIEW
126 Claremont Ave.
5-6-7-8 Rooms and Bath
$600 to $1,100

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms and Bath
$850 to $1,000.

THE HOWELL
510-516 W. 124th St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Elevator Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath
$420 to $600.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103rd St. Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,050.

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611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
6 & 7 Rooms and Bath
$900 to $1,100.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
6 & 8 Rooms and Bath
$1,300 to $1,800.

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

610 W. 111th St.
Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,120.

617 W. 115th St.
Non-Elevator.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$450 to $720.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
Rents $600 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE At 53d Street

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
6 to 9 Rooms
with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.

Telephone 7317 Morningside
Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

OVERLOOK
802 West 181st Street
COR. PINEHURST AVENUE
7 & 9 Rooms
WITH 2 BATHS
$780-$1,100
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Phone 3652 Audubon

THE PLAZA,
796 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class seven, eight room elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

The LATHAM
92 Morningside Avenue,
N. E. Corner 122 Street,
(Overlooking the Park.)
Convenient to all lines of transportation. Greatest number of outside light rooms in city. Day and night elevator service.
Large Rooms—Low Rent.
4 Rooms and Bath..$40.00
5 Rooms and Bath.. 50.00
6 Rooms and Bath.. 60.00
7 Rooms and Bath.. 70.00
Corner Apt. for Doctor or Dentist. Two Entrances.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$80.00
Nothing equal to this in New York City.
Inspection Invited.
Resident Agent for Owner on premises, where leases may be made. References required.

610 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
5-Room Apartment, $37.
6-Room Apartment, $46.
7-Room Apartment, $47.

615 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
5-Room Apartment, $36 and $37.

619 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $32 and $35.
6-Room Apartment, $40.
The above apartments are between Riverside Drive and Broadway. One block from subway express station.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

THE LAVALETTE
New Six Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
One block from Dyckman St. subway station; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel., 3980—Hanover.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d Street
TELEPHONE 7240 COLUMBUS — NEAR BROADWAY

$2,300 AND $2,600	**Georgean Court** 58 CENTRAL PARK WEST. SOUTH COR. 66TH ST.	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. OVERLOOKING PARK.
$1,800 TO $2,500	**Cornwall** 255 WEST 90TH STREET. NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, CORNER APARTMENTS, SOUTHERN & EASTERN EXPOSURE.
$1,200 TO $2,000	**The Halsworth** 645 WEST END AVENUE. SOUTH W. COR. 92D ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, NEW CORNER FIREPROOF BUILDING
$1,200 AND $1,300	**304 West 92 St.** BETWEEN WEST END AVE. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.	5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS NEW APARTMENT. QUIET AND REFINED.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**782 West End Av.** NORTHEAST CORNER 98TH ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. HIGH CLASS APTS. FOR SMALL, REFINED FAMILIES.
$1,100 TO $2,400	**La Grange** 1 WEST 83D ST. NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7-8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION 81ST ST.
$1,100 TO $1,600	**Pamlico** 97 CENTRAL PARK W. ADJOINING NORTH CORNER 69TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS & BATH. (1 APARTMENT SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.)
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$690 TO $1,000	**Woodmere** BROADWAY, NORTHEAST COR. 141ST ST.	4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH. 10-STORY FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS.
$900 AND $1,000	**71 West 83 St.** BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.	8 ROOMS & BATH. LARGE ROOMS. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
$600 TO $840	**Bonair** BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 142D ST.	5 & 7 ROOMS & BATH Corner Apartment House Rooms Large and Light.
$630 TO $792	**Salome** 149-151 WEST 105TH ST. NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.	6 ROOMS & BATH. ELEVATOR AND ALL Modern Improvements.
$1,200 TO $2,300	**The Hamilton** 420 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NORTH COR. 114TH ST.	5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$1,500 AND $1,700	**The Hillcrest** 430 WEST 116th STREET NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. ROOMS EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
$1,050 TO $2,100	**The Rexor** BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 116TH ST.	5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS. HIGHEST CLASS 12-STORY FIREPROOF.
$900 TO $2,000	**La Rochelle** 57 WEST 75TH ST.	6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH. FIREPROOF. LARGE ROOMS A FEATURE.
$900 TO $1,700	**Oregon** 162 WEST 54TH ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER 7TH AVE.	3-4-5-6 ROOMS & BATH HIGHEST CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
$1,300 TO $1,900	**105 West 72 St.** BETWEEN COLUMBUS AVE. AND BROADWAY.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. LARGE ROOMS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
$1,200 TO $1,700	**The Waumbek** 955 WEST END AVE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 107TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Highest Class Neighborhood. Convenient.
$960 TO $1,300	**St. Valier** 90 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE BLOCK FRONT 119TH ST. TO 120TH ST.	6-7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. Beautiful Location Overlooking the Park.
$1,200 TO $1,500	**Stuart** 250 WEST 94TH ST. SOUTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.	8-9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS Corner Apartments Near Subway Station.
$840 TO $1,200	**375 Central Park West** NEAR 97TH ST.	7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. MODERN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$900 TO $1,100	**4 & 14 W. 92 St.** NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.	7 ROOMS & BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
$720 TO $900	**Wesley** 158 WEST 81ST ST. BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AVE. & COLUMBUS AVE.	4-5 ROOMS & BATH. CLOSE TO "L" & SUBWAY STATIONS.

Our Annual Booklet containing full description of Apartments will be Forwarded on Request.

THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St., Near B'way.
7-8 Extra Large Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,600

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St., Near B'way.
8 Extra Large Rooms & Bath, $1,100-$1,300

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St.
6 to 8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $600-$900

Greyloch Dwellings
3505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $600-$950

THE SUMMIT
414-416 West 118th St.
Near Morningside Drive.
6 Large, Light Rooms and Bath, $600-$720

EL CASCO COURT
205 West 103d St., Near B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $480-$720

All Have Modern Improvements and Elevator Service.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR
G. SCHWEGLER, 3507 Broadway, Cor. 143d St.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High-Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Rooms, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

THE CARROLLTON
COR. MADISON AVE. & 76TH ST.
In the Finest Residential District.
7 AND 8 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
RENT $1,600 TO $1,800
Apply on Premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
29 West 34th St.
Tel. Greeley 1880.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400-$1,600. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Supt.

THE ST. ANDREW,
3 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

79th, 142 East, cor. Lexington Av.,
6 rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent, $55.

New Building
1,155 PARK AVE.,
S. E. Corner 92d St.
Ready for Occupancy
Apartments of
18 ROOMS | $4,800 TO $5,350
6 BATHS
Leases from October 1.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant 6410.

121 Madison Ave.
Corner 30th St.
Persons engaged in business in this vicinity can lease at attractive prices either non-housekeeping or housekeeping Apartments of from two rooms and bath to ten rooms and two baths; avoiding Subway and elevated railway travel and the consequent annoyance and loss of time. Good restaurant and room service.
Strictly Fireproof; 5 Elevators, Electric Light. All Night Telephone and Elevator Service.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
6 rooms and bath—$660-$750.
7 rooms and bath—$1,100.
Physician's Apartment—$900.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

STANLEY COURT
West End Avenue & 106th Street
Northwest Corner.
A HOUSE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.
MODERATE RENTALS.
FOR LIGHT, SIZE OF ROOMS, COMPLETENESS OF APPOINTMENT AND THOROUGHNESS OF MANAGEMENT THIS HOUSE IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY APARTMENT HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
A Few Corner Apartments of
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
ARE AVAILABLE NOW.
Rentals from October 1st
Rents from $2,000 to $2,800
APPLY TO MANAGING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR TO
VASA K. BRACHER
2010 BROADWAY. Telephone, Columbus 361.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $840 TO $1,320.

THE ALCAZAR
120 East 86th Street.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $720 TO $840.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av. Cor. 86th St.

1340 Madison Ave.
N. W. Cor. 94th St.
Now Showing—to Lease from Oct. 1st
8-Room Elevator Apts. $900
Large rooms, good light, hardwood floors, all night hall service.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

1331-35 MADISON AVE.
S. E. CORNER 94TH ST.
Choice apartments; excellent light; eight large rooms and two baths; modern improvements; all night elevator service; park view; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises.

6-8 EAST 37TH ST.
Beautiful, light, two, three room, bath and kitchenette apartments; electric light, elevator, hall and all night service; unfurnished. Apply Superintendent or McCARTHY & FELLOWS, Agents, 7 East 42d St.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath; Furnished or Unfurnished. Service included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.
APARTMENTS

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet at moderate terms. Supt. on premises.

ST. REGIS
4-5-6 Rooms | S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St. Facing Grant Square. | $40 to $60
NEW ELEVATOR APTS.

203-209 Underhill Av.
Oxford and Cambridge Halls | Cor. St. John's Pl. Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza. | 3-4-5 Rooms
New Elevator Apartments.
RENTS $30 TO $60

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

NEW APARTMENTS
Eastern Parkway, Cor. Franklin Ave.
3, 4 AND 5 LARGE ROOMS, $28 TO $48 PER MONTH.
Renting from Oct. 1. Possession at once.
Inquire Office, on Premises, 796 FRANKLIN AVE.

Private Residence
BAY RIDGE SECTION
Bet. 13th and 14th Aves., 78th St., B'klyn.
7 ROOMS, BATH.
Apply L. STERN, 14th Ave., 77th St.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Commanding Officer, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., will designate and detail an eligible officer as Quartermaster at that post to relieve Capt. W. G. Heaton, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as Quartermaster, and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Dept., and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Russell, relieving Capt. S. B. Pearson, Q. M. C. Capt. Pearson will proceed to San Francisco for duty as Asst. to depot Q. M.

Orders of April 1, relieving Maj. H. L. Gilchrist, M. C., from duty in Division of Militia Affairs, Sept. 1, and directing him then to proceed to Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, are suspended for a period of 15 days.

2d Lt. W. W. Vautsmeyer, C. A. C., upon relief from duty at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to Ft. Stevens, Ore., for duty with Coast Defenses of the Columbia.

1st Lt. L. A. Maraux, M. R. C., upon arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., of 1st H. F. Lincoln, M. R. C., will proceed to his home and on arrival report to Adjt. General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

2d Lt. C. Spatz, 25th Inf., to Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., to Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

Orders Aug. 3, relating to Capt. F. W. Weed, M. C., amended to direct him to remain on duty at Presidio of San Fran. until return of Capt. E. G. Bingham, M. C., and to direct him then to report to Commanding Officer, Letterman Hospital, for duty.

Capt. E. W. Miller, M. C., from treatment at Reed Hospital to Texas City, Tex.; Ft. Caswell, N. C., is designated as permanent station of Capt. Miller, and upon relief from duty with 2d Div. will join that station.

Following Medical Corps officers relieved from duty at stations specified and will report at proper time to Commanding Officer, 15th Cav., for duty en route to San Francisco with that organization, and will sail from there about Oct. 5 for the Philippines for duty: Capt. J. W. Sherwood, Ft. Bliss, Tex., and 1st Lts. W. D. Herbert, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and J. H. H. Scudder, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. A. J. Canning, from duty at Douglas, Ariz., and from station at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report at proper time to Commanding Officer, 15th Cav., for duty with that organization en route to San Francisco, and proceed about Oct. 5 to the Philippines for duty.

Following infantry officers will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and report to Commanding Officer and to 1st Lt. J. F. Clapham, 19th Inf., Capt. of the Inf. team, for duty pertaining to tryout for national matches: 2d Lts. E. F. Harding, 14th, and H. L. Taylor, 21st.

Orders June 3, relating to Maj. S. F. Dutton, C. M. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Philippines from San Francisco about Sept. 7.

Col. J. C. Gresham, Cav., is assigned to active duty and detailed with organized militia of California, effective on his retirement from active service, then to Los Angeles for station and duty.

Leaves: Capt. J. W. Wilen, 13th Cav., 6 months' further extension. Orders of July 27 amended to read: 1st Lt. R. Du R. Harden, Medical Corps, 30 days' leave on relief from duty at Reed Hospital; Capt. W. L. Reed, Inf., 1 month and 10 days; Capt. W. L. Hart, Medical Corps, 1 month and 15 days; Lt. Col. W. H. Gordon, 3d Inf., 1 month and 15 days; he will sail for his new station about Oct. 5 instead of Aug. 26; 2d Lt. S. H. Foster, 2d Inf., 1 month and 13 days' extension; 1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander E. C. Woods, retired.

Lt. H. Powell, Aid on Staff, Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to command the Burrows, and M. S. Davis, the South Dakota, to New York Navy Yard.

Ensign R. E. P. Elmer, the Yorktown, to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

A. Surgeon W. A. Stoops, Newport (R. I.) Hospital, to duty with 2d Regt. of Marines, First Marine Brigade.

P. A. Surgeon F. K. Koltes, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to duty with 2d Regt., First Marine Brigade.

Paymaster D. M. Addison, the Tennessee, Aug. 31, to Fleet Paymaster, Atlantic reserve fleet, and the Alabama, Oct. 1.

Chief Bosn. M. Fritman, the Arkansas, to Great Lakes, Ill., Training Station.

Bosn. J. Evans, the Paducah, to continue treatment, Newport, R. I., Hospital.

Chief Gunner W. H. Dayton, New York Navy Yard, to Guantanamo Station.

Gunner P. Petry, to New York Navy Yard.

Chief Machinist O. Boldt, the Tennessee, to treatment New York Naval Hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Rocket, at Indian Head; Yankton, Apache, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lamson, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, Nebraska, Virginia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Benham, and the O'Brien, at Newport; Brutus, at Hampton Roads; Adams, at Hoboken; Yorktown, at San Francisco; Neptune, at Hampton Roads; Connecticut, at Cape Haitien; Kearsarge, at Norfolk Navy Yard, New York City.

Sailed—Jason, Cape Haitien for Port au Prince; Jupiter, Boston for Newport; Sandoval, Rochester for practice cruise, and Osceola, Port au Prince for Gonaives.

The Dubuque, now at Portsmouth, N. H., yard, ordered to Newport to join the mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic fleet.

The Tennessee, at New York City, has been ordered to Philadelphia to embark a regiment of marines. After embarking the marines the Tennessee will proceed to Port au Prince.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 8: Lieuts. O. E. Treanor, 26, to 43; T. F. Walsh, 43, to 26; Patrol. J. T. Scannell, 32, to clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 1 in. Dist., to command 5 In. Dist., in addition to his own, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10, to 8 A. M., Aug. 13; Surgeon A. D. Smith, 12 Sur. Dist., in charge 18 Sur. Dist., in addition to his own, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 7; Capts. J. D. Ormsby, 26, to command 4 In. Dist., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; J. A. Brady, 39, to command 5 In. Dist., 8 A. M., Aug. 13, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 7; Sergt. F. A. Apple, 36, as Acting Lieut., 8 A. M., Aug. 5, during absence of Lieut. on sick report; Patrol. A. Carmick, W. J. Hooks, H. Hughes, and E. N. Rosenfeld, 18, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 9; T. F. Jenkins, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 11; E. H. Pruschen, 68, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 7; T. J. Crimmins and A. Nelson, 143, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; J. A. Carney, 150, to D. B. H. Squad, duty in corridors, Headquarters Bldg., Brooklyn, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; F. Fasullo, 154, to 17 In. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 11; F. Rocklein, 149; W. T. Major and J. J. Wilson, 169, and G. W. Cook, 179, to 15 In. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 9.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. E. A. Olive, 4, to 20, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 7; W. H. Bushell, 29, to 4, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 7; J. Brady, 2, to Comm'rs Office, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 7.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 4 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, to be deducted from vacation; Sureon D. D. Jennings, 18 S. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 7, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay.) Patrol. J. F. Harper, 13, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; C. J. Olson, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; E. J. Kelly, 144, 1 day, 4 A. M., Aug. 8; H. Daum, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; C. F. Haight, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 9; J. F. Cantrell, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 10.

Permission granted to leave city: Lieut. M. F. Walsh, C. O., 14 days, 12.01 A. M., Aug. 10, to attend Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Advancements to grades: Patrol., to $1,400 grade—W. J. Burke, 15, Aug. 26; to $1,350 grade—Nicholas M. Grotheer, Tr. A, Aug. 25; to $1,250 grade, Aug. 23—F. H. Gieselman, 5; W. G. Gleason, 7; T. A. Malley, 15; T. Berry, 21; C. F. Scheid, 31; Henry G. Ford, 37; J. Innes, 42; W. J. Manning, 148; W. S. Whipple, 144; F. C. Marron, 146; F. Fee, 156; J. J. Connors, 164; D. H. Eberle, 276; L. Ricker, 277; W. J. Kenny, 12. E. J. O'Rorke, 5; G. T. Daggett, 14; H. H. Schwarz, 15; T. Jeffrey, 31; W. Sinnott, 51; T. J. Shea, 39; F. F. Long, 61; J. W. McDonough, 144; J. Byrnes, 146; J. Renz, 155; A. Kellner, 158; I. B. Reader, 167; J. Dorsa, 277; H. S. Greene, Traffic C; A. Meail, D. B.; to $1,250 grade—A. Johnson, 80, Aug. 24.

Restored to Duty—Patrol. M. A. Miraglia, 28, 3:30 P. M., Aug. 5; F. May, 31, 3:36 P. M., Aug. 5.

Suspended Without Pay—Patrol. M. A. Miraglia, 28, 3:35 P. M., Aug. 5; F. May, 31, 3:40 P. M., Aug. 5.

Revocation—So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 179, c. s., as transfers Patrol. J. F. Walz, from 29 to 150, and E. Powers, from 150 to 29, is revoked.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KOPP, JOHN, (details elsewhere.)

LINCOLN, Mrs. ESTHER D., (Nov. 26, 1914;) net estate, $30,171; Nellie Stack, an employe, is given $500; Chester A. Lincoln, son, $5,000; Jerome Lincoln, son, life estate in $24,671, at death of Jerome, remainder passes to Lincoln A., H. Percy, Edgar R., and Chester A. Lincoln, sons. Assets: Deposits, $8; mortgages and personalty, $31,857; stocks, $212.

TEMMER, DAVID, (Sept. 10, 1910;) total assets, $5,498; Mrs. Fannie Temmer, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Insurance, $2,300; stocks, $525; deposits, $2,673.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

29TH ST, 230 East, store and basement; Capaco Realty Co., Inc., to Giovanni Carcagna, 523 East 13th St., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Frank Correnti, 109 west 68th St., $420

6TH AV, 1,042, store; Cora L. Burgess et al., trustees, to "Huyler's" Corporation, 64 Irving Place, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Beals & Nicholson, 1 Madison Av., $1,500

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for keeper of menagerie is announced. It is as follows:

Oscar J. Gaarder, 81; John J. White, 80; Christian J. O. Fitzzathaler, 77; Richard O'Brien, 76.50; Ernest Banks, 75; Joseph E. Miles, 74.50; Andrew A. Alwang, 73.50; William Ostrander, 73; James F. O'Rourke, 70.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for junior land appraiser, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the act of March 1, 1913, providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,500 per annum, with a reasonable allowance for expenses while absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointment to these positions will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments will be made for duty in the headquarters offices of the several valuation districts. Applicants will be subject to assignment wherever the exigencies of the service may require. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, including mensuration, letter writing, practical questions on real estate matters, education, training, and experience. It is desired to obtain men having qualifications for service in land appraisal and inventory work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not ther forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Francis P. Cunnion of the Board of Education is Treasurer of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven on Lake Champlain.

Associate City Supt. Straben-Muller is in the White Mountains.

Miss Elizabeth C. O'Rourke, who has been transferred from the Principalship of P. S. 117 to that of 103, Manhattan, succeeds Dr. S. E. Dubois, who has been appointed Principal of P. S. 27.

Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, will remain in town this month to see that the contractors carry out the work of repairs and changes in the various school buildings.

It is probable that funds will be requested in the estimate for 1916 for the salaries of fifty extra teachers to give instruction in English to the pupils of the high schools.

NEW YORK and ATLANTIC CITY By Real Ocean Steamship

Only 8 hours, all daylight. "Never out o' sight o' land."

From New York City, Pier 40, North River, foot W. 10th St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 9:30 A. M.

From Atlantic City Steamship Terminal, head of N. New Jersey Ave., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:30 A. M.

One way, $2.50. Return, $3.50. Children, half fare. Send for Folder R.

ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.

Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 ROUND TRIP $3.30.

COLONIAL LINE

First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.

Patrons are cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO., at WEST 129TH STREET is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock.

Iron Steamboats to Coney Island, and Str. "Grand Republic" to Rockaway Beach, Leaves W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE of back cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday,) for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.

STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R., foot Rose. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for illustrated Folder.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale and Cimbria Today.

Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 8:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30, 6:30.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

MANHATTAN LINE $1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte. THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS. Autos and Horses at Low Rates. Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 32, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS

Long Island Sound

New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood

Str. "Sagamore" leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., SATURDAYS at 1:00 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9.00 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

VALLEY GROVE

EVERY SUNDAY 75c

Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.

S.S. "MANDALAY" Broadway Stars Every Evening.

Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Evenings. Sunday Eve., Aug. 8, Miss Irene Franklin and Celebrities. Leave Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m.; 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO INTERSTATE PARK LANDINGS (ALONG THE PALISADES.)

STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. See folder.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

Hudson River Day Line

The Finest River Steamers in the World.

"Albany" "Robert Fulton" "Hendrick Hudson" "Washington Irving"

New York and Albany

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat

For Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Special outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

The Most Delightful Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS

Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.

The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:

Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 8.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)

Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)

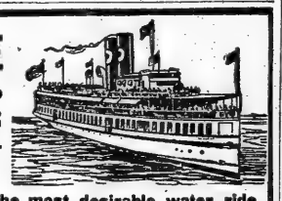
*Except September 6th.

First Class Meals at Popular Prices

THE ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS MAY BE MADE ON ALL STEAMERS EXCEPT THOSE LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:—

From Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42nd St., Week days—*5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sundays—10.40 p.m.

From Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar Street. Week days—*5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sundays—11.10 p.m.



The most desirable water ride about New York is to Atlantic Highlands and return

THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.

Daily, including Sunday.

Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M. W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M. W. 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M. W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.

Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.

Largest River Steamships in the world.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY TRIPS FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT

Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.

The New England Steamship Co.

SUNDAY SAIL Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.

Newburgh and Poughkeepsie on the handsome Steamer

"BENJ. B. ODELL"

Leaves foot of Franklin St., Sunday 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8378. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays. Holidays. See eds. or agents.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.

BROADWAY STARS and CELEBRITIES

Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights. Sunday Night, Aug. 8, Miss Irene Franklin. Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

S.S. "Mandalay" Week Days and Sundays To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.

25 Cts. EACH WAY EXTRA TRIP

Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M.
" Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
" Atlantic Highlands 5 P.M.
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
Saturday Afternoons, Leave Battery 2 P. M.

Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4399 Broad 179-3263.

INTER-STATE PARK "HIGHLAND LAKE" BEAR MOUNTAIN 43 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.

Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.

DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.

Str. "MARY POWELL" Lve. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.")

Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.

McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

GLEN ISLANDS

Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Pavese's band concerts; "The Zoo" restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9:30, A.M. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P.M. Last 5th St. half hour later. Round Trip 50c.

50¢ Mornings at 10.30 YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING 40 Mile 3 Hour Cruise. 75¢ Afternoons 2.30

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE

Sat. and Sun. 25c. additional. Music. Lecturer. Lvs. PIER FOOT W. 42d ST. Tel. Bryant 3626

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

21-24 State St., N. Y.

Sailing Under Neutral Flag.

N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam

Twin-Screw Sailings Rydam. Aug. 16, noon / Rotterdam, Aug. 21, noon | N. Amst'dam...Aug. 31 / Noordam.....Sept. 7

Norwegian America Line

Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ.

To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag. KRISTIANIAFJORD, August 14.

First Class, $81.50 & up; 2d Class $65.50. Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

To California—Washington Sunset Route. Office, 39-336-1158 Broadway, 204 Fifth Av.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

COAST OF MAINE and the **MARITIME PROVINCES**

To BOSTON

Connecting there with Steamers of the various lines of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, including the Bangor, Portland, Kennebec, International and Yarmouth Lines.

35 STEAMERS 15 ROUTES 80 LANDINGS

FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL

Through Tickets to All Points—Baggage Checked Through METROPOLITAN LINE.

Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, every day at 5:00 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same Service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.

No Better Way to Start Your Vacation

It Begins at Once It Continues Throughout

To PORTLAND

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamships North Land and North Star leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.; also Mondays, 10:30 A. M. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour Trip direct to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Tickets and Information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS

CALIFORNIA

Tours to the two Expositions, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, Canadian Rockies, Yosemite and Crater Lake. Splendid choice of routes and stop-overs permitted anywhere. Luxurious train service, best hotels, side trips by automobile. Parties limited in numbers.

Departures Aug. 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19 and later

JAPAN AND ROUND THE WORLD

Including the Coronation Ceremonies of the Emperor of Japan

Frequent Departures September and October

SHORT SUMMER TOURS

One to three weeks' duration, including White Mountains, Great Lakes, Muskoka, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Saguenay River, Maritime Provinces, Gettysburg, Virginia and Bermuda.

Send for Booklet Desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

California—Panama Expositions

Including Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone Park, Alaska, Canadian Rockies, Glacier Park.

INDEPENDENT OR CONDUCTED TOURS

Leaving Daily by Rail or Steamer.

SPECIAL LOW RATE AND DE LUXE TOURS

First-class throughout—Best hotels—Largest choice of routes.

First-class tickets New York to San Francisco and return—choice of several routes—$94.30

Through Cars Without Change from Coast to Coast

Insure the success of your trip by arranging it through the

Frank Tourist Co.

398 Broadway, New York Est. 1875. Telephone 4530 Franklin.

Officially appointed General Tour Agents of both California Expositions.

CALIFORNIA AND EXPOSITIONS

Tours to the Expositions by variety of routes, including Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, and all points of interest in the West and Northwest. Comprehensive itineraries, finest hotels, expert escort. Fares include All Expenses and the best travel-service throughout. Departures August 14, 18, 23, 27 and later.

JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD Tours de Luxe. Series Includes

Special Tours to Japan for the Emperor's Coronation $650 and up

SHORT SUMMER TOURS

5 to 15 Day Tours with escort to resorts of New York State, and Maritime Provinces. Moderate Inclusive Fares.

THOS. COOK & SON

245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 29th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
2081 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

Visitors to the Exposition are cordially invited to inspect our Travel-Exhibit in the Transportation Building.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Oct. 2, 10 A.M.

*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS

Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA THE IDEAL SUMMER TRIP

BELL'S TOURS, The Ideal Way.

8-DAY TOURS $37.99 UP

Ticket on S. S. Bermudian, Hotel (American plan), and Land Trips (All Expenses).

9-DAY TOURS, $41.49 UP.

Hotel accommodation at Hotel Colonial (Mr. Bell, Manager,) said by our guests to be the best in Bermuda. A table where quality counts. Satisfaction guaranteed at Hotel Colonial or board refunded.

BERMUDA TOURIST BUREAU

1180 Broadway, Poland Water Bldg., Phone 4748 Mad. Sq. NEW YORK.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA

S. S. Czaritza, Aug. 18
S. S. Czar, Aug. 29
S. S. Dwinsk, Sept. 9

1st Class, $90; 2d, $65

Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.

Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.

A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines

NEW YORK to GLASGOW

TUSCANIA

Friday, August 27th, 5 P. M.

Calling at Liverpool.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA

AND THE

EXPOSITIONS

VIA CANADA'S SCENIC WONDERLAND

A Grand Tour of the Pacific Coast will leave New York Monday, August 23, for the Expositions via NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, and

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINE—CANADA'S NEW OCEAN-TO-OCEAN RAILWAY

Novel and exclusive features of the Itinerary comprise: COBALT, the famous silver-mining region; the Northern Ontario GOLDFIELDS and Winnipeg; Along the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN HARVEST-TIME a thousand miles of wheat; the highest peaks and most magnificent scenery of THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. A seven-hundred-mile sail through the NORWAY OF AMERICA from Prince Rupert to Seattle.

RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA VIA THE COLORADO ROCKIES. A UNIQUE TOUR OF 30 DAYS

The arrangements include All Traveling Expenses for highest-class travel and accommodations, luxuriously equipped limited trains, finest hotels, and services of a Tour Manager throughout.

Itinerary and Full Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., 561 Fifth Ave., 2081 Broadway.

"Travel Without Trouble."

California Tours

Both Expositions, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Canadian Rockies, etc.

INDEPENDENT TOURS

Leaving any time. Visiting any place. Including hotel accommodations, sightseeing, transportation, Pullman reservations, etc. Every detail taken care of. *Effects a saving of about 20%.*

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS—AUGUST 23D

Tour De Luxe. One Month. All Expense Plan. Private Car.

Best Hot

RED CROSS SUPPLIES FOR BELGIAN ARMY

Part of 10,000-Pound Chloroform Gift Sent to King Albert's Hospitals.

WEEK'S WAR RELIEF GIFTS

Serbian Agricultural Relief Fund Gets Big Lift from Boston—Progress of Other Funds.

The American Red Cross shipped yesterday on the French liner Espagne, twenty-seven cases of hospital garments and supplies to Dr. De Page, Surgeon General of the Belgian army, at La Panne, Belgium. In the consignment was included 400 pounds of chloroform, part of a donation of 10,000 pounds recently made to the Red Cross by the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, of Berlin, N. H.

The Red Cross European War Fund in New York received last week additional contributions that brought the total to $516,454.31. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New contributions of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. W. Reid	$1,000	"Poland Springs"	$20
Westchester Red C.	280	Wauwinet House,	
Staats Zeit'g,(co.).	235	Nantucket, Mass.	21
Dark Harbor, Me.	200	"In memory of	
Van Courtlandt R. Cross	100	J. F. Novokshonoff"	20
People of Bogota, Columbia, S. Am.	85	Indian Lake	16
F. S. Smithers	60	Bridge Club, Eden-ton, N. C.	15
F. Hecker, (col.)	30	Mrs. C. W. Athey.	10

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children in France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $90,687.33. New gifts of $10 or more received last week were:

Mrs. G. J. Gould.	$200	L. G. Doquet	$10
Mrs. B. Thayer	50	Dr. M. Prince	50
Prof. J. Lustra	10	M. Charavay	10
Mrs. J. Auerbach	10	Mrs. H. H. Baxter	20
Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	75	Albert Hochard	10
Mrs. L. P. Morton.	100	Erith Bangs	10
Gen. J. Parker	25	A. N. Milliken	25
Dr. C. Dunham	20	Mrs. W. H. White.	10
Frances G. Leon	25	"Week's Salary"	10
Mrs. G. L. Harrison	10	Mrs. J. H. Howe	20
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20	Mrs. C. G. Knox	10
Clara E. Comstock	10		

National Polish Fund.

The National Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer, now totals $54,400.75. New subscriptions of $10 or more received the last week were:

M. Coffey	$10	Mrs. R. W. Shaleigh	$10
Mrs. C. S. Howell	10	Mrs. W. B. Clark	25
W. B. Dean	25	Mrs. N. W. Harris	50
C. S. Shultz	10	Mrs. E. H. Harriman	25
Mrs. W. D. Foik	25	B. B.	500
Elizabeth M. Lynch	10	Dr. C. Dunham	15
H. Richards, Jr.	50	Mrs. H. Richardson	10
Mrs. R. S. Lovett	50	Mrs. M. C. Cooke	100
Mrs. A. T. McCurdy	25	Alex. Duam	10
Mrs. H. B. Gregory	50	Misses Cockcroft	100
G. W. Danks	10	R. H. Woodman	10
G. H. Fisher	50	Sarah G. Park	10
J. Wanamaker	25	Mrs. C. C. Thomas	25
Laura D. Read	10	Catherine A. Bamman	10
F. W. Lyman	25	Helen S. Lea	10
Isabel C. Meyer	25	Mrs. E. De Sabla	20
C. McC. Reeve	10	Mrs. E. T. Carter	10
Mrs. G. W. Thomas	10	Mrs. S. Penrose	100
Mrs. W. W. Bosworth	25	E. C. Dameron	25
Ritchie	250	Mrs. P. A. Rockefeller	100
Mrs. D. P. Allen	500	Mrs. S. T. Steele	20
W. Prall	20	D. J. Wheeler	10
T. B. Hoffman	100	E. H. Story	25
A. C. Bartlett	25		

French Wounded Fund.

The American branch of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is treasurer, is now $6,688.55. New gifts of $10 or more are:

Anonymous	$91	Mrs. Seth Low	$50
Mrs. E. Nevin	388	M. G. Van Rensselaer	25
Harriet W. Spence.	65		

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, and the offices of which are on the French Line piers, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Fairfield Girls	$500	Mrs. H. G. Bartol.	$10
Mrs. G. R. Dodge.	10	Other Gifts	56

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, acknowledges the following new donations:

J. J. Van Alen	$25	Mrs. H. Brown	$10
Mrs. R. M. Thompson	10	Helen Draper	10
Mrs. Sherbrooke Edgerton	107	Miscellaneous	24
St. Andrew's Fd.	15		

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, has a fund of $120,542.56. These new gifts of $10 or more are acknowledged:

Boston Com.	$4,798	Mr. Harris	$50
Lake George	21	Cincinnati Com.	480
F. W. Mariner	10	C. M. S. Teachers' Club	20
Mrs. A. Rossiter	10	Dr. C. L. Minor	20
Lake George	308	Mrs. J. R. Strong	10
Nassau Club	175	Miscellaneous	37
Cal. Tent Fund.	111	A. E. Heermans	11
Cuoque	70	W. L. Frothingham	10
S. S. Spaulding	50		

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now amounts to $119,184.99. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Miss Hollingsworth	200	Mayfair Relief	13
Evelyn C. Brown	38	Anonymous	100
Mrs. H. Brown	22	Bar Harbor, Conn.	22
Miss M. T. Moulton	16	Agnes Alexander	10
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	24	Mrs. H. D. Jordan	24
Mrs. Edward Young	15	Mrs. H. Young	15
Catholic Women	100		

Special Committee Fund.

The Special Relief Committee, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the President, announces these new gifts of $10 or more:

P. A. S. Franklin	$10	Anonymous	$25
E. D. Hawkins	25	Virginia Butler	10
W. R. Jelliffe	25	Miss E. C. Cranska	10
Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage	30	Frank P. Bacon	50
Other Amounts	67	Harriet Fearing	60

Committee of Mercy.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, has reached $252,009.14. New gifts of the past week of $10 or more follow:

M. S. Green	$10	John W. Sutter	$10
W. Sleicher	25	Miss S. W. Welles	10
J. G. Potter	10	Mrs. P. A. Hearst	100
C. Minshall	100	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50
Mrs. E. H. Eastman	10	Misses Wilson	10
J. Dives	100	Mrs. F. H. Lee	30
R. Buchanan	50	Mrs. A. W. Franchot	10
Carrie V. Roderick	20	Mrs. J. B. Morgan	10
Mrs. H. P. Kidder	20	Mrs. De L. Nicoll	25
T. J. Coolidge	100	Anna Schlesinger	10
F. W. Curtis	25	Mrs. A. H. Bennett	60
Mrs. D. K. Lamont	100	W. A. Love	50
A. B. Emmons	10	Mrs. H. F. Pope	25
Mrs. J. H. Whittemore	100	W. H. Nichols	100
Helping Hand	10	Dr. C. Dunham	25
W. C. Baker	200	J. Douglas	25
J. T. Stanley Co.	20	W. J. Lewis	50
E. A. Rollins	10	J. H. Bunce	25
Jacob Lil.	25	Mrs. A. H. Bennett	60
Grace Scoville	200	Mrs. W. S. Ballon	10
Walter See	10	W. Gammell	500
Amelia H. Jones	100	Jane H. Kellogg	25
		Under $10	124

British American Fund.

The British American War Relief Fund, Room 634, 200 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President, acknowledges receipt of the following:

F. W. Whitridge	$800	J. G. Milburn	$100
J. P. Morgan	250	Violet G. King	20
Mrs. R. F. Shepard	200	A. M. Young	15
Lady Herbert	125	L. S. Lindsay	10
Mrs. A. G. Dike	100	Mrs. J. W. Dixon	10
Mrs. A. Coats	100	Mrs. C. H. Robbins	10
Mrs. G. G. King	100		
Lucy Stewart	50	J. H. Childs	10

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, of which Edwin M. Bulkley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more to its fund, which now totals $40,695.52:

Est. of S. Harbison	$250	M. D. Monroe	$10
Pres. Women's Bd. for Mis.	129	Mrs. R. E. Speer	20
Pres. Ch., Morristown	94	Prof. D. B. Macdonald	20
Pres. Ch., Los Angeles	15		
Louise J. Rice	50	Miss S. F. Burns	20
Philippine Friends	37	Helen M. Wells	25
Sunshine Soc., Roslyn, N. Y.	25	J. C. Parker	25
Mrs. A. M.	23	Smaller amounts	66

Contributions of $10 or more for the Armenian Relief Fund received last week follow:

"Friend"	$100	Mrs. E. S. Clark	$10
E. S. Kellogg	15	Mrs. C. Strauss	10
Emma C. Hutchinson	20	W. H. Perkins	50
Mrs. E. L. Lovett	20	Mrs. E. I. Ballard	10
Mrs. A. S. Lovett	25	Guelf Spir'g Co.	100
J. H. Denison	100	Mrs. S. Baker	25
Mrs. D. H. Morris	10	Mrs. W. C. Loring	50
No name, A 95	10	Sobieski Society	100

Polish Committee.

The Polish Relief Committee of New York, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is the head, has a fund of about $78,236.54. Recent gifts include the following:

Mrs. L. P. Mallory	$50	K. Zykarlowski	$11
Irish League	125	Mrs. W. W. Tompkins	15
Dr. C. L. Minor	20		

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which is used to buy comfort kits for French soldiers has reached a total of $75,543.92. The office of the fund is Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel.

WAR AIDS SMALL CONCERNS.

Engineering Journal Points to Opportunities in Domestic Trade.

Experts in the manufacture of explosives see in the present abnormal demand for munitions an opportunity that numerous small companies of the country have been long waiting for. It is pointed out in mining circles that with Europe's appetite for munitions keeping the large manufacturers busy in filling rush orders, the small plants are in a position to obtain a hold on the market for powder and dynamite for use in domestic pursuits of peace.

"The big companies are now absorbed," says the Engineering and Mining Journal, "in filling their great war contracts, in supplying high explosives to the armies of Europe. They are making fabulous profits, selling for about $1 per pound what costs them about 30 cents to make, so it is said, and the quotations for their shares have soared. While they are thus engaged there is a remarkable chance for their competitors, large and small, to make themselves known and capture a large share of the domestic business. For this there is every inducement. The peaceful business is not immediately so profitable as the military business, but it is more permanent. With mining going on at the high rate at present—copper mines, lead mines, zinc mines, and gold mines being worked at their utmost capacity, while iron mining is rapidly rising to normal—there is no sense in anybody shutting his eyes to the possibilities of expansion with the excuse that times are dull.

"Those engineers who have broken away from the traditional routine and have tried the dynamites manufactured by the smaller independents find that, though less well known, they do work equal to the old standard brands, that their technical divisions are equally keen to supply 'the right powder to suit their customers' varying conditions, and that almost invariably the independent powder can be bought for less money."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Fifteen companies with aggregate capital of $434,500 were incorporated today, including:

Lyric Cafe Company, hotels, cafes, restaurants, $100,000; Gerhart Westermayr, Joseph C. Totten, James O'Donnell, 1,491 Broadway.

The West Penn Company, Olean gas, oil, minerals, $100,000; Allen J. Hastings, Irving E. Worden, Frank L. Bartlett, Olean.

Edward Jordan-Kiel Company, umbrellas, handles, canes, $50,000; Michael M. Scharf, William and Edward Jordan, Arlington, N. J.

Bell Rubber Company, Brooklyn, merchandise, rubber goods, automobile equipments, motor cycles, $20,000; Sarah F. Schroeder, Anna and William O. Gersman, 897 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Brighton Stone Company, Syracuse, quarrying, construction, trucking, lime, cement, $20,000; Daniel Koppenhafer, Clark A. Stewart, Carl H. Rohr, Syracuse.

Consumers Realty Company Corporation, Eddyville, builders, contractors, publishers, storekeepers, farms, restaurants, $25,000; Arthur H. Hisaren, James J. Sullivan, Ione C. Holm, 35 Nassau St.

Walter A. Wells Realty Corporation, construct, manage hotels, breweries, mills, shops, $10,000; Cortland Hetts, Walter A. Wells, 1917 18 99 Melcher, William D.

Rancho Realty Company, realty, agent, brokerage, $7,500; Henry H. Glass, William F. Hencken, Nicholas W. Haaren, 652 Amity St., Flushing.

Tri-Country Construction Corporation, Mount Vernon, road building, realty, insurance, agency, brokerage, $5,000; Alexander Rosefi, Robert H. Rose, Walter T. Pauling, 424 South Second Av., Mount Vernon.

A. S. Couch Glue Corporation, Buffalo, glue, isinglass, gelatine, soap, land, paper, $5,000; George W. Contant, George E. Morgan, Arthur S. Couch, 89 Plymouth Av., Buffalo.

United States Mail Contracting Corporation, contracts for transportation and mail delivery, trucking, contracting, $5,000; Stewart M. Seymour, Richard S. Holmes, J. Cotter Connell, 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Maple Avenue Construction Company, contracting, realty, manufacturing, merchandise, $5,000; Max Greenberg, Morris Margowitz, Jacob Barron, 204 Broome St.

Authorization. — Rex Consolidated Mining Company, Denver, Del., mining, milling, smelting; marketing, $1,500,000; Benjamin F. Taylor, 52 Broadway, New York.

Capital Increases.—Frank L. Cole, Inc., New York, $7,500 to $60,000; 27 Cliff Street Corporation, New York, $1,000 to $3,000.

Capital Decrease. — Tileine Company of America, New York, $2,500,000 to $300,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—Siegel-Foster Company, Manhattan.

RECALLS TRIP MADE IN 1867.

Old Man Calls to Greet Retiring St. Louis Purser After 49 Years.

Just before the American liner St. Louis sailed for Liverpool, at noon, yesterday, a white-haired old man went on board and asked for Howard E. Hinsley, the purser, who is retiring after forty-eight years' sea service.

When the purser went to the gangway the old man shook hands with him and said: "I wanted to see how much you had grown since I crossed with you last."

"When was that!" inquired the purser.

"In 1867, on the old City of Baltimore, and I haven't been over since," the stranger replied.

The St. Louis had 225 first, 185 second and 265 steerage passengers, and 3,400 sacks of mail.

American Underwear in Wales.

In reviewing the opportunity for American underwear in Wales, Vice Consul William L. Jenkins writes from Swansea that conditions are now more favorable for the introduction of such goods than they have been for many years, and though most orders for the coming Fall and Winter have been placed, preparations may be made for the next Summer season. Wholesale prices for men's underwear vary from $5.84 to $41.12 per dozen, depending entirely on quality, the most popular being those from $5.84 to $14.60 per dozen, particularly those bought at $11.68 per dozen. Goods costing about $6.08 a dozen generally retail at 60 cents a garment. As a whole, prices are now 25 per cent. higher than they were before the war. For instance, heavy Winter drawers, which had been bought for $17.52 a dozen, now cost $20.44. The vests cost $1.46 per dozen less than the drawers.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—Sales for the week:

Sales.		Price.
20	Arlington Mills	80
25	Bowker Fertilizer Co., (partic. cfts.)	56c.
2	Connell Mills	155
18	Dartmouth Mfg. Corp.	163½
8	Griffin Wheel Co. pf.	107½
10	Hendee Mfg. Co. pf.	97¼
4	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. pf.	95½
8	*Mass. Cotton Mills	116½
5	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	125
1	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	202
50	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	120½
10	Plymouth Cordage Co. (old)	180@190
25	Sharp Mfg. Co. pf.	102

*Ex dividend.

PICTURES GERMANY AS NEAR-BANKRUPT

Foe Not Quite Succeeding in Living from Hand to Mouth, British Critic Asserts.

GOLD PREMIUM FORBIDDEN

Now Gold Currency Increased by Two-thirds—Growth In Reserve of Reichsbank Assailed.

Pamphlets purporting to set forth accurately the economic position of each of the warring nations have been put into wide circulation in England in recent weeks. There is no signature attached nor any means of telling whether they have the official sanction of the British Government, except that the printing firm which issues them is known to do a great deal of Government work. The firm's name is printed on the first page, and because of this London readers take it for granted that the statements presented are what the authorities desire them to read and believe.

Financial and economic conditions in Germany are dealt with in the latest paper, copies of which were brought here by a passenger on the Adriatic on her latest trip to this side.

"Germany has boasted much that it has found no need for a moratorium," says the pamphlet. "The wisdom that prevented the declaration of a moratorium can be admitted. England, too, would have been better advised not to have resorted to this measure. But it may be pointed out that when the English moratorium was removed, the measures in Germany for the protection of debtors in various branches of the business, which amounted, except in name, to a virtual moratorium, were still in force. And it should further be remembered that, whereas not only are the German stock exchanges closed, but in addition the publication of any record of stock exchange dealings forbidden under a heavy penalty, the English stock exchange has been reopened since Jan. 4 of the present year.

Labor in Germany.

"It might have been expected that since so large a proportion of the male population had been drawn off into the army there would have been a large demand for labor in Germany, even on the present heavily reduced scale of production. But this would not appear to be the case. According to the official Imperial Labor Gazette, for every 100 places offered to men, there were in January, 1915, 125 applicants for work, for every 100 places offered to women 167 applicants.

"But it is in Germany's financial position that assertions and appearances are most deceptive. It is unnecessary to accuse the Reichsbank of 'cooking' its figures or of lying as to the amount of gold in its cellars. One's own showing of the position of Germany is serious enough. Great Britain, despite the heavy strain that has been put upon it, remains a free market for gold. Germany, immediately on the outbreak of war, found it necessary to resort to an inconvertible paper currency. As was to be expected, the value of the German note abroad fell rapidly, and already in April had reached a 14 per cent discount. This depreciation, however, was felt not only abroad. Long before this the publication of any figures of exchange operations had been prohibited in the German papers. In Germany itself a premium began to appear upon gold, and the Government was forced to take refuge in a measure which conflicts strangely with its professions of financial soundness. In November of last year an Imperial edict was issued forbidding the buying of gold coin at a premium, under the heavy penalty of imprisonment up to one year, and, in addition, of a fine up to £250.

Bank Note Issues.

"Having thought it wise to substitute a paper currency for gold, the German Government has carried out this policy with a more than German thoroughness. Between the outbreak of war and the end of April, some £171,000,000 in convertible banknotes have been brought into circulation, and to these must be added another £38,000,000 for the so-called Treasury and Loan notes. By a piece of remarkable financial effrontery, these two last classes of notes, one constituting an uncovered liability of the Government, the other the liabilities of individuals who have pledged their property in the loan offices, are allowed to rank with gold as a reserve against the Reichsbank's own notes! Taking into account the further large issues of silver, nickel, and bronze coin, the amount of non-gold currency in circulation in Germany has been increased by about £200,000,000, that is to say, by at least two-thirds since the outbreak of war.

"Against this is to be set the much-boasted increase in the gold reserve of the Reichsbank. At the end of April this reserve stood at £118,000,000, an increase of £51,000,000 since the last normal return before the war. (It may be pointed out that at the end of April the gold holding of the Bank of France was £160,000,000 and the gold holding of the Banks of Russia £171,000,000.) Apart from the £10,000,000 brought in from the War Treasure stored up in the Julius Tower at Spandau, this increase has been secured by a widespread campaign of agitation. House to house visitations have been made for the purpose of changing notes for gold. The surrender of gold to the Reichsbank has been preached in school and pulpit. How much has come in from Austria it is impossible to say. In all probability a large part of the reserve of £51,000,000 held by the Austro-Hungarian Bank at the outbreak of war has been transferred to Berlin. Significantly enough, the weekly statements of that bank stopped abruptly at the end of July last.

False Feeling of Security.

"Up to now the use made of this increased reserve has been small. Its main purpose remains to keep up a fictitious feeling of security in Germany itself in the face of the flooding of the country with an enormous issue of inconvertible paper currency. Some small amount has been used to bribe Turkey into war. Further small sums have been let out in driblets to neutral countries in a vain attempt to stay the rapid movement of the exchanges against Germany. How completely this particular part of the German financial campaign has failed can be seen from the fact that, at the end of April, the German exchanges on neutral countries had fallen by an average of over 13 per cent. At the end of April, while the English exchange on America was 4¾ per cent. below par, and the French exchange 2½ per cent., the German exchange had fallen to 13½ per cent. below par.

"But the main part of the German campaign of self-glorification has been reserved for the Government's financing of the war, that is to say, for the raising of the two great war loans. On paper, the sums of £223,000,000 raised at the end of last year, and £453,000,000, which is now being paid in, are imposing figures. Their impressiveness, however, is less great when it is remembered that these are no more than funding loans which in both cases have failed to fund the amount of floating debt already incurred on behalf of the war. Some time before the first loan had been fully paid in the floating debt of the Government at the Reichsbank had begun to rise again, and the same failure to pay off existing liabilities before new borrowing was found necessary had occurred in the case of the second loan. At the best, Germany is not quite succeeding in living from hand to mouth. The whole problem of the present and the future is still before it, and, in the meantime, it is relying again on the makeshift of borrowing from the Reichsbank, which has been granted the unlimited power of issuing paper money to satisfy the needs of the Government.

Subscriptions to Loans.

"But there is another point to be considered. How the sums figuring in the two loans were made up we do not know. We know that about one-quarter of the first and one-sixth of the second loan was subscribed through money raised by the pawning of securities and goods at the so-called loan offices, institutions set up with the ingenious intention of relieving the Reichsbank of its business of making advances, and of disguising under the name of loan notes the considerable addition to the Reichsbank's paper issue which is being made in this way. We can tell, too, from the movement of deposits, roughly how much of the loan can be considered new money, and from this we can draw some inferences as to the devices by which the full totals of £223,000,000 and £453,000,000 have been reached.

"It would appear that a very considerable slice of each loan must be no more than a book transaction with various large contractors; that Krupps, for instance, have been paid not in cash, but in holdings of war loan, in promises to pay, possibly in ten years' time, if the Government then sees fit or finds itself able to do so. For a nation which can deal with its contractors in this way the size of the loans it 'raises' is only limited by the amount of war material it can consume. What is to be the position of these firms, and all depending on them, after the war, it is not easy to imagine."

TO DEVELOP LATIN AMERICA.

New Corporation Will Finance Public Utility Companies.

Application for a charter for the Latin American Public Works Corporation has been filed in Delaware, calling for an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators were J. G. White, head of J. G. White & Co., which has financed numerous public utility companies in this country; Douglas I. McKay and Severo Mallet-Prevost of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt.

The activities of the new corporation are to be directed especially toward the acquisition of concessions and contracts for public works in Central and South America. It is planned to conduct preliminary first-hand studies of the field, during which attention will be paid to general business opportunities as well as to prospects for building electric power and lighting plants and harbor improvements. A representative of the corporation will shortly sail for South America to begin the work.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅞	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	3.40
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.73
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	99⅞	5.05
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.		Aug., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97	97¼	11.90
Norway Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅜	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅝	97	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96⅝	5.75

Company Issues.

Als. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101⅜	3.30
Am. Tob.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	98⅝	99¼	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Gas, Stait.	5	Jan., 1930	100	100¼	4.90
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	102⅛	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90⅜	91⅜	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅝	100⅜	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95⅜	9.85
Don. Power.	6	May, 1917	98	99	6.00
C., P., R & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.60
East. P. & L.	5		93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	3	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.50
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99¾	4.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.60
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅞	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100½	100⅞	4.51
Hock. Val.	4	May, 1917	98	98½	4.90
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Lack Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	98⅝	6.35
L. Gas. & El.	5	Apr., 1918	97½	98⅛	6.30
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.60
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	April, 1917	98	98½	6.95
N. Y. Dock.	5	May, 1917	95	96	5.22
No. St. P.	6	June, 1917	98¼	100	6.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100¼	1.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100¼	1.40
N.Y.C. & H.R.	6	May, 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.90
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	May, 1917	97⅛	98¼	4.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'18	94½	95⅛	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	Apr., 1918	99	99⅜	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.65
West. Pow.	6	May, 1917	98	98	6.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98	98	7.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Profit taking in the late trading materially reduced the advances that had occurred shortly after the opening. This was particularly true of the shares that have recently been advanced so rapidly. Business was in good volume, with the odd-lot dealings on a large scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Allis Chalm.	34	34	32¾	33
520	Am. Beet S.	55⅞	55⅞	54½	55½
1,220	Am. Can	59¾	59⅞	58¼	58⅝
310	Am. Car	62	62	61¼	61¾
180	Am. Loco.	54	54	52¾	52¾
20	Am. Smelting.	80½	80½	80¼	80½
10	Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110¼	110¼
10	Anac. ($25)	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34¾
190	Atch.	99⅛	99⅛	98¾	98¾
40	Atchison	102½	102¾	102	102
40	Baldwin Loco.	79¼	79¼	78	78
30	Balto. & Ohio	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾
10	Beth. Steel	294¾	294¾	294¾	294¾
20	B. R. T.	85	85¼	85	85¼
60	Cal. Petrol.	16	16	15¾	15¾
90	Can. Pacific.	148¼	148⅞	147½	148⅞
280	Cent. Leather.	44¾	44⅞	42¾	42¾
10	C., M. & St. P.	83	83	83	83
250	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	16½	16½
160	Col. F. & Iron	42	42	41¼	41¼
20	Corn Products	15	15½	15	15⅜
4,390	Crucible Steel.	80¼	82⅝	85½	86
1240	Distillers Sec.	28¼	28⅝	28½	28½
330	Erie	27½	27¾	26	26⅜
20	Gt. Northern.	41¾	41¾	41½	41½
50	Interborough	20½	20½	20½	20½
140	Lehigh Valley.	146¾	146¾	146	146
20	Mex. Mot.	36	36	36	36
20	Mex. Petroleum	79	79	78¾	78¾
20	Mo. Pacific.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Nat. Lead.	65¼	65¼	65¾	65¼
100	N. Y. Central.	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾
10	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62⅝	62⅝	62¾	62⅝
10	Nor. Pacific.	108	108	108	108
390	Pressed S. Car.	50½	50⅞	57⅜	57⅜
1,600	Reading	151	151½	149⅞	150
190	Rep. Iron & S.	43⅜	43¾	43	43¾
140	So. Pacific.	88½	88⅝	88	88
50	So. Railway.	15¼	15½	15⅜	15½
10	Studebaker	85	85	85	85
200	Tenn. Copper.	43	43	42¾	42¾
1,120	Union Pacific.	131½	131½	130¼	130⅝
11,340	U. S. Steel.	72¾	73½	72	72⅜
30	Utah Copper.	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66½
1,760	W'house Elec.	113⅜	113½	112	112½

25,850

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Gold Merger.	.21	.21	.21	.21
600	Jim Butler.	.84	.84	.84	.84
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
300	Mexican	.49	.49	.48

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is the subject of our letter T. T.-3, which we will be glad to mail you upon request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Carries Some of the War Issues Down—Active Short Session.

Yesterday's stock market session supplied a fitting close to an interesting week. The desire of many traders to take advantage of the big advance in some of their stocks rather than carry commitments over Sunday led to some sharp declines soon after the opening, but it quickly developed that the general public is still willing to pick up the war issues, and declines alternated with rallies. The result was an unusually active session for a Saturday, with some wide price changes.

The speculative interest in the market again converged on the war issues and United States Steel. The latter does not belong to the war stocks, strictly speaking, since it has taken no orders for guns or ammunition, but there are few manufacturers of war supplies who do not have to buy raw material from the corporation. Nearly 50,000 shares of Steel sold in the two hours yesterday, over a range of 1%, closing with a net loss of one-half point. Bethlehem was unable to hold its advance to over 300, and on small sales broke to 290, at which price it showed a net loss of 10½ points. Crucible Steel was again active, with a fluctuation of 7¼ points, but it, too, closed off on profit taking, and its final price of 85½ showed a net loss of ¾. Willys-Overland stock and General Motors were both very strong, the latter closing with a gain of 8¾, while Willys added 5¼ to its previous close.

Interest in even the best of the rails is still dormant. Trading in Union Pacific yesterday amounted to less than that in a number of small industrial companies, with a fluctuation of 1⅝ and a net loss of ¾ at the end of the day. Reading, with almost exactly the same volume of transactions, lost a like amount on the net change.

Sterling exchange suffered a break yesterday to $4.75¾, compared with a close of $4.76 3-16 on Friday. The weakness was not explained by any change in the British policy of releasing gold for this centre.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Retailers of Tips.

The business of selling market tips languished and almost died in the long periods of inactivity following the recovery of 1908. When the market goes along day after day with gains and losses of an eighth to a quarter, making net changes of a point or less in several weeks, the best tipster in the world has nothing to sell. But in a market like the present he drives a prosperous trade in his information. In place of the stereotyped phrase, "Union Pacific looks good for a long pull," or "The coppers may safely be sold on any big bulge," the professional dispenser of market tips now sends out statements that bristle with interest. "When Crucible hung around 80 I told you to buy it and hold it for 86," read a well-known adviser's letter yesterday. "I now tell you to beware of bearish talk on Allis-Chalmers. I go on record as saying that it, too, will reach 80."

The Origin of Advice.

Where the real tips come from, and why they are let out by the men who, knowing the facts, might profit most by keeping their information to themselves, is always a mystery. The fact remains that a great many tips bear fruit, so that men who play them make money. A stock which has lain dormant for weeks may suddenly be tipped around, and in a few hours show a big advance, sometimes without any news to explain it. In a strong bull market it is natural that a majority of tips make good, because the tipster can shut his eyes and pick issues which are going to advance. Then, again, tips become separated from the information on which they are based, and float around bearing no evidence of their origin or destination. A man in a broker's office detached himself from a ticker the other day to whisper to a friend just entering the room: "Buy some Continental Can." "Why" asked his friend. "I don't know, but it is good," said the other. And within twenty-four hours the stock was up 8 points.

Margining Odd Lots.

During the two dull years preceding this year's bull markets a number of Stock Exchange houses which formerly refused to handle a margin business in odd lots let down the bars because they needed the commissions. They found the new departure profitable and there was no difficulty in caring for the increased bookkeeping details brought about by the division of hundred-share lots into fractional lots and vice versa. Slack trading gave the clerks plenty of time. Things are different now, and it is learned that several firms have ceased to permit margin dealings in less than hundred-share amounts. Million-share days clogged the clerical end of their establishments until, for sheer protection from pressure of work, they were forced to return to the one-time system. The houses which specialize in odd lots have found a heavy burden on their hands in the active sessions, but, being equipped for this work, they have suffered less than those that fill orders for small customers merely as a side line.

A Trader's Dream.

Glancing yesterday over market reports of Friday, a trader spent some time trying to think of a way for arbitraging between New York and Philadelphia in Crucible Steel. He found that while the stock had sold up to 89 on the local market, the best quotation in the Quaker City was 88¾. The opportunity for an easy profit appeared good until a member of the firm he deals with told him there was no way of seizing it. The rule is firmly established that Stock Exchange members may not engage in domestic arbitrage transactions. The trader's dream was further dispelled upon noting that only 50 shares of Crucible were sold in Philadelphia.

Help from War Business.

"The war business is putting courage into general business," says the Bache Review. "It is refreshing to note that somebody, somewhere, is making money in this country, which since 1910 has been doing an enormous business for nothing. Profit-making in American business has been crushed out by low railroad rates; because if the railroads here are not making good money, general business under normal conditions cannot make money either. That is certain."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	324,226
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	80,561,247
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	75.97 — .54
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	77.17	Aug. 6	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
93	98	100	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	—1
32¾	33	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
32½	32¾	5,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34	34½	32½	32½	—1½
68½	69½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	—1
54⅞	55	3,050	Am. Beet Sugar	55⅞	55⅞	54¾	55	—1
105	106½	500	Am. B. S. & F. t. f.	106	106	106	106	+3¾
170	175	300	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t.r.	171	175	171	174⅞	+4⅞
59	59⅛	7,500	Am. Can	59⅜	59⅝	58¼	59	— ⅛
106	106⅞	200	Am. Can pf	106	106⅞	106	106½	+ ⅞
61½	62	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	62¼	62¼	61½	61½	— ½
141	143	400	Am. Coal Products	143½	143½	143	143	—1
49¼	51	200	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	...
7¼	7½	200	Am. H. & Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
34½	35	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ¼
12	12½	300	Am. Linseed	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
30	31	200	Am. Linseed pf	31	31	31	31	...
52⅝	53	2,200	Am. Locomotive	53⅞	54	52⅝	52⅝	—1½
98	98⅜	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	+ ½
80⅜	80½	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81¼	81¾	80¼	80⅝	+ ¼
42	42½	600	Am. Steel F'dries	42¾	43	42⅞	42⅞	—1½
109	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	109	109	—1
122⅛	122⅝	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅜	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	100	Am. Woolen	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
89	89½	100	Am. Woolen pf	89	89	89	89	+1
60	63½	3,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	63⅝	63½	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅞
101⅝	101⅞	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅝	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	— ⅜
78½	79	3,000	Baldwin Loco	79¼	79½	78¼	78½	+1¼
105	107	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	...
80⅛	80¼	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅞	81	80½	80½	— ¼
70⅞	71⅛	600	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅞	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅛
		5	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
203	208	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	300	302	290	290	—10½
135	138	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	...
83⅝	86	1,800	Brklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	—1⅜
85½	86	25	do., odd lot	86	86	86	86	...
67	67¾	1,300	Butte & Superior	67⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67	—1
15¼	16	600	California Petrol	16	16	15	15	—2⅛
36	38	400	California Pet. pf	38¼	38½	37	37	—1½
148⅜	149	4,200	Canadian Pacific	148	149⅝	148	148⅝	+ ⅞
43¼	43½	3,000	Central Leather Co	44⅛	44¼	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
104½	104½	100	Central Leather pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
41½	41¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
11⅜	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	30	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30¼	30½	30	30	— ⅛
82½	83	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82⅝	83¼	82½	82½	— ⅛
126	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ¼
123½	123	200	Chi. & Northwest	124	124	124	124	+ ¼
10½	16¾	7,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅞	18	15¾	16⅜	—1⅛
43⅞	45½	600	Chino Copper	44⅜	45⅝	44⅜	45⅝	+ ⅞
41	41¼	3,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42⅛	41	41	— ⅛
128	128½	100	Consolidated Gas	128	128	128	128	...
88	89	800	Continental Can	88½	89	88¼	88¾	—1¼
14⅝	14⅞	600	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
85¼	86	46,700	Crucible Steel	90	92⅜	85½	85½	—3¾
104½	104½	915	Crucible Steel pf	105¾	105¾	104½	104½	— ½
103	111	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110	...
28¼	28¼	4,700	Distillers' Securities	28⅜	28⅞	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
22	22½	500	Dome Mines	22	22¼	22	22	...
26⅞	27	2,300	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ⅛
33	34½	100	Erie 2d pf	33	33	33	33	— ¼
285	290	26	General Chemical	285¼	285¼	285¼	285¼	...
171	172	200	General Electric	172	172	171½	171½	—1½
204	205	4,600	General Motors	197	197¼	197	197	+5¾
51½	51¾	1,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51⅝	52⅜	51½	51½	— ⅛
118½	119	300	Great Northern pf	119	119¼	119	119¼	+ ¼
41	41½	5,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	42¼	42⅝	41	41½	— ⅛
63⅝	64	1,900	Guggenheim Explor	64¼	64¼	63⅞	64	+ ⅜
103	104½	400	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	— ⅛
33¼	33⅜	2,900	Inspiration Copper	33⅜	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	20¼	400	Inter.-Met	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
20¼	20¾	400	Interboro Consol	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
72¾	73	100	Interboro Consol pf	73	73	73	73	—3
14	15	500	Int. Agricultural	14	14	14	14	...
107	109	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1½
70	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	+6
9	9¼	100	Int. Paper	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
37	38	200	Int. Paper pf	37¼	37¾	37	37	—1½
23½	24¼	600	Kansas City South	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	...
77½	80	100	Kayser, (J.) & Co	78	78	78	78	—2
140	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	145	145	145	145	+8
140	145	50	do., odd lot	140	140	140	140	...
54½	55½	600	Lackawanna Steel	56	56	55	55½	— ⅜
145	146	700	Lehigh Valley	146¾	146¾	145	145	—1
66	68	100	Mackay Co	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
35	35½	200	Maxwell Motors	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
30	33¼	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	—1¼
77⅜	78	2,200	Mex. Petroleum	79	79	78	78	—1¼
26¼	26¼	700	Miami Copper	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
117½	118	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117½	118	117¼	117¼	— ⅜
8⅛	8¾	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19¾	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
2	2½	1,400	Mo. Pacific	3	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
23⅞	24	1,720	Nat. En. & S. Co	24½	24½	23	24	...
65	65¼	2,225	Nat. Lead Co	65⅜	65⅞	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
5	5½	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	5	4¾	4¾	...
14⅞	15	400	New Con. Copper	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
114	114½	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	116	116¼	114	114	—1¼
89¼	90	1,500	N. Y. Central	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	90	— ⅛
62¾	63	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
27⅜	28¾	200	N. Y., Ont. & W	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
72⅜	73	200	North American	72	72	72	72	— ⅛
107¼	107⅝	600	Northern Pacific	107½	108¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
108¾	109	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	103⅝	109	108⅝	109	+ ⅛
78	80	200	Philadelphia Co	78	78	78	78	...
24	24½	500	Pittsburgh Coal	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Pitts. Coal pf	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	14,250	Pressed Steel Car	59	59¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
3¼	4	6,100	Quicksilver	4	4¼	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
4½	5	2,100	Quicksilver pf	4	5¼	4	5	+1⅛
39¼	40	1,200	Railway Steel Spg	40	40½	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	22¾	500	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
150⅜	150⅝	8,000	Reading	150⅜	151½	149⅝	150½	+ ⅛
43⅜	44⅛	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
98	98½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98	98	98	98	...
5¼	5¾	1,700	Rumely (M.) Co	6	6	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	1,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	12½	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	100	St. L. & San Fran	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
...	14	200	St. Louis S. W.	14	14	14	14	...
14¼	14¾	600	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	...
35	35⅞	500	Seaboard A. L. pf	35	35¼	34¾	35	+ ⅛
147	149⅝	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	150	150	149	149¼	— ⅛
44½	45½	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	46¾	46¾	45	45	— ⅛
88	88⅝	4,000	Southern Pacific	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	15¾	1,500	Southern Railway	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	46½	1,100	Ste. Railway pf	46½	46¾	46½	46½	+2
84	84½	5,700	Studebaker Co	83½	85	83¾	84½	+ ⅜
42¼	42¾	6,600	Tennessee Copper	43	43¼	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
139¾	140	1,200	Texas Co	139⅞	141¼	139⅝	140	—1½
10⅜	11	100	Texas & Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
50½	51	100	Third Avenue	51	51	51	51	...
6⅝	6⅞	100	Union Bag & P. Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
130¼	130½	9,100	Union Pacific	131½	131⅝	130	130⅜	— ⅜
45	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
102	104½	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+1⅜
17⅜	18¼	1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18	...
67	68	9,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	69	69	67	67¼	+2⅞
95½	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alc. pf	95¾	96½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	U. S. Red. & Refin	3	3	3	3	...
72¾	72¾	54,100	U. S. Steel	72⅞	73⅛	71⅝	72⅜	+ ⅛
112¼	112⅝	200	U. S. Steel pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
66½	66¾	4,100	Utah Copper	66½	66⅞	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅜	35	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35¼	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
47½	50	210	Va. Iron, C. & C	50	50	50	50	—1
...	⅜	400	Wabash pf	...	...	¼	¼	...
70¾	70¾	800	Western Union Tel	70¼	70¼	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
113¼	113¼	13,900	Westing. E. & M	113¼	113¼	111⅝	112⅝	— ⅝
133	133	100	Westing. 1st pf	133	133	133	133	+2
141	148¾	3,550	Willys-Overland	141	148¾	141	146½	+5½
104	106	100	Willys-Overland pf	104	106	104	104	— ¼
32½	32½	100	Wisconsin Central	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
105½	105⅞	400	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	105	106	105	105¼	— ⅛

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Firmness of American Shares a Feature of the Market.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

Transactions in the new war loan continued brisk on the Stock Exchange. American Marconi shares were stronger on buying orders, but Canadian Car reacted under profit taking. Russian bonds were steady, while home rails weakened on light offerings which lacked buyers.

Firmness in the American section was the outstanding feature of the market. United States Steel was buoyant and other American metal stocks also advanced. The closing was firm.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	104	108	104	108
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	195	185	195
R. H. Reynolds Tob	345	355	345	355
R. H. Reyn. Tob. pf	119	121	119	121

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	132	136	130	133
Aetna Explosive pf	70	84	78	84
Atlas Powder	205	215	215	225
Bliss (E. W.)	310	315	310	330
Bliss (E. W.) pf	120	140	120	140
Can. Explosives	300	320	295	310
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	485	495	485	495
Du Pont Powder	660	675	665	675
Du Pont Powder pf	95	98	96	98
Hercules Powder	360	380	370	380
Niles-Bement-Pond	112	116	112	114
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. A	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 141,567 shares of stocks and $25,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 62,795; oils, 2,151, and mining, 76,621. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Am. Writ. P.	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞
1,000	Am. Zinc	56	56	55¾	55¾
1,200	‡Can. Car & F.	106	107	106	106
500	‡C. C. & F. pf.	113	115	113	114½
1,900	Can. Nat Gas.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Canada Steel.	31	33	31	32
5,000	‡Car. L. & P.	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾
600	‡Central Fdry.	14	14½	13¾	13¾
500	‡Central F. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
1,575	‡Cramp Shipb.	75¼	78	76	76
600	Electric Boat	430	435	425	430
400	Electric B. pf.	435	435	425	430
15,000	E. B., new, w. i.	44¾	45	44¼	44¾
450	Emerson Phon.	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾
100	‡Hall Signal	16½	16½	16½	16 16/16
25	‡Hendee Mfg.	32½	32½	32	32
800	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5	5¼	5	5¼
250	‡Int. Motors	19½	19½	19	19
150	‡Int. St. Pump	10	10	9½	10
20	Kelly Sp. Tire	171	171	171	171
1,200	‡Lake T. Boat	15	16¼	15	16
20,000	Mar. of Am.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5
8,000	‡N. S. C. of C.	50	54	50	52
125	‡Pyr. Mfg. Co.	13¾	*13¾	13½	13½
200	C. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000	‡Stand. Mot.	13¾	*13¾	13	13
500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	13	13	12⅞	12⅞
800	Un. C. St., nw.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	‡Venture C. O.	14	14	13¾	13¾
600	‡World Film	3½	3½	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Galena-Sig. Oil.	162¼	162½	162½	— 2½
41	Illinois P. L.	150	148	150	+ 1
1,000	Int. Petroleum.	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+ ½
10	Nat. Transit.	34	34	34	+ ⅛
40	Ohio Oil	149	148	148	— ½
500	Pierce Oil	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
58	Prairie O. & G.	375	370	372	— 2
100	Prairie P. L.	170	169	170	— 1
50	Swan & Finch	221	221	222	+ 2
10	Stand. O. of Cal.	310	310	310	
50	Stand. O. of Ind.	450	448	450	+ 3
20	Stand. O. of Ky.	270	269	270	+ ½
1	Stand. O. of Neb.	385	385	385	+15
11	Stand. O. of N. J.	418	416	416	— 3
220	Stand. O. of N. Y.	201	199	200	
10	Swan & Finch.	111	111	111	— 1
20	Union T. L.	84	84	84	— 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Alta-C. M. C.	81	81	81	81
18,000	‡Am. Com'r.	15	16	14	15
4,300	‡Ariz. Dup.	30	30	27	28
1,800	‡Atlanta	30½	31	30½	30½
1,000	‡Big Ctnwd.	5⅛	5½	5½	5½
1,000	Big Lg. D. C.	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅜
700	‡Booth	44	45	44	45
100	Braden Copper.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
4,250	Caledonia	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Chas. Ner.-C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Ely Cons.	10	10	10	10
8,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	42	47	42	47
800	‡‡Genesee Cop.	41	41	41	41
200	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Jumbo Exten.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	Kennecott Cop.	36⅞	38¼	36¼	36½
2,000	Kerr Lake.	3½	3¾	3¼	3¾
1,000	‡Lone Star.	5	5	5	5
200	McK.-Dar.	20	20	20	20
1,500	‡Majestic Mi.	55	56	50	53
700	‡Mont. Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	N. Utah B.	3	3	3	3
1,500	‡‡Ore	6¼	7	6¼	7
4,400	Rex Con. M.	38	38	38	38
500	‡‡Sells	30	30	30	30
4,500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡‡Success Min.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Super. Min.	24	24	24	24
211	Ton. Exten.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Wasatch	1

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

LOSS OF $2,000,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Decrease of $5,000,000 of Gold in Vault Also Shown by Reserve Board's Statement.

A GAIN IN OTHER CASH

Acceptances Increased by About $448,000, While $2,000,000 More of Municipal Warrants Are Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement for the twelve Federal Reserve banks shows a decrease of over $2,000,000 in total reserves, of over $5,000,000 of gold in vault, and a gain of about $2,800,000 in other cash on hand. New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco report the largest losses of gold for the week.

The holdings of commercial paper show a decrease of about $250,000, the losses of the Atlanta, Dallas and San Francisco banks accounting mainly for the decrease in the total. The aggregate amount of bankers' acceptances held increased about $448,000 and constitutes at present almost 30 per cent. of the combined amount of commercial bank paper held. The New York bank reports the largest share of this increase.

Nearly one-half of the bank paper held was either accepted or indorsed by member banks. Of the total commercial paper on hand 10.3 per cent. matured within ten days and 31.9 per cent. within thirty days, as against 29.7 per cent. shown at the end of the previous week. About 68.8 per cent. of the paper, as against 63.1 per cent., showed maturities of sixty days and less. The amount of agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days stands now at slightly over $2,000,000 and constitutes only 5.1 per cent. of all the paper on hand, as against 13.9 per cent. down for the first week in July.

United States bonds on hand increased about $800,000, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco reporting additional purchases of 2 and 3 per cent. bonds, the total of about $8,500,000 held by eight reserve banks, about $6,600,000 are 2 per cent. and $1,900,000 3 per cent. bonds. The latter are held by the Cleveland and Chicago banks only. A still larger increase of about $2,000,000 is shown for municipal warrants on hand, New York alone reporting an increase of about $1,500,000, mainly of Boston city paper.

The combined total of bills and investments stands at $67,500,000, as against $64,800,000 at the end of the previous week and constitutes 124.3 per cent. of the combined capital of the banks, as against 119.5 per cent., shown the week before. But little change is shown in the aggregate net deposits of the banks, a gain of about $1,900,000 by the New York bank, being more than offset by a loss of over $2,000,000 by the Chicago bank.

Federal reserve agents report a total of $138,700,000 of notes received from the Controller of the Currency and a total of $101,700,000 not issued to the banks. Against the latter amount they hold $84,300,000 of gold and $17,400,000 of commercial paper. The banks give their total note circulation as $87,500,000 and their net liability there as $1,400,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$207,822,000
Gold settlement fund	52,290,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury	1,084,000
Total gold reserve	261,196,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	24,916,000
Total	286,112,000
Maturities within 10 days	4,222,000
Maturities within 30 days	8,851,000
Maturities within 60 days	15,085,000
Maturities within 90 days	10,686,000
Maturities over 90 days	2,082,000
Total	40,926,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	8,303,000
Municipal warrants	18,100,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	5,987,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	12,570,000
All other resources	5,263,000
Total	377,469,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$5,315,000
Reserve deposits, net	306,002,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	15,420,000
All other liabilities	1,732,000
Total liabilities	$377,469,000

Gold reserve against net liabilities..82.8 p. c.
Cash reserve against net liabilities..90.7 p. c.
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation..93.3 p. c.

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$16,591,000
Total reserve	17,076,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,537,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,251,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	123,411,000
Total reserve	139,137,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,338,000
Reserve deposits, net	144,355,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	15,104,000
Total reserve	18,038,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,111,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,327,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	17,590,000
Total reserve	18,353,000
Bills discounted and bought	984,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,294,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	7,532,000
Total reserve	7,661,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,688,000
Reserve deposits, net	7,738,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,027,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	5,092,000
Total reserve	5,550,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,644,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,272,000
Federal reserve notes, net	2,705,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	35,329,000
Total reserve	37,372,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,065,000
Reserve deposits, net	44,287,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	9,527,000
Total reserve	10,250,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,421,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,593,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	7,233,000
Total reserve	7,258,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,353,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,935,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	9,729,000
Total reserve	10,269,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,507,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,908,000
Federal reserve notes, net	683,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	7,024,000
Total reserve	7,562,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,541,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,804,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,915,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	9,041,000
Total reserve	9,046,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,153,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,338,000

Careless In Filing Protests.

Every now and then a grotesque mistake is made by importers in filing protests before the Board of General Appraisers. How these errors occur is seldom ascertained, as the customs tribunal does not, as a rule, make a practice of going behind the official papers in a given case. It is assumed, however, that in many instances representatives of importers or their lawyers do not have before them a copy of the tariff when framing protests. Sometimes the trouble is sheer carelessness or mere guesswork. A case in point was decided yesterday. The merchandise consisted of nursery stock which was returned for duty under the specific provision in the law for such goods. The importers, however, made their claim under Paragraph 654, which provides for "works of art, and collections in illustration of the progress of the arts." In overruling the protest, Judge Waite remarked that "we cannot by any stretch of the imagination place this class of goods under that paragraph."

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, August 7, 1915.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc's, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$35,375,000	$2,431,000	$672,000	$462,000	$4,000	$2,391,000	$30,949,000	$1,328,000	$490,000
Merchants' National	28,803,000	1,408,000	707,000	924,000	20,000	2,036,000	27,814,000	.....	1,987,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	102,533,000	12,662,000	13,198,000	5,484,000	175,000	8,465,000	117,358,000	5,654,000	4,937,000
National City	253,206,000	81,612,000	6,370,000	5,699,000	341,000	27,898,000	306,101,000	1,118,000	2,928,000
Chemical National	30,850,000	4,863,000	517,000	966,000	46,000	3,148,000	28,980,000	150,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,641,000	781,000	123,000	423,000	10,000	897,000	10,703,000	27,000	402,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,038,000	45,000	34,000	76,000	9,000	123,000	1,599,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	76,378,000	5,518,000	1,763,000	1,884,000	118,000	6,135,000	74,664,000	2,806,000	4,483,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	186,680,000	14,448,000	6,065,000	4,583,000	157,000	13,501,000	179,286,000	125,000	3,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	28,500,000	1,888,000	532,000	415,000	131,000	2,096,000	27,924,000	892,000	1,184,000
Hanover National	103,352,000	19,162,000	3,895,000	3,143,000	13,000	8,999,000	119,681,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	26,384,000	1,188,000	106,000	1,248,000	75,000	2,094,000	22,960,000	1,500,000	1,634,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,128,000	805,000	773,000	697,000	75,000	926,000	9,335,000	.....	500,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	31,774,000	1,256,000	1,035,000	854,000	242,000	2,189,000	28,150,000	3,000	50,000
National Park	121,172,000	7,522,000	965,000	8,004,000	125,000	9,332,000	122,775,000	424,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,909,000	99,000	45,000	117,000	6,000	150,000	1,920,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,435,000	948,000	188,000	434,000	62,000	1,015,000	12,446,000	.....	376,000
First National	13,371,000	13,701,000	2,205,000	2,544,000	111,000	10,336,000	133,375,000	125,000	4,990,000
Irving National	53,590,000	7,042,000	2,371,000	3,833,000	10,000	4,573,000	62,801,000	175,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat.	9,739,000	423,000	61,000	573,000	124,000	690,000	9,820,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	138,138,000	19,074,000	5,448,000	3,937,000	128,000	12,692,000	163,712,000	869,000	455,000
Lincoln National	13,342,000	2,074,000	1,286,000	894,000	170,000	1,338,000	17,337,000	37,000	595,000
Garfield National	8,531,000	886,000	465,000	539,000	36,000	771,000	8,775,000	.....	450,000
Fifth National	4,452,000	160,000	102,000	217,000	5,000	316,000	4,393,000	53,000	242,000
Seaboard National	30,049,000	2,845,000	1,266,000	2,056,000	18,000	3,344,000	35,735,000	160,000	405,000
Liberty National	38,156,000	1,634,000	394,000	3,048,000	39,000	2,924,000	39,220,000	2,719,000	500,000
Coal and Iron Nat.	7,788,000	410,000	188,000	294,000	29,000	549,000	7,719,000	.....	409,000
Union Exch. National	10,667,000	223,000	264,000	512,000	18,000	775,000	10,089,000	68,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,700,000	241,000	71,000	593,000	31,000	538,000	7,993,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust Co.	15,983,000	1,323,000	59,000	502,000	333,000	1,338,000	17,058,000	41,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	40,630,000	10,850,000	1,225,000	1,067,000	$164,000	.....	47,600,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,113,000	3,369,000	1,397,000	1,424,000	60,000	.....	29,684,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,529,000	1,273,000	238,000	496,000	230,000	627,000	11,548,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,972,000	338,000	428,000	122,000	183,000	.....	4,735,000	.....	.....
Peoples'	2,098,000	169,000	49,000	121,000	16,000	140,000	2,339,000	2,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,644,000	839,000	588,000	581,000	47,000	.....	9,655,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	76,686,000	7,763,000	5,129,000	5,175,000	1,247,000	4,000,000	90,315,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,503,000	297,000	25,000	57,000	49,000	187,000	3,124,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,729,000	502,000	216,000	81,000	12,000	200,000	4,582,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,620,000	1,551,000	920,000	1,156,000	39,000	.....	15,646,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,501,000	458,000	99,000	128,000	62,000	208,000	3,467,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,032,000	534,000	57,000	148,000	100,000	318,000	5,980,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,466,000	1,272,000	351,000	819,000	127,000	.....	12,808,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,550,000	277,000	151,000	170,000	30,000	240,000	4,281,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	11,802,000	2,537,000	468,000	623,000	119,000	.....	13,679,000	.....	.....
State	10,156,000	1,240,000	274,000	543,000	543,000	1,263,000	21,019,000	27,000	.....
Century	17,175,000	1,060,000	157,000	540,000	409,000	808,000	13,458,000	4,857,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	31,857,000	1,809,000	311,000	216,000	110,000	1,118,000	22,359,000	7,928,000	.....
Bankers Trust	170,674,000	14,642,000	92,000	60,000	15,000	7,347,000	146,952,000	27,886,000	.....
U. S. Mort. & Trust	51,293,000	3,076,000	77,000	380,000	120,000	1,808,000	36,175,000	14,416,000	.....
Astor Trust	22,297,000	1,436,000	5,000	137,000	96,000	847,000	17,008,000	5,299,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	36,814,000	1,889,000	121,000	126,000	187,000	1,128,000	22,563,000	699,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	222,714,000	16,784,000	1,788,000	4,222,000	603,000	5,574,000	493,040,000	27,185,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,909,000	594,000	48,000	102,000	31,000	379,000	7,611,000	138,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,274,000	1,096,000	226,000	97,000	35,000	698,000	13,966,000	351,000	.....
Columbia Trust	67,977,000	4,022,000	141,000	458,000	277,000	2,444,000	48,874,000	17,119,000	.....
Peoples' Trust	17,136,000	1,033,000	75,000	232,000	196,000	791,000	15,824,000	1,187,000	.....
New York Trust	50,589,000	3,139,000	2,424,000	274,000	48,000	1,536,000	36,873,000	7,579,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,694,000	820,000	93,000	130,000	76,000	563,000	11,169,000	5,018,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,689,000	629,000	115,000	185,000	35,000	481,000	9,618,000	1,026,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	44,204,000	8,261,000	340,000	113,000	301,000	1,832,000	36,637,000	5,305,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,545,871,000	$206,602,000	$51,154,000	$54,736,000	†$2,661,000	$181,729,000	$1,640,339,000	$18,562,000	$37,477,000
State banks, not mem.									
Fed. Res. Bank	277,804,000	34,449,000	11,942,000	13,161,000	3,467,000	7,991,000	293,877,000	4,926,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem.									
Fed. Res. Bank	773,091,000	54,250,000	5,856,000	6,751,000	2,128,000	26,846,000	618,469,000	121,086,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,595,231,000	$295,301,000	$68,952,000	$74,648,000	$8,256,000	$166,566,000	$2,532,685,000	$144,574,000	$37,477,000
Change	+24,076,000	+805,000	−241,000	−2,181,000	−960,000	−4,704,000	+10,583,000	+4,282,000	−328,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,540,749,000	$208,939,000	$49,932,000	$51,344,000	†$2,516,000	$130,924,000	$1,631,883,000	$18,594,000	$37,500,000
State banks, not mem.									
Fed. Res. Bank	277,804,000	34,802,000	10,994,000	10,876,000	3,592,000	7,934,000	291,909,000	4,924,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem.									
Fed. Res. Bank	771,645,000	54,348,000	7,754,000	10,742,000	2,165,000	21,296,000	614,530,000	122,168,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,589,698,000	$297,889,000	$68,680,000	$72,962,000	$8,273,000	$160,154,000	$2,538,277,000	$145,686,000	$37,500,000
Change	+11,754,000	+3,052,000	−1,482,000	−5,016,000	−258,000	−12,316,000	−12,952,000	+1,613,000	−86,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
			Net demand deposits	$295,261,620		
			Net time deposits	928,100		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$312,402,000	$131,729,000	Net demand and time dep.	$298,189,120	$148,031,880	— $8,592,880
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	63,019,000	7,991,000	Net demand deposits	52,897,860	18,112,140	— 14,800
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	68,985,000	26,846,000	Net demand deposits	92,770,350	3,060,650	— 840,400
Total	$444,406,000	$166,566,000	Total net deposits	$441,857,330	$169,204,670	— $9,447,880

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$298,730,840		
			Net time deposits	929,700		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$310,215,000	$130,924,000	Net demand and time dep.	$294,660,540	$148,478,460	— $12,063,710
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	60,064,000	7,934,000	Net demand deposits	52,343,020	15,454,980	— 1,795,100
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	75,009,000	21,296,000	Net demand deposits	92,179,500	4,125,500	— 476,800
Total	$445,288,000	$160,154,000	Total net deposits	$439,383,060	$166,058,940	—$14,325,710

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	$2,109,800	$95,600	$86,100	$825,300	$288,000	$3,766,000
Colonial	7,316,600	508,500	586,800	1,212,400	48,700	8,760,300
Columbia	6,583,000	499,000	373,000	800,000	5,000	7,613,000
Fidelity	1,186,672	102,006	31,756	185,061	.....	1,399,304
Mutual	3,923,000	629,000	214,000	1,996,000	25,000	6,720,000
New Neth.	3,275,000	200,000	172,000	696,000	67,000	4,103,000
Sherman	2,019,800	.....	57,000	148,000	177,200	2,441,500
23d Ward	1,910,900	51,200	175,600	209,200	15,600	2,321,000
Wash. Hgts.	1,667,000	146,000	34,000	232,000	.....	1,586,000
Yorkville	5,209,900	380,600	378,200	719,400	21,700	6,406,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,602,000	108,000	162,000	982,000	76,000	4,895,000
Mechanics'	14,480,000	906,400	965,300	2,708,700	150,700	21,050,300
North Side	2,817,289	237,761	132,711	879,097	4,335	3,818,740
Nat. City	4,865,000	167,000	182,000	814,000	708,000	6,286,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,433,000	217,000	361,000	2,316,000	285,000	7,004,000
Hudson Co.	3,992,872	83,292	177,495	843,427	124,380	3,675,264
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,165,400	125,700	84,900	737,400	161,800	5,377,700
Second Nat.	3,423,978	56,458	112,749	542,451	82,000	4,446,573

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$6,519,000	$463,000	$2,156,400	.....	$7,679,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,926,475	198,257	533,600	257,097	4,665,518

*Includes other cash and bank notes. †Includes amount on deposit with other banks and trust companies.

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,670,700	$177,200	$59,100	$171,800	$26,700	$2,166,000
B'way Cent.	714,300	45,800	47,000	76,900	29,200	794,000
Bronx Boro.	1,653,392	36,111	95,344	82,785	112,463	1,888,445
Bryant Park	1,262,900	89,800	68,500	120,000	.....	1,289,200
Chel. Exch.	2,519,000	130,000	187,000	395,000	82,000	2,852,000
Gotham Nat.	2,333,500	*584,500	.....	263,200	263,500	2,842,800
Harriman N.	14,189,900	1,298,500	267,400	.....	739,700	13,511,900
Inter. Bank.	2,049,600	433,900	33,600	800,400	14,300	2,703,700
Public	8,250,900	673,100	284,400	961,500	484,800	9,524,000
W'chester Av	871,200	39,600	32,800	66,100	4,300	890,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	802,200	50,000	60,500	57,900	.....	829,600
Bk. Fl'bush.	892,900	48,000	84,900	81,300	.....	972,200
Homestead	653,300	40,600	40,900	91,900	.....	647,200
Montauk	591,000	87,600	24,100	49,700	.....	627,800
Peoples Nat.	1,159,474	14,817	92,821	203,710	81,545	1,748,840

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,285,500	$1,634,800	$6,992,700	$1,848,400	$28,509,300
Central	104,308,161	10,960,841	29,131,389	1,457,770	128,293,833
Equitable	71,271,000	8,458,000	†26,142,000	.....	99,340,000
Farm. Loan.	94,122,800	8,711,800	21,316,100	20,019,600	142,658,900
Fulton	8,054,500	687,000	1,473,800	.....	9,120,900
Hudson	*3,887,400	285,500	1,077,800	207,900	4,023,200
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,704,700	2,907,000	1,606,900	.....	35,705,500
Transatlantic.	3,035,200	64,100	502,400	1,789,000	3,448,600
Union	61,267,020	6,238,287	14,581,272	376,983	77,483,760
United States	68,960,900	4,500,000	10,710,900	.....	68,845,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,493,084	1,288,317	5,164,199	.....	20,165,841
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,151,400	864,900	1,499,500	.....	11,164,100
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,179,000	149,100	156,400	39,200	2,120,100

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$26,477,000	Lincoln	$11,969,600
Bankers	195,903,000	Metropolitan	45,193,500
Broadway	20,612,700	New York	54,475,700
Brooklyn	33,862,000	Peoples	20,179,200
Columbia	74,254,366	Title Guarantee	32,650,600
Fidelity	10,335,000	United States Mortgage	67,059,000
Franklin	19,028,000		
Guaranty	294,886,000	Total	$923,285,166
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,350,500	Change	+14,824,440

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Aug. 6, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$10,915,000.00	
Gold in vault	112,495,802.50	
Total gold reserve		$123,410,802.50
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		15,726,428.55
Total reserve		$139,137,231.05
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$496,205.13	
Bank acceptances	5,841,463.67	
Total		6,337,668.80
Investments (municipal warrants)		7,161,093.56
Federal Reserve notes (net)		7,686,800.00
All other resources		317,554.20
Total resources		$160,642,347.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,978,000.00
Reserve deposits (net)	144,354,778.58
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	8,768,559.94
All other liabilities	1,541,009.09
Total liabilities	$160,642,347.61
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$49,920,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	$200,000.00
Gold and lawful money	49,720,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,595,231,000	+$24,076,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	444,406,000	— 2,325,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	131,729,000	— 480,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	34,837,000	— 4,224,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,352,685,000	+ 10,582,000
Net time deposits	144,574,000	+ 4,282,000
Circulation	37,477,000	— 328,000

(a) Of which $369,949,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $611,062,000; excess reserve, $169,204,670; decrease, $9,447,880.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

Loans, &c.	$2,589,698,000	+$11,754,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	445,288,000	— 3,715,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	130,924,000	— 2,813,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,230,000	— 9,503,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,539,277,000	— 12,952,000
Net time deposits	145,886,000	+ 1,613,090
Circulation	37,500,000	— 80,000

(b) Of which $370,851,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $605,442,000; excess reserve, $166,058,340; decrease, $14,325,710.

State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$588,858,500	+$1,943,500
Specie	$9,287,500	+1,311,100
Legal-tenders	8,530,000	— 161,000
Total deposits	742,631,500	+ 3,236,500

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City... $606,363,400 + $3,402,800

RESERVE—STATE BANKS, P.C.

Cash in vault	$10,304,600	11.41
Deposits in banks and trust companies	14,707,200	16.29
Total	$25,011,800	27.70

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$47,512,900	08.46
Deposits in banks and trust companies	115,508,300	23.01
Total	$163,016,280	32.47

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $188,028,000; $5,845,400 increase. Percentage of legal reserve, 31.70.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investm'ts	$348,511,700	+$1,922,600
Gold	45,946,600	— 137,600
Currency and bank notes	27,381,000	+ 424,000
Deposits	459,813,700	+ 4,995,400
Reserve on deposits	106,002,700	+ 985,200
Percentage of reserve, 23.0.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and investm'ts	$1,277,302,200	+$6,623,500
Gold	103,262,300	+ 3,254,100
Cur. and bk. bills	16,555,700	+ 1,457,200
Deposits	1,565,449,000	+22,941,100
Reserve on deposits	344,539,100	+18,514,100
Percentage of reserve 28.7.		

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	6	6	6	1908	1¾	1	1
1913	2½	2	2½	1907	6	2	4
1912	3	2½	2¾	1906	5	2	3½
1911	2¾	2	2¾	1905	2¾	1½	2½
1910	4	1¾	1¾	1904	1	¾	¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.44	70.85	71.03	— .25
Industrials	82.30	80.65	80.91	— .84

COMBINED AVERAGES.

July 31	74.24	73.39	73.55	— .17
Aug. 2	74.87	73.49	74.31	+ .76
Aug. 3	75.77	74.34	74.98	+ .67
Aug. 4	76.12	74.92	75.74	+ .81
Aug. 6	76.91

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

OPENS THE DOOR TO EXPORT TRADE

New Orleans Is Spending $100,000,000 to Garner Big Orders from Latin America.

Walter Parker, General Manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, was in this city yesterday attending a meeting of the Pan-American Committee charged with making arrangements for a return visit of business men to South America. In an interview with a TIMES reporter he spoke enthusiastically of the progress being made by the State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans to equip the Mississippi Valley with up-to-date facilities for handling trade with foreign countries, particularly those of Central and South America.

"A new trade economy has come to the Mississippi Valley," he said. "New Orleans is spending $100,000,000 in providing co-ordinate river-rail-ocean facilities for the handling of both new and old commerce that will be routed the valley way.

"The entire harbor front, 40 miles in extent, is owned by the State of Louisiana and is being equipped by the State with the highest type of warehouses and terminal facilities for the handling of bulk and package commodities. The idea is to so safeguard commodities while in the custody of the State as to give them the highest possible collateral value. In each case the warehouse receipt issued will carry with it, in the case of cotton, a New Orleans Cotton Exchange classification and condition certificate, and in the case of coffee, grain, &c., a New Orleans Board of Trade inspection certificate. In this way, it is believed, New Orleans warehouse receipts will find favor among bankers the world over and attract enough surplus money to permit the financing of Mississippi Valley commerce at very low interest rates.

"These advantages, in addition to low insurance rates and low cost of handling, will, it is expected, not only reduce the burden on commerce to a minimum, but will result in the building up of a great market of deposit and surplus supply at New Orleans. This is particularly true with reference to cotton, coffee, rice, hemp, jute bagging, sisal grass, hard woods from Central and South America, hides, and many of the manufactured products of the valley States.

"Low cost handling and storage at ship, boat, and railroad side, together with low cost money, will develop the economy relied on to accomplish this result.

"New Orleans, as the gateway to the valley, has come to understand her responsibilities and is equipping herself to serve the valley in a great big way.

"In order that private enterprise may have full and unrestricted play—it cannot do so on the harbor front proper because that frontage is all State-owned—an industrial navigation canal through the city from the Mississippi River to an arm of the Gulf has, by amendment to the State Constitution, been provided for and ordered opened. The banks of this canal will be available for privately owned and developed factory, warehouse, and general industrial sites. Shipyards are to be provided for. Ultimately, under this amendment, New Orleans will be canalized as Amsterdam is, with the exception that the whole system will be so installed as to be fully co-ordinated with the valley's railroad systems. New Orleans is in position to do this only because of her municipally owned belt railroad system, which has reduced switching charges to $2 per car flat. Switching charges in New Orleans ranged formerly from $8 to $20 a car, according to the extent of the monopoly enjoyed by the common carriers doing the switching.

Mr. Parker also said that, along with this development, Louisiana in November last so revised her fundamental law relating to business and investment capital as to make of that law highly favorable in place of decidedly unfavorable, as it had been for a generation. He told how New Orleans has solved its health problem through the installation of modern sewerage, drainage, and pure water systems, and has rat and mosquito proofed the city. Continuing, Mr. Parker said:

"Thus, not only are the facilities for the economic handling of commerce between Latin America and the Mississippi Valley being provided, but the way has been opened to attract the money necessary to finance such trade, and the port of least resistance for this trade has been made epidemic-proof.

"To the banks of her new industrial canal, which will be a link of the intercoastal canal now practically completed from Florida to the Rio Grande, New Orleans expects to attract many important enterprises. Each site on that canal will enjoy municipal belt railroad connections, thus enabling each creator of freight movement to use, with equal facility, any ship, any boat, or any railroad he may desire to use. This will mean the highest degree of independence of transportation control possible, and is expected to result in the fullest possible sway of the natural lines of least resistance.

"In order further to encourage her industrial development New Orleans will soon build and operate a vocational school for the training of skilled labor. For this purpose the city has $1,000,000 in real money in the bank.

"Each angle of this development work has been preceded by the most careful and expert investigation of the economies possible to be brought into play. Before one ounce of concrete had been placed in the great cotton warehouse, now in operation, we knew, almost to the fraction of a cent, just what permanent economies that warehouse would hold over any facilities any other port could install—just what the value of the navigable river, for the first time served by a boatside warehouse, would be, and to what relative extent the economies developed, through the attraction of surplus money, would permanently draw commerce to New Orleans.

"Similarly, we know just how the industrial canal should appeal to captains of industry, and what kind of skilled labor and in what relative numbers the vocational school should turn out to meet present and future needs. In the latter case special attention has been given to the labor needed to manufacture the products required by Latin America.

"Best of all, by special act of the Legislature, we have removed all these facilities out of the reach of politics, through the creation of a civil service board, whose membership is made up of men selected by the commercial Exchanges. The Municipal Belt Railroad is also operated by a board, a majority of which, by law, is named by the commercial Exchanges.

"The men who conceived the system under which New Orleans's facilities are being developed foresaw the necessity for scientific economy in the handling of Mississippi Valley commerce. The war in Europe has hastened the day of that necessity by at least a generation. In other words, no matter whether the Teutons or the Allies dictate the terms of peace, the whole commercial world must, in the future, work along German's lines of scientific trade economy.

"Should Germany win, England and America and everybody else will have to unlearn their old commercial lessons very suddenly. Should Germany lose, they will have to relearn just the same, but the day of extreme pressure will be delayed.

"In either event co-ordinative river-rail-ocean terminals at New Orleans, with all collateral factors worked out in full accord, plus co-ordinative river-rail terminal facilities at all river cities and towns, which are now beginning to appear, will, by unshackling the commerce of the valley and permitting it to move along the line of least resistance, that is, along the most economic trade channel, will give the valley a degree of scientific trade economy that will go a very long way toward equipping that important section of the United States to meet the new trade economy the whole world must face after the close of the war.

"The work being done by the New Orleans Association of Commerce is the best of evidence that the people of the valley are now looking far ahead. The association maintains, as a branch of Tulane University, a complete school of foreign commerce, in which foreign trade and the essential foreign languages are taught.

"It has also organized the young men of the city, the men most vitally interested in the future, and, 500 strong, these young men are now watching every move, every proposed law, and particularly the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention to be held in September. They have been given competent advisers, and it is their business to see that no public move be made, no law passed, and no provision placed in the new Constitution which, under the microscope, reveals germs of trouble for the future, when they themselves will be the controlling factors in New Orleans. They want development unrestrained, so that their own opportunities will not suffer.

"It is my fixed conviction that an era of remarkable prosperity is ahead of the Mississippi Valley."

HORSES NOT PASSING OUT.

Sale of Trappings Maintained Despite Motor Car's Popularity.

For some years there has been much talk of "the passing of the horse," but the facts do not bear out this theory. There are more horses today in this country than ever before, and their number surely but slowly increases. This, too, despite the growing use of automobiles and automobile trucks and the extension everywhere of electric trolleys. Horses are not so numerous in the city, for either pleasure or business uses, as once they were, but in the smaller cities and towns they still do most of the draught work, and on the farms they are still indispensable.

Consequently horse trappings of all kinds still sell in large volume, though these sales do not increase proportionately with the growth of population. The change of late years has been in the character rather than in the volume of the business. For instance, the making of fancy hand-made harness for expensive and showy turnouts in the great cities has practically passed away. This is true, likewise, of all the expensive items in every line of horse accessories, whether it be currycombs and horse brushes or gold-mounted harness. But the sale of cheap and medium grades in all lines shows but little change from past years. Horseclothes are still staple items in the hardware business, and so are horseshoe nails, although the city pattern nail is extinct.

Buggy whips are as much a part of the assortment of the general store and hardware shop as ever, though there is but small demand now for riding whips and fancy saddles. Expensive stirrups and spurs are used only by the Western cow puncher, and their sale is slowly shrinking each year. Of the things of rough, every-day use, such as hames, singletrees, clevises, and all the innumerable items connected with plowing for the crops, there is not only a continued large tonnage, but a promise of some increase with the growth of agriculture. Of course, the carriage business is but a shadow of its former self, especially in the large centres, but farm buggies are still abundant in the countryside.

Carriage hardware has suffered accordingly, as it becomes evident that the horse will be more and more a thing of utility and to a lessening degree a matter of pleasure. Even riding as a pastime has distinctly lost ground, as is shown by the decreased use of all the high-grade fancy items that go with the riding horse.

SHIPBUILDERS FAVORED.

Customs Officials Inclined to Treat Their Entries Liberally.

The increasing tendency to treat in a liberal manner foreign material imported for use in the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States was demonstrated anew yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers sustained a protest by A. E. Outerbridge & Co., steamship agents of this city. It was shown at the hearing that various articles and materials for use in building a triple expansion engine and propelling equipment for installation in the British steamer Princess, then building in a Brooklyn shipyard, were brought from England.

Collector Malone assessed duty on the articles at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, whereas the importers claimed free entry under Section 5 of the Panama Canal act, which grants exemption to ship construction articles. In order to obtain the benefit of such exemption, the law provides that certain regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury must be complied with. These relate for the most part to affidavits identifying the merchandise.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson moved for the dismissal of the case, alleging that the Secretary's regulations had not been complied with. It was also contended by Mr. Hanson that the material furnished constituted a complete engine, which, he maintained, should stand full duty. Judge Hay held that the regulations prescribed had been properly observed, and stated that he did not agree with the second contention of the Government counsel. Free entry was granted and the Collector reversed, with an order to make a reliquidation on the basis of free entry.

USE MORE COTTON.

Fall River Took 51,131 Bales More in 1914-15 Than in 1913-14.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 7.—Official statistics showing the number of bales of cotton shipped to the mills of Fall River for the last twelve months have just been made public. They show that from and including Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1 of this year, there were received by Fall River cotton mills the sum of 461,953 bales, against 410,822 for the corresponding period a year ago. The greatest number of bales, 63,295, was received during March. The following is the table:

	1914-15.	1913-14.	Inc.
August	18,570	11,978	6,532
September	21,884	19,974	1,910
October	21,692	40,187	*18,525
November	36,482	48,600	*12,118
December	58,023	61,931	*3,908
January	47,852	33,363	14,480
February	48,413	36,394	12,019
March	63,295	32,951	20,244
April	50,962	32,712	18,250
May	50,866	27,511	23,355
June	31,862	28,351	3,511
July	13,042	36,770	*13,728
Total	461,953	410,822	51,121

*Decrease.

Will Need Bakery Machinery.

Changes in the sanitary regulations for bakeries provide, writes Harwood Hull, correspondent for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at San Juan, that Porto Rican bakers must mix their dough by machinery, and deliver their bread wrapped in paper. As these regulations practically revolutionize the baking conditions of the island, there should be a market for all sorts of bakers' mechanical supplies. When the new regulations were first issued, it was found impossible to obtain any adequate baking machinery on the island, and, as there had never been any particular demand for such machinery, local merchants in many instances were without even catalogues of manufacturers making such machinery. Most of the island bakers are small, and the market demands small, inexpensive outfits. Porto Rico imports annually over $1,500,000 worth of flour, all from the United States.

Slump in Baseball Goods.

The sale of baseball goods had a distinct slump during the season now going out. Probably the continued wet weather had something to do with it, but shrewd buyers as far back as last Fall, when the wholesale orders were placed, detected signs of the coming trouble. There was too much scrapping between the various leagues, too much exploiting of personalities and of corporation feuds and animosities. The exploitation of the commercial side of the sport is said to have had its effect in causing the decline in sales.

FANCY GOODS NOT HURT BY THE WAR

Ideas Are Still Coming from Europe, but They Are Being Worked Out Over Here.

The war in Europe has put the fancy goods and notions trade in a peculiar position. While fads and ideas are still emanating from Paris and London, the American trade has been put on its metal so far as providing the merchandise is concerned, and a very large percentage of the goods that are now being offered to the retailers here have been made in domestic factories.

That the American trade has benefited, rather than suffered, from this condition is the opinion of Henry F. Samstag of Samstag & Hilder Brothers of this city. In a talk with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Samstag said that his firm this year had the largest July business in its history, and that August business has so far been coming in in similar proportion. Describing conditions in the trade this season, he said:

"Notwithstanding the war and the dangers faced by buyers who go abroad after new merchandise and ideas, two buyers for our house—Joseph Bernhard and Herman Pichel—made their usual trips to the fashion centres of England and France. While there they succeeded in picking up enough novelties to enable us to build up a comprehensive line of American-made goods. For example, they picked up an old comb in a shop on the Rue de la Paix in Paris, for which 140 francs, or about $30, was paid. From this one comb our designers have created a full line of celluloid hair ornaments, goods that can be retailed in the American stores from 50 cents to $50. Doesn't this prove the versatility of the American designer?

"In another case a silk bag was bought in Paris. It is the same sort of bag that has retailed in the exclusive Fifth Avenue shops at $25 to $30. It is now being manufactured here in several different styles, and is being wholesaled at prices which will permit it to be retailed profitably at $5.90 to $7.50. This is another triumph for American adaptability.

"One of the season's best novelties in the line of handbags for women makes use of a novelty celluloid frame, or, rather, a variety of them. Some have ring handles of celluloid, while others have fabric handles of the material which is used in the body of the bag. The nattiest of these bags are lined with black and white materials, and the interior fittings also carry out the black-and-white idea. These frames are also used to build up an extensive line of novelty bead bags, in a profusion of designs and colorings, which retail any where from $6 to $10.

"These frames are also used in the manufacture of leather bags, and many attractive styles in pin seal, morocco, and Canada calf are being shown. Among the newest styles in leather bags are those made in an oblong shape, the longest side measuring about seven inches. These bags are not swung from handles, but are carried in the hand, after the manner of purses.

"For the woman who wants to make her own bag, outfits are being offered which contain the so-called gate top, a quantity of beads to be sewed on the silk fabric making up the body of the bag, and fringes or pendant decorations to hang on the purse. These sets are made cheaply enough to be retailed from 50 cents up.

"Among the season's 'high' novelties in the line of bags come the dance, or opera, bags. They are made of messalines, taffetas, &c., and are being shown in a variety of color combinations. The trimmings consist largely of laces and artificial flowers, and the bags are finished off with drawstrings of gold cord and military tassels. Some of them are made with mirror bottoms. At retail they can be sold from 50 cents to $50. Along a similar line is offered a range of tiny, fancy silk bags, with mirror bottoms, the sole function of which is to contain a powder puff. These little bags, which a woman can suspend from a finger while dancing, if she wishes to, can be sold over the retail counter at 25 cents to $1.50.

"Yet will be one of the important decorative items of the Fall and Winter season, and a number of novel effects are being shown in brooches, bracelets, lavalieres, necklaces, and earrings. Jet collarettes, both plain and combined with other materials, promise to be popular, and range in price from $1 to $25 at retail. Black and colored crystal articles of adornment are also favored for the coming season. In addition to these things, prospects are bright for a large sale of lavalieres, pendants, &c., in combinations of velvet and silk ribbon and varicolored crystal beads."

Mr. Samstag digressed at this point to call attention to an adaptation of an English boudoir article that is used as a receptacle for hairpins, safety pins, and other things generally found on milady's dressing table. It is not unlike an old-fashioned three-pronged candlestick in appearance, but it is not more than three or four inches high. This article, Mr. Samstag said, had been picked up in an English shop at a cost of £1, or about $5. The original article was wrought in sterling silver, but it has been reproduced here minutely, so far as appearance is concerned, at a cost which will let it be retailed at 25 cents.

"Another novel thing this season," Mr. Samstag continued, "is putting small merchandise up in boxes to match. For instance, a green crystal necklace is now put up in a green-and-white striped box. Colored rose-bead necklaces, some of them made with imitation pearls, are similarly put up. The same is true of small imitation flower hat pins of various kinds.

"For the benefit of the retailers' button departments, fancy buttons are being put up now on attractive, lithographed display cards, which contain illustrations showing the way in which the buttons on the cards can be used. In this way the work of the clerks who sell buttons is reduced to a minimum, the cards practically doing all that has to be done.

"Imitation ivory boudoir and manicure sets are being shown in black-and-white striped effects that are very natty. Gold-plated sets are offered to retail at $35, as are shell sets, which retail at about $5 less than the plated ones. Shell clock frames and picture frames are also included in the season's lines.

"In the toy line a distinctive leaning is seen toward out-of-the-ordinary, hand-carved and painted toys. Naturally they cost more than toys turned out by machinery, but their added novelty and charm make them well worth the difference. A number of other novelties in toys vie for the attention of buyers, including holiday stockings of flannel, silk, and other materials. These are doubtless an outgrowth of the cheap, net affairs of other years, and they are attractively trimmed with ribbons, bells, and other garnitures."

Ivory Absorbs Moisture.

The average person does not associate ivory as an absorber of water, but this quality of the product was brought out yesterday in a customs case. The American Express Company entered ivory, which it claimed had absorbed moisture on the voyage from Africa. Collector Malone's men weighed the product and found that it exceeded the invoiced weight by a fair margin. The Collector accordingly took duty on the weight found after the ivory had been unloaded from the vessel. When the ivory was later weighed at the factory of the ultimate importer the weights were lower than those returned by the Government officials and approximated the weights contained on the invoice. When the question came before the Board of General Appraisers, Judge Waite did not attempt to decide whether ivory is an absorbant of moisture, but held that the importer had failed to prove his case. So the question remains an open one.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Law Does Not Distinguish Between Good and Poor Barley.

A controversy between the Government and the Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, was settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers adversely to the importers. The merchandise involved in the protest consisted of goods classified by the Collector as cotton pile fabrics, duty being taken at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1913. The contention was that the goods are woven cotton fabrics properly dutiable at the appropriate rates, according to the number of the yarn of which they are composed. The evidence was unsatisfactory, which led the board to affirm the Collector.

F. Costa was sustained in a claim that silk dress goods imported under the tariff should be admitted at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 318, as woven silk fabrics, not embroidered. The action of the Collector in considering the goods embroidered, and assessing a 60 per cent. duty, was reversed.

Judge Brown, sustaining a protest by Gerstendorfer Brothers of this city, held that in the opinion of the board, paints are not "articles similar to chemical compounds or combinations." This was the classification imposed by Collector Malone on colors and paints, in bronze and silver gilt, put up in packages of less than two and one-half pounds gross weight. As returned by the Collector, the duty was 20 per cent. under the tariff. The General Appraiser agreed with the importers that the commodities are properly dutiable at 15 per cent., under the specific provision for "colors or paints," as specified in Paragraph 68.

It was decided in the case of the H. Poehler Company, Minneapolis, that the tariff law makes no difference between good and poor grades of imported barley. The importation in question was invoiced as barley screenings, but the Collector took duty as "barley" at the rate of 15 cents per bushel, whereas the protestant alleged that entry should be given at 10 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated unmanufactured article. The evidence showed that the commodity in question was taken from barley, which was prepared or cleaned for salting purposes. It was acknowledged by all concerned in the case that the product is a poor grade of barley used chiefly for feed for cattle. In Canada it is known as barley screenings, but Judge Waite held that as the importation is essentially barley, it was properly assessed notwithstanding the fact that it is of inferior grade.

J. J. Buchey & Co., Philadelphia, were sustained in the contention that aluminum spoons, entered under the tariff law as table utensils, should stand full duty. Judge Hay held that the regulations prescribed had been properly observed, and stated that he did not agree with the second contention of the Government counsel. Free entry was granted and the Collector reversed, with an order to make a reliquidation on the basis of free entry.

INVOICING COTTON GOODS.

Difficult to Set Proper Values on Imports from Bradford.

Importers and the customs authorities here continue to have trouble in reconciling their differences relative to the prices at which cotton goods from Bradford shall be invoiced. Appraiser Sague's examiners have taken the view that the fabrics have not been listed on the invoices at the market values prevailing in Bradford at the time of shipment, and have accordingly raised prices even when the importers entered goods at higher prices than the shippers invoiced the merchandise.

The advances made by the customs men resulted in Collector Malone demanding higher duties, as well as the payment of additional duty in the shape of penalties for undervaluation. Many of the American handlers of the fabrics have appealed to the Reappraisement Division of the Board of General Appraisers to review the action of the appraising officials. At the hearings the importers have presented data to show that the advanced values were correct, and should be sustained. On the other hand, representatives of the Department of Justice insisted the goods were billed below the Bradford prices.

Judge Fischer yesterday decided two of these appeals. In the first, an importation was made of cotton checks shipped by Charles Johnson & Co. of Bradford and heavily advanced by the Appraiser. The General Appraiser held that the goods should pay duty on a basis of somewhat less than 1d. per yard over the entered values. Artificial silk and cotton fringes from Arthur Walker & Co., Bradford, were held by the General Appraiser to be undervalued to the extent of 2d. per yard. The same firm shipped black and white cotton checks, which also were advanced by the Appraiser's office. The handlers here of the goods convinced Judge Fischer that the values put on the fabrics at the time of entry represented correct foreign market value. The Appraiser was accordingly reversed as to these goods.

BUSINESS AND LEGISLATION.

Strict Game Laws Have Helped the Sale of Hunting Outfits.

The sale of guns and ammunition is an instance of how wise and timely legislation is the prop and support of a large and profitable business. The sale and use of guns and ammunition depends entirely upon the existence of wild game, which, until a comparatively few years ago, were in danger of extinction owing to constant hunting in season and out. Now almost every State has strict game laws, being more and more enforced each year, and only comparatively limited periods, or "open seasons," within which game can be hunted.

The State of Illinois is an example of the results of carefully prepared game laws, well enforced by competent officials. Quail and prairie chickens are more abundant in the State than they were twenty years ago, and the sale of shot guns and loaded shells is inaccordance. The prohibition of Spring shooting in nearly all sections by Federal law has practically stopped the sale of all hunting material during the Springtime, but the loss is being made up by the increased shooting in the Fall, owing to the already increased number of wild fowl.

The sporting goods business, in relation to hunting, is a very large one employing many thousand men and many million dollars in the manufacture and sale of guns and ammunition, hunting clothes, and appurtenances of all kinds. The double barrel shot gun is fast declining in sale, as it is giving place to the "pump" gun and the automatic. The days of the high-priced shot gun are over.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American Woolen Company will open tomorrow Department 2, consisting of all worsted fancies.

Samuel Mandle, formerly with the Quality Shop of Danville, Va., has started in the women's ready to wear business for himself in the same city.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-48-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer special values in Ladies' All-Wool POPLIN SUITS, yarn-dyed linings, at $6.75.

IMPORTERS OBJECT TO SAMPLE RULES

Say Regulations Governing Imports of Fabrics Over Nine Inches Long Are Unfair.

Another stage was reached during the past week in the Treasury Department's attempt to solve the commercial sample problem as it affects Government revenues, importers, and domestic manufacturing interests. The question of how to treat samples of textile goods has been an important issue since 1880, when the Treasury Department first began, apparently, to recognize the important part they play in selling foreign merchandise.

Shortly after the present tariff law went into effect, Secretary McAdoo issued a set of regulations to govern the entry of textile samples, as well as model gowns. In April of last year Assistant Secretary Malburn made a modification of the preceding rules, which favored the importers in that samples believed to be of no commercial value were admitted free of duty and without bond. This proved unsatisfactory to the various organizations of textile manufacturers in this country. Representations were made immediately to Secretary McAdoo and to the Assistant Secretary in charge of the customs, by the domestic fabric manufacturers that the regulations were inadequate to prevent fraud upon the revenues. The further allegation was made that American manufacturers were being subjected to unfair competition from British and other foreign fabric producers.

These representations resulted in an investigation being conducted by special agents of the Treasury Department. It is said that the inquiry revealed that a regular business, of a most profitable character, was being carried on in this country, principally in this city, in commercial samples passed by the customs officials as of no value. Accordingly, Assistant Secretary Malburn issued an order to appraising officials on June 19 amending the existing regulations by providing that textile samples exceeding nine inches in length are to be assessed for duty, if not entered in bond for exportation, unless they are slashed, cut, punched, perforated or indelibly stamped across the face in a manner to destroy their commercial value as merchandise.

It is further provided by this ruling that the stamping or perforation shall appear in each eighteen inches, or fraction thereof, of the length of the fabric, and in letters not less than three inches high. While the amendment went into effect last year made no reference to lengths of samples, the department now rules that samples of textile goods not over nine inches long are to be considered by customs officers as of no commercial value, and are to be admitted free of duty without bond for their exportation.

The importers affected by this interpretation of the sample provision of the tariff, representing many lines of foreign merchandise, enlisted the aid of the Merchants' Association, the Lace and Embroidery Association, and other trade organizations in an attempt to secure a modification of the Treasury's ruling. Their attempts, while futile, resulted in the postponement of the operation of the amended regulations until last Monday, when they went into effect at this and other ports of the country.

Importers declared yesterday that the new rule dealing with samples longer than nine inches works an undue hardship, as well as monetary loss, while statements of domestic manufacturers that a "regular business" has been transacted in the samples were denied. Because they do not consider their campaign closed for greater liberality in the treatment of the longer samples, the importers said further that they preferred not to engage in a trial of their case in the newspapers. At the same time it was made plain that they regard the new rules as too severe. It was reported that, as a result of this feeling, ex-Judge Sharretts, acting as counsel for various importing interests, is preparing fresh data to lay before the department in an attempt to bring about a revision of the regulations.

On the other hand, it is apparent that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which is one of the domestic organizations in favor of drastic rules for the admittance of commercial samples, while approving of the latest action taken by the Treasury Department and regarding it as a step in the right direction, would like to see the Government go even further.

While, as has been said, importers for the most part are reticent in discussing their viewpoint for publication, Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., a member of the Customs Procedure Committee of the American Importers' Association, yesterday outlined the importers' contentions in the matter.

"While I realize that the law makes no specific provision for the admission of textile samples free of duty," said Mr. Stern, "it is, nevertheless, a fact that the manufacturer or jobber who gives samples without charge to his customer takes that fact into consideration when he sells his wares. In this way the Government really gets the duty on these samples. In certain branches of the textile trade nine-inch samples, and even smaller ones, are quite sufficient to sell goods from, while in other lines a 'repeat' must be shown and nine inches is not sufficient.

"To require the merchant to cut or slash the sample, so as to make it utterly useless, is unjustly to require him to destroy his own property. In such cases, where the samples are sold at the end of a season, they bring very little. You cannot lay down a hard and fast rule in these cases, and an order permitting the Appraiser to pass judgment on the dutiability or non-dutiability of samples should be restored."

Speculation exists locally as to how long the new regulations will last without modification of some kind. It is more or less certain that importing interests will continue the fight for greater liberality, while it is taken for granted that the manufacturers' associations will use all the pressure at their command to make the regulations even more drastic than they are at present.

QUIET AT FALL RIVER.

Wider Cotton Goods Still Preferred Over the Narrow Variety.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 7.—General conditions in the cotton goods markets were rather quiet this week. There were instances where business was good, but on the whole trading was unsatisfactory. It seems that the wider goods have the preference, and it is reported that there have been some good sales made on 36 and 38½ inch styles. Printers and other users of narrow goods have manifested an utter lack of interest in narrow styles, and consequently business remains dull. Generally August is a dull month, and thus far the amount of business that has been actually done is of small proportions. Fine goods mills making fancies are doing a fairly good business, and some have their looms engaged for the balance of the year on certain styles. There seems to be a good demand for the more complicated weaves. Lenos and the like are in favor just now. Those concerns manufacturing medium count yarn fancies have orders which will keep them busy for some time to come. The margin of profit is greater on fine goods than on the coarser counts. The cotton yarn markets are not doing the business that manufacturers would like to see, and consequently some mills have an accumulation on hand. The week closed with the demand light and scattering. Sales will probably reach 130,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; A. Kahnow, dress goods, silks, linings; 358 4th Av.; Latham.

AUSTIN—The Women's Shop; Miss J. Thies, millinery, women's wear; Ansonia.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. M. Morris, dress goods, silks, linings; 225 5th Av.

BOSTON—S. Shapiro & Co.; M. Shapiro, silks, dress goods; Claridge.

BUFFALO—Segal Bros.; M. Segal, A. Segal, millinery; Room 632, 621 B'way.

BUFFALO—H. Wile Co.; H. H. Wile, mfrs. clothing; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; H. Wilson, men's furn. goods; 218 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Harris Bros.; Co.; A. Harris, general mdse., clothing, furniture; Endicott.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. A. Henniger, C. W. Reed, millinery; 621 B'way.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Branham & Hinkle; W. S. Branham, D. E. Robnett, ready to wear; Great Northern.

COLUMBUS—Union Clothing Co.; L. L. Levy, womens, children's ready to wear; Sherman Square.

COLUMBUS—Johnson & Stirgwoit; R. A. Johnson, millinery, &c.; 12 East 33d; Albert.

DETROIT—Field's; H. Simons, cloaks, suits; 1161 Broadway.

DUBUQUE—Roshek Bros.; J. J. Roshek, piece goods; 1,183 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Heystek & Canfield; H. J. Heystek, wall paper paints; Imperial.

HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; R. C. Goehring, carpets, upholstery goods; 105 Grand; Aberdeen.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Kistler, laces, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs., umbrellas; 2 Walker.

KNOXVILLE—D. Briscoe Co.; F. F. Dosser, piece goods, notions, ready to wear; 256 Church; Flanders.

LAWTON, Okla.—M. Koehler, Co.; M. Koehler, ready to wear, notions, fancy goods; 47 West 27th; Georgian.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; C. W. Warnock, mdse. mgr.; 18 W. 35th.

MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; C. A. Barnes, men's clothing, furn. goods; 225 5th Ave., Room 1,403.

MITCHELL, S. D.—H. D. Butterfield Co.; H. D. Butterfield, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; St. James.

MONTGOMERY—A. S. Knowles D. G. Co.; Miss D. Moore, infants' wear, waists, cloaks, suits, skirts; 18 W. 35th.

MONTGOMERY—J. L. Cobbs & Co.; C. C. Cobbs, mdse. mgr.; 99 5th Av.; Park Av.

NORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss O. Baskett, millinery; Miss A. Delany, suits; 23 E. 26th.

PARIS, Tex.—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss Humphries, corsets; 239 4th Ave.

PAWNEE, Okla.—Katz Department Store; I. Katz, dry goods, &c.; Wellington.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; L. E. Weber, millinery; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Kolodney, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. Max, musical instruments 1,261 B'way.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; M. Gross, shoes; 72 Madison Ave.; Broadway Central.

SOUTH BEND—E. Wyman & Co.; H. W. Edredge, mdse. mgr.; 315 4th Ave.

SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; C. A. Wood, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 225 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; C. H. Chessman, dress goods; 75 Spring; Park Avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, mgr.; 621 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; Miss G. Price, millinery; C. B. Wirk, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.

Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., resident buyers, wants jobs, all kinds merchandise for bargain basement. Pay cash.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS; coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

3,000 square feet, suitable for salesroom, light manufacturing. Krauskopf, 387 4th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LANSBURGH & BRO. of WASHINGTON, D. C., have opening for live, up-to-date buyer in laces, embroidery, veiling, neckwear, trimmings, and buttons.

Applicant must give reference.

NEW YORK BRASSIERE manufacturer desires live representatives, making different sections of whole United States; handled as side line; references required; corset acquaintance necessary; commission basis. X Speculation exists locally as to how 350 Times Annex.

CASH versus CREDIT

TODAY you are selling on 60 or 90 days' time with 3% off for cash in 10 days, and you have a $25,000 credit line with your Bank, and are in good trade credit.—

TOMORROW you change your terms to 80% cash against bills of lading, reducing your prices by 3%, and you expect to increase your volume or buy for cash, —discount all purchases, etc.—

How could such a change of "terms" either cause your Bank to curtail your line of credit or unfavorably affect your credit in the trade?

Your customers, like you, must carry open accounts and must buy on-time. Through us, and without their knowledge, you simply change your credit sales to 80% cash at date of shipment, giving us about the same discount for our Cash as you offer to your customers for their money in 10 days.

Your contingent liability on accounts sold to us is only your risk of loss by failures, and even this can be restricted under Credit-Insurance.

When these facts are clearly understood, why shouldn't the honest assignment of accounts by any firm be encouraged?

Write for further details. A. E. Duncan, President.

Commercial Credit Company,
Capital and Surplus over $1,600,000
Commercial Bankers Non-Notification System
Home Office: Baltimore—Represented at
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QUALITY MERCHANDISE Mabrita PRICED ATTRACTIVELY
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NURSES' & MAIDS' UNIFORMS SPECIALIZED STOUTS HOUSE & MORNING DRESSES
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50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
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Everything for the Bargain Basement
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250 NEW FALL MODELS of Dresses and Costumes
From $7.50 to $137.50.
AMERICAN C. & D. CO., 116 W. 29th St.

SKINNER'S SATIN LINED SUITS
In the newest fabrics, at exceptionally low prices, for immediate delivery—also box suits.
J. P. SLATER & CO., 114 West 29th St.

UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

The House of Huehberger, 93 5th Ave.
BLANKET BATH ROBES
HOUSE COATS—MACKINAW COATS.
GENERAL CLOTHING SPECIALTIES.

SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys, and Messalines. From $1.37½ to $8.75. Exceptional values.
I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st St.

World's Market Corporation
28-30 West 23d Street.
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ADVERTISING.
Merchandising Plans for Increasing Sales.
Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

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Headquarters for 5 10c & 25c goods.
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Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices.
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Phone 5879 Rector.

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Pusiness Building Styles. See the snappiest, livest fall line of ladies' and misses' coats ever offered. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35th St. Phone Greeley 877.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Silk, satin, and fancy serge,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably local thunder showers Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,016. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TROOPS TO QUELL MEXICAN BANDITS

Four Companies of Infantry Rushed to Aid Rangers in Battle Near Brownsville.

SEVERAL OUTLAWS KILLED

Five Americans Wounded—Large Bands Crossing Border and Harassing Ranches.

ENVOYS HERE THIS WEEK

Mexican Peace Conference with Latin Americans to be Continued Tomorrow or Wednesday.

HARLINGEN, Texas, Aug. 8.—Five American ranchmen were wounded, two of them seriously, and several Mexican outlaws were reported killed tonight in a fight between Texas Rangers and American ranchers and a band of Mexican bandits at Norias Ranch, ten miles north of Lyford, in Cameron County, according to a telephone message received here from Norias. The number of casualties among the Mexicans, it was said, could not be ascertained, owing to darkness.

The outlaws, estimated to number between thirty and fifty, attacked the Norias Ranch house shortly before dark. Fourteen ranchmen barricaded themselves in the house and defended the place until 10 o'clock, when the message said the Mexicans withdrew temporarily. Shortly after the bandits had withdrawn sixteen Texas Rangers and armed civilians arrived.

At 10:30 o'clock the report says the Mexicans returned unaware that reinforcements had arrived. They again charged the house and were met with a volley of shots from the rangers, and several of the Mexicans were killed. The outlaws retreated in the darkness.

A special train left Harlingen just before 10 o'clock tonight carrying thirty-five United States soldiers and twelve armed civilians to reinforce the Americans on the Norias ranch.

Passenger trains were running through the affected district tonight without lights.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 8.—Mexican outlaws and Texas rangers and county officers here engaged in two battles tonight near Norias, Texas, sixty miles north of Brownsville, according to reports received here. The telegraph operator at Norias has sent out a call for help.

A special train which left here for Norias this afternoon with rangers and county officers returned here tonight, and ten minutes later started back to Norias.

It will stop at Harlingen to take on a detachment of United States soldiers.

It was announced at Fort Brown tonight that four companies of United States infantry were being rushed here from Fort McIntosh, near Laredo.

Troop B, Third United States Cavalry, tonight was ordered to leave here tomorrow for the northern part of this (Cameron) county. It was reported tonight the Mexicans attacking Norias Ranch numbered fully 200.

Among those who went on the first trip made by the special train were Henry Hutchings, Adjutant General of Texas; J. M. Fox, Captain of Texas Rangers; five members of the ranger force, and Sheriff Vann of Brownsville.

Fritz Georgie, night watchman at the Lyford, Texas, jail, was shot and seriously wounded before daybreak this morning. The act is charged to the Mexican outlaws. A party of farmers near Lyford also was fired on by unknown persons a few hours earlier in the night.

Rumors that six Mexicans were killed late yesterday in a battle with a posse in a remote section of Hidalgo County could not be confirmed.

Sheriff A. Y. Baker of Hidalgo County tonight was quoted as saying 300 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico west of Brownsville and were traveling over Hidalgo County in parties of three and four, apparently making their way to some concentrating point. Whether a filibuster expedition against Mexico was planned, or the men were connected with the lawless bands which have been raiding ranches in the border country for several weeks, the Sheriff did not know, but extra precautions were being taken by all peace officers, he said. Warnings are being sent to outlying ranches, nearly all of which have made preparation against attack.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Aug. 8.—Six Mexicans have been killed and three Americans wounded in fighting on the Norias Ranch, between a party of thirty Mexican outlaws and fourteen ranchmen, it was reported in a brief message received here late tonight from Norias. It was said the fighting continues.

It was said the bandits early today raided the Norias ranch and drove away fifty horses and took a quantity of provisions and several rifles. Late this afternoon the Mexicans returned to the ranch and a pitched battle was begun, the fourteen Americans barricading themselves in the ranch house. They then telephoned to Sarita, Brownsville, and Kingsville for help before the Mexicans cut the wires.

A special train was started tonight from Sarita, carrying fifteen volunteers to aid the ranchers. Sarita is forty miles north of Norias. A special train with United States troops and State officers also was sent from Brownsville. Until these trains reach some station where there is telegraph service little can be learned of the outcome of the battle.

ENVOYS TO MEET HERE THIS WEEK

Will Continue Mexico Conferences With Lansing—Carranza Reports Extending Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Lansing, who left here last night in response to Secretary McAdoo's request to meet him in New York, returned to Washington this evening. It was said after his return that while the effort

Continued on Page 4.

FIND MUNITION CASES FILLED WITH RUBBISH

Reported Fraud in Russian Supplies Ascribed to German Agents.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—"Thousands of cases of ammunition of every kind when opened at the front were found to contain rubbish," says The Daily Mail in an account of the conditions under which the Russian Army has been fighting.

"This situation is popularly ascribed to the work of German agents in Russian munitions factories."

DODGE GERMAN SHELLS EVERY FIVE MINUTES

People of Dunkirk Do Business in Intervals of Big Gun Bombardment.

DUNKIRK, July 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The bombardment of Dunkirk by the giant German gun, operating from Flanders, permits the carrying on of the business of the city only four and a half minutes out of every five.

Only one gun is used in this bombardment, and the shells come regularly every five minutes. The people of the town take advantage of the interval between an explosion and the coming of another shell to transact business, allowing themselves about half a minute to make for their cellars.

In the General Post Office, for instance, four and a half minutes after the explosion of the first shell is heard the clerks and customers at the stamp and money order windows and applicants for mail disappear together into the basement. After the expected shell explodes they come upstairs again, and business goes on as usual until it is time to run again to safety.

365 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST IN TEN DAYS

List Made Public July 30 Brings Casualties Among Commissioned Men Up to 13,656.

LONDON, July 30, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists between July 19 and July 30 show that the British Army lost 115 killed, 236 wounded, and 14 missing, a total of 365. This brings the aggregate officer loss since the beginning of the war to 13,656, of whom 4,176 are recorded dead, 8,305 wounded, and 1,175 missing.

During the ten days covered by the lists the regiments operating in the Dardanelles have again been the greatest sufferers, the Australians having 9 officers killed and 25 wounded, the King's Own Scottish Borderers 9 killed, 4 wounded, and 7 missing, the Highland Light Infantry 19 killed and 13 wounded, the Cameronians 2 killed and 6 wounded, and the Royal Scots 9 killed and 7 wounded.

The Indian contingent lost 16 officers killed and 19 wounded.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK; ONE A NEUTRAL CRAFT

Swedish Ship Malmland, the Glenravel, of British Registry, and a Trawler Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Glenravel of Belfast, the Swedish steamer Malmland, and the trawler Ocean Queen have been sunk. The crews of all three vessels have been landed.

The Glenravel was a vessel of 1,092 tons and was owned by the Antrim Iron Ore Company of Belfast.

The Malmland was of 3,779 tons and was owned at Gothenburg.

'TWAS NOAH, NOT ADAM, THAT ATE THE APPLE

Hence His Descendants Don't Live to be 50,000 Years Old—A Pennsylvania Discovery.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—It was not Adam and Eve who brought about the fall of man, but Noah, according to a translation of a tablet now in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. A statement to this effect was made today by a representative of the University.

According to Sumerian theology found on the tablet, which is said to have been written before the days of Abraham and translated by Dr. Steven Langdon, Professor of Assyriology in Oxford University, England, Noah was ordered not to eat of the cassi tree in the garden of paradise, and when he disobeyed, the curse fell upon him. The curse was that he should have ill health and an early death instead of living to be 50,000 years old like his ancestors.

According to the announcement made today, Dr. Langdon bestowed much labor on the subject of the fall of man, not only in translating the tablet, but in comparing it with every known tablet or historical account of any kind, as well as with the account given in the book of Genesis.

Dr. Langdon, according to the announcement, says that this tablet is at least a thousand years older than the Genesis account and, so far as is known, is the oldest record of the sort in existence. The tablet was written more than 4,900 years ago, possibly 5,000 years, and evidently records a tradition which goes back to the early history of man.

The Babylonian and Sumerian accounts place the flood at something like 35,000 B. C., and the lapse of time between the creation and the flood is filled by ten kings who reigned altogether 432,000 years, an average of 43,200 years each. The reason that later kings reigned comparatively short periods is that Noah sinned in eating of the cassia tree.

UNIONS HOLD OFF MUNITION STRIKE

But Start a General Campaign for an 8-Hour Day for New England Machinists.

TRY PERSUASION FIRST

President Johnston Opposes a Walkout and Wins in Conference at Hartford.

CURBS THE STRIKE SPIRIT

Fight to Spread to New York and New Jersey—More Field Agents at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—A campaign to give every machinist in New England an eight-hour day, with time and a half for all overtime, was decided upon today by William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, and sixteen conferees. Bonus systems established by various New England employers, notably the Colt Company of this city, which has voted to distribute to the employes every three months 12½ per cent. of the profits, will not be accepted in lieu of the eight-hour day.

Fourteen union organizers are now covering the New England field, and twelve more are to be brought in this week. They will interview employers, but no general strike will be called unless persuasion fails.

Two methods were discussed long and earnestly this afternoon, and finally Mr. Johnston's views prevailed in that most of the conferees agreed to a policy of first interviewing employers and giving them an opportunity for negotiations rather than immediately calling a strike, as advocated by half a dozen of the Vice Presidents and business agents.

Before leaving for Boston tonight Mr. Johnston said similar conferences would be held on Friday and Saturday to discuss the New York and New Jersey situations. The reports of field men will be received and discussed at a meeting at the association's headquarters, 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

Those present at today's conference besides President Johnston were: Vice Presidents Peter J. Conlon of Boston, Frank Jennings of Boston, and J. J. Keppler of New York City; Thomas J. Savage, Executive Committee member of Boston; Organizers Joseph Gilmour, George Doyle, J. J. Eagan, James Henderson, Charles Sohl, Harry J. Gill, Roscoe L. Hall; Business Agents John J. Connolly, T. R. Donovan, George I. Bowen, and William Larkins.

Johnston Outlines Plan.

"The meeting this afternoon was called to receive reports of New England successes and conditions," said President Johnston. "Unorganized as well as organized machinists are insisting on an eight-hour day, with time and a half for all overtime, to be computed from the moment the employe's day is completed. We have received numerous requests for help from the towns in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and there is a general unrest among the machine tool men, many of whom are working fifty-five hours and some fifty-nine hours a week. We intend to present a general demand to establish better conditions, and we hope this may be accomplished without the necessity of a strike or a suspension of the work. However, if the employers are not willing to grant our demands, we feel satisfied the men will not hesitate to leave their service.

"I am afraid the men will act on their own initiative. The hardest task we have now is keeping them at work, and we are being severely criticised in many places for keeping the men in. In many places in New England the men feel grieved because we won't give them the word. In the Hyde Park section of Boston nearly a thousand men are now out from two shops, and I am going there Monday to observe the situation. Particularly in Bridgeport, the men are finding fault, and workmen at other places like Meriden are asking when we are going to permit them to go out. We intend to give the employers a chance, so we leaders will see them personally or, as some of them prefer, they will be visited by committees of their own employes. My own personal view is for peaceful conferences and negotiations, and that was the consensus of opinion this afternoon.

Membership Growing.

"In the last two weeks in New England alone 15,000 new members have been admitted, and we have recently obtained an eight-hour day for 100,000 employes in the East. Some employers are yielding and some others are offering a fifty-hour work week, thinking erroneously that bonus offers will appease the men. But the men will now accept nothing short of a straight eight-hour proposition, which machinists have hoped and prayed for these many years. They have seen other tradesmen going home and they must stay because they are machinists and perform service that requires skill and close application. Some of the unorganized men thought the employers would grant the new conditions without effort on their part, but now they realize there will be no concessions unless they ask for them through an organized association.

"There will be no general strike, but if certain firms show a hostile attitude and deny concessions we will strike, though we wish to minimize the number of strikes. A committee of employes will wait on the Locomobile Company in Bridgeport Monday, and if they don't get what they ask, nothing under heaven can stop those 2,000 men striking. Personally, I feel very optimistic, knowing our demands are just. However, in case of a strike I prefer to select the time and place for a battle. I want to get the man I can hit the hardest and defeat the quickest. The employers of New England have all had notice through

Continued on Page 5.

Sir Gilbert Parker Describes England at the End of One Year of War

In reply to a series of questions sent to him by cable, the noted novelist has written one of the most striking and illuminating articles dealing with the conflict. Read it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

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3 DEAD, HEAVY LOSS IN LIGHTNING STORM

Camden Alone Has Ten Fires, Causing $200,000 Damage—Wide Area Swept.

BOLT KILLS BOY IN WATER

Another Crazes Man That Girl Tries to Drag from Shed Afire—Six Saved Off Sloop.

Several hundred thousand dollars damage was done, three persons were killed, others were injured, and many had narrow escapes from death by drowning or lightning in a thunder storm, with heavy rain and high wind, which swept over northern New Jersey and the lower part of New York yesterday afternoon.

The most serious damage was done in Camden, N. J., from which place the centre of the storm moved northeast across that State, through Westchester County, and up the Sound. Meanwhile another heavy storm cut across below Sandy Hook to the South Shore of Long Island. Brooklyn got off rather easily. In Manhattan there was heavy rain, gusts of wind, and much thunder and lightning, for a short time. The storm broke at a little after 4 o'clock, and before 6 the sun was shining brightly once more.

Philip Dillon, son of former Mayor Michael J. Dillon of New Rochelle, and Philip Roberts of the same town were out in a canoe near Glen Island, when the storm forced them to put in to shore and take shelter in a candy booth on the beach. The booth was struck by lightning and Roberts was killed. Dillon, who was stunned, was revived in the New Rochelle Hospital.

Killed Amid Crowd in Shed.

Crowds at Oakland Beach fled to shelter, and twenty persons fled to a shed along the shore. A bolt of lightning ran through the crowd, killing Abraham Abree of Port Chester, stunning his wife and daughter, and knocking down the rest of those who had taken refuge in the shelter. Crossing the sand, the same bolt disturbed the waters of the sound and capsized three canoes full of young people who were making their way to shore. All swam in safely.

Streets near the corner of Fourth Avenue and First Street, Mount Vernon, were flooded four feet deep, and crowds who had sought shelter under the platform shed at the New Haven station were flooded out by the water spouting from overflowing drain pipes.

John Donovan of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club, Pelham Bay Park, set out in the afternoon in his thirty-five-foot sailboat Mary D, 2d, to take part in races which were to have been held further up the Sound. With him were his friends John and James Burke, Robert Hudson, James Spaine, and William Cameron. The storm arose when the boat was in the middle of the Sound, and at the first great gust of wind she heeled and went over. At the same time there was a terrific downpour of rain which hid the accident from the view of those on shore, and the six passengers of the yacht would have been lost but for the fact that several motor boats were between the yacht and the beach.

Six Saved from Yacht.

One of these was the Henrietta, in which were James Conklin and Frederick Sellendorf. They saw the accident and started for the yacht, which was drifting about in the rain, the six passengers clinging to her with difficulty. Conklin and Sellendorf managed to get them aboard the Henrietta and took them to the clubhouse at Sea Cliff, L. I., where they were revived and got dry clothing. Later they were sent back to Pelham Bay Park in a motor boat. The May D., 2d, was towed into Sea Cliff after the storm, with her mainmast broken and other serious injuries.

Frederick Smith of 79 Bedford Street, Manhattan, went up to White Plains to visit Miss Helen Smith. He hired a horse and runabout at a local livery stable and took her out driving, and they had got as far as Scarsdale when the storm caught them. Thinking that it would last only a few minutes, Smith drove in under a shed on the farm of Hiram Benedict. They were waiting there when a bolt of lightning hit the shed, smashing it to pieces and setting the remnants on fire.

The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and Smith was knocked down, apparently lifeless. Miss Kelly had on rubber-soled shoes, and, it is believed, that this fact was responsible for her escape from injury. She tried to drag Smith out of the blazing ruins, but the task was too much for her strength, so she ran out in the rain, crying for help, and found Michael Kelly, a blacksmith, and Thomas Simpson, a farmer, who together rescued the senseless man from the burning shelter.

Smith was taken to the White Plains Hospital, where he recovered consciousness, but was so violent that he had to be restrained by a straitjacket. For about an hour he was entirely out of his mind, but was eventually quieted under treatment by Dr. Henry T. Kelly. Though he had a bad scalp wound and a severe cut in his abdomen, it was thought that he might recover.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., several hundred young persons were bathing in the Delaware at Sand Island, the favorite beach of the neighborhood. The first bolt of lightning hit George Feas, a high school student, who was swimming 200 yards from shore, and killed him. Other bathers carried him out of the water and it was found that his head and shoulders had been burned by the lightning. His sisters, Hazel and Emma, were on

Continued on Page 4.

MAYOR JOINS CAMP FOR MILITARY DRILL

Will Spend Two Weeks at Plattsburg and Hopes to Make It a Month.

GIVES PLAN FULL APPROVAL

General Wood to be Present and Deliver Address at Opening on Need for Trained Men.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel is the latest recruit to enroll for a course in the business and professional men's military training camp which opens tomorrow at Plattsburg. The Mayor left last night for Plattsburg and is due to arrive there this morning. He plans to take the drill for only two weeks, but if he can find the time he may lengthen it into a month.

The Mayor is enthusiastic over the idea of getting military training and expects to derive much pleasure and good out of the work. He believes it will afford a splendid vacation. He had a talk recently with General Leonard Wood and told him that it was the best idea he had heard of in a long time and that the movement should be encouraged in every way.

The Mayor went to Plattsburg from Ashokan, where he went on Friday night to inspect the big city reservoir. He was the guest there Friday night, Saturday and Sunday of Merritt Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply and went to the military training camp direct from there by rail.

Discussing the subject with friends recently the Mayor appeared to be as happy as a boy over the fun and hard work he expected to have at the camp. He said he tried hard to get away for a full month, but that there was so much work pressing in the city that he could not promise to stay longer than two weeks. On Friday, before leaving for Ashokan, the Mayor went to a sporting goods and military supply house on Broadway and bought an entire outfit of camping material, as well as military clothing which included two pairs of marching shoes, medium weight socks, one pair of light shoes, or "sneakers," two pairs of olive drab breeches, one army blouse, two olive drab shirts, one pair of leggings and a compaign hat. Recruits must pay their own transportation and will also deposit $30 at the camp to cover the cost of food and other expenses which will be about $1 a day.

The Mayor, enrolling as a recruit, will have to share the same life as the others and he will be under the same strict military discipline. He will eat the same ordinary but wholesome food, dig trenches, go on hikes, and do whatever the rules require. The Mayor told his friends he wanted to work just like the others and to have no special consideration shown him.

Mayor Mitchel is not the only official who has joined the camp. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, have also enrolled as recruits and will be in camp for at least part of the time. Alderman Curran expects to remain three weeks.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, will leave for Plattsburg tonight to be present when the camp is organized tomorrow morning. General Wood will probably deliver a speech to the men tomorrow night in the course of which he will emphasize the importance of the present movement and point out what it means to the country to have a well-trained body of citizens who could serve as officers in a volunteer army in the event of a national emergency.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Chief Signal Officer of the Eastern Department of the army, also leaves for Plattsburg today to remain for the entire month that the camp will last. All signal instruction, including the aerial service, will be directed by Major Saltzman. Captain Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aid, who is to command the camp, has already gone to Plattsburg. Captain Gordon Johnston, also of General Wood's staff, is another officer ordered to the camp.

The first section of the "Business Men's Camp Special" will leave the Grand Central Terminal at 9:15 o'clock this morning. The second section will leave ten minutes later. Between 700 and 800 men are expected to travel on the two specials. The total registration for the camp is nearly 1,900 and every State in the Union is represented.

GORIZIA DEFENSES PROVE FORMIDABLE

Italian Minister Warns His Countrymen of the Difficulties of the Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, who has lately returned from the front, warns his fellow-countrymen of the immense difficulties of the struggle around Gorizia and the high plateau of Caro, which might almost be called impregnable.

"Looking at the line protecting the left bank of the Isonzo," he says, "one receives the impression that God, in creating it, acted like an omnipotent officer of military engineering, rendering the task of defense as easy as the task of attacking is formidable. The configuration of the mountains, the direction of their lines, the nature of the rocks of which they are formed, and the proximity of a rapid, deep river all seem arranged to prevent a passage, while the natural difficulties are completed by the marvelous perfection of man's work of protection. Long months of preparation on the part of the Austrians have enabled them to provide all that is most modern and complete in military science. The strength of construction, the security of hiding places, natural and artificial, and the ingenuity of mechanism all combine to make patience the most necessary condition of Italian victory.

"That we have advnced so far and are still advancing is the highest praise for the Italian Army, while the immense difficulties of the task are overwhelming proof of the insufficiency of the Italian frontier, which in itself overwhelmingly justified this war."

CZAR REJECTS PEACE OFFER BY KAISER; ARMY THREATENING RIGA IS DEFEATED; GERMANS CROSS VISTULA NEAR WARSAW

Petrograd Newspapers Tell of Peace Offer Made to the Czar Through the King of Denmark

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Vechernee Vremya claims to learn on good authority that Germany, through Denmark, proposed to Russia a separate peace, Russia to receive Galicia, while Germany would retain the western districts of Poland.

A representative of the Foreign Office categorically denied the remotest possibility of all peace negotiations.

It is alleged that the German proposals were freely discussed in the lobbies of the Duma, where they were dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd transmits the following:

"The Bourse Gazette learns from an unimpeachable source that the German Emperor made an offer of peace to Russia last week through the King of Denmark.

"The answer sent to the King stated that the question of peace negotiations could not be raised at the present time."

BITTER TALK FROM BRITISH FRONT

Germans Winning on Points, Officer Writes, Yet English Remain Smugly Complacent.

A PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION

Nation Must Forget Traditions, Everything, and Awake and Organize to Win.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The following remarkable letter has come to The Chronicle from the front, presumably written by an officer in a Lancashire regiment:

"Sir: I cannot help but start with abuse, although you are only one of those 'in touch with the vast anti-conscriptionist mass of British opinion,' as your leader writer puts it. Damn British opinion, Sir; damn the vain, self-complacent English smugness and English arrogance! To your 'vast mass' the idea of defeat is quite inconceivable, for are they not the boys of the bulldog breed, the descendants of countless heroes, free men in a free country, who just won't be slaves, the liberators of Belgium, and so on ad nauseam?

"So colossal is the British arrogance that our brains and imagination are swamped. We still seem to think that the Germans have made war to gratify us, so that we may show them what fine fellows we really are.

"Probably you, too, have never entertained the idea that we are losing this war. Yet the bald truth remains that the Germans are winning on points: and we go on talking, talking about the 'big push'—to be delivered next Spring, according to The Times's military correspondent. (Please observe that we have given up the idea this year—we are still wearing down the 'baby-killing Hun.')

"If you could see trenches hammered to hell by hundreds of guns; hours of smoke, dust, blood, and noise; and then go across to take the same battered lines, only to be met by a hail of bullets, to return, leaving your friends and men lying dead outside, it might make you realize what an enormous advantage lies with the defense.

"The French have battered for five weeks—I have heard it day and night; net gain, two miles.

"The bubble of breaking through has burst, but we are too deaf to hear the 'pop.'

German Brains and Method.

"You answer with the German advance in Russia, and then go on to the financial problem. Of course Germany cannot last, of course she will be starved in a few months, of course she had no cotton, no copper; but she has got brains and method, and uses both. And we muddle along in our well-worn grooves, our party politics, our newspaper dictatorship, our racing, our brides in their baths.

"I have been ten months in France fighting for that—the thought almost makes me vomit. Don't talk about the 'glorious traditions of our race.' Only fools fight for traditions; the wise man fights for realities and the future.

"This long-winded preamble leads me on to your crowning folly—your fear and hatred of conscription.

"I shall be quite frank. Had conscription passed twelve months since I should have left England. Now, if they don't have it, I shall leave the country; rats have the foresight to leave certain ships.

"Circumstances alter cases, but I fear that they will never give the Englishman sufficient insight to see what a fool he really can be. And you, in touch with your vast mass, won't have national service in the nation's cause because 'all that is characteristically English dies if England's freedom perishes.'

"Those wornout myths! None of us are free, and you know it. Smith was not free to drown his brides. We are all slaves of the community, and, some think, of the country in which we live.

"Will you leave your dear old principles for a moment and look at things from another point of view?

"In a great national crisis it must be taken for granted (I assume that the nation is virile) that every man and woman is willing to serve the country. In other words, every man and woman is a volunteer. If you deny this hypothesis, you damn the country and your 'vast mass of British opinion.'

"Probably your principles will not be shocked by this statement. Well, then, every man and woman is willing to

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SERBS HEED ALLIES, GREEKS OBDURATE

Nish Government Ready at Last to Cede Macedonia to Bulgaria.

ATHENS REFUSES KAVALA

But London Hopes Venizelos's Return to Power Will Bring Concession.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—Intense interest is felt here in the diplomatic negotiations in the Balkan capitals, reports from which indicate that Serbia is willing at last to cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, but that the Greek Government is now opposing the suggestion that she should return Kavala, the seaport in the vilayet of Saloniki, to Bulgaria.

It is thought, however, that this opposition may be changed when M. Venizelos returns to power, which is expected when the Greek Parliament reassembles.

M. Venizelos offered Kavala to Bulgaria when he was Premier simply in return for her continued neutrality while Greece went to the assistance of the Allies against the Turks, but King Constantine put his foot down on the whole policy, and the political crisis which resulted in the resignation of the Venizelos Cabinet followed.

A Reuter dispatch from Sofia says:

"That the Allies should reply to the Bulgarian note of June, while the Austro-German advance in Russia is still unchecked, has created considerable surprise in diplomatic circles here. The reply, which relates to Bulgaria's demand for the possession of territory now held by rival Balkan States, has not yet been made public and all comments regarding its terms is purely speculative.

"Submission of the reply at this critical time is subject to two interpretations. One is that the Allies are endeavoring to anticipate the conclusion of a Turko-Bulgarian agreement. It has been reported recently that Turkey had bought Bulgaria's neutrality by conceding the Dedeaghatch Railway to the latter country.

"The second interpretation is that while the reply might have been made earlier, it was held so that the Allies could be in a position to offer entirely satisfactory terms to Bulgaria. This theory is supported by the negotiations of the Allies with Greece and Serbia regarding the cession of disputed territory to Bulgaria in return for the latter's active co-operation on the side of the Allies.

"It is believed here that negotiations are entering a decisive phase, although the Cabinet has not been summoned to consider a reply to the Allies' note."

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"Newspapers of Athens say that King Constantine has determined personally to open the new session of Parliament with a speech emphasizing that it is necessary for Greece to preserve unconditional neutrality during the war, as the only guarantee of the country's welfare."

By the Treaty of Bucharest, at the close of the second Balkan war, that part of Macedonia which had fallen to the lot of Bulgaria at the close of the first Balkan war was taken from her and divided between Greece and Serbia. By the second Balkan war Bulgaria also lost to Rumania a strip of land from the Black Sea to the Danube. Bulgaria was also compelled to cede back to Turkey not only Adrianople, but the battle fields of Kirk Kilisse, Lule Burgas, and Tchorlu, where her soldiers had won magnificent victories over the Turks.

The loss of Macedonia to Greece and Serbia was the heaviest of blows to Bulgaria. In that part of Macedonia that was taken from her the nationality of the inhabitants was principally Bulgarian, and she claimed that in all of Macedonia the Bulgarian nationality was in the ascendent. Greece claimed a racial preponderance in the part of Macedonia touching her former boundaries, and Serbia contended that most of the inhabitants of Macedonia, except the Turks, were closely related to her. The problem as to which nation predominates in blood and culture in Macedonia has puzzled ethnologists,

Continued on Page 3.

CAPTURE SEROCK FORTRESS

Siege Troops Take One of Outlying Forts of Novo-Georgievsk.

RUSSIANS RETIRE SLOWLY

Stubborn Resistance Along the Narew Increases Warsaw Army's Chances of Escape.

MACKENSEN ALSO HINDERED

His Attempt to Flank Foe's New Line from South Checked by Counterattacks.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—That the Czar has rejected an offer of peace made to him by the Kaiser through the King of Denmark is the announcement made by Petrograd newspapers.

Official announcement is made by the Russian General Staff that the German army that was menacing Riga has been defeated and ousted from the region traversed in parallel lines by the Dvina, the Ekau, and the lower course of the Aa. This may mean that this army, which is linked up with that of General von Bülow, who is making a desperate effort to take the fortress of Kovno and further north to break through to the Vilna-Petrograd railroad, has been drawn upon to reinforce this movement.

Some military experts have held that the drive at Riga was more or less of a feint designed to keep as large a force as possible of Russians on the coast, while the vastly more important business of cutting the communications from the north of Grand Duke Nicholas's Warsaw army was attempted.

The Germans have taken the minor fortress of Serock, at the junction of the Narew and the Bug, and have crossed the Vistula in the vicinity of Warsaw. Further south General Woyrsch is advancing eastward, but Field Marshal Mackensen is being stubbornly resisted, and apparently making at the best, very slow progress.

On the whole, the daring scheme mapped out by the Germans as a grand sequel to the capture of Warsaw—the destruction of the Russian Army—is unfolding itself slowly, as must be the case from its very magnitude. With the three main railways, besides those built since the war, it is believed in military circles here that the Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to extricate his Warsaw army. The events in the east, however, will continue to rivet the attention of the world on them for some time to come.

Narew Line Still Holding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The abandonment of the Germans' attempt on Riga marks the failure of their general scheme for forcing a battle with the retreating Russians before they reach the Brest-Litovsk line. The stubbornness of the Russian defense on the Narew has contributed mainly to this important success.

Seeing that the Russian retreat eastward to a new front continued to be uninterrupted, the Germans attempted to build bridges across the Vistula and engage the Russians before they could reach their destination, but Russian artillery from Novo Georgievsk demolished the bridges as soon as they were constructed.

Von Mackensen has attempted a deep turning movement from Chelm, and a similar movement is to be seen against Kovno in the north. It probably will be several days before the Germans establish this new attack. They have failed to interfere with the new Russian lines of defense.

ROAR OF FOE'S GUNS MADE WARSAW SHAKE

Last Hours Preceding Polish Capital's Fall Marked by Weird Scenes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—The London Times special correspondent, Stanley Washburn, who was in Warsaw up to the moment of the evacuation by the Russians, sends a dispatch describing the hours that preceded the fall of the city. The dispatch, which is dated Warsaw, Aug. 4, 8 P. M., says:

"The fall of the city is a matter of a few hours. Standing on the new bridge, one can see great German shells and volcanic fumes, while heavy reverberations shake the city. Across the Vistula hangs our observation balloon, while the sky is dotted with German aeroplanes, soaring hither and thither amid smoke puffs of bursting shrapnel from our guns. I counted fourteen shells aimed at one aeroplane.

"From the roof of the Hotel Bristol is visible the smoke of burning buildings in the suburbs which have been fired by shells from the German artillery. The city is deserted by all but

the Poles, who intend to remain, and the evacuation, save for the last of the infantry and guns, seems to be practically completed. The last train departed for Petrograd yesterday, and the last to Brest-Litovsk goes tonight.

"Meanwhile the German aeroplanes continue their senseless destruction of lives and property. On Monday many bombs were dropped, and it is reported that twenty-five people were killed. One bomb fell between the Hotel de l'Europe and the new church, and others in all quarters of the city.

"All the bridges are mined, and I have left my motor car on the other side of the Vistula, lest I should be caught here and be unable to get out.

"While I was crossing a bridge this afternoon four bombs fell on Praga, the suburb on the eastern bank of the river, making terrific detonations and sending people in every direction.

"The copper wires of the telephone and telegraph service and the trolley wires of the tramways are being taken down, and for those who have been here watching the fate of Warsaw for many months the spectacle of the preparations to abandon it into the hands of the enemy is very depressing.

"Early today I visited the corps defending our left flank in the vicinity of Garwolin, between Warsaw and Ivangorod, and found them holding the Germans satisfactorily, while our corps in the centre was being evacuated. I am unable to express an opinion as to the movements of the armies north and south of here, as we already have cut all communications, but I believe the Germans have lost already any chance they may have had of inflicting any disaster on the Warsaw army unless one of its neighbors gives way prematurely.

"In spite of the fact that shells are bursting in the outskirts of the town, the remainder of the evacuation, under the auspices of the Russian commanders, is moving as quietly as on the first day of the civil evacuation, two weeks ago. The road is filled with tired troops coming back from the position, and there is nothing to indicate any feeling of hopelessness, though disappointment is written on every face.

"'With munitions,' said one, 'we could always beat the Germans.'

"Another said: 'We don't want peace. When we have plenty of shells we will take Warsaw back again. We can never leave it in the hands of the Germans.'"

In a dispatch dated Aug. 5, Mr. Washburn adds:

"I have passed the night outside the city on account of probabilities that the road, being under shell fire, might at any hour be sufficiently destroyed to prevent motor travel."

"From the hills to the east of Warsaw one can see the sky dotted with flashes of bursting shells just outside the town. Since 6 o'clock this morning there has been continuous heavy gunfire in the direction of the city, which probably is the prelude of what may be the last attack before the Germans enter it. I am returning now in the direction of the city, hoping to get in once more before the bridges are destroyed and the city finally passes out of our hands.

"There are indications that there will be only a rear-guard action, and after that we shall retire directly to the Brest line.

"Later.—Warsaw has been given up. The bridges were blown up at 3 o'clock this morning, and the German cavalry entered the city at 6 A. M."

DID NOT FIRE ON WARSAW.

Petrograd Denies Report That Russians Shelled the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Mendacious reports that the Russians fired on Warsaw, especially on the Royal Palace, are categorically denied.

WAR OFFICES' VERSIONS OF LATEST OPERATIONS

Marked Successes Claimed by Russians and Teutonic Allies.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

In the direction of Riga we dislodged the enemy from the region between the Dvina, the Ekau, and the lower course of the Aa.

Fighting continues as before, without any essential change, on the roads east of Poniewesch.

Enemy attacks on Kovno and Ossowetz, which were repulsed on the 6th, were not renewed the following day. The enemy continues to deliver vigorous attacks from the Narew line along the whole front, great forces of the enemy being directed against the Lomza-Ostrov sector.

On the right bank of the Middle Vistula the day of the 7th passed without any engagements of importance. On the left bank of the Wieprz there have been obstinate rear-guard actions. In the course of counter-attacks we captured some hundreds of prisoners. Between the Wieprz and the Bug there has been no essential change.

On the left bank of the Bug, between Touria and Louga, we exercised pressure successfully on the enemy's advance guards along a wide front.

There has been intermittent artillery firing at some points on the Upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa, and the Dniester.

Teutons Say Pursuit Progresses.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—Further progress for the Austro-German forces which are attempting to cut off the retreat of the Russians was announced today by the War Office in the following communication:

Eastern theatre of war: German troops on the Narew are approaching the Lomza-Ostrov-Wyszkow road. At some points the enemy offered stubborn resistance. South of Wyszkow the Bug has been reached. Serock, at the mouth of the Bug, has been occupied. Near Novo Georgievsk our siege troops took the forts at Segrze.

Near Warsaw we gained the eastern bank of the Vistula.

Southeastern theatre of war: Under the pressure of troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen the Russians are retreating in an easterly direction. Between the Vistula and the Bug the left wing of the group of armies under von Mackensen has driven back the enemy in a northerly direction. The right wing is still fighting in the direction of the River Wieprz.

Austrians Drive Russians Back.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, (via London, Aug. 9.)—This official communication was issued today:

The army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the district between the Vistula and the Wieprz yesterday prosecuted its attack. Our attacking forces repulsed the enemy from several lines west of the Wieprz and occupied in the afternoon Lubartov and advanced northward to the bend of the river. The repulsed enemy fled in disorder across the Wieprz.

South and southwest of Wiechov our troops gained a full success. In order to parry our attack the enemy counter-attacked. Hand-to-hand fighting developed, and the enemy, caught on the front and flank, was driven back across the Wieprz. The number of prisoners taken at Lubartov and Wiechov up to yesterday evening aggregated 23 officers and 6,000 men, and the booty consisted of two cannon, eleven machine guns, and two munition cars.

Threatened by our troops, who are victoriously advancing from the south toward the lower Wieprz, the Russian corps which remained in the Vistula district, northwest of Ivangorod, began to retreat northwestward early this morning, pursued by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug fighting is proceeding.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

CHASE FOE NOWADAYS WITH RAILROADS

Comparison With Napoleon's Campaign in Russia Nonsense, Says Bulow.

BUDAPEST, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A Budapest newspaper publishes an interview with General von Bulow, obtained at the front, in which the General discusses the difference between the present German campaign in Russia and that of Napoleon in 1812.

"It has been remarked," said the General, "that the present strategy of the Russians is the same as that which proved effective against Napoleon. Such strategy was effective then, but not now, when means of communication have been so much improved. The bread which our soldiers eat today in Windau was baked in Breslau yesterday.

"In times when a railway is being built a mile behind the advancing forces, when thousands of motor lorries are close behind us, when asphalt roads grow, as it were, out of the earth, no such strategy is effective. We drink German mineral water and eat fresh meat direct from Berlin, and can build a road, if necessary, fifty miles long in two days. It is therefore nonsense to speak of the days and strategy of Napoleon."

SAY GERMAN HOSTS ARE FED BOUNTIFULLY

Three Hot Meals a Day With Mineral Water in Devastated Poland.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An account of the conditions under which the German and Austrian armies are advancing through the districts of Poland devastated by the Russians before their retreat was given out today by the Overseas News Agency. It follows:

"The colossal scale on which arrangements were made to supply the armies caused a sensation in the towns evacuated by the Russians. Hundreds of thousands of troops between the Vistula and the Bug are being fed as well as though they were at home. The men receive three warm meals daily. Great herds of cattle are driven behind the advancing troops. Millions of bottles of mineral water are distributed among the men.

"The railroads were reopened speedily by the Germans and Austrians, solving the problem of restoring facilities for forwarding troops by rail. The furnishing of supplies to the men has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the Russians removed all such supplies and set fire to the villages before they retreated.

"An officer of the Russian General Staff said that Brest-Litovsk (on the Bug River east of Warsaw) would be unable to resist such a charge as that made by the army of General von Woyrsch. Russian prisoners at Ivangorod say that for some time they received only eight cartridges daily.

"The only representatives of neutral countries remaining at their posts at Warsaw are those of the United States and Norway. Attempts have been made to organize bands of marauders from the lower classes.

"A correspondent of the Tageblatt at Lemberg, Galicia, reports that a man who succeeded in escaping from Warsaw before its capture says that in spite of closest surveillance on the part of the Russian authorities proclamations were circulated appealing to the people to oppose the military and pay off old scores against the Russians.

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria received a tremendous ovation when he entered Warsaw. Citizens of neutral countries, particularly American newspaper correspondents, participated in the celebration. Crowds of Poles greeted the Germans as liberators. Jews openly disregarded orders to leave the town before its evacuation. Families of peasants, driven by the Russians into Warsaw, already have been sent back to their homes.

"There were similar scenes of popular rejoicing when the Germans occupied Ivangorod and Lublin, where large stores of flour and other materials fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Generals commanding the first arrivals of troops were greeted formally by representatives of the cities. The Germans promised that the new régime would be mild, provided the people obeyed police regulations."

LOSSES PUT AT 3,500,000.

Unofficial Estimate of Russian Casualties to Middle of July.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—The Daily Mail asserts that Petrograd is full of wounded, and that the Russian casualties up to the middle of July are unofficially estimated at 3,500,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The paper says, however, that this estimate seems guesswork as the military authorities themselves do not know the real totals.

Notwithstanding the tremendous losses, the Russian people are cheerful and confident, for they believe Germany's financial collapse is near.

TRADE PRISONERS BY SHIP.

Will Ply the Baltic Between Russian and German Ports.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Arrangements have been completed for beginning on Thursday the exchange of incapacitated Russian and German prisoners of war. A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a steamer has been chartered for this purpose to sail across the Baltic between Trelleborg and Sassnitz, carrying 300 men on each trip.

The dispatch says also that the exchange of Austrian and Russian prisoners will be begun next month.

ORGANIZE FOR MUNITIONS.

Russian Committees Meet and Start Work in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—The general committees appointed to organize industries for military purposes began their labors yesterday, under the Presidency of Alexander Guchkoff, formerly President of the Duma. Representatives of all parts of the empire attender the committee meetings.

Adressing the committees, M. Riabouchinsky, a wealthy Moscow man, said:

"We shall retire, if necessary, as far as the Ural Mountains. We shall fight to the last man, but we shall gain victory."

FREE SPEECH FOR DUMA.

More Liberty for Workers Urged as Necessary for Russia's Triumph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Russia is every day putting herself in better shape for beginning the war over again and carrying it this time to a successful conclusion.

The Government has wisely conceded the right of free speech to the members of the Duma, and allowed the leaders of industry to take part in the reorganization which is required to produce what the army needs.

Now the Ministers are being urged to go a step further and to fan the patriotic spirit of the workmen by releasing them from certain restrictions which hitherto had been in force and associating them with the great national task of regeneration.

Not only the radicals but also the conservatives declare this is necessary for the attainment of victory.

ALLIES WIN GROUND IN GALLIPOLI FIGHT

Constantinople Reports Heavy Attacks Both at Ari Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr.

FLEET AIDS IN SHELLING

Turks, While Admitting Repulses, Say Most of the Positions Were Captured Again.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8, (via London).—A land and sea attack on the Turkish positions on Gallipoli Peninsula is announced in an official communication issued at Constantinople, as received here today. The Turkish War Office admits the loss of ground, but asserts that in another engagement the Turks captured trenches from the Allies.

The text of the report, whose date of issue is not given in the Constantinople dispatch, follows:

Yesterday evening on the Dardanelles front, in the region of Ari Burnu, our left wing captured some trenches from the enemy by a surprise attack and prevented him from bringing up reinforcements.

In the afternoon the enemy, after long and violent artillery preparation from land and sea, advanced and made a number of attacks against the trenches on our left wing, penetrating a portion of them. Toward evening we recaptured the greater part of the lost ground and hindered the enemy by our fire from constructing defenses in the positions he still occupied.

On the same day, near Sedd-el-Bahr, we repulsed the enemy, who attacked our trenches on our right wing south of Saghadere after long preparation by artillery and infantry fire. We also stopped a second attack. Part of our foremost trenches was situated for a certain time between our firing line and that of the enemy. By strong attacks in the evening we reconquered the positions held by the enemy.

In the Caucasus we continue a vigorous pursuit of the enemy on our right wing. The enemy evacuated his positions near Alashgerd and retreated at Kussedagte.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following news items were given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency:

"Telegrams from Athens give reports of increasing friction between French and British officers on Gallipoli Peninsula. It has been necessary to forbid intercourse between them. The French accuse the British of having lost courage on account of their heavy losses.

"A Milan dispatch says the British have purchased five Italian ships, filled them with ballast and sunk them off the coast of the peninsula, to form a bridge for the landing of heavy artillery.

The Vossische Zeitung learns from a reliable source that there is no truth in the report that a British submarine blew up the bridge between Galata and Stamboul."

SAYS TURKS WILL SOON EXPEL BRITISH

Liman von Sanders Asserts Their Position on West Gallipoli Will Be Taken Speedily.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, GALLIPOLI, June 14, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"There are no secrets around here. You can go anywhere you please," said Field Marshal Liman von Sanders Pasha to the Associated Press correspondent when the latter presented his credentials and asked for permission to visit the front.

"I may add that the military situation is most favorable for us," he continued. "We intend driving the British out of Ari Burnu before long. But we are in no hurry, because we can achieve that without making the sacrifices which might still be necessary to get rid of the enemy."

The supreme commander of the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula is a man somewhat advanced in years, but remarkably well preserved. He is about six feet tall and well proportioned in body; there is a soft quality in the lines of his face and the expression of his eyes. Limar Pasha came to Turkey in the Summer of 1913 to assist, as head of the German military mission, in the reorganization of the Ottoman army. He has been an indefatigable worker in that capacity, and the splendid conduct of the Sultan's troops in this war may be said to be largely due to the reforms instituted on his advice.

In his conversation with the Associated Press correspondent Liman Pasha outlined briefly the course which military events on the peninsula had taken since the landing in the last week of April.

"In forty-nine days (the interview occurred on June 11) the Allies have done little beside losing ground steadily," said the commander.

"Their offensive collapsed as soon as we were able to counteract their tactics. It must be borne in mind that this happened despite a superiority in artillery that left our own arm of that character no chance whatever. For days and days the allied ships bombarded and searched every part of the peninsula with an artillery fire as severe an incessant as, on the whole, it was unproductive of results favorable to the British and French troops. I will say that the moral effect of a heavy bombardment is not as lasting in the case of Turkish troops as the Allies may have expected. Our brave Ottoman soldiers are not easily frightened by noise, owing to their splendid nerves—and this is a war of nerves, a war in which strong nerves mean victory."

Later in the day the correspondent received a letter from Liman Pasha in which all commanders at the front were requested to permit an inspection of their sectors by the holder. On the following day, June 12, the position at Ari Burnu was visited.

But in the Aegean Sea two British cruisers were manoeuvring when the ride to Ari Burnu began. Since 5:30 A. M. they had kept up a rather severe bombardment of certain parts of the peninsula. Passing through the section under fire, it was obvious that indirect fire, without observers, is a waste of ammunition. The fire of the cruisers was purely "chance" work. No aeroplane or captive balloon was up, and the heavy shells exploded in the open and on the wheat fields. Ninety were counted, and the result achieved is represented by zero.

The bombardment ceased about 7 A. M. A little later the Ari Burnu position was reached, and the journey covered ground formerly occupied by the British troops, which at Ari Burnu are exclusively contingents from Australia and New Zealand.

The centre of the British position is Ari Burnu, or Cape Ari. Here a long outer trench has been dug. Behind this outer trench the British have established a second line of defense, consisting of two short sectors. Back of the southernmost of these sectors lies another trench, serving, evidently, as a support to an artillery redoubt located on the summit of Cape Ari itself.

With Ari Burnu as a pivot, the British position is crescent-shaped, about 2,800 yards long from north to south, and 1,100 yards wide in a line drawn across Ari Burnu. The site is rather bare. There is a small spring on it, and most of the water needed by the British troops has to be brought from the adjacent islands.

The Turkish trenches are in one case only two yards from the British trench. At another point the trenches of the opposing forces are only ten yards apart. Constant sapping by the Turks is the cause of this interesting condition. Already the British trenches have been blown up by the Turks in three places. Hand grenades and large bombs thrown by a capapult are used by the British. One of the former had failed to explode and was the subject of study of some Turkish officers. The bomb consisted of a cast-steel outer shell, 2¼ inches in diameter and about six inches long. The shell contained an inner tube filled with an explosive.

About noon Essad Pasha, commander of the third army, and, during the late Balkan War, defender of Janina, was met by the correspondent. General Essad is a man of medium height, slightly gray about the temples, of dignified, military appearance, and courteous demeanor.

"The situation here, at Ari Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr is very favorable," he said. "The British and French have been obliged to assume the defensive, which, I should say, is not what they landed for. We hope to get them out and before long. The Allies have come to respect the bayonets of our soldiers."

Essad Pasha then recounted what some of the British prisoners thought of the nightly charges made by the Turks. Most of them did not like the experience.

"I admit there is something uncanny in men rushing a trench silently with bayonets fixed. Noise has a stimulating effect at times, while its absence acts in an opposite direction," he said.

The afternoon was made interesting by a visit from a British aeroplane, which dropped three large bombs.

Throughout the day the sniping from both trenches continued. A Turkish battery on the British left flank added to the picture by taking a pot shot at some part of the opponents' trenches. The British pieces on land did not reply for some time, but finally were also heard from. No British or French man-of-war could be seen near Gaba Tepe, their former station. A single hospital ship, painted gray, lay off shore. The allied war vessels had been driven to cover by the German submarines, the Turkish officer said, and then pointed in the direction of Imbros Island. With the aid of glasses a good view of the northeast bay of the island was to be had. The small sheet of water was literally covered with shipping of all sorts, men-of-war, transports, supply ships, every conceivable sort of water craft. In fact, had been jammed into the small bay, outside of which torpedo boats and destroyers were patrolling for submarines.

The Gallipoli campaign plan of the Allies, according to officers of the Ottoman Army, was to take the forts guarding the entrance and lower reaches of the Dardanelles. For this purpose landings were made at Kum-Kale, Sedd-el-Bahr, Ari Burnu, and Gaba Tepe. Essad Pasha is of the opinion that of these only Gaba Tepe was a feint, insisting at the same time the assertion of the Allies, that the Kum Kale landing had also been a sham manoeuvre, is due to the fact that the allied troops could not keep the ground they had taken there. The landing at Ari Burnu was intended as a flank attack upon the Ottoman forces opposing the allied troops set ashore at Sedd-el-Bahr. By occupying the narrow part of the peninsula between Ari Burnu and Maidos the Australians and New Zealanders now hemmed in at Ari Burnu were also to cut off the land line of communications of the Turkish troops at Sedd-el-Bahr. Meanwhile the troops landed at Sedd-el-Bahr were to advance north, and in so doing take the Turkish forts on the European shore of the Dardanelles from the land side. With these forts taken the water route to Constantinople would have been open as far as Nagara. Prompt action by the Turkish Army ruined the plan, bringing about what General d'Amade, commander of the French contingent, is said to have feared. It is understood in well-informed circles in Constantinople that General d'Amade favored a landing near Enos, on the north shore of the Gulf of Saros, but that Sir Ian Hamilton was against this.

BITTER TALK FROM BRITISH FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

serve. To take full advantage of this willingness it must be organized—in a word, conscription, that awful bogie word, which gives some little Liberals and some little Conservatives and some little Socialists bad dreams.

"I know that I am not writing to a child, but conscription does not mean that every one is a soldier—it means that George, who is an engineer, engineers for the State; Tom, who is a skilled workman, works for the State, and Harry and Bill, who are fit to fight, fight and perhaps die for the State. The State calls her children and allots to them their tasks. What monstrous, wicked, bloody oppression!

"And you must go on unblushingly with your old volunteering muddle. George, the engineer, may join the R. A. M. C.; Tom, the skilled worgman, may fight, and the Harrys and Bill may become politicians and newspaper editors, for all the country seems to care.

"Of course, one volunteer is equal to four pressed men. Our copy books say so; therefore it must be true.

"'Anyhow,' said an English soldier, 'I hope I never meet a German volunteer.'

"When you think of the Germans, their wonderful self-sacrifices, their wonderful courage and fortitude and unanimity, doesn't it make you blush for your own country? Throw away your principles, man, throw away the lumber of the past and look things in the face.

"Don't blather about God upholding the cause of the just and the bull dog pluck pulling us through—I am tired of pulpit and music hall sentiments. Realize that the Germans are a better and a more virile race than we are and try to teach your vast mass of British opinion to surpass them at their own game.

"I am an Englishman and the chances are that I shall never see another year, yet our national sentimentality, our conceit, our petty squabbling, our policies, our lack of method have made of me one of the most ardent pro-Germans in Europe.

"I cannot say why I have treated you to this round of abuse—you are no worse than others, if anything a trifle better than that loathsome Northcliffe crowd, with their party political jobbery.

"But you, Sir, are blinded by principles, which is nearly as bad—bound hand and foot by past traditions and the utterances of statesmen now happily dead, but, unfortunately, not forgotten. Cannot The Daily Chronicle think for itself, or must it still be bound by the opinions of, say, Gladstone? Really, even such a demi-god as he can get out of date.

"Could you but realize how nauseating it is to read any London daily—'the mouthpieces of the nation,' (in black letters, please,)—with their quabbles, their meanness and their follies! You are better—that is why I take the trouble to write you this; but, good God, you're bad enough!

"I am abusive, but when moved superficial politeness is jettisoned; and, candidly, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to drive these things into your head with a mallet; the distance, however, is too great. Even the Germans and their deadly earnestness cannot convince you.

"This letter is not intended for any publicity, though it would be amusing to see some of your public reading it; nor is it intended to draw forth any reply. The labor of writing it would not be grudged if I knew that you had read it and thought for five minutes on what I have said.

"We have such a colossal task before us that poor mortals like me are appalled, but the Olympians at home still go unmoved about their god-like business. It is they who need help, not we.

"In conclusion I shall quote Mr. Walter Long, (Morning Post, July 10): 'It would not have met the situation to have simply pressed more men into the service unless we could have put in their hands the rifles and ammunition without which they would be useless to take part in the war.'

"There you have the fallacy in a nutshell. Surely Long must know that national service does not cram every man into the ranks when we cannot equip them, (our voluntary system did that from August to December;) if there is national service they are called up when required. You know that and he knows it, yet your damnable politics befoul your mouths.

"The Liberals are bound by principles; the Socialists by the word 'freedom'; the Conservatives have no principles and no traditions since 1906—if there were an ounce of ability in their broken camp they might break fresh ground, but the soil is barren.

"I am asking my friend to transmit this letter to you, as it would be lost in the ordinary channels. My thoughts and their mode of expression may be crude, Sir, but they have the virtue of being honest and outspoken. I am, Sir, yours very truly, LANCASHIRE."

ARTILLERY ARE BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

Germans Attack in Belgium, on the Aisne, and in the Woevre District.

ANOTHER VOSGES REPULSE

Violent German Attacks at Linge Thrown Back with Great Loss—Lull in Argonne Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Artillery actions, apparently without definite results, were fought today at several points along the front from Flanders to Soissons, which place was again bombarded.

In the Argonne, where the army of the German Crown Prince has for some weeks been trying to pierce the French lines, the Germans retained their minor gains of Friday, but made no considerable effort to increase them.

The guns were active also in the Woevre. Last night and today the Germans made violent attacks upon the French positions at Linge, but were thrown back with severe losses.

Following is the official communication issued tonight:

On the western part of the front some artillery actions are reported: In Belgium, near Steenstraate and Het Sase, in Artois, on the line of the Santerre, and in the valley of the Aisne, where Soissons was again bombarded.

In the Argonne only bomb and grenade fighting between the men in the opposing trenches has been reported.

In the Woevre the artillery showed marked activity, especially in the region of Flirey and in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

In the Vosges the Germans in the evening again attacked our positions at Linge and were completely beaten back.

Hilsenfirst has been violently shelled by the enemy.

This is the text of the Paris afternoon report:

In the region of Artois there were continual combats with hand grenades around Souchez.

In the Argonnes late yesterday the Germans succeeded in penetrating one of our positions in a salient in the western part of the forest of Fontaine Houyette. They were driven back by a counterattack, and could maintain themselves only in a lookout post in advance of our first line. During the night the Germans attacked our positions in the region of La Fille Morte. They obtained a footing in one of our trenches, but were ejected immediately, except on a front of thirty yards.

In the Vosges an attack delivered by the Germans at the end of the afternoon attained a character of extreme violence. It was directed against our positions at Lingekopf and Schratzmannele and the neck of land which separates these two heights. Our assailants were repulsed completely and suffered heavy losses. Before the portion of the front held by only one of our companies the corpses of more than one hundred Germans remained in the network of our entanglements.

The statement of the Headquarters Staff in Berlin is as follows:

French hand-grenade attacks near Souchez and counterattacks against the trench taken from the French in the Western Argonne on Friday were repulsed.

Fighting in the Vosges, north of Münster, was renewed Saturday afternoon. The night, however, was quiet.

SHELL ALLIED HYDROPLANES

Germans Train Big Guns on Them Off Nieuport Without Effect.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A note made public by the War Office tonight says:

"The Germans endeavored today to destroy off Nieuport, by means of heavy shells, two allied hydroplanes. Our artillery promptly silenced the German batteries. Of the two planes one came back unaided, while the other was towed into shore undamaged."

EXPLOIT BELGIAN MINES.

Germans Said to be Taking Out Coal, Regardless of the Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from the North of France says that the Germans have organized a sort of general coal bureau at Antwerp in order to exploit the mines which they have taken possession of in Belgium and the North of France. The mineral is divided roughly into two parts, one of which is requisitioned for the needs of the army and the German munition factories. The rest is exported to Switzerland, where it is resold by agents.

"The manner in which the mines are worked can only be described as devouring the coal. Only one end is considered—getting as much out of the pits as possible, without any consideration for the customary operations necessary for the consolidation and permanency of the mines. It is unfortunately only too clear that after the war a considerable time must elapse before the mines can once again be put in sound condition for economical working."

WAR IS DISRUPTING ENGLISH SOCIETY

London Society Chronicler Predicts Breaking Down of All Barriers by Conflict.

FINANCIAL DRAIN THE CAUSE

Old-Time Leaders, He Thinks, Will Be Unable to Maintain Their Former Exclusiveness.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 30.—Charles Edward Jerningham, well known as a chronicler of English society as "Marmaduke," in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this week forecasts that after the war English exclusive life as it has existed for years will vanish. The whole fabric of English society, he says, has been rocked by the war. When the conflict is ended he believes that economic conditions will be so entirely changed that the social barriers so long existent will be gone.

"My reason for believing that society as we have known it in England will no longer exist," said Mr. Jerningham, "is that those who have made up society will, because of the awful financial drain of the war, find their fortunes dissipated. That is the crux of the whole matter. In England, as in America, we have had society leaders whose wealth has been society's mainstay. It is idle to speak of titles in society without fortunes, for without a financial prop a title goes for naught. We shall still have titles here after the war, but where will be the fortunes? The longer the war goes on the more apparent it is that the brunt of financing it must come upon those of wealth. As the conflict runs on month after month this wealth shrinks. Suppose the war lasts years—what of society and its wealth? It is easy to see that from the leaders of society, those possessing the greatest financial resources, money has to be poured out.

"After the war and the readjustment that the nation must undergo who will be the ones to turn in and help restore England's finances? The workman must be provided for, and he is bound to come in for greater recognition than ever before. He is going to get higher wages, and his whole status in the nation is to be bettered. The war is to have a chastening effect upon the nation in every way. Where the scales have been uneven they must be balanced. What of the landed estates of the wealthy and their fine town homes? Why, it's clear that with the sacrifices the wealthy must make much of the land must go, and the splendid mansions must feel the strain. It means simply that the society man must give up many of the luxuries that have gone to make up the whole scheme of exclusive life. We shall see an England that after the scourge of the war is readjusting herself in every way. There will be no time for society's arts."

As to American society in England after the war, Mr. Jerningham ventured the prediction that, with English society at a standstill, Americans would find it out of it.

"The Americans in society in London today," he said, "are all engaged in war work, making noble sacrifices. It is the same with English society leaders. After the war none of them will have heart for society functions.

"I wonder if Americans realise what a tremendous change has occurred in England within recent years regarding their own country. American society in England became a fact when American women married prominent or distinguished Englishmen, and in the course of time there has been established in England a large society of American men and women—a society which has enormous influence. Twenty years ago there were many English men and women who refused to reconcile themselves to the presence of this new element. At the present moment it would be difficult to find in the country a single Englishman or Englishwoman of importance who is not on the very friendliest terms with the best known Americans in London. There is no doubt whatever that the sympathy, generosity, and active assistance of American men and women in the present crisis on the side of Great Britain have done much to bring about the extraordinary change. The loyalty and sympathy given freely by an immense number of Americans have made an indescribable impression upon English society and upon the general public throughout the country."

FEAR RAID ON ANTWERP.

German Authorities Are Very Watchful, Fearing an Air Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The recent raids by allied aviators in Flanders have produced considerable disquiet among the German authorities at Antwerp, and an attack upon that town is feared.

As a precaution the surveillance, both day and night, is very strict, and all approach to within a distance of two or three miles is forbidden.

The Germans are also continually obsessed by a fear of spies, and all entry into or egress from Antwerp after nightfall is forbidden. Additional sentinels have been posted, and passports are the universal rule, even schol children having to produce them.

Within the fortified area the Germans are incessantly laboring at the erection of works of defense, and these are models of technical skill and all the parts are connected by railways. It is for this reason that the air raids are so much dreaded, it being feared that as these increase in audacity, the mork of so many months may be destroyed in a moment.

SERBS HEED ALLIES, GREEKS OBDURATE

Continued from Page 1.

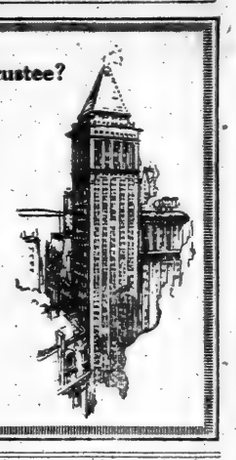
and there are no reliable statistics to settle the conflicting claims.

Since the opening of the present war Bulgaria has refused to guarantee her neutrality except on the condition that Greece, Serbia and Rumania return to her the principal part of what they took from her at the close of the second Balkan war.

The Allies have recently brought diplomatic pressure on Serbia to induce her to meet the terms of Bulgaria. Early in this year, when it appeared that Greece would enter the war on the side of the Allies, Venizelos, then Premier of Greece, urged that Greece, to secure the neutrality or the support of Bulgaria, should cede Kavalla, a seaport near Saloniki, to Bulgaria and should consent to the cession by Serbia of a part of Macedonia to Bulgaria. Rumania is said to have demanded the guarantee that she should receive Transylvania and a part of the whole of the Russian province of Bessarabia, in return for which she would enter the war herself and aid in securing Bulgaria to the Allies by ceding back to her the strip from the Black Sea to the Danube.

Premier Venizelos resigned because his proposal to cede territory to Bulgaria and join the Allies was repudiated by King Constantine of Greece, whose wife is a sister of the German Kaiser. The results of the last Greek election are interpreted as showing that the people of Greece favor the policy of Venizelos against that of the King.

Greece gained most of all by the Balkan wars. She added 16,919 square miles to her territory and increased her population from 2,666,000 to 4,363,000. Serbia's territory was increased from 18,650 square miles to 33,891 square miles, and her population from 2,911,701 to 4,527,992. Bulgaria gained less than 10,000 square miles and increased her population from 4,337,516 to 4,467,006.



DUTCH WANT TO BUY MUNITIONS FROM US

Anxiously Await the United States Answer to the Austro-Hungarian Protest.

DREAD AN ARMS EMBARGO

Particularly Since They Have Increased Their Army from 330,000 to 550,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In Dutch official circles, America's reply to the Austro-Hungarian note protesting against the export of ammunition from the United States is awaited with intense interest. Holland is just now making herculean efforts to strengthen its defenses against possible aggressions on the part of any one of the belligerent powers. No doubt is entertained here that this neutral, pacific little kingdom will fight to the last gasp before it will permit the violation of its neutrality by either Germany or England.

Under a new law just enacted it his called to the colors practically every man capable of carrying a rifle. The total of the immediately available force having been raised from 330,000 to 550,000, the problem of providing ammunition for the increased army has become one of critical urgency. Dutch officials now point out that Holland, as a nation devoted to the pursuits of peace and very inadequately supplied with metal resources or ammunition factories of its own, is absolutely dependent for munitions upon what it can import from other neutral countries, especially America. The question of obtaining large supplies of steel and other raw materials and manufactures from the United States has been the subject of consideration by the Government for some time.

According to the Dutch contention, the adoption by the United States of a regulation forbidding the export of munitions would practically foredoom not only Holland, but every other small neutral power, to certain defeat at the hands of any powerful and well-prepared nation which might choose to attack it.

EASTLAND VS. LUSITANIA.

Pro-German Society Compares Two Disasters to Criticise Government.

The organization known as the Friends of Peace, a pro-German society which asserts that it represents various other pro-German organizations, among them the German-American Alliance, American Women of German Descent, German Catholic Federation of New York, United Irish-American Societies United Austrian and Hungarian-American Societies, and various others, issued a statement last night which said, among other things, that the protection of shipments of munitions to Great Britain "smacks of an alliance" between that country and the United States.

The Friends of Peace issued last week a bitter attack on Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, and prior to that issued one in which it protested against the attitude of the American press toward the pro-German cause and propaganda. The statement issued yesterday is based on the Eastland disaster, and holds the American Government Inspectors as blameworthy for sending the "six thousand persons" on that vessel to their graves as the German submarine for sinking the Lusitania.

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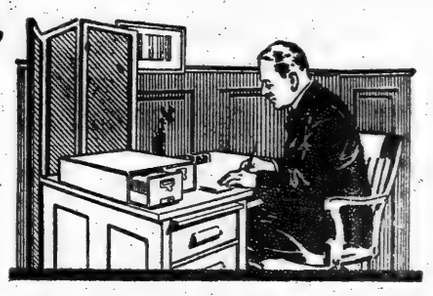

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BELIEVES RUMANIA WILL STAY NEUTRAL

Germany Will Restore Bessarabia as Price, if She Wins, Says Solomon Sufrin.

SAYS PEOPLE HATE RUSSIA

Only Class in Favor of Joining Allies Are Immature Students, Ex-Assemblyman Asserts.

The student classes of Rumania are leaders in the movement to induce that country to join the Allies and so link together the enemies of the Central Powers and surround them with a circle of steel, but the people as a whole want to hold their country neutral, according to ex-Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin, a Rumanian by descent. He believes that Rumania actually will remain neutral, and that the Government will be hard pressed to satisfy both parties.

"Until the death of King Carl I, a Prince of the Hohenzollern family, Rumania was dominated by German influences. German financiers built its railroads, German engineers explored its fields, mountains and valleys, and German customs and culture prevailed. The King supported everything German. During his long reign he did not, however, succeed in uniting the two factions of the population—the student classes and the people's classes.

"No country in Europe is held more in submission than Rumania is by its students. These are boys and men between the ages of 16 and 25, who attend the gymnasiums and high schools and who become imbued with false patriotic ideals from propaganda. Inspired by anti-Semitic newspapers, their poisoned minds are inflamed against everything which does not fit into their program of 'Rumania for the Rumanians.'

"Their policy is to force the Government to consideration of their propaganda by threats made at public meetings and by street demonstrations. These manifestations, which in many instances end in riots, generally are followed by marches through the streets of the Jewish quarters, where the rioters break windows, sack stores, enter and demolish homes of the poor, and frighten even the authorities.

"One of the chief means employed by the student class to attract the sympathy of the mob is the cry that millions of Rumanians are held in subjection in Transylvania. They claim it is the duty of every true Rumanian to help deliver their ensiaved brothers from the 'Hungarian yoke.'

"This cry, however, is far from the truth. The Rumanians living in Transylvania are endowed with full civil and political rights and have their representatives in the Diet. They are not known to have appealed for aid officially to their brethren across the border. They constitute the peasant class and occupy rich and fertile fields and valleys in Hungary."

Regarding the assertion by the student class that Transylvania belongs historically to Rumania and that the Government should join the enemies of Germany for the purpose of capturing this territory, Mr. Sufrin said:

"The students have succeeded so far in arousing a strong public feeling for their demand, so much so that the Government is compelled to take notice of the situation. On the other hand, the Rumanian Government is confronted with the stronger objections of the people's class. The people hate Russia; first, because of the tyrannical policy of Russia's form of government; and secondly, because of its audacity in taking unto itself the territory of Bessarabia, one of the richest provinces, formerly a part of Rumania.

"The people recall this historic treachery, and they are now praying to see Russia beaten. They have served notice on their Government that joining the Allies means aid for Russia, and this they are no ready to give.

"At this moment the Government finds itself in the predicament of trying to satisfy both parties. All of its energies are directed toward prevention of internal strife. It must remain, therefore, neutral, if for no other reason than that of self-preservation.

"Those at the head of the Government know that if Germany wins, with Rumania having remained neutral and Russia having been crushed, Rumania will receive as a price for her neutrality the long-lost province of Bessarabia. On the other hand, if the Allies win, Rumania will be effaced by Russia as an important factor in the Balkan peninsula. She is, therefore, better off by remaining neutral and maintaining the balance of power among the Balkan States. For these reasons it can be reasonably expected that Rumania will keep out of the war, for in so doing she has nothing to lose, but everything to gain."

LEELANAW SURVIVORS HERE

Captain and Seamen of Torpedoed American Ship Arrive.

Captain Eugene Delk of the American steamship Leelanaw, which was torpedoed on July 25 by a German submarine sixty miles north of the Orkneys, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with twenty-six men of his crew on the liner St. Paul.

Captain Delk said he had nothing to add to his detailed report given to United States Consul Dennison at Dundee, Scotland, which had been cabled to New York. He was met at the pier by his wife and proceeded to his home in Philadelphia.

After the arrival of the St. Paul some men of the crew of the Leelanaw complained of the delay in their being taken from Dundee to Liverpool and of their being sent over in the steerage instead of the cabin. Two of the owners of the Leelanaw, Landgon Harriss and Robert Harriss, were passengers on the St. Paul, and they transferred eight officers and engineers to the second class. Captain Delk traveled in the first cabin with the owners.

In his statement, filed with Consul Dennison, the Captain stated that he tried to escape after the submarine commander hailed him, and then his vessel was fired upon and he stopped. When the German commander discovered that the Leelanaw had 1,000 tons of Russian flax on board for Belfast he ordered Captain Delk and his crew to leave the ship and took them on the submarine. After being shelled and torpedoed for an hour and a half, the Leelanaw finally sank. The crew went about sixty miles on the submarine and then had to take to their lifeboats. After pulling for twelve hours they reached Aberdeen, Scotland, tired, wet, cold and hungry.

BIG ARRAS BATTLE AS GERMANS SAW IT

General Staff's Account of Allied Campaign That Included La Bassee Attack.

TROOPS ON THEIR METTLE

And Up to May 9, When the Account Was Written, They Had Held Their Own Against Attacks.

BERLIN, July 17.—The following official version of the battle of La Bassée and Arras last May is issued by the Great General Staff:

"While the allied armies in Galicia were hurrying from victory to victory, the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria had to undergo a fight no less hot, bloody or glorious, though there was here no storming afiead through the ranks of the enemy, no pursuit to the last breath of man and horse of the fleeing hosts. It was necessary to hold down the (for the German soldier) probably hardest job; to ward off in a defensive position the storm of a numerically far superior enemy armed with an immense amount of heavy artillery and inexhaustible ammunition.

"For the enemy had planned great things. Not merely to divert our strength from the ally who was bleeding to death in Galicia. The gathering together of such strong forces, the presence of the French Commander in Chief, the titanic efforts and the stubbornness of the attacker indicate it; the captured orders prove it. General Joffre considered the psychological moment had come to break through the German front, to free the lost provinces and Belgium, and carry the war to the Rhine. The need of the eastern ally, the collapse of his armies in Galicia, made it imperative that the opportunity now be made the most of, as Germany had apparently transferred strong forces to the East. If the decisive operation this time did not succeed, there was the danger that Russia's offensive strength would be crushed, the strength of the Germans in the Western theatre of war increased.

"For this great purpose it was necessary to draw together the utmost possible strength, to employ not only French, therefore, but also English troops. It followed as a matter of course, therefore, that the theatre for the attempted breaking through would be in the region where the two allied armies touched.

Germans' Unfavorable Position.

"Here, too, the tactical situation did not appear unfavorable for the attempt. The German troops did not find themselves in positions carefully chosen for the defensive, but in general held the lines that had grown out of their offensive, which, therefore, did not lack a number of weak points.

"In the almost level plain of Flanders, between the region of Armentières and La Bassée, the English had, to be sure, no marked advantage in position; nevertheless, there were, especially in the region east of Festubert and around La Basse, many projecting points of our lines where a surrounding operation was easy for the enemy. The attack here is favored by the wood-studded terrain, while the high grass conceals the crawling infantryman from the defender. The artillery lacks natural observation posts. Only back of our line, from Radingham over Aubers-Fromelles, runs a slight rise of ground (Aubers-Violaines).

"A different picture is presented by the region of Artois lying to the South. Here a long and steep range of hills, running almost parallel to our lines, forms the southern boundary of the plains. From afar off one can see the sharply marked eastern edge of the Bois de Bouvigny, whose pit gleamed also earlier, as last Fall our squadrons of horsemen first came here, the much-visited pilgrimage resort, Nôtre Dame de Lorette.

Importance of Lorette Heights.

"It lay on the outermost eastern edge of the small adjoining plateau that rises sharply toward the west, and was completely destroyed in the course of the Autumn's hard fighting. Here the Germans had gained a footing in October. Step by step in the course of hard fighting they had succeeded during the Winter months in advancing a few hundred yards. But all the while the entire Bois de Bouvigny remained in possession of the French. So it happened that our Badeners clung to only a very small portion of this hill, which was inclosed on two sides, since our position running from La Bassée over Loos and Angres from there sprang forward in a sharp point over the Lorette Heights to the two low-lying villages of Ablain and Carency, separated by the low Hill 125. From these two villages, whose outskirts were still in the hands of the French, the German line drew back sharply toward the southwest and ran toward the easterly suburb of Arras, St. Laurent. It ran here over La Targette, close to the east of Neuville, and in general along the valley between two heights. The westerly height, on which the huge, shot-to-pieces towers of Mont St. Eloy form a landmark for the whole surrounding county, afforded the French splendid artillery positions, while they had good supporting points in the villages of Ecurie and Roclincourt. The easterly range of hills rises from the village of Souchez, lying low in the valley of the Carency Brook, to Height 140, and sinks again over La Folie, between Thelus and Beilleul, against the Scarpe. The possession of these heights that on the west bound the wide plans about Douai and afford an army advancing from that place the first favorable position, was in October of the greatest importance for us. Their loss would have hit us hard. Therefore an attack on the projecting angle at the Lorette Heights and the adjoining positions afforded good prospects for the French.

"The first days of the month of May favored the French. The weather greatly limited aerial reconnoissance and prevented us from determining exactly to what points the enemy was bringing up great masses of troops by rail, although it was noted, and there were other indications of the movement. In many other ways the French likewise very cleverly masked their troop movements. No patrols were allowed to leave their trenches. Up to now from the boundary of the English Army south of La Bassée to Arras there had been opposed to the Germans three and one-quarter French Army Corps, (58 I. D.; 92 I. D.; XXI A. C. XXXIII. A. C. 14 X A. C.) On May 8 letters found on a fallen Frenchman indicated for the first time the presence of the Seventeenth Corps.

"On the other hand, since May 1 very heavy artillery fire had been directed, principally against the region from the Lorette Heights southward toward a point opposite Roclincourt.

"On May 6 one army corps estimated that the enemy's artillery had fired 13,500 shots against its foremost lines; on the eighth the number increased to 17,000 shots. To these were added heavy mines catapulted through the air, not less than 1,800 of these being counted on the eighth. Our trenches and wire entanglements suffered severely, despite their self-sacrifice our people had no chance to repair them again. To the south of Carency the enemy worked himself closer by sapping operations.

"At first an attack occurred only in the neighborhood of Lievin, where French Chasseurs, after strong artillery fire, succeeded in getting into a small piece of our trenches. In the course of the night the Badeners threw them out again, collecting 100 prisoners.

"Then broke the brilliantly beautiful, sultry Sunday of May 9. Carefully planned, but without effect, the enemy's flyers woke up several higher commands and the personnel of all important railroad stations by dropping bombs. The intention to cause confusion in the giving of orders and thus prevent bringing up reinforcements failed.

Battle of May 9 Opened.

"A very heavy fire was directed against our positions north of Arras from 4 o'clock in the morning on. Also on all artillery observation posts and the lines of communication at the front fell a heavy hail of shells. Pretty soon the telephone wires to the front trenches were put out of business; messengers afoot came back very slowly—and very few of them. That the enemy was clearing away his wire entanglements was one of the things they reported. From the heights of La Folie one could see how our trenches were shrouded in dense smoke. One hostile shell after the other dropped into the black cloud that soon towered house-high. Hurled mines threw earth and fragments of white chalk stone even higher into the air.

"At 8 A. M. the fire suddenly stopped. Quickly the remnants of the trench crews, who had suffered heavily—Landwehr from the lower Rhine, Bavarian heavy cavalry and infantry—rushed to the breastworks ready to meet the oncoming enemy. The commanders who happen to be forward immediately send orders to advance to the reserves lying in the second line. Our artillery directs strong fire against the French trenches. But instead of the expected attack there follows a new, more violent cannonade from the French artillery. Again smoke covers the field of vision. Then, at about 9 o'clock, the artillery men at La Folie by chance see through a rift in the smoke between Carency and a small wood to the south a long dark line advancing. They also note how between Carency and La Targette several mines go into the air. The French are attacking! Under cover of the smoke they press on in dense masses.

"In the region immediately north of the Scarpe they encounter our fire. Heaps of dead and wounded of the French Nineteenth Division and the Seventeenth Army Corps lie before the wire entanglements. A single one of our regiments counted 1,600 bodies lying before its front. Opposite Roclincourt a small number of the enemy succeeded in forcing their way into our trenches. Bavarian bayonets threw them out again. But between La Targette and Carency their attack is too fierce. With overpowering numbers the French Twentieth and Thirty-third Corps and the Moroccan Division overrun the weak forces holding the ruined trenches. Desperately the few survivors defend themselves. Seriously wounded, the Commander of the Landwehr Regiment, who personally led the reserves, falls into the hands of the enemy.

"Our second line is exposed. Against the advanced guns north of Neuville and south of Souchez the attack breaks for a time till the last artillerymen sinks to the ground. Then the storm sweeps on. The French press on over the height of La Folette. The artillery observation posts at La Folie are in their hands; they are approaching the eastern slope of the range of hills. To the north, also, they gain ground. From the heights they charge down on the village of Souchez. The Commander of a Jäger battalion for a time here holds the southern entrance with ten men. To the west, Zouaves and Foreign Legionaries press on over the Carency brook, take Moulin Malon, threaten the Lorette heights from the south, and from the east envelop the village of Carency, which the Tenth Division is attacking from the south and west.

"About noon it looks almost as if the French attempt to break through had succeeded here. On a front of four kilometers and to a depth of three kilometers the country between the villages of Neuville, Carency and Souchez is in their hands. To the south of Neuville also, the enemy has penetrated the tangle of trenches which his official report calls 'the labyrinth.' He has advanced to the street that runs from Ecurie northward.

Germans Make an Effective Stand.

"But now our troops show their mettle. North of Ecurie the sons of the Algau, attacked from south and west, make front also toward the north, and in fierce hand-to-hand fighting ward off the advance against the rear of the regiment. No man thinks of giving up the position. In Neuville the defenders throw themselves into the houses and hold the eastern half of the village. In a garden stands a gun whose crew has fallen. A Bavarian Lieutenant and two pioneers fire with it at close range against the enemy. On the way from Neuville to La Folette a thin line of sharpshooters forms and outflanks the enemy who has pressed in from the south. From the north a Baiden battery and a Bavarian howitzer battery, firing at 600 yards, acquit themselves creditably at a similar task till weak reinforcements begin to arrive in the village—at first a single platoon of diggers, to aid the handful of defenders. Only at Ablain the Badeners prevent the enemy from advancing toward the north.

"The reserves of the region throw themselves against the front of the assaulting troops on the heights west of Givenchy and Vimy. Every man knows what is up. The commanding General can clearly see from his position at La Goulotte that French infantry is appearing on these heights. Everybody who has arms joins the companies. Men belonging to the wagon trains, grooms, everybody available, charges up the eastern slopes.

"And they succeed. On Hills 119 and 140 and at the edges of the woods to the south our artillery and infantry bring the advancing enemy to an abrupt halt after his advance guard has been mowed down. One o'clock comes and the first crisis has been passed. Till evening there is no change in the situation.

"Meanwhile the battle rages on other points of the front. Since morning violent artillery fire had been directed against the front to the north, with the Lorette Heights, plowed by countless shells and mines, its principal object. Then followed here the attack. Picked chasseur battalions of the Twenty-first Corps lead the charge. They get into the trenches. Despite their bravest defense, the Badeners are forced to abandon their first line, with the exception of one company that holds, though completely surrounded. Further north, too, in the neighborhood of Loos, an attack penetrated our lines. Here, too, a new French army corps, the Ninth, was identified.

"Nowhere on this part of the battlefield did the enemy get any further than through our first line. Their success was, therefore, far short of the object they had set out to attain.

English Attack After French.

"The English attack followed close upon that of the French. From 9 in the morning they had violently pounded away at our trenches, particularly to the west of the highway from La Bassée to Estaires and north of Fromelles. The high water in this region made their work easier, for as a result the breastworks of the trenches had to be made of sandbags on firm, high ground. No wonder, then, that everything was soon caved in. At 6:30 A. M. two mines were exploded in the breastworks of the Bavarians to the north of Fromelles. At this point and two others in the neighborhood strong English skirmish lines broke in, overran the few surviving defenders, and threw themselves into trenches and farm houses lying back of our front. Wave on wave followed and attempted to spread out through the small breach into the adjoining trenches. But the neighboring companies had blocked up the ends of the trenches, and our artillery fire prevented the English from shoving stronger forces ahead.

"In truly model fashion our Bavarian troops worked together to wipe out this initial success of the enemy. About noon all danger had passed; by evening the whole lost ground had been won back again. At one place the first line had repulsed an attack from both sides, and with hand grenades and bayonets squeezed out the enemy, who had broken in; at the other two points the arrival of reserves achieved the same object. The attempt to escape their fate and flee back to their own trenches cost the English countless dead.

"Meanwhile, fierce hand-to-hand fights took place back of our front with the English who had broken through, and who defended themselves with desperation. They clung to every old water hole, every heap of ruins, every old trench. In many cases the Bavarians had to have recourse to their native weapon (the knife) to break the English resistance. The severity of the fighting is evidenced by the fact that only 140 prisoners, with seven machine guns, fell into our hands, while 1,500 English bodies, found back of our front alone, were buried by us. We counted not less than 143 dead English officers—a number only a trifle less than that of our total losses here. In brilliant fashion had one Bavarian division beaten back the attack of the reinforced Fourth English Army Corps, three times as strong.

"At a different hour the commanding General of the First English Army Corps, which had been reinforced by an Indian division, launched his attack against the Bois du Biez-La Quinque line. After the infantry had been weakly 'feeling around' in the morning, the artillery fire rose to great violence from 4:30 P. M. on. At 5:15 the attack broke loose.

"A wave of 'colored Englishmen' and then one of white men rushed out of the 'collection trenches,' which had been very cunningly laid out for assembling large masses. Again a row of 'colored Englishmen,' then again white Englishmen, followed. The bravest charge right up to our wire entanglements. But stronger than the will of our enemies is the fire of our Westphalians. Not an enemy gets into our trenches. Masses of Englishmen of various races cover the field.

Allied Failure Up to May 9.

"Thus, despite most minute advance preparations, exact knowledge of the numerical weakness of our troops holding our lines, great superiority in numbers, a colossal expenditure of ammunition, and ruthless use of good troops, the leader of the First English Army was unable to score even a small success anywhere. What he had in mind was not merely a demonstration for the benefit of his allies. His own army orders tells us what he was after:

The planned operations aim at a decisive victory, not a local success. The object of the First Army is to break through the enemy's lines in order to get possession of the street from La Bassée to Fournes, and then advance on Don.

But the successes of the French lagged far behind what the commanding General of the Thirty-third Army Corps had advertised to his troops.

After a nine months' campaign it is time to make a final effort to break through the enemy's lines and, as at first, to chase the Germans from French soil.

The moment is favorable. Never was the army stronger, nor fired with greater courage.

The enemy appears to have only a few divisions before our front; our forces are four times as strong as his. We have the strongest artillery that was ever employed on a battlefield.

Today it is not a matter of a mere local success or the taking of a few trenches. Our business is to attack the enemy with the utmost fierceness, beat him, pursue him relentlessly, regardless of hardships, hunger, thirst and suffering.

"That was what the enemy wanted; for that purpose Joffre had intrusted one of his best subordinates, General Foch, with the command of the attack; for that purpose he had united all of France's disposable strength.

"On May 9 it was apparent that they could not defeat the weak German forces on hand. The great assault was over, although the battle was not yet ended."

DANES DENY TRADE CHARGE.

Story That Our Cottonseed Goes via Copenhagen to Germany Repudiated

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch from Copenhagen this morning, which says:

"An article in the Politiken, the official organ of the Danish Government, indignantly repudiates a telegram in a London paper, stating that two-thirds of the enormous export of cottonseed and cotton seed products from America have passed through Copenhagen to Germany.

"The Politiken adds:

"'Figures that give more than one billion English pounds are absolutely fantastic and it is evident that no such imports into Denmark have taken place.

"'Statements of this kind uttered against us without any foundation do us considerable harm, though surely this is not the intention. The statement made in the paper is now sent out to all parts of the world. It is published first all over England, arousing or keeping alive certain suspicions against a small neutral country which undertakes such fabulous transactions.

"'From there it goes to France, where the people understand far less than in England the conditions existing in the northern countries. The result is a feeling of resentment and of ill-will which has no foundation in fact.'"

GERMANS QUOTE SHAW.

Use on Poster Alleged Admission of Anglo-Belgian "Plot."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 9.—According to The Daily Mail, the series of posters which the German officials put up in Belgium to give the people "reliable news of the war," has been increased by this notice, printed in parallel columns of German, French and Flemish:

"ENGLAND AND THE WAR

"Important revelation of the famous English author, Bernard Shaw."

Then follows an account of the interview with Shaw which ex-Senator Beveridge published in Collier's Weekly, according to which Shaw acknowledged a long-standing "plot" between Sir Edward Grey and the French and Belgian Governments for common war on Germany.

The poster quotes the Shaw "revelation" as confirmation of "the incriminating documents" discovered by Germans at the Belgian Foreign Office.

Sails with 900 Horses for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The steamer Colonian of the Leyland Line sailed today for Liverpool with 900 horses for the British Army, also 32,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of provisions, 500 tons of flour, 300 tons of lumber and general merchandise.

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Do not apply unless you have a thorough knowledge of the business. Address XY 101 Times Downtown.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND GERMANY END WAR

Manifesto Received Here Condemns Hostilities as Now Waged for Conquest.

WARNING IN LESSON OF 1870

United Action of Social Democrats for Peace Then Is Cited as Precedent for Today.

A manifesto signed by three of the leading German Social Democrats, which indicated that at least a faction of the great German party was on the verge of an open breach with the Government over the question of continuing the war, was received yesterday by national labor leaders here. It was forwarded from London by leaders of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

The German Socialists' manifesto, which is signed by Bernstein, Haase, and Kautsky, condemns a continuation of the war policy on the ground that the German campaign has become plainly a "war of conquest," instead of a fight to retain national integrity. The signers call for united action to bring about peace. The Prussian censor refused to allow the publication of the manifesto in the Socialists' central organ, the Vorwärts, according to the British Labor Party leaders, and so it was printed in a smaller Socialist organ and brought about the suspension of the paper's publication.

Following the publication of the manifesto, according to the English labor men, an open letter signed by many prominent German Socialists was sent to as many Socialists as possible, urging them to unite in demanding peace.

The manifesto, which has caused widespread comment and some alarm in Germany, first summarized the demands made by the German imperialists for annexation of French, Russian, and Belgian territory, and continued:

"German Social Democracy is compelled to ask itself if the principles and duties imposed upon it by the fact that it is the guardian of the material and moral interests of the working class will permit it, so far as the continuation of the war is concerned, to remain any longer by the sides of those whose intentions are found to be in most violent contradiction with the declaration made by our section in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914, which stated that we condemned all war for conquest.

"This declaration will become a falsehood if German Social Democracy, in view of the declarations coming from the reigning spheres, contents itself with expressing academic desires in favor of peace.

"We know only too well that no one pays the least regard to such manifestations. What some among us most feared is becoming more and more clear—German Social Democracy was allowed to vote the war credits, but was coldly disregarded when it concerned itself with decisions that would be of most serious consequence for the future of our people.

"Immense are the sacrifices which this war has already imposed on the people who find themselves entangled in it, and every day they increase. The history of the world does not know a war which has even approached the present carnage. The cruelty of barbaric times is combined with the most refined products of civilization to wipe out the flower of the population. The sacrifices in wealth which the war will demand of the people will be enormous.

"The desire for peace is showing itself strongly among our people, and among those of the countries with which Germany is at war. While the ruling classes recoil dismayed before the realization of these wishes, dissatisfaction upon the part of men turn their eyes toward Social Democracy, in which they have been accustomed to see the party of peace, expecting from it the helpful word and the clear attitude.

"Intentions of conquest having now been disclosed to the whole world, Social Democracy reserves the liberty to use its most energetic means from the viewpoint of principle, and the present situation makes of this liberty a duty. The proletariat waits, certain that, as in a simpler situation when all the Social Democrats, notwithstanding their divergencies at the beginning of the war, recovered themselves for common action, the Social Democracy will this time show the same unanimity. We know the conditions proposed from one belligerent camp to the other cannot bring about a universal peace, but only increase armaments, with the chance of another war. A true and durable peace is possible only upon the basis of a free understanding. It is impossible for the Social Democracy of any country to create this basis, but each party can, according to its situation and power, contribute to its creation.

"The present disposition of events demands from German Social Democracy that it take a decisive step toward this end. It will find itself today before this choice: Either to fulfull its duty, or to strike a mortal blow at the confidence the German people and the people of the world have reposed in it."

A reply to the manifesto, signed by several other Socialists, was printed in the Vorwärts despite the fact that the Vorwärts had not been permitted to print the manifesto, and in the reply the signers expressed sympathy with the opposition to war for conquest, but said that action at the present time among the Socialists could not "but endanger the unity of the party." The manifesto caused much editorial comment in the newspapers, a number of them expressing their approval of its contents and a few denouncing the document and its authors.

Such prominent Socialists as Liebknecht, Adolph Hoffman, Hofer and Stroebel were among the signers of the "open letter" which was sent out after the manifesto had appeared in print.

3 LUSITANIA BODIES ARRIVE.

Those of Lindon Bates, Jr., H. S. Stone, and H. Kaiser on St. Paul.

The bodies of three Lusitania victims arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool, having been washed ashore at various points along the southwest coast of Ireland. That of Lindon Bates, Jr., drifted 230 miles from May 7, the date of the Lusitania disaster, to Eddy Island, Galway Bay, where it was recovered ten days ago. The two other bodies were those of Herbert S. Stone and Harry Kaiser.

The coffins were packed in big cases and placed together on the 'tween decks in the after hold which had been set apart for that purpose. When the St. Paul reached her pier at 6 o'clock the bodies were landed on the lower part of the pier and conveyed in hearses to the respective undertakers who have charge of the funeral arrangements.

ORGANIZE JEWISH RELIEF.

110 Societies Represented at Conference on War Charity.

In the Educational Alliance in East Broadway yesterday afternoon 110 Jewish organizations of this city were represented at a conference to devise plans of relief for Jews in the war zones. Congressman Meyer London presided, and a committee of nine was named that spent a good part of last night selecting a working committee of 100 Jews. It was stipulated that this large committee be composed of men who would bestir themselves, and that they come from all of the districts.

It was the sense of the conference yesterday that, although all gifts will be welcomed, regular subscriptions are desired especially, so that given sums of money may be remitted monthly or quarterly. To that end working committees were named to see Jews high and low in station. Storekeepers are to display cards in windows, both asking contributions and showing that merchants themselves have given. Buttons to be made and sold will show the wearers have contributed.

INSISTS ON BIRTH REPORTS.

Physicians Who Fail to Obey Law Will Be Prosecuted.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, announced yesterday that he had instructed District Attorneys throughout the State to enforce rigid compliance with the law requiring physicians and midwives to report the births of babies within five days after births occur. To expedite the prosecution of offending physicians the Commissioner has sent to each District Attorney a list of those physicians in his jurisdiction who are known to have been habitually negligent in this regard.

Upon conviction, a physician or any one else who violates the law on vital statistics "shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50, and for each subsequent offense not less than $10 nor more than $100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than sixty days, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court."

The Health Commissioner's campaign is based on Section 382 of the public health law, which provides that:

The birth of each and every child born in this State shall be registered within five days after the date of each birth, and there shall be filed with the Registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, which certificate shall be upon the form prescribed therefor by the State Commissioner of Health.

Section 393 of the same law requires local Registrars to report all violations to the State Commissioner of Health, who is required to investigate such violations.

Final Reduction Sale Of Stein-Bloch Suits

$17.50

(formerly $35, $30 and $25)

For this final Reduction Sale, closing the season, I have assembled my entire stock of $35, $30, and $25 Stein-Bloch Suits into one group, including both Light and Medium Weights suitable for immediate or early Autumn wear. *The original price-tag remains on every garment.*

Your choice of my remaining stock of $20 Stein-Bloch Suits, both Light and Medium Weights, at *$14.75. No charge for alterations during this sale.*

Final Reduction Sale Of John David Shirts

$3.85

(Pure Silk Shirts formerly $10, $7.50, $6, $5)

For this final Reduction Sale, closing the season, I have assembled my entire stock of Shirts into two groups, including silks and all other fabrics in all colors, all neck-sizes, all sleeve-lengths. *The original price-tag remains on every Shirt.*

95c

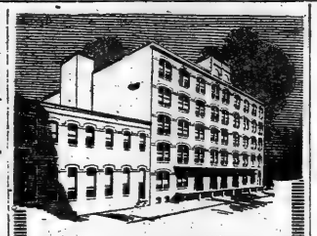
(Standard-Fabric Shirts formerly $2.50, $2, $1.50)

A limited quantity of *Pure Silk Shirts* that were $3.50, now reduced to *$1.95.*

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street



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Erected in 4½ months to replace an old brick building destroyed by fire.

This is the thirteenth reinforced concrete building we have erected to replace other types of construction destroyed by fire.

TURNER Construction Co

7

YOUR EXECUTOR —*his Business*

MANY estates are tied up and delayed in final settlement through the inexperience of friends who have been called upon to administer. The proper carrying out of a will is a business demanding thorough, specialized experience. It can be safely left only in the hands of those whose business it is.

Though the Columbia Trust Company must act with sympathetic understanding, it cannot be swayed by sentiment or by personal pressure from contending beneficiaries. It must adhere strictly both to the letter and the spirit of the will and the law. As executor it is in a position to act with sure precision and without waste of time.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway

IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

FORD MAKING 15,000 AUTOS FOR BRITISH

But Detroit Manufacturer Says He Does Not Want "Any Big War Contracts."

HIS BRITISH MANAGER HERE

Manchester Plant Pays 50 Per Cent. Higher Wages Than Other English Auto Factory.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, went to the American Line pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon to meet P. L. D. Perry, the managing director of the English branch of the Ford Company, who arrived on the St. Paul for his annual business visit to Detroit. Mr. Ford was accompanied by his son, Edsil B. Ford, Frank Klingersmith, the director of the factory, and Frank Mayo, chief engineer of the plant.

"You see," the automobile manufacturer said, "we are just like one big family and always come down from Detroit to meet Perry, so that he does not feel that he is a stranger in a strange land.

"With regard to the rumors of the large war contracts that Mr. Perry was bringing over from the British Government Mr. Ford said:

"There is no truth in those reports. We could not accept a 'big contract' from any one because to carry it out others would have to go short of their supply, and that would not be fair play. If I had 100,000 cars ready finished today I could sell them all tomorrow without any difficulty.

"Altogether we are making about 15,000 cars for the British Government for use as motor ambulances. The war has not affected our business in any way and we do not expect a boom after peace is declared because our factories are running at full pressure all the year round. The reason for shutting down a part of the plant for two weeks was to enlarge it. As there were several hundred applications for vacations I said that the best way would be for all to take a vacation and get it over, which was done.

Mr. Perry said that the Ford factory at Manchester, England, employed 1,600 hands and paid 50 per cent. higher wages, grade for grade, than any other automobile concern over there.

"Up to Aug. 1 this year," he continued, "we had sold 12,500 cars and had 8,500 on order, which included 600 ambulances that were sold to the Government. The engines and axles are made at Detroit and the other parts, including the bodies, are made at Manchester.

"The British Government sends 100 soldiers from the Army Transport Service to the Ford works for two weeks at a time to learn how to repair machines in the field and how to put them together. Ours was the only automobile concern in England that had a contract from the Government for cars and delivered them on time. The $490 car sold in America costs $575 in England, the extra charge being made to cover the cost of packing, insurance, and transportation."

Mr. Perry will stay two or three days in New York with Mr. Ford and his son at the Hotel Biltmore and then go to Detroit, returning to England in two weeks.

PRIEST SCORNS $12,000,000.

Fears Burden of Wealth and Renounces Great Legacies.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—The Rev. William Graham of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church has refused to accept legacies left him by relatives in Sydney, Australia, and Bolivia, South America, exceeding $12,000,000. The priest, who is 60 years old, says that he is too old to be burdened with such wealth, and that he has enough of this world's goods, anyway.

"It may seem strange," Father Graham said today, "that I should do this, but I will sleep better when I know the solicitors have taken my refusal seriously and finally, and cease to consider me in the distribution of the wealth. I have long known that uncles of mine named Murphy and Hughes lived in Australia, and that they were possessed of vast landed estates, and immense herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, and that I was the nearest kin; also that I had several stepuncles named Graham in Bolivia who were said to be immensely wealthy and childless. But I never knew any of them personally, and, in fact, never communicated with them in any manner. Why then, even were I disposed to pile up this world's goods, should I accept any of the inheritance they have left?"

WILSON MOTORS AND WORKS.

Considers Cabinet Communications After a Trip to Rutland.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 8.—Important communications from Secretary Garrison, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretary Lansing occupied President Wilson's attention for several hours today. In the afternoon, accompanied by members of his family, he went on an automobile trip to Rutland, Vt., over the Green Mountains, a distance of 125 miles.

The President retired to his study immediately after dinner tonight and again took up consideration of matters presented by the members of his Cabinet.

Although no comment was forthcoming as to the contents of the reports from Secretary Garrison, it was understood that they dealt with the subject of national defense. Mr. Wilson has been in touch with his advisers constantly on this subject, but his inability to communicate with the desired facility from here may form the chief reason for shortening his stay in the Cornish hills.

The reports sent by Secretary Lansing to the President relate, it is said, to the conference with the Pan-American representatives on the Mexican situation.

Beginning this Monday Morning

The Semi-annual Disposal of Saks Suits for Men and Young Men

Reduced from $23, $20 and $17.50

to **$13.00**

The success of Saks suits at $23, $20 and $17.50 is due to the fact that so much of individuality and style should be obtainable at such modest figures. Yet today the remaining selections of these selfsame suits, taken direct from our regular stock, are marked at the uniform price of $13. What better argument can we use to nail this splendid opportunity to the mast? The reductions run from $4.50 to $10 a suit. The materials include a wide range of wanted weights and colors. The models afford many variations of the close-fitting, soft-roll collar styles—and the workmanship is own own.

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NOW—a clean-up sale of Spring and Summer Dresses—and the August Furniture Sale. They are both most inviting!

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

The Best Stories of the Year

"Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a novelette.—"No. 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips.—"Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly.—"Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith.—"At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee.—"A Little Tragedy at Cocoocache," by G. T. Marsh.—"Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt. All in the

August *Fiction Number of* **Scribner's**

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Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17
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WOMAN GIVES CLUE TO MISSING KINDRED

Contractors' Clerk Who Carried Off $22,119 Told Her of Inheritance.

POLICE WORK ON STORY

Miss O'Neill of Long Island City Only Slightly Acquainted with Missing Man, Relatives Say.

A woman, formerly an intimate friend of Edward C. Kindred, the absconding clerk of the Booth & Flinn Corporation, was found yesterday by detectives and a statement obtained from her may aid in revealing something of his past. The police and the Pinkerton Detective Agency are now working on the first definite information concerning Kindred that has been obtained since he disappeared with more than $22,000 in his own touring car last Wednesday morning from the Liberty National Bank at 139 Broadway.

The woman stipulated that her name was not to be mentioned in the case because she has married and does not wish her husband to be annoyed by the notoriety.

"My husband has never heard of Kindred," she said. "I first met Kindred about five years ago. He was attentive to me for a long time, and during various conversations about himself he mentioned several places he had lived—Chicago and Kansas City among them—but never was positive in any of his talks as to what place he called his home before coming here. Eighteen months ago I married, and I have not seen Kindred since. In fact, I had not seen him for several months previous to my marriage."

Told Woman of Inheritance.

The police say Kindred made his first mention of receiving an inheritance to her, and later told his employers only because he wished to explain why he could afford to purchase a large touring car on a salary of $150 a month. The woman said:

"'Fortune is a strange thing,' Kindred said to me. 'Think of it, the freaks of poverty I have endured! I have half starved at times, and was so hard up that I had to work my way, practically, from Kansas City and Chicago to get East, and now, when I have money enough for my needs from my salary, I get an unexpected inheritance.'

If Kindred's story of the receipt of an inheritance were true, as the woman states, this would account for the unusually large deposits he began to place in the Bank of Washington Heights about that time, the source of which the police had not been able to discover. More details of the woman's story are being withheld by the police for verification. They believe that certain facts she has given them will be of aid in their search for Kindred.

At about this time, or shortly prior to this, Kindred, the police say, lived at 519 West 134th Street. Apparently with an improvement in his financial affairs he went to the apartment at 580 West 163d Street, where he installed an automatic playing piano, and subsequently bought two automobiles. With these exceptions he was frugal with his money in entertaining, and continued to live modestly, usually cooking his own dinners.

Miss O'Neill An Acquaintance.

Kindred had given the impression to his employers and to some of his fellow workers that he never cared for the society of women. The policy have changed their theory that he was a woman hater, although it is known that he had few intimate friends among either men or women. An acquaintance of Kindred said yesterday that the manicurist, who sometimes called on him in business hours and occasionally was his guest in the big touring car, was a Miss Sullivan. At one time she was said to have been employed in a shop in West 125th Street, or in a place on Eighth Avenue, in Harlem.

Another young woman mentioned as a friend of Kindred, Miss Lulu O'Neill, 23 years old, daughter of Herbert O'Neill, proprietor of a restaurant at 201 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, made a statement yesterday through her mother and two sisters denying that she had ever received a present of jewelry from him. Miss Kathryn O'Neill, in behalf of her sister, who was said to be absent from home on a week-end trip, said:

"It is untrue that my sister saw Kindred the night before he disappeared. She certainly did not see him that night, nor for a long time previous. They were only casual acquaintances. I do not think Kindred ever came here or called on my sister more than two or three times. He seemed anxious to force his attentions on her, but she did not care for him in the least.

No Presents from Kindred.

"It is absolutely false that my sister received two rings from Kindred, one said to be valued at $400 and the other at $80, and a bracelet."

Patrick J. Leahy, former Commissioner of Highways in Queens, who is a friend of the father of Miss O'Neill, issued a signed statement yesterday asserting that the young woman had only a slight acquaintance with Kindred, and had never accepted a present of any value from him. Captain William Deevy of the First Branch Detective Bureau corroborated these several statements, and said Miss O'Neill had not seen Kindred for at least eight months previous to his flight.

Wesley Ripperger of 207 Academy Street, Long Island City, who was employed in the office of the Flinn & Booth Corporation at 17 Battery Place, and is now a law student, said he had introduced Kindred to Miss O'Neill in September or October. He said the only foundation for the story of presents to her were rumors among the employes at the office.

"Kindred, who proposed a trip out on Long Island, suggested that I invite some company to go along in the car," said Ripperger. "I introduced him to Miss O'Neill when he met us with the car at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. A young woman friend of mine and Miss O'Neill were the two women members of the party."

REFORMERS DEFEND WORK OF OSBORNE

Declare Sing Sing Experiment Should Not Yet Be Halted or Judged.

POINT TO GOOD RESULTS

Nation-Wide Interest in New Application of Methods Found Good in Schools.

A statement was issued last night by Henry de Forest Baldwin, George Gordon Battle, Walston Hill Brown, William Hamlin Childs, John Collier, John Dewey, James C. Egbert, Robert Erskine Ely, Jerome D. Greene, Frederick A. Goetze, Adolph Lewisohn, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ben Lindsey, Collis Lovely, John J. Manning, Joseph M. Price, Edward J. Wheeler, E. Stagg Whitin, and Oswald Villard concerning Sing Sing Prison and its management by Thomas Mott Osborne. The statement follows:

"At the present crisis in the affairs in Sing Sing Prison it seems worth while to point out the larger impersonal issues which give to this controversy nation-wide interest.

"Society has adopted an elaborate system of police, courts, and correctional and penal institutions, designed to secure protection against lawless elements. This system in each year turning out many thousands of men who return to the free life of the community. This whole system is effective in the protection of society only in that measure that the graduates of the system return to the free life with an incentive, determination, an opportunity to become useful citizens.

"The work of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne in Sing Sing is no isolated experiment and no one-man product. It is wholly in line with the most advanced authoritative educational practice. At the same time Frederick Hoffman, former President of the American Statistical Association, has pointed out that the unique contribution of recent years in prison reform is that accurate knowledge of the workings of the mind of the man behind the bars which has been secured through the personal relationships established with prisoners by Warden Osborne.

"We know and we have long known that the result of the prevailing prison system is to break the health and spirits of prisoners and to destroy irretrievably their decent relationships with their fellow men. Even more—prisoners who have been subjected to the traditional methods often go back to freedom with a positive enmity toward the community. This failure of the old system is admitted. It should make welcome any honest attempt to find something better.

"But the importance of the present experiment in Sing Sing is not a matter of general presumption. The work has progressed for eight months in Sing Sing, and was begun in Auburn eighteen months ago. At the end of this reasonably long period there is much positive evidence of success, and there are no charges of failure which would really discount the experiment even if they were proved.

"The change, both physical and mental, in the prison population is marked by every visitor and most marked by those who thoroughly knew the conditions which prevailed in Sing Sing before Jan. 1.

"The number of escapes is actually less than the average for a similar period during the last ten years, and the attitude of the mass of the prisoners toward escape has been absolutely reversed.

"The output of work has positively increased, although as yet the prison management is not able to offer any of those incentives which normal men are accustomed to in their work of every day.

"Insanity has fallen off about 30 per cent.

"These facts are mere surface indications of a change in the methods of discipline and in the attitude of the men toward the prison and toward the society which holds them prisoners. The undertaking in self-government has made radically for improved discipline in every particular, from the smuggling of drugs to assault and battery by prisoner upon prisoner.

"While the descriptions of the results in Sing Sing have been more or less picturesque, it is literally true that Warden Osborne is merely carrying into effect, with remarkable patience, courage, and insight into human nature, the measures which are regarded as obvious in long established institutions, such as the School Community Centre and School City, the George Junior Republic, the Organic School, and in fact the schools of Gary, Indiana. Through carrying over these accepted principles of education into the field of prison reform, Warden Osborne is performing a momentous service to prison reform in America and throughout the world.

"Obviously the Sing Sing experiment is not complete, and cannot have been perfect. There have been failures in detail. The dominant ideal of the new experiment has been reversed in some minor particulars. Second and third term prisoners, life prisoners, habitues of drugs, could not have been expected to thoroughly adjust themselves to so radical a change of discipline and of life, except gradually and with occasional individual relapses. But it is wrong and absurd to judge a momentous experiment, so fraught with importance to society, solely in terms of minor failures alleged or real."

EXPERT SWIMMER DROWNS.

Warren Ash of Newport Seized with Cramps While in the Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Warren Ash, 25 years old, a chauffeur for the Lubin Motion Picture Company, was drowned here this afternoon while surf bathing with George W. Terwilliger, Mrs. Terwilliger, Miss Omi Hawley, and J. Allen Boone.

Ash, who was an expert swimmer, was seized with a cramp, and called for help. Mrs. Terwilliger, who was near him, tried to aid him but failed, and came near drowning herself. She was rescued by Mr. Boone.

Ash's body was recovered and taken to the home of his parents here.

THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.

One Young Man Breaks His Back Diving in Pool.

Three drownings and a possible fatal injury while diving were reported yesterday. This is fewer than usual at this time of year, as a great number were bathing at the various beaches in the morning and early afternoon.

John J. Young, 33 years old, of 1,162 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Penn., was drowned yesterday morning while bathing at Wildwood, N. J. He went beyond the breakers to save his niece, who had called for help. The life guards saved her.

Carl Riting, 19 years old, of 50 First Avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon during the storm at Woodland Beach, Staten Island, when his canoe overturned. He was two hundred yards out and was trying to paddle ashore, when he gave a cry and the life guards saw the canoe floating bottom up. They went to the rescue, accompanied by a number of bathers, but he had disappeared. His body came ashore an hour later.

Albert Weekesser, 19 years old, of 802 East Fortieth Street, fractured his spine, while diving in the North Beach pool yesterday afternoon. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is thought that his injuries will be fatal.

Carl Rieland, 19 years old, of 76 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., was drowned in the bay off Woodland Beach, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon when a canoe in which he and George Graehaber of 120 Wooster Street, Newark, were sailing was overturned in the rough water about one hundred yards from shore. Rieland was able to swim but little. Graehaber was a poor swimmer also, but he managed to regain hold of the canoe and to cling to it until Life Guard Pearce swam out to him and brought him ashore.

The body of Edward Walker Van Valkenburgh, son of Willis F. Van Valkenburgh, of 108 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., who was drowned on July 29, at Lake Wawayanda, N. J., was recovered yesterday morning.

LOST BOY TURNS UP IN FAR OKLAHOMA

Country-Wide Search Lasted Four Months for 4-Year-Old James Glass.

PARENTS GO TO CLAIM HIM

Photograph from Norman, Okla., and Two Moles on His Back Identify Missing Jersey City Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Linaeu Place, Jersey City, whose 4-year-old son James disappeared strangely on May 12 while he was with his parents at the village of Greeley in the woods of Pike County, Penn., left last night for Norman, Okla., to bring their boy home. The trip will end a search which sent detectives to at least a dozen States on false clues. Pictures and descriptions of the boy have been sent to every State and were published widely in the newspapers.

Just how the boy got to far-off Oklahoma no one is certain. A merchant in Norman, Okla., by the name of Malore, had advertised that he wished to adopt a child. On July 4 a woman, whose identity was unknown, brought the boy to Malore's house. As it was a legal holiday the adoption papers could not be made out, and the woman left the child, saying she would return the following day. No trace of her has been found since that time.

The theory on which the police worked was that the boy was stolen by itinerant players, who gave a performance at Greeley on the day he disappeared. There were two Indian families with the show, and it is now believed that one of these families took the boy with them back to the reservation in Oklahoma. No description of the woman who left the child at Malore's house in Norman has been received here, and whether she was Indian or gypsy is not known to the Jersey City police.

On the day of his disappearance the boy had been playing in the street in front of the Greeley Post Office while his mother waited for the mail to be distributed. She was not gone more than ten minutes, but could find no one who had seen the child.

There followed daily searches in the woods about the village, but it was like looking for a needle in a haystack. Twelve times the searching parties started out, sometimes remaining in the woods for two or three days, but no trace of the boy was found. One day some bones were unearthed, but they proved to be those of an ox which had strayed off into the woods six years before.

Then the father and mother, broken in health by their sorrow, sought the aid of the Jersey City police. Director of Public Safety Frank Hague had circulars with a picture and description of the boy sent all over the country. He sent detectives to run down each report that came to his office. A band of gypsies was followed to New England, but the child they had was not the missing boy. Detective James Rooney went to Sayre, Penn., and found a child there who he thought answered the description, but when Mr. Glass hurried to Sayre he was disappointed again. The child was a girl.

Ten days ago Chief of Police Pledger of Norman sent a telegram to the Jersey City police, saying he believed he had the missing boy. The child, he said, answered the description he had read in a newspaper. He was asked to send a photograph. Mr. and Mrs. Glass were sure, when the photograph arrived, that the search was ended. Chief Pledger was asked by telegram to look for a mole in the middle of the boy's back and another under his left ear. A telegram received yesterday from Pledger said the moles were there.

W. & J. SLOANE

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TROOPS TO QUELL MEXICAN BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

to establish peace in Mexico naturally was mentioned, the main object of the meeting was to arrange for the participation of the United States in the Pan-American Financial Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, in the Autumn, and the subsequent Pan-American Scientific Conference at the same place.

It was denied that the conference was for the purpose of seeking the aid of American bankers to finance a provisional government that might be set up in Mexico as the outcome of the informal conferences held here on Thursday and Friday by the Secretary of the State, the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. These conferences are to be resumed in New York this week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday, and it is expected that when the conferees come together again those from the Latin-American nations will be prepared to state the attitude of their governments as to the recommendation that an appeal to stop fighting, compose their differences, and join in the establishment of a provisional government should be addressed to the factional leaders in Mexico by the seven nations represented in the conference.

From other sources, however, the impression is obtained that, while arrangements for the Pan-American conferences to be held in Buenos Aires were discussed at the meeting in New York today between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary McAdoo will take up with New York bankers at once the matter of providing financial support for the Provisional Government which the United States hopes to see established in Mexico.

One of the surprising elements of the Mexican situation, in view of the known desire of the Administration to avoid resort to force, is the activity in the supply departments of the army. Little is known of what is being done, but there is said to be an unusual amount of work in the way of preparation for forwarding commissary supplies. Consideration had been given by the Government to the matter of using troops to keep open the railroad line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City in order to insure the transportation of food over that line to the people of the capital, but since the reoccupation of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces and their control of the railroad conditions in the capital have improved in a way to indicate that the trouble might be overcome. At the same time there is a suspicion that the War Department is taking no chances, and intends to be prepared if there should be a sudden call for troops to go to Vera Cruz to make certain that food supplies would be furnished to the population of Mexico City.

Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who has rendered valuable services to the United States through his representation of American interests since the severance of diplomatic relations between this Government and Mexico, is soon to start for Washington. W. W. Canada, the United States Consul at Vera Cruz, has been instructed to afford Senhor Cardoso every facility, and it is believed that this Government desires the presence of the Brazilian envoy in this country at the earliest practicable moment. It is thought that Senhor Cardoso has been invited to the United States to furnish to Secretary Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Latin-American countries at their conferences in New York, a first-hand view of conditions in Mexico so that they may be better able to decide what steps are necessary to solve the problem that confronts them.

The Carranza agency has received a telegram from the border tonight to the effect that Durango, capital of the State of the same name, has been occupied by the Constitutionalist forces under Generals Arrieta and Martin Triana.

The agency says it is reported that the Villistas under General Tomas Urbina were defeated and routed by the Constitutionalists under General Jacinto Treviño near Saltillo, and in consequence Saltillo has been evacuated, the Villistas fleeing and the Constitutionalists ready to occupy this important railway centre, which is regarded as a strategic point of high value.

The Carranza agency gave out this cable message from Jesus Acuña, Minister of Foreign Relations at Vera Cruz: "I am in receipt of a report from Mexico City which states that the railway line from the capital southwest to Toluca is now being reopened, for the purpose of bringing into the city large quantities of provisions purchased by the Constitutionalist Government in the State of Michoacan.

"The Zapatista remnants are still being pursued by General Coss's forces to the southward. In Mexico City a large number of stations have been opened under Government direction, and food continues to be sold at less than cost. The Post Office was opened Saturday. Saturday afternoon the Diplomatic Corps paid a visit of courtesy to General Pablo Gonzales. The citizens of Mexico City are highly elated, and express deep gratification over the orderly and circumspect behavior of the Constitutionalist soldiery now in the capital.

"Numerous trains are now arriving from Apisaco, loaded with foodstuffs. The arrivals of the last twenty-four hours include 5,700 tons of corn, 2,700 tons of flour, and twenty-seven carloads of beef cattle, with vast quantities of other supplies.

"The Constitutionalist Government has sent from Vera Cruz $2,000,000 in small treasury notes and is dispatching $4,000,000 more to relieve the embarrassment caused by the monetary situation. The people of Vera Cruz have contributed $40,000 for the relief of suffering among the very poor in Mexico City, and orders have been issued that every person applying at Government headquarters for employment shall be put to work on the various public works at once."

Carranza-Guatemala Clash.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Administration officials who were inclined yesterday to believe that a peace parley between Mexican factions might soon result, independent of the appeal to the military leaders which will go forward from Pan-American nations, were not so sanguine today. Reports from Mexico City that Dr. Juan J. Ortega had received his passports from General Carranza and been ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours were responsible for this change of mind. Inasmuch as Guatemala is represented in the Latin-American conference, Carranza's drastic action is regarded here as indicating a disposition of unfriendliness toward the conference.

Ortega's forced departure from Mexico, together with the departure of M. Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, will leave in the Mexican capital no diplomatic representatives of any of the seven nations participating in the Mexican conference.

Dr. Ortega, it is stated here, has not been on good terms with General Carranza for some time. It also has been learned that Carranza's agents in Washington during the last few days have been appealing to the Guatemalan Minister here, Mr. Mendez, urging him to support the cause of Carranza in the joint deliberations now being held. Their appeals, it is declared, have not been successful.

PUBLIC PROTEST IN VERA CRUZ

People Aroused by Reports of Action to be Taken by This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Aug. 9.—Last night a parade headed by a band followed a meeting to protest against the action of the United States as interference in Mexican affairs. Governor Aguilar made a short speech, advising the people to take things quietly, as the danger of intervention was not great and reminding them not to soil the name of Vera Cruz or give a pretext. The Government was in a difficult situation, he said, and needed the support of all Mexicans during this period. He stated that Mexico would not submit to have a President set up by force, as the people were fighting for the liberty to name their own President.

The Governor ordered cavalry patrols doubled and ordered the police at the first sign of disorder to break up the meeting. All classes are aroused over reports of pending action of the conference to force a President on Mexicans, and seem to be united against such action by the United States.

LANSING HERE A SHORT TIME.

Refuses to Discuss His Conference with Secretary McAdoo.

Secretary of State Lansing made a hurried visit to New York yesterday. He came, according to a report from Washington, to consult with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on the Mexican situation. The conference was not held at the Biltmore Hotel, where Secretary Lansing stopped while here. Secretary Lansing arrived on one of the morning trains from Washington, and started back to the capital at 1 P. M.

At the Biltmore Secretary Lansing left instructions that he was not to be disturbed, and attachés of the hotel said he was in his room at 10:30 o'clock. At 12:45 the Secretary entered the hotel alone.

Asked by a reporter if he cared to state the reason for his visit and if it had to do with the Mexican situation, he replied: "I have absolutely nothing to say."

"Did you have a conference with Secretary McAdoo?" he was asked.

Mr. Lansing glanced at his watch. "I am going to Washington at 1 o'clock and haven't time to talk," he said.

SCOTT AT EL PASO TODAY.

To Have a Conference with Villa and Special Agent Carothers.

EL PASO, Aug. 8.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, bearing a State Department commission to the Villa faction, is to arrive here at 2:45 P. M. tomorrow.

Conferences of General Scott, George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, and General Francisco Villa are to be arranged later in the day.

Pending General Scott's arrival with what are believed to be representations upon the subject of peace based on the plan of the Pan-American conference, the Villa Government has stayed the actual taking over of foreign merchandise at Chihuahua City.

CARDOSO ASKS WARSHIP.

Brazilian Minister to Hurry Here to Report on Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8.—José Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has represented the United States here since the withdrawal of its embassy, cabled the State Department at Washington today, requesting that a warship be provided to take him to Key West, on his way to Washington, where he will confer with the Brazilian Minister to the United States and Secretary Lansing.

He has personally thanked General Gonzalos, the Carranza commander, for agreeing to provide him with a special train and an escort for the trip to Vera Cruz on Tuesday.

Private Secretary Parker has asked for permission to transfer the archives and clerical staff to the old embassy building.

3 DEAD, HEAVY LOSS IN LIGHTNING STORM

Continued from Page 1.

the beach and saw him killed. None of the other bathers was hurt.

$200,000 Loss in Camden.

The most severe damage was done at Camden, N. J., where ten fires were started by lightning. Damage from these blazes and from flooded gutters and sewers was estimated at $200,000.

The first of these fires was in a three-story building of the Camden Curtain Rod Company at Broadway and Jackson Street, which was struck by lightning at the height of the storm. In spite of the prompt appearance of the Fire Department and the pouring rain, the building was burned out, with the result that 150 women were thrown out of work. The loss was about $50,000.

While most of the Fire Department was fighting this blaze the department store of Toone & Hollingshead, at Broadway and Kaighn Avenue, three blocks away, was struck by lightning, which ran down into the storeroom in the cellar and set fire to almost the entire stock. When a second alarm had been turned in for this fire almost the whole force of the Camden department was at work at neighboring blazes. The damage to the store was about $125,000.

The books were saved by Miss Anna Brennan, head bookkeeper, who lives two blocks away and ran out into the pouring rain when she saw the engines gathering. The police refused to allow her to enter the burning building, but she broke through the lines, rescued the books from the blazing office, and collapsed as she staggered out to the street.

During the hour the storm lasted eight other buildings in various parts of Camden were struck, but none of these fires was of consequence. Three small boys—Anthony Goldberg, Howard Robbins, and Richard Noon—ran under an awning at Tenth and Penn Streets, and hardly had reached the shelter when it was struck by a bolt of lightning, which knocked the three senseless to the street. It was at first thought that they were dead, but at St. John's Hospital, where they were taken, it was found that they were still living, but paralyzed from the waist down.

The police of Camden had been grappling for some hours for the body of a Chicago man who was drowned in the Delaware the night before, and had had no success. The concussions of the thunder raised the body to the surface.

Volunteers Fight Fire.

The storm gave the Eastchester Volunteer Fire Department its first activity in more than two years. An unoccupied frame house, two stories in height, belonging to Eugene Field, and situated at Fisher's Lane and Boston Road, the Bronx, was struck by lightning, which set the upper story on fire. As this is near the Sound, and inaccessible to the New York Fire Department, the Eastchester volunteers, under Chief George M. Holler, were called out, and did such effective work that the fire was confined to the upper part of the house and the damage to $200.

A stable and shed on the Astor estate at Pelham Parkway, 1,000 feet from White Plains Avenue, was struck about the same time. The buildings were used by Jessup Engram, but there were no horses or vehicles in them at the time. The damage was about $500, the Fire Department stopping the blaze before the structures were destroyed.

Heavy rains toward the Connecticut line sent torrents of water across the tracks of the New Haven Railroad near Mount Vernon, and trains between that station and Stamford were delayed from five to fifteen minutes on account of the disabling of the electric signals. Traffic was restored to normal conditions and there was no damage to the tracks. The New York Central reported that it had had no trouble.

The bathing beaches to the south of the city escaped with a few minutes of showers and light winds, and the privilege of seeing a magnificent electrical display several miles off shore. On Staten Island about 75,000 persons were out at Midland Beach, South Beach, and the other resorts, but there was no loss of life and no damage except to several small boats which were torn loose from their moorings by the wind.

Great crowds of bathers at Coney Island were driven to shelter on the porches of hotels, boarding houses, and other dwellings facing the beach and in the railroad stations near by. There was considerable crowding here, but only one minor accident. Festivities were interrupted for only a few minutes.

Visitors in New York

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The time can be measured in days since the myopic prophets among the financial writers of the daily press advised us that the turn in the tide of American business would be marked by the activities of the great manufacturing interests of this country, resulting from the pressing needs of foreign nations at war.

Now, before the sound of their voices has died away, the investing public, impressed by the weight and force of the excellent arguments set forth, ready, able and willing to purchase the securities so strongly recommended, are implored by the same writers to let them alone.

The subject is admittedly somewhat outside the province of the Harriman National Bank, but we feel it a duty to many of our customers to speak this word. Manufacturers and dealers who are enjoying the benefit of war orders, or domestic orders, requiring additional banking facilities, will be welcome here and cared for financially, agreeably to their responsibility and their balances, on modern banking lines.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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A COLORADO VACATION DOESN'T COST MUCH —GO THIS SUMMER

With the very low fares in effect daily June 1 to September 30—only $30 for round trip from Chicago; $25 from St. Louis—and the possibility of good board as low as $8 per week, Colorado has proven to be the place of places for a real out-of-doors vacation.

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If you don't care to go all the way to the Pacific Coast this year, by all means visit Colorado — the nation's playground. The "Rocky Mountain Limited," "Colorado Flyer," "Colorado-California Express" and other fast trains via Rock Island Lines provide the best in railway travel. Automatic block signals—Finest modern all-steel equipment—Superb dining car service. Only direct line between the east and both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Write, phone or drop in at the Rock Island Travel Bureau for interesting literature on Colorado, 1238a Broadway, cor. 31st St., New York, N. Y.; K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. 'Phones: Madison Sq. 2350, 2351.

RICH BABIES AID POOR ONES.

Campaign to Raise $1,000 Yearly for Diet Kitchen Association.

Sixteen new members were enrolled yesterday in the Babies' Auxiliary of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, and, according to announcement, the campaign for members will be carried on vigorously until there are 1,000 baby members paying annual dues of $1 each. The organization was started in the names of these babies: John Jacob Astor 6th, Cornelius Bliss 3d, Adeline Havemeyer, Christopher Huntington, Elizabeth Jay, Whitney Willard Straight, Henry Hilgard Villard, Hugh M. Wade, Constance Pierpont Zabriskie, and Elizabeth Ziegler.

The new baby members are Ethel Kattrein, Helen M. Lee, Henry V. Poor, Jr., Alice Anita Stevens, Helen Weld Stevens, Weld M. Stevens, Jr., Mary Wehle, Clarinda York, Muriel Gould York, Thyrza Benson Flagg, Joan Florence Guggenheim, Nancy Guggenheim, Harold Van Buren Richards, Stanley T. Sheuell, William H. Woglom, Jr., and Anonymous.

The slogan of the auxiliary is "Babies with Dollars Help Babies without Dollars," and the purpose is to raise $1,000 a year for the employment of a competent trained nurse to visit the milk stations of the city and instruct poor mothers in the care of children. The nurse will also carry her educational work into the homes

Miss Helen Wade is President of the auxiliary. She has issued an invitation to all babies to become members. Applications should be sent to her at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, the headquarters of the auxiliary.

BOY PREACHES IN TENT.

In Knee Trousers, J. Scott Dawkins, 15, Addresses Great Crowd.

A crowd that packed Tent Evangel in Harlem yesterday heard a sermon from a Philadelphia youth in knee trousers, J. Scott Dawkins. He is 15 years old and frail looking. He said the reason he had begun preaching so young was because he "could not help it." He delivered a long evangelistic sermon.

In the audience were several elderly clergymen and others of mature years, as well as many young people. The preacher spoke with composure and assurance, and quoted long extracts from the Bible at frequent intervals. He showed a familiarity with their meaning which might have been expected from a man who had made a deep study of theology rather than from a youngster.

After the service the Rev. Dr. MacPherson, who has charge of Tent Evangel, told the congregation that Master Dawkins might be called to New York again. He called attention to the fact that Spurgeon began to preach at 17 and Christ at 12 years of age.

BIG CROP PROSPECTS HELPING BUSINESS

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Finds the Country Generally Hopeful of Trade Future.

WAR ALARM IS PASSING

Wheat and Corn Yield Estimated at 10 Per Cent. in Excess of Last Year—Cotton in Good Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Committee on Statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, after a detailed investigation over the whole country, has reported that the feeling of apprehension for the country's prosperity because of possible international complications is giving way to a more hopeful view. This report, which is supplemented by statements of conditions in the important businesses of the country, is in substantial agreement with the summary of conditions in the twelve Federal Reserve districts, issued last week by the Federal Reserve Board.

The report does not say that fear of foreign complications has passed. But the prevalence of good crops all over the country, combined with a slow but healthy improvement in many industries, seems to give ground for the general belief that the business of the country is now in a position to survive any strain that may be put upon it. Nevertheless, according to the report of the committee, of which A. W. Douglas is Chairman, there is general conservatism in buying, and indications are that this will prolong the present dullness at least until the value of the crops is known beyond question.

The weather is reported as the keynote of conditions for the last six weeks. While there has been too much rainfall, yet the advantages are estimated as far exceeding the damage inflicted. Particular stress is laid upon the promise for unusual production of food supplies this year. In the South there is a great increase in the raising of live stock, while larger plantings of corn seem to have offset reduced production of cotton. The oats crop is estimated at 1,400,000,000 bushels, rivaling last year's record crop. Small grains remain normal, and the potato yield is expected to equal last year's.

Biggest of All Wheat Crops.

The wheat acreage is reported far in excess of any previous year—12½ per cent. larger in Winter wheat and 10 per cent. in Spring wheat than last year. While floods have done great damage to lowland fields, the crop is estimated at 948,500,000 bushels—something less than 10 per cent. greater than last year's yield. The large corn crop has been affected in somewhat the same way, but while floods have injured the lowland plantings it is estimated that advantages in the hills will more than offset the loss. Cool weather is thought to have damaged irreparably the corn crop in Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Northern Nebraska, and the Peninsula of Michigan, but the estimate for the country's crop is 10 per cent. above last year's, or about 2,935,000,000 bushels.

The committee's estimate of cotton, like that of the Federal Reserve Board, shows a reduction this year of 5,000,000 bales from last year's record crop of 17,000,000 bales. This is explained as the result of a reduction of 16 per cent. in acreage and 40 per cent. in fertilizers. As a whole the crop is reported in good condition.

A large yield of rice is promised and a slightly increased yield of tobacco. Hay also in most sections is in good condition, although the rains seriously reduced the first cuttings of alfalfa. The fields of hops in New York are above the average, but lack of demand has made prices dull. The peanut crop in Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama is doing well.

The Chamber of Commerce's summary of business conditions says:

"Lumber interests are everywhere very quiet. A general dearth of building outside of the large cities is having a very depressing effect on the sale of all building material.

"The conditions of mining vary sharply as to the thing mined. Copper mines are running full time and new ones are opening up. Zinc and lead mines are exceedingly busy, and the mining of iron ore is improving. Coal mining is everywhere dull, largely because of slack demand from the railroads and the slow business in most manufacturing. Slate mining in Pennsylvania is at low stage because of lack of demand. Silver mining suffers because of low prices of silver, and gold mining is not much better save in a few favored localities.

Gains in Steel Business.

"There is but little business in naval stores because of lack of demand. Phosphate mines of Florida still remain closed, because of the European war. Unfavorable reports come alike from the fisheries of Oregon, Washington, the Gulf, and along the Atlantic Coast.

"Manufacturing varies much, according to the articles made, though in general it is very quiet. The steel and iron business shows distinct improvement, with increasing orders.

"Business of cotton and woolen mills is only fair. Those manufacturers in different sections who have orders for war contracts are exceedingly busy. Furniture business in Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Chicago is alike dull. Paper mills are running only three-quarters time. Cement factories and those making bricks and tile report only fair business. The oil industry, as a whole, is exceedingly dull. There is very little demand for railroad ties."

SULLIVAN FIGHTS RUM.

Ex-Champion's Prohibition Plea Cheered at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, delivered a plea for prohibition here tonight. There were 500 persons present, who paid 50 cents each for their seats, and they cheered the old champion heartily.

"I was a boozer for 25 years," he said, "and John Barleycorn it was who knocked me out as a fighter. I quit ten years ago. The only way you can beat old John is to climb out of the ring."

Sullivan said that he had spent the last ten years in traveling, and he asserted that he had found much sentiment for prohibition.

STEFANSSON SEARCH IN ARCTIC CONTINUES

Two Whaling Ships Will Visit Wrangel Island for Him and Companions.

FROZEN IN TWO YEARS AGO

Secretary Thinks His Chief, Who Is a Dead Shot, Can Kill Game Enough for Many Months.

Yesterday was the second anniversary of the freezing in of the Karluk, Vilhjalmur Stefansson's exploring ship, and the end of a year and four months since Stefansson himself was seen last by men who afterward returned to civilization. The survivors of the expedition and the friends of Stefansson are hanging to a slender thread of hope that he may have been rescued or that his rescue may be effected this month, when two whaling ships go to Wrangel Island, north of Siberia, in the hope of finding that he and his companions have reached land there.

One of these ships is the Belvedere, commanded by Olaf Swenson, who on Sept. 7, 1914, reached Wrangel Island on the power boat King and Winge, and rescued sixteen members of the party under Captain Bartlett. Captain Lane of the Polar Bear, another whaler, also will make Wrangel Island some time this month, when ice conditions are most favorable, and will seek the explorer.

Stefansson and five members of his party left Martin Point, on the north coast of Alaska, on March 22, 1914, on an expedition into the unexplored region north of Alaska. On April 7, when the party was at the point known since as Camp Separation, Stefansson sent back his secretary, Burt M. McConnell, and two other members of the party, Crawford and Johansen. He took with him Storkensen and Anderson, two of the hardiest and most experienced men in the party; six of the best dogs, a sled, and a load of more than 900 pounds.

Stefansson expected to return the way he came, or if that appeared unfeasible to go east to Banks Island. McConnell and the others were sent back to have a boat sent to Banks Island if Stefansson and the others did not return to the north coast of the North American continent. On Stefansson's failure to return to the mainland, two whaling Captains were sent to Banks Island, but there was no trace of Stefansson or his party there. The whalers brought back word that the ice had broken up earlier than usual and that Stefansson, if he sought to reach Banks Island, had been prevented by open water.

Supplied with Ammunition.

"I believe that Stefansson's resourcefulness would enable him and his companions to live on the ice for two and a half or three years," said McConnell at his home, 156 West Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday. "The difficulty which he would face in trying to escape from the ice to the mainland or to Wrangel or Banks Island lies in the fact that his sled will carry only food enough to support the party for a short distance. On this account he will have to stay near spots where the hunting is good, unless he eventually finds himself carried by the drift to a point close enough to land to make a dash for it.

"Stefansson had with him 400 rounds of ammunition. He is a dead shot. On one of his previous explorations he supported himself and two companions for a year on the game which he killed with sixty-two cartridges. I have never seen him miss his mark with a rifle.

"There is plenty of game in the country where he now is—seals, polar bears, and foxes. The polar bears live on seal and stay where they are plentiful, and the foxes live on the carcasses left behind by the bears, so that all three are found together. It is not necessary to waste ammunition on foxes, which can be trapped and killed in other ways. Stefansson in all his expeditions has lived largely on game. He started on the present trip in search of game to prevent scurvy in his party.

"If he reaches land in the unexplored region the party may live on the land indefinitely. The 400 rounds of ammunition are enough, I should say, to keep the party in meat for about two years. If they strike a country that contains walruses, they can live a greater time. After the ammunition is spent, they would not be at the end of their resources. Stefansson learned from the blonde Eskimos the art of spearing seal. The steel of the sledge runners or the gun barrel could be made into spears. The party had with them an oil stove, in which they could develop heat enough to forge metal. They had matches with them to last for six years. Their fuel would come chiefly from the blubber in the seals and polar bears or walruses.

"The ice crust on which we left Stefansson and his party extended about 800 miles from Wrangel Island, north of Siberia, to Banks Island, north of Alaska. The ice drifts with the ocean current toward the Siberian coast, and might eventually bring Stefansson and his party within striking distance of Wrangel Island. They had with them a canoe which would enable them to cross the open water.

Search by Aeroplane.

"If they do not reach Wrangel Island, the only practicable plan of rescuing them will be that of sending an expedition with aeroplanes at a total cost of about $100,000. At the edge of this ice crust, about 800 miles long, the aeroplane would leave the ship and fly about 175 miles in a northwesterly direction. The aviators could cover a range with their eyes of about five miles on either side of their course, thus searching a strip twenty miles wide on their outgoing and incoming trips each day.

"The Canadian Government, however, is too much engrossed in the war to consider the plan. The Aero Club of America has approved the idea as a feasible one, but all efforts to raise the $100,000 have failed, and there appears to be no prospect now of starting such a relief expedition, although I am firmly convinced that Stefansson is alive and that such an expedition would be certain to locate him and his companions."

UNIONS HOLD OFF MUNITION STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

the newspapers of what we want, and tonight we are assigning territory to our organizers."

Colt Employes Loyal.

What success the labor organizers have had here among the employes of the Colt Company cannot be learned definitely, but it is known that many of the employes, particularly those who have been with the firm a long time, do not look with favor upon any plan that does not include recognition by the union of the bonus system. There are many employes of the Colt Company who have spent practically all of their working lives with the company, and have come to have a friendly feeling for their employers, especially since the bonus or profit-sharing plan has been announced.

The announcement of this policy was made at the first of the month, and it was received with favor by the men. The first 12½ per cent. payment was promised on the profits of May, June, and July of this year, and the men expect to receive their bonus in the very near future.

No estimates of what each man's share in the profits will be have been made, but, because of the number of orders that have been filled at the plant, the hopes of the employes are running high. They are, therefore, in no mood to strike or quarrel with their employers, according to report. The union organizers, however, have been busy among the men with arguments against the profit-sharing system, and some of the younger unmarried men seem to have listened to them. The union's chief argument against the bonus system of the Colt Company is that it is based on uncertain profits and the company has reserved the right to discontinue the profit sharing after the first of the year if it sees fit. The union men say this will be done as soon as the high profits from war orders fall off. The bonus system, they say, is only temporary and uncertain, while a definite advance in wages and a shortening of hours would be a permanent and positive gain.

While the union leaders were discussing their business tonight the officials of the Colt Company did not seem to be worrying. None of them would talk for publication about the possibility of a strike, and most of them displayed only a casual interest in the proceedings at the union meeting.

Johnston will go back to Bridgeport on Monday night and will attend the mass meeting of the 2,000 employes of the Locomobile Company of America, when the employes' committee will report its visit to the managers. The third notice posted last week offered a bonus to the men, but was so worded as to leave an opening for further negotiations if the men rejected the proposal and insisted on an eight-hour day. According to President Johnston and most of the Bridgeport leaders, the company will accede to the demands to be submitted tomorrow. They say, however, that if by any chance the Locomobile Company does stand by its bonus offer as an ultimatum, then the strike will start.

President Johnston reiterated tonight the union's denial of German influence in its affairs, but he admitted that the union leaders were taking advantage of the conditions caused by the war to strengthen their organization and obtain better wages and working hours for the men. If pro-German sentiment is a weapon that can be used, it is said, it will be used, but it will not keep the men from returning to work, in the event of a strike, if the demands of the union are granted.

500,000 SEEK 8-HOUR DAY.

Four Big Railroad Unions May Amalgamate to Fight.

Labor leaders announced yesterday receipt of information to the effect that the four big railroad unions of the country, taking in engineers, conductors, trainmen, and firemen, were contemplating amalgamating for the purpose of obtaining increased wages and an eight-hour day throughout the country.

President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, had this amalgamation in view, the local leaders said yesterday, when he spoke in Denver a few days ago on the effect of recent attempts by railroad men to improve their condition and said:

"The financial result of the long arbitration of the demands made upon the Western roads for an increase in pay has been a continuous subject of discussion among the disappointed men, and it is more than likely that next year will see a general movement to procure concessions, and that the strike weapon will be used if necessary."

In the four railroad unions concerned there are said to be 500,000 members.

GOMPERS PLEA FOR MINERS.

Appeal to Help Free Colorado Men Goes to 2,000,000 Workers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had letters sent out yesterday to every branch of every organization affiliated with the Federation, calling on the labor men to help free the miners who were convicted after the Colorado strike. The letter, it was said, would reach 2,000,000 men. In it, after outlining the history of the strike, Mr. Gompers said:

You are familiar with the efforts to destroy the miners' union. A part of this effort were the trials of John R. Lawson, Louis Zancanelli, David Robb, and Ben Richardson. The brutal steps taken in each of the trials to convict these miners were of the same nature.

For the first time in the history of our country an officer of a union has been convicted of murder because of violence which grew out of a strike—convicted even though he was not accused of personal participation in the violence. This is a principle of tremendous importance to the whole labor movement. This injustice must not be allowed to stand, to menace men and women with ability to help their fellows. The members of organized labor of the whole country must support the unions of Colorado. Injury and injustice to them are injury and injustice to all.

Each local union was urged in the letter to take "positive action" in condemning and protesting against the conviction, and in demanding "that the great wrong done against Lawson and his fellow-workers shall be righted."

THE ALLIES

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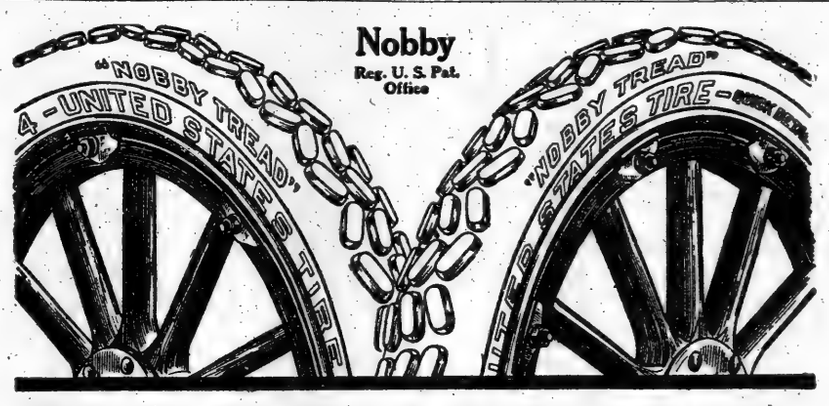

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1915.

THE NEW BUSINESS OF LENDING.

We have always been a borrowing people. We have sold billions of dollars' worth of our securities abroad. On the London and Paris Exchanges there are American departments where the bonds and shares of our corporations are dealt in as on the New York Stock Exchange. In Amsterdam the latest Wall Street quotations on United States Steel, Rock Island, American Can, Missouri Pacific, and a score of other American issues are displayed on blackboards in the street windows of banking shops. The reason United States Government bonds are not quoted in the financial centres of Europe, as the bonds of nearly all non-European countries are, is that the United States Government itself has not borrowed capital abroad. Only American corporations and American municipalities have placed their share certificates, their bonds, and their short-term notes in Europe. When the war began a year ago New York City had $80,000,000 of temporary I O U paper coming due abroad and thought it very awkward. Tens of thousands of private investors in Europe, especially in France, England, and Holland, have American investments and talk about them more intelligently, often know more about them, indeed, than Americans.

The habits of the American and the European with money are very unlike. The Englishman with a few pounds, the Frenchman with a few francs, the Hollander with a few guilders, thinks straightway of investing his money, whereas an American with a few dollars, if he does not think of spending it first, will probably put it in a bank to draw interest or buy life insurance. The banks and the life insurance companies invest it in securities. Only in the last few years has it been thought feasible or worth the bother in Wall Street to make bonds any smaller than $1,000 pieces, or to make stocks accessible in small quantities to the "odd lot" buyer. The unit of trade on the Stock Exchange is 100 shares.

There is probably no other people in the world with so little investment intelligence in proportion to their capacity to produce and employ capital. Of those who save only a very small relative number themselves invest what they save. They put it in savings banks or trust companies, or into the great insurance reservoirs. As depositors in banks they are primarily interested in the hoarding aspect of saving, hardly at all in its economic aspect. As buyers of life insurance they combine saving and insurance to a degree unknown elsewhere in the world. Thus, in our country, the investment of money directly in securities has been confined mainly to institutions that collect the people's funds and to individuals having large incomes.

In Europe, on the contrary, a majority of those who save invest their money directly for themselves. It is more that way in France than elsewhere. When for political and other reasons it was deemed desirable that French capital should flow into Russia the bankers of France brought out Russian securities and recommended them to the people—bonds and shares of manufacturing and distributing corporations the names of which they had to learn phonetically, doing business in provinces and cities of Russia previously unknown to the French investor. He took the banker's word for it and put his francs into these things of Russian enterprise, and in a few years several billion francs of French capital in that way had been loaned to the northern ally. Today the Germans in Russia can hardly hit a Russian smokestack without touching a French pocketbook.

Now all at once the Governments of Europe want to sell securities to the American investor, who can well afford to buy them, but the difficulties are almost insuperable. They can borrow banking credit, they can pawn American securities, as France has done, or they can sell short-term notes, maturing in a year or two. It would be almost impossible to do in this country what other countries have always done in Europe, namely, to sell, or, as bankers say, "place," a large permanent loan, that is, to sell long-term French and English bonds to American investors. The large investing institutions are in some instances limited by law as to what they may buy. Savings banks could not buy foreign Government bonds. Insurance companies could legally do so, but, in fact, they could not go very heavily into that kind of investment without having to meet a great many interrogations. The individuals who have large incomes are not in the habit of buying foreign securities. And the great saving class, whose self-denial creates the bulk of the new capital available for investment, is hardly accustomed to buy securities at all.

If conditions were reversed a billion francs of American Government bonds could be placed with French investors on the word of their bankers. The thought of placing half that amount of French bonds in this country is staggering. No banker in Wall Street would suppose it could be done. Wall Street's opinion is probably right. Therefore, every inquiry on the part of England, France, Russia, or Germany as to the possibility of selling long-term bonds to the American investor in large quantities has been discouraged. The foreign borrowing continues to take the form of temporary accommodation. We lend credit at the bank, we take short-term securities, which can be hypothecated at the bank, or we lend money on collateral deposited here, but we do not lend fixed capital for long periods at interest. That is to say, all that Europe so far has borrowed here will become due and payable in a short time. She would much rather borrow on ten or twenty years' time.

THE PLATTSBURG CAMPERS.

The encampment of 1,300 civilians at Plattsburg, N. Y., for one month's hard work at soldiering, beginning tomorrow, will be valuable, first of all, for the lesson it teaches to that many men of education and standing in the community. The campers will form a complete regiment, under the command of United States Army officers. For four weeks they will submit to the rigors and discipline of camp life and receive practical instruction in trench digging, tent pitching, marching, signaling, and many other things the common soldier of these days must learn. Men from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, who occupy conspicuous positions in social, business, and professional life, will sink their individuality in a commendable effort to learn something of modern military science. They will be compelled to work like soldiers work in wartime. There will be no play. They will wear their olive cotton shirts and trousers and eat soldiers' fare from tin plates. When their ordeal is finished, every one of them will be in the way of serving his country well in an hour of peril. The instruction thus begun will not be neglected hereafter; men do not go into this sort of thing heedlessly, and the men of the August contingent of campers at Plattsburg will surely fit themselves to receive officers' commissions if a volunteer army is required in our time.

Of still greater value than the training these men will receive will be the influence of their example. The Summer camps, under army control, for the training of men for the reserve will be largely increased in the future. Each one of these 1,300 men will perform a double service for his country, for, besides fitting himself personally to do his fair share for national defense, he is impressing upon a multitude of young men an example of unselfish patriotism.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AT WORK.

The agreeable announcement is made that the Federal Reserve banks are earning money at a time when it is more than ordinarily difficult to do so. Resources are so ample that there is no such volume of rediscounts as there would be in a more closely working money market. It is even more surprising to find that the best profits are in the least suspected quarters. Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas were not the centres where it might have been anticipated that the best showing would be made. Yet the fact is that there is more rediscounting in those cities than in New York itself. The Eastern banks have run more to investments, which are more abundant here than in the South. But the Southern banks are rediscounting more freely, no doubt in connection with the "movement" of the cotton crop into the warehouses to await movement out when the price suits the owners. Thus it happens that one-fourth of all the country's rediscount business was done in Richmond and one-fifth in Atlanta. The rates on the rediscounts have been hardly half of what the Southern banks have been accustomed to pay.

So both sides have profited by the arrangement and the utility of the Federal Reserve system is far toward demonstration, even though present conditions are not normal. The lower rates to the banks ought to mean lower rates to their customers, who can no longer be pacified for high rates to them on a disingenuous plea of high rates paid by the banks, for the posting of the reasonable rates charged by the Federal Reserve system throughout the country embarrasses any banker disposed to charge his customers more than credit is worth. There now is a standard for money such as never before was available in the United States, and somewhat approximating the standards of leading banks in other countries.

BUDGETS.

The report to the Constitutional Convention regarding the necessity of a State budget has bearings also upon the same need for a Federal budget. In fact it was because of the experience of Chairman STIMSON as Secretary of War that he made the report of that character. He knew that for years the United States spent upon its army more than half of what Germany spent, and yet he was ashamed of the comparison of results. On the other hand "our expenditure, "from the lack of the proper work-"ing machinery between the Execu-"tive and Congress which a budget "system would supply, has largely "been wasted upon the unnecessary "army post in the districts of influ-"ential Congressmen."

That is only half the story. The navy yards absorb funds which might supply dreadnoughts. The river and harbor and public building bills are known as "pork barrels." These are the sources in which Congressmen show their efficiency and their attachment to their constituents by combining to extract from the Treasury funds for proposals which could not win on their merits. Throughout the orgy of expense from public funds for private politicians' benefit there is no trace of responsibility. The case is even worse for the protection of the United States Treasury than for the protection of New York funds, for the President lacks the power of our Governor to veto individual jobs.

It is a generation since BRYCE called attention to this defect in the organization of our finances. President TAFT rediscovered the opportunity for a genuine financial reform, but did not succeed in firmly establishing it. The Democrats have an excellent opportunity to steal Republican thunder, and the better the Republican the more welcome he will make the Democrats to follow in the steps of the reform which it is practically assured New York will adopt. The Democrats face a somewhat troubled financial outlook. At such a time it is especially opportune to remind the responsible statesmen that "a penny saved is tuppence earned."

CALIFORNIA'S ALIEN LAND LAW.

It is customary to assign hard legal jobs to Philadelphia lawyers, but now there is reason to put California lawyers in the same distinguished class. The difference between California and Japan is far from settled, and last week there was danger of a head-on collision. Under the California statute only those eligible to citizenship can hold land, and suit was brought against a Japanese who held a mortgage. The defendants pleaded that foreclosure of the mortgage would give title to the land, and that was forbidden to the Japanese plaintiff, therefore he could not hold a mortgage.

If the contention had prevailed, there might have been work for Uncle Sam when he is somewhat preoccupied. But the lawyers on the other side found a way out. It was argued that the mortgage was merely incidental to a business transaction, being collateral for a loan. There is no law against a Japanese engaging in business in California, and he is expressly allowed that privilege by treaty. Accordingly the court took the view of the plaintiff's lawyer that a Japanese can hold a mortgage in California, although the statute forbidding him to hold farm land is constitutional. As the case seems to stand, the Japanese is left holding a mortgage which perhaps he could not foreclose. Or perhaps the California lawyers would find a way for him to foreclose through an assignee, or to foreclose himself and forthwith sell the property taken.

PAN-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

It must be admitted that there is no clear indication as yet that the conference of Latin-American diplomats and representatives of the United States Government will lead to a satisfactory solution of the Mexican problem. But it would be rash to draw conclusions from the unofficial reports of the proceedings. Co-operative action to induce the various revolutionary chiefs to come to terms, lay aside their personal ambitions, and agree upon a reasonable plan of pacification is already assured. Each of the South and Central American States, however, will act separately in the matter, making the identical appeal the United States Government will make. If this plan succeeds, a Provisional Government competent to restore order in Mexico may soon be formed and financed. If it fails, the Administration will not lose the credit of having made a fair attempt, in co-operation with other American States, of having given proof of its sincere desire for Pan-American union, based, not on common political ties but on mutual sympathy and understanding. Our neighbors in the southern half of the Western Continent cannot fail to be impressed by the earnest desire of our Government to act in co-operation with them in promoting the welfare of all America. It is well that they should understand that the President's action in this matter has the cordial approval of the people of the United States.

The intimation in some of the Washington dispatches that the Latin-American envoys might not be disposed to lend their approval to armed intervention in Mexico is quite apart from the subject. If a military invasion of Mexico were in view, the co-operation of other countries would not be asked for or desired. Obviously, armed intervention has no place in the present discussions. The chief obstacle to the success of the conference seems to be the persistent obstinacy of CARRANZA. He claims rulership of all Mexico and demands recognition. A few weeks ago it seemed likely that he might be officially recognized, but recent events have shown that, so far from possessing the support of 90 per cent. of the Mexican people, he is as weak as ever and his pretensions lack justification.

It is the desire of President WILSON to aid the establishment of a sound Government in Mexico which will fitly represent the principles of the revolution. CARRANZA'S present opponents have avowedly fought for those principles as bravely as his own soldiers, and, as it seems, as effectively. How sincere any one of the military leaders may be in his devotion to principles of any kind is another question. But the turmoil has lasted too long, the country has been desolated, and the honestly acquired property of many foreigners, Europeans as well as Americans, has either been destroyed or imperiled. Innocent noncombatants have been slaughtered. The time has come to stop the useless warfare, and the duty the United States Government has to perform in Mexico is clearly understood. That it may be performed peacefully, with the sympathetic co-operation of the other American nations, is undoubtedly the earnest desire of the President and a large majority of the people of this country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Psychologists Could Help a Lot.

In an article on "The Automobile and Its Driver," The New York Medical Record calls well-deserved attention to the fact that in formulating the laws, municipal and State, by which an attempt is made to minimise the dangers incidental to the common use of motor vehicles there has been nowhere any demand upon science for the help it could easily, and would gladly, give, in determining who is and who is not competent to do the work that falls upon every chauffeur.

From such rough tests as we apply to those who drive automobiles for hire, a little something can, indeed, be learned in regard to their probable conduct in some emergencies, and the professionals do have to show a moderate understanding of the machines they operate. The amateur, the private owner, though at least as likely as the others to be ignorant or reckless, is required to show only one qualification—the ability to pay a license fee. Both classes should obviously be subjected to the same examinations, but those now in vogue are not enough.

Of this or that driver one often hears that he has been "unlucky"—that though he is a careful man and experienced, he has had a number of more or less serious "accidents." As a rule, such men always will be unlucky and their accidents will continue indefinitely, and the reason is that, for the purpose of driving an automobile, they are hopelessly "defective." In other words, their response to the demands for quick action of the sort so often arising for the automobile driver are and will remain imperfect. Either what the psychologists call the "time reaction" is slow or it is inaccurate.

Every such driver is a danger to himself, to those who ride with him, and most of all to those whom he meets on the road. There are well-known and simple laboratory tests by which his peculiarity could be revealed, but nobody, or at least nobody in authority, has yet thought of applying them to the candidates for automobile licenses.

Teutonic Roses in France.

There is a double interest in the news that one of the Paris papers wants the French horticulturists — we would call them nurserymen—to give French names to all the roses they sell, including not a few now well known and popular varieties that were produced by the skill of German hybridizers.

In the first place the making of this queer request shows that the French, or some of them, at any rate, have time and inclination to consider very small and unimportant subjects. In the next place, the dispatch conveying the Paris paper's desire says that the heading over its request is "Unboche Our Roses," from which, by fairly trustworthy implication, we gather that there has been invented a new French verb, presumably "déboche."

How the Academicians will survive the addition of such a barbarous vocable as that to the language they love and guard so well it is hard to imagine. For them it will form another horror of war, but so useful will the word probably be, so adroitly and effectively does it satisfy in a second linguistic domain the need that makes Frenchmen call Germans "les boches," that efforts to suppress it will in all probability be without result.

But while the word, dreadful as it is, will have utility and fill a long-felt want, never so much felt as now, it seems hardly befitting a magnanimous people to take the German names from roses admittedly of German production. That they were "created" by crossing French roses does not make them any less Teutonic, under the common law of horticulture, and while there might be present excuse—a poor one—for banishing those particular roses from French gardens, there is none at all for keeping them there under new and false French names.

Threatening Trade Disturbance.

If Englishwomen in great numbers join the War Economy League which certain titled ladies have formed—and if really many of them carry out its pledge to cut off all except strictly necessary personal expenditures—they are likely soon to discover that saving has two sides and that unwonted fullness of one pocket usually means unwonted emptiness of another or several others.

And opinions differ so widely as to what is and is not "necessary." In discussing it invariably there arises the question, Necessary for what? Merely to keep alive and to avoid arrest for insufficient covering—that is one thing, but to make life endurable is quite another, and whether a particular thing is a luxury or essential to decent existence depends a good deal on birth, training, and established habit. Unless the great ladies and their followers in the Economy League are wise and careful in their economizing, their fine intention may have the effect of increasing the financial disequilibrations already produced by the great war.

And anyhow, economy, though indubitably a virtue, is a drab and rather grimy one, with a fatal tendency, if not watched, of transmuting itself into meanness. The spendthrift may and usually does have qualities likable, if not admirable or commendable, but the miser is without a redeeming trait, and his satisfactions are the lowest that humanity has invented or imagined.

OUR IDEALS REFLECTED.

Comments of Latin America on the Meaning of July the Fourth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of inclosing herewith a translation of three articles which appeared in three Rio de Janeiro papers on July 4. It seems to me that notices so appreciative and complimentary to our country should have some circulation in the United States.

J. R. BROWN, Jr.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6, 1915.

From Jornal do Commercio of Rio de Janeiro.

The United States celebrate today the grand date of the declaration of their independence, which was the starting point for the political emancipation of all of the colonies of the New World.

Today, as yesterday, the powerful Republic is our model and our guide. The entire continent has grown, guided by the same ideal of liberty, peace, and progress which has made the grandeur, the fortune, and the prestige of our eldest sister. The pan-American sentiment, always reaffirming itself eloquently whenever the beautiful destiny of this part of the world is in danger, has created a new and strong policy whose fundamentals are based on the identity of the historical formation of these young countries and on the perfect similarity of their aspirations.

Brazil early comprehended the value and the significance of this close and cordial approximation. Our diplomatic policy has never changed in this respect. The tradition left by the great men of the empire was followed in a definite mode by Joaquim Nabuco, who conquered for us in that great country a situation of such a privileged sort that our work now is only that of maintaining this tie of affection and confidence.

Brazilians consider, and with reason, the Fourth of July their date also, and sincerely associate with the North Americans in their celebration.

To the North American colony resident here we leave in these lines the expression of our compliments for the patriotic date which the United States celebrate today.

From O Paiz of Rio de Janeiro.

The United States of North America commemorate today the anniversary of their independence.

Country of Washington, Monroe, Lincoln, Cleveland, Edison, and Roosevelt, the great North American nation from which have come the most striking manifestations of the human genius compels for itself the consideration, the respect, and the veneration of the rest of the world by its progress, science, richness, and strength.

Brilliant light which illuminates and guides the American continent, powerful and cultured nation on which in the present grave moment conflagrated Europe fixes her anxious eyes, the great country of North America is without doubt the balance on which the desired peace and the future interests of the entire world are being weighed.

In the person of their Ambassador in this capital, Edwin Morgan, we greet with enthusiasm the United States on the glorious date whose anniversary occurs today.

From Correio da Manha of Rio de Janeiro.

Today is the anniversary of the independence of the United States of North America.

A country closely joined to Brazil by strong ties of friendship and commerce, the country of Washington is the most brilliant example of what the energy and wisdom of a people who know how to love their country well can do. The history of North America is a rare and most noble example which should be followed by us in this part of the South American continent.

To the diplomatic representative of the United States in Brazil and to the industrious and respected North American colony living here we present our homage on this glorious date.

In Yellowstone Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty to warn any ladies contemplating traveling this Summer through Yellowstone Park by the hotel and stage route to be prepared to "rough it" with a vengeance—that is, if only two or three are in the party. Notwithstanding that the hotels charge $5 a day, they regularly put my sister and myself in a room with two or three strange women, said room for four or five containing one window, one washstand, two chairs, and two beds. A VICTIM.

Yellowstone Park, Aug. 6, 1915.

POLAND, 1683—1915.

Thy valor, Poland, stemmed the tide of fate
Onrushing from the East in olden days,
When proud Vienna saw, with dread amaze,
Vast Turkish hosts before her walls, elate
In victor pride, inflamed with zealot hate!
Then Sobieski did thy banner raise
Triumphant, bore it through the battle blaze,
And saved from Crescent rule the Christian State!

And what was thy reward, O Land of Woe?
'Twas thine to see thy kingdom torn and rent,
And all a proud and vanquished people know
Whose necks beneath a conqueror's yoke are bent!
Yet thou hast kept through all thy centuried night
An altar flaming clear with Freedom's light!

And now again the tide of war has swept
In mightiest wave the world has ever known
Across thy plains by battle scarred, and prone
A nation lies! War's fury that long slept,
To greater madness waked! The bounds it kept
In older times are swept away, and strown
Thy fields are with thy dead, while mean
Of dying men shows where War's cohorts stept!

And Warsaw fair, where slow the Vistula flows,
Where Kosciusko fell in Freedom's cause,
Now once again a conqueror's presence knows
While issue vast that all the world now awes
Hangs trembling in the balance stern of Fate
Whose dread decree all nations now await!

E. T. SUDDUTH.

THE BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

A Letter from Commissioner Kracke on Rapid Transit Delays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to a few matters of record which have a bearing upon the situation discussed by you in your editorial entitled "Rapid Transit Delays." I do not think your editorial is quite fair to the Department of Bridges, and for that reason take the liberty of writing you.

Referring to the Centre Street subway, you state: "There is a quarrel over who shall pay the interest, and the interest runs while the trains do not." With every desire to be as courteous as possible, let me say that there is no quarrel over who shall pay the interest for the connection from the Municipal Building to the Brooklyn Bridge, which is not under operation and is evidently the point of your editorial comment. This connection was constructed by the Department of Bridges under Chapter 90 of the Laws of 1907. I have been formally advised by the Corporation Counsel that the connection is not a part of the dual subway system and was not included in those agreements. Under the law by which the connection was constructed the Commissioner of Bridges is expressly prohibited from making any contract for operation with any corporation unless said contract shall provide that the corporation with which the contract shall be made "shall annually pay to the city for the use of the extension, structure, or other property provided by the city an annual rental of not less than the original amount of the interest payable by the city upon its bonds issued to provide the cost thereof, and in addition thereto an amount not less than 1 per centum upon such cost."

On July 27, 1914, being extremely anxious to safeguard the city in connection with this matter, I submitted the question to Corporation Counsel Polk. On Nov. 28, 1914, I was advised that under the law I must charge a rental for the use of this connection, and was further advised that the amount of the rental was not subject to discussion, but was specifically stipulated. I have no reason to believe that the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company disagree with me in my interpretation of the law relating to this connection; as a matter of fact, I am informally led to believe that they concede I can take no other position than the one I have taken. They, on their part, have never expressed a willingness to pay the rental demanded by the statute.

With every desire upon my part to facilitate the efficiency of the transit accommodations afforded to the people of this city, I fail to see how I can be expected to secure operation for a line so constructed that only one company can operate it, when that company makes no move to meet the provision of the law upon which operation must be contingent.

In view of these facts, I do not think it fair to describe this situation as a quarrel over who shall pay the interest. It might be deemed wise to amend the law so as to facilitate operation. I am not prepared at this time to say what my views upon this would be, but I am quite unwilling not to have it clearly understood that my action is limited entirely by the law as it now stands.

Without going at all into the merits of the questions raised by the attitude of the traction companies at the Williamsburg Bridge, allow me to say that this department seems to a certain extent to have forestalled your advice that the difference of opinion be referred to disinterested parties, for in advance of the printing of this editorial statement I had referred the entire negotiations to the Board of Estimate for reference to the Transit Committee. I trust that this will be entirely satisfactory to you, as that reference will lay the matter before the committee primarily responsible in so far as the Board of Estimate is responsible for the dual contracts, and I note that you say in closing "that there is more need of the civic statesmanship shown in the dual contracts than a vigilance in bill collecting."

Much as I dislike to make any statement which might seem provocative, and keenly as I realize the fairness and temperateness with which you treat city affairs, I feel that I must say that "vigilance in bill collecting" flly and inaptly expresses the attitude of a city official who, as a matter of duty, insists upon certain questions of principle which are regarded by the administration as a whole as of vital necessity to the city.

F. J. H. KRACKE,
Commissioner of Bridges.

New York, July 29, 1915.

Mr. Brandeis on Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not only the people of New York but millions throughout the country are anxiously watching the campaign in your State for equal suffrage.

Experience has shown that the American ideal of democracy and social justice requires for its fulfillment that women be granted the suffrage. My own experience in various movements with which I have been connected, and which I have tried to solve in some small way, economic and political problems that presented themselves from time to time converted me. As years have passed I have become more and more impressed with the difficulty and complexity of those problems and also with the power of society to solve them; but I am convinced that for their solution we must look to the many, not to the few. We need all the people, women as well as the men. In the democracy which is to solve these problems we must have not a part of society, but the whole.

The insight which women have shown into problems that men did not and perhaps could not understand has convinced me not only that women should have the ballot but that society demands that they exercise the right. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1915.

A Ford Highway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ford has revolutionized the automobile industry of the world. He has made it possible for the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the rich and the poor, to own and enjoy the profits and pleasures of the motor vehicle. Is it not now in his province to go a step further and revolutionize the building of highways and good roads throughout the country, and to become the nation's greatest benefactor?

The Forrest Highway and others are all products of public spirited citizens, conceived for the upbuilding of the country, but incidentally promoting the necessity and demand for automobiles, particularly Ford automobiles. Would it not, therefore, be entirely fitting and quite appropriate if the Ford Motor Company could devise a way to participate in these great highway movements, to utilize their concentrated millions to a greater advantage to all owners of Ford automobiles? Why not a Ford Highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific? A Ford Highway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and a Forrest Highway from Rome, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala.?

H. A. WHEELING, Secretary,
Forrest Highway Association.

Rome, Ga., July 29, 1915.

A Broken-Hearted Dog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Dog Lover" knows but little of dogs if he thinks they discriminate between the sexes in their affection. In answer to his skeptical query I will tell of a tarrier belonging to a family, one member of which was a confirmed invalid. The dog spent much of his time with her lying beside her on the floor or on the foot of the bed. When she died he lay outside her closed door for a fortnight and would not stir from it. He cried pitifully, as the sorrowing sister told me, and at the end of the two weeks died of no discoverable ailment. Undoubtedly he died of grief. M. L. H.

Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1915.

A Word on Noise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a "word" would have any effect on the hideous noise caused by the newsboys, as George Andrews suggests, I beg him to speak the word. Again and again I have tried to live in New York City, but the ramous voices of the newsboys, (generally full-grown men of foreign birth,) calling extras have driven me always back to Jersey.

L. G. C.

Summit, N. J., July 12, 1915.

THE STRANGE CHILD HEART OF GERMANY.

A People Unused to the Bitterness of World Discipline, Proud, Yearning, Naive, Now Racked and Torn by Vindictive Passions.

By J. GEORGE FREDERICK.

New York, Aug. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask we pause for a few minutes to peer into the inner chambers of the German heart, so that we may perhaps have light on what seems incomprehensible?

Yesterday a German of the highest representative type—with whom for months I have debated the issues of the war—despondently refused my week-end invitation and said with tears in his eyes that his dearest friend in Germany had recently fallen in battle, and his father was losing his mind over the war. He produced a letter written in Germany maintaining with almost fanatical insistence that Germany was an instrument in the hands of God, a "child of the infinite" for the salvation of the world. Like a deep religion he devoutly believed it, with the trusting faith of a child.

For the first time since the start of the war there flashed upon me a vision of the inner chambers of the German heart, the true composition of that world marvel of temperament which has confused us with a contradictory mixture of value and inhuman menace. I saw that its ideas came from those to whose authority it was obedient. I saw that the German heart was essentially a child heart; was stormed in soul with the swift and vindictive passions of childhood; now bubbling with friendliness, now rent with hatred. I divined in this German child heart an utter innocence of understanding of aught save the passions that racked him; whose argument was invective not logic, yet who, for all that, was yearning behind that bitter mask to be enfolded in the comforting arms of a friendly, forgiving world. High-strung and proud beyond words, he was like a child who, half in innocence, has committed an atrocity; unable to bring himself to see or admit it or ask pardon for it, but cruelly torn in heart that he is made to suffer punishment and isolation for deeds whose significance he does not realize.

The German heart, it seems to me, in one sense, is being subjected to an unnatural and unfair strain, as of a child being compelled to meet the stern standards and judgments devised for adults—and this time adults not its own parents and masters in Germany, but strange new adults of the whole world. Precocious, imperious, self-conscious, and self-centred as any child inevitably is, it is spiritually a crime that Germany in these, her own hours of spiritual childhood, scars her body so badly because her juvenile incorrigibility must at last force upon her the elder parental discipline of the word's adult standards.

But oh, that there had been some magic of pedagogy which might have kept her from the last resource of the international ferrule! Oh, that there had been more parental wisdom for the bending of the young nation to a gentler humanity! Germany, I protest, is naught but a child in every aspect of her history and character. As the youngest of the modern civilized family she has been the most admired, the most precociously efficient; but at heart her years determined her soul-quality—she cannot yet project herself into other souls. Like the child she is, her own feelings, her own desires absolutely dominate her so that she cannot even see or sense anything else. This is the very essence of childhood—it is unsocialized. We ourselves in America are but striplings, perhaps only partially emerged from the same childhood. This war, perhaps, is the natal day of our own manhood, in its realizing projections of ourselves into the old world's miseries.

I beg that the German actions and words be henceforth viewed in this light (at worst) of willful childhood; that her folklore, her naïvete, her delightful holiday customs, and domesticity be remembered as signs of her innately juvenile heart, and that we understand even that her militarism is at worst a crude boyish strutting in armor, without the deeply sinister adult responsibility which similar actions on the part of older nations might imply. It is the grave—but do not let us say the vengeful—duty of the adult civilized world to teach and hold the child to high standards. But may we also remember the greater responsibilities of adulthood and not forget to love in the midst of our mutual pain. J. GEORGE FREDERICK.

EDUCATION AWRY.

A Criticism of its Values, Standards, and Modern Tendencies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

College entrance requirements appear to be drifting into an exaggerated importance. The movement for uniform and higher standards of admission to college has been greatly serviceable, but as is commonly true in the case of needed reforms, it seems likely to go too far. The object of prescribed entrance requirements is merely to fit students to take profitably the courses of study which are offered by the college. But at present the prescribed preparatory courses are controlled in their method and issue by the necessity of getting the student safely into college. The result is a species of cram and superficiality. The subjects are not taught with the old-time care and thoroughness; the student is rushed through the course. For example, Caesar, Cicero, and Virgil are required in Latin. The student all too frequently comes up with his certificate covering the prescribed books and orations, but with deficient knowledge of the Latin forms and syntax. The English literature courses are so much easier to teach than the drill courses in practical English composition that the student can tell you about the plays of Shakespeare or the Speech on Conciliation, but is uncertain in the use of the language himself.

In view of the very small percentage of high school students who pass into the college course, the domination of the high school course by the college appears to be unwarranted; certainly the emphasis upon college preparation is too heavy. The science subjects upon which Herbert Spencer and Huxley years ago insisted as imparting all the discipline of the older subjects, with high practical values in addition, have not really yielded in experience the results which we were expecting from them. It may be granted, furthermore, that the older subjects continue, in a measure at least, to yield valuable results in mental training. Possibly no better apparatus for the development of accuracy and the rational faculty has been found than the Latin syntax. On the other hand, it appears absurd on the face of the matter that the enormous multiplication of the subjects of human interest and the activities of human life should be well nigh unrepresented in the only courses of study to which 95 per cent. of the school population are wholly confined.

The movement in favor of a citizen soldiery I cannot bring myself heartily to approve. I hope I am not an extreme pacifist. We must adjust ourselves to the actual world situation. It is unsafe to settle national policies upon the dreams of idealists. Accordingly, we shall continue to need a national army to do police duty, but the size of that army ought to be severely restricted to the actual national necessity. We want no half dozen soldiers riding the back of the producer. We want no superciliousness and arrogance of the soldier toward the civilian, no more of the glamour of the military career and the tawdry magnificence of gold braid and the dress parade. And so, while meeting with prudence and sanity the real needs of the country, (Japanese and German invasions are the absurdest of jingo dreams,) we do not require military discipline in our high schools. I should say that we ought to reverse our present policy of educating our boys in the war spirit, which with sedulous care we cultivate in all the lower stages of the education process. With its sham instruments of drum, toy pistol, and tin sword we infuse it as a dominating influence in the boy's play. With its formal, mechanical, and coercive discipline we enthrone it too commonly, as I venture to think, in the youth's education. Unless this habit is changed, the successive generations will continue to think first of the arbitrament of the sword.

WILLIAM LOUIS POTEAT,
President Wake Forest College.

Wake Forest, N. C., Aug. 4.

High Heels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a man's folly and there is a woman's folly. The latter seems to name for its specialty the courting of trouble in pursuit of an object in itself laudable. For example, a journalist in a recent article relating her experiences on the firing line in Flanders in pursuit of news, tells us that she was forced to walk many miles over rough, miry roads on account of the breaking down of her automobile, and that this walking became an ever-increasing torture because she was wearing high-heeled shoes.

Why, in common sense, do not women dress the part they play? If they know that high-heeled shoes are unnatural and impractical on a military highway in wartime, why can't they realize that the difference is one of degree only in everyday life? Add to this the fact that such shoes are hideously inartistic and unhygienic, throwing the spinal column out of line and destroying all grace of carriage, and the case against them would seem to be convincing. But no! The vogue of French heels is even on the increase. The shopgirl who stands all day wears them; the nursemaid who trundles the baby wears them, and even my laundress wears them as she stands at the tubs. Why condemn the "lily-footed Chinese" for binding her toes if we also deform our feet and by so much decrease our usefulness? Greek women knew naught of high heels, and it would seem reasonably safe to follow their rules for beauty and freedom of motion.

New York, Aug. 6, 1915. LOW HEELS.

ON ENGLISH DECADENCE.

Poor of London Like the Poor Elsewhere, Only More Petted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years ago, while residing in the neighborhood of Gramercy Park, New York, I watched a number of old women who, early each morning, shuffled their miserable way along the railing guarding the park, now and then raising the covers of the garbage pails ranged along the sidewalk, and helping themselves to the contents.

Had this disgusting and pathetic spectacle occurred in London or Liverpool and been witnessed by a certain type of American writer it might have been deemed good material for an article denouncing the callousness of the upper classes of England, and enlarging upon the unspeakable wretchedness of the poor of that land. Such incidents, however, to one who has studied the matter, are no more typical of general conditions in this country than are the child labor scandals of the South, or than the illiteracy of the mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky is representative of the percentage of uneducated working people of America.

One is moved to amazement at the utterances of Mrs. Atherton during an interview published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES on Sunday, July 25. The England which she describes may have been that of a century ago—even this is doubtful; but it is most assuredly not of the present generation. I have lived and worked among the poor of England and of America for many years, and it seems to me that there is little difference between them, except that in this country the working people are daily educated in the belief that they are superior to and more prosperous than those of any other country in the world, while those of England are continually pitied and petted. To judge the working people of a nation by those of the slums in a great city is to do grave injustice to a government and its people. There are probably more foreigners in London than in New York—immigration, in times of peace, being less restricted in the former than in the latter city—so that London slums are recruited from the derelicts of the whole world. Abject poverty is usually the aftermath of drunkenness and shiftlessness wherever found.

I should like to know by whose authority Mrs. Atherton makes her statement concerning the coercion of the English working man in war time and of his willingness to be conquered by Germany. From a less distinguished woman this would be laughable, It is true that the Britcn needs to visit other countries before he is able to appreciate his own, but does not Mrs. Atherton know that even more than his ale the Englishman values his liberty of speech, and that not for the wealth of the Indies would he barter the right in time of peace to cont

HOPES TO DEVELOP AMERICAN DRAMA

Augustus Thomas Suggests the Amateur Writers Work in Sectional Groups.

MENTORS TO DIRECT THEM

Playwright Says War Has Paralyzed Foreign Stage—An Opportunity for Novices.

Augustus Thomas, who has been made artistic director of the company formed to carry on the work of Charles Frohman, is interested in the development of the American drama. One of the first American dramatists, he is just now more deeply interested than ever because his new position has made it incumbent upon him to get plays of merit, and the dearth of available material, because of the war, has quite naturally turned the producers' attention to home sources.

Mr. Thomas yesterday told of a plan which he thought would have a far-reaching effect on the dramatic output of this country.

"Since last August playwriting has been extinguished in seven nations," said Mr. Thomas. "The theatres of six countries are closed. Previous to last August 60 per cent. of the dramas, comedies and operettas shown on the American stage came from Europe and England. America, which has always made the greatest demand of all countries for theatre entertainment, must hereafter produce its own supply. Playwriting is paralyzed throughout Europe for five or ten years to come. Except the few plays we have from Maugham, Barrie, Pinero, Besler, Chambers and Morton, no plays will even come out of England for years to come.

"But in this fact is the American playwright's golden opportunity. Not since the night the first theatre in America threw open its doors have the writers of American comedies, satires, farces and musical operettas been yielded such an absolutely clear field. A nation of 80,000,000 must hereafter look exclusively to its own writers for its theatre entertainment. As the art directing head of the huge Frohman institution, I am fully realized that for many years to come there is an end to the practice of managers seeking plays abroad. This, therefore, enforces the policy of hastening the development of home products.

Stimulus for Americans.

"The total paralysis of playwriting in Europe is one reason behind my plan for stimulating American playwriting, but it is only one reason," Mr. Thomas continued.

"I have long held and frequently expressed the opinion that the potential dramatist is first a newspaper man, because the newspaper man has that indispensable training, not elsewhere found, in dialogue, in character study, and has the flare for the dramatic. I believe that the future of the American drama has its finest promise in such products as shall come directly from the soil; such stories as shall be indigenous to the communities which they express. Our country is so large that we may never produce what may be definitely called 'The Great American Play,' but the various sections are so distinctive and individual that many great sectional plays will be evolved.

"The material for these plays now lies in the minds and may be on the tables of many ambitious young men in the local rooms of the newspapers, but no method has been perfected as yet be devised for calling this material into shape' the theatre and the nation will be the gainers.

"Allow me to illustrate my theory by example. During the last Winter, after lecturing before Professor Baker's class in drama at Harvard, I made a second visit to the university for the purpose of working in collaboration with the students. We proceeded on the assumption that a definite order had been received from a manager for a play. Then the class was divided to the task; decided upon the actor or actress for whom the play was to be written; started with either a suggestion or an idea and built a working scenario leading from that idea.

"The experiment was successful, and in two morning sessions of three hours each, Professor Baker's class of thirty-five produced what can be recorded as an excellent story for a play.

"The story was left in the custody of the class, which was to appoint a small committee for its amplification into a proper play.

Experiments at Harvard.

"The reported result of the experiment was so heartily received by the Society of American Dramatists that the society voted to try similar experiments among its own members; and for several consecutive Saturday nights during the season those members met and worked after the same fashion, first under my leadership and then under others. In this work two stories were evolved and given to committees for their development into plays.

"These dramatist pot-boilers have not yet made their appearance and the committees of dramatists appointed to work upon them were not always in agreement, but something more valuable than the production of the pot-boilers resulted from the collaboration. Some members of the committee decided to work on their own account on the stories presented; others began to work in pairs, which is perhaps the most satisfactory allotment for collaboration, but the whole society was energized by the idea, and its various members went to work with renewed vigor.

"The success of the experiment at Harvard and in the Dramatists' Society, and especially the practicability of work in that manner, indicate that if in centres of the great sections, let us say, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, and other cities, a sufficient number of newspaper men could be found to form a little working coterie to which company I or others might come who are familiar with the work such a company of writers could successfully collaborate upon a play. I do not think that this play would necessarily be great or even successful, but I do believe that after it was produced the men who had been instructed by its production would employ the same methods to make plays of their own subjects about which they no doubt feel deeply and are thoroughly informed."

Miss Penniman to Wed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug 9.—The Morning Post announces the engagement of Major S. Hutchins, son of the late Samuel Newburgh Hutchins of Bantry, Cork, and Miss Effie Penniman, only daughter of Mrs. Eddy of Holme Priory, Wareham, Dorset, and New York.

Miss F. M. Clausen to Wed.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 8.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Frances Marie Clausen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Clausen of Brookline, Mass., and Joseph S. Ely of 208 Walnut Street, Montclair. Mr. Ely is a graduate of Williams, class of 1910.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—F. Adams, W. A. Anderson, Miss Eva L. Atkinson, Dr. J. B. Bissell, Arthur Bullard, E. H. Day, G. G. Dister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Miss I. F. Birdlestone, E. L. Goodsell, Lyn Harding, J. S. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, Miss Edith King, J. B. Lang, Mrs. M. Montague, ... Moresby White, F. A. Rodden, J. T. Severton, C. J. Turrell, H. T. Tweedell, Mrs. D. Wain, Mrs. J. Warden, H. A. Wilson, and A. P. Young.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—H. P. Alton, C. W. Anderson, H. Ashton, Mrs. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blake, Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. A. Brown, A. G. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Conrad, H. C. Dickson, E. C. Ewen, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fayerweather, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mills Gaxley, Mrs. Nellie Goodrich, Miss Edna Goodrich, Miss L. E. Groom, Miss Virginia Harrison, G. C. Hill, T. B. Kittridge, Mrs. Marion L. Lord, Fernando Malibran, G. ... S. Mellus, W. E. Norton, M. Percival, Mrs. ... S. Sells, Dr. D. A. Sinclair, F. L. D. ... erry, J. D. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. David ... tevenson, A. H. Thams, Mr. and Mrs. ... M. Waldo, R. A. Walton, Miss Marjorie ... arren, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Williams, and ... Wilson.

DEFIES DIVORCE DECREE.

Mrs. Morse Notifies District Attorney She Has Married Again.

District Attorney Perkins yesterday refused to say what action, if any, he would take with regard to the "challenge" issued to him by Mrs. Gurney T. Morse, who wrote a letter to the newspapers on Saturday evening saying that she had remarried again in defiance of a court order. The District Attorney said he knew nothing about the matter except the bare notice he had seen in the papers, and could make no statement until the matter was called to his attention through some official information. Mrs. Morse—the name of her new husband is not known with certainty—says she was divorced in New York State and forbidden to remarry, but has decided to do so anyway. "According to the law," says Mrs. Morse, "I have committed bigamy, and I challence the District Attorney to prosecute."

But legal authorities said yesterday that, from the data at hand, what Mrs. Morse had done might be only contempt of court, and might be no crime at all. It is presumed that the District Attorney's office will begin an investigation today.

The elusive Mrs. Morse, who escaped on Saturday night from reporters who were waiting for her in the lobby of her apartment house at 547 Riverside Drive by climbing to the roof, getting out through the skylight, dropping eight feet to the roof of the next house, and walking down the stairs of that building to the street, completely disappeared yesterday. It was understood that just before she had refused to see reporters she had had a telephone conversation with a man named McReynolds and had made arrangements to go with him to Kingston, N. Y.

The belief was held that the McReynolds who had telephoned her was the man she had just married in defiance of the court order, and this was strengthened by the statement in her letter that her new husband was "a lawyer of great ability and distinguished family, related on his father's side to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and on his mother's side to a recent Ambassador to England." It is supposed that the reference is to United States Supreme Court Justice McReynolds and Joseph H. Choate, but neither of these nor any members of their families could be reached yesterday to find out if they had any such relative.

Efforts to find Mrs. Morse and her husband in Kingston and vicinity were unavailing. She left her apartment hatless and without baggage. Her apartment was found topsy turvy yesterday, and all property had been removed except a suitcase, packed full, which was lying in a room underneath a window opening on the street, where she had dropped it yesterday on finding that reporters were waiting outside. No trace of her could be found. The woman's statement that she had entertained Mrs. Pankhurst on one of her visits here could not be confirmed from any source, and women prominent in suffrage councils said they had never heard of Mrs. Morse.

ENGLISH THEATRES POPULAR

Lynn Harding Says Soldiers on Leave Want to be Amused.

Lynn Harding, the English actor, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Lapland to play the part of Svengali in Joseph Brook's revival of "Trilby" this season.

"The theatres and music halls in England are doing a better business today," Mr. Harding said, "than they did twelve months ago, because the cities are filled with officers and soldiers on leave from the front, and they want to see something cheerful. They do not want to see war plays. Away from London the places of amusement are packed nightly, if the shows are good. Hundreds of promising young actors have enlisted and have gone to the front."

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLERS.

Pinchot Wants Government to Buy and Run Colorado Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 — Gifford Pinchot tonight proposed that the United States buy the mining properties in Colorado owned by John D. Rockefeller and work them as public claims as a means of settling definitely the labor strife there. The proposal was made at a meeting held in the City Hall Plaza to protest against the sentence to life imprisonment of John R. Lawson, President of the Colorado Miners' Union. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, respectively President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Batton, Chairman of the Church Federation, condemned the sentencing of Lawson and attacked the integrity of the Colorado courts, declaring that they were dominated by the Rockefeller interests. Mr. Pinchot called the conviction a "travesty on justice." Both he and William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated prison bars for John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"If Lawson is guilty, not for actual murder but for leading the striking miners, then Mr. Rockefeller, as the leader and employer of murdering gunmen, should be in a cell, the same as Lawson," they proclaimed, while the crowd cheered.

REV. G. D. HADLEY STRICKEN.

Jersey City Rector, Operated On at Hanover, N. H., Near Death.

Members of St. John's Episcopal Church in Summit Avenue, Jersey City, were shocked last night when it was announced from the pulpit that the Rev. George D. Hadley, their rector, who is spending his vacation near Hanover, N. H., was not expected to survive an operation he had undergone for a ruptured appendix.

Mr. Hadley was out horseback riding Thursday afternoon, when he suddenly complained of severe pains in his side. Before he could get home the agony grew so intense that he had to be taken from his horse. He was placed in an automobile and, accompanied by Mrs. Hadley and his brother, Irving H. Hadley, was rushed at top speed to the hospital at Hanover, where an operation was performed by Dr. Gile, assisted by Drs. Silver and Stetson.

Mr. Hadley was very much interested in civic movements. He is Chairman of the Social Service Committee of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce.

DETAIN RICH PASSENGER.

Vancouver Man, Crippled by Rheumatism, Held for Examination.

William A. Anderson, a wealthy resident of Vancouver, British Columbia, who returned yesterday from England on the White Star liner Lapland, was detained, by the orders of the United States public health officials, for examination by the Medical Board at Ellis Island today, on account of his being a cripple and liable to become a public charge.

Immigration Inspector H. A. Snyder, who had the case, said he could do nothing in the matter, as Dr. Brooks of the Federal service had ordered Mr. Anderson to be held for examination.

In his explanation to the immigration officer Mr. Anderson said that he had been living in Vancouver for eighteen years and crossed to Liverpool sixteen months ago on the Baltic, to have his right foot operated upon. While over there, owing to the dampness of the climate, he contracted rheumatism, which had settled in his right leg and crippled him so that he had to use crutches. He hoped to recover the use of his leg after he got back to the Pacific Coast.

The passenger was indignant at first when he was informed by Purser W. Grenside that he would have to remain on board all night and go to Ellis Island today for examination, but recovered his spirits with the hope that he would be released and permitted to start for Vancouver tonight. His baggage had been placed on the pier and examined, but on application being made to the customs official in charge he was allowed to have it taken back on the ship for the night.

S. R. Guggenheims Off to Idaho.

S. R. Guggenheim and his family started yesterday for a month's holiday on Mr. Guggenheim's ranch in Idaho.

PUBLIC LIBRARY GETS LEGACY OF $100,000

Money Had Been Willed by James Hood Wright to Old Washington Heights Library.

FRIENDLY SUIT WAS STARTED

Referee's Report Shows Knickerbocker Hospital Will Get $580,000 from the Estate.

Phoenix Ingraham, as referee, has decided, in his report just filed in the Supreme Court, that the New York Public Library is entitled to $100,000 out of the estate of James Hood Wright, who died in November, 1894. The report shows, too, that there is approximately $580,000 that is soon to be paid to the Knickerbocker Hospital at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, the legal title for what is commonly known as the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The case involved the construction of the Wright will, the history of the old Washington Heights Library, the power of the New York Public Library, (including the Tilden, Astor and Lenox foundations,) to take the old library over bodily and all the benefits that went with the old institution. The decision is of importance particularly because it establishes the right of one institution, performing the functions of another that it takes over, to enjoy all the benefits and advantages that belong to the institution taken over.

The Supreme Court referred the matter to Mr. Ingraham upon the application of Mary R. Wright, the widow, as trustee with others, to have the estate cleared up after the death of Miss Elizabeth J. Wright, the sister of the testator, who died in June, 1913.

It is recited in the report that Miss Wright's interest in her brother's estate consisted of the income for life from a trust fund of one-third of the residuary estate, which amounted at the time of her death to $820,000. Out of this, under the will, certain legacies, including the $100,000 in dispute, were to be paid, and the remainder to go to the Knickerbocker Hospital, which at the time of Miss Wright's death possessed the legal title of the Manhattan Dispensary. The report shows that $140,000 of these legacies have been paid, and that the trustees have approximately $680,000 in their hands ready to dispose of according to the order of the court.

Referee Ingraham after deciding in favor of the New York Library incorporates in his report that portion of the Wright will bequeathing the money to the old Washington Heights Library, and interpreting which, the referee says:

"The controlling factor in the construction and interpretation of a will is the intent of the testator, and if that intent can lawfully be carried out this should be done regardless of technicalities, and this principle is familiar and has often been announced and stated in various terms by the law."

Mr. Ingraham then relates the history of the old library and Mr. Wright's fondness for the institution which he practically supported entirely during his lifetime. Mr. Ingraham says:

"Prior to and at the time of the death of Mr. Wright, the Washington Heights Library was a corporation maintaining a free circulating library at the corner of 156th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in a building rented for that purpose. From about the year 1875 Mr. Wright had been interested in this library and had been for many years before his death its principal financial supporter. By an order of the Supreme Court, dated Aug. 24, 1896, the corporation assumed the name of Washington Heights Free Library."

Referee Ingraham then quotes the Tilden act of 1901, showing that the New York Public Library has the power to take over other libraries, and "it was also provided that the New York Public Library should have power to hold and enjoy and dispose of the property so conveyed to it; that any devise or bequest contained in a will to any corporation conveying its property under that act, whether made before or after such conveyance, should not fail by reason of such conveyance, but the same should inure to the benefit of the New York Public Library."

In October, 1901, the Washington Heights Free Library, pursuant to the terms of the Tilden act, conveyed all its property to the New York Public Library. The State Regents approved the conveyance, the report recites, and the New York Public Library continued to maintain a free library on the St. Nicholas Avenue site until 1914.

In concluding the decision, the referee says:

"Furthermore, I agree with the contention of the New York Public Library that the interest of the Washington Heights Library under this will was a vested one and capable of being transferred to another corporation performing the conditions of the gift."

Another important question is also decided by the referee in the matter of stock of the Guaranty Trust Company held by the estate. Originally there were 250 shares of the stock of the old New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the predecessor of the Guaranty Trust Company, held by the estate. When the new company took the place of the old, and later, under a new issue of stock by the new company, the trustees of the estate bought an aggregate of $42,500 worth of the new stock, it was placed in the corpus of the estate. Referee Ingraham decides that this action of the trustees was proper and that the principal of the estate should get the new stock and the increased valuation that comes from it. It was contended for the sake of clearing up the legal point that increased valuation should accrue to the life beneficiaries of the estate.

TO AID NAVY ADVISERS.

Aeronautic Engineers Name H. A. Wise Wood and E. A. Sperry.

The American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, recently organized at the request of Thomas A. Edison, yesterday appointed Henry A. Wise Wood and Elmer A. Sperry, together with a Special Committee, to serve on the Navy Advisory Board. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels requested the Society to make the appointments, and Mr. Wood and Mr. Sperry were chosen because of their knowledge and wide experience in the various branches of aeronautics.

Their co-operating committee consists of Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess and Charles M. Manly, who will be consulted on matters pertaining to the construction of aeroplanes and aeronautical motors; Peter Cooper Hewitt, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Joseph A. Steinmetz will advise on the application of aircraft to modern warfare; and Captain Thomas A. Baldwin, A. Leo Stevens, Ralph H. Upson and Raymond B. Price will take care of the dirigible balloon and parachute fields.

Messrs. Wood and Sperry were chosen by vote and were the choice of more than eight-tenths of the 200 members of the society. Mr. Wood is a son of former Mayor Wood of this city, and is President of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, Inc. Vice President of the Aero Club of America, and was appointed a member of the Aerodynamics Laboratory Committee by former President Taft in 1912. Mr. Sperry is Vice President of the society, a member of the Aero Club and the father of the Sperry gyroscope stabilizer for aeroplanes, which received the first prize of $10,000 in June, 1914, given by the French Government.

Dr. A. J. Lyman Gravely Ill.

Word was received in this city yesterday that the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, for many years pastor of South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was seriously ill. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton hastened at once to his bedside. Dr. Lyman is at a private sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn. He is past 70 years of age.

OKUMA KEEPS OFFICE, FORMS NEW CABINET

Japanese Premier, at Special Request of the Emperor, Reconsiders Purpose to Retire.

TOKIO, Aug. 8.—Premier Count Okuma has decided, at the special request of the Emperor, to remain in office, and has arranged the following Cabinet:

Premier—Count SHIGENOBU OKUMA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count SHIGENOBU OKUMA.
Minister of Finance—TOKITOSHI TAKETOMI.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral TOMOSABURO KATO.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. ICHINOSUKE OKA.
Minister of Justice—YUKIO OZAKI.
Minister of Communications—KATSUNDO MINOURA or Viscount MASAKATA SENGOKU.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—HIRONAKA KONO.
Minister of Education—S. TAKATA.
Minister of the Interior—KITOKURO ICHIKI.

The assumption by Count Okuma of the Foreign Ministry, following the declination of Takaaki Kato to retain that portfolio, is to be temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Minister.

The Association of Okuma Supporters has sent circulars throughout the country urging that support be accorded to Premier Okuma on the ground that his ideal is to make Japan a nation of foremost rank, capable of competing with the most powerful countries. The Count, the circulars say, resigned because the allegations of election bribery created a situation repugnant to one of his lofty principles, but nevertheless he was unwilling to be a cause of concern to the Emperor, who had asked him to remain in office.

Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on Count Okuma to retain his place, differences of opinion have sprung up among his supporters. The leaders of the Osaka branch of the Okuma organization sent a telegram to the Premier urging him to insist on retiring.

The appointments for the War, Justice, and Commerce portfolios are the same as in the Cabinet which resigned on July 30 in consequence of charges of election irregularities affecting members of the Government. Vice Admiral Kato, named for Minister of Marine, was Admiral Togo's Chief of Staff in the battle of the Sea of Japan, and last year was appointed Commander in Chief of the First Japanese Squadron. Mr. Taketomi, selected for Minister of Finance, was Minister of Communications in the retired Cabinet, and M. Ichiki, named as Minister of the Interior, was Minister of Education.

M. Minoura, whose name is mentioned for Minister of Communications, has held several public offices and is editor of the Hochi Shimbun. Viscount Sengoku, alternative choice for this place, is a member of the House of Peers and a manufacturer, and formerly was Secretary of the Home Office. M. Takata, designated Minister of the Interior, is Dean of Waseda University and a member of the Higher Educational Council.

POSTPONE ELECTION OF HAITIAN PRESIDENT

Minor Disorders Are Reported and Marines Capture Bandit Chief.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 8.—Election by the Haitian Parliament of a President of the republic, to take the place of General Vilbrun Guillaume, who was removed from the French Legation by a mob on July 28 and shot to death, which was to have taken place today, was postponed indefinitely.

The American naval force at Croix-des-Bouquets, near Port au Prince, repressed some disorder today on the part of a band of brigands. The chief of the band was taken a prisoner and placed on board the United States cruiser Washington.

Other disorders are reported to have occurred at St. Marc and Aux Cayes. Details are lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Officials of the State and Navy Departments were greatly encouraged today by a telegram from Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the United States naval forces in Haitian waters.

The Admiral's dispatch stated that conditions in the island republic were improving, as a result of renewed confidence regarding the intentions of the United States toward the country on the part of the native officials.

Except for a slight disturbance at St. Marc, forty-four miles north of Port au Prince, the entire island was reported quiet. American marines were sent to St. Marc to restore order. Haitians in the coast towns, the Admiral said, exhibited the best of feeling toward the Americans, and were co-operating with the officers in charge. News from the interior also was said to be favorable.

Admiral Caperton will continue his efforts to disarm regular and revolutionary soldiers, as well as the civilian population.

Admiral Caperton announced that the proposed Presidential election had been postponed because the time was deemed inopportune for political excitement.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported tonight that he had taken over the administration of the customs office at Cape Haitien, and had placed Paymaster Charles Morris of the cruiser Washington temporarily in charge. No mention was made of the reported seizure of the customs office at Port au Prince.

Arrival of the Haitian gunboat Nord Alexis at Port au Prince with 800 disarmed Haitian soldiers was reported. The soldiers had pledged themselves to keep the peace

G. W. PERKINS FOR FUSION.

Bull Moose Leader Talks About District Attorney Fight.

George W. Perkins arrived home yesterday from Buffalo where he had gone to check a threatened stampede of local leaders of the Bull Moose Party to the Republican fold. He expressed himself as more confident than he has been in a long time that the Progressive Party is in good shape to make a hard fight in the next election. Of the return to the Republican Party of Frederick M. Davenport, last year's Bull Moose candidate for Governor, Mr. Perkins said:

"Mr. Davenport's withdrawal will not cause any let-up in the party's activities in this State. In my judgment, Progressives everywhere should not allow local conditions and elections to obscure the great national issues to be settled in the forthcoming election. Local questions should be met and decided so far as possible on the basis of each candidate's character and fitness for the office proposed, rather than on his party affiliations.

"Our one prime duty now is to prepare for the great national campaign of 1916, and in all things be careful that we do nothing to weaken, and everything possible to strengthen, our ability to be of real service to the country in solving its great national economic problems."

Mr. Perkins specified the office of District Attorney of New York County as one of those on which he believed the Bull Moose Party should fuse with other parties.

RAIN MARS MEETING AT THE GRANT TOMB

Veterans Among the 100 Gathered Were Forced from Shelter of Steps.

ARRANGEMENTS WERE POOR

Mrs. Anita C. Brooks in Charge of Commemoration of Thirtieth Anniversary of Burial.

A meeting to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the burial of General U. S. Grant was held late yesterday afternoon outside the tomb in Riverside Drive. There were about 100 spectators, including several veterans of the civil war, and because of the poor arrangements they passed an uncomfortable hour. Despite the heavy rainfall and the fact that no decorations or speakers' rostrum had been provided, they remained loyal until 5 o'clock, when they were ordered off the steps of the tomb, where they had been protected partly from the storm.

The program had not been completed at that time, but Captain George D. Burnside, the custodian of the tomb, announced that the official closing hour had arrived, and that he could not grant special privileges. Mrs. Anita C. Brooks, Honorary Vice President of the National Veterans' Relief Corps, who had charge of the exercises, pleaded in vain. She had obtained permission to hold the meeting from the Park and Police Departments, but she was forced to admit that she had not been in touch with the officials of the Monument Association, and Captain Burnside remained obdurate. The rain was falling in torrents, and the meeting was forced to disband.

It started at 4 o'clock, and was called to order by Bugler P. W. Hughes with a blast on his bugle. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Von Herrlich of Holyrood Chapel, and he was followed by Major James E. Gray, Lieutenant Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp, who eulogized General Grant for his treatment of the defeated army of the South. Then he introduced Mrs. Brooks.

It was at this point that Mrs. Brooks discovered the lack of a rostrum, and she had a park bench set in place. Just as she was about to start her address her attention was called to the fact that there were no decorations. She called a halt, and directed that a strip of bunting be swung between a cane and an umbrella. Again she began her address, and again she stopped abruptly.

"Oh, give me my suffrage flag," she called to a man on the outskirts of the crowd, who said he was J. H. Tracy of the Spanish War Veterans' Association. The flag was raised, with an umbrella as a pole.

When Mrs. Brooks had delivered her address she read a telegram from Rabbi E. B. Brown, the last surviving pallbearer at the Grant funeral; and then there was more trouble. Rabbi Brown could not leave his home in Georgia, and had sent his speech to be read. Mrs. Brooks said the speech would be read, but a Mr. Brooks, who had been detailed to that duty, could not be found.

Mrs. Brooks jumped down from the bench to investigate the delay and was informed that the speech had disappeared. She was told that nobody was willing to read it, because it attacked President Wilson.

Dr. Alexander Cumming, President of the University for Foreign America, spoke for seacoast protection. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. W. A. Kirkwood of the Broadway Tabernacle and William Osborne McDowell of the League of Peace. Among the civil war veterans in the audience were Colonel H. S. Boorman of the American Legion of Honor and Elwood Hales of U. S. Grant Post, 29. He is 91 years old.

Professor Guy Stevens Callender.

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—Guy Stevens Callender, Professor of Political Economy at the Sheffield Scientific School, died suddenly of apoplexy tonight while visiting friends at Indian Neck, near here. Professor Callender was considered an authority on economics and was the author of a number of books on the subject. He was a graduate of Dartin College, and before coming to Yale in 1903, had been an instructor at Wellesley, Harvard and Bowdoin. He was 50 years old.

Secretary of "Shoo's" Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—George Williamson, Secretary of the Shoomaker Company, which conducted "Shoomaker's," the famous resort known for its decorations and for the patronage given to it by many public men, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home here today. He had been connected with "Shoo's" for more than thirty years. Mr. Williamson had a wide acquaintance with public men. He was born in Washington Sept. 26, 1849.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE F. LODER, civil war veteran and prominent in Masonic circles in Rochester, died there yesterday at the age of 78. About a month ago Mr. Loder was playing golf with a friend when the latter was struck by lightning, and the shock is believed to have hastened his death. Mr. Loder was a manufacturer of regalia and equipment for fraternal and uniformed organizations. He is said to have been the founder of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

HARRY B. CLIFFORD, a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Salt Lake and Curb Stock Exchanges, died last week in Denver, Col., according to information received here yesterday. He was formerly well known in this city, and had an office at 10 Wall Street. Mr. Clifford was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1859, and was a nephew of the late Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court.

JULIUS ISAACS, a student at New York University and office manager for Arthur Frank & Co., opticians of 71 Nassau Street, died on Saturday at Bellevue Hospital. He was born here and lived at 203 West 122d Street. His parents and four brothers survive him.

Mrs. HELEN E. DOUGHERTY of Fairfield, N. Y., died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William J. Aylward, at 87 High Street, Glen Ridge, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

GEORGE L. MERRILL, a member of the School Board of Richmond Borough, died on Saturday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in his forty-seventh year. His mother, four brothers, and four sisters survive him.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, ex-Secretary of the Union League Club of Hackensack, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 9 Camden Street, in that city, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in this city, and for the last twenty-five years had been in the plumbing business in Hackensack. His widow and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, connected with the Corn Products Company of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 104 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. He was past master of Commonwealth Lodge, 409, F. and A. M. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Miss ETTA ELIZABETH KERWICK, daughter of Mrs. J. Furman, died on Saturday at her home, 503 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her twenty-seventh year.

Mrs. HELEN SMITH, widow of Howell D. Smith, a pioneer settler of Sayville, L. I., died on Saturday at her home there, in her eighty-first year. She was the mother of eight children.

ROBERT DOUGLAS SPEDDEN, son of Frederic O. and Mrs. Margaretta C. Stone Spedden of "Wee Wah Ledge," Tuxedo Park, N. Y., died yesterday at the family Summer home at Winter Harbor, Maine.

JOHN H. WARING, a member of the Police Department for many years, died yesterday at his home, 437 Eighteth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year.

WILLIAM H. VAN DINE, who until his retirement a few years ago was a farmer on Long Island, died on Saturday night at his home in Lakeville, L. I. He was 84 years old.

RICHARD J. LYONS, head of the firm of R. J. Lyons & Son, tailors, of 333 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at his home in Brewster, N. Y. He is survived by his son, who is a member of his late firm.

VAN VORST WELLS, Secretary of the Bergen County Tax Board, died on Saturday at his home in Park Street, Hackensack, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. Frances S. Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Frances Serrill Schermerhorn, wife of Colonel Arthur F. Schermerhorn, died yesterday at the home of her brother-in-law, Admiral Jacob Borreson, in Christiania, Norway, where she had been staying since last Spring. She was a daughter of the late Richard Levick of Philadelphia. Colonel Schermerhorn is a member of the Schermerhorn family of this city, and is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, during which he was Colonel of the 112th New York Regiment. Mrs. Schermerhorn lived at 67 West Fifty-second Street and was widely known in society.

The Rev. Dr. John Scrimger.

The Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, educator, writer, lecturer, and Principal of the McGill Presbyterian College, died on Saturday at his Summer home at L'Islet au Maccare, Quebec, Canada. His son, Captain Francis Scrimger, received the Victoria Cross for bravery at the front in Flanders. Dr. Scrimger was born in Galt, Ontario, in 1849, and was graduated from Toronto University in 1869. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Wesleyan College, in Montreal, and later joined the faculty of the McGill Presbyterian College, of which he was a member for twenty-two years. Dr. Scrimger became Principal in 1914.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAUM.—Aug. 6, 612 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baum, a son.

MEYER.—Aug. 2, 66 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Meyer, a daughter.

RUSSELL.—Aug. 3, 2,412 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, a son.

SHORT.—Aug. 3, 3,905 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Short, a son.

WERNER.—Aug. 7, 701 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Werner, a daughter.

Engaged

BERKOWITS — ROSENBERG. — Beatrice Rosenberg to Jack Berkowits.

DANHEISER—ARON.—Helen Aron to Edward Danheiser.

FREEDMAN—WATMAN.—Rosetta Watman to Irving I. Freedman.

HANO—CROWN.—Rae D. Crown to Alfred B. Hano.

KARMEL—ZEEMAN. — Ethel Zeeman to Russell A. Karmel.

KAUFMAN—LOEB.—Hylda Loeb to Al Kaufman.

LOEB—HESS.—Florence Hess to Emanuel M. Loeb.

NADELL—MEYER.—Charlotte R. Meyer to Samuel M. Nadell.

REGENSBURG—SILVERSTONE.—Rose Silverstone to Milton Regensburg.

Married.

HANNIS — BARRETT. — Frank B. Hannis, Buffalo, N. Y., to Helene Agnes Barrett, Aug. 7.

ELFORD—CLARK.—Aug. 6, Janette B. Clark to Edward C. Elford.

FRANK—FRANK.—Aug. 5, Mathilde Frank to Samuel J. Frank.

HIGGINS—MINEHAN.—Aug. 3, Violet Minehan to Willard T. Higgins.

KRAMER—KURZMAN.—Aug. 1, Millie Kurzman to Philippe C. Kramer.

SOHMER—MAHONEY.—Aug. 5, Helen Mahoney to Harry J. Sohmer.

Died.

BARRELL.—On Aug. 8, 1915, Selena Barrell, 455 West 155th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROYER.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915, Mrs. Marie J. Broyer, beloved mother of Abraham J. Mayer and Thomas Pope and Mrs. Henry Gleistein. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,654 East 26th St., Sheepshead Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M. Carriages meet Brighton Beach train at Sheepshead Bay station. Interment private.

HEALEY.—Sunday morning, Aug. 8, 1915, Jacob French Healey, at Hotel Prince George, New York. Funeral private. Interment at Hingham, Mass.

HICKSON.—On Aug. 7, Stephen Hickson, in his 78th year, husband of the late Ellenor Robinson. Services at his late residence, 591 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Kensico.

JENKS.—At Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1915, Charlotte Collyer Jenks, wife of Captain Julius Jenks and daughter of the late John L. and Mary S. Collyer. Funeral services private.

JONES.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, Abraham De Hart Jones, beloved husband of Hannah Decker Jones, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 94 Harbor Road, Mariner Harbor, S. I., Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

KOENIGSBERGER.—Lucille, on Aug. 7, beloved infant daughter of Alfred G. and Florence Koenigsberger. Funeral Monday, Aug. 9, at 10 A. M.

LYONS.—Suddenly, at Brewster, N. Y., Richard J. Lyons, beloved father of Mrs. John Goodwin, David J. and Richard J. Lyons, Jr. Funeral on Wednesday from his late residence, 301 West 104th St., thence to Church of Holy Name, 90th St. and Amsterdam Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at 10 o'clock.

MILLS.—On Aug. 5, Atlantic Highlands, Edward, beloved husband of Ella L. Mills. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Aug. 9, at 1:45 P. M.

MILLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1915, Amanda M., widow of Albert Denman Mills. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. C. B. Johnes, 724 Lake St., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.

MILLS.—At Ridgefield, Conn., Sunday morning, Aug. 8, 1915, Emma Grumman, widow of the late John P. Mills. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late home on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

MORSEY.—Nettie E., daughter of the late Gardner P. Morey and wife of James S. Morey, Saturday evening, in her fifty-second year, at her home, 1,211 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Tuesday evening at the home. Interment in the Friends' Cemetery, Prospect Park, Wednesday morning. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

PORTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 6, Dr. P. Brynberg Porter. Funeral services on Monday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M. at Christ Church, 71st St., corner Broadway.

QUINN.—On Aug. 7, 1915, Mary Quinn, widow of the late John Quinn and mother of Joseph Quinn. Funeral from her late residence, 123

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR BROOKLYN—NATIONAL REGATTA ENTRIES—YACHTING—ATHLETICS—TENNIS

BROOKLYN CLIMBS TO SECOND PLACE

Double Victory Over Chicago Brings Superbas Close to the Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Cubs were unable to cope with the rejuvenated Dodgers this afternoon and dropped both games of a double header to the visitors, who went to second place in the league race. The first game went to Brooklyn by a score of 10 to 7, and the second, which went to eleven innings before it was halted, resulted in a second victory for the visitors by a score of 5 to 4. In the first game the visitors boosted their batting averages at the expense of Vaughn and Zabel. Neither one of these pitchers was able to cause a cessation in the stick work of the Dodgers and runs were counted up against the Cubs without any apparent difficulty.

Douglas, who was on the mound for Brooklyn, held his opponents under control until the ninth and then his weakening gave Brooklyn a fearful scare. Five hits were obtained in succession, and Sherrod Smith was sent to the slab to stop the fusillade that tumbled four runs across the plate.

The second game was a different kind of a struggle and it was Jake Daubert's double in the eleventh inning that paved the way to Brooklyn's victory. He was the first man up in this frame, and trotted to the plate with the winning run, as a result of two long flies, one by Wheat and the other by Stengel. Nap Rucker pitched eight innings of this game, when he made way for a pinch hitter.

After the first game had started, Hank O'Day made his reappearance as an umpire. He was appointed while the game was in progress and appeared on the field about the middle of the first game.

By dropping both ends of the program the Cubs fell back to third place, trailing Brooklyn by one contest. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	6	1	1	3	0	Good, rf.	5	1	2	2	1
O'Mara,ss.	3	0	1	0	4	Fisher, ss.	5	1	2	4	4
D'b'rt, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0	Schulte, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf.	3	2	1	3	0	Zim'n, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	2	1	2	1	W'ms, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
Stengl, rf.	5	1	2	3	0	M'L'y, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1	Archer, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Miller, c.	4	1	2	5	0	Fr'v'e, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Dougl's, p.	5	0	2	0	3	Phel'n, 3b.	3	1	2	1	2
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Vaug'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Zabel, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	10	12	27	11	*Seiler	1	0	0	0	0
						†Knisely.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	38	7	12	27	12

*Batted for Zabel in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Seiler in the eleventh inning.
Errors—Daubert, Good, Fisher, Zimmerman, Williams, Vaughn.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	10
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	7

Two-base hits—Myers, Stengel, Miller, Good. Home run—Schulte. Stolen base—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Chase. Double play—Vaughn, Archer and Zabel. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; off Zabel, 2; off Douglas, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 8 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Zabel, 4 in 5 innings; off Douglas, 12 in 8 2-3 innings; off Smith, 0 in 1-3 inning. Hit by Pitcher—By Vaughn, (Daubaw.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Douglas, 5; by Zabel, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	0	0	3	0	Ph'l'n, 3b.	5	0	3	1	3
O'Mara,ss.	5	0	1	1	4	Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
D'b'rt, 1b.	5	3	2	6	1	Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Wheat, lf.	5	1	2	0	0	Zim'n, 2b.	5	1	1	0	4
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4	Mur'y, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Stengl, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	Sal'er	1	0	0	0	0
Hum'l, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Good, rf.	0	0	0	0	2
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	W'ms, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Miller, c.	4	0	0	12	1	Archer, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Rucke:, p.	2	0	1	1	1	M'L'y, 1b.	4	1	0	15	1
†Schult.	1	0	0	0	0	McG'y, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Lav'd'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Knisely.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	5	7	33	11	Total.	42	4	11	33	17

*Batted for Rucker in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Murray in the tenth inning.
‡Batted for Lavender in the eleventh inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Phelan, Williams, McLarry.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Two-base hit—Daubert. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Home run—Schulte. Stolen bases—Wheat, 2; Cutshaw, Murray, Getz. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, Cutshaw. Double play—Phelan and Zim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Dell, 3. Hits—Off Rucker, 9 in 7 innings; off Dell, 2 in 4 innings; off Humphries, 5 in 8 innings, and none out in ninth; off Lavender, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Rucker, 5; by Humphries, 1; by Dell, 5; by Lavender, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

O'DAY BACK IN HARNESS.

President Tener Reappoints Former Umpire to His Old Position.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Henry "Hank" O'Day, veteran umpire, today was reappointed by John K. Tener, President of the National League. President Tener was in a box seat at the start of the first game of the Brooklyn-Chicago double header, and when Umpire Quigley took the field to officiate single-handed, President Tener sent word to O'Day to come to his box, where they conferred a few minutes. O'Day then hurried away for his umpiring regalia and returned in the fourth inning of the initial game, and officiated as arbitrator on bases. He was given a rousing welcome by the "fans," who applauded him for fully ten minutes.

Braves Fall Before St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—St. Louis overwhelmed three Boston pitchers in the opening game of their series here today and won, 7 to 2, the world champions losing their fourth straight game. Ragon was hit for three runs in the first inning. He was succeeded by Hughes, who granted but two hits in five innings. Davis entered the box in the eighth and three hits, including a home run, off him gave the locals four more runs. A ninth-inning rally saved Stallings's team from a shut-out. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	0	2	1	2	Moran, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
E'ch't, lf.	3	2	2	3	0	Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, 2b.	3	2	1	1	0	Con'ty, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lezr, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	Mages, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Hyatt, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	Sc'm't, 1b.	3	0	2	4	0
Dolan, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
Schmidt, c.	4	0	1	3	0	M'v'le, ss.	3	0	1	5	4
Betzel, c.	1	0	0	3	0	Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Ames, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Ragan, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	7	10	27	13	Hughes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Egan	1	0	0	0	0
						Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	2	8	24	9

*Batted for Ragan in the third inning.
†Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Schmidt, Maranville, Gowdy, Betzel.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—7	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Two-base hits—Snyder, Magee. Home run—Beschyr. Stolen bases—Beecher, Hyatt. Sacrifice hits—Ames, Schmidt. Double plays—Ames, Miller and Hyatt; Betzel and Miller; Butler, Miller and Hyatt. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Ragan, 2. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in 2 innings; off Hughes, 2 in 5 innings; off Davis, 3 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Ames, 3; by Ragan, 1; by Hughes, 3; by Davis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 14; Indianapolis, 2.
Indianapolis, 7; St. Paul, 1
At Columbus — Columbus-Kansas City, (rain.)
At Cleveland—Minneapolis, 8; Cleveland, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Milwaukee, 1.
Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 1.

State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Syracuse, 4. Elmira, 7; Syracuse, 3.
At Albany—Albany-Wilkes-Barre, (rain.)
At Troy—Troy-Scranton, (rain.)
At Utica—Binghamton, 6; Utica, 1.

Southern League.

At Memphis—New Orleans, 8; Memphis, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 12; Mobile, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 14; Cincinnati, 6.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 9; Montreal, 1.
Providence, 10; Richmond, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	61	34	.642
Detroit	62	38	.620
Chicago	59	40	.596
Washington	53	47	.530
New York	47	48	.495
St. Louis	39	59	.398
Cleveland	37	59	.385
Philadelphia	33	66	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	44	.546
Brooklyn	53	48	.525
Chicago	50	47	.515
New York	49	47	.510
Pittsburgh	50	49	.505
Boston	50	50	.500
St. Louis	49	54	.476
Cincinnati	42	57	.424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	43	.566
Chicago	57	44	.564
Pittsburgh	55	43	.561
Newark	54	44	.551
St. Louis	53	47	.530
Buffalo	46	57	.447
Brooklyn	46	58	.442
Baltimore	35	66	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	60	31	.659
Buffalo	55	34	.618
Montreal	51	45	.531
Harrisburg	46	46	.500
Rochester	41	50	.461
Toronto	41	52	.441
Richmond	41	54	.432
Jersey City	35	58	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Newark.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

GIANTS WIN AT DETROIT.

New York Nationals Shut Out S. & S. Team Before Big Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—The Giants jumped to Detroit from Cincinnati this afternoon and played an exhibition game with the S. & S., a semi-professional team of this city, which they won by a 4-to-0 score. Manager McGraw used two pitchers, Schupp and Ritter. This is the first time the Giants have shown here, and that they are popular in Detroit was shown by the crowd at Mack Park, which numbered well over 5,000.

One run would have been enough for the Giants to win the game, for both Schupp and Ritter gave but few hits. Both sides had men on bases almost continually, but the pitchers tightened in the pinches and, aided by brilliant fielding, kept the score low. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	S. & S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	0	2	0	1	Baxter,2b.	4	0	1	3	3
S'gr's, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	Lav's, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	4	2	Laur't, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
F'lt'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	3	Carl'n, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Grant, ss.	1	0	0	0	1	Ku'gen, p.	4	0	1	2	0
Bab'n, rf.	5	1	2	1	1	Frutig, lb.	3	0	0	8	2
Br'n'd, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	Frey, 3b.	3	0	2	2	2
Kelly, lb.	4	1	1	4	1	Pfeif'r, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
Myers, c.	3	1	0	4	1	Rab'u, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Wend'l, c.	3	1	1	10	0	*Schaub	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	0	1	†Dick'son.	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p.	2	0	0	1	0						
Total.	37	4	10	27	10	Total.	30	0	7	27	14

Errors—Kuhagen, Frey.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—4
S. & S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Off Schupp, 6 in 5 innings; off Ritter, 1 in 4 innings. Two-base hits—Burns, Babbinton, Baxter, Frey. Home run—Kelly. Stolen bases—Burns, Snodgrass, Doyle, Babbinton, Brainerd, Lavens, Frutig. Bases on balls—Off Kuhagen, 2; off Ritter, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter, (Frutig.) First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; S. & S., 4. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; by Ritter, 7; by Kuhagen, 7. Double play—Doyle and Kelly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Harmon.

Phillies Bat Five Pitchers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—In a heavy hitting contest today Philadelphia won the first game of the series from Cincinnati, 14 to 6. Cravath, with four doubles, brought in eight runs and scored three times himself. Mollwitz made a triple and three singles out of four times at bat. Alexander was hit hard, but on account of Philadelphia's big lead was never in danger and was taken out at the end of the eighth. The locals worked five pitchers, all of whom were wild. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	2	4	1	3	1	Groh, 3b.	5	0	4	1	2
B'cr'ft, ss.	4	2	1	5	1	Herz'g, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
P'kert, of.	4	4	2	2	0	R'gers, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
C'rath, rf.	4	3	3	4	0	W'ms, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0	Wade Killifer, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Whit'd, lf.	5	0	2	2	0	G'fith, rf.	3	0	3	1	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	0	1	3	1	W'k'fer, c.	4	0	1	6	3
Adams, c.	1	0	0	6	0	W'ner, 2b.	4	1	0	1	3
Alex'er, p.	3	1	1	0	2	M'witz,1b.	4	3	4	12	0
C'mers, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						McG'y, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*V.K'nits.	1	1	1	0	0
						†Leach	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Clarke	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	14	13	27	7	Total.	40	6	15	27	7

*Batted for Dale in the third inning.
†Batted for Toney in the fourth inning.
‡Batted for Benton in the eighth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff, Herzog.

Philadelphia	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	—14
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Cravath, (4,) Groh, Byrne. Three-base hit—Mollwitz. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hit—Bancroft. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff and Luderus; Alexander, Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Chalmers, 1; off Dale, 3; off McCloskey, 2; off Toney, 1; off Benton, 1; off Lear, 1. Hits—Off Alexander, 11 in 7 innings; off Dale, 0 in 3 innings; off Chalmers, 4 in 2 innings; off McCloskey, 0, (none out in fourth;) off Toney, 2 in 1 inning; off Benton, 5 in 5 innings; off Lear, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Dale, 1; by Toney, 1; by Benton, 2. Wild pitch—Toney. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

FEDERALS TO CUT PRICES EVERYWHERE

Experiment in Newark Yesterday Attracted 18,000 — Gilmore Pleased with Result.

Within a short time the Federal League will make the important announcement that a policy of popular priced baseball will be adopted in all eight cities of the independent circuit. That means 10 cents for the bleachers, 25 cents for the pavilions and 50 cents for the grand stand. This innovation was practically decided upon by President Gilmore after he and several other Federal League officials witnessed the big crowd which went to the Newark Park at Harrison yesterday at the reduced prices of admission. The attendance was more than 18,000.

On the 10-cent admission to the bleachers, President Gilmore and his associates expect to make the basis of their future fight against organized baseball. The two major leagues have expected something of this sort for some time, but they hardly expected that the independent league would take such a radical financial step as this.

President Gilmore said at the Waldorf last night that the wholesale reduction of prices did not mean any reduction of the Federal League players' salary or any falling off in the standard of the ball they have been playing. One of the Federal League owners said last night that negotiations were already under way with seven prominent major league players whose contracts expire at the close of the present season.

The Federal League is making its fight now on the supposition that the feeling off of interest in baseball this season is because the prices are too high. It is the result of an economic condition, President Gilmore says, which is noticeable in the whole commercial world. He said that at yesterday's game in Newark 60 per cent. of those in the 10-cent bleachers were men. In the 25-cent pavilion it was necessary to stop selling tickets. Only one game of the double-header with Kansas City was played, the rain stopping the second one.

The Federal League President is determined to put a stop to the practice of pitchers discoloring the new balls as they are put into play, and has made a new rule under which a violation will be punishable with a $50 fine.

President Gilmore and President Harry F. Sinclair will go to Boston this week to look over the new park of the Boston Braves before deciding on the plans for the proposed park to be built in this city.

COBB STILL IN LEAD.

Has an Average of .401 — Larry Doyle Tops National League.

American League veterans, led by Cobb, hold a big majority of the batting honors, according to averages including the last week's games up to Friday. The first ten, counting only those who have played in at least half of the games, consist mostly of well-known batters and is as follows: Cobb, Detroit, .401; Jackson, Cleveland, .389; E. Collins, Chicago, .334; Speaker, Boston, .320; Crawford, Detroit, .316; Strunk, Philadelphia, .316; Maisel, New York, .312; Fournier, Chicago, .308; Lewis, Boston, 305, and McInnis, Philadelphia, .300.

Cobb has made the greatest number of runs, 56, and also leads in stolen bases with 62. He is tied with his teammate Crawford for total bases with 183. Hartzell, New York, with 5 home runs, leads in circuit drives.

Detroit leads in club batting with .268, and Boston is next with .266.

American League pitchers who have attained the .600 mark in 20 or more games are: Foster, Boston, 14 won, 4 lost; Scott, Chicago, 15 and 6; Faber, Chicago, 17 and 7; Ayres, Washington, 9 and 4; Shore, Boston, 10 and 5; Johnson, Washington, 16 and 9; Dauss, Detroit, 14 and 7; Fisher, New York, 12 and 7; Covaleskie, Detroit, 15 and 9; Caldwell, New York, 15 and 9; Gallia, Washington, 10 and 6; Boland, Detroit, 8 and 5.

Larry Doyle, Captain of the Giants, has hammered his way to the front in the National League, whose leaders are: Doyle, New York, .330; Snyder, St. Louis, .327; Daubert, Brooklyn, .322; Wade Killifer, Cincinnati, .312; Collins, Pittsburgh, .309; Luderus, Philadelphia, .307; Merkle, New York, .305; Groh, Cincinnati, .304; J. Smith, Boston, .304; Saier, Chicago, .302.

The leading run getter is Cravath, Philadelphia, who has scored 57 times. Saier, Chicago, who leads in total bases with 164, also leads the league in stolen bases with 22. Cravath, in addition to being a run getter, leads the league in circuit drives with 15 homers.

Cincinnati leads the league in club batting with .254, while St. Louis, with .253, and New York, with .253, are tied for second.

The leading pitchers are: Pierce, Chicago, won 9, lost 2; Mamaux, Pittsburgh, 16 and 5; Alexander, Philadelphia, 19 and 6; Ragan, Boston, 13 and 6; Mayer, Philadelphia, 16 and 8; Dale, Cincinnati, 14 and 8; Dell, Brooklyn, 10 and 6.

Federal League batting leaders are: Magee, Brooklyn, .344; Flack, Chicago, .343; Kauff, Brooklyn, .339; Fischer, Chicago, .337; Easterly, Kansas City, .333; Campbell, Newark, .325; Rousch, Newark, .319; Yerkes, Pittsburgh, .318; Neal, St. Louis, .314; Cooper, Brooklyn, .312.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Scores Enough Runs in the First Inning to Beat Kansas City.

A triple by Esmond, following Campbell's single and an infield out, gave Newark enough runs to win another pitchers' battle in the first inning yesterday on their own grounds. A large crowd took advantage of the reduced prices. Rain prevented the second battle. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2
Newark	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—3	1	1

Batteries—Henning, Cullop, and Easterly; Mosely and Rariden.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	6	1
Jersey City	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	..	—4	11	1

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Sherman and Tragressor.
Second game—Called on account of rain.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	1	0	1—12	13	3
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—5	11	1

Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Cadore and Howley.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—9	15	0	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	13	1	

Batteries—Oldham and Onslow; Fullerton and Madden.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	..	—10	11	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	10	2

Batteries—Schantz and Haley; Cram and O'Donnell.

Another Jersey City Rumor.

While it was officially denied last night that there was any probability of the Jersey City Club being transferred to New London, another rumor concerning the International League supplanted it. This was to the effect that at the close of the present season the Harrisburg Club would be transferred back to its old home in Newark and the Jersey City Club would be placed in Harrisburg. It was said that the financial obligations of the former Newark Club practically necessitated a return to the old home. Mr. Barrow of the International League will probably repudiate all of this, but it is what is being talked about.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 2:30 P. M. today. Trip-Tops vs. Chicago Polo.

EVERS WON'T QUIT TEAM.

Captain of the Braves Says He Needs a Rest,

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—"They've almost got my goat, but I'm going to stick it out," declared Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves today, when he was asked if the report that he would quit the game for the season at the end of the present series with the St. Louis was authentic.

"I can't quit the team," he declared, "although I want a rest and I need it. But Gaffney has been too square with me and so has Stallings and the club has too much money invested in me for me to lie down at this stage of the game. I can't afford it. The club needs me. But I'm sick, mentally and physically. I'm still weak from that attack of pneumonia last Winter, and my leg is still sore. I have to bandage it every day and I can't play like I used to in this condition.

"But that's not the thing that worries me. It's the fight the papers are making on me, and especially in Pittsburgh, where it is bitterest. I'm not a dirty gutter rat and roughneck, and I can't stand for people to think so. I have a family, and I don't want them and my friends to think that. I fight on the ball team—I mean verbally—but in the years I've been in baseball I've never done any dirty trick toward another player. I've never spiked a man and I don't resort to that sort of tactics.

"I don't mind the fans riding me. I like it, because I take it that they're 'kidding,' but these things in black and white hurt a man. If I were well and strong physically I wouldn't mind it, but my present physical condition is against me. But I'll stick it out as long as possible. I'm going on East with the team, and after we get back home, if I can take some sort of rest for a few days now and then, I may get along all right."

DE PALMA LOSES RACE.

New Time Sheet Places Mulford in Lead for Des Moines Contest.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 8.—An investigation into awarding of prizes in Des Moines's tragic 300-mile automobile speedway contest yesterday, in which two men were killed and two injured, seemed probable tonight, when it was announced that a protest would be filed with the American Automobile Association.

After a long session Saturday night the decision of the judges following the race in the afternoon was reversed and instead of Ralph de Palma being declared the winner, Ralph Mulford was placed first. Mulford's time was announced as 3:27:08.25.

Coroner Claude Koons decided today that an inquest into the deaths of the two men killed on the speedway yesterday would not be necessary.

Mulford received the first prize of $5,000 and an extra $100 by the judges for leading at 100 miles. De Palma took second prize of $2,000, and also $100 for leading at 200 miles. Eddie O'Donnell, in third place, got $1,000. The other prize winners were W. W. Brown, fourth; W. Barndollar, fifth; Pete Henderson, sixth, and W. J. Shrunk, seventh place.

Tom Alley, who drove for H. W. Ogren, tonight declared that he intended to protest against the official ruling of the race officials. He said he was entitled to either fifth or sixth place.

There was little change in the condition of Driver Billy Chandler, who was injured in the second of the accidents yesterday, in which his mechanician, Harry Keler, was killed, or of Louis Pleo, who was in the car in which Joe Cooper, the driver, was killed. Cooper's body was taken to Sebring, Ohio, his home, tonight.

Auto Record for Half-Mile Track.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—It was announced today that a new world's automobile record for twenty-five miles on a half-mile track was made during a race here yesterday by Arthur Klein, who covered the distance in 38:59. The previous world's record was made a week ago by Bob Burman at Rock Island, whose time was 38:25. Klein's record is considered remarkable inasmuch as he made two stops, losing about 30 seconds to make a readjustment in his car.

Bicycle Run and Races.

Members of the Century Road Club of America held a run to Orangeburg yesterday. On arriving there three races were held. In spite of the fact that a number of the riders returned to New York by train, the events were all well filled. The two-mile handicap was won by J. Caldwell. H. Tarlinton was the Short-Mile race, while the half-mile novelty event went to J. Crowley. The pacemakers were A. L. Everard, chief; Frayzee brothers, J. G. Schmidt, P. Peterson, E. Gerard, E. Hart, W. Lock, W. Grenda, D. W. Moore, and J. Crowley.

Stiff Country for Walkers.

Members of the Walkers' Club of America covered thirty miles of stiff country yesterday in their regular Sunday tramp. The start was made from Van Cortlandt Park and the objective point Suffern. The route taken was by Broadway to Yonkers, Warburton Avenue to Hastings and Broadway to Tarrytown, crossing the Hudson River at Nyack, and through the towns of West Nyack, Clarkstown, Mannet, Spring Valley, and crossing the Ramapo River into Suffern. Among the walkers were R. Remer, Pathfinder J. H. Hocking, A. E. Rodé, Alexander Jessup, W. Moore, G. Cheshire, W. Smidt, P. Ryan, and W. O'Connor.

Walkers Visit Staten Island.

Through some of the most picturesque parts of Staten Island was the route selected by the members of the American Walkers' Association for their regular Sunday tramp. The trip was to Midland Beach and return from St. George, through Stapleton by way of the Richmond Road, and then on to the beach, where stop was made for luncheon. After a two-hour rest the return trip was started to New York. Among those who walked were A. Koltar, B. Postman, T. Trefrey, P. Gasser, J. Haligan, W. Bockeman, S. Freedman, F. Trinker, F. Leufert, H. Harris, M. Meyers, and D. Goldberger.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Lady Teresa, 112 pounds; Good Wood, 110; Mars Cassidy, 112; Chance and Ambrose, 122 each; Sarsenet, 111; San Vega, 116; Devil Fish, 124; Volant and Jesse, jr., 111 each; Hawthorne, 125; Fenmouse, 110; Hanovia, 124; Conning Tower, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; about two miles. Swish, 149 pounds; Juverance, 145; Garter, 146; Dixon Park, 140; Buckthorn, 145; Jim Hanson, 165; Valentine, 136.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and one-half furlongs. Burglar, 96 pounds; Gipsy George,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Two weeks ago we had four days of advance and two days of reaction; last week we had five days of advance and one day of reaction. The more sustained forward movement last week was accompanied by a broadening of the market which undoubtedly reflected a wide public interest, but the manner of the market's movement suggested beyond that that the market was in many respects under organized control. In the earlier stages of the forward movement which has now carried the general level of prices to the highest point reached since the early part of 1913 the trading suggested plainly enough activity on the part of pools or groups interested in particular issues, but more lately it has come to appear that the market as a whole had been taken in hand by powerful interests, whose purposes were no longer confined to a few individual issues, but were directed to broad-scale dealings in the market as a whole. Wall Street is always quick to jump from general indications to specific explanations, and one hears mentioned these days the names of some of the men who are credited with the management of what has become a broad bull movement in the stock market. Wall Street guesses on this score, if they be guesses, may not be altogether accurate, but even if surmises as to the individuals most concerned be incorrect there remains little doubt of the great activity these days of very powerful interests who are engaging in stock market operations on a scale not paralleled in any recent year.

Of the things bought by important interests in the course of such a forward movement in the stock market some things are bought to keep because their ownership fits in with plans of broader scope than those which have to do merely with a successful stock market campaign, but many other things are bought by the same interests merely to resell at a profit. In one case an interest in the property itself is acquired, in the other case it would be truer to say that all that is intended to be acquired is an interest in the stock market. No doubt the relative stability of a stock like Bethlehem Steel after the enormous advance which has taken place in a relatively brief period is explainable on the ground that all during the later stages of the advance the floating supply of the stock has been very limited. Things are heard in Wall Street which suggest that some of the insiders in Bethlehem Steel would gladly begin at this time to take profits on their holdings were they free to do so. There is recalled in this connection, however, what Wall Street has understood for some time, namely, that when the very large orders which the company has received from Great Britain were taken assurances were given that control of the company would not be allowed to pass to new and possibly to unfriendly hands until these orders had been filled. It is necessary for the outsider to take account of such factors as these in determining for himself how far a free market actually exists for some of the stocks which show enormous advances. He must also take account of the difference in the position of those stocks which may have advanced on buying intended to make sure of control and of those stocks which have been bought only to be resold. Such matters do not affect the intrinsic worth of the properties represented by these stocks, but they do very materially affect their market position.

But if the market has been tutored, so to speak, by powerful interests, to whose activity the market may owe a good part of its upward swing, this tutoring could not have been carried on successfully had conditions not favored a large rise in prices. The sustained strength of the market even after a large rise bears witness to the confidence which is felt in the continuance of the favorable movements which have been manifesting themselves in the country's business. That improvement has been very great, although proper allowance must be made for the fact that so far at least the improvement has not been uniformly distributed. Many lines, while faring better than they did in the first half year after the war, have not yet shown recuperation to anything like the extent of the gains which have been made in a few conspicuous lines. The war stocks have been reflecting the most spectacular phase of this expansion in business, but not war orders alone, which account for the radical improvement which has taken place in the steel trade, the most important of the country's industries. New proof was supplied last week of the vigorous character of the betterment which has been under way in that industry since last December. Output has been increasing and prices advancing and the trade has come to give new proof of its confidence in a continuance of these conditions in the shape of active buying of pig iron for future delivery, which has brought about a substantial rise in that raw material. It has generally been true that as the steel trade goes, so goes the trade of the country at large, and while the demands growing out of the war undoubtedly give ground for modifying to some extent the inferences to be drawn from the great upward swing in the steel trade, it can hardly be assumed that those demands destroy entirely the barometric quality of the steel trade as a gauge of business tendencies.

The market itself fairly reflects the uneven distribution of the improvement which has come about in business, for by no means all departments of the market have shared equally in the upward swing. The most conspicuous contrast is that afforded between the industrials as a group and the railroads as a group. Had the latter advanced recently as rapidly as have the industrials, the stock market would today be above the high point of 1912 instead of being still, on the average, a number of points under it. That is one of the adverse phases of the market, for it would be a more wholesome market were the railroads improving in proportion to the improvement in industrial issues. It would be more wholesome in itself and in what it indicates, for probably the chief reason for the hanging back of the railroads is the feeling among investors that public regulation has pursued a course which has made the railroad stocks less desirable as investments than they formerly were. That is not as it should be. Regulation of the kind which would commend itself most in the long run is regulation which safeguards not only the shipper but the owner of the railroad as well, for the owner of the railroad is, or should be, the source from which is obtained the capital essential to the continued upbuilding of the country's transportation facilities. Make the railroads less attractive to the investor and in the long run you necessarily make them less serviceable to the shippers.

There have, however, been signs of a change for the better in the attitude of public regulators toward the railroads, and investors have been reflecting that change in a change in their own attitude toward railroad stocks. But that has been coming about very slowly. Too many proofs of the unfavorable state to which the railroads have come are present in the shape of railroads still in the hands of receivers and of stocks paying less return than the investor expects on his money. It is by no means intended to convey the impression that receiverships and reduced dividends are the products solely of excessive regulation. In some cases they are the result of a lack of regulation in certain needed directions, but there can be no doubt that much of the trouble which today confronts the railroads as a whole can be traced to the unsympathetic or the actually unfair exercise of the power of public regulation.

There are those who believe that a new period is coming for the railroads in this respect. They see signs of it in some recent actions of public regulators, and they hope for further proof of it in the shape of the grant of the rate increase for which the Western railroads have applied. Moreover, they have begun to give practical expression to this belief and to this hope in somewhat freer buying of railroad stocks. There can hardly be any doubt that much impetus would be given to enterprise by definite proof that the railroads would be handled less stringently in the future. It is, of course, not all a question of countenancing any unfair railroad practice but merely of leaving the railroads sufficient freedom to handle their affairs in business-like fashion, and to allow them compensation large enough to insure their solvency and in addition to that to show earnings sufficiently attractive to draw to them fresh supplies of partnership capital. While the railroad facilities of the country, at least in a narrow sense, are ample at the present time, the country will surely in due course need the development of existing lines and the construction of new lines, and it would be short-sighted to make capital indifferent to meeting these needs. The stock market has been giving some signs that it believes that the country will avoid that short-sighted policy.

STUDY EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

London Puzzles Over Way to Pay Its Debts to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Better support for the new war loan, bringing a recovery in price, helped the markets to end the week steady. The recent boom on the New York Exchange was reflected here only in a small demand for the steel issues and a further sharp rise in the Canadian equipment companies.

The market had a full week's warning of the impending fall of Warsaw, and the financial district is reconciled to at least one more year of war. This makes the effectiveness of Great Britain's blockade of Germany a vital issue, but the City thinks that an amicable adjustment with the United States of the difficulties raised by the blockade operations should be easy.

The American exchange problem dominates London to an increasing extent. The Treasury officials have appealed for greater economy in the use of gold, and a private arrangement between the banks for this purpose, which was reached on Thursday, indicates the probability that the Bombino and their allies will export gold more freely during the Fall, although no definite understanding to this end has yet been reached.

Despite last week's small mobilization of American bonds, some authorities are advising that England retain these while possible, and combine considerable gold exports with open borrowing in New York to finance abnormal imports, which are expected to reach a very high level in November. The British trade position is likely to be complicated still further by increased enlistment, which will reduce the amount of manufactures for export.

News of the recent shipment of £8,000,000 of gold from Australia to San Francisco attracted attention, but cannot have permanent importance. Money is already easier and bills are in demand for discount below 5 per cent.

BOURSE KEEPS QUIET TONE.

Receives Calmly News of the Fall of Warsaw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Bourse received the news of the fall of Warsaw calmly. Russian rentes were not affected, but industrials were depressed. French rentes are unchanged, closing at 69. The Bourse is hopefully discussing rumors that pre-war positions will be liquidated at the settlement at the end of this month. Agents de Change meet tomorrow to discuss the situation. They intend to suggest that the Bank of France intervene and aid in the settlement by making advances.

Exchange on London is higher at 26 francs 95 centimes, but dollar exchange is stead at 5 francs 65 centimes. American securities again advanced this week. Prices in the Spanish group were unchanged, as were also the quotations on French bank stocks.

The Bank of France received 93,000,000 francs of gold in the past week. Business is still inactive, owing to the fact that State loans are absorbing all surplus funds.

AUSTRALIA SHORT ON SHEEP

Millions Lost Through Drought—High Prices for Wool Expected.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 8.—The American public might as well be forewarned now as later that from all indications the wool output from Australia, which, with Argentina is the world's chief supplier of that staple, will be short next year.

The sheep industry was dealt a staggering blow by the drought this year, and as long as the war continues vast armies must be clothed. The prospect is that neutral nations and private individuals all over the world will feel the pinch of high prices.

In New South Wales, particularly in the famous Riverina region, the losses have been very great. Some estimates place the loss in sheep in this State at 10,000,000. Although figures are admittedly not quire accurate at this early stage, it seems to be fairly certain that in this State alone the wool production was, in the season just closed, 895,000 bales, as against 976,000 last season; and that up to Dec. 31, 1914, the number of sheep in this State was 34,726,000, as against 39,843,000 in the year 1913—a difference, not counting the losses which have occurred since the first of the year, of more than 5,000,000.

Of course, though the Australian sheep men have by reason of the drought had a disastrous time of it, there is for them hope that the rainfall next Spring will be plentiful, there is the certainly that there will be a sustained active market for wool, and there is the assurance that mutton will be higher, and though at Sydney the loss in shipments to Continental Europe—France, Germany and Belgium—is represented by the big difference between the shipments last season and this season, namely 584,935 bales, there is the compensating fact that the shipments to the United States and Japan were the greatest in the annals of the Australian wool trade.

The marked increase in the Austral-American commerce in the commodity, due undoubtedly to the big military orders placed in the United States by British mills, is shown by a comparison of the shipments from Sydney to American ports in the seasons of 1913-14 and 1914-15. These were, respectively, 25,000 bales and 92,600 bales.

As for Japan, which is supplying the Russian Government with war woolens, the figures for the two seasons were 23,000 bales and 65,000 bales.

And what of the immediate future as it relates to the present conflict?

Perhaps it may be best regarded in the light of a speech made a few days ago by James Kidd, President of the New South Wales Sheep Breeders' Association. He said that no doubt Germany and Austria were being starved, but how long it would be before the crash came no one could even guess. The two chief wool exporting countries, he pointed out, were Australia and Argentina. Last year these two countries supplied Germany with 700,000 bales of wool, and this year the amount had fallen to 11,000 bales. Some months ago Germany had seized 100,000 bales in the north of France, but this had doubtless been used for last year's requirements. The raising of sheep had retrograded in Germany, he said, for whereas twenty years ago she raised 29,000,000 of the animals, in 1912 she raised but 3,000,000 and none of her allies could now supply her with wool to any material extent. In view of all this it seemed that the question of clothing would become a very important factor in determining the duration of the war, for men could not possibly lie in the trenches and fight unless they were comfortably clothed and well fed.

To revert once more to the position of the United States on the wool question: Certain patriotic sheep men in that country have been fostering the idea that Americans can soon become self-sustaining in the matter of fleeces and that the Australian system of marketing the commodity is a poor one. With all credit to these men's Americanism, let it be said that Australia is many years ahead of the United States in every branch of the production of raw wool, and it will be only by the same slow, patient and efficient methods that have obtained in the Commonwealth in this direction that the United States can even hope to rival the Antipodes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 7, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$15,511,500	$467,201,700
Same period last year		425,061,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.32 82.22	84.48 81.51
Same period last year	....	89.42 82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	76	76	1
Albany & Susq. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	100⅛	100	5
Am. C'seed Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	36
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106	105¾	106	17
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101¾	101	101¾	63
Am. T. T. col. 4s	88⅝	88	88	55
Ann Arbor 4s	58	58	58	1
Am. Wr. Paper 6s	56	56	56	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¾	91¼	91½	31
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¾	111⅛
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81⅞	81¼	81¾	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82½	82	82½	146
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	102¼	101½	102	113
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	102	101¼	102	16
A., T. & S. F., 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	88
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	92	92	92	1
Atl. Coast Line 4s	89	88¾	88¾	4
Atl. Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	81½	81½	81½	7
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90¾	90	90	63
B. & O. gold 4s	87	86¼	86¼	107
B. & O. cv. 4½s	87	86¾	87	156
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	12
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	101½	102⅜	26
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101½	99	100⅜	1,005⅛
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	66
B. R. T. gold 5s	102¾	102¼	102¾	2
B. R. T. ref. 4s	90	80	80	1
Bklyn. Union El. 5s	99½	99½	99½	12
Buf., R. & P. gen. 5s	103½	105¼	105¼	8
B., C. R. & N. c. 5s	99½	99½	99⅝	1
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	93	92½	93	8
Canada So. con 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	3
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	90	90	90	10
Central Leather 5s	100	99½	99¼	37
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	112¼	112	112	16
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	85½	85	85½	139
C. & O. gen. 4½s	84	83½	84	20
C. & O. cv. 5½s	72⅜	72⅛	72½	95
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Chicago & Alt. 3½s	44½	43¾	43¾	27
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	22
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	23
C., B. & Q., Ill Div. 4s	92	92	92	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	90	90	8
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen 5s	89	89	89	11
Chi. Great West. 4s	67	66½	67	12
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	95¼	94	94½	108⅛
C., M. & St. P. cv 5s, Ser. B	102¼	101⅝	102	26
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	86¼	86	86	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	86½	86¼	86½	84
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89	89	89	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	99⅝	98	98	19
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	59
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	111	110½	110½	27
C. & N. W. deb 5s, '33	101	101	101	1
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	94⅛	93	94½	25
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81	80¾	81	11
C., R. I. & P. reg.	102½	102¼	102¼	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63½	61¾	62¾	142
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	47¼	45	45	148
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	115	115	115	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	100¾	100	100½	81
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	76¼	76	76¼	9
Chile Copper 7s	113¾	113	113⅝	272
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	69¾	69¾	9
Cleveland S. L. 4½s	92	92	92	1
Col. F. & I. gen 5s	92½	92	92	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	80½	80½	80½	1
Col. & So. 1st 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	1
Con. Gas con. 6s	116	115½	115½	59
Corn. Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	94½	94	94½	10
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	7
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96⅝	96½	96½	2
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	93¼	92⅜	93¼	13
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	100½	100	100½	10
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅛	100½	100⅛	2
Denver & R.G. ref. 5s	45	45	45	10
Denver & R.G. con. 4s	71	70½	71	22
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	75	73	73	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅛	102	102	4
Detroit & Mac. 1st 4s	87	87	87	5
Detroit United 4½s	71	69	71	17
Distillers Sec's 5s	64¾	64¼	64½	27
Du Pont Powder 4½s	96	94¾	96	115
Erie 1st con. 4s	80¾	80	80¼	6
Erie 1st con. 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	61½	61	61½	45
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	68⅛	67½	68	65
Erie gen. 4s	65⅛	65	65½	24
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	102½	102	102⅜	58
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	96⅜	95⅝	96⅜	31
Hudson & Man. adj. 5s	26	24½	26	11
Hudson & Man. ref. 5s	71	70	71	3
Houston & Texas C. 1st 5s	105⅞	105½	105¼	6
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	81¾	81	81½	21
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	81	80½	81	62
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99½	99	99½	11
Illinois Steel 4½s	88	86¼	88	102
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	4
Insp. Copper 6s, '19	133⅛	133½	133½	121
Insp. Copper 6s, '22	133	134	134	388
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75	74½	74½	151
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅝	53
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	65	58	62	127
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s, tr. r.	65	58	62	190
Int. Navigation 5s	55	52	52½	81
Inter. Paper 6s	100	99⅝	99⅝	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	81	80½	81	36
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	60	60	60	18
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	51	50	50	4
Kings Co. El. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925	120	120	120	1½
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	81	74	79¾	1,188
Lack Steel 5s, 1923	94	94	94	21
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	9
Lake Erie & West. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Lake Shore 3½s	81¾	81¼	81¼	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	91¼	91½	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90¼	89¾	90¼	50
Lehigh Valley gtd. 4½s, reg.	99	99	99	1
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	98½	98¼	98½	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	8
Long Island ref. 5s	89	89	89	1
Lorillard 5s	100	99½	99½	21
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91¾	91	91¾	21
Manh. cons. 4s, tax ex.	86	85½	85½	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
Michigan Central 3½s	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	5
Michigan Cent. deb. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
Mil. El. Ry. & L.	101½	101½	101½	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	52½	52½	52½	6
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88¾	86¼	88¾	21
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s	51	50½	50½	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	53½	53½	53½	4
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st 5s	90	90	90	4
Missouri Pac. 1st 6s	97	95⅞	95⅞	8
Missouri Pacific 4s	35⅝	33½	35½	94½
Missouri Pac. cv. 5s	35	34½	35	76
Missouri Pac. 5s, '20	77¾	77½	77⅜	8
Montana Power 5s	90¼	89¾	89¾	12
Mutual Fuel Gas 3s	99½	99½	99½	2
National Tube 5s	98	97⅝	98	8
N.Y. Air Brake cv. 6s	98½	98½	98½	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, 1st paid	103⅛	102½	103⅛	165½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, full paid	103¼	103¼	103¼	813¼
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s	77¾	77	77¾	47
N. Y. Cent. & 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	5
N. Y. C. r. & l. 4½s	87⅞	87	87⅞	38
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s	73	72½	73	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	103	102½	103	7
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 4s	81½	81¼	81½	6
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6s	110	109¾	110	37
N. Y. N. H. & H. cv. 6s reg.	105	105	105	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	77	77	77	15
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	70¾	70¼	70¾	2
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	50¼	50	50	45
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93¾	93¼	93½	93½
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	75	75	75	12
N. F. F. 1st 5s	100⅝	100	100	5
Nort. & West. c. 4s	88	87¾	88	39
Nort. & W. cv. 4½s	106½	105	106½	51
Northern Pacific 4s	90¾	89¾	90¼	187½
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Nor. P. T. 1st 6s	110	110	110	1
Nor. Pacific 3s	62¾	61¾	62⅜	126
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	5
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	89	88	88	14
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	103	103	103	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	89	88¾	88¾	18
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	85	85	85	1
Pacific of Mo. 2d 5s	93¾	93¼	93¼	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	8
Penn. 4s, 1940	97¼	97¼	97⅛	20
Penn. gt. 4½s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s, S. D.	91	91	91	1
Penn. Real Est. 4s	97	97	97	3
Penn. cv. 3½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	124
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅞	97¼	97½	111
Penn. c. 4½s, c. f. pd.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	69
Peoples' G., C. r. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	98¼	98¼	98¼	7
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	98	98	98	2
Public Service 5s	86¾	86¼	86¼	13
Ry. St. S., L. T. 5 s.	97½	97½	97½	1
Ray. Con. Cop. c. 6s	119	116	116	37
Reading gen 4s	93	92½	93	47
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93½	92⅞	92⅞	101
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Rio G. West. col. 4s	59¾	59¾	59¾	1
Rome, W. & O. c. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	97	97	97	12
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	1
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	57	56¾	57	5
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	67	67	67	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, trust rects.	45	45	45	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106	106	106	4
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	73	72½	73	25
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
St. P. M. & M. ext. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
St. P. & S. C. 6s	105	105	105	1
St. P. & D. 2d 5s	101	101	101	1
S. S. P. & N. P. 5s	100½	100½	100½	14
S. A. & A. P. 4s	70	70	70	5
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	62	61	61¼	48
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	67	67	67	10
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¼	97	97	15
So. Pacific col. 4s	81	80¾	81	95
So. Pacific conv. 4s	80¾	80	80¾	173
So. Pacific conv. 5s	99	98½	99	105¾
So. Pac. cv. 5s, reg.	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
So. Pacific ref. 4s	85	84⅝	85	140⅜
S. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	80¾	80	80	16
So. Railway 1st 5s	99	98½	98⅝	40
So. Railway gen. 4s	69¾	69	69¾	103
Tenn. C. & I. R. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	1
T. A. St. L. c. 5s	101	101	101	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100¼	100	100	97
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	93	92¾	92¾	5
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.	33	32	32	5
Third Av. ref. 4s	78¾	78	78¾	5
Third Av. adj. 5s	76	75½	75¾	245
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99¾	2
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	96⅛	95¾	96⅛	13
Union Pac. 1st 4s	93½	92¾	93¼	275
Union Pac. con. 4s	89¾	88	89¼	264
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86¾	86	86	32
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	45¾	41	45	208
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102	102¾	8
U. S. Steel 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	204
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¾	102½	102½	10
U. G. & E. r. & e. 5s	98	98	98	1
Va.-Car. Chem. 6s	96¾	95¾	96	22
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	94¾	94¼	94¼	1
Va. S. W. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Wabash 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	16
Wabash 2d 5s	92	90	91	8
Wabash ref. 4s	17¾	17	17¾	13
Wab. r. 4s, Eq. Tr. r.	17¾	17	17	12
W. r. 4s, Eq. Tr. r., s.	15	14½	15	151
W., P. T. 1st 4s, C. tr. r.	⅝	⅛	⅛	330
W., P. T. 1st 4s, col. tr. r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	25
Westchester Lt. 5s	102	102	102	1
Western Electric 5s	100⅝	100½	100¾	4
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	102	102	102	3
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	76	76	76	4
Western Maryland 4s	88½	87¾	87½	10
West Shore 4s	89	89	89	10
West Shore 4s, reg.	86½	86½	86½	1
West. Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	1
West. Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	92	91½	92	25
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. s. f. 5s	105⅝	105	105½	126
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of dep.	105	104⅞	105	80
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 6s, w. i.	114	112¾	112⅝	2,406
Westinghouse E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	2
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	51¾	51¾	51¾	17
Wis. Central gen. 4s	83	81½	81½	8
Wis. C., Sup. & Dul. Div. 4s	83½	83½	83½	1

Total sales $15,218,000

Government Bonds.

U. S. 4s, reg.	109¼	109¼	109¼	40
Japanese 4½s	77	77	77	2
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	72½	72½	72½	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. sta.	71

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100 Art Metals Construction Co.
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between AARON B. MERGENTHEIM and CHARLES B. MERGENTHEIM, known as AARON B. MERGENTHEIM & SON, has been dissolved. Dated New York, August 2d, 1915.

AARON B. MERGENTHEIM & SON.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Aug. 7, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,974,779	80,561,247
Same period last year	.....	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	77.17	73.49	77.17	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	96	95	95	+ 2	200
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.tt...	34¼	32½	32½	....	11,200
38¾	Aug. 3	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	38⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛	197,670
72¾	Aug. 3	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72¾	68½	68½	— ½	22,960
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	58½	55½	56	+ ½	5,200
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛	100
59	Aug. 5	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	59	54¼	55	— 1¼	38,150
86¾	Mar. 12	80	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf...	85	85	85	....	100
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	106	106	106	+ 5⅝	500
175	Aug. 7	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	175	159	174⅞	+14⅞	900
61⅞	July 27	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61½	57½	59	+ 1½	150,000
106½	July 29	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	106½	105½	106¼	+ ⅛	1,350
63⅞	Aug. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	63⅞	56⅜	61½	+ 4½	72,200
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	118	116¾	118	+ 4	200
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	48½	....	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	149	143	143	— 2½	3,550
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	118	118	118	....	100
54⅜	Aug. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	49⅞	50	— ½	5,000
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	..	..	94	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	93	93	93	..	30
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅝	7	7¼	....	3,745
42½	Apr. 19	19¼	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	35⅝	34¼	34¾	— ¼	2,300
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25	24	24	— 1	1,000
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	13	12	12¼	— ⅝	3,150
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	31⅝	29¾	31	+ 1¼	1,400
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	56⅞	52⅜	52¾	— 1	36,250
100½	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	96	98	+ 2	900
6⅜	Apr. 23	3½	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	100
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	26	24⅞	26	+ 1	400
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	81⅝	79	80⅜	+ 2½	40,350
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	107	106½	106¾	+ ⅛	500
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	81	81	81	+ 1	900
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	+ 5	103
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
45	July 29	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	44⅞	41¾	42½	— ½	10,705
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	111⅞	108	109	+ 1	7,850
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	113¾	113½	113½	— ⅛	400
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60½	....	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	122⅜	121½	122⅜	+ ⅝	2,400
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	228¾	225	228¾	+ 5½	520
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106¾	106⅛	106¾	+ ¾	300
32¼	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	29	27	28	+ 4	800
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	89	84½	89	+ 6	750
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	8½	7	8¼	+ 2¼	500
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†...	71⅞	68⅝	68⅝	— ¼	48,500
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	5⅞	....	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	102½	101½	101½	+ 1¼	16,150
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98½	98½	+ ⅜	500
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100⅝	99¼	100⅜	+ ½	917
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	81¼	78¼	78½	+ ⅝	36,200
106	Aug. 4	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	106	106	106	+ 1½	400
82⅜	July 28	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	81⅝	79⅜	80⅛	+ 1	29,300
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71¼	70¼	71¼	+ 1	1,900
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛	200
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	311	250	290	+35	25,480
142	July 27	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	135	132	135	+ 5	1,000
93	Apr. 21	84	July 29	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88⅜	85¼	85½	+ ¼	7,025
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126½	126½	126½	+ ¼	100
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	....	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.....	..	..	72	....	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	6	6	6	+ ⅛	100
90	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	....	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	— ½	100
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	71½	66⅝	67	+ ¼	14,400
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19	11⅜	15	+ 4¾	20,800
54⅝	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	40	32	37	+ 7	5,700
*80	May 6	*54	Aug. 6	Canada Southern ...	55	54	54	....	57
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	149⅜	144	148⅜	+ 4⅝	35,125
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	..	..	74½	....	....
44⅝	Aug. 7	29⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	44⅜	41½	43⅝	+ 1⅞	53,200
104½	Aug. 7	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ 1	1,335
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	....	....
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	..	..	*127	....	....
49⅝	Apr. 19	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42⅝	40⅜	42	+ 1	15,650
9⅝	Jan. 27	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	8	8	8	— 1¼	100
11¾	Feb. 19	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11¼	....	....
14⅜	Aug. 7	10¼	Jan. 6	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	11½	11⅞	+ ½	7,130
36⅜	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	31⅝	29	30	+ 1	7,400
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83⅜	81⅛	82½	+ 1½	17,850
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf....	127	125	126¼	+ 1¼	900
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	124	123¼	124	....	1,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	....	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	19½	13	13⅝	+ 3⅞	104,300
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	....	....
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	....	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper ††....	46⅞	44¾	45⅝	— ¼	20,800
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L....	33	33	33	+ ¾	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	....	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve., & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	....	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	..	..	*55	....	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101⅝	....	....
43⅜	July 29	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	42⅝	39	41	+ 2	129,600
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	26	....	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	49⅜	....	....
49½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.....	..	..	48	....	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	129	128	128	— ¼	1,210
94	Aug. 5	40½	Jan. 4	Continental Can	94	75	88¾	+14½	28,970
103	Aug. 6	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	103	100¾	103	+ 2	700
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾	8,230
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	80⅞	80	80	....	1,400
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	....	....
92¾	Aug. 7	18½	May 10	Crucible Steel	92¾	66½	85¾	+17¼	282,650
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	106	102	104½	+ 1½	6,865
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	111	106	110	....	3,770
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	103½	....	....
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	92	92	92	....	100
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson.....	148	146	148	+ 2½	400
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	415	415	415	+ 5	100
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅜	900
18¾	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	10	7½	10	+ 2½	700
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6½	....	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf..	..	..	29½	....	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114	115	....	42
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac...	..	..	*70	....	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry...	..	..	58½	....	....
29	July 28	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	28⅞	26¼	28¼	+ 2¼	23,200
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22⅝	21½	22	— ¼	5,787
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	2	....	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	4	....	....
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	99	....	....
30	Apr. 19	19½	Feb. 24	ERIE	27⅜	26⅜	27	+ ½	51,700
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¾	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	42⅞	41¼	42	+ 1	9,800
37¾	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	34	33	33	....	1,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	28⅛	25¼	28¼	+ ⅛	300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49	49	49	— ¾	200
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	287½	290	....	236
110⅜	Aug. 6	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	+ ⅛	100
177½	July 27	138	Mar. 2	General Electric	174½	171⅜	171⅞	+ ⅝	9,630
207	Aug. 7	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	207	181	204	+26	12,200
107	July 29	99½	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	106½	105	106	+ 2	650
55⅜	June 29	24½	Jan. 2	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¾	51¼	51½	....	25,400
105½	July 21	55	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅝	100
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	....	....
122⅜	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf...	119⅝	118	119¼	+ 1⅜	7,276
43⅜	July 29	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	43¼	41	41½	+ 1⅝	85,900
67½	June 12	45⅜	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	64⅝	61⅜	64	+ 2½	21,700
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	84	84	84	+ 2	200
98½	July 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	98½	....	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	175	....	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	..	..	112	....	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	....	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	118	117¼	118	....	122
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	104⅞	103½	103⅞	+ ⅛	1,836
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	34⅝	33	33	+ ¼	76,200
24⅜	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼	7,700
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	76¼	76	76	+ 1¼	900
21¾	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	21⅜	20	20¼	+ ¾	6,000
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	76	72½	73	— 1	6,000
15⅞	Aug. 6	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	15⅞	9¾	14	+ 4	5,800
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	30⅜	28	30⅜	+ 3⅜	700
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J....	111⅝	98¾	107½	+ 9½	30,400
117	Jan. 9	103¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	....	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp....	70	60	70	+10	700
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	....	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 2	International Paper.	9⅞	9	9¼	— 1⅛	2,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	38¾	37	37	— 1¼	2,300
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	....	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	....	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf.	..	..	68¼	....	....
28⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	25¼	23⅞	24½	+ 1	6,300
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57½	55⅝	56⅝	+ 1	1,100
88	Apr. 26	77¼	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	78	78	78	— 2	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	....	....
*61½	Feb. 15	*81¼	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	*61¼	....	....
123	Apr. 30	123⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅜	....	....
145	Aug. 7	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co....	145	137	145	+ 8	250
110	June 12	103¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109¾	....	....
56	Aug. 5	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	56	50	55½	+ 5½	19,600
106	Apr. 28	92⅛	Jan. 5	Lacle-Wiles Gas	103½	101	103	+ 3	1,400
95⅛	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West....	..	..	10⅞	....	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19¼	....	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	146¾	143	145	+ 1½	17,650
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	222½	222½	222½	+ ½	155
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	119	....	....
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	32¼	32	32¼	— ¼	225
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	17⅜	....	....
105½	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	92½	....	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	80	....	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	170	170	170	+ 2	100
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114⅛	....	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	112	110	110	— 2	355
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	76	....	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf....	66¾	66	66¾	+ 1⅛	500
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	2	....	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+ 1⅞	356
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt ...	..	..	51	....	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	....	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	37⅜	34	35½	+ 1⅝	6,900
80	June 7	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	85½	82½	84½	+ 2	3,300
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	34¼	30¾	33¼	+ 3¼	6,200
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores....	38	35	38	+ 3	500
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95½	....	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	82¾	74	78	+ 5¾	71,430
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	80	78	78	+ 1	1,000
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper††....	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝	10,050
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central....	..	..	*100	....	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis....	15	15	15	....	225
40	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	35	35	35	+ 1	100
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118	117	117⅞	— ⅛	1,360
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	132	132	132	....	30
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	75	....	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	8⅞	6	8⅜	+ 2⅛	6,210
40	Apr. 5	13½	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	21	17	19⅝	+ 3⅜	2,400
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific	3½	2½	2⅞	— ⅛	13,600
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	48¾	48½	48½	+ 1½	300
103	Apr. 15	90	Jan. 29	Montana Power Co..	102	102	102	....	100
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	....	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	176½	....	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	....	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	..	..	121	....	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	122⅝	....	....
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	73⅞	73	73	....	700
106⅞	Aug. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	106	105⅛	106	....	300
27⅞	July 27	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S....	25⅜	23	24	— ⅜	13,445
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	88½	....	....
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66	63⅞	63½	+ 2¼	13,225
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110	110	+ 1	120
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	....	....
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	4¾	4¾	....	600
30½	Apr. 6	22⅝	July 13	Union Bag & Paper.	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛	1,400
127⅝	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Union Bag & P. pf...	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— 1⅛	200
124⅝	Apr. 19	115⅜	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	131⅜	128¾	130⅝	+ 1⅞	100,100
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf....	81	80⅜	81	+ ½	1,220
31¼	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war..	..	..	30⅝	....	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United C

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50 Aetna Explosives Com.
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FOREIGN SAMPLES SHOULD PAY DUTY

Cloths, Entered Duty Free, Are Said to Reduce Tariff 7 Per Cent. on Whole Purchase.

That the interest of domestic textile manufacturers is thoroughly aroused as to the desirability, from their point of view, of stringent regulations for the entry into this country of commercial samples, is evident from the attention paid the subject in the latest issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The importers' position relative to the admittance of these samples, and their attitude toward the regulations of the Treasury Department, made effective last week, were set forth in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The wool manufacturers' publication charges that the sale of duty-free samples of woolen cloths has become a substantial industry in New York and elsewhere, and that these foreign samples have habitually been sold in large quantities to manufacturers of clothing, shoes, &c.

"For a long time," says the Bulletin, "it had been believed that the liberal privileges granted to textile importers were being abused by some of them, and that considerable quantities of samples of foreign textile goods were passing into commercial use or manufacture, displacing thereby the products of American mills, and depriving the Government of proper revenue. It will be observed that this latest decision (the new Treasury Regulations) is the most precise and restrictive of all, for it requires, in so many words, that textile fabrics of nine inches or less in length—that is, very small samples indeed—may be considered as of no commercial value, and admitted free of duty without being cut, punched, or otherwise mutilated, but that all samples more than nine inches in length will be assessed for duty unless they are cut, punched, or indelibly stamped in such a way as to destroy their value for merchandise.

"This is a justifiable precaution, in view of the experience of the years before. A twenty-seven-inch sample of imported woolen cloth is large enough to be utilized for the manufacture not only of caps and boys' trousers, but also for undercollar purposes, shoe uppers, &c. These foreign samples have habitually been sold in large quantities to manufacturers."

The official organ of the woolen manufacturers says there remains, however, a class of samples that can still be admitted free of duty, much, it is alleged, to the disadvantage of the domestic manufacture of the finer goods. The bulletin says that a very large quantity of woolen and worsted clothing is sold at retail by means of small samples of cloth of about eight or ten square inches in size. These samples, in large variety, mounted in sample books or upon loose cards, are exhibited to retail customers to enable them to select the kind of fabric, design, and coloring of which they desire their garments to be made.

The woolen men's bulletin backs up its contention in this way:

"The quantity of the samples used in this manner is so large that, in many instances, as much as 20 per cent. of the cloth purchased from the mills is cut up to provide these small swatches. If the cloth is imported, so much of it as is required for samples can be cut into the small swatches before shipment to, the United States, and thereby escape the payment of duty.

"The practical effect of this is equivalent to a reduction, in the rate of duty on the whole purchase, from 35 per cent. to 28 per cent.; to wit, if out of an importation of twenty-five pieces five are brought in free as samples and the other twenty as cloth at the regular duty of 35 per cent., the result to the Government in revenue, and to the competing manufacturer in the United States, is just the same as though a duty of 28 per cent. had been paid on the entire lot. Some purchasers at wholesale have frankly told representatives of American mills that this difference is enough to turn the scale against the domestic product, and is the reason why certain cloths formerly bought in this country have been displaced by imported substitutes.

"While it is quite true that the small samples have not themselves a salable value, the very fact of the destruction of the pieces out of which they are made proportionately enhances the value of the pieces that remain intact. If, for example, the importer buys twenty-five pieces at a cost of $50 each, amounting in the aggregate to $1,250, and then, to facilitate the resale of his purchase, destroys the salability of five pieces by cutting them into small pieces, then, obviously, the remaining twenty will represent the original total cost of $1,250, and should be invoiced, accordingly, for duty purposes, if the samples are admitted free. But what actually occurs is that the twenty pieces are returned for duty at their prime cost of $50 each, or $1,000, although their real cost, as has been explained above, is $1,250, plus the cost of making five pieces into samples.

"Clearly, the importer should pay the duty upon the total foreign cost of his purchases, and it is only by law or Treasury regulation it should be possible for the customs officers, in such cases, either to assess the duty on the cloth of which the samples are composed, or else to enhance the unit cost of the pieces brought in entire by the proportionate expense involved in the destruction of those cut into samples. When the importer forces this selling price upon the United States he must, of course, compute as part of the cost of the cloth he has to sell the value of the cloth destroyed for samples, and the expense of converting it into samples. If this is done abroad it is a part of the foreign cost, and as such should be dutiable. To resell the imported goods at a price which disregarded the cost of the cloth converted into samples would invite financial disaster and, of course, it would not be done.

"It would seem as though it ought to be possible for the Treasury Department to correct this manifestly unjust and illogical situation by a ruling that samples made abroad for use in the resale of the goods by the importer in the United States should be assessed for duty on the foreign cost of the material of which they are made, plus the expense of making them into samples.

"Such a regulation would not interfere in any way with the free admission of samples for use in making the initial sale to the primary American purchaser, which samples are relatively few in number, and are provided for satisfactorily in the instructions recently published, as set forth in Treasury decision 34,874. If, however, the needed correction cannot be effected by means of a Treasury regulation, a provision to accomplish the result should be incorporated in the tariff act itself when next revised."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Forecast:

N. C.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; thunder showers in w.; moderate w. winds.

S. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues., except fair Mon. in extreme n. w.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. thunder showers; gentle s. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle s. winds.

La.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Mon. Tues. thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Eastern Tex.—Cloudy Mon.; thunder showers in interior; cooler in n. Tues. showers; moderate s. winds on the coast.

West Tex.—Fair in s. e., thunder showers in n. and w. Mon. Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.

Ky.—Unsettled Mon., probably thunder showers. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Fair in n., thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly n. w.

Low. Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slightly warmer Mon. in n.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Mo.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., with moderate temperature.

Kan.—Probably fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; warmer in w. Mon.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Aug. 7, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	15¼
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	52	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& B.($50)	3,500,000	$2	Q	July 1, 15	96	99
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	309	313
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60½	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	½	Q	July 1, 14	28	32
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	948,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89	90
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	92	95
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	49½	51
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88¼	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1s mtg. 5s, '50	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	65
El. B. & S.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	62
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,188,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of S. Co.	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. Div. 5s,'21						
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L. Dopf	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	23
Do1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	43	45
K. C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	85
K. C. El. 4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. Met. S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	73
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Do. 5s of '22	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1½	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	59	62
Do.con.5s,'53	4,954,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do. ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	27½	29
N. Y. Pr. 5s, '33.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	83½	85
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'23	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Ont. Power.	1,860,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do 1st 4s,'43	10,000,000	5c	Q	Jun 1, 15	5c	5c
Do deb.6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	93⅜
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Pub. S. C.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.rfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	104
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	14	..
Roch. R & L 6s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	..	51
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St. Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39...	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '22..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry.($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91½
Sierra & S.F. 1st 5s,'40	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	89½	86
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pow.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99¼
Stan. G. & E. ($20)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$4¼	$6
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	11	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78½	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Aug. 7, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	$	$
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	23	28
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Wn. El.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
Do 1st pf.	7,718,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	68	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 6s, '22...	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85¾	92
Do pf.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	82½	84
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	15½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.70	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	96

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Aug. 7, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27..	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	43	46
Do pf.	28,168,428	½	..	July 1, 14	52	54
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Houston Gas Pf 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	6	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	6	S	J. & J.	..	52
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '54..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E. Co.	82,109,300	½	..	Apr 18,15	44	45
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84½	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72⅜
Wash'ton G. 6s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Aug. 7, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	132	136
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	79	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	35	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	47½	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	170	182
Am. Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	120	130
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Am. Dist.Tel. Co.	9,365,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	62	66
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	68	70½
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	85
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	210	215
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	95	97½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	July 1, 15	310	335
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	130	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	7⅞	8
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	8
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can. C. & Fy	3,075,000	..	..	.....	107	109
Can. Explos.	3,400,300	..	..	Jun 30,15	300	320
Do pf.	4,550,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	130	140
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	145
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	45	50
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	89	92
Colt'a Arms.	2,500,000	$4	Q	July 1, 15	483	496
C. Tab. & Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	32	33½
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	75¾	77
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	668	672
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	.....	4	8
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	48	49
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	116	116
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 15,15	172	174
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	102	106
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	4,500,000	..	..	.....	32	35
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	69½	75
L. V.C.S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco. C. 5s, '39.....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	179	181
Otis Elevator	6,875,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	65	65
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	42	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	102	102½
Saf.C.El.& Lt.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105	107
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	295	300
Singer Mfg.	80,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	218	225
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅞
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	107
Wm. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1675	1725

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra.

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Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6611-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Sell Today, Monday, Aug. 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C.,
$25,000 Staple Up-to-Date
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES
RUBBERS & RUBBER BOOTS
Entire Stock of a High-Class Retail Store of South Norwalk, Conn.
ALL IN E AND EE WIDTHS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., AUCTRS.,
Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Aug. 10th, 1915,
On Premises, 240 Broadway, New York,
$20,000 STOCK OF LATEST MODEL
Clothing
Elaborate Fixtures
Of BELL & CO., Retiring.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell
Thursday & Friday, Aug. 12 & 13, 1915,
$40,000 Beautiful and Highest Quality
Blue White Mounted
Diamonds
100 Karat, Extra Quality.

Loose Diamonds
2, 1½, 1 and ½ Karat Stones.

GOLD JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Etc.
Stock of East Side Maiden Lane Jewelry Co., one of the most reputable Jewelry dealers of the East Side. Entire stock will be sold to the highest bidder.
Exhibition Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1915.

I. SINGER, Auctioneer, Sells
Tomorrow, Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Premises,
40 East 20th St., near 4th Ave., New York,
Entire Stock, Fixtures and Plant of the
Broadway Knitting Mills
Consisting of 1,500 Dozen
WOOL AND WORSTED
SWEATERS
800 doz. Infants' Sacques, Vests, Tights, Bathing Suits, etc.; 5,000 lbs. Wool and Cotton Yarn,
KNITTING MACHINERY, ELEGANT FIXTURES,
7-Ft. Marvin Safe with 2 burglar-proof Chests.
100 ft. Oak Office Partition, 20 Desks and Tables, Smith Premier Typewriter, Rugs, Trunks, Valises, Tools, etc. Descriptive catalogues at sale. Merchandise can be inspected today, Monday, August 9. Auctioneer's Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 4241 Williamsburg.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
520-522 BROADWAY,
Tel. 6660-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
TO-DAY, Monday, Aug. 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
Without Limit or Reserve.
Large and Seasonable Retail Stock Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel
For Fall and Winter Wear, Consisting of
Long Coats, Suits,
Dresses, Skirts,
Petticoats, Shirtwaists
The above offering merits attendance.
Special facilities for out-of-town buyers.

$10,000 valuation. A very large wholesale and retail stock of high-grade Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel.
CLOAKS AND SUITS
SILK CREPE SERGE STREET & EVENING DRESSES
PLUSH, CHINCHILLA, BROADCLOTH & SILK COATS
1,000 Skirts, Embroidered Dresses, Raincoats, Capes, Suits, etc.
Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auct.,
SELLS TOMORROW, TUESDAY, AUG. 10,
At 52 Lispenard St. above stock; all this season's productions. Should interest both jobbing and retail trade. Out-of-town buyers invited. Telephone 2950 Franklin.

The
Fair Waist & Dress Co.
Uptown Showroom,
40 West 33rd St.
Near Waldorf.
The Wonder Waist Co., Inc.
Specializing in Waists
at $24.00 a Doz.

B. R. S. Co.
—Auctioneers—
32 Greene St.
Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise.
50% Below Manufacturer's Prices.
Handle Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively.
Goods Open for Inspection at All Times.
Telephone 358 Spring.

THE TYRONE WAIST COMPANY,
45 WEST 34TH STREET
Offer special values in hand-smocked, heavy quality crepe de chine at $18.00 per dozen, regular; also exceptional values in crepes, plaids, checked taffetas and fancy voiles, from $9.00 up to $24.00 per dozen. We invite your inspection.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses
At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.75.
IPP & KWINT. 118 West 22nd Street.

UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

CLOCKING ON HOSIERY!
Full Fashioned and Circular.
HOSIERY EMBROIDERED ON THE AHLSTROM OVERSTITCH MACHINE.
O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISING.
Merchandising plans for increasing Sales. Sackerman-Edelmann Co., 303 Fifth Ave.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS.
Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. **BIENENZUCHT BROS.,** 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories.
U. S. Card Index Co.,
Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

COATS.
Business Building Styles. See the snappiest, finest fall line of ladies' and misses' coats ever offered. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35th St. Phone Greeley 877.

COMBINATION DRESSES.
Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

CURTAINS
MARQUISETTE CURTAINS
Four new designs. Exceptional value. **90c**
Trimmed with imitation Cluny Lace.
Hundreds of ideas in Novelty Curtains.
Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th.

DRESSES.
WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
E. ANILINE EXCHANGE,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th St.,
New York Office of
CHICAGO-KENOSHA HOSIERY CO.
TALLY-HO KNITTING CO.
KEETOH KNITTING MILLS.
SWISS-AMERICAN KNITTING MILLS.

MATERNITY SKIRTS.
Baer's Maternity Skirt, best in market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Greatest values at Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 West 17th.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SNAPPING MOTTOS & DINNER FAVORS
1,000 "Uneak" designs—Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving & Xmas. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E. 23.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2966 Madison Sq. for
The New 40" Fabric
Alfred Sobland, 19 Madison Ave. **DAHLIA**

WAISTS.
BLOOM & MILLMAN,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St.
$9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.
MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Pursuant to a chattel mortgage made by James S. Frazer to The R. & L. Company, a New York Corporation, dated June 21, 1913, and thereafter assigned to Rudolph Fischer, and by virtue of power of sale in said mortgage contained, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder for cash on August 9, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Pitts Motor Car Repair and Sales Corporation, Nos. 532-540 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., two Garford Motor Trucks, bearing the factory serial numbers F-240 and F-252, and all component parts thereof, and tires attached thereto and the equipment and accessories thereof. HENRY A. RUBINO,
Attorney for Rudolph Fischer, 50 Broad Street, New York City.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rate $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

Buyers' Wants
45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHICAGO RESIDENT SALESMAN calling on the first-class department stores and furnishing trade is open for lines of gloves, neckwear, hosiery, &c. C 43 Times Annex.

J. J. NATHAN & CO., Beaumont, Texas, is in the market for jobs of women's wash skirts, Palm Beach Suits, dresses, waists, middy blouses, &c. Box 358 Times Annex.

WE ARE PLACING ORDERS for cotton and silk waists for immediate delivery. If you have good values, call 119 West 22d, 5th floor.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

PLAID AND STRIPED TAFFETAS in large quantities wanted for cash. S. Shulder, 138 West 17th St.

WANTED.—To buy suits for cash. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway, Room 511.

JOBBER already to place orders on fancy fur-trimmed suits, in all materials. 27 W. 27th, 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted for Fall dresses. 18 W. 27th St., 5th floor.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' plush and pile fabric coats, to close out. Ulin Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

Why we do the garment business.
These leaders bring the crowds.
Only Brauscher's serge 6301 suits, yarn dyed, satin lining ever sold at $5; best American poplin suits—lined yard dyed satin—ever made at $7.50; stunning scalloped silk poplin dress, $2.50. M. J. Myers Co., 185 W. 28th.

EXPORTERS—BUSINESS MEN.
Secure more trade! Catalogue of world's best export and business books mailed free. International Book Company, 1,328 Broadway, New York City.

Loft to let, with ten machines, including power, for suits, skirts or dresses; complete to work; very reasonable rent. Address Box S 7 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., resident buyers, wants jobs, all kinds merchandise for bargain basement. Pay cash.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

SALESMAN.—For office trade, side line or regular, muslin underwear; commission basis. E 237 Times Downtown.

COAST SALESMAN.
now selling big petticoat line to best trade Denver, West, wants strong popular-priced waist line. X 370 Times Annex.

MEN AND BOYS' clothing buyer would like to connect with resident buyer's office. L 288 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, ready to wear; Wallick's.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Watman, women's, misses' Fall suits; 1,133 Broadway.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, notions, laces, jewelry; 333 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. & Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Oppenheimer, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, notions; Imperial.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's, boy's clothing; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, women's Fall suits, coats; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. J. Shank, clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, carpets; 43 Leonard.
BUTTE — Weinberg's; L. A. Barnhardt, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; B. F. Matthews, furn. goods; Grand.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss K. Rice, Miss J. Rice, Miss G. Kountz, millinery; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Maneer, muslin underwear, laces, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; Miss Hondle, millinery; L. J. Rosenthal, laces, embroideries, neckwear, umbrellas, ribbons; H. Greve, pictures, trunks, woodenware, toys, musical instruments, A. M. Cohen, boys' clothing, hats, caps, furn. goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mrs. Quinn, infant's wear; Miss Stuart, ready-to-wear; Miss Fuller, Miss Larger, J. J. Seehoff, millinery; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Chapman, men's clothing; E. Hillman, mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; O. W. Smith, millinery; A. F. Smith, millinery; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Emporium World; F. F. Brown, J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy leather goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chicago Dry Goods Exchange; N. Dubinsky, general merchandise; Grand.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Greve, housefurnishing goods; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. J. Dawson, furnishing goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 37th.
CHICAGO—Kohn Bros.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; 817 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. Grauten, silks; C. Frazier, dress goods, cloths, cloakings; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; R. P. Kincheloe, notions, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak and Suit Co.; I. Lag Gerbach, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 W. 26th; Wallick's.
CLEVELAND—Irving Co.; D. Brodie, jobs, silk dresses; 40 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, suits; Miss Woodal, waists; H. R. Tyroler, ready to wear; Miss Cohen, muslin underwear; Miss La Rue, coats, raincoats; Miss Felhn, dresses, bathing suits; 71 West 23d St.
COLUMBIA, Tenn.—Maury D. G. Co.; J. T. Wooten, general mdse.; Miss A. F. Custer, millinery; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Roberts' Cloak House; H. L. Roberts, cloaks, millinery, dresses; 39 W. 32d.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—A. E. Leiter, general merchandise; Wallick's.
DALLAS—Titche Goettinger Co.; H. Hymes, domestics; 333 4th Av.; Cumberland.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Low, millinery; 19 E. 24th; Holland House.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Strauss & Louis Co.; J. Strauss, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; O. Meis, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE—S. Mandle, millinery, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
DANVILLE, Va.—Samuel Mandle, women's ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
DAYTON—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss M. Garlock, Miss E. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss C. A. Rowland, notions; J. P. Schaffer, shoes; K. Suguru, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general merchandise; 220 5th Av.
DEADWOOD, S. D.—S. Westheimer, ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
DENVERS, Mass.—Ideal Baby Shoe Co.; Mrs. A. L. Day, shoes; 35 E. 21st.
DETROIT—Emporium World; S. Kaufman, A. Beatty, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. F. Rivers, basement hosiery, gloves, underwear; 50 Union Sq.
EL PASO—J. Stolaroff; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, ready-to-wear, millinery; 470 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE—Salm Bros.; I. Salm, S. H. Salm, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
FRANKFORT, Ind.—B. F. Cahee & Son; W. B. Cahee, general merchandise; Wallick's.
FREMONT, Ohio.—J. Joseph & Sons; B. Joseph, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
GALVESTON—Garbode Eifond & Co.; Mrs. F. M. Garrison, women's trimmed hats; 1,170 B'way.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, misses', juniors' suits; 1,133 B'way.
HOOSIC FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, misses' suits; 1,133 Broadway.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Myer, piece goods; 148 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—P. H. Wasson & Co.; S. Stroup, domestics, linens; Mr. Hasenohr, laces, subroideries, hdkf's, jewelry, notions; Miss McConlogue, laces; Mrs. Hale, art goods; Miss N. Griffin, gloves; Miss Honan, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Shea, infants' wear; Miss Vickery, coats, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; L. Traugott, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear; McAlpin.
JOPLIN—Newman D. G. Co.; M. Ettlinger, shoes; 470 4th Av.; Somerset.
JOPLIN—Newman Merc. Co.; S. Newman, clothing; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss Stingley, waists; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian Cloak Co.; J. L. Seidenbach, waists; 7 W. 22d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; B. Clarke, notions, ribbons; 18 W. 35th.
LOUISVILLE—H. P. Selman & Co.; H. P. Selman, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
MACON—Union Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furnishing goods; Mrs. Woodward, ladies' wear; 58 W. 25th.
MANKATO, Ill.—J. E. Brett, general mdse.; Collingwood.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—A. L. Huetter, ready-to-wear; 12 E. 33d.
MASSILLION—Allman & Putnam Co.; G. Mellen, general merchandise; Park Av.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; S. A. Meyers, notions; 22 E. 17th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; J. M. Hurley, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. A. Perlee, silks, notions; W. H. Magnuson, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
MINOT, N. D.—McCoy Dept. Store; P. V. McCoy, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.
MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Sons; W. S. Bowers, women's ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th.
MOBILE—L. Hammel Dry Goods Co.; L. Wagner, silks, dress goods; 71 West 23d.
NANTUCKET—S. B. Ackaway; creton hats, sweaters, ladies' apparel; Prince George.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Fellman; S. Keller, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 43 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. J. Muller, notions, ribbons; 10 E. 20th; Latham.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss M. L. Cronan, millinery; 10 E. 20th.
NEW ORLEANS—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, wholesale dry goods; 320 B'way.
NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—C. W. Sowerwine, general merchandise; Wallick's.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss Peter, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Bwy.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; L. Lurie, women's, misses' Fall suits; 1,133 Broadway.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Tobias Co.; L. Tobias, Miss F. Houghton, ready to wear; 114 5th Av.; Wallick's.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. E. Grout, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 Broadway.
PEORIA—P. A. Bergner Co.; W. Schwartzer, muslin underwear; Miss M. Daniels, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; J. Ferber, millinery; 304 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 302 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Ferber, millinery; 304 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' shirts, hosiery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, jobs cloaks, suits; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves, 23 E. 26th.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Mrs. M. B. Moulton, hosiery, ladies' knit underwear; 220 5th Av.
READING—Lord & Gage; Miss E. Frankum, ladies' merino underwear; 23d E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; Miss M. Burnstein, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss H. Engleberg, cloaks, suits, waists; J. B. Cohen, waists, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
SAN ANTONIO—Saul Wolfson Dry Goods Co.; L. E. Rock, silk, woolens; G. C. Margozevitz, linens; 230 5th Av.; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—Frager Co.; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks; 303 5th Av.; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; A. E. Yates, linings, notions, ribbons; 15 E. 26th.
SCRANTON—Emporium World; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.
SHERMAN, Texas—I. Exstein & Bro.; I. Exstein, furn goods; 573 Bwy.; Collingwood.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros Co.; Miss Milender, ready-to-wear; Miss L. M. Goodwin, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—F. L. Liles, general mdse.; Mrs. W. R. Gaffney, ready-to-wear; Woodward.
SPOKANE—Spokane Dry Goods Company; C. A. Wood, linens, white goods; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Whaples-Olvey Millinery Co.; W. E. Whaples, millinery; Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.—E. Wren Co.; Miss G. M. Wren, women's, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Townsend, Wyatt, Wall D. G. Co.; B. F. Ellis, domestics; 33 Union Sq.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss J. Baron, gloves; Miss M. Nolte, representing; 71 W. 23d; Holland House.
ST. LOUIS—J. W. Garland; Miss L. Frank, misses' coats; Miss Woolfson, children's garments; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss K. Walker, toys; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss L. Julius, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear, basement; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; Miss M. Boyce, laces, neckwear; Miss K. Geyer, ladies' gloves; Miss Miller, millinery; 31 Union Square.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; G. Dalrymple, notions; 1,270 B'way.
TAMAQUA—Livingstone & Green; S. R. Livingstone, suits, coats, waists, dresses; 13 W. 38th.
TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; J. M. Keller, cloaks, suits; L. R. McDonald, Jr., dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; Miss R. B. Farrell, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss A. M. Cole, gloves; Miss Brogan, hosiery, underwear; 50 Union Square.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; L. Valois, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Parson Garment Co.; E. R. Parson, ready-to-wear; 12 E. 33d.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. J. Sutton, silks; Grand.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; Miss Hutmacher, millinery; Miss Ullman, ladies', infants' wear; 19 E. 24th; Holland House.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Mr. Kohn, house furn. goods, china; Mrs. Davidson, jewelry; 43 W. 23d.
YORK—P. Wiest's Sons; D. Wallerstorf, carpets; 116 W. 32d.
ZANESVILLE—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; B. F. Weber, laces, millinery, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 315 4th Av.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.
TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Large and seasonable stock of women's, misses', and children's cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, shirtwaists, and petticoats.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Levenstein & Seligman, 20 25 East 9th St., 10:30 A. M.—Cloaks and suits, raw material, machinery, furniture, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 185 Montrose Av., Brooklyn—Stock of Italian groceries.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—$25,000 stock of a department store, including dry goods, corsets, ribbons, laces, infants' wear, men's, women's, and children's underwear, furnishings, neckwear, boys' and children's clothing, women's and misses' suits, embroideries, wash goods, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: Harry Burrell, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wash goods. Knickerbocker Cloak and Suit Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Woolen piece goods. Louis Sisenwein, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., men's clothing, rubber coats, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Edward M. Halperin, 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Men's furnishings.

Tuesday.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale: L. H. Lang Co., 324 Westchester Av., Bronx—Beef, &c.; also fixtures, 2 M.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sale: Arthur Gogel, 71 Nassau St., 10:30 A. M.—Jewelry, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—300 pieces men's and women's wear, Fall and medium weight, fancy worsteds, fine serges, trouserings, overcoatings, chinchillas, cloakings, broadcloths, &c.; also alpacas, serges, linings, &c.

Frank Jacobovitz, 52 Lispenard St.—$10,000 stock of women's cloaks, suits, coats, dresses, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: American Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway, consisting of good-will of business, use of name, outstanding contracts, typewriters, supplies, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's dresses, suits, coats, waists, and other wearing apparel.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sale: 33 Liberty St., Rooms 304-305—Contents of a machine shop.

Singer, 40 East 20th St.—1,500 dozen woolen and worsted sweaters. 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 240 Broadway—Men's and boys' clothing, suits, overcoats, &c.; also fixtures.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter cloaks and suits.

Wednesday.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—$20,000 stock of dry goods, and women's and men's furnishings.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Large stock of embroideries, laces, ribbons, cambrics, and lingerie.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Van Praag & Co., 86-60 West 35th St.—Plant machinery, electric motors, and fixtures.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Auto Accessories Association, Inc., 77 Chambers St., 10:30 A. M.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Set diamonds, loose diamonds, gold jewelry, gold watches, sterling silver and plated ware, &c. Also Friday.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale: Star Rubber Raincoat Co., 12 West 17th St., 10:30 A. M.—Women's waists, raincoats, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales; Barnet Pusrin, 69 Chrystie St., jewelry, machinery, fixtures, &c.; Abraham Zucker, 787 Sixth Ave., men's and women's furnishings, dry goods, fixtures, &c.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General marchandise, women's, misses', and children's clothing.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—2,000 cartons of imported fancy feathers, ostrich fancies, coques, wings, and fancy novelties.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard St.—Women's dresses, cloaks and suits, waists, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Women's Fall and Winter cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale: Royal Belt Co., Inc., 308 Canal St., 10 A. M., pocketbooks, belts, raw material, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Vanderlip Urges Reforms.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—A simplified system of administration is advocated in a statement to be presented to the Constitutional Convention tomorrow by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village, a sanitarium for the care of epileptics and feeble-minded persons. Mr. Vanderlip urges that a new and simple system of control be inaugurated, that a plan for the development of the institution in the next decade be adopted, and that a bond issue or a definite program of appropriations be decided upon.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sale: Nathan Hochmuth, 1,185 First Ave., men's furnishings; also, fixtures, &c.

RETAIL AND ART.

Tuesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Knabe baby grand piano with player attachment, mahogany dining suites, large lot of cut crystal, and fine dinner ware; unusually fine linens, and other household furnishings and effects; also large diamond sunburst, to be sold to close estate. Continues Wednesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Household furniture, &c. Also Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 485 Carlton Av., Brooklyn—Storage sale of household furniture and furnishings.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff sale, 610 West 139th St.—Entire contents of furnished apartment.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Several very fine library suites, mahogany bedroom suites, several brass beds with springs and mattresses, dining room suites in mahogany and oak, oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, cut glass, &c. Also Wednesday.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Oil paintings, pastels, water colors, and portraits of prominent men, removed from an art gallery. Also Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 331 4th Av.—Diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., being collateral for the Provident Loan Society of New York; also Thursday, 9:30 A. M. each day.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household furnishings and effects; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St.—Household furniture.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac for Today

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 11, 19, 28; Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Schaitzer vs Nemeth.	Weeks vs Sawyer.
Weber vs Spaeth & Senger Bldg Co.	Ketchum vs Ketchum.
Shea vs Wanamaker.	Nat'l Park Bk vs Kelly.
Re Gerard. (O'Brien.)	MacDonald vs Cassidy.
Modhe vs Ransey.	Remsen vs Morgenthau.
Pechenik vs Stolzberg.	Van Damm vs Van Damm.
Re Standard Computing Scale Co. vs Hartigan.	Nolan vs Horn.
Shaughton vs Stoughton.	Hannigan vs Valentine.
Knubel vs Knubel.	Wolhelm vs S E & M E Bernheimer Co.
Andran Hygienic Co. vs Price.	Gunker vs Kopf.
Warren (Ward Baking Co., Inc. vs Miller (Herzog.	Titus vs Cent Park N & E Realty RR.
Rabinowitz vs Barrett.	Greenberg vs Waldes.
Taishoff vs Elkeman.	Phelps vs Miller (Stein.
Sprague vs Burchild & Co. (2)	Standard Cigar Stands Co. vs Schwartz
Sacksman vs Sacksman.	Floyd vs Fanchild & Co.
Mallon vs Lyons.	Re Potter.
Sherson vs Sherson.	Pfeiffenschneider vs Young Men's H Ass.
Pohl vs Pohl.	Re Levinstein, (Friedman.)
Wagner vs Tully.	Biehn & W R Realties Inc.
Simmons vs Frenhold.	Steloff vs Steloff.
Goddard vs O'Connor.	Bowery Sav Bk vs Doeiger.
Exchange Buffet Co. vs Kaplan.	Hanly vs Hanly.
Ewing vs Int R T Co.	Terr vs Terr.
Weiss vs Scherr, (2.)	Fettreich vs Fettreich.
Re Schnitzer, (Southwestern Surety Ins.)	Re B'way Millinery Supply Co.
Praeger vs Int. R T. (2.)	NY Water Sup Equip Co. vs Bayer.
Young vs Winter Motor Carriage Co.	Re Callahan.
Nagler vs Nagler.	Sititsky vs Sititsky.
Spiegel vs Spiegel.	Sergi vs Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville.
Re Baker Vehicle Co.	Chimenz vs Chimenz.
Davis vs Wilmerding.	Natter vs Natter.
Seidenman vs Erdenbrecher.	Balint vs Balint.
Tobias vs All Theatres F & A Co.	Mulholland vs Otten.
Toltec Mexican Oil & Coast Oil Co.	Vivian vs Roberts.
Derechin vs Gassman.	Re Boyd.
Re Tepper vs Tepper.	Milliken vs McGarrah.
Hanson vs Hanson.	Re White.
Lemley vs Weimar.	Kartzer vs Heydemann.
Childs vs Schurck.	Wood vs Wilson.
Saunders vs Saunders.	Onffroy vs Onffroy.
Re Schiffer, (Ryan.)	Cochrane vs Cochrane.
Union Dime Sav Bk vs Com.	Bergchen vs Gassman.
Re Moses, (Parcel No. 20 & 20 A.)	Re Smagler.
Streeter vs Moore.	Beck vs Whitmore.
Libert vs Libert.	Rosenberg vs Goldberger.
Grieme vs Grane Hill Realty Co.	Wolleon vs Buchmann.
Dunigan vs Kraus.	Re Haines vs Powers Natl Process Corp.
Sprunt vs Sprunt.	E P Ingraham Adv. Co. vs Nat'l S. 10, 25 Cent Magazine.
Existing Mach Co. vs Federal Terra Cotta.	Cohen vs Cohen.
Martin vs Martin.	Natter vs Natter.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Amelia G. Cutter. Wills for probate:
Abram Kaplan. Helen I Hendricks.
Rebecca Ginsberg.
Lillian Rottstein.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Pierce, Butler & Co. vs Lord & Taylor (2)
Yordon C. Co. vs Pritchard.
Grise vs Zaccaria.

Schlanger vs Hauser.
Lynch vs Lindau.
Robinson vs Richards.
Schleiff vs Schleiff.
Rosofsky vs Schulte Dress Co.
Davidson vs Rosengarden.
Debergmingham vs D'Aubray.
Schwarzrizler vs Richter.
Farrell vs Phillips.
N Y & Brooklyn Paper Co. vs Elore Pub Co.
Ellis vs Sage Foundation.
Dobbs vs Brennan.
Wear vs Kolbler.
Kayser vs Cammann.
Wilbeth vs Crystal.
Fishel vs Seely's Son.
Jackson vs same.
Rofkin vs same.
Sheffield Farms vs same
Courtney vs Metropolis.
Clark vs Shostak.
Alhambra vs Wuppermann.
Kayser vs Cammann.
Reiner vs Georgiana.
Lowenthau vs Blomenthal.
Wolansky vs Hoe.
Lindquist vs Tamblyn.
Gordon Baths vs Grauber.
Buckley vs Shappiro.
Geffen vs Podiesh.
Safir vs No Brit, &c, Co.
Schlanger vs Hauser.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Baer vs Dowling.—Willis S. Bennett.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Mut Life Ins Co vs Reun—Orson A. Raynor. Same vs same—Manton M. Wyvell. Same vs same—Elek. J. Ludvigh. Same vs same—John C. Coleman. City R E Co vs Grady—James O'Farrell. Earl vs Mackey—John P. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—NY Sav Bk vs Catharine L Thomas—William M. Seabury. Christian F Tiejen vs Fred'k W Herbert—Patrick A. Traynor. Catharine Ernst vs Isaac Shlanowsky—Fields Hermance.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 10, at 11 M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Re Phillips Ex'rs.	Schiessner vs Kelly.
Mayer vs Burkhardt & Co.	Schmaedecke vs Gallagher.
Charlton vs B H RR.	Re Dennis (55th St.)
Hadler vs same.	Roes vs McLaughlin.
Macri vs Macri.	Prospect L & Imp Co vs Downey.
Re Joseph Av & Flynn vs B, Q Co & Sub RR.	Roberts vs Prince.
Hodge vs Nassau El RR	People vs Lennon et al (3).
Shannon vs Nassau El RR	City Tax Lien Co vs Murray et al.
McElway vs B H RR.	Condon vs Meudelson et al.
Fisher vs Nassau El RR	Rudlensky vs Rudlensky.
Wallach vs Benedict.	Lamps vs Singer et al.
Pasons vs Nassau El RR.	Re Amato (Sedoti lien.)
Rawlings vs B, Q Co & Sub RR.	Kirschner vs Kirschner.
Loughlin vs B H RR.	Samuels vs Beowd,
Orman vs Transit Dev.	Guirean vs Goldsmith et al.
Kolber vs Cashin et al.	Samuels vs Samuels.
Staffeldt vs Staffeldt.	Pilger vs Stillwell (2).
Harrison vs Coleman.	Schwab vs Greifenstein.
Snyder vs Lamb.	Wallace vs Dittman et al.
O'Neill vs Brooks.	Re Federal Union Surety Co.
Re Lally.	
Nalecz vs Wisowsty.	

Cleary vs Jacobowitz.
Usher vs Callanen.
Smith vs Arlick.
Samuels vs Brown.
Thompson vs Cocks.
Pallisi vs Napole.
Ennis vs Ennis.
Annys vs Bellman et al.
Queens Bor Plasa R vs Wolfe.
Havenor vs Havenor.
J Blyn & Sons vs G'ter N Y Purchasing Co.
Re Phillips et al.
Martindyke vs Yans.
Stockman vs Kaufman.
Magee vs Guerino.
Nat Thread Co vs Schlaffer.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—No calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
William Tracy, Katharine Zimmermann,
Sarah E Snyder, Maria A McKee.
Frank Guski, Accounting of:
Bridget Meyers, Kenneth Sutherland,
Helen M Weeks, Anna Jung,
Chas Hilderbrandt, James Farrell,
Theresia Rosenhoefer, Patrick H McCarren,
Carolina Mack, Martha Jimmerson,
Wm C Osterheld, James Spence,
William H May, Helen Cronin,
Bernhard Haussner, James Borden,
John J E Conroy, Albert G. Bogula.
Wilhelmina Naudorfer, Estates of:
Anna Wachter. John E Hughes,
Sarah Smith.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE LATE MODEL FOREDOOR CHALMERS 36 FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR; HAS DEMOUNTABLE RIMS, NEW SHOES, WITH EXTRA SHOE AND RIMS, TOOLS, PLENTY OF EXTRAS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SELF-STARTER; CANNOT TELL FROM NEW CAR; WILL SACRIFICE FOR $550; BARGAIN. SEE COACHMAN, 921 PUTNAM AV., BROOKLYN, TWO BLOCKS OFF BROADWAY.

Vanderbilt Special Renault, perfect car, new equipment, painting, &c., far superior to any new car at many times price, in speed, quality, striking appearance; 34x4½ tires, light, very easy cranking; private owner. X 359 Times Annex.

For Sale.—1915 Saxon runabout; run 500 miles. Dr. J. J. Bema, 433 15th St., West New York.

1915 Biltwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Peerless special-geared roadster, very fast and attractive car. Cadillac, 1912, electric starter, lights; touring and limousine bodies; run 1,100 miles. Telephone 1234 Decatur. Charles Deshan, 1,400 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

Cadillac, 1912, seven-passenger; excellent condition; ideal for jitney bus; $525. Chas. H. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1913; electric lighting and starting; exceptionally good shape. Telephone Bushwick 9786.

Hupmobile "32" roadster; first-class condition; will sacrifice. Chas. H. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Truck; in good shape and practically given away at $175. See Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Locomobile, 1910; first-class condition; $350. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

66 H. P. Pierce-Arrow, 5 passenger. Telephone 642 Chelsea.

Cadillac, 1913, 5-passanger; like new; $675. Phone 127 Melrose.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

TOURING CAR, by day, $12; or $2 by hour; reasonable rates by the week or month. Arthur Rooke, 380 Jay St. Telephone 8579 Main.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 744 Circle. 123 West 62d St.

High-grade, five or seven-passenger car; select trade only. F. Perry, 383 Clinton St., Brooklyn; telephone Hamilton 1777.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlongieri, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4882.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

WALL ST. BROKERS.
A large office in a prominent Broadway hotel; stock board on premises; rent reasonable. Inquire Box G J 307, 673 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months, Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Attractive, large room, suitable for studio, doctor, or dentist. 311 West 102d St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Very Pretty Cottage.—Front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom; mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, (open fireplace;) on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash; balance easy. Baldwin, 128 Times Downtown.

POULTRY FARM,
$3 weekly will buy Al poultry farm; 6-room house; full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c., new minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. C. Jones, 248 West 54th St., N. Y.

$1,450 full price; will buy my farm, consisting of 3 room house; chicken houses, barn, &c.; good cultivated soil; easy terms to responsible party wanting this home quickly. A. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Pl., opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. depot.

House of 5 large rooms; porch on two sides; fruit and shade trees; barn; chicken house; plot of 20 lots; more if wanted; corner; $150 down and $15 monthly; $2,750 full price. Brand, owner, Huntington, L. I.

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; 10 rooms modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSERUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation; on large plot; fully furnished; cost $18,000; will sacrifice for $8,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO. Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Laurel Beach Residential Park, Milford, Ct. (Devon R. R. Station.) The superb sea shore resort of New England. Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Private Park, Pier; $7,000 Cement Beach Walk. Private roads and walks. Lots may now be purchased and cottages built at a great saving. For information apply to Laurel Beach Land Co., 102 Fifth Ave., Laurel Beach, Milford, Ct., or Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand cool location; 20 min. Broadway; &c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2104 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1608.

Connecticut.

WHITE BEACH HOTEL,
on water's front, overlooking Niantic Bay; electricity and modern improvements; half-mile bathing beach; table first class.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

California.

Lady owning beautiful country place near Pasadena and Los Angeles would like a few nice people to board, preferably one or two families; large, airy rooms; all conveniences. For full particulars address M. C., 228 West Hillcrest Boulevard, Monrovia, California.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park).—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges).—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor, dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Nerose Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 West.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; newly renovated; electricity, telephone; reference.

94TH, 86 WEST.—Room suitable two appreciating superior table, home comforts. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms, suitable two; adjoining bath; excellent meals.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up. European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private baths and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $50, $60, $80 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

To sublet, furnished, "The Admaston," 251 West 89th, six-room apartment, two baths, nicely furnished; silver, china and linen included; sublet from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1, (no more than three in family;) rent low; first-class references required. Telephone Murray Hill 6191 for appointment.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

For rent, ten months or more, nicely furnished front 3 rooms near Morningside Park and Columbia. S 11 Times.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment, $50; one unfurnished, $35; every convenience.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 345, Gorham, Maine.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale by owner, in Central Florida.—190 acres of land suitable for trucking citrus or raising stock; also 5 town lots; one mile from railroad stations. Address R. Dietrich, Tampa, Fla. Palmacia 78.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To lease, a six-room detached house, all modern improvements, in Westchester County, 20 miles out; rent not to exceed $55. S 239 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

33D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rate.

BROADWAY, AT 8D ST. (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 13.—Large, nicely furnished, cool front rooms; $3.50, $6, $8.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

58D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive; rooms, suite, with private bath, or single, for gentleman; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Rooms; hot, cold, running water; shower baths; electricity; privacy.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9096 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; suitable one, two; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone. Summer rates.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; homelike; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select private house; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large, small front room; newly furnished; bath, phone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electric lights; references; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable outside rooms; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced rates; comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

86TH, 837 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually attractive room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; near Riverside.

87TH, 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; rooms and bath; private family; moderate; references.

93D, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor, front. Crane.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Handsome suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; special Summer rates. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; no other roomers; private residence.

116TH, 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Connecting outside room, 4 windows, elevator, and telephone. Camp.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy outside rooms; fine outlook; references; elevator.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; meals optional. Jartzen.

S. E. COR. 115TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful, large rooms; private family; references; 91st St. subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small; airy rooms; telephone; electricity; references required; high-class house.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN.—Desires pleasant front room; modern conveniences, in refined home, west side, not above 96th St.; give full particulars. M 31 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St. Very light, 4 rooms, bath, $40 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $50; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 rooms; $70 to $125.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-1 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Artistic, airy six rooms, bath, $60. Apt. 4N, 307 West 97th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:
WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actiesciskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 24, 1915; and,
WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.80, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the money awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;
NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.
Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SEDGFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN.—Desires pleasant front room; modern conveniences, in refined home, west side, not above 96th St.; give full particulars. M 31 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St. Very light, 4 rooms, bath, $40 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. F 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; also cashier. Matilda Dennig, 214 East 89th.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, evening gowns; remodels; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, with child 4 years old, wishes position as housekeeper. Mrs. Lawson, 286 Bergen Av., Jersey City.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' home; physician's references. Address Delly, 118 West 89th. Inquire after 12 noon.

REFINED LADY would like position of trust in ladies' school or private home; references. Box 372, Closter, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeping and office detail; operates switchboard; quick, accurate, thoroughly businesslike; $12. E. 166 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 1991.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 8 years' experience, well educated, first-class references, wants permanent position; $18. A 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; ambitious, willing worker wishes responsible position. E 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate, salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Accomplished lady whose home is in California wishes position as traveling companion for party going West; best references. Address P. R, B., Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN.—With executive ability, desires position as secretary or office manager; understands bookkeeping and stenography; salary, $18. L 157 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housekeepers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEKEEPER

DR. DAVIS ANSWERS PRISON COMMISSION

Admits Some Charges and Says Others Are Grossly Exaggerated.

MAKES VIGOROUS DEFENSE

Lack of Funds Is a Feature—Says Daily Papers Might Teach How to Make Bombs.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, in a letter to the State Commission of Prisons, cites the twenty-three criticisms made upon institutions under her control in the report of the commission and replies specifically to each.

Miss Davis denies some of the charges or stamps them as grossly exaggerated. She admits some defects in the institutions, but says they are due to insufficient appropriations and cannot be remedied without additional funds which have been denied her. Other policies which are criticised she defends as founded on the right principles.

Miss Davis begins by deploring the fact that the commission saw fit to make its investigation at a time when changes were to be made which would have eliminated some of the faults which the commission complains of. These changes, she says, were the extended leave of absence granted to Warden Hayes and the introduction of a new routine made necessary by the passage of the bill extending the indeterminate sentence and parole to the penitentiary and the workhouse.

Dr. Davis Sees Improvement.

To the first criticism, that methods are too harsh and repressive, Dr. Davis replies that there has been a wonderful improvement in discipline since she took office, but that she had not thought it wise to make radical changes until the new indeterminate sentence went into effect, when the prison would be reorganized as a reformatory.

As to the charge that more than 1,000 prisoners are confined two in a cell, Commissioner Davis replies that this has been made necessary by lack of accommodations and increase in number of prisoners, but that the double cells are larger than those in the State prisons.

The charge that diseased prisoners and healthy are placed together is called grossly exaggerated. The healthy have been kept from the sick, she says, except in a few cases where prisoners, who had shown no symptoms on the initial examination, had later developed disease. To the complaint of lack of sanitary equipment, Commissioner Davis replies that this cannot be helped until money is provided for the change. It is admitted that sick prisoners are not given special diets, but the reply is that this is impossible while 16 cents a day is allowed for food.

Dr. Davis admits that prisoners are confined in their cells for 14 hours over Sundays and holidays, and as much as 60 hours when a holiday immediately precedes or follows a Sunday, but says that until a year ago prisoners were kept in their cells for even longer periods in State prisons. Warden Hayes, she says, took an advanced stand when he permitted all prisoners to go to the mess hall for their meals.

Charges that cells are not sufficiently disinfected, that blankets are not kept clean, and that prisoners are not given sheets or nightshirts are admitted to have some foundation, but the reply is that the department is doing the best it can with the means at its disposal. Miss Davis says she thinks prisoners should have sheets or nightshirts, but that a request for funds for that purpose has been denied. She adds that "honest laborers throughout the State in construction camps did not have them."

Calls Daily Papers Dangerous.

The criticism that prisoners are not allowed to have daily papers is thus met:

"They are not. I have not cared to have them learn to make dynamite bombs from specifications furnished in the daily press. Weeklies and monthlies are allowed."

Criticism of conditions in the punishment cells, or "coolers," brings the following reply:

"I do not believe in punishment that gives physical pain, but punishment cells must not be so comfortable that men prefer to remain in them rather than work."

She denies that keepers have beaten or clubbed prisoners except in self-defense or where the prisoner put up a fight against transfer to the disciplinary cells.

Miss Davis admits that the hose was used once on prisoners, not as punishment, but to quell an incipient riot. Regarding the charge of lack of outdoor exercise, she says that only 500 prisoners work in shops, and that it is intended to provide recreation for them if they work well and behave.

To the recommendation that Warden Hayes be removed Miss Davis says that no ground has appeared for charges against him which could be sustained.

RAINS ON BETHLEHEM BAND.

Park Throng Stays Through Storm to Hear Music.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) Band played right through the rainstorm in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and of the great throng that had gathered fully three-fourths remained within hearing. The musicians, who came up from Bethlehem yesterday morning and spent the early part of the day at Coney Island, crowded up under the band stand to keep from getting wet, but did not stop playing. As soon as the rain was over the seats in front were again filled.

There were 100 pieces in the band that played yesterday, and a number of the musicians said they were not in the least surprised when it began to rain. It rains every time they come to New York to play, they said, and told of the downpours that they "brought with them" in recent years.

About 10,000 persons surrounded the band stand when the music began at 4 o'clock, park attendants said. With A. M. Weingartner, a steel worker, leading, the men played an elaborate program which included Safranek's "Atlantis," Meyerbeer's "Dedication and Benediction," from "Les Huguenots," and the overture from "Wilhelm Tell."

Charles M. Schwab was not at the concert yesterday. He usually attends the annual concerts given here by the steel works men, but he was out of town on business yesterday, and had expressed regret that he could not attend.

After their concert the Bethlehem men had dinner at Sherry's. They returned to Bethlehem last night.

MILITIA RAID GAMBLERS.

Louisiana Governor Calls Out National Guard, Who Seize 150.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Failure of officials of Jefferson Parish to enforce the laws caused Governor Hall late yesterday to order a battalion of the National Guard to raid a gambling house in Southport, a suburb of New Orleans, according to a statement issued tonight by the Governor. Nearly 150 persons were arrested, including Joseph Hyland, the proprietor, and his employes. The patrons were paroled.

One person arrested in the gambling house, the Governor said, was a Deputy Sheriff of the parish, who had his official badge displayed at the time.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It is somewhat cooler over the northern and western shower areas, while in the South, the Northwest, and extreme West temperatures are high. There will be thunder showers Monday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and in the South Appalachian districts, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. There will also be showers Monday in the extreme Southwest; Monday and Tuesday in the West Gulf States and Florida, and Tuesday in the East Gulf States. In the lower Ohio Valley and the lake region the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate southerly; Middle Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate south and southwest, except east and southeast off Florida Coast; East and Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York and Delaware—Unsettled Monday; probably local thunder showers; Tuesday partly cloudy.

New England—Thunder showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	70	4 P. M.	82	78
6 A. M.	70	69	6 P. M.	78	73
9 A. M.	74	76	9 P. M.	77	72
12 M.	79	83	11 P. M.	79	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature 83 degrees at 12:30 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:06	848 11 Av.; M. Pollinski	$200
1:15	221 Wooster St.; J. Ash	Slight
1:15	53 Jefferson St.; M. Golub	Slight
P.M.		
12:15	41 E. 76 St.; Wm. Thompson	Slight
12:30	306 E. 119 St.; not given	Slight
12:40	2,098 8 Av.; C. H. Johanning	Slight
1:10	48 W. 112 St.; J. Kronan	Slight
1:15	825 1 Av.; Progressive Butter and Egg Co.	$500
1:15	1,857 3 Av.; Louis Spilkin	Slight
1:30	17 E. 115 St.; not given	Slight
2:25	124 Suffolk St.; Saml. Domosky	$100
3:55	146 Macdougal St.; Mary Alexander	$50
4:55	Pelham Parkway, near White Plains Av.; Jessup Engram	$500
5:00	Front of 909 7 Av.; Auto No. 68682, N. Y.	Slight
5:40	Fischers Lane and Boston Road; E. Field	Slight
6:30	319 E. 68 St.; Vincent Wazisek	Not given
8:20	310 E. 100 St.; Abel Agrust	Slight
8:30	483 College Av.; Augusta Maroney	Slight.
9:40	634 Prospect Av.; Isaac Gunter	Slight.
10:00	24 W. 26 St.; Tony Arverticle	Slight.

MUST PAY ALIMONY DUE FOR 48 YEARS

Court of Appeals Holds That Death of Both Principals Does Not End Claim.

ESTATE LIABLE FOR $28,000

Money with Which It Will Be Paid Brought to Husband by Second Wife.

The full bench of the Court of Appeals has just decided that alimony granted to Mrs. Deborah Van Ness on May 23, 1867, when she obtained a divorce from Cornelius Henry Van Ness, who died in 1911, without having paid a single installment, may be collected by the executors of her estate. Mrs. Van Ness died in January of this year at the age of 91 years. Alimony was granted at the rate of $600 a year, making the sum due at the time of her death $28,800, without counting the interest.

Mr. Van Ness married twice after being divorced by his first wife, who was Miss Deborah Bradt when she married him in 1845. Mr. Van Ness, in 1875, married Mrs. Emma Louise Burr Wright, who brought him the estate of more than $800,000 which remains. His third wife was Miss Alice Wood who, after falling from her bicycle in front of Mr. Van Ness's home in Cornwall, N. Y., was taken into his house for treatment, and there first met him. She was 26 years of age, and he 82 when she married him in November, 1899.

Transfers Crude and Careless.

By ante-mortem deeds and by will Mr. Van Ness turned over his entire estate to his last wife. Surrogate Fowler refused to admit the will to probate, saying in part:

"The crude and careless fashion in which the aged husband transferred all his very large property to one who, though his wife, was a comparative stranger to him, is some evidence of a condition of senility and incompetence charged at the times under investigation in this case."

The will case was later adjusted before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court under an arrangement whereby about $100,000 was distributed among relatives of Mr. Van Ness's different wives, and the remainder of the estate was to go to his young widow.

Not a Question of Wives.

However, Mr. Van Ness's subsequent wives and the history attached to them had no bearing on and was not considered in the alimony question before the Court of Appeals. The question there presented by the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, representing the young widow, was that since the first Mrs. Van Ness had died she had no interest in the alimony which she had failed to collect during her lifetime, and therefore her executors were not entitled to act as a substitute in her stead and collect.

Answering this contention, Judge Scudder, writing the decision, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Bartlett and the Associate Judges, Hiscock, Collin, Hogan, Cardozo, and Seabury, said:

"I do not see how in justice it can be said that if the husband failed to pay according to the terms of the judgment, and the wife thereafter died, the judgment in her favor lapsed as to the amount already accrued and cannot be enforced by her personal representatives.

"The husband cannot be heard to say that the wife had not required the alimony for the purposes of her support. The court, by the decree, determined on a full consideration of the conditions existing that it was proper the husband should not be relieved to that extent from the obligation of the judgment."

Alimony Defined.

The decision then defines alimony thus:

"But alimony is not a personal claim in the same sense that a cause of action for slander or assault is personal. It is personal in a sense that it is a provision made by the court in favor of the wife for her maintenance and support, and cannot be diverted from that purpose.

"It takes the place of the husband's liability, which ended with the divorce. If there had been no divorce the husband's liability would have continued while the marital relation existed, and liability on the judgment should continue to the same extent.

"Therefore, the alimony sued for in this action, which accrued prior to the death of the wife, was not a personal claim that died with her, but a right which survived in favor of her personal representatives. To hold otherwise would be to defeat the object of the law and seriously impair the value of the decree in the wife's favor by depriving her of the credit which she would have to obtain means of support."

Under this ruling Mrs. Alice Van Ness Parsons, the only child by the first marriage, will come into the $28,000 sued for, plus interest.

United States Senator O'Gorman argued the case in defense of the estate, while Mrs. Parsons's interests were looked after by the law firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton of 31 Nassau Street.

Russia Buys Steel Rails Here.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—It was announced tonight that the Maryland Steel Company had received an order from the Russian Government for 100,000 tons of steel rails.

LOOK UP "COUNT'S" PAST.

Schumann-Heink's Daughter Admits Writing to Denver's Enigma.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—In investigating the antecedents of Richard Miller, the man who calls himself a German Count, now dying at the County Hospital, the authorities have evolved the theory that Marie, a daughter of Schumann-Heink, the singer, may be able to throw some light on the man's history.

The singer's daughter, who is now Mrs. J. Hubert Guy of San Francisco, has admitted that she wrote one letter to the so-called count. She says that the letter was formal in character, and was written after a casual meeting on a train. It begins "Dear Richard."

There are other letters. One of them is addressed to "My dear darling, little Dickie," and is signed by the Austrian name Mirzl, a form of Marie.

The police believe that Mrs. Guy knows the real name of Miller. They base this belief on the letter which Mrs. Guy admits writing and two other letters which were found among the man's effects. The letter which Mrs. Guy admits writing and the other two missives apparently are in the same handwriting.

CARLISLE QUITS OFFICE.

Praises State Roads as He Leaves Highway Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—John N. Carlisle of Watertown resigned his place in the Highway Department yesterday. When Mr. Carlisle as Commissioner was succeeded by Edwin Duffey he accepted an advisory place in the department.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Carlisle said:

"Taking our system as a whole we have more improved roads and better roads than any other State or country, and the people of New York have a right to be proud of what has been accomplished. Necessarily, with our very large mileage, there are, and always will be, a few roads that need repair and attention, but a comparison of the conditions of the State highways with city and village streets is not unfavorable to the State."

At the time of Mr. Duffey's appointment it was announced that Mr. Carlisle would be retained in the department until midsummer. He has been receiving a salary of $33 a day while serving as adviser. The salary of the Commissioner is $10,000 a year.

PANIC ON EXCURSION.

One Man Drowned When Storm Hits Eagles' Boats.

The annual excursion of Newark Aerie of Eagles, which went to Alpine on the Hudson yesterday, docked at 1 o'clock this morning on the return trip. The day had been an eventful one, as one man fell overboard and was drowned above Weehawken. He is said to have been Henry Dey of Glen Ridge, a wealthy chewing gum manufacturer. He was sitting on the barge rail when he lost his balance. An electric storm which swept the barge Empire and Steamer Isabel, which carried the excursionists, caused a panic and many women fainted.

Life preservers were fought for and the captain and crew had considerable difficulty in restoring quiet. In addition to the drowning and panic, there was much fighting aboard, which increased the excitement. The worst of the troublemakers were put off the boat at Hastings and had to make their way back as best they could.

WHITMAN OFF FOR ALBANY.

Believed to Have Been Guarded on Leaving Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Governor Whitman of New York, after a rest of four days at his Summer home here, left this afternoon for Albany. The Governor and Warden Osborne of Sing Sing are to speak here on prison reform on Aug. 26. Mrs. Whitman, with the children, will join her husband in Albany in three weeks.

Close to Governor Whitman at the station stood a man who was a stranger here. He was believed to be a guard for the Governor. Mr. Whitman declined to make any statement regarding the threatening letters which led to the placing of special guards about his house. The house is still under guard.

NEW YORK MAN MURDERED.

Body Found Tied to Roof of a Car in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—A. Bernstein of 193 Eldridge Street, New York, has been found murdered, his body tied on the roof of a Soo Line car.

Julius Kennedy, a negro, is under arrest in Duluth charged with the murder, and is said to have confessed.

ASSAILS HOME RULE PLAN.

Grants No Real Power, Citizens' Union Asserts.

The Citizens' Union gave out yesterday an analysis of the home rule proposal reported to the Constitutional Convention last week by the Cities Committee. The analysis was prepared by Laurence A. Tanzer, Chairman of the union's Constitutional Convention Committee. These, among other objections, are raised to the proposal:

"The proposal does not confer 'home rule' in any fair sense of the term. Home rule means power granted to cities to govern themselves. This proposal gives no such power. It gives only power to propose to the Legislature measures for a city's government, to be granted or withheld by the Legislature at its option, and even this power of petition extends only over a narrow field.

"No power whatever is granted to the people of a city except that of proposing to the Legislature once in eight years a new charter. If that is rejected by the Legislature they cannot propose another until the eight years are up.

"The means of exercising the narrow powers granted are so cumbersome and obstructive as to render even these illusory. The adoption of a new charter will require three elections, the labors of a Charter Commission, and a sixty days' submission to the Legislature. This process may take a period of from one and a half to four years.

"The present vicious system of special city legislation is permitted to continue. Cities will still be subject to that constant interference by the Legislature with their local affairs which has given rise to the movement for home rule. Their charters will not only be subject to veto by the Legislature but even if permitted to go into effect will be subject to alteration or repeal by the Legislature at any time.

"Partisan political control of municipal affairs will be perpetuated.

"All sense of responsibility will be destroyed. When an act required submission first to the people of the city or to the local authorities and then to the Legislature, neither will feel responsibility. Each will look to the other, and irresponsible legislation will result."

MANY RIDE ZOO ELEPHANT.

Visitors Indulged for First Time Since Gunda Became Erratic.

For the first time in several years people were allowed to ride the elephants in the Bronx Zoo yesterday, and several hundred took advantage of the opportunity to take trips on Alice.

Gunda, the big elephant which was shot recently, used to be the chief beast of burden, and when he became erratic the practice of allowing visitors to ride the elephants was discontinued.

Alice proved tractable, and everything went off well except for a single accident. Mrs. Lillian D. Ghee of 118 West 134th Street, while being assisted down from Alice's back in the elephant yard by Dick Richards, head elephant keeper, misjudged her distance and fell to the ground, dislocating her ankle. After treatment by Dr. Eiss of Fordham Hospital she went home.

The Equitable from the viewpoint of environment

A business is in some respects like man, it is influenced by environment, affected for better or worse by the conditions which surround it.

We do not mean to imply that your business will not prosper in its present location, but that the Equitable Building furnishes a far more propitious background for your activities.

Added to which, the Equitable offers you advantages which you positively cannot duplicate elsewhere in town.

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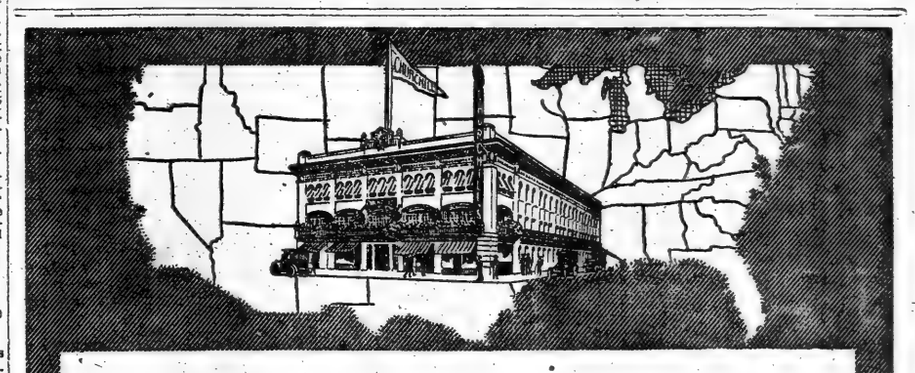
120 Broadway



From East-From West
From North-From South

Known from coast to coast as New York's most notable restaurant, Churchill's attracts its clientele from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Not only with "knowing" New Yorkers does Churchill's hold a position of unrivaled popularity but with visitors from all cities of the U. S.

Churchill's owes its popularity for Dinner to its superior *cuisine* in a la carte service, to its delightful *Special Dinner*, to its unequaled *entertainment*, and to its distinctive *atmosphere*.

Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening

Churchill's is equally popular for Supper, with Dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon*. Served in handsome Ballroom with Dancing.

Special Dinner $1.25 Six to Nine
Special Luncheon 75c With Dancing

CHURCHILL'S
"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

When Awarding the Contract

—the strongest obtainable guarantee for its proper performance is none too strong. It is a mistake to consider a Surety Bond primarily as an endorsement of the contractor. It may have to mean far more than that.

Make sure that you have the Bond of the Company which has earned a reputation for its willingness to pay just claims promptly—

American Surety Company of New York
Largest Surety Company in the World.
Home Office 100 BROADWAY Tel. Rector 9525
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Branches and Agencies Everywhere.

COMPLETE WAR STORIES.
The New York Times Current History, published monthly, gives the views of all parties in the great war. Photographs of military leaders and of important incidents. 25 cents; $3.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Continuing Today
Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Fancy Suits, blue suits, black suits.

$50, $45, $40 and $35 Suits now $28.50
$40, $35 and $32.50 Suits now $23.50
$32.50, $30 $28 and $25 Suits now $18.50
$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits now $15.00

No Charge for Alterations.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's one-third less price.
BEST HOTELS at SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO.
30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.

As in Your Home
The refinement that adds charm to the dinner at home is found at Shanley's.
A most entertaining cabaret—evenings seven to one.
Luncheon—seven choice courses—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

MAXIM'S
110 West 38th Street
SOMETHING NEW FOR DINNER
Midnight Cabaret During
POPULAR PRICES | Dinner | COOL ROOM

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone, 3640—Columbus
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad. Peach Ice Cream. Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
TO-NIGHT 8:10
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
Ziegfeld Follies
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
TO-MORROW (TUES.) NIGHT 8:20.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
THE BOOMERANG
By Winchell Smith & Victor Mapes.
Gaiety REOPENS WED. EVE. SEARCH ME
Broadway & 46th St. Phone Bryant 210.
Seats Now Selling for NEW MYSTERY FARCE, By Augustin MacHugh, Who Wrote "OFFICER 666"
COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. M. Popular Mat. WED. 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Awfully Funny Farce
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. OPENS THURSDAY. Aug. 12
(Curtain will rise promptly at 8:05.)
BOX OFFICE OPENS TO-DAY.
ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S NEW PLAY.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.
SEATS NOW FOR CHIN CHIN
MONTGOMERY and STONE
REOPENS—GLOBE—AUG. 16.
S.S. "MANDALAY" Every Evening. Leaves Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE. Broadway Stars and Celebrities Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights. Tuesday Eve., Aug. 10, Miss Grace La Rue, Famous Musical Comedy Star.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
PALACE B'way. B. F. KEITH'S WEBER & FIELDS 47 St. Houdini, Mme. Donalda, Joe Daily Mat. 25 to 75. Jackson, Nellie V. Nichols, oths. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
LUNA Free Shows, Free Circus. Vocal and Band Concerts. Free Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. at 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. BLANCHE SWEET, Noon to 11:30. SECRET ORCHARD. 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk, Fannie Ward, "The Marriage of Kitty"
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. "From Out of the Big Snows" | "The Goddess" (14th Chapter)
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Matinee Today LAST WEEK.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. FRITZI SCHEFF, Al Herman, Mullen & Coogan, Donahue & Stewart, Maryon Vadie, oths.

Lily drinking cups sold by the lily cup co., 120 b'way, are especially nice for offices like yours—while in a sense a luxury, they cost nothing when you count the saving they effect in bottled water—they do safeguard your health. you should have them.

More Ends Added Remnant Sale, $18
New suit-ends daily add to the attractiveness of this unusual sale. $25 to $50 materials, Suit to measure only, $18.
Coat and Trousers, $16
Broadway & 9th St. Fall Goods are now ready. Arnheim

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles. Watermelon, Cantaloupe. Coffee.

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

THE GREAT CONFLICT
The story of the great European War from the outbreak to March 15. The New York Times Current History. The most interesting of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price $2.00, (delivery charges extra,) Times Square, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; gentle to moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,017. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NATIONS AGREED ON MEXICO PLAN; APPEAL READY

"Very Definite Policy" Decided On, Lansing Announces After Consulting the President.

MORE HOPE FOR PEACE

Latin-Americans Meet Here Tomorrow to Give Formal Sanction to Joint Program.

THINK PRESSURE WILL WIN

And Armed Intervention Will Not Be Necessary—General Scott Meets Villa at the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—"We have reached a stage where a very definite policy has been decided on," said Secretary Lansing today in announcing that the conference of representatives of the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala concerning Mexico would be resumed at the Biltmore Hotel in New York, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Secretary of State added that he was much encouraged over the situation.

The adjournement of the conference on Friday under an agreement to meet in New York on a date to be fixed by him, was taken, said Mr. Lansing, in order to give him an opportunity to consult President Wilson.

The details of the definite policy determined upon were not obtainable from Secretary Lansing. As far as can be ascertained, the purpose of the meeting in New York will be to obtain formal approval from all the American governments concerned to an appeal which will be sent to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and the Governors of the States of Mexico to compose their differences and set up a central provisional government.

The program of the United States also calls for indorsement by the six Latin-American nations of its purpose to encourage others to undertake the establishment of a government if any of the factional leaders show a contrary disposition and to give that government the active moral support of the United States through recognizing it immediately and cutting off shipments of arms and ammunition from this country to any Mexican faction that may oppose the new authority.

The six Latin-American diplomatic representatives who are parties to the conference called by the Secretary of State have been granted powers by their governments to join in the appeal which will be the first step in carrying out the United States program for the pacification of Mexico. In the absence of any official statement on the subject the understanding here is that the text of the appeal will not follow closely the warning statement issued by President Wilson to the Mexican factions on June 2, but will be of the same general tenor. The inference from what was said in official circles today was that the appeal had been modified by the conferees and it was necessary for that reason to submit its text to the President before it could be forwarded to the factional leaders. The President has now given it his approval and the appeal, it is expected, will be formally indorsed at the conference to take place in New York on Wednesday.

Administration Encouraged.

There are other features of the American plan that are understood to require the indorsement of the six Latin-American nations, and it is supposed that discussion of these will be resumed at Wednesday's meeting. But the Administration feels that considerable progress has been made toward bringing Mexico's troubles to an end. The Administration has determined that the disturbances in the Southern republic must cease, and while it is not willing to go to the extreme of armed intervention, it is credited with contemplating positive action to give stability to the Government that may be established in the republic as a result of the present efforts.

The attitude of Carranza indicates that he does not intend to be a party to any movement for pacifying Mexico that does not give him the main say in determining the program. According to his agents here, he is preparing an address to the American people, in which he will seek to show that his Government is the de facto authority in Mexico and should be recognized as such. That he is prepared to resist representations to be made to him by the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala has been indicated, according to the belief here, by his action in expelling from Mexico Señor Ortega, the Guatemalan Minister to Mexico City. The reasons for this expulsion are not known, but the theory here is that Carranza ordered Señor Ortega out of Mexico in order to emphasize his disapproval of Guatemala's participation in the Pan-American-Mexican conference. Much resentment has been felt in Mexico, particularly among the Carranzistas, over the fact that Guatemala was represented among the nations invited by the United States to take part in the effort to bring Mexico's troubles to a close. It was asserted in Mexican newspapers that Guatemala was hardly the nation to attempt to teach Mexico good government, and feeling on the subject was intensified by the fact that Mexico and Guatemala have not been on good terms.

The only information that the State Department has on the subject of Señor Ortega's dismissal was contained in a brief telegram from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who has been representing the United States there. "I regret to inform you," said Senhor Cardoso to the Secretary of State, "that the Guatemalan Minister has been directed to

Continued on Page 4.

CARABANA, Natural Laxative Water, 25c. Conquers Constipation in a natural way. —Advt.

SWEDISH SHIP SUNK; TEN MEN MISSING

Germans Torpedo the Steamer Mai—One Woman Among Those Rescued.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—The Swedish steamer Mai has been sunk by a German submarine.

One boat containing seven men and a woman has been picked up and landed here. A second boat carrying the Captain and nine men is missing.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of a Swedish steamer Mai or of a vessel of any other nationality having that name.

ITALY MASSES ARMIES TO AID HER ALLIES

500,000 Men Ready to Go to France and 150,000 to the Dardanelles.

According to Captain Victor del Sanctis of the Italian Army, who arrived yesterday on the Italian steamer Duca d'Aosta, although his Government has not officially declared war upon Germany, it is sending 150,000 troops to assist the Allies in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. This army has been training at Taranto on the Adriatic coast, and will shortly embark from Brindisi for the Levant in 140 transports which are now assembling at that port.

In Northern Italy, Captain del Sanctis went on to say, there are 500,000 well-trained troops mobilized on the plains of Turin ready to be sent to the aid of the Allies in France, which, he thinks, will be a material factor in hastening the ultimate victory of the Allies.

Captain del Sanctis said he had come over to the United States to purchase war supplies for the Italian Army and would be here for some time.

BRIBE OF KRUPP GUNS REJECTED BY RUMANIA

Thirty-six Batteries and 2,000,000 Pounds of Wire Offered for Passage of Munitions to Turkey.

MILAN, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the Corriere della Sera says that following the departure of Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the German Ambassador to Turkey, from the Rumanian capital a representative of the Krupp Gun Works arrived at Bucharest and offered the Rumanian Government thirty-six batteries of artillery, with ammunition, and 2,000,000 pounds of barbed wire to let ammunition destined for Turkey pass through.

Following the intervention of the British Minister at Bucharest, however, the newspaper says, the offer was refused.

SUBMARINE SINKS BIG TURKISH WARSHIP

Constantinople Announces Loss of Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa, 9,900-Ton Ship Bought from Germany.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9. — The Turkish battleship Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa, of 9,900 tons displacement, and formerly the German warship Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm, has been sunk by a submarine of the Entente powers according to an official announcement issued today by the Turkish Government.

The majority of the officers and men composing the crew of the Turkish battleship were saved.

The official statement telling of the loss of the battleship adds:

"The loss of the Barbarossa, which was sunk this morning, however regrettable in itself, does not affect us excessively except that it places the strength of our ships compared to that of the enemy in the ratio of one to ten."

The Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa was built at Stettin in 1891 and was purchased, together with the battleship Torgut Reis, from Germany by Turkey in 1910. The vessel was 354 feet long, 64 feet beam, and had a depth of 24 feet. Her complement consisted of about 600 officers and men.

The battleship carried four 11-inch guns in turrets fore and aft, two 11-inch guns in a turret amidships, eight 4.1-inch guns, eight 3.4-inch guns, and twelve one-pounders. The vessel also was equipped with two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes.

FRENCH AIR SQUADRON SHELLS SAARBRUECKEN

Twenty-Eight Aeroplanes Drop 164 Bombs, Setting Many Fires—Two Shot Down.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—An official statement issued in Paris tonight says:

"This morning an air squadron consisting of thirty-two aeroplanes, convoyed by some scout speed planes, sallied forth to bombard the station and factories of Saarbrücken, northeast of Metz. The atmospheric conditions were not favorable, the valleys being concealed under fog and the sky cloudy.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the proper steering of the aircraft, twenty-eight aeroplanes reached their goal and dropped 164 shells of various calibre. The speed planes meanwhile were keeping away the German aviators, who were attempting to cut off the squadron from its base.

"Many fires were observed in the territory shelled."

The German official report of the day's operations on the western front refers to the shooting down of two of the aeroplanes returning from the raid on Saarbrücken, where, it was asserted, no military damage had been done. There is a large coal harbor at Saarbrücken.

FRAGILE WOMEN need something to feed and enrich their blood. Wincarnis with seltzer and a dash of lemon is an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative. —Advt.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH GOLD DUE HERE TODAY

Unheralded Export from London Sent to Us via Halifax, Will Arrive Today.

$100,000,000 RUMORED SUM

Expected to Bolster Sterling Exchange, Now at a New Low Level, 4.75½.

FOR MUNITIONS BILLS ALSO

Canada, Which Has Sent to New York $133,000,000, Running Short of Gold.

The first direct shipment of gold in large quantity from England to this country since the war began is on its way by train to New York from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The gold was transshipped at Halifax over Canadian lines to the American border, heavily guarded by Canadian detectives. At the border the guards of the American Express Company took the bullion in charge and proceeded with it by way of Bangor, Me. The gold was shipped in a special car. It left Bangor last evening and is due to arrive this morning at the Grand Central Station.

The value of the shipment has not been revealed, but it runs well up into the millions. The amount was estimated last night at $100,000,000, though one prominent New York banker said that this figure was excessive.

It is understood that the great importation will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. The greatest secrecy was observed in the shipment, but local bankers last night admitted to THE TIMES that its information was correct and that the gold would arrive today.

An attempt to ship $15,000,000 in gold from New York to England just after the beginning of the war failed. The German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was carrying the treasure, after being almost in sight of the English shores, turned back and found refuge in Bar Harbor, Me.

Convoyed by Warships.

It is understood that the steamship which brought the British gold to Halifax was convoyed by warships. It was pointed out last night that the Bank of England would not be likely to ship in small quantities in view of the depression in sterling exchange existing here. Only a very large shipment, it was contended, would have the desired effect of bettering the exchange situation.

It is the effect on the exchange situation that looms up as the most important consequence of a $100,000,000 gold shipment from England. A new low record for sterling exchange, 4.75½, was reached yesterday. There was no prospect of a rise in sight, and the financial district had been wondering from day to day where the money would come from to pay for the large war orders placed in this country by the Allies through J. P. Morgan & Co.

The gold shipment indicates that the attempts to establish a large British credit in this country, negotiations for which have been under way for some time, have not progressed either as smoothly or as swiftly as desired. The low exchange rate naturally added to the difficulties of floating a credit here.

Until now the only British gold received in New York since the war began has come from Ottawa, but it is well known that the available Canadian supply has been very nearly exhausted. Since Jan. 1, 1915, approximately $133,000,000 in gold has been imported from Canada. J. P. Morgan & Co. imported about $55,000,000 of this amount, and other banks the rest.

$133,000,000 From Canada.

At the beginning of the war New York City had $100,000,000 in corporate stock falling due in London. The city borrowed here the funds necessary to meet this debt. Approximately $90,000,000 in gold was sent to Ottawa and deposited there to the credit of the Bank of England. The $133,000,000 which was sent here from Canada since then, consequently, represented a balance of $43,000,000 in New York's favor. This was admittedly a drain on Canada. England, on the other hand, was conserving her gold supply, having shipped only small quantities to France.

The recent British bond issue of $5,000,000,000, which was subscribed for principally in England, brought a great amount of gold into the coffers of the Bank of England. The last statement of the Bank of England showed an increase in the gold supply of $6,556,125, making the bank's total gold supply $311,108,775, as compared with $138,110,345 in the same week in 1914 and $195,067,170 in 1913.

Local bankers, when asked last night for details of the gold shipment, were reticent. Presumably, they said, the gold would be used to pay off American creditors. They could not state, they said, how long the supply would last. One banker added that it could not be regarded as certain that a British loan would not be necessary now. The betterment of the exchange situation, it was suggested, might now facilitate financing without further shipments of gold across the Atlantic.

England so far has floated no public loans in this country. A number of banks, it is understood, have made private loans, but these have not formally passed through the hands of the Brit-

Continued on Page 3.

America's Splendid Work In Aid of War-Torn Europe

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, tells of the wonderful response of Americans when called on for contributions. Read what she says

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times now. The Times is always sold out early.

WOMEN BALK THIEF ON CHANLER ESTATE

Lessee, with Pistol, Forces Him to Surrender as Wife Points Out Hiding Place.

FIRES AT ANOTHER WHO FLED

President of Consolidated Card Co. Turns His Prisoner Over to Great Neck Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 9.—Stanley A. Cohen, President of the Consolidated Card Company, who is occupying the William Astor Chanler estate here, one of the show places on the north shore of Long Island, was aroused about 3:30 o'clock this morning, by the shrieks of his wife, who called from her bedroom, adjoining:

"Stanley, Stanley. There are two burglars here."

Mr. Cohen sprang out of bed, thoroughly awakened by his wife's cries, grabbed his revolver, and rushed into her room. As he entered he saw, in the darkness, the shadowy figure of a man scurrying through the door from Mrs. Cohen's bedroom into the hall. The man ran almost noiselessly, but Mr. Cohen heard soft footfalls on the stairs and ran to the head of them.

"I fired down the stairway," said Mr. Cohen tonight. "It was pitch dark and of course I couldn't see anything. I suppose I didn't hit my man for when I reached the lower floor after running after him, and got the lights switched on, he was out of sight.

"My wife had called that there were two men in the room and, though I hadn't seen the other fellow, I supposed he had got out, too. Nevertheless I determined to search every room in the house, and I was up on the third floor with Victor Phillips, a guest, when I heard my sister-in-law, Mrs. C. H. McLoughlin, scream and call to me.

"'There's another man here,' she called. Well, I raced down stairs again with Mr. Phillips and just as we entered my wife's room where the lights had been switched on we saw a man slipping out from behind the portieres in a bay window. My wife and Mrs. McLoughlin, who had run to her when she heard her scream, had caught sight of him hiding, and apparently hoping we'd go back to bed and forget him.

"I stuck him up in regular Western style," Mr. Cohen continued, laughing as he recalled the adventure, though it had been no laughing matter, he admitted, in the morning, and Mrs. Cohen and her sister were still shaken last night from the shock to their nerves. "I shouted to him: 'Throw up your hands,' and, by Jingo, he did it all right. Then I 'frisked' him just like a policeman. He didn't have a gun, so I kept him 'stuck up' while one of the servants telephoned for the police."

Justice of the Peace George Hayden was the only official the servant could reach, and Mr. Hayden, after an hour, got Constable William Ninesling, who led the prisoner off to the Nassau County Jail in Mineola. Judge Hayden is ready to sit in any case, no matter what, but it isn't any part of his duties to catch burglars while this town supports a Constable.

Mr. Cohen, after getting rid of his burglar, searched his home and found that only a gold watch and chain belonging to Mrs. Cohen were missing. The burglars overlooked a lot of jewelry in their haste to get away.

"I think they must have been in the house from about midnight," said Mr. Cohen. "We went to bed a little before that, and from the looks of things down stairs they'd been there quite a while. They'd ransacked the pantry, eaten, and drunk, and there were cigarette butts all over the place. They certainly took a chance.

"I asked the fellow we caught what he was doing here, and he said he'd met a chap in New York last night who had offered him a job in Great Neck. He had told him he'd have to be at work at 5 o'clock, our fellow told us, and then he explained: 'I was just waiting to go to work.' How's that for nerve."

In jail the prisoner said he was Frederick Brown, 25 years old, and lived in Manhattan. He wouldn't give any address. He repeated his story of having met his companion in Manhattan, and declared he didn't know who he was.

SAYS WILSON WILL RUN AND WIN NEXT YEAR

Now 2,000,000 Votes Stronger Than His Party, Senator Ashurst Says After 14,000-Mile Canvass.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9. — Senator Ashurst of Arizona started today a fortnight's canvass of Michigan, with the declaration that it will be "Wilson in 1916, and the rest nowhere." Coming at the end of a 14,000-mile tour of the United States, lasting since March 1 last, Senator Ashurst's statements were regarded by politicians here tonight as significant.

Mr. Ashurst on his tour has talked with cowboys and bankers, lumberjacks and professional men, and, after carefully weighing and digesting the sentiment he has found, he declares that Mr. Wilson is today 2,000,000 votes stronger than his party. He says that if there were a Presidential election today Mr. Wilson would carry New York handily, and come closer to sweeping Michigan than any other living Democrat.

"Woodrow Wilson will run for President," he said, "because he will have no other choice. I measure my words when I say that he will be re-elected President without any trouble. The people will have no other leader.

"From the standpoint of the great mass of the people there is but one question, and that relates to the war in Europe. The people know they have the one man to lead them safely through. Woodrow Wilson is that man.

"The Republicans have but one forlorn hope. Some of them affect to believe and many of them do sincerely believe that there is one more President wrapped up in the tariff question. They will find their mistake a sad one.

"Neither will the currency question detract greatly from the great issues involved. Many Republicans, notably Senator Weeks, voted for the currency bill."

HIGHEST HONORS TO LARGE.

San Francisco, Aug. 9, 1915.—The Jury on Pure Food Products of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition awarded the Grand Prize for Pure Rye Whiskey to The Large Distilling Co. of Pittsburgh. —Advt.

SWEDEN ASKS AID IN CABLE PROTEST

But United States Will Not Join in Any Complaint Over Interrupted Communications.

NO GROUND FOR ACTION

General Belief in Washington That Sweden Is Actuated by Friendship for Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Government of Sweden has recently intimated a desire that the United States join in a protest to Great Britain against interference with cable communications between the Western Hemisphere and Continental Europe.

These intimations were not in a form that required a direct answer, and it is doubtful that such an answer will be given. But Washington feels that the question answers itself with the statement that the cables are owned by the belligerents. It is safe to say that the next American note to Great Britain on the subject of the British blockade will make no reference to interrupted cable communications.

All cables connecting with northern Europe pass through the British Isles, and it is understood that their ownership is British. A British censorship of messages passing over them would, therefore, afford no ground for an American protest, except in the unexpected contingency of interference with American diplomatic communications. At the outbreak of the war, the lines from the Azores to Germany were cut, presumably by the British, and that was regarded as a legitimate act of war.

For many months the United States has been in close touch with all the other important neutral powers regarding the inconveniences imposed on neutral commerce by the British blockade. Sweden has been more earnest than the rest in representing her displeasure at the British course. But even Sweden has not suggested that the United States join in any such protest on the general subject of the blockade. The United States has already protested on that score, and the disposition of the smaller nations seems to be to await the outcome of the American negotiations.

The United States meanwhile views with friendly approval the sympathetic interest manifested by other neutral powers in the correspondence now under way between this country and Great Britain. President Wilson in notes already sent, both to Great Britain and Germany, made it plain that he felt that the United States was acting not only for herself but for all the neutral civilized nations.

Sweden's activities have therefore been taken officially at their face value. But there is a popular impression that Sweden is actuated more by friendship for Germany than because of losses she has sustained as a result of the British blockade. Rumors have recently been frequent of increasing friction between Sweden and her hereditary foe, Russia, and they have revived reports current here some time ago of friendly co-operation in certain matters between the German Embassy and the Swedish legation.

PRESIDENT AIDS WOMEN IN WRECK

With Dr. Grayson He Gives Assistance to Party Whose Automobile Had Overturned.

CORNISH, Aug. 9.—President Wilson took an automobile ride this afternoon, and during his trip went to the assistance of three automobilists whose machine had run over an embankment and capsized about three miles from his Summer home. He arrived at the scene of the accident within a few seconds after it happened.

The President was automobiling with Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, his daughter, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his Naval Aid and physician, on the road between Windsor and Ascutneyville. It had just stopped raining and the road was still slippery.

As the President's automobile rounded a curve he and his companions were startled to see another machine overturned at the bottom of an embankment. Mr. Wilson ordered his automobile stopped, jumped out, and ran down to investigate. He found C. C. Judd, Miss E. A. Swasey, and Mrs. Emma Hathaway, all of Norwich, Vt., underneath the overturned automobile and helped to pull them out. They were badly bruised and frightened, but an examination by Dr. Grayson showed that none of them was seriously injured.

The President and Dr. Grayson assisted the two women to the road, and then Mr. Wilson directed that the secret service men accompanying him remain behind and render all assistance possible. The people in the overturned automobile did not recognize the President and did not know who had helped them until later, but they thanked him profusely for his aid.

For several minutes the President remained standing in the mud beside the road examining the wrecked car and making sure that he had done everything he could. After determining that there was nothing further that he could do the President continued his ride. The secret service men took the two women to Windsor, Vt., in another machine and sent a wrecking crew to pull the damaged car back to the road.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 35c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

KAISER'S FLEET DEFEATED OFF RIGA; GERMANS CROSS VISTULA AT WARSAW; DIVIDE RUSSIAN FORCES IN SOUTH

Twenty-one Big Vessels Were in the Riga Attack and Three Craft Were Damaged, Petrograd Says

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—This official communication was issued tonight:

A German fleet of nine battleships and twelve cruisers with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers persistently attacked the entrance to the Gulf of Riga Sunday, but everywhere was repulsed.

Our seaplanes, throwing bombs, contributed to our success.

A cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers were damaged by our mines.

An official explanation of the attack of the German fleet on Riga, given out later, says:

The Gulf of Riga would allow the Germans to give powerful aid to their army, now occupying the western coast of the gulf.

With the object of penetrating the gulf, the fleet appeared Sunday off Dirben Channel, which is the only practicable way for large ships to enter. The enemy made three attacks with the object of breaking the mine barrier, protected by our fleet.

Our seaplanes and warships co-operated to repel the enemy. The Germans did not succeed in passing our defenses. Three of his ships were damaged by mines near Dirben. None of our ships was lost.

BRITISH CAPTURE HOOGE TRENCHES

They Carry 1,200 Yards, Including All the Ground Lost on July 30.

GERMAN GUNNERY INFERIOR

Sir John French Says It Was Worsted in Ypres Fighting—Other German Repulses.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British forces near Ypres today retrieved the losses suffered near Hooge ten days ago by capturing 1,200 yards of German trenches. This success has served to divert public attention temporarily from the magnitude of the German sweep in Poland, but operations in the West still lack general significance.

Night attacks by the Germans were repulsed in Artois, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges. Desultory artillery exchanges were reported from various points today. Rheims has been bombarded again.

Field Marshal Sir John French's report is as follows:

Since my communication of Aug. 1 the artillery on both sides has been active north and east of Ypres. In these exchanges the advantage has been with us.

This morning, after a successful artillery bombardment, in which the French on our left co-operated effectively, we attacked the trenches at Hooge captured by the enemy on July 30. These were all retaken, and following up this success we made further progress north and west of Hooge, extending the front of the trenches captured 1,200 yards.

During this fighting our artillery shelled a German train at Langemarck, (five miles northeast of Ypres,) derailing and setting fire to five trucks.

The captures reported amounted to 3 officers and 124 men of other ranks and 2 machine guns.

Following is the official communication issued in Paris tonight:

The day has been comparatively quiet on the whole front. In Artois, between the Somme and the Oise, and in the valley of the Aisne, some artillery fighting has been reported, and Rheims again has been bombarded.

In the Argonne, near Fontaine-aux-Charmes, the enemy attempted to capture our positions, but they were repulsed everywhere.

In the Vosges there was only artillery firing.

Following is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

There was much going on last night in the Artois district. In the sector to the north of Arras, a German attack at a point north of the railroad station of Souchez was repulsed. In the sector of Neuville-St. Vaast, to the east of the road to Lille, the Germans, after exploding a mine, bombarded our positions violently and endeavored to come out of their trenches. They were at once checked by the fire of our infantry and our artillery.

In the Argonne, not far from the road running from Vienne-le-Château to Binarville, the enemy last night delivered an attack upon our advanced posts and trenches, making use of hand grenades and bombs. They were driven back to their lines by our fire.

In the western section of the forest, which extends from Haute Chevauchée to Vauquois, there was fighting with bombs, hand grenades and rifles, which lasted a portion of the night.

In the Vosges, a fresh German attack against our positions on the Linge was delivered at about 1 o'clock in the morning, but repulsed in complete failure. A curtain of fire maintained by our troops inflicted perceptible losses on the enemy.

This is the German official report issued in Berlin:

A battle developed at daybreak near Hooge, east of Ypres.

In the Argonne forest French advances failed.

Yesterday French aeroplanes were brought down at Dammerkirch and near Black Lake, while early today aeroplanes were shot down by our battle aeroplanes near Ypres, Gondrexange and at Harboney. The two latter aeroplanes belonged to a squadron which previously had dropped bombs on the open town of Saarbruecken, which is situated outside the zone of operations, without doing military damage and slightly injuring a few citizens.

BETTER THAN LEMONADE—Try a little Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of cold water, with sugar—most refreshing and invigorating.—Advt.

GERMANS PRESS PEACE CAMPAIGN

Indications That Newspaper Propaganda Is Desired by the Authorities.

GOOD TERMS HINTED AT

Article from a German Diplomatic Source Suggests Belgian Annexation Open to Debate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—Apropos of the reported German peace proposal to Russia, The Times publishes the following Amsterdam dispatch, dated Aug. 7:

"About two months ago the Cologne correspondent of the Tijd made a rather remarkable prophecy. He said he heard from a responsible person that the central powers, after freeing their own territory from the enemy and prosecuting the war on hostile soil, would be in a position to make known their views as to peace. The circumstances would be such as to exclude the idea that they would consent to an unfavorable conclusion of the war, but, on the other hand, the responsibility for the continuance of the war would rest with the Entente powers.

"It would appear that the moment for a press campaign on these lines is considered to have arrived. In its morning edition yesterday the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant gave prominence to an article which attracted wide attention in Holland. It stated that it had received this article from a diplomatic source through the channel of one of its foreign correspondents. It does not require much acuteness to see that the article is of German origin.

"Wiser Counsels May Prevail."

"The article says:

"'It is impossible to reach a conclusion on the battlefield; therefore wiser councils may prevail among the belligerent peoples, if not among their Governments.

"'As to the British, it is not impossible that they, whose army and fleet are unbeaten, will ultimately listen to the voice of reason. There is no single reason why their opponents should offer conditions that would exclude a rapprochement and prolong the war unduly.

"'The chance of attaining peace by exhausting the enemy is small, for all the belligerents' general staff everywhere desire to impose upon the enemy a peace which would make it impossible for him to resume hostilities for generations. There is little chance of realizing this wish.

"'There is far more probability of realizing the desire of the Socialists in all countries to negotiate for peace on the basis that the victors will not annex peoples of a race and language different from their own, though such a basis would, of course, need to take account of the results achieved on the battlefield.

"'These two claims may appear irreconcilable, but it should be remembered that, apart from conquests in Europe, there are many other means of restoring a balance, and providing compensation.'"

Peace "Display" Was Expected.

The Times in an editorial article on the German "peace proposals," says:

"It has long been foreseen and foretold that whenever the Germans entered Warsaw they would probably indulge in a grand histrionic display of their pacifist proclivities for the benefit of the ingenuous amongst their own people, and still simpler hearers they hoped to find amongst neutrals. We cannot yet feel quite sure that the performance will come off."

In reference to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's message to an American press agency The Times says:

"We doubt whether even an Imperial cablegram with the Imperial signature would create enthusiasm for peace on these terms amongst Americans. They know too well what is at stake to mistake the attitude of the Allies in this matter. Their own best writers and thinkers, Mr. Choate, Dr. Eliot, Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, and others, have placed the issues before them too forcibly and too clearly.

"Neutrals who may harbor kindly visions of glory won by mediation and

Continued on Page 3.

MACKENSEN SWINGING EAST

Crosses the Wieprz River and Main Road from Lublin to Warsaw.

RINGS CLOSING ON FORTS

Novo Georgievsk Now Cut Off on the East Between the Narew and the Vistula.

BESIEGERS NEARER KOVNO

Also Report Progress Against the West and North Fronts of Stronghold of Lomza.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—Attempts of a powerful German fleet to force the entrance of the Gulf of Riga on Sunday were repulsed, according to an official bulletin issued by the Petrograd War Office last night.

The occupation of Praga, across the river from Warsaw is reported by Berlin. This brings to a dramatic climax the first phase of the drive at the Polish capital and the region of Eastern Poland of which it is the dominating centre. Praga is essentially a part of the capital with great railway stations on the roads running to Petrograd and Moscow.

Few details have been received of Grand Duke Nicholas's final stand at Praga but the indications are that the withdrawal of the Russians became imperative in order to escape from the German lines, which were gradually drawing together in their rear.

Warsaw is now the apex of a vast letter V, the arms of which are the River Narew on the north and the Vistula on the south. The German lines spread along these rivers are contracting gradually as the armies in the north and those in the south approach each other. The strip of territory across which the Russians may withdraw to safer positions is now hardly more than thirty miles across.

Besides this enveloping movement immediately to the east of Warsaw, Berlin reports a steady hammering at the great Russian fortresses of Kovno and Lomza, the chief significance of which is their proximity to the lines of railway communication to Petrograd. Novo Georgievsk is the only place west of Warsaw at which a Russian garrison remains.

In the far north, on the contrary, the Russian lines are apparently holding and the London morning newspapers emphasize what they call Russia's improved situation in the Riga district.

"The Russians," says The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, "are forcing a vigorous aggressive, and the Germans have been swept clear from the Riga region."

The Times's Petrograd correspondent says:

"The Riga position has been relieved by Russian successes south of the town, and the whole region for twenty-five miles from Riga has been cleared of the enemy."

Germans Suffer Terrible Losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—Russian resistance in the triangle between the Vistula, Narew and Bug is such that the Germans have for twenty-two days been unable to cover more than about a mile a day and are still unable to pierce the wall which separates them from the main force retreating toward the Brest-Litovsk line.

The determination of the Russian infantry on the Narew has been especially successful in helping to permit the entire Russian Army to occupy the new position without any loss, whereas the Germans, especially at Kovno, have suffered a débâcle. Two thousand prisoners who arrived at Vilna yesterday complain that the Russians remain in such force that none of their reserves has yet been in action and that the Germans cannot contemplate sending any of their fourteen corps westward.

Careful observers argue that the enemy have probably changed their plan. They began their Summer campaign against Warsaw. They may now be confining themselves to seizing whatever land they can in Poland and West Russia as an offset to their loss of colonies and use it as a counter in the final settlement.

Wedge Driven in Russian Line.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN POLAND, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The defeat of the Russians on Sunday in the fighting on the line between Lubartow and Mischow resulted in driving the groups apart, leaving a large gap between. Russian troops fighting north of Lubartow fled northeast across the Wieprz at Lessekowice, about twelve miles north of Lubartow, while those around Mischow fled northwest to reach the Wieprz by way of Baranow.

It is impossible at this moment to determine how serious a danger for the Russians this breach may prove, but probably they are amply protected against a dangerous inroad upon their line of retreat by troops withdrawing from Ivangorod along the highway run-

ning parallel with the north bank of the Wieprz to Radzyn.

In resisting the Austrian advance the Russians made a desperate attack at Miechow. The retreat of their left wing over the Wieprz at Lessekowice was a rout of pronounced character.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Mackensen's Austro-German Armies Near New Russian Line on Bug River.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via London.)—Praga, the suburb of Warsaw of the eastern bank of the Vistula, has been occupied by German troops, according to an official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters' Staff, which reads:

In the eastern theatre attacking troops before Kovno have pushed forward closer to the fortress. Four hundred and thirty Russians, including three officers have been taken prisoner and eight machine guns captured.

We also have made progress against the northern and western fronts of Lomza. In the fierce fighting which accompanied these operations, three officers and 1,400 men were taken prisoners, while seven machine guns and an armored motorcar were captured.

South of Lomza, the Ostrow-Wyszkow highroad was crossed and the Russians who, in certain places offered stubborn resistance, were driven off.

Novo Georgievsg also has been cut off in the East between the Narew and Vistula Rivers.

Praga, opposite Warsaw, has been captured and our troops are advancing further toward the East.

In Warsaw a few thousand prisoners were taken.

In the southeastern theatre the army of General von Woyrsch has crossed the Garwolin-Kurow highroad, northeast of Ivangorod.

During the pursuit of a left wing army group, General Field Marshal von Mackensen forced the Russians back across the Wehr. The centre and right wings are approaching the line of Ostrow-Gans-Kuchrusk (?) on the Bug.

Vienna Tells of Pursuit.

VIENNA, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The official statement issued today at the Austrian War Office was as follows:

The enemy, who retreated from the Vistula front, is being pursued. Austro-Hungarian and German forces yesterday crossed the main road from Warsaw to Lublin in an easterly direction between the railway from Ivangorod to Lukow and the village of Garwolin. The left bank of the Wieprz and the right bank of the Vistula near Ivangorod having been cleared of the enemy, our troops crossed the Wieprz in a northeast and northerly direction.

The battlefields of Lubartow and Miechow showed traces of the enemy's hasty flight. The number of prisoners captured by the army of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has been increased to 8,000.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug the battle continues.

On the Dniester up to Uscieczko, near the Bukowina border, our troops repulsed the Russians at several points, capturing 1,600 men and five machine guns.

Press Germans Back in North.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication:

South of Dvina Sunday our troops pressed the enemy in the direction of Frederikstad, (southeast of Riga), and in the sector above Schoenberg, (south of Frederikstad.) In the district northeast of Vilkomer (northeast of Kovno) the German advance guards were dislodged, sustaining heavy losses in some of the villages.

Sunday night the enemy renewed his attacks on the fortifications of Kovno. Our positions during the course of the day underwent an intense artillery bombardment by the enemy and his attacks against our advanced positions were of an extremely desperate character. According to the latest reports received, the German assault against the western front of Kovno last night was everywhere repulsed with enormous losses to them. Our artillery responds energetically to the enemy's fire.

Near Ossowetz and in the region of Jedwabno there has been violent firing.

On the left bank of the Narew Sunday there was isolated fighting, particularly in the direction of Lomza, the section north of Lomza, and the Ostrov Road.

In the other regions and on the right bank of the middle Vistula there have been no important actions.

On the roads to Vladova, as well as on the Bug, the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers the situation is unchanged.

REFUGEES CROWD INTO RIGA.

Fields Outside Filled with Cattle and Horses Saved from Germans.

PETROGRÁD, Aug. 9.—Refugees from Courland continue to pour into Riga by the thousands, and the fields outside the town are filled with herds of cattle and droves of horses that have been rescued from the German invaders of the province.

Considerable distress exists among the refugees. As far as possible huts and tents have been provided for them, but throngs nevertheless are sleeping in the woods. There is a great shortage of bread in consequence of the removal of the machinery from the mills.

LEFT LUBLIN TOWN BARE.

Russians Also Devastated the Surrounding Country, Even to Grass.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, describing the retreat of the Russians prior to the occupation of Lublin by the Austro-German armies, says that everything that would have been of use in war was burned and destroyed. Houses, crops, wheat, the grass on the fields even, had been made useless. Burning hay was scattered all over it so that no animals could be grazed on the line of advance. The Russians were no doubt following on the lines of 1812 strategy.

Lublin was left intact. Only some 30,000 inhabitants out of 70,000 remained, but nothing of any use, either in cereals or raw materials, was left in the town. Its great factories are empty. Not a tool or a machine was left in them. The railway buildings were torn down and the line destroyed.

The anxious and despairing population mutely witnessed the appearance of the Austrian cavalry within the town and hid whatever they had.

Pope Condoles with East Prussians.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—Pope Benedict has addressed a letter to the Catholics of East Prussia, according to the Overseas News Agency, "expressing his fatherly sympathy for the terrible war horrors brought upon them by the Russian invasion." The letter, the news agency says, was accompanied by a large sum of money for the relief of the victims.

Germans Get Warsaw Library.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—It has been learned that the magnificent library of the University of Warsaw could not be removed in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans.

WRECK GERMAN MOVIE SHOW

Peruvians Enraged by the Censoring of a French War Film.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Aug. 9.—The interior of the Cinema Excelsior Theatre was demolished by an enraged mob here today, following the action of German theatre Directors, who censored a section of a French war film.

Troops were summoned to restore order. A number of persons were injured.

GUNS UP 10,000 FEET OUST AUSTRIANS

Italians Shell Intrenched Foe from Mountain Peak in the Trentino.

SCORE ADVANCE IN CADORE

Austrians Again Shell the Shipyards in Monfalcone and Set Them on Fire.

ROME, Aug. 9.—A notable advance from Monte Nero to the southern slopes of Burgstall, in Cadore, and the feat of hoisting to a height of over 10,000 feet mountain artillery with which an Austrian post was shelled from its entrenchments on Malga Palude, in the Trentino, are features of an official statement, dated yesterday, and given out by General Headquarters today. It reads:

In the Tonale Pass zone our Alpine detachments, advancing boldly along a difficult ridge of rocks, which rises from the south over Val del Monte, (Noce,) surprised and dispersed on the morning of the 7th troops of the enemy entrenched southeast of the peak of Ercavallo, capturing bombs, fuse cartridges, and other material.

On the same day other detachments of the enemy entrenched at Malga Palude, northeast of the peak of Ercavallo, were driven from their position by the accurate fire of our mountain artillery, which had been hoisted to a height of more than 10,000 feet on the crags of Ercavallo.

In the valley of Sexten, in Cadore, after careful preparation by our medium calibre artillery during the past few days, our infantry advanced, gradually forcing back the enemy, and reached from Monte Nero as far as the southern slopes of Burgstall, where they have been reinforced.

On the Carso plateau yesterday the enemy, with the object of hampering the progress of our approach works, launched weak but frequent counter-attacks, which were immediately repulsed. He tried to stretch wire entanglements before our lines.

Our artillery bombarded a column of the enemy on the march from Devetaki to the front. By accurate fire it also caused explosions and outbreaks of flames in the neighborhood of Marcottini.

A later bulletin issued tonight says:

On the upper Comelico (Cadore) our troops established themselves solidly on Cimo Undioi.

In Carnia one of our detachments defending Cavallo Pass between Freikofel and Val Grande attacked the Austrians' trenches opposite on the morning of the 7th and drove out the occupants. At nightfall the enemy in force attempted to recover this position, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Plava zone our troops occupied some enemy entrenchments near Zagora and Paljano, taking a quantity of ammunition, hand grenades, and trench mortars.

On the Carso Plateau the action continued to develop favorably for us.

During yesterday the enemy again began to throw bombs on the Monfalcone shipyards, causing a fresh outbreak of fire, which was mastered rapidly by our valiant troops, although they were shelled continuously by the enemy's artillery.

VIENNA, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletins concerning the operations on the Italian front:

The southern part of Doberdo Plateau has been under a heavy artillery fire which our artillery successfully answered.

In the Plava region there has been increased artillery activity. A feeble attempt by hostile infantry to break through our position near Zagora failed.

On the Carinthian front small hostile detachments attacked unsuccessfully at several points. Before our positions on the Bladner-Joch (7,540 feet high) the enemy left 100 dead.

In the region of the Tyrolean frontier one of our patrols on the crest of the Corno Bioca (11,265 feet high) repulsed a hostile half company, inflicting heavy losses without losing a single man.

WOULD IGNORE WILSON NOTE

German Professor Says It Was Written Under British Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—The Morning Post quotes an article by Professor Flamm, head of the shipbuilding department of the Charlottenburg Technical University, published in the Täglicher Rundschau, on the last American note to Germany. Professor Flamm says:

"President Wilson, sailing in England's wake and acting under the influence of London, has given a reply that cannot be upheld before any rightly thinking forum; a reply which is in most violent opposition to his demand for right and humanity.

"Both Governments have thus defined their point of view, and a further exchange of notes seem to be superfluous. America adheres to its one-sided demand. Germany's dignity and power require, however, that a demand compliance with which would mean the sacrifice of the lifeblood of hundreds of thousands of brave warriors, the irresponsible sparing of the enemy and the infliction of most serious damage to the mother country shall be ignored."

AIDED FRENCH RED CROSS.

Eugene Meyer, Sr., Native of Alsace, Contributed $10,000.

Eugene Meyer, Sr., now retired but formerly a member of the banking firm of Lazard Frères, is in receipt of official acknowledgment from the French authorities of the delivery of $10,000 as a contribution by Mr. Meyer to the Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires (French Red Cross). Mr. Meyer's contribution was made through M. Jusserand, French Ambassador in Washington.

Mr. Meyer was born in Alsace, but has been an American citizen for nearly fifty years, and made his contribution to render some assistance to the land of his birth. Mr. Meyer has heretofore rendered other service to his native land and in recognition thereof was decorated some five years ago by the French Government with the Legion of Honor.

ROUT TURKS IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Capture 308, with Camel Convoy and Cattle.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9 (Via London, Tuesday, Aug. 10).—A communication concerning the fighting in the Caucasus was made public by the War Office tonight. It says:

"In the Caucasus, in the direction of the Euphrates, our cavalry charged the Turks and sabred many of them and captured eight officers and 300 men and a convoy of camels, a herd of cattle, a telegraphic station and munitions, arms and provisions. Our forces are pursuing the Turks without cessation.

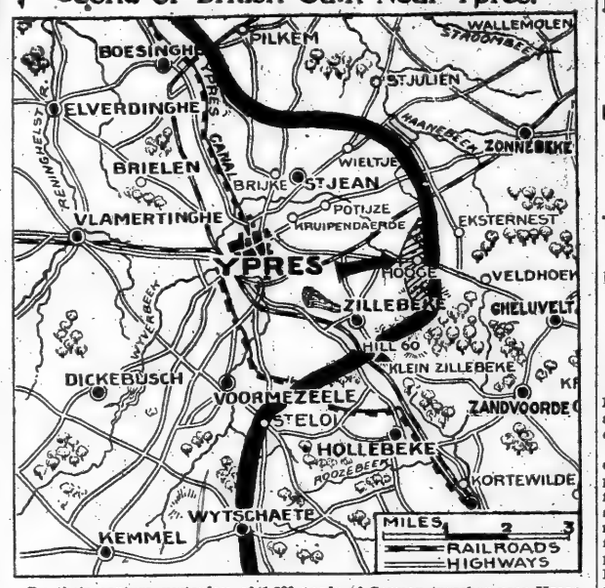
"Saturday and Sunday fighting developed along the whole of the front from the River Tortum to the Euphrates. We attacked the Cariandag Ridge and occupied a portion of the north double pass of Merghemir."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 317 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scene of British Gain Near Ypres.



By their capture yesterday of 1,200 yards of German trenches near Hooge, Sir John French's forces have more than made good the ground which they lost on July 30. The shaded portion of the map indicates the British advance.

BERLIN IS INTENT ON BALKAN EVENTS

Expects Speedy Decision by Bulgaria, Still Unpledged Despite Protocol with Turkey.

SHE IS ASKING EVEN MORE

Rumania, According to Berlin's Judgment, Is Now on the Verge of Economic Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (via The Hague.)—Political interest is centring increasingly on the Balkans. The specialists now agree that Bulgaria, which holds the key to the situation, is facing a final decision.

Information received here indicates that Rumania is on the verge of economic ruin as a result of what is called its dog-in-the-manger policy. With last year's crop going to waste and this year's hopelessly tied up, her economic plight is arousing no sympathy here.

The feeling in Berlin is that at no time during the war has Germany's military and diplomatic position been so strong as it is today.

Incidentally Russia's defeat and the Balkan developments are serving the useful purpose of acting as a lightning rod to the heated feeling toward America, resulting from the last Wilson note.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—A protocol signed between Turkey and Bulgaria, regarding the Dedeagatch Railway, leaves Bulgaria unpledged as to her attitude in the European war, according to a dispatch to The Times from Sofia under date of August 2. Bulgaria, the correspondent declares, is determined not to allow her hands to be tied.

The protocol is said to transfer to Bulgaria all Turkish territory west of the Mariza River. The concession is made by Turkey in the hope of thus establishing friendly relations with a neighbor whose attitude is considered of the greatest importance. Although the protocol is said to have been signed, discussion of the final details has brought up several obstacles and negotiations are now apparently at a standstill.

The Bulgarians are reported to be demanding further concessions which the Turks are unwilling to yield in the face of Russia's reverses.

GERMANS IN AFRICA READY.

Great Quantity of Munitions Was Received Just Before War Started.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—The Times says this morning:

"We learn from an authoritative source that one of the last discoveries made by the victorious South African troops in German territory was that of some 27,000 rifles, all ready packed in cases, as well as cases containing parts of a large number of machine guns, and an enormous quantity of ammunition. These had been landed a few weeks before the outbreak of the war, and were, of course, greatly in excess of any possible requirements of the garrison at that time. In the course of his trial De Wet admitted that he was marching to the German border to obtain ammunition. The inference is tolerably clear."

FRENCH WINNING IN AFRICA.

Several German Posts in Kamerun Taken by Encircling Operations.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Encircling operations by French troops against German forces in the Kamerun, the German colony in West Africa, have resulted in further successes, according to an official statement issued by the Ministry of the Colonies today. The statement says:

"Encircling operations by French forces in the south and east Kamerun are proceeding successfully. On July 17 columns from the south took Bitam, which the enemy had evacuated during the night, thus completing the conquest of that part of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911.

"On July 23 columns operating in the east stormed the post of Moopa, forcing the enemy to retire on Mombi, which in turn was captured four days later. Reconnoissances were immediately dispatched against Nganela Nyassi.

"Our troops are displaying great activity on the Gadji-Beri Bimba front. Gadji, after a violent combat, was evacuated by the Germans."

ENVOY SHELLED BY BRITISH?

Turk Says He Was Shot At While Coming to Arrange a Truce.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, June 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Though the British asked for the nine-hour armistice which took place on May 24 in the Ari Burnu theatre of war, they were afterwards inclined to drive a hard bargain for it, according to Major Kemal, Adjutant to General Essad Pasha, commander of the Third Ottoman Army. Major Kemal was intrusted with the negotiations preceding the armistice.

"The British sent a parliamentary into our lines on May 22," said Major Kemal to The Associated Press correspondent. "The officer came with a white flag and I was detailed to ascertain his wishes. These were that we grant an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead, many of whom had lain between the Turkish and British lines for twenty-nine days—since April 23. The stench had become unbearable to the British, the officer stated, and a period, in which all military operations were to be suspended by both sides and in which the bodies might be interred, seemed very desirable.

"I transmitted these wishes to my superior, after having made arrangements for another meeting with the parliamentary on another day. I was to come to a certain spot and all British troops were to be instructed not to fire upon me. Unfortunately, this part of the program was not carried out. When I, on the following day, came to the place which had been selected for our meeting I was fired upon by the British artillery with shrapnel. I suppose my coming had not been announced everywhere; at least, I prefer to suppose that.

"There was the usual blindfolding, and a little later I met the British officers who were to act for Sir Ian Hamilton. I presented our conditions for the armistice, and a discussion of them took place immediately.

"As is the practice during armistices, the terrain between the two hostile lines was to be divided into two equal parts by a line of sentries. Over this boundary the dead were to be exchanged, that is to say, we would bring across this line such British dead as were found on our part of the terrain and the British would do likewise, each party burying, naturally, its own dead on its own side of the line of sentries.

"To this the British agents agreed, of course. But the rifles found on both sides of the boundary had also to be disposed of. In discussing this point I found that the British were inclined to drive a hard bargain. I was in favor of an exchange of rifles, each party returning such rifles as were found with the dead intact. The British balked. A long wrangle ensued. From this I gathered that the British were under the impression that we needed the few rifles on their side of the line. I assured them that such was not the case. We finally agreed to exchange all rifles minus their locks.

"Next day the line of sentries was established and the dead were buried. For nine hours we had peace at Ari Burnu. Officers and men from both camps met and talked together as much as linguistic attainments permitted or pantomime made possible. Some even exchanged presents. When the nine hours were up the state of war was resumed."

HINDENBURG STATUE WITH HOHENZOLLERNS

Colossal Effigy Will Be Unveiled in the Siegesallee on Aug. 28.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A colossal wooden statue of Hindenburg, thirty-nine feet high, is to be unveiled in Berlin on Aug. 28 in the open square at one end of the famous Siegesallee, which is lined with statues of the Emperor's ancestors.

The monument is to be erected in accordance with a new German scheme for raising money for war charities. The statue is to be "armored" with a coating of nails. Any German patriot who wishes to drive a nail into the effigy will be permitted to do so on payment of a mark. It is estimated that 1,600,000 nails will be required before the figure is fully covered.

GENERAL JOUSSELIN KILLED.

Chicago Relatives Get Word of Death of French Officer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Brig. Gen. Henri Jousselin, a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dudley of Chicago, has been killed in the European war while fighting with the French Army, according to messages received by his relatives here today.

For the Cultivated Taste

Sanderson's

MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH

"The Spirit of the Mountains"

BRITISH DEPORT KAISER'S PIANIST

Maria Janotha Arrested and Expelled as an Undesirable Alien.

THIRTY YEARS IN ENGLAND

Has Been Honored by British Royalty—Poles Criticise the Government's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The deportation of Mlle. Maria Cecilie Natalie Janotha as an undesirable alien has been quietly carried out by the Metropolitan police.

Mlle. Janotha, who has lived in this country for thirty years, has been court pianist to the Kaiser and his grandfather, the Emperor William I., while she has been honored by the English royal family with many distinctions and frequently invited to play at public and private functions at both Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House. For years she has been a prominent figure at exclusive social functions.

Her arrest was effected early Sunday morning at her residence at Holland Road, Kensington. She made a vehement protest against the order, but was told that it came from the Home Secretary and could not be appealed against. She was taken to Tilbury and there placed on board the Flushing boat.

When the war broke out Mlle. Janotha was maintaining a large house and staff of servants at 20 Grosvenor Street. Splendidly furnished and containing a number of fine art productions, the house was the scene of many brilliant gatherings. When the aliens' restriction order was made she registered herself, giving her age as 65 and her birthplace as near Warsaw.

Since the outbreak of the war Scotland Yard authorities have kept in constant touch with the movements of Mlle. Janotha. The fact that she had the entrée to the houses of many highly placed persons was held to make this step all the more necessary.

At the Russian Embassy Mlle. Janotha was described as a German Pole.

"I am surprised to hear that she has been arrested," a member of the Embassy entourage said, "in view of the fact that she is a Pole. On the representation of the Polish Committee the British Government had agreed to make exceptions in the case of Poles, whatever their nationality, and this is the first case I have heard of in which a Pole has been deported. We certainly know nothing about her to account for her deportation."

In Polish circles in London the news caused great surprise. A prominent member of the Polish Committee said: "I think a mistake has been made, and great hardship inflicted upon a harmless woman. My opinion is that she is a very unwise woman. She is, as everybody knows, court pianist to the German Emperor, and I think that very unwisely she has boasted too much of that."

This man gave the interesting information that Mlle. Janotha was arrested three weeks ago, but was released the next day.

Maria Janotha holds membership in many Academies of Art in Italy, Great Britain, and Austria. She received the Victoria Badge from Queen Victoria and holds the highest honorary diploma from the St. Cecilia Royal Academy in Rome. She edited Lady Tennyson's songs. She was the recipient of many decorations, including one from the German Empress.

GERARD AVERTS REPRISALS.

Through His Efforts Germany and France Modify Prisoners' Treatment

BERLIN, July 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Through the efforts of James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Germany, the French and German retaliatory measures arising out of the case of Lieutenant von Schierstaedt and Lieutenant Count von Strachwitz and a patrol of German soldiers have been averted.

Reports received in Berlin said the Germans, who were in the hands of the French, were being mistreated. Lieutenant von Schierstaedt was said to have been sentenced to deportation to French Guiana, and to have been chained to another convict. The German press demanded reprisals, and six French officers captured by the Germans were picked out for harsh treatment.

Some time ago the American Ambassador, at the request of the French Government, informed the Berlin Foreign Office that the Germans would be treated as prisoners of war and not as criminals. It is now understood that von Schierstaedt will be returned to Germany and the sentences of Count von Strachwitz and the soldiers of the patrol revoked. They will be treated as ordinary prisoners of war. The six French officers selected for retaliatory treatment are to be returned to the regular officers' camps.

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THE DICTAPHONE

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

MASCONOMO STORY PUZZLES WASHINGTON

No Complaint Was Filed Over That "Disguised Ship,"—Similar One Found Baseless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—State Department officials are puzzled over the statement made by the German Information Service in New York on Friday that the German Embassy had filed with the Department a photographic copy of an affidavit purporting to have been made by Paul Richard Fenner, an American radio operator, to the effect that while he was serving on the British ship Masconomo, the vessel was disguised by hanging large signs over her sides bearing the name "Texas," and her British identity otherwise concealed by flying the American flag. The deception was practiced, the affidavit had it, while the Mosconomo was passing through the zone of German submarine activity off the British coast.

Officials of the State Department who looked into the matter today, said that they could find no such complaint with reference to a vessel named the Masconomo, but had discovered that the Germany Embassy had made a complaint with reference to the British ship Carnovan, which was almost identical with the complaint concerning the Masconomo, although the location of the alleged offense was different from that described in the Fenner affidavit given to the press by the German Information Service.

On Saturday officials of the department said that the complaint against the Masconomo had been received and was being investigated. A further investigation today, however, disclosed that they had confused the case with that of the complaint against the Carnovan. It was said at the department after an examination of the records that no representations concerning the alleged misuse of the United States flag by the Masconomo had been received by the Department from the German Embassy.

The department, it was said, had received a complaint from the German Embassy that the British steamer Carnovan had been at Nassau, Bahama Islands, and in waters in that vicinity disguised as an American vessel. It was charged that she had displayed large signs bearing the name "Texan." The name alleged to have been used by the Masconomo was "Texas." An inquiry was sent by telegraph to Nassau, but the United States naval telegraph censor at Key West did not understand that it was official and held it up. There was some delay in obtaining information on that account, but the State Department finally got its telegram through to Nassau. The answer was to the effect that the Carnovan had not been at Nassau or near by at the time described in the German complaint, and that no ship disguised as the German communication had described had been seen in those waters.

The question now is: Where is the affidavit of Fenner which the German Information Service gave textually to the press with a statement that a photographic copy of it had been filed with the State Department? The representations made to the department by the German Embassy in the case of the Carnovan approximated so closely the allegations contained in the German Information Service statement that the mystery becomes deeper.

Lockjaw Prevalent in Trenches.

V. Sydney Rothschild, an Englishman, who arrived here on the Duca d'Aosta from Italy, said he had come on a Red Cross mission to start a fund for buying serum to fight tetanus, which he said was prevalent in the trenches through the earth getting to the wounds.

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PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Ask any tobacconist to show you the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

BRITISH IMPORTS LEAP.

Increase of Nearly $81,000,000 Reported for July.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British Board of Trade figures for the month of July show an increase in imports of $80,858,315. The principal increases were in food and metals.

The exports show a decrease of $173,607,555, chiefly in coal, yarns, textiles and machinery.

The imports from the United States in the half year ended July 30 amounted in round numbers to $620,000,000. In the same period a year ago the imports reached $350,000,000, while the year before they were $345,000,000.

Exports for July were the largest recorded since the war broke out. An interesting item in the exports, the direct result of the blockade against German trade, is the increase of nearly $2,500,000 in chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors.

GERMANS PRESS PEACE CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page 1.

conciliation pressed upon them by the 'diplomatist' and from many other quarters would do well to remember how President Lincoln and Mr. Seward met efforts of that kind during the civil war. They will find remarks of Seward's about the conduct of people who had been discussing among themselves the affairs of the United States without consulting the Washington Cabinet, and they will learn what Lincoln thought of 'a mistaken desire to counsel in a case where all foreign counsel excites distrust and must be rejected with firmness.'

"We have not the least fear that counsel of the kind will be tendered to the Allies from any quarter. It would too certainly meet with a very decided rebuff. Probably the Germans themselves are under no illusion on this head. The object of the present revival of peace intrigue is doubtless rather to shift the blame for the prolongation of the war upon the Allies than to excite any real peace movement among responsible neutrals, but the scheme is too transparent to succeed."

Hopes the Report is True.

The Morning Post says editorially:

"We hope the report is true, for it would mean that Germany realizes the difficulties which stand in the way of her great scheme for surrounding and crushing the Russian armies. It is certain that if Germany were sure of success on these lines she would not propose a peace, for it is not the German custom to be magnanimous. Therefore, if it is authentic, Germany's offer of peace would be an excellent sign.

"It is undoubted that Germany has also approached France with her insults and seductions, but France throws back with scorn and contempt the enemy's suggestions, and relies on her soldiers for an answer. And so it is with all of us. We stand together."

ROTTERDAM, Tuesday, Aug. 10, London)—There is much talk in Holland of the possibility of opening a discussion between the belligerents on peace terms. The Dutch Anti-War League last week at The Hague adopted a resolution, urging the Dutch Government to call a conference of the neutral powers in the interest of peace, the conference to sit until the end of the war for the purpose of preparing for and introducing mediation measures at the proper time."

Peace Offer to Russia Unconfirmed.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—Persons in close touch with Court circles here say that they know nothing regarding the peace offer alleged to have been made by the German Emperor to the Emperor of Russia through the King of Denmark.

The reported proposal was said to have involved the trade of part of Poland for Galicia.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British Government has received no official report of Germany's rumored peace proposal to Russia.

Official circles neither affirm nor deny the report, holding that if true the proposal is probably in such a tentative form that it would not be incumbent on Russia to communicate it formally to the Allies.

A GERMAN HINT TO RUSSIA.

Could Not Be Blamed if She Deserts Allies.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette of July 25 printed the following:

"The London agreement pledging the Allies to conclude no separate peace more and more reveals itself as what we had always considered it—an impudent snare set by the English in which their allies have been trapped. It only remains to ask whether, and for how long, the other signatories will feel themselves bound by this premature treaty. The French, of course, have for a long time not been free to make decisions. In their blind hatred of Germany they have sold themselves body and soul to the English, and as they have given over important bases on the Channel coast to the English, they are no longer masters in their own country.

"The Russians are much less dependent on the English. They could not be blamed if they withdrew from an agreement which was entered into on false assumptions. Before it committed itself to its old rival in Asia, the foreign policy of Russia had always revealed a healthy egoism. It is to be hoped in Russia's own interest that this egoism will prove stronger than the obstinacy of the war party, which is blinded by hatred of Germany. To be sure, there is as yet no sign that the Russians are inclined to draw this conclusion."

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Porto Rican tobacco is known to have every good quality of Cuban leaf, but as now cultivated "in the field," of her upland plantations it has a **delicate mildness** which distinguishes it from the Cuban leaf in this one noteworthy respect.

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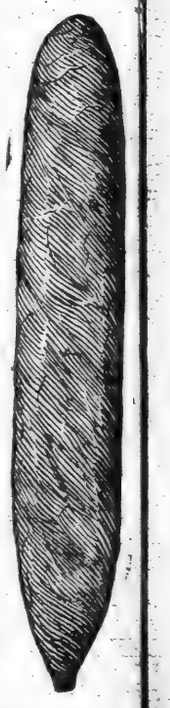

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CIGARS UNITED — UNITED CIGAR STORES — CIGARS UNITED

CITE BELGIAN NOTES AGAINST THE ALLIES

Germans Publish More from Alleged Secret Documents in the Archives at Brussels.

CHARGE ISOLATION PLOT

Ministers Represented as Reporting Schemes to Check the Influence of Central Empires.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues, according to the Overseas News Agency, to publish instalments of a series of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels by the Germans. The present instalment largely comprises comment attributed to various Belgian diplomatists regarding alleged political conditions in England, France and Italy during the years 1908 and 1909 so far as the international relations of those countries were affected.

The Overseas News Agency in its summary of the documents continues:

"Baron Leghait, Belgian Minister at Paris, is quoted as having, on Jan. 30, 1908, asked whether French jingoes understand 'whether the new grouping of powers is the result of a vast program which was wonderfully schemed in London, and in the execution of which Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, is more tool than imitator.'

"The Minister at Berlin once more refers to Germany's peaceful attitude, saying, on Feb. 2, 1908, 'nobody ever had here in Berlin the absurd and impossible idea of aggression against England, but everybody fears English aggression.'

"The same Minister states, on June 5, 1908, that France 'has returned to Delcassé's policy, but shrouded it in a mantle of hypocracy.'

French Ambassador "Suspicious."

"The Ambassadr of France to Berlin, whose reports on German affairs have been published in a French Yellow Book, was characterized on May 13, 1908, by his Belgian colleague thus: 'He is distrusting, suspicious, smells everywhere after thoughts, and is badly informed, as are all diplomatists who make use of spies.' The same Minister, on May 30, 1908, arraigned the members of the Triple Entente as follows:

"'Russia and England, who both, although with different results, only for the sake of aggrandizement, yea, without plausible pretext, conducted wars of conquest in Manchuria and the Transvaal; or France, who just now begins the conquest of Morocco, disregarding solemn promises and without other legal title than the transfer of English rights which England did not possess.'

"The same letter says further: 'The Triple Alliance guaranteed thirty years of peace to the world because it was conducted by Germany who was satisfied with the political situation in Europe. The new grouping menaces peace because it consists of powers that desire a revision of the status quo.'

"'The Minister of Belgium at Berlin on July 18, 1906, declares that the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Frank Lascelles, was recalled because "he tried to eliminate the misunderstanding between the two countries which he considered as stupid and highly obnoxious for both, but his zeal did not correspond to the political ideas of his sovereign."'

"The Belgian Minister at Paris, on Oct. 8, 1908, declared that Russia wanted to tear to pieces the Berlin treaty.

King Edward's Efforts.

"The Belgian Minister at Berlin, who was anti-German, characterized on Feb. 18, 1909, the political rôle of the King of England as follows: 'The King of England gives assurance that peace is the aim of all his endeavors. This he has said always since the beginning of his successful diplomatic campaign. The leading intention of this campaign is to isolate Germany, but every one is aware that the peace of the world never has been more seriously threatened than since the King of England tried to secure it.'

"This same minister, on March 31, 1909, characterized the state of public opinion in England as follows: 'The state of mind which prevailed in England reminds one of that in France from 1866 to 1870. France then believed it was her privilege to hinder Germany in the reconstruction of her unity for the reason she considered this as a menace to the continental hegemony which France had enjoyed until that time. In the same manner England today regards it as an unfriendly act and a menace to peace if Germany refuses to enter, by contract, into an obligation to depend upon the mercy of England.'

"The Belgium Minister at Berlin, on April 17, 1909, thus characterized the treachery of Italy: 'For a long time past no one in either Berlin nor Vienna has indulged in illusions as to the probable assistance of Italy. The Italian Government is entering into engagements concerning its course toward France and England, and at the same time is flirting uninterruptedly with London and Paris. Italy, nevertheless, clings to the Triple Alliance and is using this as a guarantee for the fidelity of her new friends, who inspire her with limited confidence only. Italy reserves the right to side with the stronger party as she did at Algeciras, where she assisted France and England, and as she did more recently in the Oriental problem, where she finally joined Germany and Austria-Hungary after having played an uncertain part until it became aparent which side would be successful.'

"Under date of June 21, 1909, the Belgian Minister at Berlin said: 'The Triple Alliance always has been considered in this spirit in Berlin because it was concluded with a purely defensive purpose.'

Attempts to Win Spain.

"The Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in London on April 12, 1907, wrote:

"'King Edward's visit, made to his royal nephew in Carthagena, had as its main object to try to strengthen the bonds that unite Spain with Great Britain and to diminish as much as possible German influence in Madrid.'

"The Minister of Belgium at Berlin confirmed this idea, writing on April 18, 1907:

"'The King of England's visit to the King of Spain is one manoeuvre in the campaign for Germany's isolation which His Majesty, Edward VII., conducts personally and with equal tenacity and success.'

"The main weapon in the campaign of the English press, the newspaper says, is thus arraigned by the Belgian Minister at London, Count Lalaing, on is largely responsible for the hostile feeling between the two nations, but what could be expected of newspapermen like Mr. Harmsworth (now Lord Northcliffe,) the editor of the Daily Graphic, the Daily Express, the Evening News, and the Weekly Dispatch, who said in an interview to the Matin: 'Yes, we detest the Germans cordially. They make themselves odious in the whole of Europe. I shall not admit that my paper prints the slightest thing that may hurt France, but I should not like to see anything published that might be pleasant to the Germans.'

"'This same editor in 1899 attacked with equal violence the Frenchmen who intended to boycott the Paris Fair and wrote: "The French have succeeded in convincing John Bull that they are his bitter enemies. England has hesitated a long time between Germany and France, but it always has valued the German character, while it finally feels contempt for France. A cordiale May 24, 1907:

"'A certain kind of press, known here under the name of Yellow Press, entente with her next neighbor cannot exist. Enough of France, which has neither courage nor political sense."'

Thought Germany Peaceful.

"The Belgian Ministers," the Overseas News Agency says, "state in the documents found that Germany's intentions were peaceful. The Belgian Minister at Berlin on May 30, 1907, said:

"'England ought to know that a German attack, even in the very remote future, is actually impossible. On the contrary, Germany has everything to fear, since, for centuries, England has accustomed to destroy the naval forces of foreign nations as soon as they arrived at a certain important position. After Hoiland, France has known this. Then it was the turn of Denmark, whose ships were destroyed without the least provocation by Admiral Nelson after having entered the port of Copenhagen as a friend.'

"Baron Greindl, the Belgian Minister at Berlin, criticising under date of June 8, 1907, the English press campaign, wrote:

"'The Times leads in the campaign of calumny and defamation. Its Berlin correspondent, who has every opportunity for obtaining better information, stirs up English hatred against the Germans by pretending that the Imperial Government has ambitious plans, whose silliness is manifest, and by attributing to Germany's Government dark intrigues, of which it never has had a thought.'"

The Overseas News Agency says: "France in the meantime was thrown into the English campaign. Count Lalaing, the Belgian Minister at London, on June 17, 1907, writing:

"'In order to prepare for the moment against dangers that probably exist only in her imagination or perhaps in order to strengthen her position as one of the leaders of inner politics, France accepts the debt of gratitude which will appear heavy if one day England unveils the ambitions for which she intends to use the forces that she now has assembled around herself.'

"The Belgian Minister at Berlin on June 22, 1907, wrote:

"These measures of precaution taken against imaginary dangers are of a character to cause and stimulate in nations the idea that Germany is the aggressive power against whose enterprises other nations must unite. The harm would not be so very great if these treaties of alliances would be merely superfluous, but they compromise the cause of peace."

BELGIANS ACCUSE GERMANS.

Hague Convention Broken by Forced Labor in Conquered Territory.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A report of the Belgian committee investigating violations of international law, issued here today by the Belgian Legation, is devoted to instances of alleged violations by the Germans of Article 52 of the Fourth Hague Convention governing the laws and customs of land warfare.

Examples cited cover alleged German attempts, first, by offering wages as high as 20 marks (about $5) a day, and finally by force, to compel Belgian civilians to work in arsenals, on railways used for military purposes, and in wire factories. The report gives details of alleged violations at Luttre, Malines, and Swevedhem, and quotes the text of an order declared to have been signed by Lieut. Gen. Count von Westarf, the German commander at Ghent, dated in that city June 10, in part as follows:

"The attitude of certain factories which, on the pretext of patriotism, relying on The Hague Convention, refuse to work for the German Army, proves that among the population there is an inclination to raise difficulties for the administration of the German Army. In this connection I inform you that I will suppress such manoeuvres by all means in my power."

GERMAN CATHOLICS APPEAL.

Would Protest to Peace Conference Against Arms Traffic.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—Resolutions indorsing the peace conference to be held in Chicago on Sept. 5 and 6, and recommending that the State and local organizations affiliated with the Central Verein send delegates to the meeting to protest against the continued shipment of munitions of war to Europe, were adopted today by the National Federation of German-American Catholic Societies in convention here.

"Every American citizen deplores the war," said President Joseph Frey of New York, "and as American citizens they should protest against any activities by Americans which will have a tendency to prolong the war. This certainly is not a religious, political, or national question."

LONDON MEAT PRICES SOAR.

Frozen Beef Up 74 Per Cent. Since Last Year—Frozen Mutton 50.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Great increases in the prices of meat are disclosed in the report of the Superintendent of the London Central Market, issued tonight. He says the supply of meats of all kinds for July, 1915, at the market, totaled 29,702 tons, as compared with 36,833 tons in July, 1914.

The price of fresh beef increased 48 per cent., while that of frozen beef increased 74 per cent. Fresh mutton increased 13 per cent., and frozen mutton 50 per cent.

Lieutenant Vannie Cooke Wounded.

Miss Elaine French of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" company yesterday received a cablegram from the British military authorities that her husband, Lieutenant Vannie Cooke, was "wounded in action, but not fatally."

HANOTAUX THINKS WILSON TOO MEEK

French ex-Foreign Minister Says the President Is Not Firm Enough with Germany.

LOSING CHANCE AS ARBITER

Commenting on Our Protests, He Expresses Surprise at Their Friendly Tone.

Gabriel Hanotaux, the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in a recent issue of the Figaro, discusses President Wilson's notes to Germany and William J. Bryan's resignation.

"I have thought," writes M. Hanotaux, "that it would be wise to let some time pass before commenting on the last note of President Wilson. This note does not greatly differ from the first two. It seems rather to mark a slight retraction from the notes in the framing of which Secretary Bryan collaborated.

"How did it happen that Secretary Bryan resigned rather than sign the second note? This is one of the mysteries of American politics. It is said that Mr. Bryan hopes to be a Presidential candidate in the next election, and that he believes that he has found a platform in 'peace at any price.'

"Let us consider the third note, and consider it in its international consequences. The principles cited are incontestable, and sufficiently affirmed."

M. Haanotaux then quotes the conclusion of the last note of President Wilson, in which the President so firmly stated the American position in the matter of submarine warfare in so far as that warfare endangered the lives of American citizens traveling on the seas.

"The whole of the third note," continues M. Hanotaux, "has an extremely polite and amicable character, but positive in the demands it makes upon the German Government. If it only had not the fault of being the third note.

"Before the attack on the Lusitania the Government of the United States forewarned Germany. After that attack it notified the German Government that it awaited Germany's explanation. Now they are still waiting. When will they cease waiting?

"We would be lacking in frankness to the great sister republic if we allowed it to think that this series of documents of such a particularly affectionate and friendly tone was not the cause of great surprise. Public opinion on two continents was astonished, and although we do so with respect and confidence, why cannot we say what we think?

Friendly to Germany.

"Up to the present time the Allies, thanks to God, have not endangered or menaced the life of a single American, but they have not received the twentieth part of friendly proposals which the German Government has attracted to itself by its implacable execution. There were treaties. They have been violated. There are, as Mr. Wilson says, 'sacred rights of humanity.' They have been disregarded. There exist international legislation founded on moral laws. They were not considered. These constant, conscious, announced and realized violations brought forth eloquent protestations, it is true, but they have been neither efficacious nor even timely. We will keep quiet, but our American friends have commenced to suffer. Why should we not be astonished?

"We are sufficiently informed on the sentiment of the American people, and they are informed as to ours, so that no illfeeling between them could exist. We know that France has found in the Republic of the United States infinite sympathy and a devotion that is admirable. We know that hearts have been moved in America and that the Lusitania disaster did not leave an American soul indifferent.

"Recently Mr. Whitney Warren, (the New York architect) in an address at the American Club expressed sentiment that found an echo in our own hearts. He spoke as a free man, expressing his own opinion. Being an American he spoke only as an American can. He referred in heated terms of a certain class of pacifists. There was in his discussion a view of justice which expresses in excellent fashion the point of view of Europe.

"Mr. Warren in the course of that address said:

"'We do not seem to realize that we are the most important neutral, and to this we should add the example. The eyes of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, are fixed on the United States. All the smaller States wait to hear our voice, to make a chorus with it. They call and they await us. They insist that we take the direction of a great concerted protest, without waiting.'

Losing Chance as Arbiter.

"To speak to the neutrals, to give them the tone, the measure, the example, and encouragement is a providential opportunity in these tragic times which afflict humanity. They say that President Wilson is waiting for the hour when he can present himself to the belligerents as arbiter, and that he holds the confidence of both sides. If this is his object I fear that he is turning his back on it. At the end of such a terrible conflict it is scarcely probable that an excess of meekness and vacillation will give to any power whatsoever the authority and prestige to speak loud for right and to bring it about.

"President Wilson is a jurist. He knows the weight of principle. The peace of the future will be the strict application of those principles on which all law rests, or on the other hand the triumph of universal brigandage which a German victory would bring about, and of which America would be the first victim.

"The future arbiter of peace will be the man or the Government, who will speak loudly at the right time for the cause of humanity."

Canadian Casualties Now 10,680.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 9.—Announcement was made today that Canadian casualties up to date number 10,680, made up of 1,877 dead; 6,738 wounded, and 2,065 missing.

FLIES ARE A PLAGUE IN TURKISH CAMPS

No Screens Available, but Associated Press Correspondent Hears of No Typhoid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The health of the Turkish troops at the Gallipoli and Dardanelles fronts is good and the wounded from these theatres of war are well cared for. To this may be added that the Turkish medical staff has shown much resourcefulness and that the occasional paucity of materials and medicaments is met in a spirit one would not expect to find in an organization of which so little good was said during the late Balkan war. The capacity of the hospitals inspected by The Associated Press correspondent is over 3,000.

Camp hygiene is well administered in the Ottoman army. Trenches visited were found to be scrupulously clean. The food of the men is well cooked and care is taken that none but good water is drunk by the men. Every effort is made to keep the clothing of the men free from vermin, and to facilitate this retorts, in which infested clothes may be baked or disinfected, are built wherever they are needed. Great ingenuity has been displayed in this. As a rule, the retort is nothing more than a large hole in some convenient hillside, similar to a bake-oven. Its floor is paved with brick or field stone, and under this two other holes are dug for the fire that is to heat the retort. The construction is extremely simple and not a single piece of iron is used in it. Even the door of the retort is generally a large rock.

In the camps visited all latrines were found in an excellent state. Lime was being used as a disinfectant, because other chemicals cannot be had in Turkey at present. To combat the fly pest messes and kitchens are placed so that air currents can sweep through them. This method is not so effective as screening, but screens are hard to get in Turkey. It may be said in this connection that the experience of the Turkish troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula with flies has been a most trying one, but that so far the fly has not proved as great an agent of disease as has been charged in other parts of the world. It is thought, however, that this is largely due to the fact that the Turkish soldier eats very little uncooked food or cooked food which has been exposed to contamination long. His mess of rice, beans, peas and meat is generally too hot to invite a fly.

All men at the front have been vaccinated against typhoid and typhus. On June 24, when the correspondent visited a hospital for contagious cases, the entire Turkish force on the peninsula had but three cases of mild enteric fever and none of typhoid or typhus.

Ismes Bey, Captain-Surgeon, cares for all the severely wounded of the Turkish Avi Burnou group. His hospital is probably one of the best to be found anywhere. Its booths and tents are located under tall pine trees and are well kept. The beds, though none too comfortable, perhaps, are scrupulously clean and the well-being of the patients is promoted by having men from the "working reserves" keep the flies from them with white cloths fastened to long, thin poles. The construction of the booths does not permit "fly proofing" and good ventilation at the same time, and since the fanning against the flies also tends to keep the men cool, Captain Ismes Bey decided upon the method of fly chasing employed.

In the Ismes Bey hospital only severely wounded are received. The operating room is a large tent with wooden floor, is fly proof, and the dust is guarded against by keeping the ground near by constantly sprinkled. The medical staff of Ismes Bey is probably one of the best in the field. Its members are young men with training and experience gained in Germany and France. Their work is quick and thorough, as watching a number of operations and amputations seemed to indicate. Extracting a large shell splinter from the upper arm of a soldier, an operation which necessitated the spitting of the muscle to the bone, took less than ten minutes, for instance.

When a severely wounded patient has become "transportable," he is shipped to one of the city hospitals. Ismes Bey hospital loses only from 3 to 4 per cent. of cases in which operation has been necessary. The total loss of all cases in from 17 to 18 per cent., many of the severely wounded dying shortly before or during the operation.

The Turkish soldier is not very susceptible to pain. He gives little trouble when wounded, and his extraordinary frugality makes him a patient who is easily cared for. Medical men are of the opinion that the total abstinence of most Turkish soldiers reduces the possibility of wound infections, lessens the shock susceptibility and aids in the recovery of the patient.

Ultimately all severely wounded are brought to Constantinople, where about a score of well-appointed hospitals are being maintained. Those visited by The Associated Press correspondent left little to be desired. These hospitals have every modern accessory of surgery, such as X-ray department, plants for the sterilization of dressing materials and laboratories. Patients in whom the wound has caused a temporary paralyzation of motor nerves and muscles are sent to one of the many mineral baths in Turkey, and recently an institution for electro-therapeutical treatment has been opened for the benefit of invalided soldiers.

British Seize Steamer Talisman.

LONDON, Aug. 6, (Delayed by Censor.)—Announcement was made this evening that the Norwegian steamer Talisman had been taken into port.

The Talisman left New York on July 17 for Kirkwall, Scotland, and Gothenburg, Sweden.

COTTON SUBSTITUTE FOUND BY GERMANS

Ordinary Wood Pulp Employed as a Basis for High Explosives.

THREE PLANTS KEPT BUSY

The Substitute Already Used Successfully—Large Reserves of Timber Accumulated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—A citizen of a neutral State who has just made a tour through Germany and acquired a large amount of information about the industrial and economic conditions of the country, gives to The Daily Chronicle an account of the work of German chemists in discovering a substitute for cotton as a basis for high explosives. This was found in the shape of ordinary wood pulp. He says:

"Experiments are still being carried on, but sufficient progress has already been made to enable the substitute to be used freely and successfully. The great difficulty in the way of using wood pulp as a substitute for cotton is the presence of many impurities which are not found in the latter commodity. The most important of these impurities are resin and oxycellulose. Unless these are completely removed the resulting explosives would be uncertain in action, and highly dangerous to those manufacturing them.

"I was not able to discover the whole secret of the process, but in its early stages it is the same as that which is followed in turning wood into pulp for the manufacture of paper. The wood is ground, cooked, and changed into liquid form. Then it is cleansed by new processes and then pressed into sheets. It is then ready for the nitration process, and the addition of other necessary chemicals.

"Germany is under no difficulty so far as the supply of the raw material is concerned. At one time she was dependent upon Scandinavia for supplies of wood pulp, but some years ago she set herself the task of making her own, since when she has become largely self-supporting in this direction.

"Three of the largest factories are now engaged in turning out the new basis for explosives, as well as the seasoned wood required for making wood pulp. Large reserves of timber have been accumulated from my own country and from Russia, so there is no fear of any shortage.

"I was assured that if the supply of raw cotton to Germany were entirely stopped she might be able to tide over the difficulties."

WARNS AGAINST COTTON BAN.

Daily Standard Fears It Would Antagonize 25,000,000 Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LODON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the public meeting which is to be held in London tomorrow to urge the Government to declare raw cotton contraband, warns those who advocate such a measure that it will not solve the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States, nor prevent cotton entering neutral countries like Sweden, Denmark, and Holland.

"Even now," says the newspaper, "we can and do stop cotton consigned to neutral ports when there is a presumption of its hostile designation. What, then, is the advantage of making cotton contraband? It seems to us to consist in the fact that it will regularize one position in American eyes and stamp cotton cargoes with a taint of illegality from the outset.

"There is one large American interest which is adversely affected by the war, and which ought to be protected as far as we can protect it from injury. We refer to the cotton growers. It has been suggested that we ought to buy the cotton that would normally have gone to Germany and Austria. This is quite a manageable financial proposition, for it would not involve the expenditure of more than £30,000,000 ($150,000,000.) It would be necessary to buy up the cotton that would but for the war go to Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and then to allot to these their normal supplies. In short, we would need to buy up practically the whole of America's cotton exports and then stabilize prices.

"This would be a very big financial deal, but it ought not to be beyond the capacity of statesmanship, informed and helped by expert advice. Anyhow, we are strongly of the opinion that the British Government ought to do everything in its power to allay American irritation, so far as that irritation has a legitimate cause. It would be little short of a calamity if 25,000,00 American people who are dependent on cotton, got it rooted in their minds that their interests were being sacrificed to British sea power."

CANADA HAS SENT 80,000.

Between 60,000 and 65,000 Soldiers Now in Her Camps.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—Canada has sent about 80,000 soldiers to Europe for war service, accordinf to figures given out here tonight. These men are now in France on active service or completion training in England.

From 60,000 to 65,000 men are being trained at various camps in the dominion and corps are being dispatched to Europe at frequent intervals. It is stated men are still offering themselves for various services in large numbers.

RECALLS 1804 SINKING TO JUSTIFY LUSITANIA

German Professor Goes Back 111 Years and Tells What He Found.

Ferdinand Tonnies, who is described by the German Information Service as "Professor of Political Economy in the University of Kiel," has discovered, according to that organization, a British precedent for the sinking of the Lusitania in the destruction by the British fleet 111 years ago of a Spanish marine ship in which nine noncombatants lost their lives.

A letter written by the professor to The New Statesman of London, which is quoted by the Information Service, bitterly assails England, and quotes this precedent as follows:

"'The British Government issued instructions to seize four of these ships (treasure ships from South America) which were due at Cadiz. On Oct. 5, 1804, the ships were encountered off Cadiz by four British frigates. The Spanish commander was summoned to surrender and disregarded the summons, the forces being equal on either side, though he was quite unprepared to resist. A short but furious action followed, in which one of the Spanish vessels, with a number of noncombatants on board, blew up. The other three were captured, with treasure valued at $5,000,000.' (H. W. Wilson, Cambridge Modern History, Volume IX., Pages 217-218.)

"In an older work the following is narrated with regard to the noncombatants who met such a dreadful death:

"'A man, with his wife, four daughters and five sons, on his way home to Spain, was, with one of the sons, on board another frigate, and they had the horrible fate to be spectators of the awful catastrophe which in a moment deprived them of their relations and robbed them of their property, which had been acquired during a twenty-five years' residence in South America.'

"'It was sad,' you will say, 'but there were after all only nine persons. Compare this with the Lusitania. The deaths of the nine persons who were on a war vessel was one of the normal horrors of war.'

"Horrors of war! Pardon! The attack on the Spanish treasure fleet by four English frigates at the command of the British Government took place in time of peace! The British Ambassador was in Madrid. He had all kinds of 'complaints' to bring forward, which he discussed with the Spanish Minister. In time of peace the English Admiral surprised ships laden with silver belonging to a neutral State. In time of peace he blew up a ship in which five women and four young men or boys were passengers and stole $5,000,000. In time of peace the British Admiralty gave the order to attack the Spanish flag in all seas and to send to the bottom ships of any tonnage, even those of less than a hundred tons."

In the case of the Lusitania, of course, no demand to surrender was made. She was torpedoed without any warning whatever.

LUSITANIA IN 10 VOLUMES.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt Has Record of Press Clippings Compiled.

An unusual record of the destruction of the Lusitania and the subsequent developments in the case has been prepared at the request of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt by Walter Hyams & Co. of this city. The record consists of ten volumes of newspaper clippings concerning the sinking of the ship by a German submarine. Each volume contains 100 pages of clippings, and is an inch and a half thick.

The books are bound in Russian levant and bear the inscription "S. S. Lusitania, May 7, 1915." Many of the clippings tell of the heroic last moments of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, during which he assisted women and children on the sinking ship.

Mrs. Vanderbilt intends ultimately to present the volumes to the library of Yale University, it was said yesterday. Clippings from THE NEW YORK TIMES figure prominently in the collection.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH GOLD

Continued from Page 1.

ish Government. Canada has floated $40,000,000 in notes here.

Other Nations' Loans Here.

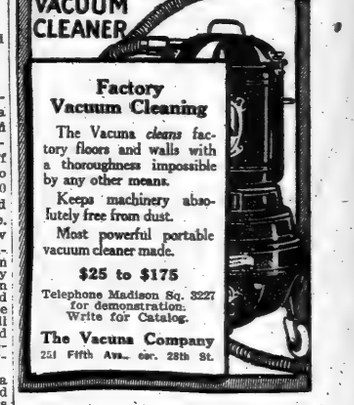
France, early in the war, floated $50,000,000 notes here, and recently got a loan of $45,000,000, secured by American railroad securities. Russia got $25,000,000 credit here, this having been paid off only recently. Italy has established no credits here. Germany sold $10,000,000 of notes about three months ago and has attempted no further financing here.

The last shipment of gold to New York was received on July 7 from Ottawa. Up to that time shipments in $5,000,000 lots were common and they helped to bolster the exchange on sterling. The sudden stopping of gold shipments since then has been the principal topic of discussion in Wall Street. In all quarters it was expected that a British credit must be established very soon, even if on unfavorable terms for England.

While it was realized generally that a direct shipment of gold from England would ease the exchange situation it was not considered likely that such a course would be adopted because of the danger involved. The German espionage system, it was thought, would be very quick to learn of the shipment and give opportunity to the German submarines to waylay such a shipment.

It was regarded as significant last night that the gold should have been sent to Halifax and thence by rail to this city. It would have been a more direct route to ship straight to this port. The indirect route being the shorter on the water, it was suggested, was the safer.

VACUNA



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comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

To the best cigar made in the United States - of all Havana tobacco - by the Spanish (strictly hand) method of workmanship, the Panama - Pacific International - Exposition awarded the

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The cigar was

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sold by better cigar dealers from coast to coast

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS

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THE toilet of civilized man is a time-absorbing ritual, in which the minute or two devoted to dental hygiene—BRUSHING THE TEETH—is generally grudged. Few people are disposed to make a HOBBY of their teeth.

★ ★

To tempt people to the daily use of dental preparations, in former years many dentifrices depended upon the same FLAVOR TACTICS practiced by chewing gum manufacturers and the dispensers of Summer drinks.

In France, where feminine fancies run riot, the manufacturers of most dental creams have found it necessary to give them a cherry red color, the suggestion being that their use will make the gums cherry red, like the lips.

★ ★

KOLYNOS IS NEITHER A FLAVOR NOR A COSMETIC. IT IS THE EMBODIMENT, IN A PURE WHITE DENTAL CREAM, OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SCIENTIFIC MOUTH CLEANLINESS.

It has a characteristic taste — a BUSINESS-LIKE TASTE — which tells you from the moment it enters your mouth that a beneficial action is taking place. It is an EXTREMELY REFRESHING AND PLEASANT TASTE.

★ ★

Most people like the taste of KOLYNOS, which is in reality a fine, fresh feeling of unusual cleanliness. Children especially like it.

"HOW CLEAN MY MOUTH FEELS!" is the most frequent description of that taste by the users of KOLYNOS. Yet not an atom of anything is added to this ideal dental cream to produce either flavor or color.

Both are entirely due to the ingredients which in their combination make this a preparation of high disinfectant and germicidal power and the smoothest of tooth-cleansing agents—without grit or any other substance which might injure the priceless enamel.

★ ★

KOLYNOS is more than a mere dental cream. It cleanses your whole mouth of DANGEROUS DISEASE GERMS and LIMITS THEIR REPRODUCTION FOR SEVERAL HOURS. It CLEANSES YOUR TOOTH-BRUSH OF COUNTLESS DISEASE GERMS, which otherwise would multiply amongst the soggy, sodden bristles, to re-enter your mouth when again you brushed your teeth.

The business-like taste of KOLYNOS is an index to its character. Ask YOUR DENTIST about it. It is as economical as it is useful—sold by your druggist at the matter-of-fact price of twenty-five cents.

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An Important Sale of

Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks

The newest models which recently captured the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

$65	Hartmann Panama models		—	now	$46.50
$50	"	"	—	"	$37.50
$45	"	"	—	"	$33.75
$45	Hartmann Steamer	"	—	"	$33.75
$30	"	"	—	"	$22.50

These reduced prices enable you to procure a trunk that is standard; *a Gold Medal Trunk*, actually at less than the price of an ordinary, inferior piece of luggage.

Men's Ecuador Panamas

formerly $5 to $8—now $3.95

Evenly woven, tough and very durable, yet light and flexible. Finely bleached. Blocked in the best shapes, including the much desired pencil curled rim. Good Panamas such as these last several seasons.

All other Straw Hats, $1.00

Sale
White Flannel Trousers
Regular $5 Quality
at $3.95

We have 1000 pairs of these trousers. They are tailored with usual Weber and Heilbroner thoroughness and are of the smart, straight English cut.

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS whose interests are affected by the British Order in Council are invited to attend a meeting at the HOTEL BILTMORE on Wednesday, AUGUST 11, at two (2) P. M. The HONORABLE HOKE SMITH, U. S. SENATOR FROM GEORGIA, will address the meeting.

LOCOMOBILE STRIKE PROBABLY AVERTED

Bridgeport Employes Submit Demands and Agree to Await Directors' Reply.

BOTH SIDES ARE HOPEFUL

Labor Leaders Turn Attention to Lake Torpedo Boat and British-American Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9.—It is believed here tonight that the threatened strike of the 2,500 machinists and other employes of the Locomobile Company of America has been averted. S. T. Davis, Jr., the President of the Board of Directors of the company, heard the demands of the employes today and succeeded in inducing them to wait for their answer and remain at work until the Directors meet next Thursday. The men agreed to this in the belief that the answer would be favorable when it came.

A sub-committee of five men, representing the machinists, called upon Mr. Davis this morning to present the demands of the union. They were pleasantly received, being ushered into Mr. Davis's private office as soon as they appeared at the outer door. They told him the union had declined to accept the company's bonus offer, and had voted to insist upon the original demands. The demands are these:

An eight-hour day with the same pay that the men are now receiving on the basis of a ten-hour day. Time and one-half for overtime work, with double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Fifteen per cent. more for night work than the day men receive.

The Locomobile Company now pays time and one-quarter for overtime work, with time and one-half for work on Sunday. The company also allowed the 15 per cent. increase for night work recently.

Mr. Davis told the committee that he was not authorized to give a positive answer, but that he would gladly place the union's stipulations before the Directors at their meeting next Thursday. The committee agreed to this.

At noon nearly every employe of the Locomobile plant left the grounds to learn from the committee what the result of its visit to Mr. Davis had been, and, according to union leaders, had the committee reported discourteous treatment or an unfavorable answer, they would not have gone to work. But the members of the committee, who met the employes in an open field adjacent to the plant, gave their favorable report and all of the workmen returned to their places after their noon hour. The employes were also notified when they left work this evening that a meeting scheduled for this evening for final consideration of the company's answer had been adjourned until Thursday evening, so that the Directors of the company might act. No one in Bridgeport, so far as can be learned, now believes that there will be a strike at the Locomobile works.

No Trouble, Says Davis.

After the interview with the union committee, Mr. Davis gave out this statement:

"I don't see any reason for any one to get excited or to lose his temper, for there is no issue to quarrel about. The company several days ago voluntarily increased the wages of the employes through a profit-sharing plan. Immediately after, upon learning that there was a division of opinion among the employes as to whether they preferred the increased pay or shorter hours, the company put the matter entirely up to the employes, stating that business conditions warranted it in granting them advantages that had been impossible in the past, and that they could have their choice. I don't see how the company could go much further, and the employes seem to feel the same about it. So far as I can discern every one in the plant is satisfied and happy."

The Locomobile plant is now running twenty-two hours a day, a large part of its output being in motor trucks for the European allies.

J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, was here today and said the Locomobile situation was in the hands of the local committee and he had nothing to do with it.

"It is up to Mr. Davis whether the men strike or continue to work," said Mr. Keppler. "I have made no suggestions. Mr. Davis may wait till it is too late and run up against the same kind of a snag that some of the manufacturers did in Plainfield, N. J. As soon as the Locomobile matter is settled the leaders will direct their attention to other manufacturers in the city.

Unions Assail Mayor.

The cases of George J. Bowen, business manager of the local union, and Frederick Cederholm and Louis Nelson, members of the union, who were arrested while making speeches near the Locomobile plant last Thursday, will come up before City Court Judge Frank L. Wilder tomorrow. In the meantime they were released in $100 bail. But the Central Labor Union of Bridgeport, composed of all of the labor organizations of the city, tonight sent a letter of protest to the Common Council, in which Mayor Wilson was criticised for causing the arrest of the men, and his impeachment was suggested. The letter was signed by Carl Lang, President of the Central Labor Union; James Dunn, President of the Building Trades; Charles Motiram, President of the Metal Trades; Henry Webster, President of the Machinists' Union; Jasper McLevy, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor, and George Smith.

After it had rehearsed the version of the arrests attested by the unions, it said:

Gentlemen of the Common Council: The members of organized labor in this city demand that your honorable body take immediate steps to determine by what right the Mayor of this city set aside the civil and constitutional law of the community and substituted that of force. Without question this was the most flagrant and despotic outbreak of official anarchy that has taken place anywhere in this country.

As the responsible legislative body of the city we demand that you take the necessary steps to restore to every citizen of this city the civil and constitutional rights that are guaranteed to him and to remove from office any officer that sets himself above the law of the land and substitutes the anarchistic principles of brute force in his or their ambition to serve some special interest.

This letter was handed to the Clerk of the Council by Alderman John H. Casey, who as a Democrat is not of the Mayor's political affiliations. The letter was read by the Clerk and as soon as he had finished, Malcolm Macfayden, a Republican, the President of the Council, who presides in the absence of the Mayor, moved that the letter be referred to the Miscellaneous Committee. The motion was seconded and passed without comment from the Mayor or anyone else.

Those present at this proceeding gained the impression that the letter had been effectively and permanently pigeon-holed. The members of the union took this view, and consequently were much dissatisfied tonight. Several leaders said that the matter would not be allowed to drop.

With the promising outlook for peace between the Locomobile Company and the machinists, interest here is now centring in the demands that the union has made and will make upon other firms. The chief employers in Bridgeport whose dispute with the machinists is still pending are the Lake Torpedo Boat Company and the American and British Manufacturing Company, both of which are said to have large United States Government orders.

Because of the requirements of the Government, these two plants are on an eight-hour basis, but, according to the union, their scales of wages are not up to union standards, so they have received demands for a generl increase in pay, to an average of 20 per cent. J. J. Keppler presented the demands, but they did not fix a time limit for an answer, nor was there any threat of a strike.

H. M. S. Robinson, General Manager of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, said tonight that he had received the demands, but he declined to comment upon them. William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, will arrive here tomorrow and conduct the negotiations with the two companies.

The latest development in the labor situation was the arrival here tonight of Miss Mary Scully and Miss Margaret Ryan of New York, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who will begin an effort to organize the women workers in the manufacturing plants of this vicinity.

MACHINISTS AWAIT KEPPLER.

Some Local Officials Talk of Demanding 50 Per Cent. Increase.

Local officials of the Machinists' Union yesterday threatened to call on machinists of this city to demand a 50 per cent. increase in their present wages if the Metal Trades Association forces a general strike as the result of the demand of the workers in two shops for a 15 per cent. wage increase.

"We consider the demand for a 15 per cent. increase which the machinists of the Garvin shop are striking for to be very moderate," said J. Deering, business agent for District No. 1 of the International Association of Machinists yesterday. "We visited some of the shops doing work for the Garvin Company today, and we will visit all of the shops working for the company and ask that they stop work. If they refuse to quit working for the Garvin people we will order strikes in these subsidiary shops. There are about sixteen or eighteen shops working for the concern and they employ from 25 to 250 men each. And if a general strike is forced through refusal to meet the union's present demands we will stick out for a 50 per cent. wage increase."

Secretary James Wilson of District 15 of the Machinists' Union said the granting of an eight-hour day and an increase in wages for some of their men by the E. W. Bliss Company had prevented immediate strike of the 4,000 men in the Bliss and subsidiary shops, and that the strike would be held in abeyance until the company had opportunity to grant further wage increases. If the company declines to grant any further increase, however, Secretary Wilson said a strike will be called.

"We are awaiting the return to the city of J. J. Keppler, with whom we will arrange a general conference of the local officials next Monday night," Secretary Wilson said.

PROVIDENCE PLANT GUARDED.

Brown & Sharpe Employ Burns Men to Protect Tool Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—William A. Viall of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company said today that the company had employed guards, through the Burns Detective Agency, to protect the plant and employes. This measure was taken, he said, as a precaution in view of many outrages that had been going on in various parts of the country. The plant is one of the biggest tool factories in the United States.

William J. Burns, head of the detective organization, said:

"We have undertaken the work of guarding the Brown & Sharpe plant in conjunction with our work of the same character in other large plants throughout the United States. We have also decided to establish a branch office in Providence at once, as the city has become a very important centre for our organization. We feel that with the rapid growth of Providence it offers the same field as do Boston, New York and other large cities.

"Our organization, before beginning the work of guarding plants, went into the subject very carefully, and it was not until we decided that the protection afforded was equally for the men as for the employers that we decide to undertake this character of supervision."

STURTEVANT MEN ACT.

Machinists in Readville Plant to Demand a New Scale.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Machinists employed at the B. F. Sturtevant plant tonight formulated demands for an eight-hour day without loss of wages, pay at the rate of 50 cents an hour, and time and one-half rates for overtime. They voted to send a committee to the company tomorrow, and to take action on its report tomorrow night or Wednesday.

The company, like the Becker Milling Machine Company of the Hyde Park District, where a strike among 600 workers has been in effect for ten days, is controlled by ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, its Treasurer. Its plant in Readville employs about 1,500 men.

Wireworkers End Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Officials of the W. A. Clark Wire Company this afternoon posted a notice that unless the 500 men who went out on strike two weeks ago returned to work tomorrow morning the factory would close down indefinitely and the work would be done elsewhere. The company offers the men an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. At a meeting tonight, seventy-five of the strikers declared they would accept the offer of the company.

PRINTERS URGE PEACE.

Typographical Convention Also Praises the President's Course.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9.—Resolutions urging the warring nations of Europe to conclude an honorable and lasting peace and praising the course of President Wilson in handling foreign complications were adopted today at the sixty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union.

The resolutions were presented by James M. Lynch, State Labor Commissioner of New York and former President of the union. Copies were forwarded to Washington.

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ALL HAITI'S AFFAIRS NOW IN OUR HANDS

We Take Over Administrative Control—Naval Officers Collect Revenues.

ONE REBEL LEADER DEFIANT

General Cacos Refuses to Disarm His Men and Tries to Starve Cape Haitien—Ultimatum Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The United States Government has taken over control of the administration of Haitian affairs, civil and military. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton of the United States Navy is in complete charge of the republic. Naval officers have been designated to collect the revenues of the republic, and the process of disarming loyal and revolutionary troops is going on rapidly.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that Dr. Rosolvo Bobo, candidate for President on a platform providing that Haiti should not permit the United States to collect and distribute Haitian revenues for the benefit of the republic's foreign creditors, has called off his revolutionary movement and notified the United States that he will have his men lay down their arms. He announced also, according to advices received at the State Department today from Mr. Davis, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Port au Prince, that he would be a candidate for President in the elections to be held as soon as the country has been pacified by the American forces.

As matters stand now, danger of serious revolutionary disturbances seems to have passed. It is probable, however, according to information obtained in official quarters here today, that the Washington Government will continue to send marines to Haiti and will keep a large force of them there until after arrangements have been entered into between the United States and a new Government to be established in Haiti as to the future relationship of the two countries.

The view prevails here that American forces will not be withdrawn from Haiti until after an agreement has been negotiated which will give control of the collection and distribution of Haitian customs to the United States and will enable this Government to intervene for the purpose of suppressing disturbances and to guarantee the political and territorial integrity of the Haitian Republic at all times.

It was announced at the Navy Department today that Assistant Paymaster Delos P. Heath, U. S. N., had been placed in charge of the Custom House at Port au Prince, and that Paymaster Charles Morris, U. S. N., had been placed in charge of the Custom House at Cape Haitien. Officials explained that, as there was no native Government in Haiti, it was necessary for the representatives of the United States to assume charge of fiscal and other functions in the country. The revenues collected by United States officers, it was said, would be held for the benefit of the Haitian Government which the United States hopes to establish.

The Navy Department announced today that it received a telegram last night from Caperton saying that Sunday passed quietly at Port au Prince. Admiral Caperton said that 736 Haitian soldiers had been landed at Port au Prince from the Haitian gunboat Nord Alexis. These soldiers, the Admiral said, had been sent to their homes, each with ten gourds. A gourd is about forty cents in American currency.

In one telegram received today Admiral Caperton said that business conditions throughout the island were improving owing to renewed confidence on the part of the native officials as to the intentions of the United States toward the country.

Admiral Caperton also reported the postponement of the Presidential election because the time was deemed inopportune for political excitement. The election was to be held yesterday.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 9.—General Cacos, one of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement, has refused to the demand of the American Consul that he disarm his men, in spite of the request to the same end forwarded to Cacos by telegraph from Dr. Bobo, the leader of the revolution.

Cacos and his men are outside Cape Haitien, and they are preventing the coming of supplies from the countryside to the city. Their purpose is to starve the population.

The officer in command of the American marines on shore has sent an ultimatum to all revolutionary chiefs insisting that the people of Cape Haitien be permitted to pass freely wherever they desire.

The Custom House at Cape Haitien is open, but it is under the administration of American officers.

NATIONS AGREED ON MEXICO PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

leave the country for reasons unknown to me and him."

Last Minister Leaving Mexico.

The Brazilian Minister is also leaving Mexico City for the United States, and there seems to be considerable doubt as to the reasons for his departure. It was said authoritatively at the State Department today that he had not been ordered away by his Government, and was in perfect accord with General Gonzales, who is in charge of Mexico City in behalf of the Carranza Government. The State Department, it was said, knew of no trouble between Senhor Cardosa and the Carranzista authorities. Senhor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, was likewise uninformed. The understanding at the State Department was that Senhor Cardosa felt that his health required him to leave Mexico City. It was declared by the department that he was not coming to the United States at the request of this Government.

The departure of the Brazilian Minister from Mexico City at this critical time has caused considerable comment here, mainly in view of the fact that it leaves the United States without diplomatic representation in the Mexican capital. The archives of the American Embassy will be in charge of Mr. Proctor, who was private secretary to Henry Lane Wilson when the latter was the American Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Proctor, however, is not in the United States Diplomatic Service, and has no diplomatic status. The departure of the Brazilian and the Guatemalan Ministers leaves Mexico City without a foreign diplomatic representative of Ministerial rank, according to the understanding here.

The Navy Department, at the request of the State Department, has cabled instructions to Commander McNamee of the cruiser Sacramento, the senior American naval officer at Vera Cruz, to place a war vessel at the disposal of the Brazilian Minister and make a special effort to extend every courtesy and to enable him to have a pleasant and agreeable voyage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. The gunboats Machias and Wheeling are at Vera Cruz, and it is supposed that Commander McNamee will assign one of these to the Brazilian Minister.

Reports that Carranza had dismissed the Brazilian Minister were not borne out by information obtainable here, but the understanding prevails among Carranza representatives in Washington that General Carranza and Señor Cardoso were on very bad terms.

Sure People Want Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The confidence expressed by officials generally here that the conferees representing the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay will be able to shape a course likely to bring peace and restore constitutional government in Mexico, is due to the fact that all are agreed that most of the people of the revolution-torn republic are thoroughly sick of war, and with encouragement from friendly powers will promptly join in a movement to clean house. A large section of the country and a vast majority of the people have not been involved in the fighting which followed the overthrow of Huerta. Moreover, it has been reported to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that only the fear of reprisals by the military chieftains has kept the people in subjection while the country has been impoverished by the battles of relatively small forces of armed men.

Reaching their conclusion on these reports, the Pan-American conferees are understood to have determined to present the situation to all of the various elements of Mexico, addressing directly not only Generals Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, but the Governors of States, all military leaders with any considerable followings, and other influential men, urging them to come tgether for a conference at which a substantial Provisional Government might be framed.

There has been talk of joint armed intervention by the powers represented in the conference to quiet any leader who insists upon remaining in the field with military forces. Some of the conferees, however, are said to believe that the moral support of the powers behind such elements as join in the conference for a new Provisional Government, together with a strict embargo against the shipment of war munitions to any one in Mexico except the Government so formed, would quickly accomplish the desired result.

GEN. SCOTT MEETS VILLA.

Conferences Begin Today—Talks with Mining Men.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 9.—Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, bearing a special commission from the State Department to General Villa, arrived here today.

He conferred with a committee of mining men at the home of J. F. Williams, whose guest he is to be while here, and made a brief visit to General Francisco Villa at Jarez. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Col. Michie and George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department.

After his return from Juarez, Lieut. Col. Michie explained that the visit to Villa was merely an exchange of greetings and was no part of the official conferences which will begin tomorrow.

General Scott on his arrival was met by Colonel Bundy, acting Brigade Commander, Mr. Carothers, Felix Summerfeldt, New York representative of the Villa Government, and a committee of officers sent by General Villa. He declined to discuss his mission.

The conference at the Williams home lasted about two hours. In addition to a committee of mining men, Zach Cobb, Collector of the Port, and representatives of merchants whose property is under seizure at Chihuahua attended the conference.

At the close of the conference General Scott took an automobile across the international bridge to Juarez. On the Mexican side a line of cavalry was drawn up as his escort. Back of the line General Villa and his aids were waiting in an automobile.

After an exchange of greetings General Villa escorted General Scott to the Villa quarters, where General Scott spent about twenty minutes.

CARRANZA MEN UNYIELDING.

Manifesto to American People to State Their Case.

The following unofficial telegram has been received by F. S. Elias, Consul General of the Constitutionalist Government in New York, from Vera Cruz:

"Constitutionalist leaders here express only one opinion regarding conferences held at Washington for the purpose of regulating Mexican internal affairs. They say they have all along placed implicit faith in President Wilson's public, unequivocal, and solemn statement that Mexico had the inherent right to settle her own troubles, and nothing could persuade him to interfere. They point out that at the time the statement was made the American people had been misled by persistent misrepresentation. When victory and peace are in sight, they are puzzled to understand the complete revolution evidenced by the present action. They still, however, put faith in President Wilson, and believe that when the facts are laid before the conference, as they will be, it will be conceded that whatever cause there might have been for action in the past, that cause no longer exists, since the prospect for peace was never so promising as now, coupled with the rapid occupation of the greater portion of the republic by Constitutionalists, and accompanying restoration of law and order, as has been the case in Mexico City and other large cities recently captured.

"It is understood that the First Chief is preparing a manifesto to the American people, setting forth the truth of the present situation, as well as the correspondence between the State Department and the Constitutionalist Government, in order to enable the public to understand matters for themselves."

INTEREST IN MEXICO LOAN.

McAdoo Confers with H. P. Davison —Guarantee Might Be Asked.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appeared to be greatly surprised yesterday when he learned that his visit to New York had been linked with the matter of arranging for financing a Mexican Government. Mr. McAdoo spent the afternoon yesterday at the United States Sub-Treasury, and when seen there at 3 o'clock said that he had not discussed Mexico's finances with any one. He said that if any inquiries were being made they must have come from the State Department.

Later in the afternoon the Secretary had a conference with Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., which revived interest in the report that efforts were being made to form some plan for clearing up the Mexican difficulty, for the Morgan firm would in all likelihood be asked to head any syndicate formed for the purpose of financing a Mexican reorganization. Mr. Davison said after the meeting that he could not discuss the loan story, or the purpose of his conference with the Secretary.

From a banker whose firm has been active in past years in handling the finances of the National Railways of Mexico it was learned that an informal inquiry had come from Washington asking for a statement as to Mexico's credit, and her ability to get money if a loan should be attempted here. Several other bankers who were supposed to have been considered in making the inquiry, through their familiarity with Mexican financial matters, had not heard from Washington either directly or indirectly, and thought it extremely improbable that Secretary McAdoo or Secretary Lansing should be making inquiries as to Mexico's credit. The attitude of the leading banks in New York, as stated by a bank President whose institution had received no inquiry, but which would have to be considered in any group financing attempted, is this:

"It would not be possible for Mexico to get a single dollar in this country at any rate of interest, or on any kind of paper, except on one condition. That is the unconditional guarantee of any loan by the United States of America. It would be a waste of time to propose an advance to any faction, even if it should be recognized from Washington as the head of the Mexican Government. Intervention, which would make this country responsible for debts subsequently contracted, or a direct guarantee in connection with whatever understanding may be reached by the Administration with the various groups must be decided upon before loan negotiations are opened."

Secretary McAdoo said that he was chiefly interested, and had been for some time, in fostering trade with the countries of Central and South America.

INFANTRY GUARDS RANCHES.

Four Companies to Prevent Raids by Mexicans—Six Killed at Norias.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 9.—Four companies of United States Infantry arrived in Cameron County, Texas, today from Fort McIntosh and were immediately sent to stations at Sebastian, Raymondville, San Benito, and Harlingen.

No reports had been received late tonight of further trouble at Norias Ranch, north of Brownsville, where five Mexican bandits and one Mexican woman were killed and five Americans wounded in a battle last night. Soldiers, State and county officers, and armed citizens still are searching for the bandits.

The United States Army border patrol tonight kept in close touch with the situation. Several cavalrymen were sent to guard ranches in the disturbed district, where raids were feared by ranch owners.

Continued Fighting for Saltillo.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 9.—Passengers from Monterey, Mexico, arriving here today reported continued fighting between Villa and Carranza forces in the vicinity of Saltillo. Villa troops were said to be still in possession of Saltillo.

STODDARD ASSAILS OLD FRIENDS HERE

Veteran Lecturer, Now Living in Germany, Denounces American Attitude to Allies

IN VIGOROUS OPEN LETTER

Speaks of Britain as Our "Master" and Calls Us "Cowards" and Objects of "Unmitigated Scorn."

"An open letter by John L. Stoddard, the veteran American lecturer," writing from Germany to his old friends in America, whom he assails with great severity for not being pro-German, has been received in New York. The letter, which is republished from The Continental Times of June 7 (a pro-German publication of Europe) is composed of the common arguments of the German point of view, but these are presented with all of Mr. Stoddard's characteristic vigor.

After stating that in this war Germany is fighting against a ruthless conspiracy of nations, Mr. Stoddard brings the progress of the eastern campaign up to the expulsion of the Russians from Eastern Galicia, and then continues in part:

"Why do we hear from you no word of joy, or message of congratulation? Does not your British master let you know the news? I fear, however, that, having cast in your lot with the Allies, you must regret that the appalling Slavic inroad has been checked, and would have actually rejoiced had it succeeded!

"In the trenches of Flanders stand today—unless American bombs or bullets have killed them—many young men whom we admire and love. They include musicians, artists, scientists, students, and professors. Opposed to them, at a distance of a few meters, are Senegal negroes, Indians, Turcos, and Algerians—fighting for civilization, of course—against whom the refined and rarely gifted youths must frequently contend in hand-to-hand bayonet fights! If these young Germans are spitted and stabbed to death by those savages, some of whom are apparently first cousins to gorillas, you must logically rejoice.

"Would that you understood the German spirit! These men, inspired by their love of country, need no cheap appeals such as are placarded on English walls and tramcars, imploring citizens to enlist in Kitchener's army. Besides the soldiers liable to service, millions of young Germans have volunteered to drive the advancing foes from their loved Fatherland.

"And England! We are simply dumfounded at your attitude toward that arch-hypocrite among the nations, whose monster empire is based on ruthless conquest, and whose record in opium-cursed China, in starving India, in the concentration camps of the Boer republics, in ruined Ireland, and even in America, is an everlasting disgrace. You know that she is trying to starve our two beleaguered empires and to deprive our millions of noncombatants of the necessities of life. Yet you wonder that we retaliate and warn all merchant ships, under penalty of destruction, not to bring munitions to her!

"You know that England rides roughshod over the rights of neutral nations, that she even dares to hold up and to confiscate United States mail, and, if she likes, suppresses cablegrams from America to neutral lands like Switzerland! Moreover, the English censor regulates your news!

"What cowards you are to submit to this! Do not say that we, who are temporarily residing here and have not hurried home through fear, are 'un-American.' We are infinitely more American than those of you who have not still enough of the old spirit of your fathers to resent such action from that unchanged tyrant of the seas, whom they twice fought victoriously. You have, and you deserve to have, the contempt of the world. Think of it—through fear of England the Boston Post Office has refused to forward to me, even at the sender's risk, a little package of tea, although whole shiploads of guns and ammunition are meanwhile on their way to France and England!

"More than 86 per cent. of the wounds and deaths now caused in the ranks of German, Austrian and Hungarian troops are the result of bombs and bullets sent from the United States! You know in your hearts that this makes your assertions of neutrality a mockery, and exposes the President and the nation to unmitigated scorn. The United States by its continual enormous shipments of arms, horses and ammunition to the Allies has made itself one of the principal participants in this hideous war, and only for the advantage of one side. You are in fact the silent partners of the Cossacks and the Fiji Islanders. The wrecked excuse that 'business is business' is a pitiful confession of the lowest of ideals. But even on that level America, as a whole, is losing millions steadily, that only a few may become rich.

"To you will fall the baneful influence of England's policy in the Far East, and you will live to see the arrogant, though decadent, Britons put into the place he would long since have been compelled to occupy, but for the mass of gold which he had ravished from a subject world."

SERBIANS VERY GRATEFUL.

Editorial in a Bitolj Paper Thanks America for Its Aid.

An editorial article, which appeared in the Daily Journal, printed at Bitolj (Monastir) on July 6, reads as follows:

"Among the many benefits which the present war has brought to Serbia, one of the chief is the sympathy and friendship of the cultured nations, great and small. This sympathy and this friendship, together with the very manifest friendship of the glorious French nation and the traditional protection and support of great and powerful Russia, form the surest guarantees of the future of that Greater Serbia whose furmation is only a question of time.

"Never before has Serbia experienced such great manifestations of sympathy among the allied powers as today, such praise of the unexampled bravery of her armies, the wise policy of her politicians, and the justice of her administration. The numerous offers of moral and material support tendered to Serbia from the beginning of the war to the present time by both her allies and the ever-ready neutral powers are the best evidence of this.

"Among the neutral nations, which during the later part of last year, beginning immediately after the defeat of the Austrian Army, hastened at once to the aid of our heroes and refugees, among the first was—we acknowledge this with especial satisfaction—the great and renowned American nation.

"It is known to every one how many and how great have been the services rendered by the first American mission to our wounded, and how Americans served us with financial aid as well as with sanitary materials and field supplies even up to the present time.

"As we write this there are found in Serbia several American units which are working as earnestly and conscientiously for the improvement of health conditions as though for their own native land.

"One of these units came to Bitolj some six weeks ago under the leadership of Dr. Caldwell. The remaining members of the unit are Dr. Schmidt, Colonel Gayle, and the engineer Hazelhurst. Immediately upon the arrival of which unit they opened a dispensary where the poor of the city are examined and treated free of cost, which is an inestimable boon to the people of Bitolj.

"At the same time the capable and energetic Dr. Caldwell has undertaken the cleaning of the city, so that for the first time Bitolj is without typhus and malaria. The devotion and energy which Dr. Caldwell and his colleagues have brought to bear upon this work is marvelous, and we deem it a duty and a privilege to make public acknowledgment of these facts and to express to Dr. Caldwell and his colleagues our gratitude for their conscientious and beneficial work and at the same time beg that these our feelings may be communicated to their noble countrymen."

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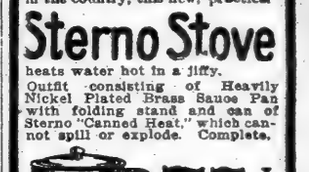

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WIN FIGHT TO SAVE STATE FOREST LAND

Constitutional Convention Advances Article Prohibiting the Destruction of Timber.

LUMBER INTERESTS LOSE

Louis Marshall Assails "Scientific Forestry"—Revocable Permits to be Issued to Adirondack Squatters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—After a heated debate which occupied all of the morning and afternoon sessions of the Constitutional Convention, the lumber interests, which had planned to cut out of the proposed new article on Conservation the protection for the State's forest lands embodied therein were routed. The convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, then advanced the article to the order of third reading.

The amendments which, it was charged, would have menaced the Adirondacks forest preserve, were offered by Edward M. Angell, a Republican from Warren County. They were seconded by Ferris J. Meigs of Franklin County. Louis Marshall, who led the opposition, charged that they represented the lumber interests.

Mr. Marshall's speech created a sensation. Up to the time he took the floor the advocates of the amendments had been conducting a strong and apparently winning battle, despite the attacks of a number of delegates, among them James S. Whipple, former Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner.

The conservation article finally was advanced with every vital feature provided for by the Committee on Conservation left unchanged. Aside from the amendments proposed by Messrs. Angell and Meigs in the interest of "scientific forestry," the chief fight occurred over the proposal to permit the continued occupation under revocable licenses and in return for fair compensation of State lands by squatters who live the year round in the forests. Many of them have occupied the sites of their present homes for so long as sixty years. There are just 220 such forest plots, none of which exceeds ten acres. The provision only affects squatters who were in possession prior to the time when the State obtained a clear title to the lands they live on. The proposal was adopted as part of the conservation article.

An amendment offered by ex-Senator George A. Blauvelt, which would give the State the right to build a highway from Saranac Lake, in Franklin County, to Long Lake, in Hamilton County, and then to Old Forge, in Herkimer County, by way of Blue Mountain Lake and Raquette Lake, also was adopted. This would provide a road thirty miles in length from the lowlands through the most picturesque part of the forest preserve to the very heart of the Adirondacks.

The amendments offered by Mr. Angell affected Section 2 of the article. In its original form and the form in which it was advanced this section provides that the present forest preserve shall remain wild forest lands forever, but that the Conservation Department is empowered to construct fire trails and to remove dead trees and dead timber for purposes of reforestation, but the dead timber must not be sold. This latter provision, of course, was inserted to discourage commercial lumbering.

Mr. Angell wanted the section amended to read as follows:

"The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. But the Conservation Department shall provide for the survey and classification of all the lands in the forest preserve into the following areas:

First—The lands upon the mountain tops, and the lands in and contiguous to the lakes and major streams, and such other lands as for any reason the department shall determine should be so classified.

Second—All the other lands of the State within the forest preserve.

The classification shall be made after such public advertisement and hearing as the department may prescribe, and it may, after like notice and hearing, transfer lands from the second into the first area. The department may provide for the sale and removal of timber, or any part thereof, that is mature or detrimental to forest growth upon the land, or any part thereof, in the second area, under such conditions as it shall prescribe in accordance with the principles of scientific forestry, but such lands shall remain as forest lands and the forest cover thereon shall be maintained and perpetuated.

The department may authorize, in its discretion, the use of lands belonging to the State in the forest preserve for highway purposes.

The department may lease camp sites of limited area for limited periods, on restricted portions of the second area of the forest preserve, upon conditions to be determined by it.

The department may sell lands outside the limits of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks as now established by law, except lands contiguous thereto, and the islands in and lands adjacent to Lake George. The proceeds of such sales shall be kept in a separate fund to be used only for the purchase of lands within the limits of said Adirondacks and Catskill Parks.

Marshall Assails the Plan.

"I don't want to be personal," said Louis Marshall, "in debating the Angell amendments, "but it is important that we should observe who the men are who ask for a change of the entire policy of the State toward its forest lands. Mr. Angell is the counsel of one of the biggest syndicates owning lumber lands. Mr. Meigs, who seconded the motion of Mr. Angell, is President of the Santa Clara Lumber Company.

"These gentlemen have spoken about preservation and about cutting mature timber, and yet we find in the records of a recent action against the Santa Clara Lumber Company in which Mr. Angell was counsel for the defendant, and the defendant, not only the Santa Clara Lumber Company, but Messrs. Finch and Ostrander, well known in our lumber interests, were instrumental in making an arrangement which was set aside by the Court of Appeals, between the State and these defendants, and these defendants reserved unto themselves the right at any time within eight years from Oct. 1, 1904, to cut and remove from all the land involved, the available timber down to eight inches in diameter on the stump at the time of cutting.

"Conservation, preservation, scientific forestry is what they say when they talk. Yet their contract called for the cutting of soft wood timber eight inches in diameter."

Referring to the case of the people against the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, Mr. Marshall said that "scientific forestry" had been invoked to enable that company to cut down flat from one end to the other 13,000 acres of forest land.

"Perhaps that was in order that the scientific foresters might start a new forest which might mature in a hundred years from the time that that contract was entered into," Mr. Marshall asserted. "That is scientific forestry.

"Should we let the Conservation Department go into the business of forestry? Will the State of New York encourage lumbering operations? I trust not. We have not yet come to the point where the State is to engage in that business. If the State is not to do it, who will do it? Who is to remove this timber? Will it not mean that the department would have to enter into contracts with private companies who are equipped to do such things? And who could do it better than the gentlemen represented by Mr. Angell and Mr. Meigs and the others who are engaged in lumbering in the State?

"I ask is the State of New York so poor that it has to take any chances with respect to practical forestry in its forest preserve? Here in New York State one who has intelligently observed the operations in the Adirondack forests is grieved to see how mountain top after mountain top is being denuded, how the bare rock begins to glisten through the forest cover."

Defends Lumber Companies.

Delegates from the forest preserve counties fought bitterly for the amendments. After Messrs. Angell and Meigs had spoken, Patrick J. Tierney of Clinton, who has been associated with lumber companies, asserted hotly that the private lumber companies took better care of the forests than the State. He accused the advocates of protection for the forests of being actuated by prejudice and ignorance. This brought ex-Commissioner Whipple to his feet.

"Let me tell the gentleman that my opposition is not due to either ignorance or prejudice," he shouted. "I know of what I am talking, and I am not interested in any way except as the State is interested. The term 'scientific forestry' is a misnomer. It should be 'practical forestry.' Let a lumber man take an axe into the forests and there is no holding him."

Again Mr. Tierney asserted that the executive policy advocated by the conservation committee with no camp sites and no roads through the forest lands, would make these the recreation ground of the rich to the exclusion of the poor.

"The leasing of camp sites would mean graft beyond anything that we have yet heard of in this State," said H. Le Roy Austin, who was the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner during the latter part of the second Hughes administration. "The removal of timber, other than dead timber, would be wasteful. If we cut every stick of timber in the Adirondacks it would not be enough to supply the country for two months, and it would not be enough to meet the needs in this State for thirteen months. It would be fatal to our water supply. In the last sixty years of timber cutting in the Adirondacks, the mean flow of the Hudson has decreased four feet."

The new section drafted to meet the squatter situation aroused much opposition. Ex-Commissioner Austin said that if the policy advocated by Commissioner Whipple was enforced it would mean that aged men and women would be dispossessed from their homes of a lifetime, and schools and churches would be wiped out.

"I assure you if the ouster policy was carried out," he said, "there would be the greatest danger of violent outbreaks resulting in devastating forest fires."

After the section had been amended so as to narrow its application to actual residents of the Adirondacks, to the exclusion of mere Summer visitors, it was accepted by the convention, and the servation article advanced.

URGES LIVING WAGE TO BE FIXED BY LAW

Committee Favors Constitutional Amendment Even if Inefficients Are Driven Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The Constitutional Convention Committee on Industrial Relations, of which Herbert Parsons is Chairman, in a report today recommended an amendment to the constitution which would permit the Legislature to enact a "Living Wage Act" for women and minors. The recommendation was an outcome of the proposal introduced by Alfred E. Smith which would authorize a law to establish a minimum wage for women and children.

In advocating the amendment the committee got facts from the report of the Factory Investigating Commission, which asserted that a living wage for a woman living independently in New York City should be $9 a week. In its report the committee says:

"Out of the 45,000 department store employes receiving $50 a week or less, there were 15,000 women 18 years of age or over who earned less than $5 a week. Fifty-three per cent. of all female employes of 18 years of age or over in stock and sales received less than $9. Four thousand women of 18 years and over employed in industrial lines were getting less than $8 a week, and averaged $5.79 a week. In half of the wage-earners families that were investigated there was no male wage earner. One-half of the people discovered in the investigation received less than enough to live properly and independently.

"The following is a budget of the average expenditures for a girl who received $8 a week:

Average for clothes	$1.50
Room rent	2.00
Seven breakfasts and seven dinners	2.00
Six lunches	.90
Car fares for six days	.60
Allowance for insurance and medical care	.25
Dues, reading and amusement	.50
Savings	.25
Total	$8.00

"Department store women are required to be neat in their appearance, so that the item of clothes is an important one. It will be noticed that the lunches average 15 cents, and that if each breakfast averages 10 cents there is no quite 20 cents for dinner.

"Insufficient food means a weakened body, a less efficient worker, and a greater predisposition to illness. Workers receiving such small wages have nothing to spend by way of preventing illness, and, when it comes, nothing to spend to cure it. Less than living wages are, therefore, breeders of illness and dependency.

Wages and Morality.

"It cannot be definitely said that low wages lead to immorality. It is obvious, however, and investigation has confirmed it, that the temptations are less easily resisted when wages are insufficient.

"The Factory Investigation Commission's investigation also showed that to raise 5,000 in the large department stores who were receiving less than $9 a week to the nine-dollar standard would mean an addition of only one-third of 1 per cent. to the selling price, and that to raise the mature women in the neighborhood stores to a wage of $9 a week and girls under 18 to a wage of $6 a week would only necessitate pricing articles at a full dollar instead of 99 cents.

"Wages vary greatly. One department store paid 86 per cent. of its saleswomen $10 or more, and another paid 86 per cent. less than $10. There is a lack of standard of women's wages.

"In principle, the living wage is not new. We apply it in Government. Neither the nation, the State, nor any subdivision of the State offers employment to persons at the lowest wages they will take, at wages insufficient for healthy subsistence. On the contrary, they fix wages which they believe will be fair.

"It would seem a stupid as well as inhumane policy for the State to employ labor at less than living wages, as it would mean that the laborers were likely later to become dependent upon the State. The living wage is applied by many of our largest corporations. They do not seek to obtain labor at the lowest wages possible. They fix a not less than living wage for all employes. The more enlightened employers find that higher wages mean greater production. One effect of the policy of allowing only living wages to be paid would be to compel the employer in his competition to strive to get the more efficient help and to employ only that which is efficient.

Reason for Legislation.

"Most employers desire to pay a living wage. No living wage legislation would be necessary to bring the small employer to pay living wages to the few people whom he employes and therefore well knows. His human interest in them assures them of living wages. In large industries, however, the employer knows little about his employes. His relation is not human; it is impersonal.

"When it is brought to his attention that he is not paying a living wage, in most cases he proceeds to pay it. Many employers have welcomed the suggestions of the Factory Investigations Commission in this respect. There are, however, some employers who will pay the lowest wages they can. They must be dealt with by law, just as in connection with sanitary and accident-preventing regulations in factories they have had to be dealt with by law."

The report asserts that the "living wage" is an Anglo-Saxon development, first noted in New Zealand in 1894. In Great Britain it was enacted in 1899 and applied to certain industries. In this country "living wage" laws have been enacted in California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. In all these Commonwealths with the exception of Utah, where the statute fixes the amount of wages, a commission or board establishes the minimum wage standards.

The reports assails the argument made against the minimum wage that it drives men and women out of employment. It asserts that it would not be an unmixed evil if the inefficient were driven out and that this class of workers would be cared for under a system of special licenses. The report then says:

"From the point of view of the taxpayers, it is cheaper that these few inefficients be driven out of employment, if the many other, who because of inefficient wages would be in danger of becoming dependents, are, through the payment to them of living wages, prevented from becoming dependents."

The committee reported in favor of a plan to include occupational diseases in the constitutional provision under which the compensation law was enacted. The clause holding that the money paid by employers in compensation "shall be held to be a proper charge in the cost" of operating his business has been changed to read "shall be deemed a part of the cost" of operating his business. This may affect the policy pursued by some employers in including in their bills to customers for work done a charge for compensation.

The committe also reported in favor of taking out of Section 8, Article V, of the Constitution the clause prohibiting the creation of any office or offices for the purpose of weighing, gauging or inspecting merchandise. This was inserted by the Constitutional Convention of 1846 for the purpose of checking the growth of offices to administer a statute providing for the compulsory weighing and grading of all articles exported from this State.

Delegate John C. Leggett of Allegany tonight presented a minority report in which he declared that the adoption of the "living wage" proposal would make the Constitution of this State unique among American constitutions.

LIGHTNING BLOCKS LONG ISLAND ROAD

Bolt Hits Feed Wire, Stops All Electric Trains and Halts the Commuters Homeward Bound.

During the severe thunderstorm at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon lightning struck the main feed wire of the power station of the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City, opposite Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, which supplies most of the power to the lines operated by electricity. The power house was crippled for two and one-half hours, and, although large gangs of men were put at work and sub-stations set in operation, all trains on 155 miles of road were delayed from twenty-five to forty minutes.

The trouble came when there was a rush of commuters to catch their trains at the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan and the Flatbush Terminal at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Thousands were delayed in getting to their homes. The temporary tie-up affected the lines from Manhattan and Brooklyn to Jamaica, Far Rockaway, Hempstead, Port Washington, Whitestone Landing and other points on the electric divisions. Officials of the railroad said that no one was injured.

In New Jersey the storm interrupted the telephone service in Hackensack and the Park Ridge section for some time. Lightning destroyed the barn of Dr. Oscar Nelson at Hackensack and damaged the homes of John C. Storms and Arthur Blauvelt. Dr. Nelson put his loss at $2,000.

The storm was severe in upper Manhattan and the Bronx. At 144th Street and Mott Avenue, the Bronx, lightning struck the high retaining wall of Public School 31, making a big crack from top to bottom. The school house was not damaged.

These heat prostrations were reported yesterday to the police:

REILLY, JOHN, 60 years old, 80 West Seventy-eighth Street; overcome in front of 348 Grand Street; sent home.

STEIN, ABRAHAM, 65 years old, 851 West 149th Street; overcome at Bowery and Delancey Street; sent home.

The average temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, eight degrees below the average for the corresponding date last year and one degree above the average for the last thirty-three years. The maximum temperature was 81 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It had dropped to 75 at 11 o'clock last night. Partly cloudy weather, with moderate north winds, is promised for today.

Weather Forecaster Scarr said yesterday that the long period of rain was the result of a disturbance from the Middle West which traveled over the great lakes. He had been asked by many, he said, if he thought the use of explosives in the war zone had anything to do with weather conditions.

"I don't," he said, with a smile. "There is nothing in that theory."

It was announced yesterday that James H. Kimball, first assistant in the Richmond (Va.) Weather Bureau, had been promoted to the superintendency of the marine work in the New York bureau. Gustave S. Lindgren will leave that position to take charge of the recently established bureau at Sandy Hook.

TUMULTY RESENTS INSULT TO WILSON

Congressman Buchanan Rebuked for "Unwarrantable Inferences" as to President.

FAILED TO GET INTERVIEW

Anti-Munitions Advocate Concluded Mr. Wilson Preferred Big Business to Labor Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Correspondence made public at the White House today shows that Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, resented a statement made by Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Chicago, as President of "Labor's National Peace Council," that the failure of President Wilson to make an engagement to receive a committee of that organization "was tantamount to a declaration that the President is more concerned about the desires of Big Business than he is to discover the heartfelt sentiment of the common people."

"Labor's National Peace Council" is the mysterious organization formed in Washington in June, immediately following the so-called peace meeting at Carnegie Hall, in New York, which was held under the auspices of the labor organizations but in which pro-German sentiment predominated. William J. Bryan, who had just resigned as Secretary of State, spoke at this meeting.

Recently, a meeting was held in Washington by members of Labor's National Peace Council, German societies and organizations of farmers at which an effort was made to adopt resolutions calling on the Government to stop the shipment of munitions of war to Europe and criticizing President Wilson. Representatives of the farmers' organizations present said that they did not understand that the object of the meeting was to pass on resolutions of that character and as a result of their protests the resolutions were modified.

The charge was made at the time of the meeting that "Labor's National Peace Council" was financed from German sources in this country. This allegation was denied by ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, who is general counsel of the organization and who recently wrote a letter to the Federal Reserve Board contending that the United States was guilty of unneutral conduct in permitting Federal Reserve notes to be issued on the basis of securities furnished by American munition manufacturers.

The correspondence given out at the White House today shows that Congressman Buchanan had requested a meeting with President Wilson and that Secretary Tumulty had replied that during his recent visit to Washington from Cornish the President was so rushed with work that no opportunity had been afforded for Mr. Tumulty to take up with him Mr. Buchanan's request. Mr. Tumulty said that Mr. Buchanan doubtless would realize that the President had been so completely absorbed in the consideration of matters of pressing importance that he literally had no time for anything else.

Anti-Munitions Propaganda.

The purpose of Congressman Buchanan in seeking the appointment was to furnish advice against permitting munitions of war to be shipped to Europe and "to demonstrate that the subsidized press, representing organized dollars in America, was misrepresenting labor's attitude in the present crisis." The quotation is from Mr. Buchanan's subsequent letter to Mr. Tumulty.

The correspondence between Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Buchanan follows. Here is the first letter:

The White House,
Washington, July 24, 1915.

Mr. Dear Mr. Buchanan: I am genuinely sorry to say that the President was so rushed during his brief stay in Washington that there was no opportunity to take up with him your request for an appointment for a committee from your organization. As you doubtless will realize, the President has been so completely absorbed during the past few weeks in the consideration of matters of pressing importance that he literally has had no time for anything else. I know you will understand and will bear with me. Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Resorts to Inference.

Mr. Buchanan replied to this letter four days later, as follows:

Labor's National Peace Council,
Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1915.

Hon. J. P. Tumulty, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Tumulty—Your favor of the 24th inst. duly received, and, to put the situation mildly, was decidedly disappointing in character. The information it contained, though courteously phrased, could not, and did not, alter the inference forced by the statement made.

Your intimation that the President's time was so fully taken up with matters of pressing importance that he could not grant an audience to representatives of labor, that has made the United States of America the proud nation that it is, in order to permit them in person to demonstrate that the subsidized press, representing organized dollars in America, which is seeking to serve as the volunteer adviser of the President was misrepresenting labor's attitude in the present crisis, is tantamount to a declaration that the President is more concerned about the desires of big business than he is to discover the heartfelt sentiment of the common people.

As is well known, I, by the vote of the people, was taken from the ranks of America's toilers to serve them in the Hall of Congress, and as their representative to voice their opinion on national questions. As a trade unionist I found that the first lesson taught by organized labor was to implant in the hearts and minds of its members the ethics of humanity and the sacredness of human life.

War is generally regarded by the common people, who are its only victims, as legalized murder on a wholesale plane, which all the sophistry of questionable patriots and demagogues can never invest, and yet, the President cannot find time to listen to the people who desire peace, because his time is completely occupied by those who apparently desire war.

I thank you, Mr. Tumulty, for your candor. My duty to those I serve leaves me no alternative but to say that so long as they, the people whom I serve, continue to be united in their belief that progress and prosperity is dependent upon religious observance of the scriptural admonition, "And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," just so long shall I continue to rap at the door of the President's private chambers to secure admittance for a delegation of workers, who not only decide peace at home but peace abroad as well.

I again urge upon you to kindly present to the President my desire for a conference and inform him that, if I am to be denied the courtesy so liberally extended to Congressmen speaking for Big Business, I shall be reluctantly forced to advise the public of my position in the premises through the medium of an open letter.

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

FRANK BUCHANAN.

Resented by Tumulty.

It was more than a week later when Mr. Tumulty replied to this letter, as follows:

The White House, Washington,
Avon, N. J., Aug. 6, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Buchanan: I received your letter of the 28th of July, and beg to say that I resent the tone of it and the unwarrantable inferences you have drawn by reason of the President's inability to confer with you at the time you requested.

As far as I am concerned, there is no objection to any statement you may desire to make to the public in this matter.

Very truly yours,
J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

To the Hon. Frank Buchanan, Labor's National Peace Council, 2,502 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

There for the present the matter rests.

FINDS CADY GUILTY.

Coroner's Jury Holds Inspector Killed Boy in Bayonne Strike.

A jury before Coroner John V. Burke in Jersey City, at the inquest on the death of John Stovanchik, who was killed during the fight between the strikers and police at the Standard Oil Company's plant at Bayonne on July 21, found last night that he had been killed by shots fired by Police Inspector Daniel Cady of the Bayonne Police Department.

Several of the witnesses, including one of the striking strikers, testified they had seen Inspector Cady fire several shots from behind Engine House 4, in East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne. A boy, Stephen Summack, of 211 East Twenty-second Street, testified that immediately after he had seen the policeman fire a revolver Stovanchik dropped.

Cady denied that he had fired at any of the rioting strikers, but had fired in the air. Firemen and policemen corroborated him. It is not expected that the police official will be prosecuted, as he was engaged at the time in directing the police to end the rioting.

AMERICA GETTING THE TRADE

Gains What Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium Lose.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—The Morning Post calls attention to the fact that the report of the Board of Trade for the half year ended July 30 shows that the decrease in the value of imports to Great Britain from Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium is almost exactly counterbalanced by the increase in imports from the United States.

"It would appear, therefore, in spite of everything that has happened," says The Post, "that the United States is doing remarkably well as a result of this war."

The Post points out also that an improvement in ocean trade began in February, the month the German submarine blockade was initiated, and has recovered steadily ever since.

AMERICANS MUST REGISTER.

Great Britain Tightens Regulation Governing Aliens.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British Foreign Office today notified the American Embassy here that Americans resident in the United Kingdom as well as all aliens would be subject to registration under the British National Registration act. New arrivals henceforth will have twenty-eight days in which to report themselves.

This does not mean that Americans can be pressed into the national service in any capacity, but bespeaks a Government desire to check all persons in the United Kingdom. Forms are being distributed this week, and they are to be returned Sunday.

SOAP FAMINE IN BUDAPEST.

Public Now Eats Fats That Formerly Were Used to Make It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—There is a dearth of soap in Budapest. The fact is undeniable, and the explanation curious.

The price of soap has risen 130 per cent. Soap manufacturers lay the blame on the public. "The public eat soap," they say. The explanation is that the public now consumes the raw materials of soap.

There was a time when no one thought of eating suet in the Hungarian capital. Now it is in such demand that the price has quintupled. There is sharp competition for all the odds and ends that usually go to make up sausage and for the brown grease which is skimmed off the water in which ham has been boiled. This fat, despised of the public before the war, was sold to soap manufacturers at 3 cents per pound. The price at present is 25 cents per pound.

Vegetable fats are out of the question as a substitute. Cocoanut oil, for instance, has quadrupled in price and is scarcely to be had at that. Budapest soap manufacturers have now turned to the oil of Scandinavian fish, which can be transformed into white and solid fat, but it is feared the public will now discover this also.

NEW CABINET IN TODAY.

Japanese Emperor Authorizes Okuma to Withdraw His Resignation.

TOKIO, Aug. 9.—Emperor Yoshihito today authorized Premier Okuma to withdraw his resignation, and the reconstructed Japanese Cabinet will be installed tomorrow. The newspapers report that Count Okuma is having difficulty in finding a Foreign Minister to take the place of Takaaki Kato, Baron Motono, the Ambassador at Petrograd; Viscount Chinda, at Washington, and Count Inouye, at London, have declined the portfolio.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet formed Sunday, with Count Okuma as Premier, will remain unchanged, except that Katsundo Minoura has been definitely decided upon as the Minister of Communications.

George E. Downey Appointed Judge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—George E. Downey of Indiana, Controller of the Treasury, was appointed by President Wilson today to be an Associate Judge of the Court of Claims, and James W. McCarter of Bowdle, S. D., was appointed Assistant Register of the Treasury.

PROVES BELGIAN GOODS.

Washington Forwards Papers to Free Detained Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Documents to be used in seeking the release of Belgian goods held up at Rotterdam because of the British Orders in Council, were forwarded to Ambassador Page in London today for presentation to the British Government. The papers included invoices, bills of sale, and proof that the shipments were of bona fide Belgian production, and that their exportation would in no way benefit German interests.

Under the latest British regulations, Belgian exports via Rotterdam will be released only upon such proof and financial settlement through London. The Belgian Minister here has agreed to cooperate in releasing goods under this plan, and many applications for shipments already have been forwarded by American merchants. Much of the material involved is nursery stock and florists' supplies of Belgian growth, greatly needed by dealers in this country.

AIDED BY LADY HADFIELD.

She and Her Husband Establish Hospital for Wounded in France.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 9.—Lady Hadfield, formerly Miss Frances Belt Wickersham of this city, wife of Sir Robert A. Hadfield and sister of ex-United States Attorney General Wickersham, has sent word to her friends in this city that she and her husband have established an Anglo-American hospital at Wimereaux, France, with 100 beds, 6 physicians, and 30 nurses.

Miss Laura Lee Rogers of 145 West Sixth Street, this city, a friend of Lady Hadfield, has sent out a request for contributions of magazines and newspaper supplements for the patients of Lady Hadfield's hospital! Miss Rogers will make shipments to France once a week.

A Raid; 33 Arrests; No Evidence.

After complaints made by shopkeepers and property owners in East Eighteenth Street, between Third Avenue and Irving Place, Detectives Butler and O'Connor of Inspector Morris's staff, raided an alleged "floating" poolroom last night on the fourth floor of a building in the block, where they found thirty-three men. Butler and O'Connor were unable to find any evidence of wagers being made on the races, and they arraigned the prisoners before Magistrate Appleton on technical charges of disorderly conduct. All were discharged for lack of evidence.

Attention!

—every alert American should read

A PLEA FOR REAL SOLDIERS

by a Captain of the National Guard who knows what he is talking about—in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

SPECIAL VALUES IN WILLOW FURNITURE

Every piece of Cushioned Willow Furniture is now offered at a Substantial Reduction to close out.

PORCH RUGS—CRETONNES
AWNINGS—SLIP COVERS

McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

FINAL CLEARANCE!

Summer Styles must be closed out.

Dresses: $55 to $125 Afternoon Dresses—$35; $48 to $85 Street Dresses—$25; $35 to $45 Net and Crepe Dresses—$15; $25 to $35 Country Dresses—$8

$45 to $125 Lingerie Gowns—$35 to $65

$150 to $300 Evening Gowns—$65 and $95

Suits: $25 to $65 Linen Suits—$15; $45 to $95 Silk and Cloth Suits—$22; $65 to $145 Higher-cost Suits—$35, $45

$35 to $55 Coats (white and colored)—$15, $18, $25

$45 to $75 Shantung Coats—$22, $35, $48

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

MEN! How's This for a Shirt Proposition?

79c

For Your Pick of 6,000 Handsome Shirts That Ought To Be $1.50 to $2.00.

HERE'S the story. A maker of fine shirts put the proposition to us as a season-end effort to raise cash quickly, and we pass the big savings on to you. It's a *treat*.

900 of them are striped with vari-colored thin satin lines on white, and figured white grounds in fine woven madras. Others have the refined patterns in favor at present: stripings that are very likable, or dotted stripes in quiet colors that appeal to older men. Variety enough to make choosing easy—even for the man who doesn't know just what he likes best—and quality beyond question.

You can shop all along Broadway and Fifth Avenue and not find shirts so smart, so attractive at anywhere near the price.

Even if you have extra shirts now, get some of these. They'll last—and the chance is too good to miss.

All coat-cut, all with soft, turn-back cuffs; sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor, 35th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

"You Have the Busiest Store in New York"

So said a visitor to us a few days ago, after he had been, as he expressed it, "all around town." "How is it possible," he went on, "in the middle of August?" Here are some of the reasons we gave him: Beginning with

The Three Great August Sales

in which thousands of the more than 6,000,000 dwellers in and around New York are fitting up their homes, APPROPRIATELY, and ECONOMICALLY—and filling many of their personal needs as well—

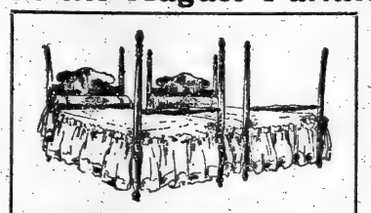
(1) August Furniture Sale—with Initiative
(2) August Sale of Linens and Bedcoverings
(3) Summer Clearance—"to Keep the New Store NEW"

Then, there are the interesting NEW THINGS—such as new millinery from Paris, for example, that expresses NEW IDEAS in fashions. Add a comfortable, spacious store, and attentive SERVICE—and the secret of GIMBEL busy-ness is out.

We Attach EXTREME Importance to the

BEDS and BEDDING

In the August Furniture Sale—"WITH INITIATIVE"



COWAN Mahogany Bedsteads, $20

Regularly $35. Also in three-quarter and full size, at the same price. Made by W. K. COWAN expressly for GIMBEL BROTHERS.

Extreme importance, both as befits the furnishings of the room in which 20 years of the average life are passed, and also with an eye to the dictates of health, which DEMAND that the bed, the spring, the mattress and the pillows upon which you sleep conform strictly to the laws of hygiene.

"GIMBEL" Means "The Best" in Bedding

GIMBEL Bedsteads have the maximum of soundness in construction—mattresses are made of the purest felt and hair—springs built for luxurious comfort and long wear—pillows filled with feathers scientifically treated to insure absolute cleanliness, with fullest elasticity.

Brass Bedsteads

$18 *From $25*

$16 *From $20*

The bedsteads pictured above may be had in either bright or satin finish, in all sizes. Other Brass Beds

$12.75 from $15 $14.75 from $18 $18 from $22
$19 from $24 $24 from $30 $29 from $35

Especial Pains Have Been Taken in Selecting and Assembling

A Splendid Showing of Wooden Bedsteads, $7.50 to $32

The range includes every worth while kind from a mahogany-finished full size bed at $7.50, instead of $15, up to a magnificent Louis XVI. bedstead in Circassian walnut at $32, instead of $64.

$23 Full Size 50-lb. "Ostermoor" Layer Felt Mattresses for $15

Mixed Hair Mattresses, $19.75, from $25

Full Size Box Springs, $11.75, from $14

Live Geese Feather Pillows, $3.25, from $4.80

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

From Mermaid to Mountain Dew

The August migration from the coast to the hill country is on.

From salt sea breezes to the invigorating ozone of the mountain top.

From cherry-stone clams to the huckleberry patch—from bathing slippers to moccasins.

Discard your flannels and take to the thorntweeds.

You will find this greatest sporting goods store in the world ready to outfit you for the Selkirks or the Adirondacks.

Clothes, boots and hats, rucksacks and alpine stocks, saddle flasks and sandwich cases—bear guns or chipmunk guns.

"Thorntweed"

Characterizing this great stock of sporting apparel for men.

A new and exclusive sporting fabric, woven for and trademarked by the Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Defies the roughest usage—wears like iron—positively the fullest measure of quality available.

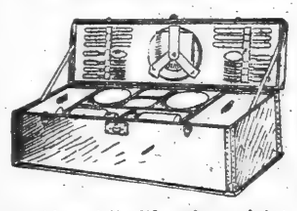
Ranges from wood browns to forest greens; and ready to wear in three smart semi-Norfolk models, the "Field," the "Laurentian" and the "Baltusrol."

Price, $35.

The greatest assortment in America of golf and shooting suits in Fall tweeds and Scotch mixtures, hand-tailored.

Mountain-climbing, hunting and walking boots, all special A. & F. designs, in soft, sturdy leathers.

Abercrombie & Fitch Luncheon Kits for Mountain Touring



Almost limitless in variety—for a long tour or a short tour.

Running-board Luncheon Kit, shown above, completely fitted for party of six, including Thermos bottles, $30.50.

Waterproof, dustproof and durable.

Complete kit for two, containing plates, knives, forks and napkins, in black enamel duck case, $4.50.

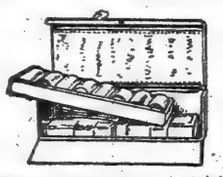
Wayside Inn Suit Cases, for motoring, $10.50.

Mountain Climbing Conveniences

Swiss rucksacks, holding luncheon, sweater, extra boots; from $1.25 up.

Alpine stocks, $1.50 and $2.
Binoculars, from $15 up.
Guaranteed compasses, $1 up.
English saddle flasks, $9.50 up.
Saddle sandwich cases, $9 up.

Travel Poker Sets



Compact morocco case, containing 200 chips and two decks of cards—to carry in bag; $3.25.

With 100 chips and one deck of cards, $1.75.

Ivory and pearl poker chips; chess, checker, backgammon and bridge sets; Monte Carlo roulette wheels and cloths.

All outdoor games—archery, tennis, golf, Badminton, lawn bowls, boomerangs and quoits.

Store Closes Daily at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 12 M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

BUSINESS MEN OFF TO TRY ARMY LIFE

More Than 700, Many in Khaki, Take Special Train for Plattsburg Camp.

ALL WALKS REPRESENTED

Financiers, Athletes, Politicians, and Policemen Included—Mayor Mitchel in Tent.

Men in the olive drab khaki of the army thronged the Grand Central Terminal last evening. The corridors, the waiting rooms, the big concourse, were filled with soldierly figures, around which were groups of admiring women relatives. At 9:30 o'clock the "Business Men's Camp Special" pulled out for Plattsburg, with a second section following a few moments later. On the special went between 700 and 800 business men for training in army life and work by regular army officers and men.

The camp is to last a month, though not all of the recruits can spare so much time from business. All were eager last night to stay as long as possible. An army officer or two, waiting to travel to the camp by a later and regular train, smiled at the eagerness. They knew just what sort of routine regular army life was, and some of the recruits had reached the station in motor cars!

Not all the throng were in uniform, but probably half of them wore khaki. Some wore their knapsacks strapped over their shoulders and but for the two facts that they carried no weapons—these will be supplied at the camp—and that every one was joking and laughing, the crowd might have been a detachment of volunteers hurrying to a real battle front.

Of course every man was a private. A few will be promoted to warrant and commissioned officers after the regular army men have looked them over and picked out the most likely appearing, and a few probably will be homeward bound presently in citizen's mufti, for where the nominal payments were made, the army men promised that the camp would furnish the very hardest kind of work, and what started like an excursion last night may prove no play for some.

Men in all lines of work and from all stations were represented in the throng, and there were athletes, former college stars, polo players, and men whose names have always been connected with outdoor life and adventure. There were several policemen, too. Nearly 100 men came from Philadelphia in time to catch the special.

Among the citizen soldiers were "Jimmy" Park, the steeplechase rider; W. D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co., Collector of the Port Malone, Martin J. Keogh, Jr., son of the Supreme Court Justice; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Crawford Blagden, the ex-football star; Richard Derby, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, and Theodore, Jr., the Colonel's oldest son. Oliver Iselin, O'Donnell Iselin, and Adrian Iselin, Jr., were among the number, and there were also Elihu Root, Jr., ex-Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Bradley Martin, Alexander Stewart, John D. Crimmins, Jr., Clarance Crimmins, Charles C. Rumsey, Alexander Smith Cochrane, F. M. Carnegie, William Van Rensselaer, Nelson O'Shaughnessey, G. B. Kip, Edwin De T. Bechtel, R. S. Pierrepont, ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, Frank Butterworth, the former Yale athlete, and from Philadelphia George Wharton Pepper of the National Security League, W. J. Clothier, the tennis player; Victor C. Mather, and P. N. LeRoy.

Among the policemen to go, who will sacrifice part of their vacations for military training, were Inspector E. P. Hughes, Captain John J. Falconer, Lieutenant Joseph A. Howard, and Sergeants James A. McNally, John W. McCoy, Charles Henley, and Charles Stilson.

MAYOR MITCHEL IN TENT.

Reaches Plattsburg Camp, Which Is Drenched with Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Mayor Mitchel of New York led the advance guard of business and professional men who, beginning tomorrow, will take a four-week course in military preparedness at the camp of instruction in this city. The Mayor arrived here on a sleeper this morning, accompanied by W. B. Meloney and Alderman H. H. Curran. Among the fifty other recruits who drifted into the camp today was Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

After a visit to the Treasurer's tent, where the nominal payments were made, the Mitchel party was assigned to A Company, the living tent being at the head of the company street nearest the Lake Road. Mr. Mitchel before donning his army uniform took a plunge in Lake Champlain. After familiarizing themselves with the camp, he and his companions visited the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven and the Hotel Champlain at Bluff Point.

Rain put a damper on the first day in camp. The sun, which shone in the morning, disappeared about noon, and a heavy downpour lasted all afternoon. The men who were on the ground did not seem to mind the rain, and instead of staying shut up in their tents they gave the army uniforms a thorough test of waterproof qualities.

About noon Captain Halstead Dory, camp commander, met the army officers assigned to camp duty and gave them instructions concerning the plan and conduct of the camp. The officers who will act as assistants to Captain Dory number thirty, including Captains and First and Second Lieutenants from every branch of the service. Tomorrow morning the New York special will reach here. The Chicago contingent and the Boston candidates are expected at the same time. After these men are assigned to companies the real work will begin.

During the stay of the business men the Third Brigade will mobilize in this city. General Frank F. McCoy, brigade commander, is here to take active command of the field operations of the regulars. The Third Infantry, the Thirtieth Infantry, and the Second Cavalry make up this brigade.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his staff will spend the greater part of August with the business men, and Secretary of War Garrison, it is expected, will visit the camp for several days. Former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt are also expected.

250 Start from Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—A party of 250 young men, including many leaders in the athletic, business, and social activities of the city, left here tonight on a special train for Plattsburg, N. Y., to join the military training camp there.

GOETHALS ARRIVES; TO QUIT CANAL ZONE

Wants Active Service or Retirement After He Resigns Next November.

INQUIRES ABOUT MEXICO

General Asks If Republic Needs a Dictator—May Visit San Francisco's Fair.

Brig. Gen. George W. Goethals, who arrived here yesterday from Panama on the United Fruit steamship Pastores, accompanied by Mrs. Goethals and his son Thomas, confirmed the rumors of his early retirement from the Governorship of the Canal Zone.

"I shall send in my resignation," he said, "about Sept. 25, when I return to the Isthmus to get ready for the next session of Congress, the Panama appropriations, which I expect will be the last I shall prepare. My resignation will go into effect in November, unless the Government at Washington wishes me to remain longer.

"At present I am on leave of absence and am going to Washington to discuss the appointment of a successor to Major Park, head of the Panama Bureau at the Capitol, who wishes to be relieved."

When asked for his reason for resigning the General said that he had been in Panama seven years, which he thought was quite long enough. The canal was completed and is now in full operation, so there was no further need for his services.

"I have not resigned from the army," he continued, "and if the War Department can give me active duty I should prefer to remain, but if not I shall ask to be retired."

General Goethals seemed very much interested in the Mexican situation and the conference of the seven republics to discuss the situation.

"Do you think they need a dictator in Mexico?" he queried with a somewhat satirical smile. "I have been one for the last seven years, you know."

The General looked very alert and youthful for his age as he stepped ashore, wearing a blue serge and a Panama hat, to face the small battery of camera and moving picture men. He said he had been invited to attend the Panama Day ceremonies at the International Exposition in San Francisco, and would accept if he could be assured that there would not be too much fuss made about his visit by the officials there.

While he was talking with the reporters on the pier at Wall Street a cablegram was handed to him containing news of the last slide in the newly named Gaillard Cut. He said the slides were becoming less frequent and soon would be finally overcome.

Mrs. Goethals seemed to be very much pleased at the prospect of her husband's coming retirement from the Governorship of the Canal Zone and said she hoped that she never would have to go back there.

Another passenger on the Pastores was Rear Admiral Henry Rousseau, who has been in charge of the Canal Zone terminals at Cristobal and Balboa since 1907. He was accompanied by his wife and two children and will spend his leave of absence visiting relatives and friends.

With regard to the work at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Panama Canal, the Admiral said the new drydock at Balboa would be opened in April, 1916. It will be 1,000 feet long and 110 feet beam which is large enough to take any vessel so far constructed for the naval or mercantile marine of the world. The coal sheds and piers at Cristobal would be finished next January and those at Balboa by July, 1916, he said.

Edgar Bowne's House Robbed Again

Burglars entered the home of Edgar Bowne at 234 Broadway, Flushing, some time between Thursday evening last and yesterday morning, and got away with jewelry and silverware. Mr. Bowne's family have been summering at Lake George, and when Mr. Bowne returned to the house yesterday he discovered that it had been robbed. The Bowne house was also robbed last Summer.

NOTHING is so suggestive of Coca-Cola's own pure deliciousness as the picture of a beautiful, sweet, wholesome, womanly woman.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

You can save money in the Standish Arms

YOU can get one, two or three rooms and bath in the Standish Arms for at least forty per cent. less than the same thing costs in New York.

And the beauty of it is, it involves no sacrifice of convenience or comfort, for the Standish Arms is nearer to Downtown New York than 59th Street is, and it is the acme of comfort and quiet and refinement when you get there.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments from October 1st. Get on the subway and come over.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Aug. 10.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 8-10-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. **69**

Furniture Sale

Economies of 10 to 50 Per Cent. in Our Semi-Annual Event.

Magnificent collections of Furniture for every part of the house gathered from America's leading makers.

FURNITURE FOR PARLOR, LIVING ROOM, SITTING ROOM, DINING ROOM—FURNITURE FOR ANY AND EVERY PART OF ANY HOME.

And whether you plan to furnish a modest apartment or an entire mansion, you will do well to attend this Sale and see what we offer. Then make comparisons. We know that you will finally decide to buy here.

Just a few of Today's Specials:

$3 GOLDEN OAK DINING ROOM CHAIRS—at..... $1.95
Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; box construction slip seat.

$15 FUMED OAK CHIFFONIERS—at..... $7.50
Has 16x20 French plate mirror; 5 drawers; all quartered oak; heavy brass handles.

$14 "STICKLEY" FUMED OAK ROCKERS—at..... $9.75
High back; wide and comfortable with genuine Spanish leather automobile seat.

$40 JACOBEAN OAK BUFFETS—at..... $29.75
Selected quartered oak; best construction and finish.

$25 SOLID MAHOGANY BEDS—at..... $19.50
Colonial style; four posts; 3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; handsomely designed with heavy posts.

$16 BRASS BEDS—at..... $10.45
Two-inch continuous posts; guaranteed lacquer, bright or satin finish; all regular sizes; five 1-inch fillers.

$12.50 WHITE ENAMEL BED OUTFITS—at..... $8.25

$7.50 WHITE ENAMEL BED—at..... $4.50

$8 "REGIS" WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS—at..... $5.25

$5.50 "CROWN" SPRINGS—at..... $3.75

Other Big Sales for Today

Women's $2.50 to $3.95 Summer Dresses—at... $1.25
Splendidly made of dependable and pretty washable materials. All sizes up to 59 bust measure, but not each size in each style.

Women's Voile and Jap Silk Blouses—formerly up to $2; all have newest style collars; all sizes up to 50 inch bust measure in the voile blouses; at... $1

Women's $2.25 Linene Dusters—52 inches long; all sizes from 34 to 52 inch bust measure; at.. $1.50

Girls' 75c Middy Blouses & Tub Dresses—sizes 12 to 20 years; at, each..... 49c

$2.95 Japanese Matting Suit Cases..... $1.95

Bed Sheets—Today, each..... 48c

49c Bed Pillows—Today, each..... 28c

75c & $1 Renaissance Centerpieces—Today, each 49c

8c Crash Towellings—Today, yard..... 5c

Gold Filled Jewelry—regularly to $1; a variety of choice pieces; Today, at. 29c

Boys' $1 to $2.50 Wash Suits—broken assortments in sizes from 2½ to 8 years; Today..... 49c, 79c and 95c

"Kingly" Trousers—Summer grades for men and youths; former prices to $5 a pair; Today, at..... $2 and $2.95

Advance Fall Styles in

Trimmed Millinery

Faithful Reproductions of Paris Hats

Priced at $7.50, $10, $12 *and up to* $20

Also Special Sale Today of About

100 TRIMMED HATS AT $5

$6 to $7.85 "Knock-about" Trunks—at..... $4.50 to $6.25
Steel bound; canvas covered; brass clamps and corners.

$1.25 Black Peau de Cygne—40 inches wide; yd.... 79c

$1.35 Black Dress Taffeta—40 inches wide; yd.... 89c

$1.25 Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; colors; also white and black; yd.... 95c

$19.50 Genuine Reed Pullman Baby Carriages—Today..... $14.95
Built on a steel gear; has corduroy lining; adjustable back and hood; natural color.

Misses' and Children's $1 and $1.25 Low Shoes—all sizes up to 2; today.. 59c

Women's $3 to $5 "Footmould" Low Shoes—not all sizes in each style; at..... $1.95

10c Gold Initial Correspondence Cards—cloth finish; 12 cards and 12 envelopes; at..... 5c

25c "Navarre" Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards—fabric finish, with blue or purple border; 18 sheets, 6 cards and 24 envelopes; at.... 16c

"Old Glory" Long Cloth—regularly 10c, 11c and 12c yd; in short lengths of 5 to 9 yards; each piece in sealed package (3 grades in the lot in full pieces); at, yd..... 7c

Men's Underwear

Regular Prices to $1. *Today,* **39c**

All broken lots to go in this Annual Clean-Up!
Drawers in knee or ankle lengths; shirts with short or no sleeves.
All sizes in the lot, but not every size in each kind of a garment.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoon

OSBORNE NOTIFIES WHITMAN OF PLOT

Charges That Riley's Aids Are in a Conspiracy to Trump Up a Case Against Him.

CITES FAKE SALOON ORGY

Says He Has Telegrams from Superintendent Granting Leave of Absence to Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing has sent to Governor Whitman what virtually amounts to the charge that certain confidential employes in the office of State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley have conspired to force him from his present position and put an end to the era of reform at Sing Sing. Mr. Osborne, it is understood, expects to present his evidence to the jury sitting in the forthcoming trial of Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of the prison department, for assault committed on the person of Mr. Osborne on the day of Charles Becker's execution.

Governor Whitman received the charges this morning before he left for Plattsburg, where he met Mr. Riley this afternoon. Osborne in his statement declares that Mr. McDonald tried to induce an Ossining saloon keeper to aid in staging an orgy, with women and convicts participating, in the back room of his saloon, so that photographs might be taken and presented to the Governor as proof of mismanagement at the prison of which Mr. Osborne is the Warden. An affidavit from the saloon keeper, it was said, accompanied Mr. Osborne's charges.

Mr. Osborne makes the additional charge that among the papers McDonald took from the prison were copies of telegrams from Supt. Riley authorizing "leave of absence" to convicts. Mr. Osborne declares that he recaptured these telegrams and that they are now in his possession.

The charges presented by Mr. Osborne were sent up by a special messenger in order that Governor Whitman should have them before his talk with Supt. Riley. One man close to Governor Whitman ventured the opinion that one result would be a demand by the Governor for the immediate removal of Confidential Agent McDonald.

With the charges and counter-charges and with the renewed talk of the "prison ring," it was intimated here today that while the Governor was anxious to avoid any open scandal affecting the prison department or the local conduct of the prisons, he might be compelled to order an investigation under the Sherman-Moreland act for the purpose of arriving at the truth. It is known the Governor Whitman would be glad if, as a result of such an investigation, he could get rid of both Superintendent Riley and Mr. Osborne. The latter's administration of Sing Sing, it may be stated with the utmost degree of positiveness, is not in accordance with the Governor's views of prison management.

OSBORNE UNEARTHS PLOTS.

Gets Evidence of False Case Prepared Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 9.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing has been gathering evidence for several weeks to show that the enemies of his reform administration have gone to extremes in their effort to discredit him in the eyes of State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and of Governor Whitman. This fact was brought out today as a result of what Mr. Osborne's counsel, Joseph A. Greene, termed the "premature" publication of a rumor that certain politicians had tried to have some prisoners pose in an Ossining saloon with women, so that "actual photographs" might be submitted to Mr. Riley and the Governor to show that the convicts enjoyed remarkable liberties.

"The rumor was true," Mr. Greene said today, "but its publication was premature."

He would say nothing more for publication, explaining that Mr. Osborne thought it best to keep quiet until his case against Patrick H. McDonald, Mr. Riley's confidential agent, had been settled. It was McDonald who removed prison records without Mr. Osborne's knowledge. The Warden recovered the records on the platform of the Ossining railroad station and charged McDonald with assaulting him. When his case came before a Magistrate last Friday McDonald demanded a jury trial, and it was set for next Thursday.

Warden Osborne commenced gathering evidence that underhand methods had been adopted to discredit him when the reports were first published that Superintendent Riley was anxious to oust him, and it was not until he had considerable of this evidence in hand that he made the open assertion, in a speech in New York, that efforts were on foot to work up a false case against him.

The most serious charge which was to be brought against him, the Warden learned, is one of which no inkling has been published, and if made public, it would be in the nature of a serious reflection on the Warden's personal character. The effort to convince the Governor and Mr. Riley that convicts had been permitted to go into the town of Ossining to meet immoral women, it was learned today, followed the discovery on the part of the Warden that a prisoner who escaped from Sing Sing recently, one Louis Pfeilods, had actually met a woman outside of the prison walls after he had been permitted to go out by a principal keeper, who has since been discharged by Warden Osborne. Some of the evidence in the Warden's hands is said to show that outside assistance was given this prisoner and another who escaped, as part of the plot to discredit the Osborne rule.

Some of the Warden's evidence is in the form of statements from prisoners who said they were approached by certain outsiders and urged to assist them in "showing Osborne up." Promises of special favors under a régime to follow Osborne's were made to these prisoners, it was said.

The Warden also has information to the effect that affidavits telling of his "loose management" have been obtained by outsiders from some of the prisoners. One of the officials here laughed today when questioned on this point.

"I can get you affidavits from men in there swearing to anything you want," he said. "For a couple of dollars apiece I can bring you sworn affidavits attacking anybody from the Warden's cook to President Wilson. These affidavits can't have a great deal of weight with anybody in the least familiar with prison conditions."

Warden Osborne, who is at present at his home in Auburn, N. Y., does not include Superintendent Riley himself among those who have sought to discredit him, it is said, but thinks the Superintendent has been made a catspaw.

A number of the Sing Sing guards this evening denied indignantly a published story to the effect that a guard had been severely beaten by prisoners because he was suspected of smuggling in drugs, and that the guard did not dare make a complaint to the Warden because the prisoners had found a bottle of whiskey on his person. Assistant Warden Johnson would make no comment on the report.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Governor Whitman arrived at Hotel Champlain late this afternoon. He was met at the hotel by Superintendent of Prisons Riley, who stated before the arrival of the Governor that there would be no conference on the Osborne controversy during the visit of the Governor, but that he would have a talk with Governor Whitman on Wednesday, when both will be in Albany. Riley said he had nothing to say regarding stories in today's papers, but that he would have something to say regarding prison matters soon after his return to Albany. He will accompany the Governor on his visit to Dannemora tomorrow.

OSBORNE IS MANDAMUSED.

Ordered to Reinstate Kelly, Sing Sing Printing Foreman.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Justice Morschauser has granted an alternate writ of mandmus to Dennis J. Kelly, of Yonkers, directing Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, to re-instate Kelly or show cause within twenty days.

Kelly was a foreman of printing at the prison under the civil service classification. On July 28 he was dismissed on the ground of inefficiency. He maintains that the charges were untrue and trumped up and that no record was made of the real reasons for his dismissal, "as the said Osborne well knew."

Kelly also alleges that the Warden desired to appoint some person "more satisfactory to said Osborne, personally, socially or politically." He charges that "the said Osborne, as agent or Warden of Sing Sing Prison, possesses many weird, fantastical and fine spun theories relating to the Government of and discipline of penal institutions; and that in puruance of such theories, ideas and notions, he has created 'Mutual Welfare Leagues' or other quasi social organizations among the prisoners at Sing Sing Prison."

The papers recite that these organizations control many vital matters affecting the discipline of the prison, that the officers of the organizations are in many instances "desperate criminals," and that the authority of the convicts is regarded by themselves and Osborne as superior to the keepers.

The writ recites that on one occasion "Jimmie" Green, a member of the "print shop company," was elected "Sergeant at Arms" of the "Mutual Welfare League," and the next morning there was no one to run the press that Green formerly operated because "Jimmie's" new duties were held by Warden Osborne to be more important than the presswork.

Kelly says his print shop force was reduced from fifty to nineteen by reason of drafts and other causes, and that his cylinder pressman was changed three times in five months, that there was no one to run the linotype machine, and The Star of Hope, the prison paper, was often delayed by lack of "copy," because of "the disorganized condition of the prison organization." In spite of the handicaps, Kelly says he turned out more and better work than was done in the same period in the previous ten years.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN IN ASSEMBLY FIGHT

John Fitzgibbons Starts a Campaign to Keep Full Crew Law Alive.

TO LIMIT TRAINS' LENGTH

Man Who Pledged Sulzer in 1912 Tells the Brotherhood to Beat Enemies and Elect Friends.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, one of the four big labor organizations among railroad employes in this country, has begun an organized campaign in this State to defeat every candidate for the Assembly in the November election who will not pledge himself to support the union trainmen in matters of legislation affecting them. The trainmen want a law to limit the length of freight trains to one-half mile, and they want to keep the full crew law on the statute books.

The Spring bill last Winter provided that the regulation of train crews be placed in the hands of the Public Service Commission. It was a Republican bill, but the defection of nineteen Republican Assemblymen beat it.

John Fitzgibbons, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Albany, has sent a letter to all of the officers and members of the brotherhood in the State which calls upon them to "beat your enemies and elect your friends." It is proposed that union men be nominated and supported wherever there is a chance to elect such candidates. The letter says in part:

> Last Winter we had a hard fight to keep the Full Crew law on the statute books of this State, a fight that cost our organization considerable time, effort and money. Let each lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen take a copy of my report and turn to the page which contains the list of names of the Assemblymen who voted against our Full Crew law at the last session of the legislature. If you find that the Assemblyman from your district voted against your interest last Winter, don't stop pounding him until you are successful in defeating him for re-election, no matter what his politics may be, whether Democrat or Republican.
>
> The best way to handle a matter of this kind is to have each lodge appoint a committee of three or five members and have them go to the leader of the party of which the anti-labor Assemblyman is a member and request that he be denied a renomination. If he is nominated, I would suggest that every effort be made to defeat him for election.
>
> Brothers, hove your committee call upon each candidate for Assembly and request that he answer the following questions, (in writing,) and send one of the answers. Will you, if elected, vote for a bill limiting the length of trains to one-half mile? Will you, if elected, vote to amend or repeal the Full Crew law?
>
> There is only one way, brothers, and that is to beat your enemies and elect your friends.

John Fitzgibbons is the man who said he had pledged William Sulzer to the signing of the full-crew bill when Sulzer ran for Governor. Sulzer had just signed the bill when the newspapers published a letter which had been sent by Fitzgibbons some months previous to the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Fitzgibbons specifically stated that it was not for publication. When it was published it got Governor Sulzer into deep water, for in the latter Fitzgibbons had written:

> "Mr. Sulzer said to me: 'If I am elected I will sign the full-crew bill, and I will aid you in securing its passage.'"

Sulzer, according to the letter, also requested that Fitzgibbons notify the various lodges of his organization what his position was, adding that he could not come out into the open lest the railroads "spend a berrel of money" to defeat him. This letter added greatly to Sulzer's embarrassment. He denied that he had been pledged to sign the bill.

Fitzgibbons, with Francis Cullen, a Watertown lawyer, controls the Cullen-Fitzgibbons faction in the Democratic organizations of Oswego and Jefferson Counties. The Fitzgibbons campaign to have a full-crew law passed succeeded where similar campaigns in the administrations of Governors Hughes and Dix had failed.

SUIT OVER VAN NESS ESTATE

Lawyers Deny Alimony Claim Has Been Settled by Court.

The law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandeveer yesterday denied that the temporary administrators of the estate of Cornelius H. Van Ness had been directed by the Court of Appeals to pay $28,000 alimony to the estate of Mrs. Deborah B. Van Ness, who died in January at the age of 91. Mrs. Van Ness obtained a decree of divorce in 1867 from Mr. Van Ness, with alimony at the rate of $600 a year.

On the following day, it was alleged by the administrators of Mr. Van Ness's estate, the husband and wife signed an agreement liberating Mr. Van Ness from any alimony payments by his turning over to her a large sum of money. Van Ness made no claim to alimony, the law firm points out, until she was over 90 years of age, when she maintained that she never signed any agreement.

This question was tried before Supreme Court Justice Bendict, who found in favor of Mr. Van Ness's estate, and this judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, the law firm asserts. Then Mrs. Van Ness died and her executors tried to prosecute an appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division.

The administrators of Mr. Van Ness's estate opposed this on the ground that since Mrs. Van Ness had died her right to the suit died too. The Court of Appeals, the law firm says, has decided against them on this point, the decision declaring that the executors of Mrs. Van Ness's estate have the right to sue.

It had been erroneously stated that the decision of the Court of Appeals made the collection of the $28,000 an immediate possibility.

MRS. MORSE STILL MISSING.

Friends Give No News of Woman Who Says She Is Bigamist.

The District Attorney's office yesterday was unable to get any information regarding Mrs. Gurney T. Morse's self-advertised matrimonial mixup. Mrs. Morse wrote letters to the newspapers Saturday saying that she had "committed bigamy" by remarrying in spite of a court order handed down when she obtained a divorce, and challenged the District Attorney to prosecute her. Then she disappeared.

Search of the records in Manhattan and Westchester County where, it was intimated, the second marriage took place, failed to reveal any trace of either a divorce or a second marriage in which she was involved. The one person among all of New York's lawyers who seemed to answer the description of the man she had married professed absolute ignorance of her actions. He is married and lives with his family.

Mrs. Nellie Bell returned to the apartment house at 547 Riverside Drive, where Mrs. Morse lived with her. She said she knew nothing of Mrs. Morse's movements. At 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. L. H. Porter, who occupies the apartment through which Mrs. Morse escaped to the roof to avoid reporters on Saturday night, called Bell apartment and left shortly after with Mrs. Morse's suitcase, in which most of the missing woman's clothes had been packed. She hurried along Riverside Drive to 127th Street, half a block away, and thence to Broadway. Here on recognizing a reporter who had been making inquiries about Mrs. Morse, she hurried back to her apartment with the suitcase, and said she would receive no calls.

Mrs. Morse's statement that she had taken a prominent part in suffrage work was denied by the Empire State Campaign Committee, and a statement was given out which denounced the "efforts of Mrs. Morse to involve the suffragists in New York in her defense of bigamy."

MOOSE TO FUSE IN KINGS.

To Join Republicans in Fall Election, Dividing the Offices.

According to a Brooklyn report yesterday there is to be a meeting sometime this week between William Hamlin Childs, the Kings County Moose leader, and ex-Congressman William M. Calder, who guides the destinies of the Republican Party in that county, to arrange for fusion between the Progressives and the G. O. P. men this Fall. Both organizations, it was said, are to make common cause against the Democrats.

The Republicans, according to the report, want to give the Progressives as little as possible in the way of offices in return for their support, while the followers of Roosevelt will hold out for a fair division of nominations for Aldermen and Assemblymen. When Mr. Childs was asked about the proposed meeting he said:

> "I didn't know that any meeting was contemplated, but of course if Mr. Calder wishes to see me I will be glad to receive him."

MAYOR COMMENDS MISS DAVIS'S RULE

He Charges Politics Was Behind Inquiry by State Prison Commission.

JUSTICE CRITICISES HER

Court Holds Randall's Island Employe Was Dismissed Without Fair Trial.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday, defending Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis because of the attack upon her in the report of the State Prison Commission. The Mayor said:

"The State Prison Commission is disingenuous in its conclusions, as it was disingenuous in instituting its investigation. The secretly avowed and admitted purpose among the members of the commission was to oust Warden Hayes of the penitentiary. In other words, like other attacks that have been made on various departments of this Administration, this has been a political investigation with a purpose.

"Miss Davis has recognized from the first that the penitentiary is physically unfit and unsanitary. Her program, if carried out by the Board of Estimate, will wipe out that institution on Blackwell's Island and transfer the prisoners to new and sanitary quarters where the modern principles of corrective penology can be applied. Miss Davis has done the best she could with the funds allowed her under the fixed limiting physical conditions, and is pushing her program of reorganization and reconstruction as fast as the Board of Estimate is able to furnish the financial resources. In the meantime she has been bending her utmost efforts to the correction of long-standing abuses and the improvement of administrative methods.

"The penitentiary is an inheritance of earlier and less enlightened days. For its physical defects and inadequacy Miss Davis and this Administration are not responsible. Responsibility for that rests on earlier administrations of the department and on the fact that the credit resources of the city have been so heavily taxed for subways and other imperative necessities that preceding Boards of Estimate have been unable to furnish funds for new quarters and workshops for the prisoners.

"Warden Hayes, it is true, belongs to the old and more stringent school of penologists, to which Miss Davis does not belong, but she informs me that no ground for charges or action against Warden Hayes has even been brought to her knowledge. We do not remove civil service employes of long standing without substantial cause.

"Miss Davis informs me, and I am aware myself, that many of the recommendations of the commission have long since been put in process of adoption by Miss Davis—this the commission must have known when it attempted to give the impression that these are its own recommendations—while many others cannot be carried into effect without additional appropriations and additional employes.

"We are attempting to carry out prison reform in New York City just as fast and just as vigorously as the resources which the Board of Estimate provides will permit. It is a problem of finances and additional taxes rather than one of administration."

COURT CRITICISES DR. DAVIS.

Says She Did Not Give Discharged Employe Fair Trial.

Supreme Court Justice Brady of the Bronx yesterday criticised Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis for the manner in which she ousted Martin J. Moore from his position as Overseer of the Hart's Island Reformatory, but the Justice at the same time refused Moore's application for a peremptory mandamus to regain his position in spite of Dr. Davis. This refusal, he explained, was based on the ground that Dr. Davis had the authority to dismiss Moore without granting him any sort of a trial.

The trial which Dr. Davis did grant Moore, however, Justice Brady characterized as a "waste of time," and a considerable expense to the city. He pointed to the fact that the two men she appointed to assist her in judging Moore were of her own selection, and said that a scrutiny of the 632 pages of stenographer's minutes showed that Moore did not have a fair trial.

When the Commissioner was asked last night to comment upon the criticism of Supreme Court Justice Brady of the Bronx, he said:

"The fact is I didn't have to give Mr. Moore a trial at all. I could have simply had him before me, questioned him, and dismissed him, and he could have had no redress at all, but because he went to the Mayor and charged that I persecuted him because of his religion and other things, I wanted to have the proceedings absolutely open.

"I suggested a hearing before three men—one to be selected by himself, one to be selected by the Service Commission, and one by me—and I told him that if two out of the three sustained him he would not be dismissed. Moore would not name a man, so I named Orlando F. Lewis, secretary of the Prison Reform Association, and Robert W. Belcher, secretary of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Moore wanted to have counsel, but I refused it, because he had no such right under the law."

STUDIES SEAMEN'S LAW.

Safety Rules for Foreign Ships Pondered by President.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 9.—President Wilson disclosed today that he had been studying questions raised regarding the Seamen's law passed at the late session of Congress, but that he would reach no decision as to whether any further action was necessary until after his return to Washington. An opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce that certain safety requirements under the law would not apply to foreign ships coming to American ports, has caused officials some concern. The Attorney General has been investigating the situation for several weeks.

The President was up early today and played eighteen holes of golf with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician. Afterward he returned to the "Summer White House" and began working on correspondence.

President Wilson received today a special delivery letter from Secretary McAdoo which was understood to relate to the conference between Mr. McAdoo and Secretary Lansing in New York yesterday. The President is preparing to leave Cornish for Washington this week, but the definite date of his departure had not been set.

STARVING BOY HELD AS THIEF

Accused of Grabbing Woman's Purse and Faints Through Hunger.

Miss Freda Spiro of 39 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, was walking along Rutledge Street yesterday when, she alleges, Arthur Mitson, 16 years old, who ran away from his home in Providence a few days ago, grabbed her pocketbook containing $10. The boy was chased by Miss Spiro, and a crowd joined her. When the lad was captured he was taken to the Clymer Street Police Station, where he fainted.

When revived young Mitson declared he came to this city in an effort to find employment. His family is in straitened circumstances, and he did not want to be an additional burden. He reached here by riding on freight trains.

The Lieutenant in charge of the desk promptly sent out for food, but before the doorman returned with it the boy again collapsed. An ambulance surgeon, who took him to Kings County Hospital, said he was suffering from exhaustion, exposure and starvation.

REARREST PRETTIEST ROGUE

Kitty Klein, Whose Picture Adorns Police Gallery, in Toils Again.

Kitty Klein, who is said to be the original of the prettiest picture in the Rogues' Gallery, was discharged yesterday from Hart's Island, where she had served a term of one year for petty larceny. She was rearrested the moment she set foot on the Manhattan shore by Detectives Gegan and Haskins, upon a complaint from the police of Newark, N. J., where she is under an indictment for grand larceny.

The prisoner is less than five feet in height and once took advantage of her size to escape from detectives by squeezing through a window in the women's waiting room in the elevated station at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street while they stayed outside.

CHARGES TEACHERS WERE DEFRAUDED

Government Accuses H. N. Barcel of Offering to Get Them Jobs for a $2 Fee.

MONEY SENT IN LETTERS

Postal Authorities Hold Them Until Head of the Scheme Arrives from Porto Rico.

H. N. Barcel's dream of arriving here from Porto Rico late this month to find that he had between $15,000 and $20,000 waiting for him was rudely shattered when the postal authorities issued a fraud order against him, according to the story made public yesterday.

The order was issued on Aug. 6, but was kept quiet in order that the Federal authorities in Porto Rico might have a chance to act before Barcel knew that he was wanted for using the mails to defraud through his company, which he calls "The Great Agency," and which had office room until recently at 141-5 West Thirty-sixth Street.

According to the Federal authorities, Barcel planned to obtain money from the people of the United States, and while this was taking place to remain safe out of the public eye in Porto Rico. They think that Barcel is or was a teacher, and they are not sure that he is using his right name. Three months ago, through confederates in Chicago, he started sending out circulars in Spanish to a large mailing list. These letters were mailed in Chicago, and bore the letter-head of The Great Agency, with its New York address. In them, he promised the recipients, through the agency, positions as teachers in Spanish-speaking countries, and in the nine States of the Union in which teachers were obliged to have a knowledge of that language. He informed them that they would soon be placed. It is understood that The Great Agency sent out more than 9,000 letters. The fee for its services was $2, which was to be sent with the application. As Barcel figured it, the Government alleges, he stood a chance to make about $18,000 with only the cost of postage and rent of desk room as his investment.

The scheme worked quite well for a time, but the mailing lists were not as up-to-date as Barcel had hoped. Large quantities of mail began to arrive at the New York office, and the other occupants of the large room became interested and wondered who H. N. Barcel and The Great Agency were and what they would look like when they arrived.

Before long many letters began to arrive stamped with the Post Office announcement that they could not be delivered as the persons to whom they were addressed could not be found. All these letters had been mailed from Chicago, and bore the New York address. Finally, the Post Office authorities became interested in the mail of The Great Agency, and opened one or two of the returned letters. They found the damaging circular, and after further quiet investigation the fraud order was issued.

In the meantime, one of the tenants of the big room where Barcel had rented desk room became tired of the litter of The Great Agency's mail and gathered up a small bale of it and expressed it to Chicago. The postal authorities wired and intercepted it, and are holding it as additional evidence against the time when "H. N. Barcel," or whatever his name may be, is in the hands of the Federal authorities.

The postal officials do not know how many two-dollar bills had been sent to The Great Agency, but all will be returned to their owners as soon as the mail ceases arriving.

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Summer Stomach and Bowel Troubles

When hot weather brings on dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus or obstinate purging, most people use some opium preparation to check it—never stopping, in their distress, to consider the unfortunate after effects they are risking.

The same gentle but effective properties which make Man-a-cea Water so good for indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., promptly check these "summer troubles" by natural, pleasant means. Simply drink this clear, delicious mineral water freely and frequently until the complaint is gone! Sold under the proprietors' money-back guarantee by all druggists and first-class grocers. Served at good cafes, hotels, and clubs.

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Beside the seashore here
Applaud the hunch that packed with lunch
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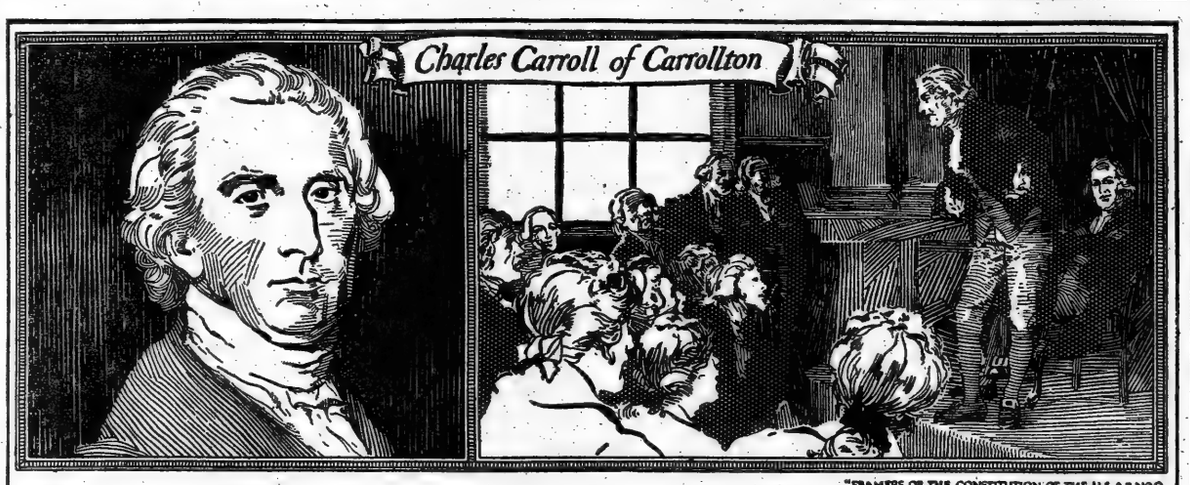

"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.A." NO.10

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md.
"Father of Religious Liberty in America"

HISTORY proves, to their eternal honor, that the Catholics were the first in America to advocate the Freedom of all sects to worship at any shrine they chose to bend a knee. Of all the cavaliers of Maryland, none were more noble, and none adored Liberty more than Charles Carroll, who, with his kinsman, Archbishop John Carroll, strove for the hereditary rights of mankind to practice Civil and Religious Liberty. Carroll was one of the richest and most learned men in the Colonies, and when he proudly affixed his name to our immortal Declaration of Independence he courted the confiscation of his vast estates. A bystander facetiously remarked, as he did so, "There goes a few millions." He was elected to the National Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, but illness forbade his attendance. His cousin, though, Daniel Carroll, signed our National Law, which forever guarantees to Americans Civil, Religious and Personal Liberty. Carroll's manners were easy, affable and graceful; in all the elegancies of polite society few men were his superiors. His hospitality was nothing short of royal, and he was a lifetime user of light wines and barley brews. He died in his 95th year, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was looked upon with reverential regard by rich and poor alike. Fifty-eight years ago Anheuser-Busch launched their great institution, and have always brewed honest beers—the kind the illustrious Carroll loved to quaff. Day by day their famous brews have grown in popular favor until 7500 people are constantly employed to keep pace with the public demand. Their great brand—BUDWEISER—because of its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, exceeds the sale of all other beers by millions of bottles.

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57-8

McLOUGHLIN IN SEABRIGHT TENNIS TOURNAMENT BEATS MAHAN EASILY—OTHER SPORTING NEWS

M'LOUGHLIN WANTS THE ACHELIS CUP

Californian Tennis Star Defeats Lyle E. Mahan in First Round at Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 9.—Maurice McLoughlin, with his shock of auburn hair, his happy grin, and his bullet serve, flashed into the Eastern tennis world today in quest of the Achelis Cup. The Californian has come East this trip to vindicate himself for last year's defeat in the "national" by R. Norris Williams. His start today was more in the way of a tuning up for the big tournament at Forest Hills the last of this month. The scarlet tanager from the Coast doesn't need much tuning. He's fit right now.

The Achelis Cup is just at present in the possession of R. Norris Williams and "Maurie" wants it, and wants it badly before the end of the week. In fact, "Mac" would like to get every cup that Williams has.

McLoughlin warmed up in the first round today by defeating 6 feet 3 inches of Lyle E. Mahan. He won without overexerting himself a great deal, 6—4, 6—1. Mahan made McLoughlin play in the first set, and twice broke through his service. The towering Mahan was by no means a cinch for the Californian, and many times he outwitted his nimble opponent in such a way as to leave McLoughlin grinning with a slight embarrassment.

McLoughlin was seemingly ill at ease at times on the left side of the court, and in the fifth game of the first set Mahan's service was puzzling to the Westerner, so that Mahan went through to a smashing victory at 9—7. In the second set, the sixth game dallied from deuce to Mahan's advantage many times before he finally pulled the game out of the fire, 11—9. It was here, also, that he played for all he was worth at McLoughlin's disadvantage in the left side of the court. "Mac's" back hand strokes here were seemingly half hearted compared with the uncanny intuition of his snappy returns later in the match.

Once or twice McLoughlin let himself out and he was the same fascinating, picturesque smasher and player, the most interesting figure in the tennis world. There he goes, poised gracefully on his left toe, his eyes turned skyward riveted on the white ball. He neither jumps nor reaches; he fairly bounds upward. There is the sharp twang of the racquet and the ball whizzes down over the net. It would seem that it would fairly tear up the smooth, green tuft, but it doesn't. It hardly touches the grass before it bounds a low, tantalizing bound, barely high enough for Mahan to pry his racquet under it. There is a commendable effort on Mahan's part to get it back, but it smashes disastrously into the net. Then McLoughlin grins, goes back to his service and bounds up at it again.

You'd think that Mahan would be tall enough to stretch up for anything within the court, but time and again McLoughlin lobbed the ball just high enough over his head to thwart his best intentions. He had Mahan covering a lot of ground chasing the ball in futile effort. He made him run himself into defeat.

McLoughlin has brought a new youngster from the coast with him this trip. He is Ward Dawson, who will play with him in the doubles. Dawson is 24 years old, but doesn't like to be called a boy any more. He is brimful of confidence, and today beat the Philadelphia schoolboy, Sidney Thayer, Jr., 6—1, 6—4. S. Howard Voshell defeated D. Morgan easily, 6—0, 6—1, and will go against McLoughlin tomorrow. Dawson will play B. S. Prentice, who won from B. C. Law today by default.

H. A. Throckmorton, the metropolitan junior champion, won impressively from A. H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 6—1, and will engage F. C. Inman tomorrow. Inman went through the first round today by defeating L. B. Durham.

The opening of the tournament brought out a large gallery to the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club's attractive home, where additional stands have been erected for the big crowd which is expected to witness the matches during the week.

In the first game of the first set of the Mahan-McLoughlin match, Mahan won on his service, 4—1. McLoughlin took the next one the same way. In the third game McLoughlin broke through Mahan's service and won 4—love. In the fourth game Mahan rallied and returned McLoughlin's service so handily that he won, 6—4. He also won the next game, 9—7, and although McLoughlin took the seventh game at love, Mahan smashed through to a victory in the eighth game and made it 4—all. McLoughlin settled down then, however, and won the next two games and set.

McLoughlin didn't have so much trouble with Mahan in the second set. "Mac" broke through his service and won the first game and ran away with the second, Mahan being unable to handle the vicious smashes which McLoughlin whanged over the net. It was not until the fifth game that Mahan was able to interrupt McLoughlin's rush, and then he carried the game to deuce several times before he finally won it, 11—9. Mac took the next two games easily.

One match was played in the invitation doubles, T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeating A. H. Man, Jr., and C. L. Johnston, Jr. The summary:

McLOUGHLIN-MAHAN MATCH.

First Set.

McLoughlin ..	1	4	4	4	7	4	3	5	5	4—41—1
Mahan	4	1	0	6	9	0	5	3	3	1—32—4

Second Set.

McLoughlin	4	6	4	9	4	4				4—35—6
Mahan	2	0	4	2	11	2				2—23—3

Achelis Challenge Cup, Singles.—First Round—McLoughlin defeated L. E. Mahan, 6—4, 6—1; S. H. Voshell defeated D. Morgan, 6—0, 6—1; H. A. Throckmorton defeated A. H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; F. C. Inman defeated L. B. Dunham, 6—4, 6—2; T. R. Pell won from R. Harte by default; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated M. De Camp, 6—4, 6—2; Ward Dawson defeated Sidney Thayer, Jr., 6—1, 6—4; B. S. Prentice won from B. C. Law by default.

Invitation Doubles.—T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice defeated A. H. Man, Jr., and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

Missouri Valley Tennis.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—Completion of the majority of the first round matches despite adverse weather conditions was accomplished in the first day's play in the Missouri Valley tennis championships, which began today on the courts of the Kansas City A. G. Selforde Stallwagen of Minneapolis and his partner, R. L. Branson, of Mitchell, S. D., won easy victories and became favorites with the gallery.

Two McTeagues Box; One Wins.

Two McTeagues, Young Mike and the original Mike, both of Ireland, were contestants in two of the bouts at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem last night, but only one was successful. Mike McTeague, the middleweight champion of Ireland, easily outpointed Johnny Baker of Harlem in the main ten-round bout. The Irishman had the better of his opponent throughout and was the aggressor from the start. He had Baker bleeding from the nose and mouth from the sixth round until the finish as a result of his stinging blows.

Two six-round bouts served as the other feature events. The first brought together Young Mike McTeague, a lightweight, and Charles Warner of the west side, and the latter was entitled to the honors at the final bell.

In the other six-round bout, which served as a semi-final, Young Larry, the paperweight champion of the west side, and Dummy Mason of the east side were the principals, and it was the best bout of the evening. Both boxers fought fast and hard for the full six rounds. Larry landed the most clean blows, and in the sixth session he sent his opponent to the floor with a hard right hand blow to the jaw. The west side boxer was entitled to the honors.

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"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

WOMEN PLAY FOR TITLE.

Thirty Entrants in Tennis Tournament for Long Island Championship.

With thirty of the best players in the metropolitan district in competition the women's tennis championship of Long Island started yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I.

Miss Lucile Weil had her net gains tested by Miss Sachs, who succeeded in forcing the match to an extra set. It was not until the end of the third and deciding set that Miss Weil assumed a commanding position and smothered her opponent's returns. The winner was steadier than Miss Sachs and showed superior speed and skill in picking the opening for passes. Miss Weil followed service to the net and placed her shots with unusual skill. Miss Sachs put up a plucky contest and after carrying the second set to deuce broke through her opponent's service, and equalized matters, only to drop the third set by a close score.

Miss Clare Cassel, the playing through champion was at her best and won from Miss A. Sidenberg at 6—4, 6—0. Miss Cassel did not appear at her best in the first set, but once she had the measure of her opponent, she played with a dash and skill that carried everything before it. In the second set Miss Cassel did not allow her opponent a game.

The defeat of Mrs. R. A. Pope was one of the surprises of the tournament. Miss Edith Handy won the match in straight sets without being forced to show her best form. Mrs. Robert Le Josephy in two love sets, and Miss Gertrude Della Torre also captured a straight set match from Miss Blum. The summary:

Long Island Championship.—Women's Singles—First Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. Fox by default; Miss Sheldon defeated Miss Garson, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Carlsbach defeated Mrs. Strauss by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. Josephy, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss A. Sidenberg, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Lucille Weil defeated Miss Sachs, 6—3, 3—7, 6—4; Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. Theodore C. Cassebeer by default; Mrs. Rosenthal defeated Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Blum, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6—3, 6—2.

WESTERN TENNIS NEAR END.

Walter T. Haynes and Ralph Burdick Win Doubles Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick won the Western championship tennis doubles at Lake Forest today, and will represent the West in the national elimination tournament, which starts on the courts of the Onwentsia Club tomorrow. They defeated Alexander Squair and Heath Byford, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 9—7.

Teamwork was the deciding factor in the match, the winners covering the court well all the time. Squair was rather uncertain on his overhead shots, and several of his lobs hit the net.

In the singles G. M. Church of Princeton University and Heath Byford won in the semi-final round. Church defeated Hayes, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1, mainly because the Chicago player could not handle the Easterner's cross court shots. Byford won from C. G. Hill of Chicago 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

In the woman's singles Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago and Miss Louise Pound of Lincoln, Neb., won their way into the finals, which will be held tomorrow.

Several matches were also decided in the women's doubles. Summary:

Men's Doubles, Championship Round.—Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago defeated Heath Byford and Alex. Squair of Chicago, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 8—7.

Men's Singles.—Fifth Round—C. G. Hill, Chicago, defeated H. Raeder, Chicago, 6—0, 6—4.

Semi-Finals.—G. M. Church, Princeton, N. J., defeated Walter T. Hayes, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; Heath Byford, Chicago, defeated C. G. Hill, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Semi-Final Round—Miss Carrie B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Mrs. C. V. Adams, Evanston, 3—6, 7—3, 6—1; Miss Louise Pound, Lincoln, Neb., defeated Miss Marion Steever, Highland Park, Ill., 6—3, 7—5.

HUMPHREYS FOR A. A. U. PRESIDENCY

Rubien and Other Delegates Favor Olympic Club Man —Surprises of Meet.

By FREDERICK W. RUBIEN.
Secretary-Treasurer A. A. U.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—"Track and field athletics were immeasureably benefited when the Olympic Club of this city won the senior championship of the Amateur Athletic Union on Saturday, following their triumph in the juniors on the previous day. For a long time the East has reigned supreme, and with this continued supremacy became overconfident. Now it is a different story. The West is out for more glory, and from what I have observed in my short stay here the material is at hand to gain it. I was surprised indeed when upon totaling the points it was found that the Irish-American A. C. had lost the team championship. There is no use offering excuses for the Eastern boys. They lost and accepted their defeat manfully. The loss of McDonald and McGrath counted heavily against the Winged Fistites.

"If there ever was any feeling in the West against the Amateur Athletic Union—and at times there have been petty squabbles—there is absolutely none now, and in 1916 a California man may be found at the head of the governing amateur athletic organization. William Humphreys, President of the Olympic Club, is the man proposed to succeed Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, who will retire from the cabinet of the Amateur Athletic Union, after serving two terms. Humphreys's boom was launched at a dinner given to the visitors at the Olympic Club on Saturday night, and the announcement was greeted with long rounds of applause. All of the members of the National Championship Committee here are in favor of his candidacy.

There were so many surprises in the championships on Saturday that it would take too long to relate them all. Perhaps the most interesting of them was the downfall of Norman Taber, but the spectacular feature to me was Oliver Millard's finish within a yard of Kolehmainen in the five-mile run. He is thirty-seven years old, and one of the wonders of the track. Millard started competition only five years ago, and today he is without doubt second only to Kolehmainen in distance running. He is the only man who has twice won the steep climb up Mt. Tamalpais.

It was in training for this event that Maillard developed his wonderful stamina. There is no more dangerous contestant for the modified marathon which will be run through the streets tomorrow than this same Millard and it would not be surprising if he triumphed over Kolehmainen. Other Eastern boys who will start in this event are Glanakopulos, Kyronen, and Pores of the Millrose A. A. and Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C.

Altogether the senior and junior championships were the greatest in history. Fifteen thousand persons saw the events.

Abel Kiviat of the Irish club ran one of the most disappointing races of the meet. He finished fourth in the mile, lacking the fighting spirit which we of the East have often admired in him. Kiviat may announce his retirement from athletics upon his return to New York.

Joey Ray, the sturdy little Chicago boy had four yards to spare in the mile. Taber made the pace to within 125 yards of the finish when Ray came along with a rush and relieved him of the lead.

Another big surprise in the seniors was Sloman of the Olympic Club, an eighteen-year-old schoolboy, who finished a yard behind Ted Meredith when the University of Pennsylvania wonder ran the 440 straightaway in 47 seconds flat, equalling Long's world record. There was a lull in the wind at the time Meredith competed, but the Championship Committee decided before the games to accept no records.

Morse of New York will bear watching. I think he will be one of the country's best sprinters before long. He displayed remarkable form here Saturday in the 220-yard dash.

In the century Loomis triumphed only by inches. At ninety yards Meyer of the Irish-American A. C. was the leader. Muchs and Talbott were the factors in the big weight-throwing upsets.

Two big features are on the program for tomorrow, the fifteen-mile "modified marathon" and an intersectional medley relay in which picked teams from the East, Middle West, and West will start. The distances will be 220, 440, 880 yards, and one mile. We have picked Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., New York; Meredith, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia; Caldwell, Boston A. A., and Taber, Boston A. A., to carry our colors.

All the athletes here are wearing buttons boosting Newark for the 1916 championships.

AFTER DECATHLON HONORS.

A. N. Richards, Illinois A. C., Leading in A. A. U. Event at Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Sixteen athletes struggled today for four and one-half hours in the first five events of the Decathlon, which is being decided at the Panama-Pacific Exposition stadium, while scores were endeavoring to keep up with the intricate system of point recording.

The five events contested were the 100-meter dash, high jump, broad jump, putting 16-pound shot, and 400-meter flat race.

According to unofficial figures the following is the standing of the first eight men:

A. N. Richards, Illinois A. C., 4005.23; C. A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., 3588.78; John Jacobs, Oklahoma University, 3541.36; H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 3425.40; A. H. Hutyhinlon, Illinois A. C., 3317.79; Fred Tompson, Los Angeles A. C., 3243.48; D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 2923.45; Chester Fee, Multnomah A. C., Portland, 2906.

With the exception of Fred Stormer of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and E. Knourek of the Illinois Athletic Association, who dropped out after competing in three events, the remainder of the competitors are following closely on the heels of the leaders. None of the Decathlon Olympic records was approached.

The University of Chicago had no trouble in winning the open mile championship relay of the Amateur Athletic Union with a team composed of Leroy Campbell, John B. Eathed, B. Desmond, and H. A. Stegeman. The Boston A. A., the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and Los Angeles A. C. teams finished in the order named.

The 400-meter flat relay race went to the team of the Chicago A. A., which defeated the only other entrant, the Los Angles A. A., in 41 3-5 seconds, a new world's figure. Owing to the brisk wind that was blowing down the straightaway the record will not be allowed. The winning team was made up of Harold Smith, J. Loomis, A. Booth, and Andrew Ward.

The final events, in the Decathlon, which will be decided tomorrow, are the 110-meter high hurdles, pole vault, javelin throw, discus throw, and 1,500-meter race.

Decatur Players Strike for Salary.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 9.—The players on the Decatur Three "I" Baseball Club, with the exception of Manager Duggan and Pitcher McCabe, went on a strike today and refused to play Bloomington, when they did not receive their salaries in full from the club. One player, it was said, got his check in full and other members of the team took exception to this. Manager Lindsay of Bloomington consented to playing two games tomorrow and today's game was not forfeited.

American Speed Boat Races.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Twenty of the speediest boats in the country have been entered to compete for the American championship speed boat races to be held here Aug. 28 to Sept. 4, it was announced today. Included in the entries is the Disturber IV, of Chicago which has made close to 60 miles an hour in trial spins, and the Black Demon of Terre Haute, Ind., a mile-a-minute craft. Peter Pan VII, flying the flag of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, is expected to be among the starters.

KRAMER MAY RETIRE FROM CYCLE RACING

Opposed by Riders' Combine, Champion Believes He Has Lost Form.

After holding the professional cycling title for fourteen years, Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, N. J., may retire from active competition at the end of the season. He admits that he has apparently reached the end of his racing career. Kramer is not riding in his old form. Alfred Goullet, the Australian cyclist, leads him in the championship percentage column, with the remaining races for the national title to be decided before Sept. 1.

The passing of Kramer takes from cycling the best known rider since Major Taylor. Kramer has about $200,000 invested in first mortgage bonds, all earned by his cycling. The champion was born at Evansville, Ind., Nov. 21, 1880. He developed tubercular symptoms at the age of 15, and to give Frank outdoor exercise his father bought a bicycle. The boy soon became an expert rider and within two years was a contender for the amateur championship. He captured the title in 1898 and held it two years.

Kramer competed in professional races in 1900, finishing second to Major Taylor for the American professional championship. He became champion in 1901, holding the title fourteen consecutive years. In 1912 he won the world's championship. That was the only time he competed in a world's title race, although during twelve of the fourteen years he held the championship against all-comers he was considered the world's greatest rider.

During the racing seasons of 1906, 1907, 1913, and 1914 Kramer defeated all his rivals in Europe. In 1906 and 1907 he won the Grand Prix of Paris, worth $2,500 to the winner. His appearance in European races attracted record crowds at the tracks in Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Copenhagen, and other capitals. He was second to Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, in the athletes' popularity contest in 1913. In the same year he was a guest of honor, with the French Premier and other Cabinet officers, after his victory in the Grand Prix.

Every season he receives a bonus of $7,500 for riding exclusively on the tracks of the Cycle Racing Association at Newark, Boston, Philadelphia, Sheepshead Bay, Chicago, and Toronto. All prize money won by the champion, never less than $5,000 a season, makes his income about $12,500. Kramer's season on European tracks netted him $5,000, his contracts stipulating that sum with all expenses. His European managers gambled with the track promoters, making more money than Kramer, who would never ride on a percentage basis. In 1905 he refused an offer of $15,000 to race in Australia.

The three riders who have defeated Kramer in match races caught the champion off form. This year the champion broke the quarter-mile record established fifteen years ago. He rode the distance in 0:27 2-5, three-fifths of a second faster than the old figures. He reduced the one-third mile record from 0:37 2-5 to 0:36 4-5 and lowered the eighth of a mile mark from 0:11 3-5 to 0:11 2-5. The fastest time for the eighth of a mile made by any other rider is 0:11 4-5. This time in an eighth of a mile cycle sprint race is equivalent to 0:09 4-5 in a hundred-yard dash.

Before this season Alfred Goullet, the Australian, Joe Fogler and most of the professional riders apparently combined to beat Kramer. Racing faster than ever before during the first two months of this season, he was able to beat this combined force, but by pushing the champion hard in every heat they finally wore him down.

The referee was not able to disqualify the teamaters. They were too clever. Kramer trained hard to overcome the odds. The result was practically a collapse. He has admitted that his chances for the championship are slight. Goullet is leading by five points. With little chance of regaining form during the hot weather, it is likely that Kramer will see his string of national championships broken.

When teaming was not stopped by the course officials the National Cycling Association changed the rules governing titular races to provide that two instead of four should race in the semi-finals and finals. A series of grand semi-finals, where only two riders were to start, was instituted. The remaining races for the championship will be run under these rules. Kramer says the rule was made too late to help him, as there are several riders who are now able to beat him in two-men races.

The champion is a methodical business man, and keeps a set of books showing all receipts and expenditures. He never smokes and seldom drinks, his indulgence being limited to a glass of light beer with his meals. His only fads are automobiling and raising roses and chickens.

Accident Ends Walkers' Trip.

Owing to an injury sustained by Frank one of the three members of the American Walkers' Association who started from Times Square Saturday midnight on a tramp to Buffalo, the trip was canceled after the men had journeyed about sixty-five miles. Gage attempted to dodge a swiftly moving automobile about a mile from Wappingers Falls, and stumbled over a rock, spraining an ankle. He continued to Wappingers, five miles from Fishkill, where the trip ended. Gilbert Swartz and W. Probst, who accompanied Gage, had to assist him back to New York.

Farmer Here to Box Smith.

Frank Farmer, who gave Jimmy Clabby quite a surprise in a recent bout at Oshkosh, Wis., and his manager, Sam Howard, arrived in this city yesterday. The first bout for the Westerner in this section will probably be with Gunboat Smith. Several other boxing bouts will be arranged, and then it is the intention of Howard to take Farmer to Australia.

Oldfield in Minneapolis Race.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 9.—Barney Oldfield was added to the list of entries for the first 500-mile automobile race on the new speedway here Sept. 4.

PILKINGTON'S ROWING PLAN.

To Have High Schools Hold Race and Pick Crew for National Regatta.

James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, takes issue with a certain implication that interscholastic rowing has a bad effect on the health of the participants. Most of the boys who will compete, or who have competed in these races that Mr. Pilkington has promoted, are eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years old. He pointed out that many of the great oarsmen did their best and fastest work at this age, including Hanlon, the American champion, and Kemp, the Australian. These men never suffered any evil effects from their early rowing.

Mr. Pilkington's plan is to have the various city high schools hold a race in the Spring over their home city course. From the participants in this race a crew would be picked from men in all the boats, to represent that city at the National Championship regatta. The Spring races would get the boys interested in the sport, and would produce a great deal of school rivalry and interest. Only those boys who showed themselves willing and fit would be picked to practice more seriously during the Summer months to represent their city at the "Nationals." It is pointed out that such inter-city events always provide a good contest and great interest wherever they have been rowed.

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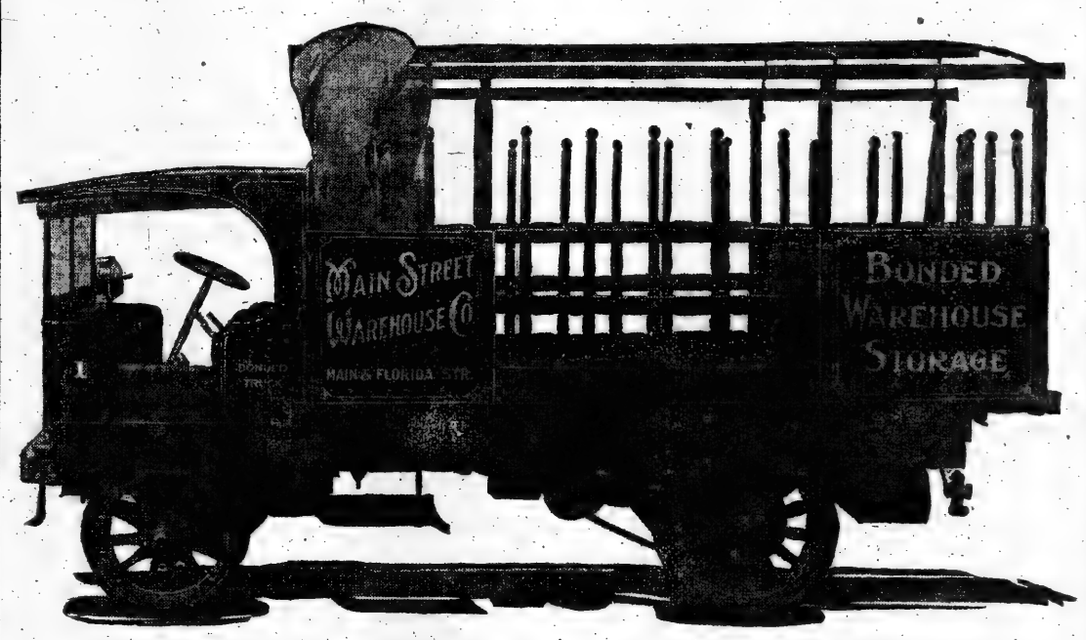

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RAIN ENDS YANKEES' TIE GAME WITH CLEVELAND—DODGERS WIN AGAIN FROM CUBS—TURF

YANKEES IN TIE WITH CLEVELAND

Rain Stops Game in the Sixth Inning, Each Team Having Scored One Run.

There seems to be a conspiracy against the Yankees. Saturday darkness interposed, and the game was not finished. Yesterday a heavy thunder storm broke over the Polo Grounds at the end of the sixth inning, and made a little lake of the infield. That ended further playing in a 1 to 1 game with Cleveland that served only to further augment the records of baseball. Silk O'Loughlin did his best to supply the missing three innings. He waited nearly the prescribed thirty minutes, and then fortified with his life preserver waded out on the field. The rain had stopped and there was a beautiful streak of blue in the western sky. Silk scouted around the home plate when the canvas covering was removed and then walked out toward the outfield. One glance was enough, and he hurried back to shout "Game called!" as the spectators were volleying cries for it to continue.

For the first few minutes of the game Wild Bill Donovan's players seemed endowed with some real baseball genius. There was one interesting double play in which Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp won approval, but after that the Yankees played their true type of game. The flash had passed, and if one were feeling particularly disgruntled, stupidity might have been applied in some instances. In the fifth Peckinpaugh let Turner's tap, that should have been an easy out, breeze past him, and Maisel did about the same thing in the next inning when Kirke hit a roller to him. If you were the official scorer you would probably account for those lapses by the usual alibi of a bad bound, but there wasn't anything of the sort. As a matter of fact, there was no particular damage done, for hits by either side were not forthcoming to much extent.

While the pitchers, Caldwell and Mitchell, were not bombarded, each was rather free with passes, Caldwell allowing four bases on balls and Mitchell giving three, but in the two innings. Of the safeties three were gained from Caldwell and four from Mitchell.

It was Caldwell who saved the Yanks from a defeat. One run was scored by Cleveland in the second inning, when Kirke hit for a home run that bounded into the first row of the right field stand. The Yankees were scoreless until the fourth. Hartzell went out on an infield tap to Chapman. Boone did better, however, and beat out a hit to the same spot. He stole second and advanced to third on Vanamaker's infield out. Caldwell saw the black clouds rising over the field, and decided that a run must be scored to tie the game. He shot one about three feet over Mitchell's head that rolled to centre field, and Boone crossed the plate.

They say that every thunder storm produces at least one freak occurrence, and yesterday's was well within the Polo Grounds. Mitchell had shown no great ability as a strike-out artist for five innings, but the instant the rain began to come down in the sixth he decidedly wet ball and fanned Pipp and Vic Cook for strike outs, and Hartzell was following the same trait when Silk stopped the game. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	High, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
T'ner, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1	P'p'h, ss.	2	0	0	0	1
C'man, ss.	3	0	0	2	4	M'sel, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
J'kson, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Kirke, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1	Cook, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
W'gs, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2	Boone, 2b.	2	1	1	2	3
Egan, c.	3	0	0	3	0	N'm'r, c.	2	0	0	4	0
M'sel, p.	2	0	0	0	0	C'well, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Total.	21	1	3	*17	8	Total.	20	1	4	18	9

*Two out when game was called on account of rain.

Errors—Wambsgans, Peckinpaugh, Maisel.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Home run—Kirke. Stolen bases—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, Wambsgans, Boone, Smith. Earned runs—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Sacrifice hit—Kirke. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4; off Mitchell, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Mitchell, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Detroit Breaks Tie in Thirteenth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Veach's double, Burns's single and Young's triple with two out in the thirteenth inning gave Detroit two runs and a 5 to 3 victory over Washington today. In Washington's half inning Gandil doubled, Kopp drew a pass, and Williams, pinch-hitting for Henry, moved them up with a sacrifice, but McBride fanned and Walter Johnson, batting for Ayers, flied out to Veach. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	6	0	1	1	3	M'ler, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Buss, ss.	6	0	0	3	7	Foster, 2b.	5	0	2	3	2
Cobb, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	Milan, cf.	5	1	2	4	0
C'ford, rf.	5	1	0	3	0	Sh'lks, 3b.	5	0	0	0	2
Veach, lf.	5	1	1	3	1	G'dil, 1b.	6	0	1	13	0
Burns, 1b.	6	2	2	18	1	Kopp, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Young, 2b.	5	0	2	3	5	Henry, c.	5	1	1	9	0
St'ge, c.	4	0	0	4	0	McB'e, ss.	4	1	2	4	6
Baker, c.	2	0	0	2	0	B'hl'g, p.	3	0	2	0	3
Dauss, p.	4	0	0	1	7	Ayers, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Sav'gh	1	0	1	0	0	†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	49	5	8	39	22	Total.	45	3	12	39	17

*Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
†Batted for Henry in thirteenth inning.
‡Batted for Ayers in thirteenth inning.
Errors—Vitt, (2,) Bush, Stanage, Dauss, Foster, McBride.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2–5
Washington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–3

Two-base hits—Foster, Henry, Veach, Gandil. Three-base hits—Cobb, Kavanagh, Young. Stolen bases—Dauss. Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Moeller, Williams. Double plays—McBride and Foster; Bush, Young, and Burns; Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 12. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 4; off Dauss, 6. Hits—Off Boehling, 4 in 6 innings; off Ayers, 4 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Boehling, 3; by Dauss, 4; by Ayers, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

White Sox Pound Young Pitcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Unsteady pitching gave Chicago a big lead in the first three innings today, and Philadelphia was easily defeated, 8 to 4. Nabors, formerly of the Newman, Ga., Club, settled down after the third inning and did good work. Faber was very effective except in the ninth inning, and received splendid support. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	3	3	1	0	D'vies, cf.	5	0	2	3	0
W'ver, ss.	3	2	4	7	3	Strunk, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	3	3	4	B'k's'n, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
F'ner, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0	Sch'ng, 3b.	3	1	2	3	5
Felsch, cf.	4	1	0	3	1	LaJoie, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2
J.C'ns, lf.	4	1	2	0	2	O'Neill, 1b.	3	0	2	8	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	4	0	LaApp, c.	4	1	1	7	3
Bkb'e, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1	Kopf, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
Faber, p.	5	1	1	0	2	Nabors, p.	3	0	1	0	3
						†Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	8	12	27	15	Total.	32	4	9	27	17

*Batted for Nabors in ninth inning.
Errors—Davies, Bankston, Kopf, Nabors, (2.)

Chicago	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4

Two-base hits—Schang, Weaver. Stolen bases—Fournier, J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hit—E. Collins. Sacrifice flies—Fournier, Lajoie. Double plays—E. Collins and Fournier; Faber, Weaver and Fournier; Felsch, E. Collins, and Blackburn; Lapp and Kopf. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 6; off Nabors, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Nabors, (Murphy, Felsch.) Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Nabors, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Red Sox Shut Out Browns.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Boston won from St. Louis today by a score of 2 to 0 in a game called at the end of the eighth inning because of rain. A scheduled second game was postponed until tomorrow. Foster kept St. Louis's hits well scattered. Boston scored the first run on Hooper's pass and Speaker's double. The second came in on Speaker's second double, a sacrifice, and Agnew's error. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	2	1	0	1	0	Sh'ton, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
J'rvis, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	Sisler, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
G'ner, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	3	2
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	W'ker, cf.	3	0	1	3	2
G'd'r, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	How'd, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b.	2	0	0	2	6	Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	4	3
Lady, c.	3	0	0	4	0	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	0	0	W'man, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Foster, p.	3	0	1	1	1	*Severeid,	1	0	0	0	0
						Koob, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	2	6	24	15	Total.	28	0	8	24	11

*Batted for Wellman in eighth inning.
Errors—Agnew, Janvrin.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Speaker, 2. Sacrifice hit—Gainer. Double plays—Cady and Gainer; Howard, Barry and Austin. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 5. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Koob, 1; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Wellman, 6 in seven innings; off Koob, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Wellman, (Barry.) Balk—Wellman. Struck out—By Koob, 1; by Foster, 2. Passed balls—Agnew, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Yankees Buy Pitcher Markle.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 9.—Pitcher Cliff Markle of the Waco team of the Texas League was sold today to the New York Americans. Markle has struck out more players than any pitcher in the league. New York paid $2,000 for him. Markle played in the Virginia State League last year. He is only 23 years of age, and his home is at Pittsburgh. This is the second player Waco has sold the New York Americans within thirty days.

Girl Throws Ball 209 Feet.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 9.—What was said today to be a new world's baseball throwing record for a girl was made yesterday by Miss Ruth McCabe, when she threw a ball 209 feet 5 inches. Miss Dorothy Smith of Vassar College is said to have established the best previous record in 1911 with a throw of 204 feet. Miss McCabe is a fourth year student in high school here.

Victoria Cross for Soccer Player.

For saving the life of an officer at Givenchy on June 12, Lance Corporal Angus, a prominent Scottish soccer player and for two years a member of the famous Celtic Club, which won the Scottish League championship last season, has received the Victoria Cross. The hero was severely wounded, which will prevent him playing football again. He has lost the sight of his left eye and his right foot is badly injured.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 1; New York, 1.
(Called in sixth; rain.)
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 3.
(Thirteen innings.)
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 0.
(Second game postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
(Twelve innings.)
Brooklyn, 13; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Newark 4; Kansas City, 0.
Newark, 4; Kansas City, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 0.
Buffalo, 8; Pittsburgh, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond, 6; Providence, 3.
Toronto, 4; Rochester, 0.
Montreal, 2; Buffalo, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	62	34	.646
Detroit	63	38	.624
Chicago	60	40	.600
Washington	53	48	.525
New York	47	48	.495
St. Louis	39	60	.394
Cleveland	37	59	.385
Philadelphia	33	67	.330

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	45	.541
Brooklyn	54	48	.529
Chicago	50	48	.511
New York	49	47	.510
Pittsburgh	50	49	.505
Boston	51	50	.505
St. Louis	49	55	.471
Cincinnati	43	57	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	53	44	.569
Newark	56	44	.560
Pittsburgh	55	44	.556
Kansas City	55	45	.550
St. Louis	54	47	.535
Buffalo	47	57	.452
Brooklyn	46	59	.438
Baltimore	35	67	.343

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	60	32	.652
Buffalo	55	35	.611
Montreal	52	45	.536
Harrisburg	46	48	.500
Toronto	42	52	.447
Rochester	41	51	.446
Richmond	42	54	.438
Jersey City	35	58	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York—2 games.
(First game at 1:45.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Richmond at Providence.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 4. (Ten innings.)
At Cleveland—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
At Louisville—St. Paul, 3; Louisville, 2. (Fifteen innings.)

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 8; Syracuse, 5.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Binghamton, 1.
Other games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Manchester—Portland, 4; Manchester, 3.
Fitchburg at Lynn—Postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—Brockton, 8; New Bedford, 1.
At Springfield—Pawtucket, 8; Springfield, 1.
At New Haven—Hartford, 8; New Haven, 0.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 3; Atlanta, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Mobile, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 8; Birmingham, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

CUTSHAW POLES OUT SIX HITS OFF CUBS

Brooklyn Baseman Equals World's Record in Batting in One Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Prominent among the high lights in the complete rout of the Cubs today was the hitting extraordinary of George Cutshaw, the Brooklyn second baseman. Parading to the plate six times in the most one-sided and farcical baseball exhibition staged this season on the West Side grounds, the little Dodger got six consecutive singles, equaling the world record established by Clarence Beaumont, former Pirate and Cub, July 22, 1899, in Pittsburgh. Cutshaw scored two runs, drove in another and stole one base. The score was 13 to 0.

Just by way of getting revenge on Bresnahan's men for a lacing the West Siders accorded them in Brooklyn early in the season when the Cubs won 19 to 4, the visitors gathered twenty-three hits for a total of twenty-seven bases, pounding the offerings of G. Philbert Pierce and Pete Standridge. Eight of these drives were assembled during Pierce's five-inning sojourn, which was marred by glaring blunders by Zimmerman and Phelan.

Continuing their slugging when Standridge ascended the peak, Robinson's troops cleaned the Coast rookie, hitting his fork ball delivery for fifteen solid smashes in the last four innings. Control was the only thing the West Side pitchers had, and they worried through the bombardment without yielding a pass.

A glance at the score proves the Dodgers really had no reason for attacking Bresnahan's twirlers so fiercely, as the one run registered in the second, when a single and double blended, would have returned big Ed Pfeffer the winner. The giant right-hander literally toyed with the home guards, holding them to two useless singles, and in the last seven innings retired the side in order.

Cutshaw's part in the proceedings started in the second round, when he spanked a single to centre. Again in the fourth he drove a safety to the same pasture. Returning to the plate in the fifth session George sent one past Phelan at a dizzy clip. His fourth shot was made in the sixth period, a hopping grounder that escaped Zimmerman. Left field came in for the slugger's attention in the eighth when he dropped his fifth hit in front of Schulte. Every spectator in the park cheered the little fellow when he stepped forth to bat the ninth, and he got his sixth single by beating out a bounder to Fisher. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	6	2	2	1	0	Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
O'M's, ss.	6	2	3	1	7	Fisher, ss.	4	0	2	1	5
D'bert, 1b.	6	2	3	10	1	Sch'te, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf.	6	0	2	6	0	Z'man, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	6	2	6	2	4	W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	5	0
Hum'l, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	McL'n, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
Getz, 3b.	5	2	2	1	1	Archer, c.	2	0	1	3	0
McCy, c.	5	1	3	4	0	H'g've, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Pfer, p.	5	1	2	1	2	Phelan, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
						Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						St'dge, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Saier	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	51	13	23	27	8	Total.	29	0	2	27	12

*Batted for Standridge in ninth inning.
Errors—Wheat, Zimmerman, (Phelan 2,) Pierce.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	4	5	1	2	0	0	13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Hummel, Myers, Getz, Pfeffer. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Hits—Off Pierce, 8 in 5 innings; off Standridge, 15 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Pfeffer, 1; by Standridge, 1. Wild pitch—Pierce. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—Two hours.

Braves Check Losing Streak.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Boston checked its losing streak today by defeating St. Louis 6 to 2. Dolan's error in the first inning gave the world champions a three run lead which St. Louis could not overcome. The locals rallied in the fifth and scored twice on Hyatt's triple, Gonzales's single, and Griner's double. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	1	4	1	1	B'tler, ab.	4	0	1	2	0
lf.	5	1	1	2	0	B'cher, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	2	0	0	3	3	Miller, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3
Egan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Long, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Cady, c.	4	0	0	4	0	Gon'z, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Magee, cf.	5	1	2	3	0	Dolan, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Schm't, lb.	5	0	1	12	2	Snyder, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	5	0	2	2	5	Gonz's, c.	3	0	2	8	3
M'r'n, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	H'yatt, p.	3	1	2	0	2
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	3	1	Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Rud'ph, p.	4	2	2	0	3	Griner, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Total.	36	6	14	27	18	Total.	34	2	10	27	10

Errors—Evers, Dolan.

Boston	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6–6
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0–2

Two-base hits—Moran, Smith, Rudolph, Griner. Three-base hit—Hyatt. Stolen bases—Maranville, (3.) Earned runs—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Evers, (2.) Double plays—Miller and Hyatt; Rudolph, Evers, and Schmidt; Evers, Schmidt, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 1; off Sallee, 3; off Rudolph, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 7 in 4 innings; off Griner, 7 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Griner, 2; by Sallee, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Reds Overcome Lead and Win.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 9.—In an uphill fight which lasted twelve innings Cincinnati won from Philadelphia today 5 to 4. The visitors took an early lead, getting two runs in the first inning on a base on balls and three singles. They scored again in the third on Williams's error. An error by Luderus was responsible for another in the sixth. Demaree weakened in the sixth, scoring two runs off a double, an error, and four singles. They forced Demaree's retirement in the seventh before any one was out, and tied the score on two singles and a sacrifice. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	6	1	2	2	4	Byrne, 3b.	6	0	0	1	1
H'zog, ss.	6	2	3	1	7	B'c't, ss.	4	2	1	2	5
W'ms, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	Pask't, cf.	5	1	1	5	0
W. K'r, cf.	5	1	2	3	1	C'vath, rf.	4	1	3	6	0
G'fith, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Clarke, c.	4	0	1	1	1	W'ted, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	1	6	0	Nich'f, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1
W'witz, lb.	5	0	0	14	2	W. K'r, c.	5	0	1	6	1
McK'y, p.	0	0	0	0	0	D'im'r'e, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Dale, p.	1	0	1	0	0	Mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'der, p.	2	0	0	0	0						
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0						
‡Rodgers.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	43	5	14	38	24	Total.	39	4	8	*34	8

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for McKenery in second inning.
‡Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
Errors—Barrett, (2,) Herzog, Williams, McKenery, Dale.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1–5
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0–4

Two-base hit—Williams. Stolen bases—Herzog, Niehoff. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Luderus, Whitted, Niehoff, Williams, (2,) Wingo, Killifer. Double plays—Groh, Wagner, and Mollwitz; Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 10. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1.; off Mayer, 1; off McKenery, 2; off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 9 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Mayer, 5 in 6 innings; off McKenery, 3 in 2 innings; off Dale, 3 in 4 innings; off Schneider, 2 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; by Mayer, 2; by McKenery, 1; by Dale, 2; by Schneider, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5–6	0	0
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0–3	10	2

Batteries—Cottrell and O'Donnell; Cooper, Oeschger and Haley.

AT TORONTO.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0		4	1
Toronto	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0–4		10	0

Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Luque and Kelly.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0		1	1
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–2		5	0

Called on account of rain.
Batteries—Beebe and La Longe; Dowd and Howley.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. to-day. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

UMPIRE QUIGLEY HURT.

Gas Stove Explodes and Hurls Him Length of Umpires' Room.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Umpire E. C. Quigley, who was injured painfully when a gas stove exploded in the umpires' quarters of the National League baseball park this afternoon, was resting easily tonight and will be back in the game within a week or ten days, according to his physician.

Quigley was preparing to heat water for a bath to follow the game, and had just turned the gas on full force when the explosion occurred. He was hurled the length of the room and knocked unconscious.

Umpire Hank O'Day heard the explosion and rushed into the room and turned off the gas. Quigley regained consciousness in the West Side Hospital, a block away.

GIANTS' GAME CALLED OFF.

Rain Comes When New Yorks Are Taking First Turn at Bat.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—With 2,500 people in the ball park, and while the Giants were batting in the first inning today, rain began to fall, and in a few moments the Forbes Field diamond was a sea of mud, necessitating a postponement of the first game of a series of four to be played this week. It will be played off as part of a doubleheader on Sept. 16, when the Giants come here for the last series of the year.

With Umpire Klem behind the plate and Cockill on the bases the game began by Adams walking Burns, and the latter went to second when Snodgrass sent a grass cutter to centre. With Doyle at the bat Burns played too far off second base and was thrown out by Schang, Wagner taking the throw. Doyle then filed to Hinchman and Fletcher was thrown out by Wagner. Tesreau was the pitcher announced for New York.

Regarding Manager McGraw's criticisms of doubleheaders, appearing in certain papers throughout the country, President Dreyfuss said after the game was called off today that if he had his way it would not be played, and he insisted that at the next meeting of the National League he would introduce a resolution to abolish doubleheaders under all circumstances.

BROOKFED RALLY CHECKED.

Double Play in Ninth Snuffs Out Chance of Beating Chicago.

A double play stopped a batting rally by the Brookfeds, in the ninth inning yesterday, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and enabled the Chifeds to win by a score of 2 to 1. It was not the only time during the contest that a double play caused a wave of disappointment to pass over the few persons who witnessed the game. Twice before the visiting infielders choked off attempts on the part of the locals to get men over the plate, and Beck, the Chifed first baseman, played a prominent part in perfecting the play each time it was made.

Hendrix, who pitched for the Chifeds, was touched up freely, but tightened up when the danger signal was displayed. Finneran, who was in the box for the Brookfeds, allowed seven hits in the eight innings in which he officiated. Only two errors were recorded during the game and this was responsible for the first run scored by the visitors. Halt made a wild toss of Westerzil's grass cutter, and Flack scored on the misplay. The second and winning tally came in the eighth when Zeider singled and romped home when Fischer banged out a double.

The Brookfeds started out auspiciously in the ninth, when Kauff walked and stole second. Myers hit for one base, sending Kauff to third. A double play followed, but on Fred Smith's single Kauff scored the sole tally credited to his club. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeid'r, 2b.	3	1	2	5

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 10, 1915.

PREMATURE PEACE TALK.

It is not surprising that court circles in Copenhagen should deny knowledge of any peace overtures by the German Emperor to Russia through the kind offices of Denmark. The intermediary would be little likely to point with pride to a service that had utterly failed. The story may be quite without foundation, but the present position of the Powers at war lends inherent credibility both to the report of the making and of the rejection of the overtures.

Germany is at the moment in a position to talk about peace. All the visible considerations are of a nature to make the moment propitious. On both frontiers she is on enemies' soil; her people would not be likely to grumble at any peace move she now made. There may be considerations not visible to the outside world which would suggest to her the present expediency of peace overtures. It was just after great victories over the Russian forces that Japan sought the aid of President ROOSEVELT to bring about a peace conference. The Mikado's empire, although his troops had been victorious, was approaching financial exhaustion. Possibly there may be conditions in Germany, known only there, that in Government circles may have given rise to the belief that now is the time for peace overtures—later conditions may be less favorable to Germany. That surmise is superfluous, however. The desire to detach Russia from her allies, as Germany tried a little less than a year ago to detach France from her allies, would be an all-sufficient motive for sounding Petrograd.

There are abounding and compelling reasons why no one of the Allies would now listen to German overtures for peace, whether made to one alone or all together. If we consider their ends and their interests, first as allies, each bound by solemn agreement to all the others to make no separate peace, and then from the point of view of each individual Power, we shall readily see why peace overtures would be by all of them considered premature. A peace concluded now would leave unattained the objects for which they went to war. They could put Germany under no restraint either for disarmament or for keeping the peace. The great empire would be more dangerous than ever. Peace would not be welcomed on the terms which would leave Europe exposed to further wars within a few years, wars against which each and all the allied Powers would have to make and maintain enormously costly preparations. The year's awful waste in human life and in treasure they would feel had gone for nothing.

Their separate interests are scarcely less compelling. England would fight to exhaustion before she would submit to the imminent peril of accepting Germany as a neighbor upon the Belgian coast. Nor could she feel secure unless guarantees were given against the maintenance, certainly against the increase, of Germany's military force on land and sea. Peace for England must have a more assured basis and promise of continuance than can now be secured.

France can have no peace so long as the German invader is on her soil. She might be asked to redeem in money the territory upon which the Kaiser's troops are now almost impregnably intrenched. If she would feel that the war has not been unprofitable, she must regain her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and she, too, never could consent, except under the compulsion of entire defeat, to see the frontier that was lately Belgium's become the German frontier.

Russia least of all, unless her spirit is broken, of which there is no evidence, would at the moment turn a listening ear to peace overtures from Germany. Not even the offer of bleak and wind-swept Galicia in exchange for that part of Poland taken by Germany would entice her. She would still be an ice-bound empire. And she would have to contemplate the imminent probability of further and unrebuked aggressions by Austria in the Balkans, where, as well as at Constantinople, she has indulged in dreams of great opportunity. Russia certainly would feel that the loss of 2,000,000 soldiers was an absolute waste. There would be no compensating gain. Italy has not yet won back her lost provinces, the regaining of which was her aim in going to war. She has been encouraged by success, and she has not yet felt, as France and England and Russia have felt, the terrible strain of the conflict. Serbia has held her own in a way that has surprised the world, but peace now would leave her no immunity from new attacks.

In the present temper of the Allies peace is out of the question. For the lasting good of Germany it might well be doubted whether a peace concluded now would be a boon. The supreme need of Germany is to rid horself of Prussian militarism, of the imperial rule. There are hopeful signs that her people, in increasing numbers, see and feel this truth, but an immediate peace would leave the German people wearing all their fetters, become more galling than ever. The imperial and militaristic spirit would be intolerable in its arrogance. The thrall would be unbreakable, and the German people, deluded by the exultant feeling of victory, would be less inclined than ever to attempt to break it.

OKUMA PREMIER AGAIN.

How much of obscure political intrigue or dramatic representation underlies the resignation of Count OKUMA, the Japanese Prime Minister, and his withdrawal of that resignation at the request of the Emperor? He resigned because of charges of improper use of funds and bribery at elections on the part of certain members of his Cabinet. The working head of that body was Baron KATO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as he has been in several previous Cabinets, five years Ambassador to Great Britain, and hitherto regarded as one of the cleverest of the subtle race of Japanese diplomatists. That powerful little coterie, increasing in influence as it decreases in numbers, the Elder Statesmen, seems to have made Baron KATO a scapegoat for the "isolation" of Japan, for the Chinese boycott on Japanese goods, the result of what would seem a genuine Japanese policy as to China, a policy wherein the concessions and the "yielding" may perhaps be interpreted differently by statesmen in Tokio and statesmen in Washington.

Since the Elder Statesmen put forth the theory of "isolation" the Okuma Cabinet has pursued a policy of reconciliation and rapprochement with China, and Baron KATO has made a number of speeches in answer to his critics and in defense of his course. The notable thing, however, about the reconstruction of the Cabinet is that KATO is no longer a member of it. He "refused" to go to the Foreign Office again. One might think, considering too curiously, that the offer was made to "save his face," and the refusal stipulated in advance. But Count OKUMA, who takes temporarily the Foreign Affairs portfolio, is said to have offered it in vain to a number of distinguished diplomatists. Evidently the Foreign Office is no bed of roses at a time when there are so many opportunities of offending ticklish sensibilities in America, in Europe, in China, and in Japan.

As for OKUMA, the fine and mighty able old man, for nearly fifty years eminent in Japanese affairs, scarcely any, if any, figure of his nation is clearer or more salient to American eyes. He is neither anti-American nor pro-American—in spite of that "Life of Jefferson" with which his library was enriched by Mr. BRYAN. He has talked both ways, according to his occasions and political exigencies, and sometimes purely for home consumption. In office he can be depended upon to be perfectly "correct," always firm in the assertion of what he holds to be the interests and the honor of his country. In short, a man we can understand.

TRADE UNIONISTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. GOMPERS condemns the conviction of the President of the Colorado Miners' Union for reasons which will not carry the public with him. So far as he challenges the regularity of the proceedings he is within his rights if the facts are as he states them. If the process of the courts was prostituted by anti-union sentiment, if the State officials were suborned for capitalist purposes, the error should be remedied, not only for the sake of unionists, but for the sake of everybody. But Mr. GOMPERS sets up a claim that the courts shall be administered in the manner which he condemns. In his own words:

> For the first time in the history of our country an officer of a union has been convicted of murder because of violence which grew out of a strike—convicted even though he was not accused of personal participation in the violence. This is a principle of tremendous importance to the whole labor movement.

It would be equally correct to say that favor to unionists would be injury and injustice to all others, and that is what Mr. GOMPERS asks. On behalf of the unions he is dissatisfied with the law of conspiracy, and seeks to obtain for them unrestricted capacity for injuring others. The unionists are quick to see the wrong of a conspiracy against them, yet Mr. GOMPERS seeks a privilege of the same sort for them. They are of the belief that they have secured the passage of a law exempting them from the law against conspiracies, and they have done this in the name of benevolence and humanity. Yet these privileges have been exercised by unions in a manner which has called forth condemnation by men with greater command of public confidence than Mr. GOMPERS has or can deserve, so long as he argues as in this case.

There is a certain similarity between the cases of BECKER and of LAWSON. Neither did the shooting. The case of LAWSON is clearer than that of BECKER, for he ordered the miners to arm and prepare for trouble. Killing followed, and then the conviction. The cases are alike in that both men were held responsible for the acts of others. Why should not unionists be held under the general rule? In Chicago, in the case of 100 indicted for conspiracy and blackmail, the Clayton law was pleaded in bar of conviction. Now Mr. GOMPERS interposes not the law but the theory upon which the law was passed as a bar to conviction of murder. He calls the acts part of "a struggle to establish rights and "freedom as workers and as human "beings." What would society be reduced to if all were justified in arming and killing?

The attempt to represent the prosecution of LAWSON as an attack upon unionism does him no good and unionism much harm. When have unions repudiated either the leaders or their acts in crimes established by evidence and rivaling LAWSON'S? After the dynamiters were convicted they were elected to places of trust and responsibility in the unions. The boycott is imbedded in the constitutions of many unions, and avowed as one of labor's rights by Mr. GOMPERS. If unions applaud such deeds, how can unionism be acquitted of them? Mr. GOMPERS condones the crime, and even asserts that it is meritorious, and part of labor's program of uplift and benevolence. It is not possible to take such a position, or to admit it, without assuming some part of the moral responsibility.

YOUNG LANDS WITH CHILD HEARTS

Figures of speech are useful things if they are used only as figures. When one begins to use them as if they were mathematical statements, statistics, or dogmas, they are a danger to clear reasoning. It is convenient to personify a nation as a man, but when one soberly treats it as if the figure were a fact and discusses the nation's deeds as if they were those of a man he is not thinking straight. It is convenient to speak of this mannation as young or old, but it is perilous to treat it as if it literally went through the gradual experiences of a man from youth to age, as if its passions and intelligence followed the regular course of childhood and manhood and old age. For a nation is not a man, but is made up of men, and each of these men leads his own life and has his own experiences, just as do the men on the other side of the frontier.

The writer of the curious letter in yesterday's TIMES thought he had discovered the clue to Germany's actions in the fact that she was young, "with "the swift and vindictive passions of "childhood," "precocious, imperious, "self-conscious, and self-centred as "any child inevitably is;" that "her years determined her soul-quality." The acts of Germany are not the acts of a "magnified and non-natural man" born forty-five years ago; they are those of individual men living in Germany, some young, some old, each differing greatly in character from the others. Mr. FREDERICK'S argument sounds well so long as he uses his adjectives in relation to the thing he calls Germany; but suppose he were to say, "Admiral "VON TIRPITZ'S heart is stormed with "the swift and vindictive passions of "childhood; Chancellor VON BETH"MANN-HOLLWEG is precocious, im"perious, self-conscious, and self"centred as any child inevitably is; "Minister VON JAGOW'S years deter"mine his soul-quality; the com"mander of the boat which sank the "Lusitania is a child, cruelly torn in "heart by criticism for deeds whose "significance he does not realize."

Nations are not really old or young. If they were, then an imaginary line drawn between France and Germany makes Frenchmen responsible for their actions and Germans comparatively irresponsible. You cannot see the line; it was drawn by statesmen long dead. There is a village on each side of it. The villagers on the French side are grave, sober men, with the ripeness and wisdom that come with middle age, for their country is at least middle-aged. From where they stand they can throw a stone into the German village, and there everybody is irresponsible, lighthearted, childish in understanding, for Germany has existed only since 1870. Everybody on the German side has "the German child heart, "with an utter innocence of under"standing of aught save the passions "that rack him," but in five minutes' walk these untutored infants are on the French side, where everybody they meet is an adult and has put away childish things.

There is a reality behind the figure of speech; the comparative youthfulness of a nation accounts for many things. But the figure must not be stretched; we must remember that it is only a figure. A nation is never so youthful that it does not understand right and wrong; for it is not a man, but a society of men. Each one of them knows right from wrong and knows the consequences of his acts. When the German Empire was born forty-five years ago the mind of every middle-aged or old man within its borders was not suddenly wiped clean of all the knowledge his life had brought him, he did not begin as a child to learn all over again. It was not "an utter innocence of un"derstanding of aught save the pas"sions that racked him" that led VON JAGOW to propose to CAMBON the partition of the Belgian Congo; it was just such a proposal as FREDERICK the Great might have made, and he lived a century and a half ago. And if Mr. FREDERICK withdraws his theory about the youth of nations and insists that nevertheless there is and always will be something about a German that gives him permanently a child heart, though on the other side of the boundary men are for some reason born with the hearts of men, we deny that there is any such geographical miracle. The child heart of BISMARCK was not what led him to falsify the Ems dispatch, nor was it the child heart of FREDERICK that plunged Europe and America in war; in both cases it was the cold calculation of grown men, seeing very definitely just how the political advantage of Germany could be forwarded and ruthlessly resolved to stop at nothing in forwarding it.

THE IMPROVING CROP PROSPECTS.

The saying that all signs fail in a dry season may now be altered to read that all predictions of crop failure are doubtful in wet seasons. It has been said that yesterday's crop report ought to be bad, because there have been so many private reports of rain damage. As matter of fact July added 3,000,000 bushels to the prospects of the record wheat crop, and the billion-bushel promise is better in August than in June. Only once has there been a 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop, but there is a possibility of another this year, even though there are a few bushels lacking in present indications.

There is no telling what a hot August may do to a corn crop with a good stand in saturated soil. At least there will be credit as a buttress against possible crop disaster through hot winds this year. It is certain that the crop gained 100,000,000 bushels during July. Under no ordinary conditions of seasonal deterioration can either of these two leading crops fail to surpass last year's yield. For the forage crops the outlook is brilliant. Hay and oats will be wonders. There will be 300,000,000 bushels more of oats and 5,000,000 more tons of hay. These figures are as eloquent of meat as of cereal abundance.

The only trouble about the cotton crop is that it is too large for the convenience of those charged with selling it and collecting. However, as to that there are compensations; the calamity of too much cotton is not so great as last year. Altogether there never was an August with a better crop prospect, either in itself or in the prospect of easy marketing. But for the United States the world would be hungry in this year of misery for others and of such abundance for us that exultation may well be tempered with something of shame and an impulse to share with the needy and deserving.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Denouncing Men of Principle.

In one of the books written by the late Professor WILLIAM SUMNER of Yale, that very able scholar and philosopher carried his well-known delight in putting truth in startling, even shocking, form to the extent of solemnly asserting, in effect, that of all dangerous citizens, quite the most dangerous was the much-praised "man of principle."

That statement, of course, is in utter disaccord with common belief—with what is supposed to be common knowledge—for there is nothing of which we are all prouder than of having "principles," and of standing by them through thick and thin, regardless of consequences. Professor SUMNER contended, however, that what are called "principles" are iron rules of conduct that take no account of changing conditions and circumstances and are based on the fallacy that rightness and wrongness are absolute, not relative. Men of principle he held to be dangerous because they were not free to act in emergencies as reason dictated, but blindly followed a line of conduct fixed long ago, before the requirements and necessities of the present and the future could possibly be known.

The British officer, supposed to be in a Lancashire regiment, who sent to The London Chronicle the letter we printed yesterday, bitterly denouncing the way his own countrymen are meeting—or rather are not meeting—the situation created by the war, showed that he, too, has reached the same opinion as to "principles" that was held by the Yale professor. The grievance he so angrily presented, after his months of trench fighting with inadequate forces and imperfect equipment, was that the English are opposed "on principle" to conscription. A year ago he shared this antagonism and was proud of it, but now he has come to the conclusion that while conscription may be a bad thing in some respects and in some circumstances, in others—in those now existing—it was not only a good thing, but the only thing, that would save Great Britain from a defeat that would mean national ruin if not extinction. Therefore he asked, "Will you not leave your dear old principles for a moment, and look at things from another point of view?"

That, of course, is just what "the man of principle," as Professor SUMNER defined him, will not do. His decisions on all subjects were made long ago, and were final. He insists on consistency at any cost. The pacifists are fine examples of the type.

Mr. Osborne's Friends and Enemies.

For people who lack time or opportunity to make any deep study of penology or personally to investigate the work and the effects of the work which THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE has been doing since he became Warden of Sing Sing prison, there is one fairly trustworthy means of finding out whether he is the sentimental and unpractical coddler of convicts that some have called him or whether he is the able and successful exponent of new and better ideas that is pictured by others.

All one needs for basis of intelligent opinion on the subject is knowledge of who opposes and who supports him and the changes he has made in the prison management, and that knowledge can be obtained day by day from the newspapers.

The first thing to be noticed is that the adverse criticism of Mr. OSBORNE is for the most part anonymous. Supt. RILEY and Governor WHITMAN have, indeed, expressed some dissatisfaction with the Warden's methods, or rather with certain details of their application, but neither has questioned his character or his intentions, and neither has denied—the Superintendent has long and often asserted—that the methods, in themselves, are vast improvements on those of which they took the place in this and other prisons.

Those who declare the Warden a failure—who say that the prison is without discipline and the lot of its inmates enviable to many a man outside—are almost all content to let their accusations circulate on no definite and responsible authority. They seem to be politicians regretful of lost patronage, and purveyors of supplies who are bemoaning the good old days when they could "do business" with the prison on terms better worth their while.

Mr. OSBORNE'S friends and supporters, on the other hand, welcome identification, and what they write about Sing Sing they sign. A good many of them, to be sure, do belong to the "reformer" class, but to sniff at reformers is neither as safe nor as fashionable, nowadays, as it used to be, and one observes that the men who are speaking up for the Warden and his works have not only given some real study to prison ethics and prison economics, but they have taken the trouble to visit Sing Sing and to find out whether it has become a den of disorder and iniquity or whether the prisoners are responding under enlightened trust and kindness with a convincing inclination to change from enemies of society to decent citizens. They admit that Mr. OSBORNE still has a thing or two to learn, and that he has made some mistakes, but they are unanimous in opposing his removal.

Alarming Speed in the Tunnel.

Not a few travelers through the tunnel under the East River have been alarmed by what seems to them the excessive speed of the trains. It is possible that the rate of motion is not what it seems. It may be that the reverberations in the tunnel exaggerate the appearance of speed where the usual tests of speed are lacking. No stationary objects are visible from the windows of cars in the tunnel. Yet the impression given is certainly of a speed greater than that of other trains in the open air, where the danger is less.

To be sure, the track through the tunnel is straight, with nothing to check the trains down under the river and up from it. Yet trains have been known to jump even straight tracks, and there is only reluctant imagination to depict the result of jumping a track in a tunnel. It may be that the stability of the big tube would be enough to withstand the shock of a ten-car steel train bumping over the ties and perhaps into the sides. Still, that is something nobody would like to see tried.

Apparently the trains run only as fast as their signals permit, for at some times they move more moderately than at others. Also it seems that the trains try to get headway on the downward run to take them up as far as possible on the rising grade, and it has been said that efficient motormen are those who can save current in that way. Economy is a virtue, but less so under such conditions as those existing in a tunnel. It is not assumed nor said that there is any real danger, but only that there is an appearance of danger. Publicity regarding the safeguards might reassure many unnecessarily timid, and perhaps even serve to moderate the readiness to take risks which comes from familiarity with conditions.

HIS IRISH MOTHER.

"Worra, worra! ochone! I'll be left by me lone!
Shure, yer father died fightin',
Yer brave brother, too,
An' yer all I've got left o' me flesh an' me bone.
Whin ye're kilt, Mickey, darlint,
What, what, will I do?"

"Arrah, Mither! I'm thinkin' that I'll not be killed,
But, faith, if I am, I'll die
Fightin' the pack
That shot Patsey an' Dad, an'—'twill be as God willed—"
"'Twas the Divil that willed
For thim not to come back!

"Sure, this war is the Divil—he's pourin' red hell
Right here on this earth!
Ochone! an' what have I done?
Whin they've kilt all the ithers wid War's murdthering spell,
Will yez lave Mither, Mickey,
To shouldther a gun?"

"There, don't cry, Mither, dear!—I'll be seein' Kate, now,
An' tell her good-bye—
"Whisht, Mickey! hsht here!
'Tis me Irish blood shpakes! That colleen has yer vow.
Don't turn coward for her—
Don't let tears breed ye fear.

"I want brave lads for sons! Listen now, Mickey dear,
If ye're thrillin' for battle,
Ye must go to the War.
Niver let Kate O'Hara's soft words kape ye here!
Irish blood will die fightin'—
Shure! that's what ye're for!"

EMMA DUNNING BANKS.

Authorship Misplaced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a number of occasions I have noticed the statement that Edward R. Finch was the author of the so-called "signature law," having reference to the provisions of the election law requiring the signatures of electors at the time of registration and again on Election Day for the purposes of identification. On Saturday last your paper again made a statement to the same effect. It is not very important who drafted that provision, but for the sake of the record it should be noted that I suggested and drafted the signature provision now in the election law during the 1905 legislative session, when William Halpin was Chairman of the Republican County Committee and I was Chairman of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Finch, if I am not mistaken, was a member of the Law Committee at that time. A. S. GILBERT.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

THE TERRIBLE GERMAN EGO

As a French Lieutenant Saw It in Battle, in Defeat, in Prayer.

New York, Aug. 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young Frenchman of great intellectual promise, who came to America a dozen or more years ago and rose rapidly in his profession, is now a Lieutenant in the French Army. In the fighting near Arras he was desperately injured, and he has since been in the hospital. The following extracts from a letter which I received from him a few days ago present a vivid picture of the reality of the war to those who are engaged in it, and reveal the intensity of French feeling. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

From the French Lieutenant's Letter.

I am indeed much better, though not very well as yet. I have been so near death, I have seen such terrible things, I have so often despaired of coming out of the struggle alive, that this new life here away from the battlefield seems a dream. In spite of the sufferings and great losses of men, we are full of hope and courage. We know we must triumph and victory will be ours. France will not die. It is necessary to the world, above all to the world of thought, your world and mine. This war is the enemy of thought, it is the enslavement of all the truly spiritual powers to a work of tyranny and destruction.

One day, I hope, I shall tell you some of the things I have seen and then you will understand that Germany has only begun to spell the words "civilization," "human," "personal dignity," "progress" based on principles of "liberty" and "justice." At first I could not be bitter toward the Germans. I thought the military party alone could be held responsible for the unspeakable cruelty of the soldiers. I said to myself: "The people are blind. They have been misled. They believe themselves attacked and threatened in their very existence. We must only free them, free Europe and her German people as well, from the German military cast." But facts do not allow me to make that distinction bona fide any longer. The Germans know what they are doing. They have been trained to think, to speak, to feel as their masters. They honor, venerate, follow them, and have one faith—the absolute goodness of the German Nation, the sacredness of its mission to a corrupted world, faith in a gospel of military strength which will make of all peoples either the slaves of Germany or willing subjects. We, all, must either love them or, through fear, respect and honor them. They will give other nations independence if it harmonizes with the interest of the empire, and, if not, that independence will be sacrificed on the altar of the German God. They have Germanized the very heavens. They have lent to the Being who has stood for love and justice sentiments unworthy of a Turk!

I am not speaking without knowledge. I have seen them victorious and defeated. I have seen them in battle and at prayer. I have seen them from Prussia and from Bavaria, and all breathe the same spirit of selfish and arrogant pride, of hatred, of domination at all cost and by all means. I have seen the maimed children, the slaughtered women and tortured old men. I have seen poor French prisoners crucified naked on the edge of the trench to frighten their comrades, and more and more. No mercy, no honor, no chivalry: all sacrificed that the Kaiser may rule over the land of our forefathers, and bring to it the blessings of superior morality and Kultur!

The United States! Where are they in this mighty struggle—the mightiest of all the ages for the salvation of the spirit of man? Do they want a retrogression of ten centuries? And are they not burning, your young men, that when nations such as Belgium and France have been threatened in their very existence they have not spoken and acted for their protection? I have been taught and I ha e believed (I believe it still, for I hope for better things) that the judgment of the United States was so clear, so straight, that it could not be involved in a futile diplomatic discussion—a discussion started merely to gain time, while Americans, innocent ones, too, were drowned by the Germans, when all laws, yes, all upon which our civilization rests, were ignored and violated by them, when acts of cruelty unequaled by anything I have ever read in history were perpetrated by them!

A few days ago an American doctor was telling me with tears in his eyes: "I thought I should never have to blush for my country—but Bryan is taking out all the stars from our flag, to leave us nothing but stripes."

When you mention the United States Government, you are met with a smile. Fortunately one feels, back of the Government, the great heart of the people, that heart which has sent to the suffering millions its deepest sympathy and abundant relief, under a thousand forms. But surely the Government has forgotten that this is not the time for a learned argumentation, often sterile in times of peace and absolutely baneful in times of war. What other proofs does Mr. Wilson want of the lack of honor, of good faith, of the honesty of Germany? Do you wish Germans to go to America and bombard New York? No, there is a time for action, there is a time when one must quickly decide, there are situations where intuitions are far safer to follow than long reasonings, and if the opportunity is lost, one loses the chance to draw clearly the line between himself and the camp of the cowardly, the dishonest, the indifferent to all that is noble and good.

I am not now speaking like a professor or as a moralist. I am the soldier only, but the soldier of what I deem to be, after what I have seen, the cause of civilization. And with all my love for the United States, my second Patrie, I know that unless they take a firm and noble stand in this present crisis, they must lose the chance of being heard with respect in the future, and that Germany will have nothing but contempt for the "easy" nation she has so skillfully engaged in conversations while she was strangling the nations that dared affirm their right to live.

Sentiments of Norway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Norwegian born, and, although I have lived many years in this country, I still have many relatives and friends in Norway, from whom I receive letters frequently. I have heard of no pro-Germanism there—quite the contrary. I do not doubt there may be a few, like A. Nielsen, who cannot see right from wrong, but it is a dreadful accusation to say that the majority of the Norwegian people are blind to justice and fairness.

New York, Aug. 5, 1915. S. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 5 A. Nielsen makes the assertion that Norway is pro-German and is proud of it. I am of Norwegian descent and have relatives in Scandinavia, from Trondhjem to Copenhagen, some of them in high official positions. They and their Norway are decidedly not pro-German.

In my trip through Scandinavia two years ago I came in contact with the German travelers, and, if they were representatives of their country, I understand some of the reasons why the Norwegians are not pro-German. F. M. H.

Glen Ridge, Aug. 5, 1915.

In Lieu of Titles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any explanation as to why the American press has acquired the habit of directing attention to people's riches when they happen to be mentioned in the papers? I myself can think of no explanation beyond the fact that it has become a substitute for "Count," "Duke," "Earl," &c., since we have no such titles in our democratic country. Many are perhaps unaware of the frequency with which this adjective "wealthy" is used by the press. To me, and I have no doubt to many others, it has become nauseating and disgusting. One is reminded of the much used word "fashionable" in relation to churches, which always must give any true Christian a heartache when he sees how the thought is misdirected.

HERBERT G. PURCHOSE.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 5, 1915.

UNLOYALTY OF ENGLAND'S WORKING CLASS.

Some Things Democracy Has Yet to Learn—One Is to Banish Poverty Without the Blight of German Paternalism.

By MRS. ATHERTON.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rarely worth while to reply to "answers," these generally being not answers at all but a mere excuse to get into print on the strength of a name known to the public; yet I feel inclined to make an exception in favor of Mr. B. Peters of Plainfield, N. J. Like all English or pro-English, he is courteous at least, and there is nothing of the shifty disingenuousness that generally marks the effusions of the other side.

I can, therefore, only think him singularly lacking in powers of observation, if he never witnessed in London a parallel sight to the procession of miserable old women shuffling among the garbage cans of Gramercy Park in the gray morning hours. Never have I seen so many dilapidated females as in London, so many (generally professional) beggars; nowhere on earth are there so many slums as at the back doors of the famous streets of the wealthy class, or even those of the well-to-do. About ten years ago one of the British labor leaders made a trip to Paris in order to be able to return triumphantly and announce that the result of his personal inspection was that even Paris slums were better than London's. He was obliged to "eat his words," but his serene belief in the superior horrors of Whitechapel is significant.

It is perfectly true that the upper classes of England have done much to pauperize the lower by charities. Probably nowhere in the world are there so many. Nowhere do the people of wealth and rank feel such a sense of responsibility to the unfortunate, or give such really huge donations to charity. The result is the most ungrateful and the laziest poor to be found in any land, and no doubt it was as much with a desire to elevate this class as to benefit it that that most astute of politicians, Lloyd George, borrowed the workingman's insurance idea from Germany. No one will pretend to deny that Germany alone had solved the question of poverty, and that in the course of time, if she had behaved herself, her ideas would have prevailed far beyond her borders, even into countries far more monarchical than England. Now, there is the danger that all the fine fruits of her long years of endeavor for the betterment of human conditions will be taboo merely because made in Germany. She has dealt civilization a body blow in more ways than one.

Mr. Peters has given a very superficial attention to the working class of England during this contest if he believes that it could be driven into the fighting ranks by any method short of conscription. I do not deny that many workingmen have volunteered. I am talking of the mass, who have proved themselves quite as selfish as their employers in their apparent indifference to the fate of England. It is all very well for our workingmen to strike for better conditions at this moment—it is indeed their psychological moment—but would we have any sympathy for them if they held up supplies while we were at war with a powerful country and our existence as an independent nation threatened? That is what the British workingman has done again and again, and, what is more, he has spoken up in meeting, according to that time-honored privilege emphasized by Mr. Peters, and said he couldn't be worse off under German rule. Of course he could and would, but he speaks by the light of what intellect he has. It is just four years ago that I was in England and heard these questions discussed constantly, for every intelligent person outside of the British Government seems to have expected this war.

One bachelor I knew, feeling it was time to do something for his country besides living on his income and enjoying the opportunities she had accumulated during centuries of security, made it his business to go daily among the laboring class and reason with them upon their notorious lack of patriotism. The answer was invariably the same: "Let the Germans come. We don't care. We can't be worse off, and we hear there are no poor 'uns in Germany."

Now there is no shallower reasoning than that which attributes this tremendous breach between the laboring and the governing classes in England to selfish indifference on the part of the aristocracy and the upper middle class. The unwritten laws of caste (which would soon obtain among a thousand anarchists stranded on a desert island) must always breed envy and hatred, but the real secret of England's hesitation to follow the example of Germany—who practically says: "Don't you dare be poor and lazy. You have no excuse, for I'll do all the thinking," lies in the fact that she is the author of two collocations which are a part of the religion of the United States of America: "Hands off!" "Mind your own business!" Nobody minds his own business as well as an Englishman, and even when he pours out his money in charity he is almost apologetic if obliged to come into actual contact with the beneficiaries. The women who devote so much of their time to the poor exercise the utmost tact, for no one knows better than the charitable public spirited men and women of England the irritable independence of the working class, particularly when it works;—before the war, or at least four years ago, it was estimated that there were a million and a half unemployed in England.

England has exemplified this profound knowledge of the average Briton's sensitiveness in her later-day treatment of her colonies—like all countries she has learned many and bitter lessons, but she has learned them; that is the point. She sends them representatives of the Crown who maintain a state befitting their rank and the mother country, and no more. The colonies do the governing. Moreover, they know that if they should suddenly demand their complete freedom, while several years might be wasted in palaver, they would not have to shed a drop of blood to get it. (Lest any one feel disposed to rush in with a denial, quoting India, I will merely reiterate here that India is not a British colony.)

This, therefore, is the reason for Britain's seeming indifference to the poverty within her central empire. She has fought the great fight among nations for all she has, let her own fight for what they want or hold their peace. Britain, it must be remembered, is an empire only in name, her sovereign a figurehead. She is still a democracy in the throes it is true, but she is far more of a democracy, in spite of Court and titled class, than she is a kingdom—the word empire may be applied to her in its generic sense as long as she holds her vast outlying possessions.

Of course only time and history will prove whether she—and we—are right in practicing and encouraging the spirit of democracy as against the—so far—successful paternalism of Germany. If England is defeated in this war no doubt many will argue that it is quite as much because she has permitted every man to do his own thinking as to the inefficiency of her government during the crisis; just as they will argue that France will owe her defeat to her low birth rate; it will be a temporary triumph at least for the German machine. But although there is no doubt that there would be a widespread loss of confidence among the nations of the world in which the democratic tide was mounting so irresistibly before this war, and they would apprehend that to survive they must adopt the triumphant method, I do not believe this morbid spirit would persist throughout one generation. No man in whom has been bred a sense of personal independence would submit for long to the bureaucratic machine.

Those that do the most thinking may reform conditions world without end, but the improvement must be imposed with tact, not rammed down the throat. Democracy is a beneficent virus whose first effects may be poisonous, like the first effects of education imposed upon the masses, but I do not believe the antitoxin exists that for good or evil can exterminate it; if only because it increases a man's self-respect—or, should I say, exalts his ego? It is an ideal at all events, and ideals have a way of surviving material defeat. For that is what the German conquest would be—purely material; and it is quite possible that her own depleted veins would prove hospitable to the virus I have mentioned while she was still too weak or too busy to rush in her antidotes.

It seems to me that the great lesson for us in this war is to study deeply the case of England and profit by it before it is too late. There may be ways of binding our unionized working classes to us, of, in fact, manipulating our diverse units into a homogeneous nation while avoiding a blighting paternalism on the one hand and a menacing individualism on the other.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

THE TEACHERS' SIDE.

An Appeal from One Who Has Grown Old in School Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper is known for its honesty and fairness to those who feel they are oppressed. There have been talks in the papers upon the teachers in our public schools. I have been one of these teachers for nearly a generation, and I now find myself in a difficult position, and I want to ask your advice with that of others who are interested in the matter.

We teachers have been accused by public officials of working only five days of the week and five hours a day, being overpaid and underworked. I wish these well-paid officials could know something about what a conscientious school teacher has to accomplish. We have to be on hand in the morning at twenty minutes before 9, and our school is supposed to end about 3 o'clock. Then comes consultations with girls for whom we are appointed advisers, consultations with classes, its class representatives, and class entertainments. In fact, I have been chaperone for years for the whole class, and then I take home my daily and nightly work of papers and reports, so I average about ten hours a day, six or seven days in the week. Naturally I am worn out, completely exhausted, when the school year ends. I have been in the service over thirty years and am entitled to my retirement and pension, and when I come to ask for it I am told that the pension funds have been squandered and that certain officials have tried to reduce our salaries, and it is indefinite when I can get my retirement or get my pension; that possibly I might get my retirement for one year on half pay, but after that, when I shall be older than I now am, I shall have to go back to my work again.

A representative of the teachers on the Board of Trustees of the Pension Fund informs me that we should have to wait for a long while before there would be a chance of any more pensions being paid, and apparently he has protested against the decision of the local officers of the City Government, through whose council our money has been dispersed. One party interested said that if they had the money they would bring suit against the city, but you know what that means and what it would cost. I have not got the money, and I do not know what will happen to me if I am turned out of my position, for I am getting no younger each day, and I am refused the pension to which I have looked forward all these years past.

New York, Aug. 6, 1915. TEACHER.

JOYS OF MILITARY WORK.

Men Do Not Join the Guard for the Uniforms or Entertainments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Sutcliff's letter printed in THE TIMES leaves, I think, a big loophole for the shirking of duty by some National Guardsmen. Some, as he says, may have been attracted to the N. Y. N. G. by the uniforms and the social life; but I believe there are not many such.

Do you know of any who would not step forward if war occurred, no matter where, married or not? Uniforms are becoming less and less conspicuous. To the uninitiated, it may sometimes be very difficult to discern the differences in uniform between a private and a Brigadier General. One star, and leather instead of canvas puttees, is the only difference. Dress parades are becoming less and less frequent

WEBER AND FIELDS COME BACK HOME

Old Favorites of the Varieties a Turn at the Palace Theatre.

FIRST TIME SINCE 1897

They Don Their Familiar Costumes and Play a Few of Their Old Tricks Once More.

Joe Weber and Lew Fields have found their way back to the vaudeville stage. Yesterday afternoon, between the efforts of a prima donna from Canada and the staging of a very modern song and dance act, they went on and did their turn at the Palace. It was the first time they had appeared in the varieties since 1897. In that interval of eighteen years they had opened and closed their famous little music hall and subsequently gone their separate ways, one as producer and the other as star. Now they are in the bill at the two-a-day. The Palace is a reasonably large theatre, but it was not big enough yesterday to hold all those who wished to welcome Weber and Fields back home.

For this occasion the old, familiar costumes were fished out of some dusty trunk and the old make-up fondly donned. When Fields stalked onto the stage with the littler partner half trotting, half waddling at his side, there was an uproarious greeting from the other side of the footlights, and it was some time before the hubbub subsided sufficiently for Fields to let his hands stray toward Weber's expectant eyes.

For those theatregoers whose memories reach back beyond season before last, the pleasure of that quarter hour was in large measure the pleasure of memory. Weber and Fields did nothing new. There was no need to teach these old dogs new tricks. The old ones were what the audience wanted—and got. From time to time Meyer would "expression" his overweening affection for Mike by means of violent assault and battery, and Mike submitted warily to Meyer's teaching him a game of pool. Then they did a clog in honor, perhaps, of the old museum days when they had to do their turn no less than eight times a day. And finally they were caught in a laudable attempt to pass themselves off as a piece of marble statuary. It was all very good fun.

The Keith offices announce that for this they are paying the handsomest salary ever achieved in vaudeville. It is doubtless a painfully large sum—a considerable increase from the $6 a week paid for the team when Joe Weber and Lew Fields, late of the Allen Street School, consented to entertain in black-face the patrons of the Chatham Square Museum. But that was thirty-nine years ago.

They are the headliners of an uncommonly good bill. Houdini remains, and yesterday afternoon extricated himself from a punishment coat brought up from the audience and strapped upon him by four seemingly bona fide men in khaki. Nellie V. Nichols, a prime favorite at the Palace, contributes handsomely, and Joe Jackson has dropped some new things to do with that absurd bicycle of his. Mme. Donalda pleases with her singing. Vaudeville is able to pay royally for abundant talent, but it has no more amusing act than that contributed by the team called Weber and Fields. One would venture to predict that they have a future in the two-a-day.

HOLDEN-DE SYLVIA WEDDING

It Will Take Place on Oct. 9 In Rye, N. Y.

The wedding of Miss Madeline de Sylvia, daughter of the late Carlos de Sylvia of Lisbon, Portugal, and Harry D. Holden, whose engagement was announced in June, is to take place on Saturday, Oct. 9, at the Presbyterian Church at Rye, N. Y. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's uncle, William M. Sullivan.

The bride is to be attended by Mrs. Edward Ira Nail as matron of honor and the Misses Therese Hurst, Isabelle Short, Loraine Appleton, Claire Short and Irma Fulka, who are to be the bridesmaids. Frederick Knight of Montclair, N. J., is to be best man, and the ushers will include Robert Preston, Joseph Fay, Richard Corwin, and Archibald Lubetkin of Petrograd.

Mr. Holden is the son of Charles A. Holden of Mamaroneck and is a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1910.

MISS MARGERY RAND TO WED

Mrs. Jacquelin Announces Daughter's Engagement to C. K. Clinton.

Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margery Oakes Rand, to Charles Kenneth Clinton of New York and Tuxedo Park.

Miss Rand is a daughter of Mrs. Jacquelin by a former marriage. She made her debut in society last winter, with her sister, Miss Eugenie Rand. During the season Mrs. Jacquelin resided at 29 West Seventh Street. The Jacquelin country home is Saddle Rock Farm, at Hohokus, N. J.

Mr. Clinton is a son of the late Charles W. Clinton of the firm of Clinton & Russell, architects. His mother has a villa, Baleincrieff, at Tuxedo Park. He is a brother of Miss Margery Hamilton Clinton, and belongs to the Union, Tuxedo and Harvard Clubs. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1912.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Marshall Lord Warrin of Flushing and Amagansett, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Holt Warrin, to Leonard Hatch of Boston. Mr. Hatch is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1905. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Katherine S. Sands is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp at their Summer home at Hingham, Mass.

Miss Hattie Leland has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Ina Leland, to Schuyler Adams Orvis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Orvis of 58 West Eighty-ninth Street. Miss Leland is a granddaughter of the late Major William W. Leland.

Among those who sailed for Europe on Saturday was Mrs. H. K. Devereux of Cleveland, Ohio, who is on her way to Berlin, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Lanier Winslow, whose husband is Secretary to Ambassador James W. Gerard. Mrs. Winslow was formerly Miss Aileen Devereux, and her marriage took place last November.

Miss Mabel Stevenson Yeomans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans, will be among next season's débutantes. She is to be introduced at a reception and dinner dance on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at her home, 6 Washington Square North. Later in the season a ball will be given for her.

Abdul H. Hussein Bey, First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the Turkish Embassy, and Mme. Hussein of Washington, D. C., are in New York for a visit, and are staying at the Hotel Wolcott.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ives Washburn of 39 West Forty-seventh Street have left Spring Lake Beach, and are at Crawford Notch, the White Mountains, for August and September.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax and the latter's mother, Mrs. William H. Bradford of Lenox, who arrived on Sunday on the St. Paul, will go at once to their Lenox home. They had been abroad a year and a half. Their son, E. Lindsay Fairfax, who was at Cambridge, has become a member of the ambulance corps of one of the French hospitals.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will give a garden party and musicale on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 19, at her country place, Hazeldean, at Sands Point, L. I., in aid of the Port Washington Suffrage Club. Performers from New York and Port Washington will give an entertainment and young girls in suffrage colors will serve refreshments.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 12.94 cents per pound.—Advt.

'GIRL FROM UTAH' RETURNS.

Tri-Star Company Back in Town with New Songs.

With the same three stars at the head of its company and with at least two new songs to brighten its score, "The Girl from Utah" came back to town last evening to reopen the Knickerbocker Theatre for the season and to spend three weeks there before taking to the long, long road. Julia Sanderson dances ever so daintily and sings in her best sugar-sweet manner, Donald Brian trips through the polka as if he had invented it, and Joseph Cawthorne has thought up several new German atrocities with which to surprise the English language. Which means that all's well at the Knickerbocker.

The original score could boast no songs more engaging than the two which have been added to it during the Summer vacation. The melody of "I Want to be the Captain" will scarcely enrapture New York, but it is the excuse for some vaudeville byplay that is extremely amusing. However, it is "Molly Dear, It's You I'm After" that is so fetching, a saucy little song that Miss Sanderson sings very prettily.

Last night's audience seemed charmed to hear the "Same Sort of Girl" once more and even bore up very well under that strange lyric, "They Didn't Believe Me." Great hilarity greeted Mr. Brian and Mr. Cawthorne when, with simple earnestness, they tried to sing some swipes with Julia Sanderson and altogether it was a festive occasion. As becomes a Frohman star, Marie Tempest beamed on the proceedings from a box.

FILM CENSORS OVERRULED.

Pennsylvania Judge Removes Ban in First Appeal of Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 9.—For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania a motion picture play was exhibited today in a courtroom as testimony in its own behalf. The exhibition was before Judge John Patterson of Common Pleas. After a hearing which followed the picture in the Mayor's private room, the court reversed the State Board of Motion Picture Censors that had forbidden the public showing of the picture, and the photo play will be released immediately in Pennsylvania.

The case was of unique interest in the picture industry, as it was the first appeal ever taken from the censors, whose powers were heretofore quite arbitrary. The photo play is Blanche Sweet in "The Secret Orchard," by William C. De Mille, from the play by Channing Pollock, based on the novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle. It was produced by the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company.

The censors had disapproved because, they said, public morals were jeopardized. Mr. Pollock, William Ashurst, librarian of Philadelphia, who said the novel had been in the Public Library since 1901, and Arthur Friend of the Lasky Company testified. Judge Patterson said the photo play taught a good lesson.

BOURBON PRINCE TO WED.

Philip of Sicilian Branch to Marry Duke of Vendome's Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—The Times announces that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Philip of Bourbon-Sicilies, son of the Count of Caserta, and Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Orleans, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Vendome and Alençon.

Prince Philip is the ninth child of Prince Alphonse Marie Joseph Albert, Count de Caserta, of the branch of the House of Bourbon, which formerly ruled the two Sicilies. This branch of the Bourbon family is known as the second branch of the two Sicilies. Prince Philip was born in Cannes, in 1883, and is an honorary Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment of the Spanish Army, which is known as "The Princess's Hussars."

Miss Beatrice Claflin Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The engagement of Miss Beatrice Claflin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, to Robert Potter Breese, son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, was announced yesterday. No date has been fixed for the wedding. Miss Claflin, with her parents, is spending the Summer at the Irving House.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

Four new plays and one of last season's successful musical comedies will be added to the list of Broadway attractions this week. Only a few plays remain from last Spring and Winter. They are "It Pays to Advertise," which will register its three hundred and ninety-eighth performance in Cohan's Theatre this week; Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam; the Behman Show, which will end its run in the Columbia Saturday night, and "A Full House," a hot weather farce, in the Longacre.

In addition to Weber and Fields the new Palace bill includes Nellie V. Nichols in a program of character songs given in costume; the Schwarz Brothers in their familiar comedy sketch, "The Broken Mirror"; Joe Jackson and his dilapidated bicycle; Houdini in some of his clever tricks, and Mme. Donalia, a prima donna from the opera houses of Europe, who sings selections from some of her roles.

Fritzi Scheff, who had to cancel her engagement at Brighton the New Brighton Theatre some weeks ago because of illness, returned there yesterday. Miss Scheff's repertoire embraces songs from light and grand opera. Jack Donahue and Marion Stewart presented a comedy skit called "Him and Her." Mlle. Vadie gave her ballet dance, and "Odd Nonsense" is what James Mullen and Alan Coogan call their comedy offering.

A playlet by Tom Barry entitled "Twenty-Odd Years" is acted by Harry Beresford and company in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre as the feature of the new program. Ryan and Lee present a comedy sketch. "You've Spoiled It," by John Hyams and company offer "The Danger Line," a playlet.

"From Out the Big Snows," a picture taken in the Canadian Northwest, is the feature of the Vitagraph's new program. The story contains some stirring incidents, which are doubly effective because of the wild and picturesque background. "The Dawn of Understanding," a two-part picture, has Leah Baird and Maurice Costello for its stars; "The Siren" and a chapter of "The Goddess" are other numbers.

A picture version of "The Secret Orchard," a play by Channing Pollock based on Agnes and Egerton Castle's book of that title, is the feature in the Strand Theatre. Blanche Sweet acted the principal role for the film. The program embraces new travel and scientific pictures.

"Sold," a five-part picture from the studios of the Famous Players Company, is the new feature in the Broadway Theatre. Her it Pauline Frederick acted the principal role.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre Olga Petrova is to be seen on the screen in a melodramatic picture entitled "The Vampire."

"The Birth of a Nation," the spectacular film based on Thomas Dixon's story "The Clansman," is being shown in both the Liberty Theatre and the Brighton Beach Music Hall.

Hugh Norton and Company in "After the Honeymoon" head the new vaudeville program on the American Roof. A program of Scotch music is given by the Kinkaid Kilties.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals will begin today of a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's novel, "The Ragged Messenger," under the direction of John Cort. Walker Whiteside will play the principal role, that of John Morton, a street evangelist who falls heir to a fortune, and in his support will be Lillian Cavanaugh, Maud Milton, Maris Pettis, Josephine Morse, Stephen Wright, J. Palmer Collins, and Allan Thomas. The first performance will be given in Buffalo on Aug. 30.

Fritz Williams succeeded George Parsons in "A Full House" in the Longacre Theatre last night. Mr. Parsons is rehearsing for the new farce, "Brother Masons."

The opening of "Under Fire" has been postponed to Thursday night in the Hudson to allow more time for rehearsals.

Herbert Wilke gave the impersonation of the Kaiser in the tableau in Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam last night. The part was originally taken by the late Melville Stewart.

Lillah McCarthy will return to America in the Fall and will play her original parts in "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" when the plays are presented on tour by Granville Barker and Percy Burton. O. P. Heggie will have his original role, and the rest of the cast will be practically as it was when the plays were given in Wallack's.

Amelia Bingham has obtained a play entitled, "His Passion's Waterloo," by Leonard Judson, a Columbia graduate, and will introduce an episode from it in her vaudeville offering.

Montgomery and Stone and the "Chin-Chin" company have begun rehearsals for the return of the musical comedy to the Globe next Monday.

MILITARY HONORS FOR GEN. B. F. TRACY

Detachment of Soldiers and Sailors at Funeral Service in Trinity Church.

MANY NOTED MEN PRESENT

Obsequies Conducted by the Revs. Edmund Sills and J. L. P. Clarke —Burial in Greenwood.

Detachments of soldiers from Governors Island and of sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard presented arms on Broadway in front of Trinity Church at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when funeral services were held in the church for General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison and for many years a noted lawyer of this city.

Near the church was a crowd of many thousands, held back by lines of policemen. Inside the church were gathered a large number of veterans, many of whom had been friends of General Tracy since civil war days, a great many of General Tracy's associates of the New York Bar, and other prominent men and women.

The regular Episcopal burial service was conducted by the Rev. Edmund Sills and the Rev. J. L. P. Clarke. The men and boys' choir entered from the south aisle, led by Sexton William J. Boyd and the Rev. Edward Helm, the Crucifer. The choir sang "Rock of Ages" and "Peace, Perfect Peace."

The pallbearers were Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, Major General Leonard Wood, Colonel John B. Bellinger, Paul Fuller, George Foster Peabody, Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Captain Thomas Rogers, U. S. N.; Frank H. Platt, and Charles Andrews. There were present delegations from the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League Club and the Bar Association.

The interment took place in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Private services there were attended by relatives and close friends, including Frank B. Tracy, a son, and Mrs. Tracy; General Isaac Swartwood Catlin of Owego, N. Y., a brother-in-law; Frederick Catlin, a nephew, and Mrs. Catlin; Mrs. Emma Wilmerding, a daughter; Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Benjamin Tracey Coudert, great-grandchildren; Coster Wilmerding, grandnephew; Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Phelps. Mrs. Spencer Trask, whose late husband was a colleague of General Tracy on the Saratoga Springs Conservation Commission, sent the wreath which lay on the coffin.

Among the old friends of General Tracy from the New York Bar who attended the services were Judge Alfred Conkling Coxe of the Second Judicial Circuit, ex-Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Albert B. Boardman, George Gordon Battle, Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, Edward L. Patterson, Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk of the Appellate Division; Nathan Vechten Dyett, David Keane, Allen W. Evarts, Lorenzo Semple, J. P. Murray, Howard T. Kingsbury, Paul Fuller, Jr., Charles A. Conlon, and Frederick Ballinger.

The following was the Committee of the Union League Club appointed to attend the funeral: George F. Baker, William Barbour, William Berri, Harrison K. Bird, James A. Blanchard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Charles F. Brooker, Joseph Bushnell, Thomas B. Clarke, Henry Clews, Joseph H. Choate, Henry P. Davison, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles A. Fowler, Walter E. Frew, Robert M. Gallaway, William D. Guthrie, Joseph W. Harriman, Henry W. Hayden, A. Barton Hepburn, Henry L. Horton, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Charles M. Jessup, Charles Lanier, James Joseph Lyons, T. Frank Manville, Arthur L. Merriam, Gates W. McGarrah, Andrew Mills, Robert C. Morris, Frank A. Munsey, Franklin Murphy, William D. Murphy, William A. Nash, J. VanVechten Olcott, Augustus G. Paine, Jr., Horace Porter, William H. Porter, Henry C. Quinby, William H. Remick, Elihu Root, Edward L. Rossiter, Charles E. Rushmore, George R. Sheldon, Charles H. Sherrill, John Sleicher, Joseph J. Slevin, Theodore Sherman, Theodore E. Smith, Walter C. Stokes, Edward H. Tailer, George H. Taylor, Paul G. Thebaud, Gustavus S. Wallace, Charles Elliot Warren, C. H. Warren, Thomas L. Watson, James N. Wheelan, Charles S. Whitman, Albert H. Wiggin and William B. Willcox.

SEEK MOTHER OF DEAD BABY

Woman Who Left Child in Another's Care Disappears.

The police are trying to find the parents of a seven-weeks-old boy who died in the Flushing Hospital on Sunday. The child was brought to that institution by Miss Margaret Keating of 100 Congress Avenue, Flushing. Miss Keating told the hospital authorities that the child's name was Anthony Carli, and that he had been left at her home by a woman who said she was Mrs. Loretta Carli of Bay Shore, L. I.

Miss Keating has a permit from the Board of Health to take babies to board. She asserted that one month ago the woman, who described herself as Mrs. Carli, and a man called at her home and asked if they could board the child there. She consented, and they gave her $3 and a box of clothing of excellent quality. Miss Keating asserts that she received two letters from Mrs. Carli, who gave her address in care of William McAnulty, Bay Shore.

A day after the baby arrived at the Keating home it was taken sick and removed to the hospital. The police have been trying to find the Carli woman, but without success. No man by the name of McAnulty could be found at Bay Shore.

MUST HAVE OUR OWN SHIPS.

Seattle Merchants Tell Trade Commission the Need Is Imperative.

SEATTLE, Aug. 9.—Building of the American merchant marine is an imperative need, Judge Thomas Burke, President of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, told the Federal Trade Commission at the opening of a two-day meeting of that body here to-day. Other witnesses supported Judge Burke's arguments.

"Let this commission," said Judge Burke, "can suggest to Congress legislation which will place American shipping on an equal basis with its competitors, it will be rendering a service of incalculable benefit to the citizens of the United States.

"But one ship flying the American flag sails from Seattle," Judge Burke said, "and soon this will be hauled down," he continued.

"We are ready for business, but are powerless to go further without ships. The markets of the world are open to us as never before, but we cannot take advantage of these opportunities because we have no vessels in which to send our goods."

CROWD THREATENS AUTO'ST

Man Run Down Suffers Fractures of Legs, Ribs, and Lung Is Punctured.

Louis Satkina of 350 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by an automobile last night as he tried to cross East Broadway at Montgomery Street, and was tossed fifteen feet. Dr. Gamble, who took him to Gouverneur Hospital, said both his legs had been broken, his collarbone was fractured, and three ribs had been broken, the end of one of them puncturing a lung.

The car was driven by Angus Cameron of 452 West Forty-ninth Street, and belongs to his cousin, Reuben Cameron, of 429 West Forty-eighth Street, who is said to be an inspector in the State Department of Health.

A crowd surrounded the car and threats were made against its occupants, but Policeman Romano arrived and took the cousins to the Madison Street Station, where they were locked up, charged with felonious assault.

TWO BATHERS DROWNED.

Three Women Rescued at Rockaway —Quicksand Holds Boy.

The sultry weather yesterday took many persons to the beaches, and there were several rescues and two drownings. Two bodies were recovered of persons who had been drowned for several days.

Miss Jane McLucklie of Madison, N. J., was swimming at Rockaway Beach when the undertow overpowered her. Her screams were echoed by Mrs. John Williams of Bloomfield, N. J., and Miss Rose Green of Newark, and Thomas O'Day, a New York fireman, and Michael Flood, a policeman of Newark, went after the distressed bathers. The two men brought the women all ashore, and Dr. Victor took them to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, suffering from shock and submersion.

Twelve-year-old Seymour Berg and his brother, Harold, 14, the sons of Samuel Berg, a builder, of 655 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, were swimming with a crowd of other small boys in Fresh Creek, an inlet of Jamaica Bay at Canarsie, yesterday afternoon when Seymour, diving, came up with cramps and yelled for help. Harold swam to him, and the drowning boy dragged the other down. Both were out of sight when Samuel Feinsticker of 392 Hegeman Avenue and Abraham Horowitz of 340 Thatford Avenue ran up in response to the yells of the other boys.

The young men, knowing that the bottom of the creek was quicksand, got a rope and then dived for the boys. Feinsticker got Harold, put the rope around him, and hauled him to the surface, but the body of Seymour had already disappeared in the sand. Dr. Mayer of the Bradford Street Hospital resuscitated Harold and carried him home. The police of Harbor Squad A grappled for Seymour's body last night and finally got it.

William Corcoran, 33 years old, a driver of 752 Second Avenue, was drowned yesterday while swimming in the East River off Fortieth Street. His body was recovered off East Forty-third Street. Dr. Salzberg of Flower Hospital worked over him with a pulmotor, but the man was dead.

The body of a man found in the Harlem River on July 24 was identified as that of Daniel Read, 39 years old, a salesman of 970 Lenox avenue. The identification was made yesterday by Cassius Read, father of the drowned man.

A park employe yesterday recovered the body of Sidney Glickson, 9 years old, of 945 East 167th Street, the Bronx, who was drowned last Friday in the lake in Crotona Park. The boy had gone to the lake with several companions, who left him there playing alone. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until his body was recovered yesterday. The police were about to drag the lake.

TWO-DAY SUFFRAGE MEET.

To Discuss Work in Four States Voting on Amendments.

A two-day conference by representative suffragists from four States in which suffrage amendments are to be voted upon next Autumn will be held on Thursday and Friday in East Orange, N. J. The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association will entertain the delegates, and Mrs. E. F. Feicker of Plainfield has arranged the program.

An interstate conference will be held at 10 A. M. Thursday at the Pilgrimage headquarters, 483 Main Street, and the Orange suffragists will serve a buffet luncheon so that the work may progress practically without interruption until 5 o'clock.

At 7:30 a banquet will be given at the Essex Country Club, Hutton Park, West Orange. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will speak on "The Suffrage Campaign of 1915," and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will also make an address.

On Friday morning a second conference will be held, and at 2 o'clock there will be an unveiling of the tablet on the house in Orange where Lucy Stone lived at the time she made her protest against taxation without representation. It is the house where her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, was born.

Open-air mass meetings are to be held from 3 until 5 o'clock on the grounds of the Pilgrimage headquarters, and the program will be completed by an automobile parade through the streets of Montclair, Glen Ridge and Newark, with open-air meetings in each town.

New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, besides New Jersey, will be represented.

New York's delegates are to be headed by Mrs. Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, and her party will include Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and Miss Rose Young.

The Bay State representatives will be headed by Alice Stone Blackwell, President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and from Pennsylvania will come Mrs. Frank Roessing, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, and a number of her coworkers.

SUFFRAGE MESSAGE ON SEA.

Boat at Coney Advertises "Votes for Women" Campaign.

The latest scheme the suffragists have for advertising their cause and emphasizing that November will be a momentous month to them is a strange, square-rigged craft, a boat of hitherto unknown type, that runs from Coney Island to Brighton Beach and back again every Saturday and Sunday afternoon. It bears a ten-foot-long sign of bright yellow oilcloth, framed and mounted on uprights, so as to be seen by all and bears on it in big black letters the injunction: "Vote for Woman Suffrage November 2nd." The suffragists say it is greeted with many cheers and dripping fingers point the sign out to newcomers on the beaches.

When off a afternoon patrol the boat is beached near the giant coaster baths, where its message is plainly visible to all. It has been hired to carry the suffrage message all through the Summer to the bathers.

FLOWERS AS SUFFRAGE BAIT

To be Handed to Commuters with Invitations to a Meeting.

OCEANSIDE, L. I., Aug. 9.—Suffragists of this place have arranged a novel scheme to draw a crowd to Terrell Hall tomorrow night, when Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction of New York, is to make a suffrage speech.

Every train arriving in the early evening at Lynbrook, East Rockaway, and Rockville Centre, three points of which Oceanside is the geographical centre, will be met by feminine suffrage emissaries, who will present the commuters with cards announcing the meeting. With the invitation will be a boutonière of some yellow flower, the suffrage color. Local gardens have been ransacked for yellow nasturtiums, oxeyed daisies, golden rod, and sunflowers. Mrs. Richard M. Bent will preside.

Child Welfare Board Meets.

The Local Board of Child Welfare appointed by Mayor Mitchel last Friday held its first meeting yesterday in the office of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury. William H. Matthews of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was selected as chairman, and the Rev. William Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Charity in the New York diocese, as secretary. A committee consisting of Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon and Mrs. William Einstein will select offices.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to leave today on the yndam for Rotterdam are:

Dr. and Mrs. H. Sheridan Baketel, Mrs. M. V. Barnes, Miss Elizabeth Barnes, Mrs. S. D. de Casanova Blandford, A. Fryling, J. T. C. Gallois, H. S. Jacobs, Miss Florence Jaff, Mrs. G. H. Kohl, Miss Grace Kohl, A. H. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Morgan, H. Nettle, Mrs. N. Louise Patterson, Ay. and Mrs. H. A. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Simpson, W. W. Strathy, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wills.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

BAR HARBOR EXPRESS HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Just Misses Collision With a Switching Engine at Groton, Conn.

Special to The New York Times

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 9.—Passengers aboard the Bar Harbor Express, many of them week-end visitors en route from Bar Harbor and intermediate points in New England to New York, did not realize how narrowly they escaped a wreck in this borough when the heavy passenger coaches whizzed through at 4:29 A. M. today.

A switching locomotive brought three carloads of peaches here and after transferring them to another freight train backed on a side track.

A yard man signalled to one of the trains on the siding to go ahead, and the switching engineer thought the signal was for him to advance to the main track, over which the Bar Harbor express was due to pass in two minutes. Not until the switching engine had run over the frog and was well out upon the main track did the yard men realize the gravity of the situation, and there was some lively work to get the engine back on the siding. The express came down from Pequennock under the little overhead bridge and brushed by the switch engine as the latter was backing at full speed to safety on the side track.

Railroad men here say it was a narrow escape from a bad smash-up.

TO INDICT FOR EASTLAND.

Federal Grand Jury, It Is Said, May Accuse Fifteen Persons.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Indictments against ten persons, possibly fifteen, are expected to be returned by the Federal Grand Jury tomorrow afternoon when it resumes consideration of the cause and responsibility for the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River July 24.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, who is said to have been in conference with Attorney General Gregory on the subject of the investigation, will return to Chicago tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Solicitor Thurman of the Department of Commerce and Supervising Inspector General Uhler of the Steamboat Inspection Service returned from Chicago today, and gave Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet a general résume of the proceedings of last week in connection with the investigation of the Eastland disaster. No official report was made.

General Uhler brought to the department the official report of the Illinois authorities, headed by Lieut. Gov. O'Hara, who conducted an inquiry into the disaster. This report makes several recommendations in regard to legislation for the control of excursion vessels, and also in regard to changes in the regulations, so as to take out of the hands of one or two local steamboat inspection officials the authority to change the limit of the number of passengers such vessels may carry.

The most important recommendation, in the view of the officials of the Department of Commerce, is that which proposes that the plans for vessels that may be employed for excursion purposes be submitted to a board of competent naval architects for its examination and approval before such craft can be built and used in domestic waters as excursion steamers.

COUNT OF MYSTERY DIES.

Leaves Denver to Puzzle Over His Mysterious Past.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—Richard Von Millar, concerning whose past there is much mystery, died this morning at the County Hospital. He eluded a Deputy Sheriff on Wednesday last and, twelve miles from this city, leaped from the observation platform of a train traveling fifty miles an hour, while being brought back from Salt Lake City for passing bogus checks.

It has been learned that Von Millar was a companion in Milwaukee of Paul Schwab, nephew of Charles M. Schwab, and that he was entertained by German families of prominence in that city. He was accepted as a Count.

According to information received here, Von Millar left Milwaukee without paying for an automobile which Paul Schwab assumed responsibility, and left also other financial obligations which caused a search to be made for him by detectives.

It is asserted by all who knew Von Millar that there is little doubt that he was formerly an army officer, and that he was a man of education. He came to Denver with letters of introduction to well-known persons and was accepted readily. He had been absent from Denver four days when he was arrested at Salt Lake City at the request of the Brown Palace Hotel management, which charged that he owed $500 for board and that two of his checks were worthless.

A CHANGED ROCKEFELLER.

Death of His Wife Makes a Difference at Cleveland Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—There is a changed master at Forest Hill, the East Cleveland estate of the world's richest man. That is what John D. Rockefeller's closest friends were saying today after visits to Forest Hill, to which Mr. Rockefeller returned recently from Pocantico Hills.

The old attendants who have cared for the lawns and groves of Forest Hill say they know why their master has changed. It is because their mistress has gone, they say. For the first time, Mr. Rockefeller tramps and drives about his estate without the companionship of his wife. Mrs. Rockefeller died in February. The attendants tell, too, how the changed master broke down and cried at his first breakfast at Forest Hill after his return, because of the vacant chair.

Mr. Rockefeller used to play golf on his Forest Hill course with keen delight almost every day. He plays but seldom now, and without the old-time zeal.

John Condon Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—John Condon, widely known as a race track owner, died today at his home here from an attack of paralysis following a long period of illness. He was 60 years old and had been blind for many years.

Although he amassed several fortunes during his lifetime, it is not known whether he died rich or a comparatively poor man. His property consists chiefly of race tracks in the United States and Canada.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
ALIENIST
(Grades 2 and 3)
Two Vacancies
Salary $1,320 and $1,800.
(With Maintenance.)

Candidates must be qualified examiners in lunacy of the State of New York, of which they must be a resident, and must have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane. Candidates will not be assembled for the written examination. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 7; Technical, 5.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400 Municipal Building from
AUGUST 10 to AUGUST 24, at 4 P. M.

The vacancies are in the Department of Public Charities. Residence at the institution is required. The minimum age is 25 years.

Four cents in stamps must accompany requests for application blank by mail.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Reliable Luggage

For the Exposition, Mountains, Seashore, or Week-End Visit.
WARDROBE TRUNKS
14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

GEORGE FITCH, AUTHOR, DIES

Man Who Wrote "Old Siwash" Stories Expires in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 9.—George Fitch, the author who lived in Peoria, Ill., died at a sanitarium here today, having failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis which was performed yesterday. He was taken ill on Saturday, and had been visiting his sister, Miss R. Louise Fitch, a student at the University of California. Mr. Fitch came to California last July with Mrs. Fitch, who was with him at the time of his death. Arrangements have been made to remove his body to Peoria for burial.

Mr. Fitch first became widely known when his book of rollicking college stories, "At Good Old Siwash" was published in 1911. These told of his experiences at Knox College in Galesburg. In this book he related the exploits of Ole Skjarsen, the famous Swede, and those of the Eta Bita Pie fraternity.

He was born in the little town of Gaiva, Ill., and was in his thirty-ninth year. At the age of 9 he got a job working for the printing plant at which his father was employed, and the money he saved in this work helped to carry him through Knox College. He also began to do newspaper work in his home town, and later became attached for four years as special writer for the Chicago Record-Herald. In 1898, and he traveled extensively, making four trips around the world. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman.

AUGUST G. WEGNER, a cigar manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., for the last city died on Sunday at his home there in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country when an infant. Mr. Wegner fought in the Confederate Army in the civil war. His widow and son survive him.

IGNAS WINDT, a real estate and insurance broker, died on Sunday at his home, 153 East Ninety-second Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and was at one time President of the Board of Trade of that city. Mr. Windt came here in 1901, and was a former treasurer of the Hungarian Democratic Club. His widow, four sons, and three daughters survive him.

ISAAC SCHLESINGER, son of Henry Schlesinger of 164 West Ninety-eighth Street, died on Sunday at Lebanon Hospital, in his twentieth year. His death resulted from blood poisoning, which developed from a cut he suffered while bathing.

ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN died on Sunday at his home, 214 West 114th Street. He was a member of a number of lodges, and a Mason. His widow and three daughters survive him.

ALFRED GANNON, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gannon of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 594 Myrtle Avenue.

Mrs. JENNIE LEVY, 54 years old, wife of Louis Levy, died on Sunday at her home, 741 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness. She is survived by her husband, two sons, and a daughter.

DANIEL PFLUG, a former member of the firm of Pflug & Ackley, bottlers and manufacturers of soft drinks, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Henry Street, Hempstead, L. I., in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1880. He retired from business in 1903 and is survived by his wife, son, and five daughters.

Mrs. SARAH H. MASTERS, widow of Samuel Masters, a real estate dealer, died on Sunday after a long illness at her home, 1,312 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Westbury, L. I., sixty-nine years ago and was a former school teacher.

ALBERT MORROW, died on Sunday at his home, 602 Henry Street, Brooklyn, from old age. He was 73 years old and was born in Donegal, Ireland.

Mrs. CECILIA SCHWENCKE, wife of Oscar L. Schwencke, a well-known real estate operator of Long Island, died yesterday at her Summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., after a brief illness. She was born in Brooklyn fifty-five years ago and had lived there all her life.

EDWARD HEINZ, 58 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 290 Nichols Av., Brooklyn.

NICHOLAS HALLOCK, a retired florist and dealer in bulbs, died on Wednesday in Seattle, Wash., in his eighty-ninth year. He was a partner for many years of the late Linnaeus Allen at Queens, N. Y. Mr. Hallock was formerly a resident of Milton-on-Hudson and will be buried in that place. He is survived

WOMEN MAY SAVE GIRLS' SHIP HOTEL

Feminine Employes of the City Propose a Whirlwind Campaign to Raise $1,500.

ASK AID OF ARBUCKLE HEIRS

If Latter Grant Use of the Jacob A. Stamler the Fund for its Support Is to be Obtained.

Forty-five young business women employed in the office of Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, their sympathies aroused by the news that the Jacob A. Stamler Deep Sea Hotel for Working Girls was to be abandoned, decided yesterday to start a whirlwind campaign to raise $1,500 to maintain the hotel if the continued use of the boat itself could be procured.

The boat has been moored at the foot of East Twenty-third Street for several years, since it was purchased by the late John Arbuckle and opened as a hotel where girls who earned small wages could obtain a comfortable home and good food at minimum cost. The heirs of Mr. Arbuckle a few days ago announced their intention to close the hotel on Aug. 28, and the tenants made a tearful plea for aid. The young women in Mr. Polk's office said last evening that they expected to learn today whether the Arbuckle heirs would consent to the continued use of the boat itself provided the operating cost of the hotel, above the small income derived from what the girls pay for their board, were paid by subscription. As the boat is said to be still seaworthy, it is feared that the heirs have planned to sell it or make some other use of it.

The present campaign was started because Miss Lillian L. Deaver, head of the Woman's Department of the Morris Plan Company, read of the sorrows of these girls in the newspapers. She dropped work for the time and soon had the young women in Mr. Polk's office interested. A committee was organized and if the continued use of the boat itself can be procured the public will be asked to make contributions. Miss Minnie A. E. Walsh consented to act as Treasurer and to receive contributions at Room 1,739 in the Municipal Building, one of the suite occupied by the Corporation Counsel.

Others in the office who promised to give time and effort to the campaign yesterday were Misses Anna L. Martin, Mary B. Faulkner, Elizabeth A. Vibbard, Estelle R. Daley, Theresa Assenheimer, and Alice E. Willis. They have asked women employed in other establishments to aid in the movement by obtaining contributions. This request is a general one, made to all who are interested in the effort to save the ship for its guests.

Miss Deaver said she thought there would be little trouble in raising $1,500 if permission to use the ship could be obtained from the Arbuckle estate. She said:

"In these days when millions of dollars are being spent for war munitions and other such causes it seems strange if we in New York cannot raise $1,500 for so good a cause as this."

Miss Deaver was associated with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman during the public hearings of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations and is deeply interested in social welfare work.

Captain Sheeley, skipper of the Stamler, has stated that $1,500 a year would make up the deficit and keep the hotel open. He also said there was no danger of the boat sinking, as it was in good condition, although built in 1867. The present plan is to raise enough money to keep the hotel open at least for one year more, and, if it is found practical, to take steps later to obtain funds to prevent the dismantling of the big boat after that time.

Captain Sheeley received several letters yesterday offering aid. One was from Joseph E. Sainsbury of 118 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, who promised to contribute $5 a year, and another from Frederick C. Knight of Great Neck, L. I., who promised $30 a year. Miss Anne Chase wrote from Great Island, Mass., asking for further particulars, and promised to aid in the work.

Mrs. R. W. Morrison of 34 East Twenty-second Street, who before her marriage was one of the guests of the deep sea hotel, told a Times reporter yesterday that she had called on Miss Belle De Costa Greene, librarian for the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and had been assured that Miss Greene would do what she could to help save the hotel.

The fifty girls now guests at the hotel joined fervently yesterday in the appeal for funds, and were greatly cheered by the news that steps were taken to save the hotel which promised to be successful. The girls had written to Miss Anne Morgan in an effort to interest her in their home, and appeals had been sent to other persons who have in former times visited the hotel and indicated that they were in sympathy with its philanthropic mission.

The fact that several of the guests at the hotel are out of work because of the war has added to the fear with which some of these young women face the future. A number of the girls say that they did not know where they would go. While on the ship the girls who have been lucky enough to keep good positions have aided their unfortunate companions, and the happy family has been kept together.

The committee of young women organized to save the ship expect that the campaign will be well under way by this evening. Every business woman is asked to aid, and the contributions received will be acknowledged in the newspapers.

WANT AMERICAN COLORS.

The Bradford Dyers Are Ready to Take All We Can Send Them.

R. K. Williams, formerly Vice Consul of the United States at Bradford, visited the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House yesterday. He reported that there is a very keen demand in England among textile manufacturers for American dyestuffs. In fact, the shortage is so pronounced, he said, that the Bradford Dyers' Association is ready to give a guarantee of a steady order covering a period of five or more years to any American color manufacturer who will furnish dyestuffs.

"Textile manufacturers in the Bradford, Leeds and Huddersfield districts will take large quantities of dyestuffs in any price within reason," Mr. Williams added. "They depended, of course, on Germany for their supplies, but are anxious to open relations with the American market, as they say they will never buy of Germany again. The British Government has subsidized a large concern making dyes in Manchester, but this can only supply its regular customers. The result is a virtual color famine.

"Hesitation has been evidenced by manufacturers here as to their ability to compete with foreign-made dyestuffs after the war. The offer of the Bradford Association will give them assurance of a market for their product for a long period and will enable them to reach a point where competition will be possible. Delay may mean the loss of the opportunity; for however certain manufacturers now are that they will not trade with Germany after the war, they will probably be forced to seek the market where they can fill their needs."

Relative to the cloth market in Bradford, Mr. Williams said that exports of textiles from there to the United States showed big gains immediately after the German trade was cut off by hostilities. He pointed out that, while foreign consumption of the English products had not reached so high as the total before the war, business in the Bradford district had increased because many of the textile firms, particularly in the Leeds district, were employed in filling contracts for army goods.

Mr. Williams will be at the local bureau, room 409, Custom House, today between 2 and 4 o'clock, and will be glad to meet merchants interested in filling English orders for dyestuffs. He will also discuss textile conditions in the Bradford market. He has been transferred to a post in Santo Domingo, for which he will leave tomorrow.

GIRL HUNCHBACK FIGHTS FOUR MEN

Defends Employer's Cash Bravely and is Badly Beaten.

Shrill blasts from a police whistle brought Policeman O'Connell, Gracbner, and Harty of the West Forty-seventh Street Station racing to the restaurant of Tove Mapas at 561 Eleventh Avenue last night. On the sidewalk outside lay nineteen-year-old Paula Parunka, the cashier, a little hunchback. Inside the store the policemen saw Mapas struggling with four men.

The showcase where cigars were kept was broken. Tables were overturned, their marble tops smashed, and broken crockery and food was scattered over the floor. The policeman jumped into the fight with their nightsticks and presently had three prisoners, the fourth man escaping.

Then Mapas and the girl, though badly beaten and almost senseless, told how three of the men had entered the store and ordered something to eat, while the fourth had waited outside the door as though on guard. When the three had finished they walked to the cashier's desk, said the girl, and one of them tried to grab the money from the cash drawer. There was $80 in it.

Miss Parunka slammed the door shut and it locked automatically. One of the men grabbed her by the hair and hauled her from her stool. Another struck her in the face and she was dragged across the store, over the sill of the door and out onto the sidewalk, where one of the men pounded her head on the pavement, calling on her to open the cash drawer for him. She shouted until she was nearly senseless, and the man continued to beat her until cries from within called his attention.

Mapas had grabbed a club from a corner, and with this had felled one of his assailants. He was trying to fight off the other two when the first man revived and joined the fight, and it was then Mapas blew his police whistle.

The prisoners said they were Daniel J. Smith of 586 Eleventh Avenue, Michael McEnroe of 524 West Fifty-third Street, and John Morris of 505 West Forty-fourth Street. They were charged with assault, malicious mischief, disorderly conduct and intoxication.

Miss Parunka was carried to her home, 258 Tenth Avenue, badly bruised and hysterical.

EDITOR AT 83, BACK TO WORK

H. A. Reeves Consents to Use Auto, but Refuses to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 9.—Henry A. Reeves, editor of The Republican Watchman of this place, who is more than 83 years old, has sufficiently recovered from an operation, performed in a New York hospital, to be back in his office in active work. Mr. Reeves has been in the hospital for nearly three months, and at one time his recovery was in grave doubt. He is Supervisor of his town as well as editor of one of the county's oldest weeklies.

The octogenarian has made two concessions to his physicians' demands. He has agreed to resign the Presidency of the Eastern Long Island Hospital Association and he has ordered an automobile in which to ride, as his accustomed long walks have been prohibited. Friends told him that he would be better off if he would marry, but he replied that when a bachelor had reached the age of 83 he was somewhat "set" in his ways, and it might be difficult for a young woman to put up with him.

WALTER C. KELLY INJURED.

Vaudeville Performer in Hospital After Row with Fuberton.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Walter C. Kelly, a vaudeville performer, is in the City Hospital here with several cuts about the face and R. A. Fuberton, a salesman, of New York City is under arrest, as the result of a fight between the two men today. Their quarrel originated many months ago when both men were passengers on the Cunard liner Lusitania.

The police say there was a row on the steamship in midocean. Last night Kelly and Fuberton met on the boardwalk. There was a continuance of the quarrel, but friends separated them. The second meeting was on Pacific Avenue today. Kelly alleges that the salesman used a knife on him.

Richard Horton, a life guard saw the row and arrested Fuberton who was released in bail tonight. He has been charged with disorderly conduct.

FALLS HEIR TO $1,000,000.

Michael Whelan of Hoboken Gets Estate of Australian Brother.

Michael Whelan, a truant officer of Hoboken, who has been living at the American Hotel, on River Street, in unpretentious style, is in receipt of information from Australia that a fortune of not less than a million dollars awaits him. Whelan had a brother, Patrick, in Kalgoorlie, Australia, engaged in the brewery business and owner of considerable real estate. He died recently.

A week ago Michael received a cablegram from a firm of lawyers in Kalgoorlie stating that Patrick had made him sole heir. The estate includes two large breweries and many parcels of real estate. Ex-Mayor George Gonzales of Hoboken verified the report yesterday that the truant officer had fallen heir to the fortune of his brother. Whelan is about 50 years of age and of excellent reputation in Hoboken.

TAKES WIDOW IN TROUSERS.

Unromantic Policeman Puts End to Jersey Woman's Lark.

Policeman Bauman of the West 100th Street Station saw a young person approaching him at Broadway and Ninetieth Street at 9:30 o'clock last evening clad in a suit of latest cut, but the suit was the only thing about the figure that looked mannish, so Bauman investigated.

She was Mrs. Sarah Davidson, a young widow of 10 Maolis Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., the young person admitted, and she had donned the garments just for a lark.

"It'll be no lark," declared Bauman, who thinks he has troubles enough without importing them from New Jersey, so he took Mrs. Davidson to the station, where she was held for arraignment in Night Court. The temporarily exclusive use of the reserve room was given to her to change into her proper garments, which she carried in a parcel under her arm.

SAMUEL REA IN HOSPITAL.

President of Pennsylvania Railroad to Undergo an Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has been ill at his home in Gladwyne for several days, was taken to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital for an operation today. There was a report in the financial district that Mr. Rea's condition was serious, but this was denied at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices. There it was said that Mr. Rea would undergo only a slight operation.

All inquiries at the Rea home as to the condition of the railroad President were referred to the railroad office, where, aside from the bare admission that Mr. Rae was ill, all information was withheld.

SEABOARD AIR GAINS 416 MILES OF TRACK

Consolidates Tributaries and Adds Two Seaports to the System.

$22,000,000 IN BONDS SOLD

Syndicate of More Than 25 Banks Takes Up 6 Per Cent. Thirty-Year Issue.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors in Baltimore yesterday, adopted a new financial plan which consolidated some tributaries of the road, thereby adding 416 miles of track and two seaports, Charleston, S. C., and Georgetown, S. C., to the system. The consolidated road will be known as the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and will execute a new first and consolidated mortgage authorizing an issue of $300,000,000 bonds. The plan was worked out and proposed by S. Davies Warfield, Chairman of the Board of the Seaboard Air Line.

A syndicate of bankers headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, and including twenty-five banks in as many cities in all parts of the country, has purchased the greater part of the first issue of the new bonds, amounting to about $22,000,000. They are 6 per cent., thirty-year bonds and are a first lien on the 416 miles of main-line track between Hamlet, N. C., and Savannah, Ga.

The total authorization at this time will be $25,643,000, but a part of these bonds will be exchanged for underlying bonds of other companies and an additional $2,750,000 will be kept in the treasury of the company. The proceeds of the bonds sold to the syndicate will be used to meet 1916 maturities and to build an extension of eighty-five miles from Charleston to Savannah. This new line will become a part of the consolidated system.

The road which will be consolidated with the Seaboard Air Line is the Carolina Atlantic & Western Railway. This, in turn, is a consolidation, recently effected, of the North & South Carolina Railroad, the Charleston Northern & South Carolina Railroad, and the Georgetown & Western Railroad.

"By the consolidation," said Mr. Warfield yesterday, "the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company will have a low grade line from Hamlet, N. C., to Savannah, Ga. By this new line the Seaboard will reach Georgetown, Charleston, and Savannah; it will tap a rich and fertile country highly productive in cotton and tobacco; it will admit of the Seaboard's running time in the South being shortened; the consolidation will create a line with a maximum grade of only one-half of 1 per cent., as compared with 1½ per cent.—the maximum grade of the present line to Savannah—and will permit the increase of the full train load 127½ per cent.

"There will be issued presently under the new first and consolidated mortgage $22,893,000 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds. A part is to be used in exchange for underlying bonds of constituent companies. The balance has been sold, the proceeds to be used for the construction of the new line from Charleston to Savannah; for the retirement of equipment trust obligations falling due during the year ended June 30, 1916; for the retirement of $6,000,000 three-year notes due March 1, 1916; for the acquisition of certain new property, and for improvements."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Hold That Sample Rugs Have Commercial Value.

J. Friedenburg & Co., were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in contentions dealing with the classification of marble mantels, benches and vases, all of which were assessed for duty under the present Tariff act at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of marble. The board decided that some of the articles were produced by a professional sculptor without the assistance of any mechanical process, and should be admitted free of duty as "original sculptures." The balance of the importation was held dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "reproductions of sculptures."

Scheuer & Co., imported table centres from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched or cut, while the remaining loose threads are adjusted and grouped, by means of additional threads inserted by hand, so as to form patterns or figures. Collector Malone held duty under the tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. as drawnwork. Duty at 30 per cent. as plain cotton fabrics was the claim. In overruling the claim, Judge Cooper said that the patterns formed in the goods in controversy are more elaborate than those in the tidies and bureau scarfs passed upon some time ago by the Customs Court. The General Appraiser held that that decision applies in the present protest and accordingly overruled the protest.

Schofield & Walter, were sustained in most of their claims that union towels imported under the tariff are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as towels of which cotton is the component material of chief value. The action of the Collector in returning the goods at 35 per cent. as flax chief value was reversed.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Detroit, failed to substantiate their claims that so-called "sample rugs," are of no commercial value. Appraiser Sague reported that the samples appeared to be the material out of which rugs are made, varying in size from 9 by 11 inches, to 11 by 18½ inches. Although the goods were invoiced at 15c. the shippers are having a value, the importers have denied that the goods had any worth. As the testimony was regarded by the Board as inadequate, the Collector was affirmed in taking duty at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool.

MRS. PROBST AVOIDS TRIAL.

Atlantic City Court Frees Her on Her Promise to Leave Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Mrs. James Probst, wife of the former proprietor of the Hotel Broztell at 3 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, escaped trial on charges of disorderly conduct and malicious mischief today by promising the court to leave town.

She was arrested in her apartment on the Board Walk on Sunday night on a charge of disorderly conduct, after neighbors had complained to a policeman. She was released on bail of $10, but was later re-arrested on the charge that, angered because of her arrest, she had smashed furniture in her apartment. This time heavier bail was required.

Her lawyer arranged today that the charges should be dropped upon her promise to leave Atlantic City immediately. No witnesses were called, and the cause of the original charge of disorderly conduct was not disclosed. Mrs. Probst, who had been confined to his bed by illness, was removed to the railroad station and said that he refused to be identified with the case.

Canadian Ship Merger Organizes.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 9.—The first meeting of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, was held in Montreal today. The Directors elected G. M. Bosworth Chairman. H. Maitland Kersey was appointed Managing Director, with offices in London, England. The company will begin operations Oct. 1, taking over all ocean steamers now operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Allan Line. The head office will be in Montreal.

PATIENT BITES 3 NURSES.

Miss Ruth Carter's Condition Critical from Blood Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Three nurses at the St. Elisabeth Hospital are suffering from blood poisoning, and one, Miss Ruth Carter of Arlington, is in a critical condition as the result of infection that followed wounds inflicted by Mrs. Andrew Kalisch of Carteret. In a fit of insanity, Mrs. Kalisch, a patient, attacked Miss Carter, seizing the nurse by the left hand and burying her teeth deep into the flesh. Two other nurses who hurried to Miss Carter's assistance were bitten also.

Efforts to prevent the infection from spreading were successful, except in the case of Miss Carter. Hospital physicians said today that her entire system had become affected by the poisoning.

Dr. A. S. Rose said that Mrs. Kalisch for several weeks prior to her symptoms of insanity had shown an especial fondness for Miss Carter. Mrs. Kalisch has been removed to the State Hospital for the insane at Morris Plains.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$881,955	+$117,654
Eighteen roads	13,748,561	— 966,791
Total, 22 roads	14,630,516	— 849,137

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for June and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$6,321,088	$5,843,368	$482,820
Net after taxes	2,882,684	1,330,276	1,552,409
Other income	†348,839	1,886,945	2,235,784
Total income	2,533,846	3,217,219	*683,373
Sur. after chgs.	780,717	1,580,588	*805,849
12 mos. gross	65,379,264	67,452,592	*2,073,328
Net after tax	18,733,335	14,656,227	4,077,108
Other income	2,152,284	3,077,773	*1,825,494
Total income	20,885,618	18,634,005	2,251,613
Sur. after chgs.	2,307,971	298,983	2,039,008

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for June and 12 months—

Gross	373,006	302,766	70,240
Sur. after tax	110,071	†9,526	119,597
Sur. after chgs.	85,400	†128,197	161,512
12 mos. gross	4,055,046	3,764,260	290,786
Net after tax	1,343,116	1,118,443	224,673
Sur. after chg.	409,290	230,021	179,269

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for June and 12 months—

Gross	714,877	827,673	*112,796
Net after tax	185,217	275,500	*90,283
Sur. after chg.	85,186	150,888	*87,702
12 mos. gross	8,926,946	9,251,570	*324,624
Net after tax	2,274,372	2,313,309	39,064
Sur. after chg.	612,507	663,692	*51,185

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP for June and 12 months—

Gross	489,021	438,657	50,364
Net after tax	144,434	111,615	32,901
Sur. after chg.	71,278	140,200	*68,922
12 mos. gross	4,498,857	4,697,211	*200,354
Net after tax	837,731	640,149	197,632
Sur. after chg.	30,624	†77,803	108,327

HARTFORD & N. Y. TRANSPORTATION for June and 12 months—

Gross	112,837	106,924	5,913
Net after tax	34,784	26,915	7,869
Sur. after chg.	40,402	28,610	11,792
12 mos. gross	1,031,434	1,073,830	*22,376
Net after tax	117,193	116,903	1,590
Sur. after chg.	88,941	85,965	2,976

CONNECTICUT CO. for June and 12 months—

Gross	635,350	738,224	*52,374
Net after tax	224,381	324,085	*99,704
Sur. after chg.	148,964	252,399	*103,435
12 mos. gross	7,960,821	8,085,399	*124,578
Net after tax	2,235,938	2,318,010	*84,072
Sur. after chg.	1,323,457	1,501,072	*177,615

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June and twelve months—

Freight rev	$3,406,873	$3,724,293	*$317,420
Passenger rev	1,081,406	1,122,586	*41,180
Total revs	4,881,398	5,281,493	*400,094
Maint. of way and st	944,299	746,064	198,235
Mt. of equip	1,384,526	1,322,282	102,245
Transp. exp	1,578,044	1,344,300	*266,744
Total op. exp	4,144,896	4,067,464	57,431
Taxes	252,238	331,247	*79,008
Op. income	480,549	862,781	*382,231
July 1 to June 30—			
Freight rev	44,446,221	47,345,279	*2,897,057
Passenger rev	12,851,077	13,963,741	*1,112,064
Total op. revs	62,141,352	66,373,302	*4,261,950
Maint. of way and st	8,866,250	9,208,986	*342,736
Maint. of equip	13,982,958	14,552,033	*589,275
Trans. exp	22,314,115	24,150,039	*1,835,924
Total op. exp	47,975,196	51,292,780	*3,317,584
Taxes	3,233,838	3,341,247	*107,408
Oper. income	10,378,472	11,739,474	*361,002
*Decrease.	†Deficit.		

NORFOLK & WESTERN for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$4,330,286	$3,744,204	$3,742,889
Net	1,726,986	1,274,820	1,189,206
Other income	196,488	231,306	198,144
Total income	1,755,405	1,410,115	1,385,350
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,364,972	1,019,699	932,294
12 mos. gross	52,987,044	44,630,310	43,739,921
Net	15,153,223	11,514,903	15,174,106
Other income	1,874,094	1,949,150	1,495,970
Total income	15,151,322	14,844,053	16,670,078
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,410,860	10,279,918	11,188,641

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for June and twelve months—

Gross	3,836,151	3,227,083	3,497,479
Net	1,194,364	957,178	1,064,353
Total income	1,156,124	1,102,060	
Net income	370,024	363,698	
12 mos. gr	39,444,037	37,450,884	37,085,278
Net	11,907,623	11,045,965	10,633,718
Total income	12,111,075	12,237,398	
Net income	2,933,337	2,971,816	

NORTHERN PACIFIC for June and twelve months—

Gross	5,335,773	5,810,183	6,024,222
Net aft. tax	2,104,003	2,306,479	1,942,611
12 mos. gr	63,171,053	70,449,575	72,676,138
Net aft. tax	21,550,081	22,333,457	24,312,632

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for quarter ended June 30—

Gross	245,557	328,889	*83,332
Net	29,577	29,174	401

ADAMS EXPRESS for April and ten months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total re. fr. op.	2,980,181	2,662,868	317,322
Exp. priv.	1,373,949	1,291,869	343,902
Total op. exp.	1,646,905	1,302,703	96,390
Total op. exp.	1,448,925	1,352,335	247,311
Net op. rev.	197,679	†49,631	*1,959
Taxes	16,400	18,260	248,851
Oper. income	180,979	†67,891	
Ten months:			
To r. fr. op.	28,351,210	27,874,324	476,685
Exp. priv.	14,207,366	14,039,216	*431,850
Total op. rev.	14,536,680	15,538,122	1,018,558
Total op. exp.	15,035,392	14,004,380	1,091,012
Net op. rev.	538,721	465,258	92,463
Uncollect. rev.	4,870		4,870
Taxes	168,789	169,399	*609
Oper. deficit	712,372	635,657	76,714
Mileage:			
Steam roads	57,869	53,724	4,145
Other lines	7,003	4,891	2,117
*Decrease.	†Deficit.		

AMERICAN EXPRESS for April and ten months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rcts. f'm op.	$4,083,788	$3,475,040	$620,747
Express priv.	2,045,060	1,757,461	288,498
Total tran. rev.	2,047,823	1,715,578	332,249
Non-trans. rev.	217,045	176,656	41,289
Total op. revs.	2,265,753	1,892,235	373,538
Total op. exp.	1,966,906	1,862,847	104,058
Net op. revs.	298,867	29,387	269,480
Taxes	31,046	34,454	*2,807
Operating inc.	268,772	†5,115	271,888
Ten months:			
Tl rcts. f'm op.	38,198,826	34,591,037	3,607,789
Express priv.	19,178,252	17,358,875	1,819,376
Total tr. rev.	19,020,574	17,232,161	1,788,412
Non-trans. rev.	1,944,874	1,911,578	33,295
Total oper. rev.	20,865,248	19,043,739	1,821,508
Total op. exp.	20,500,459	19,343,422	1,157,037
Net op. revs.	364,788	290,683	664,471
Taxes	329,010	313,292	15,718
Operating inc.	35,525	613,173	640,698
M'ge st'm rds.	70,159	57,782	12,377
M'ge oth. lines	2,456	3,066	*610
*Decrease.	†Deficit.		

DISTILLERS SECURITIES CORPORATION for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross profit	3,143,643	3,032,209	3,046,165
Int. on l., t., &c.	625,573	1,113,851	1,275,681
Balance	2,518,270	1,918,357	1,770,484
Add from sur.	284,176	441,774	387,521
Net earnings	2,223,794	1,494,706	1,152,663
Bond interest	792,902	792,902	793,096
Net profit	*1,430,892	701,804	359,567
Dividends			353,108
Surplus	1,430,892	701,864	6,398

*Equal to 4.64 per cent. earned on $30,843,481 capital stock, compared with 2.27 per cent. previous year.

The general balance sheet of the corporation, as of June 30, 1915, compares as follows:

ASSETS.

Property and plant acc	43,629,317	44,189,799	44,187,852
Cash	331,334	655,829	1,785,218
Sk. & ins. fd.	131,006	164,343	85,779
Accounts and bills receiv	5,032,828	4,926,615	6,196,582
Mdse., mat'l & supplies	5,613,261	6,430,902	9,705,636
Sec. owned	1,553,956	4,222,582	4,220,307
Total	56,291,704	60,590,020	66,181,368

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	30,843,450	30,818,281	30,815,261
Bonded debt	15,658,236	15,683,236	15,635,711
Capital stock constit. cos.	3,192,152	3,778,152	3,810,403
Unpaid divs.	7,885	10,693	9,050
Curr. liabil.	779 629	5,922,309	11,729,081
Reserve acc.	182,691	185,789	275,816
Surplus	5,648,300	4,240 558	3,906,678
Total	56,291,704	60,590,020	66,181,368

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	104	108	104	108
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	195	185	195
R. H. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. H. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	115	121

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market advanced ¾c. to ⅞c. early in the day on scattered buying, prompted by a show of strength abroad, where the trade is apparently somewhat anxious regarding supplies in the immediate future, and on rains in portions of the Southwest. Toward the close there was more or less covering for over the Government report, and prices experienced a partial rally, closing with net losses of ½c. to ⅝c. The visible supply in the United States increased 794,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 4,580,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.21, cost, insurance and freight, New York spot; No. 2 hard at $1.26½, cost, insurance and freight, New York to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.11½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
September					1.01¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.07⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅞	1.07⅝	1.02⅝
December	1.08⅛	1.06⅛	1.07⅛	1.08	1.10
May	1.13⅛	1.11⅛	1.12⅛	1.13⅞	..

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were easier, closing with net losses of ⅜c to ½c. Weather conditions were more favorable for the growing crop, and offerings of old corn from the country showed a material increase. The visible supply increased 823,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 491,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89c, lake and rail, Aug. 20 shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74⅝	73⅝	74¼	74⅝	69⅞
December	65⅞	65⅛	65⅝	66	71⅝
May	66¼	65¼	65⅝	66⅞	..

OATS

Offerings in new oats from the country were larger, as a result of more active harvesting operations, and prices were lower, closing with net losses of ⅝c@1¼c. The visible supply decreased 313,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,628,000 bushels last year. The farm reserves were 55,607,000 bushels, compared with 62,467,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 66¾c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66¾@c; No. 4 white, 65¾c; fancy clipped white, 69@74c; ordinary clipped white, 65@69c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	39¾	38¾	38¾	40¼	44¼
December	40	39¼	39¼	40¼	47⅝
May	43	42¼	42⅝	43¾	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but after moving within a narrow range during the first part of the day prices hardened on a little more aggressive buying influenced by a growing belief that prices were low enough, notwithstanding the very large supplies. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Tuesday 13,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	8.17	8.07	8.15	8.12	10.10
Oct.	8.22	8.15	8.22	8.20	10.25
Ribs—					
Sept.	9.22	9.12	9.20	9.10	12.62
Oct.	9.22	9.10	9.15	9.10	12.45
Pork—					
Sept.	13.97	13.65	13.90	13.72	22.20
Oct.	14.00	13.80	14.00	13.87	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was steady early, but during the day developed weakness under increased selling pressure and final prices were 9@11 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.85@6.00	5.95
August			5.86@6.03	5.95
September	5.80	5.79	5.80@5.85	5.91
October			5.83@5.88	5.94
November			5.82@5.87	5.92
December			5.84@5.88	5.94
January	5.90	5.92	5.93@5.96	6.02
February			5.97@6.04	6.09
March	6.14	6.14	6.07@6.12	6.17

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steady at the outset, with prices 2 points higher owing to an advance of ⅛d in Rio exchange on London. Final prices were 9 to 13 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 34,500 bags.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			6.49@6.50	6.62
September	6.57	6.50	6.49@6.50	6.62
October			6.50@6.51	6.61
November			6.51@6.52	6.61
December	6.62	6.52	6.52@6.53	6.61
January			6.55@6.57	6.65
February			6.59@6.61	6.69
March	6.76	6.65	6.66@6.68	6.73
April			6.69@6.70	6.78
May	6.86	6.74	6.74@6.75	6.83
June			6.76@6.80	6.88
July			6.84@6.85	6.93

SUGAR.

Following the

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have just established the New York office for the Scherr Manufacturing Co. of New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of skirts exclusively. C. A. Frank, 347 5th Av.

WANT QUANTITY men's Palm Beach suits, London shrunk, French facing, small sizes. 2nd West Broadway, Room 413.

WILL PAY CASH for quantities, Peerless Persiana and American poplins, at market prices. Merit Co., 15 West 24th.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloth and pile fabric coats. Call with samples. M. Binitz, 107 W. 25th.

75 DOZ. TWO-PIECE white middy dresses, to close out, at $4.50. Apply 133 West 21st St., twelfth floor.

500 DOZ. long crepe kimonos to close at a sacrifice. Manhattan Garment Co., 132 W. 22d.

WHY WE DO THE GARMENT BUSINESS, THOSE LEADERS BRING THE CROWDS. Only Rauscher's serge 6301 suit, yard dyed, satin lining, $5.00.

Fine American poplin suit, lined yarn dyed satin, $7.50.

Stunning scalloped silk poplin dress, $2.50. M. J. MYERS CO., 135 WEST 25TH ST.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

We offer no special suits as a bait! Every suit in our line is a leader, based on good, honest values; hundreds of suits, latest styles and materials, for immediate delivery; convince yourselves.

MILLER & KARDUNER,
37 and 39 West 28th St.

POPLINS, BROADCLOTHS, WHIPCORDS, SERGES, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, GOOD VALUES.

WARREN WOOLEN CO.,
40 W. 17TH ST. CHELSEA 7210.

FOR SALE, very reasonable, 22 machine motor blower irons, suitable for cloaks and dresses. 108 5th Av., first floor.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4243.

CONTRACTOR, open for work from manufacturers on coats or skirts; can furnish own samples. L. N., 196 Times Downtown.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

RIFLE MANUFACTURERS can secure orders by communicating with M 50 Times. Banker's guarantee.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 2-8.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2050 Franklin.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2567.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted for children's pajamas, to call on jobbers, mail order houses, and office trade; commission basis. Address E. S., 114 Times Downtown.

COAT MANUFACTURERS seeking live salesman; jobbers, manufacturers; office trade; commission. M 46 Times.

SALESMAN seeks immediate change with mfr. of suits, $7.50 up; established trade New York, Penn., city, vicinity. M 37 Times.

BUYER, CLOAKS, SUITS, wants position, out of town or city. M 44 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3½@5% per cent. for the best names. Saturday, 4@6%.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Advances Again.

The Yokohama market, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., has advanced again, owing to a large demand from Europe and America. On account of the heavy buying movement, the visible stock has not increased, remaining stationary at 5,000 bales during the past few weeks. Canton is gradually recovering from the effects of the flood, and the latest cables state that prices are going up. Shanghai is a trifle more active for Tussahs and the better grades of Tsatlee. Steam filatures are bought for near-by and forward deliveries at an increased price. Italian exchange has advanced about 3½ per cent. and business has become more quiet there. In New York business is quite active.

In Quest of Information.

There is no mid-Summer dullness at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, according to E. C. Porter, agent in charge. Last week the visitors numbered 270, and on Thursday seventy-three callers were recorded, this being one of the biggest days since the bureau was established a year ago. Mr. Porter said yesterday that it is remarkable how the interest has been maintained throughout the Summer in foreign trade matters. The agent added that it is significant that a majority of the callers are in quest of specific information, rather than data of a general character. Many of the visitors represent important concerns interested in foreign markets.

Silks Are Doing Well.

In comparison with August of other years, this month is proving an exceptionally busy period for the silk manufacturers. While it is characteristic of trading at the present time that orders are placed for smaller quantities, it is also true that purchases are made more frequently. The retailers whom the silk salesmen have visited expect to do a nice Fall business, and the outlook is generally regarded as quite favorable. Taffetas are being ordered liberally in the "afternoon" shades and are also being taken freely for use in evening frocks. Deliveries for so far ahead as October are being taken on this fabric. Ribbed weaves, such as failles and gros de Londres, are fulfilling expectations and will probably show increasing strength as the season advances.

Against Restricting Styles.

The manufacturers who make a practice of restricting certain of their designs to one customer in a city or town, are rather hard put to it at times to convince their patrons that they are acting in good faith. Style piracy has become so common a thing that every house of repute has its string of followers. The firm that originates a style may be bound up in a contract which may mean a serious loss to it if its idea is exploited by a merchant in a given territory, other than the one to whom the style is restricted. The retailer himself may employ underhand methods and buy the styles of this house for another party. So difficult has style restriction become that the idea has been abandoned in some quarters.

Trade Prospects in the Azores.

J. W. White, who was formerly stationed at St. Michaels, Azores, but who has been transferred to Buenos Aires, said yesterday that the inhabitants of the Azore Islands were anxious to get supplies from this country, but that freight rates at the present time are prohibitive. He instanced a case where an attempt was made to sell American cement. The steamship lines refused to carry it for less than 75 shillings a ton, and later asked 100 shillings. Mr. White said further that the American Consulate is endeavoring to establish a line of sailing vessels to the Azores, which will overcome this difficulty. The ultimate consumers in the islands are partial to American goods, he added, as many of the inhabitants have lived in the United States at one time or another.

A Market for Gas Appliances.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, has received an interesting report in regard to the municipal gas plant of Nottingham, England. In connection with this report, it is mentioned that there is a constant increase in the use of gas for industrial and heating purposes, and that there is an increasing demand for gas appliances, such as cookers, hot plates, boiling burners, gas fires, copper utensils, boilers, and greenhouse heaters. It is stated that on March 31 last there were 34,113 gas cookers in use in Nottingham. The bureau has on file a number of catalogues showing the kinds of gas appliances used and the selling prices for the same. Manufacturers who are interested may see these by calling within the next few days at the local office.

Large Exports of Hosiery.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port reveal the fact that American hosiery is now finding markets in every quarter of the world. Steamers leaving here for England and France are carrying large quantities of hosiery in the form of Government orders, but manifests of ships for South America, West Indies, South Africa, and even Asiatic ports show consignments of goods. Most of these peaceful orders are for goods to take the place of German hosiery no longer available. Orders from the most remote places are now being filled, and many of the manufacturers are hopeful of retaining a good part of this trade after the war closes. It was said yesterday at the Custom House that August will show the heaviest exports of hosiery out of this port ever recorded in a single month.

Clothiers Buying Freely.

Although the Fall season has not proved an active one for the clothiers so far, they seem to be buying lightweight goods freely. This rather disposes of the idea that the manufacturers must be doing a brisk business before they are in the proper mood to buy. At this time, however, the situation in dyes has been dwelt upon at length, and the question of preparedness has become an important one. The clothiers realize, better perhaps than do the mill selling agents, that the retailers will insist upon fast dyes if there are any to be obtained. This, no doubt, has caused the manufacturers to buy their Spring goods while they can still get fabrics with fast colors. The wool market is also showing evidences of further advances, and to put off buying apparently means only to incur additional expense.

Uniform Appraisals for Zinc.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to customs officials to the effect that zinc ore is to be appraised, under the provisions of Paragraph L, Section 3, of the present tariff, on the basis of the zinc contents and the average value of spelter during the week of arrival of the ore in the United States. It has come to the attention of the department that some customs officers are appraising the zinc contents of the ores strictly in accordance with the terms of the contracts of purchase and that such appraisement results in a considerable discrepancy in the value of the same class of ore imported at about the same time. This is due to the fact that some contracts make no provision for a variation in the price of spelter in the United States, while in other contracts the purchase price is dependent upon the varying market value of spelter at the time of importation.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

The local gray goods market showed little change yesterday from the closing days of last week. There was some business done on goods for immediate and nearby delivery at prices a little under the market, this being true of 39-inch eighty squares. These goods sold an eighth off the listed figures. For the most part, however, the position of cotton held the goods market pretty steady. No great amount of sheeting or drills business was done, but fancies continued to move well. Because prices have not broken any worse than they have over the long period of quiet that has prevailed, the more optimistically inclined sellers see better business for the near future. They maintain the position that users of gray cloths cannot go on indefinitely without buying goods, and that the latter are beginning to realize that they are not going to have the market all their own way. Nominal prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*3¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	.3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	.5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	.3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	.4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	.3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	.4¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	.2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	.3⅝c	37-inch, 56-52s	.2⅜c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

M. R. Mendelson of Raton, New Mexico, will be represented hereafter by J. J. Roeder and Alexander Stephens, resident buyers, 306 Fifth Avenue.

Miss E. M. Bishop, formerly buyer of Infants' and children's wear for the Stearns Company, Cleveland, has been appointed buyer for the same lines for Bedell's chain of stores. She will make her headquarters at 14 West Fourteenth Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Glock, Wilkins & Co.; F. F. McCarthy, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.

ALLIANCE, Ohio—Glock, Wilkins & Co.; F. F. McCarthy, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; C. E. Hedberg, silks, dress goods; 22 E. 26th.

AMSTERDAM—M. Lurie & Co.; F. Ferber, women's, misses' dresses; 1,133 B'way.

AMSTERDAM—A. Marks Sons; Miss E. M. Schmidt, waists; Wallick's.

AMSTERDAM—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

AMSTERDAM—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d; P. J. Shaul, millinery.

ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. Ory, ready to wear; general merchandise; 1,123 Broadway; Wallick's.

ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes, Co.; B. Davison, general merchandise; Miss M. Evans, underwear, petticoats, and infants' wear; E. A. White, white goods; 71 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, notions, ribbons, gloves, jewelry, &c.; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

ATLANTA—Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.; Miss M. McLaughlin, art goods; 20 East 40th; Collingwood.

ATLANTA—Keeley Co.; Mrs. R. E. O'Donnelly, waists, suits, furs; 49 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Albert Sigmund & Son; N. C. Hirsch, furs, ready to wear, hosiery; 12 East 32d; McAlpin; Miss M. Mooney, millinery, gowns, dresses, waists; 12 East 32d; Wendorf.

BALTIMORE—M. Goldenberg; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Fashion Stores; J. Jones, women's garments; 208 5th Av.

BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance Co.; H. C. Rosier, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Herald Square.

BINGHAMTON—Binghamton Dry Goods Co.; F. J. Ball, general buyer; 212 Fifth Ave.

BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss S. N. Cotter, waists; J. Schenkel, jobs coats, wash skirts, Fall misses' suits; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons & Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats only; Miss Peck, misses' petticoats, bathrobes, kimonos; Mrs. Phillips, gowns; basement; Mr. Tobey, shoes, Mr. Koenigstall, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. O'Brien, women's coats, suits; Mr. Levy, waists; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; 470 4th Ave.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; R. S. Grant, furs; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. McColgan, house furn. goods; Miss Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Blitz, notions, perfumery, silverware; 1,133 B'way.

BRIDGEPORT—D. M. Read Co.; Miss H. L. Spinning, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Martha Washington.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—H. G. Hauff, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Latham.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, art, fancy goods, linens; Miss R. Klump, millinery; 17 E. 22d.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. Hall, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; L. J. Wagner, toys; H. Burns, Hats, caps; B. M. Van Ness, children's wear; A. L. Hess, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss A. Brown, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.

BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co., Miss V. R. Hamsner, millinery; 821 B'way.

CARTHAGE, Mo.—Kearney-Damon D. G. Co.; Mr. Kearney, ready to wear; 41 Union Square.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Killian Co.; Mr. Hutchinson, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, Inc.; C. S. Curtis, domestics, flannels; 320 Church.

CHANDLER, Ariz.—S. Jacobs, general merchandise; 95 Madison Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Brennan, china, glassware, but glass, lamps, lectrolites; Miss M. Read, muslin underwear; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss Spangler, art needle work and fancy goods; Miss C. F. Murphy, corsets; Mrs. C. H. Pierce, millinery; Miss G. C. Framburg, millinery; A. J. Berninger, Miss N. C. Hannerty, ladies' cloaks, suits, and dresses; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks, and velvet; C. T. Ray, furnishing goods, ladies', children's knit underwear, hosiery; N. Newman, bedding, wash goods, linens, towelings, white goods; H. G. Cornell, stationery; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, and leather goods; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; W. A. Wieboldt, mdse. mgr.; Miss E. Kielack, waists, muslin underwear; M. Levy, cloaks, suits; H. Sommerfield, hosiery, gloves; C. Elcmeier, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; S. Svedsen, laces, embroideries, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott, & Co.; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 113 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. M. Chamberlain, clothing; J. P. Coveney, dress goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Stern-Mayer Co.; S. Spiesberger, silks; L. Stern, woolens and trimmings; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; Miss M. B. Clifford, women's coats, wraps, shawls; Mrs. N. Conway, women's coats; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mrs. Nichols, Miss Wolf, millinery; H. J. Dawson, men's furn. goods; Miss B. Sternberg, notions, fancy goods; Miss Hays, waists; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; H. S. Kline, linens, white goods; C. Metz, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; F. Koretz, millinery; J. D. Leichenger, housefurn. goods; D. Langhagen, notions; A. J. Kahnweiler, men's, boys' clothing; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. H. Elfeman, women's fancy goods, neckwear, notions, novelties; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; N. Koritzky, linens; E. Price, linings; J. Capinsky, jewelry, leather goods; E. Kolacek, notions; Mr. Jackson, hats; G. F. Warhurst, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; A. Shane, ribbons, handkerchiefs; S. Shane, waists; Miss K. Leahy, laces, embroideries; 44 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Stevens, millinery; Miss M. E. Ball, fancy leather goods, belts, bags; 13 East 22d St.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss R. Steiner, knit underwear; Miss R. Lambert, gloves; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; Mrs. H. G. O'Connor, corsets; 41 East 23d.

CHICAGO—L. Abt & Sons; S. L. Abt, clothing and overcoats; H. H. Abt, clothing and overcoats; Netherland.

CHICAGO—Liebman, Levi & Mann; H. Liebman, woolens; J. Mann, woolens; Netherland.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' frocks, dresses, waists; S. Larson, children's millinery; C. W. Leffingwell, women's suits; W. H. Miller, furniture; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; J. W. Spence, shirts, neckwear, men's furns. 43 West 25d.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Mrs. O'Connor, coats; 40 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Model Skirt & Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, skirts, waists; 1,133 B'way.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. W. Peters, men's, boys' clothing; J. T. Brister, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Schuer, perfumery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. G. Enwer, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss A. M. Sundmacher, millinery; 350 Broadway; Holland House.

CINCINNATI—The Outlet; I. Friedman, dresses; 12 East 33d.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; H. Fussner, jewelry, silverware, stationery, leather goods, perfumery; 23 East 26th St.; St. Louis.

CINCINNATI—La Mode Skirt Co.; M. Rosenberg, skirts, cloaks, suits, &c.; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Mr. Hettinger, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. A. Lynch, notions; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; M. J. Rogers, rugs; H. Norman, housefurn. goods, china, toys, shoes, art goods; F. Beckman, waists; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss F. Frecman, waists; Miss La Rue, coats; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons, kimonos; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, draperies; Miss M. Kelley, corsets; Miss M. E. Wolfe, muslin underwear; Miss S. Deihanty, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th; Vanderbilt.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. G. Buckley, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; O. A. Schuele, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, &c.; Mrs. J. Schultin, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Logan & Stephens Co.; J. H. Stephens, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Latham.

COLUMBIA—The Outlet Cloak & Suit Co.; E. Wald, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 30 W. 36th.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—L. Lowenherz; A. S. Lowenherz, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 E. 22d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Marchouse, Martens Co.; Mr. Morehouse, representing; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS—M. J. Federman; G. A. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Ave.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—F. Joseph Co.; M. Levinson, cloaks, suits; 212 5th Av.

CONNELLSVILLE—H. Kobacker & Sons; A. J. Kobacker, dry goods, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; Latham.

COSHOCTON, Ohio—D. Davedorf, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. L. Conn, corsets; 15 E. 26th.

DALLAS—New York Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Glick, ready to wear; 1,161 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ky.—A. B. Robertson & Bro.; A. B. Robertson, ready to wear; 69 5th Ave.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; J. Meis, dry goods, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, dry goods; Mrs. C. C. Reed, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

DAVENPORT—Harned & Von Mour; G. M. Howard, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; Miss Bailey, muslin underwear; Miss Dameron, millinery; 31 Union Sq.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.—Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 20 East 20th.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; F. Long, millinery; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons—Miss T. Murray, notions, neckwear; M. Sullivan, art goods; 116 West 32d.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss M. Hickey, women's suits; 808 5th Av.; Holland House.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss E. M. Payton, leather goods; 303 5th Av.; Holland House.

DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT—S. Blumenthal, waists; 12 East 33d.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. H. Bagg, carpets, Oriental rugs, upholstery, curtains; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DURANGO, Col.—Graden Merc. Co.; J. J. Musser, carpets and upholstery; Hermitage.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Schiff-Newman Co., cloaks, suits, millinery; Breslin.

EL PASO—Everybody's Lept. Store; I. M. Mayer, gen. mdse.; Miss Barney, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

ERIE—Glock, Wilkins & Co.; F. F. McCarthy, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.

EVANSVILLT—Lahr-Bacon Co.; H. E. Bacon, Miss A. Becker, ready-to-wear; 20 W. 22d.

FORT WORTH—J. Stillman; Mr. Hirsch, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

FORT WORTH—S. Bernhardt; dresses; 1,133 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Miss O. B. Lynch, laces, neckwear, embroideries, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; T. E. Adams, notions, leather goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince Geodge.

HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; H. B. Zigner, dress goods, silks, linings; 116 W. 32d St.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss Lawrence, hosiery, underwear; Miss Meyers, ribbons, notions; 31 Union Square.

HELENA, Ark.—Conditt-Hart Co.; C. A. Conditt, dry goods, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th St.

HILLSBORO—Hillsboro Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Sims, dry goods, &c.; New Strand.

HUNTINGTON—Croft, Stanard Co.; S. J. Williams, dry goods; O. L. Stanard, ready-to-wear; 238 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mr. Guthrie, carpets, rugs; Mr. Buchorn, upholstery goods; F. D. Van Arsdale, art goods; Miss Williams, books; J. C. Weinman, silks, dress goods; 1,270 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; G. D. Sleigh, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; W. D. Sandford, china, glass, silverware; 2 Walker St.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; H. Cohen, school supplies; 225 Fifth Av.

JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; Miss Smith, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, general mdse.; Mrs. Little, ready-to-wear; Miss Kesler, millinery; 45 West 34th.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Uitz; Miss E. Turner, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

LANCASTER—Watts & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, Miss C. Kirchner, ready to wear; F. H. Carpenter, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs.; 432 432 4th Av.

LIMA, Ohio—L. Schwartz, women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, underwear; Herald Square.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Stoddard Co.; H. F. Hovland, dresses; 9 West 22d.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. H. Steckley, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, corsets; A. S. Whitworth, ties; millinery; Breslin.

LOGANSPORT—Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Ave.

LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; M. R. Mason, silks, dress goods; 50 Union Sq.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock Bros.; Miss Vogel, women's wear; 116 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; J. J. Kelly and Mr. Miller, piece goods; 69 5th Ave.

LOS ANGELES—The New Paris Cloak & Suit House; H. Fink, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 11 West 25th.

LOS ANGELES—The Fashion Cloak & Suit House; M. Levine, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 11 W. 25th.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter Dry Goods Co.; J. Kelly, domestics, white goods, flannels, linens, quilts, blankets; 69 5th Av.; Collingwood.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; C. H. Baxter, house furn. goods, china, toys; 23 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE—Hirsch Bros.; Miss E. Dietzman, coats, suits, dresses; 364 5th Ave.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; McAlpin.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; N. A. Gathof, piece goods; Prince George. I. Edelstein, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.

LYNCHBURG—J. R. Milliner Co.; Mr. Wilsuer, Miss Thornhill, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, ready to wear; 353 4th Av.; Netherland.

MACON—Union D. G. Co.; Mr. Killian, dry goods; 69 5th Ave.

MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; W. J. Barnes, linens, cotton goods; 20 W. 22d.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—A. L. Huetter, suits; 12 East 33d.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; A. C. Herzberg, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 22 E. 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Wenner, Klein & Co.; A. A. Stuckey, silks, dress goods, 116 W. 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, dresses, skirts, waists; 15 E. 26th.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. M. Crofoot, men's, boys' clothing; J. H. Hoffheimer, stationery, jewelry, leather goods, fans, silver novelties; J. Anderson, umbrellas, ribbons; Miss Schuldknicht, art needlework; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss J. Januschek, ladies', misses' suits; Miss E. Beno, waists; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; Miss L. Reigle, silk serge dresses; 264 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—The Loeb Co.; S. M. Loeb, dry goods, furn. goods, leather goods, umbrellas; Sherman Square.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. J. Reid, muslin underwear, waists, petticoats; 432 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Blume, millinery; 432 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss J. L. Hagan, cotton underwear; F. W. Evens, general merchandise; 15 East 26th.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio—Economy Cloak and Suit Store; Mr. S. Davedorf, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.

NORFOLK—Ward, Retlew & Clay; W. E. Carpenter, rugs, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th; McAlpin.

NORFOLK, Neb.—A. L. Killian Co.; A. L. Killian, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhodes & Schwartz; Miss J. Weier, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.

NORFOLK—Ames, Brownley & Hornthal; Miss M. Gear, corsets; 225 4th Av.

OKLAHOMA CITY—The Emporium; P. Tobias, millinery; 1,199 Broadway.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Fair Co.; C. Miller, women's ready to wear; 40 E. 22d.

OAKLAND—Abramson Bros.; J. A. Hays, ready-to-wear; 10 W. 22d.

OAKLAND—Abrahamson Bros.; J. A. Hayes, ready to wear; 116 West 32d.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; J. Dickison, hosiery, knit underwear; H. Rosendale, jewelry, leather goods; F. S. Kelley, men's furnishing goods; Mrs. E. P. Wright, corsets; Mrs. Rogers, muslin underwear, children's, infants' wear, sweaters; Miss Watson, art embroideries; Miss A. Griffith, notions; 1,133 Broadway.

OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, Mrs. Archer, ready to wear; 1,201 Broadway.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; H. Rosendale, stationery, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa.—Reidouf-Rosenblaum Co.; A. B. Motsch, gloves, laces, fancy goods, embroidery; 353 4th Av.; Navarre.

OTTUMWO, Iowa—The Emporium Fashion Shop; L. Lyons, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 30 W. 36th.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; A. H. Nelson, dresses; 7 West 22d.

PAWTUCKET—W. H. McDevitt & Co.; J. A. Palmer, cloaks, suits; Miss Club.

PEORIA—Block & Kuhul Co.; F. L. Zinser, men's furn. goods, hosiery; G. N. Block, silks, dress goods; F. Witte and Miss Rogers, millinery; 320 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, are needlework; Miss B. E. Ramsey, nunntants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; R. F. Montague, gloves; B. S. Scott, furnishing goods; Miss Neuman, dresses; E. Bohn, leather good; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; L. Blauner, jobs waists, skirts; H. Blauner, jobs white chinchilla coats, Spring coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. H. Feller, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Rand Co.; J. Rand, cloth skirts, jobber; material.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Frank, waists; M. Marks, hosiery, gloves, leather goods, jewelry, neckwear, hair goods, handkerchiefs; Miss E. Steinberg, neckwear, hose, handkerchiefs; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. H. Durham, domestics, linings; Miss N. Dixon and Miss Nichols, millinery; Miss Morris and Miss Erb, muslin underwear, negligees; 470 4th Ave.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; L. A. Dempsey, upholstery goods; Miss C. B. Nelson, art needlework; J. P. McWeeny, women's, men's, misses' wear; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery, flowers, feathers; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—H. Solomon & Co.; J. Bibro, Mrs. Muller, suits; Miss G. Levine, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss A. G. Dewar, laces, embroidery, trimmings; 470 4th Av.; Latham.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, white goods, corsets, neckwear; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; M. Cohen, millinery; 11 West 25th; Navarre.

LOUISVILLE—Elite Garment Co.; I. Goldstein, cloaks; 39 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Co.; B. S. Bush, Miss H. Camp, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Pollitzer Bros.; S. Pollitzer, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; T. J. Gill, silverware, cut glass; 160 5th Av.; Flanders.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mr. Lipschitz, women's custom tailoring; 160 5th Ave.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Marting Bros. Co.; F. W. Sims, dry goods, &c.; New Strand.

POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, gurn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker.

ROANOKE—E. Schlossberg; E. Schlossberg, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. R. McCarthy, waists; G. C. Kemp, gloves; McAlpin; J. H. Jones, pictures; 432 4th Av.

REED LODGE, Mon.—R. J. Grove, dry goods, ready-to-wear, shoes; New Victoria.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss J. Marvin, corsets; 432 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO—M. Chance & Co.; Miss C. M. Chance, interior decorations; 49 St. Paul Place, Brooklyn.

SALT LAKE CITY—Segil Bros.; H. Segil, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 11 W. 25th.

SALT LAKE CITY—Jones Store Co.; F. Davies, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; E. Goldman, piece goods, (basement;) 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Harzfeld Parisian Cloak Co.; J. L. Seidenbach, waists; 7 West 22d.

KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Miss R. Kessler, millinery; M. M. Newcomber, general merchandise; 45 West 34th; Wallick's.

KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, general mdse.; Mrs. Little, ready-to-wear; Miss Kesler, millinery; 45 West 34th.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Uitz; Miss E. Turner, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

LANCASTER—Watts & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, Miss C. Kirchner, ready to wear; F. H. Carpenter, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs.; 432 432 4th Av.

LIMA, Ohio—L. Schwartz, women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, underwear; Herald Square.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Stoddard Co.; H. F. Hovland, dresses; 9 West 22d.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. H. Steckley, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, corsets; A. S

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Resume Rise, Railroads Following Slowly Lead of Industrials—Bountiful Crops.

Having halted for one session, the rise in prices was resumed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The industrials led and the railroads followed haltingly and, with some exceptions, yet to sufficient extent to show for one thing the sentimental effect upon the railroad issues of the market prosperity among the industrials, and for another the steady spread of the belief that the railroads are likely to fare better in the future than in the past so far as the effect of public regulation is concerned. It has never been in doubt, of course, that the railroads would share handsomely in real industrial prosperity if regulation did not stand in the way.

The rising market in stocks has in part been based on, and in its more spectacular phases have been controlled by, war orders and rumors of war orders, but deeper down the rise in the value of stocks has been predicated upon the change for the better in underlying conditions following the disturbances caused by the war and upon the prospect of favorable general factors. One of these, and one of the most important of these, are the crops. For them the outlook last Spring was peculiarly favorable, but unfavorable weather ensued and there was much talk of deterioration. Wall Street was prepared to have deterioration from the first of July prospects, shown in the Government's August report, but what was actually recorded in that report, issued yesterday, was not deterioration, but actual improvement in the crops whose fortunes have the largest measure of effect upon market sentiment—wheat and corn. The outlook for both of those crops on Aug. 1 was better than on July 1, despite the excess of rain which in the interval had caused some misgivings. The harvesting of a crop of wheat much in excess of last year's, which means much in excess of the previous high record, is better assured now than it was a month ago and the outlook for corn is a little better than last month's very favorable prospect. The same is true of oats. With the time for deterioration greatly reduced, the outlook at the beginning of August confirms the earlier prospects of the year in respect to this year's farming. This is more solid ground for hopefulness regarding the business outlook than is supplied by any number of war orders. Its effect is less spectacular, but more far-reaching.

A further recession in foreign exchange rates carried a fresh reminder of the difficulties which exist in the way of foreign purchases in this market. The stock market showed no concern over the war news, but the fall in exchange may well have been an aftermath of the war news of the last few days—the further success of the German arms with no offsetting success so far by the Allies. The fall in sterling, particularly—demand reached a new low point for the year at 4.75½—puts a further premium on the establishment of credits here, but the problem is not an easy one to deal with in comprehensive fashion. It would be easy enough to establish a banking credit here for Great Britain, but a credit obtained for a short period only, which would have to be repaid during the war, would not supply any real solution of the existing international exchange problem. It may fairly be said that the problem is primarily Europe's problem, but it is also, for if we are to continue to sell goods to Europe we have a natural concern in her ability to pay us on terms not too onerous for herself. What is really to be desired, and the urgency of the matter will increase as time goes on, is the restoration of a more normal relationship between imports and exports.

LONDON TRADING DULL.

Money and Discount Rates Steady —American Securities Firm.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Money and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was generally dull. The new war loan was active and firm, and Mexican rails advanced a point on reports of the proposed conference on Mexican affairs held in New York. Oil shares were firm, and Kaffirs advanced on local buying, but home rails continued weak.

American securities were quietly steady throughout and closed firm.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 14.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Prices were barely steady on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 35 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less	Over 10 up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90	Over 90
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland		4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	5	5
Kan. City		4	4	4½	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos	3
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos	3 @3¼
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3⅝
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3⅝@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.75⅝	4.75¼	4.75¼
Cables	4.76⅜	4.76¼	4.76¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼	4.76⅜
Paris	5.73½	5.73¼
Berlin	82⅛	82⅝
Austria	15.30	15.25
Russia	32.85	32.75
Switzerland	5.34	5.33
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	--
Singapore	57.50	--
Greece	5.24	5.23
Holland	40⅜	40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	--
Calcutta	33.00	--
Italy	6.34	6.33
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.15	41.25
Rio	24.25	24.35
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.76¾	$4.68¾	$4.76½	$4.68½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $201,646,722; balance, $15,777,803; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $544,706.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par, up 15c; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-15d, up ⅛d, New York, 47¾c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	690,616
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	81,251,863
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.72 + .75
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	77.17	Aug. 6	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34¼	34½	2,500	Alaska Gold Mines	32½	34⅞	32⅜	34¼	— ¼
34	34¼	13,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33	34⅞	33	34	+1⅜
69¼	70	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	69¼	69½	68½	68⅝	+ ¼
55	57	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	55	55	55	55	—1
90	93½	31	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
54⅞	55¾	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	55½	55½	54⅜	55	...
107	110	550	Am. Brake S. & F.	107	109¾	107	109¾	+3⅝
177	179⅜	800	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	175	183	175	183	+8½
59⅝	59½	18,800	Am. Can.	59¼	60½	58¼	59⅜	+ ⅝
106	106⅞	200	Am. Can. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅝
62⅞	63¼	7,900	Am. Car & Fdry.	62	63⅞	61¼	63	+1½
143	144¾	800	Am. Coal Products.	143	143	143	143	...
24	24½	300	Am. Ice Securities.	24⅜	24½	24	24	...
12	12½	100	Am. Linseed.	12	12	12	12	— ¼
54⅜	55	8,200	Am. Locomotive.	53	55¼	53	54½	+1¾
96	98	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	96¼	98	96¼	98	...
82½	83	17,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80¾	83	80¾	83	+2⅝
43½	44	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries.	43⅝	44	43	44	+1½
108½	109½	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109	109	109	...
122¼	122½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122⅛	122⅜	122⅛	122⅜	...
233	230	600	Am. Tobacco	220	238	229	235	+6¼
31	32	1,500	Am. Woolen.	29⅝	31½	29⅝	31½	+2½
...	...	25	do., odd lot.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	...
89	89¾	400	Am. Woolen pf.	89	89¾	89	89¾	+ ⅝
68¾	69	9,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	68⅝	69¼	68	68⅞	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	Assets Realization.	5	5	5	5	— ½
102¼	102⅜	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¾	102¼	101½	102¼	+ ¾
98	98¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98⅞	98	98	+ ½
100	101	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	— ½
82¼	82¼	23,150	Baldwin Loco.	78⅝	82¾	78⅜	82¼	+3¾
105½	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105¼	105¼	105½	105½	— ¼
80⅜	80¾	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio.	80½	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅛
70¾	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
...	...	25	do., odd lot.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	...
1	1⅛	500	Batopilas Mining.	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
295	296	2,500	Bethlehem Steel.	300	300	292	295	+5
...	...	1,500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135⅛	141¾	135½	141⅜	+6¾
85¾	86	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85½	85¾	85	85¾	+ ¼
...	...	150	Brown Shoe pf.	64	64	64	64	—8
66¼	66½	1,200	Butte & Superior.	67¼	67½	66¼	66½	— ½
28	30	100	Butterick Co.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
17	17½	3,900	California Petrol.	15¾	18	15	17⅞	+2⅝
38	39	1,200	California Pet. pf.	38	39	38	39	+2
55	58	10	Canada Southern.	57	57	57	57	...
148	148¼	9,350	Canadian Pacific.	149	149½	147⅜	148	— ¾
43¼	43½	5,700	Central Leather Co.	43⅜	43¾	43	43⅝	...
104¼	104¾	100	Central Leather pf.	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅜	...
41½	42½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42	42½	41¾	42	...
11⅞	12	125	Chi. Great Western.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
30	31½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
82⅝	83¼	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	83½	83½	82¼	83¼	+ ¾
125½	126½	25	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½	...
123⅞	125	300	Chi. & Northwest.	124	124	124	124	...
17¼	17½	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅝	17½	16¼	17½	+ ⅜
44⅞	45¼	2,500	Chino Copper.	45⅜	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅞
33	36	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	33	33	33	33	...
41½	41⅝	4,300	Col. Fuel & Iron.	41¼	41⅝	40½	41½	+ ½
25	26	200	Col. & Southern.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
128	128¾	200	Consolidated Gas.	128	128½	128	128½	+ ⅛
89¾	90	10,400	Continental Can.	88	91¾	88	89¾	+1
15	15½	600	Corn Products Ref.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
80⅞	81½	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80⅞	81½	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
89½	89⅝	45,800	Crucible Steel.	88	91½	87¼	89½	+4
103½	104½	1,180	Crucible Steel pf.	103	105	103½	103½	—1
94	95½	100	Deere & Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+2
22	22½	900	Dome Mines.	22	22½	22	22	...
29¼	29¾	22,600	Distillers' Secur.	28⅞	30½	28⅞	29½	+1½
26⅞	27⅛	5,800	Erie.	27	27¼	26⅞	27	...
42	42⅜	600	Erie 1st pf.	41¾	42	41¾	42	...
49	50	600	Federal M. & S. pf.	49	50	49	50	+1
172½	173	1,000	General Electric.	171½	173½	171½	173¼	+2½
218½	219	5,200	General Motors.	207¼	219	207¼	217¼	+13½
107½	108¾	450	General Motors pf.	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	+1½
52	52½	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51¾	52½	51¾	52	— ⅛
104	105¼	200	Goodrich pf.	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
118¾	118¾	900	Great Northern pf.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	13,000	G. N. certs.ore prop.	41¾	42¼	41	41⅝	+ ¼
64⅜	64⅝	2,300	Guggenheim Explor.	64½	64⅝	63⅝	64⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	...	700	Inter.Con.C.v. tr.cts.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
32⅞	33	5,700	Inspiration Copper.	33¼	33½	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	20⅜	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cts.	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	...
14	15	200	Int. Agricultural.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
28	31	100	Int. Agricult. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ⅜
106½	106¾	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109	106	106¾	— ¾
68	73	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	...
9	9¼	100	Int. Paper.	9	9	9	9	—1¼
55½	56	1,700	Lackawanna Steel.	56⅛	56½	55½	56	+ ½
145½	146	1,400	Lehigh Valley.	146¼	146¼	145½	145½	+ ½
225	230	300	Liggett & Myers.	224½	225	224½	225	+2½
33	200	200	Long Island.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
168	175	200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175	175	175	175	+5
70	76½	100	Mackay Cos.	76	76	76	76	...
66	68½	450	Mackay Cos. pf.	66¾	68	66¾	68	+1¾
125	127	100	Manhat. Elevated.	127	127	127	127	+ ⅞
32	33	5,000	Maxwell Motors.	25¼	35¼	31	35½	— ½
83	84	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	84	83	83	—1½
31½	32	1,250	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33	33	30½	32	—1¼
96	98	100	May Dept.Stores pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
83¼	83½	21,810	Mexican Petroleum.	79	83¾	78¾	83½	+5½
...	80	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	79	79	79	79	+1
25⅞	26	1,500	Miami Copper.	26	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
8	8⅝	1,000	Mo., Kansas & T.	8¼	8½	8⅜	8⅜	...
18½	19	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	17½	19½	18½	18⅝	+ ¾
2¾	2⅞	1,300	Missouri Pacific.	2⅞	3	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
48	49	100	Montana Power.	48	48	48	48	+ ½
71	73	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	71½	71¾	71½	71½	—1½
105	106¼	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	105	105	105	105	—1
...	...	25	do., odd lot.	106	106	106	106	...
23½	24	900	Nat. Enam. & S.	23	24	23	23⅝	— ⅝
85	89	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	—1
67⅜	67⅝	5,500	Nat. Lead Co.	65⅞	67⅝	65	67⅝	+2½
109	109⅞	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	—1
14⅞	15	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅜	15	...
113¼	113½	2,500	N. Y. Air Brake.	115	116½	114½	115½	+1½
90½	90¾	2,015	N. Y. Central.	90	90¾	89⅞	90¾	+ ¼
31	32	300	N. Y., C. & St. L.	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
62⅝	63¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
106⅞	107¼	500	Norfolk & Western.	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼	+ ½
71¼	71⅝	100	North American.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅝
107½	108	2,000	Northern Pacific.	107¼	108	107	108	+ ⅝
33	34½	300	Pacific Mail.	34	34	34	34	+1
76⅞	77	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	76½	77½	76½	77	—1
77	78	300	Philadelphia Co.	77½	77½	77	77	...
69	72	200	Pitts., C. & St.L.	69	69	69	69	...
24	24½	500	Pittsburgh Coal.	24½	24½	24⅝	24½	+ ¼
93	94	450	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94	94	93¼	93¾	+ ¼
63⅞	64	41,300	Pressed Steel Car.	59¼	64	58½	64	+6½
156	161	100	Pullman Co.	160	160	160	160	...
3⅞	4⅛	2,100	Quicksilver.	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
4½	5	700	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	4½	4½	+ ⅛
40	41	2,800	R'way Star Stores.	40⅜	41	40	40¼	+ ⅜
92	96	100	Ry. Steel Spring.	93⅝	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
22½	22¾	1,200	Ray Consol. Copper.	22⅝	23¼	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
151	151½	10,100	Reading.	150⅞	151½	150¼	151½	+1
80⅝	82	100	Reading 2d pf.	81	81	81	81	—1
44¼	44½	10,000	Rep. Iron & Steel.	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+ ⅝
98	99⅛	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅜
5	5½	1,600	Rumely (M.) Co.	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅛
11	12½	400	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	13	13	12½	12½	— ¼
5⅝	6	100	St. Louis & San F.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
14⅝	14⅞	1,100	Seaboard Air Line.	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14⅝	...
35⅞	36	1,900	Seaboard Air L. pf.	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
149	149½	300	Sears, Roebuck Co.	149½	149½	149½	149½	— ½
...	...	50	do., odd lot.	149½	149½	149½	149½	...
124	124½	100	Sears, Roebuck pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
46	46¼	1,400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	45	46½	45	46½	—1½
88	88¾	4,800	Southern Pacific.	88¼	88½	87¾	88¼	— ⅜
71	73¾	1,100	Southern Railway.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅛	73½	+ ⅛
48	50	100	South. Railway pf.	47	47	47	47	—1½
71	73¾	100	Standard Milling pf.	73¾	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	+1⅝
86	87	10,700	Studebaker Co.	84¾	87	84½	85⅞	+1⅝
103	105	25	Studebaker Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
42⅜	43	7,700	Tennessee Copper.	42⅜	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ½
140	141	600	Texas Co.	139½	141¼	139½	141¼	+1¼
10½	11	300	Texas & Pacific.	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
51	51½	2,100	Third Avenue.	50⅜	52	50⅜	51¼	+ ¼
90	91	70	Twin City Rap. Tr.	91	91	91	91	...
71	76	300	Underwood Typew.	75	76	75	76	+1
131	131¼	9,150	Union Pacific.	130⅝	131½	130⅝	131¼	+ ⅝
20	20¼	7,340	U. S. Cast Iron P.	19	20⅝	18⅞	20⅝	+2⅜
44	46	800	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	45	45	45	45	+3
69½	70	12,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	69	71	68	69⅝	+3
96¾	98	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	97	97	97	97	—1½
2	3	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3	3	3	3	...
47½	48	400	U. S. Rubber.	48	48	47½	47½	...
104⅞	105	1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
73½	74⅜	116,700	U. S. Steel.	73½	74⅜	72⅝	74½	+2½
112⅜	113	1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅝	+ ⅛
66⅛	66¾	5,700	Utah Copper.	66⅛	67	66	66⅞	+ ⅝
34⅞	35	500	Va.-Carlina Chem.	34½	35	34½	35	— ⅞
100	101½	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
48⅛	50	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50	50	50	50	...
⅛	⅜	100	Wabash pf.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼	...
70¼	70½	700	Western Union Tel.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	...
114	114¼	86,300	West'house E. & M.	112½	114¾	112⅜	114	+1⅜
⅝	1	100	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
151½	152	5,200	Willys-Overland.	147	152	147	151	+4½
31½	32¼	700	Wisconsin Central.	31½	32	31½	32	+1
106	107	100	Woolworth (F. W.).	106	106	106	106	+ ¾
123⅛	...	100	Woolworth pf.	122⅛	123¼	123⅛	123½	+1½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	17½	18	17⅜	18
Atlantic Refining	595	600	595	600
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	710	720	710	720
Colonial Oil	140	145	135	145
Continental Oil	230	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	42	45	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	47	50	46	49
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil	163	165	161	163
Galena S. Oil pf.	136	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	149	151	148	151
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	97	99
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	10¼	10	10	10¼
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	205	207	203	208
Northern P. L.	98	100	95	98
Ohio Oil	148	149	147	149
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	12¼	12⅝	13	13½
Pierce Oil con. 6s, '24	80	82	79	81
Prairie O. & G.	374	376	370	375
Prairie Pipe Line	172	173	169	171
Solar Refining	240	250	240	250
Southern P. L.	217	219	215	220
South Penn. Oil	322	325	320	325
So. W. Pa.	115	118	114	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	307	309	308	311
Stand. Oil of Ind.	445	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Kan.	390	400	395	405
Stand. Oil of Ky.	270	274	268	273
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	335	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. J.	416	417	415	418
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	200	198	200
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	440	445	440	450
Swan & Finch	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	84	86	84	87
Vacuum Oil	220	222	221	225
Washington Oil	35	37	34	37

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.62	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.25	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.80	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.30
Chic., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5		7.75	6.00
Chi., St. L. & C.	1914-'24	5		4.80	4.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.12	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5		5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Industrial Stocks Rise Further in a Very Active Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 312,015 shares of stocks and $6,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 97,507; oils, 6,583; railroad, 2,975, and mining, 204,950. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,120	Am. Zinc.....	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
4,000	‡Can. Car & Foundry	105	109	104	108
1,500	‡Can. Car. & Foundry pf..	115	116	113	116
4,200	‡Can. Steel...	31½	35	31½	35
8,000	‡Car. L. & P..	9⅝	10½	9½	10¼
450	‡Central Fdy..	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
200	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼
700	‡Cramp Ship..	75¼	77	74	74
1,000	Elec. Boat....	430	440	425	440
900	Elec. Boat pf..	430	440	430	440
11,500	El. Boat, new, w. i....	44⅞	45½	44⅛	45½
30	Emerson Phon.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
110	‡Hendee Mfg..	32½	32½	32	32
500	‡Int. Mer. M..	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
5,000	‡Int. Motors..	20	23½	19½	23½
650	‡I. Motors pf.	42	45	42	45
1,050	‡Int. Nickel...	177	187	177	180
90	Kelly Sp. Tire.	172	173	172	172
2,000	‡Lake T. Boat..	15½	17	14½	14½
20,000	Marconi of Am.	5⅛	⅜	⅜	5
200	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	16
2,800	‡Nat. Steel Car of Canada..	53	55	51	54
200	Nat. Steel Car pf.	91	91	91	91
7	‡Pyrene M. Co.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Corp of R. & H.	6	6	6	6
300	Savoy Oil.....	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅝
1,200	‡Std. Motors..	13½	13⅜	13	13⅜
700	Sterling Gum.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	13	13	12⅜	12⅜
15,700	Submarine Corporat'n, w. i.	44⅞	45½	44½	45½
1,300	United Cigar Stores, new.	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
4,500	United Profit Sharing	2⅝	2¾	2½	2⅝
1,200	‡Ventura Cons. Oil	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅜
4,000	‡World's Film.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge. Net
1,700	Anglo-Am. Oil..	18	17½	18	+ ¾
27	Atlantic Ref...	600	595	600	..
15	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
5	Eureka P. L....	230	230	230	..
22	Galena-S. Oil..	165	162½	165	+ 2½
75	Illinois P. L....	150	148	149	− 1
40	Indiana P. L...	102	100	101	+ 2
3,520	Inter. Petrol...	10⅝	9⅝	10	− ⅜
30	Nat. Transit...	34	33½	33½	− ½
35	Ohio Oil.....	149	148	148	..
870	Pierce Oil.....	13⅝	12½	12¾	− ⅛
145	P. Oil & Gas...	373	371	373	+ 1
140	Prairie P. L...	173	171	171	+ 1
30	Sou. Penn. Oil.	325	321	324	+ 2
25	Southern P. L.	219	219	219	..
15	S. W. Pa. P. L.	118	117	117	− 3
80	St. Oil of Cal..	310	305	309	+ 1
10	St. Oil of Ind..	450	450	450	..
7	St. Oil of Ky..	274	267	274	+ 4
20	St. Oil of N. J.	417	415	415	− 1
20	St. Oil of N. Y.	200½	199	199	+ 1
2	Swan & Finch.	120	120	120	+ 9
20	Union T. L....	84	84	84	..
5	Vacuum Oil....	220	220	220	..

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Mo. Pac., w. i.	10	10	10	10
1,100	‡Wabash, w. i.	11	11	10⅜	10⅜
575	‡Wabash pf.(a)	42	*42¾	41⅜	42
1,200	‡Wabash pf.(b)	21⅜	21½	21¼	21½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	‡Alaska Jun...	11⅜	11¾	11⅛	11⅜
9,000	‡Alta-Cons. M.	81	81	81	81
25,000	‡†Am. C'der 1st	14	13½	14	14
5,500	‡Arizona Dou.	30	30	27	28
9,750	††Atlanta.....	31	31	29½	31
1,000	††Big Cat'w'd.	5½	5½	5¼	5½
1,050	Big Jack Devel.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	‡Booth	46	46	46	46
3,700	Braden Cop....	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞
300	Butte & N. Y.	1	1	1	1
4,000	Caledonia	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	‡Chile Copper.	18⅞	19	18⅜	18⅜
200	Cons. Arizona.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cons. Nev-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡D'field B. B.	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	‡First Nat. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
7,100	‡Ely Consol....	10	11	10	11
83,900	††Emma Cop..	46	50	46	49
500	††Genesee Cop.	40	40	40	40
1,500	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	††Goldfield Mer.	21½	21½	21½	21½
330	Greene-Ca....	11	11	10½	10⅝
450	‡Iron Blossom.	70	74	70	74
1,500	Jumbo Extens..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,100	Kenn. Copper..	37	38½	36½	36⅞
1,100	Kerr Lake.....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1,000	‡Kewanaas	11	11	11	11
1,167	‡Lone Star.....	6	5	4	5
300	La Rose.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Magma Cop....	13	13	12⅞	13
800	‡McK.-Darr....	20	21	20	21
2,000	‡Majestic M....	90	90	90	90
200	‡Montana Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
27,000	††Mother Lode	27	29	27	27½
1,000	‡††Oro	7	7	7	7
6,500	Rex C. M. Co.	39	40	39	40
2,700	††Sand. Ken...	5	5⅛	4	5
500	‡Sells.....	30	30	30	30
500	‡San Toy.....	18	18	18	18
19,600	Stewart	1⅛	1⅞	1	1
10,000	††Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
2,800	‡Super. M. Co.	23	23½	23	23½
1,100	Tonopah Bel..	4⅞	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
800	‡Ton. Merger..	36	36	36	36
400	Tonopah Min..	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
600	Tuolumne	½	½	½	½
2,500	‡Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
475	‡W. End Con..	61	61	60	61
665	‡W. K. Cop. pf	3	*3¼	2⅞	3⅛

BONDS.

$8,000	Kenn. M. 6s..	125⅛	125¼	125⅛	125¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Not reported Saturday, 1,500 White Knob pf. sold at 2⅝ to 3.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Br.-Am. Tob. Co....	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Hall Signal	16	17	16	17
Hall Signal pf.....	35	37	35	37
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7⅛
Inter. Steam Pump..	9	10	9	10
K.-Sp. T., nw. 1st pf	86	87	86	87
Mutual Prof. Shar...	7⅝	8	7⅝	8

RAILROAD.

Mo. Pac., w. i. pf....	34	39	34	39

MINING STOCKS.

Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
New Utah Ring.....	2¾	3	2¾	3
Nipissing Mines Co..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Stand. Silver-Lead..	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1¾
Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	1

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s.....	78	81	78	81

* * *

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explos. com..	130	135	182	186
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	84	79	84
Atlas Powder	205	215	205	215
Bliss (E. W.) com....	330	345	310	335
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	150	175	120	140
Canadian explos., c..	300	320	300	320
Canadian Explos., pf.	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	485	495	485	495
Dupont Powder, com.	635	667	660	675
Dupont Powder pf....	96	99	95	98
Hercules Pow. com..	368	378	368	380
Niles-Bement-Pond c.	112	114	112	116
N.-B.-P.pf.x d.1½ p.c.	98	101	..	..
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winch. Rep. Arms..	1675	1725	1675	1725

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	June, 1965.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	101⅝	102	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅜	102
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅝	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	98	98½	98	98½
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	97⅝	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅞	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛
4½s	Mar., 1930-60....	98	98⅛	98	98¼
4s	May, 1958.....	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	‡May, 1958.....	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	‡May, 1957.....	94⅜	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
4s	Nov., 1956.....	93⅝	94½	94½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1955.....	93½	94¼	93½	94¼
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917.....	99	..	99	..
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1917.....	99	..	99	..
3½s	Nov., 1955.....	84¼	..	84¼	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	85	85⅞	84⅞	85½
3½s	May, 1954.....	85	85⅞	84⅞	85½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.50	.....	.....	34.62½
Lead	4.75	.....	.....	5.00
Spelter	*15.00	.....	*16.00	.....
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver....	302.00	$84.00	302.00	$84.00
Aluminum	31.00	33.00	31.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted 17⅝@18c per pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	69	7	6	71	15	0
Copper, futures	70	15	0	72	2	6
Tin, spot	150	0	0	151	7	6
Tin, futures	152	5	0	153	5	0
Spelter	70	0	0	75	0	0
Lead	22	15	0	23	8	9

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Con. Coal.....	93	93	93	93
15	Houston Oil...	12½	12½	12½	12½
20	Un. Ry. & El.	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	A. Coast Line conv. 4s.....	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1,500	City Balt. 4s, 1955	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 1961, S. L..	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Con. Gas 5s...	103	103	103	103
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87¼
1,000	G. Car. N. 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Lk. Roi'd. 5s..	106	106	106	106
11,000	Mt. Y. Cotton Duck 5s...	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	2	2	2	2
5,081	Alaska	32⅜	33	32⅜	34⅝
100	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,835	Am. Zinc	55½	55½	54⅜	54⅜
20	Anaconda	68½	69⅛	68½	69⅜
37	Arizona Com'l.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
100	Butte & Bal....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,490	Butte & Sup....	67	67	66	68⅜
260	Cal. & Ariz....	63	64	63	64
6	Cal. & Hecla..	562	562	562	562
10	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	Chino	45	45	45	45
249	Copper Range..	54⅜	55¼	54½	55
240	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
15	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
99	Granby	84	84	83	83
303	Gr.-Cananea..	40	40¼	40	40
10	Hancock	16½	16⅝	16½	16½
350	Indiana	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4½
70	Island Creek...	46½	46⅝	46½	49½
1	Island C. pf...	90	90	90	90
50	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Lake	14	14	14	14
23	La Salle	6	6	6	6
200	Mass Con.	11	11¼	11	11¼
50	Mayflower	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
66	Miami	26½	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
57	Mohawk	71⅜	72	71½	71½
650	Nevada Con....	15	15	15	15
200	New Arc.....	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2,260	New Idria	12	12⅜	10	10½
140	Niplesing	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
825	North Butte....	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜
240	Osceola	79	82½	79	82
345	Pond Creek....	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
15	Ray Con.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
35	Shannon	7½	8	7½	8
130	South Lake....	7	7	6¾	7
100	St. Mary's L..	57½	57½	57½	57½
160	Sup. & Boston.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
125	Superior Cop..	26	26¼	26	26
280	Tamarack	48½	52⅝	48½	52½
700	Tuolumne	54c	54c	53c	53c
165	U. S. Smelters.	41	41⅜	40¼	41½
43	U. S. Sm. pf...	40¼	40¼	40	40
730	Utah Apex	4	4	2⅞	4
230	Utah Con.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
350	Utah Cop.	66½	66½	66¼	66¼
30	Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Winona	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
171	Wolverine	60½	61	58	59

RAILROADS.

40	Boston & Alb.	180	180	180	180
13	Boston Elev..	77½	77½	77½	77½
113	Boston & Me..	24	24	23½	24
32	Mass. Elec. pf.	33	35	33½	34
55	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62¾	62¾	62⅜	62⅜
204	West End St. R.	62½	62½	62½	62½
10	West End St. R. R. pf...	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

115	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.....	93	93½	92⅜	92⅜
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
96	Am. Sugar pf..	114	114	114	114
213	Am. T. & T...	122½	122½	122½	122½
330	Am. Woolen pf.	88½	90	88½	89⅞
12	A. G. & W. I.	12	12	12	12
370	A. G. & W. I. pf.....	26	26	25½	25½
170	Mass. Gas.....	92½	92½	92¼	92½
24	Mass. Gas pf..	88	89½	88	89½
240	McElwain pf..	98	98	98	98
1	Pullman	161	161	161	161
64	Swift	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
8	Torrington pf..	30	30	29½	29½
50	United Fruit..	130½	131½	130½	131½
443	Un. Shoe Mach.	50	50	49⅝	50
58	Un. Shoe M. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾
8,122	U. S. Steel...	73	74⅞	72⅞	74⅜
880	Ventura Oil....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
5,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.....	71	71½	71	71¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Swift 5s.....	95¾	95⅝	95½	95⅝
500	West. Tel. 5s..	95½	95½	95½	95½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.70	.80	McK-Dar..	.20	.22
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	Mines of A	2⅜	2⅝
Bingham...	8¼	8½	Majestic ..	.60	.62
Begole	.75	1	Mex Met..	.27	.30
Butte & L	.39	.42	Nev-Doug..	.62	.66
Boston Ely	.20	.30	New Baltic	3½	3⅝
Chief Con.	1¾	2	N. Cornelia	7⅞	8
Crown Res	.40	.45	Ohio Cop..	.10	.20
Calaveras..	.75	.85	O Dom rts	7½	8
Cortez	.30	.50	Oneco	1⅞	1½
Cham Cop.	.06	.08	Rik-Beg..	6¼	6¾
Cal Corbin	.04	.06	Raven Cop	11	11
Davis-Daly	.95	1	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Eagle & B	1⅝	1½	Stewart M	1⅛	1⅜
Et Nor Cop.	2¼	3	Tonopah M	5	6⅛
Goldf Con.	1¾	1⅞	Utah Met..	6⅝	6⅞
Houghton..	3⅜	4	U V Ext...	5⅜	6
Iron Blos..	.70	.71	Yukon G...	2⅜	2⅝
La Rose..	.45	.50			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radiator.	357½	357½	357½	357½
70	Am. Sh. Build.	42	43	42	43
1,145	Chi. Pn. Tool.	74¼	81	74¼	81
100	Chicago Rys., Series B	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Illinois Brick.	65	65	65	65
60	Mont. Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
6	People's Gas...	135½	135½	135½	135½
3	Public Service	85	85	85	85
65	Pub. Serv. pf..	93	93½	93	93½
650	Sears-Roebuck.	140¾	150	140¼	140¼
375	Stewart-W'ner.	67	67½	67	67½
105	Swift & Co...	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾
95	Un Carb. rts..	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	U. S. Steel....	74	74	74	74

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. City Rys, 5s.....	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Chic. Rys. 5s..	94	94	94	94
1,000	Peo. Gas ref. 6s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Swift 5s	95⅞	95¾	95⅝	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chal. ...	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½
600	Am. Smelters.	80⅜	81½	80⅜	81½
20	Anaconda	68⅞	69⅜	68¾	68⅝
1,000	Baldwin Loc..	78⅝	82⅞	78½	82
1,084	Brill & Co....	33	42⅞	33	42½
5,283	Cambria Steel.	54½	55½	54½	55
100	Colo. Fuel....	41½	41½	41½	41½
6,819	Elec. Stor. B..	68	68	66¾	67¾
10	Gen. Asph. pf..	89	89	89	89
72	Ins. Co. N. A.	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅛
45	Lake Sup. Cor.	10	10½	10	10⅜
175	Lehigh Nav..	73¼	73½	73¼	73½
27	Leh. Valley...	73	73	72¾	72¾
885	L. V. Transit..	16	16⅛	16	16
445	L. V. Tr. pf.	32½	33	32½	33
12	Minehill	55	55	55	55
100	Nevada Con....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
867	Pennsylvania..	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54½
58	Penn. Salt M..	89	89	89	89
4	Penn. Steel....	34	34	34	34
427	Phila. Elec....	24	24	23⅞	24
260	Phila. R. T...	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
2,566	P. R. T. t. c..	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
205	Phila. Traction	71¼	72	71½	71⅝
285	Tonopah Bel..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
285	Tonopah Min..	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
150	Utah Copper...	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
778	Union Trac...	34⅝	35⅜	34⅜	35
884	United Gas I..	85½	86	85½	86
10,000	U. S. Steel....	73	74⅝	72⅝	73⅜
1,074	Warwick Iron..	11	11	10¾	11
50	W. J. & Sea..	84	84	84	84
476	Wm. Cramp's.	78	78	74½	74⅝
175	York Ry.....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

BONDS.

$7,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	88¾	88¾	87¾	88
3,400	A. G. & E. 4s.	86	86¼	86	86½
5,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102

WHEAT CROP NEARS THE BILLION MARK

Washington Forecasts Production of 966,000,000 Bushels, a Record Harvest.

GREAT CORN YIELD ALSO

Estimated Production of Nearly 3,000,000 Bushels—Bumper Prospects for All Food Crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Government crop report issued today predicts a harvest of nearly a billion bushels of wheat—966,000,000 to be exact—2,918,000,000 bushels of corn, and 1,402,000,000 bushels of oats. Bumper crops of rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice, and hay also are predicted for the prosperous farmers, who have planted 310,546,000 acres, or 10,000,000 acres more than last year to their chief products.

The wheat crop, the greatest ever grown in this country, and nearly equalling the crop credited to Russia in 1913 of 1,027,650,000 bushels, will be worth more than $1,000,000,000, while the corn crop's value may reach $2,500,000,000. The Russian production is credited to sixty-three Governments of European and twenty-five Governments of Asiatic Russia.

The estimates of the chief crops, announced today, are based on conditions of Aug. 1. They show that all crops will be greater than last year. Interest centred on wheat and corn. Both showed improvement over July conditions, though excessive rains and cold weather in the Central States interfered with threshing. Oats also suffered in those States, but in other districts the improvement more than offset this.

Corn prospects increased almost 100,000,000 bushels, the chief gains having been Illinois, 30,000,000 bushels; Kansas, 24,000,000, and Texas, 10,000,000.

Kansas showed a loss of 72,000,000 bushels in Winter wheat; Oklahoma, 6,000,000; Nebraska, 4,000,000, and Missouri, 3,000,000, while Ohio and Indiana showed an increase of 3,000,000 bushels each.

White potatoes promise to exceed their former record production by 103,000,000 bushels and sweet potatoes by 4,000,000 bushels. Other increases over record crops indicated include tobacco, 28,000,000 pounds; flax, 4,200,000 bushels; Hay, 2,000,000 tons, and rye, 1,300,000 bushels. Corn prospects fell 204,000,000 bushels and oats 16,000,000 bushels below the records. The detailed report with comparisons follows:

	Aug. Forecast.	1914 Crop.
Winter wheat	659,000,000	685,000,000
Spring wheat	307,000,000	206,000,000
All wheat	966,000,000	891,000,000
Corn	2,918,000,000	2,673,000,000
Oats	1,402,000,000	1,141,000,000
Barley	217,000,000	195,000,000
Rye	44,000,000	43,000,000
Buckwheat	18,000,000	17,000,000
White potatoes	431,000,000	408,000,000
Sweet potatoes	61,000,000	57,000,000
Tobacco, (lbs.)	1,083,000,000	1,037,000,000
Flax	18,000,000	16,000,000
Rice	30,000,000	24,000,000
Hay, (tons.)	75,000,000	70,000,000
Apples	265,000,000	233,000,000
Peaches	54,000,000	49,000,000

Figures for Winter wheat and rye are preliminary estimates. Details of each crop, other than total production, as announced by the Department, follow:

WINTER WHEAT.—Preliminary estimates show the acre yield as 16.4 bushels, compared with 19.0 last year and 15.6 the five-year average.

SPRING WHEAT.—Condition, 93.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.3 last month, 75.5 last year, and 78.9 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 16 bushels, compared with 11.8 last year and 13.3 the 1909-13 average.

ALL WHEAT.—Indicated acre yield, 16.3 bushels, compared with 16.6 last year and 14.7 the 1909-13 average.

CORN.—Condition, 79.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 81.2 last month, 74.8 last year, and 80.6 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 28.7 bushels, compared with 25.8 last year and 25.9 the 1909-13 average.

OATS.—Condition, 94.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.9 last month, 79.4 last year, and 80.2 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 29.3 bushels, compared with 29.7 last year and 30.6 the 1909-13 average. Oats remaining on farms Aug. 1 was 55,607,000 bushels, compared with 62,467,000 last year and 59,417,000 the 1909-13 average.

BARLEY.—Condition, 92.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 94.1 last month, 85.3 last year, and 81.8 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 29.4 bushels, compared with 25.8 last year and 24.3 the 1909-13 average.

RYE.—Estimated acreage, 2,394,000, compared with 2,333,000 last year. Preliminary estimates show acre yield as 17 bushels, compared with 16.8 last year and 16.1 the 1909-13 average.

BUCKWHEAT.—Estimated acreage, 800,000, compared with 796,000 last year. Condition, 92.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.8 last year and 88.7 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 22.1 bushels, compared with 21.3 last year and 20.5 the 1909-13 average.

WHITE POTATOES.—Condition, 92 per cent. of a normal, compared with 91.2 last month, 79.0 last year, and 81.6 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 115.4 bushels, compared with 109.5 last year and 97.1 the 1909-13 average.

SWEET POTATOES.—Condition, 85.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.7 last month, 73.5 last year, and 85.2 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 93.5 bushels, compared with 93.8 last year and 92.7 the 1909-13 average.

TOBACCO.—Condition, 79.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.5 last month, 66.5 last year, and 79.7 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 822.1 pounds, compared with 845.7 last year and 815.1 the 1909-13 average.

FLAX.—Condition, 91.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.5 last month, 82.1 last year, and 82.9 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 9.5 bushels, compared with 8.3 last year and 7.8 the 1909-13 average.

RICE.—Condition, 90 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.5 last month, 87.6 last year, and 88.2 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 34.1 bushels, compared with 34.1 last year and 33.3 the 1909-13 average.

HAY.—(All tame.) Estimated acreage, 50,907,000, compared with 48,460,000 last year. Condition, 88 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.2 last month, 86.7 last year, and 84.3 the seven-year average. Indicated acre yield, 1.47 tons, compared with 1.43 last year and 1.34 the 1909-13 average.

APPLES.—Condition, 61.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 63.3 last month, 61.3 last year, and 54.0 the ten-year average.

PEACHES.—Condition, 72.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 73.1 last month, 55.9 last year, and 54.0 the ten-year average.

Detailed figures show that Kansas has the greatest crop of Winter wheat, with an indicated yield of 118,600,000 bushels. Nebraska is second, with a yield of 69,500,000. Illinois leads in Spring wheat, with a yield estimated at 381,600,000 bushels, with Iowa second with a yield of 320,400,000 bushels. New York has an indicated wheat yield of 8,700,000 bushels.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HEMMER, Mrs. AUGUSTA E., (Feb. 24, 1914.); net estate $35,041; Clementine L. Kropff, Hedwig H. Klipstein, Irma B. Schwartz, and Ida H. Montague, four daughters, receive bulk of estate. Assets, one-fourth interest in realty at Clason Point, Bronx, $7,840; deposits, $197; stocks and bonds, $31,370.

McGOVERN, LILLIE., (Feb. 21, 1914.); net estate, $185,254; Margaret McGovern, sister, gives $72,023; Anna L. McGovern, sister, $72,211; Arthur W. L. Sellers, nephew, $12,000; Richard I. Sellers, nephew, $12,000; Kate Neeson, cousin, $3,000; Mary J. Short, not related, $500; Rose Murray, not related, $500; Dominican Sisters of the Poor, $5,000; Catholic Missionary Union, $5,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, $5,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, Paulist Church, $1,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Benedict the Moor, $1,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Matthew's Church, $1,000; St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Ambrose's Church, $1,000; Marquette League, $1,000; St. Rose Free Cancer Home, $1,000. Assets: Equity $35,000 in 241 West 42d St., appraised at $70,000; equity $21,000 in 250 West 43d St., appraised at $44,000; equity $21,000 in 252 West 43d St., appraised at $44,000; equity $45,000 in 1,722 Broadway, appraised at $85,000; equity $6,000 in 2,329 East 69th St., appraised at $18,000; equity $6,000 in 247 East 50th St., appraised at $16,000; equity $11,000 in 310 West 71st St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $6,000; jewelry and personality, $4,321; mortgages, $43,069; stocks, $3,600.

MEGARGEE, JOHN A., (Oct. 8, 1913;) net estate, $30,688; Franklin Megargee and Elizabeth Megargee, father and mother, beneficiaries; assets include equity $41,168 in 4 West 124th St., appraised at $70,000; equity $1,000 in Arden tract in Bronx; plot St. George's Crescent and Grenada Place, $1,000; 13 lots, White Plains Highlands, Westchester County, $19,700; deposits, $2,936; mortgages and personalty, $1,534; stocks, $7,047.

AT ODDS OVER COLORADO.

Industrial Commission May Make Three Rockefeller Reports.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Friction developed today when the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations attempted to adopt a report after two years of investigation. Members of the commission said the greatest disagreement developed over consideration of the Rockefeller interests in connection with the Colorado coal strike. It was said three reports might be compiled.

Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin prepared a lengthy report, in which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman concurred. Commissioner Harris Weinstock had another report, while Basil M. Manly had a third, in which, it was reported, the greatest number of the members of the commission concurred.

Members of the commission attempted to compose their differences in executive session, but admitted that a wide divergence of views existed.

"The fact is," said Commissioner Weinstock, "that we agree on many important and essential matters. It is equally true that we disagree on important and essential matters. You can't thrash out a situation like that with which we have to deal and expect immediate unanimity on all points involved."

Several members of the commission contended that the sessions should be open, and a vote was taken, with the result that all consideration of questions involved will be behind closed doors.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Thirty-eight corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,485,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Swan Realty Corporation, realty, $550,000; Waldo Hutchins, William L. and Theodore A. Swan, Oyster Bay.

Lynar Equipment Works, Newburg, manufacture patented articles, $500,000; Theodore V. W. Anthony, Jane Champlin, Rochus M. Zu Lynar, 15 West 83d St., Manhattan.

Le Prestre Miller & Co., manufacturing merchandise, warehousing, 5,000 shares, $50 par value, carry on business with $100,000; John K. Lasher, Jr., Henry M. Carpenter, Perry B. Duryea, 180 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Central Bankers' Corporation, stock and bond brokers, banking agents, commission, $100,000; Lavoura F. Cordova, P. M. Bridges, N. A. Newkirk, Grand Central Terminal Building.

The Albodon Company, dentifrices, preparations, $25,000; Lawrence M. Samuels, Edwin Moss, William F. Riley, 2 Rector St.

Wildwood Hotel Corporation, hotels, livery automobiles, florists, lecture courses, $50,000; Alfred L. and Kate E. Wilder, Robert C. Burnside, 1 Madison Av.

The Craft Importing Co., Buffalo, merchandise, $20,000; Willard H. Saperston, Wilbur H. and Clarence B. Kratt, Buffalo.

Standard Musical String and Manufacturing Corporation, musical instruments, parts, $10,000; Herman Cohn, Ernest R. Voight, Gustave Schirmer, Jr., 3 East 43d St.

William Werner, Inc., Brooklyn, silk dyeing textiles; $10,000; Benjamin Klein, Valentine Schmitt, William Werner, 309 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

Atlas Selling Agency, commission, publicity, advertising, $10,000; John Curtiss, Charles Derham, Edmund R. Marvin, 27 Waverley Place, New York.

Oswego Hay Company, Manlius, hay, alfalfa, grain, apples, vegetables, $10,000; Earl Schell, Dennis J. Woods, John E. McCartney, Manlius.

La Pedes, Nelson & Schonfeld, furniture, cabinets, upholstering, $10,000; Jacob Schonfeld, Jacob Nelson, Abraham La Pedes, 1,423 41st St., Brooklyn.

The Model of Bay City, clothing, dry goods, millinery, $10,000; Charles Berlow, Samuel and Jennie Cohen, 486 4th St., Brooklyn.

Havana Planters Company, realty, tobacco, $10,000; Louis C. Schliep, Paris C. Pettit, Dorothy L. Engelhard, Grand Central Terminal.

Parkway Holding Corporation, realty, $10,000; Harry B. James, George W. Left, Henry L. Joyce, 718 St. Nicholas Av.

Schuller Brothers, alcoholic beverages, $5,000; Samuel Geller, Samuel and Leopold Schuller, 318 East 52d St.

Profitable Novelties Corporation, metal goods, factorage, brokerage, commission, $5,000; William Fox, Benjamin Bodine, Coryell, August A. Mitchell, 318 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

Kuloff Amusement and Restaurant Company, Queens, amusement enterprises, restaurants, $5,000; Fred L. Whitney, Anna and Jesse J. Harris, 7 South St., Far Rockaway.

Weingarten & Jenks, ladies' garments, furs, $5,000; Harry Jenks, Nathan Laven, Max Weingarten, 56 West 112th St., Bronx.

Maison Therese Company, dresses, gowns, robes, $5,000; Helen B. Blumenthal, Jessy B. and Jeannette L. Cohencious, 581 West 161st St.

Sundries Company, Bronx, automobiles, accessories, $5,000; Edward P. Butler, Charles Weisshaupt, Hugo Liedike, 558 Mott Av., Bronx.

Ascher Construction Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; Edward J. Merkert, Nathan Drucker, Ascher Strauss, 187 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 9.—Charter filed here: Perfection Tire Sales Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; $1,000,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobile tires and tubes of all kinds; J. F. Handell, L. B. Bauts [illegible]

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for examiner, fifth grade, is announced. It is as follows:

Men—Thomas P. Smith, Jr., 87.60; Samuel T. Goodwin, 84.50; Harold V. Brockway, 82.70; Benjamin Cohen, 81.90; Thomas M. Kelly, 80.80; Robert G. Newbegin, 80.10; Joseph H. Eustace, 79.50; Simon Loeb, 79; Robert L. Colligan, 78.90; James L. Higgins, 78.80; Maurice J. Kluger, 77.90; William J. Casey, 77.00; Leo Umanoff, 77.30; Leroy Paterson, 76.30; Karl Lohmann, 76.11; Michael Greenberg, 75.90; William A. O'Connell, 75.50; Thomas J. Denyer, 75.40; Emanuel Engel, 75.20; Meyer M. Pundick, 75; William T. Matthews, 73.60; William Reid, Jr., 73.00; William A. Duncan, 73.00; Max Rolnik, 72.50; Sidney W. Brewster, 72.50; James V. Smith, 72.20; George C. Bowles, 71.60; Abraham Levy, 71.50; Robert W. Wood, 71.50; John B. Goddard, 71.50; Thomas B. Higgins, 70.50; Herman Golden, 70.40; Frank J. Dunn, 70.30.

Women—Bessie C. Stern, 79.80; Ida M. Metcalf, 78.10.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 24 a competitive examination for metallurgical chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department at Large, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at a salary of $1,800 a year. The duties will be to observe, and study the treatment of metals employed in the manufacture of small arms ammunition and artillery ammunition, and to test explosives. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Graduation with a bachelor's degree in chemistry from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's subsequent experience in metallurgical chemistry, either in graduate work or a laboratory, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Forecast:

N. and S. C.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably occasional thunder showers; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds, except s. on the Gulf coast.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds on th ecoast.

East. Texas—Cloudy Tues., thunder showers in the interior. Wed. thunder showers; moderate s. winds on the coast.

West. Texas and Ark.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues., probably thunder showers e. Wed. fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.

Ky.—Unsettled Tues. Wed., cloudy.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; gentle n. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Tues. Wed., cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle n. to n. e. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers in s. and cen. Wed., cloudy.

Mo.—Unsettled Tues., probably showers. Wed., cloudy.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably unsettled in s. Tues.

Minn., N. Dak., and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably showers in e. Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably showers in s. e.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably showers in e. Tues.; warmer Wed.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Pressure is slightly below normal in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and there were general thunder showers over this area. Elsewhere pressure is above normal, although relatively low in the Southwest, resulting in a continuation of the thunder showers in Eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Western Texas, and Arizona, and their extension into Arkansas and Northeastern Texas. There were also scattered thunder showers in Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, and Western Nebraska. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

As a rule temperatures are still below the seasonable average east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest, while west of the mountains they were generally high with a maximum of 116 degrees at Yuma, Arizona, equaling the August record at that station.

There will be thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, while from the lake region and the Ohio Valley eastward the weather will be generally fair. Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pensylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Unsettled Tuesday, probably showers in Maine; Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	75	6 P. M.	84	81
6 A. M.	76	9 P. M.	81	79
9 A. M.	80	12 P. M.	80	76
12 M.	88		79	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 82; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 4:45 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss

1:39—2,067 Webster Av.; S. Hirsch. Trifling
10:40—53 1 St.; Joseph Goldman. Slight
11:00—846 E. 181 St.; Joseph Micklevitch. Slight
11:15—323 E. 75 St.; Charles W. Cushier. Not given
11:40—306 W. 52 St.; William R. Smith Co. $1,000

P. M.

4:35—42 Jay St.; Joseph Betran. $100
4:50—284 W. 127 St.; John Mahen. Slight
5:50—1,218 Boston Road—Edw. Wolf. Slight
5:15—119 E. 93 St.; Herman & Shonfeld. Slight
6:15—340 W. 297 St.; S. Handelson. Slight
10:00—38 W. 68 St.; Mary Brown. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointments Aug. 9 as probationary patrol., assigned to training school: J. J. Lyons, J. F. Smith, J. V. Albrecht, E. H. Stoll, E. J. Morrell, B. Seidel, F. J. Chapey, J. F. Hanley, J. Kenny, C. A. Hess, J. H. Mehrtens, G. S. Lane, C. C. Westervelt, J. Biaha, J. F. Duffy, J. J. Mulligan, R. Leida.

Transfer and assignment 4 P. M. Aug. 10: Patrol. J. P. Shea, Det. Bu. to 172, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., 2d gr., revoked, assignment to Special Squad 2 discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 Im. Div., to command 11 Im. Dist., in addition to his own, 3 P. M. Aug. 9, during absence of Inspector on sick report; Patrol. C. Naimoli, 21, and G. Fulco, 29, to 13 Im. Dist., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 10; Patrol. M. A. Meade, C. P. Reilly, and J. J. Tubman, 172, to bicycle duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 9.

Leaves of Absence (without pay)— Patrol. B. Sears, 32, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 11; G. J. Werner, 35, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Jos. F. McGuinness, 149, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; J. E. Sauer, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 10.

Sick Leave—Sergt. C. E. Rodman, 35, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26.

Fines Imposed—Patrol. P. F. Smyth, 26, (while attached to 35, failed to have memorandum book in his possession while on patrol); Absent from post, in brewery,) 5 days; (absent from post, in brewery,) 5 days, W. A. Coughlin, (absent from post,) 3 days, G. A. Stoffers, 35, (while attached to 32, absent from post, standing in doorway,) 5 days, E. R. Lehmann, 37, (absent from post, in apartment house,) 4 days. A. I. Nelson, 37, (absent without leave,) 5 days; (answered Sergeant disrespectfully and insolently,) 5 days. A. B. Wood, 82, while off duty and in uniform, standing at bar in liquor saloon,) 4 days. J. J. Scriven, 62, (improper patrol, loitering at front door of liquor saloon, drinking whiskey from small glass,) 8 days. M. Caulfield, 63, (absent from post, walking with patrolman,) ½-day. T. B. Fahy, 68, (standing at side entrance of liquor saloon, drinking amber colored fluid from glass,) 8 days. Kuhler, 290, (failed to remain in view of relieving post, standing with patrolman,) 2 days. G. Grosberger, 290, (absent from post without being properly relieved, standing with patrolman,) 2 days.

Patrol. V. S. Polidori, 2, (improper patrol;) W. J. Keating, 4, (absent from relieving point;) J. Kruers, 4, (absent from relieving point;) H. H. Rausch, 4, (absent from post. in an office;) G. Fulco, 29, (absent from post, coming from milk canal;) E. D. Maloney, 25, (absent from post, in a shanty;) R. R. Ames, 32, (absent from post, standing in premises;) F. Rauch, 32, (left post without being properly relieved;) J. L. Sullivan, 32, (absent from fixed post, standing in subway station;) T. O'Brien, 36, (absent from post, standing in premises;) E. M. Willi, 36, (absent from post, coming from office;) A. I. Nelson, 37, (absent without leave;) J. McAndrews, 37, (absent from post, in bootblack parlor;) T. J. Hyrne, 38, (absent from post, riding on trolley car;) E. Kutzer, 39, (absent from post and relieving point, riding on trolley car;) B. Cavanagh, 39, (absent from post, posted at table in restroom of liquor saloon eating; J. J. Ellis, 42, preferred while attached to 43d, (absent from post, standing in lunch room;) J. Pane, 61, (absent from post;) R. A. Smith, 66, (insolent to superior officers.)

Restored to duty: Patrol. H. Barnett, 159, 12:58 P. M., Aug. 6.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. H. Barnett, 159, 1:05 P. M., Aug. 6.

Dropped from the rolls: Patrol. A. I. Nelson, 37, 1 P. M., Aug. 7.

Fire Department

Resignation accepted: Fire., 3d gr., J. B. Morrell; H. and L. 44, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 9; Fire., 3d gr., A. Fiva, 39, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Fire., 3d gr., A. Kenny, Eng. 86, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 9.

Fired: Fire., 1st gr., J. Cudahy, H. and L. 112, $5, (loss of cap badge.)

Retired: Fire., 1st gr., E. F. Tracy, Eng. 65, Manhattan, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

Special leaves (without pay): Fire., 3d gr. J. Long, Eng. 5, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; Eng. of Stnr. G. F. Trefcer, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; Fire. 1st gr. E. E. Teller, Eng. 75, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 11; Capt. P. Furley, Eng. 230, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 12; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. J. T. Meares, H. & L. 111, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Fire 1st gr. J. J. Keane, H. & L. 148, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Burns, Eng. 41, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 9; Fire. 1st gr. E. F. Tracy, Eng. 65, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 6.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

KREMER, CHARLES F., (July 27;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; City Hospital of Westphalia, Germany, $2,500; children of deceased brother, Heinrich, $10,000; children of sister, Elizabeth Konneke, $3,000; wife's cousin, Marie Bernhard, $5,000; cook, Marie Weber, $1,000; residue to widow, Johanna.

WAKEFIELD, WALTER, (Dec. 24, 1914;) personalty, $3,000; all to relatives and friends.

WERTHEIMER, BENJAMIN, (July 27;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; niece, Lena, gets $1,000; children, Tessie and Elias, each gets over $10,000.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Aug. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Matar..Aug. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru..Aug. 15
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Merlonetha..Aug. 16
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian..Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru..Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia..Aug. 20

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790 9th Av., near 53d St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rise..5:04 | Sun sets..7:06 | Moon sets..—

THE TIDES,

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:00	7:25	1:14	1:12
Governors Island	7:43	7:50	1:52	1:52
Hell Gate	9:33	9:40	3:32	3:32

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 9.

SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples, July 29.
SS Atlantis, Baracoa, Aug. 4.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 4.
SS Venator, Baracoa, Aug. 4.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Aug. 4
SS Com. Rollins, Jamaica, Aug. 4.
SS Pastores, Colon, Aug. 2.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Aug. 4.
SS Aigiers, Jacksonville, Aug. 5.
SS City of Bombay, Suez, July 11.
SS Escaut, St. Nazaire, July 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Czaritza	Archangel	July 29
San Guglielmo	Palermo	July 28
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Harry Luckenbach	Colon	July 30
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
Hatinor	Havre	July 25
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Minnehaha	London	July 31
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Moreni	Lisbon	July 26
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 27
Justin	Para	July 30
Mariana	Demerara	Aug. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Seaconnet	Gothenburg	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 6
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Aug. 4
Minas Geraes	Para	Aug. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 7
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Rhouw	Amsterdam	July 29
Auchendale	London	July 30
Allianca	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frankby, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wagama, Montevideo	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	2:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Ikala, Cibara		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Christiaafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples		10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 9.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 10th, forenoon. French Line.

SS San Guglielmo, Naples to New York, was 380 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 10th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Czaritza, Archangel to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 10th, forenoon. Russian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 770 miles S. at 7 P. M. 8th.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 1,154 miles S. at noon 8th.

SS Sibiria, Jamaica to New York, was 804 miles S. of New York at noon.

SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 58 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Radiant, Nevassa to New York, was 27 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Caioria, Tuxpam to New York, was 300 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 90 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 204 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 85 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 120 miles S. at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.

SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 213 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New

MRS. OGLESBY HELD TO BE INCOMPETENT

Committee to be Appointed for the Daughter of the Late Georgia Financier.

BROTHER ATTACKS HUSBAND

Congressman "Mortified" by Kinsman's Action—Wife's Signing of Notes Upheld.

Mrs. Mabel Clare Oglesby, now at the Manhattan State Hospital for the insane, where she was committed on application of her husband, Dr. James Van Pelt Oglesby, of 428 West Twenty-third Street, was declared by a Sheriff's Jury last evening to be incompetent to manage her affairs. The jury also found that Mrs. Oglesby was perfectly competent at the time she alienated certain property, including the signing of notes for $24,000, which was collected by the physician.

The verdict was regarded as a victory for Dr. Oglesby, who had applied for appointment as committee of the person and estate of his wife. His application was opposed by his wife's relatives, including a sister, Miss Lee Wood Oglesby. She is no relative of the physician, whose wife's maiden name was Oglesby.

Mrs. Oglesby's father was Zenas W. Oglesby, President of the South Georgia & West Coast Railroad and President of the First National Bank of Quitman, Ga., when he died last March. She came into one-seventh of his estate of about $425,000. She is a sister-in-law of Congressman W. R. Oglesby of Westchester County.

Committee to Take $5,700.

The Sheriff's jury's verdict held that $5,700 remaining in Mr. Oglesby's hands, as the remainder of the $24,000 proceeds of the notes, should be turned over to the committee when the latter should be appointed. The physician had maintained that whatever property was turned over to him by his wife came to him before she became incompetent. Her sister contended that such property was turned over to the physician when Mrs. Oglesby was incompetent, and that her condition was caused by the use of morphine, which had been given to her by his advice. The trial yesterday was the second proceeding of the kind, a Sheriff's jury on July 12 having disagreed.

The commission before whom both trials were conducted consisted of Daniel P. Hays, ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, and David Welch. Vincent L. Leibell appeared as attorney for the relatives, and Dr. Oglesby was represented by William A. White.

There was a lively tilt between Congressman Oglesby, when he took the stand, and Mr. White. The lawyer had been trying to make much of the fact that the Congressman had been removed as trustee of his father's estate, but Mr. Oglesby made it clear that his removal was due merely to the legal technicality that he was not a resident of Georgia, the legal residence of his father. Mr. White also endeavored to bring out the fact that Dr. Oglesby had obtained a warrant of arrest against the witness, who is his brother, but the Congressman pointed out that the warrant never was served.

Condemns Own Brother.

Mr. White asked the witness whether he held any ill-feeling toward the physician. The Congressman answered that he was much "mortified" to see the doctor in court, acting as he did, and that he had paid for the doctor's education. "He was reasonably respectable until he came under your influence," he added sharply. "Now he is going from bad to worse."

Mr. Leibell interjected a remark that family hostilities caused the whole trouble.

Dr. Oglesby admitted on the stand that he held a stock account. This was in opposition to his testimony at the last trial, when the attorney was trying to discover whether the physician had used some of the moneys collected on the notes for stock speculation. A long wrangle betwcen the attorneys ensued. Mr. White explaining that the doctor had testified at the previous hearing against advice of counsel.

The physician further admitted that he administered morphine to his wife to relieve pain. He denied he ever had sent her any of the drug through the mails, but admitted that he had sent her hypodermic needles at one time when she was in Florida.

Other relatives present at the hearing were Mrs. Mozelle Oglesby Peters, Mrs. Lilla Leake Oglesby, widow of Zenas W. Oglesby, Jr., and Mrs. W. R. Oglesby.

All the contesting relatives expressed their opinion that Mrs. Oglesby ought to be maintained at some sanitarium other than the State institution, because of the doctor's means.

OPPOSE VETERANS CLAUSE.

City Officials Fight Civil Service Amendment at Albany.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said yesterday that city officials are conducting a State-wide campaign against the adoption by the Constitutional Convention of the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving preference in civil service appointments to Spanish War veterans and volunteer firemen.

Every delegate to the convention known to the protesting city officials is being urged in person and by letter to vote against the proposed amendment. Some of the officials are Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner Kingsbury, President Seaman of the Board of Assessors, Park Commissioner Ward, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and President Churchill of the Board of Education.

LONELY WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Mrs. G. T. Brown Found Dead by Daughter in Mount Vernon.

The body of Mrs. George T. Brown was discovered in her home, where she lived alone, at 416 Highland Avenue, Vernon Heights, Mount Vernon, yesterday morning by her daughter, Mrs. Edmund Bartnett of 8 Chester Place, Sherwood Park, Yonkers.

Mrs. Brown had been dead since Saturday night and according to Coroner William H. Livingston of New Rochelle she had committed suicide by turning on the gas in her bedroom after writing several letters. The letters were addressed to her husband, who is a lawyer in a sanitarium in Northern New York, to her daughter and to her mother, Mrs. Henry P. Lockwood of 10 East 130th Street, Manhattan. The letters said she intended to end her life because she was lonely.

Brief Detention for Rheumatic.

William A. Anderson of Vancouver, B. C., who arrived in the first cabin of the White Star liner Lapland on Sunday from Liverpool and was sent to Ellis Island for medical examination because he had rheumatism in his right leg, was released yesterday afternoon and left for Toronto by the night train. He said the most extraordinary part of his detention by the Public Health Service doctor who went to the Lapland on Sunday was that no one on Ellis Island appeared to want to see him when he got there yesterday. Dr. Williams finally told him he could leave for Canada at once.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Arthur Gogel, at 71 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Sale advertised for today will be held tomorrow, August 11th, at same time and place.

ALBERT F. LOWENTHAL, Assignee.
BLUMBERG & IMMERGLUCK, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 Cedar St., New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operators Buy Hundred-Foot Corner in Vicinity of New West Side Docks—Bronx Builders Secure Site for Two Five-Story Apartment Houses—An Active Suburban Market.

Important among what few transactions were reported in yesterday's realty market was an investment purchase by operators in the vicinity of the new west side docks, consisting of a plot 100 by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

The property, which was purchased by the William Lustgarten Company, Incorporated, consists of four four-story flats, known as 666 to 672 Eleventh Avenue. Isaac Marks and Morris Weinstein of Washington, D. C., sold the two corner buildings 666 and 668 and Mrs. Julia Bachrach the inside property. William A. White & Sons and the A. N. Gitterman Corporation negotiated the transaction.

Investor Buys West Side Plot.

An out-of-town investor has purchased from J. W. Miller 554 West 132d Street, a five-story triple flat, on a lot 25 by 99.11 feet. The property is located between Amsterdam Avenue and Old Broadway. L. J. Greenberger negotiated the sale, the buyer paying all cash.

Builders Secure Bronx Site.

As a site for two five-story apartment houses the Galveston Building Company has purchased from various owners four lots on the east side of Hoe Avenue, between Jennings and 172d Streets. The plot, which measures 100 by 100, is directly opposite two twenty-five family apartment houses just completed by the Galveston Company.

Brooklyn.

The old plant of the Franklin Brewing Company, on a plot 200 by 400, located between Flushing, Franklin, and Skillman Avenues, has been purchased by David M. Newberger, formerly head of the James Everard Brewing Company.

Long Island.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at public auction last Saturday twenty-three lots at Westbury, L. I., for $2,461, at an average of $107 a lot. The balance of the lots were sold at private sale.

Westchester County.

Howell C. Perrin and Charles L. Perrin have sold for Mrs. Fanny L. Waters her property at Hommocks, Larchmont, N. Y., to A. A. Murdoch, consisting of one and three-quarters acres of land near Larchmont Harbor, with landing and bathing privileges, a large field stone and shingled dwelling, and commodious stable and garage. The purchaser will take immediate possession.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Mrs. Agathe Brehme to Joseph Rovegno her property on Manor Road, Castleton Corners, Staten Island, consisting of five acres of land, a house, barn, &c.

New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold for Elbridge S. Lyon of Chatham, N. J., his fifty-acre tract at Ramsey, Bergen County, N. J., to Harry Gordon of Newark. The buyer gave in part payment the two-family frame dwelling at 133 Columbia Avenue, in the Vailsburg section of Newark, erected on a plot 25x100.

Property at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell at public auction, under forcelosure, on Thursday, ten two and one-half story brick and frame private dwellings located on the south side of West 150th Street, eighty feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, known as 462-480 West 150th Street, 17 by 99.11 each. Also today, 202 and 204 East 100th Street, near Third Avenue, a five-story basement and sub-basement brick factory on lot 25 by 100.11. And on Wednesday, Aug. 18, 70 Perry Street, a four-story and basement brick tenement on lot 20 by 94.10.

Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for C. Loring Brace a large apartment of thirteen rooms and three baths, occupying the fourteenth floor in 535 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, to Roland Conklin, President of the Cuba Railroad. Also a large apartment in 399 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to Mrs. William H. Brevoort.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Cruikshank Company, as agents, an apartment in the 318 West Eighty-fifth Street to C. C. Abbott, and for the Durham Realty Corporation an apartment in 440 Riverside Drive to Mrs. J. C. Ramsay.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co., Inc., have leased for Mary A. Fitzgerald the store and basement, 1,381 Broadway, to the Emerson Shoe Company. Also for Samuel T. French the store 106 West Twenty-eighth Street, to S. Lekakes for a term of years, also the store 316 Seventh Avenue, for F. Michel to George Mamanakis.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for Herbert Gulick as agent the store at 406 Madison Avenue to the Lans Curiosity Shop.

G. P. Butterly has leased for J. & J. W. Stolts the entire building 123 East Eighteenth Street to David Wald & Max Taizman for a period of eight years. The lessees will alter the premises, installing new entrance, hallways, fire escapes, plumbing, &c.

Realty Notes.

Title has been acquired by James McCreary & Co. to the ten-story building at 18 to 22 West Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining on the west the Thirty-fifth Street end of their store. Contracts for the purchase of the property were signed by the dry goods company two years ago.

It was bought from Louis Steward, who secured it in 1905. It fronts sixty-three feet on the street and is seventy-one feet deep. A driveway runs round the west side and rear of the building. The property is bought subject to a mortgage of $400,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

104th St, 304 West, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 29x100.11, four-story dwelling; Manhattan Savings Institution against Joseph Berndt et al.; Rapallo & K., attorneys; H. M. Goldfogle, referee; due, $20,418.76, taxes, &c., $453; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 243 East, n s, 79.8 ft w of 2d Av, 23.2x100.3, five-story tenement; New York Savings Bank against J. A. Anger et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; W. W. Irwin, referee; due, $19,449.78; taxes, &c., $825.77; to Herman W. Hoops for $21,000.

69th St, 247-249 West, n s, 505 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5, five-story stable; prior mtg, $32,000; to the plaintiff for $44,-605; also

60th St, 243-245 West, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5, two-story garage; Tudor Realty Co. against Jane Riley et al.; F. M. Sanders, attorney; J. A. Filey, referee; due, $14,336.15; taxes, &c., $675.73; prior mtgs, $22,500; to the plaintiff for $26,253.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 301 to 305, n e corner of 27th St, 77.10x70x76.7x77.9, three five and one four story tenements and stores; Oceanic Investing Co. against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; H. Mc Baitinger, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $163,259.05; taxes, &c., $1,402.09.

Pinehurst Av, 820, s w corner of 180th St, 112.8x50x109.7x50.1, five-story flat and stores; Alonzo Co. against Dinloe Holding Co. et al.; Oscar Hamman, attorney; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $16,999.84.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

78th St, 63 East, n s, 122 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2, four-story dwelling; R. S. Clark against I. L. Rytenberg et al.; Verplanck, P. & F., attorneys; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $38,019.91; taxes, &c., $1,566.50.

By Samuel Marx.

89th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; M. M. Marks against L. H. Abenheimer et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $25,378.90; taxes, &c., $300.

By Joseph P. Day.

68th St, 67 West, n s, 106 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.5, five-story dwelling; New York Savings Bank against A. C. Keene et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Maurice Simmons, referee; due, $26,029.30; taxes, &c., $1,245.45.

1st Av, 43, w s, 77 ft s of 3d St, 23x100, five-story tenement and stores; Eberhardt Schmidt against Amelia Neumeyer et al.; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; E. H. Ayram, referee; due, $26,327.65; taxes, &c., $677.51.

100th St, 204 East, s s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11x irregular, five-story loft building; E. P. Arnold against E. L. Karner et al.; Oscar Lowenstein, attorney; S. S. Norton, referee; due, $26,201.86; taxes, &c., $247.77.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Elsmere Place, 772, s s, 95 ft e of Prospect Av, 42.4x48.10, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against C. V. Moore et al.; M. M. Himowich, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $1,800.57; taxes, &c., $260.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft of s e corner Fordham Road, 50.2x119.8x50.8x121, 2-story building and vacant; Church of Our Lady of Mercy against M. J. Smith et al; Amend & Ach, attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $12,920.31; taxes, &c., $337.45.

By Anthony V. Caggiano.

149th St, 734 East, s w s, 125 ft s e of Jackson Av, 50x80, 2-story tenement; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which New Arcadian Real Estate Co. had on April 24, 1913, or since; Isidore Niner, attorney.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Ganzevoort St, 94-96-98, for a seven-story cold storage warehouse, 61.11x184.6; Manhattan Refrigerating Co., (Thomas Adams, Montclair, N. J., President,) owner; John Glover, 222 Navy St, Brooklyn, architect.

22d St and Lexington Av, n w corner, for a ten-story brick and terra cotta building, 75x99.4, to be occupied by Manhattan Trade School for girls; City of New York, Board of Education, 500 Park Av, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $190,-000.

Union Av, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, for a one-story brick stores and dwelling, 25x72; E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., (Emil Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road, President,) owner; William Kurtzer, 1,753 Boston Road, architect; cost, $2,500.

170th St, n s, 49.92 ft e of Daly Av, for a one-story brick garage, 75x170.5%; Coryell Building Co., Inc., (Frank G. Coryell, President,) owner; Carl Demmerle, 1,510 Bryant Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Webster Av, n w corner of Bedford Park Boulevard, for a one-story brick store, 37x50; Mrs. Felix Grimley, 200th St and Villa Av, owner; Robert Skirvan, 4,436 Carpenter Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

28th St, 115 West, a three-story private residence, altered to store and lofts; Mrs. B. K. Bartlett, 1,221 North Cascade Av, Colorado Springs, Col., and Helen M. Post, Ridgefield, Conn., owners; The Kervan Co., 119 West 28th St, lessee; John R. Hinchman, 437 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 319, s s, 25.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 25.6x75.4, (foreclosure;) George A. Blauvelt, referee, to Bettie Rothfeld, 163 East 72d St, Aug. 7; attorneys, Kurman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$26,000

MADISON ST, 172, s s, 25x100; Samuel Goldstein to Jacob Krimsky, 49 Division St, half part, correction deed, Feb. 24, 1914; attorney, E. Filaschnick, 302 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Krimsky to Frank Goldstein, 330 Wyona St, Brooklyn, half part, April 10, 1914; attorney, same.....$1

5TH ST, 6 e s, 102 ft w of Avenue D, 22x95; Leopold Altman to Emil Altman, New York City, Oct. 2, 1909, (mtg $12,000;) attorneys, L. & J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Emil Altman to Jenny Schwartz, 712 Tiffany St, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 7; attorneys, same.....$100

85TH ST, 521 A East, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Miller to William Munzer, 623 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $14,000,) Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

128D ST, 431 East, n s, 324.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, (foreclosure, Aug. 5;) Irving S. Ottenberg, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

120TH ST, 109 West, n s, 160 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; John J. Kennedy to Jennie Lewinson and another, 596 Riverside Drive, (mtg $4,000,) July 3; attorney, Benno Lewinson, 119 Nassau St.....$100

154TH ST, 432 West, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, (foreclosure, July 16;) Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 5; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$1,000

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Etta and Francis J. Moloy, executors of Edward Crowley, to Manhattan Heights Improvement Co., 300 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

158TH ST, 537 and 539 West, n s, 266.8 ft e of Broadway, 41.8x99.11; Elizabeth E. Colby to William M. Walker, of Bayville, L. I., (mtg $53,000,) all liens, narty of first part retains life interest,, July 19, 1910; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway..$1

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, 1,851, w s, 20x irregular; Mary M. Coyle et a' to Leo Maurer, 211 East 89th St, (mtg $8,800,) July 22; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av.....$100

LOT 84, map of William H. Wallace; Henry Schrader to Mary Dueifer, 2,882 La Salle Av, March 18; attorney, Mary Dueifer, 2,882 La Salle Av.....$100

MARION AV, n e corner of Dorothea Place, 50x98; Charles I. Marvin to Samuel F. Schlansky, 17 East 97th St, (mtg $13,000,) July 27; attorneys, Fish & M., 527 5th Av.$1

BRYTON AV, s s, 100 ft e of Randall Av, 50x100; Hal Bell, referee, to Annie Anderson, 531 Pacific St, Brooklyn, Aug. 5; attorney, Frank Carlson, 132 Nassau St.....$1,200

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 125 ft s of Manion Av, 25x95; Mary E. Aiken to Charles F. Hallock, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,800,) June 29; attorney, Charles F. Hallock, 44 Pine St.....$1

180TH ST, n s, 132.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.2; Richard R. Maslen to 152d Street Construction Co., 320 Broadway, (mtg $11,-500,) July 29; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified,

Manhattan.

PARK AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.11x192.6; Louis Halperin et al. to William Ulmer Brewery, 31 Belvidere St, Brooklyn, due Feb. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., Aug. 4; attorney, John W. Weber, 31 Belvidere St, Brooklyn.....$10,000

87TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; David Horn to Rosa Stern, 1,240 Franklin Av, Dec. 31, 1912, due Jan. 2, 1916, 6 p. c.,.....$3,000

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Manhattan Heights Improvement Co. to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Aug. 9, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, McLaughlin & Stein, 15 William St.....$3,500

172D ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Broadway, 150.8x 95; Raymond Construction Co., 47 Sorority Gutman, 47 Fort Washington Av, July 27, due Aug. 5, 1916, two mtgs, $24,000 each; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.

172D ST, s s, 230.10 ft w of Broadway, 65.4x 95; same to same, July 27, due Aug. 5, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$23,000

172D ST, s s, 294.1 ft w of Broadway, 50x95; same to same, July 27, due Aug. 5, 1916; 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$14,000

Bronx.

OPDYKE AV, s s, 400 ft w of 2d St, 25x100; Joseph J. Leonard to Loretta Rosenberg, Sept. 17, 1914, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Vogel, 198 Broadway.....$85

ST. OWEN AV, n w corner of Baker St, 72x 73x98x78.10, Sarah Ryan to Yonkers Savings Bank at Yonkers, N. Y., July 27, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, S. H. & S. F. Thayer, 18 South Broadway Yonkers, N. Y.....$900

9TH AV, n s, 255 ft w of Avenue C, 80x108, Unionport; Edw. Giegerich to Edw. Hauser, 1,218 Tinton Av, July 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William H. Giegerich, 1,218 Tinton Av $1,000

9TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 50x100, Mount Eden; Morris B. Schurd to Sophie C. Barg, 580 West 136th St, Aug. 5, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Roth, 399 Willis Av....$1,500

180TH ST, n s, 132.7 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.2; 152d Street Construction Co. to Richard R. Masten, 3,212 University Av, (prior mtg $9,500,) Aug. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,641, store floor and basement; Elizabeth Zinn to Christian N. Clauder et al., 1,641 Avenue A, 2 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, J. M. Bossong, 436 East 87th St.....$900

MADISON AV, 1,062, all; David H. Davidson to Adolph Meyer, 1,770 Madison Av, 20 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Rudolph A. Seligmann, 160 Broadway..$3,200

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,218, store and part of cellar; Mary O'Shea to James B. Graham, 351 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Aug. 6, 1915; attorneys, Guggenheim, U. & M., 37 Wall St.....$1,080

37TH ST, 338 West, floor and basement; Lemuel L. Williams to Isidor Deitelbaum, 412 Audubon Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, H. Turkel, 200 Broadway.....$600

121ST ST, 421 East, all; Adolph G. Austin et al. to Clemente Greco, 504 East 120th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$420

Bronx.

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 145th St, 30x150; Reformed Church of Mott Haven to John W. Blackman, 1,256 Findlay Av, and another, 21 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, J. B. Hare, 1,815 Webster Av.....$1,200

MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 152; American Radiator Co. against May J. Beato et al., owners; James Curran Manufacturing Co., contractor $124

2D AV, 2,074; Sladon Iron Works, Inc., against Jacob Heisteln, owner and contractor.—Zimmerman, contractor.....$34

38TH ST, 533 to 551 West; Racick Asbestos Manufacturing Co. against Rohe & Brother, owners; James Curran Manufacturing Co., contractor $225

68TH ST, 306 West; Henry Ginsburg against Marquis Realty Co., Inc., owner; John Solomon, agent and contractor.....$60

130TH ST, 161 West; Melvin Rosenberger against Eva A. De Lyons, owner; Charles A. Knowles, owner and contractor.....$168

182D ST, 149 West; Melvin Rosenberger against Greater City Investing Co., owner; Charles A. Knowles, contractor.....$83

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,748; Edelson & Paley against Syracuse Wall Plaster Co., owner and contractor $102

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PEARL ST, 450; Charles M. Cannon, trustee, against Thomas F. Connery, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. N. O'Neil.

Bronx.

CROTONA AVE, 1,919; also Lot 332, Map of Section B of Vyse Estate, belonging to 23d Ward Land Improvement Co.; Jeremiah N. Martin against May Gusehuss, et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. Martin.

201ST ST, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 19.4x100.1; Carrie Fischer against Elizabeth Scrymgeour, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Stein.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

Only 20 Minutes from Municipal Building on Sea Beach Subway

Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial center; 7 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

SMALL FARM, $1,600.

$75 DOWN—$8 MONTHLY.

10,000 square feet of good soil, with shade trees and five-room house; situated on corner; near trolley, station, and large town; ideal for chicken farm; perfect title. C., Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

BRENTWOOD Health in BRENTWOOD PINES

New Houses for Sale easiest terms. Write for full particulars. Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A sacrifice at $13,000 TO close es.ate NEW ROCHELLE

Beautiful modern stucco home, 10 rooms, 2 master's baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, nearly ½ acre.

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AT SCARSDALE.

Attractive new stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds; station 5 minutes; high elevation; for sale at bargain, easy terms, or for rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY 22 EAST 42ND ST.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A Site Without Duplicate!

Financial pressure compels the sacrifice of the finest Hudson River acreage parcel within commuting zone for a high-class home; will deal quickly; no exchange. Owner, 100 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. H. LANG COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, August 10th, 1915, at 2 P. M. by order of the Court, at No. 524 Westchester Avenue, Bronx Borough, assets of the above named Bankrupt, consisting of beef, sauerkraut, signs, desk, 4 chairs, clock, meat block, 2 hand trucks, safe, typewriter, telephone booth, 500 long and short and double hooks, fat container, stool, set scales, 4 meat and ticket racks, 1 Howe truck, 1 cooler desk, 3 spring scales, 3 candling lamps, 5 egg and butter stencils, copper set, platform scale and pan and lot of stationery.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GEORGE DRAPP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Drapp, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 15th, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9th, 1915.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Owner Of a Building

sometimes does not realize the planning and negotiating necessary to secure tenants. Perhaps your property might show better results if you had an active organization interested in its welfare.

Wm. A. White & Sons Established 1868 46 Cedar Street

Louis Israelson Tel. And. 5540. 398 W. 145th St. At St. Nicholas Av.

Conservative management of Apartment House property.

HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. Now is the time to make a change.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN, 280 Broadway, New York City.

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza. Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

F. W. WAGGONER, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY

This attractive craftsman house, seven large rooms, two baths; steam heat; open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey; 22 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets.

F. C. BECKER Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 8743.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY, D., L. & W. R. R.

I will sell at a sacrifice and on easy terms ($1,000 down, balance monthly instalments) my beautiful California bungalow; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; chestnut trim; steam heat; electricity; gas. Plot 75x175. Trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn. Price $7,500. A. D. Thompson, Highland Gardens, Madison, N. J. Tel. 262-J Madison.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,000.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York. Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence; centre hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; six bedrooms, two baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Good Business Location

Stores, 6 East 37th St. RENT REASONABLE; LARGE SHOW WINDOWS. McCARTHY & FELLOWS, 7 EAST 42D ST.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8284—Plaza.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms $660-$840 | 5 Rooms $900 | 7 Rooms $1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

234 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Between 83d and 84th Streets.

Practical Apartments for comfortable living at moderate rents. In perfect order for immediate occupancy.

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,500 and $1,600.

Owner on premises, insuring efficient service.

FAIRVIEW COURT, High-Class Elevator Apts. 3131 Broadway at 124th St. 3-4-5-6 Rooms. Rents, $420 to $720.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 2 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. Apply to Supt., on Premises, or EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

MORGENTHAU JR ©

REAL ESTATE-MORTGAGES-INSURANCE AUCTIONEERS-APPRAISERS 111 BROADWAY

New York, August 7, 1915.

The New York Times,

We wish to express to you our great gratification with the results obtained from the advertising campaign we recently conducted in connection with the auction sale of 400 lots and 7 houses at Edgemere, L. I.

We received a larger volume of answers directly referring to our Times advertisements than we have ever received from any advertising campaign for an auction sale, even where we used a great deal more space.

We believe that this not only demonstrates the value of newspaper advertising for such a sale, provided the campaign is judiciously planned and the copy carefully prepared, but also demonstrates especially the value of The New York Times as a medium for reaching a particular class of people—in this instance, the business men who read your daily business page.

(Signed) M. MORGENTHAU, JR., President.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 113th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner,
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $70 per Month.
Ground Floor, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfdale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

AN INNOVATION,
106 West 69th St.
New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway.
Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.
3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.
Modern in every particular.
Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau,
314-316 West 100th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An ideal residential location.
Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.
4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive W.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500
Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

3 Rooms (front), $60
4 Rooms, $65
5 Rooms, $70
New fireproof elevator house, fine location; near subway and "L" stations.
55 West 95th St.

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F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av. 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7-8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,700.
Near Subway and "L."

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,200.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600—$1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $62.50 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,000.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner of 83th St.
Fireproof Apartments.
12 Story, 2 Elevators.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,900.
One Apartment for Rent.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
600 West 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
580 West 144th St.
Near Broadway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD
(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.
A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.
3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building
THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 6 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.
Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4362 Morningside

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rentals, $1,500 up.
166 WEST 87TH ST.
Only two Apartments to lease.
One of 4 rooms and bath with large foyer, $850.
One of 5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

Beautiful Apartment.
801 WEST 107TH. CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

304 and 306 West 82d St.,
Near Riverside Drive and Subway.
Beautiful Apartments.
Eight Rooms, All Improvements.
First class references required.
Apply on premises, or R. Deeves, 309 B'way.

$55-$70, at 91st St. Subway,
2,465-9 B'way, six-room elevator Apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or 'phone John—2428.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7633.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

The RAVENWOOD
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $34 to $60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service.
Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 8577.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service; owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $900, $1,000, $1,200 yearly. Service unexcelled.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, University line, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L."

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references required. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7633.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable
SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

GRAND VIEW
889 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 155TH ST.
Eight large rooms and two baths; every modern convenience; immediate occupancy; convenient to "L" and surface roads; rents $1,000 to $1,200. The best service.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms $40 upward. Washington Heights's most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined owner lives on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

8 TO 9 ROOMS
All outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; most refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue** —Corner 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY **YOSEMITE** FIREPROOF
S. W. COR. PARK AVE. & 82D ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000-$1,750.
Broadway **REMCO** 96th Street.
'PHONE, 1300—RIVER. or 2370—PLAZA.

6-8 EAST 37TH ST.
Beautiful, light, two, three room, bath and kitchenette apartments; electric light, elevator, hall and all night service; unfurnished. Apply Superintendent or McCARTHY & FELLOWS, Agents, 7 East 42d St.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Maj. C. M. Wesson, Ord. Dept., relieved from detail Ord. Dept., and detailed as a Major in Ord. Dept.

Col. C. G. Treat, General Staff, (Field Art.,) will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., reporting to Commanding Officer, Camp of Instruction for Field Artillery, for duty and upon completion of this duty will return to proper station.

Special orders of July 13 are amended so as to relieve each of the following-named officers of the Medical Corps from duty with the 2d Div., and from further station at the post specified after his name, effective at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and report in person to the Commanding Officer, 27th Inf., for duty on the transport Buford, sailing from Galveston, Texas, Aug. 28, for the Philippines. Upon arrival at Manila, the officers will report to the Commanding General, Philippine Dept.: 1st Lts. Coleridge L. Beaven, Fort Washington, Md.; Walter E. Davenport, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; W. G. Guthrie, Fort Riley, Kan.; E. F. Thode, Fort Porter, New York; W. C. Von Kessler, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; L. W. Webb, jr., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H. Wilds, Fort McPherson, Ga.; A. W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D. C., and Capts. R. M. Hardaway, Texas City, Texas, and H. J. Hallett, Fort Crook, Neb.

Orders July 31 relating to 1st Lt. J. B. Anderson, Med. Corps, revoked, and he is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, effective at such time as will enable him to report to Commanding Officer, 27th Inf., for duty with that organization on the transport Buford, sailing from Galveston on Aug. 28 for Philippines, reporting to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, reporting to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: Capts. R. Reynolds, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; S. M. de Loffre, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; M. Blanchard, Fort Strong, Mass.; H. M. Roberson, Fort Terry, N. Y.

Capt. M. Ashford, Med. Corps, now on temporary duty Fort Hunt, Va., will, upon return to that post of 1st Lt. E. W. Patterson, Medical Reserve Corps, proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, reporting to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty.

Col. J. D. Barrett, Coast Art. Corps, detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Adjt. General's Dept., effective Aug. 9, vice Col. J. B. Erwin, Adjt. General, (Cavalry,) who is relieved from detail in that department effective Aug. 8. Col. Barrett will proceed to San Francisco, reporting to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as Adjutant of that Dept.

Maj. E. B. Winans, attached 7th Cav., relieved duty with that regiment, effective Oct. 1, proceeding as soon as practicable after that date to the United States, reporting, on arrival, to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Resignation of Capt. L. Angel, Inf., (Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry,) accepted. Lt. Col. E. Munson, Med. Corps, on arrival in the United States and after any leave granted, to this city for duty in office of Surgeon General.

Leaves: Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Signal Corps, 2 months; Capt. L. L. Smith, Med. Corps, 2 months; Capt. C. C. Tremaine, 5 days; Lt. Col. G. H. MacDonald, U. S. A., 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders R. Marris, the Kansas, to Fore River Shipbuilding Company's works; W. N. Vernou, from command of the Beale and 5th Div. Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to the Kansas, as Navigator, and C. S. Freeman, from command the Drayton and 3d Div. Torpedo Flotilla, to command the Trippe and 4th Div. Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Lts. J. S. Abbott, the Dixie, to Naval Academy; J. F. Daniels, from command the Burrows, to Aid on Staff, Commander Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; I. F. Dortch, from command the Jouett, to command Dakota as Gunnery Officer; W. L. Calhoun, the Columbia, to the Tonopah; A. H. Rice, the Kansas, to the New Jersey as Engineer Officer; A. S. Kibbee, the New Jersey, to command the Beale; W. C. Spears, the North Dakota, to command the Jouett; A. L. Bristol, jr., from command the Terry, to command the Jarvis, and R. M. Pawell, from command the Jarvis to the Dixie.

Junior Grade Lts.: W. S. Nicholas, the Ammen, to command the Terry; F. Cogswell, the Balch, to the Downes; M. S. Bennion, the St. Louis, to Naval Academy Practice Squad; H. O. McDonnell, M. P. Reto, jr., and S. Force, all commissioned.

Ens. C. S. Alden, the Wyoming, to the Ammen.

P. A. Surgeons: G. E. Robertson, from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to the Tennessee; E. B. Curtis, to Regimental Headquarters, San Diego, and R. I. Longabaugh, Fourth Regiment of Marines, San Diego, Cal., to 2 months' leave.

C. H. Boe'n W. A. MacDonald, from Naval Station, Guam, to temporary duty Receiving Ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: The Jason and the Osceola, at Port au Prince; Denver, at Guaymas; Prometheus, at St. George; Dubuque and Celtic, at Boston; Reid, at Key West; Brutus, at Norfolk Yard; Uncas, at Charleston; Birmingham, Warrington, Jupiter, and New Jersey, at Newport; Lamson, at New York Yard; Chattanooga, at Topolobampo; Saturn, at San Francisco; Barney, at Seventh Street wharf, Washington, and the Vicksburg, at Key West.

Sailed: Maryland, San Francisco, for Honolulu; Rocket, Indian Head for Norfolk Yard; Tennessee, New York, for Philadelphia; Helena, Vanklin

GIRL LIFE SAVERS GIVE A WATER SHOW

Summer Students at Columbia Practice on Their Teacher in the Tank.

HE SPUTTERS WITH PRIDE

Again and Again Fair Swimmers Dive for Supposedly Drowning Man and Never Fail in Rescue.

If the Summer school at Columbia University has accomplished no other purpose—and it is generally admitted that it has high standing as an institution of learning—it has developed a corps of women life savers, who, if they keep at their chosen profession, are sure to be heard from in time to come. That was the conclusion reached yesterday by a TIMES reporter—he was one man among many women—and all of the spectators joined with him in applauding and saying, "They are most wonderful young women in every way."

This all came about because a reporter was invited yesterday afternoon to attend the exhibition of swimming and life saving by the young women students in the thirty-foot tank in the Thompson Building of the university, a spot generally looked upon as more exclusive, if possible, than ever was Cleopatra's bath. The reporter was introduced to Professor G. T. Holm, master of swimming, who led the way to a chair set at an inconspicuous point on the edge of the tank about ten feet from the springboard. The audience applauded as the life savers came marching in.

Now all these life savers—there were twelve of them who entered the contest—were very graceful and many of them were graceful swimmers. All of them hope some day to teach the art of swimming and life saving for Young Women's Christian Associations. Professor Holm held forth the promise of a great future for them. He said with evident pride when the contest was over that some of them when they entered the Summer school couldn't even swim, and that they had only two lessons—lectures he called them—in life saving. The professor had a very persuasive way about him, it was explained, and in that firmness lay his success. When a pupil held back and said she was afraid he pushed her in gently and she was soon swimming. Well, the professor weighs 185 pounds and is so strong that he is muscle bound.

Excess Clothing Barred.

Apparently one of the first things life savers learn is that excess clothing, such as skirts and stockings, is an impediment when swimming. It was also explained that to graduate from Barnard College one must be able to jump into the water fully clothed and save one's self even to the point of getting rid of one's surplus clothes while in the water. But Barnard is not part of the Summer school, so that has nothing to do with this story.

For fifteen minutes, when the exhibition opened yesterday, Professor Holm showed you how to swim, while the lifesavers grouped themselves gracefully on a raised platform and joined with the other spectators in applauding. He demonstrated the breast stroke, the underarm stroke, the trudgeon, the English overhand stroke, the back stroke, and others, and mixed comedy with grace in a manner that won much applause. But that was all in the way of a preliminary program. Everybody knew that.

Miss Esther M. Sandquist was the first to show what she could do, and it was her duty to save Professor Holm from drowning. She went through the air like an arrow—a perfect dive—and yanked the struggling, choking expert to the shore. Just as she got him there she gave him a kick that sent him spluttering under the water again, an event for which the professor was entirely unprepared.

The audience, thumbs down, yelled for the strangle hold, and Helen Ware, a tall girl of athletic build, tumbled into the water. She topped the professor by four inches, and made short work of him. She was asked to pose for a picture and in the excitement forgot that she was playing and not in deathly earnest until the professor gasped and got blue in the face. When his lungs began to perform their functions again he smiled and made no complaint. That was part of his business.

Broke Drowning Man's Grip.

"Break the grip!" yelled someone in the crowd, and the professor, taking a deep breath, swam to the middle of the tank. This time it was Miss Emma Ragland, who made up in enthusiasm what she lacked in size. The professor grabbed her round the head.

"Hand under chin, foot to the body," he sputtered. "Now, don't be afraid of me."

Thanks to Miss Ragland's very powerful leg action the stunt was accomplished successfully, if the professor's comfort is left out of the reckoning. She caught him in the solar plexus and he never had a chance, even though she didn't wear bathing shoes. Before he had time to recover, she yanked him to the side of the tank. Then she kicked him under the water, and watching where the bubbles rose, dove down and pulled him out again. Miss Ragland, the professor explained, was a very promising pupil.

After that Muriel Rogers yanked the professor about by the hair and all the girls took turns lifting him from the bottom of the tank by whatever means they thought were best. They didn't jump on him or kick him in the face, but they never gave him a chance to drown in peace, which seemed something of a pity. When it was all over, the professor was proud but puffing. The life savers, laughing and apparently as fresh as ever, gave another exhibition of their proficiency in the various strokes and then disappeared into the dressing rooms.

HUNT KINDRED IN CANADA.

Absconder's Insurance Policy, Worth $3,200, Is Canceled.

Detectives in the search for Edward C. Kindred, the clerk who got away with $22,000 from the Booth & Flinn Corporation, have found no clues to the whereabouts of the fugitive. They have learned that he had many women friends and acquaintances. They are trying to learn the identity of a young French-Canadian, whom Kindred visited when she lived on 135th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. He paid this woman $1,300 through a lawyer named Goodwin, the police say.

Another woman who has figured in the police investigation was a Miss O'Connor, whom Kindred represented as his wife, so the police say. The detectives were unable to find this woman at the address in West 156th Street where she had lived for some time.

A former teller of a New York bank who went on hunting and fishing trips with Kindred, sometimes to Cranberry Lake, in St. Lawrence County, said yesterday that Kindred told him he was born in Oakland, Cal. He left his home in California, said the teller, and spent several years in Canada, where his hunting enabled him to accumulate $3,000. With this money Kindred opened an office as a stock broker in British Columbia.

With this information as a new clue the police have requested the Canadian authorities to watch the camps and hunting districts, where it is thought Kindred may try to conceal himself in the guise of a Summer tourist.

Deputy Sheriff Leslie took possession of the effects of Kindred yesterday in his apartment at 560 West 163d Street and sent them to a warehouse.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—At the home office of the Travelers Insurance Company of this city it was said today that the $5,000 combination accident and health policy held by Edward C. Kindred had been canceled "on moral grounds." In insurance vernacular this is known as the moral hazard, and every company reserves the right by the terms of its contract to cancel a policy for any moral hazard by profiering the unpaid return premium.

This the Travelers did today by sending to Kindred's New York address on its books a check for $33. At present the policy is worth to Kindred about $3,200. Alfred E. Howard, special agent of the Travelers, whom Kindred is reported to have known intimately, is staying at the Woodhaven Hotel, Weekapaugh, near Westerly, on the Rhode Island shore.

PUSHES WAR ON GAMBLING.

Louisiana Governor Considers Action Against Parish Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—As a sequel to the raid made by troops, acting on the orders of Governor Hall, on the Joe Hyland gambling place on Saturday night, the Governor may begin action to have Sheriff L. H. Marrero of Jefferson Parish impeached.

The Grand Jury this afternoon returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case of the saloonkeeper, William Rapp, who eight days ago killed Patrolman George Bouchon, who was endeavoring to enforce the Sunday closing law. The Governor had asked for an indictment for murder. It was this shooting that led to the renewal of the protest against lawlessness.

It was reported today that the Jefferson Parish officials would take legal steps looking to the removal of the gambling paraphernalia and safes seized by the troops in the Saturday night raid. The paraphernalia is stored in the armory of the Washington Artillery and is closely guarded.

The State officials and the Jefferson Parish officers are on bitter terms, and predictions of further trouble are made. The Hyland gambling resort still is closed, but it is said that lotteries and similar institutions are running wide open just beyond the city limits of New Orleans.

ADMITS HE FIRED MILL.

Laborer Was Angry Because Employer Had Spoken Harshly.

Tony Costa, 42 years old, of 120 Fremont Street, Jersey City, a laborer, was arrested on a charge of arson on Monday, made by Detective Alexander Gallagher of Jersey City Police Headquarters, and confessed, the police say, that on last Wednesday morning he set fire to the John F. Boyle Paper Mill at Fremont, Mercer, and Montgomery Streets. The confession was made to John F. Boyle, the President of the company.

Costa said at first he accidentally caused the fire by dropping a match in loose paper stock, but he later admitted that he entered the mill at a second-story window and touched a match to dry paper stock. Costa has been employed at the Boyle Paper Mill as a laborer at $12 a week. He did it, he said, because Mr. Boyle had spoken harshly to him.

The Boyle Paper Mill was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by a fire on June 20, 1914, and since then it has had four other fires, including a blaze on June 9 last which caused a loss of $21,000. The total loss by the five fires was $40,264. Costa was locked up on a charge of having caused all the fires.

BAR FIREMEN FROM BLAZE.

Guards at Elizabeth Munition Plant Refused to Admit Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Orders forbidding the admission of all outsiders to the plant of the American Chemical Company of Springfield are so strict that guards stationed about the company's property this afternoon refused to allow the local Fire Department to assist in extinguishing a fire that for more than two hours threatened to destroy the factory.

The American Chemical Company announced a few weeks ago that it had accepted several large war orders from the Allies. With the doubling of the working force night shifts were decided upon and twenty guards kept outsiders from the factory grounds.

The flames were first discovered from a train of the Rahway Valley Railroad that passes close to the factory buildings. The Fire Department answered the alarm, but the firemen were stopped at the entrance to the factory grounds. Captain Roscoe Ruby stated tonight that unless the chemical company explained satisfactorily its position to the local officials, he would refuse to respond to their alarms in the future.

LOADS BOY INTO DOG WAGON

Elizabeth Dog Catcher Arrested for Assaulting Lad.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Richard Ryan, of 546 Broadway, Elizabeth's official dog catcher, was arrested this afternoon on charges of assault and disorderly conduct and held for the action of the Grand Jury. Ryan told Judge Owen P. Mahon that Adolph Neuhauser, 12 years old, attacked him with a club this morning when he was about to take charge of a bulldog upon which there was no license tag.

Emil Neuhauser, the boy's father, says he arrived in time to see Adolph being loaded into the dog catcher's wagon with the huge net encircling his head and shoulders. Ryan admitted that he was forced to use the net on the father too, when an explanation of the boy's predicament failed to prove satisfactory.

SIXTEEN GIVE SKIN FOR BOY.

Nurses and Doctors Save Child in Grafting Operation.

Ten nurses and five doctors in the Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, recently submitted to skin-grafting operations to save the life of Irving Fink, 5 years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Fink of 124 Chestnut Street, Irvington, N. J.

As a result of the operation, which was performed by Dr. George A. Rogers of the visiting staff, Fink will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. The boy was scalded about a year ago and left the hospital before his wound healed.

After cutting patches of skin from the volunteers, Dr. Rogers offered some of the skin from his own arm. This operation was performed by Dr. L. Isadore Retting.

Mrs. Wood Injured in Auto Spill.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Robert Wood is suffering from a broken collar bone and lacerations on her head and is perhaps hurt internally as the result of an automobile accident late yesterday. While on the way to Middletown with her husband and some friends, the car, which was driven by her husband, skidded and hit an embankment. Mrs. Wood was thrown out of the car, but the other occupants escaped injury.

SUES FOR LIFE PENSION.

Estate of B. Guggenheim, Who Died on Titanic, Asked to Pay $7,500 a Year.

Mrs. Amy T. Lucrati, who says that her home is in San Remo, Italy, through her attorney, John S. Wise, Jr., of this city, yesterday started suit in the Surrogates' Court here to compel the estate of Benjamin Guggenheim to pay her $7,500 yearly for life. Mr. Guggenheim was lost with the Titanic on April 15, 1912.

The suit took the legal form of asking that the executors, Isaac, Daniel, and Morris Guggenheim, brothers of the decedent, be compelled to file an accounting. Mr. Wise filed an application that a citation be issued by Surrogate Cohalan directing the executors to show cause on Sept. 24 why the accounting should not be filed.

In her application Mrs. Lucrati recited that she was a creditor of the estate "by reason of an agreement in writing, dated May 4, 1907, between your petitioner and Benjamin Guggenheim, deceased, wherein Benjamin Guggenheim agrees and binds himself and his estate to pay your petitioner $7,500 per annum in semi-annual installments on June 30 and Dec. 31, in each and every year until the death of your petitioner, beginning June 30, 1907."

Three years had elapsed, the petition stated, since Mr. Guggenheim's death, and the executors had rendered no accounting of the estate.

No mention of Mrs. Lucrati was made in Mr. Guggenheim's will. That instrument left an aggregate of $115,000 to charities and divided the estate up into several parts for the benefit of relatives. The widow, Mrs. Floretta S. Guggenheim, who lives at the St. Regis Hotel with her three daughters, the Misses Benita R., Marguerite S., and Barbara H. Guggenheim, received $50,000 in cash, the town house, all the testator's jewelry, and one-third of the residuary estate, the latter item being left in trust for the life benefit of the widow, who has power of disposal at her death.

There was also provision for a trust fund of $275,000 for the benefit of near relatives of the decedent, and the rest of the two-thirds of the residue went in equal shares to the three daughters.

At the law offices of Seligman & Seligman, attorneys for the Guggenheim estate it was said yesterday that nothing was known of Mrs. Lucrati. In her petition she recited that she was born Amy Goldsmith, was formerly Amy Tuska, and that her present husband was Agostino Lucrati of San Remo.

The petition filed yesterday was signed before a notary in Paris on July 23, 1915, by Mrs. Lucrati.

KILLED AS HE GRABS WIRE.

"Iron Man" Haller, Baseball Motorman, Thrown Twenty Feet.

"Iron man" William Haller, star pitcher of the Public Service League in New Jersey, was killed yesterday afternoon in Union Hill, when he seized a wire on Bergenline Avenue. He was 25 years old and lived at 202 Seventeenth Street, West New York, with his wife and their baby boy.

Haller was a motorman and yesterday when he ran his car to the end of the run he noticed a wire dangling close to the ground. He failed to notice that it was touching a feed wire, and as he took hold of it, he was thrown about twenty feet, and when picked up was dead. It is believed that about 2,000 volts passed through his body.

DOGS ATTACK POLICEMAN.

Owner of Unmuzzled Animals Had Dared Bluecoat to Arrest Him.

Patrolman James McNamee of the West 135th Street Police Station had a narrow escape from death last evening, when he was attacked by three bulldogs in the areaway of a tenement inhabited by negroes at 44 West 133d Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. He did not have time to draw his revolver and was forced to battle against the dogs with a nightstick. But for the aid of several negroes, who helped him fight the dogs off, he would have been dragged down and overpowered. He was severely bitten on the left leg, left arm, and right hand, and was attended by a surgeon from the Harlem Hospital.

The dogs are owned by Harry Seaton, a West Indian, who lives at 58 West 131st Street and acts as janitor for the apartment at 44 West 133d Street. The patrolman saw the negro leading the dogs, unmuzzled, through the street and threatened to arrest him.

"You can't arrest me," said Seaton with a jeer, and backed into the areaway.

McNamee, angered by the insult, followed the negro, and the dogs sprang at him. After the fight McNamee, although weak from shock and loss of blood, took Seaton to the station house, where he was held on charges of violating the sanitary code in permitting his dogs to go unmuzzled and resisting arrest. He was taken to Night Court pending a further hearing, and McNamee, despite his wounds, insisted in appearing against him. The dogs were caught and will be examined by the Board of Health. McNamee will also take the Pasteur treatment.

IT WAS MANHATTAN DAY.

President Marks Presides at San Diego Exposition Celebration.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 9.—President Marcus M. Marks of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, presided at the Manhattan Day celebration today at the Panama-California Exposition. The exercises drew many former residents of New York City.

The Exposition entertained Mr. Marks and his party of thirty at dinner tonight.

RECTOR'S

Ernest Evans and Company nightly at Rector's.

The Cansinos Spanish Dancers nightly at Rector's.

Dine Amid Surroundings That Compel Enjoyment

Fifty open windows on three sides makes "the most beautiful restaurant in America"—the coolest. First-choice foods cooked by our world-famous chef and served as only Rector's can, at surprisingly moderate prices, await your coming. You will enjoy the All-Star Cabaret in the main dining room, and will surely remain to dance in our Grand Ballroom, which opens at 8 P. M.

Get acquainted with Rector's Famous Cold Buffet—ready to serve during Luncheon and Dinner. Help yourself if you desire.

BROADWAY, 48th ST. AND 7th AVE.

Where cooling breezes blow from open windows on three wide streets.

OUR FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00

Jansson wants to see you

Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.

HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.

Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons. Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

HOTEL NETHERLAND

5th Av. and 59th St.

Under New Management

Reduced Rates:—

Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.

Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

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RED-MAN MADRAS 2 FOR 25 CENTS

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

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FOOD: *Great* SERVICE: *Elegant*

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B'way at 100th St.

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Open Air Dining—Music—Dancing

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.

NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"

The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment

HOTEL SHELBURNE

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION

A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.

MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

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Midnight Cabaret During Dinner

POPULAR PRICES | COOL ROOM

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.

Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.

Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00

Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:

Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Bavigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; gentle to moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,018. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICAN THREATS CAUSE WARSHIPS TO RUSH SOUTH

Louisiana and New Hampshire Sail After Hostile Demonstrations at Vera Cruz.

PRESIDENT GIVES ORDER

Decides to Return to Capital When Informed of Dangerous Anti-Foreign Sentiment.

CONFERENCE HERE TODAY

Will Call for a General Convention of Mexicans and Suggest a President.

CARRANZA SHOWS ANGER

Washington Officials Credit Him with a "Rule or Ruin" Policy —He Appeals to Argentina.

Carranza Tells Argentina Conference May Cause War; Reassuring Reply Is Sent

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 10.—President De la Plaza has received a telegram from General Carranza which asserts that the Washington conference, should it decide to interfere in Mexican affairs, would commit an unpardonable error.

"Argentina," says the dispatch, "has made herself an accomplice in a crime against our race, which possibly may help to bring on a war between two American nations."

José Luis Murature, the Foreign Minister, replied to Carranza on behalf of the President, saying that Argentina was taking part in the conference with the intention of respecting Mexican sovereignty. He added that the conference had dismissed every factor that tended to interfere with Mexican internal affairs, especially every plan looking to armed intervention.

He added that the conference was working with the idea of maintaining Pan-American solidarity, and that instead of being alarmed the Mexican people should look upon the conference as a sign of friendship and proof of its desire for the greatness of Mexico.

Carranza Appealed to Other Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—Many persons in this city are wiring to First Chief Carranza congratulating him on his message to the A B C Presidents and pledging loyal support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Mexican situation has assumed a new and dangerous phase, with complications threatened that may require the use of force by the United States. Efforts to incite the population of Vera Cruz against Americans and other foreigners have been made by street orators, and conditions there have become so critical that the United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire have been ordered to proceed southward, and will probably continue to the Mexican port unless the anti-foreign demonstrations there cease. They sailed from Newport, R. I., this evening.

The United States gunboat Marietta has also been ordered from Progreso, Mexico, to Vera Cruz. The United States armored cruiser Tennessee, which sailed from Philadelphia early this morning with 800 marines for service in Hayti may be instructed by wireless to proceed to Vera Cruz.

Officials of the Government are greatly concerned over the situation. They expressed the fear this evening that if information reached Vera Cruz that the American naval forces there were to be augmented, reprisals might be attempted against Americans and other foreigners.

One of the worst features of the situation is that the efforts to arouse feeling against foreign citizens and subjects appears to have been undertaken with the connivance of the Carranza Government. The Carranzistas are very angry over the purpose of the United States to bring peace to Mexico through co-operation with six Latin-American countries. Carranza is believed to suspect that his elimination is contemplated by the United States, and it is feared he is now proceeding to develop a "rule or ruin" policy.

More Warships Asked for.

The advices concerning the dangerous turn of affairs at Vera Cruz came to the Navy Department this morning in a dispatch from Commander Luke McNamee of the cruiser Sarcamento, the senior American naval officer at that place. Commander McNamee reported that a very ugly feeling existed at Vera Cruz toward all foreigners, and speeches had been made in the public square and on the streets, stirring up the populace against them. He asked for reinforcements, and it was in consequence of this request that the Louisiana, the New Hampshire, and the Marietta received preparatory orders to proceed to Vera Cruz.

As a result of telegraphic exchanges over the Mexican situation between President Wilson and Secretary Lans-

Continued on Page 4.

ITALIAN RAILWAY MEN REFUSE A WAR BONUS

They Would "Feel Humiliated Not to Give Our Toil When Others Give Their Lives."

ROME, (Via Paris,) Aug. 10.—The example of the railroad employes of Milan, who refused 3,000,000 lire ($600,000) offered by the Government for extra work done by them in connection with the mobilization of the army, has been followed by the railroad men of Rome, who have issued a statement declaring:

"We would feel ourselves humiliated if we were not willing to give our toil while others give their lives to their country."

SAYS POPE APPEALED TO WILSON ON PEACE

Rome Newspaper Asserts He Sought a Truce—Preparing a Wide Appeal.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Pope Benedict has determined to make a new appeal for peace, according to the newspaper Roma, which says the Pontiff is resolved to use every means within his power to bring about the desired result. He will ask the help of the episcopate, and, the newspaper asserts, is even considering the convocation of a universal council of the Church at Rome.

The Roma, which does not give its authority, asserts that it has been informed that the Pope will forbid all representatives of the Church in belligerent countries, under pain of excommunication, from offering prayers for victory, from asking blessings for the combatants, or even administering the sacraments to those responsible for a continuation of the war.

The same newspaper claims to have information to the effect that the Pope has made a personal appeal to the President of the United States and the Presidents of Switzerland and the Central and South American republics, as well as to the Kings of Spain and the Scandinavian countries, asking them to join with him in an effort to obtain at least a truce, preparatory to the opening of peace negotiaions.

PEACE INSURANCE RATE PROHIBITIVE

Eighty-five Per Cent. Against Risk of Peace Not Being Declared This Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Times says: "The peace talk so far has had no effect on insurance rates, which, except for far distant dates, remain on a level prohibitive for ordinary business purposes. Inquiries for rates are constantly being received, but evidently the high quotations prohibit business.

"At present as much as 85 per cent. is being quoted against the risk of peace not being declared by the end of the year, while races for later dates are, by the end of March, 1916, 75 per cent., the end of June, 50 per cent., the end of September, 35 per cent., the end of December, 1916, 20 per cent., the end of December, 1917, 5 per cent.

"Already a certain amount has been paid away by underwriters, for in the early days of the war the risk of peace not being declared by the end of March and June last was written at 50 and 20 per cent., respectively. At the same time there was also a certain amount of insurance placed at 20 per cent., providing for the payment of the claim should peace not be declared by the end of September."

GERMAN PAPER HITS THE "CHANT OF HATE"

Catholic Organ Would Exclude Lissauer's Song from Books for Youth.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via The Hague.)—An interesting campaign has been launched to put a quietus on Ernst Lissauer's "Chant of Hate" against England.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung, an organ of the powerful Centre (Clerical) Party prints the following contribution:

"A Christian can't today read Lissauer's hate song without having it go against his grain, despite all England has done to us.

"The object of these lines is to start a popular agitation to keep the Lissauer song out of all books which are destined for school children. The German press is asked to give this agitation the widest publicity."

The Volks-Zeitung comments editorially as follows:

"One must give unqualified approval to the suggestion to keep this hate song out of all books, destined for the youth of the country. The world war has been conducted with bitterness enough, without nourishing the youth of the country on feelings of passionate hatred which would have consequences for the future."

The Berliner Tageblatt adds editorially:

"We read Lissauer's successful hate song at the time of its appearance with unconcealed disapproval, for it is utterly devoid of real patriotism, and merely, like the rubber stamps of 'Hurt Strafe England,' ('God punish England,') panders to certain instincts which unfortunately come to the fore in excited times. A close investigator knows that the brave men in the trenches are nearly always free from this 'hate,' and it is chiefly preached by persons whose heroism varies with their distance behind the front. That the hate song and similar products are to be kept out of books for the young is a necessity. We could wish, however, that the grown-ups would be spared these forms of enjoyment, for it seems to us that the German people doesn't require this sort of poetry or prose in order to win the victory."

As a matter of fact, Lissauer's song has been passée for a long time. I haven't heard it recited or mentioned during the last three months, nor have I heard "Gott Strafe England" used.

Herr Lissauer, author of the "Chant of Hate," (Hassgesang), was decorated by Empe or William with the order of the Red Eagle of the fourth class, after his song was published in a Munich illustrated weekly.

SEVEN CARLOADS OF ENGLISH GOLD REACH NEW YORK

Reported Admiral Sir David Beatty, Heligoland Hero, Carried It Across Sea.

SENT IN A BATTLE CRUISER

$52,000,000 Treasure Ship Protected by Destroyers from German Submarines.

COMES HERE IN STEEL TRAIN

800 Boxes of Coin and $17,000,000 in American Securities Guarded by 40 Armed Men.

A special train carrying $52,000,000 in treasure, two-thirds in gold and one-third in securities, which had been shipped by the Bank of England from London via Halifax to this city, arrived this morning at the terminal of the American Express Company at Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue. The train consisted of seven steel cars garrisoned by forty armed men.

The treasure crossed the Atlantic in a British battle cruiser accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

Robert E. M. Cowie, the President of the American Express Company, said last night that he had heard that the fleet was commanded by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, winner of the naval battle on Aug. 28, 1914, off Heligoland Bight, in which two German cruisers and two German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and a third cruiser set afire and left sinking. Admiral Beatty later commanded the British fleet which defeated the Germans in the North Sea, sinking the Bluecher.

The cargo of treasure thus brought across the ocean was probably the greatest which has ever been trusted to one bottom. It was also a cargo which was doubly important to England because the purpose of the shipment was in part to strengthen British financial prestige in New York markets.

The gold, which is worth about $35,000,000, weighs approximately seventy-five tons. The cost of shipping it to this country, in the upkeep of the naval forces, in the elaborate guard maintained on its railway journey and in loss of interest, is said to amount to about $250,000.

Precautions to Balk Enemies.

From the beginning secrecy surrounded the shipment, and the greatest precautions were taken against the possibility of the German secret service in this country or England discovering the plan, which might have resulted in a submarine attack or in an attempt to cause trouble on the railway journey.

When the armed train left Halifax it was preceded by a pilot engine for the purpose of testing bridges and trestles and to frustrate any attempt to wreck the treasure cars by dynamite. This precaution was suggested by the exploit of Werner Horn, the German reservist, who attempted to blow up the St. Croix River International Bridge on Feb. 2, to stop shipments of munitions for the Allies from this country to Canada over the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

News of the arrival of the greatest cargo of treasure ever carried by a single ship did not get out of Halifax because of the rigor of the British censorship. It was learned today, however, that before the treasure had been landed one day's delay ensued, for the reason that Admiral Beatty had orders to deliver the shipment directly to the American Express Company, which had no offices of its own in Halifax, and was represented there by the Dominion Express Company. Admiral Beatty cabled back for instructions, and was ordered to make the delivery to the Dominion Express Company.

Armed Guards in Train.

In this case one day's delay means a cost of thousands of dollars. The interest on $35,000,000 in gold at 5 per cent. would be $4,800 a day, which was lost. The cost of keeping the fleet on the errand for an extra day, and the expense of maintaining the express company's train and guard was also a heavy one.

For the mission of protecting the treasure on its way from Halifax to this city, the American Express Company selected its most experienced guards from various stations in the East and sent them to Halifax. On the trip to the Canadian border, the Canadian Government had armed agents of its own with the train, and these were replaced at Vanceboro, Me., by additional guards of the American Express Company. Vanceboro is the town where Werner Horn was caught after his attempt on the bridge at St. Croix.

The undertaking to deliver the shipment from the Canadian border to this city was the largest single risk which was ever undertaken by an express company. Forty men is twice the number which the American Express Company had ever before placed on a gold train, were sent to guard this train. Twenty armed men were sent out by the company from Ottawa recently when a shipment of $10,000,000 of gold was sent to this city.

Nothing could be learned from J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday as to the nature of the securities in the shipment, but it is understood they were American issues, which were returned to be held as security for loans raised in this country to buy supplies and munitions of war for the Allies.

Exchange Remains Weak.

One of the effects of the unprecedented quantity of gold in a single shipment was intended to be an improvement of the exchange situation, the English pound sterling having depreciated, because of the increase in imports and the falling off of exports by

Continued on Page 4.

Says Fifty German Submarines Have Fallen Victims to the Allies

Army and Navy Journal Makes the Statement on the Authority of a British Admiralty Official — More Than a Dozen Captured.

The current issue of The Army and Navy Journal asserts that about fifty German submarines have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. The largest estimate from England—which officially never announces her successes in the submarine warfare, except where the capture of survivors makes it necessary—has been thirty-two.

"We have it on authority which would carry conviction were we at liberty to mention it," The Army and Navy Journal's announcement says, "that nearly fifty German submarines have been sunk, captured, or destroyed by the Allies up to the 20th of July."

Colonel William C. Church, editor of The Journal, yesterday told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had written the paragraph quoted and that he had trustworthy information upon which he based his statement. It came from an official high in the British Admiralty. Colonel Church felt constrained to keep his name a secret and believed that it would be unwise if more detailed information were made public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES London correspondent, on Feb. 28, in speaking of the submarine blockade, commented on the fact that it was the ninth day that it had been in effect, and said that, while the Admiralty had made no announcement of preparations to resist the undersea raiders, the public had been assured that it would be difficult for them to operate safely along the English and Irish coasts. Previous to this it had been announced that the German Government was worried over two submarines that were long overdue at their base. "It is feared they have been destroyed," the dispatch ended.

The partial text of a secret report from Cuxhaven to the German Admiralty on March 11 admitted that twelve submarines had been sunk or were missing, and it was added that many of these were of the latest type. It was said further that a meeting was to be held on the next day at which it was to be decided whether or not the submarine warfare should be discontinued.

On March 5 it was announced in London that four submarines had been sunk, the sinking of the U-8 being announced on that day. The others were the U-15, U-18, and one rammed by the British cruiser Badger.

On March 24, in an air raid on Antwerp, a British aviator destroyed one submarine and badly damaged another, according to a special cable dispatch to THE TIMES from Rotterdam. A dispatch from Paris, published on April 1, announced that the Ministry of War had issued a statement telling of the destruction of a submarine by a cruiser. Five days later it was announced, also from Paris, that a German submarine had been trapped in steel nets off the harbor of Dover. It was announced that these nets had been placed at the mouths of most of the important British and French harbors, and this was the first intimation of their use.

The loss of seventeen submarines was reported to have been the cost of the blockade to Germany up to May 20, and it was said that these had all been lost since Feb. 18, the day the blockade became official.

There have been many reports of individual losses since, and an American arriving recently from Paris told of the successes won by swift motor boats armed with small rapid fire guns against the undersea boats. Some of these pursuing boats, the American said, would travel fifty miles an hour.

"Potting submarines," said he, "is considered exciting sport among some of the sportsmen I have talked with, who don't mind the danger so long as there is a chance of getting a crack at a periscope. Of course a well-aimed shot from a 3-inch rifle will put a submarine out of business just as effectively as a ton of metal from a 16-inch gun."

The Army and Navy Journal's announcement coincides with a hint conveyed by a well informed English newspaper man in a letter to a friend here, received a few days ago.

"By the way," the letter said, "if anybody tries to talk submarines to you, just laugh at them. I don't know just how kind the Censorship has been to the United States in this respect, but from all I hear you have underestimated the numbers of German submarines sunk, and though they will continue to get a few merchant vessels, there have been probably more German seamen put out of business by their submarines sinking, than there have been passengers and crews of their victims."

WAR PLANE MOUNTS 8,300 FEET WITH 4

Curtiss Machine Carries Three Passengers to Record Height Near Buffalo.

DESIGNED AS SERVICE TEST

Machine Is the First of Two Hundred Aircraft Ordered for the Allied Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Describing a fifteen-mile circle in a spiral climb over the roofs and spires of Buffalo, the Tonawandas and the farmlands of the Niagara frontier, Raymond V. Morris, this afternoon established two new American flying records for altitude with passengers. He used the new Curtiss military tractor biplane, designed for the British Government.

In the first flight, Pilot Morris, with Lieutenant William M. McIlvain of the Marine Corps, and C. W. Webster of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company rose 8,200 feet. The ascent was made in 27 minutes and the descent in 5½ minutes. The previous American record for altitude with two passengers was held by Stephen T. MacGordon in a Heinrich machine. He ascended 5,187 feet.

The second flight established another new American record. Morris carried three passengers—Lieut. McIlvain, who made the official observations, C. W. Webster and E. E. McCleish of Buffalo. Their total weight was 800 pounds. He ascended 8,300 feet, when the barograph stopped recording. After climbing steadily for five minutes beyond that mark he descended, shooting to the earth in a spiral sweep at the rate of ninety-four miles an hour. The descent was made in five and one-half minutes.

The army experts who saw the flight and the pilot and Lieut. McIlvain were confident that the war machine could have climbed with its load another 4,000 feet. The world's record for altitude with three passengers is held by Vros Lossl, an Austrian aviator, who ascended 15,650 feet in 1914.

A 25,000-foot barograph is on its way to the Curtiss plant, and when it arrives tomorrow Pilot Morris, carrying Lieutenant McIlvain, will challenge the world's record of 21,000 feet, which was made in 1914 over Johannisthal, Germany, by a pilot flying alone. Later the many, by a pilot flying alone. Later the Curtiss Company will try to establish an altitude and duration record with five passengers.

This war machine is being put to severe tests to satisfy the designer, Glenn H. Curtiss, that he has met all the demands that aerial warfare has made on the airship designer. This machine is equipped with an eight-cylinder Curtiss motor, developing 160 horse power. It is of the tractor type. The observers ride in a cockpit in front of the pilot, who sits back of the planes. It is capable of carrying 1,500 pounds dead weight, which would include a machine gun and probably fifty bombs.

The army experts were satisfied that today's flights demonstrated that the need for a heavy war machine capable of rising rapidly to a great height from the ground had been met. The machine has the sustained power and speed for carrying its load at high altitudes. So perfect was the control today at the 8,000-foot mark that the pilot removed his hands from the wheel while driving at 94 miles an hour.

A full report of the record-breaking flights was telephoned from Buffalo last night by Lieutenant McIlvain to Henry Woodhouse, Secretary of the Aero Club of America. Mr. Woodhouse later gave the details of the flights to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, explaining their significance as related to aeroplane warfare in Europe.

"The biplane used this afternoon," he said, "is a type of the first three-passenger aeroplane manufactured in America and I am reliably informed that it has been especially constructed at the Curtiss plant as one in an order for 200 to be delivered as soon as possible to the Allies. It has an engine that will develop 160 horsepower, and is known as model R.

"The machine is very fast in the air and is intended to be used as a speed or scout aeroplane, the purpose of which is to drive off or destroy hostile aircraft while bombs are dropped from friendly, slower-flying machines."

Continued on Page 2.

ZEPPELINS KILL 14 IN ENGLISH RAID

One of the German Airships Is Later Destroyed by Attack of Allied Aviators.

SET FIRES IN COAST TOWNS

Fleet of Allied Aeroplanes Meantime Assails Bavarian Cities, Killing Eight Persons.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Fourteen persons were killed and fourteen others wounded by a Zeppelin raid on the English coast late Monday night and early yesterday morning. It is believed that four or five airships were employed.

A dispatch from Holland says that five more airships passed over that country, going in a northwesterly direction, yesterday morning, so that another air raid on England is expected.

The continual bad weather which has been prevailing in England would, it is believed, prevent Zeppelins from coming on Monday night, but their appearance indicates that weather is not a deterrent to them. There was a big storm on the East Coast yesterday, however, and this might make it dangerous for airships to visit that locality now.

The attack by German airships on the English coast on Monday night and yesterday morning was announced yesterday by the Official Press Bureau in the following statement:

A squadron of hostile airships visited the east coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M.

Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished, and only immaterial damage was done.

The following casualties have been reported: Killed—One man, eight women, and four children; wounded—Four men, six women, and two children.

One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by the gunfire of the land defenses and was reported as being towed into Ostend. She has since been subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk and has been under heavy fire, and it is now reported that after having her back broken and her rear compartments damaged she was completely destroyed by an explosion.

The night was extremely dark and was accompanied by thick fog in places, which rendered night flying by aeroplanes very difficult.

It is regretted that Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord, who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the enemy, was killed on landing in the dark.

Later a revised list of casualties resulting from the raid was given out by the Official Press Bureau as follows: Killed, one man, nine women, and four children. Wounded: Five men, seven women, and two children.

The dispatch, indicating the likelihood of another raid, was sent to the Central News from Amsterdam. It said that five Zeppelins were sighted yesterday morning off Vlieland, near the entrance to the Zuyder Zee. They were taking a northwesterly course, in the direction of the Scottish coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily News in an editorial article on the east coast Zeppelin raid says:

"We are not told the numbers of the invading squadron. The Dutch reports of a fleet of five may or may not be well founded, but the annihilation of one of the raiders loses nothing in significance by its relation to the total numbers engaged. Whether they were two or half a dozen, it remains a grave material loss to Germany. If the destruction of human life and the destruction of silk and steel are to be counted as commensurate, the results of the raid leave a heavy balance to our credit."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Since the last raid the Government have informed the House of Commons that in all the fourteen attacks which had then been made by German aircraft on this country twenty-four men civilians had been killed, with twenty-one women, and

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ALLIES PRESS BALKAN POWERS TO ACT AS NEW DARDANELLES ATTACK BEGINS; GREECE ASKS DELAY OF EIGHT DAYS

Bulgar Support Is Counted On by Berlin; Unnamed Sofia Official Quoted as Authority

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via The Hague.)—The Balkan situation is continuing to occupy diplomatic circles to the exclusion of almost all else. The return of the Imperial Chancellor to Berlin has been followed by numerous important conferences.

The Vossische Zeitung's well-informed Sofia correspondent wires that a prominent political personage there gave him the following summary of the standpoint of the Bulgarian authorities with whom lies the decision:

"Even if the Quadruple Entente were now in a position to give us not only all of Macedonia, but Kavala to boot, with immediate possession, which is of course impossible, we would still refuse to join the Allies, for with Russia dominating the Dardanelles, we would have only a short lease of life. We would rather remain Bulgarian without Macedonia and Kavala but preserve our independence. Premier Radoslavoff's final answer cannot be anything but 'No.'

"Moreover, Bulgarians are unwilling to accept a territorial increase as a gift. They are too proud to beg alms of the Powers. They would rather take what they feel entitled to. For this reason Bulgaria will not remain passive, but strike at the right moment, and on what side there is no doubt, since the Bulgarian-Turkish negotiations in Constantinople already have been signed."

LOMZA CAPTURED FROM RUSSIANS

Czar's Troops Prepare to Abandon Vilna Also as Germans Press Closer.

TEUTONIC ARMIES UNITING

Join Forces in Effort to Overtake and Overwhelm Host Retreating from Vistula Line.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Austro-Germans are slowly closing in on the portions of the Russian armies which remain on the Polish salient. Their wide, outflanking movement in the northern part of the Baltic provinces has been brought to a standstill, but further south they are approaching the forts of Kovno, and the Russians are reported to be evacuating Vilna, which lies directly east of Kovno on the main railway line. They have captured Lomza, and southeast of this place are approaching the River Bug, which other Teutonic forces have reached from its mouth to a point south of Ostorv. These points are not far from the main railway line, which is the German objective.

The armies of the Teutons, which are advancing east of Warsaw, and those which have crossed the Vistula at Ivangorod and Field Marshal Mackensen's forces are now joining hands and making another effort to catch and destroy the Russian armies. The Russians, however, are believed in military circles here to be now fairly safe.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the first steps for the evacuation of Vilna have been taken, by the removal of some of the public institutions and the contents of the public library and museums.

The railroad from Vilna southward, the dispatch says, has been the object of active attention by German Zeppelins. Twelve bombs, five incendiary, have been dropped on Bialystok, while a simultaneous visit was paid to the Kovel depot. The damage was slight and traffic was not interrupted.

Petrograd Railroad Menaced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle, summarizing the Russian news this morning, says:

"According to a Petrograd message, the contents of the public institutions in Vilna have been removed, an unmistakable indication that the tide of battle is within reach of that ancient Lithuanian town. Vilna is an important railway junction on the main line that runs from Warsaw to Petrograd.

"In the Russian official communique issued Monday evening it was reported that on Saturday night and Sunday the enemy attacks on Kovno were of an extremely desperate character. It was added that the assaults were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses to the Germans.

"Now Kovno is about fifty mils due west of Vilna on the railway running to Konigsberg. If the public authorities so meant to quit Vilna, then the fighting since Sunday in the Kovno region must have been to the advantage of the Germans and it is to be feared that the trunk railway from Warsaw to Petrograd is now in imminent peril.

"The desperate offensive of the huge German forces collected by von Hindenburg in East Prussia aims at taking in the rear some of the Russian forces retiring from the Warsaw triangle. If the railway were to be cut at Vilna, the Russians would be gravely embarrassed, though it by no means follows that Hindenburg's grandiose scheme of envelopment will succeed.

"Still the situation is grave, and its seriousness is only partly mitigated by the Russian successes in the Gulf of Riga."

Expect Blow in Baltic Provinces.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—The next serious blow of the German forces is expected to fall in the Baltic region. Since the capture of Warsaw the German operations in that district have been of chief interest here. Apparently the invaders are not anxious to crowd the Russians out of Poland, but rather are expending their efforts in strengthening their extending wings.

The naval attempt to gain control of the Gulf of Riga, simultaneous with the pressing eastward of the land forces toward Friedrichsstadt, forty-six miles southeast of Riga, and the only railroad outlet from that port, has convinced Russian military authorities that the

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NEW ALLIED GAINS AT DARDANELLES

They Advance 200 Yards Near Krithia and Take Crest Near Sari Bair.

TWO NEW LANDINGS MADE

One on the West Coast of Gallipoli, the Other on the Gulf of Saros.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Troops of the Entente Allies in the Dardanelles made a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards east of the Krithia road on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it was officially announced here today. A footing has been gained on Chunuk Bahr also, and another landing effected elsewhere, the statement adds. The announcement reads:

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points on Gallipoli Peninsula has taken place during the last few days. Substantial progress has been made.

In the southern zone 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been gained east of the Krithia road, and has been held in spite of determined counter-attacks, which have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Repeated attacks by the Turks elsewhere in this zone were beaten off.

Several attacks by French corps have been made, and their wholehearted co-operation has proved of the greatest assistance.

In the Ansac zone a footing in the Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair also been gained and the crest occupied after fierce fighting and the successful storming of strongly held positions. Here, too, the enemy's losses have been considerable. The advance was commenced at night under cover of a searchlight from a destroyer.

Elsewhere a fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made.

Six hundred and thirty prisoners have been taken, together with one Nordenfelt, two bomb mortars, nine machine guns and a large number of bombs. Scattered about are quantities of the enemy's rifles, ammunition and equipment.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The allied forces have resumed their attacks upon the Turkish positions at the Dardanelles with great vigor during the last two days, and have made sensible progress on the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to a Havas dispatch received from Athens. The Turkish losses have been heavy.

Simultaneously the allied fleet bombarded the Turkish positions on the Dardanelles, inflicting severe damage upon their defense works.

Turks Say Landing Was Repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10. (via London.)—Turkish troops completely dispersed forces which the Entente Allies landed near Karachali on the north of the Gulf of Saros in Dardanelles operations on Saturday night, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish War Department yesterday. Troops landed north of Ari Burnu made a slight advance under protection of the Anglo-French fleet, the statement adds. The bulletin reads:

In the Dardanelles on Saturday night under the protection of the fleet, the enemy landed a part of his new forces in the environs of Karachali, on the north of the Gulf of Saros and the remainder on two points north of Ari Burnu. We dispersed completely the enemy forces which landed near Karachali, which left behind some twenty dead.

North of Ari Burnu the troops which landed made a slight advance under the protection of the fleet. We repelled attacks and took some soldiers and officers prisoners.

We achieved considerable success near Sedd-el-Bahr in beating back attacks.

TURKS SINK A SUBMARINE.

Aviator Said to Have Dropped Bombs on an Allied Craft.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, via Berlin Aug. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A submarine of the Entente Allies was sunk near Bulair this afternoon by a Turkish aeroplane which threw bombs upon the craft.

All the crew were lost.

JOINT NOTE TO BULGARIA

Sofia Wants Guarantees That Serbia and Greece Will Fulfill Promises.

TEUTONS MENACE SERBIA

Massing of 100,000 Men Regarded as Preliminary to Drive to Aid Turkey.

DARDANELLES ATTACK VITAL

Landing at Saros, However, Regarded as a Feint to Disguise Big Moves.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The beginning of new and greater efforts to force the Dardanelles and thus bring succor to the Russians, who are still being hard pressed by the Austro-Germans in Eastern Poland and the Baltic provinces, and at the same time to influence the Balkan States is the important feature of the latest war news.

For some time the advices from the Dardanelles has, from the British standpoint, been more cheerful. While no details of the operations there have been given out, the public has been allowed to learn that the hope for a successful issue in the fighting on the Turkish peninsula was brighter.

The renewed attempt against the Turkish positions which apparently is in full swing, seems to be a concerted one. Attacks are being made at the tip of the peninsula, along the Krithia road, where a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been made, and at Sari Bair, where an important crest has been occupied, according to General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander in chief of the British forces.

Landing Surprise to Turks.

"Elsewhere," General Hamilton's report continues, "a fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made." This landing evidently was a surprise to the Turks, as 630 of their prisoners, a number of guns, and a quantity of material are declared to have been taken.

A Turkish official report supplies the localities of two landings. According to this forces were put ashore in the environs of Karachali, a town on the road which skirts the north shore of the Gulf of Saros opposite the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula, and near Ari Burnu.

At Ari Burnu the Turks admit that the landing was successfully carried out, but they claim to have dispersed the troops which came ashore near Karachali. It is believed in military circles here that the landing at Karachali was only a feint to disguise the real intention of the Allies, although it is said that the putting ashore of a strong force at this point might result in their working around and cutting the Turkish main line of communications with the Gallipoli Peninsula above the Bulair line across the neck of the peninsula.

The forcing of the Dardanelles is realized by the military critics here to be of the greatest importance, for they assert that it is the only way that the Allies can render immediate aid to Russia and repay her for the great sacrifices she has made for the common cause. In addition, it is believed by the military observers that a success here would bring the Balkan states definitely over to the side of the Quadruple Entente powers in the war. Italy is understood to be prepared to lend a hand in the Dardanelles operations.

JOINT NOTE TO SOFIA BY QUADRUPLE ENTENTE

Athens Asks Eight Days' Delay—Teutons Massing Troops on Serb Frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas Agency telegraphs that diplomatic representatives of France, Russia, Great Britain, and Italy have delivered a joint communication to the Bulgarian Government with a view to procuring the collaboration of that nation with the Allies, as part of a common understanding with the Balkan States.

This action was taken in conjunction with the presentation of similar communications to Greece and Serbia, as recently made known. It is in response to Bulgaria's request on June 14 for information from the Quadruple Entente powers concerning the advantages she might expect in exchange for her active co-operation with them.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Balkan situation is still chaotic. Dispatches from Saloniki say that the Austro-German plan to strike again at Serbia already has found expression in a concentration of Teutonic forces along the Serbian frontier. It is said 100,000 men have been massed near Orsova, Hungary, which may be the forerunner of the predicted campaign through Serbia for the relief of Turkey.

Italy has not yet declared war on Turkey, but Athens reports that Italian Consuls are leaving the Ottoman Em-

pire, intrusting their affairs to their American colleagues. If this be true it probably means that impending developments in the Balkans dictated the action of Italy.

Frequent Cabinet meetings are being held at Athens, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital, in connection with the reply which will be made to the collective note of the quadruple entente powers regarding a proposed agreement among the Balkan States in relation to the war. Premier Gounaris has had several conferences with King Constantine on the subject.

Bulgaria has demanded a portion of Greek Macedonia as part of her price for entering the war on the side of the Allies, but Premier Gounaris has been quoted as saying Greece would not cede an inch of territory to Bulgaria.

Greece Consults with Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 10.—It is considered here that the time has arrived when the Balkan question must be decided one way or the other. It is said in political circles that the Quadruple Entente is making the greatest efforts to force a solution. Much lies in the counterproposals of Bulgaria, but the key of the situation is held to be in the hands of Greece, who has asked eight days in which to reply, sending meantime a note to Serbia, asking whether that power is ready to treat.

The Tribuna says:

"The argument at present between the Quadruple Entente and Sofia is as to what guarantees the powers can give for the fulfillment of the promises of Serbia and Greece in case they are made. The Quadruple Entente can safely guarantee such promises to Bulgaria as these powers eventually will be able to compel any recalcitrant country to carry out its agreement."

The delay of eight days requested by Athens, covers the period in which the new Greek Parliament will open and ex-Premier Venizelos again come into power. The Parliament is scheduled to meet on Aug. 16.

SAYS BULGARIA'S PRICE IS SERBIAN MACEDONIA

Can Start Army Against Turks in 24 Hours, Premier is Credited with Saying.

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SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 9, (via Berlin, Aug. 10.)—Bulgaria will send her armies marching against Constantinople in twenty-four hours if Serbia will cede Serbian Macedonia to her.

V. Radoslavoff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria and the man who more than any other today holds the destinies of Europe in his hands, made this frank statement to me today.

In an exclusive interview granted The United Press, the Bulgarian Premier for the first time revealed to the world exactly what Bulgaria demands for remaining neutral and what she asks of the Allies for driving the Turk from Europe, an operation that admittedly would prove the turning point of the war for the Allies.

Of equal importance was his reply to the report circulated in European capitals that Bulgaria, having won Constantinople, would demand the Ottoman capital as her prize.

"That fear is groundless," he said with emphasis. "The international, commercial and political responsibilities attaching to a city occupying the geographical position of Constantinople are too great for a nation that must always remain small—like Bulgaria.

"We will fight but for one end. That is to extend our frontiers until they embrace the peoples of our own blood, but that end must be guaranteed to us beyond all doubt. If we are asked to fight alone, we are ready. If we are asked to fight with Greece, Serbia, and Rumania in a new Balkan alliance, on the side of the Allies, our willingness remains the same. To the Allies we say: 'Give us back Serbian Macedonia, and we will fight in the way we can serve you best.'"

V. Radoslavoff is the storm centre of the greatest diplomatic swirl the world has ever seen. Because Bulgaria holds the key to the world war, the diplomatic agents of every great power involved swarm here, their pressure centring upon him.

Wants Guarantee of Aims.

"Bulgaria is fully prepared and waiting to enter the war the moment she receives absolute guarantees that by so doing she will attain that for which other nations already engaged are striving, namely, the realization of her national ideals," said the Premier.

"The bulk of these aspirations lie in Serbian Macedonia, which, with its 1,500,000 of Bulgarian peoples, was pledged and assigned to us at the close of the first Balkan war. It is still ours by right and the principle of nationality. When the Triple Entente can assure us that this territory will be returned to Bulgaria and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realized the Allies will find us ready to fight with them. But these guarantees must be real and absolute. No mere paper ones can be accepted.

"Unfortunately our aspirations are not attainable by direct force of our arms. We cannot go and take the territories which we feel are rightfully ours. Instead, they must be ceded to us by others in compensation for the participation of our arms in the general conflict. We have, therefore, frankly and openly accepted the offers of both groups of powers in negotiations to that end. Only by dealing with both sides do we feel we can secure the best guarantees that what we desire will be attained.

Tells What Both Sides Ask.

"On the part of the Allies we are asked for the direct participation in the war of our entire army, whose valor the whole world knows. On the part of Germany, Austria and Turkey we are only asked for a continuation of our neutrality until the end of the war.

"Candidly, this latter request we are loath to grant. We cannot foretell what the future holds for us. To discount it entirely and tie our hands by a solemn pledge of continued neutrality would be impolitic indeed. We might agree to remain neutral for a shorter period. But whether we remain neutral or whether we fight, our end and the motives governing our decision will remain the same.

"We have no disposition to play for time in these negotiations. We seek only to gain guarantees that will insure the absolute realization of our national ideals, and just what these are, it seems essential to me, the world now should know.

"There are now living outside the borders of Bulgaria nearly 3,000,000 Bulgarians. The bulk of these inhabit districts contiguous to us and constitute the majority of the population of these districts. We aspire to have them united in one Fatherland. Of this total number, 500,000 inhabit Russian Bessarabia. Another 300,000 are in Rumania. Others are in Thrace, but the greater number, about 1,500,000, inhabit Servbia and Grecian Macedonia. It is there, we frankly admit, that the bulk of our national aspirations also lie.

"Already we have over 600,000 refugees, largely from Serbia and Grecian Macedonia. Indeed, half the population of Sofia consists of refugees. They are our brothers—of our own blood. Simply caring for them can never be a real solution of the great problem. Only a united Bulgaria can solve that.

Whole Nation Is Prepared.

"While Bulgaria is quite ready to participate in the war, she does not underestimate the cost. She knows that Turkey is strong—far stronger than Europe yet realizes.

"The fatigue which our army naturally felt at the close of two successive wars has passed away. Our troops are in better condition and better equipped than ever. They have been organized on the Russian military system. Their officers have studied in the leading military schools of Europe.

"The whole nation is provisioned—prepared as never before."

RUMANIA TO EXPORT WHEAT.

To Lift Ban as Soon as Germany Removes Last Year's Purchases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 10.—The question of the exportation of cereals to Germany and Austria-Hungary will apparently be settled, in consequence of a decision by the Rumanian Government to permit the exportation of wheat as soon as the amount of maize purchased after last year's harvest by the German Government, but still detained in this country, has been sent beyond the frontier.

Of this, about 40,000 carloads were sold at high prices last year, but still await exportation. Last Autumn Germany offered as much as a thousand dollars a carload for maize, but the price has now fallen to nearly a third of that figure.

In any case the quantity of cereals exported to Central Europe will not be large, owing to the difficulty of providing railway cars. Germany declines to send cars into Rumania and is prohibiting the passage of her own cars over the frontier.

The delay caused by unloading and reloading at the frontier has reduced exports to small dimensions.

The prohibition on the export of wheat and other cereals last year was necessitated by the prospective great rise in the price of bread.

TURKS LOSE IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Capture a Pass and Take Prisoners and Cannon.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10, (via London, Wednesday, Aug. 11.)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement regarding the fighting in the Caucasus:

"In the Passine Valley Sunday we repulsed Turkish attacks along the whole front. There was a desperate struggle for the possession of Merghe Mir Pass, which our troops captured in spite of furious attacks by the enemy, who withdrew in disorder to the south.

"In the direction of the Euphrates River our troops, pursuing the retreating Turks, took possession of Palantchen after fighting, capturing two cannon, a quantity of cartridges and arms, and a caravan of camels, and making prisoner the commander of a regiment of infantry besides four other officers. Our pursuing columns are making fresh prisoners ceaselessly."

A CONCESSION BY TURKEY.

American Ship May Call at Vurla to Take Americans and Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Turkish Government has agreed to allow an American ship to call at Vurla, Asia Minor, in order to take away Italian and American subjects.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER AND 3 TRAWLERS SUNK

Two of a Fishing Boat's Crew Lost —Dutch Vessel Saves Men from Neutral Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says that the Norwegian steamer Geiranger of Bergen has been sunk.

The crew were landed by a Dutch fishing boat.

The trawlers Westminster, Harbor Wiper and Benardna have been sunk.

The members of the crews of all three were saved except two men on the Benardna.

The Danish schooner Jason has been burned by a German submarine.

The Geiranger was a vessel of 1,081 gross tons. She was built in 1907.

The Jason was a vessel of 189 tons gross, built in 1907 and owned by R. L. Hansen & Co. of Thuroe.

NEW TEUTON TROOPS ON ITALIAN FRONT

One Report Has Them as Coming from Pola, Another from Russia.

85,000 AUSTRIAN WOUNDED

Gorizia Defenders Defeated—Invading Armies Join Forces South of Gradisca Despite Foe's Opposition.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Information has reached Udine to the effect that General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, has decided not to resume the offensive on a large scale until his troops are well settled and organized in the positions lately occupied.

The losses of the Austrians in wounded alone are reported to have reached a total of 85,000. They are in need of fresh troops and, not wishing to weaken their armies on the Serbian and Russian fronts, have brought in three army corps from Pola to the Isonzo front.

A cause of great suffering to the Austrians on Carso Plateau is lack of water. Until recently water has been obtained from Doberdo Lake, but this supply has been cut off, as Doberdo is under the fire of Italian artillery.

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—The appearance on the Italian front of Austrian troops released from the Russian campaign is announced by The Tribune, in a dispatch from Laibach, Austria. These troops, to the number of 30,000, which are equipped with artillery sufficient for two army corps, attacked the Italians yesterday outside of Gorizia. The Italians brought up additional artillery and after a battle of fifteen hours, the dispatch says, forced the Austrians to retreat into Gorizia, leaving 2,000 dead on the battlefield.

The Italians are said to have gained an important point, strategically, by joining forces between Romane and Doberdo, south of Gradisca. The Austrians endeavored in vain to prevent this junction, losing heavily in the effort.

The bombardment of Rovereto continues.

ROME, Aug. 10, (via Paris).—An official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

The general situation is unchanged. Our artillery, however, has caused serious damage to Tagliata and Ruaz, near Livinallonga.

On the Carso Plateau we easily repulsed the now habitually small night attacks with which our adversary seeks vainly to hamper us, strengthening our positions and preparing for further advances.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin regarding the operations on the Italian front:

Daily artillery combats on the southwest front continue in the district of Gorizia, near Plava; the bombardment at times is very violent. Three Italian attacks against our western salient on the Doberdo Plateau and an attack near Zagora, southwest of Plava, were repulsed.

Elsewhere there have been no important developments.

The Progresso Italo-Americano prints the following dispatch from Verona this morning:

"It is learned from an authoritative source that the Austrians have had 85,000 men wounded in the war with Italy alone. As the proportion of killed is usually represented as one-third of the wounded the Austrians cannot have lost less than 27,000 men killed. Add to this figure the 25,000 Austrians made prisoners by the Italians and you have the following data: Austrians killed, 27,000; Austrians wounded, 85,000; Austrian prisoners, 25,000; total casualties, 137,000."

ASKS AID FOR HOSPITALS.

American Red Cross in Italy Appeals to Friends Here.

The American Red Cross Society in Italy has sent out an appeal for aid from Americans, in order that the work of the society may not be impeded by lack of co-operation from its friends here.

It is stated that the American colony in Florence, which has been appointed the central base hospital city of Italy, is equipping and will maintain a convalescent home for soldiers, for which supplies from America are urgently needed.

In answer to inquiries as to the articles most in demand, the headquarters of the society has sent out the following list:

Machines for rolling bandages, rubber gloves for surgeons' work, single rubber finger protectors, rubber tubes of various sizes, surgical instruments for various kinds of operations, tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, pieces or "bolts" of white and gray flannel, pieces of white cotton for bandages, night shirts of white cotton or flannelette, dressing gowns, and slippers.

Information as to the required shapes and measurements of articles to be sent to Italy may be obtained from Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., to whom money contributions may also be sent.

TWO BRITISH WAR CRAFT SENT TO THE BOTTOM

Auxiliary Cruiser and Destroyer Victims of Torpedo and Mine in the North Sea.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The British auxiliary cruiser India of 7,900 tons has been torpedoed off the Norwegian coast. Eighty members of the crew were saved.

The India was attacked at a point north of Bodge, when entering Restfjord.

The rescued men were picked up by the Swedish steamer Goesteland.

The India belonged to the Peninsular and Oriental Line and was built in 1896. She was probably on her way to or from Archangel.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lynx was sunk in the North Sea yesterday as the result of striking a mine, according to an official announcement this evening by the British Press Bureau.

Four officers and twenty-two men of the crew were saved. Her complement in normal times is 100.

British M. P. Wounded in Flanders.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Captain Percy Archer Clive, a Member of Parliament for Herefordshire, Ross Division, has been seriously wounded in Flanders by the explosion of a German mine.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN POSITIONS AT HOOGE

Abandon Some Trenches South of Town, but Consolidate Their Gains of Monday.

GERMAN GAS ATTACK FAILS

French in Le Pretre Withstand Asphyxiating Bombs—Check German Assaults at Souchez.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British have abandoned some trenches to the south of Hooge, but without materially affecting their general position, according to Field Marshal Sir John French, who reports that his troops have consolidated their gains of Monday.

The Berlin official report admits a German reverse at Hooge, and tells of the destruction of a French military bridge in Alsace.

Last night, in a violent bombardment of Le Prêtre trenches, the Germans used asphyxiating bombs without making any gains. German bomb attacks near Souchez were also repulsed.

The report of Field Marshal Sir John French says:

Northwest of Hooge and in the ruins of the village itself we have consolidated the ground gained yesterday, repulsing one weak infantry attack during the night. Yesterday afternoon there was no infantry fighting, but there was a violent artillery engagement, as a result of which all the trenches in the open ground south of Hooge became untenable by either side, and we have now slightly withdrawn the position of our line which lay south of the village.

This makes no material difference to our position.

The total number of prisoners captured by us yesterday was 150.

The following official communication was issued in Paris tonight:

The day has passed quietly. There have been only artillery engagements in Artois, in the Valley of the Aisne (region of Troyon,) on the border of the Argonne Forest and in the forest of Apremont.

Four of the aeroplanes which took part in the bombardment of Saarbrücken (Rhenish Prussia) failed to come back to our lines. One of them is said to have landed in Switzerland, near Payerne, in the district of Vaud.

Following is the afternoon bulletin from Paris:

In the Artois district, to the north of the Souchez railway station, the Germans last night delivered two attacks in which they made use of bombs. They were driven back to their trenches by our fire.

In the Argonne, in the eastern part of the forest, last night witnessed a cannonade and rifle firing, but with no infantry engagements. There was also fighting with bombs and hand grenades at Vauquois.

In the forest of Le Prêtre the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening our trenches in the vicinity of La Croix-des-Carmes, but they were checked by a curtain fire from the French troops. During the night a further attack, accompanied by a bombardment of shells containing asphyxiating gases, also was checked by our artillery.

In Lorraine a reconnoissance made by the enemy against the station and the mill at Moncel was easily repulsed.

The night passed quietly in the Vosges.

The Berlin official statement follows:

East of Ypres strong British forces succeeded in taking possession of the western part of Hooge.

Mine explosions in the neighborhood of the hamlet of Beausejour, in the Champagne, were without result.

After the destruction by our artillery on July 30 of the viaduct west of Dammerkirch, the French threw a bridge across the Harg south of Mansbach. This bridge, which was completed a short time ago, was destroyed yesterday by a few direct hits from our artillery.

On the border of the Harz forest, west of Verdun, a French observation balloon was shot down. Between Bellingen and Rheinweiler a French aeroplane was forced to land by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. The aviator and observer were taken prisoners. An enemy aviator was forced to land on Swiss territory.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN HOOGE TRENCHES

British Artillery Wrought Great Havoc — German Prisoners Dazed and Demoralized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at British headquarters in Flanders telegraphs under date of Monday:

"The trenches at Hooge captured by the enemy on July 30 were retaken this morning with additional ground, amounting all to a length of 1,200 yards. The loss of our trenches was an unfortunate episode, but it was confidently expected that the position would be recovered without great difficulty. That expectation kept us on tenterhooks several days, and last night, when at some distance from Hooge there was a sound of heavy gunfire, there were many men in many billets who listened silently, with a sudden indrawing of the breath, because they knew the work was beginning.

"On one little spot in Flanders there was a group of people staring up into the sky. Around them for miles was a great panorama of the war zone, with Ypres as a centre, and into the darkness leaped sharp swords of light and bursting stars which left reddish clouds above the black woods and fields. That bombardment, in a night of infernal beauty and terror, was not the direct attack on the German position at Hooge, but the French artillery on our left bombarding the enemy. The main attack for the recovery of our lost ground began with a preliminary bombardment shortly after dawn, answered by the enemy to the east, west, and north of the Ypres salient. So for many miles and over a wide territory there was the bursting of great shells and storm clouds of shrapnel.

"At 4 o'clock our fire was concentrated upon the lines at Hooge, and from all our batteries at long and short range there was flung forth a torrent of fire. When the foes were frightened the order was given to the infantry to take the trenches. The condition of the enemy's lines must have been terrible beyond words, and their death roll was very heavy in those destroyed dugouts and behind the broken parapets. Our own casualties are so far reported as slight, for the artillery had done most of the work and overcome the enemy's response. The prisoners who were taken—about 150 in all up to the time of writing—were in a dazed and demoralized condition.

"The enemy has not yet prepared a counterattack, and our men are consolidating their positions after a victory which cannot yet be told in detail."

German Resistance Weak.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug 9, (via London, Aug. 10).—By an attack on Hooge this morning the British not only recovered all the trenches which they lost before the flaming German gas attacks on Aug. 1, but more, taking in front of a thousand yards all together, this has been the most important offensive action in weeks.

The British guns preceded it by shelling the German positions on a part of the line in the Yser Canal region, north of Ypres, yesterday afternoon, to which the Germans replied in kind, including the heaviest shelling received by the ruins of Ypres for two months.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning British guns loosed their thunder on the German trenches at Hooge in front of Ypres, and for two hours this continuous roar was kept up until at dawn, British infantry rushed the German trenches at Hooge.

British officers said the resistance was surprisingly slight, and either the artillery preparation was most successful or the German line must have been weakly held.

All through the day the artillery of both sides continued covering the region of Hooge with shells, which were visible over the flat country to the Associated Press correspondent, while the British were busy consolidating their gains and preparing against any counter-attack.

The British took 250 prisoners and two machine guns.

NEW FRENCH SERUM SAVES MANY LIVES

Soldiers Who Are Fearfully Mutilated Completely Restored by Its Use.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—What are described as remarkable cures of wounded French soldiers have been effected by the new polyvalent serum, the discovery of which was announced last March. Complete recovery is announced of men who were terribly mutilated and for whom all hope had been given up before the serum was employed, so badly infected were their wounds.

Drs. Leclainche and Vallee, the discoverers of the serum, have been unable up to the present to make more than 2,000 flasks of it a month, most of which goes to the base hospitals, where the worst cases are to be found. When it can be made in sufficient quantities to supply the firing line, where it could be used preventively, as anti-tetanus serum is now used, it is hoped that thousands of lives can be saved.

The new serum, which may be roughly described as a combination of a number of serums against different varieties of bacteria, has been put to practical use only recently. Experiments with it were made previously in Dr. Paris's laboratory. It was then used by Dr. Bergeron in the Buffon Hospital and afterward more widely distributed.

QUEEN MARY BUYS AMERICAN FLAG

She Pays $1,250 for Embroidery at Lady French's Red Cross Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Yesterday at Windsor Castle Lady French's collection of embroideries was sold at auction in aid of the British Red Cross.

Among the articles sold was an American flag consisting of a piece of white silk a yard square, with the Stars and Stripes richly embroidered on it. Some years ago Lady French bought it for $35 from a Paris dealer in embroideries. The first bid was $150, and after three other bids it was bought by Queen Mary for $1,250. This was the highest bid of the day. Her Majesty purchased no other embroidery.

TO DROP SWOBODA CASE.

Official Urges Ending of Proceedings Against Alleged American.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Major Jullien of the Permanent Court-Martial has closed his inquiry into the case of Raymond Swoboda and has recommended to the Military Governor of Paris that the proceedings be dropped.

Swoboda, who says he is an American citizen, was first taken into custody on suspicion of being responsible for the fire at sea aboard the French Line steamer La Touraine, and later was accused of espionage. He was cleared of the first charge, and no convincing proof was found against him on the second. His release from custody will probably be ordered soon.

PORTUGUESE CATCH MARITZ

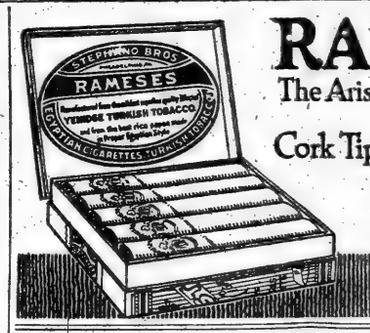
Leader of South Africa Rebellion Seized with Followers.

PRETORIA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—Lieut. Col. S. G. Maritz, a leader in the Union of South Africa rebellion, who was arrested late in February, imprisoned at Windhoek, Cape Colony, and escaped a month later, has been arrested by the Portuguese authorities at Angola, West Africa, with a handful of followers, according to an official report.

More Gold in Reichsbank.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank, made public today, shows increases in gold of 1,097,000 marks, ($490,250;) securities, 4,418,000 marks, $1,104,500.)

Metal stock, treasury certificates and notes of other banks decreased 53,225,000 marks, ($20,823,750;) discounts, including treasury paper, 21,694,000 marks, ($5,423,500;) loans, 3,607,000 marks, ($901,750;) note circulation, 80,674,000 marks, ($20,168,500;) deposits, 7,012,000 marks, ($1,753,000.)



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MAXIM INVENTS DEFENCE AGAINST POISON GAS

Devises Bombs that Start Fires Causing the Gas to Rise Above the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Times says that Sir Hiram Maxim, who has been engaged for some time in devising means of combating the poison gas of the Germans, has designed a very simple apparatus, which the Government is now testing.

The object of the apparatus is to cause large and rapidly spreading fires by means of specially designed incendiary bombs in the path of the advancing gas at a distance of several hundreds of yards from the Allies' trenches, and by this means, since the heating of the air must cause an upward rush, to drive the gas out of harm's way.

To a representative of The Times Sir Hiram explained his invention as follows:

"Chlorine gas at one atmosphere of pressure is twice and a half as heavy as air. Escaping into the air, it very quickly becomes mixed with a large quantity of air, so that by the time it reaches our trenches it is, as a rule, less than 1 per cent. heavier than the surrounding air; that is, it is extremely light as compared with air, but it is quite strong enough to prove fatal.

"It occurred to me some months ago that if a fire could be produced between the gas and our trenches the rapid upward movement of the air would take the chlorine along with it, and this is quite true. The bombs that I made were to be thrown by hand, but it was found that in order to be thrown any distance they had to be made quite small, and, moreover, they could not be thrown as far as the officers wished to throw them.

"I delivered 100 to the Government for experimental purposes. A few of these have been tested, and it has been found that the fire should be greater and further away, so I have designed a very much simpler and larger form. The firm in London who propose to make them have designed a machine for throwing them with great accuracy a distance of 300 yards, which will be quite enough."

SAYS FRANCE IS UNDAUNTED

Mrs. Chanler Finds the People Determined and Sure They Will Win.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, one of the organizers of the Lafayette Kit Fund, to provide comforts for the French soldiers in the field, returned yesterday on the Rochambeau, after spending three months in France, during which time 40,000 kits were distributed. Mrs. Chanler saw the conditions in France at the beginning of the war and was better able to judge of the changes since last August.

"The French people are sure they will win," said Mrs. Chanler, "and the spirit everywhere is a revelation to strangers who had regarded the French as a frivolous people.

"No one speaks of peace, because all realize that the fight is being made for freedom. There is no truth in reports of differences between French and British commanders. I visited the line from Nieuport des Bains to Belfort, and found the Allies confident of each other and of success."

Mrs. Chanler said the cost of living had not gone up in France, but that some things were cheaper. The Lafayette Kits are much appreciated by the soldiers, she said, and the distribution will go on as long as the war lasts. Mrs. Chanler will go over again after Christmas.

Miss Emily Sloane, Secretary to the Lafayette Fund, who was with Mrs. Chanler, said a big doll show would be given here in the Fall for the benefit of widows and orphans of the war. There will be 100,000 dolls, made by the women and children of France and by wounded soldiers, also a number of dolls designed and dressed by noted French artists.

SURE RUSSIA WON'T YIELD.

Paris Papers Comment on the Reported Peace Offer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The newspapers discuss editorially the reported German peace proposals to Russia. They point out that the question involves a fundamental difference between Germany and the Allies. In suggesting a separate peace Germany makes the identical error in psychology to that which led to the war.

The Germans imagine, the papers say, that other European nations have the same contempt as themselves—which Prussian history has shown from the day that Frederick the Great attacked Silesia—for treaties the moment they involve sacrifice or discomfort. As England was ready to fight to defend an old treaty regarding Belgium, so Russia with France and Serbia—who, it is asserted, also received overtures of peace—will not break her recent treaty with England, whatever the cost.

Writers of the Bernhardi and Treitschke school, it is declared, have persuaded Germany that national expediency is more important than honor, but they will find that the Allies hold the opposite view. Despite the German offers and the Pope's appeals and neutral peace leagues, the Allies intend to fight till Germany is beaten thoroughly.

Peace without victory, it is asserted, means a worse struggle for future generations. The Allies are fighting to save them.

LOMZA CAPTURED FROM RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

Germans contemplate early resumption of the campaign in this region. The swampy nature of the country immediately to the south of Riga renders control of the approaches from the east essential for success. The Russians, in force, are opposing stubbornly the advance of the Germans in this direction.

On the other hand, the advance of the Germans toward Vilkomir, on the roads leading in the direction of Vilna, in the Government of Kovno, has given rise to the belief in some quarters that the invaders may attempt to press on to Vilna. According to the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, this theory is supported "by the aerial bombardment of Vilna, and by the beginning of the evacuation of that city" by the Russians. It is hardly expected that this movement will be forced, however, until the German positions at Poniowitz and Kovno have been made more secure from the danger of being flanked from these directions.

Riga is being bombarded by aeroplane almost daily. A civil guard of 3,000 men, similar to that organized in Warsaw before its capture, is ready to take over police duties should evacuation of the city become necessary.

Ivangorod Army's Peril Grave.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 9, (via London, Aug. 10.)—Operations in the southwestern angle of the battlefront in Poland eastward of Ivangorod are rapidly placing the Russian Ivangorod army in an embarrassing position. The victory of Archduke Joseph Ferdinaud's army at Lubertow enabled the Austrians to cut the natural line of retreat from Ivangorod eastward and throw a force across the turnpike from Ivangorod to Brest-Litovsk.

The Austro-Germans under General von Woyrsch who crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod now have succeeded in breaking through the Russian defensive lines on the north, leaving the Russians only a narrow opening northeastward through a difficult country of swamp and scrub forests. A day or two will show whether they will be able to accomplish this without the heaviest losses.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Austro-German Armies South of Warsaw Combining for Eastward Advance.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—This official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff:

On the roads to Riga Monday night, after hand-to-hand fighting, we successfully repulsed several German attacks, although they were supported by powerful heavy artillery.

After combats the same night and the following day in the direction of Dvinsk, in the region of Schoenberg, Ponemunck, and Vilkomir, (northeast of Kovno,) the enemy, yielding to our pressure, began to fall back, leaving in our hands about 100 prisoners, several machine guns, and ammunition chests.

On the Narew front on the road to Lomza, Sniadowa, and Ostrow desperate actions continue. Our artillery repulsed the German offensive against Novo-Georgievsk along the left bank of the Vistula.

In the direction of Lublin and Lukow, on the right bank of the Vieprz, the enemy delivered an offensive Monday afternoon which was stopped, notwithstanding the persistency of the attacks. On the roads to Vladova we successfully repulsed an attack made under cover of asphyxiating gases.

In the Dniester region, at the mouth of the Stripa, the Austrians made a local attack Sunday. The fighting here continues.

On the other sectors of the entire front there have been no important collisions.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: On the front in the district of Kovno the attack was pushed forward, with continuous fighting nearer the line of fortresses. During these engagements we took about 100 more Russian prisoners and four cannon.

The troops of the army of General Falcke broke through the line of fortresses at Lomza yesterday afternoon and took Fort No. 4 by storm. At daybreak today the fortified town was occupied. South of Lomza the highroad to Ostrow was crossed. Ostrow is still being held by the enemy. Our troops have reached the Bug from Bojany, west of Brok, to the mouth of the river. Since Aug. 7 twenty-three officers and 10,100 men have been taken prisoners in this region.

East of Warsaw the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has advanced to a point near the Stanislawow-Novo Minsk Road.

Southeastern theatre of war: The army of General von Woyrsch, pursuing the enemy, has reached the district north and northeast of Gelechow. This army joined the left wing of the group of armies of Field Marshal Von Mackensen, who is advancing from the south.

On the front from Ostrow to the Bug the rear guards of the enemy were driven back toward their main forces.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—An official statement issued today at the War Office was as follows:

The pursuit of the enemy retreating from the Vistula district is proceeding. Troops under General Koeyess have reached the district southeast of Zelechow, (north of Ivangorod, about midway between the railway lines connecting Ivangorod with Warsaw and Lukow,) closely followed by portions of the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand advancing across the lower Wieprz. They bend down the River Wieprz near Kock, (between Lubartow and Lukow,) has been crossed at several points by our troops.

Further east, on the front of the Bug River, our allies have captured the line of enemy rearguard positions. On the Bug and Zlota Lipa the situation is unchanged.

Near Czernelica, on the south bank of the Dniester, (northeast of Bukowina,) Austrian troops and troops from the coastal district, together with Landwehr regiments, have captured the bridgehead position which until now had been stubbornly defended by the Russians, leaving in our hands 22 officers, 2,800 men, six machine guns, many cars and much war material.

USED 16-INCH GUNS AT KOVNO.

Germans Began Bombardment at Midnight—Gained Part of Works.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—An official review was issued tonight concerning the assault on Kovno on Sunday. It says in part:

"The enemy began an attack on the front of our works from the village of Piple to the Eliisenthal front on the River Iessia. With siege artillery they began a bombardment at midnight, utilizing guns up to sixteen inches. The hurricane of fire lasted not less than two hours and our batteries answered energetically.

"About 3 o'clock in the morning the assaulting columns, in close formation, marched against our positions. By a concentrated fire, the explosion of mines and gallant counter-attacks by our troops the enemy was thrown back along the whole of the front. The weakened Germans, who suffered enormous losses, were hurled back into the neighboring ravines, where they apparently began to prepare a fresh assault.

"Sunday noon the enemy's fire increased with terrible intensity, but this protracted and destructive hurricane from most powerful guns failed to shake our troops, who firmly withstood the hail of projectiles showering upon them. Our artillery valiantly supported our heroes.

"This incessant cannonade lasted all day. At nightfall the enemy columns, which had been continuously massing in front of our positions, again rushed to the assault, the attacks lasting two hours, and succeeded in taking part of our trenches on the line of the advanced position which his fire had swept.

"But afterwards by the heroic efforts of our reserves, which had been brought up, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

"The enemy retained only the works near the village of Piple, which were won at the cost of enormous efforts and losses."

TOOK PRAGA AT DAYBREAK.

Germans Crossed Vistula at Warsaw Within the City Itself.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—A special dispatch from Warsaw, dated Sunday, describes the German crossing of the Vistula at Warsaw. This was effected within the city itself, although the buildings on the eastern bank of the river were still occupied by Russians, who, from the shelter of the houses, could offer strong resistance to the passage of the waterway.

The Russians and Germans had maintained a vigorous fire across the Vistula during Saturday night. During the whole day bullets whistled through the streets leading to the waterfront of the Polish capital. Nevertheless, the Germans calmly worked their way down the quay and occupied in force houses and gardens commanding the spot selected for the crossing.

This spot was just down the stream from the railroad bridge. Pontoons were brought up under cover of darkness, and the crossing of the river was begun at daybreak. As soon as the Russians perceived this movement they hastily evacuated their positions and abandoned the entire suburb of Praga, firing the main railroad station and houses, and burning their supplies before departing.

About 15 civilians were killed and 200 wounded in the street fighting, many of them in the Jewish quarter. One shrapnel exploded over a street car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The London Times correspondent with the Russian forces, telegraphing via Petrograd, Aug. 9, says:

"The Russian abandonment of Warsaw marks the end of one of the most remarkable campaigns in the world's history. It would be both stupid and unfair for an impartial observer to minimize the German campaign and the determination and bravery of the German soldiers, whose unintermittent sacrifices during three months have placed them in possession of the goal for which in the space of a year they probably suffered not far from a million casualties.

"The capture of Warsaw undoubtedly represents the greatest German achievement in the war. This must be admitted, but on the other hand it would be equally stupid and unfair to magnify the importance of Warsaw. The city has been lost not through inferiority of the Russian army, but on account of one cause only, which, stated briefly, is the inability of the Russian empire to convert quickly its vast resources for the purposes of war.

"Personally I have been in and out of Warsaw constantly since the evacuation started, and I am able to state without reservation that never has there been the slightest confusion or panic on the roads as a result of the evacuation. They were neither demoralized nor discouraged, though they certainly were bitterly disappointed. None that I talked with wanted peace, but they said they must retake Warsaw and beat the Germans.

"If the enemy, on occupation of the city, captured anything valuable I shall be greatly surprised, as for two weeks an almost uninterrupted train of transport, carrying military effects, was strung out along the road in the rear, in case Warsaw ultimately should be given up. The bridges were blown up at 3 o'clock, and, to the best of my information, the Germans arrived on the Warsaw side of the Vistula at 6, which certainly would not indicate even close contact with the rear guard, much less the carrying of any part of the defenses by storm.

"The Allies can have the satisfaction of knowing that the Russians played their game practically up to the last minute and the last round of shrapnel, and then retired in perfectly good order, leaving the Germans to enter an undefended city.

"The armies throughout this movement acted on a symmetrical plan following a time table in conjunction with the whole of their forces from Sokol in Galicia to Lomza in the north, which enabled them to stay until last, taking a maximum toll from the enemy and still escape with the army intact and ready to fight again elsewhere on new chosen positions."

LOSE 65,000 IN ONE SECTOR.

Germans Pay Dearly for Successes on Northern Russian Front.

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck, Austria, says that in the recent fighting along the sector of the eastern front running from the Pissa River to Ostrov, northeast of Warsaw, the Germans lost 65,000 men in killed or wounded, but succeeded in capturing the principal fortified positions of the Russians.

The engagements in the vicinity of Novo Georgievsk, the dispatch says, have been continuous for five days, and the Germans have occupied the northern portion of the defenses of the surrounded fortress. The Russian garrison depends mainly upon bayonet charges, as artillery ammunition is lacking.

North of the Lublin-Chelm railroad the battle continues to the advantage of the Austrians and Germans. In the region of Nova Alexandria, on the Vistula south of Ivangorod, the Russians are offering fierce resistance, inflicting heavy losses on their opponents.

NEED RIGA AS SUPPLY BASE.

Germans Also Want Port to Reinforce Their Armies in North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A condition of the enemy's success is that he should have command of the sea as far as Riga instead of the Prussia system of railways, which hitherto has been his main support. He must have rapid unimpeded naval communications.

So long as the Baltic theatre was secondary, Libau and the

SAYS BRITISH COERCED ITALY

The New Austrian Red Book Attributes the Latter's Action to Fear.

CALLS MARTINI A TOOL

Von Macchio Reported That the Minister Took Orders from the British Ambassador.

AUSTRIA'S OFFERS SCORNED

Her Ambassador Said He Was Continually Told That His Proposals Were Made Too Late.

A new Red Book has been issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government, setting forth in greater detail than the first the diplomatic correspondence that passed between the Governments of Francis Joseph and Victor Emmanuel and their representatives in the period from July 20, 1914, to May 23, 1915; that is to say, from the day of the climax in the Serbian question to the declaration of war by Italy against Austria-Hungary. The collection includes 205 documents and an addendum, and contains several features not brought out in the earlier Austrian Red Book.

On Aug. 1, 1914, the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph sent the following telegram to the King of Italy:

Russia, which arrogates to itself the right of meddling in our conflict with Serbia, has mobilized its army and its navy and is menacing the peace of Europe.

In accord with Germany I have decided to defend the rights of the Triple Alliance and I have ordered the mobilization of all my military and naval forces. We owe thirty years of peace and prosperity to the treaty which unites us and the identical interpretation of which by our Governments I confirm with satisfaction.

I am happy at this solemn moment to be able to count upon the co-operation of my allies and of their valiant armies, and I cherish the warmest wishes for the success of our arms and for a glorious future for our countries.

To this King Victor Emmanuel replied in a telegram on Aug. 2, 1914:

I have received your Majesty's telegram. I need not assure your Majesty that Italy, which has made all possible efforts to insure the maintenance of the peace and which will do all it can to contribute to re-establishing it as soon as possible, will preserve an attitude cordially amicable toward her allies, in conformity with the treaty of the Triple Alliance, its sincere sentiments, and the great interests which it must safeguard.

This telegram was regarded by Austria as virtually insuring that Italy would maintain a benevolent neutrality toward her allies and ultimately join in the conflict on their side, and Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, telegraphed on Aug. 2 to Herr von Mérey, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome:

I see from your Excellency's telegram of yesterday that the Italian Government intends eventually at a later time in the course of the present European war to intervene actively.

For your Excellency's personal guidance I add that the Duke of Averna [the Italian Ambassador at Vienna] has expressed to me in warm words his conviction that Italy, even if under the strict wording of the treaty of the Triple Alliance the casus foederis were not provided, would have a moral obligation to take her stand on the side of her allies. He said he had urgently advised his Government to this effect, but that he did not know whether decisive weight would be given to his voice.

Italian Neutrality Promised.

On Aug. 4 Count Berchtold telegraphed to Herr von Mérey at Rome:

On the strength of a circular telegram the Italian Ambassador yesterday informed me, in accordance with his instructions, that the Italian Government had decided to remain neutral in the present conflict. I replied to the Duke of Averna that I saw in that a scarcely friendly attitude on the part of Italy—an attitude which, moreover, was not in harmony with the Triple Alliance treaty, after Germany had now been attacked by Russia, and after France had joined with Russia, whereby the casus foederis was furnished. Moreover, even aside from this circumstance, I told him I must consider it a very unwise policy on the part of Italy to separate herself at such a historical moment from her allies. Since the inception of the alliance it was the first time in which one great party had become engaged; if Italy remained on the side of her allies she would have a chance to realize far-reaching aspirations, such as Tunis, Savoy, etc., but if she swerved aside she would go empty-handed. I told him that it was a mistaken idea to fear an increase of power by Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. The Italian Government was aware that we were not striving for that at all, but that we only wished the maintenance of the existing status. For Italy, on the other hand, there was the prospect of an increase of power and expansion. Nothing lay farther from our minds than the desire to disturb the existing balance with relation to Italy. If such a view was really held in Italy, I begged the Ambassador to take care to meet such suspicions with the arguments which our conduct in all the thirty years of the existence of our alliance provided for him. I was unwilling to believe that the Marquis di San Giuliano intended to deceive us when at Abbazia he assured us repeatedly with emphasis that Italy desired, indeed, that Italy needed, a strong Austria-Hungary. How could this statement be reconciled with any policy he might now attempt to carry out that was directed in the last analysis against the preservation of the Monarchy in its present status? Especially strangely must such an attempt move us because there was selected for it a moment when there was becoming evident among us a change of sentiment in favor of Italy, a wave of warm sympathy for the allied kingdom. It had probably not escaped him, I said, what friendly demonstrations had taken place here very recently. The Government was also desirous of using this improved sentiment in favor of the Italian element of our population.

In an interview on Aug. 20, 1914, the Marquis di San Giuliano explained to the Austrian Ambassador at Rome that it was necessary for Italy to remain neutral, its military preparations on all frontiers, he said, had been made necessary on three accounts—the desire to reassure public opinion, the necessity of maintaining internal order, and, finally, the impossibility of restraining in any other way the thousands of Italian workingmen who had returned from abroad.

The negotiations in August concerned chiefly the interpretation of Article VII. of the Triple Alliance treaty concerning compensation and ended by Austria-Hungary's recognizing without reservation the Italian interpretation of the situation presented on Aug. 23. Although there was not yet any talk of ceding territory at that time, Austria even then had an inkling of what the Italian demands were tending to, as is shown by a telegram of Herr von Mérey on Aug. 5, in which he said that he feared Italy was aiming to compel Austria to continue the discussion of the compensation question and would finally even demand the ceding of Trentino.

"Sooner or later" he said, "Italy will probably abandon her neutrality. If our group has speedy and decisive success, Italy will probably turn toward it, and probably be modest in her claims for compensation; in the other event, an attempt will probably be made to strengthen moral blackmail by military threats against us."

The exchange of telegrams in September and October deals with the Italian expedition to Valona, which was designated by the Marquis di San Giuliano on Sept. 28 as "quite out of the question" unless Epirotic forces should take forcible possession of Valona, but which on Oct. 30 was carried out as a "provisional measure to safeguard the neutrality of Albania."

Italy's "National Aspirations."

In December Italy began to emphasize especially her "national aspirations." On Jan. 4 two reports of Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador at Rome, were, according to instructions given to Count Berchtold by the German Ambassador at Vienna, reciting the details of the interviews Prince von Bülow had had with Sonnino and Giolitti. Both of these men, according to the reports, informed von Bülow that the view was generally held in Italy that Austria-Hungary, because of her internal conditions, could not carry on a war and was doomed to destruction, and that the Italian dynasty would be unable to maintain itself if Italy derived no territorial gains from the world war, and that, therefore, it was necessary for Italy to equip herself. Both Sonnino and Giolitti, according to von Bülow, at this time reaffirmed their friendly attitude toward the Triple Alliance.

On April 1 Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, gave his view of the situation in the following telegram to the Foreign Minister:

The alleged offer of England to cover the costs of the war, territorial bait not being more definitely stated; the constant fear that they may after all be too late in the Orient; the molelike work of the Republicans and Free Masons in parallel lines with those of the entente, in which Minister Martini is more and more conspicuous; but in particular the daily shaking of the English fist, against which there is no energy in the Italian nature—this would explain the case if the weak Italian Government in the end should prove unable to make further resistance.

On April 13 Prince von Bülow had an interview with Baron Sonnino, which was reported to the Austrian Foreign Minister as follows through the Austrian Ambassador:

With respect to the Trentino, Baron Sonnino admitted that they had seized upon completely German districts, and he sought to explain this by saying that your Excellency likewise in proposal had left with the monarchy completely Italian districts. Prince von Bülow was under the impression that the Italians would consent to discuss this matter concerning a survey, as well as with respect to the Isonzo border. As concerns Trieste, he found the allegations very obscure as to what Baron Sonnino was actually striving for. To a remark that he had in mind a status not unlike that of Hamburg, Prince von Bülow replied that Germany was a federation of States, and that there was accordingly no real analogy. Besides, he recapitulated in full all the reasons why the monarchy could not give up Trieste. The sharpest discussion took place about the Dalmatian Islands. Baron Sonnino admitted to him that therein was incorporated the so-called Adriatic question. The Italian coast, he pointed out, offered from Venice to Taranto not a single usable harbor. For that reason the Italian navy was in a condition of inferiority in the Adriatic. The Marine Minister and his entire department, he said, had brought pressure to bear upon him, and the whole country was expecting him to bring about an improvement of this condition. The Minister added with the greatest cynicism that the present moment, which would not recur again, must be exploited to the full. To the question how these exorbitant demands could be made to harmonize with Sonnino's repeated statements about his desire to create a better basis for the renewal of the Triple Alliance, the Minister replied that he had tried to serve this purpose through the most complete eradication possible of Irredentism.

The chief elements which dominate the Italian Government remain the same—fear of England, fear of the revolution (particularly at court this now seems to be feared more than the war,) and on the other hand uncertainty as to the relative strength of the two groups.

On May 15 Ambassador von Macchio reported that he had learned from reliable sources that "the leading spirit, Colonial Minister Martini, who each day received his instructions from the English Ambassador," had next proposed to organize an attack, whether by means of Garibaldians or regular troops, while Baron Sonnino was deliberating over the plan of coming out with a new document, like the earlier one denouncing the Triple Alliance, eventually combining the two methods.

But since the General Staff, according to Baron von Macchio, demanded a postponement of several days, Martini, in the Council of Ministers, citing the report that Turkish officers were aiding the Libyan rebels, suggested that the treaty of Lausanne be denounced. But by this time the unity of the Cabinet had already been broken, and the adoption of Martini's plan was frustrated.

British Influence in Rome.

On May 16 the Austrian Ambassador at Rome reported the resignation of Salandra and the refusal of the King to accept it. The King, he reported, was still vacillating, unable to decide between peace and war, and was especially dubious about Italy's chances in a war. His doubts were increased because General Cadorna, vexed by the offer of Italian assistance to the Entente Allies, had offered his resignation. The King, von Macchio said, would probably leave to Parliament the decision of the question, and was said to have pledged Salandra not previously to create any fait accompli.

On May 17 Baron von Burien telegraphed the Austrian Ambassador at Rome to communicate to Baron Sonnino the form of the agreement with Italy, taking Prince von Bülow into his counsels, and if it was considered insufficient to take cognizance of Italy's further desires. On May 18 von Macchio replied that he had laid the propositions before Sonnino, but could not induce the latter to make any statement other than that he would submit them to the Council of Ministers. On May 22 the Austrian Foreign Minister sent the following telegram to his Ambassador at Rome:

To save our respective countries from a senseless war I empower your Excellency to make a last attempt with Baron Sonnino, and to ask him if he is inclined to sign the treaty according to our latest proposal if we, without, however, consenting to the immediate military occupation, would take a further step to meet Italy in the question of its carrying out.

"Too Late," Was Sonnino's Answer.

On May 23 von Macchio reminded Baron Sonnino, in the spirit of his Foreign Minister's request, of the fact that he was still without an answer to his latest proposals. The Italian Minister replied, according to von Macchio, that it was too late to consider them.

"All my attempts to continue spinning out this theme," the Austrian Ambassador reported, "met shipwreck upon the stereotyped phrase that it was too late."

The same day the Duke of Averne handed to the Austrian Minister the declaration of war.

FINED FOR PASSPORT FRAUD

English Newspaper Writer Claimed American Citizenship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—H. W. D. Fraser, the British newspaper writer accused of having traveled through Europe on an American passport obtained at the American Embassy in London by describing himself as an American, was fined $250 in Bow Street Court today on a charge "of having in his possession an irregular or false passport."

Counsel for the prosecution said the authorities regarded the matter as serious, as it made American citizens liable to be suspected and led to questions between the American and British Foreign Offices.

The defendant said that he was born in Chicago of British parents and that while he knew he was a British subject under British law, he thought he was an American citizen by American law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Fraser who was arraigned and fined in a London court on a charge of having in his possession a false passport is thought to be W. H. D. Fraser, who was once a political writer for The Chicago Tribune and later until four years ago political editor of the old Chicago Inter Ocean. He went to Europe in 1913.

BERLIN PAPERS RAP WILSON IN UNISON

Publish Identical Article, Intimating Sharp Practice in His Last Lusitania Note.

SHIPS AS MERCHANTMEN

Whereas, They Were Actually Francs-Tireurs, Writer Says, Citing American Permission for Defense.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—All of this morning's newspapers print an identical article which, while affording no clue to its real origin, gains significance from the argument made that British merchantmen are really francs-tireurs at sea, and particularly from the insinuation in the last paragraph that President Wilson did not act in good faith in framing the latest American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania. The article reads:

"The main argument in the United States notes is the maintenance of the alleged fundamental and unchangeable rights of neutrals. The Government of the United States 'cannot admit that the fundamental rights of its citizens can be surrendered merely because of a change in conditions,' the Government thereby declaring that it is its intention to stand on the ground of reality; but the Government of the United States—either from obstinate contrariness or obvious partisanship—is going on the theory that it has not as yet been able to take into consideration the new form which naval warfare has taken and which, therefore, is to be considered as not applying.

"Germany acknowledges in greatest measure in its naval war the same fundamental principles of justice and humanity as the United States, but the latter wrongly applies these fundamental principles to totally new conditions and seeks to make the German Government commit itself to abide by the same conclusions resulting from those principles for the new forms of trade war as the United States has drawn. In particular the remarks about trade war and the use of the word 'merchant ship' in the note must cause strong resentment.

Permitted to Arm for Defense.

"The United States itself, at the beginning of the war, had a feeling that the line between the merchant ship and the warship was not to be sharply drawn in view of England's favorite mode of warfare. This realization found clear expression in the State Department's order of Sept. 20, laying down the rule that merchantmen of belligerent countries could leave American ports if armed with guns and supplied with ammunition exclusively for self-defense. (The conditions for proof that the armament was not to serve for offense, but purely for defense, were, to be sure, very vaguely set forth in the order.)

"In the same sense was the declaration of Lord Cecil in the House of Commons, that the same principle, the armament of merchantmen for self-defense, was universally accepted. While, therefore, the notion of armed merchantmen was thoroughly familiar to the United States, which itself in a certain way helped to bring it about through provoking the disappearance of the difference between merchantmen and warships, the new note speaks only of merchantmen, as if in the submarine warfare, after the English modes of procedure, there were any longer any difference to be drawn between merchantmen and warships.

"In hostile England itself—if not by the neutral Government of the United States—recognition of the resultant confusion of merchantmen and warships seems already to have penetrated, as is shown by the following statement by the naval critic of The Daily Chronicle of July 6:

"'It is the unpalatable truth that the difference between merchantmen and warships is passing. When Mr. Churchill set up cannon on the sterns of certain ships he took one step in that direction, but the German submarines that torpedoed ships like the Lusitania and the Armenian bring it to a conclusion. Possibly the fact will have to be recognized that freight or passenger ships are to be regarded as warships and are to be sunk accordingly, for submarines cannot capture them.'

"These lines hit the nail on the head in criticising the thought-provoking English measures, and in this connection special interest attaches to the admission that England began with a confusion of warship and merchantman by 'discovering 'armed' merchantmen and the recognition of this as a bitter truth. There only remained to add that the instructions given to English steamers to use their bows as rams and weapons of attack against submarines took from them the last vestige of right to be treated as merchantmen in the sense of international law, even if they are not armed.

"England herself metamorphosed her merchant marine, not into warships, as The Daily Chronicle teaches, but into francs-tireurs at sea. One will not be far wrong in assuming that these well-known facts were absolutely ignored in the last American note, not from ignorance, but with deliberate intent, and that the note only speaks of merchantmen, because otherwise it would have been compelled to admit that for the idea of armed merchantmen there are as yet no recognized principles in international law."

Special to The New York Times.

No New Point, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statement appearing simultaneously in the Berlin papers this morning in defense of the submarine warfare is not regarded here as bringing any new point into the situation. The point that the arming of British merchantmen had brought about the "disappearance of the difference between merchantmen and warships" has been discussed and disposed of in the American notes on the sinking of the Lusitania, and the quoted phrase itself is taken almost textually from the German note of July 8, which said that "all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines."

The tendency here tonight is to attach more political than international importance to the statement, which seems to have been furnished to the papers from an official source. One construction put upon the publication is that the German Government may not purpose answering the last American note, and that the statement may be intended to show the German people that the submarine policy is unchanged. The statement, however, will hardly destroy the hope entertained here that Germany will ameliorate her submarine warfare, even if she finds herself unable to inform the United States of any change in policy.

From a high official source tonight, in response to a request for a statement on the Berlin publication, came the reply that Germany had not proved that any British ships were armed. Furthermore, it was said, merchant ships in the old days were always armed, and therefore no new point had been raised. Finally, the whole subject had been discussed in the formal correspondence with Germany.

ZEPPELINS KILL 14 IN ENGLISH RAID

Continued from Page 1.

eleven children, while in the record of senseless assassinatin no one single combatant had been killed, and not one single place or a military character had been so much as damaged.

"That is the truth about the German aircraft raids in a nutshell. The whole foul business is of a kind to sicken the very soul of any man with the faintest spark of military honor in him. It is born of mere bloodlust, a cannibal appetite for simple slaughter, with added delight in the helplessness of the victims, which is perhaps the most repulsive of all the symptoms of moral degeneracy."

A Rotterdam despatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Yesterday and today there has been great aerial activity over the North Sea. Dutch trawlers returning to home ports today (Tuesday) report several Zeppelins going westerly from Heligoland, apparently covering movements of warships."

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Dunkirk says:

"Allied aviators destroyed a Zeppelin airship near Ostend this morning.

"The Zeppelin was first attacked by a British aviator, who, according to information reaching here, succeeded in seriously damaging the dirigible, and its destruction was completed by French aviators from Dunkirk."

DANCED, THEN FLEW TO DEATH

Lieut. Lord Was With His Fiancee Half an Hour Before He Was Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—In its report of the Zeppelin raid on the eastern coast The Daily Express says:

"The death of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Lord was doubly tragic, for within half and hour of the time he died he was dancing with the girl whom he was to have married, Miss Violet Beevor, daughter of Lieut Col. Beevor, C. M. G., of the Scots Guards, who is now at the front.

"Miss Beevor recently went to stay with friends, and on Monday night she and Lieutenant Lord took part in a dance at a hotel. While the dance was in progress the alarm of a Zeppelin raid was given, and Lord hurried off to the aerodrome. The dance was stopped and the guests waited for the outcome of the raid.

"Half an hour later Lord was killed. It is understood that in coming to the ground in pitch darkness after the flight his machine turned a double somersault and crashed to the earth.

"Lord suffered a fracture of the base of the skull and other injuries. He was taken to a hospital and Miss Beevor was sent for, but although she reached the hospital in a few minutes Lord had lost consciousness when she arrived. She stayed by his bedside until he died."

ALLIES' AIR RAID KILLS EIGHT IN BAVARIA

More Than Half a Dozen Aeroplanes Used, Says German Official Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London).—An official communication issued here today tells of an allied air raid yesterday over weibrucken and Sankt Ingbert, Bavaria. Eight persons were killed and two wounded in the latter town. The communication is as follows:

"Monday forenoon from six to eight enemy aeroplanes attacked Zweibrücken and Sankt Ingbert, which are outside the military district.

"From fifteen to twenty bombs were dropped on Zweibrücken, causing only unimportant material damage. At Sankt Ingbert eight persons were killed and two wounded."

TOLD TO KEEP ROOMS DARK.

Visitors in London Rooms Face an Official Warning.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Visitors are requested to have curtains of their rooms drawn immediately any electric light is switched on, so as to prevent a glare of light being visible from the street or Embankment.

The police notice, dated Oct. 3, 1914, is as follows:

"In tall buildings which are illuminated at night the greater part of the windows must be shrouded."

The above notice, displayed in one of the big London hotels, reached this city yesterday.

Almost every letter from Americans familiar with London before the war began who have recently returned there tells of the strangely changed aspect of the city at night owing to the precautions ordered by the authorities in view of the possibility of raids by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. The minimum number of lights are displayed everywhere, and many travelers remark that the town in these days looks much as it must have done before the days of gas and electricity.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT BETTER.

Improved Engines Enable Aviators to Defy the Allies' Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to The London Morning Post, dated "British Headquarters," says:

"Beyond question the most significant happening of the past month has been in the air: one might almost call it the reappearance of the German airmen. During the latter months of the Winter and the early Spring months, there was a notable deficiency of the enemy's airmen, till the appearance of a Taube became quite an event at any considerable distance from its own guns. In these months we were given to understand by the ineradicable German inclination to boast about the future, that experiments were being made with new types of engine and machine which were to result in the production of something superior to any craft that had ever taken the air.

"In the past month we have had occasional opportunities for comparing the forecast with the fulfillment; and it must be admitted that the enemy has good cause to be proud of the advance he has made. Even from the ground one has been greatly impressed by the speed and climb of the German machines which have penetrated lately some distance inside our firing line. It has been instructive to watch the daring with which our shells were dodged—proof of the pilot's faith in the engine he was handling and the ease with which, when he had enough of it, he turned his nose toward the upper air and left a white trail of shells bursting helplessly behind him."

The Entire Stock of

Weber and Heilbroner

Summer Clothing

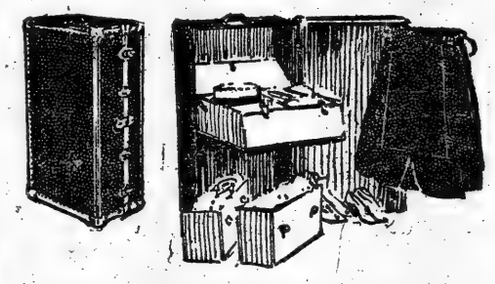
With the exception of Dress Clothes, is now on sale at the following reductions—with no charge for alterations.

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits, at $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits, at $19.50
$40, $35 and $30 Suits, at $24.50

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

The Trunk That Made Us Break a Rule



The "NEVERBREAK" No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk, Price $15.
For Metropolitan Men and Women.

THIS is the wardrobe trunk that has PUT US IN THE TRUNK BUSINESS.

Heretofore we made it a rule not to feature trunks as a specialty.

★ ★

It had to be a RECORD BREAKER, or we never would have budged.

★ ★

In many ways comparable with wardrobe trunks that have sold at more than twice the price.

Sturdy, vulcanized fibre over three-ply basswood, reinforced with steel at every point, beautifully finished in a rich, dark color, and with wonderfully substantial hardware.

★ ★

Removable swinging clothes rack for five to six suits or dresses and coat — ample drawer space for linens, underwear, boots and hats.

★ ★

Guaranteed for five years, and at the price of a good suit case.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

This Clothing Not on Sale Until Thursday.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out THURSDAY

316 Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three or four button models, of hairline Overplaids, Glen Urquhart Plaids, pencil striped Cassimere or worsted, club or shepherd check worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweed, soft roll front; natural shoulders, many half silk lined or with silk lined sleeves.

15.00
Heretofore $24.50 to $35.00

No Charge for Alterations

342 Men's Sack Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hairline overplaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweed; (also a number of Tuxedo Suits, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs).

10.00
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50

NO ALTERATIONS

SAYS GERMAN TRADE IS NOW HARD HIT

Observer Asserts Hope Is Lost That We Will Induce England to Relax Blockade.

SOME INDUSTRIES FLOURISH

Machine and Iron and Steel Works Very Busy—Plenty of Ore—Textile Manufacturers Suffer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11. — A citizen of a neutral State who lately visited Germany, in a further communication to The Daily Chronicle deals with the position of industry in that country. He says:

"It would be quite wrong to imagine that after the blockade of German ports all manufactories were stopped. Practically the whole of the machine industry, iron foundries, and steel works are fully employed and doing splendid business. They do not suffer from any lack of raw material, as the whole of the ore reserves of Sweden are at their disposal. In addition to this they can tap their own ores in the Diedenhofen and Saar districts and the ores of Luxemburg and Longwy in France.

"So far as coal is concerned, mines which used to compete successfully in the markets of Scandinavia, Italy, France, Egypt, Denmark, and Russia with English coal have suffered heavily. After the war broke out nearly all these mines came to a standstill, chiefly owing to the shortage of labor, but there has been a gradual revival, and the output now is about half normal.

"The textile industries of the empire until July managed to keep up to something like their normal level. There has been a decrease in exportation, but the home demand for textiles has been very good, owing to the total cessation of imports of foreign descriptions. But since Aug. 1 the manufacture of all goods from cotton yarn has been prohibited, in view of the possible declaration of cotton as contraband of war.

"Since Aug. 1 only orders for the army are allowed to be executed, but this will not give employment to one-tenth of the great body of textile operatives, and the greater part of the factories have been brought to a standstill. This has created a considerable amount of unemployment.

"The manufacture of ready-made clothing, which in normal times plays a large part in German industry, has been stopped for some time past owing want of raw wool from Australia and New Zealand. The woolen mills are at present restricted to supplying the army. Clothing is dear, but would be still dearer were it not for the fact that there are several millions of men in uniform who do not require civilian clothing at present.

"One industry which has suffered acutely is the manufacture of toys. In and around Nuremberg and in Thuringia millions of pounds' worth of these toys used to be exported to other countries, but this export trade has now almost entirely ceased, and a number of factories have been closed.

"The great fur market at Leipsic, second only in importance to that of London, has come to a complete stop.

"It must, however, be well understood that German exporters are only now beginning to feel the pinch of the blockade. It was declared effective early in March, but under the pressure of American influence the English Government allowed more than two months' grace, so that the complete stoppage of German exports only dates as far back as May 15 or even June 1.

"Now, however, the number of bankruptcies is advancing considerably, and great uneasiness is spreading in industrial circles, the more so because those of America bringing pressure to bear upon the English Government to relax the blockade have entirely vanished."

REPLY ON THE FRYE ACCEPTS PAYMENT

Commissioners to Fix Amount, Averting Arbitration—Deadlock on Prussian-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American reply to the last German note regarding the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye was cabled to Berlin tonight and probably will be given out for publication Saturday.

While the original position of the State Department, that the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 was violated by the destruction of the vessel, is reaffirmed, it is understood that the United States now agrees to accept payment for the Frye under the conditions suggested in the last German note, obviating an appeal to arbitration at The Hague. Germany stipulates that payment shall not involve admission of a treaty violation; the American note is said to stipulate that no treaty rights are waived by acceptance. The amount to be paid will be fixed by two Commissioners, one appointed by each government.

The German position, as outlined in the last note, is that payment of indemnity for ships destroyed is all that the treaty contemplates. The United States contends that any American ship, even if laden with contraband, is protected from destruction by Article 13 of the treaty, although it is not claimed that a contraband cargo would be so protected.

Germany has held that, since the sinking of ships is not specifically prohibited in the treaty, principles of international law must govern each case, the treaty being satisfied by payment. The New American note is understood to reject this view.

A German Prize Court in July held the Berlin Government liable under treaty for payment for the Frye. The amount was not fixed, as the United States had entered no specific claim for damages.

McADOO TO PUBLISH THEM.

Will Also Sue War Refugees Who Haven't Repaid Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — Secretary McAdoo has decided to adopt drastic methods to compel repayment from Americans who received advances last Fall from the Government to enable them to get home from Europe after the outbreak of the war, with the consequent suspension of payment of letters of credit and interruption of ocean passenger schedules. It was announced at the Treasury Department today that on Oct. 1 he would make public the names of those who had failed up to that time to pay back what was advanced to them or paid out by Government officials on their account.

The resolution of Congress appropriated $2,500,000 for the relief of Americans caught in Europe by the war provided that all who were financially able to reimburse the Government should do so. After the list of delinquents is made public Secretary McAdoo will ask the Department of Justice to begin suits against all of them able to make repayment.

The list of those who have not responded to the invitation to return the funds loaned to them embraces several hundred out of the 12,000 who were helped to get home. The list cannot be completed until all the accounts connected with the relief fund have been audited. Secretary McAdoo is indulging in the hope that the present announcement will induce many to take their names out of the delinquent list.

SON FIGHTING FOR FRANCE.

Chapmans Return After Visit to Him —Davenport's Work for Poor.

John Jay Chapman, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street, returned yesterday from France on the steamship Rochambeau after visiting his son, Victor, who is with the Foreign Legion in the Vosges learning aviation, after 102 days in the trenches.

"I am proud to have my son fighting with the French Army, and I consider it is the duty of American young men to give their services to France or her Allies," Mr. Chapman said. "Their fight is our fight. If it were not for the British fleet the Germans would have been firing shells into Long Island long ago."

Next to the British, Americans are hated most bitterly by the Germans, he said, and if by any chance the Allies should be defeated he believes the United States would be the next antagonist Germany would take on.

Mrs. Chapman, who accompanied her husband, said she was as proud of their son, Victor, as Mr. Chapman was.

Brewster Davenport of Boston, who also returned on the Rochambeau, has been serving in the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly, near Paris. He came back to start a fund for the poor in France, who will soon need help, he said. The French Government has given the house 12 Rue Taitbout as headquarters of the mission, and the object is to organize a motor-supply service all over France for the coming Winter. Mrs. Valse of Paris and Mrs. P. Bronson of Middlebury, Conn., are among the women engaged in the movement in Paris.

Mr. Davenport is returning shortly and will take his own automobile with him to Italy on the same errand, he said. During his service with the ambulance corps he had several narrow escapes from being killed. At Pont à Mousson a shell killed a soldier standing by his car; another shell passed through a room in which he was dining, wrecking it completely. A French officer at a certain point informed him that not a shell had struck that place for eight months. Ten minutes later a shell exploded, killing the officer and twelve of his men, with several horses.

DAYS OF SUFFERING FOR MEXICO CITY

Capital Changed Hands Three Times in a Day, While Civilians Alone Fell in Fighting.

AMERICANS APPEAL AGAIN

Tell President Wilson Foreigners Are Becoming Desperate Because of What They See and Suffer.

MEXICO CITY, July 31, (Via Vera Cruz, Aug. 8 and Laredo, Tex., Aug. 10)—During the last twenty-four hours this capital has seen three changes of government. Such a kaleidoscopic shifting of the political status has alarmed even this city, accustomed as it has become to rapid changes of political leadership.

Shortly after the noon hour yesterday the inhabitants were startled by the precipitate evacuation of the Zapata army before an invisible enemy. Two hours later the Villa contingent of the former army of occupation rallied and street fighting ensued with the invading Carranza forces.

At 5 o'clock the firing, which had been a continual rattle for the two previous hours, ceased and in its place was heard the clanging of bells. Offices and stores which had been in the line of fire were opened and the occupants emerged to learn that the city had been captured by Captain Manuel Sanchez and twenty men of Carranza's army. It is estimated that 2,500 Zapata soldiers fled before this force, believing it to be much larger.

Captain Sanchez installed himself in the National Palace, the Red Cross ambulance and cars gathered up the dead and wounded, numbering 11, all of whom were civilians, the fighting having taken place in the main streets of the business section.

The city had settled down to the first breathing spell of the day when the Zapata troops, learning that they had been routed by a force of 20 men, returned. Sanchez with his Carranza forces thereupon evacuated the Palace which was taken possession of by General Castillo, who occupied it during the night.

Castillo, when morning broke, left the Palace because of a rumored approach of hostile forces and General Aldama, claiming to be a Villa follower, occupied the government offices. Towards noon heavy firing on several streets leading to the National and Municipal Palaces announced a second change of Carranza men. This firing lasted all the forenoon and well into the afternoon and when it ceased the inhabitants were in doubt as to whether the forces of Villa, Zapata or Carranza held the capital of the republic.

Again Red Cross ambulances made their rounds and gathered up their toll of dead and wounded civilians. The soldiers of all factions escaped.

The American Red Cross Headquarters, which is situated on the edge of the residential district, has been surrounded by crowds of miserably hungry people piteously begging food which the Red Cross has been unable to give because military necessities render it impossible to have the many governments supply transportation for corn long since purchased, but detained by soldiers out fifty miles from the starving capital.

People Dying of Starvation.

Eight deaths by starvation, all children, were reported by the police station of the Second Ward today. The General Hospital also reported deaths by starvation, though the number was not made public.

A police court record in the Second Ward was brought to the attention of the American Red Cross representatives today as illustrative of the extreme misery prevailing among the lower classes because of the want of food.

A woman was brought into court charged with stealing a dog. The Magistrate listened to the story of the complainant and then to the defendant whose plea was that the animal was stolen for the purpose of killing it and feeding it to her children. The Judge dismissed the woman accused of stealing the dog.

Despite the distressing conditions the Red Cross representatives and the foreign relief societies have been able to do very little because the military authorities refuse to allow food to enter the city.

Red Cross officials now have a supply of beef and beans sufficient for 750,000 liters of soup. Already applications have come from 60,000 persons and the present supply will last no longer than a fortnight.

Cases of death by starvation are being daily reported to the Red Cross Headquarters. A number of deaths have been reported from an orphan home here, and patients in other State institutions are said to be slowly dying because of malnutrition.

Last Appeal of Americans.

MEXICO CITY, July 29, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, to Laredo, Tex., Aug. 10.)—An appeal for help for Americans in Mexico and for the relief of the people of the country itself was sent by the American Society of Mexico to the State Department in Washington through the Brazilian Minister today. It recites conditions in the Mexican capital, which are described as unendurable, and which are declared to have driven Americans here almost to desperation, and implores the Washington Government to act promptly in bringing about amelioration.

"The American residents of Mexico appeal once more to their Government and people in behalf of the suffering millions of pacific men, women and children in this country who are victims of hunger and cruelty and violence," the appeal begins. "These conditions put the gravest and most pressing responsibility upon the United States, which not only has passively permitted them, but has promoted them with arms and ammunition and by encouragement to political adventurers who have prostituted the name of liberty and the cause of human rights.

"Americans and other foreigners," the appeal continues, "stand aghast and wonder whether they can be living in the twentieth century and in a country bordering on the United States, which has made itself responsible to the world for protection of life and property here and yet does nothing more than send repeated warnings that are derided by half-savage men, drunk with ill-gotten power and the spirit of graft and hate.

"For many months the Americans here, driven almost to desperation, have tried to bring their case to a realization of the awful situation and begged that the American people be informed. Their request, long denied, was finally conceded in part by the President in his own statement of June 2 reciting briefly the conditions in Mexico.

"Living on a Volcano."

"These conditions, then hardly endurable, are much worse now, and the apparent inactivity of the Government at Washington fills Mexico with despair. There is not even a semblance of government here at the capital and we are living on a smoldering volcano. The entire City Council has been imprisoned without cause. We have seen three changes of armed government in thirty days. There is no communication with the world, except by special messengers."

Conditions which caused the appeal to be sent are detailed in the communication, numerous instances of outrages on Americans and others being cited.

"The efforts of some Americans who are mentioned as trying to convince the world that Mexico is not hungry and Red Cross work not needed is deplored. The number of deaths from lack of food, said to be from ten to twelve daily here, is declared to be increasing. The efforts of Special Commissioner O'Connor to help ameliorate the distress by getting food in are dwelt upon, but it is declared that after having been here one month "he has not yet succeeded in bringing a pound of food into the capital or to receive even a message from Washington regarding the work." Futile efforts of the International Relief Committee to get an empty train out of the city and back again with food also are described.

Mention is made of the seizure by the authorities of The Mexican Herald, the only English periodical left in the city. "The confiscators took possession of The Herald plant and issued their own official organ therein, the appeal continues. With Mexican money almost worthless and food supplies virtually exhausted, "the suffering can be imagined," it adds. The appeal concludes:

"The few reports coming from outside the capital nearly all show the same conditions of distress. If something is not done by the United States or other foreign governments to open communications, supply food and stop the killing of men, outraging of women and destruction of property, there will be still more complications for the world to settle in Mexico. The breaking point has been reached where foreigners who have long counseled self-restraint are getting desperate because of what they see around them and what they suffer themselves."

Carranza Attacks Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — A cable from the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations to the agency here replies to the appeal of American residents in Mexico City as follows:

"Regarding the statement of the American Society made at Mexico City on July 28, and the statement of the International Committee in Mexico City, dated July 13, only a few points are worthy of attention. Instead of the anarchy reigning in the city as described in those two statements order has been restored, the civil courts and the civil government are in operation, communication with the outside world has been restored, and life and property are safeguarded.

"The Constitutionalist troops entered on the 20th ult., and immediately established order. They took necessary food with them.

"Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross, had then been in the city a month, but had never made any effort to take food there. Already applications have come from 60,000 persons and the present supply will last no longer than a fortnight.

"

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CODE CHANGE AIDS STREET MUSICIANS

Bureau Must Issue Licenses with No Restriction but Year's Residence.

GERMAN BANDS THE GAINERS

Commissioner Bell Hints at Teutonic Propaganda Through Foreign Music.

The recent activity of "German bands" in New York and the amendment to the city ordinances adopted by the Board of Aldermen on March 23 and approved by Mayor Mitchel on March 30, giving increased privileges to such bands, are matters for speculation, according to George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses. He pointed out yesterday that licenses had been issued to fifty-eight "itinerant musicians" for the Borough of Manhattan since June 3, and that 177 such licenses had been issued in the five boroughs.

The Commissioner said he was not sure there was any organized effort among Germans to arouse a pro-German sentiment by having these itinerant musicians play such airs as the "Watch on the Rhine," but he pointed out that the licenses granted since June 3 went in groups as follows:

Eight licenses to individuals residing at 178 Third Street, five at 174 Third Street, five at 129 Third Street, eight at 426 Sixth Street, six at 510 Sixth Street, six at 412 Fifth Street, and five at 507 Fifth Street, and so on.

The Commissioner pointed out also that Alderman Pendry of Brooklyn, who was Chairman of the Aldermanic Code Revision Committee, and Assistant Corporation Counsel McNulty, on whom fell the burden of the revision work, consulted him on every other phase of the new code which concerned licenses, but never called to his attention the change affecting "itinerant musicians."

The Commissioner then explained that in the old City of Brooklyn there was a code provision giving these bands the practical freedom of the city and that the ordinance remained in force for that borough after it became part of the greater city, but that no such freedom of operation was extended to Manhattan and the other boroughs. The revised code gives the broad privilege to "itinerant musicians" in all the boroughs by removing the word "Brooklyn" from the code clause.

Heretofore in Manhattan and several other boroughs the "German bands" have been confined to playing in areaways at stated hours. The Commissioner said yesterday that the new code does not restrict their operations to any hour of the day or night nor to any part of the city, nor to any particular day.

The Commissioner also pointed out that the ordinance regulating street organs confined their performances to places 250 feet away "from any dwelling" and 500 feet away from any place of worship or school building," but that these restrictions do not apply to the "itinerant musician." Organ musicians must not play before 9 A. M. or later than 6 P. M., but this does not apply to the "German bands."

Further, the Commissioner said, the new ordinance directed that he "shall" issue a license to each such person applying if he makes out an affidavit that he has been a resident of the borough for one year past, and has two others to verify the statement. Commissioner Bell says he has no such discretion in issuing these band licenses as the code allows him in almost every other instance.

The Commissioner said that the first he knew of the "joker" in the code was when he observed "a German band in full blast" about fifty feet from Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, near the home of Andrew Carnegie, and then again, the same evening, another band playing at Broadway and 141st Street. He stopped and inquired of a policeman, he said, concerning the activity of the bands, and was informed by the patrolman that the new code gave the "itinerants the freedom of the city." They can play at any hour, and on Sundays, the policeman told the Commissioner.

The Commissioner said, too, that he had made a department rule requiring street organists to have certificates showing that their instruments had been tuned by some responsible organ building concern at certain times of the year. "But," the Commisioner added, "I don't know of any way to be even reasonably certain that a German band is tuned up."

He also said that he had noticed that the "Watch on the Rhine" and other German tunes made up the programs of the "Itinerants."

Assistant Corporation Counsel McNulty, it was said at the Corporation Counsel's office, is on vacation. Alderman Pendry was about the City Hall yesterday.

RULES ON MARCONI ANSWER.

In Tesla Suit Judge Strikes Out Paragraph as Impertinent.

Judge Augustus N. Hand, in an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court, ordered struck out as impertinent the eleventh paragraph of the answer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America made to the annulment and patent infringement suit brought by the Nikola Tesla Company. The paragraph objected to stated that certain claims of the Marconi patents were sustained by Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the Brooklyn Court in the infringement suit brought against the National Electric Signaling Company, and that the same Court decided that the Tesla patents did not anticipate and were not for the same inventions as the Marconi patents. In his ruling, Judge Hand said:

"I can see no principle under which that decision rendered between wholly different parties is binding here or relevant except as a mere legal precedent. It can only be presented as argument in relation to the legal issues involved, but not as a fact to be pleaded or proved. The motion to strike out the eleventh paragraph of the answer as impertinent is, therefore, granted."

Judge Hand refused to strike out paragraphs thirteen and fourteen, which alleged that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that the complainant is not entitled to any answer or to have the Marconi patents declared void.

CITY MEN DRIVE AT ARMY WORK

Plunge Into Tasks at Plattsburg and Amaze Their Instructors by Rapid Progress.

A REGIMENT UNDER CANVAS

Organized Under Regular Army Direction, Put in Uniform, and Drills Started.

MAYOR IN THE FRONT RANK

At Head of His Company with Other Tall Rookies—General Wood Pleased with Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10.—On the western shore of Lake Champlain, south of Plattsburg barracks, more than 1,000 representative American citizens, each wearing the uniform of a private soldier of the army of the United States, are under canvas tonight. They are the men who have voluntarily given a month of their time to the Government. In this period picked officers of the regular army will do their best to train these bankers, lawyers, brokers, city officials, diplomats, artists, newspaper men, doctors, and merchants, and make them fit and efficient for service as officers of volunteers in the event of a national crisis.

The tented city bears the name of no great statesman or soldier. A big sign over the entrance to the Federal reservation on which the hundreds of big conical-shaped tents are pitched reads, "U. S. Military Instruction Camp."

From all parts of the Union these men have come. Some are from States which touch Canada; others hail from the Far West. There are some from New Orleans and Texas, and other Southern States, and scores from the central part of the country. From Boston alone came more than 300. From Philadelphia came 100. Chicago sent a fine delegation, and so did Pittsburgh.

The New Yorkers got here first, John Purroy Mitchel and H. H. Curran, majority leader of the Board of Aldermen, forming the vanguard. They got in yesterday, and bright and early this morning the bugles called them from their tents in time to aid in detraining the hundreds of new rookies who descended upon the camp a little after daylight. The first of the New York special trains arrived on the Lake Champlain side of the camp at 5:45 o'clock, and twenty minutes later the second section rolled in.

Perhaps half of the New Yorkers were in khaki when they landed at the camp. The others still wore their business clothing. None of them brought golf sticks, hat boxes or evening clothes. They had come for business and meant to do their very best to merit the approval of the hard-working regulars who were to be their instructors.

Arrival of New Yorkers.

The main line track of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad skirts the eastern boundary of the camp and the special trains stopped less than twenty yards from the Federal reservation. It was a happy-faced bunch of men who jumped from those two long lines of sleeping cars. There was Crawford Blagden, the famous Harvard guard of years gone by. He was one of the first to cross the border line of the camp, and right behind came Nelson O'Shaughnessy, last American Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City, who recently gave up another diplomatic post in Vienna. He has seen so much war in the last few years that he decided it was about time for him to learn something about soldiering.

Then there was ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who, because he is an ex-Captain in the United States service, has been appointed adjutant of the First Battalion of the "First Regiment of the United States Bankers, Lawyers, and Diplomats." Right behind Waldo, his hair bristling as it did when he was trying to defeat Charles E. Hughes for the Governorship of New York, came ex-Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

Mayor Mitchel, Alderman Curran, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Captains G. C. Shaw, C. A. Sloane, Gordon Johnston, J. R. Kelly, G. H. White, James Regan, and W. L. Reed; Lieutenant D. H. Scott, a son of the chief of the General Staff of the army, and Lieutenant G. H. Bull of the regulars greeted the recruits as they passed from State to Federal territory. Governor Whitman was less than half a mile away at the time, but he did not witness the detraining.

Everything was ready when the first batch of recruits arrived. All tents had been pitched, and the company streets were as clean as Fifth Avenue after a heavy rain. In the big kitchen tents picked army cooks were busy preparing breakfast, the officers of the medical corps were in their quarters ready to begin the physical examinations, a score of cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen stood ready to hand out rifles, bayonets, and ammunition belts, other regulars were busy unpacking and assorting the field kits that the business men were to use, while Captain Gordon Johnston, the adjutant, had everything in readiness for registration.

Never were arrangements for a camp of such magnitude more perfect. For a week Captain Halstead Dorey of Governors Island, the camp commander, had been here, arranging for the reception of his command. Even the Mayor of Plattsburg was on hand to do his part in welcoming the civilian host. When somebody told General Leonard Wood, who came up to inspect the camp and to watch the detraining of the men, that one of the hotels had jumped its prices because of the influx of visitors, General Wood told the Mayor that unless the hotel owners jumped right down again he would provide 100 tents to accommodate civilian visitors expected during the five weeks of the camp. The Mayor promptly said he would look into the matter.

First Call for Breakfast.

Thirty minutes after the arrival of the second New York special train the first official bugle call was sounded. Never did bugle sound a more welcome call. The call was breakfast, and the breakfast was a real old-time well-cooked army meal. Mayor Mitchel said he never ate better food, and his comrades echoed a sincere amen to the tribute to the skill of the khaki-clad cooks from Plattsburg barracks. Every man had grapefruit, eggs, potatoes, army bread baked by army bakers, and coffee. There was plenty of everything for everybody.

By 7 o'clock breakfast was ended and then the well-oiled machine that General Wood and his assistants had created began to work. The procedure was the same for each man. First of all came the call at the tent of the treasurer, where the recruit made his deposit of $30 to cover the expenses for the month in camp. The treasurer handed him a receipt and he then crossed the headquarters street to another big tent where Captain Johnston, the adjutant, extended a rapid fire but hearty greeting and then took his pedigree, after which Captain Johnston assigned the recruit to a company and ordered him to report forthwith to the commander of that company.

The Captain of each company awaited his recruits at the head of the company street facing south. A salute and then the recruit handed the Captain his credentials. The Captain wrote a number on a piece of paper and along came a quick-stepping regular soldier who directed the recruit to his tent, which assignment was temporary. From his tent the recruit next repaired to ordnance headquarters and took his place in a rapidly moving line.

As he reached the head of the line a soldier handed him a new Springfield rifle, the latest Army model. The next soldier handed him a brand new bayonet, the next a cover for the bayonet, the next a cartridge belt, the next a knapsack, the next a canteen, the next the field eating outfit, and so on down the line, the recruit starting empty-handed and finishing with arms piled high with equipment that every soldier in modern armies must carry. Once the line got to moving, the regulars equipped the recruits at the rate of one a minute. Just a little more than four hours was needed to register, assign to company, equip and arm the thousand and odd men who landed at the camp this morning.

Proud of His "Rookies."

Captain Dorey, the commander of the camp, the first of the sort ever held in this country, spent the early hours in looking over the recruits, issuing instructions, and seeing to it that everything proceeded as planned. He admitted that he was proud of his new command and said that he never had seen a finer looking, better set up or more earnest body of men in his army career.

General Wood, who made a casual inspection of the camp, echoed the words of Captain Dorey and added that nothing would be left undone to give the men the absolute maximum of training. Right here it is not out of place to refer to a man who came with the New England contingent. He is Andrew Pickering, of Boston, and he is well on the way to the allotted age of three score years and ten. Captain Dorey and Captain Johnston did not feel that they would be justified in accepting him as a recruit. The age limit had been set at forty-five years and Mr. Pickering admitted that he long since had passed that milestone in his life.

"I am strong as most of these younger fellows," he said, "and I want to do my bit. There are all sorts of things that I could do if we had trouble, and why not permit me to get the training that would make it possible for me to do my duty more efficiently?"

General Wood was consulted and gave his consent for the enlistment of Mr. Pickering. This does not mean that others who have passed the prescribed age will be enlisted, and it is safe to say that any man past 45 who journeys to Plattsburg for the purpose of joining the camp would be doomed to disappointment.

By dinner time, which was and will continue to be noon, sharp, the regiment had been organized, and the men had their permanent tents. All were in uniform and had their arms.

The dinner call sounded at 11:55 o'clock, and five minutes later two long lines of hungry men of an average of thirty-five years, filed into the long dining sheds. The meal was the regulation fare served to the enlisted men of the army. The chief dish was the famous "Thirtieth Infantry goulash," the chief ingredients of which are bacon, beans, onions, and tomatoes.

"My but that stuff is good," said Collector Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of the Port, who for the next five weeks will be "Private Malone, Co. G."

"Yes, it goes well with me," replied Professor Alfred R. Allen of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as he handed his blue metal dish for a second helping.

There never was a happier dinner party than the civilian volunteers had this noon. Coffee and Government inspected cake, the latter in tin foil, brought the dinner to an end and then the real work started.

The assembly call was sounded immediately after dinner and the various companies formed for the first time in the company streets; each company was under command of a regular army officer with another officer of the Regular establishment as second in command.

Captain J. R. Kelly commands Company A, with Second Lieutenant C. H. Corlett as his chief assistant. The officers of Company B are Captain G. H. White and First Lieutenant D. H. Scott. Company C is commanded by First Lieutenant S. J. Sutherland, with Second Lieutenant J. G. Ord next in authority. Captain W. L. Reed and Lieutenant T. J. Johnston have Company D. Lieutenant R. M. Parker and Second Lieutenant C. M. Milliken are the regular officers of Company E. Captains James Regan and Lieutenant F. S. Clark are senior and junior commanders of Company F. Lieutenant H. T. Bull and Second Lieutenant R. G. Whitten are the officers of Company G. Lieutenant A. D. Chaffin commands Company H and Second Lieutenant C. A. Baehr commands Company D.

These officers at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the first time stood at the heads of their companies. The men were lined up without regard to height, age, or previous military training. They were for the most part "greenhorns," but each and every one was willing to do his best to learn all there was to learn. The expressions on their faces showed that.

First Attempts at Drill.

The commanding officers of the companies walked slowly up and down the long lines.

"Move up to the first four," the Captain would say, as he touched the arm of a six-footer, and the big fellow would march to the head of the line.

"Now you take your place about midday down the line," the Captain would say to a chap of medium height, and so on until the proper alignment had been made.

Mayor Mitchel, who is a private in Company A, because of his height was assigned to the first four of that company. Professor Allen, E. A. Harrison of Baltimore, and Henry F. Loomis of Reading, Penn., were the other three in Company A's first rank. These four, with William E. Meloney, who is also slender and tall, share the same tent, for after the men had been "sorted out" they were assigned to tents according to height, the tall chaps going with their kind.

This is a way they have in the regular army, and this camp is run strictly on regular army principles. The assorting and assigning completed, the men were divided into squads and the drilling of the "awkward squads" began. They were taught how to stand at attention, how to keep step properly, and how to execute the "about face."

A man who had had a little previous military training was No. 1 in each of the "fours." For instance, Richard H. Little of Chicago, the tallest man in camp, who once was a private in a Chicago suburban military company, was made Acting Corporal of the first four of Company B. Unless Corporal Little makes good he will be supplanted by another tall member of Company B. The next tallest man in camp is also of Company B, and he tents with Little. He is Philip Roosevelt, a son of W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York.

Rapid Progress in Rudiments.

It was remarkable how quickly the recruits learned the rudiments of soldiering. General Wood said he had never seen anything like it.

"In a couple of weeks," he said, "these men will be able to provide a review that would do credit to any regiment of trained soldiers in the world."

At the end of an hour the men had done so well that they were told to bring out their rifles for their first instruction in the manual of arms. The instructing officers carefully explained each command, and with the rifle showed exactly how it should be executed.

"Hold your elbow close to your side," the instructor would say, "when you execute the command right shoulder arms," and then would come the command. At first some of the rookies landed the gun on the left shoulder.

That's all right. There never was a soldier who did not make the same mistakes when he started," the commanding officers would say, and then they would explain it all over again.

"It's just like learning to tango," said Phil Roosevelt. "It comes to you all of a sudden," and with that he showed Little how to execute "order arms" as a seasoned regular would execute it. For more than three hours with hardly a pause the drilling lasted, and bystanders watching the men could follow their progress as they mastered one command after another.

"For several days," Captain Dorey said later, "the men will be drilled in the school of the soldier, and early next week they will be ready for the first of the problems, which will involve advance and rear guard work and scouting. The work will progress from platoon to battalion formation. We shall also start target work next week. The men will work on the range by companies. When one company is shooting, the others will be drilling near by. No time will be lost, and the instruction will continue morning and afternoon until the regiment is ready for the problems that will mark the final work of the camp."

In the big problems the men will work with a full brigade of regular troops ordered to Plattsburg for that purpose. This brigade will include the Third and Thirteenth Infantry, the Second Cavalry and several batteries of field artillery, in addition to a company of engineers and a detachment of signal men. Machine guns also will be employed.

Governor Whitman was in Plattsburg this morning and reviewed the Thirteenth Infantry on the parade grounds of Plattsburg barracks. A troop of the Second Cavalry, under Captain King, also paraded. The Governor received a salute of seventeen guns when he arrived on the reservation. The big camp was quiet at 9 o'clock tonight. Practically all of the men were asleep, tired out by the afternoon's work. Tomorrow at 5:45 A. M., the bugle will call them to duty again.

Colonel John A. Bellinger of Governors Island is here, organizing and directing the work of the Quartermaster's forces.

DOUGLAS STAYS IN JAIL.

Actor Owes His Wife, Edwin Booth's Niece, $2,000 Alimony.

Marie Booth Douglas, the actress, a niece of Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, yesterday appeared before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court and objected to the vacating of an order that keeps her husband, Byron Douglas, the actor, in Ludlow Street Jail for failing to pay her alimony amounting to approximately $2,000. The alimony was granted by the Supreme Court in 1904, when Mrs. Douglas obtained a separation. Justice Weeks refused to vacate the order unless Douglas pays up.

The marital troubles of the actor folk are set forth in affidavits. Douglas recites that his wife, following his failure to pay, had him arrested while he was playing in "Madame X.," and again when he appeared in vaudeville. He adds:

"I am failing in health and well advanced in years, in helpless financial condition, and have been under arrest for the last three months. The plaintiff has received inheritances of at least $5,000 each, one from her uncle, the late Edwin Booth, and another from John Sleeper Clarke, another uncle. I am informed, too, that she has property in Massachusetts and in the Borough of Queens, N. Y. I might add that I am suffering from neuritis, and while I am in jail I cannot earn money acting."

He concludes by saying that his wife's request might result in his remaining in jail for the remainder of his life.

Mrs. Douglas had this to say in her affidavit:

"Edwin Booth left $5,000 to deponent, who is his niece, and most of the said fund was squandered immediately by the defendant, and deponent has no property of any sort or kind whatsoever in this or any other jurisdiction at present from which to draw an income for her support."

QUITS LABOR'S PEACE COUNCIL IN DISGUST

Snelling Learned from Members Its Real Purpose Was to Stop Munitions to Allies.

MEMBERS ON LABOR FRINGE

Disconcerted to Find Martin and Schulteis Active Leaders—Announcement Through Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The office of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today made public a letter from Milton Snelling, First Vice President of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of America, an organization affiliated with the Federation, to Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, in which Mr. Snelling resigned as First Vice President of Labor's National Peace Council. Mr. Snelling explains his resignation by saying that remarks of his brother officers in the council suggested that the new organization was not in the interest of peace, but simply to aid Germany by preventing shipments of arms to the Allies.

Mr. Snelling's letter, which was addressed to Mr. Buchanan as President of the council, also makes it plain that he suspected that the council was financed by German-American or German money, and that in spite of its name it was not representative of labor. He said that he was chagrined to find at the meetings of the council men "who have been hanging on the fringe of the labor movement for their own personal aggrandizement."

In this connection Mr. Snelling mentions Herman J. Schulteis and "William B. Martin." Mr. Schulteis is, or was, counsel to the National Anti-Trust League, with which David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," was closely affiliated. Henry B. Martin, National Secretary of the League, is almost constantly with Mr. Schulteis. Both were with the delegation from Labor's Peace Council that called on the Secretary of the Navy some time after W. J. Bryan addressed the new organization.

Mr. Snelling makes no reference to Mr. Buchanan's recent criticism of President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty's sharp retort. Nor does he refer to the recent meeting of the council with invited officers of the National Grange, at which, after a stormy session at the Willard Hotel, the farmer representatives forced the meeting to abandon resolutions assailing the Administration and advocating an embargo on arms, and adopt instead a general resolution declaring the council's loyalty to the United States and its willingness to support any patriotic move.

The fact that Mr. Snelling's letter was given out at Mr. Gompers's office tends to confirm previous reports that Mr. Gompers had refused to recognize Labor's Peace Council. The letter follows:

Chagrin, Disappointment, Disgust.

Ever since the meeting which was held June 22 and 23 at the St. James Hotel, this city, and at which was organized the "Labor's National Peace Council," I have been rummaging over in my mind the course which I ought to pursue, both in the association and in the office to which I was elected, for if there is anything repugnant to me it is even to be suspected or placed in a position where my actions do not square with my conscience.

As you are aware, because you were present at the meeting of the Washington Central Labor Union, I was at first disinclined to accept the selection of the C. L. U. to participate in your conference the following day, but a little later, knowing you as I do, I concluded that it was safe to follow your leadership in this matter, and I accepted the appointment. After your election to the presidency I was elected First Vice President, and others were elected to the several offices created, and to the best of my ability I gave whatever assistance I could. I was in hopes that some contribution might be made by representatives of labor to the attainment of an early, honorable, and humane peace among the nations now engaged in the European war.

But, Sir, when I discovered persons participating in the meeting who have been hanging on the fringe of the labor movement for their own personal aggrandizement, men who have been discarded, one who is expelled from the international union of his trade, and others never having been members of any organization of labor, I am free to say that it caused me considerable chagrin, disappointment, and disgust.

After having elected our officers, including a Treasurer, the question was asked how this movement was to be financed, and I assure you that I was considerably impressed when no one deigned to give a reply. Later, when you and John Lorch, one of my associates, were together and the same question was asked by Mr. Lorch of you, you may perhaps imagine my astonishment when you said: "This thing is big enough so that I do not care where the money comes from to finance it."

To Stop Munitions to Allies.

It may be interesting, yet until now unknown to you, that when Mr. Lorch was sitting in the meeting, and in conversation with Mr. Jacob C. Taylor, the delegate from East Orange, N. J., Mr. Lorch asked: 'What, after all, does this council want to do?' Mr. Taylor replied: 'We want to stop the exportation of munitions to the Allies. You see, Germany can manufacture all the munitions she wants.' Surely, when I heard this, the impression made upon my mind was not that the council was seeking peace, but rather to play into the hands of one of the nations engaged in the European war and as against the others.

Since the adjournment of the meeting, I find about the most active men in the effort to carry on the work of the "Labor's National Peace Council" are William B. Martin and Mr. Herman J. Schulteis, and this, too, has considerably disconcerted me.

The horrifying incidents which have occurred in our national capital and in New York, together with the facts I have recited, have determined the course which I ought to pursue. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to co-operate with my fellow-workers in the organized labor movement, and with all other conscientious persons and bodies, for the purpose of bringing about an early and honorable peace, but I can no longer permit my name to be associated with the association when the action of some of its men justify suspicion and condemnation because of their wrongdoing. I, therefore, beg to tender my resignation as First Vice-President and all connection with the "Labor's National Peace Council," to take effect at once.

I should add that for you, personally, and several of the gentlemen who participated in the conference, I entertain great respect, even though I feel that a mistaken course has been pursued.

GERRY NOT OLIVER OSBORNE

His Handwriting Not the Same as the Man in the Tanzer Case.

The Government authorities, who for many months have been busying themselves with a nation-wide search for an elusive person who went under the name of Oliver Osborne, are beginning to believe that the name of Oliver is legion. Ever since the name and the first of a long series of records of Oliver's conquests commenced to appear in the papers toward the end of last March, after Rae Tanzer had filed her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne and said that he wooed her under the name of Oliver, letters and telephone messages alleged to be from and about Oliver have reached the office of the United States District Attorney.

A few days ago the Government received word from Boston that a man named Herbert F. Gerry was believed to be the real Oliver. Yesterday the story was printed here, and the man was said to have moved to Utah following his conviction of a grand larceny charge, for which sentence was suspended on condition that he get out of Massachusetts.

That the newly discovered Oliver was not the one who wrote the Oliver letters in the District Attorney's possession was the conclusion of the local authorities when a man who had investigated in Boston reported yesterday that he had seen the new Oliver's handwriting and that it did not in any way resemble that in the original Oliver's love letters. Nor did it resemble the handwriting on the Jersey hotel register nor the handwriting of James W. Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 10.—A man giving the name of Herbert S. Gerry lived at the Hotel Mosida, in Mosida, for four weeks, leaving on July 8 for Provo. He left there on July 24 with directions to have his mail forwarded to general delivery, this city. He has not been seen here.

'CHILD'S WELFARE' CHARTER

Justice Weeks Approves Newly Organized Society.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks yesterday signed an order approving the incorporation of the Child's Welfare Society. The application recited the purposes of the society to be:

"The betterment of the conditions of homes and schools, the development of wise parenthood, the promotion of proper moral environment, the encouragement of proper vocational training, improvement of conditions surrounding the employment of children, the enforcement of beneficial laws and regulations with respect thereto, and the establishment and co-ordination of agencies for State, national and international child welfare."

The incorporators are John W. McKay, Elizabeth A. Anglin, James C. Cleary, and Henry M. and Rose M. Koster. The Kosters' residence is given as the Belnord apartments.

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Quash Two Schmidt Indictments.

Judge Harland Howe, in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, at the request of Acting United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, yesterday quashed the two indictments charging Hans Schmidt, the priest and slayer of Anna Aumuller, now in the death house at Sing Sing, with counterfeiting. Dr. Ernest A. Muret, who was jointly indicted with Schmidt and convicted of the counterfeiting, is now serving a seven-year term in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

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This season has demonstrated Macy influence, Macy price supremacy, Macy clothes quality.
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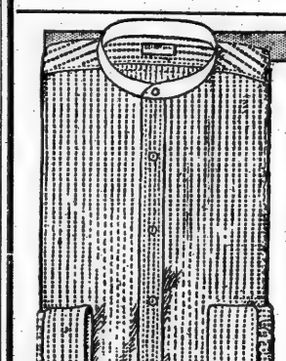
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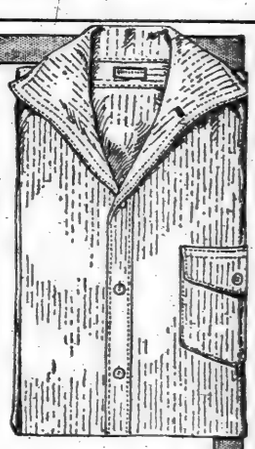
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Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must perspire—must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's waste material. Certain creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing, especially during the heated period. If more women understood this, there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolized wax they would have healthy complexions. This remarkable substance actually absorbs a bad skin, also unclogging the pores. Result: The fresher, younger underskin is permitted to breathe and to show itself. The exquisite new complexion gradually peeps out, one free from any appearance of artificiality. Obtain an ounce of mercolized wax from your druggist and try it. Apply nightly like cold cream, for a week or two, washing it off mornings.

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SEABRIGHT AND WESTERN TENNIS—ANOTHER RACE FOR RESOLUTE

HIGH-CLASS TENNIS BY CALIFORNIANS

McLoughlin and His Pupil, Dawson, Cut Loose in Doubles at Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—Play in the tennis tournament for the Achelis Cup became a bit swifter today in the second round, the warm sun drying out the turf courts, permitting the star racquet wielders to extend themselves. It was another big day for California. McLoughlin and Dawson each won a match in the singles, and when they paired in the doubles, cut loose with the most sensational tennis that the tournament has produced.

McLoughlin defeated S. Howard Voshell in the singles, 6—1, 6—2, with the points 30 to 17. The Californian played a deep court game, going forward to the net only when he thought that he was badly in need of a point. Once in each set Voshell broke through McLoughlin's service and won a game. The third game he won was on his own service.

McLoughlin did not resort to his impetuous smashing tactics today. His style was more conservative, and instead of depending on his terrific speed he served a ball with a low, puzzling bound.

Voshell played for all he was worth, but was rather overanxious. It was in the third game of the first set that he started to show form that was up to the Californian's. He put all the puzzling twists he knew into his serve, which is baffling enough without the left-hand feature of his play. Ordinarily McLoughlin was able to overcome anything Voshell had, but the Brooklyn man got away inside in the third game, and on McLoughlin's service took the game 4—2.

McLoughlin took the fourth and fifth games without trouble, but in the sixth Voshell forced it to deuce, and then McLoughlin left the back of the court and began to glide around in front of the net. Here he brought into play a short back-hand stroke with a twist which dropped the ball over the net with little opportunity for a return.

Voshell got two games in the second set, in one of which he broke through McLoughlin's serve.

Dawson, the other Californian, won his match in the singles from B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3. This was one of the hardest-played matches of the day, and Prentice wasn't beaten until the last ball went over the net. He took the first set by the sharpest kind of play, but in the second set Dawson showed better tennis. His overhead game was good, and he outplayed his opponent with a backhand stroke. Dawson was extended to the limit to pull the set out after it had gone to deuce.

The playing of young Harold Throckmorton attracted as large a gallery as the McLoughlin match. The junior champion had as his opponent, Fred C. Inman, and it was not until after the most smashing kind of tennis that the youngster was able to win. Throckmorton, by his victory today, will be pitted against McLoughlin tomorrow. The youngster today played with daring abandon. He is at present the hardest hitter in the tournament, but today he missed a large number of first balls. He played a reckless net game and kept going at top speed all the time. The last set of the match was stubbornly fought and the advantage see-sawed from one to the other. At times, Throckmorton's swift serve worked well and other times he missed by big margins.

When McLoughlin and Dawson and Throckmorton and L. B. Dunham came together in the doubles, the gallery saw fast and exciting tennis. Teacher and pupil were pitted against teacher and pupil. With the crafty and cunning McLoughlin at his side, Dawson played a fine game. At the net, he was swift and sure and both he and young Throckmorton had a merry time of it shooting them at each other with great force.

This match brought out many sensational plays. In the first game of the second set McLoughlin lobbed in a most tantalizing way and mostly seemed to be getting the ball out of Dunham's reach. The latter, however, did some remarkable sprinting backward and made recoveries which brought forth storms of applause. The alert Dawson was right there on his side of the net smashing back Dunham's recoveries with force enough to tear up the turf.

C. A. Johnston, Jr., the New England college player, made poor showing against T. R. Pell and lost 6—0 6—4. Karl Behr and Hugh Tallant had a good match, Behr winning 7—5, 6—1. The points of the first set were 44 and 38. W. M. Hall and Vanderbilt Ward defaulted to N. W. Niles and H. Talcott, respectively. Niles and Talcott played the first game of the third round, Niles winning 6—3, 6—1.

The summary:

McLOUGHLIN-VOSHELL MATCH.

First Set.

McLoughlin	4	6	2	4	4	6	4	80	6
Voshell	1	4	4	1	2	4	1	17	1

Second Set.

McLoughlin	4	4	4	2	4	5	1	5	29	6
Voshell	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	22	2

Achelis Cup, Singles.—Second Round—M. McLoughlin defeated S. H. Voshell, 6—1, 6—2; H. A. Throckmorton defeated F. C. Inman, 6—4, 6—2; T. R. Pell defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—0, 6—4; Ward Dawson defeated B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; K. H. Behr defeated Hugh Tallant, 7—5, 6—1; R. Le Roy defeated L. Beekman, 10—8, 6—0; N. H. Niles won from W. M. Hall by default; H. Talcott won from V. B. Ward by default.

Third Round—N. W. Niles defeated H. Talcott, 6—3, 6—1.

Invitation Doubles.—M. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson defeated H. A. Throckmorton and L. B. Dunham; F. H. Voshell and Hugh Tallant defeated F. C. Inman and E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—2; L. Beekman and L. E. Mahan defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 14—12; C. F. Watson and Sidney Thayer, Jr., defeated M. De Camp and D. Morgan, 6—3, 6—2.

Children's Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—John Duncan and H. D. Ridlon will play in the final round of the children's tennis tournament for trophies presented by Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, while in the mixed doubles Miss Natalie Winslow and Cameron McRae Winslow will oppose Miss Suzanne Pierson and Larry Taintor. Summary:

Boys' Singles.—Second Round—John Duncan defeated W. S. Reynal, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—John Duncan defeated James Henry Van Alen, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Natalie Winslow and Cameron McRae Winslow defeated Miss Muriel Vanderbilt and Laurence Jennings by default; Miss Winslow and Master Winslow defeated Miss Betty Pierson and Maurice Avery, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

WEST DEFEATS EAST.

Johnston and Griffin Win Doubles from Williams and Washburn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—William M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, Pacific Coast doubles champions, today defeated R. Norris Williams 2d of Philadelphia, national champion, and Watson M. Washburn of New York in the first match of the national doubles elimination tournament to determine the sectional champions to play McLoughlin and Bundy for the national championship. The scores were 6—8, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4.

The match was brilliant and spectacular. The Pacific Coast champions fought an uphill battle from the start, but the Easterners were unable to sustain the terrific pace of the first three sets. It was by breaking through the service of Williams that the Californians forced an opportunity for victory when the Easterners seemingly had the match well in hand.

Griffin was wild at times, and it required all Johnston's steadiness and speed to extricate the winners from difficulties.

Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago won two Western championships. In the finals of the women's singles she defeated Miss Louise K. Pound of Lincoln, Neb., 6—3, 6—4. In the finals of the women's doubles, Miss Neely and Miss Pound won from Mrs. Edward H. Brewer and Miss Catherine Waldo of Chicago 2—6, 6—0, 6—2.

George M. Church of Princeton defeated Heath Byford, Illinois State champion, in the final match of the Western singles championship, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1. Church will play the title holder, Alex. M. Squair of Chicago, in the challenge round tomorrow. Byford, after a burst of speed in the second set, which he won, 7—5, tired rapidly, and Church had no difficulty in running out the match.

CHAMPION DOUBLE VICTOR.

Miss Cassel Wins Two Matches In Long Island Tennis Title Play.

Miss Clare Cassel, the playing through champion advanced to the fourth round of the Long Island tennis championship in women's singles yesterday at the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I. Miss Margaret Grove and Miss Gertrude Della Torre also qualified for the fourth round, and the winner of the match between Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills will make the fourth player to decide the ownership of the title for the next year.

The victory of Miss Cassel over Miss Lucille Weil in the second round was too one-sided to be interesting. Miss Cassel made good use of her lengthy drives and won at 6—1, 6—0. Miss Weil was off her game and did not play so well as in the first round. Against Mrs. H. Carlsbach, however, the title holder was forced to her best efforts to win.

Miss Gertrude Della Torre found two hard opponents to defeat in Mrs. Howard Vogel and Mrs. S. Rosenthal, but by hard hitting and making the best of her clever service, she managed to pull out a double victory. She defeated Mrs. Vogel at 9—7, 6—2, and followed with a hard three set win over Mrs. Rosenthal at 5—7, 6—4, 8—6. Mrs. Rosenthal made many sensational gets, often running back and overtaking the ball.

The match between Mrs. Margaret Grove and Miss Florence Sheldon brought out a brilliant series of rallies, which ended in favor of Miss Grove at 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. In the second match Miss Grove scored a straight set victory over Miss Schwab at 6—1, 7—5.

The absence of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, was a big disappointment to the gallery. She was drawn against Miss Schwab in the first round, but defaulted. The summary:

First Round—Mrs. Howard Vogel defeated Miss H. Cullinan, 6—4, 1—6, 12—10; Miss Schwab defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt by default.

Second Round.—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1; Mrs. H. Carlbach defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 8—6, 7—5, default; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Lucille Weil, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. S. Rosenthal defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver by default; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. Howard Vogel, 9—7, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Salde, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss E. Sanders by default.

Third Round.—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Schwab, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. H. Carlbach, 8—6, 9—7; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. S. Rosenthal, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6.

PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS.

Kriss and Gordon of Central Park Win Doubles Championship.

Roy Kriss and Edward Gordon won the doubles championship of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of Central Park, defeating Louis Oshman and Max Rettig three sets to one. The score was 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Postponed Sunday on account of rain, the match was resumed at the second set yesterday. The same order of service was maintained. Since Gordon had been the last to toe the line on Sunday, he was followed in order by Oshman, Kriss and Rettig.

The team work of Kriss and Gordon enabled them to lead the Crotona Park champions through the second set. In the third Oshman and Rettig lobbed, overcoming the cross-volleying of Kriss and the deep smashing of Gordon. The Crotona men varied their game, but Kriss and Gordon soon took the lead again. The winners have held the Central Park championship three years.

Gans Outpoints Alberts.

Italian Joe Gans, the Brooklyn middleweight, scored an easy victory over Charlie Alberts, another Brooklyn boxer, last night in the main ten-round contest at the Wallace Athletic Club at Far Rockaway. The men were evenly matched in weight.

In the other ten-round contest Young Harry Stone of this city, and Young Paul, another New York boxer, furnished an interesting draw.

Griffiths Wins Bout on Foul.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Referee Pat McIntyre of Cleveland tonight gave a decision on a foul to Johnny Griffiths of Akron in the fourth round of his bout with Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis, when Saylor had failed to heed two warnings not to hit after the referee had ordered a break. Previously the fight had been fast.

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RESOLUTE AGAIN OUTSAILS VANITIE

New York Yacht Club Fleet Has 24-Mile Race from Gloucester to Marblehead.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10.—For the third time in four of the New York Yacht Club squadron runs, the cup defender sloop Resolute has defeated the yacht Vanitie. In a twenty-four-mile race today from Gloucester to this port, with Boston Lightship as the outer mark, she won from Vanitie by four minutes and fifteen seconds actual time, and by five minutes and sixteen seconds corrected time.

They had a broad reach of fourteen and one-half miles for the first leg of the course and a close reach of nine and three-quarter miles for the second and final leg to the finish off Half Way Rock. Vanitie led for a short time during the first hour of the race. Resolute led all the way after that. At the Lightship she was one minute and twenty-nine seconds in the lead, and on the last half of the course she gained two minutes and forty-six seconds on Vanitie.

This race was for the cups offered by Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt—two for schooners and two for sloopes. E. Walter Clark's Irolita won the schooner cup for the first division of schooners, defeating Enchantress by three minutes and twenty-three seconds. The second division cup was won by Hendon Chubb's Queen Mab. She defeated John B. Fallon's Timandra by eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

In the first division of sloops Samurai was the winner of the cup from Spartan by 29 seconds.

The performance of Ogden M. Reid's "thirty," Lena, sailed by her owner, was a feature of the day's sport. Starting alone in her class, she sailed a special match race against the 40-footer owned by C. Vesey Shea. She defeated that yacht by 22 minutes and 5 seconds. Irolita and Queen Mab each won class prizes, as did Lena and Samurai.

Fifteen yachts started in the race off Eastern Point, beginning with Resolute and Vanitie at 10:40 o'clock. Resolute had a trifle the best of the start, being a length ahead and in the weather berth. Both used up their handicap time. Their actual time of crossing the line between the Cape Ann Whistler and the steam yacht Viking was: Resolute, 10:42:07; Vanitie, 10:42:13.

They sailed at a good clip, considering the light breeze, with ballooners drawing well to port, Vanitie pulling ahead for awhile until, at 11:12 o'clock, Resolute, then off her starboard quarter, jibed to starboard, and after crossing Vanitie's wake, jibed again, Captain Adams almost placing her on even terms with her rival.

At 11:40 o'clock the wind shifted to the southeast, putting Resolute in the best position about 300 yards to windward of Vanitie. Trimming sheets and setting head sails, both were soon holding for the lightship, which they rounded in this order: Resolute 12:39:45; Vanitie 12:41:14.

From here to the finish the two big sloops had a close reach. Vanitie held her own in this work for awhile, and even seemed to gain at times, but Resolute finally outfooted her, crossing the finish line 4 minutes and 15 seconds in the lead.

The "fifties" made one of the closest starts of the cruise, all crossing the line within a minute, with Grayling, steered by her owner, Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, in the weather berth; Barbara, with Harry Maxwell at the wheel, was close under Grayling's lee; Iroquois II., Carolina, Ventura, Spartan and Samuri being abeam of each other toward the lee end of the line, with scarcely a length in distance between them. All carried working topsails and balloon jibs. Iroquois I. and Barbara were recalled for crossing too soon, but they did not return.

The schooners Queen Mab and Hopewell started on the 10:50 signal, both carrying ballooners.

Of the large schooners Irolita got away first, blanketed by the big Enchantress which carried a perfect cloud of canvas. Vagrant and Timandra followed at the middle and lee end of the line respectively.

Ten minutes after the start Spartan was the leader among the "fifties," with Grayling second and Ventura third.

All the yachts, including the big sloops, were then heading several points to the westward of the course.

About this time Samuri began edging over to the southward. J. P. Morgan, with the Grayling, followed, and so did Harold Vanderbilt with his schooner Vagrant. The move proved profitable, for the wind soon after came out strong from the southeast, leaving the majority of the fleet far to leeward.

The race for the King's cup, to be sailed tomorrow, bids fair to be the best yet sailed for that trophy. The ten entries are the schooners Enchantress, Vagrant, and Irolita, and the sloops Avenger, Samuri, Grayling, Ventura, Spartan, Carolina, and Iroquois. Resolute and Vanitie will race for a special cup offered by the club.

Fleet Captain Grenville Kane announced tonight that ninety yachts, one tender and two tugs, representing a tonnage of 12,000, passed through the Cape Cod Canal during the cruise and that most of them would return by that route.

BRONX BOYS' FIELD DAY.

Crotona Lads Win Again, but Are Barred from First Prize.

Young athletes from Crotona Park again carried off the honors, at the fifth annual Bronx Field Day, held yesterday in the Crotona athletic field playground. These meets are exclusively for boys representing the playgrounds in Greater New York.

This movement which has been such an unqualified success since its inception four or five years ago, was fostered and encouraged by the late James E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Sullivan had been an official at the Bronx Field Day every year since it started.

For the last four years the team trophy, which is donated by Rodman Wanamaker, has been held by the Crotona Field Playground. This year in order to give the other playgrounds a chance to hold the prize for a year, the points scored by the Crotona team did not count. However, this did not bar the members from receiving the individual prizes.

Eliminating Crotona's score of twenty-two points, the winners were the athletes from playgrounds No. 3 and No. 42, who tied with twenty-one points each. As the trophy could not be in two places at the same time, the officials decided that it should be on exhibition at playground No. 3, during the month of July, 1916, and at playground No. 42 for the following month. The youngsters from No. 42 came in third with eighteen points, while No. 10 was fourth.

Four teams entered the 440-yard relay for 125 pound boys. This was the feature race, and after an exciting finish was won by the quartette from No. 3. The boys from No. 40 came in second. The winners ran in the following order, J. Adolph, F. Sutliff, C. Blankenburg and C. Mans.

More than 200 boys took part in the athletic events. The 70-yard dash, unlimited, which had to be run in four heats was finally won by I. Rubin from No. 42, J. Comer, another No. 42 boy, came in second. It took eight heats and several semi-finals before the fifty-yard dash was decided. The honors went to P. Bonaparte, a colored youngster, who can run like a deer.

B. Berkowitz took the running high jump, at 4 feet 11 inches. D. Jankowsky was second with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches. Both boys come from No. 42. Playground. No. 3 won the standing broad jump, when P. Auster covered 9 feet 1 inch.

MARATHON ON MOTORS.

George Sperl and George Hamilton, Riding as Team, Win at Motordrome

Making only one relay throughout the entire twenty-six miles, George Sperl of Brooklyn and George Hamilton of Brooklyn last night won the team marathon, which featured the motor cycle meet at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Only three of the six teams entered in this race faced the starter, but the contest was interesting, notwithstanding the small field. The victors finished more than a lap ahead of the second team, George Mercier, Brooklyn, and Stefano Quaccinelli of Italy, with Bill Brown of Newark and Sam Henderson of Detroit, Mich., bringing up the rear. Sperl and Hamilton's time was 21:10 2-5.

Hamilton, Brown and Mercier put up the most interesting duel of the race, travelling about seven miles without either gaining the slightest advantage.

Fred Luther of Fort Worth, Texas, successor as holder of nearly all Western records to little Eddie Hasha, who was killed several years ago at Newark, gave an exhibition mile in which he was timed in 39 4-5 seconds. Arthur Chapple, the champion who will race Luther in a match event on Thursday, also rode a trial mile, going the distance three-fifths of a second faster than Luther. George Hamilton captured his match race with Quaccinelli, taking the first heat at three miles in 2:09 and the second which was cut to two miles in 1:25.

After losing the opening heat to Bill Brown of Newark, George Sperl of Brooklyn came back in the next two heats of the ten-lap professional contest and was returned the winner. Mercier and Henderson were the other contestants in this race. Brown triumphed in the first trial in 2:24, with Mercier second, and Henderson third.

Sperl led all the way in the second heat, which he won in 2:28, with Brown second, and Mercier third. The order of the finish was the same in the third heat, with the victor's time 2:27.

Indianapolis Invitation Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—It was announced tonight by officials of the Indianapolis motor speedway that an invitation race of 100 miles will be held on the local course on Oct. 9. The seven drivers who have been asked to compete are Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, Earl Cooper, Howard Wilcox, Gil Anderson, Eddie Rickenbach, and Johnny Aitken. It was said that $10,000 in prizes will be hung up.

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RICHARDS TAKES DECATHLON TITLE

Hannes Kolehmainen Victor in A. A. U. 15-Mile Race at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—A. N. Richards of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, today won first place in the decathlon, staged yesterday and today on the stadium of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. C. A. Brundage of the Chicago Athletic Association, was second, and Chester Fee, of the Multnomah Athletic Club, of Portland, Ore., was placed third. Winning of the decathlon carries with it the distinction of qualifying as the best all-around athlete in the United States.

Following are the scores of leading athletes who finished: A. N. Richards, Illinois Athletic Club, 6852.81; C. A. Brundage, Chicago Athletic Association, 6454.34; Chester Fee, Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, 6442.71; H. Goelitz, Chicago Athletic Association, 6432.14; P. F. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., New York, 6048.54; Fred C. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C., 6040.23; John Jacobs, Oklahoma University, 5767.02; A. H. Hutchinson, Illinois Athletic Club, 5567.15.

Sixteen men started in the competition yesterday, many dropping out when they saw that they had no chance to win.

Richards won by good, consistent work. At no time did he place below ninth in any event and took one first place and three seconds. His poorest efforts were with the javelin and in the 1,500-meter run. Brundage did not drop below sixth place at any time and had a majority of fourth and fifth places to his credit. Chester Fee is credited with three wins, the greatest number taken by any of the competitors.

Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. of New York had no trouble in winning the modified Marathon of fifteen miles from a field of six competitors. His time for the distance was 1 hour 25 minutes 31 seconds. Villas Kyronen of the Millrose A. C. of New York finished second, 100 yards behind the winner. Nick Gianakopoulos of the New York A. C. was third, and Hugh Honohan, his clubmate, fourth.

The international 800-meter relay race was won by the team of the Chicago A. A., made up of Booth, Blair, Smith, and Loomis. The Olympic Club of San Francisco was second, the Los Angeles A. C. third. The time of 1:21 1-5 was thought to be a record until it was discovered that the track was only 726 yards long.

HAVE TO RETURN PRIZES.

Ruling of A. A. U. Committee Makes Road Run Winners Ineligible.

Seven clubs which won team prizes in novice road runs during the past season will have to return them to the A. A. U. as the outcome of a wholesale revision of results which has just been completed by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. These prizes will go to other clubs, which upon investigation by the Registration Board lasting more than a month, were found to be the real winners. The clubs which lose trophies had runners on their teams who were not novices.

Starting with the Trinity Club run on Dec. 20 the results were changed in the Long Island A. C. race of Jan. 8, the Sheridan A. C. run on March 28, the Pastime A. C. contest on April 11, and the Paulist A. C. run on April 25.

Archery Champion High Scorer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—E. P. Elmer of Wayne, Penn., national archery champion, was high man at the finish of the first American round in the National Archery Association tournament which opened today at Washington Park. He scored 540 points with 88 hits. G. L. Nichols of Chicago was second and H. W. Bishop of Chicago was third. Miss Cynthia Wesson of Bryn Mawr, Penn., was first in the ladies' Columbia round, and Miss Mary Williams was second.

MEREDITH FAILS IN TEST.

False Start Spoils Effort to Get World's Record in 440-Yard Dash.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—Ted Meredith of the Meadowbrook Athletic Club of Philadelphia and world's record holder for the half mile, lost a chance to add the world's mark for the 440-yard dash on a straight away track to his accomplishments today at the Exposition when the timers failed to catch the flash of the starter's pistol at the commencement of a special match race. Weather conditions for the establishment of a new mark were all that could be desired.

At 9:30 o'clock Meredith, Frank Stormer of Cincinnati, and Frank Sloman of the Olympic Club, took their marks for an attempt to better Maxey Long's mark of 47 seconds. Hardly a breath of wind fluttered the handkerchiefs held out as a test. The men got off to a perfect start and at the 220-yard mark Meredith led Sloman by about a foot and Abel Kiviat caught the runners in 22 2-5 seconds. But at this juncture the men were stopped when it was found that the timers had failed to see the smoke of the starter's gun.

Ordered to start again after a heart-breaking furlong, Frank Sloman dropped out of it, but Meredith and Stormer took their marks. On this occasion the timers were carried within earshot of the starter's gun by an automobile. Getting off to a good start, but necessarily off fettle after the worry of the last race and its accompanying fatigue, Meredith established a lead at the half-way mark which he increased to ten yards at the finish. The watches caught him in 48 3-5 seconds.

It is almost certain that the Philadelphian could have eclipsed the mark in his first start, for it would have been only necessary for him to run the second furlong of his race in 24 seconds to get 46 2-5. In the first furlong of his second race he was timed in 23 1-5.

At the conclusion of the race Meredith said that he was through with work for a long time, regretting that the first start could not have been completed.

Eastern Athletes Returning Home.

A majority of the New York athletes who competed in the national championships in San Francisco are now on their way East. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. is returning here by easy stages, and will arrive on Aug. 20. Lawson Robertson wired the Irish-American A. C. yesterday that he would leave last night on an 11 o'clock train with his entire team. The Winged Fist squad may stop over at Denver and Omaha, but no meets will be contested on the route. Ted Meredith of Philadelphia and Eddie Renz, national three-mile walking champion, are accompanying Robertson. The New York A. C. squad, with the exception of Hugh Honohan, was expected to start for New York last night. Honohan will remain over for the Olympic marathon on Aug. 28. Pores and Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. A. remain with him.

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AN ERROR SPOILS DOUBLE VICTORY FOR YANKEES—GIANTS ROUTED BY PIRATES—TURF

YANKS BREAK EVEN IN DOUBLE HEADER

Error by Boone Proves Costly in Second Game at Polo Grounds.

Perhaps you have always thought of Daniel Boone as a conscientious, hard-working ball player, and yet it was this same Daniel Boone who tipped the Yankees over yesterday when they were jubilant because a double header was almost in their possession. The Yankees had won the first game from Cleveland by a score of 2 to 0. The next game was following in the same path until the ninth inning, when Boone and King Cole made misplays. If you will glance over the score of this encounter you will see one error marked down to Boone, and it was that error that let the winnig run came to the plate, and the men from Cleveland pocketed the game by a score of 3 to 2.

When the ninth started the Yankees were in the lead by 2 to 1, and there was every indication that they would prove again their ability to win a double header. Unfortunately King Cole selected that inopportune time to give his second pass of the game to Southworth, who was batting for Hagerman, the first up in the inning. Willie laid down a sacrifice and Evans brought about a tie when he smashed the sphere to centre for a pair of bases that scored Southworth. Of course, the game wasn't lost. The Yankees had been playing the kind of ball that wasn't on speaking terms with defeat. That is, they didn't know the meaning of the word until Boone broke under the strain of overwork on a hot afternoon. When Chapman tumbled one toward him that should have been easy, the fatigued Boone made a dive for it and the ball cormomed off his foot on a journey to centre field. The next two Evans scored from second on the blunder.

There was still one-half of an inning left, and Caldwell, who used to win games with a home run, stepped to the plate in place of Pipp. Did Ray lift one into the grand stand? Not a bit of it. He struck out, and blamed it on Silk O'Loughlin. Doc Cook did the same inoffensive thing, and the game ended when Hartzell retired on an intield out. Of course, you have a bit of sympathy for Boone, but in just what way is that going to help the Yankee percentage column?

There is no doubt about it, the Yankees deserved a better fate in that second game. They played fast, snappy ball, and Cole pitched a fine game on his fourth appearance this season. There were just three hits made from his delivery, but strangely each was for extra bases. The first Cleveland run was the result of the unassisted effort of Wille, who dropped the pellet into the right field stand for a passport to a home run. In only two innings, aside from the ninth, did more than three men face Cole.

Enough about defeat. The Yankees won the first game, and they won it by good ball playing all the way. Fisher kept the hits well scattered, and Cleveland never seriously threatened. There was one drive by Barbare in the sixth that might have increased the score had it not been for High's great catch. The sphere went to right field, and High crossed behind Cook and gobbled it in. Peckinpaugh also made a pretty stop of one of Barbare's drives.

The Yankees opened the scoring in the second inning with two down. Boone got a pass, and went to third on Nunamaker's single to centre, the latter reaching second when the drive was fumbled. Fisher's hit to left scored Boone, and then High was passed, filling the bases. Peckinpaugh, however, could not knock a single. In the fifth inning Peckinpaugh doubled to left, and scored on Fritz Maisel's single to centre. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	Wille, cf.	4	0	0	6	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	1	2	2	3	Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	C'man, ss.	4	0	2	5	1
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0	J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Kirke, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Smith, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Boone, 2b.	2	1	0	2	3	W'lg's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
N'm'r, c.	3	0	1	2	2	Egan, c.	3	0	1	1	5
Fisher, p.	3	0	1	0	5	Jones, p.	2	0	1	1	1
						*Sw'th	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	2	6	27	6	H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	0	6	24	10

*Batted for Jones in eighth inning.
Errors—Wille, Jones.

New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Jackson. Stolen base—Hartzell. Earned runs—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Jones, 6. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Jones, 1; by Harstad, 1. Hits—Off Jones, 6 in 7 innings; off Harstad, none in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	High, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Evans, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1	Peck'p, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
Ch'p'n, ss.	3	0	0	4	2	M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
J'kson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	13	1
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1	Caldwell, l.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	Cook, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
W'b'g, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	H'rtz'l, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Egan, c.	3	0	0	9	1	Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0
Hagan, p.	2	0	0	0	3	Alex'r, c.	1	1	1	4	0
*Southw'h	0	1	0	0	0	Cole, p.	4	1	1	0	3
W'ker, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
						Total.	30	2	6	27	9
Total.	28	3	3	27	11						

*Batted for Hagerman in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Pipp in ninth inning.
Error—Boone.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Evans. Home run—Wille. Sacrifice hit—Wille. Sacrifice fly—Alexander. Double play—Maisel, Pipp, to Maisel. Earned runs—New York, 2; Cleveland, 2. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 2; off Hagerman, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Cole, (Wille.) Hits—Off Hagerman, 6 in eight innings; off Walker, none in one inning. Struck out—By Cole, 3; by Hagerman, 5; by Walker, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Walter Johnson Has Bad Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Walter Johnson had no terrors for Detroit, the Tigers pounding his delivery for eleven hits and eight runs. Washington could do little with Steen with men on the bases. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Moel'r, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Mor'y, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	F'ster, 2b.	5	0	2	2	3
Bush, ss.	3	2	1	5	1	Milan, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
Cobb, cf.	5	1	2	2	0	Sh'ks, 3b.	5	0	1	2	0
Cav'd, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	G'ndil, lb.	4	0	2	10	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	5	0	Acosta, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
Burns, 1b.	5	1	2	10	2	Ains'th, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Y'ng, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	Will's, c.	2	0	0	3	0
St'nage, c.	4	1	2	3	0	M'B'e, ss.	3	1	0	0	8
Steen, p.	4	1	2	0	2	John'n, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*Cov'l'kle.	0	0	0	0	0	Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Rice, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	8	12	27	11	†Kopp	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	36	2	9	27	16

*Ran for Vitt in first inning.
†Batted for Harper in seventh inning.
Error—Moriarty.

Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—8	
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Burns, Crawford. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Milan, Foster. Earned runs—Detroit, 8; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—Moriarty, Bush. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Washington, 11. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Steen, 3; off Harper, 1. Hits—Off Johnson, 11 in six innings; off Harper 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Vitt, Moriarty;) by Steen, (Williams.) Struck out—By Johnson, 2; by Steen, 2; by Rice, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Boston Sees First Triple Play.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Red Sox lost ground in the race for the American League pennant on an even break with St. Louis today, losing the first game, 3 to 2, and winning the second, 10 to 3. A triple play by the visitors, the first to take place in a league game in this city within the memory of the oldest fan, featured the second contest. Shotton caught Hobiltzal's fly after a long run toward the diamond, threw to Sisler at first base, catching Speaker, and Sisler threw home, where Severeid tagged out Jackvrin. Koob's fine pitching and long hits by Austin and Sisler decided the first game for the visitors. Ruth's twirling was steady in the second game, while he and his teammates batted two St. Louis pitchers freely. The second game was held up forty-five minutes in the third inning by rain and work necessary to put the field in condition to resume play. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Aus'n, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	J'rv'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Sisler, 1b.	3	1	2	12	0	Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5	G'ner, 1b.	4	1	1	16	0
W'ker, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
P'ker, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	G'd'n'r, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	0	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	2	3	Cady, c.	4	0	0	2	3
Koob, p.	3	0	1	0	2	Shore, p.	2	0	0	1	4
						‡Wood	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	3	9	27	13	Mays, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	29	2	4	27	13

*Batted for Shore in eighth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Walker, Lavan, Agnew.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sisler, Shotton. Three-base hits—Austin, Gainer. Stolen bases—Austin, Koob. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston 6. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 4; off Shore, 2; off Mays, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 8 in eight innings; off Mays, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Shore, 3. Wild pitch—Shore. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	3	1	0	3	0	Shot'n, lf.	4	1	1	1	1
J'rvin, ss.	5	2	2	1	1	Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	5	1	3	4	0	Sisler, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
H'zel, 1b.	5	1	1	9	0	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	3	0
Lewis, lf.	3	1	2	1	0	How'd, 2b.	1	1	1	0	0
H'ksen, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	W'ker, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
G'd'n'r, 3b.	4	2	1	3	2	Parker, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	Walsh, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Thom's, c.	3	1	2	5	0	Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Ruth, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Sev'd, c.	2	0	1	3	2
						Cook, p.	1	1	0	0	2
Total.	35	10	13	27	8	L'milk, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						Leary, c.	2	0	1	2	0
						Total.	32	3	7	24	13

Errors—Pratt, Severeid.

Boston	1	0	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	—10	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	

Two-base hits—Ruth, Pratt, Thomas. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Lewis, Howard. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Barry. Triple play—Shotton, Sisler, and Severeid. Double play—Gardner and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lawdermilk, 3; off Cook, 1. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 7 in 4 innings; off Cook, 6 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Lawdermilk, 2; by Cook, 2; by Ruth, 7. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

White Sox Best in Batting "Bee."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Chicago hit Bressler and Davis hard today and easily defeated Philadelphia, 9 to 4. Scott was also an easy mark for the home team's batsmen, but he was accorded excellent support, and three double plays served to keep down Philadelphia's score. The batting of E. Collins and Fournier featured the contest. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	Walsh, lf.	4	0	2	4	0
W'ver, ss.	5	0	1	2	7	Str'k, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	3	3	4	2	Davies, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
F'nler, 1b.	4	3	3	13	1	Sch'g, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	4	0
H. C's, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	McI's, lb.	4	1	1	8	0
Schalk, c.	2	1	2	8	2	Lapp, c.	3	0	1	3	1
B'b'ne, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	Kopf, ss.	4	1	1	0	1
Scott, p.	4	0	1	1	5	G'aler, p.	3	1	1	1	4
						Davis, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	36	9	14	27	18	Total.	37	4	15	27	11

Errors—Strunk, McAvoy.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	—9	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Fournier, (2,) Schalk, Strunk, Walsh. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Bressler. Stolen bases—Schalk, E. Collins, Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, Blackburne. Sacrifice flies—Schalk, Walsh. Double plays—Schalk and Blackburne; E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Bressler, 4; off Davis, 1. Hits—Off Bressler, 11 in seven innings; off Davis, 3 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Scott (Schang.) Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Bressler, 3; by Davis, 2. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston at St. Louis—Rain.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 7; Newark, 0.
Baltimore, 8; Pittsburgh, 6.
St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 0. (12 innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 3; Richmond, 1.
Toronto, 4; Rochester, 2.
Rochester, 8; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	63	35	.643
Detroit	64	38	.628
Chicago	61	40	.604
Washington	53	49	.520
New York	48	49	.495
St. Louis	40	61	.396
Cleveland	38	60	.388
Philadelphia	33	68	.327

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	45	.541
Brooklyn	55	48	.534
Pittsburgh	51	49	.510
New York	49	48	.505
Chicago	50	49	.505
Boston	51	50	.505
St. Louis	49	55	.471
Cincinnati	43	57	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	59	44	.573
Kansas City	57	45	.559
Newark	56	45	.554
Pittsburgh	55	45	.550
St. Louis	55	47	.539
Buffalo	47	58	.448
Brooklyn	46	60	.434
Baltimore	36	67	.350

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	61	32	.656
Buffalo	55	35	.611
Montreal	52	45	.536
Harrisburg	46	46	.500
Toronto	43	53	.448
Rochester	42	52	.447
Richmond	42	55	.433
Jersey City	35	58	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Harrisburg at Providence.
Rochester at Toronto.
Richmond at Jersey City.

GIANTS HELPLESS WITH ADAMS IN BOX

"Babe" Allows Five Hits, While Pirates Get Ten and Score Eight Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 10.—The Giants this afternoon were unable to hit "Babe" Adams freely and lost to the Pirates by a score of 8 to 2. It was "Babe's" fourth victory of the season over the McGrawites. New York was threatened with a shut-out, but luckily managed to get two long hits out of five safeties in one inning—the eighth. Before that period only one Giant reached second base.

In the seventh, with two out, Fletcher dropped a single into left field. Wagner stopped Merkle's single with one hand, but Fletcher reached second, leaving first base to his teammate.

In the eighth inning Brainerd led off with a smacking two-bagger into left field. Dooin tried his best to bring him home, but a fly to Collins was his best. Grant was sent in to bat in place of Marquard, and at once set the outfield in commotion. His drive went straight toward the scoreboard, which stands between centre and right. It was a three-bagger, bringing Brainerd home. Grant then scored on a long fly to Costello.

While the Giants were not doing much with the bat, they performed successfully in the field. In the third inning Merkle made a wonderful catch, sprinting near the foul line in right field to nail a fly off Johnston's bat. In the fourth Snodgrass dropped a fly off Wagner's bat, the Dutchman going all the way to third on the error. Though Hans was the first man to bat in that inning he did not leave third base. In the sixth inning, Snodgrass retrieved himself by making the best catch of the game. With one hand he pulled the ball out of the air after a long run. So far out was the ball and so great was the impetus of Snodgrass that Johnston, who ran from first base past second base, had plenty of time to return to the first sack. Some of the Giants thought he had not touched the second bag on his return, and made the usual play, but Umpire Cockill would not allow it.

The Pirates did not waste time in getting into the game. In the very first inning Collins hit Marquard for three bases and scored on a daring sacrifice by Johnston, who shoved his bat at a wild pitch and successfully worked his end of the "squeeze play."

In the second inning Baird hit for two bases and scored on a single by Gibson. Another lone run was made by them in the third inning, when Carey started off with a single, went to second on Collins's safety, stole third and lived on running until he had crossed the plate when Dooin made a wild throw to Lobert. He and Lobert collided, and Carey was so painfully injured that he quit the game, Hinchman taking his place in left field, and Costello going to right.

In the sixth inning the Pirates clinched the game. They attacked Marquard in a continuous rattle, broken only by the marvelous catch by Snodgrass. Hit then followed hit until five were registered, netting four runs.

Schauer succeeded Marquard in the eighth inning. Hinchman made a two-bagger and scored on two outs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Carey, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
S'der's, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	Coll'n, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	C'lins, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	J'ston, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
M'kle, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	H'man, rf.					
L'bert, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	Bird, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
B'nerd, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	Wag'r, 3b.	4	1	1	0	4
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	8	0	Viox, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
M'q'rd, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Baird, 3b.	4	2	2	1	3
*Grant	1	0	1	0	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Schauer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	2	5	24	11	Total.	32	8	10	27	10

*Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Dooin.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	—8	

Two-base hits—Brainerd, Hinchman, Baird, 2. Three-base hits—Grant, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Stolen base—Carey. Double-play—Fletcher, Doyle and Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 7. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 9 in 7 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 6; by Schauer, 1; by Adams, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

St. Paul Club to Change Hands.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—John W. Norton will exercise the option he holds for the purchase of the franchise, stock, and grounds of the St. Paul Baseball and Amusement Company, the corporation operating the St. Paul Club in the American Association, according to an announcement today by Mr. Norton's attorneys, who notified George E. Lennon, principal owner of the club, that the deal might be closed immediately if satisfactory to him. It is understood that Mr. Norton, who has been President of the club this season under the terms of the option which extends to Sept. 19, already has liquidated obligations to the amount of $80,000. When the purchase is completed Mr. Norton will hold all the 1,000 shares in the corporation. Mr. Lennon indicated that he is ready to transfer his holdings.

Federal Leaguers Off for Boston.

A party of Federal League officials and club owners left New York last night for Boston, where they will be the guests today of James E. Gaffney, President of the Boston Braves. They will inspect the new clubhouse, buildings, and grounds, and it is expected that C. E. Comstock, who has been selected as architect of the new Federal League grounds in New York will pick up some new ideas for his work. The party includes President James A. Gilmore, H. F. Sinclair, President, Newark Club; George S. Ward, Vice President, Brookfeds, and C. E. Comstock.

Braves Get Outfielder Compton.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Outfielder Bash Compton of the Kansas City American Association team was today sold to the Boston Nationals by President George Tebeau of the Kansas City Club, which is playing a series here. Compton is a hard hitter and one of the best fielders in the minor organization. Compton was formerly a member of the St. Louis Americans.

Umpire Quigley Recovering.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Umpire E. C. Quigley of the National League, who was injured by an explosion of gas here yesterday, was able to sit up at the hospital today. He expects to leave for Brooklyn tomorrow and to resume his duties on the diamond next Friday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	6	2
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	6	0

Batteries—Morrisette and O'Donnell; Comstock and Casey.

AT TORONTO.
FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	7	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—4	14	1

Batteries—Huenke, Hersche, Williams and Wanamaker; Herbert and Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—8	14	1
Toronto	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—2	8	1

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Manning, Cook and Kocher.
No other games scheduled.

SPORTING EVENTS.

SKEE-BALL TOURNAMENT TONIGHT
Times Sq. West, above 42nd St.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

CHEAP BALL FOR BROOKFEDS

Bleachers Tickets at Washington Park to be Cut to 10 Cents Today.

President Robert B. Ward of the Brookfeds announced yesterday that 10-cent baseball will begin today at Washington Park, the home of the Brookfeds. Two thousand seats in the outfield will be set apart for the low rate of admission, while seats in the grand stand will be 25 cents and 75 cents. Box seats will be $1, as formerly. The decision of the Brookfeds follows the announcement of President Gilmore of the Federal League last Sunday that a general reduction of the price of admission would shortly go into effect at all the Federal League ball parks. This is in line with President Gilmore's plan to popularize the game in the independent league.

The attendance at Washington Park has gradually dropped until a daily average of 250 has been reached. All the clubs in the league have lost considerable money, and it is hoped that by reducing the price of admission to the bleachers there will be a material increase in the daily attendance. It is not intended to make the reduction arbitrary, but adapt it to local conditions. The success attending the reduced price of the bleachers at Newark last Saturday has had much to do in bringing about the decision of the Brookfeds' management.

After four days' trial it has been found successful by the Newark Club. According to the statements of the management the average attendance since the reduction in the price of admission to the bleachers has been between 6,000 and 7,000. This includes the Saturday attendance, which was in excess of 15,000. With business conditions at a low ebb the management felt that this is an excellent showing and will continue the present policy. Before the cut in price the attendance was so poor that the advisability of transferring the franchise to another city was considered, but this plan has been abandoned.

Buffalo probably will not reduce the price of admission, according to a statement made by President Robertson. Buffalo is drawing fairly well, and there is no demand for a cheaper gate. Baltimore will adopt the ten-cent tariff next week.

BROOKFEDS' ERRORS COSTLY

Kanfeds Take Advantage of Misplays and Win First Game, 3 to 2.

The troubles of the Brookfeds multiply. The Chifeds departed from Washington Park after walloping Magee's team three games out of four, and yesterday Kansas City started to duplicate their record by defeating the Ward team 3 to 2. To tally three runs from four hits is no ordinary baseball feat, but this is what the Kanfeds did yesterday. They held the Brookfeds to two runs, the product of nine hits, including one double. The error column, however, tells the tale. Magee got badly mixed up twice and received two bad marks for his conduct, while Myers and Halt each contributed one misplay. The visitors, while not exactly perfect in the field, gave the locals an objectlesson in this department of the game.

Several times during the contest, which was witnessed by a small crowd, the Brookfeds lost excellent chances of scoring. This was particularly the case in the ninth inning, when three were wasted singles. A double play by the visiting infield shut off one run which would have tied the score, and then, with two men hugging the sacks, Helfrich, who was impressed into service as a pinch hitter, struck out. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'ne, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	And'n'n, rf.	3	0	0	0	1
G'dwin, ss.	3	0	0	3	3	Magee, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4
W.Br'y, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1	Coop'r, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Fer'ng, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0	Kauff, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Shaw, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Myers, ss.	4	0	1	3	11
K'thy, 2b.	2	1	1	4	7	Holt, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
Glim'e, rf

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1915.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE.

There is taking place an unparalleled movement of bullion from Europe to this country. The exact figures are withheld. But whatever the sum of gold to arrive in New York, it is no more remarkable than the trade figures which accompany it, and which come by cable on the same day that the gold import is announced. British and American trade figures fit each other as a glove the hand. It was known that our export balance exceeded a billion for the fiscal year just closed. It now appears that England's excess of imports for the seven months ended with July was £305,000,000, against last year's excess in the corresponding time of £135,000,000. This year's excess of imports into England is to be interpreted differently from last year's, when it signified the collection of investments and profits. This year the increased excess of imports is due to expenditures abroad, and to a deficiency of exports of goods to meet the bill. That is the explanation of the import of gold announced yesterday. England is paying tribute to her foreign purveyors, and not taking tribute to her wealth in the same degree as formerly.

This process is cumulative. British exports for July were under £10,000,000, not one-fourth last year's. The decrease of exports in July by £34,000,000 was accompanied by an increase of imports of £16,000,000. An alteration of currents of trade by a quarter of a billion dollars in a single month overmatches even our tremendous surges between princedom and pauperdom. It is notable that the decrease of imports to Great Britain from the Continent is matched almost exactly by the increase of imports from the United States. It hardly becomes us to be making a "poor mouth" over the war, and creating a disturbance over the derangement of trade in this or that article while, on the whole, we never were doing so well. Particularly is this so when the disturbance of our trade is not due to malice. The German blockade is aimed at England, not at us. England's disturbance of our trade is explained similarly by hostility to Germany rather than toward her chief source of supplies.

The trade figures throw a strange light upon the German blockade. During the first year of war, England's imports were actually larger than the year before, and progressively so. In August last year British imports were only £42,000,000; last July they were £75,000,000. The increases were chiefly in food, those of meat having doubled, and all others being larger. Yet starvation of England was the aim of the war zone decree. That is the test of whether the British or the German navy is fulfilling its purpose better.

The decrease of England's exports explains itself. The chief decline is in coal, and the Welsh coal strike cost a million tons. Altogether within five months there have been 286 British strikes, costing three-quarters of a million days' work. Adding to this the absence from productive labor of Kitchener's army, the wonder is that the United Kingdom is able to export any goods.

It is to be remarked that the gold now arriving goes into a private bank, on terms not known. It would be a waste of good resources to buy £100,000,000 of goods with £100,000,000 of gold. As cover or margin it easily would serve to finance a half billion of purchases. That is the manner in which England allowed France $300,000,000 of credit upon deposit of $60,000,000 gold. It is well known that England is the financier for all the Allies, and it would be rash to assume that the $100,000,000, more or less, is on British account alone, or that its significance is restricted even to those generous figures. The situation is the reverse of that in which the Morgan house has engineered the payment of large sums of gold abroad while controlling the exchange market. When payment was made for the Panama Canal purchase from France, all comers were supplied with exchange in lieu of gold to pay with abroad, and the rate was kept below the gold export point. When the time comes to correct the exchanges by the issue of permanent credits, rather than by payment of gold which England needs, and we do not want, it may be found that comparatively slight buying will prevent the movement of any more gold than is desirable. Huge gold movements seem intrinsically absurd. It is not the gold that anybody wants; it is the goods that gold commands, and in the long run goods must be paid for with other goods.

ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR.

An interview reported in THE TIMES of Monday with Mr. CHARLES E. JERNINGHAM, a writer on English society, contains or suggests some interesting speculations as to the social and economic changes to be expected in England after the war. English "society" is founded on wealth, mainly on wealth in land, which, till the rise of so many new rich, was felt to be the only really "respectable" form of investment. It gave a man "a place in the country" and the county. Indeed, there was once a tradition among the patricians of the straitest sect that it was not "respectable" to be possessed of much personal property. Land was the source of honor. The diminished yield, the burden of the inheritance and income taxes, were already pressing hard on the great landholding class, many of them the heirs of embarrassed estates. Now comes the intolerable financial burden of a war whose end no man can foresee. Mr. JERNINGHAM predicts the dissipation of the great fortunes of "society" and the breaking down of social barriers.

But fortunes will be made as well as lost. There will be successors to the ennobled nabobs of the eighteenth century and the manufacturers, bankers, and brewers of the nineteenth and twentieth. To pass the land system over to plutocrats, from "blood" to the bankbook, would be loss rather than gain. Land reform, the breaking up of great estates, the restoration, if it be possible, of the yeoman class, the elevation of the agricultural laborer, in short, the gradual undoing of a long series of oppressions and encroachments, from the dissolution of the monasteries and the inclosure of commons: this is the indispensable necessity of England.

England is full of a pitiful poverty such as is not to be found in Germany. From her most formidable foe she has to learn economic, even more than military, lessons. The evils of squalor, shiftlessness, drunkenness, wretched wages and lodgings, and of the physical condition of too many of her population, must be abated. The war has interrupted the progress of economic legislation for the benefit of the majority. Who can doubt that the remedial work will be continued and enlarged when the reconstruction of industry is taken up? The added efficiency of the nation will be more than a compensation for the money that will have to be spent, fruitfully spent, in addition to the monstrous waste of the war.

The English aristocracy is nobly and memorably doing its part in the field. Noblesse oblige. But the English democracy, conscious of itself, conscious of its too paltry share in the prosperities it helps to create, of its great, though obscure, share in fighting or falling for the country, is not likely to be duped by sentimentalities. We can even imagine an England without game laws—from the viewpoint of the grandees the end of the world.

A NORTH CAROLINA "DESERT."

A great deal has been heard about the "abandoned farms" of the New England and other States, some of which maintain bureaus to facilitate the resettlement of those isolated rural "deserts." A certain number of persons, not always practical farmers, have taken advantage of the opportunity to acquire cheap homes and lands. Shrewd, saving farmers of foreign birth have often done well in this work of reclamation and restoration. There has been a large emigration of farmers, from Iowa especially and the States along the Canadian border, to the new fields of the Dominion Northwest. Presumably most, or many, of these had a good store of capital, parting with rich, if partially exhausted, soil for the sake of reaping the earned increment of great virgin tracts of a region of fruitful probabilities.

Bilious prophets emit wails from time to time, shuddering at visions of "tenant farmers" and the last strip of unoccupied farming land. Meanwhile the "Great American Desert" of the geographies of our youth belongs rather to mythology than geography. Prosperous farmers, and enormous crops, and the urbanization of country life ought to have, but don't seem to have, had much, if any, effect upon the passion to herd in cities. Not "Back to the land," but "On to the city," is the cry.

Yet once in a while we hear of wide, untilled, promising farm districts, sometimes in old States. Here, for example, is The Charlotte Observer, which "has often pondered over the "vast waste of farm lands in Bladen, "Brunswick, Pender, and neighboring "counties" of North Carolina, "and "has speculated on the possibilities "offered by them for immigrants." It cites from The University News Letter a study of this region. It contains 22,380,000 acres, four-fifths valuable for cultivation, a desert "that could "be made to blossom as the rose if "North Carolina could draw a thrifty "class sufficient to populate it." The Observer says, mournfully or enthusiastically:

> Here is a neglected area almost exactly twice the size of Belgium. Here is room for every manjack of the 450,000 Belgian farmers, on farms twice the average size of the little pocket-handkerchief fields they have been used to cultivating. And we should have some 9,000,000 acres of our wilderness spaces still left for woodlot uses.

The roseate prospectuses of land speculators, the real estate experiences of Martin Chuzzlewit, anything of deception, cannot be thought of in connection with responsible and upright publications like The Charlotte Observer and The University News Letter. We must believe fully in the Tar Heel unused fertile acres. But will anybody go to them? Is not a motor car the only agricultural machine that most of us desire? Yet the "coast section" of North Carolina especially invites small farmers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

The woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of New Jersey will be submitted to the voters of that State at a special election on Oct. 19. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania will ratify or reject a woman suffrage amendment at the regular November elections. Naturally, both the friends and the foes of votes for women lay great stress on the verdict to be given in New Jersey. So, in Presidential years, the Republicans and Democrats used to await eagerly the result of the elections in "the September States." The good, easy men, who really or mythically like to be "on the winning side," are supposed to be affected by a victory.

We don't know how much there is in that conventional and time-honored theory. It may turn out that, pro or anti, defeated in New Jersey, will fight all the harder in the States which are to determine the controversy in November, that the indifferent and the Laodiceans will warm up. Aside from the communicative ardor of triumph, the result in New Jersey will inevitably raise presumptions and hopes, substantial or illusive, as to public opinion in this State, whose relations with its many-ferried neighbor are so manifold and intimate. The great multitude of New Jersey commuters are day scholars of this city; but the fate of the amendment will be decided presumably by the cities, which have an independent life of their own. The woman suffrage amendment of 1897 was accepted by the minor and rural counties, and condemned by the urbans. The country was not conservative, the cities were not in favor of new things, a reversal of traditional political "form."

But woman suffrage is not, or at least is by many not regarded as, a purely political question. And public attention has in the last few years been concentrated on it in the East as never before. Fresh from many successes in the West, it thunders at the door of the long indifference of the Middle and Eastern States. Whether it would work well or ill, it is a matter of grave moment, passionately advocated or opposed by those keenly alive to its value or its danger to the public weal and to women. But what does the majority of the voters in New Jersey, for example, think about it? Nobody knows. Shall we know even on Oct. 20?

Let us hope so fervently. Let us hope that the voters of New Jersey in October, and of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts in November, will not slink away, as is the American habit, from a constitutional amendment, a referendum. Americans will take the trouble to vote for names, for candidates, but too many of them are too lazy or uninterested to vote No or Yes on a weighty and far-reaching proposed change of the fundamental law. It would be a waste of space to cite figures. The case is the same in every State. Men interest voters; constitutional amendments interest a much smaller number of them. The New Jersey suffrage amendment of 1897 went down in an election at which nearly 130,000 fewer votes were polled than at the ordinary, straight, purely political election a couple of months later.

Irrespective of the merits, friend and enemy of woman suffrage must desire a great "turnout" of the Jersey voters on Oct. 19. Not by an indifferent electorate, not by a scanty handful of ballots, should the decision be made.

GRAIN RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed until February, from Aug. 13, its consideration of the application of the railways for an advance of rates on grain for export. After the Commission has taken up the matter it will be weeks certainly, perhaps months, before a decision is rendered. There are two reasons why this delay is undesirable. It is obvious that a great deal of grain will have moved between now and next March, say. If it is right that the rates should be advanced they ought to be advanced before the movement is approaching its end. If it is not right that rates should be advanced, that also ought to be known sooner, for the rates on export are part of the price of grain.

The fixing of a rate is a matter of business discretion upon which competent men of business would make a decision in a week. But the Commission does not consider rates as matters of business. To it rates seem more like laws, as in fact they are. The Commission therefore considers rates as a permanency, rather than part of fluctuating business conditions. Rates are considered as though there were an absolutely right rate, which could be found and fixed for a long time. The result is that the increases which the Commission has been compelled to grant by force of facts will be much more permanent than if they had been granted more readily, to be withdrawn also readily. There are no longer such reductions of rates as there used to be. We are in a new railway era, when old considerations do not count.

The second reason for regretting the Commission's delay is that the subject is not a new one. The motion for the increase was made after the decision in the Eastern freight case, the railways thinking that the Commission had not allowed a sufficient advance. The subject already had been considered, and the Commission had only to reconsider. Yet there was a suspension from April to August, and now to February, or practically until another April, when another crop will have begun to grow. No doubt the Commission is both industrious and overworked, but unless decisions on rate proposals of this importance can be reached within a year it must be admitted that there is a weak link in regulation. No private business could live if compelled to wait a year to fix the price of its goods.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Feeling Remarks About Forests.

It is equally discouraging and confusing to see that those who on fair assumption sincerely want to save the State lands in the Adirondacks from the reckless operations of lumbermen are talking cynically and contemptuously about "scientific forestry," as if there were no such thing, while those who are suspected and accused of wanting for the sake of a little immediate profit to denude the mountains of their trees are pleading for exactly such treatment of the public woods as they certainly ought to receive.

For it is not at all necessary to put derisive quotation marks about the words "scientific forestry," or to speak of it with the inflection that has the same effect. There is such a thing, and it could be applied in the Adirondacks, not only without decreasing either the beauty or the indirect utility of the woods as maintainers of water supplies, but with an increase of both those benefits.

The constitutional provision that these lands should be kept forever "wild" is a disgrace to the State, and there was only one excuse for putting it in, as there is only one excuse for retaining it—the excuse that the people of New York State either can not or will not intrust the control of their forests to honest and competent men, but will, if not prevented by an article in the Constitution, turn them over to men whose one thought with respect to a forest is to cut out of it every big and little stick of timber that can be sold for any price and to leave behind them a desolate and worthless waste.

If that is really the situation, we are indeed a poor lot, desperately and shamefully ignorant of what the German foresters, among others in Europe, have been doing for several generations. Those same Germans, as well they might, would smile superior if they heard men of good intentions pleading in our Constitutional Convention for the perpetuation of a policy that not a few, even of American lumbermen, know is worthy of barbarians, but unworthy of a people who pretend to be civilized and scientific.

What the purposes and motives of the representatives of the lumbering interests at the convention may be we do not pretend to know, but, so far as words go, their statements as to scientific forestry are perfectly correct and sound, while the phrasing of the opposing arguments is calculated to fill with either rage or grief, according to temperament, all those who know what science wants to do, and can do, in a forest.

Likable Form of Unwisdom.

Such an episode as that which had for setting the big Chanler house at Great Neck, before light Sunday morning, raises anew a question often of a personal interest that is literally vital and always of considerable social importance. The question is, What should be done by the man who wakes to find that there are burglars in his house?

Two courses obviously are open to him. The first is to lie perfectly still and allow the invaders to take what they want and to go when they are ready. That is the advice invariably given by the police to honest householders, and there is much to be said for it—among other things, that as practically every burglar is prepared to shoot in case of need, and can do it advantageously as regards both preparation and position, to interfere with or attack him is to invite, and has often been to receive, death merely on the chance of saving some comparatively worthless property.

From the immediate and individualistic point of view the policy of non-interference is wise, and so much the wiser of the two that the other is to be considered only to be condemned as equally foolish and dangerous. And dangerous it certainly is, from any standpoint, but danger, except for those who would buy safety—in larger matters they usually call it "peace"—is not necessarily to be shunned when reasons for taking it exist. Those in whom there is something of the heroic strain accept risks without hesitation for such reasons as the maintenance of their rights and the resistance to wrong, and truly they have their reward in the instinctive admiration and commendation of all their fellows.

When a man, as did the tenant of the Chanler house, STANLEY A. COHEN, instead of lying quiet and letting himself be robbed, leaps out of bed, seizes his revolver, and attacks the enemy without any judicious deliberation on the possible consequences to himself, we may have our doubts as to his judgment, but we do not doubt, or refrain from saying, that he has "acted like a man," with all the large meaning that phrase possesses. In this instance, one of the two burglars fled without booty and the other was captured. The results were greater than that, however—they included the rendering of a distinct and not small service in the way of discouraging burglary in general and tending to make it a far less attractive vocation than it would be if everybody followed the "good advice" which everybody receives as to the proper handling of burglars.

Advice for Amateur Speculators.

If ever there was a time when small boats should keep near the shore of the Wall Street ocean—or not venture on it at all—it is just now. The prices of a good many stocks have, indeed, been rising steadily, some of them rapidly, for several months, and there is in many more or less adventurous minds deep regret for not having made purchases which, as everybody can see now, would have been enormously profitable. That regret, for the predestined "lamb," is lamentably apt to transmute itself into a belated buying, too often at the very top of a long rise in values and on the very day or week when the inevitable decline begins.

That there is more money to be made in this market is possible enough, but the immediate future is about as nearly full of uncertainties as a market could be, and the amateur speculator who takes a "flyer" in such circumstances should clearly realize that he is gambling, not investing, and that he will have no cause of complaint should he lose every cent of his money.

Unfortunately it is the stocks that have gone up most that have attracted the most of public attention, and are most likely, though the most dangerous, to tempt the cupidity of the uninitiate.

But advice on this subject is not the more likely to be taken because it is good, and many will fail to see that in their failure to buy betimes there is the clearest of hints that they are incompetent to buy wisely now. A lot of them will in all probability see it later, to their sorrow.

IRELAND SINCE THE FLOOD.

Some Facts for Those Who Are Ignorant of Her Distinction in the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be well if those who presume to write to the press about Ireland would give evidence of having read at least one Irish book. The facts of Irish history are easily available to those who do not wish to cherish hereditary ignorance and bigotry in preference to fact. From the dawn of history till about the period of the Reformation there were always four kingdoms in Ireland—Ulster, of which the O'Neils were Kings; Connaught, governed by the O'Conors; Leinster, the patrimony of the MacMorroughs, and Munster, divided between the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond, and the O'Briens, Princes of Thomond. Beyond these there was the Kingdom of Meath, in the centre of Ireland, holding a position to the Irish heptarchy similar to the position held by Washington, D. C., in relation to the States of the Union, recognized as the patrimony of the High Kings of Ireland, who were first the O'Melaghlins and later the O'Neils. Thus Ireland was united under its High Kings, but still further united under its community of language, history, religion, law, and literature.

The treasures of Irish law, literature, history, and art are known to few. Their very existence is doubted by the ignoramus and the bigot, and sneered at by the enemy. But those familiar with them know that these things existed before the modern nations of Europe spoke a civilized tongue, and they exist today in profusion and distinctiveness convincing enough to overwhelm the critic and the giber. Those who have gazed on the Book of Kells, or on Ireland's ancient articles in enamel and gold, or on the Round Towers, or on the Rock of Cashel, or on the Dun of Aengus, or on the Celtic crosses, or on the beehive cells, or on the tomes of ancient Brehon law, or have read Ireland's Iliad, called the "Tain," or have looked on the ruins of Clonmacnoise and Glendalough, or have fingered Ireland's ancient manuscripts, knowing these things to be but remnants saved from the deluge, such people can listen only with pity to the witless snob who makes Ireland the butt of his lack of knowledge.

When the barbarians of the north descended on Europe and destroyed the Roman Empire, wiping away all that the civilized labor of eight centuries had built up, the scholars who then made Irish universities the most famous in the world did not point the finger of scorn at the suffering nations of Europe. No; they poured out of Kells, Clonmacnoise, Armagh, Clonard, Glendalough, Iona, and Arran in their thousands and went on foot over stricken Europe educating the barbarian and his victims, and comforting, Christianizing, civilizing, and humanizing the great tribes who were to make up the nations of the modern world. The story of the Irish Mission (600-1050 A. D.) has never yet been told. When the real truth appears the world will then realize to what extent the sense of gratitude in human nature has been dishonored in the ruin of the most noble and ancient nation in Europe, the calumny of its fair fame, and the desecration of its name at the hands of every petty bigot and enemy of truth.

J. L. GRAHAM.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

Suffocated Yew Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the deplorable condition of those once magnificent century old yew trees in front of the library building of Columbia College, the main, if not the actual, trouble with these trees is that when moved they were planted too deep; branches from six to twelve inches in diameter were buried, causing root suffocation.

Of course there may have been contributory causes such as poor condition of the soil, lack of water or poor underdrainage, preventing evaporation and aeration, but the major trouble is that they were buried when transplanted. It is a well-known fact that covering the earth around even vigorous trees, (that have not been subjected to the risk of injury by transplanting,) with soil a few feet deep, causes deterioration and usually death by suffocation.

I notice that the soil which covered the branches of the easterly tree has been removed, but the branches of the tree to the west are still partly buried.

A. J. MANNING.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

The Merit System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in a recent issue, signed by Calvin S. McChesney, explaining the claims of the Spanish war veterans is refreshing. Written apparently in answer to your editorial of July 26, it shows conclusively that these doughty warriors do not seek any unfair advantage whatever, but that on the contrary they are perfectly willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in the examinations. He very ingeniously neglects to state, however, that the even terms proposition ends when the list is made up.

J. T. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1915.

"The Dog of Flanders."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of the dog lovers were of peculiar interest to me. One letter, however, is so filled with sophistry that it leads me to request information. What authority has M. C. Tener for declaring that the author of "The Dog of Flanders," Mlle. Louise de la Ramee, was a woman hater? This statement, in view of "Ouida's" sex, must certainly be false.

PERPLEXED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1915.

MILITARISM TO LIVE WITH.

How Little It Comes Into Contact with One's Personal Liberty.

Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which you presented in a recent issue from Professor Rudolf Leonard, regarding the phantom of German militarism, is typical of your policy to do justice to all sides. I must confess that Professor Leonard's views, as to the elusive character of German militarism, may not meet with a responsive sentiment on these shores, but I should like to add a little comment.

I have lived four years as an American student in Germany, have attended a number of the military manoeuvres at Tempelhofer Feld and the sham battles held usually at Doberitz. I have been awakened early mornings by the blare of military bands and the interruption of my slumbers was not entirely unpleasant, because at that time Sousa marches were the rage. I have lived in German pensionats, have been a guest at officers' casinos, and believe that I may speak with some little knowledge of this so-called German militarism.

I must confess with absolute sincerity that in all my sojourn in Germany I have not found any evidence, personally or by observation, that militarism is the multi-headed monster that we try to picture to ourselves. True, there is a strong martial spirit in Germany, even in peace times, but it is not rooted in militarism but pride in the army and faith in the might of this military arm to defend the Fatherland against aggression. I have yet to hear or learn of any instance when this military power was used during the past forty-five years for the purpose of conquest, either colonial or by invading adjacent foreign territory. It is true that the legal status of the civilian is not predicated upon the same basis as that of the Prussian officer. But instances have been extremely rare in German legal history where this prerogative of German officers has been exercised against civilians. On the other hand, may I suggest that it would not militate against the peace and public welfare of this country if the uniform of the American Army and Navy were held in a little higher respect than it is?

Although I may be flying into the face of fate and strong preconceived notions in this country, I must agree with Professor Leonard that German militarism as we picture it is truly a myth. Military authority in Germany does not come in contact with personal liberty. Soon after settling in Berlin I was indignant when asked to appear before the police and submit to a cross-examination. It took me some time to calm my outraged Americanism. But I soon found that this system of personal surveillance is for the good of the community and has many fine advantages, incidentally reducing crime, theft, &c., to a minimum. I never heard of Bernhardi during all my four years in Germany, except that his views were not typical of prevailing views in German military or Government circles. I read now and then of the meetings of a handful of Pan-Germans and of the aspirations of the Hanseatic League. But we have many such organizations in our midst to which we do not attach any importance. I repeat, it would be a novelty to learn from any of your correspondents as to how German militarism has manifested itself in a concrete way.

JAMES R. STOWELL.

The Shark Slander.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly let me have a reference to the publication where Mr. Oelrichs offered a reward for any one bitten by a shark, provided, of course, you can readily do this. You see I have been waiting over twenty years in the hope of getting this reference, which Dr. Gill, who knew more fish lore than any one who ever lived, could not give me, and you seem to be well acquainted with the subject.

I agitated the question of shark bites a number of years ago in the columns of Forest and Stream and succeeded in getting two fairly reliable references to such cases. One occurred at Bombay, where a man went bathing from a wharf whence it was customary to dump offal. The shark naturally thought all was offal that came his way, and took his leg off. Another occurred in the Hawaiian Islands, where a man started to swim for a boat that had broken adrift from a schooner. A shark came along, found that the man was harmless, and took him in out of the wet.

Ordinarily a shark is a very cautious animal, and it is difficult to get a big one to take a bait to which he is not accustomed. As you say, the danger from shark bite is very small, as the blue shark rarely, and the white shark still more rarely, makes a visit to our shores, and such white sharks as do are usually small animals.

F. A. LUCAS.

Director American Museum of Natural History.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

A City's Cacophony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several references to street bands, and, while they can truthfully be said to be pretty bad, they are not so bad as some other things. There are other noises that one cannot so easily escape. I live in a neighborhood of eminent respectability, and what I perforce listened to night before last is a fair sample of what these Summer nights bring forth. First, about 8 o'clock, a phonograph began pouring forth music hall ballads, keeping at it persistently. About 8:30 a violinist began tuning up, playing nothing for over an hour but exercises. The phonograph was still going. While both were doing their utmost, about 8:45 a lady vocalist started in to negotiate a high C, and, judging by her many attempts was determined to get it out of her system. Her efforts were a little too much for the others, for they gradually subsided, leaving the field to her, till a dog began wailing vociferously for the return of the other members of the family, (for I haven't the least doubt that they had gone out and left it home alone.) The dog was too much for the singer, apparently, and had the field when I dropped off to sleep. Spite of the fact that it was a warm night, I was only mad at the people who went out and left the dog alone, because my sleeping apparatus is in pretty good order. I only mention this to show that there are other noises than street bands.

New York, July 30, 1915. E. A. H.

Attention of Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How can we invest a year? We are two young fellows with good jobs and excellent prospects, who have come to a sudden realization that we lack one of the prime elements of success—a robust physique. We are in good health as health goes in the city, but no muscle bunches on our backs when we bend. Toting a heavy grip for two days would knock one of us out. We want to invest a year. We want to get on a farm and work—work till our bodies are fit to harbor the ambitions that fire us.

Is our scheme hare-brained? Can we find a farmer who would take us in and give us board, clothes, and maybe a few dollars a month extra for our work?

I have lived on a farm in my childhood. I know what the first few weeks would mean. But after we toughened up we would be a mighty valuable pair. AMBITIOUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1915.

Why Canada Fights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Canadian with two sons in the allied army, I am opposed to any peace propaganda at the present juncture. This war has brought a shadow to almost every home in the British Empire. We entered the war in defense of the weak, and until Germany, the aggressor, is thoroughly beaten no peace terms can be considered. We have no ambition to crush the German nation nor to confiscate its territory, ships, or other possessions. We do mean to crush Prussian militarism, and this we shall eventually succeed in doing, though the task will be a desperate and long one. We do not base our hopes alone on our vast resources of men and money, but rather on the justice of our cause. C. W. FORD.

Montreal, Canada, Aug. 3, 1915.

THE MORAL RIGHT TO THRIVE ON WAR.

Shall a Great Peace-Preaching Neutral Build Up an Enormous Industry in Arms and So Decide the Issue in Europe?

By KUNO FRANCKE,
Professor of the History of German Culture, Curator of Germanic Museum, Harvard University.

Cambridge, Aug. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have worked, during the last months, on the side of those who seek to avert the danger of this country being involved in civil dissensions arising from racial sympathies or antipathies concerning the European conflict. In particular, I have repeatedly expressed my conviction that sympathy with one or the other of the warring nations should not induce American citizens to attempt to coerce our Government into deviating from the strict observance of the accepted rules of neutrality.

I have therefore advocated non-interference on the part of our Government with the internationally legalized traffic in arms and munitions of war, even though, through circumstances over which the United States has no control, this traffic turns out to be of decided advantage to one of the belligerents and of very serious disadvantage to the other. For the inhibition of this traffic would be equally to the advantage of one of the belligerents and to the disadvantage of the other; and, as a positive Governmental measure, it would make the United States in a much stricter sense legally a partisan of one of the warring powers than mere non-interference with this traffic does.

But the time has come, I believe, when this question should also be looked at from another point of view. Through the course of events, it has ceased to be a question of international legality only, and has come to be a vital question of national and international morality.

Is it moral, from the national point of view, that the United States, a nation which officially stands for the policy of peace and against excessive armament, should now permit within its own borders the manufacture of arms on so large a scale that this industry bids fair to become one of the leading industries of the country?

Is it moral, from the national point of view, that our Government should permit the rise in this country of a set of capitalists whose interests are exclusively or predominantly identified with war, and which, therefore, by its own self-interest, is bound to abet and to foster the war spirit among masses of people?

Is it moral, from the international point of view, that this country, while officially holding aloof from the gigantic carnage which is now devastating Europe, should, as a matter of fact, through its continued shipment of arms make itself a participant in this destruction, and indeed thrive upon it?

And if—as is by no means impossible—the continued sale of arms to one of the belligerents from an officially neutral country should finally come to be one of the decisive factors in the issue of this war, would that be an issue to which the United States would have reason to point with pride as a victory of international morality? Would not that be the result of a positive assistance from this country to one of the warring groups which could not any longer be reconciled with moral neutrality?

These are questions so momentous, so far-reaching, and so pressing that Congress should, the sooner the better, have an opportunity to discuss them. They are questions which should be decided without the bias of racial sympathies or antipathies, solely upon the ground of American national welfare.

KUNO FRANCKE.

WHO IN ITALY WANTED WAR?

The Socialists, and Even the Anarchists, Were First of All Patriots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today you publish a letter by a Mr. Algernon Lee purporting to give the lie to the news that representatives of American pacifists tried to bribe the Italian Socialists in order to have them fight against Italy's intervention in the war. That news did not come from Paris, but from Rome, and was revealed by the very Socialists whom the said representatives tried to bribe. This, however, was not the first instance of such "civilized and humanitarian" means for preventing that nation from doing what it deemed best. Several months ago Dr. Sudekum, a representative of the German Socialist Party of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Kaiser, approached the Italian Socialists in order to see whether German gold and influence could be put at their disposal with the view of keeping Italy neutral. That gentleman was obliged to leave the room in a hurry; lest he receive some token of appreciation for his kind proposition.

From the beginning of the European war the "Reformist" wing of the Italian Socialist Party saw that Italy's place was on the battlefield against the Central Empires, and did not leave anything undone to prompt Italy to take that course. The "Revolutionist" wing of the party was against war for theoretical reasons. This absurd point of view caused a split among the revolutionists themselves, the vast majority of them taking the view that Italy's participation in the war was an absolute necessity for her own national life and for the triumph of democracy, liberty and peace in Europe. When the whole Italian nation threatened a revolution if Italy did not go to war, the pro-war Socialists were at the head of the demonstrations, side by side with the hottest patriots. This evidence of the public opinion was so imposing that the minority of the anti-war Socialists did not dare oppose it. Never, neither before nor after Italy's declaration of war against Austria, have the Socialists opposed to war been discriminated against by the Government. On the contrary, the Government was so sure of the loyalty of the reddest Socialists that it released several Socialists who were in prison for crimes committed against property and life. The censor is very strict, but only as regards war news; the rest of the public and private life of the nation is going on as usual; the public liberties have not been in any way curtailed.

As soon as war was declared all the Socialists and anarchists, even those opposed to war, took the most loyal and patriotic attitude. Nearly all the Socialist members of the Parliament and other Socialist leaders joined the colors as volunteers, together with the vast majority of the able-bodied of their followers. On the battlefield they act in the most patriotic way; not later than yesterday an Italian paper of New York published the news of one of the reddest revolutionists who is a private now and who has been decorated with the silver medal for his military valor. And this is one instance out of thousands.

Some few Americans who are sorry to see Italy follow a policy which will give her the position in the world that she deserves, and which will help to insure civilization and peace in Europe, do not cease to spread false news about her political conditions. Some time ago it was the news that Italy was on the verge of a Republican revolution; a few days after the leader of the Republican Party in Italy became a Minister of his Majesty the King. Now it is the turn of the not less unfounded news about the Socialist peril. What next? VITTORIO RACCA.

New York, Aug. 7, 1915.

On the Albany Post Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that your article "When Roads Are Closed for Repairs" points out one instance to illustrate the statements made therein.

The writer, however, has chosen an unfortunate example, since the detour in question is fully posted in both directions, so that any automobilist who can read letters from two to four inches high and who takes the trouble to do so cannot possibly wander astray. Beginning at either end of the detour he has merely to follow the arrows and lettering, (two to four inches high,) until he again reaches the main road.

In order to convince myself that none of the signs had been injured by the recent storm I have personally gone over the detour today and have found the detour so posted that any one capable of driving an automobile and reading would have no trouble in finding their way. In order further to convince myself that there was no excuse for any one to "get lost," as you term it, I stopped about twelve cars that were evidently touring and asked them whether they experienced any difficulty in finding their way, and in each case was assured that no difficulty was found by any of them. Several of these cars bore "out of State" licenses and were probably total strangers to this part of the country. I might also mention that in this particular case through traffic can leave the Albany Post Road at Ossining and proceed via Kitchawan and Yorktown Heights to Peekskill, where they can again rejoin the Albany Post Road and travel on good macadam roads all the way. This route is a few miles longer, but to the tourist amounts to very little and carries him through a very pretty section of Westchester County. M. TIFFENBRUN,
Engineer in Charge of the Road Under Construction.

Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1915.

An Olfactory Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fumes from the chemical works on the Jersey shore, opposite 105th Street, are so intense, even at night, that we cannot draw a long breath, and spend most of our time coughing. Is there absolutely nothing to be done whereby this most dreadful nuisance can be stopped?

E. H.

New York, July 29, 1915.

FAITH WITH TEACHERS.

The Pity of Disappointing Those Who Have Retired on Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How can it be possible for the City of New York to repudiate or default, in part even, in the payment of pensions due to former teachers who have been duly retired and whose names have been placed on the pension list in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Board of Education? These former teachers entered in good faith into a contract in effect with the city, since it had approved the action of the Board of Education and complied in full thereafter with all the terms and conditions therein exacted. Have they not, therefore, acquired an indubitable equity to the extent of payment annually as prescribed in the established schedule, without loss or other detriment to them?

The threatened trouble would seem to lie largely in our complicated system of municipal bookkeeping, but it would be unfortunate if needless delays should result in anxiety and possibly real suffering among those who have justly earned their reward for faithful service.

That the plan upon which the present pension fund is based is in need of drastic revision there can no longer be any doubt. Having been a member of the original committee which prepared this plan, I am aware of the fact that it lacks those stable assurances which a thorough scientific deduction alone must provide, but at the time there was no promise of any extended list of applicants, and it seemed safe to enter upon the enterprise for which we had had public approval.

There is this to be said: Those who have been so far authoritatively p

PLEASANT COMEDY PERFECTLY PLAYED

"The Boomerang" Draws a Wealth of Fun from the Humors of Jealousy.

IT IS BY SMITH AND MAPES

Mr. Eddinger's Fine Performance Sets the Pace for the Capital Company at the Belasco.

THE BOOMERANG,—A comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, in the Belasco Theatre.

Dr. Gerald Sumner.....Arthur Byron
Budd Woodbridge.....Wallace Eddinger
Preston De Witt.....Gilbert Douglas
Heinrich.....Richard Malchien
Hartley.....William Boag
Mr. Stone.....John Clement
Virginia Nelva.....Martha Hedman
Grace Tyler.....Ruth Shepley
Marion Sumner.....Josephine Parks
Gertrude Ludlow.....Dorothy Megrew
Mrs. Woodbridge.....
Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh

"The Boomerang," the three-act comedy that was shown to New York for the first time last evening, is a minor Belasco triumph. It is not, like "The Return of Peter Grimm," say, or "Marie-Odile," a big thing admirably presented, but rather is a small thing done to perfection. Though this new play by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes is very amusing, it is by no means extraordinary, and the fact that it provides such good entertainment is due in large measure to the notably fine performance given by the company chosen for its presentation. And in the work of that company there stands out particularly the part played by Wallace Eddinger, whose contribution to "The Boomerang" reveals gifts he has never been permitted hitherto to hint were in his possession.

Last evening was one of the warm ones, and the 10th of August is an unprecedentedly early date for the opening of the Belasco's doors, but neither the season nor the temperature was suffered to interfere with the occasion, which was distinctly gala. The audience, which packed the theatre, found "The Boomerang" altogether to its liking and disbanded shortly after 11 o'clock murmuring, with good reason, all the various synonyms for "Success."

As for the play, it dallies agreeably on the borderline between comedy and farce, with a marked inclination toward the latter. It suffers slightly from the handicap of a give-away title and its simple, elementary plot is quite commonplace and obvious. Its simplicity is almost undergraduate simplicity, but somewhere in the collaboration that evolved the comedy, the hand of a cunning craftsman was at work and it has lifted the curse of obviousness by a score of delightfully ingenious touches.

The story is one of jealousy and the way to treat it. The doctor, who agrees to take a bad case of it under treatment, pretends to administer all manner of modern remedies, but in reality employs only the approved old-fashioned device of affected indifference and independence. As the first rule in the game of love he gives this little maxim:

"Say you're the only original slave, but don't be around all the time."

But the first thing he knows the wrong person adopts his advice, and he is wounded by his own boomerang.

There is one particularly happy moment when the doctor is helplessly prospecting for the cause of the melancholy that has possession of the youth who has come to him. By way of sparring for time in the most professional manner possible he is taking the patient's pulse when, unexpectedly in the room adjoining, some one speaks the name of the girl of girls.

The effect is electrical. You see the doctor's eyebrows mount with the pulse and the burst of applause that greeted the trick from the technically minded audience at the Belasco last evening served to emphasize the notion that in these days, all the world's a stage and all the men and women in it merely playwrights.

And there is another happy moment when the poor lad tries bravely to affect indifference with the girl gazing at him incredulously and the doctor coaching like a malign spirit from behind her back.

There is much food for laughter in the first act, with its glimpse of the young doctor's office and his swift change to an imposingly medical manner as the sound of his first patient heard in the offing. And there is a great deal of fun in the embarrassed and dogged resistance of the normally healthy youth to the blandishments of medical science. He is inclined to suspect all the formulae as so much hanky-panky and seems to be governed by a superstitious conviction that it will be all up with him if he takes off his coat.

If there are precious few surprises in the unfolding of the plot, there is a generous surprise in the performance. That is provided by Mr. Eddinger, whose work in his part is marked by force, delicacy, and variety. He does the scene supremely well. His performance is better than merely right. It is fine.

Those who may have heard with a certain resignation the rumors of his retirement from the stage, after the long run in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," must now beat their brows remorsefully. They must write letters of apology to Mr. Eddinger. They must go to see "The Boomerang."

Of course the big opportunity the play affords is Mr. Eddinger's. In an equally important if less fortunate rôle, Arthur Byron, able and experienced actor, gives an expert performance that is marred a little by a too continuous exuberance. It is innocent of repose. But it is marked at times, especially in the last act, by flashes of delightful comedy.

Martha Hedman plays agreeably the rôle of the nurse who gently follows the doctor's advice to his own complete undoing. And Ruth Shepley, late of "It Pays to Advertise," gives a skillful performance of the one who had been too ardently wooed. She is a vision to behold and looks for all the world as if she had just emerged from a seminary—one little girl from the seminary. In a minor rôle Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh is charming—of course.

All told, Mr. Smith and Mr. Mapes must be profoundly grateful to Mr. Belasco, who, with his familiar nicety, has made a great deal out of "The Boomerang."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Rosalind" is the title J. M. Barrie has given his new fifty-minute piece which will be presented with the revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie" in the Lyceum next month. The beauty of middle age is the playwright's theme, and the principal figure is that of Rosalind, an actress of 40. Marie Tempest will play this role.

The opening of the farce, "Some Baby," has been postponed from tomorrow to next Monday night in the Fulton Theatre.

Maurice Farkoa, Francis D. McGinn, and Vivian Rushmore have been added to the cast that will appear with Elsie Janis in the new comedy Charles Dillingham will present in the Globe Theatre following the brief return engagement of "Chin-Chin."

Leon Errol is stacking the new edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," which will be produced soon on the roof of the New Amsterdam.

Fred H. Speare, who played the role of Boris Andreiff in "Potash & Perlmutter," has been engaged by A. H. Woods for a juvenile part in the new Montague Glass comedy concerning the lives of these amiable partners.

The date for the first showing of the "Carmen" pictures, for which Geraldine Farrar acted recently at the Lasky Studios, has been announced for Oct. 31 in the Strand.

Gladys Hulette, one of the child actresses in The New Theatre's production of "The Blue Bird," will return to the legitimate stage this season after acting for films for the Edison Company.

MAY SAVE DEEP-SEA HOTEL.

Rescue Committee Hopes to Raise Permanent Endowment.

Miss Lillian L. Deaver of 111 Manhattan Street, who is Chairman of the "Committee for the Salvation of the Jacob A. Stamler Deep-Sea Hotel for Working Girls," reported late last night that developments during the day indicated that the girls' home would not only be saved, but that it might become a permanent institution.

"I made my appeal to the Arbuckle heirs this afternoon," she said. You know they are the people who can really say what shall be done with the ship, as they are the owners, and originally placed it at the disposal of the girls. They have never been appealed to before, and my interview this afternoon gave me great encouragement.

"My idea in seeing them was to make a permanent arrangement. The old ship is in perfect condition, and would be safe and comfortable for many years. The result of my interview was that I was asked to wait a day or two before the owners reached a decision. During the day I received offers from a number of people who were anxious to donate funds for the further maintenance of the ship hotel.

"After we have saved the home there will be certain arrangements that will have to be made with the Fire and Dock Departments, but I was given to understand today that there would be no objections from these departments to the deep-sea hotel being conducted as before."

PRAYS IN RAIDED POOLROOM

Police in Time to Hear Telephone Race Report Stop Supplication.

As Lieutenant McAuliffe, of Inspector Ryan's staff, and half a dozen detectives broke into Julliette Hall, in Lenox Avenue, near 123d Street, yesterday afternoon, hunting a "floating pool room," twenty-three men stood up and bowed their heads as one of their number led in prayer. At that moment the telephone bell rang irreverently and Lieutenant McAuliffe irreverently answered it. A voice at the other end of the wire said:

"Saratoga—first race—Prince Harry, first; Ilaria, second; Lord Rockville, third."

Lieutenant McAuliffe turned from the telephone to direct one of the detectives to stop a man who was attempting to slip out of the room with a bundle of cards under his arm. The cards, according to the police, were racing charts.

The twenty-three men were taken to the West 123d Street Station and charged with disorderly conduct. They were released in $100 bail each and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Lieutenant McAuliffe said he recognized a wealthy grocer among the men arrested yesterday, but he would not tell his name.

M. J. BUDLONG RESIGNS.

Head of Packard Agency Company Joins Importing Firm.

It was announced yesterday that Milton J. Budlong, President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, had resigned to become Vice President of the importing and exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., of 140 Broadway. They have been heavy exporters of Packard trucks on war orders, and the offer to Mr. Budlong is said to have resulted from the relationship which grew out of this trade. He has been with the Packard Company seven and a half years, and was considered one of the most valuable officials.

He succeeded as President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York by E. B. Jackson, manager of the Philadelphia company, who will retain the general supervision of that organization. H. M. Allison, who for years has been manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of Chicago, will follow Mr. Budlong as its President.

REMOVE MRS. ROCKEFELLER

Her Body Is Transferred from Tarrytown to Cleveland.

The body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was removed from the private vault of John D. Archbold in Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday afternoon during a severe electrical storm and put on a train for Cleveland. No relatives were present to witness the removal of the body. Every effort was made to avoid public attention and only the undertaker, Charles Vanderbilt, and Frederick Briggs, Superintendent of the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills, were in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery to superintend the transfer.

The body was carried in a hearse twelve miles to Harmon, where it was placed on the Lake Shore Limited. The same precautions for secrecy were maintained at the Harmon station. So far as the officials of the New York Central know, no one of the Rockefeller family accompanied the body from the Harmon station.

AMERICAN TO WED ABROAD.

Douglas Grant Betrothed to Miss Elizabeth Rutherford.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A marriage has been arranged between Douglas Grant, son of Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco, Cal., and Elizabeth Rutherford, daughter of William Watson Rutherford, M. P. The wedding will take place at the Liverpool Presbyterian Church on Aug. 25.

Miss Rutherford is the daughter of the head of the firm of Rutherfords, which was formerly Miller, Peel, Hughes & Rutherford of 43 Castle Street, Liverpool, and 48 Cannon Street, London, E. C. Her family have homes in both Liverpool and London and are wealthy. In 1902-3 William W. Rutherford was Mayor of Liverpool. Mr. Grant is prominent in San Francisco society.

J. C. Hennessy and Bride on Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hennessy, who were married on Saturday, are on their way to the Pacific Coast, where they are to spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Hennessy was formerly Miss Madeleine Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Frost of 397 Park Place, Brooklyn, and her marriage took place on Saturday morning in St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, in the presence of relatives and friends. Miss Mardette Frost was her sister's maid of honor, and Hoey Hennessy was his brother's best man. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy will make their home in Brooklyn.

Miss Schreiner to Wed.

Mrs. George Schreiner of 304 West Ninety-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Marie Schreiner, to Edmund Wiley Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor of 125 West 121st Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss McLaughlin Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Grace McLaughlin to Clifford W. Blackwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Edgar Blackwell, both of Brooklyn, has been announced. Miss McLaughlin makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Pauline D. McLaughlin, and is a grandniece of the late Hugh McLaughlin. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to sail today for Copenhagen on the Frederik VII. are:

G. E. Burghard, Miss J. M. Boeckman, Mrs. Eva Blumenthal, Dr. Franklin E. Cutler, Eugene H. Daviss, C. R. Dimm, Mrs. Julia Dessen, E. E. Fisher, Captain C. Gilbert, Miss Hilda Hempl, Henry Hutchinson, Mrs. Marie Gilbert, A. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marin, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Madsen, W. H. Molten, J. Reeves, Dr. R. Truman Roth, J. T. Townsend, Miss H. C. E. Peterson, and J. J. Reilly.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux were:

Mrs. A. Andrews, Mrs. T. Arnet, Mrs. Sands Anderson, Miss Spencer Brown, Miss M. Barrett, T. Covington, Mrs. H. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Doom, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dupuis, W. Fiske, J. Horton, Miss C. Hasien, O. Nevin, Miss J. O'Mara, Mrs. Wade Rumson, Miss Emily Sloan, Miss M. Ware, and Mrs. F. Ward.

PROF. T. B. STILLMAN, NOTED CHEMIST, DIES

Known for Years for His Work at Stevens Institute of Technology.

HONORED BY SCIENTISTS

Left Important Work Unfinished—Member of Many Learned Societies.

Professor Thomas Bliss Stillman of national reputation as a chemical engineer died of heart disease after an illness of three weeks at his home at the Fairmount Apartments, Jersey City, yesterday in his sixty-fourth year. As the author of many books and pamphlets in technical and applied chemistry, and as a professor at Stevens Institute of Technology for many years, he became one of the most prominent men of his profession in this country.

Professor Stillman was born in Plainfield, N. J., and was a son of the late Dr. Charles H. and Mary Elizabeth Stillman. After attending Alfred University for a short time, he entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of M. Sc. Then he went abroad and studied in Germany, being graduated from the Fresenius Laboratory in Wiesbaden in 1877. On his return he attended Stevens Institute for several years, and in 1883 received the degree of Ph. D.

From 1874 until 1883, when he took his final degree, Professor Stillman taught at Stevens, and was first instructor in analytical chemistry and later professor of the same subject. In 1903 he became Professor of Engineering Chemistry, and continued until 1909, when he retired as a beneficiary of the Carnegie Pension Fund.

During his long career Professor Stillman held many important positions in New Jersey. In 1884 he was appointed State Inspector of Oils, in 1911 he was appointed City Chemist of Jersey City and Bayonne, and held these offices until his death. Professor Stillman was also appointed an examiner in chemistry for the Municipal Civil Service in this city in 1911, and was later appointed chemist to the Medical Milk Commission of Newark, N. J.

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the International Association for Testing Materials, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the Societe Chimique de Paris and the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Professor Stillman was also a corresponding member of the Edinburgh Society of Arts and Sciences and the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft. He became of one of the oldest families in New Jersey and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Chapter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Order of Washington.

Professor Stillman became famous in this city in February, 1906, when he gave his "synthetic dinner" at the Hotel Astor. He created from various chemicals and under the very eyes of his guests, wines, sauces, salads and other foods in every respect as tempting to the palate as if they had been the products of the vineyard and garden. His guests ate them with wonderment and relish, and none suffered evil effect. Furthermore, he started the dinner by mixing chemical cocktails that were every whit as appetizing and potent as the bar-man's creations.

In June, 1908, he found a gold vein in the excavation for the Stevens Institute Annex, and when the ore was assayed it ran as high as $8.50 to the ton. At that time he said that it might be better to mine the property instead of building on it, only that it was too valuable as real estate to make it a paying investment.

At the time of his death, Professor Stillman was working on the first edition of his "Engineering Chemistry," which he had planned to be his life's greatest work.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emma L. Pomplitz, and by two sons and a daughter, Miss Anita Stillman. Secretary of Christ Hospital in Jersey City.

MRS. THORN ASKS DIVORCE.

Conde Raguet Thorn Has Public Trial Set for October.

Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, attorneys for Mrs. Louise Floyd-Jones Thorn, have filed a summons and complaint in a divorce suit which she has started against her wealthy husband, Conde Raguet Thorn, well known in Wall Street. Howard Hasbrouck of 63 Wall Street, attorney for Mr. Thorn, yesterday induced Justice Weeks to sign an order sending the case to a jury in Trial Term, Part Two, of the Supreme Court, when the courts open in October.

Efforts to keep the suit secret were manifested when the lawyers succeeded in having the papers in the case sealed and filed away in the County Clerk's office. Owing to a rule of the Appellate Division of this department, the contents of the complaint have not been open to the public.

Mr. Thorn's insistence on a jury trial, however, shows his determination to fight the suit, irrespective of publicity.

ACTRESS SEEKS DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Smythe Fears Estranged Husband Has Taken Her to Europe.

Herman L. Roth and James A. Timony, lawyers for Mrs. Marie Nevins Smythe, an actress, yesterday bent all their efforts in trying to learn whether Mrs. Smythe's husband, William Smythe, an actor, had sailed for Europe in company with Toby Claude, the actress, whom Mrs. Smythe had named as corespondent in a divorce suit started in the Supreme Court. Most important still, to Mrs. Smythe, was whether her husband had taken along her five-year-old daughter, Kathleen.

Supreme Court Justice Ford on Saturday had ordered Smythe to turn the girl over to her mother and the actor promised that he would immediately obey the order, but up to date Mrs. Smythe has not been able to gain the custody of the girl.

Suffragists at Luna's Hopperie.

The Woman Suffrage Party hostesses at the Hopperie at Luna, Coney Island, this evening will be Mrs. T. T. Cotnam and Mrs. O. F. Ellington of the Arkansas Flying Squadron, and they plan distributing bags of Arkansas rice, tied with suffrage color ribbons, to the Hopperie patrons. Tomorrow Miss Martha Klatschken and workers of the Thirty-first Assembly District are to be the hostess, and on Friday members of the College Women's League and the Thirty-first Assembly District will be there. On Saturday Mrs. Oreola Haskell, Miss Mary Williams and others will attend as hostesses.

Suffrage Draws in Maspeth.

Martha Klatschken and Pauline Angell of the Woman Suffrage Party are among the workers who make their headquarters in Maspeth in an abandoned post office building. They say they found a baseball game in progress, but when Miss Rose Bowers started a patriotic air on the bugle the entire male assemblage deserted the game and rallied to the suffrage cause. At Ridgewood the suffragists stopped near a moving picture house, and soon afterward the manager came out and said: "Will you please go away. Nobody ain't coming in to my show."

Suffrage Party Now Has an Auto.

"The Flier," the new black automobile of the Woman Suffrage Party, is the result of Miss Mary Garrett Hay's exertions. A few days ago she decided that a car would be needed in the latter part of the campaign, and put up a sign to that effect at headquarters. The first day $100 came in, and on the fifth day Miss Hay motored down to the office in the new car.

SOLDIER MOURNED LIVES.

French Veteran, Badly Wounded, Returns Here to His Wife.

Through the influence of the French Consul a wounded French soldier, Leon Graux of 347 East Fifty-seventh Street, was released from Ellis Island last night and restored to his wife, who had received news six weeks ago that he had been killed in battle.

After the French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday morning from Bordeaux at her pier, foot of West Fifteenth Street, Mrs. Graux received word from her brother Pierre that he believed Leon was on the ship. She hurried to the pier and was informed that her husband had gone to Ellis Island with the steerage passengers. She sought the French Consul, who obtained permission from the Immigration Commissioner for Graux to land in New York.

Leon Graux was a crippled and warscarred veteran when he walked ashore from the Ellis Island ferryboat last night leaning on his wife's arm. He had five bullet wounds in his arms, legs, and body. His company of 350 was reduced to 34, he said, after the battle of Solssons, in which both his hands were severely torn by shells. In following engagements Graux had a bullet in his right shoulder, his left leg, and finally had his right thumb shot away. After each engagement he was patched up and sent to the front again and was decorated by the French Government for bravery on the battlefield.

Graux gave up his job as a hairdresser in this city shortly after the war started and went home to fight. Now he is going to become a citizen of the United States and live here with his wife and two children, 8 and 14 years old, respectively.

TWO BABIES ABANDONED.

One Found in Front of Store, Another in Church Street Hallway.

A boy, three weeks old, strapped in a go-cart, was abandoned yesterday in front of a 5-and-10-cent store at 22 East Fourteenth Street. His crying attracted the attention of Miss Anna Kelly of 3,011 Kingsbridge Avenue, a saleswoman in the store, who inquired among the shoppers for the mother. Failing in this effort, Miss Kelly telephoned to the Mercer Street Police Station and a matron was sent to take the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

Hearing the cries of a baby, Policeman Schraeder of the Beach Street police station pried open the door at 203 Chuch Street last night and found in the hallway a boy about 7 months old lying in the darkness. A bottle of warm milk lay beside him. The little fellow weighed twelve or fifteen pounds and was healthy. He was clothed in a silk lace dress and embroidered stockings, and had apparently been well taken care of. He was sent to the foundling ward at Bellevue Hospital.

CRUSHES MAN, RAMS WAGON

Auto Truck Fractures the Skull of Samuel Solas, Harlem Jeweler.

A motor truck belonging to the Interboro Transfer Company and driven by Alvin Kasberg came down Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon and near 135th Street struck Samuel Solas, a jeweler, of 240 West 146th Street. Solas was knocked down, and Kasberg, swerving to avoid another man, ran into a butcher wagon at the curb and knocked Herman Haas of 474 Lenox Avenue, the driver, out of the wagon.

Kasberg was arrested on a charge of felonious assault under the new ordinance permitting such action when a policeman sees the offense and the victim makes a complaint. He was taken before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Harlem Court and held in $1,500 bail for examination Friday. Solas, whose skull was fractured, was taken to Harlem Hospital, and Haas was treated for lacerations by Dr. Jennings of that institution.

COURT WARNS POLICEMAN.

Magistrate Says Gambling Raids Are Made Without Evidence.

Magistrate Appleton in Night Court last night told Detectives Barry and Costuna of the Second Inspection District that he would complain to the Police Commissioner if police continued to bring prisoners before him on the charge of gambling without evidence to support it. The detectives had arrested twenty men in a raid at 33 East Eighth Street, but could produce no evidence when they were arraigned.

"I am tired of this sort of thing," said the Magistrate, "and I intend to complain to the Police Commissioner if it continues. Get your evidence first; then go to 100 Mulberry Street and get warrants for your men."

$2,500 MOTOR BOAT BURNS.

Racer Meirah Destroyed at Anchor in the Sound.

The 30-foot power boat Meirah, owned by Harry Merz of 453 King's Avenue, City Island, a clerk in the First District Magistrate's Court, which has won many races at Huntington, burned last night at her mooring 500 feet off shore in Long Island Sound. The blaze was started by a spark from a lamp carried by a watchman named Henry, who was the only person on board.

The flames enveloped the watchman, who jumped overboard and swam to the yawl, which was made fast astern. He cut the painter and rowed to the police launch of Harbor Squad "B," which came off with seven firemen carrying hand grenades to fight the fire. The Meirah, which sank after burning to the water's edge, was valued at $2,500.

KATO HONORED BY EMPEROR

Former Cabinet Minister Appointed a Member of House of Peers.

TOKIO, Aug. 10.—Takaaki Kato, who was Foreign Minister in the Cabinet which retired late last month, was appointed by the Emperor today a member of the House of Peers.

Premier Count Okuma issued a statement explaining his decision to remain at the head of the Government. The Count said his decision was due to representations from the Emperor that conditions at home and abroad were such as to make inadvisable a change in the Premiership.

A BIG SHIPPING DIVIDEND.

Danish Company Pays 46 Per Cent. for Six Months of This Year.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The C. K. Hansen Steamship Company, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, declared a dividend of 46 per cent. for the first six months of 1915, which was more than double its earnings for the entire year of 1914.

The correspondent cites this fact to prove that the war has greatly increased the earning capacity of neutral vessels.

Found Dead on Poolroom Stairway.

A man, supposed to have been George Wells Smith of Morrisville, N. Y., was found dead last night on the stairway leading to the poolroom of Louis Wagner, at 108 West Fourteenth Street. There was a wound in the back of his head, and Patrolman Parker of the Charles Street Station was told that he had been in the poolroom a few minutes before, but it was denied that there had been any trouble. Coroner Feinberg has found nothing as yet to indicate that the man did not receive his injuries from a fall. He had been treated for spinal trouble at Bellevue Hospital.

Find Lusitania Victim's Body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American Consul at Cork has reported the finding of the body of M. W. Harvey, presumably a Lusitania victim, washed ashore on a small island off the Irish coast. The last Lusitania pasenger list contained the name of William Harvey as a third cabin passenger.

PLANS FOR TRAINING CITY CENTRE HEADS

New School Will Give Practical Courses in Organizing Communities.

GOOD PAY FOR GRADUATES

Places Paying from $100 to $250 a Month Await Those Qualified to Fill Them.

Plans for the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers, the establishment of which was announced recently, have been entirely completed and the school will open on Oct. 18. This newest professional school will be affiliated with the People's Institute, under the Chairmanship of Luther H. Gulick and the immediate direction of John Collier, organizer of the National Board of Motion-Picture Censorship. The course of the school will take seven months for its completion, and for the first year will be limited to thirty-five students. At the end of this time it is expected that all of the graduates will find places waiting them as community centre leaders.

In fact, places commanding from $100 to $250 a month are now waiting to be filled and are vacant only because properly qualified workers cannot be had in sufficient numbers. This unusual circumstance is responsible for the establishment of the school.

The community centre, ten of which are already operating in New York City, is the latest convolution of the "social mind," and a recent departure from the more widely known recreation centre. Although both have features in common there is one distinct difference; the community centre pays its own way while the city supports the recreation centre.

"In the community centre," Mr. Collier explained, "governing power, subject to general oversight by the Board of Education, rests in a committee or council elected by those who take part in the centre's activities. But, instead of going to some rich man, or to the city, the richest source of all, for money, the community centre gets more and more of its funds from the dues of its members, from the 'movies' it runs, and from the dances it holds. Of course, like any other enterprise, capital is needed to start business and that must be raised where it can be found. But once started a good, healthy community centre ought to be progressively self-supporting and thus far has proved to be so."

To turn out leaders for such community centres in this city and elsewhere is the task of the new training course. The school will hold no formal entrance examinations, and its requirements are equally informal. They are, first and foremost, natural ability to do this kind of work; and, secondly, enough education, whether gained in college or by experience, to form a foundation upon which to build. The community centre leader must have, according to Mr. Collier, "the temperament of a district leader, the will power and unquenchable spirits of a commercial traveler plus the discrimination, the 'know-how,' which our courses are planned to provide."

When admitted the prospective community worker will find his course of study divided into three departments: Practice, seminars, and "practicum," which in uplift vocabulary signifies a social workers' experience meeting. This work includes social and written reports, required reading, original themes, and so forth.

Under practice, the student will be sent out to try his hand at some particular task in one of the ten community centres in New York City. He will be required to spend fifteen hours or more each week in this sort of laboratory work.

The seminars will, in the course of the seven months, thrash out fifteen different social subjects such as city planning, immigration, and social insurance. Among studies of greatest value to the initiated are such topics as "psychic mechanisms," "what it means to be an economic institution," "the local approach," and "the problem of leisure." The seminars will call sixty hours of classroom attendance, in addition to preparation, and will be directed by twenty-five specialists in the various subjects treated. Among the lecturers will be George B. Ford, an authority on city planning; Lee Hanmer of the Sage Foundation, Dr. A. A. Brill, Hutchins Hapgood, Immigration Commissioner Howe, Burdette G. Lewis of the Correction Department, Samuel McCune Lindsey of Columbia University, Percy MacKaye, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, and Frederick C. Whitin, Secretary to the Committee of Fourteen.

DEATH RATE INCREASES.

Percentage 13.04 for Last Week, Against 12.28 Last Year.

In the week ended on Saturday last there were 1,451 deaths in the greater city, compared with 1,314 for the corresponding week of last year, according to figures made public yesterday by the Health Department.

The respective rates were 13.04 and 12.28. Making allowance for increase in population, there was still an increase of 85 deaths.

While there were no deaths directly from insolation, the deaths from diarrheal diseases were more numreous in the last week than in the corresponding week of last year. Heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, and violence showed an increase.

The rate for the first thirty-two weeks of 1915 was 13.78, compared with 14.57 for the corresponding period of 1914.

KINDRED BAFFLES POLICE.

Say They Have Clues to Missing Clerk, but No News.

Captain of Detectives Deevy, who is in charge of the search for Edward C. Kindred, yesterday received a postal card, dated Aug. 7 and mailed from Station W, Eighty-third Street, near Columbus Avenue, on which it was written that many people believed Kindred had met with foul play and that a close search for him should be made in the hospitals.

Counsel for the Flinn-O'Rourke Contracting Company yesterday told the police that Kindred had paid $1,500 to a woman's grandfather to be released from any claim for his alleged conduct with her in the northern part of the State. Captain Deevy said last night that his men were at work on several clues, but that he could say nothing further of what had been accomplished.

Britain Buys Philadelphian's Yacht.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10. — The steam yacht Waturus, purchased from Randal Morgan of this city by the British Government for use as a dispatch boat, cleared today for Quebec, Canada, under command of her old skipper, Captain Cushman. The vessel was owned by Mr. Morgan for about fifteen years. It is of 588 tons displacement, carries a crew of thirty men and has a speed of about fifteen knots an hour.

Auto Truck Kills Schoolboy.

Oscar Schneider, 14 years old, a schoolboy, of 221 East Ninety-fourth Street, was killed instantly last night in front of 1686 Third Avenue when an automobile truck knocked him down and the front wheel passed over his body. Daniel Cue of 1797 Center Street, Evergreen, Long Island, the chauffeur, was exonerated by the police of any blame.

WEST POINT CADETS FINED.

They Struck Intoxicated Man Who Insulted United States Army.

Because they resented an insult to their uniform and struck the insulter, Edward Coffee, 22 years old, of 695 Ninth Avenue, and Kenneth Park, 19 years old, of Sayre, Penn., two West Point cadets, were fined $10 each yesterday by Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court. The cadets were arrested by Policeman Bolls of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on complaint of John McManus of 695 Ninth Avenue, who, when intoxicated, made a slurring remark about the United States Army as the cadets walked through Fifty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue. When Bolls appeared McManus had received a discolored eye and several bruises about the face.

In imposing the fine Magistrate Levy said:

"It's all right to be patriotic, and there is no one more patriotic than I am, and I would be one of the first to resent an insult to the flag. But you men, who are taught self-restraint in your academy at West Point, should have practiced it. This man was intoxicated when he passed the remark, and I find you guilty."

V. FYLES DIES OF POISON.

Dramatic Critic Takes Bichloride of Mercury by Mistake.

Vanderheyden Fyles, 38 years old, a dramatic critic and writer living at 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, died yesterday of bichloride of mercury poisoning in a private sanitarium at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Fyles was under the care of Dr. John C. Moore of 136 West Ninety-second Street, who said he had taken the poison by mistake. Mr. Fyles, he said, has been suffering from severe pains in the ears and he had directed him to use the poison externally in hope of gaining relief.

On Monday morning, according to the physician, Mr. Fyles suffered severe pains and took the bichloride tablets, believing them to be headache tablets. Yesterday morning he suffered severe pains, and when he realized the mistake he had made summoned the physician.

Mr. Fyles contributed articles about the theatre to a number of newspapers outside of New York as well as to a number of magazines. He was the son of the late Franklyn Fyles, a dramatic critic.

WILLIAM S. PORTER DEAD.

California Oil Man Had Been in Poor Health for Several Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—William Sterling Porter, Vice President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company of California, died at a hospital here last night, following a stroke of apoplexy. He was 49 years old. Besides his executive position with the Associated Oil Company, he was Vice President of the Amalgamated Oil Company and was associated in the directorate of several other oil concerns.

Mr. Porter had not been in good health for some years. In September, 1909, after a conference with Judge R. S. Lovett, then the newly elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he staggered out of the office and fell unconscious. He was taken to a sanitarium, and later recovered from what was said to have been an attack of vertigo.

In April, 1910, in company with George C. Priest, he organized the Central Fuel Company, a $15,000,000 corporation. This company held options on a large acreage of Oklahoma oil lands, and it was announced would contract to furnish fuel for the Southern Pacific. Through Samuel Untermyer much of the capital for the company was raised in London, and here it was said at that time that Mr. Porter's associates represented a group of oil men only second to those of the Standard Oil Company.

Charles Heber Clark.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Charles Heber Clark, who wrote under the name of Max Adeler, died today at Eagleswere, Penn. He was a writer of humorous books and short stories, and an authority on tariff. Mr. Clark was a manufacturer of woolen goods, near here, where he lived. He was 74 years old. He was born in Berlin, Md., and was educated at Georgetown, D. C. In journalism since 1865, he later became the owner of an industrial periodical in Philadelphia. Mr. Clark was Secretary of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia for ten years, and during that time edited its official journal. Among the best known of his books are "Out of the Hurly-Burly," "Captain Bluitt," "In Happy Hollow," and "The Quakeress."

Richard Kimball Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—Richard Kimball Powers, 104 years old, grandfather of Mary Sawyer, who owned "Mary's Little Lamb," died today in the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. George K. Powers of Lancaster. He was the oldest voter in Massachusetts and voted for President twenty-one times. He was born on Red Stone Hill, Sterling, and recalled many events of his early days. He was a farmer and performed his daily chores until last week, when he became ill and lapsed into unconsciousness. His three sons and wife are dead.

Richard Marsh.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Richard Marsh, a novelist widely known throughout Great Britain, died last night at his home here. He was the author of more than a score of light romances.

Obituary Notes.

MORTIMER FRANKLIN of 328 West Twenty-eighth Street died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital as the result of several weeks' illness of several weeks, in his sixty-third year. He was an actor and appeared in many important productions twenty years ago. Mr. Franklin was born in this city and lived here all his life.

EDWIN GREENE, 58 years old, composer of several songs which gained world-wide popularity, died last night in London. He had been an invalid nearly half his life.

OTTO MUENSTERBERG, a member of the Prussian Diet and brother of Professor Hugo Muensterberg, recently of Harvard University, is dead in Danzig, at the age of 62 years.

HENRY PARKER, 68 years old, said to have been the youngest enlisted soldier from Pennsylvania in the civil war, is dead in Ellwood City, Penn. He was 13 years old when he enlisted.

The Rev. JOHN E. ERSKINE, a Presbyterian, died at Thompson Ridge, N. Y., yesterday.

Captain JOHN J. BURROWS, for years a steamboat man on the Hudson River and bay, died on Monday at a sanitarium here in his seventy-second year.

EDWARD G. KENNEDY, employed in the Hudson County Register's office for twenty-five years, died on Monday at his home, 110 Waverley Street, Jersey City, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. MARY E. SILLERY, wife of Joseph Sillery, a contractor, died on Monday at her home, 221 North Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, in her sixty-first year.

ELIAS PAUL SCHINSKY, associated with the William S. Baker Real Estate Company at 74 Broadway, died on Monday in his forty-fourth year.

ALBERT HALLHEIMER, employed in the Parcel Post Department at the Grand Central Terminal, died on Monday at his home, 216 East Eighty-third Street.

Mrs. MARY QUINN, mother of Deputy Tax Commissioner Joseph Quinn, died on Monday at her home, 123 East Eighty-sixth Street, in her eighty-third year.

GEORGE F. BROWN, Tax Collector and Treasurer of Plainfield, N. J., died on Monday at his home, 87 Grove Street, Plainfield, in his sixty-fourth year.

ELIAS SOTEL, 108 years old, died on Monday at the home of his son, Antonio Sotel, 526 Fifty-second Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Dr. JOHN F. CONWAY, 60 years old, a retired physician of Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Sanchez, 1,046 Herkimer Street.

Captain ALFRED OXLEY, a marine surveyor, died on Sunday at Ellenville, N. Y. He was born in Yorkshire, England, fifty-two years ago.

ADOLPH ULLMAN, a shoe merchant, died on Monday from paralysis at his home, 1,099 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HARRINGTON, 52 years old, who was born on Governors Island, died on Monday at his home, 233 Covert Street, Brooklyn.

HERBERT VICKERS, 48 years old, of 258 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday from liver disease.

Mrs. LAURA A. SEYMOUR, widow of Professor Edward Coe Seymour, died on Monday at her home, 835 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN HILTON, former Postmaster of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday night at the home of his cousin

ERASMUS TEACHERS GO TO POUNDS'S AID

They Say to Abandon Wooden Buildings Now Would Cause Them Extra Work.

ADAMSON STANDS FIRM

Fire Commissioner Again Points Out That His Experts Believe the Structures Are Unsafe.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn is beginning a determined fight to save the old wooden buildings of the Erasmus Hall High School, which have been declared unsafe by the experts of the Fire Department. Mr. Pounds, who has said that he considers the buildings reasonably safe and who wishes to avoid the putting of the school's 3,500 pupils on half time, which he thinks would follow from the sending of the 1,400 now accommodated in the wooden buildings to join the others in the new fireproof building, has made a request that he be heard by the Sinking Fund Commission when that body takes up the request of the Board of Education for permission to tear the buildings down. The matter may come up at the commission's meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Pounds has also pointed out to the Board of Education that Fire Commissioner Adamson, in his letter of July 30, did not order the buildings torn down, but merely expressed his judgment that they were unsafe and left the question of their removal to the Board of Education.

"I have told Fire Department officials," said Mr. Pounds last night, "that I do not consider the wooden buildings unsafe and that I am basing that opinion on the judgment of experts quite as good as any the Fire Commissioner has in his department. These men, who are engineers and architects and have done a good deal of work in removing fire risk in other buildings, have been through the frame structures at Erasmus and do not find them unsafe. They have suggested a few things that might be done for added security, such as the installation of a wire system which would give instantaneous alarm on the outbreak of fire, but they do not seem to think these are essential."

When Fire Commissioner Adamson returned on Monday from a few days' absence from the city he found waiting for him a letter under date of Aug. 4 from President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, inclosing a letter from Mrs. Frank Stoll, one of the principal teachers of the school. Mrs. Stoll had written to Mr. Churchill, who told her that his department was following out any suggestions made by the Fire Commissioner, and that she would have to write to the latter if she wanted to put in a word for the wooden buildings at Erasmus.

After detailing the improvements that have been made in the wooden buildings and expressing her opinion that this insures a high degree of safety, Mrs. Stoll asked that execution of any order for the destruction of the buildings be "postponed for at least six months." She explained that the Faculty had spent two weeks' work after school was out, in addition to extra work for the last two months of last term on the part of the Principals and head teachers, in programing the students for the coming year, and had finished this work so that the next year could start smoothly. If the students in the old buildings were thrown into the new ones, she explained, all this would have to be done over in a great hurry, to the considerable detriment of the school.

"Discouraged students will leave Erasmus without notification," she said, "and will demoralize the organization of other Brooklyn high schools by seeking admission in large numbers. If postponed until Feb. 1, 1916, the Faculty could prepare to open a new term on time without the use of the frame buildings."

In the Commissioner's reply to Mr. Churchill's accompanying letter he said: "Regarding the belief of the teachers at Erasmus that the buildings are safe, Chief Kenlon, Chief Lally, Chief Bergin, and Chief Dougherty of the uniformed force and Chief Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention have given their opinion that the buildings are not safe and should be abandoned as soon as possible. In view of the fact that these men are experts of long experience, I feel compelled to accept their view in preference to the views of those of less experience in matters of this kind. I do not believe the ordinary layman understands the tremendous rapidity with which fire may spread in a wooden building of this style.

"Her next point is that if the wooden buildings have to be abandoned it would cause a great deal of extra work and confusion. I regret this as much as any one possibly can, but if the verdict as to the safety of the buildings is correct, then the Fire Commissioner and the Board of Education would not be justified in permitting the buildings to stand merely in order to avoid the extra work and confusion referred to.

"As you, of course, understand, I have not reached a decision in this matter except after long and careful consideration. I have had every desire to do nothing to inconvenience either the Faculty or the students of this great school, but, in view of the unqualified opinions of men of the uniformed force upon whom I have to rely in such matters, I cannot assume the responsibility of consenting to the continued use of these buildings."

This is rather stronger language than has been used in any of the Commissioner's previous letters. The Fire Department has not asked that the buildings be torn down—only that their use be discontinued. The request to the Sinking Fund Commission for permission to remove them was made by President Churchill as soon as he found that the Fire Department considered them unsafe.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT HURT.

Secret Service Man Was on Way to Apprehend President's Annoyer.

YORK, Aug. 10.—Captain Charles Wright of the United States Secret Service was slightly cut about the face in an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Phoenix, Md., last night, while on his way to this city to apprehend a crank who had been attempting to annoy President Wilson with letters and telegrams on the subject of neutrality.

Captain Wright continued his trip to this city after the accident, but the man, who was registered at a local hotel as Ernest Holmes, Toronto, Canada, had left. The stranger arrived yesterday morning and is said to have dispatched several telegrams to the President during the day. He was well dressed, of middle age and appeared to have plenty of money.

BANDITS HOLD TOWN AT BAY

Kansas Citizens Forced to Look on While Bank Is Robbed.

MAPLE HILL, Kan., Aug. 10.—Several robbers held more than 100 citizens at bay today while companions blew open the vault of the Maple Hill State Bank and escaped with $3,000. It is believed there were seven men in the band.

The first explosion aroused citizens, who, when they reached the street, were met by armed men, who forced them to remain quiet until six charges of the explosive had been fired.

When the vault had been rifled the band disappeared in a heavy fog which prevailed.

GANGSTERS ADMIT KILLING.

Goldberg and Presser Sent to Sing Sing for Long Terms.

After hearing damaging evidence aginst himself, Henry Goldberg, an east side gangster, 20 years old, of 235 Forsyth Street, interrupted his trial for murder before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday to enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Goldberg is accused of killing "Moshie" Rubenstein, another gangster, in Allen Street last March. Judge Mulqueen accepted his plea and immediately sentenced him to twelve years in Sing Sing.

Goldberg's accomplice in the murder, Izzy Presser of 125 Orchard Street, announced his desire to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and he was sentenced to Sing Sing for twelve years and ten months.

The defense in the trial of Goldberg broke down after the jury heard the testimony of Mrs. Lena Blank of 183 Allen Street, in front of whose home the shooting had taken place.

"Presser, Goldberg, and another man met Rubenstein in front of my house," testified the witness. "They shook hands with him. Presser and Goldberg drew revolvers from their pockets and Goldberg shot Rubenstein in the stomach. Rubeinstein fell to the ground and, Presser leaning over him, fire two shots into his head. Then Goldberg and Presser walked away."

BRIDE LOYAL TO PRISONER.

C. H. Lang, Arrested on Honeymoon, Held for Grand Jury.

A dejected-looking bridegroom, Charles H. Lang, 22 years old, was taken by Detective Markey to Police Headquarters yesterday on a charge of stealing $1,200 worth of jewelry from his sister, Miss Marie Lang of 145 West Twelfth Street. His 16-year-old bride, whom he married while both were spending a vacation near Narrowsburg, N. Y., on July 31, accompanied him from that town on his trip yesterday with the detective, and later sat among the spectators in Jefferson Market Court when Lang waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Lang's arrest was brought about by the New York police after his mother, Mrs. Charles Lang, and his sister had reported that the jewelry was missing from their apartment. A bell boy said Lang visited the apartment during their absence. The police learned of Lang's whereabouts when his wedding was reported in Narrowsburg, and the police there were instructed to arrest him. The sister said yesterday that she received a letter from her brother containing pawn tickets for the jewelry and asking forgiveness. His young bride, before her marriage, was Miss Katherine M. Hehn, daughter of Anton Hehn, a Flatbush market owner. She said yesterday that she would "stick to him."

MOSES SCHIFF MEMORIAL.

Forty-second Annual Prayer Service Held at Hebrew Alliance.

In commemoration of the forty-second anniversary of the death of Moses Schiff, the father of Jacob H. Schiff, an anniversary prayer service was held in the auditorium of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, at 197 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Henry Fleischman, Superintendent of the alliance, presided. Prayer was read by Rabbi Jacob Tarlaw. Jacob H. Schiff was present, having come from Bar Harbor, Me., where he is spending the Summer.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El announced the winners of the contest for the best essay, which was participated in by the boys of the alliance. The interest of a perpetually endowed fund, established by Jacob H. Schiff in memory of his father, is given to the boy who submits the best essay. Max Finkelstein, 13 years old, of 192 East Third Street, won first prize. Honorable mention was awarded Isidore Goldspiegel, 14 years old, of 235 Broome Street.

Professor Israel Friedlaender of the Jewish Theological Seminary delivered an address, praising the memory of Moses Schiff, and also predicted an early era of peace for the warring nations in Europe.

MURPHY GETS NAMES FOR COUNTY TICKET

Edward E. McCall and Other Leaders Tell Him to Nominate Perkins.

FOLEY WITHDRAWS SMITH

Ex-Sheriff Convinces ex-Speaker of Mighty Drawbacks to Job That Pays $135,000 for Two Years.

Charles F. Murphy and more than twenty district leaders were at Tammany Hall yesterday to discuss a slate for the Fall campaign. Three names were mentioned for District Attorney: Charles A. Perkins, the present incumbent; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, and Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions.

It was said that Edward E. McCall has told Murphy it would be good politics to nominate Perkins. According to one story, McCall was allowed to remain as Chairman of the Public Service Commission upon his promise to Governor Whitman that he would do all in his power to have Tammany nominate Perkins. Many of the Tammany leaders are opposed to the Tammany nomination for District Attorneyship going outside of the organization.

President Churchill had backers, but several of his friends said he would not be a candidate for the office under any circumstance. Mr. Murphy's personal choice, it was said, is Judge Swann.

One thing definitely decided at yesterday was the elimination of Alfred E. Smith, former Speaker of the Assembly, as a candidate for Sheriff. Tom Foley, leader of the Second District, where Mr. Smith lives, told him he was entitled to the nomination and that he could have it, but he strongly advised him not to take it. Foley said:

"It is true that you will get about $125,000 for the two years of the job, but everybody in the district will know how much you are getting and the demands upon you will be enormous. This will mean that you will come out about $10,000 or $15,000 ahead, unless you want to give them all the marble heart. Also, you can get out of the district and live uptown, but that will mean deserting all your lifelong friends. Take it from me, the office isn't worth such a sacrifice."

Smith was told that several of his friends were keeping him in mind for the nomination of Borough President in 1917. At any rate, Foley told Murphy yesterday that Smith would not consider the nomination for Sheriff.

It was the first time Murphy has been at the Fourteenth Street headquarters all Summer. He stayed several hours.

"It is too early to talk politics," was all he would say to the reporters.

The Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association adopted resolutions yesterday recommending by independent petition the nomination of Judge Edward Swann of Special Sessions for District Attorney. Signatures to the petition will be received at the association's headquarters, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, until the required 1,000 names are obtained. John Buckle is President of the association.

LAWYERS HAVE CANDIDATES.

Committee to Put Justices Clarke and Greenbaum in Primaries.

A non-partisan committee, made up in part of the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association Judiciary Committees, announced its plans yesterday to bring about the nomination of Justices John Proctor Clarke, Republican, and Samuel Greenbaum, Democrat, for another term by all three parties at the coming primaries.

The committee purposes to obtain on the nominating petitions signatures of 1,500 enrolled voters of each of the Republican and Democratic parties and 600 voters enrolled in the Progressive party. Yesterday's announcement, which invites all lawyers to join in the effort, is signed by Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Herbert Parsons, George W. Wickersham, Job E. Hedges, William D. Guthrie, Louis Marshall, Edgar M. Cullen, Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Francis Lynde Stetson, and forty other lawyers.

The committee has drafted a letter which will be sent to other members of the bar, requesting their co-operation and inviting them to become members of the General Committee. The committee's letter says, in part:

"The function of the committee will be confined to the renomination and reelection of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum. The committee will contend for the maintenance of the principle that Judges who have served for a full elective term and shown legal scholarship, ability, impartiality, industry and independence ought to be renominated and reëlected upon a non-partisan basis, that they ought not to have to seek renomination or be under obligations to any party or group for their reëlection, and that the members of the bar, who are of all citizens best able to judge in such a matter, should take it upon themselves to secure their renomination."

Edgar M. Cullen is Chairman of the committee; William M. Chadbourne, Treasurer; John Caldwell Myers, Secretary, and James Byrne, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

DAVENPORT DOOMS MOOSE.

Says This Is a Two-Party Country —War May Re-elect Wilson.

In an article in the current number of The Outlook, entitled "The March of Political Liberalism," Frederick M. Davenport, last year's candidate for Governor on the Bull Moose ticket, who recently announced that he had gone back to the Republicans, says no third-party movement will have any chance of success in 1916. He asserts that the path of least resistance for liberalism is to make the fight within the primaries of the old parties. He says, in part:

The permanence and dominance of third parties seem foreign to the political genius of the American people. This is a two-party country.

The Progressive Party accomplished two purposes: it palsied the power of the corrupt bipartisan machines and extended the range of freedom within party organizations. Let not the temporary recrudescence in some parts of the country of the old arrogance beneath the shadow of the world war and the world depression cloud our judgment about that. Bourbonism is badly hurt.

And the other purpose which the Progressive Party accomplished was the holding of a vision of national power and freedom and welfare, if only for an hour, before the eyes of a hundred millions of people. The platform of the party was a vision. No country ever could accomplish a program like that in one campaign. It is not in collective human stuff to work with such swiftness and vehemence. Step by step and day by day is the natural course of human progress.

In the separate States the great majority of the four millions who voted for Roosevelt will probably enroll in the primaries of the old parties, most of these with the Republican, although a considerable percentage will undoubtedly go into the Democratic ranks.

So far as the Presidency is concerned, the European war may in a flash re-elect Mr. Wilson. But, disregarding that, if the Republican Convention next year violates, by candidate or platform, the spirit of liberalism which is in the West, the outlook would be dubious for the Republican nominee. A majority of those who voted the Progressive Party ticket in 1912 would, in my judgment, directly support Mr. Wilson in 1916. And Mr. Wilson would be re-elected, though he might have to run far in advance of the Democratic vote upon Congressmen to accomplish it.

Mr. Davenport ends his article by saying that between the West and the leaders of commerce and industry in the East a union of sympathy and effort would be of immense advantage to the nation.

BULL MOOSE APPEAL TO ROOT.

Ask His Influence in Killing Proposals Affecting Party Machinery.

The New York County Committee of the National Progressive Party sent a letter yesterday to Elihu Root as President of the Constitutional Convention urging him to use his influence in the convention "to prevent the passage of any constitutional amendment that will deprive the Legislature of the State of New York of the power to control party machinery and party government, and to further such proposed amendments as shall direct the Legislature to continue the enactment of laws providing for the direct nomination of public officers."

A demand is also made for "genuine home rule." The Progressives also hit at William Barnes's proposed amendment to the election laws.

HARTFORD GIRL LOST ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Daughter of Dr. Ralph G. Guidone, Coming to Visit Cousin, Disappears from Train.

NO TRACE OF HER IS FOUND

Person of Her Description Seen by Conductor with Old Woman, Who Presented Two Tickets.

Elvira Guidone, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Ralph G. Guidone, an Italian specialist, living at Lincoln Court, Washington Street, Hartford, Conn., disappeared from a train somewhere between this city and Hartford yesterday, and all efforts on the part of the police and her friends to trace her have failed.

She was put on the train leaving Hartford at 8:36 A. M. for New York, where she was expected to visit her cousin, A. L. Guidone, living at 2,445 Grand Avenue. Mr. Guidone said he had received a letter from Miss Guidone saying how pleased she was to come, and he went to meet her at the Harlem station at 125th Street at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

When she failed to arrive he called up the doctor in Hartford to learn if his cousin's plans had been changed at the last moment. Dr. Guidone said he had bid his daughter good-bye at the Hartford station that morning and had no idea what could have become of her. He suggested that she might have got off to visit her aunt, Mrs. Sorentinos, of Bridgeport, but the latter, when notified by telephone, declared she had not seen her niece.

Conductor Manning, who was in charge of the train from New Haven to New York, remembered having seen a girl answering the description of Miss Guidone in the company of an old woman who had presented two tickets from Hartford to New York via Waterbury.

When he was told of this, Dr. Guidone said he knew of no friend of his daughter's who was on the train, and declared that her ticket had not been purchased by way of Waterbury.

Miss Guidone is a brunette, five feet two inches tall and weighing 123 pounds. When she left Hartford she wore a tan-colored suit, white laid shoes, and a leghorn straw hat. She carried a black Gladstone bag and a white polo coat.

FIRE LOSSES DECREASE.

Chief Kenlon Reports 257 Fewer Alarms in Second Quarter.

A decrease of 257 fires for the second quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, is shown in Chief Kenlon's report for that period submitted to Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday. The total losses show a decrease of $331,320. There were 3,137 fires during the second quarter, with a total loss of $1,284,454.

During the quarter 3,486 alarms were received, of which 349 were false or unnecessary. The department used 17,422,225 gallons of water in putting out fires.

On June 30 the uniformed force consisted of 4,966 members, with the exception of 74 chief officers, of whom ten were medical officers.

$375,000 TO STUDY PORT.

Controller Recommends Commission to Suggest Improvements.

The Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, of which Controller Prendergast is Chairman, has submitted a report to the Board of Estimate concerning a proposal for a comprehensive study of the present harbor and railway terminals, suggesting ways of improving the port so that the railway and shipping interests may be assured. The report recommends the appointment of John F. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal from 1905 to 1907, and Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in charge of operations, from 1907 to 1909, as one of the members of a commission to study the question.

Other members of the commission recommended are George Fillmore Swain, Professor of Civil Engineering, Graduate School of Applied Science, Harvard University, and William C. Loree, who has been connected with many railroad corporations, and who retired from railroad service a year ago. It is estimated that the cost of the commission will be $125,000 a year for three years. The report says that two years will be about the time necessary for the completion of the work.

DISCUSS FLEET'S WAR ZONE.

Officers Gather at Newport Naval College to Talk Over Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—As many officers as could be spared from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet assembled at the Naval War College this morning to discuss the war game which will take place off Block Island next week. Half of the fleet will defend the coast hereabouts, while the remainder will try to "destroy" it.

Admiral Fletcher will direct the war game. Next Monday all the ships of the fleet, save the submarines, will depart for the war game, returning the following Friday. They will then remain until Aug. 23, when they will leave for the Southern Drill Grounds for manoeuvres en route and annual target practice.

Following this target practice the fleet will return to the Atlantic Coast, where another big war game will be held, for which the Naval College is preparing plans.

APPEAL FOR A FAMILY.

Boy the Only Wage Earner in a Household of Nine.

Forty dollars a month is not a bad wage for a seventeen-year-old boy, but it does not go far when there are seven younger brothers and sisters, a delicate mother, and an aged grandmother to provide for. The church gives $3 a week, and the Charity Organization Society $50 a month, of which $19 is for rent, $9 for milk, and the balance for food. Next December a brother, who will then be 16 years old, but whose progress in school has been slow, will be able to secure his working papers and help share the burden. In the meantime about $250 is needed to keep this large family united in their own home—which is the best place for them, especially the children. Gifts toward this amount may be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $15; C. H. J., $15; T. J. R., $5; Mrs. F. G. S., $2; Mrs. T. A. G., $20; Mrs. C. Hulsman, $1; Mrs. F. C. Whittelsey, $30; F. T., $1; Edward B. Sexton, $10; Mrs. Edward B. Sexton, $5; Henry Wollman, $2; Cash, $1; Anonymous, $10.

Large users of building space please note

Unless you have been extremely fortunate, you have at some time had to lease more space than your business required, simply because the distribution of floor space did not permit of your getting exactly what you needed—in other words, you were compelled to lease some useless space to get some useful space, and you had to pay for both varieties.

No such condition obtains in the Equitable—the interiors are so designed as to permit of the utmost flexibility, and you can lease the exact amount of space you need, without being under the necessity of paying for a solitary useless foot.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Empire State Express

A Daylight Ride Across New York State
Lv. New York 8.30 a.m. (ex. Sun.) Ar. Buffalo 5.30 p.m.

Also the Fast Mail, leaving New York 8.45 a.m. daily—and the Mohawk at 10.30 a.m. daily, arriving Buffalo 7.05 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. respectively, making connections with

Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.
Steamers Seeanbee (New), City of Buffalo and City of Erie

For Cleveland and the West
One Night Across Lake Erie by Steamer

Lv. Buffalo (C. & B. Str.) daily 9.00 p.m.
Ar. Cleveland . . . . . 6.30 a.m.

Tickets via New York Central Lines to Cleveland and beyond are accepted for passage on steamers between Buffalo and Cleveland.

It's But A Stride
—by Telephone

A LETTER received from one of our subscribers contains this appreciation of the convenience and dependability of Bell telephone toll service:

"From this camp the wires to New York City are constantly busy. One 'gets' New York in five minutes and the talk is good.
"From this peaceful, quiet scene to bustling Broadway is quite a stride—yet the *telephone* does it."

Isn't it a comfort to know that wherever you may be this summer "it's but a stride" back to bustling Broadway—*by telephone?*

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Listen!

Get this for what ails you!

JUST about as soon as you get next and try Prince Albert tobacco you'll wise right up that it was made for your taste! *And that's no idle dream!*

Line up in the row with other men; *then* you'll sure enough wake up to some pipe and cigarette makin's facts! *It's this way:* Costs you a dime for a tidy red tin of P. A. that'll prove in jig time that you never did get such flavor and fragrance, whether you hit a jimmy pipe or roll up a delightful makin's cigarette.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Puts the half-Nelson on all pipe and cigarette grouches because it can't bite tongues and can't parch throats. *And you prove our say-so!* P. A. is made by a patented process that cuts out the bite and the parch. This patented process is controlled exclusively by us. *Remember that* when you hear some of that "as good as P. A." stuff!

Right off the bat you'll get mighty happy if you'll go to Prince Albert like you're on the trail of a best bet. For you never will get honest and true tobacco satisfaction till you get chummy with Prince Albert—*the national joy smoke!*

Sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; also in pound and half-pound humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

MAKE BITTER FIGHT ON BUDGET PLAN

All-Day Debate in Constitutional Convention on Committee's Proposal.

STIMSON URGES REFORM

Warns Delegates That State Must Practice Economy — Tammany Spokesmen Head the Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Tammany Democrats and Republicans of the reactionary type in the Constitutional Convention joined hands today in an attempt to defeat or weaken the new budget plan proposed by the Committee on State Finances. When the convention adjourned at 11 o'clock tonight a vote on the motion to advance the proposal had not been reached. The vote, it is expected, will be taken tomorrow and the leaders of the convention predict that the proposed new plan will go through.

The attack on the measure from the Democratic camp was led by Senator Robert F. Wagner and ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, Tammany's leaders in the Legislature. Democrats like John B. Stanchfield, De Lancey Nicoll, and William F. Sheehan supported the reforms proposed by the committee in speeches from the floor.

Throughout the night session President Elihu Root occupied a seat in the body of the convention. He was watching, with a view of taking a hand in the fight for the proposed amendment if the critical stage was reached. Lemuel E. Quigg was the only Republican of first importance to speak in opposition to the committee plan. He assailed it on the ground that it would shatter tradition and "demolish the bulwarks" which have kept separate and distinct the three departments of government in American Commonwealths.

Mr. Quigg addressed himself almost exclusively to a provision of the new article which would give the Legislature the power to ask the Governor and other State officers to explain items in the budget bills. The Democratic opposition as expressed by ex-Speaker Smith was directed against the failure of the new proposal to hobble the Legislature by a two-thirds vote requirement in the enactment of so-called "pork-barrel" bills.

While under the Finance Committee plan the initiative in budget making is shifted from the Legislature to the Governor, there is nothing in the proposal to prevent the Legislature from initiating this sort of financial legislation to its heart's content.

A note of defiance against President Root and the other convention leaders who are strong in their support of the committee proposal was sounded tonight by Edward J. Byrne, a Brooklyn Democrat.

"We heard this afternoon that the fagots had been cut, that the fire was burning in the forum, that Rome had spoken and that there was nothing more to say," said Mr. Byrne. "I do not believe that a deliberate body of this character will be silenced by the voice of any member or group of members, no matter with what prestige their words may come."

Mr. Nicoll, in speaking for the amendment, said that while it would not settle the riddle of the universe, and while men could not be made over by a constitution, the plan would provide an automatic check against legislative extravagance.

Stimson Leads the Fight.

The debate on the budget article monopolized the attention of the convention today. Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on State Finances, under whose auspices the article had been drafted, led the fight for the measure. He spoke for nearly three hours. He showed how the expenditures of the State had increased from $7,000,000 in 1885 to $42,000,000 this year, and asserted that, with the limit of revenues from indirect taxation undoubtedly reached, it would be necessary for the State to curtail its expenses in order to prevent an increase in direct taxation, which in the end would spell bankruptcy and ruin.

"We are facing a $60,000,000 budget next year, and the direct tax can be kept down only by keeping down expenses," said Mr. Stimson. "Legislatures have been equipped all these years with the power necessary to do that, but have shifted responsibility to the Governor, who every year after the Legislature has adjourned has been compelled to veto many millions of appropriations recklessly made by the lawmaking body. Now we propose to reverse the plan and place the power of initiating the budget with the Governor, whom the Legislature has compelled to bear the responsibility, and place the veto power with the Legislature, where it should be. We feel that our plan will keep the direct tax rate at or below its present level.

"Not only the Legislature but the Controller, under the plan proposed, will act as a critic and check on the administration.

"How much time was afforded for discussion of the appropriation bills in the Legislature this Spring? Scarcely any, for the final draft came out only on the same Sunday morning that it was finally passed just prior to the final adjournment of the Legislature. Why, it was not even before the legislators in its final printed form. Not even the leaders knew what was in it."

Mr. Stimson insisted that the Legislature inherently was not qualified to initiate the budget.

"A legislator," Mr. Stimson said, "represents only a district. His viewpoint is that of the district he represents. That local viewpoint will continue to exist as long as a legislator is forced to regard himself as the attorney for his particular constituency instead of the servant of all the State. And in the Legislature that spirit of mutual accommodation, sometimes unpleasantly referred to as log-rolling, will continue to manifest itself. This condition will prevail as long as you put administrative duties in a legislative body, just as long as men are men and Legislatures are Legislatures."

Alfred E. Smith, the former Tammany Speaker of the Assembly followed Mr. Stimson. The Stimson plan, he said, failed to reach the root of the evil—the special and local appropriation bills.

"In the appropriations of this year, the regular items for the support of Government aggregated some $32,000,000," he said. "The items embodied in special and local bills aggregated $31,600,000. About 80 per cent. of the amount involved in the general appropriation bill is immutably fixed by statute. Only about 20 per cent. is subject to reduction by the Legislature.

"The principal defect of this plan is its failure to limit the power of the Legislature in connection with the passage of special and local appropriations, where it is charged log-rolling occurs. This plan will not prevent log-rolling for it leaves the Legislature free to initiate special and local appropriation bills after the general appropriation bill has been enacted."

Mr. Smith read from the record of the last session the titles of a number of such bills which had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

"Some of these bills have been introduced so often that there is no further need of introducing them," Mr. Smith said amid laughter. "Just leave them about somewhere in the document room and they, from sheer force of habit, will find their way to the bill box at the Speaker's desk without assistance. I tell you they know their way about the legislative halls—these same special bills."

Mr. Smith urged that the Constitution be amended so as to require a two-thirds vote for the passage of special appropriation bills. He urged the adoption of constitutional provision prohibiting State officials from contracting obligations in excess of their appropriations on the ground that the present statutory prohibition is no deterrent. He wanted the budget estimates made by department heads sworn to by these officials, and he also said that the budget should be prepared not by the Governor but by the Controller.

"The Governor," Mr. Smith asserted, "may be said to be personally interested in the appropriations and not always on the side of economy where departments are concerned, of which his personal appointees are in charge. The Controller, on the other hand, does not appoint any department heads and is not personally interested in the budget. The Controller has the financial experts in his office, so that in any event the Governor would be dependent upon the Controller's office for all the information required in connection with the making of the budget."

Ex-Senator J. G. Saxe, another Democrat, said that he would support the Stimson plan enthusiastically, if it were amended so as to eliminate the provision requiring the Governor to appear before the lawmakers and explain the budget when requested so to do by either house.

Wagner Fears Executive Power.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the upper house, indorsed the changes recommended by Mr. Smith, but said that it was a mistake to shift from the Legislature to the Governor the power of budget making.

"You are creating a king—that's what you are doing," he said, "by taking the powers now vested in the representatives of the people, who are human beings, and vesting them in a superhuman being of your own creation. You will find out before long if this plan goes through that the same weaknesses exist in the Executive Chamber that exist in the legislative halls."

Mr. Wagner said that it was not the present system of budget making, but great projects which the people had ratified at the polls, such as the Barge Canal, the assumption by the State of the care for the insane, the creation of the Palisades Park, and other costly undertakings of that nature, that were responsible for the increase in State expenditures.

Mr. Wagner urged that the budget article be amended to require the Governor to make his decision on all local bills fifteen days after the opening of the legislative session.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University said that his experience as the head of an institution which spent about $2,500,000 annually had convinced him that the "executive budget" made for good administration and sound business methods and that the State should adopt it.

T. J. FOSTER FIRM FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for Dupont Railway and Land Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 10.—One more of the Foster-Connell-Griffith promotions has gone into the hands of a receiver, another will be placed in that position tomorrow and, according to the announced intentions of T. J. Foster and his associates, many more concerns will go into the hands of receivers during the balance of the month unless the stockholders are willing to put up a cash assessment on their holdings.

The Dupont Railway and Land Company, capitalized at $2,500,000, was placed in receivership today in the Federal Court in Florida. The properties and assets of this company are located at Dupont, Fla. It was announced by the Directors of the Tippecanoe Securities Company today that an application would be made tomorrow morning to Judge Wittmer in the Federal courts here for a receivership for this company, which holds all the common stock of the Dupont company. The officers and Directors of the two companies are the same.

SAVED BY MOTORMAN'S WIT.

Little Girl Pushed Off Track Ahead of Speeding Train.

James Lavelle, a motorman of the B. R. T., was running a four-car train from Coney Island to Manhattan on the West End Line last night at 9 o'clock, when he saw a little white figure toddling along a short distance ahead of the train. He had just rounded the curve where Tenth Avenue crosses New Utrecht Avenue, which had prevented his seeing the figure sooner. He perceived that the figure was a girl about 4 years old.

The motorman blew the train's whistle, but the child seemed to ignore it. He put on the emergency brakes. It was too late for them. The child was only a few yards ahead, with her back to the train. Leaping from his walled-off compartment and lying flat upon the front platform of the car he gripped the rail on the platform for support and leaned far out. He reached the position just in the nick of time, and with a vigorous push hurled the child from before the train, which would have been on her in another second.

The little girl was struck a glancing blow by the shoe which runs on the third rail, as the train sped by her. She was picked up a few moments later somewhat bruised and with her face badly scratched, but it was believed she was not seriously injured. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital for the night, while the police of the Fourth Avenue Station sought her parents. She was unable to tell her name or address.

NAVY EMPLOYE MISSING.

When Last Seen Wireless Operator Said He Had Been Robbed.

Carl Bruce Rowd, for eight years an electrician and wireless operator in the United States Navy who returned from Panama two weeks ago, has been missing since Saturday, according to information received by the Brooklyn police last night from a friend of Rowd's, Dr. H. P. Stevens, a dentist, of 64 Court Street.

Dr. Stevens said that Rowd returned from Panama with $300, and has since been staying with some people on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Last Saturday he told the doctor that he was going to a public bath. He had $200 with him then. Rowd returned later, declared Dr. Stevens, saying that he had been robbed and was going out to find the money. He seemed very much disturbed over his loss.

Dr. Stevens said that Rowd's home was in Hermiston, Ore., where he lived with his mother and brother.

FINDS A MINE IN THE SOUND.

Lobsterman Hooks Container Marked "Explosive" in Steamer Lane.

What appeared to be a floating mine, labeled "168 pounds explosive," was found off Execution Rock in Long Island Sound yesterday by Adelbert Van Wicklen, a lobster fisherman of Port Washington, L. I. The mine was in the path of Sound steamers and pleasure boats and it was supposed that it had broken loose from its moorings near Willets Point. Van Wicklen found it entangled in his lines while he was tending lobster pots off Execution Light and notified the officials at Fort Totten.

Colonel Hearn, commanding at Fort Totten, said last night that he had ordered an investigation, but that it was not customary to leave loaded mines in harbors in times of peace. Pending the investigation, he said, he could give no opinion as to what the mine was, where it came from, or whether it really was loaded.

Woman Grapples with Intruder.

Returning from a store yesterday forenoon, Mrs. Gertrude Schneider of 224 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, detected a man who, she says, was trying to get into her flat with false keys. The woman grappled with him, but he succeeded in getting away. As he reached the first floor he was confronted by a number of tenants, who blocked his path to the street. The fugitive retreated to the roof and then ran to a vacant apartment at 222 Metropolitan Avenue, where a policeman arrested him. He said he was Jerry Jinnott, 19 years old. He was taken to Manhattan Avenue Court and remanded without bail.

PAY RAISED A HALF AND MAY BE DOUBLED

Chemical Companies Share War Profits with Employes—Men Move in Local Strike.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 10.—Employes of the Aetna Chemical Company and the Aetna Explosive Company of New York, which operate plants at Aetna, a suburb of Gary; Thebes, Ill., and Ishpeming, Mich., have received a guarantee of wage increases of 50 per cent., and the companies say the employes probably will get a further increase of 50 per cent. if the European war last beyond next December.

Effective Aug. 1, the employes receive a voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and a similar monthly increase will be made for five months. If, at the end of that period, the war still continues and the experiment is a success, monthly advances will continue until June 1, 1916, when the workers will be receiving 100 per cent. increase over today's wages.

Several thousand men share in the increases.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Bosch Magneto Company of this city, employing 1,000 men, announced today that on and after Sept. 2 the company would operate on the eight-hour day basis, instead of 9½ hours, as at present. The reduction in hours will be made with increases in the present piece work wage schedules. This will mean that the men will receive as much pay for eight hours as they now receive for 9½ hours. This is the first independent industry in the metal trades here to establish the eight-hour day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—The action of Mayor Clifford B. Wilson in forbidding certain labor leaders to address a mass meeting of employes of the Locomobile Company of America on a plot of ground near the factory last week was declared legal under the charter by Deputy Judge Frank L. Wilder today, who found the labor men guilty of breach of the peace. They were each fine $1 and costs, with sentence suspended, as the court said this was a test case. The men, who were arrested last Thursday, were George J. Bowen, Business Agent of the Machinists' Union; ex-Alderman Frederick Cederholm, and Louis J. Nelson.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—The machinists of the Spicer Manufacturing Company met last night and decided to give the plant until Thursday to grant the 8-hour day, on pain of a probable strike. Seven hundred men are affected. A majority of the local shops have placed the shorter day in operation.

C. V. GUNTHER A SUICIDE.

Stock Broker, Victim of Breakdown, Fled from Sanitarium.

The body of Charles V. Gunther, until recently a stock broker with an office in the Wall Street district, was found in a room of the hotel at 1,530 Third Avenue last night, after the odor of escaping gas had been traced to his room. Gas was flowing from a jet, and the windows and door had been stuffed with paper. Near his body was found the following note:

"I am C. V. Gunther, and my telephone number is 297 Mamaroneck."

The body was identified at midnight by his brother, J. J. Gunther of 48 East Eighty-first Street. It was said that Mr. Gunther, who was 37 years old and married, with two children, has suffered a breakdown recently and had been confined in a sanitarium in Stamford. He escaped from the sanitarium on Monday, it was said, and an alarm was sent out in this and neighboring States for him.

At the hotel it was said that Gunther registered there Monday. In his pockets were found $64, and he had taken to the room a monkey wrench and a screw driver, which it was supposed he had intended to use to loosen the gas jet if the flow of gas was too thin. Gunther leaves a large estate near Stamford. He was a son of the late Charles B. Gunther, a stock broker, who died in 1910.

LOST BRIDE AND $1,700.

Holyoke Farmer Tells Police She's Going to Sail to Europe.

Ignatz Malinoski, a farmer of Holyoke, Mass., 50 years old, went to Police Headquarters here yesterday morning to ask aid in a search for his runaway wife, who is 22 years old. The farmer said he married the woman, whose first name he gave as Victoria, ten weeks ago and settled with her on his farm in the outskirts of Holyoke. The bride soon tired of rural life, he said, and pursuaded him to sell the farm. He disposed of the property for $1,700, and gave the money to his wife to deposit in a Holyoke Bank. She took the money and disappeared with it on last Saturday, he said.

Malinoski added that his wife had written to her sister in Holyoke since her disappearance, saying that she intended to sail from Hoboken at noon yesterday for Rotterdam on the steamer Rijndam. He was advised to communicate with the Hoboken police, which he promised to do.

'I'M LOST,' GIRL SAYS.

Catherine Murray Tells Police She's 14, but Looks 10.

A little girl, expensively dressed, last night walked up to Policeman Dougherty of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and told him she was lost. She said she was Catherine Murray, 14 years old, and that she could not remember where she lived. She did not look as if she was more than 10.

Dougherty took her to the station, where she told the Lieutenant that she was left an orphan several years ago in the care of a guardian, and that the guardian eventually turned her over to another family, who deserted her.

The police, however, are inclined to think that she wandered away from home, and that perhaps she may have come from Long Island via the Queensboro Bridge. She was turned over to the Children's Society.

CHINATOWN HAS NEW MAYOR

Yee Wong Ging Arrives from Canton to Assume Office.

A spare little Chinaman with a wrinkled, grinning face and close-cropped gray head, alighted from a taxi-cab last night at 15 Pell Street, where he was greeted by a number of Chinatown's influential citizens. Yee Wong Ging, as he is known, has just come all the way from Canton, China, to assume his religious and civil duties as Mayor of Chinatown, which title Chinatown dwellers have bestowed upon him in the place of Yee Bow Kong, who died last April.

The mayor is a priest when he presides over the Joss House and a Judge when he settles the various disputes of the inhabitants of Chinatown. To hold office he must have received the approval of the Chinese Consul here.

Rowdies Cause Woman's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Rebecca Newton Davis, an aged visitor from New York, died late last night of injuries received in a bad fall several days ago. Several rowdies ran into her on Saturday afternoon, throwing her forcefully against the side of the boardwalk rail, and she sank unconscious. Chair pushers carried her to her hotel. Mrs. Davis suffered continued agony until her death. The body was shipped to New York City this afternoon.

SEE BIG INVASION FILM.

'Battle Cry of Peace' Given in Washington Before Leading Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Government officials, officers of the army, the navy, and Marine Corps and many others gathered at the National Press Club tonight to see a film production, "The Battle Cry of Peace," written by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, which will be exhibited throughout the country to arouse interest in the necessity of preparedness for war. Commodore Blackton announced that the film would be shown at the Naval War College at Newport before the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, and later would be exhibited to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Governors and legislators of every State in the Union, and in practically every city, town, and village in America. The plan of campaign was so complete, he said, that 50,000,000 people would see the film story before Congress convened in December.

Included in the film is a representation of an imaginary invasion of America through New York City. Enemy battleships are shown approaching New York's land fortifications, whose guns they outdistance, and there are pictures of the appalling effects of the explosion of big shells in the congested districts of New York, hostile airmen dropping bombs into the heart of the city, the march of the columns of the enemy through the streets of Manhattan, preceded by panic-stricken crowds of Americans, and scenes of violence in American homes. The film story is punctuated with striking assertions, among them that the available mobile army of the United States is only twice as strong numerically as New York City's police force.

Among the names on the list of sponsors for this film campaign are those of Secretary of War Garrison, Admiral Dewey, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Tonight's audience at the Press Club included Postmaster General Burleson, Senators Pomerene, Martin, Shields, and Clapp, Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee; Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Major Gen. T. H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff; Major Gen. J. F. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army; Brig. Gen. William C. Crozier, Chief of the Army Ordnance Department; Paymaster Gen. McGowan, and Judge Advocate Gen. McLean of the Navy; Colonel J. A. Lejeune of the Marine Corps, and many other military and naval men.

FIVE HURT IN AUTO UPSET.

Two Philadelphia Men May Die from Injuries.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 10.—An automobile containing five men, all of Philadelphia, turned turtle in this place this evening, and two were so badly hurt they may die. All five were thrown out of the machine and injured.

Those the car were Max Lauri and Joseph Fischer of 527 North Eighth Street; Joseph Diamond, 607 Callowhill Street; Max Louis, 605 North Tenth Street, and William Singer, 431 Franklin Street.

Louis suffered a broken right arm, gashes on the head and face, and probable internal injuries. His condition is critical. Fischer is thought also to have been internally injured. He was also cut and bruised about the head, face, and body.

The other three suffered bruises and cuts, but were able to aid their two companions when they regained their feet. The auto, which was wrecked, was making a turn at high speed, when it skidded and went over, burying Lauri and Fischer beneath it and throwing the other three men several feet. A passing automobile hurried the five men to a physician's office.

RAID NOTED ALBANY RESORT

Police Swoop Down on the "White House" and Arrest Proprietor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Two spectacular raids on gambling houses on opposite sides of James Street, near Steuben Street, were made by Captain John Patten and a squad of police of the Second Precinct this afternoon.

Acting under direction of District Attorney Harold B. Alexander, Henry H. Spery, a private detective of Schenectady, obtained the information on which the police acted. One of the places was the White House, known the country over, and the other was that of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

About thirty persons were in each place when the police entered. These were allowed to go after their names were taken. The persons arrested were those in charge, owners or their representatives. They were held in bail. The police took away several wagon loads of gambling paraphernalia.

FINDS LONG-LOST HUSBAND.

De Vaux Disappeared Six Years Ago —Wife Has Him Arrested.

On May 16, 1909, which was Sunday, Felix de Vaux and his wife, Mayme, went to mass as usual. Afterward they went back to their home at 15 Marshall Street, Newark, and after a little while de Vaux put on his hat and told his wife he was going out for a smoke. He never came back.

In due time the police were notified and there began a long search, which ended in the almost total expenditure of Mrs. de Vaux's means. Notices were published far and wide in newspapers and trade organs of the jewelry business, in which he was engaged; police and private detectives busied themselves, and Mrs. de Vaux made constant visits to all the hospitals and morgues in the metropolitan district. Her friends were convinced that he had gone away willingly, perhaps even with another woman, and a Grand Jury indicted him for abandonment; but his wife never lost her faith in him and would never believe anything but that he had been a victim of violence or of some mental disorder.

De Vaux's mother and sister, who live at Woodhaven, L. I., professed to have heard nothing of him and to have no idea as to why he disappeared. For six years they remained on friendly terms with his wife, and visits were exchanged frequently. Yesterday Mrs. de Vaux went out to Woodhaven for luncheon and found some evidence—just what, she would not say—that led her to believe that her husband was living at 241 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan. Giving no indication to her hostesses that her suspicions had been aroused, she came back to town and with a Newark friend visited the house and found that the suspicion was correct.

Then she went to Police Headquarters and asked Lieutenant Farley to recover the man she had mourned as lost for more than six years. Farley said he had no right to arrest him in New York, where he had committed no crime, but on learning that de Vaux was still under indictment in New Jersey he told Mrs. de Vaux to communicate with the police of her home town.

A few hours later County Detective Wyman of Newark telephoned to the New York police, and Detectives Rasberg and Shea of the First Branch went to de Vaux's apartment and arrested him, with his wife waiting across the street for her first sight of him since the May morning when he went away.

De Vaux refused to talk. He was living alone, and there is no clue as to why he left his wife.

CITY BREVITIES.

Policeman John P. Soden of the Charles Street Station was wounded yesterday by a bullet that struck him in the leg after glancing from the skull of a horse shot by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of the policeman's thigh.

The body of Christian Feldman, a peddler's helper, who lived at 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, was found floating in the East River at the foot of 102d Street yesterday. From bruises on the body it was at first thought that the man had been murdered, but it was afterward found that he had fallen from the pier.

The Christian Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of $10 for the Sick Children's Mission from J. E. G., Jersey City Heights.

Louis Leszofsky, 10 years old, of 339 East Forty-fifth Street, fell from the roof of his home last night to the bottom of the airshaft and suffered a fracture of the skull and a compound fracture of the right leg. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

TRACE SUICIDE'S HISTORY.

Denver's Man of Mystery an Adventurer from Munich.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—The investigations of the police have cleared up much of the mystery surrounding the man who was known as Count Richard von Millar, whose body now lies in the morgue. The man, under arrest for passing bad checks, leaped from a fast train last Wednesday and received injuries which caused his death. Dispatches from Milwaukee this morning identified the man of mystery. These dispatches said that he was Richard W. von Weinmann, son of Leopold von Weinmann of Munich, Germany.

The Milwaukee advices said that the man was an adventurer, disgraced in his own country, and a constant source of worry to his parents, persons of prominence in Munich.

The manager of the hotel who caused the arrest of von Millar said today that the hotel proprietors would give von Millar burial in Riverside Cemetery. The manager said that the hotel would pay all the funeral expenses. The motive, it was asserted, was humanitarian.

TO APPEAL FOR OIL LANDS.

Southern Pacific Will Take Fight to Higher Courts.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—An appeal to both the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court is in preparation today by attorneys for the Southern Pacific Company from a decree rendered here yesterday in the United States District Court by Judge Bean of Oregon restoring to the public domain more than 6,100 acres of oil lands in Kern County. Millions are said to have been produced in petroleum from the property, which is situated in one of the heaviest oil-producing sections of the State.

The decision settles on its merits one of the first of the original oil land suits brought by the Government against the railroad. It was instituted five years ago, after similar suits had been disposed of on a demurrer. Patents issued to the railroad company in December, 1904, covering the Elk Hills properties were canceled by the decree.

The following trust deeds were also declared by the court null and void: One to the Central Trust Company of New York of Sept. 13, 1893; a supplemental deed of Aug. 18, 1898; another to the Equitable Trust Company of New York of Jan. 3, 1905, and still another to Homer S. King and James K. Wilson, surviving trustees of a group in whose favor a deed was executed April 1, 1875.

KIDNAPS A STREET CLEANER

Broker Bundles Him Into a Taxi as a Joke and Is Arrested.

Charles Smith, 29 years old, of 452 Fort Washington Avenue, and four other brokers played a practical joke last night. They kidnapped Alphonse Pirase, 45 years old, of 1,114 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, a street cleaner who is employed by the Brokers' Association in Wall Street, and carried him off in a taxicab. The ride began at Wall and Broad Streets as Pirase was on the way home. The street cleaner got into the cab without objection, but he strongly opposed being carried past the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. The brokers refused to let him get out and carried him on. He expostulated so violently that the driver of the taxicab stopped at Broadway and Seventy-second Street to learn the cause of the disturbance.

Pirase immediately jumped to the street and Smith sprang after him. Policeman Donohue saw them dodging about the cab and arrested both for disorderly conduct. When they were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court, Smith said that he had been joking. As the street cleaner refused to have Smith sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, both were discharged. The other brokers went off in the cab while Smith and Pirase were being arrested.

FIGHT FOR BANK CHARTER.

Rival Factions in Great Neck Ready to Start New Institution.

Rival factions of financiers are enlisting support among business men and residents of Great Neck for the establishment of a State bank in the vicinity of Great Neck station. There is now a bank in Great Neck Village, but it is several miles from the station. Both factions have made application for a charter, and the Banking Department will hold a public hearing to decide which will get the charter.

One faction has chosen the name of the Plaza Bank of Great Neck Station, with a capital stock of $25,000, and the proposed incorporators are Dr. George H. Dowsey, Albert J. Magee, Jose E. O'Kelly, George Uhl, John B. Vandereven, Leslie Wears, Frank R. Howe, and Charles H. Stoll.

The second group has chosen the name of the Bank of Nassau County, its proposed capital is $50,000, and the proposed incorporators are Walter E. Frew, Roswell P. Eldridge, Daniel E. Wooley, Joseph P. Grace, and J. Louis Schaefer. Mr. Frew is President of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city.

STABBED, SEEKS REVENGE.

Wounded Ironworker Arrested as He Goes in Search for Brother.

Royal Keller, 19 years old, an ironworker, of 227 West Sixty-seventh Street, was in the centre of a fight at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street shortly before midnight last night, and when his three assailants ran they left him lying on the sidewalk with three stab wounds in his back. Policeman Allmendinger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station took him to Roosevelt Hospital in a delivery wagon, where it was found his wounds were not serious. Only a few minutes later Policeman Hughes of the same station saw him at Amsterdam Avenue with a suspicious bundle under his arm, and found it to be a butcher's cleaver.

"I'm going to get my brother," he said, when asked for an explanation. Hughes locked him up on a concealed weapon charge.

At the time of his rescue he disclaimed all knowledge of his assailants, but bystanders said he had had a bitter quarrel with his brother during the afternoon.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs., except fair Wed. in s.; moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Miss.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs. fair; warmer in n., thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs. probably fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East Texas—Fair Wed., probably thunder showers in extreme e. Thurs. fair; moderate s. winds on coast.

West. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in e.; slightly warmer. Thurs. fair.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs. fair, warmer in w., thunder showers in e.

Ky.—Showers Wed. Thurs. warmer and fair.

Ohio—Showers Wed. Thurs. probably fair and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Showers Wed. Thurs. warmer and fair; gentle n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. partly cloudy, probably showers; gentle shifting winds, becoming e.

Ill.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in e. and s. Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably unsettled in s. and cent. Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; possibly showers Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

NO ROCK ISLAND HEARING.

Interstate Commerce Commission Denies Application of Directors.

It was learned here yesterday that individual Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which went into receivers' hands in April, had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reopening of the hearing bearing on the receivership. This application, made formally by lawyers who were sent to Washington, was denied. This came out on the heels of reports from Washington that the Department of Justice had instructed the Federal District Attorney at Chicago to conduct a Grand Jury investigation of the circumstances immediately preceding the receivership.

The ground for a re-opening of the hearing, according to a representative of local Rock Island officials and ex-officials, was that evidence had been discovered tending to show who was responsible for the rapid rise of the Rock Island stock on the New York Stock Exchange just before the receivership and after the receivership papers had actually been drawn up.

The inferences cast at the investigation conducted several months ago at the request of N. L. Amster and Samuel Untermyer were that "insiders" had rigged the market at a time when they knew that a receivership had been decided upon. Testimony was adduced to show that a number of the Directors had sold out their holdings at the highest price in the course of the rise.

According to the Rock Island spokesman, however, the men and firms really responsible for the rise in the stock have been found. It was said that three men figured in the stock buying and that one of these men had accumulated 18,000 shares.

The lawyers who went to Washington, it was said, offered to produce witnesses who would swear that they had bought the stock in large quantities on the assumption that Rock Island was a good purchase. According to the story told yesterday these men lost heavily on their speculation.

WEEK'S EXPORTS DECLINE.

Compared with Previous Week, They Showed a Drop of $6,000,000.

Exports fell off sharply in the week ended Aug. 7, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Outward shipments for the week amounted to $29,158,310, or more than $6,000,000 less than the total of the week before. In the corresponding week of 1914 exports totaled only $12,071,056. Exports at this port to date for the year were reported yesterday at $825,424,948, against $547,281,299 the same period last year.

England took war supplies and general merchandise valued at $10,328,105, while exports for France were manifested at $6,777,511. Shipments to the British Possessions reached $2,323,738, while Italian shipments totaled $1,452,360. Russia's purchases of war munitions, motor trucks and other supplies reached $1,313,641. These goods were forwarded by the Far Eastern route, while shipments to Archangel totaled $358,263. In some manner unexplained at the Custom House, supplies were shipped to Turkey in Europe worth $567,563. Exports to the Netherlands were down to $350,477. Goods for Arabia were manifested at $113,478.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries were unusually heavy during the week. Shipments to the Philippines had a value of $480,429. Cuba took merchandise worth $837,561. The Argentine led the South American countries with exports valued at $814,125, while Brazil came next with shipments valued at $775,074. Mexican exports amounted to $350,477, an improvement over many former weeks. Panama's exports were valued at $277,057.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $600,744, while cotton duck shipments had a value of $139,284. The largest exports of domestics to any single country were to the Philippines, which had a value of $229,316. Arabia came next with $110,920. The British Possessions bought domestics worth $65,462. England was the largest buyer of duck, with shipments valued at $82,013. The next largest amount went to the Argentine, its value being $18,171.

Gets 18 Months Under Mann Act.

Judge Harland Howe in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday sentenced John Finey, an Italian barber convicted of white slavery in taking Dorothy Lucille Christian from here to Atlantic City, N. J., to eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. At the time Finey violated the Mann act he was under a suspended sentence for burglary, according to William Offley of the local Department of Justice Detective service.

Boy Crushed by Auto Truck.

While playing in Tenth Avenue near Forty-fifth Street last night, Lawrence Hickey, 7 years old, of 508 West Forty-ninth Street, was knocked down by an auto truck of the C. P. Silver Manufacturing Company. The injured boy was taken in the truck to the French Hospital, where Dr. Hull found his skull had been fractured and both his legs broken.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ADLOC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of West 48th Street, distant 275 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the said southerly side of 48th Street; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, 99 feet 6 inches; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of 48th Street, and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of 48th Street, 99 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.

BEING the same premises which were conveyed by the 135 Street Realty and Construction Co. to Frazer Realty Co. by deed dated November 1, 1911, and recorded November 9, 1911, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 147, Section 4 of Conveyances, page 294.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 220-228 West 48th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $76,765.16, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $492.78, with interest from April 9, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is nothing.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 21,835. —In Bankruptcy.—DOVE HARRIS WOODWORTH CO., Bankrupt.

Dove Harris Woodworth Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 30th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 23d, 1915, at 10 A. M., when creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 9th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Price at market, Yield about 5%
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24 Broad St. New York

Municipal Bonds
Send for list "T" of current offerings
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroad Stocks Notably Strong Some Industrials Also Advance Despite Reaction.

The most noteworthy phase of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange was the strength of a number of the railroad stocks. Several of the stocks which had been bid up most vigorously on war orders were reactionary throughout the session, but a number of industrials, under the lead of United States Steel, moved forward. The advance in the railroads was the more noteworthy, both because of its greater novelty and because the railroads, for the first time in a long period, assumed yesterday the role of market leaders.

The two main factors which supported this movement, other than the general influence of the growing belief in a better period for the railroads, were the excellent crop report of the previous day, which promised large tonnage for the granger lines, and the renewal of the reports from Washington that the Commerce Commission's decision in the Western rate case would be in favor of the railroads. No time has been set for the publication of that decision, but it is looked for at an early date. These were sufficiently important influences to arouse greater interest in the railroads among traders, and they gave a larger share of attention to those issues than they had on any day since the war stocks began to absorb their interest to the practical exclusion of other things.

Price movements were more irregular than on many earlier days of the advance. This was in part due to internal and in part to external causes. There appeared to be under way a good deal of profit taking in some of the war stocks, and this at last had the effect of halting the rise in other parts of the list. This reactionary tendency was increased by the interpretation put upon the latest advices from the Russian area of the war. Indeed, the talk which is going about that Germany might be able to force a separate peace with Russia had something to do with the day's reaction in certain of the war stocks themselves, for it was argued that that would lead to a cancellation of some of the war orders. It would in a broader sense be regarded as bad market news, and this talk, therefore, exerted reactionary effect when it was pointed with the news of further German successes in Russia. This influence was not controlling, however, and the advance was resumed after the reaction. The market did not close at the best prices of the day, but the list showed many good net gains.

The special influence in the industrial list, and more particularly in the market for United States Steel, was the corporation's report of unfilled tonnage on August 1, showing an increase of more than 250,000 tons during July. That was above the estimates current last week, although when the stock was showing great strength before the tonnage figures were given out it came to be rumored that the increase would amount to 500,000 tons or more. That was unlikely in view of the increased rate at which the mills have been working, and the increase actually recorded is, as a matter of fact, very satisfactory.

The good news contained in the crop report, which bears most directly on the railroads, but hardly less importantly on the industrial situation, was favorably supplemented yesterday by the Department of Agriculture's figures showing the composite condition of the crops. It was not only well above the ten-year average, but it was also above the condition on July 1, showing that neither the major crops reported on the previous day nor the crops as a whole underwent the deterioration which was feared during July. We will again have a great abundance of farm products out of which to sell a large surplus to Europe. The problem which Europe faces is not to obtain supplies here, but to pay for them here.

The shipment of gold to New York direct from London which is now under way shows how awkward the situation is for our European customers, for they are giving up gold which they greatly need and sending it to us, who do not need it at all. It is hardly likely, however, that shipments of gold will be made to take the place permanently of the credit which it has been proposed to establish here. England would have to denude herself of gold to cover all the purchases which are being made here in excess of the goods which are being sold here by Europe. The probability is that eventually England will borrow here on American securities. In anticipation of such a step, the Bank of England has been buying American bonds in the English market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Over Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	5	5
New York	3	4	4	5	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	3 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2¼@2½	6 mos.	3 @3¼
4 mos.	2¼@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¾@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.75⅝	4.74⅞	4.74⅞
Cables	4.76¼	4.75½	4.75⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.74⅞	4.75⅛
Paris	5.80	5.79
Berlin	82⅝	82⅝
Austria	15.22	15.27
Russia	32.03	32.75
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.24	5.23
Holland	40⅛	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.38½	6.37½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.20
Rio	24.25	24.35
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.70	$4.68	$4.69¾	$4.67¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $349,060,151; balance, $19,627,054; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $123,151.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par, up 15c; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium, up 31¼c.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, up 3-16d: New York, 47¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 9.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$370,850	$4,342,447	$19,828,090
Int. rev.(ord.)	766,435	7,439,860	36,694,137
Corp. & in. tax	27,984	319,976	8,075,141
Miscellaneous	54,822	1,084,120	5,748,751
Total rcpts.	$1,218,672	$13,186,405	$70,476,121
Expenditures	1,175,754	16,613,334	88,886,403
Surplus	42,918		
Deficit		$3,427,529	18,409,283

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,077,325
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	82,330,188
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.45 + .73
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.05	Aug. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
92	96	100	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	...
33¾	34	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	27,600	Allis-Chalmers Mf	34⅝	36⅝	34½	35½	+1½
68½	69½	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69⅞	69⅞	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
55	55¼	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	55⅜	55⅜	55	55⅛	+ ⅜
108	109	200	Am. Brake S. & F	108	108	108	108	—1½
179½	180	275	Am. B. S. & F. pf	180	180½	180	180½	—1½
59⅛	59½	24,300	Am. Can	59¼	60¼	59	59⅜	...
62	63	7,500	Am. Car & Fdry	63⅜	63¾	62½	62⅞	— ⅛
114	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115⅞	—2½
143½	146	2,000	Am. Coal Products	143	146	143	143½	+ ⅛
49	49½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	+1
7⅛	7¼	800	Am. H. & Leather	7¼	7½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅜	1,700	Am. H. & Leath.pf	35	36	34⅝	35½	+ ⅞
23	23⅛	500	Am. Ice Securities	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	—1⅝
12	12½	100	Am. Linseed	12	12	12	12	...
29½	30½	600	Am. Linseed pf	30	30	29½	29½	—1½
54½	54⅞	7,200	Am. Locomotive	55	56	54½	54⅞	+ ⅝
97	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	...
83	83½	21,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84	84⅜	82⅝	83	...
107½	108½	500	Am. Smelt & R. pf	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+1¾
145	150½	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
43⅜	44¼	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	44	44¼	44	44	...
109½	110	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109½	109	109½	+ ½
113	113⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	113¾	113¼	113½	+ ⅛
122¼	122½	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122¼	122⅝	122¼	122⅜	+ ⅛
235	238	100	Am. Tobacco	238½	238½	238½	238½	—3½
32	33⅜	4,700	Am. Woolen	32	35	32	33⅛	+1⅞
88½	89⅜	550	Am. Woolen pf	88½	89⅝	88½	89	...
68⅝	69	4,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	69¼	69⅜	68½	69	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	8,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	103½	102½	103½	+ ½
97⅜	99¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
102¼	103	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100⅝	102½	100⅝	102½	+2½
81	81½	14,500	Baldwin Loco	83	83¾	81	81½	—1¼
105¾	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ½
82½	82⅝	11,400	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅞	82⅝	80⅞	82¼	+1⅞
71	71½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	+ ½
..	..	20	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
1	1¼	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
290	293	2,500	Bethlehem Steel	295	298	290	292	—3
..	..	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	140	140	139½	139½	—2¼
87	87⅞	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	87¼	85⅝	87	+1½
65¼	66	2,560	Butte & Superior	66⅛	66¼	64⅞	65⅜	— ⅜
16½	17¼	1,200	California Petrol	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
38	38¼	300	California Pet. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	—1
154½	154⅝	20,500	Canadian Pacific	150¼	154⅞	149⅜	154⅜	—1⅝
43¼	43⅜	9,600	Central Leather Co	43¼	44⅝	43¼	43½	— ⅝
104½	104¾	50	Central Leather pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
44½	45	8,010	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¾	45	42¾	44¾	+ ⅝
12⅝	12½	900	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	...
31⅜	32¼	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	32½	31	32¼	...
84⅝	85	6,120	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	+1½
125½	126¼	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	126¼	126½	126¼	126¼	+½
127½	129	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	125	128	125	128	+4
18⅝	18½	12,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅞	18⅞	17¼	18⅜	+ ⅞
45¼	45¾	3,100	Chino Copper	45⅝	45¾	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅜
33	40	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	36	36	36	36	...
60	70	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	60	60	60	60	...
41¼	41⅜	11,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42⅞	41¼	41¼	—¾
45	49	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	46	46	46	46	—3⅜
7	10	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	—.04
129½	130	1,000	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	130	129¾	128½	—1⅝
88	88½	2,200	Continental Can	90½	91	87¾	88	—1¾
14¾	15	300	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	...
80¾	81¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	81	81	80⅞	80⅞	—⅛
86	86¼	48,000	Crucible Steel	89¼	90⅜	85⅝	86	—3½
..	..	700	Crucible Steel pf	103⅞	103⅞	103	103	— ½
105	108	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	107	107	107	107	—3
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+1½
147½	149½	100	Delaware & Hud	149⅝	149⅝	149⅜	149⅜	+1⅜
420	427	50	Del., Lack & West	416	416	416	416	...
6	8	400	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	13	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	11⅝	10	11⅝	+1⅜
29½	29⅝	14,000	Distillers' Secur	30	30½	29	29	— ½
22½	22⅞	4,100	Dome Mines	22¼	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+ ½
2	4	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	...
29¾	29⅞	66,300	Erie	27¼	30	27¼	29⅝	+2⅞
44⅞	45	10,200	Erie 1st pf	42¾	45¼	42¾	45⅛	+3⅛
36¼	36⅝	1,300	Erie 2d pf	35⅝	36⅝	35⅜	36½	+1
48½	50	1,000	Federal M. & S. pf	50	51⅞	49	49	—1
280	290	20	General Chemical	289⅜	289⅜	285	285	...
172½	173½	2,400	General Electric	173⅜	173⅜	172⅜	173	— ⅛
218	220	2,000	General Motors	220	221	218	218	+ ⅛
108¾	109	900	General Motors pf	108¾	109½	108¾	108⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52¾	4,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	53⅞	52½	52¾	+1½
105	..	100	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	105	105⅞	105	105½	+1½
119¾	120½	7,742	Great Northern pf	119	120½	119	119⅞	— ⅛
41¼	41½	7,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	42	42¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
64⅜	64½	9,300	Guggenheim Explor	64⅞	65½	64½	64⅝	+ ⅜
103	103½	300	Illinois Central	101½	102½	101½	102¾	— ⅛
20½	20¾	300	Inter.Con.C.v.tr.cer	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
72½	73	600	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72½	73	72¼	73	...
32¾	32½	4,900	Inspiration Copper	33½	33⅝	32¾	33	+ ⅛
20	20½	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
16½	17	1,400	Int. Agricultural	15	16⅞	15	16⅝	+1⅛
30	31	200	Int. Agricultuarl pf	30	30	30	30	...
107	107⅜	1,650	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107	109½	106⅜	107	+ ¼
38	39	300	Int. Paper pf	37½	38½	37½	38¼	+1½
26¼	26⅞	7,100	Kansas City South	24⅝	26¾	24⅝	26¾	+1⅝
57½	58½	100	Kan. City South. pf	56	57½	56	57½	+ ¾
140	143	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	145	145	145	145	...
54½	56	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	55⅞	56	55½	55½	— ½
101	103	100	Laclede Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1½
147	147¼	11,600	Lehigh Valley	146¾	147½	146¼	147½	+2
227	229	100	Liggett & Myers	229	229	229	229	+4
112¼	114	700	Louisville & Nash	112	114	112	113¾	+ ⅝
34	34¼	1,100	Maxwell Motors	32⅝	34	32⅜	34	+1
84	84⅜	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	81½	84⅜	83¾	84⅜	+1½
32	32⅞	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	32½	32½	32	32⅜	+ ⅝
96	98	300	May Dept. Stores	96	96	96	96	...
..	..	75	do., odd lot	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
85	85½	38,500	Mexican Petrol	85	87	84	85½	+ ⅛
80¼	83	900	Mexican Petrol. pf	80	85½	79¾	81	+2
25¾	26	300	Miami Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
37	125	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	37	37	37	37	+2
120	121½	1,440	M., St. P. & S. S.M.	117¾	120½	117¾	..	— ½
129	132	200	M., St.P.& S.S.M.pf	127½	130	127½	130	—2
7⅞	8¼	1,545	Mo., Kansas & Tex	8⅝	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
18½	19½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
2½	2¾	2,700	Missouri Pacific	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
49	49⅝	100	Montana Power	49½	49½	49½	49½	+1½
115	125	100	Nash., Chat.& St.L.	120	120	120	120	— ⅝
23½	24	1,130	Nat. Enam. & St	23⅞	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
66¾	67	3,900	Nat. Lead Co	68	68	66¼	66¼	—1⅝
6	6½	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	+1½
14⅞	14⅞	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15	14¾	14¾	+1
119½	120	8,400	N. Y. Air Brake	116¼	120⅜	116¼	120	+1½
91½	91¾	8,500	N. Y. Central	90¾	91⅞	90½	91¼	+1
31½	33⅛	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	32	33	32	33	+½
65¾	65⅞	7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	66	63	65¾	+3½
29	29¼	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅜	29½	28⅜	29⅜	+1⅜
108⅞	109	4,400	Norfolk & Western	107⅞	109¼	107¼	109	+1¾
71¾	71¾	100	North American	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	...
109½	109¾	12,045	Northern Pacific	108¾	110⅝	108¾	109¾	+1¼
33	34	200	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33	33	—1
30	31	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	+1
109½	110	3,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	109½	110	109½	110	+⅝
116	117¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	117	117	117	117	—1
77	80	100	Phila. Co. ex. div	77	77	77	77	...
69	70	100	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	70	70	70	70	+1
91	96	100	Pr. Steel Car & St.L.pf.	91	91	91	91	...
24	25	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	24	25	24	24½	...
93	94	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93½	94½	93½	93½	+ ½
63	65	87,900	Pressed Steel Car	65	65½	60½	61⅜	—2⅝
101	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
101	107	200	Public Service, N.J.	101	101	101	101	+1
3⅝	4	1,100	Quicksilver	3⅞	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
40	40⅞	2,800	R'way Steel Spring	41	41⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
22	23	2,700	Ray Consol. Copper	22¾	23½	22½	23	+ ⅛
153½	153⅝	46,300	Reading	151¾	153⅞	151¼	153⅜	+2⅜
81½	83	100	Reading 2d pf	82	82	82	82	...
44⅝	45	30,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	44⅝	46⅛	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
98½	99	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98½	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	200	Rock Island Co	1	1	1	1	...
5	5¼	1,000	Rumely (M.) Co	5¼	5¼	5	5	...
10¼	10½	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾	—2⅜
13⅞	13⅞	3,000	St. Louis Southw	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ½
14⅞	15	400	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
14⅜	..	50	do., odd lot	14⅜	..	..	..	...
35½	36	1,000	Seaboard Air L. pf	35½	36¼	34⅜	35½	— ⅜
150¼	151⅞	1,400	Sears, Roebuck Co	150¼	151⅞	150	151½	+2⅞
46½	47¼	2,600	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	46½	47¼	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Sloss-Shef.S. & I.pf.	90	90	90	90	...
88⅜	91¼	28,900	Southern Pacific	88⅜	91¼	88⅜	90⅞	+2⅝
75	75	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	75	75	75	75	...
15⅜	16½	3,000	Southern Railway	15⅜	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
50	51	600	South. Railway pf	50	51	50	50½	+3½
86½	87½	7,800	Studebaker Cor	86½	87½	86	86¾	+1⅜
43¾	43¾	4,900	Tennessee Copper	43¼	43⅜	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
141⅞	142¼	1,400	Texas Co	141⅞	142¼	141½	141⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	12½	1,750	Texas & Pacific	11¼	12½	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
51½	51½	500	Third Avenue	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ⅛
91	92	200	Twin City Rap. Tr.	91	91	91	91	...
57⅛	57⅝	100	Union Bag & Paper	57⅛	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—1½
25	25	200	Union Bag & P. pf	25	25	25	25	—1⅝
131⅞	134⅜	49,400	Union Pacific	131⅞	134⅜	131⅞	133¼	+2
81⅜	81⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	81⅜	81⅝	81	81	...
17	17	100	United Rys. Invest.	17	17	17	17	...
33	33	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	33	33	32	32	—2⅜
20½	20⅝	3,300	U. S. Cast Iron Pi	20½	20⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
44	44	400	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	44	44	43	43	—2
70	70¼	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	70	70¼	66½	67	—2¾
3	3	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	3	3	3	3	...
48¼	48½	1,400	U. S. Rubber	48¼	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
74⅞	76⅜	201,500	U. S. Steel	74⅞	76⅜	74⅞	75¾	+ ⅝
115	115¼	1,800	U. S. Steel pf	115	115¼	112¾	112⅞	— ⅛
66¾	67¼	6,000	Utah Copper	66¾	67¼	65¾	66¼	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	200	Va.-Carolina Chem	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	50¾	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49⅞	50¾	49⅞	50¾	+ ⅝
⅛	⅛	500	Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
106½	108⅛	100	Wells Fargo Exp	106½	108⅛	108½	108½	+1½
25	26⅞	2,800	Western Maryland	25	26⅞	25	26	+1
40	42	200	West. Maryland pf	40	42	40	42	+1
70⅜	71¼	1,500	Western Union	70⅜	71¼	70½	70½	+ ⅛
115	115	56,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	115	115	113⅝	114	...
⅝	⅝	100	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ¼
153	160	4,629	Willys-Overland	153	160	153	160	+9
32	33	1,000	Wisconsin Central	32	33	32	33	+1
104⅞	105	600	Woolworth ex. d	104⅞	106¼	103	103	+ ¾
123⅛	..	100	Woolworth pf	123⅛	125¼	123¼	123¼	...

U. S. STEEL TONNAGE GAINS.

Unfilled Orders Increase 250,000 Tons in July.

The monthly statement of unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation as of July 31, made public yesterday, showed a total of 4,928,540 tons, an increase of 250,344 tons, as compared with the total on June 30. This was better than had been looked for, in view of the greatly increased scale of production, although over-optimistic reports which gained circulation shortly before the report appeared put the increase over June at a much larger figure.

On May 31 the unfilled tonnage was 4,264,596 tons and on April 30, 4,162,244.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Real Bull Market.

Those who have been finding fault with the character of the bull market that has been under way, owing to its convergence upon the war stocks to the neglect of the more important issues, had no fault to find with yesterday's million-share session. For the first time in weeks there was shown an active interest in the standard rails. In fact, the best gains of the day were scored by transportation stocks, while the most marked of the few declines for the session were in the two leading speculative war stocks, Bethlehem and Crucible, the first losing 3 points and the latter 8⅝. Baltimore & Ohio

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Amer. & British Mfg. Com. Stock
50 American Chicle Com. Stock
50 Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
60 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Rem. Type. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
25 Standard Oil of New Jersey Stock
50 Standard Oil of New York Stock
100 White Rock Pfd. Stock
9 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stk.
100 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
100 Crocker-Wheeler Com. Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Hall Switch & Signal Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
40 Lincoln Trust Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 White Rock Pfd. Stock
100 Woodward Iron Com. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

War Time Opportunities
Guantanamo Sugar
Descriptive Booklet on Request.
Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks
Bucyrus Company Stocks
Am. Lt. & Trac. Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Computing-Tab.-Recording Co.
Hendee Manufacturing Co.
American Brass Company
New Jersey Zinc Company
Du Pont—Hercules—Atlas
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Morgan & Finlay
Carbon Steel
Bucyrus Co.
Peerless Motor
Chalmers Motor
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Am. & British Mfg. Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co.
Stocks
Dealt in
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Computing-Tab.-Recording
Milliken Bros. Stocks
New Jersey Zinc
Woodward Iron
E. W. Bliss Co.
Hercules Powder
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Aetna Exp. Pfd. Stock
Am. Tube & St. Com. & Pfd.
Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
Standard Screw Common
Inter. Nickel Com. Stock
Hanson & Doyle
20 Broad St. Tel. 4684-5-6 Broad.

Canadian Car & Foundry
7% Preferred Participating Stock.
This stock advanced $7 yesterday, closing 124-5. We predict a $150 market shortly. Estimated net earnings from war contracts equal to 10 times company's 1913 earnings.
Descriptive Circular on Request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. *Phones 6951-6 Broad.* New York

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
25 Crescent Pipe L.
25 Eureka Pipe L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 Solar Refining
25 Swan & Finch
WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Refining
50 Illinois Pipe L.
50 Ohio Oil
50 Prairie Pipe L.
25 Southern Pipe L.
25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4500-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Milliken Bros.
Stock
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Aetna Explosives
International Nickel
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Am. Tube & Stamping
Com., Pfd. & 1st 5s, 1932
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Didrichsen & Co.
Investment Securities
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Delaware & Hudson Penna Div. 7s
Northwestern Union 7s
Texas Central 1st 5s
Cinn., Ind. & West. 1st & Ref. 4s
Indiana, Decatur & West. 1st 5s
MEGAREL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Notes
Due 1916
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974-5 Broad

By-Products Coke Corp.
Aetna Explosives Com., Pfd. & Notes
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
American Chicle Com.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Am. Light & Traction
Cities Service
Western Power
Am. Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Williams, Dumbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 1500 Manover, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Activity in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Movements—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 262,556 shares of stocks and $10,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 98,788; oils, 4,068; railroad, 1,100, and mining, 158,600. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,800	Am. Zinc.....	54⅜	54¾	51⅝	53½
2,000	‡Can. Car & F.108	111	108	110	
2,000	‡C. C. & F. pf.117	123½	117	123½	
2,000	‡Canada Steel. 34	36	34	34½	
6,000	‡Car. L. & P.. 10¾	10¾	9⅝	10	
400	‡Central Fdry. 13	13½	13	13½	
800	‡Central F. pf. 26½	27⅝	26½	27⅝	
550	‡Cramp Shipb. 75	75	72	73½	
600	Electric Boat.. 440	450	430	435	
600	Electric B. pf.445	455	435	435	
15,000	E. B., new, w.i. 46¼	46⅝	44⅞	45⅝	
160	Emerson Phon. 13⅜	14	13⅜	14	
410	‡Hendee Mfg.. 52½	54	52½	53	
900	‡Inter. M. M.. 1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
1,000	‡I. M. M. pf.. 6¾	7	⁵6⅝	7	
4,500	‡Inter. Motors. 24	25	22½	24	
750	‡Inter. M. pf.. 46	47	45½	46½	
800	‡Inter. Nickel.180	183	180	181	
1,688	‡Inter. St. P.. 9	10	7⅞	8	
1,000	Kath. Br. pf. cts. 3	3	3	3	
125	Kelly S. Tire..175	175	172	172	
1,200	‡Lake T. Boat. 15⅜	16	14	14½	
10,000	Marconi of A.. 5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
200	N. Y. Transp.. 16	16	16	16	
1,000	‡N. S. C. of C. 56	56	53¾	53¾	
100	C. of R. & H.. 6	6	6	6	
100	Savoy Oil..... 9	9	9	9	
3,500	‡Standard Mot. 13⅝	13⅝	11⅞	12⅛	
100	Sterling Gum.. 2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
800	‡St. Jos. Lead. 12⅞	13	12⅜	12⅞	
17,600	Subm. C., w. i. 46¾	46¾	45	45⅝	
3,200	Triangle F'cts. 6	6¼	6⅛	6	
4,300	U. C. S., new.. 9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	
2,600	United P. Sh.. 2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4,800	‡Ventura C. O. 13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13	
5,000	‡World Film.. 3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
16	Atlantic Ref...606	606	606	+ 5	
60	Buckeye P. L..102	102	102	− 1	
5	Galena-S. Oil..164	164	164	+ 1½	
12	Illinois P. L..149	149	149	− 1	
25	Indiana P. L...103	102	102	+ 1	
2,500	Inter. Petro... 10¼	9¾	9¾	− ⅛	
15	North'n P. L..108	102	106	+10	
160	Ohio Oil	145½	147	− ½	
740	Pierce Oil.....	12¾	12¼	12⅜	− ⅛
140	P. Oil & Gas..384	375	380	+ 7	
173	Prairie P. L...181	172	178	+ 7	
19	Solar Ref.....250	245	250	+ 5	
35	Penn. Oil.....323	325	330	+ 4	
10	Southern P. L.218	218	218	− 1	
15	S. Oil of Cal...307	306	307	− 2	
23	S. Oil of Ind...450	445	450	..	
8	S. Oil of Kan..396	390	396	..	
5	S. Oil of Ky...275	275	275	+ 1	
2	S. Oil of Neb..335	335	335	..	
40	S. Oil of N. J..416	415	415	..	
80	S. Oil of N. Y.200	198	198	− 1	
5	Swan & Finch.120	120	120	..	
30	Vacuum Oil...221	220	220	..	

RAILROADS.

500	‡Wabash, w. i. 11	11	11	11	
600	‡Wab. pf. (b).. 21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	‡Alaska Jun... 11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	
8,300	‡Alta C. M. C. 80	85	78	85	
8,500	‡‡Am. Com'n'r. 14	15	13½	14	
3,000	‡Arizona Duq.. 30	30	27	28	
5,700	‡‡Atlanta..... 30	30½	26	30	
1,000	‡Big Cott'w'd 5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	
150	Big L. D. Co.. 2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1,000	Braden Copper 8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
475	Butte C. & Z.. 8	8	2⅜	2⅜	
2,900	Caledonia..... 1¼	1¼	98	98	
100	‡Chile Copper.. 19	19	15	19	
900	Con. Ariz. Sm. ⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
300	Con. Nev.-Ut... ½	½	½	½	
3,700	‡Ely Consol... 9	11	9	10	
20,000	‡‡Emma Copp.. 50	55	50	55	
3,000	First Nat. C.. 3½	3¾	3½	3¾	
700	‡Florence..... 47	50	47	50	
250	‡‡Genesee Cop. 40	40	40	40	
600	Goldfield Con.. 1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
800	Greene-Can.. 39⅞	39⅞	39	39½	
400	‡Iron Blossom. 72	72	70	70	
1,000	Jumbo Exten.. 1½	1½	1½	1½	
5,000	Kennecott Cop. 57	57½	56½	56⅝	
1,000	Kerr Lake.... 3⅜	3¾	3½	3	
500	‡‡Kewanas 12	12	12	12	
1,500	‡Lone Star 4	5	4	5	
300	Magma Copper 13	13	13	13	
2,500	‡McKin.-Dar.. 20	22	20	21	
800	‡Majestic M... 60	60	58	59	
24,000	‡‡Mother Lode 26½	29	26½	27	
2,000	‡North Star .. 12	12½	12	12½	
500	N. Utah Bing.. 2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1,200	‡‡Oro..... 7⅞	7⅞	7	7	
10,100	Rex Cons. M.. 40	42	40	42	
1,000	‡‡Sands, Ken.. 5	5	5	5	
500	‡‡Sells..... 25	25	25	25	
800	Stan. Sil.-Lea.. 1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	
5,000	Stewart..... 1	1¼	1	1⅛	
24,500	‡‡Success Min. 1½	1½	1½	1½	
4,200	‡Super. Mining 23½	24	23½	24	
110	Tonopah Ex.. 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
200	‡Tonopah Mer. 37	37	37	37	
2,000	‡Wasatch..... 1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1,500	‡W. E. Consol. 60	60	57	57	
1,415	‡W. K. C. pf. 3	3	2⅞	3	

BONDS.

$10,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.125	125	125	125	

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—The first transaction in Canada Steel Tuesday was 350 at 34.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 9 Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	14½	15	14⅝	15¼
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i.	18	19	18	19
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	34	39	34	39

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	44	47	44	47
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	1
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	78	81	78	81

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Explosives	133	138	130	138
Aetna Explosives pf...	90	95	79	84
Atlas Powder	207	215	205	215
Bliss (E. W.)	340	360	330	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	129	139	130	142
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	320
Canadian Explosives pf.	102	111	100	110
Colts Arms	485	495	485	495
Du Pont Powder	655	665	655	667
Du Pont Powder pf.	96	100	96	99
Hercules Powder	362	372	368	378
Niles-Bement-Pond	111	114	112	114
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester Repeating Arms	1675	1725	1675	1725

NEW RATE FOR FELT PADS.

To be 10 Per Cent. Higher Because Not Fit for Roofing.

The Treasury Department has notified Collector Malone of a change in the classification under the Tariff act of felt pads measuring about 7⅞ by 8¼ by 1 inches, composed of cattle hair, tarred, used in the construction of railroads and buildings as moisture absorbers and for deadening sound. The Treasury officials have been conducting an investigation from which it appears that it has been the practice to classify this merchandise as roofing felt carrying a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 320.

The investigation disclosed to the satisfaction of the department that the thickness of the merchandise renders it incapable of use as roofing felt. In general composition, it appears, it is similar to adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, but on account of size and thickness it is excluded from the provision for sheathing felt, as commercial felt for vessel sheathing is in the form of sheets, 32 by 40 inches, and not over one-quarter of an inch thick. The tarring of the merchandise, also, the officials hold, renders it unsuitable for use like woven felts.

Assistant Secretary Malburn states that the department has reached the conclusion that the felt pads are apparently unenumerated manufactured articles. It is therefore ordered that at the expiration of thirty days the pads when imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouses shall be assessed at 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 385.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.35
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.		Aug., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97	97⅛	11.70
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.78
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	3	Mar., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	3	Mar., 1918	96½	97	6.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97	5.70

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	5.30
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.95
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	102⅛	5.85
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91¼	91⅝	7.32
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Chi. Ill. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95	0.55
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Can. Power	6	May, 1917	98	98	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.60
East. P. & L.	5		1918	93	96½
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.80
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hook. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
Int. Harv.	6	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅝	4.85
Lack. Steel.	3	Mar., 1917	98½	98⅝	4.95
L. Gas. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	2.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	6.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	6.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94¾	95½	5.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept. 15,'15	100½	100⅝	1.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.30
N. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.12
No. St. Paul.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.12
Penn. R. R.	cv.3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100⅜	101¼	6.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	Apr., 1918	99	99⅜	5.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.95
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	18
Atlantic Refining	595	605	595	600
Gorne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Cheesebrough Mfg.	710	720	710	720
Colonial Oil	140	145	140	145
Continental Oil	230	233	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	42	43	42	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	150	160	140	150
Eureka Pipe Line	228	232	227	230
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	136	140
Galena S. Oil	163	165	163	165
Illinois Pipe Line	148	150	149	151
Indiana Pipe Line	101	103	100	102
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	9⅜	10	9⅜	10
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit	204	207	205	207
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	98	100
Ohio Oil	147	148	148	149
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	58	60
Pierce Oil	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
Pierce Oil conv. 6s,'24	81	83	80	82
Prairie O. & G.	378	380	374	376
Prairie Pipe Line	177	179	172	173
Solar Refining	240	250	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	215	218	217	219
South Penn. Oil	326	328	322	325
So. W. Pa.	115	118	115	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	306	307	307	309
Stand. Oil of Ind.	445	448	445	450
Stand. Oil of Kan.	390	395	390	400
Stand. Oil of Ky.	273	277	270	274
Stand. Oil of Neb.	325	335	330	335
Stand. Oil of N. J.	415	417	416	417
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	197	199	200	200
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	218	222	220	222
Washington Oil	34	37	35	37

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
6s	Sept., 1916	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½
4½s	March, 1963	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	100⅜	101
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	Mar., 1954	96⅜	96½	96⅜	96½
4½s	Mar., 1932	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98⅛
4½s	Mar., 1930-60	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	Oct., 1958	94⅛	94¼	94⅛	94¼
4s	May, 1957	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	Nov., 1955	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	..	94¼	..
4s	May, 1937	99	..	99	..
4s	Nov., 1913	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98⅝	..	99	..
3½s	Nov., 1935	94¼	..	94¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	85	86	85	85½
3½s	May, 1954	85	86	85	85½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.03
Andes	.08	Justice	.04
Belcher	.27	Kentuck Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.49
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.43	Ophir	.26
Challenge Con.	.08	Overman	.10
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.20
Confidence	.14	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.12
Crown Point	.23	Union Con.	.22
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	103	103	103
80	Boston & A.	181	181	181
15	Boston Elev.	77	77	77
55	Boston & Me.	23½	24	23
1	Boston & P.	233	233	233
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34
875	N.Y., N.H. & H.	83¼	86	83¼
90	N. Colony.	140	140	140
70	Union Pac.	132⅝	138⅝	132⅝
6	W. E. St. R. R.	62½	62	62
50	W. E. St. R. R. pf.	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch..	56	56	56
21	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	93	93½	93
32	Amoskeag	62¼	62¼	62¼
20	Am. P. Sv.	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Am. P. Sv. pf.	16	16	16
60	Am. Sugar.	109⅝	109¾	110¼
67	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	113½
417	Am. T. & T.	122¾	122¾	122¾
100	Am. Woolen.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
119	Am. Wool. pf.	89½	90	89
204	A., G. & W. I.	11	11	11
10	G. Ry. & E. pf.	84	84	84
160	Mass. Gas.	92	92½	91¾
8	Mass. Gas pf.	88½	88½	88½
25	McElwain pf.	98	98	98
20	Mergenthaler.	180	180	180
10	Pullman	160½	160½	160½
100	Reece Folding.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
22	Swift.	115	115	114½
165	United Fruit.	131	132½	131
972	United Shoe.	50	50	50¼
150	Un. Shoe pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5,983	U. S. Steel.	74⅞	76⅛	74⅞
451	Butte & Super.	66½	66½	94½
585	Cal. & Ariz.	63½	63⅞	62½
12	Cal. & Hecla.	561	562	561
20	Centennial	13	13½	13
492	Copper Range.	53¼	55¼	54¼
365	East Butte	12½	12½	12½
64	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9¼
25	Granby	84	84	83
636	Greene-Can.	40	40	39¼
481	Hancock	16⅜	16⅜	16
6	Indiana	4½	4½	4½
160	Isle Royale	28	28	27
200	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
370	Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11½
10	Mayflower	4	4	4
50	Mohawk	72½	72½	72½
45	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Nevada Cons.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
675	New Arc	11	11	11½
1,838	New Adria	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
415	North Butte	30½	30	30½
16	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
85	Old Col. M'ing	4	4	3½
5	Old Dominion.	54	54	54
10	Osceola	81½	82	81½
90	Pond Creek	16⅝	16⅝	18
25	Ray Con	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
50	Shannon	7½	7½	7½
25	Shattuck	28	28	26
10	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	St. Mary's L.	57	57	57
155	Superior Cop.	26½	28¾	26
2,890	Tamarack	53½	58	53½
1	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Tuolumne	53¢	53¢	53¢

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PROMINENT DRESS MANUFACTURER OPEN FOR BIG QUANTITY SILK POPLIN. QUANTITY, BOX 100 TIMES.

SNAPPY lines of coats, suits, dresses wanted, to sell on strictly commission basis; no advances; attractive showroom; good, substantial trade. 42 W. 24th, 9th floor.

WILL PAY CASH for quantities, Peerless Persiana and American poplins, at market prices. Merit Co., 15 West 24th.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn.; in the market for crepe de chine, taffeta, &c., 1,133 Broadway.

CAN USE 100 pieces Scotch plaid, for spot cash; also plain taffeta. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

WILL PAY cash for navy taffetas, 36 inches wide. Room 805, 1,182 Broadway.

JOBBER looking at silk dresses from $4.75 to $8.50; call with samples, afternoons. 11th floor, 130 W. 29th.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' coats; call all week. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,315.

JOBBER ready to place orders for box coat suits. 36 W. 20th St., 9th floor.

BIG JOBBER buying children's dresses, (Fall.) Room 315 Wilson Building.

CONTRACTORS, submit samples, Fall models of afternoon silk dresses. 12th floor, 25 W. 31st St.

CONTRACTOR can make 500 garments per week, coats or suits, reliable and safe, for jobbers or manufacturers only. S 17 Times.

JOBS OF PALM BEACH SUITS, Spring cloth coats, cotton waists, and cloth skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

PALM BEACH SUITS and CLOTH COATS to close. THEODORE WEISS, 25 W. 27TH ST.

JOBS, cloth and pile fabric cloaks; special lot of infants' coats at $6 per dozen; also exceptional values in children's and ladies' sizes A. & L. Rosenfeld, 40 Wooster St.

HAVE 1,000 white chinchilla coats to close out from $2.50 up. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th.

BUYERS!—All wool, double warp serge dresses, $2.25; big value. S 18 Times.

JUST OUT. SENSATIONAL VALUES. AMERICAN POPLIN BOX COAT SUIT WITH FOX COLLAR AND CUFFS, $8.75. 1,000 COATS, SUITS & DRESSES. NEW SELLERS EVERY DAY. CONTINUAL CHANGES. Biggest Buyers are our Best Customers. M. SILVERSTEIN CO., 135 WEST 26TH ST.

POPLINS BROADCLOTHS
WHIPCORDS SERGES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GOOD VALUES.
WARREN WOOLEN CO.
40-42 W. 17TH ST. CHELSEA 7210.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
I have just established the New York office for the Scherr Manufacturing Co. of New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of skirts exclusively. C. A. Frank, 347 5th Av.

PICRIC ACID, can deliver 8,000 tons on contract delivery, beginning September; average 500 tons monthly; no brokers. Manufacturer, A 234 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE, very reasonable, 22 machine motor blower irons, suitable for cloaks and dresses. 108 5th Av., first floor.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 858.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LANSBURGH & BRO. of WASHINGTON, D. C., have opening for live, up-to-date buyer in laces, embroidery, veiling, neckwear, trimmings, and buttons.
Applicant must give reference.

WESTERN SALESMAN.
Owing to dissolution of partnership, am open for line missed. Kid children's coats and suits; large proposition only.
W. O. BUCHANAN,
24 West 25th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3% per cent. for the best names
Monday...3¼@3% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbon Outlook Brighter.

Reports from Paris agree that ribbons will be exceedingly well featured in the coming fashions. Graduated ribbons are being shown on costume and dress models by practically all the leading style creators. The yardage of ribbon to be required by the new styles will undoubtedly call for a large production. So far, actual business in the ribbon trade has shown very little improvement as a result of these favorable reports from the French fashion centre, but the tone of the market has become better and the outlook more promising.

Chinese Need Mechanical Supplies.

The local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received copies of specifications for telephone material, machinery and parts that are wanted by the Ministry of Communications, Department of Telegraphs, Post and Navigation, Peking. Among the machines wanted is a large printing press for newspaper and job printing and similar work. Other requirements of the Chinese Government include aerial telephone cables, cable heads, two-clamp arms, &c. American firms interested in making bids for these supplies may obtain full information and look over the specifications by applying to E. C. Porter, agent in charge, Room 409, Custom House.

About the Shoe Situation.

It may be of interest to know, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, that while the back-lace shoe had a short life and was the laughing stock of the shoe business, one dealer on Fifth Avenue, who made a specialty of them, sold more than a thousand pairs during the Spring and early Summer and is buying some more for Fall. Many buyers who came to the city from the extreme West recently bought a few of these shoes as the latest novelties. The bulletin also says that the sale of misses' and children's shoes in regular heights is increasing, and that black kid button shoes for women, in the gypsy cut, are selling well. The call for men's rubber-heeled shoes is reported to be increasing.

Coal Trade Is Still Quiet.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that unless the demand takes a sudden and unexpected spurt, August will be another month of light tonnage movement in the anthracite trade. If the present rate of production continues, the total will be about the same as in July, when shipments dropped slightly below the 5,000,000-ton month. This was somewhat under what has come to be considered a normal tonnage for that month, although the comparison is not so unfavorable as in several of the earlier months. Perhaps the most encouraging feature about the bituminous situation is the fact that consumers are beginning to take a little more interest in coal. The number of inquiries coming in by mail has increased of late, and salesmen find it not quite so difficult to get buyers to listen to the propositions they have to advance.

Men's Wear Mills Well Sold Up.

Sellers of men's wear piece goods believe that if the orders for lightweight goods they are now taking can be held, the mills they represent will be well occupied for the Spring manufacturing season. Ordinarily, sellers would make allowances for the usual amount of cancellations, but overselling at the present time is regarded dangerous. All the mills are not fortunate in having dyes enough to last them for a year's time, and the less fortunate ones are not willing to accept orders for deliveries which they may not be able to make. The demand from the clothing trade is well distributed, and the lines of all-worsted fabrics that have been opened are meeting with as much favor as has been accorded to woolens. Serges are not as strong as sellers would like to see them, but there has not been as great a loss of business on this staple as it was first anticipated would be the case.

Gray Goods Buying Fair.

There was a fair amount of business done on staple gray goods here yesterday, the bulk of it being on printcloths. Sales for delivery during the next two months were made on these constructions: 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ cents, 38½-inch 64-56s at 3⅝ cents and 38½-inch 60-52s at 3⅝ cents. There was little, if any, contract business done on these goods, mills being unwilling to sell past Oct. 1 at present figures. Sheetings and drills were featureless, but business on fancy and special goods was said to have kept up well. Staple printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Nominal.

Importers Will Protest Today.

The Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of Importers, of which P. J. Cunningham of Dezell & Helwig is Chairman, completed final arrangements yesterday for today's meeting to protest against the British embargo on the shipment of German and Austrian goods purchased by American merchants. In order to make the meeting more fully representative, exporters have been invited to join the importers in making their demands plain to the Department of State. The chief speakers will be Lee Smith, United States Senator from Georgia. It is understood that he will demand that the United States place an embargo on the exportation of arms and other war supplies for the Allies unless Great Britain agrees to allow trading between this country and neutral ports in non-contraband goods. The meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Cunningham will preside.

Record Peach Crop in Sight.

All indications at present are that the 1915 peach crop of the United States will be the largest in the history of the country. According to a commerce report, the 58,000,000 bushels reported on July 1 showed an increase of 8 per cent. over last year's figures for the corresponding period, but it is thought that the final extent of the crop, when completed, will be greater than is indicated by these figures. Many of the larger producing areas will have substantially increased yields, in some of which there was a dearth last year, while in the entire country there is only one district—Colorado—in which the crop is noticeably shorter than in 1914. As the fruit of several of the big producing districts will be ready for consumption at about the same time, the marketing problem involved will be one requiring the most expert attention, according to the report, in order that the distribution may be made to the best advantage.

Burlap Market Is Steady.

As yet there has been no evidence of excitement in the local burlap market as a result of recent cables from Calcutta saying that the British Government had commandeered from a third to a half of the output of the burlap mills of that city from Oct. 1 to the end of the year. Business is not large here on staple goods, either light or heavy. The bulk of the buying activities of the last week or so have been more or less centred on the odd widths and weights. Prices continue firm at recent levels, and, in the opinion of at least one experienced burlap man, there is little chance of their going much higher. This opinion is voiced in the face of the fact that the Calcutta market is reported excited and that prices are stronger there as the result of the reported Government action. These spot and near-by arrival prices were quoted here yesterday on forthcoming goods: 7½-ounce, 6.15c.; 8-ounce, 6.25c.; 10-ounce, 7.65c., and 10½-ounce, 7.75c.

Drawback Payments Increase.

As the war progresses, the Treasury Department is being called upon by domestic manufacturers to pay a continually increasing amount of drawback on imported raw materials used in the manufacture of exported goods. The demands for drawback now being made indicate, according to Customs officials, that manufacturers here are finding markets for their products which did not exist abroad up to the outbreak of hostilities. While at present the largest sums are being paid by the Government to American automobile manufacturers on account of war orders, other lines are making a strong showing. Last week's official list of drawbacks, for instance, affected such export goods as flavoring extracts, cleaned currants and package dates, Panama hats, rice, hosiery, automobiles, motor trucks, and parts, confectionery, honey syrup, toilet and medicinal preparations, pillow slips, scarfs and cigarettes.

B. & O. PLACES MORE ORDERS

$1,000,000 Will Be Spent for Rails and Hopper Car Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced today that it had placed contracts with several steel mills for 17,000 tons of steel rails and with car manufacturers for 1,000 steel hopper car bodies for immediate delivery. The material covered by the contract will cost about $1,000,000.

Practically all of the rails will be of the heavy type, weighing 100 pounds to the yard, and will be used for replacement on the company's Chicago line. The new steel car bodies, which are of 100,000 pounds capacity, will be placed on trucks rebuilt at the company's own shops, and for practical purposes are equivalent to new cars.

Announcement of the orders today supplements contracts placed the middle of July for 2,000 steel hopper cars and 50 passenger cars, costing approximately $2,500,000, and which with the present order bring the total cost of Baltimore & Ohio's recent equipment purchases up to $3,500,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ahrens & Winslow, who trade under the name of the Buyers' Association of America as buyers, jobbers, and shippers for department stores, have leased several large rooms in the Johnston Building, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, where they will locate about Oct. 1. They are now at 60 Fifth Avenue.

B. G. Kahn, resident buyer, has moved from 1,133 Broadway to 39 West Thirty-second Street. He has formed a partnership with Samuel silverstein and will do business at that address under the name of Silverstein & Kahn.

The Harry Porter Company, which has been organized for advertising and sales promotion service, has taken offices at 16 East Forty-first Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk and Cotton Pincushions Are Dutiable as Artificial Fruit.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that Blake, Moffitt & Towne, San Francisco, had failed to prove that certain paper under protest was generally recognized throughout the trade as "common paper-box board." The paper in question was classified by the Collector as cardboard, with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision in the present tariff law for such merchandise. The importers insisted that the proper rate should be 5 per cent., under the paper-box board provision but Judge Fischer held that they failed to prove the Collector's classification erroneous, and the Collector was affirmed.

Mogi, Momonoi & Co. were overruled in claims relating to artificial fruit, which was returned for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the present tariff for "artificial and ornamental fruits." The articles were claimed to be dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of silk or at the rate applicable to manufactures of cotton. As made up, the articles consisted of an outer covering of colored silk inclosing cotton. The testimony was to the effect that the goods are used as pincushions. Taking into consideration former rulings of the board, Judge Waite held that no mistake was made in the duty levied.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. lost in an appeal against the Collector's action of imposing an additional duty on antimony. The facts in the case, as brought out in the testimony, are that on an importation of antimony while the 1909 tariff was in force, the entered value was advanced 20 per cent. by the Appraiser, from whose action the importers took no appeal. The merchandise, however, was not withdrawn for consumption until after the passage of the present Tariff act. Under the provisions of the act in effect on the date of importation, the advance then made imposed no penalty on the importers, as their goods were then subject to a specific rate of duty.

Under the present act, however, which was in force at the time of the withdrawal, the goods were subjected to an ad valorem duty, and if imported thereunder would undoubtedly, as conceded by the importers, be liable to a penalty of 1 per cent. each 1 per cent. advance. In the light of these facts the importers contended that no penalty could be imposed legally by reason of the advance made by the Appraiser at the time of importation, when no penalty attached under the then existing law, and that to penalize the importation now would in effect be a retroactive, and consequently an allegal, act. Judge Fischer disagreed and held that the provisions of the old act applied to importations made under it, but withdrawn for consumption under the new law.

Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, failed in a contention that linen crash with fancy borders should be given entry at 30 per cent. as plain woven fabrics of flax. The Collector was affirmed in returning the goods at 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision for manufactures of flax.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

D. KIGNER & BROTHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against D. Kigner & Brother, manufacturing furriers at 12 East Thirty-second Street, by L. Kazure, $215; Ben Coon, $42, and Harry Levy, $432. Liabilities are said to be about $5,000. The firm has made an assignment to Joseph H. Muller.

UNITED STATES CIGAR COMPANY.—petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United States Cigar Company of 118 East 28th Street, by Edward J. Ryan, $300; Charles Lamb, $147, and Gertrude Bollmann, $250. Liabilities said to be $17,000 and assets $3,000.

DIATKIN & WALD, decorators at 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,842 and assets of $1,022.

SAMUEL PARISER of 361 East 161st Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,858 and no assets.

PATRICK J. YOUNG of 442 East Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,448 and no assets.

SAM FRIEDMAN, a jobber in woolens and dress goods at 257 Fourth Avenue and residing at 940 Simpson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,611 and assets of $9,307.

BENNET KANTER, owner of livery stable at 307 and 309 East 115th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,836 and assets of $5,045.

WILLIAM WOLINSKY, dealer in women's apparel at 2,820 Broadway and 333 Grand Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,038 and assets of $10,406.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Henry Holmes & Son, manufacturers of collars and cuffs at Troy, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here today, stating liabilities of $14,801 and assets of $14,419.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court today against the Star Hosiery Company, 116 Bedford St., by three creditors with claims aggregating $2,528.75.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adler, Samuel—Inter-Rapid Transit Co. costs $22.90
Alton, Leo T.—M. R. Sherman 1,721.06
Anger, John A.—E. M. Wheeler 11,782.23
Same—A. S. Wilson 21,703.74
Barrington, Henry C—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co 183.15
Brendan Trading Co.—J. E. Marx 12,872.43
Baskett, C. Floyd Coleman—R. H. Lathin, Inc. 357.02
Busch, Buena Vista M.—E. R. Dick et al. 7,728.07
Cook, Virgil D.—American Agricultural Chemical Co. 231.61
Fanelli, Michael—Frank Brewery 185.30
Frederick P. Castator Fork Products Co., Inc.—Corn Exchange Bank 619.41
Finukin & Ryan Co.—Conerty, Sullivan Co., Inc. 503.89
Gaites, Joseph M.—A. L. McClurg 400.87
Haywood, Beach W.—J. I. Hayes 510.66
Haskin, Henry—Edward Thompson Co. 144.04
Honebein, Charles, and Nicholas Sica—A. Ulrich 396.86
Hunts Point Estate—W. G. Lane, trustee 845.90
Same—W. G. Lane et al., trustees 773.32
Hunts Point Estates—E. M. Trafford 1,063.69
Same—W. G. Lane et al., Trustees 772.82
Kerbel, Morris—L. Scott 197.15
Lowenthal, Elis—J. Kulla Co. 122.42
Lewis, Ward L.—American Agricultural Chemical Co. 234.72
Mountjoy, Wilbert W., administrator—J. G. Cohen, guardian 3,330.09
Milch, Harry and Sadie—Frank Brewery 356.90
Plancer, Fishel—A. Pfiantzer 12,497.13
Ridder, Herman—Wm. H. Whiting & Co. 4,154.26
Sacks, Paul—Leon Hirsch, Inc. 218.27
Shostak, Herman W.—Clark, Childs & Co. 398.55
Sullivan, Patrick H., and Lawrence Mulligan, executors—M. G. F. Sanford 10,313.38
Schneider, David, and Harry Cohen—A. Strauss 134.21
Sue, Albert L. and Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth Street Co.—Consolidated Chandelier Co. 113.63
Waterbury, Lawrence—Chas. F. Schmidt & Peters, &c. 244.41
Woolf, Nathan L.—Duncan Realty Co. 124.41
White-Haight, Helen D.—J. E. Barney 5,635.13

In Bronx County.

Casale, Vincent—J. E. Linde Paper Co. $24.59
Charin, Harry—S. Blum 21.72
Dohrmann, John—L. Hankes 5,563.91
Dusco, Pasquale and Victoria—W. B. Sammis 908.11
Greenberg, Harry, and London Casino, Inc.—Seidelmann Co. 830.24
Hoffman, Michael, and David Harris—D. Sussles et al. 89.72
Marsillo, Jerry—Cortlandt Mortgage Co. 96.82
Wood, Bertha and William E.—Public Bank of N. Y. 29.65
William A. Mallett Co.—N. & W. J. Peck Co. 27.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Rebetch, Abraham—S. Siegel, May 19, 1910 ..... $105.00
Freedman, Adolph—A. Werthmann, May 17, 1910 ..... 230.40
Fox, Hugh C.; Fannie F. Fox, and William Jeffrey; G. H. Peacock et al., July 17, 1915 ..... 118.30
Hood, Archer L. and Caroline—T. S. Evans et al., Dec. 28, 1914 ..... 112.46
Kaufman, Michael—S. Ellsberg, Nov. 6, 1907 ..... 108.15
Frost the Baker, Inc.—K. J. Schmidt, June 9, 1915 ..... 288.19
Israel, Benjamin, and Sam Greenberg—I. M. Friedman et al., July 2, 1915.. 2,324.52
Title Guaranty Co.—W. Grombliana, Aug. 3, 1915 ..... 128.24
Siegbert, Selma; Julius Siegbert, and Abram I. Elkus, as executors of Louis Siegbert—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915 ..... 4,456.45
Edward F. Roach Co.—H. B. Nassoit et al., July 28, 1915, (vacated) 822.47
F. Wesel Manufacturing Co.—Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., Aug. 9, 1915 .. 1,473.39

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Bein, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery, toilet goods; 37 West 26th St.
ALBANY—J. G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 200 Fifth Av.
ALBANY—Albany Bargain Co.; A. Block, children's dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Weil Bros. & Bauer; G. Bauer, general mdse.; Navarre.
ALTON, Ill.—Sternberg Bros.; J. H. Sternberg, women's wear; 39 West 32d.
AMSTERDAM—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waiteman, skirts, waists; 1,133 B'way.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Merwin Co.; E. B. Merwin, percales, piece goods; 200 Fifth Av.; room 827.
ANDERSON, Ind.—Fair Department Store; L. L. Simon, Fall suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Blauman, millinery; 621 B'way.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; Miss E. F. Dietrich, infants' wear, women's underwear; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; Mrs. H. Herrmann, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-DuBois Co.; Mis A. B. Busha, waists; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 220 Fifth Av.; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—A. Elsenberg & Co.; C. Tonella, housefurnishing goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—The Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, women's ready to wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Rauncker's; S. H. Rauncker, mfrs. overalls; Grand.
BALTIMORE—J. Grinsfelder & Sons; H. Grinsfelder, silks, ribbons; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; E. R. Adams, shoes; 200 Fifth Av.; Continental.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont D. G. & Notion Co.; C. A. Waldman, notions, hosiery, sweaters; Wallick's.
BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, china, toys, house furnishing goods, rugs; Woodstock.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, women's waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mr. King, women's machine made dress's; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Mrs. Phillips, gowns; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Diller, Children's millinery; Miss Peck, misses' petticoats, bathrobes, kimonos; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Kaleski, women's neckwear; Mr. Eaton, misses' coats only, basement; Mr. Ring, dresses; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Silberman, bathing suits, accessories; Mr. Cooper, women's coats, suits; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss Ormstein, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Mr. Styffe, men's neckwear; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; A. Sanborn, ribbons, laces; A. B. Finney, furnishing goods, shirts, sweaters, gloves; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; R. J. Tremble, underwear, basement; Miss C. E. Henry, waists; Miss Maynard, dresses; Miss Maddock, reputation Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Phillips, china, glass; 1,133 Broadway.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; Miss K. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Williams, millinery; 17 W. 28th.
BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, clothing; Imperial.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; E. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Wiessman & Elss Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, dry goods; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, muslin underwear, knit goods, infants' wear; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's, Inc.; S. Stium, suits, coats, dresses, children's, misses, & infants' wear, waists; 315 Fifth Av.
BURLINGTON—J. S. Schramm Co.; J. S. Schramm, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Great Northern.
CARTHAGE, Mo.—R. H. Rose D. G. C.; G. A. Rose, carpets; 41 Union Square.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. L. Willis Co.; H. T. Willis, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's wear; 31 Union Sq.
CHANDLER, Okla.—Boyle Store; H. Hellman, S. Goldstein, general mdse; Latham.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; S. L. Deakins, dress goods; J. C. Henderson, clothing; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Lowenthal & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, F. O. Perry, R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses, house dresses, gowns; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Starn, corsets, millinery, notions; Eli A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' suits, dresses; F. O. Perry, women's suits; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. E. Clark, house furn. goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lyons & Newman Co.; L. Lyons, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Endicott.
CHICAGO—E. E. Strauss & Co.; E. E. Strauss, mfrs. clothing, tailoring, tailors trimmings; Herald Sq.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. Collins, coats, suits; 40 East 22d. St.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward Co.; W. Chattin, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; S. Greenblatt, waists, dress; 1,261 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—S. Philipson & Co.; B. L. Sloan, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.
CHICAGO—Mulien & Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Wineberg, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. Chattin, notions, ribbons, laces; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. O. Luthy, carpets, rugs; B. W. Newton, stationery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rosenfeld & Co.; H. C. Johnstone, millinery 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, underwear, hosiery, sweaters; 55 White St.
CINCINNATI—John Shillits Co.; Miss N. Gerst, corsets, sweaters; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; L. G. Alms, millinery; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—S. W. McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 22 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—Lamode Skirt Co.; E. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, sweaters, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—McNeil & Edwards; Charles McNeil, women's wear, dry goods; 50 W. 47th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss E. E. Gibson, millinery; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss R. S. Baer, jewelry; Miss R. E. Largman, gloves; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's wear; 71 West 23d St.
CLEVELAND.—May Co.; H. M. Marose, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; Mrs. M. Kelly, knit underwear; Miss M. L. Manning, misses' junior's wear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss M. Lewis, misses' children's wear; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. Weill, notions, toilet goods; 37 West 26th St.
COLUMBUS—Fashion Stores; W. L. Payne, coats, suits; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse, Martens Co.; P. Springer, white goods, furn. goods; Miss M. McKay, corsets; Miss Evans, women's wear; 1,270 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss N. A. Gabriel, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; F. M. Stout, silks, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. Hempstead, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; Mrs. L. Gallatin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Breslin.
CONNELLESVILLE—Wright M Metzler Co.; F. R. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; N. Strauss, Fall suits; 1,161 Broadway, room 301.
CORSIANA, Tex.—Burton Peel D. G. Co.; Miss K. Vaughan, Miss C. Lehman, millinery; 239 4th Av.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—The Fair; C. P. Williamson, manager; F. L. Fairbanks, dry goods, &c.; Navarre.
COVINGTON—Bon Ton Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. Bershuny, coats, suits; 38 W. 21st.
CUERNO, Texas—J. L. Nyes & Sons; J. A. Graves, general Mdse.; St. Denis.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. Conn, corsets; 19 E. 24th.
DAVENPORT—Harned & Von Maur; M. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
DAYTON—The Rike Kumler Co.; Mrs. M. A. H. Heller, art goods, art novelties; 220 Fifth Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Gushard Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Hill, general buyer; R. Frisch, dry goods, &c.; 315 4th Av.; Wellington.
DENVER—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Rossl, millinery; 30 East 22d; Great Northern.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 71 West 22d.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, sterling silverware, leather goods, stationery, novelties; 71 W. 22d.
DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; Mr. Rosenfield, Miss D. Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, D. J. Levich, hosiery, underwear, (basement); Miss Johnson, 39 E. 20th St.
DES MOINES—Wilkins Brothers Co.; Mrs. B. Smith, laces, trimmings; 353 4th Av.; Great Northern.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss E. Maurer, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Newcomb Endicott Co.; F. J. Blaney, flannels; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss A. Donovan, infants', children's wear; 31 Union Square; Holland House.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. W. Mayhew, notions, toilet goods; 51 Union Square.
DUBUQUE—J. F. Stampfer Co.; L. C. Witner, notions; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue.
DUBUQUE—Roshek Brothers Co.; J. J. Roshek, hosiery, knit underwear; C. B. Macauley, notions; 1,133 Broadway; Grand.
EASTON, Pa.—Bon Ton Co.; L. Rosenbaum, hosiery, gloves, knit goods, ribbons, men's furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.; Hermitage.
ERIE.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; F. J. Marvin, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
ERIE—Erie Dry Goods Co.; P. O. Prier, housefurnishing goods, Miss Osborne, cloaks, suits; 452 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
EVANSVILLE—Lahr-Bacon Co.; H. E. Bacon, Miss A. Becker, ready-to-wear; 20 W. 22d; Mrs. Levy, women's wear; Miss Preston, women's wear; 95 Madison Av.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Browne Co.; E. E. Lewis, cloaks, suits; Latham.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Department Store; Miss J. Donovan, dry goods, general merchandise; St. Andrew.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. F. Jackson Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, leather goods, ribbons, laces; G. A. McClure, ready-to-wear, corsets, muslin underwear; C. A. Fuller, hosiery, goods; McAlpin.
FORT WAYNE.—J. W. Smith Co.; Modelman; ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; Mrs. B. R. Levi, silks, velvets; 315 4th Av.
FORT WORTH—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss K. Brooker, millinery; 239 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
GAINESVILLE, Tex.—Teague Bros.; A. Teague, dry goods, ready to wear, shoes, &c.; C. S. Smith, dry goods, ready to wear, shoes, &c.; Sherman Square.
GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—Haskins-Thomas Co.; J. L. Haskins, clothing, furnishing goods; Latham.
GALVESTON—Mistrot & Adoue; Mr. Adoue, dry goods; 320 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. W. Miller, notions, laces; G. W. Pope, furn. goods; Miss A. Loughey, women's wear; 1,170 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. Trail, hosiery, underwear; G. W. Hampton, notions, toilet, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
HAMILTON, Ont.—J. C. Watkins; A. Ross, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss L. C. Shaffer, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. J. Bennethum, jr., dresses; 200 5th Av.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD — Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. Eisenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. E. Reardon, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; Mrs. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Park Avenue.
HOUSTON—Foley Bros.; A. Clay, fancy goods; 15 E. 22d.
HUNTINGTON—A. Schlossberg; Mrs. A. Schlossberg, women's ready to wear, millinery, embroideries; York.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Eclipse Merc. Co.; J. J. McCarthy, general mdse.; Imperial.
INDIANAPOLIS—Ogus, Rabinowick & Ogus, Mr. Mandell, Miss Sherwin, millinery; 621 Bwy.
JACKSON, Miss.—S. J. Johnson Co.; S. J. Johnson, Jr., dry goods, &c.; 148 West 23d St.; Marseilles.
JOLIET, Ill.—A. Felman; Miss M. Gray, coats, suits; 303 Fifth Av.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Neuman Merc. Co.; G. F. Neuberger, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.; Holland House.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, men's furnishings, hosiery, sweaters; 7 West 22d St.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros. Cloak & Suit Co.; L.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market contains so many unusual elements that the trade is somewhat bewildered regarding probable future price changes. Monday's Government report indicated by far the largest yield ever produced in this country, but while the prospects of tremendous supplies have created a very bearish sentiment, there is in reality very little actual wheat available with which to do business. The market yesterday declined 1 to 1¾c early in the day under selling on the brilliant crop prospects, but the decline was brought to a sudden halt by the absence of offerings and later the market experienced an advance of 1⅞c to 2¼c, closing at ⅛ to ¼c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.19 cost, insurance, and freight. New York spot and No. 2 hard, $1.27½ cost, insurance, and freight, New York to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.12¼, and No. 1, Northern Manitoba, $1.09½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
Sept.	..	..	1.16¾	1.16	99¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	1.07⅞	1.06¾	1.07⅞	1.06⅞	1.00¼
Dec.	1.08⅛	1.06¾	1.08¼	1.07⅜	1.07½
May	1.13⅝	1.11¾	1.12⅞	1.12¼	..

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were ¼@⅜c lower early in the day under moderate selling on the Government report figures, but offerings of cash corn were very light, with little or no pressure from the country, and during the day a firmer tone developed and final quotations were ⅜@⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89½c, lake and rail, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75	73⅝	74¼	74¼	69⅝
December	64⅛	63⅜	64	63⅝	70⅜
May	66¼	65⅛	66⅛	65⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as wheat and corn, prices opening lower and closing firm, with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. The Government report figures were considered bearish, but there was little pressure on the market and shorts were nervous. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 66¼c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66½c; No. 4 white, 65½c; fancy clipped white, 69@69½c; ordinary clipped white, 66@69c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	39⅞	38⅝	39⅛	38¾	44⅝
December	40¼	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	47⅜
May	43	42⅛	42⅞	42⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet and easy during the first part of the day under moderate liquidation and in absence of more than a quiet demand, but toward the close a firmer feeling developed in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000; estimated for Wednesday, 22,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 7,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last. Year.
Lard—						
September	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.15	9.55	
October	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.22	9.72	
Ribs—						
September	9.25	9.15	9.20	9.20	12.50	
October	9.20	9.10	9.15	9.15	12.17	
Pork—						
September	13.90	13.72	13.87	13.90	21.95	
October	14.00	13.85	13.97	14.00	21.65	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easy during the forenoon under scattered selling prompted by the action of lard and the decline in the cotton market, but toward the close there was a partial rally on covering, due to the rally in lard, and final prices were 3 to 5 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.82@5.95	5.85
August	5.84	5.83	5.83@5.90	5.86
September	5.80	5.78	5.77@5.78	5.80
October	5.79	5.79	5.79@5.80	5.83
November	5.80	5.79	5.77@5.79	5.82
December	5.83	5.82	5.80@5.82	5.84
January	5.93	5.89	5.90@5.91	5.93
February	..	..	5.95@5.98	5.97
March	6.07	6.03	6.04@6.05	6.07

COFFEE.

Tremendous receipts at primary points took precedence over all other features in the coffee market yesterday, and prices were weak and lower. There was further liquidation in September, and that position declined to 6 points under December, after having been selling on an even basis. Early in the day there was pressure throughout the entire list, but toward the close there was a little better demand for the late months, and final prices ranged from 6 to 11 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 46,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.39@6.40	6.39
September	6.45	6.37	6.38@6.40	6.49
October	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.50
November	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.51
December	6.46	6.41	6.44@6.45	6.52
January	..	..	6.49@6.49	6.55
February	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.59
March	6.58	6.52	6.57@6.58	6.64
April	..	..	6.62@6.63	6.69
May	6.63	6.61	6.67@6.68	6.74
June	..	..	6.72@6.73	6.79
July	..	..	6.77@6.78	6.84

SUGAR.

Opening firm, unchanged to an advance of 12 points; futures trading continued active throughout the day, with trade interests good buyers, on reports of a better tone in spot sugars and firmness of refined. The market closed unchanged to a net advance of 11 points, with sales for the day 14,100 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
August	3.80	3.75	3.77@3.78	3.65
September	3.82	3.76	3.80@3.81	3.70
October	3.77	3.75	3.75@3.76	3.64
December	3.57	3.50	3.50@3.51	3.40
January	3.30	3.23	3.22@3.25	3.21
February	..	..	3.22@3.25	3.21
March	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.23
April	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.23
May	3.25	3.24	3.24@3.26	3.24
June	..	..	3.26@3.28	3.25
July	..	..	3.29@3.31	3.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 64,277 packages; last week, 68,068 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 400 packages; to other countries, 625 packages. The market has advanced from the low point reached early last week. An active out-of-town demand and more export inquiry have been the chief causes of the reaction. Exporters have picked up several thousand tubs of butter here, much of it high-grade stock. At the higher prices ruling at the close trade has quieted down, and exporters are again holding off, and there is some doubt that present values can be long maintained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½@26¾c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24@26c; seconds, 23½@25¼c; thirds, 21½@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½@26c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19¼c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 75,038 cases; exports for week, 4,000 cases. Arrivals decreased considerably toward the close, and with a fair movement to the trade, due to effect a reduction in the accumulations outside of cold storage. The market continued extremely irregular as to prices. There was pressure to clean up ordinary and poor qualities, for which comparatively low figures were still accepted. But good to fine qualities ruled firmer, and closed with the tendency in sellers' favor and a better average of sales. A large part of the current supply of Western eggs is selling at a range of 17@20c, with seriously defective lots ranging downward, but higher qualities are commanding better prices, ranging up to 22c for occasional cars of fine Northern candled and graded stock, though exceptional qualities commanding still higher prices. Scarcely anything doing in storage eggs and values uncertain. There are offers to sell prime to choice early packed at a range of 22@23½c. Nearby eggs in light supply and fancy qualities have improved, market closing strong for the highest grades of nearby stock. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 23½@25c; extra firsts, 21@23c; firsts, 19@20¼c; seconds, 16½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 10@16c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 13½@14c; fair to good, 12¼@13c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@33c; ordinary to good, 28@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@31c; Western gathered whites, 28@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 25@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@24c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Twenty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $333,000, were chartered today, including:

Creange & Walter, ornamentations, wearing apparel, household goods, textiles, $100,000; E. E. Huber, H. E. Warncke, H. Creange, 200 5th Av.

Premium World Publishing Co., news agency, premium stamps, printing, $55,000; J. F. Redmond, F. Seider, J. A. Savodel, 127 West 90th St.

Godsol Traders' Corpn., machinery, tools, novelties, motor cars, trucks, $25,000; C. Bettinger, L. J. Rosett, A. Goldberg, 200 West 96th St.

Magneto Film Corpn., motion-picture necessaries, $50,000; C. Garbo, C. Madenian, A. Osnni, 862 West 4th St.

Queens County Machinery Corpn., metal furniture, fixtures, shelving devices, $20,000; M. Shoop, E. J. Slattery, R. H. Williams, 150 East 35th St.

The Kolox Corpn., physiological, chemical, botanical laboratories, merchandise, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; A. V. Juillerat, F. C. Nickerson, H. Pendleton, Jr., 11 Wall St.

Astor Stable Co., livery, baggage, freight transfer, undertaking, $10,000; A. Stewart, J. H. McKay, J. H. Naughton, 611 Lexington Av.

Metropolitan Sewer Pipe Co., Bronx, brick, lime, cement, ceramics, china, fireproofing material, $10,000; F. T. Jr., and T. F. Byrne, Jr., 200th St. and Webster Av., Bronx.

Enterprise Retail Profit Coupon Corpn., profit-sharing coupon business, $10,000; S. Teienbaum, L. and M. Sapir, 215 Corona Av., Corona.

Levy Co., artificial flowers, natural feathers, $10,000; F. Weiss, A. and S. Levy, Woodbine Lane, Far Rockaway.

Robert Laurie & Co., motors, engines, machines, cars, engineering appliances, $5,000; M. Schwartz, G. and O. A. Meyerson, 162 West 116th St.

Heilmann Manufacturing Co., underwear, shirts, hosiery, $10,000; B. Naumburg, D. Herman, Lunon Heilmann, 605 West 137th St.

Authorizations.—Mining Products Transportation Corpn., Wilmington, Del., shipping, trading, lighterage, transportation, $100,000; Empres., W. & Mitchell, 141 Broadway, Manhattan. Economy Profit Sharing Co., Wilmington, Del., operate stores for selling merchandise, $1,250,000; repres., B. C. Handwerk, 614 Fidelity Building, Buffalo.

Capital Increases.—The Jones Speedometer, New York, $200,000 to $206,000; Westbury Land Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—The Machanlew Realty and Construction Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Incorporated here:

Perry Realty Company, Bergenfield, to deal in real estate, $25,000; S. K. C. Hough and C. J. Hough, Bergenfield, and Gilbert Neeley and Charles Schelber of Jersey City.

Elastic Car Waste Company, Camden, to deal in wastes of all kinds, $250,000; F. B. Birch and A. B. Birch, Philadelphia, and Adolph Ahrens, Jr., and Adolph Ahrens, 3d, Atlantic City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 10.—Charters filed here:

Sao Paulo Northern Railroad Company, $2,000,000; to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad in Brazil, and to do a general financial business. Norman P. Coffin, W. J. Maloney, both of Wilmington, and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Wright Motor Car Company, New York, $300,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor vehicles of all kinds, including power boats, motorboats, &c. S. A. Anderson, H. C. Coughlan, both of New York; Lewis F. Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DOWLING, MICHAEL, (June 20, 1914;) net estate, $211,634; Mrs. Katherine Dowling, widow, gets life estate in residuary estate; Joseph Dowling, son, given $10,000. Assets: Equity, $9,821, in 227 West 70 St., appraised at $25,000; equity, $109,285, in 1,491 Broadway and 202 West 43 St., appraised at $330,000; two lots in Queens Borough, $4,050; four lots at Douglas Manor, L. I., $2,200; deposits, $6,227; household goods, $2,452; auto, $1,000; notes, $7,063; stock and bonds, $116,172. Largest holdings were 600 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $54,675, and 300 shares Niagara Falls Power Co. common, $46,500."

FARINA, PATRINA, (April 24, 1914;) net estate, $2,500; relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Laundry plant at 204 East 107 St., $7,824; personalty, $60; cash, $200. Debts were $4,083.

HORTON, JAMES M., (further details elsewhere.) Assets: Premises at Middletown, N. Y., $5,238; equity in premises at Middletown, N. Y., $9981; equity in premises at Middletown, N. Y., $2,696; premises 6 Highland Avenue, Middletown, N. Y., $6,000; property at Yonkers, $84,000; realty owned by decedent in New Jersey is mentioned but not appraised in the report; deposits, $88,186; household furniture and clothing, $1,000; jewelry, auto, and other personalty, $950; mortgages and notes, $109,531; insurance, $8,712; stocks, $1,120,195; bonds, $1,643,43. Largest single holding of stock was 171 shares J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., par value $100, appraised at $619,876. Other large stock holdings were: 200 shares Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., par value $25, $7,200; 2,200 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. pref., $224,000; 440 shares American Sugar Refining Co. pref., $48,840; 100 shares New York & Harlem R. R., $28,000; 500 shares Valley R. R., $56,500; 874 shares American Telegraph & Cable Co., $43,700; 42 shares Fussell Ice Cream Co., $2,520. Among bond holdings were: Nassau Electric R. R., $20,228; Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., $49,847; Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., $21,425; Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana R. R., $21,928; corporate stock of the City of New York, $103,872; New York State bonds, $27,859; Railway Steel Spring Co., $23,174; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, $18,404; Denver Gas & Electric Co., $32,128; Virginia Railway, $24,820; New York Telephone Co., $64,002; Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railway Co., $27,709.

KNABE, HENRY, (Dec. 23, 1914;) net estate, $127,856; Mrs. Augusta Knabe, widow, given life interest in entire estate and at her death the remainder passes to Anna L. Lange and Augusta M. D. Knabe, daughters; assets, 116, 118, 120, and 122 White St., appraised at $79,000; 306 West 98th St., $21,000; equity, $2,105, in 241 South St., appraised at $16,500; deposits, $17,363; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $6,154; stocks, $8,445.

MILLER, ELIZABETH H., of Morristown, N. J., (March 22, 1914;) taxable in New York, personalty and jewelry, $4,547; net, $4,315; value of entire estate not disclosed; George MacCulloch Miller, husband, beneficiary.

PALMER, MILES W., (April 10, 1914;) net estate, $11,880; Arthur M. Palmer, son, received $8,944; Luella A. Palmer, daughter, $2,944; assets, realty at Haverstraw, N. Y., $8,750, deposits $3,466, personalty $366.

SULZER, MAX, (Jan. 18, 1910;) net estate, $5,981; widow, daughter, and a brother beneficiaries; assets, deposits $2,019, insurance and personalty $4,638, stocks $1,960.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..7:05|Moon sets..7:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:50	8:03	1:32	1:58
Governors Island	8:17	8:23	2:29	2:51
Hall Gate	10:07	10:18	4:09	4:31

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 10.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Czaritza, Archange), July 26.
SS Newton, Gibraltar, July 29.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, July 28.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 7.
SS Volga, St. Lucia, Aug. 2.
SS Ellispoll, Djidelio, July 24.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 4.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 7.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 7.
SS Morenl, Lisbon, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Minnehaha	London	July 31
Maravul	Grenada	July 30
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
Thessalonlki	Palrns	July 26
Hathor	Havre	July 25
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 27
Justin	Para	July 30
Mariana	Demerara	Aug. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Seaconnet	Gothenburg	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Aug. 4
Minas Geraes	Para	Aug. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 7
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Ritouw	Amsterdam	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	July 30
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Bramford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vaganza, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frankby, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	2:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Egda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tiviyes, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Queenstown	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 10.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 886 miles S. at noon 9th.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 506 miles S. at 7 P. M. 9th.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles N. of Key West at noon.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radnor, New Orleans to New York, was 45 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 63 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 50 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 66 miles S. E. of Southpass at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 150 miles E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 231 miles S. at noon.
SS Siberia, Port Antonio to New York, was 660 miles from New York at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 132 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Hohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 35 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ionic, at Marseilles, Aug. 5.
SS Photina, at Marseilles, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Aug. 8.
SS Daltonhall, at Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
SS La Campine, at Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
SS City of Delhi, at Suez, Aug. 9.
SS Hortensius, at Montevideo, Aug. 7.
SS Jethou, at Montevideo, Aug. 7.
SS Drumcliffe, at Montevideo, Aug. 8.
SS New York City, at Bristol, Aug. 8.
SS Shimosa, at Manila, Aug. 9.

Sailed.

SS Verona, from Naples, Aug. 2.
SS Luciline, from Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
SS Mariana, from St. Thomas, Aug. 8.
SS Beligrano, from Valparaiso, Aug. 9.
SS Stampalia, from Naples, Aug. 4.
SS Tanate, from Batavia, Aug. 4.
SS Indraghiri, from Yokohama, Aug. 9.

Passed.

SS Othello, New York for Hull, passed Dover.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bessam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Aug. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Mataa..Aug. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 15
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Merchantship .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Aug. 20

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Shanghai, July 17; Kobe, July 21; Yokohama, July 22—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York today.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH

STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 24, 24th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—1st Lt. M. Sanderson, Dental Surgeon, after arrival in United States, upon expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, reporting to Commanding Officer thereof for duty, relieving 1st Lt. W. H. Chambers, Dental Surgeon who, being relieved, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. W. A. Squires, Dental Surgeon, after arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Dept., relieving 1st Lt. H. G. Voorhies, Dental Surgeon, who will proceed Ft. Barrancas, Fla., reporting to Commanding Officer thereof, for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dep.

1st Lt. C. de V. Chandler, Dental Surgeon, after arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., reporting Commanding Officer there for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dep.

Following dental surgeons, after arrival United States and upon expiration leave granted, will proceed to Station specified after their names, and report to Commanding Officer thereof for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.; 1st Lt. J. F. Feely, Douglas, Ariz., and J. W. Scovel, Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. G. J. Holden, 13th Inf., upon expiration of leave will report to Commanding General, Western Dept. for assignment pending the arrival of 24th Inf., when he will join that regiment.

1st Lt. B. M. Bailey, Field Art., is assigned to the 3d Field Art., Sept. 18, and on expiration of leave will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 6th Field Art., relieved from duty at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 24, and will then return to West Point, N. Y., resuming duties at United States Military Academy.

Major C. E. Kesrper, Med. Corps, relieved duty at Texas City, Texas, and will repair to this city, reporting to Division of Militia Affairs for instructions and assigned to duty as inspector-instructor with sanitary troops of organized militia.

Capt. J. R. H. Waring, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Logan, Col., effective at such time as will enable him to sail on transport from San Francisco for Hawaii about Oct. 5, and will report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Capt. A. C. Read, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 12th Inf., Aug. 23, and upon arrival in this country and expiration of leave will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

1st Lt. S. M. Williams, Cav., recently promoted from 2d Lt., 1st Cav., assigned 11th Cav., and upon expiration of leave will be assigned to a troop by regimental commander.

Orders June 18, transferring 1st Lt. R. McT. Pennell, 6th Field Art., to 2d Field Art., Sept. 1, amended so as to transfer him as indicated, Oct. 1. Lt. Pennell will proceed to join 2d Field Art., as indicated in paragraph cited.

Orders June 18, assigning 1st Lt. John J. Lund, Field Art., to 1st Field Art., Sept. 1, amended to assign him to 1st Field Art., Oct. 1, and will join that regiment under order cited, and upon arrival in Hawaiian Dept.

Leaves: Capt. J. L. Dewitt, Q. M. Corps, Aug. 13, to Aug. 21, Apt Lt. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., extended 10 days; Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., 16 days.

Navy.

Lt. R. C. MacFall, the Raleigh, to San Diego; Lt. C. C. Soule, the San Diego, to the Raleigh.

Junior Grade Lt. C. Q. Wright, Jr., the Columbia, to the Ozark.

Ensign W. D. Lamont to the North Carolina.

Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy from Assistant Naval Attache, Paris, France, to Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Boat'n W. P. Simmons from receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to Naval Station, Guam.

Pay Clerk A. C. Kozlowski from the South Dakota to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

A. Pay Clerk H. Lawson, receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., to the South Dakota.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Neptune and Rocket at Norfolk Yard; Sandoval at Rochester; Tennessee at Philadelphia; Saturn at Mare Island; Eagle at Mole St. Nicholas; Albany at Portland, Ore.

Sailed—Prometheus, St. George, Pribolof, for Dutch Harbor; Lamson, New York Yard for Charleston; Apache, Newport for Iona Island; Quiros, Shanghai for Ningpo; Dubuque, Boston for Newport; Reid, Key West for Charleston, and the Culgoa, Newport for New York.

The Bailey, now at Norfolk Yard, will not proceed to New Haven, Conn., as originally intended, but will return to Annapolis upon completion of repairs.

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THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
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Fall River Line
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Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

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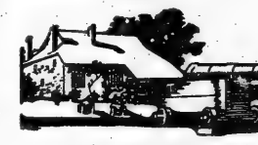

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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; 96th St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catsk

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Wilson Estate Property, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, Sold as Site for Sixteen-Story Commercial Structure—$200,000 Dyckman Deal—Builders Buy Ten Lots on Washington Heights.

Reported sold on several occasions during the past couple of years, the residence and property of the late Richard T. Wilson, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was finally disposed of yesterday to a building syndicate as a site for a sixteen-story commercial structure.

About $3,000,000 is involved in the transaction, making it one of the largest of the year. The purchaser is the 511 Fifth Avenue Company, incorporated at Albany last week and represented by Stoddard Mark. Among others interested in the corporation are Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been active builders and operators in the Washington Heights apartment house section.

The new structure, plans for which have been prepared by York & Sawyer, will be built by the Columbus Circle Construction Company. It is to be called the Guaranty Building, as the Guaranty Trust Company will occupy under a long-term lease the banking floor basement and first floor.

The plot fronts 62 feet 11 inches on Fifth Avenue by 108 feet on Forty-third Street and 123 feet on the southerly line.

For the operation the Prudential Life Insurance Company has agreed to make a loan of $1,250,000 to run for a term of twenty years, acting as both a building and permanent loan. The work of tearing down the old mansion and private stable on the property will begin at once, and it is expected that the new structure will be ready for occupancy in June, 1916.

The plans have been arranged to meet the requirements of the Guaranty Trust Company, which will rent the banking floor basement and first floor under a twenty-year lease. Negotiations are also reported for several other floors. The property is assessed for taxation purposes for the present year at $1,000,000 with the improvements, the assessment on the land alone being $1,000,000.

The property was transferred yesterday to the 511 Fifth Avenue Company for a consideration of $1,200,000, the company giving a mortgage of $1,150,000.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, conducted all of the negotiations, and the sale, lease and mortgage. Stoddard & Mark represented the purchasers as attorneys, and James A. Edwards represented the Wilson Estate as their counsel.

$200,000 Dyckman Deal.

The Alliance Realty Company, W. H. Chesebrough, President, has sold the plot 150 by 100 on the north side of 214th Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue. The purchasers, the H. M. Construction Company, (Messrs. Herman & Minskoff) will erect on the premises two five-story apartment houses, each seventy-five feet in frontage, of the most modern type. The entire operation will amount to about $200,000. Arrangements have been made with F. A. Snow for a building loan, and it is expected that Andrew J. Thomas will be the architect.

Most of the building in the Dyckman tract has centred around 207th Street and has been west of the elevated subway structure. However, the sale of this property for immediate improvement and the recent sales for improvement of property on 212th and 213th Streets by the City Investing Company, and the sale by Max Marx of property on 215th Street, all situated east of the subway, indicates that the builders and owners in this section are commencing to realize the possibilities of this area of unimproved land lying so convenient to transportation.

This is the third plot in the Dyckman district which the Alliance Realty Company has resold for a profit in the last two years. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction. The H. M. Construction Company is just completing a building operation on the corner of Valentine Avenue and 188th Street.

Syndicate Buys Ten Lots in Fort George Section.

One of the largest recent sales in the Fort George section of the Heights was reported yesterday by George V. McNally, who sold to a building syndicate for Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman a plot of ten lots for immediate improvement.

The property involved comprises a frontage of 125 feet on the south side of 190th Street and a similar frontage on the north side of 189th Street, beginning 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The buyers will form a new company for the improvement of the lots with four five-story apartment houses, each covering a frontage of 62.6 feet. The sale of the property is the first since 1872, when the father of the present seller acquired the land from Alfred N. Lawrence.

Although this is the first improvement on the block, a number of five and six story apartments are in course of construction in the immediate vicinity. M. S. & I. S. Isaacs represented the buyers.

Investor Increases West End Avenue Holdings.

Charles Noller has increased his holdings on West End Avenue by the purchase of 849, a five-story flat, on a lot 24.6 by 100, located between 101st and 102d Streets. A. M. Gleises, the seller, has held title to the property since 1904. Mr. Noller owns the adjoining property, a similar structure, and now controls a plot 49.9 by 100 feet.

Resale on Bradhurst Avenue.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold to Frank Merklee 25 Bradhurst Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 40 by 55 by irregular, located near 142d Street. W. J. Huston & Son negotiated the sale.

Tenement Property Deals.

An investor has purchased from Wolf B. Bornstein of Brooklyn 133-135 East 100th Street, a six-story new-law house with stores, on plot 37.6 by 100.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue. The seller acquired the house in February, 1913.

Bronx Sales.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with O'Hara Brothers, has sold for Elvie S. Wachenheim and Jessie E. Sempter the lot 25 by 100 feet on the west side of Briggs Avenue, sixty-six feet south of 196th Street. The buyer, K. A. Zimmerman, will improve at once with a store building.

Ten Brooklyn Flats.

Excavation has been started for ten apartment houses to be erected by the Rose Building Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the entire block located on the south side of Myrtle Avenue, from Epsilon Place to Delta Place, Brooklyn. Plans for this operation were filed by Maxwell A. Cantor recently.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for the Adams Realty Company to Percy Heineman a plot on Lafayette Place, 75 by 156, at Woodmere, L. I. The purchaser will improve the property by building a cottage for his own occupancy.

The Whitestone Realty Company has sold three lots at Kenmore, Whitestone, to Michael De Renzie of New Rochelle.

King S. Jones of Manhattan has purchased from William E. Keeling the plot 32.6 by 150 on the south side of Twentieth Street, 267 feet east of Eighth Avenue, Whitestone.

Private Dwelling Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years for the estate of Russell Sage, 35 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100, to Robert G. Hutchins, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce.

Real Estate Notes.

Joseph A. Coon, formerly with S. Osgood Pell & Co., is now associated with N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc.

William H. Mills, who was located for some years at 503 Fifth Avenue, has become associated with S. Osgood Pell & Co. Mr. Mills is a member of the Real Estate Board of New York and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 301 to 305, n e corner of 27th St, 77.10x70x76.7x77.9, three five and one four story fenements and stores; Oceanic Investing Co. against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $163,259.05; taxes, &c., $1,492.09; stayed by order of court.

Eighth Av, 820, s w corner of 180th St, 112.8x50x108.7x50.1, five-story flat and stores; Alonzo Co. against Dinloe Holding Co. et al.; Oscar Hamman, attorney; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $16,009.84; prior mtg $65,000; to the plaintiff for $70,903.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

78th St, 63 East, n s, 122 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2, four-story dwelling; R. S. Clark against I. L. Rytenberg et al.; Verplanck, P. & F., attorneys; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $38,019.91; taxes, &c, $1,586.50; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Samuel Marx.

69th St, 70 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; M. M. Marks against L. H. Abenheimer et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $25,378.90; taxes, &c., $300; adjourned sine die.

By Joseph P. Day.

68th St, 67 West, n s, 106 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.5, five-story dwelling; New York Savings Bank against A. C. Keene et al.; J. Hutton, attorney; Maurice Simmons, referee; due, $26,023.36; taxes, &c., $1,245.45; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

1st Av, 43, w s, 77 ft s of 3d St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Eberhardt Schmidt against Amelia Neumeyer et al.; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; E. H. Ayram, referee; due, $26,327.65; taxes, &c., $677.51; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

100th St, 224 East, s s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11x irregular, five-story loft building; E. P. Arnold against E. L. Karner et al.; Oscar Lowenstein, attorney; S. S. Norton, referee; due, $26,201.86; taxes, &c., $247.77; to the plaintiff for $22,550.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Elsmere Place, 772, s s, 95 ft e of Prospect Av, 42.4x48.10, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against C. V. Moore et al.; M. M. Himowich, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $1,600.57; taxes, &c., $290; to Kate Maguire for $3,550.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, s s, 240.11 ft of s e corner Fordham Road, 50.2x119.8x50.3x122, 2-story building and vacant; Church of Our Lady of Mercy against M. J. Smith et al; Amend & A., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $12,920.31; taxes, &c., $337.45; adjourned to Aug. 27.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

48th St, 220-8 West, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, four-story theatre; Union Estates Co. against Adlon Construction Co. et al; Elsman, L. C. and I., attorneys; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $77,189.59.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, 5-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Annie Moore had on July 1, 1913, or since; leasehold; Winslow, K. and B., attorneys.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner Allen St, 50x54.8, two 5-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, 5-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 1,095, w s, 40 ft n of 166th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; W. F. Johnson against Crown Operating Co. et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; J. R. Rubin, referee; due, $5,708.43.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, 1,002, 1,004, and 1,006, for a 12-story brick apartment house, 107.2x140; Fenlo Realty Co., 119 West 46th St. Martin Samuels, President, owner; Emery Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; $450,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

135th St, 237 West, to a five-story tenement; Michael Pizapia, owner; Otto L. Spannhake, 13 Park Row, architect; $5,000.

240th St, s e corner of Martha Av, two-story and attic brick dwelling, 25x37; H. Maxwell Pelling, 412 East 240th St, owner; C. Cobban, 4,286 Park Av, architect; $5,400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 25, w s, 90.6 ft n of centre line of 143d St, 40.3x55.1; Cornelius V. B. Burrell to Frank C. Berklee, 320 West 145th St, (mtg $18,000.) Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Fannie Kletzky to Aaron Segal, 169 Hewes St, Brooklyn, (mtg $34,997.71,) Aug. 1; attorney, Louis Moss, 26 Court St, Brooklyn $100

KING ST, 39, n s, 247.8 ft e of Varick St, o. l., 25.9x100; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wichelus, 36 3d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000;) July 30; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x74.10; Eliza J. Williams to Floryette E. Rickaby, 9 Washington Place, Borough of Queens, (mtg $4,500,) March 15; attorney, Charles F. Sharrott, 449 East 149th St. $100

ORCHARD ST, 23, w s, 17.5x79.3, also strip, begins 120 ft n of Canal St., and 79 ft w of Orchard St, runs n 56.8 x w 23.2 x s 56 x e 23.1, to beg.; Abr. J. Dwosky to Dee Holding Co., 5 Beekman St., mtg $25,000, July 26; attorneys, Strauss & D, 5 Beekman St. $103

1ST AV, 1,269, w s, 50.5 ft n of 65th St, 25x92; Stephaine Lewitus to Chas. Gronich, 162 East 107th St, all liens, July 2; attorney, Anton Gronich, 300 Broadway..$100

12TH AV, s e corner 43d St, runs e 108 x s 25.5 x e 15 x s 37.6 x w 123 to Av x n 62.11 to beg—all of; 43d st s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av 15x25.5—¾ part; 43d St, s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5—1-3 part; M. Orme Wilson et al, exrs. and trustees, Richard T. Wilson, to 511 5th Av Corp., 128 Broadway, mtg $1,150,000, Aug 6; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1,200,000

76TH ST, 246 West, s s, 220 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; John H. Judge, ref., to May G. Falconer Sanford, 103 East 75th St, Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

112TH ST, 318 E., s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; 112th St., 320 E., s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Clara Klingenstein to Lawrence Cioffi, 247 E. 111th St, mtg $40,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

115TH ST, 122 East, s s, 130.8 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11; Anna Bernstein to Max Altman, 122 East 115th St, (mtg $35,000.) Aug. 10 .....$1

118TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 50.6x100.11; William E. Smith, Jr., to Harry H. Jackson, 957 Tiffany St, mtg $44,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St $1

118TH ST., n s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Anton Klubetek to Wilhelmina, his wife, 503 East 118th St., mtg $13,000, all title, Aug. 6 .....$100

119TH ST, 115 West, n s, 297 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Jacob Zweig to Louis Kaemmerer, 1,841 Mohegan Av, (mtg, $14,000,) Aug. 6; attorney, M. Stein, 46 Cedar St. $100

119TH ST, 40 West, n s, 478 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Ida Golden, Shenandoah, Pa., to E. Ellsworth Livingston, Little Falls, N. Y., (mtg $10,000.) May 14; attorney, Frank M. Gordon, 257 Broadway $100

122D ST, n s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Edw. S. Jenkinson to Mary E. Rapp, 5 East 129th St, Aug. 5, b. and s.; attorney, Benjamin W. Moore, 258 Broadway....$1,130.41

126TH ST, 75 West, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Charter Construction Co. to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, quitclaim, (mtg $9,500,) Aug. 6; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St $100

178TH ST, 900 West, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, (1,351 to 1,359,) 100x94.11, (foreclosure Aug. 5;) Edgar H. Rosenstock, referee, to Brendau Realty Co., Inc., 3,600 Broadway, (mtg $158,000,) Aug. 9; attorneys, L. & C., 35 Nassau St. $25,000

Bronx.

BROADWAY, 5,727, w s, 62x180; Elliott I. Harvyhurst and another to Francis Bacon, Jr., 125 East 39th St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 5; attorneys, Worcester & N. V. & S., 30 Broad St $1

CLAY AV, 1,311, w s, 25x irregular; Adelheid Greite to William T. Coogan, 441 East 170th St, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft. w of Quincy St, 25x100; Joseph Bancher to Adele M. Harrington, 1,478 Vyse Av, (mtg $3,500,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

JACKSON AV, 600 to 602, s e s, 50x105; John J. Hynes, referee, to Public Bank of New York, 89 Delancey St, July 30; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St....$1,000

LOT 33, map Hunter Estate; Circiaco Ruotolo to Maria G. Petrella, 647 Morris Av, Aug. 9; attorney, Simon Parducci, 337 East 149th St $800

LOT 97, map W. F. Duncan; John Brucoli to Felica Brucoli, 854 East 217th St, (mtg $4,500,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Spitz & B., 38 Nassau St $1

LOTS 39, 40, 4 and 41, block 3, map Morris Park; also

LOT 36, block 55, same map; Adele M. Harrington to John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, (mtg $1,050,) Aug. 9; attorney, E. N. Polak, 587 Tremont Av $100

MORRIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 162d St, strip 1x50; Arthur R. Bell to Sara Campbell, 430 West 122d St, Aug. 6; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $180

NEWTON AV, w s, being Lots 14 and 15, Block 2, map of Sheridan & Segrave, 24.5x irregular; Mary V. Sheridan to Sven A. Johnson, 504 West 131st St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PERRY AV, 2,978, e s, 25x94; Corporal Realty Co., Inc., to Rita Crowley, 240 East Washington Av, et al, Aug. 2, (mtg, $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, 1,159, w s, 20x100; Abr. Weiss to Hirsh Feinberg, 106 Monroe St, June 1; attorney, M. H. Wartzal, 110 East 59th St.$1

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Arthur N. Geigerich, referee, to Susan McV. Hemenway, Windsor, Vt., Aug. 5; attorney, George Waddington, 37 Wall St. $22,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 275 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Charles W. Sinnott, referee, to same, trustees, Aug. 5; attorney, same, $22,000

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Louis De Vos to Isidore Simon, 470 21st St, Paterson, N. J., Aug. 3; attorney, Henry Wolff, 299 Broadway $1

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Raphael R. Murphy, referee, to Isidore Simon, 470 21st St, Paterson, N. J., June 23; attorney, H. Wolff, 299 Broadway $8,900

169TH ST, w s, 63.5 ft n w of Fox St, 30x irregular; also plot begins s e corner of Lot 21, Block 471, map of part of Fox estate, 30x s — x e 20.11; 162d Street Construction Co. to Richard R. Maslen, 2,312 University Av, Aug. 9, (mtg $2,200;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

233D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Hill Av, 50.8x114; Land Co. C. Edenwald to Elizabeth Mullen, 263 West 153d St, July 20; attorney, Elizabeth Mullen, 263 West 153d St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Lillian S. Shaver to Meyer Abraham, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, 1 year 6 p. c., Aug. 9; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway $500

MOTT ST, n w corner of Hester St, 49.10x 62.8; Michelina Mangiere to Stephen Guardine, 8,222 19th Av, Brooklyn, July 31, due July 31, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. G. Stabile, 41 Park Row $1,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, 62.11x ; 43d St, s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av, 15x25.5—¼ part; 43d St., s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5—1-3 part; 511 5th Avenue Corporation to M. Orme Wilson et al, executors, 3 East 64th St, Aug. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, Aug. 6, prior mtg $1,250,000, due May 1, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorney, same $300,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Harris Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, prior mtg $1,550,000, due as per bond, Aug. 9; attorney, same. $100,000

10TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 111.11; 4th St, s s, 156.3 ft w of Avenue D, 56.3x98; David Kohn to Sarah Kohn, 569 West 150th St, Aug. 9, due as per bond; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway..$6,500

39TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.10x98.9; County Holding Co. to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, Aug. 9, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $27,000

83D ST, s s, 130 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.5; County Holding Co. to Union Mortgage Co., 100 Broadway, Aug. 9, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$40,000

70TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 100.5; Sarah A. Funderford to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $18,000

112TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Lawrence Cioffi to Anna Esposito, 320 East 112th St, Aug. 1, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond, (2 mtgs, each $2,600;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$5,200

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,181, w s, 21x94.5; Sarah Sibbald to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 6, install., 5½ per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

CLAY AV, 1,311, w s, 25x irregular; Wm. F. Coogan to Adelheid Grete, 1,311 Clay Av, Aug. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$2,700

LOT 74, map Van Nest Park; Henry Bursing to Wm. H. Ready, 2 St. Nicholas Terrace, Aug. 27, 1913, 1 year, 6 per cent.; attorney, M. F. McGoldrick, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn $1,190

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Samuel St. 33x150; Ella A. Kelly to Joseph Espaunberger and ano, 651 E. 230th St, prior mtg $9,500, Aug. 6, due Feb. 6, 1916, 6 per cent.; attorney, Robt. E. Bergman, 148th St. and 3d Av. $1,300

Bronx Assignments of Mortgages.

N. Y. Investors Corporation to Title Guarantee & Trust Co. $9,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK ROW, 188 and 170; Artistic Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against Morris Goldstein, lessee and contractor $227

VALENTINE AV, s s, 100 ft e of Baisley Av, 25x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor, $103

19TH ST., 205 and 209 West; Herrmann & Grace Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co. et al., owners and contractors, (renewal) $1,805

SAME PROPERTY; A. Periman Iron Works against same, (renewal).....$6,914

SAME PROPERTY; Teran, Mahaney & Munro, Inc., against same, (renewal)..$1,500

38TH ST, 21 and 23 West, Henry Feldman against A. B. & S. Co., Inc., and Albert Malen, owners and lessees; John Perelman, contractor; M. Goldblum, sub-contractor...$150

Bronx.

200TH ST, s w corner of Valentine Av, 62.5x 112.5; John Posillipo against Catherine Carney, owner and contractor $100

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 560 to 566; Vermont Marble Co. against Colony Club et al., July 15, 1915, (by bond) $3,218

38TH ST, 214 and 216 West; Weiss & Co., Inc., against National Bible Institute et al., Oct. 6, 1914 .....$125

Bronx.

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Waterbury Av; Andrew J. Swanson against Rosie Kirchlen et al., July 31, 1915 .....$165

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x140; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Roseff Realty Corporation et al., July 29, 1915.$316

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 388 ft n of 169th St, 60x140; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Roseff Realty Corporation et al., July 29, 1915 .....$450

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

5th Av and 43d St, s e corner, 62.11x108x irregular; 43d St, s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av, 15x 25.5, ¼ part, and 43d St, s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5, 1-3 part; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York loans Five Eleven Fifth Avenue Corporation, (a sixteen-story commercial building, 3 payments) $300,000

Same property; Prudential Insurance Company of America loans same, (a sixteen-story commercial building) $1,250,000

Bronx.

Bryant Av, w s, 149.9 ft s of Home St, 50x 112.8; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Vyse Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, (10 payments) $35,000

Bryant Av, w s, 100 ft s of Home St, 49.8x 109.2; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Vyse Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, (10 payments).....$35,000

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Hilltop Farm

With Crops, Stock, Tools, $2,200.

Delightfully situated, 1,000 feet elevation; pure, clean, crisp air, health in every breath; 118 acres productive fields, remainder wood and pasture; 120 bearing apple trees; comfortable 6-room house, barn, wagon shed, poultry house; ideal place for poultry and fruit; if taken now you get pair horses, 3 head stock, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, and all crops. Price for all only $2,200, easy terms. A real bargain. Photo of residence and all details Page 86, Strout's Farm Catalogue 38. Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Station 1093, 47 West 34th St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Elevator Apartments

THE HETHERINGTON
571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,800

THE VAN CORTLANDT
71 E. 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Ave.
7, 8, 9 Rms., 2 Baths, $1,000-$1,400

THE VONDEL
171 East 83d St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $540-$570

THE MELBA
424 Central Park West, 1 W. 102d St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $840-$1,000
Non-Elevator.

THE RUTHERFURD
175 2d Ave., N. W. Cor. 11th St.
Opposite St. Mark's Church.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $900-$1,200

3 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH
2 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 EAST 42D ST.
CORNER MADISON AVE.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
399 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.
5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.
STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300.
Inquire Superintendent.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 sunny, light Rooms. $45-$50 | 6 sunny Rooms. $55-$65
West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW
UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 30 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Apartments
The Waramaug
620 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300
The Amidon
233 West 83d Street
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
6, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,100—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Most Reasonable Rent on Riverside Drive.
400 Riverside Dr.
Corner 112th St.
MODERN BUILDING EMBODYING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Beautiful location and convenient to Subway and surface lines.
6, 7, 8 Rooms
with 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Floor Plan.
RENTALS ON APPLICATION.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Most Beautiful Location on Washington Heights.
COLONIAL & EDGECOMBE
375-377 Edgecombe Av.,
(Colonial Parkway), South of 155th St.
Convenient 155th St. station 6th and 9th Av. L's.
Splendidly Kept Houses.
All latest improvements; hall service; electricity, showers; exceptionally large closets, fine woodwork.
4-6 LIGHT, AIRY ROOMS $28 to $37

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service; owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Handsome Bachelor Apartment,
2 ROOMS AND BATH

The Duncraggan
Ready for Inspection. North Side of Plaza,
181st St. & Riverside Drive
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.
Leases Made Now from October 1st.
LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

Audrey Hall
575 WEST 172d ST.,
N. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SPACIOUS CLOSETS, SUNLIGHT IN EVERY APARTMENT, SHORT WALK TO 168TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
VERY MODERATE RENTS

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTS

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Extra Large, Light.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER. STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. KEMPE & CO. Schuyler 5610

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	8-10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9-10 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 82d St.	8-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

BELNORD
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.
A home of sunlight and air.
If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with the exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employes contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
86TH ST. AT B'WAY. Tel. Schuyler 3300.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Thunder showers were general in the Ohio Valley, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and there were also local showers in New England and at a few widely scattered places in the Central West. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Moderate temperatures continue east of the Rocky Mountains, while to the westward they are still high, ranging from 92 to 112 degrees over interior districts.

There will be thunder showers Wednesday in the eastern lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the east portion of the West Gulf district, continuing Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

In the upper lake and eastern lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be somewhat warmer Thursday in the West Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Western Tennessee.

A tropical disturbance was apparently central a short distance east of Dominica, Windward Islands, moving in a west-northwest direction, at 4 P. M. Tuesday. It was apparently of considerable energy, although none of the land stations have thus far reported any high winds. The disturbance was first noted Tuesday morning, and advisory warnings were at once issued by radiograph and telegraph.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Wednesday and Thursday will be gentle to moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east of the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday; probably showers by night over west portion. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania — Fair Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	75	67	4 P. M.	80	80
6 A. M.	73	69	6 P. M.	80	77
9 A. M.	81	70	9 P. M.	77	74
12 M.	84	76	11 P. M.	76	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 68, at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 3 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss
3:45	225 West 111 St., Bertha Hersch-man	Slight
4:35	74 Norfolk St., Gussie Nitzberg	Slight
6:50	772 8 Av., Mary Devlin	Slight
10:05	312 E. Houston St., Jacob Bloom	Slight
P.M.		
12:20	557 W. 37 St., Robe Bros.	Slight
1:30	Front of 410 Riverside Drive; William Horn	Slight
1:50	318 Mott Av.; Henry Ramsey	Slight
3:20	2,228 Valentine Av., S. Bergen	Slight
5:20	225 E. 106 St.; Isadore Schneider	Slight
7:00	428 E. 48 St.; Henry Hass	Slight
8:00	199 7 St.; Morris Farick	Slight
8:30	292 Stanton St.; Max Goldberg	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement, 10 A. M., Aug. 10, as patrol. sqn gr.: H. H. Wagner, assigned to Sq. 1.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M., Aug. 11: Lieut. F. J. Kunle, 147, to 148.

Temporary assignments: Surgs. P. F. O'Hanlon, S. D., in charge 9 S. D., in addition to his own, 13 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 11; E. H. Fiske, 21 S. D., in charge of 16 S. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 19; Lieut. J. W. McCormack, 149, to command 148, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 16; Sergt. B. F. Byrne, 278, to Tr. Sch., 26 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 9; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 8; A. Cava, 15, and A. Romer, 99, to D. B., 20 days, noon, Aug. 11; J. M. Culley, 42, and L. H. Grace, Mar. Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 12; W. Powers, 150, to D. B., 3 days, 12 P. M., Aug. 9.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgs. F. J. Schoenenberger, 9 S. D., 11 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 11, to be deducted from vacation; J. Murray, 16 S. D., 20 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 19, vacation. With half pay: Capt. J. L. Falconer, 6, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 23; Sergt. C. Hemley, 155, 26 days, 12:01 M., Aug. 12. Without pay: Patrol. J. R. Chair, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 8; T. F. Appel, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; C. V. Stevens, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

The following are granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10, period of time indicated: Capt. J. L. Falconer, 6, 8 days; Lieut. J. A. Howard, 156, 14 days.

Sergts. J. W. McCoy, 61, 15 days; J. L. McNulty, 65, 15 days; C. Hemley, 155, 2 days; C. Stilson, D. B., 15 days.

Full pay while on sick report: Inspr. H. Cohn, T. I. D., 5 P. M., Aug. 2, during disability. Patrol.—J. M. Wolfe, 5, noon, July 24, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; W. H. Croughan, 15, 12:35 P. M., Aug. 5, to 12 P. M., Aug. 6; C. Fleischer, 26, 12:01 A. M., July 3 to 12 P. M., July 9; F. C. Flick, 61, 8:06 A. M., Aug. 4, during disability; F. McCarren, 69, 10:10 P. M., July 11, during disability.

Reprimanded: Patrol.—E. F. Ryan, 145, (improper patrol;) W. S. Stokely, 153, (absent from post in lunch wagon;) W. L. Young, 186, (absent from post, coming from lunch;) E. McEnaney, 161, (absent from post without being properly relieved;) J. H. Boyle, 167, (failed to promptly proceed to post, in police livery stable;) M. Reilly, 274, (while attached to 161, (absent from post, in an office;) J. Hummel, 274, (while attached to 186,) (absent from post and precinct, in restaurant.)

Charges dismissed: Sergt.—J. Scully, 4, (failed to enforce discipline.) Patrol.—G. A. Burns, 35, (failed to signal;) J. O'Donnell, 146, (while attached to 144,) (improper patrol;) H. Schreyer, 154, (absent from post, in drug store;) A. Scheiber, 180, (improper patrol;) A. Goss, 278, (improper language to citizen and pushed him).

Restored to duty: Patrol.—M. Gerry, 149, 8:58 A. M., Aug. 7.

Suspended without pay: Patrol.—M. Gerry, 149, 9:05 A. M., Aug. 7.

Appointed Special Patrol.—With the Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Elect., at 5: C. W. Rennie, M. H. Hagerty, H. J. Padden, and W. J. Chin.

Fire Department.

Dismissed: Fire. (2d. grade) F. Gentsch, Eng. 1, (absent without leave,) 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

Penalties imposed: Fire. (1st grade) R. B. Ness, H. & L. 20, (conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, absence without leave,) eight leaves withheld; Eng. 38, J. F. Dougherty, Eng. 20, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction tomorrow at 9 A. M. for a period of thirty days for test as prescribed by rules: C. L. Walter, Eng 15; D. Paff, Eng. 17; W. C. Butts, Eng. 33; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 38; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. C. Dawson, Eng. 55; F. W. Koster, Eng. 76; M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91; J. F. De Boe, Jr., H. & L. 26; R. J. Bann, Eng. 202; F. F. Vought, Eng. 224; E. C. Schneider, Eng. 230; T. L. Donelling, H. & L. 9; E. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; L. R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; E. J. Walsh, H. & L. 20; W. F. Rave, H. & L. 45.

The following will report to Fireman 1st gr.: A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av., and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 113; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; B. A. Dannmeyer, Eng. 79; J. J. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charous, Eng. 258; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. E. Mann, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; H. J. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. C. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Frazer, H. & L. 50; T. J. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Special leaves, without pay: Lieut. E. B. Murphy, Eng. 13, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; Fire. 1st gr. H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Dugan, Eng. 18, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 14; Fire. 2d gr. G. F. Norton, Eng. 211, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 14.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures of the latest battlefields—scenes of victory and defeat, the terrible modern engines of destruction at work on sea and land and in the air; the personalities uppermost in the war news, the life of non-combatants under war conditions in many regions, the picturesque and notable localities brought into notice as the battle lines swing back and forth. On all news stands, ten cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Vacation playground at P. S. 35, the Bronx, has been discontinued on account of poor attendance.

The Bureau of Buildings of the Education Board will reassign to duty five of the draughtsmen who were granted leaves of absence without pay owing to lack of work, but who will now be employed, as funds have been made available for the alteration of certain schools in the Bronx in the "Gary experiment."

Josiah H. Pitts will submit to the Board of Education today a statement of the administration of the fund for providing lunches to needy school children.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the naming of Associate City Superintendents Haaren and Shallow and Director Davis as a Board of Examiners for non-competitive classes in the education department. It has also approved the naming as institutional examiners of Hobart H. Todd for the New York Parental School and Mary N. Leonard for the Manhattan Truant School.

Pupils in P. S. 89, Brooklyn, where the Gary plan is being tried, will open this morning a vegetable market to the mothers of the neighborhood. The vegetables were raised by the children on a plot of land opposite the school.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for inspector of foods (milk) has been ordered. The subjects are duties and experience. The duties are to inspect milk and all conditions and methods surrounding its production, distribution and sale, including the inspection of dairies, creameries, and pasteurization plants; to instruct farmers and dealers in the improvement and correction of conditions found to be contrary to the regulations of the Health Department. Candidates must have had particular experience in dairying or other equivalent experience. The age limits are 21 to 45 years. The usual salary is $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the fact that for the open competitive examination for chief engineer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for which applications may be filed at any time, the maximum age limit has been changed from 45 to 50 years, so that hereafter applicants for this examination must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Information in regard to the examination is contained in Form 1,250, which, together with the proper application form, may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, New York.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GREENE, JENNIE DUTTON; $100,000; equally between two sisters, Alice Dutton Atwill, and Kate Dutton, and her nephew, William Justin Dutton; sisters also receive all jewelry, silver, and personal articles; a sister-in-law and a cousin are each left $5,000. Residuary estate goes equally to sisters and nephew.

HUTON, HENRIETTA; Henry A. Hutton of this city, but temporarily residing at Pau, France, has applied in the Surrogate's Court to be appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of his mother, Henrietta Huton, who died Dec. 31, 1914, at Biarritz, France, leaving an estate of $250,000. The petitioner states that John L. Cadwalader and Charles E. Strong, named as executors, predeceased testator, and that it is therefore necessary to have an administrator appointed.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

COLUMBUS AV, 251, store and basement; Daniel Buckley to Abraham Toorans, 505 West 135th St, 4 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, D. L. Podell, 42 Broadway...$2,000

7TH AV, 227 all; Louise Werners to Paul Nocilla, 227 7th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914 ..... $1,800

5TH AV, s e corner of 451 St; all; Five-Eleven Fifth Avenue Corporation to Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 140 Broadway, from completion of building to May 1, 1936; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $75,000

3D ST, 410 East, all; Ardolea Co. to Frank Schechter, 1,565 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,800

11TH ST, 126 and 128 West, all; Gertrude M. Briggs to Hy. H. Holland, 361 West 27th St, 8 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 374 Broadway.....$13,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,819, store, &c.; William J. Diamond to George I. Robinson, 192 Brook Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Haig, 280 Broadway ..... $420 to $480

MAPES AV, n w corner of 180th St, store, &c.; Tommaso Giordano to Carrie Seehof, 741 East 181st St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 309 East 150th St.....$1,200 to $1,340

ST. ANN'S AV, 309, store, &c.; Herman Elsasser and another to William L. Kantor, 443 East 139th St., 4 years and 10 months from July 1, 1915; attorney, Siemund Honig, 280 Broadway.....$1,080 to $1,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, Lot 6, between 179th and 180th Sts; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Emma L. O'Connell et al., (amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. Weymann.

RIDGE ST, 90 ft s s, 20 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Eugene Lamb Richards, trustee, against David Jacobs et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 30; Frank Gens & Co. against Ella Frankel, indiv. and ex'x, et al., (partition;) attorney, M. A. Rabinowitch.

207TH ST, 257 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against Seligman Manheimer et al., (action to declare lien;) attorney, W. F. Polk.

71ST ST, 432 and 434 East; John J. Hearn Construction Co. against Leissner Realty Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

112TH ST, 51 East; Henry Parsons against Terbor Improvement Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Godfrey.

194TH ST, 148 West; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and Its Vicinity against Pauline Abeles et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

131ST ST, 240 West, and property in Queens County; Miriam C. G. Varian against Alfred W. Kiddle, indiv. and ex'r, et al., (partition;) attorney, A. H. Scoble.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MONEY ADVANCED ON RENTS. Apply JACOBS & GEMANSKY, real estate and insurance, 140 East Broadway.

129th, 106 West.—A handsome three-story and basement house, from October 1st, $900.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7343.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA BUSINESS PROPERTY 60x100. Located on Fulton St., near Jamaica Theatre; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to John Distler, 9 Miller Place, Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Your property carefully managed by woman with 19 years' experience in apartment houses; reasonable rates; references. Rush, 560 West 180th St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Private office or desk room, Liberty Tower, 24th floor; light, airy stenographer's office. 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

To let part of office, 9x18. Inquire Room 1708 215 4th Av. after 1 P. M.

25 West 61st.—Beautiful parlor floor, dancing studio, business, music school; electricity. Phone Plaza 1972.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Very Pretty Cottage.—Front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom; mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, (open fireplace;) on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash; balance easy. Baldwin, 128 Times Downtown.

POULTRY FARM, $3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house; full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c., few minutes' from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

At Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Excellent Summer hotel property; large frontage on Great South Bay, with water rights; splendid shore dinner location for the right man; price reasonable, terms easy. Ocean Beach Improvement Co., Bayshore.

HUNTINGTON.—Old-fashioned country home 5 acres, house, 12 large rooms, conveniences; outbuildings; lots of fruit and shade; near station; good neighborhood; bargain, $7,500; terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 1—96 acres, good lands; buildings in good condition; plenty of fruit; immediate possession; price $4,000; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. No. 2—80 acres, fair buildings; price $2,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Write at once for particulars. These farms are cheap, good land; near store and school. Don't write unless you have the money to buy. EUGENE COWELL, Glen Gardner, N. J. R. D. 1.

155 free, clear building lots for sale; 50 minutes from New York, seven miles from Paterson; land high and rolling, fronting on clear, sparkling lake and two roads, surrounded by beautiful homes; only short walk to station; water, electricity, telephone; are offered in bulk at bargain price to close an estate. Attorney, 181 Times.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALLERUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $50 monthly covers principal and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $8,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 10½c.; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive, modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Owner offers for rent to responsible party fine old residential property, beautifully located, mile from station; particulars by mail. A. D., F 276 Times Downtown.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation; on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

New seven-room house, all improvements, near station, $3,600; small amount cash. Owner, W. G. Van Ness, Little Falls, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Maine.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York, well constructed; no heat except grate fires; good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair.

To rent house; six to seven rooms and bath, electric light, modern improvements; not over 40 minutes' commuting distance from Manhattan. Address L 289 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money to loan or rent; do you need cash to pay taxes and interest? Call on me. Peck, 261 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Unusually large, attractively furnished three-room apartment, near Gramercy Park; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette, 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS IN LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES. THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" & 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address STEWART.

BIG CONCESSIONS. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $600 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd. No. 84 William Street.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 8 East 85th St.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator.	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 80 Nassau St.

A five-room apartment, all large rooms, in one of the finest elevator buildings on the Heights, to sublet at reduced rate and new lease for coming year; immediate possession. DU BOIS & TAYLOR, Broadway and 146th St.

THE LANGHAM. 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4000.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 307 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHONGA LODGE. Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Av.—High-class accommodations; boating, bathing, and fishing; Rockaway Park station.

SEA GATE, L. I. THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1806.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J., Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Large, shady grounds; spacious piazzas; tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

WHITE BEACH HOTEL, on water's front, overlooking Niantic Bay; electricity and modern improvements; half-mile bathing beach; table first class.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L," or subway; $34 and up.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no children; 5 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartment from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, two baths; rents, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $50; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-1 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt., on premises.

93d St., 307 West.—8-room apartment to sublet; all light rooms.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished Apartment Wanted.—Lease from Oct. 1, 5 rooms, near elevated and Park, between 66th and 145th Sts.; $37.50 to $45; give full particulars. E. L. Brown, 100 Hudson St.

Three bedrooms, about $1,100. Write A. Freydberg, 3 Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I.

Furnished.

Wanted—Two or three room furnished apartment, Sept. to June, Manhattan or Brooklyn; refined couple; state terms. M 58 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; Summer rates. Telephone 8061 Columbus.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor, dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor, dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 128 West.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms, suitable two; adjoining bath; excellent meals.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 540 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, refined house; home cooking; moderate; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, (30,) desires board, first-class private home with young people; permanent; price is no object, but real home comforts; refinement; social inclinations essential; write full particulars. M 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes furnished room, with board; private family preferred; convenient to west side elevated; can furnish references. H. Traub, 461 Greenwich St.

YOUNG Southern couple (no children) want board with private family; must be in town or in close commuting distance; state rate; references exchanged. H. J., S 16 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South,) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Doctor's new house; large rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water;

OSBORNE TO STAY, SAYS WHITMAN

Sing Sing Warden Will Not Be Disturbed Till His Experiment Is Fully Tested.

NO THOUGHT OF OUSTING HIM

Riley's Authority Simply General Power of Superintendent's Office.

ORR NOT AFTER THE PLACE

Has Better Office as Governor's Secretary—Church Club Praises Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—"I have no intention of removing Thomas Mott Osborne from the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison," said Governor Whitman in answer to the direct question by THE TIMES correspondent as he alighted from the train arriving late tonight from Plattsburg. "My mind is not different on the subject now from what it has been at any time. Warden Osborne is trying out a new plan of prison management, and it has been my purpose from the start to let his plan have a fair trial."

The Governor could not see why so much commotion had grown out of what he considered to be nothing. Superintendent Riley had performed certain acts, which were his right. Whether Warden Osborne liked them or not, it was within his superior's province to have them executed. The Governor made it plain that he had no intention of disturbing Superintendent Riley, and, further, that it was never in his mind to make William Orr, his private secretary, Superintendent of Prisons. Mr. Orr has a better place now, and gets a bigger salary, with fewer annoying details to look after than he would have if he were made Superintendent of Prisons.

The Governor said the Sing Sing imbroglio, if it could so be described, was not referred to during his visit to Cliff Haven or Plattsburg. His trip to Plattsburg was planned long before the clash occurred between Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne. He had promised to visit the Catholic Summer School and Clinton Prison several weeks ago, and was simply fulfilling his promise.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OSBORNE.

Church Club, After Hearing Warden, Wires Governor to Keep Him.

Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing was praised and applauded last night by about 400 prominent residents of Dobbs Ferry and vicinity at a meeting gotten up by the Men's Club of the Greenburgh Presbyterian Church to hear an address by the Warden. The meeting was held on the church lawn, and Dr. Robert Deniston of Dobbs Ferry presided.

The audience applauded frequently as Mr. Osborne told of the work he has been doing at Sing Sing and of some of the reforms he hoped to accomplish. He carefully avoided any reference to the recent controversy with State Prison Superintendent Riley. At the conclusion of his address he invited the audience to ask questions, but a man who had helped to organize the meeting said that he felt "satisfied that the Warden was doing noble work" and that no questions were necessary. Others agreed. A resolution was adopted unanimously making Mr. Osborne an honorary member of the Men's Club.

Another resolution, unanimously adopted, put those present on record as favoring Osborne's régime at Sing Sing, and it was voted to send a telegram to Governor Whitman urging him to retain Warden Osborne in office for the work he has done and hopes to do.

The only statement in his speech which those in the audience thought referred to the persons who the Warden has recently charged tried to discredit his administration by crooked methods was an assertion that "it is a pity that we haven't got all of the thieves inside of the prison."

Warden Osborne returned to Ossining shortly before midnight in his automobile. Before leaving he was asked by reporters if he had had any word from Governor Whitman concerning the recent quarrel over the management of Sing Sing, but Mr. Osborne said he did not think it wise for him to discuss the subject.

MUST HONOR SPLIT TICKETS

Commerce Commission Upholds Right to Check Baggage Through.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision today abrogated the proposed rules of railroads, which would have prohibited the through checking of baggage and sale of through parlor or sleeping car tickets on combination railroad tickets used in connection with joint fares from junction points.

For years travelers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other trunk line territory going to points in the South and Southeast have checked baggage through to destination and have secured through Pullman car accommodations on combinations of tickets or split transportation to and from the gateways to Southern and Southeastern territory. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads proposed to abolish the practice for protection of their joint fares to conserve their revenues.

The rules were to apply to combinations of all forms of tickets issued by the roads and by their Southern connections to and and from the gateways involved, but were aimed mainly at combinations involving the use of mileage books of Southern railroads or Southeastern Passenger Association interchangeable mileage exchange orders which effect lower fares than the published joint through fares.

The commission held that no railroad receiving the equivalent of its full local fare to the junction, whatever the character of transportation accepted by the connecting line, may lawfully withhold provision for incidental services universally in demand. Commissioner Harlan dissented, saying the majority action permitted evasions of the through fare.

YEAR'S TRADE SUMMED UP.

Final Official Returns Show Trade Balance of $1,042,008,725.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The final footings of official returns from all ports on foreign business for June, and the complete fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, show that imports fell off during the year by $219,755,917. The increase in value of exports for the year as compared with the previous fiscal year was $386,494,440. The trade balance in our favor for the fiscal year was $1,042,008,725. The large increases in June in the various lines of exports is shown in the following summary:

	1914	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$32,872,355	$30,478,641
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	11,047,074	25,954,226
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.	20,075,216	46,394,585
Manufactures for further use, in manufacturing	31,755,039	40,242,472
Manufactures ready for consumption	58,070,674	110,376,849
Miscellaneous	285,102	10,698,278
Total domestic expts.	$154,105,460	$264,145,051

The item of "miscellaneous" which increased over the business of 1914 embraces the horse and mule exportations for the month. Horses were shipped abroad to the value of $8,003,419, and mules to the value of $2,542,302. The value of horses shipped to Europe during the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and embracing ten months of the war, was $64,046,534, and of mules $12,726,143.

The trade balance for last week fell off more than $10,000,000 from that of the previous week. It was only $13,045,455, as compared with $23,975,871. Exports were $48,239,137 and imports $34,294,282. Duties collected amounted to $3,432,077, of which there was collected at the Port of New York $2,535,329. Cotton was exported during the week to the amount of 37,484 bales, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,548,051 bales.

MRS. VOLLMER SUES MAJOR NOW IN WAR

Granddaughter of Clyde Line's Founder Asks for a Commission in Germany.

NAMES SHIP'S MANICURIST

Captain Vollmer, Formerly of Garden City, Has Been Promoted and Decorated with Iron Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 10.—Through the filing here of an order issued on Saturday by Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn, appointing a commission to take testimony in Germany, it became known that Mrs. Ethel Clyde Vollmer, a daughter of William P. Clyde, the capitalist and son of the founder of the Clyde Line, is suing for divorce from a Major in the German Army.

Miss Clyde was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on Oct. 14, 1907, to Ernst Gottfried Vollmer, at that time a Field Captain in the German artillery. They lived for several years on the Jaegerallee, Potsdam, and in March of 1914 they came to the United States and leased a large house in Third Street, Garden City. Their two sons—Wilhelm P. C., aged 6, and Goetz G. C., aged 4—were with them.

In September of last year Captain Vollmer left New York and said he was going to the front. Since that time, according to Mrs. Vollmer's statement, she has received a number of letters from her husband, the last one on Jan. 19, 1915, in which Vollmer said he had been promoted to the rank of Major and had received the order of the Iron Cross.

On Feb. 5 Vollmer was served by publication with notice of his wife's suit for divorce. The papers show that Emma Steffen, who, in 1914, was a manicure on the liner George Washington, is named as co-respondent. She is believed to be in Germany, according to the statement made to Justice Callaghan by Cullen & Dykman, of 2 Wall Street, Mrs. Vollmer's counsel, in their request for the order for the appointment of the Commission.

The counsel for Mrs. Vollmer also told the Justice that their client relied almost entirely for information upon her sister-in-law, Anna Vollmer; Clara Morchardt, formerly a stewardess on the George Washington, and Molitor, a barber on the same ship. These three also are believed to be in Germany at the present time, and it is largely on account of this fact that Mrs. Vollmer wanted the testimony taken in Germany.

It is understood that she is anxious to get hold of some letters which Major Vollmer is alleged to have written to his sister, in which the name of the co-respondent, according to Mrs. Vollmer, is mentioned.

Mrs. Vollmer has named William Weckman to represent her in the taking of testimony by the Commission in Germany.

At the house in Garden City it was said today that Mrs. Vollmer and the children were in New Hamburg, N. Y., and would not return to Garden City until October.

HORTON ESTATE $2,876,955.

Ice Cream Manufacturer's Son and Daughter Share Bulk.

James Madison Horton, founder and President of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, left a net estate of $2,876,955 when he died on June 26, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp.

All but $15,000 of the estate goes in equal shares to the son, James C., and the daughter, Mrs. Mary Hope Lewis. There are bequests of $5,000 each to Mrs. Susan Robertson and James M. Horton; $3,000 to Horace T. Horton, and $2,000 to Burrie L. Horton, none of whom are related to the testator, according to the report.

The report contains a memorandum of an agreement entered into between the testator and other holders of the stock of the ice cream concern, Harry C. Horton, Chauncey E. Horton, Edward B. Lewis, Henry Grube and Joseph G. Umpleby. It is specified that at the death of a stockholder the surviving holders may purchase, pro rata, the decedent's shares at $3,625 a share.

The report also contains an affidavit by Harry C. Horton, son of the decedent, to the effect that he and his sister, Mrs. Lewis, are willing to sell their shares at less than $3,000 each. Between them they hold 171 shares, appraised at an aggregate of $619,875, or $3,625 each.

Items enumerated in the report show that the estate held stocks aggregating $1,120,195, the largest parcel of which was 3,200 shares of the preferred stock of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, appraised at $224,000; a large list of bonds aggregating $1,643,431; notes and mortgages appraised at $109,531; and real estate at Yonkers, appraised at $84,000. There are minor holdings that aggregate about $10,000.

CADY SAYS HE FIRED HIGH.

Bayonne Police Inspector Held for a Death in $5,000 Bail.

Police Inspector Daniel Cady, of Bayonne, who was charged by Prosecutor's Detective William J. Charlock, before Coroner Burke's court Monday, with having fired the shot that killed John Steranesoak, 19 years old, in the Standard Oil strike riots in Bayonne on July 21, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge George G. Tennant in the Hudson County Special Sessions Court in Jersey City. Cady testified that he had fired high to intimidate the strikers and did not hit any one. His bail was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished by James Grady of Bayonne. His case will come before the Grand Jury in September.

At Coroner Burke's inquest last night in the case of Nicholay Inosskin and Basil Nierovekow, of Bayonne, who were killed on July 22 in the strike riots, Fred Smart of 288 Avenue C, Bayonne, declared that he heard Superintendent Coates and J. B. Edwards of the Tide Water plant order the guards to shoot. Other witnesses described the shooting. The jury's verdict was that the deceased had met their death by shots, but it failed to fix any blame.

Director of Public Safety Wilson of Bayonne submitted to the commission yesterday a report on the recent strike, ordered after Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead had criticised the attitude of the city officials during the trouble. Mr. Wilson's report declared the Bayonne authorities had given the Sheriff every possible assistance during the trouble, and recommended that the police force be increased.

LOSE GREAT COAL LANDS.

Guggenheims Also Turn Over Big Cash Payment to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—A tremendous fortune in coal land holdings and another comfortable fortune in cash have been obtained for the United States by United States District Attorney H. B. Tedrow, wh oyesterday afternoon effected a settlement with the American Smelting and Refining Company, part of the great Guggenheim holdings, in a case which has long been pending in the United States Courts. The United States Court also handed down a decision today which took away 120 acres of valuable coal land from the Exploration Company, Limited, of London, England, doing business in Colorado and said to have secured these Government coal lands through fraud.

The cash sum of $112,766 paid to District Attorney Tedrow by the Guggenheim interests and forwarded by Mr. Tedrow to the Federal Government is payment for coal actually taken from the mines at Aguilar and Cokedale which were said to be part of the coal lands obtained by the Guggenheim Company through fraud.

Also, a total of 3,475 acres of as valuable coal land as may be found in the State has been returned from the American Smelting and Refining Company to the United States Government on the ground that it was originally obtained through fraud.

HAITI PLANS TO PICK PRESIDENT TOMORROW

Quiet at Ports; Some Trouble in Interior—Tennessee Sails with 862 Marines.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 10.—The next meeting of the National Assembly for the election of a President of Haiti in succession to the late President Guillaume, who lost his life during the revolutionary operations of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, has been called for next Thursday.

The American authorities in control at Port au Prince have restored to the National Bank the Treasury service of the Republic, which this bank had been performing under contract. It was relieved of its duties in this regard by the Government of President Guillaume. Quiet has been re-established at St. Marc and Aux Cayes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Fairly satisfactory conditions prevail in Haiti, according to dispatches to the State Department from Chargé d'Affaires Davis at Port au Prince. One dispatch, however, says that the "bank" has been instructed to collect customs fees from incoming Dutch vessels, and the bank's branch office at Cape Haitien reports collections of customs revenues by it at that place.

A dispatch sent Aug. 8 from Port au Prince says that rebels pillaged Grande Rivière and pillaged and burned most of the important plantations in the interior. These rebels were reported to be murdering persons in the country. They were accusing General Bobo of having abandoned them.

Mention is made in a dispatch filed at Port au Prince Aug. 9 that an anonymous proclamation would be circulated to arouse opposition to American occupation. This proclamation proposes the formation of a provisional government by delegates from all sections of the country and the reorganization of Government departments, with revision of the Constitution.

Evacuation of Fort Liberté by the Haitian Government troops and the departure of the gunboat Castine for St. Marc, where an uprising was recently reported, was announced by Rear Admiral Caperton in a report to the Navy Department today.

The Haitian tug Nord Alexis, which recently put into Port au Prince carrying a number of native troops, has now left for Cape Haitien. The soldiers were disarmed. Men whose homes are in the vicinity of Cape Haitien left on the Alexis.

Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and Port au Paix were reported quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Carrying 862 marines, the United States cruiser Tennessee sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard today for Haiti. Colonel L. W. T. Waller, who sailed on the Tennessee, will assume command of all the marines in Haiti. The Tennessee carries enough supplies for a three months' campaign.

WANTS KULTUR IN BELGIUM.

Belgian Actress Would Like to See Kaiser at Head of Her Country.

Mademoiselle Phillipine Artois, a Belgian actress, told a pro-German audience at Terrace Garden last night that if Belgium were a republic she'd like to nominate the Kaiser for President. Mademoiselle thought the Kaiser a bit rude when he invaded Belgium last fall. Did not the presence of his soldiers force her to walk forty miles into Antwerp? But, believe Mademoiselle Artois, it is all for the best interests of Belgium.

In broken English she read a typewritten speech, the keynote of which was that Belgium was only a tool of England. She said King Albert was to blame for sacrificing his country in a vain cause. She denied the stories of German atrocities, but said that she had not been in Belgium since last September.

"King Albert is popular," she said. "He has no streak of yellow, but he has very little gray matter. He should have investigated the worth of the promises of the Triple Entente; he should have investigated the strength of the Germans. He investigated nothing and almost ruined his country when there was nothing for Belgium to gain."

She said Germany was an open enemy; England a sneaking friend. She got prolonged applause when she concluded with a declaration that the best thing that could happen to Belgium would be for it to remain under German Kultur.

Mademoiselle was asked if she was open for a theatrical engagement in America and Mademoiselle said she was.

Held in Meisters Murder Case.

Magistrate Nash, in the Flatbush Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday held George Miller and Peter J. McCourt without bail for the Grand Jury in connection with the murder of Gerhard Meisters, who was shot in his shoe store at 1,096 Flatbush Avenue on June 3. John McDonald and William Steiner, electricians, failed to identify Miller as the man who called at their store at 4,820 New Utrecht Avenue on the afternoon of the murder and asked for the address of Meisters. Both men had previously picked Miller out of a "line-up" as the man.

EASTLAND JURY REPORTS.

Six Indicted for the Disaster—Wilson to Take Up Case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Six persons were indicted today by the State Grand Jury which investigated the Eastland disaster. No action was taken against any of the Government officials, as it was said that evidence concerning them is proper matter for the Federal Grand Jury. The names of those indicated were not made public. State's Attorney Hoyne said that the State Grand Jury was given evidence that the Eastland was overcrowded.

The Eastland, which has been lying on her side almost completely submerged since the disaster of two weeks ago, will be placed on even keel by wreckers tomorrow, according to announcement made this afternoon.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 10.—President Wilson is planning, it became known today, to confer with Secretary Redfield soon after reaching Washington, and go over thoroughly all of the facts connected with the Eastland disaster, in order to learn whether any Federal official was to olame for the loss of life resulting from the overturning of the excursion steamer. On the President's inquiry will depend whether he will recommend to Congress legislation to further safeguard the lives of passengers on steamers.

PIGNATELLI A BANKRUPT.

Prince Files Petition Admitting $36,542 Debts and $887 Assets.

Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, living at Merrick, L. I., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in Brooklyn. He put his assets at $887.28 and his liabilities at $6,542.32, his chief creditor being Mrs. Alice F. O'Connell of 1,963 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, who got a judgment against him on July 3 last for $15,959.86 for the death of her husband, who was killed in an automobile collision between his car and the Prince's near Massapequa, L. I., on July 19, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Yeager, who were riding with Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, have also sued the Prince for damages.

Among the Prince's liabilities are $1,926 to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, $6,302 to the Empire State Furniture Company, and $5,296 to F. B. Sherwood. The Prince's assets consist of 28 cents, clothes, $187, and an uncollected bill for $700.

Prince Pignatelli's adventures have made him a public character since 1908, when he came to America first. In 1911 he was Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Washington, and announced that he had been engaged to Miss Helen Hilton of New York, but that the engagement had been broken down because of religious differences.

Later he was reported engaged to Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Benjamin N. Duke, but Mr. Duke denied it. In July, 1912, the Prince shot himself in Paris because, it was said, he had lost his suit for Miss Duke's hand. In the Fall of that year he again appeared in New York after he had been detained for twenty-four hours at Ellis Island on the rumor that he had been expelled from France. On May 5 last he eloped with Miss Ruth Morgan Waters, daughter of George Jason Waters of New York.

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Lily drinking cups sold by the lily cup co., 120 b'way, are especially nice for offices like yours—while in a sense a luxury, they cost nothing when you count the saving they effect in bottled water—they do safeguard your health. you should have them.

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BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

The Sense of Satisfaction

Derived by one and all who dine at Churchill's accounts for its pre-eminent popularity for Dinner

To those who dine here, the superior merit of its *cuisine* in a la carte service and of its *Special Dinner* combines with the unequaled excellence of its entertainment to yield so much greater pleasure than obtainable elsewhere, that Churchill's is nightly thronged for Dinner with delighted guests.

Here in an atmosphere sparkling in its gaiety, striking in its individuality, one experiences the most delightful phase of New York restaurant life.

Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening

Churchill's is equally popular for Supper, with Dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon*, served in Ballroom, with Dancing.

"More than a Restaurant" —A Broadway Institution"

Special Dinner $1.25 Six to Nine

Special Luncheon 75c With Dancing

Today Ends This
Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

The remarkably low prices we have put on all of our fancy blue and black suits should clear them out today.

Indeed, if you realize just how great the values are, we are *sure* these suits will all go today.

$50, $45, $40 and $35 Suits now $28.50

$40, $35 and $32.50 Suits now $23.50

$32.50, $30, $28 and $25 Suits now.... $18.50

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits now.... $15.00

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Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. 246-248 West 125th St. Third Av., cor. 122d St. Open Evenings

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Unlimited Parking Space for Automobiles.
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LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
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All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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APARTMENTS unfurnished, by the year
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RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

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It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Seven most delicious courses—promptly served—75c. (Music)
A cabaret of twenty entertaining features—evenings seven to one.
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Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

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The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly. Frog Legs, Sauté Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
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These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evgs. 8:10. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
Matinee TODAY and Saturday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GAIETY THEATRE REOPENS This Evening 8:30
WHAT SHOW SHALL WE SEE TONIGHT?
SEARCH ME!
A NEW MYSTERY FARCE BY AUGUSTIN MacHUGH, WHO WROTE
OFFICER 666
AN ADMIRABLE CAST OF INESTIMABLE CLASS
BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
DAVID BELASCO Presents
THE BOOMERANG
By Winchell Smith & Victor Mapes.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Mat. TODAY 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Laugh While the Laughing's Good
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE Evs. at 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HUDSON West 44th Street. Evgs. at 8:05. FIRST MATINEE SAT. 2:05. Open Tomorrow (THURSDAY) NIGHT. Curtain 8:05 sharp.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S NEW PLAY.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.
SEATS NOW FOR CHINCHIN
MONTGOMERY and STONE
REOPENS—GLOBE—AUG. 16.
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SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Miles of Merry Midway.

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VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. "From Out of the Big Snows" "The Goddess" (14th Chapter)

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. BLANCHE SWEET, 'SECRET ORCHARD.' Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next W'k, Fannie Ward, "The Marriage of Kitty"

COLUMBIA THE GREAT B'way & 47th Burlesque Matinee Today BEHMAN SHOW LAST WEEK.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. FRITZI SCHEFF, Al Herman, Mullen & Coogan, Donahue & Stewart, Maryon Vadie, others.

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Graduate, Russian Imperial Ballet School
Personally teaches teachers, in daily normal classes for interpretive, simplified classic, racial and ballroom dancing, at 7 West 42nd St., N. Y.

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CLASSIC TOE DANCER WANTED.—Call 206 West 57th at noon today; work immediately.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; showers by night and on Friday; moderate southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,019. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

7 NATIONS FRAME MEDIATION NOTE TO MEXICANS

Warring Factions Urged to Cease Strife and Hold a Peace Conference.

THEN ELECT A PRESIDENT

American Supervision of Polling Said to be Contemplated by Conference Plan.

WILSON'S PURPOSE FIRM

President Returning to Capital Determined to Protect Foreigners in Mexico.

VERA CRUZ QUIET AGAIN

Warships Held Ready for Emergency—Carranza Resents Mediation—Border Raiding Continues.

The United States and the six Latin-American republics which, as representative of Central and South America, have joined with this country in an effort to bring peace and order to Mexico, have agreed upon a course of action and have framed a note setting forth what in their opinion should be done to insure such a result.

This note, framed at a conference of representatives of the seven countries held at the Hotel Biltmore in this city yesterday, is addressed to the leaders of the Mexican factions. It contains a review of the situation in Mexico, points to the havoc wrought by continued warfare, and appeals to the warring leaders in the name of humanity and for their country's sake to put aside selfish purposes and compose their differences—offering the good offices of the seven countries represented at the conference in effecting a peaceful regime in Mexico. Further, the conferees reached an agreement as to the form the pacification of the country should take.

The United States was represented in the conference by Robert Lansing, Secretary of States, and the Latin-American republics by their diplomatic representatives in this country as follows: Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister; Joaquín Mendez, the Guatemalan Minister; Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador; Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the Chilean Ambassador; Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, and Carlos Maria de Pena, the Uruguayan Minister.

Adjourn to Await a Reply.

The note agreed upon will be signed by these seven representatives on behalf of their Governments and will be sent to all the leaders, civil and military, in Mexico. No further conference will be held until the situation becomes more definite. If it is decided to go on, discussion of the form of government for Mexico will be resumed. Secrecy has been drawn about the plan as thus far decided upon, but it is said to contemplate an election in Mexico supervised by the United States for the seven mediating Governments.

At the conclusion of the conference, which consumed three hours, Secretary Lansing made this statement:

"We agreed or assented to a proposition that a communication be addressed to the different factions in Mexico urging them to compose their differences. Also, we agreed upon the form which we will recommend to our governments with reference to the recognition of some form of government in Mexico."

It was intimated to the Secretary that the phraseology of the latter sentence was cloudy.

"Put it in the puzzle column if you want to," was the reply. "That's all I have to say today."

"There will be other conferences," the Secretary added. "I don't know when or where, but they will be after there has been some reply to the note."

The note, it is understood, calls upon the leaders of the factions in Mexico to assemble a peace conference. The action taken was not of a joint character, but identical.

When the conference adjourned there was a feeling of optimism, and confidence that a decisive step toward restoring Mexico to her place in the family of nations had been taken. The appeal which is brief and courteously phrased, calls upon the Mexicans to consider the injurious effect throughout the world, which the constant turbulance in Mexico has caused. The petition suggests that a peace conference be held on neutral territory in Mexico far from the roar of cannon. The Governments signing it express their willingness to act, if invited, in any practicable way to assist in bringing the various factions together for the conference.

Expect Replies in Ten Days.

Replies are definitely asked for, the hope being expressed that these will be received within ten days after the communication reaches the leaders unless some just cause for delay present itself.

Secretary Lansing left for Washington tonight. After a conference with President Wilson a statement will be prepared by Mr. Lansing explanatory of the purposes of the appeal.

No step of any definite character in the future has been finally determined upon. Tentatively, however, it has been agreed to await the result of the peace conference, and if all the factions do not participate, the Government set up by those elements which do attend will receive recognition nevertheless, provided it gives promise of stability. Immediately an embargo on arms would be enforced against all other factions and an amnesty declared permitting contending groups to lay down their arms without fear of punitive measures. Through this process it is hoped by the

Continued on Page 4.

TO TRY SOUKHOMLINOFF FOR ARMS SHORTAGE

Russian Authorities Charge Former Minister With Being Responsible for It.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—A commission of inquiry has been appointed, according to the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, to investigate charges against General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, ex-Russian Minister of War, and others, in connection with the shorttage of munitions, which has seriously interfered with the operations of the Russian Army.

The resignation of General Soukhomlinoff was announced on June 26. The reason for his retirement has never been officially announced, but it has been assumed that it was due to the failure of the military authorities to provide adequate supplies for the armies in the field.

THINK PETROGRAD MAY BE GERMAN GOAL

Russian Papers Discuss Possibility of German Advance to the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In connection with the enemy's attempt to gain the line of the Dvina the newspapers discuss the question of the possibility of a further advance in the direction of Petrograd. It is authoritatively affirmed, however, that whatever the enemy's plans he will scarcely be permitted to reach the capital.

The Pskov Province is honeycombed with lakes and marshes, affording a powerful tactical and strategical line on which, in the event of the enemy's attempt to advance on Petrograd, he would be checked.

In an article in the Novoe Vremya, which is attracting widespread attention, M. Menshikoff suggests that the true ultimate objective of the German offensive is Petrograd. The writer justly points out the enormous difference between a national war of 1812 and the present conflict of nations, in that the Germans are hurling against Russia colossal forces tantamount to seven such invasions as Napoleon's and supported by the latest technical appliances, whereas in 1812 the Russian Army in the latter respect was fully on a par with the French.

The Germans are infinitely better posted as to the position of Russia than Napoleon was and they are incapable of regarding Moscow as the key to the empire. They well know that Petrograd is the political centre and that it is only half as far from Riga as Moscow; There is only a night's railway journey between Riga and Petrograd; and although invasion is not accomplished by express, nevertheless the distance or 260 odd miles over good roads and two lines of railway does not offer insuperable difficulties.

This is no second war of 1812, but something far more serious, and it is necessary boldly to recognize the fact that it is imperative for the Germans to finish the campaign on the Russian front as soon as possible in order to deal with the western powers, and, therefore, they aim not at Moscow, but at Petrograd, the loss of which, unlike the loss of Moscow, would greatly impair Russia's capacity for producing munitions, besides cutting her off from the Baltic.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SINKS AUSTRIAN U-12

Three of Italy's Adriatic Ports Shelled in Raid by Two Destroyers.

ROME, Aug. 11.—It is announced officially that the Austrian submarine U-12 has been torpedoed and sunk with all hands in the upper Adriatic Sea by an Italian submarine.

The announcement was made in a statement issued by the Navy Department, which added:

This morning two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta (southern Italy on the Adriatic.) One civilian was killed and seven were wounded. There was no appreciable material damage.

The U-12, of which type there are three boats, was completed at Pola since the war began. Her displacement was 1,000 tons submerged, her speed was supposed to be 15 knots on the surface and 10 knos submerged, and she was armed with five 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her officers and men probably numbered from twenty-five to thirty.

She is the second ship to be sunk by the Italians, the other being an unknown Austrian gunboat sunk in Porto Buzo, at the head of the Adriatic, on May 24. Italy's loss is five—the two armored cruisers, the Amalfi and Giuseppe Garibaldi, the destroyer Turbine, and the two submarines, Medusa and Nereide.

The loss of the two Italian submarines, like that of the Austrian U-12, was the result of duels between submarines.

SIR DAVID BEATTY NOW A VICE ADMIRAL

Hero of Heligoland Battle the Youngest British Officer Who Ever Held the Rank.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The Official Gazette announces today that Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a Vice Admiral.

Sir David Beatty commanded the British squadrons, which in August, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland and won a victory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following January. In the January fight the German cruiser Blücher was sent to the bottom.

Vice Admiral Beatty is only 45 years old and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral in the British Navy. His wife was Miss Edith Field, a daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago.

SAVANNAH—FLORIDA—CUBA
via SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
Superb steel trains via shortest route. The Flamingo lvs. N. Y. 9:15 A. M.—Florida-Cuba Special, 3:34 P. M.; Seaboard Fast Mail, 12:30 night, Ino. 1,184 Bdway.—Advt.

NEW BUDGET PLAN WINS AT ALBANY OVER TAMMANY

Convention Advances Proposal to Give the Governor Power Over Expenditures.

ONLY 15 VOTES OPPOSE

Shorter Ballot Plan Introduced by Committee Reorganizes the State Government.

PUTS OFFICES IN GROUPS

Drops Three Elective State Officials and Establishes Many Departments.

GIVES GOVERNOR A CABINET

New Tax Department Abolished—Penal and Charitable Institutions Under One Head.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The Constitutional Convention today advanced the Finance Committee's new budget proposal which makes it the duty of the Governor to prepare the schedule of proposed expenditures. It also received in its complete and final form the plan for a reorganization of the State Government proposed by the Committee on Governor and other State officers.

The budget plan on which Tammany and the reactionary Republicans had made common war was advanced in practically the form it was submitted by the committee, with only fifteen opposing votes. Ex-Senator E. T. Brackett was the Republican to vote against it. The other adverse votes were cast by Tammany Democrats. Thirteen amendments either were withdrawn or rejected. The only prevailing amendment to the proposal was a friendly one suggested by Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on State Finances.

The debate on the budget plan occupied all or the forenoon session and most of the afternoon session of the convention. Mr. Stimson's amendment provided that department heads in submitting to the Governor their estimates of the needs of their departments, must accompany these with "a statement in detail of all moneys for which any general or special appropriation is desired at the ensuing session of the Legislature."

The leaders of the convention were jubilant after the proposal had been put to a vote. The result showed the weakness of the opposition within the Republican ranks and made manifest for the first time since the convention went into session the fact that Tammany Hall does not dominate the Democratic minority in that body.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, was perhaps the happiest member of the convention tonight. In his opinion the prospects are bright for the final adoption of the plan of his committee, which is opposed by the same persons who sought to defeat the budget proposal.

President Elihu Root sat in the convention today prepared to go on the firing line to aid the budget reform, but his help was not required. Mr. Root intends to take the floor to help the Tanner reorganization plan, and that, in the opinion of the leaders, assures victory.

The Shorter Ballot Plan.

The proposal coming from the Committee on Governor provides for the reorganization of all the civil department of the State and a regrouping of the administrative functions generally. It centres responsibility in the Governor by substituting for a majority of the present elective officers of the State heads of departments to be appointed by the Governor. Only the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General and the Controller, would remain elective officers under the plan.

President Root, in a speech before the Tanner Committee recently, urged the reorganization plan as the best way of substituting for "invisible" government, a government that is responsible to the people.

In detail the plan provides for an entirely new Article V of the Constitution. This article in the present Constitution defines the powers and functions of the administrative departments, which are comparatively few. Under the new plan, the entire framework of government will be protected by the Constitution, and thus virtually taken out of politics.

Under the proposed new article the Legislature would be prohibited from organizing any new department. The Legislature, however, is permitted to create bureaus or agencies to undertake new activities, as the need may arise, but these must all be such that they can readily be assimilated by the departments.

The State Departments are put in three groups. In the first group are the departments of the Attorney General and the Controller who would be the head of the Department of Audit and in that capacity would be shorn of nearly all the patronage he now enjoys and all the administrative functions his department now performs.

In the second group are departments which, besides administrative functions, also exercise functions, quasi-legislative or judicial in their nature. There are

Continued on Page 5.

Serbian Parliament Summoned for Monday to Consider Renewal of the Balkan League

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 11, (Via London, Thursday, Aug. 12.)—The Serbian Parliament will meet Monday, Aug. 16, in order to deliberate on conditions for renewing the Balkan League.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The Daily Mail this morning expresses the hope that the meeting of the Serbian Parliament Monday may show that the present answer is not final, but says that in view of the local enmities and dissensions in the Balkans it would be oversanguine to expect any immediate development.

"Both political and strategic considerations," says The Daily News, "make Bulgaria the deciding factor in the Balkan situation and the closing of the discussion between Nish and Sofia would be unfortunate in the extreme."

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the Journal des Debats from Rome says: "The general opinion here is that Serbia will answer the communication of the Quadruple Entente Powers by offering to cede territory for a fixed sum, in order to avoid responsibility for the failure of the negotiations with the Balkan States regarding their participation in the war.

"It is difficult to forecast the decision of Bulgaria, for Greece apparently is refusing to make any concessions to Bulgaria."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Telegrams from Switzerland and Saloniki state that the Germans have massed in Bosnia and Herzegovina an army of 300,000 men, which will shortly march against Serbia, hoping to crush the Serbians and open a way across Greece to Saloniki, thus succoring the Ottoman Empire.

BIG YACHT NOW JUNK AFTER 6 WEEKS' USE

Sea Call's Monel Metal-Steel Hull Ruined by Electrolysis, Builders Admit.

COSTLY EXPERIMENT FAILS

Action of Sea Water Attributed by Metal Makers to Failure to Use Zinc Insulation.

Alexander Smith Cochran's schooner yacht Sea Call, after being in commission only six weeks, is now being broken up for scrap in the yards of her builders at Neponset, Mass.

The Sea Call is a splendid sailing yacht with auxiliary gasoline engine. She is being knocked to pieces on account of the disintegration of her bottom through electrical action. The yacht was designed by William Gardner & Son of 1 Broadway, who also designed for Mr. Cochran the Vanitie, built as a possible cup defender in the international races projected for last year, and was built by George A. Lawley & Son, Inc., of Neponset.

The electrolysis which has damaged the bottom of the boat is said to be due to the use of a steel skeleton and a bottom of monel metal, an expensive alloy composed of, roughly, two parts nickel to one part copper, with small additions of other metals. Monel metal has been used much about ships because it requires no painting, and is susceptible of high polish and thus adds speed to the vessel on whose hulls it is used.

The Sea Call was the first ship ever built with a bottom entirely of monel metal. It has been extensively used for deck fittings and for parts of vessels such as propeller shaft boxes, and wooden ships have been sheathed with it to prevent fouling. There has been no trouble on any of these vesseis, it is understood, and officials of the Bayonne Casting Company, which has the district agency for the metal, denied yesterday that there was any corrosion of the monel metal. They said they were making an investigation, and pending its result could say nothing further. It was understood that electrolysis affected the steel skeleton and not the plates of the bottom, but reports from Neponset say that, while the action did start around the stem and stern posts, which are of steel, it resulted in the deterioration of the monel into "a chalky substance." It is said that there are evidences of deterioration in the monel plates of the bottom, but the suggestion has been made that this is only discoloration due to the electrolysis of the steel.

The United States Navy, it is understood, has used monel metal extensively, though never to the extent that it was employed in the Sea Call. It has been used on many under water parts of the vessels, and there has never been any trouble with it. In these instances, however, it was insulated with zinc wherever it was in contact with steel, and persons familiar with the metal were inclined yesterday to attribute the attraction between the two metals in salt water, which started the electrolytic action, to the fact that the monel metal was not thus insulated in the Sea Call.

There has never been any trouble in wooden ships which have monel metal bottoms, so far as has been learned, but in them there would be no chance of the interaction of the two metals which started the trouble in the Sea Call. As a precaution against fouling the alloy bottoms on wooden ships have been quite successful. But this is another mysterious feature of the present case; it is understood that when the Sea Call was taken into dock at Neponset her bottom was very foul, though she had been in commission only a few weeks.

Mr. Cochran is at the training camp in Plattsburg, and it is understood that he takes the loss of the Sea Call as an incident of a day; an unfortunate, but not necessarily discouraging result of an experiment.

Officials of William Gardner & Son said they could make no statement, although they denied that the boat would have gone to pieces within a month if she had not been scrapped. It was said that the boat could have been made as good as new by putting on a steel bottom, but that apparently Mr. Cochran preferred not to do that.

The disintegrating action of electrolysis from the electricity in salt water and salt air has given yachtsmen a good deal of trouble of various kinds. Aluminium utensils, for example, were much used for a time in the table service of yachts, as they were light, stood rough wear, and looked almost as well as silver. But it was presently discovered that overnight they became covered with a fine powder due to the action of the electricity in the salt air.

Monel metal, which is not particularly light but has great strength and durability, has been used much in deck fittings on yachts and is said to have given excellent results. Here, of course, there is not the constant contact at once with steel and salt water which is supposed to have brought about the disaster to the Sea Call.

The Sea Call, which was launched in April, and commissioned June 26, was 215 feet long, and had a 34-foot beam. She had made fourteen knots before a fair wind. How much the boat cost could not be ascertained yesterday, but inasmuch as she was luxuriously fitted out, and as the cost of the monel metal is high, it is considered as certain that it is well up in the hundreds of thousands.

When in doubt take CARABANA—the Natural Laxative Water. All Druggists, 25c.—Advt.

FOUR ARE RESCUED ON BRINK OF FALLS

Thrown Into Passaic River at Paterson by Capsizing of a Disabled Motor Boat.

CRAFT SMASHED ON ROCKS

Negro Boy Swims to Girl on Verge of Eighty-Foot Plunge and Rope Cast from Shore Saves Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—While 300 persons cheered him and prayed for him, a negro boy swam out from a bank of the swollen Passaic River this afternoon into the rushing current until he was within a few feet of the eighty-foot drop of Great Falls and certain death, tied a rope about the limp body of Josephine Dermico and held fast to her until willing hands pulled the unconscious girl and her rescuer to safety. A moment later the motor boat from which Miss Dermico and three others had been hurled, and another craft that went to their rescue, went crashing over the falls into a thousand splinters on the rocks below.

Miss Dermico's three companions on an afternoon's outing had been rescued by other motor boats that would not dare death at the edge of the eighty-foot falls to go after the twirling body of Miss Dermico, helpless as flotsam in the swollen stream. It was then that black little John Sisco darted from the crowd, stripped off his shirt and jumped into the river.

He swam out and up stream, allowing the current to bear him down upon the girl drifting so swiftly ever nearer the brink of the falls. While the spectators alternately held their breath and cheered him, he reached the girl's side. He grasped her dress in one hand and tried to swim against the current, but lost distance. He took her hair in his teeth and tried with both hands, but he was swept slowly toward the falls.

The brave effort seemed vain when, from a motor boat tied by a long cable to the bank, a rope sailed almost to Sisco. Again it was thrown, this time failing over the struggling boy and the helpless girl. Treading water, Sisco wrapped the rope twice around the girl, tied it, clasped his arms about her body, and gave the signal to pull away. When they were dragged upon the bank Miss Dermico was turned over to a physician's care. The little black hero took a rest and a drink of brandy, recovered his shirt, and vanished.

Tony Placo, his wife, Margaret, and Miss Dermico, all of 159 Twelfth Avenue, and Vincent Juliano of 47 Market Street were out in Placo's new motor boat for a pleasure trip on the Passaic River, when the engine went dead about 600 feet above the Great Falls. While Placo tried to start the engine the boat drifted rapidly down toward the eighty-foot drop in the river swollen by the recent rains. Juliano tried to stop the boat with the only car aboard, but it was quickly snapped in two.

Policeman James Kelley, in the city police patrol boat, saw the danger of the party and set out to rescue its members. He got close to them, when he saw he could not succeed, and, shouting to them to jump, he leaped into the current as both boats went over a six-foot dam 100 feet above the falls. Placo's boat kept upright for a dozen feet and then upset, throwing the occupants into the river. Kelley seized Mrs. Placo and started for shore. A rope was thrown them from another boat and they were dragged to safety. Other rescuers, led by James Arnot of 55 Oak Street, rescued Placo and Juliano by throwing them ropes from motor boats. A stalled engine on any of the boats meant a struggle for life for the occupants.

SUBMARINES DESTROY ELEVEN MORE CRAFT

Still Another Vessel, the British Steamer Rosalie, Is Run Ashore in War Zone.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—German submarines have renewed their activity, and in the last three days have sunk eighteen vessels, ten of which were British trawlers, and four of which belonged to neutral countries.

The sinking of eleven craft was announced this afternoon. They were the British steamer Oakwood, the Norwegian bark Morna, the French bark François, the Russian bark Baltzer, and seven trawlers—the Young Admiral, the George Crabbe, the Illustrious, Calm, Trevire, Welcome and Utopia. The crews of all the vessels were saved.

The British steamer Rosalie of 2,720 tons net, which sailed from Shields on Aug. 10 for San Francisco, has been beached. Her crew was saved.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—The French bark François and the Norwegian bark Morna, reported today sunk by German submarines, both cleared from the Columbia River in March with cargoes of wheat. The Morna carried 81,807 bushels of wheat, valued at $131,087 and was bound for Queenstown for orders. The cargo of the François consisted of 111,293 bushels of wheat, valued at $178,070. Both cargoes were exported by M. H. Houser of Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Rosalie, reported to have been beached after leaving Shields, England, yesterday, was bound for Portland, Ore., where she was to load grain for Houser Co. for shipment to England.

GERMANY SEEKS PEACE THROUGH POPE? SAID TO CONSENT TO RESTORE BELGIUM; TERMS SHE OFFERED TO RUSSIA OUT

German Auxiliary Sinks British Patrol Ship, Hemmed In, Her Captain Blows Her Up

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British patrol boat Ramsey has been sunk in the North Sea by the German steamer Meteor, according to an official statement issued tonight. The Meteor, as she was being chased by British vessels, was blown up by her commander. The statement says:

H. M. S. Ramsey, Lieutenant S. Raby, R. N. R., a small armed patrol vessel, was sunk by the German armed fleet auxiliary steamer Meteor on the 8th of August in the North Sea. Four officers and thirty-nine men were saved.

The Meteor subsequently sighted a squadron of British cruisers, and her commanding officer, realizing that escape was impossible, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then blew her up.

The Admiralty, in a casualty list issued tonight, said that five officers were lost in the taking of the Ramsey.

The Meteor was formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and was of 3,613 gross tons.

The Ramsey was a merchant vessel which went into commission in the British Navy in November.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.—The German version of the exploits of the auxiliary Meteor is contained in this official statement issued by the Admiralty at Berlin:

The auxiliary vessel Meteor, after having boldly broken through the British watching forces, waged a commercial war. Saturday night she encountered the British auxiliary cruiser Ramsey, which the Meteor attacked and destroyed, saving forty members of the crew and four officers.

The following day four British cruisers surrounded the Meteor. As battle was hopeless, and escape impossible, Commander Behnke sank the Meteor after the crew, British prisoners, and the crew of a sailing vessel which it had sunk as a prize had been secured [probably means made their escape]. The Meteor's entire crew safely reached a German port.

The report states that the Meteor was outfitted as a mine-layer.

The Goeben and Breslau Are Reported Torpedoed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—Two separate dispatches from Athens, to London morning newspapers report that the former German warships Goeben and Breslau, which were bought by Turkey after the war began, have been torpedoed.

A dispatch to The London Daily News says:

"British submarines have succeeded in entering the Black Sea and have torpedoed the cruiser Breslau.

"They also torpedoed one transport gunboat."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Goeben has been torpedoed. She was run aground in a narrow creek in the Bosporus, where she is lying alongside shore in default of a dry or floating dock in Turkey sufficiently large to accommodate a vessel of her size.

"A dike has been built around her from which the Turks are pumping out water. All the approaches to the creek are severely guarded and no one is allowed to pass.

"My informant, however, succeeded by a bypath in getting at the place and verifying these facts."

ALLIES INCREASE GALLIPOLI GAINS

Now Hold Nearly Three Times Their Former Area on the West Coast.

LANDED 50,000 NEW TROOPS

But Enver Pasha Asserts the Turks Still Outnumber and Outfight the Invaders.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—While the Russians are fighting desperately to extricate themselves from the cordon of Austro-German troops which is steadily pressing them more closely in Poland, their allies are working feverishly and with considerable success to open the Dardanelles, through which they hope to pour into Russia the much needed munitions of war.

Since Saturday night, when fresh British forces were landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, there has been almost continuous fighting on the Krithia Road. In these operations Australians and New Zealanders in the "Anzac" region (a name taken from the initial letters of the words "Australia-New Zealand Army Corps") have co-operated with new forces to the north. Following up the successes of the troops on the Krithia Road and those to the north of the "Anzac" zone, the Australians and New Zealanders took the offensive yesterday and succeeded in trebling the area formerly held by them. Their comrades to the north, who assisted them, made no further progress, however.

Simultaneously the French battleship St. Louis attacked the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic side of the straits, which had been bombarding the allied positions on the peninsula, and put five guns out of commission.

These actions are believed here to be preliminary to a much more ambitious attempt which has been planned by the Anglo-French Commanders to sweep the Turks before them. Very heavy losses, which already have been inflicted on the Turks, have had a discouraging effect upon the Ottoman troops, according to reports from Greece.

The announcements were made in an official statement given out tonight, which read:

The latest report from Sir Ian Hamilton states that severe fighting continued yesterday in the Gallipoli Peninsula, mainly in the Anzac zone (on the western side of the peninsula) and in that to the north. The positions occupied were slightly varied in places, but the general result is that the area held at Anzac has been nearly trebled, owing chiefly to the gallantry and dash of the Australian and New Zealand army corps.

While to the north no further progress has yet been made, the troops have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and the French battleship St. Louis is reported to have put out of

Continued on Page 2.

FOR HEAT PROSTRATION, headache, nervousness or impaired digestion, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—a reviving Summer tonic.—Advt.

GERMANS REACH PETROGRAD LINE

Capture the Junction South of Ostrov—Fears Felt for Dvinsk.

KOVNO FRONT HARD PRESSED

Invaders in Benjaminow Forts, East of Novo Georgievsk—Raid by Zeppelins.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—On the eastern front Kovno is now the danger point in the Russian line. The armies of Grand Duke Nicholas apparently have arrested the German offensive against Riga and Dvinsk, but are being hard pressed on the Kovno front, which the Germans are attacking with guns of all calibres, including the famous sixteen-inch cannon, which no fortress hitherto has been able to withstand.

The German official report announces the occupation of the forest at Benjaminov, east of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, and that the Warsaw-Petrograd Railroad has been reached at the junction southeast of Ostrov.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd points out that the village of Pipie, on which the Germans have retained their hold, notwithstanding the fierce counter-attacks of the Russians, is only six miles west of Kovno. It lies on the left bank of the Niemen.

Preparations are under way for the possible evacuation of the fortress. All military supplies and Government properties have been removed and factories are being dismantled.

A Zeppelin has appeared for the first time over the fortress of Dvinsk, on the Dvina, 110 miles southeast of Riga. The airship circled the ramparts.

The Reuter correspondent adds that it is evident from the latest official communications that the invaders are well established in very strong force on a forty-mile bow-shaped front from Lomza to Ostrow, and he predicts that an effort will be made to reach the important railroad junction of Dvinsk, southwest of Riga. The civilians are already evacuating the place. General Ruzsky has gone on a visit of inspection there with the commandant of the military district.

Russian military authorities expect that the Germans will persist in the offensive, notwithstanding checks, but they express strong doubts whether an advance on Petrograd enters seriously into the Germans' plans. The lake and marsh country in the Government of Pskov, south of the Government of Petrograd, is well adapted for defensive operations should the German advance extend in that direction.

The correspondent in Petrograd of the London Evening News, also discussing the possibility of an attempt by the Germans to reach Petrograd, in view of their activities in the Kovno and Dvinsk regions, says:

"The success gained by the Russian fleet at Riga reassured the capital, as no advance against Petrograd is likely unless the Germans obtain command of

Continued on Page 3.

JUST APPROACHED VATICAN

Teutonic Allies Reported Loath to Face Second Winter Campaign.

DARDANELLES FOR RUSSIA

That with Galicia Were Offered by Berlin to Petrograd, It Is Said.

ASKED EGYPT FOR TURKEY

King of Bavaria in Speech Expresses Hope That Next Victory May Bring Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is learned from a source of exceptional competence in Vatican affairs that Germany is engaged in preliminary overtures to obtain the mediation of the Pope for the discussion of peace on the basis of the restitution of Belgium. In the overtures both Germany and Austria manifested great unwillingness to face another winter campaign.

Tells Peace Terms Russia Refused.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Petrograd to The Times says:

"The Novoe Vremya confirms the rumors of German overtures for a separate peace.

"It is alleged that Germany offered to Russia Galicia and the Dardanelles, with a guarantee of the integrity of her frontiers, Germany stipulating for Egypt on the pretext of ceding the same to Turkey, and for a free hand to deal with Russia's allies.

"'This attempt,' says the Novoe Vremya, 'testifies that in spite of her brilliantly organized espionage, Germany entirely fails to discount the sentiment of the Russian authorities and of the whole Russian people, while the cynicism of the proposals themselves can no longer surprise anybody.'"

Petrograd advices to London newspapers of last Monday asserted that Germany, through Denmark, had proposed to Russia a separate peace, Russia to receive Galicia, while Germany would retain the western districts of Poland.

The answer sent by the Czar to the King of Denmark, according to the Börse Gazette, stated that peace negotiations could not be considered at the present time.

King of Bavaria on German Desires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The Times says that during the public celebration of the fall of Warsaw in Munich the King of Bavaria addressed a large crowd from the balcony of the Wittelsbach Palace. He said:

"This has brought us a good step forward toward peace. Peace, however, is still far away, for we are fighting against the whole world. In the east we are fighting with good success, and in the west we are fighting against superior enemies and defending a line which, notwithstanding all attacks, cannot be broken and cannot be taken.

"I have no doubt that if we continue to be victorious in the east it will also be possible to make a fresh advance in the west."

The King then appealed to the endurance and patience of the people, and repeated as follows a demand for annexation of territory:

"The grievous sacrifices which have been made by the whole German people and the families whose dear ones have been left upon the field of honor all demand that we should not conclude peace until the enemy has been overthrown and until we have won a peace which for as long a time as we can see will assure the free continuation of the development of the German people, until we have obtained frontiers which will leave our enemies no taste for fresh attacks upon us and for gathering together against us enemy after enemy.

"I hope that the next victory we celebrate will be a victory of which we can say that it brings us the lasting peace which we so earnestly desire."

GERMAN PROFESSORS STATE PEACE TERMS

Demand Belgium, Poland, Baltic Provinces, Part of France, and an Indemnity.

BERNE, Aug. 11, (via Paris.)—The Tageblatt prints the text of a manifesto issued by a group of German professors and intellectuals enumerating their ideas of the only acceptable peace terms.

These, according to the manifesto, must insure the free expansion of German culture, industry, and commerce; Belgium, for military and commercial purposes, must be subject to Germany;

France must cede to Germany all territory north of a line from Belfort to the mouth of the River Somme, and pay a large indemnity, and Russia must cede Poland and the greater part of the Baltic provinces and other territory in lieu of indemnity, which she could not pay.

The manifesto is signed by Professors Meincke, Seeberg, and Schaefer of Berlin University; Oncken of Heidelberg, Schumacher of Reichenau, Director Kirdolin of the Gelsenkirchen Mines, and Imperial Minister von Schwerin, Mayor of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

IRISH BISHOP FOR PEACE.

Dr. O'Dwyer Calls on Redmond to Support the Pope's Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The Times says:

"Dr. O'Dwyer, the Catholic Bishop of Limerick, has addressed a letter to Mr. Redmond calling on him to support the Pope's proposal and urge the British Government to take the first steps toward the support of the Pontiff's appeal for establishing peace. The Bishop says:

"'It is time to look the facts in the face; and recent events show that all the belligerents, including Germany, have had a profound lesson in the terrible destruction of this colossal war, and must long for some way out of it. It is especially ruinous to Ireland, and Mr. Redmond would be doing a service to the country and the whole world by exercising his influence with the Government in the interest of peace.'"

GERMANS WOULD ANNEX BELGIUM

Professors, Peasants, Landlords and Manufacturers Demand Its Retention.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—What purports to be the text of a confidential memorandum sent to the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, on May 20 by representatives of German manufacturing and agricultural associations, is published by the Temps. The memorandum, according to the newspaper, covers financial, territorial, industrial, and military concessions to be demanded of the Entente Allies as Germany's terms for peace and to insure the development of a greater Germany. It is signed by the following men:

Dr. Roesicke, of the Agrarian League; Vachorst von Wente, of the German Peasants' League; Baron von Twickel, of the Association of Westphalian Peasants; Herr Rouger, of the Central German Manufacturers' League; Herr Friedricks, of the Manufacturers' League, and Professor Eberle, of the Union of the Middle Classes of the Empire.

The memorandum, after calling for peace terms which shall insure the development of greater Germany and "guarantee an improvement of the bases of the German Empire," says: "A peace which has not these results will render new struggles inevitable at an early date, but with the chances much less favorable for Germany."

Referring to Belgium, it says:

"Because it is necessary to assure our credit on the sea and the future military and economic situation with respect to England; because Belgian territory, so economically important, is closely linked with our principal industrial territory, Belgium should be from a monetary, financial, and postal point of view subject to the legislation of the Empire. Its railroads and waterways should be most closely connected with our communications."

ASSERTS GERMAN CODE MESSAGES STILL COME

Providence Journal Says Nauen Sends Them Despite This Government's Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 11.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The United States Government, acting through the Naval Radio Service, has notified the officials of the Nauen wireless telegraph station in Germany that they must absolutely respect the terms under which Sayville is used for commercial messages.

"The following wireless message has been sent to Nauen:

In future no messages will be accepted at this station unless they are in full and plain language. Neither commercial terms nor code will be allowed. Ambiguous expressions must be written out to show full meaning. No explanations of messages or terms will be accepted.

"This message is the outcome of a series of attempts that have been made ever since the Government took over Sayville to fool the censors and to evade the law on the part of the German Government and its agents.

"The Journal has called the attention of the Government to great numbers of these messages that have come from Germany since the United States took over the Sayville station, and in every case the Government has taken prompt action and refused delivery of such messages.

"Since the Germans were removed from control of Sayville, a largely increased number of code messages sent out from Nauen with no particular receiving station named, have been picked up by The Journal's wireless operators. These messages are being received by some unknown wireless station on the Atlantic Coast. They are sent out on what is known as a 12,600 meter wave, and the transmission power used to forward them proves beyond any question that they can be meant for no other part of the world than the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

"These code messages are very strong and easily read. Following is a sample of a set of these code messages picked up by The Journal during the past week:

Exlegakken afnihatfig biasmenzak budoregudi piaggatote ecanzandam hybodaemon afuiaroma feculelixx ebbhulamn eulefacity ecangolmil cultrayera basigandam hybodamics forugesuto lysovuelar hupoxallex appulefano felipebenz ehgiderful suppleiard offizolfen plostumnyi ockimaleco ebiegocliz cykafecosi renesayera ecuztemhof dunuhulimmn hobuxezita buellathos olcofageux.

Izzapigand clepreonis heyocezita cituhenzae nuancidify rugumacity faurnevete flysgiende atvayatfig osgotefuge ifrajadizo kouspelard gneomistry.

"The above, not being addressed to care of Sayville, have not been copied by Sayville operators, but somewhere along the coast they have been copied and transmitted to the person or persons for whom they are intended."

REVENTLOW IS MENACING.

Says Russian Influence in Balkans Must Be Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The Times says that Count Reventlow has an article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung to the effect that it will not be sufficient for Germany "to destroy Russian influence in the Balkans," and that Germany must cut her way through to Constantinople and make a reality of "the new Triple Alliance," namely, Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

The Times says by way of comment:

"We cordially welcome Count Reventlow's seasonable candor as a valuable aid to the political education of the Balkan populations. They are fairly warned; they know what is before them under the new Triple Alliance with a conquering Turkey as one of the partners, and they know what they can expect from the triumph of Russia and of the Western powers. The choice is theirs; can they hesitate what it should be?"

WARSAW VERY CALM AS GERMANS ENTER

Cafes Crowded and Windows and Balconies Occupied by Cheerful Spectators.

FIGHTING A FEW YARDS OFF

Capital Bare of Everything That Would Have Been Useful to Conquerors, German Officer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A remarkable story of the German entry into Warsaw is contributed to the Vossische Zeitung and Berliner Morgenpost by "a highly-placed officer." It confirms in every particular the reports of the completeness with which the Russians removed everything that would be of the slightest use to their enemy, and provides a telling word picture of conditions in the city immediately after the evacuation.

Even while the fighting was proceeding in the streets the inhabitants sipped their coffee stoically at cafés only a few houses away from the barricades. The officer writes:

"Quickly our car runs along the road of the Russian retreat toward Warsaw. Scorched fields and burned farms and villages fly past on both sides of the road. Wrecks of carts, soldiers' coats, cartridge cases, here and there boots and bread carts, also many fresh graves, mark the road along which the Russian army went for its regrouping. Felled trees placed across the road as obstacles have to be removed by our men.

"German soldiers are standing on the green walls of the forts in which was fighting this morning. Then come the walls of the town and the fortress itself, earthen walls with antiquated earthen works. In the suburbs there seems no end to the long streams of refugees coming out by the same roads along which the German troops are marching into the town. Along the high sides of the road thousands of people are standing watching the entrance of the German troops. Then we go through an old gate into old Warsaw itself.

"All the windows and balconies of the high palace-like houses are occupied. Hitherto a heavy load had lain upon the town, probably anxiety of the last few days as to what scene would now be played in the world's history and what would happen when the Russians withdrew. The anxiety has not yet disappeared, but the people are breathing again now. There are in the town German soldiers accustomed to order and discipline, commanded by German officers who, notwithstanding all the experience of the war, have not lost their sense of justice and chivalry.

"Everywhere one turns one sees bright faces, and roses are thrown by black-eyed beauties. A fine rain does not keep the beauties of Warsaw indoors, although they have on diaphanous blouses with slender thighs. They have come out to watch this historic event. The cafés are crowded with brightly dressed people. Nearly all the shops are open. Picture postcards with views of the city are finding a lively sale.

"Suddenly we come to a plain completely empty of people. The only noise here is the zipping of bullets and explosives from the other side of the river. Fighting is still going on. On this side are the Germans; on the other the Russians. On the other side are trenches and on this side our men are lying behind street barricades and corners of houses and firing across the river. The Russians return a lively fire. Machine guns rattle from both sides. Now and then comes a bigger greeting from guns. Here all is the activity of the big town, and scarcely 100 yards away a struggle for life and death.

"It is an extraordinary scene there in front of us. The Russian positions on the opposite bank are clearly visible with the naked eye. Guns roar and shells crash into the walls. We turn round and have in front of us the life of the big city. At yonder corner is a big café. Men and women are sipping their coffee as if it were peace times, many of them reading newspapers; and a few houses away death is seeking its prey. On a balcony is a lady with highly painted face and fashionable dress with a book in her heavily jeweled hand. Now and then she casts a glance at the fighting on the other side of the Vistula. We can scarcely tear ourselves away from this spot.

"Thin smoke rises on the other side of the river, where the Russians are continuing their work of destruction. The public buildings are empty. All furniture, even to spittoons, has gone. There are empty walls and empty rooms, &c., everywhere. The means of communication has been carried away. Telephone and telegraph apparatus of all kinds is gone. Everywhere, even in private houses, there is a gaping emptiness. The Russians felt they would have to give up this fortress perhaps for ever.

"Evening comes, lights appear, and the various occupations of the city are continued as usual. We leave the town with difficulty, forcing our way through columns of men and road trains. Still long streams of refugees continue to flow away from Warsaw. We still hear the rattle of machine guns and now and then the fire of a big field gun.

"The air becomes clearer. No longer the smell of burning is perceived. We breathe again, and repeat to ourselves, 'Warsaw, the impregnable, has fallen.'"

NIGHTLY FIRES IN WARSAW.

Fifteen Civilians Accidentally Killed, 200 Wounded in Praga Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A correspondent of the Budapest newspaper As Est telegraphs from Warsaw that mysterious fires and explosions have taken place nightly in various quarters of the Polish capital since the occupation. The military authorities are determined to take stern action against any incendiaries discovered.

The correspondent adds that the Russians set fire to the important railway station of Praga before evacuation. In street fighting in this suburb between Russians and Germans fifteen townspeople were accidentally killed and 200 wounded.

REPULSE ITALIAN ATTACKS.

Austrians Report Fierce Fighting on the Doberdo Plateau.

VIENNA, Aug. 11, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office tonight issued the following:

Yesterday the artillery fire and other offensive actions on the part of the Italians on the Italian front in the coastal district increased.

On the edge of the Doberdo Plateau strong hostile forces attacked our positions east of Monfalcone, which, however, after bitter fighting, remained in our possession without exception. The repulsed enemy sustained heavy losses, especially through a flanking artillery fire.

Two attacks against the section of the plateau jutting to the west were repulsed by our artillery.

At the Gorizia bridgehead Italian attempts near Perma to approach our intrenchments were repulsed by hand-grenades. During the darkness attacks were attempted near Zagora, southeast of Plava, but they miscarried.

SAW AEROPLANES DESTROY A ZEPPELIN

Observer Describes Fate of One of Dirigibles That Raided English Coast.

HAD BEEN TOWED TO SHORE

Could Not Hide from Aircraft, Which Came Searching for Prey —Explosion Finished Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Notwithstanding the strictest watch kept by the Germans in and around Ostend to prevent any news from leaking out as to the fate of the damaged Zeppelin which raided England on Monday night, I am enabled to give from a reliable source interesting details of its destruction.

Today a gentleman has crossed the frontier from Bruges, and brings the following story of the Zeppelin's end. Yesterday morning, he states, the Germans in Ostend, who would naturally know of the intended raid on England, showed more activity than usual, and a keener watch was kept. Suddenly the shadowy form of a Zeppelin was observed from over the sea, coming from a northwesterly direction, and it was easy to discern that it was in difficulties.

It was also known that no such vessel had left Belgium on the previous day, and the news soon spread that a Zeppelin, damaged in a raid on England, was seeking safety in the town.

The airship as it slowed and came nearer was seen to be dropping, and the Germans immediately rushed a steamer out of the harbor to render aid to their comrades in trouble.

Do what he would, the commander of the Zeppelin could not keep his craft in the air, and it came down with a rather nasty crash into the sea off Ostend, increasing its injuries in its fall.

A tug from the port was soon on the spot, and managed to attach a hawser. Then with all speed it commenced the work of towing the disabled night bird into harbor, together with her crew, some of whom, its is said, were injured.

Slowly the crippled airship glided into Ostend and was berthed in the harbor, but no German effort could render it free from the view of scouting allied aeroplanes, which came hawking along, searching for their prey. They soon discovered her and dropped projectiles, despite the fire of German anti-aircraft guns.

Shortly after the dropping of bombs a loud explosion was heard. The report was too strong to have been caused by the mere explosion of bombs, and a tremendous cloud of smoke rose up from the harbor. The Zeppelin, already crippled, was now nothing but a mass of twisted aluminium. Many soldiers were injured.

The aeroplanes soared triumphantly away.

Attacked London Docks And Humber, Berlin Says

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Admiralty gives out this bulletin:

On the night of Aug. 9-10, German airships attacked fortified places and harbors on the English East Coast.

In spite of a strong defense, British warships on the Thames and the London docks, torpedoed boats at a point near Harwich, and important constructions on the Humber were bombarded. It was observed that the results were good.

The airships returned from the successful expedition.

GERMANS REACH PETROGRAD LINE

Continued from Page 1.

the Baltic, giving the invaders a line of communication by water as well as by land.

March on Vilna Continues.

GENEVA, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck, Austria, says:

"The Russian Army on the Niemen is retreating along the whole line, abandoning its positions. The Germans are continuing their march in the direction of Vilna.

"In the southern section of the Russian Poland theatre there have been sanguinary engagements between the Rivers Wieprz and Okprejka, the Russians counterattacking to cover their retreat.

"The Russian positions on the Ostrov line are menaced. Since Aug. 9 the Russians have evacuated forty miles of territory in this section. The Germans have reached the Nurec, where the Russians are resisting successfully, inflicting heavy losses."

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Russians Again Drive Back Hindenburg's Army on the Riga-Mitau Front.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

On the roads to Riga Monday evening our troops successfully repulsed the enemy attacks on the River Ekau. In the direction of Jacobstadt, (northwest of Dvinsk, on the Dvina River,) we drove back the Germans from the Schoenburg district. From Dvinsk to Pomowitz we continue to press the retreating enemy, some of whose detachments have been driven with the bayonet from the positions they are defending stubbornly at various points.

At Kovno during Monday night the Germans renewed persistent attacks on our western works and continued them Tuesday. In counter-attacks by the garrison three German battalions were almost annihilated. We took 100 prisoners and some machine guns.

In the direction of Ostrolenka, Rozan and Pultusk the Germans continue their persistent offensive.

Our troops, notwithstanding the losses suffered in incessant fighting, are receiving reinforcements and offering a vigorous resistance on the Bug. Near Novo Georgrievsk an attack undertaken by the Germans, after a strong artillery preparation, against our southern fortifications was stopped by the fire of the latter.

On the roads near the middle Vistula there have been minor engagements. On the roads from the Wieprz to Lukow and Vladova Tuesday our troops repulsed attacks. Germans advancing from Chelm were driven back toward the River Ukberka. In the district of Vladimir-Volynskyj our cavalry pressed the enemy.

On the Dneister fighting which began in the region of its confluence with the Stripa continued, the Austrians again employing explosive bullets. Toward evening their attacks stopped.

Germans in Benjaminow.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The German War Office announced today the occupation of the fortress of Benjaminow, which lies east of Novogeorgievsk, on the Vistula, northwest of Warsaw. The bulletin says:

The army group under Field Marshal von Hindenburg easily repulsed strong advances made by the Russians during the last few days along the Riga-Mitau road.

North of the Niemen there are no changes. An attack by strong Russian forces from Kovno failed. The number of Russians taken prisoners there since the 8th of August has been increased to 2,116, and of machine guns to 16.

East of Lomza our troops are advancing in the direction of the Bobr-Narew line. The enemy still holds the bridge-head at Wizna. South of Lomza the entire Russian line is retreating. The strongly fortified sections of the Caerwony-Brok position could not be held by the enemy. Our pursuing troops crossed the Caerwony-Brok position and are advancing to the east thereof. The railway junction southeast of Ostrow was captured.

East of Novogeorgievsk the fortress of Benjaminow, which was evacuated by the enemy, was occupied. Bombs were dropped by our airships on the fortresses of Novogeorgievsk and Brest-Litovsk.

The army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria during a sharp pursuit on the left wing of the allied troops reached the region of Kaluszyn. On the right wing the army of General von Woyrsch took by storm, early this morning, rearguard positions on both sides of the Dlanka west of Lukow. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen is engaged in making attacks on enemy positions behind the sectors of Serpetza, southwest of Radzyn; Tismanitza, west of Karczaw, and on the Ostrow-Uchruck line.

On the Upper Bug and on the Zlota Lipa the situation is unchanged.

VIENNA, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

Yesterday the Austro-Hungarian troops, which had advanced across the Wieprz River, (southeast Poland,) dislodged the enemy from the region northwest of Komea and continued their pursuit in a northeasterly direction.

Between the Upper Tismenitza and Bug, where the Russians lately established themselves in Ostrov and Uchrusk, the attacks of the Allies are proceeding.

WANT POLAND A KINGDOM.

Austrian Poles Also Demand That It Shall Be Austrian.

VIENNA, Aug. 12, (via London.)—The Polish faction in the Austrian Parliament has issued a manifesto calling for the organization of a kingdom of Poland with its capital at Warsaw as an integral part of the Hapsburg monarchy.

The Polish National Committee, indorsing the manifesto, issues a call to the people of Polish territory, now free from Russian domination, to send delegates to a general national convention designed to perfect an organization intended to work for a reunited nation.

The manifesto reads as follows:

"At this moment of close union between our national interests and world interests of the Hapsburg dynasty, which takes the Poles under its just protection, we have no doubt the victory of the monarchy means the victory of Poland, and the conquest of Warsaw signifies the liberation of Poland, for the allied armies which have occupied Poland have continued their victorious course.

"We ardently desire that this indivisible kingdom, protected against the east, shall regain its national political liberties in its whole extent. The Polish nation sees the firmest guarantee of its political future in the Hapsburg monarchy and demands that an undivided kingdom united with Gallicia, to be virtually independent, shall be created as the kingdom in the federation of the Hapsburg monarchy.

"The Polish faction, always concerned for national Polish interests and the monarchy's prestige, expresses the firm conviction that this rebirth of Poland will materially strengthen the Hapsburg monarchy and be in accord with the vital interests of Germany, assuring the peaceful development of Western civilization. It hails Warsaw as the future capital of a liberated Poland."

LODZ, Poland, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The extent to which German institutions already have been extended in Poland is shown by an official announcement in the Lodz newspapers of the issue of a new series of bread cards and market ordinances and of the drawings of the Prussian lottery. Another item forecasts the introduction of a tax on theatre tickets and on tickets to other amusements on the German model.

ALLIES INCREASE GALLIPOLI GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

action five out of six guns in the Asiatic batteries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On Aug. 9 we again repulsed an attack by the enemy north of Ari Burnu, inflicting heavy losses upon them.

More to the north we drove the enemy back by a vigorous attack, making prisoners of four officers and fifty men and capturing two machine guns, a quantity of arms, and heliographic and telegraphic apparatus.

Near Ari Burnu, on our left wing, we captured by a bayonet attack part of our trenches which of late had been occupied by the enemy.

At Sedd-el-Bahr we occupied on the left wing the greater part of a trench situated in an isolated position between ourselves and the enemy.

SAYS ALLIES LANDED 50,000 MORE TROOPS

But Enver Pasha Asserts That the Turks Outnumber and Outfight the Invaders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, (via Berlin, Aug. 11,) (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, said today that, according to his information, the Entente Allies in their latest operations at the Dardanelles had landed three divisions of troops, comprising about 50,000 men. The losses among them, however, he asserted, had already been very heavy.

Enver Pasha's statement was made in an interview with a correspondent of The Associated Press. The Turkish War Minister said:

"I am fully confident that we will be able to keep the Allies in check on the Gallipoli Peninsula, even if other large reinforcements are coming. We knew that the Allies' action of two days ago was due, and we prepared for it, with the result that we were not caught napping.

"According to my information the Allies landed three divisions, about 50,000 men. No doubt part of them no longer count, considering the heavy losses they sustained in attacks incident to the new offensive. The Allied losses have been very heavy so far in this new attempt to force the Dardanelles."

Enver Pasha had just had a conference with his chief of staff, at which the final report from the Gallipoli Peninsula operations were discussed. The War Minister seemed in the best of spirits, as he had just received news that a Turkish aeroplane had destroyed a submarine of the Entente Allies near Bulair. Reviewing the events at Sedd-el-Bahr during the last two days, he said:

"The Allies experienced dogged resistance in their attempts to force the Turkish positions at Sedd-el-Bahr. Two regiments attacking our centre there were annihilated with the exception of about sixty men, who were captured.

"The Allies made three attacks between our centre and left wing, with heavy losses. These were followed by counterattacks by the Turks, who are still in possession of one allied trench.

"Attacks on our right were equally futile. About 2,000 dead English lie outside our trenches there.

"The French troops occupying positions on our extreme left did not attack.

"The British also attacked at Ari Burnu in the night time, while the landing was proceeding near by to the north. The British for a short time held one of our trenches there, but were driven out."

Enver Pasha reviewed briefly the circumstances of the landing of the new expeditionary force of the Entente Powers, and said that under cover of heavy fire from the fleet the new troops early today had unsuccessfully attempted to take the range of hills north of Salt Lake. The Allies yesterday, he said, were busy joining their new force with the Ari Burnu contingent. He described the terrain now occupied by the invading forces as running from near Ari Burnu to the north shore of Salt Lake.

"We have the numerical superiority on the Peninsula," said the War Minister, "and it will take many more Allied reinforcements to deprive us of that. We are wholly convinced that we can meet every situation that the Allies can create there.

"Of course we regret the loss of the battleship Barbarossa, but have the consolation that almost two-thirds of the crew were saved. I do not attempt o minimize the loss, but we are able to get along without her."

NEW GERMAN HEAD FOR TURKS

Liman von Sanders Succeeded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, according to the Athens correspondent of The Star, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces in the Dardanelles, succeeding Field Marshal Liman von Sanders.

Field Marshal Limon von Sanders has been one of the leading figures in the reorganization of the Turkish military system brought about in recent years under German tutelage. With Field Marshal von der Goltz, also a German, he has been active in directing the Turkish army during the war, and for a time was in charge of the Ottoman forces at the Dardanelles. It was reported last month that he had been seriously wounded in a battle on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Later it was said that his injury was sustained at the hands of Turkish soldiers. Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, was said to have assumed command of the forces on the Peninsula, and it was reported, without confirmation, that Field Marshal von Sanders had been recalled to Berlin.

The Star's Athens dispatch does not make it clear whether it was Grand Duke Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin or Grand Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz who is now said to have been named as Field Marshal Liman von Sanders's successor. The Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin is a General of Prussian cavalry and a brother-in-law of the German Crown Prince. Unofficial dispatches from London last October said he was a prisoner of the Belgians. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is a Colonel of the Prussian army, and took the field soon after the outbreak of the war.

GERMANY'S REPORT ON BALTIC FIGHTS

Says Russian Ships Were Driven Off Near Schaeren Islands and Submarines Repelled.

BERLIN, Aug. 11, (via London.)—An official communication issued here today says:

An official report received by wireless says that our Baltic naval forces on the 10th attacked Russian ships lying in the Archipelago near the Schaeren Islands and by their fire forced the Russians to withdraw, among them an armored cruiser of the Makaroff class. We also silenced the coastal batteries.

On the same day other German cruisers drove off Russian torpedoboats which appeared near the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and an enemy destroyer was seen to be on fire. Our ships repeatedly were attacked by enemy submarines, but all their torpedoes missed their mark. Our ships suffered neither damage nor losses.

LIBAU NOW NAVAL BASE.

German Fleet There and Harbor Works Being Fortified.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The German Baltic fleet has occupied Libau, Russia, as a naval base, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail.

A large force of experts is working night and day repairing, adapting, and fortifying the harbor works.

Libau, in the Province of Courland, was occupied some time ago by German forces. It is about sixty miles by water from the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and about 140 miles by water from the city of Riga.

FALL IN FRENCH REVENUES.

Indirect Tax Receipts for July 23 Per Cent. Less Than in 1914.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Indirect taxes and State monopolies of the French Government produced $58,151,000 during July of this year, this sum being 23 per cent. less than last year. Stamp taxes were 26.40 per cent. greater, and the income tax 25.54 per cent. less.

Accessory revenues from customs statistics, navigation, stamp taxes and official seals, which alone give some idea of the economic activity of the country, show a decrease of 13.94 per cent. from July of last year as compared with a decrease of 25.27, the figure for June.

SWEDEN TO PROTEST, TOO.

Expected to Follow American Example in a Note to Britain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—While the United States will not participate with other neutrals in joint or identic representations to Great Britain regarding interference with neutral trade, it was learned today that it was entirely possible that Sweden would send a concurrent note when the American Government dispatched its communication to Great Britain now in preparation.

At the Swedish Legation it was stated that no official negotiations on this subject between the United States and Sweden had taken place and that no draft of the Swedish protest had been submitted to the Washington Government.

RICH PERFUMER DEPORTED.

France Punishes Racine for Supplying Products to German Concern.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Permanent Court Martial at Marseilles has sentenced Henri Racine, a millionaire perfume distiller of Mentone, to perpetual deportation and payment of costs of the proceeding for supplying essence of neroli and 500 tons of olive oil through a Lausanne firm to a famous perfumer of Cologne.

URGES CONTRABAND RULING ON COTTON

Sir William Ramsay Asserts Germans Must Have It for Making Explosives.

CANNOT USE SUBSTITUTES

If They Do They Must Make Over Their Cannon and Rifles—Neutral Guarantees Violated.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—At the meeting held last night to impress upon the Government the necessity of declaring cotton contraband of war, Sir William Ramsay, the eminent scientist, asserted that cotton was the only substance required for the manufacture of munitions with which the Germans could not supply themselves. He said no chemical products could take the place of cotton in propulsive ammunition, and that ammunition made from used cotton was not so effective as that made from the fresh product.

Sir Charles Macara, President of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Great Britain, presided at the meeting, and Sir William was the principal speaker. An inspired statement published in most of the newspapers this morning deprecating the agitation to make cotton contraband and intimating that negotiations with the United States on this subject were proceeding had the effect of lessening interest in the meeting. Both the presiding officer and chief speaker were insistent, however, that immediate action should be taken.

In opening the proceedings the President of the Cotton Spinners said he had no doubt that the manufacture of explosives had consumed a large part of the cotton surplus created by the war and added:

"We must utilize our command of the highways of the sea, both practically and diplomatically, to prevent cotton reaching enemy countries, while at the same time acting fairly in the interests of neutral countries."

He said he was sure the Government had given anxious consideration to this most complicated problem. He remarked that in recent months the stocks of cotton accumulating at Liverpool had shown that an improvement was taking place, but that it was absolutely necessary that strong and well considered measures should be carried out to keep cotton from the countries with which Great Britain was at war.

No Substitutes Satisfactory.

Sir William Ramsay, who seconded a resolution (which was passed) demanding that cotton be declared contraband, asserted that while substitutes for cotton could be used in making nitrocellulose, none of them had what was called the "ballistic power" of cotton, and if anything else were used by the Germans it would necessitate enlarging the chambers of their guns and altering the sights of their rifles—an expedient which not even Germany could be prepared to adopt in the course of a great war.

Sir Charles Macara said that cotton was going into Germany by devious routes. It was sold, he said, to Dutch and Swedish companies under a guarantee that it would not be sold to Germany or Austria. While technically this guarantee was not violated, Sir Charles contended that it was in reality a subterfuge, for the Dutch and Swedish consignees sold the shipments to Swiss companies, who, in turn, sold them to Great Britain's adversaries.

Unfair to British Soldiers.

The estimate was made by Sir Charles that 1,000 tons of cotton was used every day of the war, and he protested that it was grossly unfair to the English soldiers and their allies that Great Britain should continue to supply Germany with this commodity.

"Had the shipment of cotton been stopped at the beginning of the war," he said, "we might reasonably expect to see the war nearing an end."

Discussing the meeting called to urge that cotton be declared contraband, The Daily Chronicle says it would have been better if the Government, instead of relying upon a blockade open to the American allegation of illegality, had included cotton and other commodities in the list of contraband and relied upon the application of the principle of "continuous voyage" to stop all goods ostensibly consigned to a neutral, but really intended for an enemy destination.

Quoting the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the British steamer Bermuda during the civil war and reviewing the complaints of the American press that some British actions under the existing blockade are illegal, The Chronicle says:

"Harsh legality is more tolerable to some minds than mild illegality. Our object is to prevent cotton going to Germany. As that can be done effectively by declaring cotton contraband, supplemented by the principle of continuous voyage, the Government's course is clear."

FIRST BALE BRINGS $1,050.

Proceeds of Liverpool Cotton Auction Go to the Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The first bale of the new cotton crop was sold at Liverpool today for $1,050, the record price.

The money goes to the Red Cross Society.

ASQUITH ASSAILED BY BERESFORD

Says if Premier Had Heeded His Advice, the Lusitania Would Not Have Been Lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In a letter which was read tonight at a meeting held to urge the Government to put cotton on the list of absolute contraband, Lord Charles Beresford said that if certain advice which he had tendered to Premier Asquith in April had been followed, the Lusitania would have been saved. Lord Charles was to attend the meeting, but sent a letter supporting the movement, wherein he said:

"On the 5th of April, last, I wrote the Prime Minister on various matters connected with the war, and showed how inefficiency, brought about by want of organization and forethought, was causing the loss of valuable lives. I further stated that the cause of the disasters mentioned were all avoidable and that men's lives were being sacrificed through criminal negligence. If the warning advice which I tendered had been acted on, the Lusitania would not have been lost. I have it in my power to prove that this statement is a fact when the proper time comes."

FOR YOUR SKIN

POSLAM SOAP

To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists 25 cents and 15 cents.

WASHINGTON PREPARES DIGEST OF FLAG CASES

Will Use Complaints of Misuse of American Colors as Basis for Definite Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department is making a digest of all the complaints it has received concerning the alleged misuse of the American flag by belligerent merchant vessels, to be used as a basis for the determination of a definite policy and the establishment of a definite principle with reference to the right of a belligerent merchant ship to fly a neutral flag for the purpose of deception.

The European war has shown that no definite principle in this connection has ever been laid down by the maritime powers. The question of the right of a belligerent merchantman to fly a neutral flag in order to deceive an enemy warship was first presented to this Government in the present European war in a communication of the German Admiralty, issued on Feb. 4, asserting that on Jan. 31 the British Government had explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels, presumably to avoid recognition by German warships. Subsequently the State Department decided to take cognizance of the newspaper reports that the captain of the Lusitania, allegedly acting upon orders or information from the British authorities, had raised the American flag as his vessel approached the zone of German submarine activity off the British coast.

In a communication to Ambassador Page on Feb. 1 Secretary of State Bryan said that, assuming that such reports were true, "the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral power in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to his Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued."

The British Government was asked to do all in its power to restrain British vessels from practicing such deception. In his response to the Bryan note, Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the British Government did not give any advice to the Lusitania in connection with using a neutral flag, but he thought that in view of the fact that the German Government had announced its intention to sink merchant vessels at sight, a proceeding regarded as piracy, "it is felt that the United States Government could not fairly ask the British Government to order British merchant vessels to forego the means—always hitherto permitted—of escaping not only capture but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction."

Since then the State Department has received dozens of communications from the German Embassy complaining that British vessels were resorting to deception, not only by the use of the American flag but by covering their sides with neutral markings and even displaying large signs containing typical American names, such as might be adopted for ships.

It was stated in a Washington dispatch yesterday that the State Department had not received from the German Embassy, as had been asserted by the British Information Service in New York, a photographic copy of an affidavit made by Paul Richard Fenner, an American wireless operator, that while he was serving on the British ship Masconomo the vessel had raised the American flag and covered her side with signs bearing the name Texas in order to deceive German submarines off the British coast. The information that the affidavit had not been received came from official sources in the department. Further inquiry today developed that the complaint of Fenner had been laid before the department by the German Embassy, but the department officials had fallen into the error of thinking it had not been received from the fact that the record in the case had given a wrong spelling to the name "Masconomo."

TO ADVISE ON INVENTIONS.

Scientists and Experts to Aid Lloyd George as to Munitions.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In order that he may avail himself of all the latest discoveries in appliances for the manufacture of munitions of war David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, has formed a "munitions inventions branch" of his department.

In this department he will be assisted by twenty-five scientists and engineering experts.

Oil Ship Petrolite Held Up.

LONDON, Aug. 9, (Delayed by Censor.)—Announcement was made here today that the American tank steamer Petrolite had been taken into a British port.

Ship news reports gave the arrival of the Petrolite on Aug. 7 at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, to which she evidently was taken by the British naval authorities. The Petrolite is owned by the Standard Oil Company. She changed her registry from German to American after the outbreak of the war.

CROWN PRINCE WINS ARGONNE TRENCHES

His Troops Penetrate the First French Line Near Vienne-le-Chateau.

MANY POISON BOMBS USED

Three Regiments Take Part in a Fierce Attack—German Bombs Fail Near Souchez.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Violent attacks by the Crown Prince's army in the Argonne, in which asphyxiating shells were freely employed, last night and today, resulted in the capture of some first line French trenches near Vienne-le-Chateau. In the fighting north of Arras a German night attack, reinforced by bombs, near Souchez, was repulsed. Brisk cannonades were in progress today in Le Prêtre forest and in the Vosges.

This is the text of the French night report:

In Artois artillery fighting is reported to have taken place in the sector north of Arras.

In the Argonne the bombardment reported in the previous statement has increased in intensity. A great many asphyxiating shells were used. At daybreak the bombardment was followed by a violent German attack, made by at least three regiments, against our positions between the road of Binarville-Vienne-le-Château and the Houyette Ravine.

In the centre of this sector the Germans succeeded in penetrating our positions, from which, however, they were driven out by our counterattack during the day. Only a portion of our first-line trenches remained in their hands. The prisoners captured by us belong to the Württemberg Corps.

More to the east, toward the Fontaine-aux-Charmes, the enemy made an attack against our trenches, which was completely repulsed.

In the forest of Le Prêtre, and in the Vosges, at Linge and Hilsenfirst, a rather violent cannonading is reported.

Following is the afternoon bulletin of the French War Office:

In the Artois district there was spirited cannonading last night, and close to Souchez a German attack with bombs was repulsed.

From the Argonne there has been reported a very violent bombardment of our positions to the east of the road from Vienne-le-Château to Binarville.

On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly.

Berlin's official report of the Western war operations is as follows:

North of Souchez a French hand grenade attack was repulsed.

At Courcy, north of Rheims, the French attempted to occupy a crater which they had made before our front by mine explosions. They were prevented from doing this, and the crater was taken possession of by our troops.

Late in the evening our infantry repulsed an attack at Lingekopf.

PARIS'S GIFT SWORD READY FOR KING ALBERT

Gold Hilt Bears "No Thoroughfare" as Emblematic of Belgian Fidelity.

PARIS, July 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The sword of honor to be presented by the people

IN THE BACKWASH OF AUSTRIA'S ARMY

Scenes Witnessed by an Adventurous American in Carpathian Mountains.

TRAVELED AS A HERDER

Columns of Captured and Wounded Russians on Dead-Strewn Road to Dukla Pass.

SALT MINE A CHARNEL HOUSE

Summary Punishment Dealt by Young German Lieutenant to One of His Men.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, June 27.—For an American to obtain official sanction to visit the Austrian armies is at present out of question; the sanction is always politely "postponed"; so, rather than stay on indefinitely in Vienna, I went over to Budapest. There I heard some one say that it was possible to get out into the country as far as Kassa, now that the Russians had been driven out of the Carpathians. Eventually, for want of something better to do, and acting on the principle that one must try out one's luck some time, I went over to the Ostbahnhof. I bought a third-class ticket for Kassa, or "Koshsho," as the Hungarians pronounce it, and got into an evening train.

An all-night train ride in a stuffy, uncomfortable, dirty, third-class compartment. Fellow-travelers, two enormous peasant women, sisters apparently, who kept up a wide-awake chatter the whole way. Arrival at last at Kassa, just at daybreak; a few hundred Austrian infantrymen, muddy, torn, and obedient, going off somewhere, and for myself a jolly platform row because my papers were not in order.

Kassa is a fair-sized manufacturing town, but it is not an ugly place. It is almost surrounded by hills of vineyard and forest, and in its centre rises a fine old Gothic cathedral. My original idea in coming to Kassa was to wait there quietly for the Russian advance, but the recent much applauded victory was after all evidently something more than a paper victory, and I listened to rumors of a whole Russian army corps surrounded in the Dukla pass. There were also rumors of prodigious casualty lists, of which the steady flow of wounded coming into the city was in any case sufficient evidence; and it was furthermore said that cholera and the typhus were gaining ground. Indeed, the typhus caused a good deal of head shaking; for now that every one knew that the disease was brought by fleas, every one realized how easy it was to catch and dreaded catching it.

Still, confidence reigned. The war now, it seems, was over in this part of the world. It was out of question that the Russians could ever return again, now that these Germans, these wonderful Germans, God bless them, had taken over the command. One thing I know is certain. In Hungary the Germans are gods, and any talk of a split between the two Central Powers is sheer nonsense. Never have they been so closely united, so well brigaded together, as they are today.

A Chance Acquaintance.

At the small hotel where I was at last allowed to reside there came one morning a little Hungarian. He was rather fat and very bald. All through lunch he sat opposite me evidently persuaded I was a spy. Eventually, though, he discovered I was American, and forgave me the fact. Possibly because he had a brother in America. Had I met him? Lucaks Renyedi. But, no, no, of course I hadn't, and well, what kind of a place was America? Was it true one could make so much money over there? Thereupon he went into his life history: how his father had told his brother and himself to stay here in Hungary, how his brother had nevertheless gone off willfully to America and was now in a coal mine somewhere, how he himself had stayed and, faith, was not sorry for it, and how he lived on a cattle farm of his own near Debreczen, and was bringing up steers now from the Hortsbagy Puszta for consumption at the front.

"The Hortsbagy Puszta," he explained, "is a large cattle reservation, some 300 square miles, belonging to the State. There are over 100,000 head of cattle there now. It was one of the objects of the Russian advance. If they could have taken that they would have had food for some time. But they didn't take it—and now it's our boys who are going to profit. It's my first trip, however, and I don't know how it'll all work out. Of course, I take them up to Bartfa by rail. But from there on? Bye got orders simply to deliver them to the Dukla Pass. That's all very well, but what of the thirty kilometers or more intervening and the steers' hoofs? Can I manage it in twenty-four hours—as I must? To be sure, I've had some soldiers assigned to me, but that is not the trouble."

I asked him why he was going in particular to the Dukla Pass. He did not know. Perhaps it was to feed the army corps that had surrendered up there, but more likely the cattle were to be sent on to Sanok, to be there when Przemysl fell; for all the country had been devastated and offered nothing in the way of food. I suggested that he take me along with him on the journey as an extra hand. His eyes narrowed fearfully at the mere idea of it, and he shook his head. It was quite impossible. Besides he had nothing to say in the matter. It was entirely outside his jurisdiction.

In the afternoon I went over to police headquarters. My first adventure with them had given me a pretty extensive introduction. Their chief was a very nice old Hungarian Count, who supported a peerless uniform, and whose misconception of America went so far as to assume that all the marvels of our civilization were due to an unlimited check. I told him frankly what I wanted and why I wanted it. As I had expected, he gave me the necessary passport, and an hour later I had signed on with the Hungarian.

We left Kasa that same night, all of us, in a freight car, the Hungarian, myself, and some twenty or more elderly Austrian soldiers. A first glance fully explained why they were not any of them on active service. Nobody got much sleep. At a place called Eperjes there was a long halt, and every one turned out in the dark to swear at two steers, which had got their horns caught in a broken slit in the side of the car; and, further on, at a little station with the imposing name of Magyarraszlavicza, the Hungarian woke me up to get out and examine a bridge destroyed by a Russian shell, and now just rebuilt by German genius. We reached Bartfa about 4 o'clock in the morning, with dawn just coming over the hills to the east.

Town Had Been Bombarded.

While the steers were fed and watered at the station the Hungarian took me off with him in search of a carriage. I should say here that there was never any question in his mind of my helping with the others, as my passport authorized me, commanded me, to do. For him henceforth I was simply a privileged stranger to whom it was essential to show all the marvels of one's native land. Although the town had been severely bombarded, we found a carriage and incidentally some breakfast. There were several indications that business was rapidly picking up again. Outside the ruins of a house, covered now with a corrugated roof, I remember reading upon a freshly painted sign, "Berliner Kaufhaus, Spielkarten, Tabakpfeisen, Seife, Bleistifte, Mundharmonik," and so forth, and so on.

To his dismay the Hungarian learned that the Russian army corps, supposed to have been surrounded in the Dukla Pass, had escaped after all, nor was it an army corps as advertised, but merely a division, the Thirty-eighth. His only consolation was that we could hear now a distant, incessant roar of cannonading from the hills, and that the rascals might be caught yet. An hour later the steers were all on the road in droves of twenty-five, two men in charge of each, twelve droves in all. We followed behind in the carriage at a slow pace. It was a very poor, winding road amid an ocean of pine and volcanic rock—a wild scenery. There was a little snow on some of the mountain peaks off to the right, but it all would soon be melted off. And there were no glaciers, no waterfalls, just a dry woodland hill country, falling slowly down toward a vast distant plain. Game was abundant. Several times we saw chamois and once a lynx.

My companion chattered on indefinitely, local history, trivial gossip, statistics. I forget much, almost all, he told me. Near there somewhere, believe, was an opal mine, the oldest and the largest in the world—if the news is of use to any one—and the sheep trade has fallen off with the increase in land rent. Meanwhile the sun came up and the morning chill in the air was confined to shadowy overhung passages. Eventually there came down the road through the last drove of steers a group of men. They shuffled along at a fair pace, and ten or more of them were trailing what first seemed to be little toy carts. Russian prisoners, and the small carts their own captured quick-firers. We pulled up and let them pass. They must have been a hundred or more. They all looked at us as they passed, one or two smiled, but the majority simply stared, or rather scowled. They did not seem to be very happy. Their uniforms were half rags, and they had a peculiar odor of their own. In the rear followed three Austrian soldiers smoking pipes and with rifles slung over their shoulders.

The Hungarian drove on in a better humor. These hundred Russians passing by under one's very eyes compensated for the loss of a whole army corps. A mile or so further on we met an ambulance column. A German officer rode at its head. As soon as he caught sight of our carriage he cantered up and stopped us.

"Are you in charge of all that cattle?" he asked angrily.

"Yes."

"Well, who told you to come up this road? You don't belong on this road. This road is reserved for ambulances and prisoners. Supplies go up by Varanno. You should have gone up by Varanno."

The Hungarian fumbled for his papers, examined them nervously, then extended them to the officer.

"By Bartfa, it says."

They glanced at the papers together a moment; finally the officer shoved them rudely away.

"Then, why don't you ride at the head of your column where you belong, instead of trailing along here in the rear?"

We drove into the gutter. Slowly the column passed by, a long line of ambulance wagons, farm wagons, logging wagons roughly improvised with boards. The wounded were all Russians. Most of them were lying flat on their backs, wrapped up in blankets; but a few were sitting up, clinging to the jolting sides of the cart. Their faces were blank, stolid, without the slightest expression.

After the last of them had gone by we whipped up and, following the German's advice, took the lead, though the Hungarian's dignity was considerably ruffled.

"Any one can see he knows nothing about cows. Who leads a cow? Still, I'd better do as he says and avoid trouble."

The air was fresher, and there were fewer flies. The sound of the distant cannonading increased. The Hungarian was persuaded that the Russians had been surrounded again and were now being exterminated by cannon fire. So the hours passed, and the road gave more and more evidence of recent warfare. Toward 11 o'clock we reached a small village called Szvidnik, where there was a long stretch of grass along the roadside upon which the cattle could graze, and where every one could take a rest before mounting up at last steeply over the hills.

Wounded Russians Everywhere.

When everything had been settled to his satisfaction the Hungarian drove on into the village. Several houses were in ruins, but the majority were still intact. In the streets a few Austrian stretcher bearers were moving about, slowly taking wounded Russians out of houses and carrying them up to a small impromptu hospital in a barn. The gutters were littered with rubbish—cartridge cases, belts, boots, bits of uniform, torn fur gloves, bloody bandages, helmets, broken chairs, tables, tin cans, and, to one side, in a little courtyard, a great heap of rifles, bayonets, pistols, knives, also a stack of cartridges, which two soldiers were carefully tying into bags.

We looked into the windows of several of the houses. Everywhere we met the stare of silent wounded Russians lying on straw and mattresses. Further on was a little chapel flying a red cross on the relic of its roof. Inside every available inch, right up to the altars, was covered with these same miserable wounded Russians. They had been there for over a week now without proper care. We wandered among them. The air was very foul; there were flies; there were a few stifled groans here and there, and it was all very sad. A few were asleep, a few were in pain, a few were dying, a few were already dead; but the great majority lay there staring silently with curious, sleepless eyes. One of them suddenly began to whisper to me in broken German. He spoke with tears of six bullets in him and his right leg broken. Could I get him a piece of paper to put over his head and keep off the flies? It was the least I could do.

There was a priest outside, a stout, amiable man. All these, it seemed, would probably die, gangrene was so far advanced in every instance. Removing them was a mere matter of form, and in any case a long undertaking. There was the Austrian and German wounded to be cared for first. We drove the cart under a tree in a sort of garden and ate bread and sausages, bought in Bartfa. There were some soldiers close by, sitting around a fire. They were arguing about something, and, just after we had sat down, two of them began to go for each other in earnest, one an Austrian, the other a German. The German was getting the best of it when there suddenly appeared a young German Lieutenant.

Officer as Executioner.

A lond inquisition followed. In the end the Austrian was led off and tied to a tree to stay there till sunset. As for the German, since he was the aggressor, he was ordered to remove his uniform, boots, everything except his trousers. Then, hands tied behind his back, he was brought before the Lieutenant. Before I half realized what had happened, the Lieutenant drew his sword and rammed it violently into the man's stomach. There was an agonizing scream, and the man fell to the ground. It was the most dastardly brutal act I have ever seen. Yet no one said a word. On the contrary, a great silence fell upon the company and every one was of a sudden off about his business, while two of them took a spade, and, scooping up a bit of earth, buried the poor wretch. As for the young monster of a Lieutenant, he came over to a pump near us, and, after wiping his sword carefully upon the turf, washed his hands, then stood there idly and cleaned his finger nails.

From Szvidnik to the Dukla Pass the road curved up rapidly. The forests were torn and burned with shot and shell. Here were more scenes of violent struggle, trees fallen across the road, and now roughly shoved aside, rudimentary trenches, abandoned artillery caissons, two or three cannon with broken wheels, and soon bloated, mangled horses, legs in the air, and finally the dead. They lay there to right and left, Russians for the most part; some dead in a last agony, their fingers clutching the air; others in the gutter, where they had crawled to die, blackened face buried on an arm; others killed in full action, legs tense, still striving, an extended hand clutching a broken rifle.

We drove on. Mile upon mile of such sights. There came a jagged promontory of rock near the road. The Hungarian seized my arm and pointed up.

"Look there."

"What?"

"Lammergeier!"

And as he spoke two huge vultures flew heavily over our heads, only to perch on a rock lower down.

"Ah, that must be it," he said, pointing now to a road running parallel to ours on the other side of a bit of ravine, "the road to the Beinhaus I heard them speaking of."

As I could see no Beinhaus, or charnel house, he went on to explain that there was an old, abandoned salt mine near by and that they were throwing the dead into it, as the quickest and simplest way of being rid of them. The road soon joined ours, and at the junction was a cross, and upon it a haggard, weather-beaten Christ. Here we met three large hay wagons coming down the hill. We gave them the right of way. Each was packed with dead bodies, hands and arms and feet falling over the sides or jutting out through the bars. We watched them joggle down the by-road to the salt mine. Suddenly one of the bodies tumbled off the top of the first cart. There were shouts and oaths exchanged between the first and second wagons; but the body lay where it had fallen. Finally, the last wagon stopped and two soldiers pitchforked it up on top of the others.

"A soldier's burial," murmured the Hungarian.

In the Dukla Pass.

At last the road climbed over a short incline and turned through a shallow opening through the hill—the Dukla Pass. Here was a large picket of Austrian soldiers, camp fires, field kitchens, hundreds of ammunition wagons waiting the word to move on, and to one side a sort of stock yard, everything neatly, mathematically set up among the thousand remnants of a precipitous flight. Nothing could indicate more distinctly the efficient advance of the victorious army and the disorganized retreat of the defeated. We were forced to wait some time for the steers to come up. They came up slowly, rebelliously, shaking their horns and bellowing. It was none too soon. A few were bleeding at the hoof. Soldiers ran down to meet them and laughingly whacked the poor beasts over this last stage of their adventures.

Personally, we were not allowed beyond the picket. Here our rôle had ended. Half an hour later we were rattling back down towards Zsvidnik, past the Christ on the cross, past more groups of those flapping, filthy vultures, past the three wagons now returning empty from the salt mine, past the dead and mangled and the rotting. We had seen it all before coming up, but it was somehow much worse now as we went down.

In the cold evening light each incident took on a more gruesome aspect. It is not an idle figure of speech to say that words cannot express such scenes. The attack upon one's senses is too acute to be described. The very stench alone sickened one to the core, and while the stupendous rumble of the cannon pelted one's eardrums continually one's coward civilian heart thumped away at the thought of how little human life counted up here and what a hellish thing it would be to have to spend a lonely night on these God-forsaken hills.

And that is why that once one is across the frontier here in Rumania most of these impressions fade out of one's consciousness. The mind is not constructed to retain them. Instead one is tempted to look back in wonder at the admirable efficiency with which that swarm of different races has united itself in one common army and the tireless devotion with which it is battling and conquering mountains of difficulty. Personally, however, such admiration as I may have will always be clouded by the memory of that monstrous young Lieutenant standing by the pump at Zsvidnik, idly cleaning his nails. ALDEN BROOKS.

GERMAN SOCIALIST SPLIT; THE SECEDERS SHADOWED

Letters of Those Suspected of Planning a Strike Opened—20 Arrests at Baden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent who lately returned from Germany, dealing with the Socialist split in that country, gives a conversation he had with one of the officials of the new movement started by Edward Bernstein and Dr. Liebknecht in opposition to the so-called Governmental Socialists. This official said:

"A split in the Social Democratic Party, the prevention of which has been the chief aim of all leaders of that party for years past, cannot be averted any longer; indeed it may be said it has already come about.

"Those who are suspected of planning or advising a strike are terrorized. They are shadowed everywhere they go. Their letters are opened. In fact, there is in existence such an elaborate system of spying as to make organized action on the part of the workers absolutely impossible.

"The police take equally severe measures with regard to Socialist literature. Domiciliary visits are frequently paid in suspected quarters. Recently at a town in Baden twenty men and women were arrested on a charge of distributing socialistic pamphlets and treated as common criminals.

"The future of the Social Democratic Party is not easy to foretell just now. I am sorry to say many comrades in the army are yielding to the influences of the general wave of enthusiasm for the war which is passing over the country and are becoming 'plus royaliste que le roi.' But after the war the party struggle will be renewed with increased violence, as it is quite certain that the promises held out to us by the Government will not be fulfilled."

The correspondent asked the following question: "Assuming that the people find out after the war that it was not a defensive war, do you think the consequences will be serious?"

"Our people," was the reply, "will never believe that they have been misled. As for myself, I, too, believe that this war was forced upon Germany. But assuming that clear proof of the contrary comes to light, I do not believe that this will materially change public opinion for years to come. No nation can possibly come to any other conclusion after the continued pressure by word and pen, which is being brought to bear upon it now."

The correspondent adds:

"The statement of my informant clearly shows that as things stand now any organized labor movement which would affect the manufacture of war material or the general conduct of the war or a movement for peace would not have the slightest chance of success. Public opinion would, moreover, be strongly against any such movement, so much so that, as a German remarked to me, 'not one stone of their buildings would be left upon another if they dared to interfere with the war.' A movement for peace can therefore hardly be expected from these quarters."

UPHOLDS THE CHANCELLOR.

Attacks on Bethmann-Hollweg Resented by Liberal Party Leaders.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 11.—Leaders of the National Liberal Party, at a meeting last night in Berlin, expressed unanimous condemnation of intrigues against Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg. It was declared that the attitude of opposition to the Chancellor as expressed recently in certain party circles did not represent the opinion of the party as a whole.

The Chancellor's public statements, it was said, give no reason to suppose that he is conducting a weak, illusionist policy. The meeting declared that his policy deserves full confidence.

Only Letters and Cards to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Mail for Belgium, other than letters or post cards, cannot be delivered and American Postmasters were notified today by the Post Office Department that the dispatch of such mails to Belgium had been suspended until further notice.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS DATA ON MUNITIONS

Asks Manufacturers How Much They Could Produce in an Emergency.

OLD ESTIMATES TOO LOW

Ordnance Bureau Recognizes the Vastly Increased Demands of Modern Methods of Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—American manufacturers of war supplies have been asked by the War Department for information concerning their facilities, with particular reference to what service the United States Government could expect from them in case of emergency.

With virtually every private plant in the country taxed to its utmost capacity in filling enormous orders from the European belligerents, army officials want to know whether expansion of facilities has kept pace with the demand and whether the Government would be certain of a source of supply to supplement the output of its arsenals and armories.

Even in ordinary times the Government factories produce only a part of the arms and ammunition for the army. Measures to strengthen the national defense during the coming session of Congress are expected to result in vastly increased demands for supplies, aside from any emergency that may arise. Consequently the War Department has instituted a general inquiry to take stock of resources.

The following statement was issued by the Department today explaining its activities:

"Recognizing the fact that the arsenals would be unable to produce an adequate supply of war material to meet an emergency of war, it has been the practice of the Government, both in time of peace as well as in war, to purchase from private establishments a considerable part of the war material currently required. This policy makes it necessary for the Ordnance Department to obtain from these establishments from time to time information as to their ability and capacity to produce various classes of such material.

"Such extraordinary changes and unprecedented expansion of the facilities of American manufacturers have resulted from the demands for material by the warring nations of Europe, particularly for the production of certain classes of ammunition, that it has been necessary for the Ordnance Department recently to correspondingly increase its activity to keep in touch with this industrial development. It is probable that the expansion noted has not ceased, but officials believe that a stage has been reached which renders desirable a general inquiry as to the manufacturing facilities now in existence, and with a view to obtaining information on the subject the Ordnance Department is sending out certain inquiry to a number of manufacturers, accompanied by forms designed to facilitate the making of replies.

"The War Department expressly states that it does not now contemplate purchasing any of the material referred to, as it had no special funds which may be used for such a purpose. No special inquiry is deemed necessary for the expenditure of the limited funds from current appropriations which are at the bureau's disposal."

The letter of the Ordnance Bureau addressed to manufacturers is as follows:

Gentlemen: 1. Prior to the outbreak of the present European war the Ordnance Department compiled from the best data then available the probable output of ordnance material from establishments in this country that might be expected in the event of an emergency. The enormous expenditure of such material in the present conflict abroad, however, indicates that the estimate of the Department for a reserve supply and for an increased output in case of war have been too low, and a larger production must be provided for.

2. While it is generally understood that the increased demand for war material has resulted in a marked expansion in many of the commercial plants of this country for the production of this class of material, it is believed that there are a number of plants not now engaged which, with their present equipment or relatively minor additions thereto, could undertake the manufacture of certain articles, which in the event of an emergency would be required in large quantities. Among the articles, the quantities of which would be needed, are shrapnel cases, shrapnel heads, common steel shell, parts of fuses, and brass cartridge cases. These articles with their principal dimensions and general specifications as shown on the inclosed print, and this Department would appreciate any information you may care to give concerning the present or prospective capacity of your own plant for their production.

3. A blank for this purpose is inclosed, and you will note that provision has been made for entering the capacity of your plant for the forgings without the machine work, for the machine work only, and for furnishing the completed article. Of course, it is to be understood that the department is not now in the market for this material, and that no promise of an order is involved in this inquiry.

4. Where more than a month is required after receipt of order to reach the maximum production, kindly state the output for each month until the maximum shall have been reached.

5. Any reply which you may make to this inquiry will be considered as confidential if you so desire.

Referring to the President's intention to take up the formulation of a program of national defense on his return to Washington The Iron Age correspondent says:

"President Wilson is disposed to be a little impatient at the criticism in some quarters that his policy 'tends toward militarism.' There is, of course, absolutely no ground for such a charge. When it is remembered that the present expenditures for both the military and naval services represent an annual charge upon the population of the United States of less than $3 per capita, and that the most liberal scheme of enlargement thus far foreshadowed would not increase this tax beyond $5, taken in connection with the positive statements of Administration officials that no form of compulsory military service is contemplated, the absurdity of any charge of militarism in connection with the program now being formulated will be appreciated."

$17.50 For $35, $30, $25 Stein-Bloch Suits

This final Reduction Sale of our entire stock of Stein-Bloch Suits, bristles with money-saving chances.

As both Light and Medium Suits are included, they are equally suitable for wear right away or for early Autumn.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ENGLISHMAN DEFENDS THE AMERICAN PRESS

No Papers Have Better War News, Says H. S. Perris, Answering Watson's Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—H. S. Perris, Secretary of the British-American Peace Centenary Committee, who recently returned from a visit to the United States, has a letter in today's Westminster Gazette, protesting against the article it published by Aaron Watson, the well-known journalist.

Watson, who had been on a trip to the United States, made various accusations concerning the manner in which American newspapers handled the war news. Among other things Watson asserts that in America there was no demand that newspapers should supply complete and unbiased news, and then said:

"The war is left to speak for itself through the telegrams. German telegrams come first and almost invariably they are taken at their face value. Very incorrect statements made on one day are never corrected on another, and so there arises the impression that the Germans are sweeping Europe at their will."

Mr. Watson concludes:

"But the newspapers understand their public. They know that the American, who has any real care about the matter, hates war as what Kipling calls 'A disturber of traffic.' That he will endure almost anything for the sake of keeping out of it, that he is feeling immense pride in his neutrality, and that he believes the United States will ultimately play the great part of universal peacemaker. And so these newspapers are disinclined to trouble the peace of their own countrymen in the meantime by a too scrupulously accurate narrative of events or a too liberal supply of explanation, comment or correction."

Mr. Ferris, in his letter, says he is unable to comprehend how any one could make such statements as these, in view of the record during the war of leading American newspapers, among which he especially mentions THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I believe," he says, "that no press in the world has on the whole been more fully informed of the underlying causes and issues of the war and the general course of events than the leading journals of the United States, and I venture in sincere gratitude to bring my humble tribute to their capacity, largeness of view, and unerring instinct for the cause of justice and liberty, treaty, faith, and humanity, and ultimately for all that will best serve to achieve a durable peace."

RUSSIAN IMPORTS PLAN.

Arrangements Made for Handling Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Arrangements for handling shipments of Russian goods to the United States under the recent agreement modifying the Russian embargo were completed today by the Department of Commerce. Under the plan, already approved by the Russian Embassy here and forwarded to Petrograd for ratification, all imports from Russia, consigned to the Secretary of Commerce, will be received at the office of the commercial agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in New York, who will undertake distribution to importers, under guarantees that the goods will not be re-exported in any form.

Shippers desiring to import Russian products will be required to submit to the commercial agent a statement of the goods to be obtained and to deposit a bond to be held pending the consumption of the imports or until the end of the European war. If the statement and bond are approved by Commercial Attaché Medzihkovsky, of the Russian Embassy, the Russian Department of Finance will issue a permit for exportation.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau, left here for New York today, to arrange details there.

The Russian embargo has held up importations amounting to millions of dollars annually, importers being particularly anxious to secure the release of vetch seed, used as fertilizer, hides and skins, and mineral oils.

POWDER CONTRACT RUMOR.

$26,000,000 Deal Between du Ponts and Allies Reported.

Reports came from Philadelphia last night that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company had contracted with the Allies for the delivery of 35,000,000 pounds of powder. At the rate of 75 cents a pound such an order would amount to approximately $26,000,000. A Director of the company stated last night that he had heard nothing of such an order.

A man closely connected with the du Pont interests said that the powder company's contracts were arranged through intermediaries. The company, he said, dealt directly with Governments and had standing contracts with most of the European powers in peace as well as in war. The contracts ran for a certain number of years, he said, and were subject only to price calls by the United States Government.

The powder most used in the manufacture of shells is smokeless. Army and navy contracts in this country are at the rate of 53 cents a pound, but it is asserted that foreign contracts, owing to the scarcity of munitions, would call for much higher prices. Contracts calling for prices as high as $1.20 a pound for smokeless powder have been reported. It costs the United States Government about 38 cents a pound to manufacture smokeless.

NOTE TO AUSTRIA NOT SENT.

Document Not Yet Even Signed by Secretary Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In spite of reports to the contrary the note in reply to Austria has not yet been sent.

In fact it has not yet been signed. Secretary Lansing was not at the State Department today.

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT MOVED TO WALL ST.

Crowds Watch 25 Trucks with Armed Guards and Police Take It from Train.

ALL THE COINS AMERICAN

Total Value $19,534,200—Accompanying Securities Believed to Exceed $30,000,000.

Crowds of many thousands watched from the sidewalks yesterday morning while twenty-five trucks of the American Express Company, escorted by twenty mounted policemen, conveyed from the express terminal at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, to the Sub-Treasury, a huge shipment of treasure from the Bank of England to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The total value of the shipment, according to the officials of the American Express Company, was more than $50,000,000. W. P. Hamilton, of J. P. Morgan & Co., made the following statement:

"The gold shipment was made up of 1,050,000 ounces of United States gold coin, worth $18.604 per ounce; so its total value was $19,534,200."

Mr. Hamilton refused to say anything about the value of the securities, which must be worth more than $30,000,000, to make up the total named by the American Express Company. In previously announcing that the shipment was two-thirds gold and one-third securities, the American Express Company got the proportions reversed.

The shipment arrived at the express company's terminal shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning in seven steel cars under heavy guard. This train was preceded by a dummy train of five empty cars. The dummy stayed about three miles in front all the way from Halifax in order that it might stand proxy for the treasure train and suffer the damage in case a German agent of the Werner Horn type had been able to blow up a bridge or plant a dynamite mine along the tracks.

Forty Guards with Rifles.

The forty guards with repeating rifles, who had been continuously on duty for twenty-five hours since they took the place of the Canadian Government agents at Vanceboro, Me., got coffee and sandwiches immediately on their arrival here. By 8 o'clock there had arrived at the express terminal numerous officials of the American Express Company and representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The first and last cars of the train were empty and intended to serve as buffers in case of a collision. The unloading began with the sixth car shortly after 8 o'clock.

The gold train was run alongside a narrow concrete platform on the other side of which the twenty-five trucks were backed up to the platform. Robert E. M. Cowie, Vice President and General Manager of the American Express Company; R. Christie, New York Superintendent of the company; C. W. Roble, the Boston Superintendent who had had charge of the train on the last part of the trip; Mr. Hamilton of the Morgan firm and others entered the car to supervise the unloading.

The 700 leather sacks which contained the gold were each packed in dilapidated square trunks. The gold had come from London so packed in order that the real nature of the shipment might not be easily guessed. The enclosed boxes were about eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide and twelve inches high, made of thick pine boards heavily bound at each end with iron bands. On each of the six sides of each box was a circle of red sealing wax over the line where the boards met, so that any tampering with the boxes could be detected.

As the first trunk was opened, officials and clerks of the express company got out bills of lading and checked up each box that was lifted from the car and placed upon a motor driven conveyor on the platform. Each box bore numbers and letters and was thoroughly identified before it left the car.

Ten boxes made up the load for each conveyor. A few minutes after 8 o'clock the conveyors, which at this terminal have replaced the old hand trucks as freight handlers, were spinning along the platform, keeping a crowd of officials and reporters jumping for safety.

German Workman Excused.

Two of the hardest working drivers of the conveyors were Germans, who shouted with a strong accent to clear the way for themselves. One of the officials of the company said that a third German employe had refused absolutely to handle the gold and had been permitted to quit his job for the day.

Outside the terminal the twenty mounted policemen went on guard at 8 o'clock, when the unloading of the gold began. Captain Conboy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was in charge of reserves who patrolled the terminal on foot, and Sergeant Foley of the same station was in charge of several policemen inside of the terminal. Photographers who arrived early in the morning pleaded with General Manager Cowie to be allowed to take pictures inside the building.

"I don't think it would be wise to furnish wrongly disposed persons with exact pictures of the cars," he replied.

Later, however, Mr. Cowie permitted photographers to enter the terminal, but not to take pictures of the inside of any of the treasure cars. Guards with rifles, revolvers, and shotguns were posed in front of the doors of their cars, and flashlights began to explode. Moving-picture operators also took reels of the unloading and later of the gold-laden caravan.

One of the officials of the express company, who had traveled with the shipment all the way from Halifax, said that the people there knew nothing about it, and that the men who unloaded the gold from the warship in which it arrived did not know what they were handling, unless they were able to guess by the weight.

"The harbor at Halifax was full of warships," he said, "but not a word about them was printed in any of the papers, and the people of Halifax did not know why the ships were there. The gold, however, did come over in a battleship or battle cruiser, with a large convoy of torpedo-boat destroyers, and an Admiral was in charge of it."

While it was rumored that the warship also brought over a large quantity of gold and securities for the Canadian Treasury, no confirmation of this report could be obtained from Canadian sources. Inquiries by telegraph to Halifax and Ottawa were unanswered. the Canadian censorship suppressing all information concerning the shipment.

Armed Caravan Starts.

None of the twenty-five trucks moved until all had been loaded and the officials of the express company and of J. P. Morgan & Co. had satisfied themselves that the 700 cases of gold and the several crates of securities were intact. The procession formed with an interval of only five feet between the trucks, bankers and express officials following in taxicabs. A screen of mounted policemen trotted off in front, and motor cycle and mounted policemen guarded the sides and rear. The back of each truck was barricaded by an iron lattice work, and inside of each sat three men with rifles.

The gold caravan moved along Tenth Avenue into Thirty-fourth Street, west to Eighth Avenue, down to Hudson Street, west to Canal Street, and thence through Centre Street, Park Row, and Broadway to Wall Street, where the leading truck stopped in the rear of the Sub-Treasury. The rest remained stationery along Wall and Broadway while thousands of persons collected.

There was a delay of half an hour at the Sub-Treasury while two rooms were cleared to receive the shipment. Meantime traffic men and reserves were busy in keeping back the rapidly growing crowd.

It developed on the arrival of the trucks at the Sub-Treasury that no one knew how much gold they contained or whether it was in the form of bars, sovereigns, or United States coin. Had the gold been in the form of British coin or bars it would have been sent next door to the Assay Office, but a sample box taken from the first truck and opened disclosed three bags, each containing $9,300 in American coin.

The old Sub-Treasury is lacking in modern facilities and is cramped for room, so that the unheralded arrival of so much valuable freight caused a good deal of confusion. It was decided at first to pile the wooden boxes in the broad hallway running through the building from Wall Street to Pine Street, but the difficulty of watching such an exposed place led to a change in plans, and the trucks were wheeled into a side room to be unloaded. There, watched by a large staff of checkers for the Government, J. P. Morgan & Co., the express company, and the British Government, the boxes were hauled out one by one to be opened by Treasury Department laborers.

The contents of each bag had been packed by weight and not by count, and in some cases where it was necessary in order to make a required weight a piece cut from a gold coin had been added. These odd pieces were turned into the Assay Office for credit.

Silent About Securities.

It was announced on the completion of the checking operations that the gold received totaled approximately $19,540,000. As for the securities, which were taken directly to the vaults under the Morgan Building, no member of the banking firm would say a word other than that the amount and nature was of no proper public interest and would not be announced.

With the latest consignment, the total gold imports into the United States since Jan. 1, 1915, amount to more than $145,000,000. Before yesterday's shipment, more than $94,000,000 came from Canada, more than $20,000,000 from London, and more than $11,000,000 from France.

The arrival of the latest gold was without effect in strengthening exchange rates. Demand sterling which has declined to 4.74⅝ on Tuesday despite the news of the shipment, went still lower yesterday, touching 4.74¾. The close yesterday was off 3-16.

CALLS GAFFNEY UNNEUTRAL.

London Paper Attacks Our Consul for His Anti-British Attitude.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—A prominent position is given by The Morning Post to an attack upon T. St. John Gaffney, United States Consul General at Munich, for his alleged "unneutral, pro-German and anti-British" attitude. The Post says he visited London some time ago to make inquiries regarding German prison camps and "while enjoying the hospitality of this country he was so loud in his expressions of anti-British opinion that he gave offense to many persons stopping at the same hotel."

The Post charges that in other instances also Mr. Gaffney used "his official position as a house-top for the proclamation of his personal prepossessions," which "is especially deplorable at a time when the United States is looking after the interests of British subjects."

SHIPS' MARKS TOO SMALL.

Germany Sends Notification to Sweden Regarding Neutral Vessels.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.—According to The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent, Germany has notified the Swedish Foreign Office that the present marks on neutral ships which indicate their nationality are not regarded by the officers of submarine boats as sufficiently distinguishable at a considerable distance.

DISTRESS IN LITHUANIA.

Peaceable, War-Ruined Population in Need of Food.

Intense suffering has been caused in Lithuania by the war, according to information made public yesterday by the Lithuanian-American Relief Committee, organized to give aid to Lithuanian war sufferers in Russia and Germany.

"Persons arriving in this country from the front relate terrible destruction caused by the war," says the committee. "Vast areas in the governments of Suwalki and Kovno present a most appalling sight. Once flourishing cities and villages have been razed, and at present there are only heaps of ruin and débris. For miles there is not a hut standing. Even the trees have been cut down by shell fire as by a tornado."

The Lithuanians have inhabited the Neman region and the Baltic provinces for hundreds of years. The peaceful blue-eyed people are Indo-Aryans, related neither to Slavs nor Teutons. In the Middle Ages the Kingdom of Lithuania embraced vast territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It was once very powerful. The Lithuanian King Vitautas, repulsed Teutonic invaders at Greenwald in 1410. He helped Russia to liberate itself from the Tartar yoke and checked their invasion of Western Europe. The Lithuanian-American Relief Committee says the Lithuanians are not well known in America because they are often confused with Russians, Germans or Poles. It adds:

"Prince Albert Radziwill, who married Miss Dorothy Deacon of Boston, is perhaps the best known here. Yet Radziwill, one of the greatest magnates of Europe, whose family is one of the oldest and proudest Lithuanian families, is often mentioned here as Polish or Russian. The same is true of Prince Galitzin, Prince Oginski, Count Tishkevich, and others. The Lithuanian General, Kosciusko, and the famous painter, Semiradski, are known here as Poles. This confusion of Lithuanians with Poles has placed the Lithuanians in a very disadvantageous light, but never has it proved to be so deplorable as during the present conflict.

"While Lithuania is called Northern Poland, none of the Polish relief organizations has helped Lithuanian refugees, and consequently the latter are entirely destitute. In some localities the population subsists on a few spoonfuls of soaked grain, but many are lacking even this food."

The headquarters of the Lithuanian-American Relief Committee is at 37-39 East Twenty-eighth Street.

DEMANDS ARMS EMBARGO.

German Catholic Federation Criticises the President's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 11.—The following resolutions in regard to the war were passed today by the Federation of German Catholic Societies, in session here:

"We are of the opinion that our Administration has not acted in accordance with its proclamation of neutrality, but that it has rather, through its uncertain and inconsistent attitude, although not with evil intent, assisted those who would drive public opinion to a partisan stand in regard to this war, even to becoming active participants in the conflict.

"We fur

THE EASY WAY

SOMETIMES—in a real estate deal—you find complications on every side. It is our business to help you with such problems. In fact, to us, they may not be problems at all. Past experience may have solved them already.

We shall be glad to have you consult us in regard to your real estate troubles.

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Sterno Stove

Made by S. Sternau, N. Y.

A Blessing In a Home

Whenever hot liquids are wanted quickly, day or night, use a Sterno Stove. Ideal for getting breakfast, lunch, dinner or late suppers.

Complete Outfit consists of Heavily Plated Brass Sauce Pan with folding stand and can of Sterno "Canned Heat" 75c

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May also be used under the percolator or chafing dish. Perfectly safe. Can't spill, explode or evaporate. Per can.. 10c

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Reliable Drug Store Service

Resinol

takes the soreness out of sunburn

There is no reason for suffering with sunburn. Just cover the painful surface with a thin layer of Resinol Ointment. It excludes the air and gives *instant* relief, while its soothing medication quickly restores the tender, inflamed skin to perfect health.

Resinol Ointment heals eczema, heat rash and other skin eruptions, stops itching instantly, and is most valuable for chafings, insect bites, poison oak or ivy, sores, wounds, etc. Sold by all druggists.

During Hot Weather
Have Your Home
Disinfected With

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Recommended by Physicians

Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents

MORE TROOPS AWAIT GEN. FUNSTON'S CALL

Government Will Deal Vigorously with Bandits Raiding on Mexican Border.

TEXANS FEAR AN INVASION

Reported That 1,000 Carranzistas Have Crossed River Already—Revival of Murder Plot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Raiding and guerilla fighting in Texas along the Mexican border will be met by strengthening the United States forces there if Major Gen. Funston requests it. Secretary Garrison of the War Department and other officials insisted today, however, that any such troop movement would have no connection whatever with Mexican internal affairs and would be only for the protection of Americans in that district.

War Department officials could get no full or satisfactory information of the character of the raiders. One report was received here that about 1,000 Carranza troops from the Tamaulipas garrison of General Navarette had been crossing into Southeastern Texas near Brownsville to rally Mexicans in the State to an uprising. It was said they were under command of Jean de Los Santos, Vincente Davila, and Carlos Garcia.

Secretary Garrison said he had no information of that character, and added that if Carranza troops were found in Texas they would be disarmed, and shot if they resisted. Advices from Caranza sources at San Antonio declared there were no such leaders as Santos and Garcia, and that Davila was far from Brownsville. They demand that any Carranza troops had crossed the line.

Texas Rangers in Hidalgo County captured a flag bearing in Spanish the motto "Army of Liberation for Mexicans in Texas," and officers at Brownsville said that for several days from thirty to forty Mexicans had been crossing into Texas each day, some of them having the appearance of soldiers and carrying cartridge belts.

Requests for more troops came to the War Department from officials along the border. These have been referred to General Funston, upon whom Secretary Garrison depends to report whether he can handle the situation with the force available. Funston has ready on the border and at Texas City about 17,000 troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery. Secretary Garrison telegraphed the General today that the 12,000 mobile troops remaining at other posts in continental United States would be sent to the border if he asked for them.

General Funston reported that the best information he could gather indicated that raids in Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr counties were directed by Texans having headquarters in Brownsville who, having a political fued, sent bandit gangs to rob and attack each other. Secretary Garrison expressed doubt that Mexicans from over the border were responsible for all the disturbances and emphasized that the troubles had no connection with internal affairs in Mexico.

Texans, Armed, Await Attack.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 11.—Practically every American citizen in the three southernmost counties of Texas—Cameron, Hidalgo, and Starr—is under arms tonight in fear that the overwhelming Mexican population of the section may break out in a racial fight.

The dead in the raids in this vicinity total eighteen—two soldiers, two American citizens and fourteen Mexicans. The raids began July 5.

Army and federal investigators declare the organizers of the trouble are working under the "Plan of San Diego," which calls for the death of every American male over 16 years of age in communities along the Rio Grande and also along the border of New Mexico, Arizona, and California. It has been reported to General Funston that more than 3,000 Mexicans are pledged to this organization already.

Watch River for Invasion.

Authorities here tonight are watching the river below Brownsville about ten miles, at a point where it was reported several hundred armed Mexicans had gathered on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, waiting to cross the river under darkness. A Mexican rancher in Hidalgo County, about fifty miles up the river from Brownsville, appealed for aid this afternoon, asserting that eighty armed Mexicans were hiding on his ranch. He said they had threatened to kill him if he told of their presence.

Officials here have reports that 1,700 former Carranza soldiers have crossed the river along a zone 120 miles wide from a point below Brownsville to Rio Grande City up the river. At least thirty different parties are said to have crossed. Most of this river bank winds through brush and woods far from any roads, so that a small army of troops would have difficulty in guarding it.

The arrival of troops in force from Laredo appears to have caused the bandits to shift rapidly westward today into the less populous sections between here and Laredo. About Mercedes, a few miles northwest of here, rangers and cavalrymen pressed the bandits so hard today that some of them fled across the river. Cavalrymen captured thirty-five horses from one band near Mercedes.

Say Authorities Were Warned.

Reports that politicians on the American side were responsible for the uprisings aroused much resentment here. At San Benito a mass meeting of protest was held. This meeting declared that the outbreak was mainly an outgrowth of lawlessness which had long existed on the Mexican side of the river. On June 4, speakers at this meeting declared, the Secretary of War was informed that trouble was likely to break out on the American side from this very source.

In Brownsville today announcement was made that four companies of United States infantry would arrive from Laredo tomorrow morning.

Laredo today was disturbed by rumors that Mexicans were preparing to cross into Zapata County, on the Rio Grande, just below Laredo. Mexicans in Laredo said they believed a dangerous sentiment had been fomented among Mexicans across the border about the alleged harm done to Mexico by the failure of the United States to recognize Carranza. These Mexicans said they feared it needed only a good opportunity for this sentiment to break into violence against the American border.

Laredo reported tonight that one American passenger arriving today from Monterey said there had been an increase of anti-American sentiment there. It was said the American smelter at Monterey soon would close down. Certain Mexicans used this report to spread a story that it had been opened only to give the American owners an opportunity to export about $2,000,000 worth of bullion to the United States.

Cavalrymen and armed citizens today searched the brush south of Mercedes, Texas, for a band of mounted armed Mexicans, who were seen in that section yesterday. They left a trail of cut barbed wire fences as they rode through the big pastures between Mercedes and the Mexican border. Mercedes is twenty miles north of the border, and is forty miles northwest of Brownsville.

Forty or fifty Mexicans were in a running fight this afternoon twelve miles from Harlingen with a detachment of soldiers reinforced by a citizens' posse. The same Mexicans were seen earlier in the day trotting their horses westward toward Mercedes.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 11.—General Funston has made a report to Washington indicating that secret organizers are aligning Mexicans under the "plan of San Diego," which calls for the seizure of the American States on the border and the establishment of a republic for Mexicans, negroes, Japanese, and Chinese. For the last two years dissatisfied Texas-Mexicans and refugees from across the border have been spreading the principles of the plan.

Information given to General Funston is that normal conditions will not be restored until enough troops are distributed to form a guard for the villages in the Brownsville territory.

7 NATIONS FRAME NOTE TO MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

proponents of the plan that all armed opposition, however powerful at first, will gradually disintegrate as a result of the legitimate assistance of a diplomatic and economic character given to the recognized Government.

It was learned tonight that the Washington Government, following its traditional policy of abstaining from joint action in a diplomatic sense, had suggested that the communication which is to go forward to the Mexican factions be identical, each of the Governments signing it in reality as a separate and distinct expression on its part.

One thing which all the Ambassadors and Ministers, together with Secretary Lansing, are firmly determined upon is that the triumph of the revolution in Mexico shall be recognized. There is no intention to afford recognition to any element except those which have overthrown Huerta and fought the present revolution with its program of reform.

Minister Pezet of Peru, although not one of the mediators, attended the last half hour of the conference. Later he said:

"Whatever this conference decides upon represents the sentiment of all South America. We are as one on this proposition."

The note was taken to the conference by Secretary Lansnig. It had been submitted to President Wilson and had been approved by him. The note had been drafted by the Secretary of State, with suggestions from his fellow mediators.

When the Latin-American delegates reached the conference, they came from a meeting at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, which Mr. Lansing did not attend. While the diplomats were reticent as to what went on at the Ritz, it was said they decided to make a formal stand if necessary, against the United States sending troops into Mexico to establish any form of government, on the ground that any admission of the propriety of such a move would justify this country in the future, in taking similar action in their countries. They would sanction the sending of United States troops into Mexico only for the protection of the neutral lives and property, and only after every other means of settlement had been exhausted. It is understood that this action of the Latin-Americans was predicated upon the reports of battleships being rushed to Mexican waters.

Assurances by Lansing.

As soon as the conference was called to order Secretary Lansing assured the Latin-American diplomats that the United States in sending battleships to Mexico intended only to afford protection to foreigners and a place of refuge. He explained that the action should not be construed as affecting the effort of the United States to bring about peace by peaceful methods in Mexico. He pointed out that one American warship was being taken away from Vera Cruz to bring Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, away, and that the dispatch of two more did not mean any great increase of force.

Dispatches telling of General Carranza's notification to the United States and the other mediating powers that he considered the Pan-American conference an infringement upon the sovereignty of Mexico were read by the delegates, but not discussed officially. Such comments as were made were to the effect that evidently General Carranza had a distorted opinion of the purposes of the conferences.

Secretary Lansing refused to discuss the Carranza note.

"It hadn't reached the State Department when I left this morning," he said.

The Latin-Americans were deeply interested in Mr. Lansing's assurances concerning the sending of battleships to Vera Cruz. After the conference the Secretary was asked if there had been any evidence of bad feeling because of the move.

"Absolutely none," was his reply. Mr. Lansing said that the text of the note, would not be made public until after it had reached the Mexican leaders.

"Was there in the note any intimation of an alternative to the suggestion of a peaceful settlement by the Mexican leaders themselves?"

"None at all," was the reply. "We are not dealing in alternatives."

Among those who called on the conferees, but who did not take a formal part in the conference were John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Bureau, and Paul Fuller, Sr., who acted as emissary for President Wilson on a recent tour of investigation in Mexico.

"It is not fair to taste the pudding until is done," said Mr. Fuller when asked what had been done. "By the next time we shall have it nice and brown."

Wanted to Parley Further.

All of the conferees refused to say whether the note set a time limit for a reply. There was little concealment of the fact that the Latin-Americans were not willing to go so far as Secretary Lansing. Assent to the note was given only after Secretary Lansing had made it plain that the psychological time had come for action in the Mexican situation. The Latin-Americans were ready for further parley over the terms of the note, but Mr. Lansing is said to have protested against further delay. It is reported that their governments have instructed the Latin-American diplomats to deal gingerly with any proposal that involves the use of armed force by the United States in dealing with Mexico.

The note will be submitted to President Wilson today by Secretary Lansing. It will be published simultaneously in Mexico and the United States at the proper time.

CARRANZA ISSUES ROUND OF PROTESTS

Notes Sent to This and Latin-American Nations Warning Against Mediation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Elesio Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency here, addressed today a note to Secretary Lansing, in which the United States was virtually warned against any interference with the course of the revolution in Mexico, either without or with the co-operation of Latin-American Governments. This note was sent in accordance with instructions from General Carranza. Its text was made public by the Carranza agency, which also gave to the press textual copies of telegraphic communications sent by Carranza to the Presidents of the A B C Governments.

The notes sent by Carranza to Argentina and Chile are identical. They warn the two nations that dangers that might come from interference by American countries in the affairs of another American country. To the President of Brazil a note of different tenor was transmitted. In this Carranza credited reports that Senhor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, had not assented to the mediation program. Of this he expressed appreciation, but he did say some unkind things about Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has been representing the diplomatic interests of the United States in Mexico. These expressions tend to confirm the report that the departure of the Brazilian Minister from Mexico was due to finding the situation there unbearable.

"I regret to say," General Carranza telegraphed the President of Brazil, "that Minister Cardoso de Oliveira has been one of the persons who have brought the greatest evil to the Republic of Mexico, and who in a certain way may be responsible for the present status of our relations with the Government of the United States."

Carranza to Lansing.

Following is the letter sent by Señor Arredondo, the Carranza agent, to Secretary Lansing:

Upon hearing of the conferences which were to take place between your Excellency, as Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the representatives of the republics of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, my natural impression was that they would have for a purpose to examine the Mexican situation from the point of view of international law in order to estimate the value and respective positions of the parties and contending factions, to the end that recognition of one of which the requisites and conditions demanded by the international practices in such cases would concur; but the persistence with which the press has been informing that the parleys referred to have had for an object and have even agreed now on a plan for the pacification of Mexico and the declarations attributed to your Excellency by the press of today have caused the Constitutionalist Government to feel justly alarmed, and therefore I have been instructed by Mr. Carranza to say to your Excellency that, although he has not an exact knowledge of the character of the above mentioned conferences, he has been informed that Mexican affairs, with a view to solving, have been discussed.

Mr. Carranza and the persons who co-operate with him are of the profound conviction that, if the American Government would know the true situation in Mexico, it would understand that the only possible, just and acceptable solution would be to leave the revolution to follow its natural course until the complete victory of the party representing greater necessities and popularity.

The Constitutionalist Government, represented by Mr. Carranza, abstains from passing any comment on the conferences that are being held, because it has no knowledge of their character and of the conclusions which may have been reached and because it does not want to afford the supposition that they are tacitly consenting in it; but at the same time it considers it our duty to inform the American Government of the displeasure with which the Mexican Government and people would view any act which would tend to frustrate the success practically accomplished against the reactionary factions by the Constitutionalist Army, representing the hopes and ideals of the Mexican people.

I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

Similar communications were sent to all the Latin-American members of the conference. They were told in addition that any attempt such as contemplated to solve the internal situation of Mexico "would involve an act which could not be looked upon with levity, as it would mean, on the part of the Latin-American nations, the acceptance of the precedent that they can take part in the internal affairs of a sister nation with the co-operation of the United States—something absolutely undesirable, not only in so far as it may affect the relations between the Latin-American nations themselves, as also because it might involve the moral support of any future decision which may grow out of similar interferences."

Protests to A B C Powers.

In the notes to the Presidents of Argentina and Chile, which were identical, General Carranza expressed the opinion that the settlement of Mexico's internal problem is "the exclusive right of her sovereignty."

"Inspired by the purest patriotism and desirous that the realm of liberty and democracy be insured in all America," he wrote, "I, in the name of the Mexican people and as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, depository of the Executive power of the nation, beg leave to invite your attention to the dangers which may ensue from a new policy of interference by one of various nations of this hemisphere in the internal affairs of another. As the nation worthily presided over by you has a representative in the above mentioned conferences, I trust that his action may be inspired by the ideas I have just set forth. Contrary action would serve to annul the complete triumph which the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico has just accomplished by the force of its arms in order definitely to establish a régime of freedom and justice. The far-reaching consequences for all the Latin-American nations make it desirable that the proposals as set forth for a joint or separate interference in the affairs of Mexico should be rejected by all of the competent Latin-American powers.

"I avail myself, Mr. President, of this opportunity to convey to you the warm sentiments of cordiality and sympathy of the Mexican people for the people of your nation."

To the Brazilian President, General Carranza said:

"The people of Mexico have heard with gratification that your representative in Washington has declined with dignity to take any part in the project of interference. By this action he has set an example which may serve as a precedent for that harmony and fellowship which ought to prevail between the Latin-American nations, whose destinies are so closely intertwined. In the name of the Mexican people, I beg leave to express my appreciation for this act of justice and sympathy."

Mr. Arredondo made public tonight a message sent to General Carranza by General Candido Aguilar, Governor and military commander of Vera Cruz, protesting against interference in Mexican affairs by the United States and Latin-American republics. Similar protests, it was announced, were received from other Carranza adherents.

An address to the American people which Carranza had prepared was held back to await the outcome of the Pan-American Conference.

SPECIAL SQUADRON FOR SOUTHERN SEAS

Available for Use in Mexican Trouble—Outbreaks at Vera Cruz Have Ceased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A marked change for the better in the situation at Vera Cruz caused the Government to decide today that the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, the first of which left Newport yesterday, should not proceed to that Mexican port. Instead, they will establish a base in southern waters south of Hampton Roads to enable them to operate quickly in the event of any emergency requiring their presence in Mexican waters or the Caribbean Sea.

In this connection Secretary Daniels denied a report that the Atlantic fleet, now at Newport, had been prepared to sail for Mexican waters.

The anxiety of the Administration over Vera Cruz was relieved today when a dispatch came to the State Department from Special Agent Silliman at that place saying that the threats against Americans and other foreigners had ceased, and that the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz had issued a proclamation expressing regret for them and reflecting severely on an official of the Carranza Government who had participated in the oratorical effort to arouse the populace.

It was after the receipt of these advices that the Navy Department announced that the Louisiana and New Hampshire would take station in southern waters with Hampton Roads, Va., as the northern boundary. It was explained that the Louisiana and New Hampshire probably would be joined by the battleship Connecticut, now in Haitien waters, and later on by the battleship Kansas, which is being overhauled, and the battleship Minnesota, now engaged in experimental work.

These vessels will form a special squadron, which will be kept handy to respond to any emergency calls in southern waters. The squadron will be commanded by Rear Admiral Walter McLean, commanding the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which has consisted of the battleships Louisiana, New Hampshire, Kansas, and Minnesota. Hampton Roads may be designated as the base for the squadron.

The American Society in Mexico City today appealed to the State Department to send a representative in place of Señor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister. The society asked for a man from outside of Mexico, "a man of force, ability, and prestige." The United States has been without a diplomatic representative since the Brazilian Minister's departure.

The resolutions adopted by the society were cabled to Washington by C. B. Parker, former Secretary to the Brazilian Minister. So far no action has been taken by the United States further than to give Mr. Parker charge of the archives, which he has removed to the American Embassy Building. Mr. Parker has no official status, but he will serve for the present as the representative of the American Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 11.—Senhor Cardozo, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who is on his way to the United States in connection with the mediation crisis, arrived here today, accompanied by his wife and his three daughters, and with them boarded the United States cruiser Sacramento, which shortly thereafter departed to convey him to New Orleans. With Senhor Cardozo sailed the secretary to the Guatemalan Minister, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Mexicans Burn Bridge in Texas

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 11.—News was received here today that a railroad bridge at Watalami, Texas, east of El Paso, had been burned by Mexican soldiers from the Carranza garrison across the line. Three hundred Mexican soldiers in uniform crossed the line near Langtry and set fire to the bridge. The band returned to Mexico.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 11.—Upon request for more troops in the Brownsville section orders were received at the Ninth Infantry camp this morning to send the Third Battalion, commanded by Captain Heidt.

TEXAS GOVERNOR FEARS AN INVASION

Wires President Situation Is Perilous and Asks That Border Troops Be Doubled.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 11.—From Rockport, where he is spending his vacation, Governor Ferguson tonight wired to President Wilson as follows:

"Knowing the many pressing matters confronting you I have purposely delayed wiring you in the hope that the Mexican border troubles might clear up. Conditions are now perilous and grave. Every twelve hours a loss of life or wounding of American citizens occurs. Texas citizens have been murdered, Post Offices have been robbed, and rangers and soldiers have been killed within the last week. The offenders are mostly Mexicans from across the border and only a few are American citizens.

"I have increased our Ranger forces almost to the maximum and yet, on account of the great area of disturbed district, it is doubtful if I can longer control the situation. I do not overdraw the picture when I say that a reign of terror exists on the Mexican border and that any unusual occurrence now would cause a disastrous invasion of Texas from Mexico. Your army is doing all that it can with the forces in hand to meet the situation, but the numbers of troops are wholly inadequate. A great service would be rendered if you could double the size of your army now on the Mexican border. For my guidance I would appreciate an expression from you in the matter of making substantial increase in the army now on the Mexican border. Wire me here."

15,000 TROOPS AT HAND.

Could Be on the Mexican Border Within Twenty-four Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 11.—The United States could have 10,000 regular troops on the Mexican border or across the line within twelve hours, and another 5,000 on the border within the next twelve hours, according to the statistical experts of the Eighth Brigade at Fort Bliss.

Exclusive of California, where there are a few United States troops now doing patrol duty, the United States has on the border—at Texas City, at Fort Sam Houston, and at Fort Sill, Oklahoma—15,000 men, composing the Southern Department under General Funston. A majority are seasoned veterans of more than two years patrolling on the Mexican border, and are declared to be in perfect campaigning condition.

General Hugh L. Scott is remaining here to watch the situation at close range. He would assume command should orders be received from the War Department to prepare an expeditionary force, officers at the fort declare.

PRESIDENT STARTS BACK TO WASHINGTON

Will Arrive There This Morning —Determined to Protect Foreigners at Vera Cruz.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL, New Haven, Conn., Aug. 11.—President Wilson is on his way back to Washington tonight to confer with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet regarding the Mexican and other problems. He left Cornish, N. H., at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning.

With the President in direct charge of the Mexican situation, developments are expected within the next few days. He is desirous of following out the plans for the settlement of the Mexican question inaugurated when South and Central American republics were invited to confer on Mexican affairs. He is determined, however, to afford protection to foreigners in Vera Cruz.

The President was notified late today that General Carranza, through his Washington agents, had sent word to Secretary Lansing that the Mexican people view with displeasure any attempt tending to frustrate the success of the Carranza forces. It is understood that President Wilson will continue with his Mexican plans, despite the efforts of General Carranza to show that he is not in accord with the intentions of the Pan-American conference. Carranza is to have an opportunity, however, to agree to the plan finally determined on.

While the President has recalled none of the members of his Cabinet to Washington, practically all of them are expected to be in the capital in time for the regular Cabinet meeting Friday morning. The President has several important questions he desires to discuss with members of his Cabinet. With Secretaries Garrison and Daniels he wants to talk over the national defense plans; with Secretary Redfield he wants to discuss the Eastland disaster in Chicago, and with Attorney General Gregory he desires to discuss interpretations of the Seamen's law passed at the last session of Congress.

The President is returning to Washington accompanied only by Dr. Cary Grayson, his naval aid; a stenographer and Secret Service men. Notwithstanding the time of his departure from Cornish was not known in advance, crowds gathered at many stations—in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—to shake hands with him. At Brattleboro, Vt., and Northampton, Mass., the crowds cheered the President. Babies attracted his particular attention and several times he leaned over the observation platform on his private car to pat them on the head.

Mr. Wilson left his car at New Haven and walked for several minutes along the station platform. Only a few persons recognized him.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 11.—In anticipation of leaving Cornish the President did not play golf this morning, but remained in his study most of the forenoon, working on official business received from Washington. He paid particular attention to the Mexican situation but would make no comment for publication. Most of the morning hours were spent by the President in writing on his typewriter. An announcement on Mexico is expected soon after his return to Washington.

President Wilson, while on a brief outing with members of his family, was halted by a man near Cornish Flats, N. H., who presented to him thirteen four-leaf clovers "for luck." The President smilingly accepted the clover and thanked the man warmly. The man, who said he had picked the clovers especially for the President, told Mr. Wilson that he had presented to a President many years ago a bunch of thirteen four-leaf clovers.

PRESS UPHOLDS CARRANZA.

El Mexicano Says the People Will Never Submit to Interference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—The statement given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at Vera Cruz by General Carranza last Saturday, in which the First Chief resented any attempt by the United States and the A B C powers to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, has been widely and favorably commented on here. An edition of the newspaper El Pueblo of Vera Cruz containing a translation of the statement was placed on sale here and generally read.

El Mexicano says today: "Recently President Wilson declared categorically his intention never again to intervene in our internal affairs, but for some reason, which we know not, he seems to have changed his mind, and now he seeks, with the co-operation of the A B C powers, to impose peace on Mexico regardless of our national dignity. If necessity arose, our dignity would be defended by all of us who refused to tarnish our conscience by serving a usurper. We will never soil our hands with money which Huerta so prodigally distributed by the traitors who repudiated the First Chief of the Constitutional Army for lucre, and because their aim was to involve the Mexican nation in great misfortunes."

El Mexicano reminds the A B C powers that they are interested in one of life or death to the Latin race in general, and adds: "The Mexican people, always sensible and patriotic, will reject any infringement attempted against their sovereignty, their independence, their integrity, as proved by the protestations of loyalty which the First Chief has received and continues to receive."

El Mexicano concludes by saying that the proper course is the recognition of the Constitutionalist Government, which is capable of re-establishing peace, restoring the country's progress, guaranteeing the fulfillment of moral and material liabilities to nationals and foreigners, and which will take administrative honesty for its motto and justice under the law for its shield."

Gonzales Scouts Intervention Talk.

General Pablo Gonzales, when asked about intervention rumors, said: "I do not take intervention stories at all seriously nor do I consider the United States to be so mistaken as to seek to make war on Mexico. I believe Constitutionalist Government soon will be recognized by the Governments of the United States and South America, and that all this intervention talk is the work of Mexico's enemies in their final effort to thrust us back to the days of dictatorship."

Asked what his attitude would be in the event of intervention, General Gonzales said:

"I should obey strictly the instructions of the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, Don Venustiano Carranza, whose firmness, rectitude, patriotism and intelligence afford the best guarantee that Mexico's honor would be fully upheld. I should second the First Chief's policy and go forth to battle without hesitancy, but I repeat I do not believe that armed intervention will come."

General Gonzales added that five years of civil strife had trained the Mexicans so they were capable of fighting bravely and suffering stoically the hardships of war, and if they had made such sacrifices for their liberties they would make greater sacrifices for their sovereignty and independence.

Japanese Minister Going Away

The Japanese Minister called at the Foreign Relations Department this morning and informed Dr. Cutberto Hidalgo, who is now in charge, that he expected to depart on a leave of absence which previously had been granted to him by his Government. Minister Adatci said he probably would leave Mexico City toward the end of the month, sailing from Vera Cruz before the middle of September.

Americans are now without a diplomatic representative here, as Charles B. Parker only has charge of the archives. This is not considered particularly serious because it is recognized that Vera Cruz is still the seat of Government, and that to the First Chief only can diplomatic representations properly be made. But Americans hope that provisions will be made for their diplomatic interests as soon as Carranza returns to Mexico City.

ARGENTINE PRESS CAUTIOUS.

Carranza's Stand Regarded as a Bad Omen for Peace.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 11.—Most of the newspapers discuss editorially the conference being held in the United States to solve the Mexican problem.

La Prensa thinks the attitude of General Caranza justifies the fears and caution manifested by Argentina from the beginning of the conference.

The telegram sent by Carranza to President de la Plaza is a bad omen, according to La Nacion, which says:

"We presume this telegram was based only on an imperfect knowledge of the American nation's intentions. We believe when these intentions are known this suspicion will disappear. However, if Carranza is moved by personal ambition and party spirit, we hope there will be found among the Mexican people elements which will be ready to establish a stable and lasting government."

Notwithstanding the situation in Mexico, El Diario declares, respect of Mexican sovereignty forbids any intervention encroaching on its integrity. "Argentina cannot, without a painful abdication, lend a hand to make Mexico another San Domingo," the paper says.

La Razon believes the United States is attempting to establish a solidarity between the Americas to support its attitude. The general thought of the South American people, La Razon says, is that their Governments should respect the independence of Mexico and its institutions, not meddling with its internal affairs which the Mexican people should settle according to their own best interests.

READY TO USE COERCION.

But Valparaiso Paper Is Against Armed Intervention.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 11.—Discussing the intervention of South American republics in Mexican affairs, El Mercurio says:

"Telegrams from other South American capitals show the importance of intervention in Mexico with a view of establishing a fixed form of government, with any of the parties capable of governing, without an actual state of anarchy. It is our opinion as well as that of all the Chilean press that we ought to study a way of helping a sister country without offending her sovereignty.

"We thought when the previous intervention took place that a capable man supported by the strongest opposing forces ought to have been placed in power. This opportunity was lost, however, and again we find ourselves with this permanent conflict, desirous on the one side of avoiding armed intervention by the United States and on the other of arousing a patriotic movement in Mexico which may put an end to a state of anarchy which has done away with every form of government.

"We are nearing an end of Mexican anarchy and must do our best to try to force the petty chiefs to settle their quarrels, thinking only of the interests of their nation and that its sovereignty is imperilled. The South American Governments will not sanction armed interference, but they see the necessity of coersive measures, such as an embargo on arms and ammunition, to put an end to revolutions. South America is not interested in any of the chiefs who have killed their cause with atrocities and executions. It is interested only for the salvation of Mexico, doing away with a centre of perpetual trouble that may endanger Pan-Americanism.

"We are pleased to say our representative in Washington has acted in accordance with public opinion, which desires a correction of the evils which exist, but absolute respect for Mexico's sovereignty and frontiers."

ATTACKS WILSON ON MEXICO.

The Staats-Zeitung Now Calls Government Politically Bankrupt.

The charge that President Wilson's Government is "politically bankrupt" was made yesterday in the evening edition of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, which said:

"Well, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lansing, here is Mexico. Even without the writing of notes it has been brought about that the United States is again dragged into a conflict which has cost and will continue to cost a thousand times as many lives of American citizens as a dozen Lusitanias or a vessel with American mule drivers.

"A Government which after three years of 'watchful waiting' has got no further than where we are today when ships must speed in all haste to Mexico, soldiers must bleed, American citizens remain without protection, has no right to pose as the representative of the humanitarian policy of the twentieth century. Such a Government is in fact politically bankrupt."

The New Yorker Herold in its evening edition yesterday, in commenting on the Mexican situation, said:

"What if we were to ask the people who today talk so much of the necessity of increased armament for the national defense: 'Is the sending of a fleet of invasion and an army of invasion to Mexico also included in the national defense, or is the United States there traveling in the way of the imperialism which we never grew weary of decrying when Germany became guilty of it, in our opinion?"

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ROOKIES EARN PRAISE AT CAMP

Business Men's Regiment Drills Tirelessly, Astonishing Gen. Wood by Its Progress.

NOW WORK IN COMPANIES

Execute Commands with Precision of Militiamen—Instruction Course Broadens.

EX-AMBASSADOR A PRIVATE

Robert Bacon Calls His Activities "a Protest" Against the Nation's Unpreparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The recruits at Fort Slocum, and other big army training stations, never were called upon to work harder than were today the 1,100 business and professional men who are undergoing military instruction in the Government camp on the shore of Lake Champlain. Tireless activity was the rule, the drill masters never letting up a minute in their efforts to make a record for the camp.

For ten hours, with an hour's intermission for dinner and another late in the afternoon for bathing, the bankers, lawyers, doctors, and others who have gone into khaki, toiled at the rudiments of soldiering.

The progress of the men is remarkable, as can be understood when it is recorded that men who yesterday stood for the first time in company or platoon formation were today on the plain, drilling in companies and executing commands with a correctness and a precision that would have done credit to a militia organization.

In every company yesterday there were a few who still wore their civilian clothes, there were some who had not received their rifles and other equipment, and there were many who still had to learn even the simplest of the rudiments of military science. There was not a man today who was not fully equipped.

The men started in with the sun and they kept at it until supper time was only an hour away. In that last hour the whole camp swept in one great half-clad column across the drill plain and into Lake Champlain for a swim.

An ex-Ambassador's "Protest."

While Private Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was learning the secret of the infantry pack today he was asked what he thought of the camp. Mr. Bacon, who has two sons in the camp, one in the same company as himself, and another in the armored automobile contingent, kept on arranging the pack which he was later to shoulder, and, as he worked, said:

"I have not talked for publication since last November, and I am here as a protest, if you wish to call it such, against the state of unpreparedness in this country. I hope that the idea embodied in this camp will make a striking impression on the country. I fear that the idea of unpreparedness has not struck home yet as it should, or else I think we would have had some needed legislation.

"Lord Roberts time and again warned England of her unpreparedness, and just before he died he said, 'The day has come.' I have been in Europe for about a year and have learned how Europe looks on the United States. I do not believe in waiting for trouble. We should take a stand. By this I do not mean to go to war or join with the Allies. We couldn't, but we should take some position since neutrality is impossible. We cannot accept the assurances of nations whose own people say they will not be bound by any treaties if emergencies of war arise."

A long train of armored and unarmored automobiles, the armored machines mounting rapid fire guns, the whole train manned by men most of whom had been famous athletes in their college days, arrived on the Government reservation during the afternoon drills.

The machines, fifteen in all, came from New York, and to prove the practical utility of motor-driven vehicles took muddy roads and bogs instead of the well-beaten State highways.

The arrival of the train was a stirring sight and gave a still more war-like appearance to the tented city beyond the regular barracks at Plattsburg. In addition to the armored cars were two Red Cross motor ambulances. The train covered the distance between New York and the camp at an average speed of more than 30 miles a day. As one of the men who were attached to the machine-gun division put it: "There were times when we nearly broke all records, and then it was that they had to build the bridges over again behind us."

Autos Took Worst Roads.

On perfect roads and under normal conditions, the train could have covered the distance at an hourly speed of twenty-five to thirty miles, but the fact that bad roads were selected and no water holes or bogs skipped accounts for the slower progress.

It was 2:45 o'clock when the head of the column was sighted. The train was then whizzing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour and the cloud of dust surrounding it had the appearance of an approaching cyclone. An armored automobile of the latest model headed the column. Only the chauffeur's head was visible above the forward armor protection. The muzzles of two machine guns protruded from ports, one on either side of the car. Other machines, but none so completely equipped, followed this machine. All mounted from one to two machine guns. Then came a Red Cross car, then more fighting machines, another Red Cross car, and last of all, the biggest of all the cars, an eight-ton armored truck that is said to represent the very last word in military automobile transportation. This biggest of the cars mounted four machine guns. The big machine bore the marking "E-2."

As the train came in the funeral cortege of a soldier of the regulars appeared down the road on the way to the little army cemetery. The train swept by the flag-covered coffin while the firing squad behind the gun carriage on which the coffin rested drew to one side as the armored cars swept by at speed reduced in honor of the dead soldier.

The armored vehicles will play an important part in the manoeuvre exercises that are to mark the final days of the encampment. Among those attached to the auto train are Percy D. Haughton, football coach at Harvard; Norman Cabot, former Harvard Captain and half-back; "Beef" Wheeler, the old Princeton star; Robert Bacon, Jr., John G. Milburn, Jr., G. R. Fearing, the old intercollegiate high jumper; Gresham Poe, another famous Princeton football player; D. H. Reed of Pittsburgh, Rex Flynn, the former Yale football star; James J. Storrow, Jr., J. H. Farley, and more than fifty others.

Tomorrow an aeroplane arrives and later in the encampment a second machine will join the aerial forces.

"Wonderful," Says General Wood.

Reverting to the 1,000 men who were in the field or in company streets mastering the manual of arms or the marching formations, when the armored train rolled in, it is to be recorded that the work of the companies was described by General Wood as "perfectly wonderful."

The officers in company platoon or squad formation, would give the command, explain it, and at the end of the third or fourth trial, the men under instruction in general, would be able quickly and correctly to carry the command into execution. This, of course, was not true of a man here and there. By the afternoon of tomorrow the bayonet work will start, and already picks and shovels are being assembled for the trench work later on. In the lulls today the officers explained the mechanism and the working of the army Springfield rifles. They explained everything to the rookies from how to clean the barrel to the loading and sighting of the weapon. Again the men were quick to learn. Gallery target practice begins this week and early next week real work on the target range by companies will start.

The training has been broadened to include instruction in cavalry, field artillery, and engineering work. On every company bulletin board there were posted today, big sheets of paper on which the men wrote their names and indicated their preference as to training. For instance, there was a sheet for those who desired a course in equitation, another for those who favored the field artillery arm, another for engineers, and so on.

Put Captain on His Mettle.

An interesting feature of the morning's work was a three hours' tour of duty that carried the men of Company A, under Captain F. W. Kelly, to the drill grounds of Plattsburg Barracks. There Captain Kelly let his men rest on the bleachers of the athletic field and proceeded to answer questions. He had to throw up his hand and shout "I don't know" many times. One rookie, for instance asked if, as he was cleaning a gun barrel, an officer came along it would be his duty to stop cleaning the barrel, stand at attention, and salute.

Mayor Mitchel was among those who took part in the invasion of Plattsburg Barracks. The men drilled there for more than three hours, and then double-quicked back to the camp. On the way they passed scores of automobiles, which they dodged with the skill of regulars.

The Swedish exercises also formed a part of the training today. They came right after breakfast and lasted ten minutes. These exercises constitute what the regulars call "waist line destruction."

Tired and hungry, but happy, the men were dismissed so far as drilling was concerned, shortly after 4 o'clock and then all headed for the lake. Most of the recruits donned bright colored bathing suits. Mayor Mitchel, in his hurry to get to the water, forgot his bathing suit, and to show he was a good soldier, double quicked half a mile back to his tent, got his suit, and then double quicked back to the lake again. He said he was getting a little extra practice for the real battle work that is to come later on.

While on his way to the lake, Mayor Mitchel encountered Rhinelander Waldo, who resigned so suddenly as Police Commissioner. When Mr. Mitchel became Mayor, that the Mayor dismissed him, instead of accepting his resignation.

When he saw the Mayor, Mr. Waldo, who is Adjutant of the First Battalion of the regiment, walked up to the Mayor, saluted, and said: "How do you do, Mr. Mayor. Let me congratulate you on being a member of this camp. You are setting a fine example."

"I am very glad to be here, too, and I thank you," the Mayor replied, cordially, as he returned his superior officer's salute, for the Mayor ranks as a private, while Mr. Waldo ranks as a captain.

Captain Halstead Dorey, the Camp Commander, this morning addressed the entire regiment. He pointed out the importance of the work and complimented the recruits on the splendid progress that they were making.

ALLOTS MILITIA FUNDS.

Garrison Gives New York an Increase Because of Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Four million dollars, this year's Federal appropriation to aid the organized militia, was apportioned today by Secretary Garrison. Half of the amount is for actual field service and rifle practice and is distributed among the States according to Congressional representation.

Of the $2,000,000 for supplies and ammunition $400,000 is reserved for special allotment in emergency cases and the remainder goes to the States on the basis of efficiency plans adopted by the War Department.

Instead of making the distribution for supplies and ammunition, according to paper strength of the various State organizations, as was done last year, Mr. Garrison took into consideration actual strength at the annual inspection and the number of auxiliary branches, such as field hospitals, ambulance companies, field artillery, cavalry, and signal and engineer corps. Every man in a field hospital and the ambulance companies was counted twice, and every man in the other branches of the auxiliary services three times, in order that these arms should receive adequate funds.

The result of the new plan is that New York receives for supplies and ammunition $47,000 more than last year, Illinois and Massachusetts each will receive $9,000 more, Michigan and New Jersey each $8,000, Connecticut, $6,000; Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island each $5,000; Utah $4,000 and New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oregon each $2,000.

GENERAL WOOD TELLS NATION TO PREPARE

Pleads for a Trained Citizen Soldiery and Points to Defects of Volunteer System.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the United States Army, with headquarters on Governors Island, discussed the unprepared condition of the United States frankly and openly tonight.

He expressed his views to the 1,100 bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and other business and professional men who had come to Plattsburg to undergo a month's hard military training, with officers of the regular army as their tutors and drillmasters.

General Wood deplored the fact that there were men in America who could harbor the belief that this country could raise 1,000,000 volunteers overnight, that nearly all of the munition works of the country were located in a comparatively small area in the eastern section of the country, and that the youth of the country were not receiving the military training he thought they should.

Every man in camp heard the address, and the applause that followed each telling utterance was long and hearty.

"I want to say a few words to you," said General Wood, "regarding our method of raising an army and the fallacies of it. The perfectly asinine statement has been made that we can raise 1,000,000 men between sunrise and sunset. This assembling of you men in this camp is an answer to that sort of foolish talk.

"There are many amiable old ladies, I know, who think that you who are here undergoing this training have responded to the call of the wild. Personally I hope that it means the beginning of the response of as many males of military fitness as we have left.

"I hope that when you go away from this camp you will use your influence as good American citizens in contrast to the ignorant among the masses, by whom you must not be influenced, and that you will do all that is in your power to help secure sane, good legislation for the establishment of an adequate armament.

Calls Volunteer System a Failure.

"The system of volunteers has always been a failure. Washington warned us earnestly, even in his day, against depending on volunteers for our national defense. It might have been well enough in Washington's day to depend on volunteers, when the ocean meant a real isolation for us, but in this time, when the ocean is only five days wide, it is a ready means of access instead of a barrier.

"This talk of a volunteer army is all foolishness. There is no such thing as volunteer service. Every citizen owes an obligatory service to his country. The trouble is that the fact is not recognized as it should be."

General Wood then referred to the munition situation and to the peril due to the fact that the great ammunition and other factories where munitions of war are manufactured are central in a small section of the country.

"The district," he said, "in which we manufacture practically all of our munitions, gunpowder among them, is embraced in a small area on our Eastern seaboard. You can very readily imagine what a force of 150,000 trained soldiers once landed on our shores could do to us. You know that if you have a strangle hold on a man's throat it does not make much difference how much that man kicks or hits out wildly at you. Our isolation is measured only by a few days and the country we have the most reason to dread is prepared to the minute. We don't care about small, disorganized countries. We go into them when we get ready, though we may be a little slow about it.

For a Trained Citizen Soldiery.

"Now returning to the question of armament. We never got our quota of volunteers in the Spanish war. Both the Union and the Confederate Governments were forced to resort to the draft within a year after the civil war started. Thomas Jefferson recommended in a letter to Monroe that we must train and organize all of our male citizens and make military instruction compulsory in our colleges, for until we did, he said, we would not be safe. That is still true today. We must have a system of trained citizen soldiery similar to that of Switzerland and Australia. To train an army for our defense we would require 40,000 officers. So you see how in training you we have made only a small beginning.

General Wood said that the army needed was one that would keep in this country a mobile force of between 160,000 and 170,000. These would be in addition to the troops needed to guard the island and other foreign possessions of the country. This was also in addition to the men needed to man the coast fortifications.

"We want a big navy," added General Wood. "Not necessarily the biggest in the world, but certainly the second biggest, and as efficient as the biggest, but we also need a mobile army sufficiently officered and equipped for our coast defense. Without a mobile army we are absolutely useless. There is nothing in God's world that can take the place of a trained soldier on his feet."

TRY TO ROB MRS. MITCHEL.

Mayor's Mother Had Removed Valuables from City House.

Some one entered the three-story home of Mrs. Mary Purroy Mitchel, mother of the Mayor, at 447 West 162d Street, near Jumel Place, and ransacked the house from top to bottom while Mrs. Mitchel was at Avon, N. J., where she went recently to spend the summer, but the intruder found nothing he wanted to take away. That the house had been entered was discovered early yesterday morning by Policeman Charles Uebalacher of the West 152d Street station, who found that one of two iron bars in a kitchen window had been pried from its sockets.

The opening was so small that the policeman had to remove some clothing to get through it. Uebalacher sent an alarm to the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau and to Police Headquarters. Twelve detectives, half a dozen policemen, and Police Commissioner Woods hurried to the scene. All that the searchers found were a few crumbs on the dining room floor, and a state of disorder in every room in the house, indicating that there had been a hunt for valuables.

Police Commissioner Woods telephoned to Tax Commissioner J. B. Mullens to notify Mrs. Mitchel. Mrs. Mitchel came in from Avon in the afternoon to check her belongings. She found everything she had thought it worth while to include in a list of articles left in the house. Before leaving for the summer she left her silver with a neighbor, and she took her jewelry with her.

President's Portrait on View.

On Wednesday afternoon there was hung in the Hotel Majestic a portrait of President Wilson, loaned for exhibition purposes by a Fifth Avenue art gallery. This gallery will exhibit it all over the United States before consigning it to its future owner, whose name will not be divulged. The exhibition at the Hotel Majestic is planned by the Daughters of Oneida, in honor of Miss Marion Swinton, the artist. The exhibition will last a week. On Thursday Miss M. Cecilia Gaffney, President of the Daugsters of Oneida, will be on hand during the afternoon and evening to show the pictures to members of six prominent clubs who will call on that day to view the portrait and make the acquaintance of its painter.

More Typhoid in Brooklyn.

The Board of Health reported yesterday that five more cases of typhoid fever had been reported in the Bay Ridge and Park Slope regions of Brooklyn. It was said that the board was taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. There have been 103 cases of typhoid fever and 11 deaths in those parts of Brooklyn since July 1.

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Tomato Ketchup
(From Fine Bouquets of Soda)
Eat it for the zest of its fresh fruit flavor—its wonderful appetizing qualities.
There is no finer relish made, and it's pure.
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Tobey-Made Furniture

If you delight in masterly workmanship; in fine detail; in perfect symmetry; in elegance of lines; in fine woods of beautiful grain—you will find keen pleasure in a visit to this store.

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SIX ARE INDICTED FOR EASTLAND LOSS

President of the Company, Captain, and Engineer Among Those Held for Disaster.

MANSLAUGHTER THE CHARGE

Grand Jury Lays Stress Upon Overloading of Excursion Boat—Redfield Changes Rules.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Six indictments charging manslaughter and criminal carelessness were returned before Judge Kerster in the Criminal Court today in connection with the Eastland disaster, which cost nearly 1,000 lives.

Those indicted were:

George T. Arnold, President of the company, (St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company.)

William H. Hull, Vice President and General Manager.

W. C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ray W. Davis, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Harry Pedersen, Captain of the Eastland.

Joseph M. Erickson, engineer.

Bonds were fixed at $20,000 each for the company officials and $10,000 each for Pedersen and Erickson. The two last named are charged with criminal carelessness and the officials with manslaughter.

Separate bills were returned against the Captain and the engineer, while the four officials were named in a joint indictment.

Counsel for the officials of the company stated this afternoon that Arnold, Hull, and Davis would resist extradition from Michigan, of which State they are residents. Steele's case is said to be different, as he submitted to arrest and is out on bond.

"We recommend," the Grand Jury report goes on, "that the steamboat inspection service be reorganized in a manner to make all branches co-ordinate and thus eliminate the confusion caused by the statutes delegating special powers and authority to subordinate branches. Such service should be provided with technically experienced inspectors, all under proper systematic control."

It is further recommended that the inspection service be removed from control of the Department of Commerce to the Navy Department, and urges Illinois representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain legislation to this end.

The bill against the officials contained five counts, charging:

1. That they knew the Eastland was unseaworthy and had no stability.
2. That they permitted 2,500 passengers aboard the vessel, which is more than its carrying capacity.
3. That they were negligent in hiring an incompetent engineer, who because of his lack of skill was unable to control the boat properly.
4. That the crew did not number enough hands to manage and control the Eastland properly.
5. That the ballast tanks were allowed to be out of repair and were not filled.

Against Captain Pedersen these charges were made:

1. That he permitted aboard the boat a larger number of passengers than she could safely carry.
2. That he neglected to warn the passengers to leave the Eastland when it became apparent to him that she was about to overturn.

3 and 4. That he was negligent in not seeing that the ballast tanks were in repair and were properly filled.

5. That he was negligent in not seeing that the chalk-holes and gangways were closed when the ship was loaded.

Counts in the indictments against Erickson are in essentials similar to those against Pedersen.

The report of the Grand Jury finds that the disaster was caused by "instability under conditions of loading," and states that the instability was due to "one of three main causes, or any two, or all of them" as follows:

1. The overloading of the vessel with passengers.
2. The mishandling of water ballast.
3. The construction of the vessel.

The report says that the Eastland began loading passengers without water ballast, and belated efforts to fill the tanks failed.

"That the instability of the boat was not corrected years before, we regard as indicating criminal carelessness or incompetence on the part of all persons connected with the design, construction, control, operation and inspection of the boat," says the report. It points out that Federal inspectors had the right to refuse a permit to the boat, but that they are generally not trained men, and failed to make stability tests.

"The handling of the ballast by the officers of the boat indicates an entire lack of understanding of the nature and proper use of water ballast and an absolute disregard of safety after repeated wafnings and frequent indications of extreme instability," continues the report, which also adversely criticises the system of water ballast employed as not preventing the shifting of the ballast.

The jury recommends that expert Federal approval hereafter be required for the construction of steam vessels, and constant inspection and supervision when in service.

Four great pumps had been at work on the Eastland for several hours today with the expectation of raising the hulk to an even keel and recovering the bodies and property on board, when it was discovered that water was re-entering the hull as fast as it was pumped out. Divers were sent below to search for the leaks.

STRENGTHENS REGULATIONS.

Secretary of Commerce Also Calls Conference of Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Supervising Inspector General Uhler of the Steamboat Inspection Service received orders today from Secretary Redfield to incorporate at once in the regulations of the Steamboat Inspection Service the recommendations of the Citizens' Board of Inquiry at Chicago, which investigated the Eastland disaster until an adjournment was made necessary by the legal restrictions placed on the board by the Federal court in the matter of examining witnesses while the Grand Jury inquiry was in progress. The board consisted of the local Inspectors, William A. Collins and Frank W. Van Patten, and Marvin B. Pool, Harry A. Wheeler, B. O'Hara and Philip B. Fouke, citizens of Chicago. Their recommendations were that Secretary Redfield place before the President and Congress the conclusions of the board as to desired means of safeguarding human life on excursion and passenger vessels.

The board asked that there be created in the Department of Commerce a board of competent naval architects whose duty it should be to pass on the plans for all steam merchant vessels of more than 100 tons burden, and that no vessel of this description should be granted a license for service until its plans and specifications conformed to the requirements laid down by the Board of Naval Architects and its safety, seaworthiness, and stability should have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board. It was also recommended that provision be made for appeal from the findings of boards of local Inspectors and that the increase of the limit of number of passengers should require the approval of the Supervising Inspector of the district in which the vessel might be registered. Any alteration in plans and specifications for a passenger-carrying vessel must have the approval of the Board of Architects.

The Board of Inquiry asked that these recommendations be enacted into law by Congress and that pending that action increases in passenger-carrying permits should be issued by Inspectors only after personal inspection of the vessel and the filing of a written record of the inspection. Another provisional recommendation is that all vessel owners shall be required to make stability tests where there is any reason to question the seaworthiness of their vessels.

Secretary Redfield today directed that a conference be held within a few days of the Supervising Inspectors of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports, together with those of the two districts on the great lakes, to make a thorough study of the Eastland disaster and to make such recommendations as are deemed necessary to safeguard life on excursion and passenger steamers on the great lakes. The lake Inspectors are authorized to put into effect any regulation that may be held to be advisable for further safety in lake navigation.

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There's Just 2½ More Days Before "Inventory"

—And by inventory time we don't want to have ANY of these 782 Suits in stock.

There are too many colors, styles and fabrics to tell about, but you should know that

More Than Half Are Silk Lined
Many Are of Fine Blue Serge

Quite a number are one-quarter and one-half mohair lined—just right for late Summer and Fall. All sizes from 33 to 48.

Fourth Floor.

Final Summer Clearance of
Women's Novelty Low Shoes
Regular $5, $6, $7 and Even Some $8 Grades
$1.95

This clean sweep of our entire stock of Women's Fancy Shoes is made necessary before inventory to make place for the new models for Autumn.

3,183 Pairs of These Fine Shoes, from Highest Grade Makers, Are Caught in This Final Price-Reduction

All Sizes, 2½ to 7½, AA to D Width, in One or Another of the Many Styles

Enlarged selling force and space will be provided to take care of the certain large response to this very extraordinary offering.

Second Floor.

FIND IDENTIFIED BOY IS NOT JAMES GLASS

Parents Go to Norman, Okla., for Long Missing Son, Only to be Disappointed.

PUZZLED BY RESEMBLANCE

Mother Takes Four Hours to Decide the Youngster Is Not Her Own, She Wires.

James Glass, 4 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Leinau Place, Jersey City, is still missing. His parents believed that the three months' search which had been going on with the aid of the Jersey City police and private detectives, and with an accompaniment of prayers from Sunday school children of Jersey City, was ended when news was received that a boy answering the description had been found in Norman, Okla.; but yesterday it was found that this was another mistake, more disappointing than any other of the dozen or so false clues that had been run down.

The boy disappeared May 12 while the mother was getting mail in the Post Office at Greeley, Penn., where the parents were staying. After futile search of the neighborhood they came home and notified Director of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City, who put Detective Lieut. James Rooney in charge of the case and started a country-wide search. Rooney went here and there on clues that turned out to be worthless. Week before last the Chief of Police of Norman wired that a woman had left a child answering the description of James Glass at the house of a local merchant who had advertised for a child for adoption.

The Norman police identified the child from a newspaper description. They sent to Jersey City a photograph, which the official photographer of the Department of Safety, as well as the boy's parents, identified as that of the missing child. The Norman police were asked by telegraph to look for a mole under the boy's left ear and another in the middle of the back. They found both.

Mr. and Mrs. Glass and Lieutenant Rooney left on Sunday night for Norman to bring back the child. They reached the town at noon yesterday. At 2 o'clock Director Hague received the following telegram from Rooney:

The child here is identical. Have decided to leave Mr. and Mrs. Glass alone with boy to make positive identification.

Miss Matilda Engelbrecht, Mrs. Glass's sister, last night received a telegram from Mrs. Glass, which read:

Disappointed again. Child not James. Remarkable resemblance. Took four hours to make positive.

Miss Engelbrecht said that she was confident the parents had not given up hope, but would continue the search.

NEW BUDGET PLAN WINS AT ALBANY

Continued from Page 1.

four departments in the group—the Department of Education, the Department of Regulation of Public Utilities, the Civil Service Commission and the Conservation Department. The last named department besides having powers of regulation which virtually are legislative in their character, would act as trustee of the State's forest preserves and its water properties. All the departments in this group in a sense map out policies for the conduct of their own business, independent of the Executive Department of the Government.

In the third group are the purely administrative departments. These are nine in number. The heads of these departments, all appointed by the Governor, would constitute his Cabinet.

The departments are State, Finance, Public Works, Health, Agriculture, Charities and Correction, Banking, Insurance, and Labor and Industry. The State Department would have supervision over elections. Although the department heads are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, they can be removed by the Governor for cause without consulting the Senate. In creating the departments the committee has discontinued as elective officers the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Engineer and Surveyor.

New Departments Created.

In the reconstruction scheme three departments have been created by the consolidation of functions now exercised by others. The Department of Taxes and Assessments, which was created only this year in its present form, has been abolished and placed under the State Department of Finance, of which the State Treasurer, appointed by the Governor, will be the head. The duties of this department will include practically all the fiscal work at present performed by the Controller's office aside from auditing. The department will do the work of the present State Treasurer and in addition will supervise the assessment and collection of State taxes and revenues of all descriptions. It will be the financial arm of the State Government.

The duties now performed by the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings will be undertaken by the proposed new Department of Public Works. The highways and canals will be under the Department of Public Works.

Supervision of the charitable, curative, and penal institutions of the State will be exercised by a department in charge of the Secretary of Charities and Correction if the new plan is adopted by the convention and ratified by the people at the polls.

Under the plan the appointive department heads will be subject to impeachment in the same manner as is the Governor. The Attorney General and Controller, although elective officers, could be removed through impeachment and also by two-thirds vote of the Senate, upon recommendation of the Governor, accompanied by a statement giving the grounds on which he desires removal. The Governor, or, if the Senate is in session, the Governor with the consent of the Senate, may fill the vacancy thus arising, but a successor must be elected at the next general election, to take office on the first day of the following year.

The general reorganization scheme if the new article is adopted and ratified, would go into effect on Jan. 1, 1917. All present elective officers would serve out their terms. Appointive officers, now at the head of departments, wherever possible, are to be retained until the terms for which they have been appointed shall have expired.

In the report accompanying the proposal, the committee say that the tremendous growth in State expenditure may be directly traced to the duplication of work and the maintenance of useless offices under the present administrative plan.

There were minority reports, excepting to certain features of the reorganization plan submitted with the report of the committee.

At its session tonight the Convention practically killed by amendment the proposal presented by Meier Steinbeck of Brooklyn, which provided for absentee registration, by eliminating the clause permitting absentees from registering. In the form the proposal was advanced it provides merely that the registration of voters must be completed fifteen instead of ten days before election.

The amendment was presented in the interest of commercial travelers and railroad men whose duties prevent them from returning home to register. Of the Democrats a majority voted for the proposal.

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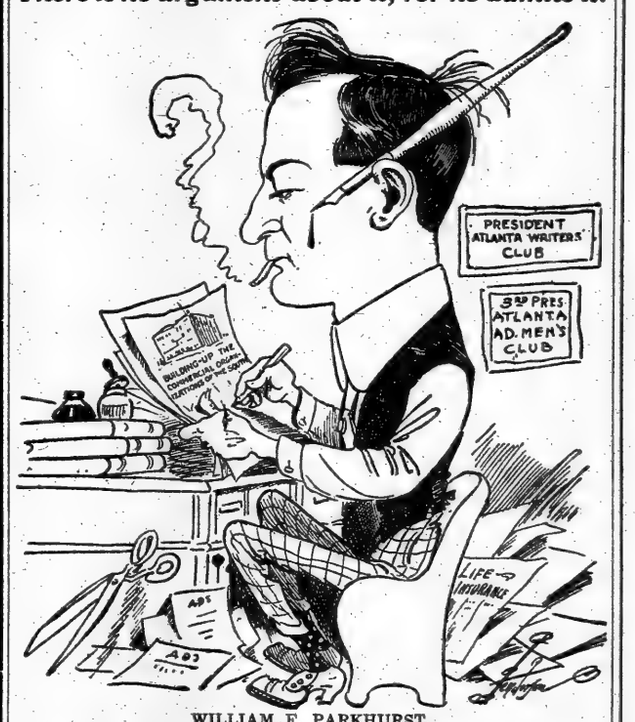

WILLIAM F. PARKHURST,
Compiler and writer, publicity and advertising specialist, commercial organization worker of experience and worth. Cartoon by the lamented Wm. F. Henderson, and which appeared in the Ad Men's Special Edition of The Atlanta Georgian in 1912.

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This Suit—a Copy of a Bernard Model—in Gabardine, trimmed with braid.

Broadway & 33d St.

LAWN TENNIS—RESOLUTE BEATS VANITIE IN LAST RACE OF CRUISE

THROCKMORTON OUT OF THE CUP CONTEST

McLoughlin Decisively Defeats Junior Metropolitan Champion at Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 11.—The boy from the Woodbridge High School who has been attracting so much attention this season suffered the worst defeat today that has been his since he dropped suddenly into the limelight occupied by national tennis stars. But it took some of the most brilliant playing that the California Comet, Maurice E. McLoughlin, has displayed in the East this season to end young Throckmorton's hopes for the Achelis Challenge Cup. The match of skill between these two much-talked-of players attracted a large gallery of tennis enthusiasts and society folk to the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club grounds here, where the invitation cup tournament is in progress.

There were four contests during the day, the scheduled fifth being won by default, and when the crowd went home the following lines had been written in the history of tennis:

McLoughlin moved up to the semi-finals by defeating Harold Throckmorton, 6—2, 6—0.

Karl H. Behr accomplished the same end by defeating Robert H. LeRoy, 6—1, 6—2.

T. R. Pell advanced by beating the new Western wonder, Ward Dawson, 6—4, 6—1.

McLoughlin and Dawson moved up to the finals in the doubles series, by beating C. Frederick Watson, Jr., and Sidney Thayer, Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

The scheduled match that didn't materialize was between S. Howard Voshell and Hugh Tallant vs. Leonard Beekman and Lyle E. Mahan. Voshell didn't show up. Somebody said it was because he would not play after 4 o'clock, and the singles had been set ahead of the doubles. So the veteran Hugh Tallant, disappointed, returned to New York defeated without having hit a ball, and Beekman and Mahan will play McLoughlin and Dawson in the doubles finals tomorrow.

There was considerable surprise among the spectators when Pell, with his amazing backhand strokes and tricky placing, managed to eliminate the latest Western wizard of the courts from the singles, and this was attributed partly to the unfamiliarity of the Westerner with turf courts, for he has been accustomed to the asphalt courts that they wear in the West.

The real interest of the day, however, was in the McLoughlin-Throckmorton contest. The rest of the singles were already in progress when these two started to play, but about the only spectators who didn't forsake the other singles then were the official umpires.

The score sounds like young Throckmorton didn't have a chance; he didn't have a great deal after McLoughlin bit his stride, but the youngster didn't lie down for a minute, even when the second set stood five love against him, and the score of that last game stood 40—30 against him. It was significant that there was not a love game against him in the second set. The boy played pretty tennis throughout the two sets, and often during them played good tennis. One of Throckmorton's faults was that he played spectacular tennis. The grand stands were with him from the beginning, partly because of his youth, and largely because of the spectacular plays he made. He returned lots of balls that looked to be out of reach, making wild headlong sprints for them and getting them back over the net to the intense delight of the onlookers. But he did not return all of the easier balls, and as usual in the case of such fancy plays, some of the most difficult balls he returned fell within easy reach of his opponent. Another trouble with Throckmorton was that he was nervous, which many had expected, and he slipped on the grass several times in trying to turn quickly for a ball lofted over his head.

The youngster's serve was fast, and he scored several aces on the formidable chap across the net. His serve was accompanied by a little too much in the way of contortions, though, and McLoughlin got the ball back a number of times before Throckmorton recovered his balance. McLoughlin could be seen, did not expect to find the youngster easy prey. Before the game he had all his racquets strung up to the tightest tension possible, and he did not risk an incautious play once during the match. The second game of the first set ran to deuce, and Throckmorton drew a victory out of it by a score of 1 all. Soon it was 2 all, and McLoughlin fans among the spectators commenced to look worried. But though many individual games were in danger after that, McLoughlin played careful, steady tennis and did not lose another game. Mentally combining the undeveloped skill young Throckmorton showed with the experience he will get, the enthusiasts on the sidelines propheseied that a few more seasons will find him firmly established among the top-liners.

In the other singles, Karl Behr's furious attacks at the net had much to do with his victory over LeRoy, the former intercollegiate champion. Behr is rated as the third tennis player of the country, and is expected to give McLoughlin a serious run for the cup. Pell had no easy time of it with Dawson, and later, in the doubles with his old friend, McLoughlin, on his side, Dawson showed up far better than in the singles.

McLoughlin's form in the doubles was not up to that he had shown against Throckmorton, but the sets were in no danger for the two Westerners at any time. Dawson made frequent use of the trick of dropping an easy ball just on the other side of the net, during volleys, and finally disrupted the game of his opponents by getting them both into the habit of running up to the net. A fairly swift loft ball over their heads, then, and it was simple. One of his opponents, too, the youthful Philadelphian Thayer, is short and stocky. Thayer had a chance to show all the speed that has brought him above the ordinary level in tennis, in chasing these balls, and several times he won the applause of the spectators by catching up to them as they curved to the ground and returning them. Thayer proved a dangerous server, too, and humiliated the Westerners on a number of occasions.

Last year's noted "Teddy Bear" doubles team, Theodore Pell and Karl H. Behr, will be split in the semi-final singles tomorrow. Nathanial W. Niles of Boston, who played his third round in the singles and advanced to the semi-finals yesterday, will be matched with McLoughlin. The final will be played Friday, and the winner will play the challenge round with the present holder of the cup, R. Norris Williams, the national champion, on Saturday. Point score of McLoughlin-Throckmorton match:

McLoughlin	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	4—31—6
Throckmorton	2	7	0	4	0	1	1	2	1—17—2

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—24—6
Throckmorton	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	0—10—0

Stars for Newport Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Entries received for the invitation tennis tournament of the Casino for next Monday were announced today as follows: Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Robert Leroy, Dr. William Rosenbaum, F. C. Inman, Walter Pate, Lyle E. Mahan, Arthur Lovibund, R. L. Baggs, William Rand, W. M. Washburn, Leonard Beekman, R. Capers, S. Henshaw, J. C. Thomas, F. H. Watrous, N. W. Niles, E. F. Torrey, Jr., G. Colket Caner, M. E. McLoughlin, C. J. Griffin, Richard Stevens, Sydney Thayer, Jr., R. C. Seaver, A. L. Hoskins, Wallace F. Johnson, Rowland Evans, Jr., George W. Wightman, H. C. Johnson, F. L. Sulloway, R. N. Williams 2d, I. C. Wright, Ward Dawson, Douglas Watters, Ripley Dana, E. Tudor Cross, Bernard C. Lark, Harold D. Harvey, and Harold A. MacInnes.

VICTORY FOR MISS WAGNER.

State Tennis Champion Reaches Semi-Final Round at Woodmere.

With the victory of Miss Marie Wagner, State champion, over Mrs. David C. Mills yesterday at the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, Long Island, the semi-final round of the Long Island women's singles championship was completed. The other survivors are Miss Margaret Grove, Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Gertrude Della Torre. The match between Miss Wagner and Mrs. Mills, which went to the champion at 6—2, 6—0, was the only contest played at singles, but a number of matches were decided in the first and second rounds of the women's doubles.

The concerted action of Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch overcame opposition and placed the pair in the third round. Mrs. Pouch employed her fast cross court alley shot at critical times and she often intercepted the shots from her opponents. Miss Handy played splendidly in picking openings for passes. Miss Strauss and Miss Rosenthal were the first victims of Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch, who score defeated 6—0, 6—3, and Mrs. Sidenberg and Miss Cullman were the second pair to be eliminated.

Miss Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver also played a sound game, particularly in their first match, when they disposed of Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss Gertrude Della Torre. It was not so much the victory as the easy manner in which it was obtained that surprised the big gallery. The losing players were unable to make any stand against the brilliant attack of their opponents. After capturing the first set at 6—2 Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver played with greater abandon and with more success. They both smashed beautifully for a victory in the second set at 6—1. Mrs. Weaver was particularly effective at the net and forced openings with a true sense of direction, while Miss Cassel could not be shaken in her accuracy or steadiness.

What promises to be the best doubles match of the championship doubles tournament will be played at 3:30 this afternoon when Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch will oppose Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver. The second doubles match will be started half an hour later. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—2, 6—0.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. H. Carlbach and Mrs. Garson defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Mrs. T. C. Cassebeer, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Margaret Grove and Miss R. Schwab defeated Miss Sachs and Miss Blum, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. H. Vogel and Miss Lucille Well defeated Miss Abbie Morrison and Miss Florence Sheldon, 11—9, 4—6, 6—3; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. W. H. Pouch defeated Miss Strauss and Mrs. C. Rosenthal, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. Sidenberg and Miss Cullman defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills and partner by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss Gertrude Della Force, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Mrs. H. Vogel and Miss Lucille Well defeated Mrs. H. Carlbach and Mrs. Garson by default; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Mrs. Sidenberg and Mrs. Cullman, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. Josephy and Mrs. Gutman, 6—0, 6—0.

SULLIVAN COUNTY TENNIS.

New York Players Show Good Form on Mirriewold Park Courts.

MERRIEWOLD, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The tennis tournament for the championship of Sullivan County, which is now in progress at Merriewold Park, has attracted a good entry list. W. Halsey Wood, captain of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, the playing through champion, won two matches, and is expected to repeat his victory of last year. In the first round Wood defeated Paul Martin in straight sets at 6—4, 9—7, and in the second won from E. T. Buckingham 6—3, 6—3. Martin was expected to come through as a finalist, but was drawn in the half with the champion. He forced the second match to deuce after being hard-pressed in the first set.

T. C. Trask, the Yale veteran, representing the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, is the only player in the upper half of the draw likely to give Wood any serious trouble. He defeated Donald W. Lamb of Tenafly, N. J., two sets to one at 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

The doubles will start tomorrow with several new players. Frederick B. Alexander and Raymond B. Little ranking players from New York, will compete in the doubles. The summary:

First Round.—Fred C. Royce, Mamakating, defeated W. C. Rome, 6—2, 7—5; Amos Graves, Merriewold T. C., defeated J. R. Pitman, Jr., M. T. C., 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; T. C. Trask, Crescent A. C., defeated Donald W. Lamb, Tenafly T. C., 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; J. Takamine, Jr., West Side T. C., defeated R. Silveria, Jr., Yumuri T. C., 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; John F. Ridell, New York, defeated Tuttle, Middletown, by default; W. H. Wood, New York T. C., defeated Paul Martin, Mamakating, 6—4, 9—7; W. J. Clarke, West Side T. C., defeated John F. Wallace, Middletown, by default; Alfred Shriver, Merriewold T. C., defeated C. A. Neidlinger, Alpine T. C., by default; Robert Hahlo, Cranford H. S., defeated C. A. Edgerton, Rochester A. C., by default; Charles Concannon, Boston A. A., defeated C. H. Low, New York, by default; R. H. Thompson, Montclair A. C., defeated I. Taguchi, Tokio T. C., 6—0, 6—1; R. B. Rockwood, Mamakating, defeated J. Palmer, Monticello T. C., by default.

Second Round.—William G. Clink, Mamakating, defeated G. A. Tamblyn, Liberty, 6—3, 6—2; Royce defeated Graves, 6—2, 6—0; Shriver defeated Clarke, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5; Rockwood defeated Thompson, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4; W. H. Wood, New York T. C., defeated E. T. Buckingham, Bridgeport T. C., 6—3, 6—3.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Yacht Floated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—William K. Vanderbilt's yacht Nirvana, which had been ashore on the mud flats in the Hudson near Barrytown since last Sunday, was floated last night. A channel had to be cut to free the yacht.

BAKER'S VENTURA WINS KING'S CUP

New York Yacht Club Fleet Disbanded—Resolute Beats Vanitie, Again.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The fourth race for the gold cup presented by his Majesty King George V., sailed today over a thirty-six-mile course on Massachusetts Bay, was won by the fifty-foot sloop Ventura, owned by George F. Baker, Jr., Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and he is prouder of this trophy than any other won by his yacht this season.

Ventura sailed against nine other yachts—eight sloops and one schooner, Enchantress. She won from Iroquois by 58 seconds, and she was allowed, with the other "fifties," 46 minutes 52 seconds by Enchantress, the largest vessel that started in the race.

The thousands who viewed the races today from the shore and from the many steam and sailing yachts that accompanied the racers were really as much interested, if not more so, in the race for a special cup between Resolute and Vanitie, which Resolute won with ease. She defeated the Gardner sloop 3 minutes and 59 seconds actual time and 5 minutes and 31 seconds corrected time.

They sailed the same course with the yachts that contested for the King's Cup. It was an equilateral triangle of thirty-six miles—twelve miles to the leg. The first leg was windward work, the second a broad reach and the last a close reach. Resolute gained 7 minutes and 45 seconds on the first leg. Vanitie gained 3 minutes and 55 seconds on the second, and Resolute 14 seconds on the last leg.

After the races the New York Yacht Club's cruising squadron was formally disbanded by Commodore Baker at a meeting of the captains on board the flagship Viking.

The start of Resolute and Vanitie off Half Way Rock made in a light breeze from south by east was a close one. After five minutes manoeuvring between the preparatory and starting signals, Charles Francis Adams at Resolute's wheel had placed that sloop close on the weather quarter of Vanitie, and when the starting whistle sounded, both were on the starboard tack. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who handled Vanitie, put her about as soon as she cleared Resolute's stern, and when the latter yacht also swung to the port tack, A minute later she had placed Vanitie a hundred yards or more to leeward.

All eyes were watchin gthe big sloops. Although the wind was light, they had a beat to windward of twelve miles on this first leg of the course, the direction of which was south by east. The second leg was twelve miles northeast, and the final leg of the triangle twelve miles west-northwest, one-half west.

Resolute and Vanitie made four short tacks together at short intervals, and when both went to the starboard tack at 12:17 Vanitie had almost made up what she lost at the start. Then both settled down to a long tack to the eastward, which lasted 2 hours and 24 minutes, at which time Resolute, going about to port placed Vanitie fully a mile in her wake. Half an hour later Resolute was able to fetch the outer mark.

The start of the King's Cup race was marred by an accident to E. W. Clark's schooner Irolita, which fouled the schooner Enchantress at a point near the stern of the committee yacht Viking, around which the "fifties" were about to start, just as the whistle sounded. Irolita, in attempting to cross the bow of the larger schooner, split the top of her mainsail at the clew when it caught the bowsprit end of Enchantress. The yachts swung alongside of each other, with the result that Irolita was thrown out of the race, Enchantress was handicapped at the start 15 minutes 47 seconds, and all the "fifties" except Barbara, Carolina, and Grayling, which started in that order, were handicapped in starting. They were allowed four minutes after the signal, but that time was all used up in the light air trying to cross the line after the foul between the schooners.

Barbara, Grayling, and Ventura, about one-eighth of a mile apart, were the leaders among the "fifties" an hour after the start. They tacked off shore to the eastward, followed soon after by Enchantress, and these were the first to reach the windward mark.

From the point where Resolute tacked at 1:51 to the outer mark, it was only a question of how much Resolute would lead at the turn. At 2:18 the jib topsail on Resolute was taken in and the balooner run up on the stay ready to break after rounding the mark.

The times taken at the first mark were as follows:

Resolute, 2:29:27; Vanitie, 2:30:12; Barbara, 2:52:34; Grayling, 2:53:15; Ventura, 2:57:00; Enchantress, 3:00:25; Samuri, 3:02:28; Iroquois II., 3:02:54; Avenger, 3:06:45; Spartan, 3:09:35; Carolina, 3:10:20.

From here to the finish it was a close reach, both big sloops having gybed at the second mark, trimmed sheets to the port tack, and set staysails, jibs, and reachers. Vanitie made a vain effort to close the gap between them. Resolute crossed the finish line 4 minutes 12 seconds ahead of her.

The fleet of steam and power yachts that followed the yachts around the course included J. P. Morgan's Corsair, F. G. Bourne's Alberta, George F. Baker, Jr.'s Viking, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Henry Walters's Narada, P. B. McQuesten's Juanita, F. E. Fletcher's Cristina, Harold Wesson's Houp la, and the steamer Patchogue of Boston, which carried a large party of members of the Eastern, Boston, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs in charge of Walter Richardson of the Eastern Yacht Club.

NEW SLOOP INVADER THIRD.

Breeze Too Light for G. Douglas's Boat in Great South Bay Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 11.—Yachtsmen of the Great South Bay Association sailed their first championship regatta of the season, under the auspices of the Babylon Yacht Club, off here today. The wind was light and from the southwest, allowing the regatta committee—J. R. Curley, F. E. De Maurias, and H. C. Van Weelden—to pick a course made up of a reach on the starboard tack, a beat and a spinnaker run home. The triangle was three miles. The largest craft sailed the course three times, while the smaller divisions covered it only twice.

Interest centred in the Q class, as it contained Invader, the only new racing yacht built for Great South Bay this year. The wind was too light for the new craft and the best that she could do was to finish third on both actual and corrected time. The division was won by Dixie on corrected time. The P division honors were won by Thelma. Moonray led home the Moriches "cats," and Miladi, the property of R. B. Hamill, won in the Bellport Bay one-design class.

The prize among the "cats" of the same club was won by Pawnee. Wenonah practically had a "sail over" in the one-design class of the Unqua-Corinthian Yacht Club, and among the "cats" of the same club the winner was Snail. Taffy won in the fifteen-foot division, and Yevoh was the leader among the small "cats." A one-design class of small boats from Patchogue also sailed, the winner being Lizzie R.

The yachts leave here tomorrow morning for Sayville. There will be a port to port race. In the afternoon there will be a championship regatta, including a race for the famous Queen of the Bay cup.

Women Skippers Race at Bar Harbor

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—Today's yacht race in the series for the cup offered by the Mount Desert Yacht Racing Association was won by Miss Alida Livingston, sailing If I Can. Amaryllis, sailed by the Misses Weld of Boston, came in second; Edgar Scott was third; Grit, sailed by the Misses Phelps, fourth, and John J. Emery's Lela fifth.

Maine Tennis Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—Clearing weather allowed the postponed matches in the men's tennis for the doubles championship of Maine to be played today. They reached the semi-finals. The four teams remaining for the semi-finals are considered closely matched, although Bowen and McCormick are slight favorites. The summary:

First Round, Championship Doubles.—L. B. McCagg and J. J. Emery, New York, beat L. J. McCormick and F. W. Beekman by default; John S. Rogers and Robert S. Brewster of New York beat S. J. Henderson and R. L. Andrews, Philadelphia, by default; Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, and J. D. Brooks beat George Meade Large, Philadelphia, and Victor Cushman, Washington, 7—5, 8—6; S. Landreth and R. Curtis, Philadelphia, beat Dr. James A. Mitchell, Washington, and Edward Samuel, Jr., 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—L. B. McCagg and J. J. Emery beat C. B. Fraley and partner by default; Richard H. Harte, Philadelphia, and G. R. Carpenter, New York, beat John S. Rogers and Robert S. Brewster, 6—2, 6—3; Edgar Scott and J. Brooks beat Frank and Maurice Fremont Smith, Washington, 6—0, 6—2; K. T. Bowen and Allister McCormick, Chicago, beat S. Landreth and Curtis, 7—5, 9—7.

Sunset Tennis at Brighton Courts.

The final round of the Sunset tennis tournament on the Brighton Beach courts was reached yesterday when Miss Molly Conroy, a Staten Island girl, won a close match from Mrs. H. Taylor of Borough Park Tennis Club at 4—1, 7—5. In spite of a long absence from competition, Mrs. Taylor played a strong game. The first set found Miss Conroy in the lead after the first game, though every game went to deuce. Miss Conroy found the corners of the court in clever fashion and gained the first set with the loss of a single game. Mrs. Taylor took the first three games of the second set, but her opponent made a clever rally and carried the match to 5-all. Mrs. Taylor was unable to maintain her advantage, and Miss Conroy broke through her service and won. The final round between Miss Conroy and Miss Lynch, winner of the upper half, will be played Sunday afternoon.

Mixed Doubles at Newport Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The final round of the mixed doubles tennis tournamen at the Casino was reached at the end of today's play. Only two matches were played. In the upper half of the semi-finals Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Craig Biddle defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Francis Roche, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, and Mrs. Harold Minot and Oliver Perrin won from Miss Anna Sands and F. E. Dixon, 6—3, 2—6, 9—7. The winners will play the final round tomorrow.

Western Lawn Tennis Postponed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Rain prevented the second round of the national elimination tournament in doubles, which was to have been played on the tennis courts of the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, today. The postponement will bring the finish of the doubles events to Friday instead of Thursday. The challenge round between G. M. Church of Princeton and Alex Squair of Chicago for the Western championship in singles also is to be played Friday.

Oarsmen Off for Springfield.

The local entrants in the national championship regatta at Springfield, Mass., left for that city yesterday afternoon. As the racing does not start until tomorrow, this will give them a day in which to get accustomed to the course. There will be a general exodus today of rowing enthusiasts. With only two Canadian entries, the outlook is bright for the local oarsmen to regain some of the lost prestige of the Harlem River. In the quarter-mile dash four of the six contestants are from this city.

CYCLIST KRAMER DEFEATS GOULLET

American Champion Shows Way to Australian at Newark Velodrome.

More than 12,000 bicycle racing enthusiasts cheered when Frank Kramer, American champion, defeated his rival, Alf Goullet of Australia in straight heats of a match race at the Newark Velodrome last night. It was a wonderful "come-back" for the Yankee, who has been defeated by the Australian in all recent races. That Kramer has recovered his form and his confidence was shown by the manner in which he rode. He let Goullet ride as he pleased, while the "old master" took the longer and harder route, riding around Goullet in the last 100 yards in both heats. Both heats produced remarkable close finishes, the second heat being won by less than six inches.

Alf Grenda of Australia clipped two seconds off the world's record in the two-mile professional handicap in his heat and won the final, the time being 1 minute and 10 4-5 seconds. Ray Eaton, Newark, was second and Donald McDougall was third. Harry Kaiser, the Bronx rider, looked like a winner, but finished fourth. Grenda defeated Francesco Verri, the Italian champion, in the Brassard match by half a length after a hard ride in front.

Reggie McNamara and Bob Spears of Australia won the two-mile professional tandem race, with Grenda and Fred Hill of Boston second and George Cameron, Bronx, and Willie Hanley, California, third.

Hans Ohrt, the amateur champion, won the one-mile handicap from scratch. Fred Taylor, scratch, was second, and Walter White, 35 yards, was third. Al Krushel of Buffalo won the open pursuit race, Taylor finishing second and Ohrt third.

The five-mile scratch race for professionals was won by Spears, with McNamara second and Goullet third.

Stewart Best at Skee Ball.

Herbert W. Stewart last night won the midsummer tournament at the Manhattan skee ball alleys on Seventh Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. His total for ten games was 1,880, while the score of the second man, George Meeker, was 1,830. Third place went to W. McBride, who made a count of 1,790, and F. P. Hughes was fourth, with 1,730. Nineteen players took part in the tournament, and all of them showed proficiency at the new game, which is a variation of bowling.

Whites' Fast Polo Beats Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., Aug. 11.—Fast play and pretty goals by M. D. Bamberger and Joseph E. Meyer for the Whites and by William Stonebridge for the Reds, featured today's polo game on the Deal Polo Club field here, which was won by the Whites by the score of 6 goals to 4. The Reds led by a score of 3 to 0 at the end of the first half. The Whites got busy in the second half and 3 goals by Bamberger, 2 by Meyer, and 1 by N. J. Stern netted the Whites 6 goals. For the Reds Stonebridge scored 2 goals, George C. Sherman 1, and H. R. Guggenheimer 1.

New York a Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H., Aug. 11.—A two-ball mixed foursome golf tournament was played on the Pine Grove Springs Hotel course this afternoon for prizes donated by Mrs. F. A. Murdock of New York City, Miss Madaline Brafell of New York City and Paul Lestrade of Providence winning first prize. Mrs. D. S. Brafell and Stoddard Nichols of Fairwood, N. J., tied with Miss Helen Rogers and Herbert B. Wright of New York City for second prize.

COACHES FOR PENN.

Many Candidates for Football, Rowing, and Athletic Directorships.

The Board of Directors of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association is considering applications for three coaches—football, rowing, and athletics. The contract of George H. Brooke expires the end of this year, and it is understood that Dr. Carl Williams will succeed the former famous full back. Brooke was unfortunate with his team in that he was compelled to rebuild it, and it is said that he has the material to turn out the best football team Penn. has had since the days of George W. Woodruff and his guards' back formation. Several of the best players in the ranks of the minor colleges and preparatory schools will enter Penn. this Fall. In addition, a change will be made in the eligible list, and as soon as this is done Penn. and Princeton may be brought together again, as this is the only point that has interfered with a match with the Tigers since the two institutions severed athletic relations. Brooke, Truxton Hare, and several of the leading football men at Penn. have been in New York during the last few days.

The position of rowing coach is still vacant. Every effort was made to retain Vivian Nickalls, but he felt his services were needed in the British Army and insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation. Several conferences between the Rowing Committee and Nickalls were held prior to Nickalls's departure for England, but no decision was reached. The three leading candidates for the position are William Haines, Union Boat Club, Boston; Joseph Dempsey, University Barge Club, Philadelphia, and Joseph Wright, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada.

George W. Orton, the former intercollegiate mile champion, who has had charge of the field and track athletics since the death of Mike Murphy, is also slated to go. His successor has not been selected, but the names of Lawson Robertson, Irish-American Athletic Club, and M. F. Sweeney, former world's high jump record holder and coach of Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., are prominently mentioned in connection with the position.

MAPLEWOOD HANDICAP GOLF

W. D. Owens Leads in Qualification Round with Net Score of 70.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 11.—W. D. Owens of Maplewood led a field of fifty-five golfers in the qualifying round of the August handicap tournament, played on the Maplewood links this morning, with a net of 70. G. W. Carroll of Norwich was second with a score of 71. Two flights qualified, scores of 78 or better making the first sixteen, and 84 or better the second division. The summary:

First Sixteen.—W. D. Owens, Maplewood, 77, 7—70; G. W. Carroll, Norwich, 87, 16—71; L. H. Dorchester, unattached, 85, 13—72; D. L. Mansur, Englewood, 78, 5—73; F. H. Bailey, Braeburn, 84, 10—74; J. P. Lenzor, Tedesco, 94, 20—74; E. M. Weaver, Chevy Chase, 80, 6—74; H. A. Hall, Belmont Springs, 82, 8—74; D. A. McKinley, Dunwoodie, 86, 11—75; William Rice, Houston, 84, 8—76; A. S. Carter, Wykagyl, 87, 10—77; C. P. Reid, Wykagyl, 90, 12—77; G. A. Wiseman, New Britain, 84, 7—77; J. J. Hennessay, Maplewood, 87, 10—77; J. W. Ball, Dunwoodie, 89, 11—78; R. E. Manley, Dunwoodie, 91, 12—78.

Second Sixteen.—J. F. Hopkins, Bellevue, 91, 13—78; E. F. Elliott, Chevy Chase, 92, 14—78; Galen Snow, Greenfield, 85, 7—78; C. R. Scott, Greenfield, 85, 7—78; William B. Sault, New Britain, 85, 7—78; R. P. Williams, Detroit, 99, 19—80; R. J. Cenery, Meta Comet, 92, 12—80; Ward Cheney, Maplewood, 100, 19—81; H. A. Norton, Winchester, 97, 16—81; C. W. Scott, Greenfield, 107, 25—82; T. O. Buckner, Compegne, 93, 10—83; Thomas A. Buckner, St. Andrews, 98, 15—83; Lawrence Lennox, Tedesco, 107, 24—83; R. H. Stearns, Braeburn, 97, 14—83; C. D. Shea, New Britain, 96, 13—83; R. Rosenwald, Century, 108, 24—84.

$150,000 HORSE ARRIVES.

The Curragh to be Placed in John Sanford's Stud at Amsterdam.

Six thoroughbred horses valued at $300,000 arrived yesterday from London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha in charge of F. Johnson, who said it was the most important consignment of its kind to cross the ocean. He said the most valuable animal of the six was a stallion, The Curragh, which formerly belonged to Lord Cadogan, was purchased for $150,000 by John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., for breeding purposes. The Curragh has won the Jubilee and Newmarket Stakes in England and is five years old. He will be exhibited at Saratoga during the racing.

Two other horses, Brotherton and Maybud, valued at $50,000 and $15,000 respectively, were consigned to Harry S. Page. Maybud, it was said, won the Nottingham Stakes. The animals were all in fine condition.

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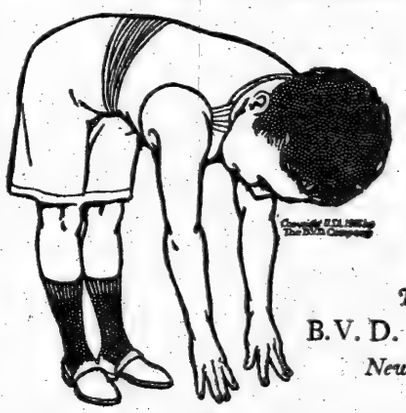
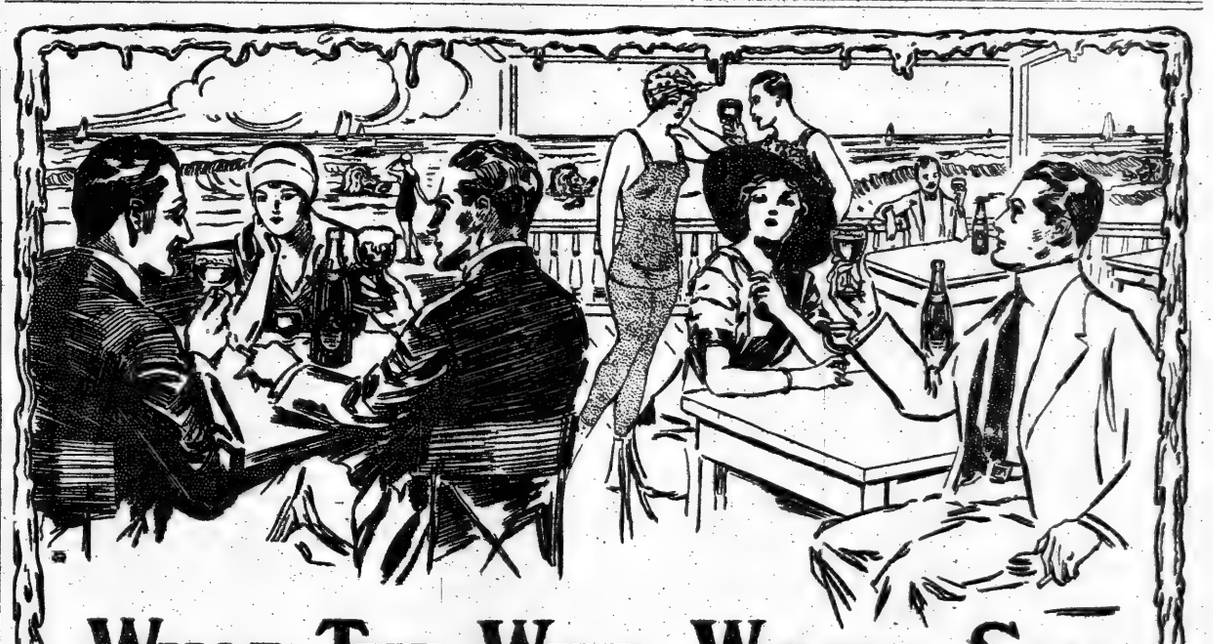


The B.V.D. Company, New York.



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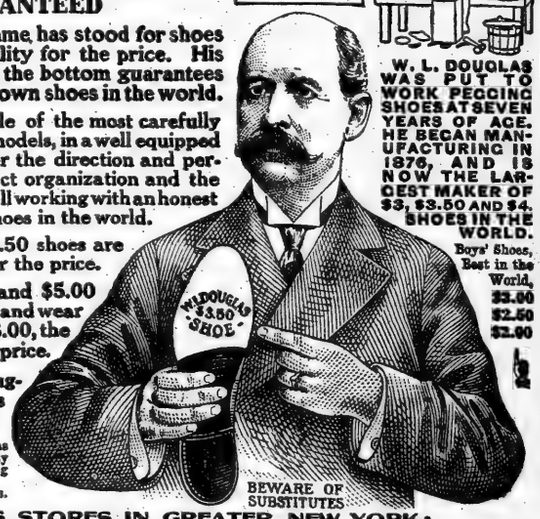

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YANKEES PLAY WELL AND DEFEAT CLEVELAND—BROOKLYN LOSES LAST GAME TO CUBS

VICTORY FOR YANKS IN CLOSE BATTLE

Brown Pitches Fine Game and Cleveland Is Defeated by Score of 2 to 1.

Once in a while the Yankees skip along like a team of champions. If you had been at the Polo Grounds yesterday you would have witnessed one of those happy incidents in Yankee baseball history and no doubt sent an apology to "Wild Bill" Donovan for all of the criticism that has been heaped upon him and his nine. After nine innings every Yankee wore that old grin, and broadest of all was that which adorned Bill Donovan, for the Clevelands had been beaten by a score of 2 to 1 in a contest that was a real ball game from the first shout by Silk O'Loughlin to the last.

There was one Carroll Brown among the Yankees to whom much credit for the victory is due, but not all of it. Every one of Wild Bill's team was doing a lot of helping. However, it was Brown who sped the ball to the plate, and it came with all the twist and all the hop that ever invested a piece of horse hide. Cleveland could do nought but wonder. The bats would not play any tune of victory. Just six times was the sphere driven away for safeties, and those were kept so well scattered that little damage resulted. There were some hard chances, too, some that if they had escaped the Yanks' waiting hands might have gone for hits, but everything that could within reason be acquired found its way straight and true for an out.

Guy Morton, pitching for Cleveland, was not so formidable. The Yankees found him for ten hits and grouped enough of them for two runs that embellished the Donovan score board. Right here should be recorded the fact that it was Daniel Boone who helped his teammates to the victory. You will remember that it was Boone who made the blunder that dropped the second game of a double-header to the Cleveland visitors Tuesday. For all that he atoned yesterday. What an could help but forget past transgressions in the light of that double that started the Yankees off in the third inning? Boone swung his bat against the sphere wickedly and the ball screeched its protest all the way to left centre. Two bases was the toll and it was a beginning that aroused every one of his teammates. Nunamaker, fired by envy, elected himself to do better and his smash sent the ball hurrying to the centre field, this time on the right side of Wille. The Cleveslander was having great practice in running, but he could not catch up with the pill until Nunamaker was racing to third and Boone had long since crossed the plate with the first tally. Brown burned one to Morton, but Guy stopped it and tossed the Yankee out at first base. High, however, was just tall enough to measure up to the occasion. He shot one past Wambsgans for a base and Nunamaker scored on the hit. High reached second on Peckinpaugh's out and stayed there, for Maisel filed out to left.

Just prior to the Yankees batting bee, Cleveland had created a scare. In the first half of the inning Egan got around as far as third base, but the ambition of the visitor was smothered when Enos ended the inning by sending one out that was easy for Doc Cook. The one Cleveland tally started with Egan's double in the eighth and he reached the plate as a result of two infield outs.

In the sixth inning opportunity was again beckoning the Yanks, but they were satisfied and told the old fellow to come around some other time. Three runners were perched on the bases, Maisel, Cook and Hartzell. Boone, however, decided that further effort would be wasted and went out on an infield bit. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	3	0	2	1	0	Wille, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Peck'h, ss.	4	0	2	4	4	Evans, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	Sch'p'n, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	2	12	1	J'ck'n, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	Kirke, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
H'rt'll, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	Smith, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	1	4	W'b's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Nuna'r, c.	3	1	1	7	0	Egan, c.	3	1	2	3	4
Brown, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Mor'n, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						*S'thw'th.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	2	10	27	11	H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	30	1	6	24	15

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.
Error—Chapman.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Boone, Egan. Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Sacrifice hits—Morton, Cook. Stolen base—Cook. Earned runs—New York, 2; Cleveland, 1. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 6. Double plays—Boone, Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Harstad, Chapman, and Kirke; Brown, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Morton, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Kirke.) Hits—Off Morton, 8 in seven innings; off Harstad, 2 in one inning. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

White Sox Win on Errors.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Errors by Sheehan and Schang, which cost two runs, gave Chicago a victory over Philadelphia today, 3 to 2. Benz kept the home team's hits scattered except in the fifth and ninth innings. Benz did not issue a pass and he received splendid support. Chicago playing without an error for the third successive game here. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	0	2	1	0	Walsh, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	1	1	1	1	1	Str'nk, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4		Davies, cf.	4	1	1	4	0	
F'nler, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0		Sch'g, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	1	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	1	4	
J.C'ns, lf.	4	1	2	5	0		M'Tn's, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1	
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	5	2		Lapp, p.	3	0	1	7	4	
B'k'ng, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1		Kopf, ss.	3	0	1	1	4	
Benz, p.	4	0	0	0	3		Sh'han, p.	3	0	0	1	3	
Total.	32	3	9	27	11		Total.	32	2	7	27	18	

Errors—Schang, Sheehan, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Weaver, Fournier, Blackburne, Felsch, Davies. Stolen base—E. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Schalk. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sheehon, 3. Struck out—By Benz, 4; by Sheehan, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Few Hits in Tigers' Bats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gallia let Detroit down with four hits, Washington winning, 3 to 0. Errors by Young and Crawford figured in the scoring of two of Washington's runs, the other being the result of McBride's single and Gallia's double. Jennings used three pinch hitters, none of whom could hit safe. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	4	0	Mor'y, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	Flench, ss.	4	0	1	4	6
Milan, cf.	3	1	2	3	0	Cobb, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0	Cr'f'd, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	Veach, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Acosta, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Henry, c.	4	0	1	3	1	Young, 2b.	1	0	0	2	3
M'B'e, ss.	3	1	1	2	3	Stan'ge, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Gallia, p.	3	0	2	0	3	Baker, c.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Covel'e, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*M'Kee	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Kavan'h.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	8	27	10	Boland, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	29	0	4	24	15

*Batted for Moriarty in ninth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
Errors—Crawford, Young.

Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Gallia. Stolen bases—Young, Gallia, Gandil. Earned run—Washington. Sacrifice hit—Young. Double plays—Gallia, Foster, and Gandil; Bush, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Gallia, 2; off Boland, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 5 in 7 innings; off Boland, 3 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Acosta.) Struck out—By Gallia, 2; by Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Gallia. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Boston Increases Lead in Race.

BOSTON, Aug. 11. — Winning two games from St. Louis, while Detroit lost to Washington today, the Red Sox improved their

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 3; Detroit, 0.
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 3
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 2.
(Called end of ninth; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 6.
Newark, 8; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Buffalo, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Baltimore, 1.
(Fourteen innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 5; Richmond, 4.
(Thirteen innings.)
Harrisburg, 3; Providence, 2.
Providence, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	65	33	.650
Detroit	64	39	.622
Chicago	62	40	.608
Washington	54	49	.524
New York	49	49	.500
St. Louis	40	63	.388
Cleveland	38	61	.384
Philadelphia	33	69	.324

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	45	.541
Brooklyn	55	49	.529
Pittsburgh	51	49	.510
Chicago	51	49	.510
Boston	52	50	.510
New York	49	48	.505
St. Louis	40	56	.467
Cincinnati	43	57	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	58	45	.563
Kansas City	58	45	.563
Newark	57	45	.559
Pittsburgh	56	45	.554
St. Louis	56	47	.544
Buffalo	47	61	.435
Brooklyn	47	60	.439
Baltimore	36	67	.350

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	62	33	.653
Buffalo	53	35	.611
Montreal	52	45	.536
Harrisburg	47	47	.500
Toronto	33	58	.448
Rochester	42	52	.447
Richmond	42	56	.429
Jersey City	36	58	.383

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harrisburg at Providence.
Richmond at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

lead in the American League race. They won the first game, 11 to 3, by hard batting, St. Louis using five pitchers. Leonard outpitched James in the second game, which was decided by a 2-to-1 score. Speaker's triple and James's wild pitch counted Boston's first run, and singles by Carrigan and Leonard, Hooper's sacrifice bunt, and Scott's sacrifice fly produced the winning tally. Pratt's double and Howard's hit scored for St. Louis. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	2	2	1	1	Shot'n, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
J'n'n, ss.	2	1	1	2	3	A'stin, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss.	2	0	1	2	1	Sisler, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Sp'ker, cf.	5	2	3	2	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1
G'ner, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0	W'ker, cf.	4	2	3	3	1
Lewis, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	How'd, rf.	3	1	2	3	0
G'rd'r, 3b.	3	2	2	1	5	Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	1	0
Barry, 2b.	3	1	0	1	4	Leary, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Cady, c.	5	1	1	5	0	H'lton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Wood, p.	4	0	1	0	2	Walsh, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	0	James, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	11	15	27	14	Cook, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Parker	1	0	0	0	0
						†Severeid.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	3	8	24	10

*Batted for Hamilton in fifth inning.
†Batted for Cook in ninth inning.
Errors—Shotton, Austin, Sisler, Pratt, Walker, Howard, Gardner.

Boston	2	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0— 3

Two-base hits—Gainer, Gardner. Three-base hit—Lavan. Stolen bases—Hooper, Lewis, Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Gainer, Barry, Lewis, Lavan. Double plays—Janvrin to Gainer; Wood to Scott to Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 3; off Hamilton, 1; off Walsh, 2; off James, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 9 in four innings; off Walsh, 2 in two innings, (none out in seventh;) off James, none, (none out in seventh;) off Koob, 2 in one inning; off Cook, 2 in one inning; off Wood, 0 in seven innings; off Gregg, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Wood, 5; by Gregg, 3; by Hamilton, 1. Wild pitches—Cook, Gregg. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Shot'n, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	3	2	A'stin, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	Sisler, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Hob'l, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	1	2	2	6
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	5	0	W'ker, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
G'rd'r, 3b.	3	0	1	0	4	How'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Barry, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0	Lavan, ss.	2	0	1	2	6
Carr'n, c.	3	1	1	11	2	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	1	0
Leon'd, p.	3	0	2	0	3	James, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total.	27	2	5	27	11	Total.	29	1	4	24	17

Errors—Pratt, Lavan, James, Gardner, (2.) Barry, Carrigan.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Pratt. Three-base hit—Speaker. Stolen base—Lavan. Sacrifice fly—Secd. Sacrifice hit—Sisler, Hooper. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler, (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; off Leonard, 3. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Hooper.) Struck out—By James, 1; by Leonard, 3. Wild pitch—James. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Rain Spoils Giants—Pirates Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—A drizzly rain which set in at noon and continued the remainder of the day caused the postponement of the Pirates-Giants game. The Giants are now scheduled for five games in three days on their last trip here, two games on Sept. 16, one on Sept. 17, and two on Sept. 18.

No Federal Club for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The proposed Federal League invasion of Boston has been abandoned, President James A. Gilmore announced here today.

"Boston is not ready to take care of a third big league team," he said, "but we're surely going to New York with a team in 1916, and ten-cent ball is going to be the rule throughout the Federal League."

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DELL BLOWS UP; THEN CUBS TRIUMPH

Dodgers Miss Chance to Win and Close In on League Leaders, the Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—"Wheezer" Dell endeavored today to emulate the achievements of his fellow-hurlers who have been making merry this week at the expense of the tottering Cubs. "Wheezer" was a whale in the opening inning and then he blew up in the second, the Cubs batting him for enough runs to take the final game of the series, 5 to 2.

Three singles, a double, two sacrifices, an error, and a pass put "Wheezer" on the bench immediately after his mates had batted Jim Lavender for one run. Lavender became steady, however, when five runs were wished upon him, and in the ensuing innings pitched good ball.

The downfall of Dell transpired even before Manager Robinson could rush a relief twirler into the game. Dell started under promising conditions, and none of the Brooklynites believed the Cubs capable of solving his delivery, hence no other twirler was assigned to the warming pan. When it was too late Robbie sent Appleton to the mound, and the newcomer gave a fine imitation of all the pitchers who had preceded Dell in the daily encounters. Two scattered singles were plucked from Appleton's curves in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh frames. A pinch hitter replaced him in the eighth and Ed Pfeffer retired the Bruins in order in the locals' turn at bat.

Lavender, usually effective against the Dodgers, was hit nine times safely, but his control was excellent, and the men behind him played fine defensive ball.

Both pitchers made short work of their opponents in the opener, but the Dodgers broke the calm serenity of the matinée in their second turn at bat, when Wheat looped a double to left centre and proceeded to third on a wild pitch. The slugger stuck to the far corner as Lavender pegged out Cutshaw, but he romped leisurely home after Williams speared a long fly from Hummel. Getz followed with a single to centre, but was thrown out trying to reach second, Williams to Fisher.

This burst of Dodger enthusiasm aroused the West Siders, particularly Zimmerman, who opened the home half with a drive that Williams slugged safely to right and McLarry bunted. Dell, trying to head off "Zim," overthrew third base and Heine crossed the plate. Williams and McLarry each gained a lap on "Wheezer's" miscue. Dell, the former registered when Archer dropped a Texas leaguer back of Cutshaw. A pass to Phelan populated the circuit. Lavender struck out. Good contributed a fly to Wheat, scoring McLarry, and Fisher then tripled to left, scoring Archer and Phelan.

Singles by Myers in the third, Miller in the fifth, and one by Hummel, following a pass to Wheat in the seventh, failed to yield another Dodger run. Lavender was in danger, however, in the seventh. Wheat stroled and was forced by Cutshaw. Hummel then singled. Getz hit to Phelan and Cutshaw was tagged en route to third. A great running catch by Good robbed Miller of a possible triple, retiring the side. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Myers, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	1	6	O'Mara, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	D'b'rt, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Zim'n, 2b.	3	1	1	5	5	Wheat, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
W'ms, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	Cr'ch'r, 2b.	4	0	0	2	6
W'l'y, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0	Hum'l, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Archer, c.	3	1	2	4	0	Getz, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Ph'l'n, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1	Miller, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Lav'd'r, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Schulte	1	0	0	0	0
						Ap't'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Stengel	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Smith	0	0	1	0	0
						Pfeffer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						§McCarty	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	27	5	6	27	15	Total.	34	2	8	24	11

*Batted for Dell in third inning.
†Batted for Appleton in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Stengel in eighth inning.
§Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.
Errors—Dell, Fisher.

Chicago	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Wheat, Miller. Three-base hit—Fisher. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—McLarry, Good, Hummel. Double play—O'Mara to Cutshaw to Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 8. Base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 1; off Lavender, 2. Hits—Off Dell, 4 in two innings; off Appleton, 2 in five innings; off Pfeffer, none in one inning. Struck out—By Dell, 1; by Lavender, 2; by Appleton, 1. Wild pitch—Lavender. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth. Time of game—One hour and 27 minutes.

Boston Takes a Game in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Boston finished its series here today by winning the first game of a double-header, 6 to 2, and tying the second game. The latter was called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness while the score stood 2 to 2. Hard hitting marked the opening contest. In both games Long starred at bat, getting a homer, a triple, a double, and two singles in eight times up. Ragan, driven from the box in the first game, came back in the second and held St. Louis to three hits in seven and a third innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	1	3	1	0	But'r, ss.	5	0	2	1	3
Evers, 2b.	4	2	2	2	3	B'cher, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
Conn'y, lf.	4	2	2	0	0	Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	2	8
Magee, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Long, rf.	4	0	3	0	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1	Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	1	16	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2	Wils'n, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Mar'e, ss.	4	1	3	0	3	Snyder, c.	4	0	0	2	5
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	5	1	Betzel, 3b.	4	1	1	2	4
Ragan, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Doak, p.	2	0	1	0	2
H'ghes, p.	2	0	0	0	0	*Roach	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	12	27	10	Total.	35	2	11	27	18

*Batted for Doak in ninth inning.
Errors—Butler, Miller, Betzel.

Boston	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Moran, Magee, Betzel, Maranville, Long. Three-base hits—Long, Wilson. Stolen bases—Butler, Maranville. Earned runs—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Doak, Magee, 2, Evers. Double play—Gowdy to Smith. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Doak, 2. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in 3 innings (none out in fourth); off Hughes, 6 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Hughes, 7; by Doak, 4. Wild pitch—Doak. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	But'r, ss.	4	1	0	1	2
rf.	4	0	0	3	0	B'cher, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
F'zp'k, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3	Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
Egan, rf.	5	0	1	2	0	Long, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
Conn'y, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Hyatt, 1b.	1	0	0	12	1
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	4	1	Dolan, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0	Wils'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	Cl'nz's, c.	4	0	2	3	0
Mar'e, ss.	4	0	0	2	2	Betzel, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Whal'g, c.	3	0	0	4	2	Robin'n, p.	2	0	1	1	1
H'ghes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mead's, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Tyler, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Ragan, p.	3	0	0	0	1	Total.	28	2	5	27	10
Gowdy, c.	1	0	0	1	1						
*Evers	0	0	0	0	0						
†Strang	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	34	2	7	27	11						

*Batted for Whaling in ninth inning.
†Ran for Evers in ninth inning.
Error—Smith.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Smith. Home run—Long. Stolen base—Gonzales. Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Hyatt. Double play—Gowdy to Maranville. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 3; off Ragan, 3; off Hughes, 1; off Robinson, 1; off Meadows, 2. Hits—Off Tyler, 1 in two-thirds of an inning; off Ragan, 3 in seven and one-third innings; off Hughes, 1 in one inning; off Robinson, 6 in five and two-thirds innings; off Meadows, 1 in three and one-third innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Robinson, 1; by Meadows, 2. Wild pitch—Meadows. Passed ball—Gonzales. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

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CHEAP BALL DRAWS 2,500.

Brookfeds Reduce Price to Ten Cents —Kansas City Beaten, 7 to 6.

Cut rate baseball was inaugurated at the Federal League Park in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and about 2,500 persons took advantage of it. The most marked change was in the bleachers, which have been drawing very lightly. The price of 10 cents for seats in this section of the field attracted 984 persons. In the pavilion and in the grand stand there was not such a large increase so it was argued that the gain in the bleachers indicated that the low price had attracted an entirely new crowd to the park. Clockers, said to be in the employ of organized baseball, said that the total attendance was 1,511, the distribution being proportioned as follows: 507 in the bleachers, 875 in the 25-cent stands, eighty-five 75-cent admissions, twenty-four in the boxes at $1 each and 157 passes. This, however, much underestimates the crowd which saw the game.

By way of showing that there was no disposition to deprive the spectators of the worth of their money there was nearly two hours and a half of baseball, and the Brookfeds managed to pull out a ninth inning victory over Kansas City by a score of 7 to 6. In the early part of the contest Lee Magee, Holt, Harry Smith, and Fred Smith were valuable assets to the two West-End men from the West. Errors glared out like auto lights on a dark night. The first four runs were scored by the Kansas City men as a result of misplays. Brooklyn's hitting power, condensed in two innings, gave the victory to Lee Magee's players. In the fourth four runs were scored. Brooklyn, however, was two runs behind when the last of the ninth inning opened, and there seemed to be little chance of a victory for the Brookfeds after Wiltse and Anderson both went out on infield taps, but Henning, who had displaced Cullop in the fourth inning, became wild and gave two passes. Benny Kauff came to the plate with the cry for a home run ringing in his ears. He lifted the ball to the right field fence and it almost went over. Magee scored on the drive and Cooper and Kauff scored on

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1915.

EXPERIMENTING IN MEXICO.

We are about to try another experiment in Mexico. It is not the first, though it is directed to the same end as the others, which have failed. The sending of the President's personal envoys to confer with the partisan chieftains in Mexico was an experiment; it was hoped that they might be persuaded to put aside their differences and their private ambitions, that they might be able to work together for the good of Mexico. The Niagara conference was an experiment, and its failure was a great disappointment. Now we are to make another appeal to the reason, the patriotism, and the common sense of CARRANZA, ZAPATA, and VILLA. If it had not been abundantly demonstrated that they are lacking in those essential qualities of good citizenship, we should have a good deal more hope of a favorable outcome.

The representatives of the six Central and South American States who are in conference with Secretary LANSING, it is expected, will join with him in an appeal to the faction leaders in Mexico to stop fighting, to agree to the choice of a Provisional President free from entanglement with any of the parties, and to permit him, undisturbed by further strife, to prepare for the election, in a lawful manner, of a Constitutional President who would reorganize the politics and administration of the country. It is a sensible plan, as wise possibly as any that could be adopted at this stage of Mexican turmoil. CARRANZA will be an obstacle, that is his specialty. His note to Secretary LANSING is characteristically boastful and foolish. Of course he has no authority to speak for the Mexican people or the Mexican Government, and his Constitutionalist Army is as far as possible from having accomplished the overthrow of the "reactionary factions." Still, CARRANZA is intelligent enough to know that if he defeats all our experimental efforts for a peaceful settlement of Mexican affairs, there remain and there will surely follow measures not experimental, in which, if we adopt them, we shall succeed. In the warning he served upon the warring Mexican factions on June 2, the President said:

> I feel it to be my duty to tell them that if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this Government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people.

That points directly to armed intervention as the ultimate measure. It will surely be adopted, we shall have to intervene with arms, if appeal and persuasion fail. Some Americans, we think there are not many, condemn the policy of experiment. They have as little patience with President WILSON'S present methods as they had with "watchful waiting." We know very well the alternative they have in mind. They would have had our Government send troops to Mexico months ago. They would have restored peace and order to the turbulent republic by force of arms. We are entirely confident that the great majority of the American people will approve of resort to force only when it has been demonstrated that no other means will succeed. The President has understood the wish and thought of the American people, he has faithfully acted upon that understanding. The difficulties of the problem are very great, they are perplexing. It was the President's duty to employ first the methods of peace. It was inevitable that he should try experiments, devised and directed with intelligence. The sending of warships to Vera Cruz is a matter quite apart from the proposed appeal to CARRANZA, ZAPATA, and VILLA. That is a step taken for the protection of life and property threatened by an outbreak of disorder directed chiefly against foreigners. But the faction leaders in Mexico may as well understand that the demonstration at Vera Cruz is a portent of what they will bring upon themselves in a more determined form if they refuse assent to the reasonable proposals which will go to them with the approval and participation of sister republics of the South.

GERMANY AS AN INTERNATIONAL MORALIST.

Professor KUNO FRANCKE of Harvard has been one of the most temperate and most intelligent, one of the fairest, and therefore most persuasive and effective, of the advocates of the German cause in the United States. His perception of the American point of view, his opposition to the ill-considered schemes of certain German-Americans to form a political party founded on German birth and descent, or sympathy with Germany in the war, his able letters in THE TIMES, have given him a rather lonely, but an enviable, eminence among the partisans of his country here and abroad. In his letter printed on this page yesterday there is discernible—and we say it with regret and with all respect for a strong and subtle intellect—an approach from an unexpected angle to the untiring propaganda to prevent the exportation of arms and munitions of war.

Professor FRANCKE reiterates his opinion and the incontestable fact that the traffic in arms and munitions is "internationally legalized"; that the advantage or disadvantage to any belligerent impairs in no respect that legality; that for this Government to inhibit that trade "would make the United States in "a much stricter sense legally a partisan of one of the warring Powers "than mere interference with this "traffic does." Professor FRANCKE looks to a higher sanction than international law. The question "has "ceased to be a question of inter-"national legality only and has come "to be a vital question of national "and international morality."

It is superfluous to cite Professor FRANCKE'S questions, each beginning with a high "Is it moral?" It is enough to find, coming from a German pen, an appeal in the name of "international morality." At German solicitation and for German advantage a traffic legal by international law, so much respected by Germany in this war, is to be prohibited as a violation of international morality. Professor FRANCKE is concerned lest the United States fail to maintain "a moral neutrality."

The invader of Luxemburg, the invader and despoiler of Belgium, the tearer-up of treaties, the bombarder of undefended places, the executioner of helpless civilians, the destroyer of the Lusitania, the Super-nation hacking its way through solemn obligations and old humanities with the sword—in her behalf the United States is to prohibit the sale of arms to the belligerents, and in the name of "international morality." America is to be legally unneutral in order to be "morally neutral."

If the United States has continued to be neutral and aloof through a long series of German violations of international morality, it is not likely to override its plain rights and interests and make itself memorably unneutral at the sophisticated plea of international morality to benefit the violating nation. Not such aid or such defenders does international morality need.

HISTORY, LIES, AND GUESSES.

When Count JOSEPH DE MAISTRE said, "For three centuries history has "been an uninterrupted conspiracy "against the truth," he might have improved the sentence by leaving out the time limitation. It is not merely that history contains great errors of fact; our understanding of whole eras and the course of human events in them is often faulty and erroneous, because of the materials from which it is formed. The letters called forth in THE TIMES by some remarks of a correspondent upon Irish history give a new illustration of this. There is reason for the indignation shown by Mr. J. L. GRAHAM over the utter misapprehension of the place ancient Ireland occupied in civilization, and it is not a misapprehension affecting only the understanding of Irish history; it misinterprets the whole course of mediaeval history.

Ireland was the last survivor of civilization in the western world. The barbarian invasion which overwhelmed Europe and extinguished the torch of learning stopped at the Irish Sea and left Ireland untouched; and upon her fell the burden of extending civilization and Christianity eastward. The Roman missionaries got little further west than Kent; the Irish sent missionaries to England, taught the barbarians to write, gave them the letters they used until the Norman Conquest, founded schools, and in the middle of the seventh century there was not a Bishop in England who was not of Irish birth, consecration, or education. From the Irish universities there poured forth missionaries to the Continent, and from Ireland civilization and learning spread to Germany and Switzerland; CHARLEMAGNE, seeking to civilize his people, sent to those universities for his teachers. Ireland was the single star that shone undimmed in the general blackness that fell upon the West after the fall of Rome.

Not to understand this is not to understand the course of western history, both on the Continent and in the islands. Why does the old delusion persist that Ireland was a barbarous country? Because the sources from which history was drawn were ignorant of it, and new learning cannot easily displace old ideas. It is no new thing for the world's understanding of a whole epoch to be wrong because of insufficient information, and the Irish have no reason to feel that they are singled out for misunderstanding. GIBBON, reconstructing the course of history after the northern invasion, tells us in footnotes again and again that what he states in the text is merely the best guess he can arrive at after studying utterly contradictory histories; sometimes he is obliged to construct the story of a whole century from a few poems or an oration or two. FROUDE wonders what we would think of CATILINE and CLODIUS if we had their side of the story and did not base our opinion of them on what was said by their bitter enemy, CICERO; and it may be that the whole accepted story of that famous era in Roman history is the opposite of the truth.

In MAX NORDAU'S "Interpretation of History" he calls attention to the fact that in 1906 excavations at Boghazkoi discovered Cheta, the capital of an empire of that name. Of that empire nothing is known save an inscription referring to a treaty between its Emperor and Rameses III. "But," says Dr. NORDAU, "between 1500 and 1100 "B. C. this empire had, in all prob-"ability, a profound influence on "Judea and Israel, an influence "hitherto unsuspected by historians. "In consequence, their interpretation "of the history of Judea has been im-"perfect, or even entirely false."

History, it has been said, is a lie agreed upon; rather it is in some degree a guess based on insufficient hearsay. MATTHEW ARNOLD rather cynically dismissed the case as hopeless: "On the breast of that huge "Mississippi of falsehood called his-"tory, a foam-bell more or less is of "no consequence"; and hence it was hardly worth while to correct mere details. If the Irish are indignant it is not because they are sufferers above others; but they are alive, and most of the other victims of falsehood and misunderstanding are dead.

THE WAR AND IMMIGRATION.

The revolutionary effect of the war upon trade is surpassed by the effect upon immigration. The excess of arrivals over departures for the year ended June 30, 1915, was only 50,070. Since 1910 the range has been between 400,000 and 800,000. Naturally there is a decrease in the arrivals from all nations, the greatest decrease being in Italians, 227,882. Italians also lead in departures for home, 124,246, but the greatest decrease in departures, singularly enough, is in English men and women. Last year 120,842 English went home, and this year of war only 76,868.

Each year since 1910, except only 1915, arrivals have exceeded a million; now they have fallen to 434,244. These figures have an important bearing upon the labor market, and it would be interesting to know whether the return flow will reach old dimensions when the war is over. The exodus from the United States just now is only partly for patriotism. War prices are paid for labor, sufficient even to tempt some Americans to go over. But after the war it may be supposed that the American bid for labor will again be the world's highest, while the war wages no longer will be paid abroad. Labor like gold goes where the bid is best, and there is no reason to suppose that after the war this country will lose its attraction.

HELPING THE RAILWAYS.

It is the first step that counts. When the Interstate Commerce Commission succumbed to the weight of argument for the advance of freight rates in the Eastern case it was foregone that it would have to do the same in the Western case. Nothing remained to decide in principle, and only questions of details were left. Advances are allowed on a long list of products, mostly the yield of the soil. Only the expert can follow the details, and translate them into profits for the railways. They asked for advances which, they said, would aggregate about ten millions, and they have received much less.

The increase is better than the figures for two reasons. First, the decision is helpful for sentimental purposes. It is shown again that the Commission can allow increases when the cause is just. That ought to help the railways' credit considerably. The rule of low and lower rates to the point of embarrassment is broken. Second, the increase is clear gain. It will cost the railways no more to transport the traffic, and the increase will be almost clear net.

If it is difficult to trace the details through into results to the railways, it is impossible to trace the addition to the cost of commodities to consumers. Rather it ought to be impossible, although there can be little doubt that the increased rates will be made the excuse for increased prices.

The Eastern case dragged through nearly two years. This decision was reached in about one-quarter the time. Better yet, rates are increased without any string to them.

The Commission resisted the plea of sixteen State Commissions. The manner in which some of them appeared in the case was scandalous. It was shown that their expenses were paid in part by those who opposed the advance of rates. State Commissions accepting such favors are in no position to take a detached view upon railway questions, either as respects shippers who may come to plead before them, or as respects the Federal Commission, with which the State Commissions are in antagonism. Altogether there was more in this case than the advance of rates, and the tendency of the decision, with two Commissioners favoring a larger increase, is worth more to the railways than the increase of earnings.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Osborne Is Not an Innovator.

Many disquieting rumors were settled, and settled in precisely the right way, when Governor WHITMAN, in response to the direct inquiry of a TIMES reporter, made and explained his purposes as regards the Sing Sing controversy. "I have no intention," he said, "of removing THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE from the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison," and he added: "Warden OSBORNE is trying out a new plan of prison management, and it has been my purpose from the start to let his plan have a fair trial."

This means that the long and persistent efforts to drive Mr. OSBORNE from his place—efforts which, according to strong suspicion, have included some dark and ruthless plotting, and certainly have often taken the form of gross misrepresentations of what he was doing and of its results—have failed for the present and that their continuance will be hopeless at least for some time to come. The Governor's decision will be joyfully received throughout the State and all over the country by everybody who believes with more or less confidence in the possibility of so conducting a prison that it will not be the end of hope, by and for, the great majority of its inmates, but serve as a really reformative agency for a majority approaching the same size.

When the Governor spoke of "trying out a new plan," he used, however, a phrase which, while correct in one way—the plan is new as compared with the one it is, and for some time has been, in many places superseding to varying degrees—is likely to confirm for the many not well read in the recent annals of penology the widespread and wholly false impression that Mr. OSBORNE is a rash innovator blindly wandering in a field where no guidance from experience can be obtained. It is on that grotesquely false assumption that practically all of the criticism to which he has been subjected was based.

As a matter of fact, the newness of what is called his plan is relative, not absolute. It is by no means wholly new, even in Sing Sing, and variants of it have been for years in practical—and successful—operation elsewhere in this and other States. The Warden has been credited with both too much and too little—with too much confidence in his own ingenuity and with too little of the sense that makes men look long and carefully before they leap. To the fair-minded and well-instructed, he is simply extending, after adequate preparatory study, a system or method of prison management that has worked well wherever it has been tried with honesty and intelligence. And Mr. OSBORNE has both.

Relation of Rum to Responsibility.

There are no just grounds for complaint or criticism in the fact that two West Point cadets were arrested here, this week, and later were fined $10 each by Magistrate LEVY. They had been guilty to just about that extent, for, having encountered on the street, while on leave here, one JOHN MCMANUS, who was moved to make a slurring remark about the United States Army as they passed, they, in turn, were moved to inflict upon him a black eye and a varied assortment of other facial bruises.

That there was any "moral turpitude" in thus treating the army's insulter could not very successfully be contended, at least by the present commentator, whose opinion is that Mr. MCMANUS got no more than, and perhaps not as much as, was legitimately coming to him as a misguided man and brother. Wherein the young officers-to-be erred, and gravely, was in lacking, or not using, the good judgment which it is peculiarly their duty to cultivate. They deserved the punishment they received, and it is to be hoped that in the future they will—well, not get arrested and fined when there devolves upon them the duty of vindicating the army's dignity and their own.

But the episode did provide one real grievance. The Magistrate, in imposing the well-earned fine—queer, isn't it, that "well-earned" can have two widely different meanings, as viewed from one side or the other?—practically said that the assaulting of Mr. MCMANUS was wrong because at the time when Mr. MCMANUS made the insulting remark about the United States Army, Mr. MCMANUS was drunk. The almost clear intimation was that had he said the same thing while sober, it would have been all right, or fairly right, or right enough, to give him a beating.

From that theory of responsibility and immunity strong protest is entered here and now. Drunk or sober, a man is himself. In what may or may not be his normal state, it is probable that Mr. MCMANUS would be more careful about what he said of the army in the hearing of two husky young West Pointers, but he would not be the better patriot on that account or his opinion of the army any different. It was he, not rum, that spoke, for rum only removes inhibitions. It gives nothing and inspires nothing, is responsible for nothing and excuses nothing. It only explains and reveals much.

Lissauer's Glory Is Waning.

One notes with a satisfaction the greater in exact proportion to one's desire to recover the liking and respect for Germans and Germany formerly felt by everybody, that severe and public criticism of ERNST LISSAUER'S "Hassgesang" has been begun there and by them.

LISSAUER'S verses, as verses, are unquestionably able—perhaps the best, and certainly the most vigorous and resonant, that the war has produced. In substance and sentiment, however, they are simply abominable, teaching and extolling, as they do, the basest and most harmful, individually and socially, of human passions, or rather of human vices. The Germans who claim to be religious have one reason to condemn incitement to hate their neighbors, and the Germans who claim to be intelligent have another.

How much of approval the miserable poem won from LISSAUER'S fellow-countymen has not been made clear, but the Kaiser promptly "decorated" its author, apparently as a reward for the misuse of his great talents, and not till now has there been any open protest against the circulation of the brutal and wicked production. And even now the published objections to "The Chant of Hate" are chiefly against putting it in the books read and studied by children!

WOMAN'S GROWING UP.

Her Progress Since 1847 from a State of Perpetual Minority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The celebration of Lucy Stone's birthday calls attention afresh to the rapid progress of the movement to which she gave her life.

When she started out to lecture for woman's rights in 1847 no woman in the United States could vote anywhere, upon any question, except in Kentucky. There widows with children of school age could take part in electing school committees. Today women can vote for President of the United States in twelve States—one quarter of the whole number; and they enjoy some form of suffrage in more than half the States of the Union.

But the change has been much greater than this. When Lucy Stone was born, a married woman had hardly more legal rights than a baby. Her property, her person, her children, and her earnings were under the absolute control of her husband. Women who had their living to earn were limited to a few poorly paid occupations. All the professions were closed to them. No college in the United States would admit a woman. A tyrannous public opinion sternly condemned any woman who wished to speak in public. Even the few who wrote for publication were looked upon as unwomanly. There were hardly any women's organizations. It was thought unbecoming and strong-minded for a "female" to belong to a temperance society. Even so late as 1837 the appointment of Abby Kelly upon a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society was so shocking an innovation that it split the association in twain.

Dr. Emily Blackwell once said to me: "No woman whose memory does not go back sixty years can conceive of the iron wall that ringed around every woman who wanted to do anything in the least out of the common groove. Such a woman was simply crushed. Those who were of such a charicter that they could not be crushed without resistance had to break a pathway through for themselves and for others."

In these days the attitude of law and custom toward women was at least consistent; they were treated as minors in almost every respect. But new laws and customs have been largely revolutionized. Today women are treated as full-grown human beings in almost all respects. It is only in the matter of suffrage that the fiction of their perpetual minority is still kept up. All these other changes have been knocking away, one by one, the buttresses and scaffoldings which upheld that doctrine; and soon that final fiction will have to follow the rest.

Today the revolution is more than half over. The admission of women to the ballot will not be nearly so great a change as the aggregate of the changes already made.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 11, 1915.

A LUSITANIA SECRET.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Errand Was of Interest to the German Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that in the new German music hall song glorifying the sinking of the Lusitania the name of the late Alfred Vanderbilt is coupled with that of Sir Edward Grey, Germany's arch enemy, according to her publicists. It may interest the German public to know, through your columns, that Mr. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe with the intention of giving a very large sum of money to the Red Cross of the Allies and the Austro-Germans. Naturally, his death put a stop to the realization of this project and many wounded men of the Teutonic forces will suffer and perhaps die who might have been spared both suffering and death had Mr. Vanderbilt been spared to complete his plans.

FRANCIS POTTER.
New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

All Holidays on Monday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have taken into consideration your article in THE TIMES issued by the Rev. H. P. Hames, curate at All Angels' Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, and have the following suggestions to make:

I think the idea of having all holidays fall on Monday a very good one, but I do not think it necessary or advisable to change the number of days in the month, for that would impel too much inconvenience and misunderstanding in regard to birthdays and other affairs that come after the 28th of each month. Would it not be a better idea to merely celebrate all holidays on a Monday? For instance, if a holiday comes on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of a certain week, that holiday ought to be celebrated on the Monday of the same week, but where it comes on Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday of a week, then it ought to be celebrated on the Monday of the following week, and in that way the amount of days in each month will remain the same.

A. E. FRIEDELSON.
New York, Aug. 3, 1915.

Motor Races for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have a motordrome of our own in the East, which is shortly to be opened, to the intense delight of "race fans" about New York, why not have an event for women drivers? The track, as I understand it, will be as safe, probably more so, than any in the world, and I know positively there would be no dearth of entrants. Heretofore the trouble has always been that road races were too dangerous, and as no special women's events were run, the men drivers refused to race against the weaker sex in a mixed contest. With the improved facilities now at hand, and considering the great number of licensed woman drivers from which competitors could be recruited, I believe such a race, properly restricted as to power of cars, distance, &c., would prove a great success.

As a "feeler," I would suggest to Mr. George Robertson that in his plans for the motor parade of Sept. 18, he include provision for a women drivers' section, and entries could be solicited at that time.

ZELA SEMPLE.
New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

Our Many Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "Ireland's Many Flags," in this morning's TIMES, your correspondent reasons that as Ireland was governed by 168 kings when the English came, and as each king probably had a flag of his own, ergo, there could have been no national flag.

In reply, I would say that when I came to the United States I found it governed by forty-eight men, called Governors, each of whom had a flag of his own called a State flag. Is there, then, no national flag?

TERENCE O'RAFFERTY.
New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

Woman in Her Turn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Philips's suggestion of a "Woman First" Society in THE SUNDAY TIMES, it seems enough to say that the women at present are clamoring to be treated just like men, legally, politically, and socially, not as superior or inferior, but equals. Why then, "Woman First" rather than "The Other Man First"?

ROGER S. TRACY.
Ballardvale, Mass., Aug. 9, 1915.

HOW ITALY WENT TO WAR.

Not as a Business Proposition, but for Idealistic Reasons.

Florence, Italy, July 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to comment on Professor McClellan's article, "With Italy War Is Business Only," which appeared in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES? The article is, of course, written in a masterly manner, and with admirable clearness analyzes the peculiar Italian political situation that preceded that war; but I venture to express my earnest conviction that it discusses only the surface conditions—even these with two or three dangerous inaccuracies and with an even more dangerous omission—and that it is completely without a conception of the deep feelings that lay beneath.

Professor McClellan refers to Giolitti's famous letter, in which that great politician stated that, in his opinion, a good deal ("parecchio") could be obtained from Austria without going to war; and he tells of the Italian Government's efforts in pursuit of this Machiavellian policy. But he says nothing of the generous outburst of scorn and anger that this "parecchio" evoked in letter after letter from eminent men in all walks of life and in impassioned editorials in some of the best Italian newspapers.

It is true, as Professor McClellan says, that the Chamber of Deputies was with Giolitti; it is a profound error to say that the country was with him. The Interventionist demonstrations were what Professor McClellan calls them—"crowds made up almost entirely of half-grown lads and schoolboys"—only so long as it was clear to all that Italy's progress toward war was steady and sure. When Giolitti's blow, what is called throughout the country his "tradimento," fell, and the Ministry resigned, and all seemed lost, then the manifestations became real. A wind of anger swept the country. The handfuls of demonstrators became hosts—men, not boys, and in earnest. It is absurd to imagine that d'Annunzio stirred up the people to war. He was cheered because he spoke what they felt. Professor McClellan's explanation that the Government stampeded the people is an inversion. It was the people who stampeded the Government. For reflect: The Ministry had resigned; the Chamber of Deputies was neutralist, and the general impression was that the King did not much want war. Then, why stampede the people?

Again, Professor McClellan asserts that, "Italian interests apart, Italy would prefer to fight as the ally of Germany, and, were it possible, against Austria, England, and France," and he quotes a "prominent Italian" as regretting that Italy could not join Germany in August, and have already received as her share of spoils Corsica, Tunis, Egypt, and possibly Morocco. I think that, without any pretense to divination, I could name the Italian—a member of the insignificant Nationalist Party—a party of a few theorists so blind that they could not see (what any educated Italian of whatsoever other party will tell you) that to make the Italians fight the French would be an impossibility.

Further, Professor McClellan says that "the general mobilization saw the regiments marching to the front, not singing and cheering, but in silence. * * * * Of course it is difficult either to make or to refute such judgments. They can come only from personal observation, and personal observation is limited. My own, however, leads me to quite a different conclusion. My wife and I were members of a committee that at the Campo di Marte station in Florence made little gifts—cigarettes, postcards, flags, flowers, &c.—to the trainloads of soldiers passing through on their way to the front. We must have seen between 25,000 and 50,000 soldiers, (we were at the station three hours a day, three days a week, for several weeks,) and I can assure you that they were very far from being silent and unenthusiastic. Their spirit was thrilling. Although the soldiers were, as they knew, on their way to fight the Austrians, their execrations were far more often directed against "Guglielmone" than against "Cecco Beppe," whose name, indeed, was invariably greeted with laughter. Since then we have received scores of postcards from some of these soldiers at the front—courageous, enthusiastic cards.

In the main, sentiment was not adequately expressed in the newspapers, save in letters from individuals and in the correspondence of such famous journalists as Luigi Barzini, a glorious exception being Il Popolo d'Italia, the organ of the most intelligent Socialists, who, under the leadership of Mussolini, seceded from the old party when the latter declared for peace at any price. But in general the feeling was expressed in other ways—by the fact that the "Marseillaise" was prohibited and no French or Belgian flag allowed to be shown on the stage of any theatre or cafe concert; by the rumble of applause of the crowd before a bulletin chronicling a French success, by a thousand phrases overheard in the street, by something in the air.

It is difficult to analyze such things. Professor McClellan will probably consider me an optimistic dreamer seeing about me what I desire to see. But at least I am not alone in my impression. All other foreign observers whom I have met share it, and Mr. Trevelyan, the well-known historian, has said that Italy's war is nine-tenths a war made for idealistic reasons. I am not so rash as to maintain that Italy would have moved for altruistic reasons alone, but I do earnestly assert that the Italian people would never have gone heartily to war had they not felt that passionate sympathy for Belgium and France. It was an essential factor, and not the least. CLAUDE C. WASHBURN.

Poetry In Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my appreciation to you for the enjoyment which I derive from the many selections of poetry which appear in your editorial page daily. Since I began reading your worthy paper I have never failed to observe and read carefully the poems in it. I even have a collection of the clippings, which I keep pasted in a book, kept for that purpose.

I think we ought to cultivate a taste for poetry equal to that of the periods in which poets were plentiful. This would be for our own benefit, as poetry helps us not only to enjoy life, but also to endure it. To my mind, an easy way to obtain that better taste would be through our public schools. There we teach literature, but not enough stress is laid on poetry. In the lower grades pupils study poetry as memory gems, but they are then too young to understand what poetry really is. They look on memorizing those gems as a burden. In high school, on the other hand, the pupil is older and can understand better the beauty that is in poetry. I would suggest that in the high school more stress should be laid on the study of poetry. In that way we would help poetry to live.

ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN.
New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

Disbelieving In Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Passenger," complaining about smoking on the general deck of the ferryboat Castleton, seems to think that a notice board forbidding the practice would stop it. If "Passenger" will cross to Staten Island any week-day he will be able to find a dozen or two American gentlemen smoking pipes, cigars, or cigarettes on the upper deck, although there are at least four notices in prominent positions which read: "Smoking not allowed on this deck," and a smoking deck is provided. Is this not a free country? K.
New York, Aug. 5, 1915.

A Vanishing Eighty-Three Cents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my farm near here (and the same conditions exist among my neighbors) we are being offered the monopoly creating price of 17 cents per bushel for new potatoes. And through the kindness of the commission man the city dweller can purchase those same potatoes for $1. Is it not a matter worth investigating—the disappearance of that remaining 83 cents?

ROBERT L. DE MOOT.
New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 3, 1915.

THE SUPER-NAPOLEONIC GERMAN IN RUSSIA.

How He Proposes to Crush and Banish the Slavic Peril Before Returning to the Other Front in France.

By WALTER E. IVES,
Formerly Lieutenant Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the fall of Warsaw interest in the military situation has largely assumed the character of a speculation as to what will be the next aim and, accordingly, the next move of the German General Staff.

The assumption is generally predominant that the near future will bring a renewed vigorous offensive of the Teutons on the west front, or an invasion of Italy or Serbia, made possible by their going on the defensive along the Narew-Vistula-Wieprz-Bug and Dniester line in the east.

This view betrays a misconception of the military situation in general, and of the magnitude of the Germanic operations in the east in particular. The military situation is mostly likened to that of the days of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, and numerous critics indulge in a comparison of the two campaigns against Russia, deriving from it the prediction that the Czar's country is unconquerable, and that, consequently, the Germanic allies are doomed to failure.

The maximum strength of the entire Russian forces at Barclay de Tolly's and later Kutusow's command exceeded at no time 400,000 men. Divided into three, mostly not co-operating armies, the individual, comparatively small units could be easily provisioned from various small bases of supplies. When the enemy's advance would threaten one, another would be at the Russian Army's disposal. Thus, never severely beaten in battles, which they always avoided, the Slavs never ceased to be a constant menace to the French armies. Today it is not a question of provisioning from 300,000 to 400,000 men, but one of supplying from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 soldiers. For this purpose, and in particular regard of Russia's comparative scarcity of big cities and inadequate roads of communication, four great central provisioning depots, Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev and Kharkov, were for years prepared, and are now established in the Russian empire.

All operations of the armies north of the Province of Volhynia are ultimately based on Petrograd and Moscow; those from Volhynia and south of this province are based on Kiev and Kharkov. If the Russian armies in the field can be cut off from all or any part of these four central bases of supplies, the remaining subordinate provisioning depots will in short time prove inadequate to provide for the enormous numbers of troops. Once the sources of all supplies have been dammed the Russian armies may be considered as eliminated from the conflict, for a withdrawal behind those centres into a country topographically, economically and technically wholly unfit and unprepared for the maintenance of armies of modern proportions would mean their dissolution into numerous units unable of co-operation.

The German advance, on the other hand, while it gradually draws further from its great supply centres, Koenigsberg, Thorn, Posen, Breslau, Cracow and Lemberg, will find plenty of subordinate centres strategically, economically and technically well fit for adequate provisioning of the vast armies, such as, for instance, Lublin, Warsaw, Vilna, Riga, &c., and modern means of communication in western Russia, though not equal to West European means of travel and transportation, are altogether different from the few miserable post roads in the times of Napoleon I., and have now cut distance between Warsaw and Moscow into less than one-fifth of the original length.

The plan to follow up a Russian retreat can, therefore, be carried out on a basis entirely different from that of 1812, and before all, unlike the French Emperor's adventure, it has a certain and definite aim—the severance of the Russian armies from their only vital bases of supplies—while the campaign of Napoleon was bare of all strategic objects; merely undertaken to carry French power and glory into the capital of the only unconquered rival.

And so the course of strategy, which the German Staff will further on pursue, cannot be doubtful. The Teutons will cling to their most formidable enemy in the east until he is definitely crushed.

The soundness of this reasoning is indicated by the magnitude of the operations under way on the eastern front. For the mere capture of a city a campaign so gigantic that its proportions will never be even approximately conceived by the layman would have never been launched. How little the present operations are generally understood is evidenced by the belief often expressed that an army of millions like that of Grand Duke Nicholas could have been completely surrounded and that the movements of Generals von Hindenburg in the north and von Mackensen in the south had co-operated to that end and had failed.

However, the objects of the northern and southern offensives, for the time being, at least, are not at all directly cooperative. While von Mackensen's operations are directed against all Russian troops which are based on Kiev and Kharkov, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's strategy aims at the Russian armies supplied from Petrograd and Moscow. If this theory is correct, the first step of the Teutonic General Staff must have for its object the separation of the Russian northern armies from those of the south, then to operate against the two groups of Russian provisioning centres in the north and south separately. The only direct railway communication between both groups of Russian armies leads from Kiev over Sarny and Kovel to Brest-Litovsk. All other communications eastward from the latter fortress, the most southern of which runs over Pinsk and Gomel at an average distance of 100 miles from the Kovel-Kiev road, lead to the bases at Petrograd and Moscow. The vast country between both roads is swampy and wholly unfit for military operations, and traversed only by one single one-track road, connecting both main roads between Sarny and Luninez. A glance at the General Staff map will show that the possession of Kovel, therefore, virtually separates all communications between the Russian armies of the north and of the south. The direction of Field Marshal von Mackensen's advance will consequently, in all probability, shortly be found to swing again eastward and later southeastward. The control of the Lublin-Cholm-Kovel railroad must therefore have been the principal aim of his northward movement. Kovel, and then Sarny, the last link connecting the north and the south, should now be the object of von Mackensen's centre; Luzk and Rowno that of his right wing.

To the Austrian armies along the upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa and Dniester, will fall the task to engage and detain the Russian forces opposing them, in order to enable von Mackensen to cut them off from the northeast—from Kiev and Kharkov. The Field Marshal's left wing will probably remain in co-operation with the Austrian army northeast of Lublin, which, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, will continue to drive against Brest-Litovsk. Serious attempts to take this stronghold of the first class by force will hardly be attempted. The army of Brest-Litovsk, forming the extreme left of the battle front of the Russian northern armies, extending over Bialystock to Grodno and Kovno, must fall a victim to Field Marshal von Hinderburg's operations, directed from the northwest, from the Provinces of Kovno and Courland, where they have now assumed the proportions and gained the significance which I predicted for them in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES as early as May 5.

All movements along the Vistula and the Narew are now but of secondary importance. Their object is merely to detain as large a body of Russian troops as possible, preventing them from supporting the Russian armies protecting the Vilna-Dunaburg lap of the railroad to Petrograd, the capture of which would automatically seal their fate. This, the Russian Staff cannot have failed to recognize, and it is hard to understand why they have clung on to the western part of the Narew line so long, and, even harder, what could have possibly been the object of dooming a large garrison to capture in Novo-Georgievitch, the strategical importance of which had vanished with the abandonment of Warsaw. The natural course would have been the abandonment of Novo-Georgievitch simultaneously with Warsaw, and subsequently the gradual abandonment of the positions along the Narew from its mouth, in cooperation with the gradual retirement of the armies from the Polish capital. Clinging too long to Novo-Georgievitch and the western part of the Narew front may become a source of great regret to the Russian General Staff.

Meanwhile, all hopes for the Russian Armies of the north west on Kovno. The road through this fortress is the best and most direct to reach the Petrograd railroad at Vilna. Further northeast, between Wilkomir and the region west of Dunaburg, the country is extremely difficult for an advance. At the same time, Kovno forms a menace to the right wing of General von Bülow's army. From Kovno, in the direction of the mouth of the Niemen, if at all, must come the Russian counterstroke. While it would have a fair chance of temporarily, at least, checking the German advance on the principal Russian "bread line," the capture of the fortress on the other hand would doom the campaign of a great part of the Russian northern armies.

The German operations against Riga must be regarded as merely protecting the advance on the Vilna-Dunaburg line in its left flank, and are, therefore, temporarily at least, of but secondary importance.

If Kovno should fall, Grodno, the centre of the Kovno-Brest-Litovsk front, like Brest-Litovsk, would not have to be forcibly taken by the German troops now pushing forward from the Narew and Bobr region; it would become void of its strategic value, and would have to be voluntarily abandoned.

A further Russian retreat would now necessarily converge from all roads on Minsk, from where the only road of escape

PLANTED MYSTERY OPENS THE GAIETY

"Search Me" Is a Melodramatic Farce by the Author of "Officer 666."

MR. GRAHAM EXCELLENT

He Contributes Laughter to the Fairly Interesting Maze of a Somewhat Reminiscent Play.

SEARCH ME—A new comedy in three acts, by Augustin MacHugh, in the Gaiety Theatre.

The Rev. Thompson Marion....George Gaston
Driggs .....A. P. Kaye
Anthony Moreland.....Fred Graham
John Holton.....Rolfe Lloyd
Thomas B. Hurst.....Howard Estabrook
Mary Cameron.....Ethel Gray Terry
Ganley .....Montague Love
Lord Bayard .....Stanley Groome
Captain Page Walker.....Wilfred Seagram
Robert Ames-Cameron..Charles A. Stevenson
Lady Beatrice Bayard.....Ruth Allen
Mr. Banks.....Gordon Burby

The doors of the Gaiety Theatre were opened for the season last evening with the production there of "Search Me," a new play by the man who wrote "Officer 666." Upon inspection, it proved to be an acceptably presented, fairly entertaining and exceedingly intricate mystery farce in three acts.

Augustin MacHugh's latest effort is distinctly reminiscent of "Grumpy" and the enormously amusing "Seven Keys to Baldpate." The resemblance to the melodrama which has so profitably engrossed the attention of Cyril Maude for nearly two years, is caught a few moments after the rise of the curtain. There you behold the country seat of a quondam English barrister, who is ancient, fond, irrascible, extremely foxy and given to barking, and who has in his house a priceless jewel, which, after a properly exciting struggle in the dark, is discovered to have disappeared.

But it is "Grumpy" with the twist of "Seven Keys"—"Grumpy" with not only all the characters under suspicion but the playwright also under suspicion. If it began to dawn upon last evening's audience before the play was half spent that the whole thing was what detectives and reporters call a plant, it was hardly Mr. MacHugh's fault. Your habitual theatregoer is growing wary, and after his recent experiences with the Cohan farce, "The Big Idea," "Under Cover," and the like, he is become far too canny to trust any plot at its first appearance.

But if it is fairly obvious early in the evening that the author of "Search Me" is playing a trick on his audience, it is not so obvious that he is playing a whole bagful of tricks. You may suspect that the old barrister has just pretended to lose his ruby as a publicity scheme for a bouncing young American playwright, but then you are only half way there. It is improbable that the most objectionably knowing person could guess all the moves in the new farce, for it is as involved as a chess game.

Something of this intricacy may be gathered from the mere table of contents. Here is an elderly former barrister pretending that he has lost a costly jewel, here is a millionaire from Australia pretending that he has stolen it, here is an ex-convict quite reasonably pretending that his past has been spotless, here is a man from Scotland Yard and here is a man from Scotland Yard pretending to be a local Constable and achieving that disguise so successfully that he seems ever on the verge of warbling about the coster who leaves off jumping on his mother.

It it must be said that in following this tangled thread, the interest slackens rather often from time to time, but it must also be said that several moments of thorough excitement are achieved. Of course it is all quite wildly absurd, but that was not unintentional. That is the way with what is called the mystery farce, a little name given to any melodrama that is too preposterous to present itself with a perfectly straight face.

The cast which Moffatt and Pennell have assembled for the presentation of the new play at the Gaiety is, for the most part, quite satisfactory. First honors go easily to Fred Graham as Mr. Anthony Moreland, K. C. That is the Grumpy like gentleman, capable of great duplicity. Mr. Graham assumes the part in a most engaging manner, and after this performance could safely present himself as a successor to Cyril Maude whenever that actor is ready to turn from "Grumpy" to something else.

Howard Estabrook is pleasing and does as well as could be expected with the rôle of the visiting American playwright, whose ghastly manners provide one of the elements of mystery. Montagu Love is wasted as the slightly romantic scoundrel. In minor parts, Charles A. Stevenson, George Gaston, and Rollo Lloyd do very well indeed, Mr. Lloyd as the ex-convict with a faint tendency to reform, succeeding in looking precisely as though he had just been gently discharged from Sing Sing.

Ethel Gray Terry as the heroine of the American playwright is an agreeable newcomer to the New York stage, but seems somewhat depressed by the absurdity of her rôle.

If Mr. MacHugh's very serious offering of last season may now be regarded as a lapse, this new play at the Gaiety might be described as a return to his earlier manner, but it will leave him still best known as the author of "Officer 666."

MOVIES FOR KNICKERBOCKER

Triangle Film Corporation Leases Theatre for a Year.

The Triangle Film Corporation has taken over the Knickerbocker Theatre for a year from Klaw & Erlanger and the Charles Frohman Company. The film company will take possession next month and will make some alterations before reopening the house.

This is the new company formed recently with D. W. Griffith, Thomas Ince, and Mack Sennett as its artistic directors, and in the Knickerbocker the films made under the supervision of these men will be shown for the first time. The company has leased the Studebaker in Chicago and is negotiating for first-class playhouses in other cities. Regular theatre prices from $2 down will prevail.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Mooser, in association with Elisabeth Marbury, will place in rehearsal today under the direction of T. Daniel Frawley a new comedy by Louis K. Anspacher entitled "Our Children." The cast will include Emmett Corrigan, Christine Norman, Alma Tell, Arthur Lewis, Alphonse Ethier, Albert Bruning, Richard Barbee, John McKee, Gavin Harris, and Elizabeth Ariaans.

Peggy O'Neil, who has been playing the title rôle in "Peg o' My Heart" for the last eighty-two weeks, arrived from Chicago yesterday. Miss O'Neil will appear in a new play under the management of Oliver Morosco this season.

The last performance of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be given on the roof of the New Amsterdam on Saturday night, to make way for a new after-theatre entertainment.

Malcolm Fassett, Annie Esmond, and Eugene and Revere have been added to the cast that will appear with Elsie Janis in "The Missing Link."

Weber and Fields have attracted such large audiences that they will be retained at the Palace another week.

Four hundred Masons will attend the first performance of the new farce "Brother Masons" in Atlantic City on Monday night, out of regard for Seymour Browne, one of the co-authors of the play.

Emma Janvier will return to the stage after an absence of six years, in "Some Baby," which will be produced Monday night in the Fulton Theatre. Miss Janvier's last appearance was in "The Silver Star." In private life the actress is Mrs. Mortimer Smith of Janvier Farm, near Newton, Conn.

MISS SANDS ENGAGED.

Only Daughter of Dr. Robert A. Sands to Wed John M. P. Thatcher.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine S. Sands, the only daughter of Dr. Robert A. Sands and Mrs. Sands of 101 East Thirty-ninth Street, and John M. P. Thatcher, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Thatcher of Somerset, Ky. Miss Sands made her début two years ago. With her parents she is spending the Summer at Ridgefield, Conn.

Mr. Thatcher was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1909, and is practicing law in this city. He lives at 4 West Fifty-third Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daddi-Bispham Wedding in Italy.

Cards have been received here from Italy announcing the marriage of Miss Vida Bispham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Bispham, and Signor Riccardo Alessandro Daddi of Florence. The wedding took place in that city on June 16. The bridegroom is a son of Mme. Maria G. Daddi-Borgheri, with whom the couple will make their home. The bride, who was born in Italy, has been in that country for more than a year, and recently completed a course of training to enter the service of the Red Cross as nurse. Three years ago her engagement to Theodore A. Havemeyer, 2d, son of the late Charles Havemeyer, was announced and subsequently broken.

Miss Rosalie Hooker to Wed.

Senator and Mrs. R. Hooker of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Rosalie Turner Hooker to Francis Stilwell Dixon, son of Captain and Mrs. James W. Dixon, of 241 Franklin place, Flushing, L. I. Mr. Dixon has been in California more than a year doing landscape painting. His present home is near San Francisco. Miss Hooker has been at the Panama-Pacific Exposition with her parents. The wedding will take place in San Francisco this month.

Murray-De Luze Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Marie Mandrot de Luze, daughter of the late F. O. De Luze of New York, and Archibald Murray, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of 28 St. John's Wood Road, London, has been announced. Miss De Luze's mother is Mrs. William Campbell, who lives at Littlestone, Kent, England. Mr. Murray belongs to the Officers' Training Corps. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Estelle Friedma Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Estelle Friedman of 68 West Sixty-ninth Street, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Friedman, and Robert C. Hartstall, a son of Mrs. Amelia Hartstall of 41 West 72nd Avenue, who is an investor. The marriage will take place early in October.

HENRY HAS A COTTON PLAN.

Wants Government to Lend $500,000,000 to Planters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, had a conference today with W. G. P. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, in regard to a proposal to issue reserve notes to finance the Southern planters and save them from a repetition of the enormous loss sustained on part of last year's cotton crop.

Mr. Henry's proposition is that the Federal Reserve Board shall authorize the immediate issuance of $500,000,000 of Federal Reserve notes for deposit in the sub-treasuries nearest the Federal Reserve banks, and that this money be lent to members of the Reserve banks at 2 per cent., with the understanding that loans be made to planters at 4 per cent. on warehouse receipts, the planters to pay the warehouse charges, which will run from one-half of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent., the period of the loans to be six months.

Assurances were given that the Federal Reserve Board would work out a plan for the relief of the cotton planters, and Mr. Henry's suggestion was taken under consideration. The board is entirely willing to approve the acceptance of warehouse receipts as security, but is not prepared to say what rate of interest should be required.

Representative Henry says that if his plan fails to be adopted he will ask the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the funds from the reserve banks which the Secretary has the authority to do under the law and deposit them with the Southern banks to make loans on warehouse receipts. The basis of the plan to finance this year's crop is 8 cents a pound. That price was used last year, but a great deal of the cotton was bought at 6 cents by the brokers.

GOETHALS 'FLIRTS WITH JOB'

Post is Here, but Not Police Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Brig. Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, told friends here today that he was "flirting with a New York job." He would not give any further information, but he did say his remark had no reference to the office of Police Commissioner of New York.

General Goethals said yesterday that he would tender his resignation from the Governorship of the Canal Zone, to take effect some time in November, but he would remain in charge of affairs in the Zone longer than November if the War Department desired him to do so.

HER SIX-HOUR NAP ILLEGAL?

Inspector Holds That Telephone Girl Works While She Sleeps.

MARLBORO, Mass., Aug. 11.—The question whether a telephone operator works while she sleeps is at issue in a case filed in the District Court today, the result of which is expected to decide the legal status of work of many women employed as night operators throughout the State.

An Inspector of the State Board of Labor and Industries holds that the law limiting the working hours of women to ten a day, and fifty-four a week, is being violated in the case of a night operator at the local exchange. The young woman reports for duty at 7 P. M. and is in the office until 7 A. M. But is allowed to sleep subject to call from midnight to 6 A. M. It is the complainant's contention that this constitutes twelve hours' work.

HAS MENINGITIS CURE.

Eucalyptus, Australian Scientist Asserts, Is a Specific.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 11, (via London.)—The discovery of a specific for cerebro-spinal meningitis was announced today by Dr. Richard Bull, Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University of Melbourne. Dr. Bull asserted that eucalyptus would destroy the germ.

The treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis has long presented a serious problem for medical science. Up to a comparatively short time ago it may be said that there was no effective treatment for the disease, known generally as "spotted fever," or "the black death."

The introduction of serum therapy, however, offered hope of combating the disease successfully. In the epidemic in New York in 1905 the serum of Flexner and Jobling was used with striking success among young patients. The death rate where serum was employed fell to 40.3 per cent., compared with 90 per cent. without its use.

In the nineteenth century there were serious epidemics of this disease in Europe and in the Eastern part of the United States.

The medicinal properties of the oil obtained from leaves of the eucalyptus tree have long been recognized. It has been used in treatment of microbic diseases of the lungs and employed as an antiseptic.

NED WAYBURN GETS CENTURY PLAYHOUSE

Leases the Central Park West Theatre for Production of Musical Revues.

ALTERATIONS TO SEAT 3,000

Roof, Vanderbilt Room, and Taproom to be Used for Dancing—Follow London Model.

Negotiations which have been pending for two months between the New Theatre Company and Ned Wayburn were concluded yesterday, when the big playhouse in Central Park West was leased by a corporation. The theatre is to be conducted as a music hall after the manner of London and Continental music halls.

The corporation, a charter for which was issued last week in Albany, is known as the Ned Wayburn's Productions, Inc. It has taken over the theatre for a term of years, a period which, Mr. Wayburn said last night, was not less than five years, although he did not care to state the exact length of time. He likewise was reticent about the identity of those financially interested with him and the terms of the lease.

The general plan for the new regime, announced when the negotiations were begun in June, will be adhered to. This includes structural changes that will require an expenditure of about $50,000. Only minor alterations will be made in the auditorium. A stage box will be added at either side of the proscenium, and the addition of a row of chairs at the edge of the orchestra pit will bring the seating capacity up to 3,000.

The main lobby on the Central Park side will be retained for entrance and exit, while the Sixty-second Street lobby will be converted into a bar for men. The corresponding lobby on the Sixty-third Street side will be made into a refreshment room for women. The Vanderbilt room, which is the Circassian walnut room just off the mezzanine promenade, will become a refreshment and dancing room. A negro band will be stationed here, and before the performance and between acts will play for dancing. One of the tea rooms on this floor will be used as a private dining room.

The roof, which was designed to be used as a concert hall and garden, the concert hall subsequently having been made into a children's theatre, will be remodeled. The concrete floor and sloping floor will be torn out of the miniature playhouse. A dance floor will be laid in the auditorium and a midnight revue will be given on the stage. A considerable part of the roof now without a covering will be encased in glass to increase the space for dancers. The tap room in the basement also will be turned into a dancing club.

The kitchens will be on the roof and there will be facilities for serving 1,200 persons in various parts of the building simultaneously.

Musical revues will be given in the auditorium for the present, though the style of entertainment may be varied in the future if the popularity of this type wanes. The first production will be made early next month, and will be entitled "Town Topics," and has been in rehearsal three weeks. The cast will embrace several hundred, counting supernumeraries and chorus, and next to the Hippodrome productions it will be the biggest musical entertainment ever staged here.

A month later the roof show will open, and a month after that the basement dance room will be opened under the direction of Miss Grace Field. Mr. Wayburn said last night he planned making several productions a year in the theatre proper, sending the shows to the larger cities when they had exhausted their public here.

Otto H. Kahn, one of the founders of the New Theatre, through his secretary, confirmed Mr. Wayburn's announcement of his occupancy. He would not say to what extent any of the founders was interested financially in the venture. The upper right hand stage box has been retained as the founders' box, and the forty men who established the playhouse will have entree to it.

In its six years of its existence the great building has been used as a repertoire theatre, a playhouse in which the Lieblers made spectacular productions and as the home of the Century Opera Company. Under these respective regimes it was called the New Theatre, the Century Theatre, and the Century Opera House. Now it will be called merely The Century.

HOBOKEN WORRIED ABOUT THE ADRIATIC

Even Hears a Wireless Hint at Disaster to Her That Nobody Else Picks Up.

A rumor, which spread through Wall Street yesterday afternoon, that the White Star steamship Adriatic, carrying the largest cargo of war munitions ever shipped from this port on any one vessel, had been sunk by a German submarine, was traced last night to its source in Hoboken. The Hoboken original of the rumor was that the Captain of a sea-going tug, name unrevealed, had said that he had picked up a wireless message reading "Adriatic stung," which might have meant "Adriatic sunk," the static conditions being bad.

No wireless station along the coast heard any such message yesterday. The Adriatic, which left New York at 3 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, is not due off the Irish coast until tonight, and will, therefore, not enter the "war zone" until tomorrow morning at the earliest. She is expected to dock in Liverpool some time on Saturday.

Similar rumors afterward proved to be baseless, were circulated about the Adriatic on her last outward voyage. These also were first current among the Germans in Hoboken.

TO EDUCATE TAXPAYERS.

Samuel T. Howe Says Most Systems Should Be Radically Changed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—An educational movement, nation-wide in scope, to acquaint the people with the fundamental principles of taxation, was urged here tonight by Samuel T. Howe, Vice President of the National Tax Association, in an address before the ninth annual conference of that organization.

Mr. Howe, who is Secretary of the Kansas Tax Commission, pointed out that the average taxpayer knows nothing of the facts of taxation. He asserted also that in the United States today there is a vital need of tax reform, laying stress on "prevalent haphazard methods" of taxation.

"The member of the community whose annual income is consumed wholly by frugal living expenses is relatively much more heavily taxed, under present conditions, than is the citizen whose income permits the accumulation of wealth," he said. "If the ideal of equality of burden is to be realized in any considerable degree, most tax systems must be radically changed."

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Patria for Marseilles are:

Gilbert Elliott, Jr., Sherwood Eddy, J. H. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Roy McWilliams, H. W. Parsons, H. J. Allen, Miss Lillian King, J. O. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kilman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keating, Miss H. L. Bacon, and Dr. Carlo Savini.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from London on the Minnehaha were:

M. Andrews, D. V. G. Heiser, L. Herman, Miss E. M. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reed Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Rudd, and Hunter Wykes.

PUT CEMENT BEHIND ARMOR.

Government Alters Practice in Construction of Battleships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The old practice of backing armor plate on battleships with wood has been abandoned and hereafter cement will be employed. The object is to make a good job and a tight one as the cement has no value in a protective sense. In fact, it is to be two inches or less in thickness. Experiments were made on the dreadnaught New York, and it was found that cement could be used at less cost for material and very much less for labor.

The first ship to be finished with cement backing only behind the armor plate is the dreadnought Arizona. The cement is poured in until it fills the space between the armor and the plates of the sides of the ship, and so makes the construction solid and tight against water and the possibility of rust.

RILEY DENIES 'FRAME-UP.'

Calls Osborne's Charge Against McDonald an Absurd Accusation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—John J. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, said tonight that the charge made by Warden Thomas M. Osborne of Sing Sing that Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of the Prison Department, had participated in a plot to "frame" him was absurd. Mr. Osborne's accusation was to the effect that Mr. McDonald had tried to enlist the co-operation of an Ossining saloon keeper in staging a "convict orgy" in a rear room of his saloon with a view of taking snapshots for presentation to the Governor in connection with charges against Mr. Osborne's management of the prison.

"McDonald has never been inside a saloon in Ossining," said Mr. Reiley. "The mere admission that such a 'frame-up' was possible is a serious reflection on the management of Sing Sing."

Mr. Riley said that Mr. Osborne's affidavit came from a saloon keeper, who did not get the convict trade. Mr. Riley has heard that convicts have been in the habit of visiting the place of a rival liquor dealer in Ossining.

COWAN IS WITH TAMMANY.

Commissioner of Records Will Be Candidate for $8,000 Place.

John F. Cowan, Commissioner of Records, has lined up with Tammany Hall, and it was announced yesterday that he is to be the Tammany candidate this Fall for Municipal Court Justice of the Ninth District, to succeed John F. Fallon, who died recently. Petitions have been sent out naming him as the Democratic candidate for the place in the primaries. The salary is $8,000 a year. The district takes in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and part of the Thirty-first Assembly Districts. Frank J. Hendrick is leader of the Thirtieth District, which for many years was ruled over by Percy Nagle. Hendrick, with Cowan's help, took the leadership from Nagle last year.

Cowan has been fighting Murphy alongside of County Clerk William F. Schneider, who controls the Cleveland Democracy.

McGEE OUT FOR SHERIFF.

"Suspender Jack" Will Enter Progressive Primaries.

John C. McGee, known as "Suspender Jack," who nominated Oscar S. Straus for Governor on the Progressive ticket in 1912, announced yesterday that he was a candidate for Sheriff this fall on the same ticket. In his announcement McGee said:

"If elected, I pledge a true economy in public office; to use my influence to do away with the fees of the Sheriff's office, as I believe it to be a burden on the public, and to do all in my power to further the ends of social justice. My name stands for justice, charity and mercy."

It could not be learned if the Progressive organization intends to indorse McGee's candidacy.

YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

New Organization Files Incorporation Papers at Albany.

The New York Democratic Club, with clubrooms and business offices in Manhattan, was incorporated at Albany yesterday. Its affairs are to be managed by twenty-five Directors. The incorporators include Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Edwin R. Kilroe, H. W. Pollock, L. G. McAneny, Newburgher, J. Godfrey McAneny, Dr. O'Brien, Jr., W. R. Herrick, M. Wertheim, S. Newbury, P. Beale, and J. A. Maher.

The club was organized last Spring at the National Democratic Club. Its objects as stated in the corporation papers are "to promulgate the principles and maintain the ideals of true Democracy and to promote the efficiency and contribute to the strength of the Democratic Party.

CONFER ON L. I. R. R. TRACKS

City's Representatives Think Rent Asked for Use Too High.

There was a conference yesterday between members of the Public Service Commission, the Board of Estimate, and officers of the Long Island Railroad regarding the proposition of the company to rent to the city, in connection with the new rapid transit lines in Queens, its tracks from Whitestone Landing through Flushing to Bayside and Little Neck.

C. L. Addison of the railroad said his company could not take less than $200,000 a year for the tracks, and that the city must bear 7 per cent. of the cost of additional improvements, such as grade crossing elimination, station construction, &c.

The general feeling of the city's conferees was that the rent was too high, and no agreement had been reached. Another conference will be held soon.

TEST IN MACHINISTS' STRIKE

Garvin Plant Will Try to Reopen Today on Company's Terms.

There is posted at the main entrance to the Garvin Machine Company's plant, 141 Varick Street, a notice that the factory will be opened at noon today, the men to return to work on the company's terms. J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, said yesterday he believed the plant would not be opened, because the machinists, who had been on strike for ten days, would not go back.

"If the Garvin Company wants machinists to work for it, the company must grant our demands," said Keppler. "The men will not go back to work until they get the eight-hour day."

Keppler announced that a conference of executive officers and district delegates of the eighteen locals of the Machinists' nion in the New York district would meet here on Monday night to hear reports of organizers on the agitation for an eight-hour day for all metal trades workers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—An aggressive campaign of education among machinists for the eight-hour day was urged by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, at a meeting here tonight. He characterized as phantomy-like the report that the machinists were on the verge of a general strike.

"We can bring about the eight-hour day without a general strike," he said, "by agitation and organization."

The union machinists of Trenton struck a year ago for increased wages, but lost.

DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY.

More Boston Machinists Now Threaten Strike.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A committee representing machinists at the B. F. Sturtevant Company's blower works in Hyde Park to day presented demands for an eight-hour day and a wage increase. Unless the demands are granted a strike is predicted.

The Sturtevant Company is controlled by ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, who is also President of the Becker Milling Machine Company, where a strike has been in progress for two weeks.

MILLS'S $2,000,000 GIFTS PAY NO TAXES

Presents to Mrs. Reid and Ogden Mills Not Made with Death in View, Court Holds.

LONG A CHRISTMAS CUSTOM

State's Claim for $20,000 Under Transfer Law Disallowed by Surrogate Cohalan.

The Christmas presents of $1,000,000 each made by Darius Ogden Mills in 1909 to his two children, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Ogden Mills of this city, were not made in contemplation of his death; which occurred Jan. 3, 1910, and the gifts are not therefore subject to taxation by the State of New York, according to a decision handed down by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday.

State Controller Travis had appealed to the Surrogate from the finding of former Transfer Tax Appraiser Nagle, who decided that the gifts were not subject to any tax, the amount assessed being $20,000 under the Transfer Tax law.

The circumstances attending the gifts are recited in the Surrogate's opinion as follows:

In a letter sent from California to his son, Ogden Mills, at New York, dated Dec. 14, 1909, the decedent stated his intention to give to his said son, Ogden Mills, and his daughter, Elizabeth M. Reid, each the sum of $1,000,000 as Christmas gifts, and that these gifts should take the form of the transfer of Atchison stock in each case to the extent of 8,000 shares, and that the difference between the value of said stock and the aggregate amount of said gifts, to wit, $2,000,000, be made up in cash.

The son did not receive this letter on its arrival in New York, because he had started for California to see his father. It was, however, opened by George W. Graff, who was the decedent's bookkeeper, as shown by a letter from him to the decedent under date of Dec. 20, 1909. Graff, in a letter to Ogden Mills, dated Dec. 20, 1909, stated the receipt of the father's letter of Dec. 14, 1909, to Mills, a summary of it so far as the proposed transfer of stock and the cash for the difference was concerned, and also stated that he had informed the father that he would credit the accounts of Mrs. Reid and Ogden Mills with the amount of the gift in each case, and also that there would be sufficient money on hand to make up the difference by the 1st of January, 1910.

In a letter from California from the decedent to Graff, dated Dec. 24, 1909, the latter is directed, among other things, as follows: "Credit Ogden Mills and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Reid each with $1,000,000. Charge my account with that practically same as last year."

The record shows also that Mr. Mills had made it a custom to make $1,000,000 presents to his children each Christmas time. The opinion then continues:

The relationship between the decedent and his son, Ogden Mills, appears to have been very close and intimate. Ogden Mills held from his father two powers of attorney. These powers were very full, and gave to Ogden Mills the authority to act in almost every conceivable way and emergency in his father's affairs. It is testified further that the stock in question was in a safe deposit vault, which vault stood in the name of Ogden Mills, and that the decedent had no right of access thereto.

The decedent had, for a long time prior to his death, at which time he was at the advanced age of 84 years been in a condition of health that a person of his age might be expected to be. There is no evidence, however, that these gifts were made in contemplation of death or to take effect at or after death, and I now so find.

The Surrogate then presents the contentions of both sides, and also this conclusion:

The appellant (the State Controller) argues that a real delivery in compliance with the statute means actual manual transfer of the gifts and an indorsement of the stock in question, and the turning over of the money needed, $16,000, to make up the whole amount.

The respondents, (the heirs,) however, take the position that there was a theoretical delivery and transfer, and that in this case an actual delivery by indorsement is not absolutely necessary owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the transaction.

The Surrogate then says that the bookkeeper, Graff, followed out the decedent's wishes, as evidenced by the letters and by a telegram, showing that the bookkeeper was the fully authorized agent of the elder Mills and that the younger Mills knew of the acts of the bookkeeper. The decision then reads:

"So far as the gift to Mrs. Reid is concerned, it is shown that she had full knowledge of what was transpiring in connection with her father's wishes, and, as I think the gifts were valid inter vivos, her brother may be considered as acting as her trustee."

$800,000 TO MRS. McMURTRY.

Tin Plate Man Left Most of His Estate to Widow.

The will of George G. McMurtry, who was chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company when he died at Atlantic City, N. J., on Aug. 5, was filed yesterday. No estimate of the valuation of the estate is given, but an indication is found in a provision for a trust fund of $800,000, left for the life benefit of the widow, Mrs. Clara L. McMurtry, and an annuity for life of $2,400 to a brother, Alexander C. McMurtry. These are to be taken out of half the residuary estate. There are cash bequests aggregating $101,000, including $10,000 to H. W. Pratt, secretary to the decedent, and $1,000 to Isabella Freideveaux, the testator's stenographer.

The widow receives all her husband's books, paintings, pictures, statuary, silver, jewelry, automobiles, and other personal property and effects "in and about" the home at 812 Fifth Avenue and $20,000 in cash as well as one-eighth of the entire residuary estate.

The residuary bulk of the estate that includes the trust funds is to be divided into three equal parts at the death of the widow and brother of the testator, and the income from each part is to go in equal amounts to the sons, George G., Jr., Alden L., and Edward P., during their lives, with the power of disposal to each at his death.

The remaining half of the residue is to be divided immediately into four equal parts, one of which is to be turned over to the widow. The income from two other parts is to go to the sons—George G., Jr., and Edward P.—until they respectively reach the age of 40 years, when the shares become outright bequests to them. The remaining part is to be divided into two equal shares, the income from one share to go for life to the third son Alden L., and the income from the last share to go for life to Miriam McMurtry, his wife. At the death of these latter two beneficiaries their interest goes in equal shares to their children.

Other cash bequests are: $10,000 each to the sons, George G., Jr., and Edward P.; $5,000 each to Alden L. and his wife; $15,000 to Helen Lothrop, a relative of the testator, and $5,000 each to two nieces, Edith McM. Bates and Wilhelmina McM. Olson, and three nephews, E. J., John G. and James McMurtry.

The will, filed by representatives of the Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, was dated May 23, 1913. The executors are Frederick S. Wheeler of Peekskill, N. Y.; Veryl Preston of Hohokus, N. J., and George G. McMurtry, Jr.

LORD & TAYLOR GET $114,000.

Claim Against Edward Hatch, Jr., Paid by His Father's Estate.

The legal entanglement between the firm of Lord & Taylor and Edward Hatch, Jr., since the death of the latter's father, Edward P. Hatch, who was President of the concern when he died on Sept. 20, 1909, has been adjusted, according tot papers filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, by the payment to the firm of $114,678 out of the estate.

The firm claimed $112,000 with interest on the "agents" and the "pollution" accounts on the books of the concern, asserting that these funds were used by the son while Chairman of the Merchants' Association Pollution and Sewerage Committee in a campaign to keep the waters and sewers in and around New York free from mosquitoes. The heirs maintained that this account ought not to be charged against the younger Hatch, as that was not the intention of the decedent.

Later a liability fund of $97,226 was required by a Surrogate's order to the executors, Edward M. Titus, Wilson Hatch Tucker, and Samuel M. Ordway, to be set aside until the litigation was cleared up. Surrogate Cohalan yesterday signed an order directing the executors to release this fund to Miss Cornelia C. Hatch, daughter of the testator.

Papers filed with the Surrogate by Henry G. Gray, attorney for Miss Hatch, show that the heirs agreed with her to pay pro rata shares to the amount of the fund released and that Miss Hatch paid also the difference between the fund and the settlement sum of $114,678. Miss Hatch had signed an agreement to indemnify the executors. She received more than $500,000 under the will of her father, who left $2,000,000. Her brother, Edward, received $398,000.

CUTS OFF WIDOW AND SON.

S. B. Shepherd Leaves All His Property to His Youngest Child.

In his will disposing of more than $20,000 in personal and real property, Scott B. Shepherd, who died at Cauldwell, N. J., on July 27, makes no provision for his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Shepherd, nor his son, Walter S. Shepherd, but bequeaths the entire property to his son, Scott B. Shepherd, Jr. The latter is under 14 years, the petition accompanying the will recites, and lives with his mother at Cauldwell. The will reads in part:

"I make no provision in this will for my wife or for my son, Walter Scott Shepherd, or his children, for reasons which I deem good and sufficient."

It is further provided that if the sole beneficiary dies without children, the estate is to be divided equally between the testator's brother, Frank A. Shepherd, and his sister, Mrs. Louise A. Irving of 322 West Twenty-second Street, this city.

The Bankers Trust Company is to hold the entire estate in trust and pay the income to the boy until he reaches 30, at which age the principal is to be paid over to him.

TELEPHONE NEW POLICE AID

All Points Within 100 Miles to Know Instantly of Criminals Wanted.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced yesterday that the New York Telephone Company will co-operate with the Police Department in capturing criminals. The territory within 100 miles of New York has been divided into seven zones, and as soon as headquarters notifiers the telephone company, descriptions of men wanted will be sent to all the zones.

"Just as soon as a chauffeur, after running over a pedestrian, or any other criminal escapes," the Commissioner said yesterday, "word will be flashed to the telephone company, and within a few minutes all Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, constables, and railroad station men will be on the lookout.

"If that system had been in use when Edward C. Kindred ran away with $22,000 a week ago, his description would have gone to all points within a hundred miles, and the police would have been on the watch for him.

"Joseph Heinel, who murdered Mrs. Julia Heilner last April, would not have escaped. He was seen as he left the house with the packages he carried to Philadelphia, and some station agent would have identified him. His description was in the hands of the police of all five boroughs within two hours after the murder, but that was too late and he managed to reach Philadelphia."

CITIZENS' UNION PROTESTS.

Tells Convention Home Rule Proposal Is Unworthy the Name.

There will be delivered to every delegate in the Constitutional Convention today, before the debate on the Cities Committee's home rule proposal begins, a brief in opposition to that proposal, prepared by the Constitutional Convention Committee of the Citizens' Union. This brief criticises the proposed amendment and says that it furnishes no real curb on special city legislation; that the grant to cities of power over their local affairs is wholly inadequate; that the grant of power to cities to initiate legislation is valueless; that the method proposed of obtaining a charter is cumbersome and the privilege illusory.

The union says the proposed amendment is unworthy of the name of a Home Rule measure. An analysis of the proposal before the convention accompanies the brief, which was filed with Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, sent a copy to Elihu Root, President of the Constitutional Convention, with a personal letter.

Two Springfield Papers Unite.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The Republican will say tomorrow: "Papers were passed yesterday providing for the transfer by Charles J. Bellamy of a controlling interest in The Daily News Publishing Company to Richard Hooker and Sherman H. Bowles, President and Treasurer respectively of The Republican Company. Mr. Bellamy will continue as President of The Daily News Company." The Daily News is an evening paper.

HAROLD F. HADDEN DEAD.

Member of Old Silk Firm Expires in Seabright, N. J.

Harold Farquhar Hadden, President of the firm of Hadden & Co., Inc., silk importers of 212 Fifth Avenue, which was founded by his grandfather and is one of the oldest in this country, died yesterday at his Summer home in Seabright, N. J., in his sixtieth year. He was a member of one of the oldest families in this city, and was a son of the late William Hadden. He was educated in England, being graduated from Cambridge University in 1876.

Mr. Hadden was a member of the University, Church, Merchants', Rumson Country, and Colony Clubs. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Valerie Burkhardt, and by two daughters and three sons, one of whom, Harold F. Hadden, Jr., was graduated from Harvard University in 1909. His city home was at 7 East Seventy-sixth Street.

LEWIS WARNER DEAD.

Former Bank President Is Stricken with Heart Disease.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Lewis Warner, former President of the Hampshire County National Bank and Treasurer of the Hampshire Savings Bank, who embezzled nearly $500,000 from these institutions, died in the Dickinson Hospital today of heart trouble.

He served a nine-year sentence in the State's prison at Charlestown, and was released on Nov. 9, 1908, since which time he had made his home in Northampton.

Professor Heinrich Brunner.

BERLIN, (by Wireless to Sayville,) Aug. 11.—The death at Kissingen, Bavaria, of Professor Heinrich Brunner, the eminent jurist, at the age of 76 years, is announced by the Overseas News Agency. For several years he occupied the Chair of Jurisprudence at Berlin University, and prior to that had been a member of the Faculties of the leading universities of Germany. He was the author of several educational works and had been decorated with the Order of Pour le Merite.

Christian Dorflinger.

HONESDALE, Penn., Aug. 11.—Christian Dorflinger, a pioneer in the cut glass industry in this country, and founder of one of the largest plants for its manufacture in the world, died at his home today in White Mills, near here, from paralysis. He was 81 years old. He came to this country in 1845 from France.

Frank Bramley, R. A.

LONDON, Aug. 12, (Thursday.)—Frank Bramley, R. A., is dead at his home at Grasmere, Westmoreland, at the age of 58 years. He was widely known as an artist and was the holder of the gold medal of the Champs Elysees.

So near and yet so far

THE Standish Arms is ten minutes from Broadway and a million miles from the roar of Broadway traffic.

And there are a great many New Yorkers who are looking for just that ideal combination of conditions. That is why the Standish Arms should appeal to them, for it has all the charm and quiet of a distant suburb—without the distance.

And the cost of a furnished or unfurnished apartment in the Standish Arms is only fractionally over half what it would be in New York.

Leases from October 1st. Come over and see us.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Obituary Notes.

Miss ANNIE LEALE, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Leale of 804 Madison Avenue, died on Tuesday at the home of her parents. Her father was the first surgeon to reach President Lincoln after his assassination. Miss Leale dev

WESTERN RAILROADS GET SMALL INCREASE

Interstate Board Allows Only a Fraction of Rate Advance the Lines Sought.

COAL LINES GAIN THE MOST

Approximate Advance $1,632,387 on Total Freight Revenues of $641,000,000—Two Members Dissent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today handed down its decision on the applications for increases in freight rates on railroads in Western classification territory. The decision affects forty-one carriers and covers the transportation business of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Indiana, Kentucky and Alabama are also involved so far as coal traffic is concerned.

The increases as proposed, according to a rough estimate prepared by the commission's experts, would have been as follows:

Grain and grain products	$2,940,237
Live stock	1,500,000
Packing house products and fresh meats	1,500,000
Hay and straw	175,000
Broom corn	31,623
Coal	1,226,122
Fruits and vegetables	134,205
Rice	42,000
Import rates	55,000
Total	$7,604,247

The increases allowed by the commission are as follows:

Coal	$1,226,122
Fruits and vegetables	134,205
Hay and straw	175,000
Rice	42,000
Import rates	55,000
Total	$1,632,387

Sought 2 Per Cent. Advance.

The total freight revenues of the forty-one roads in 1914 were $641,000,000 and the increases asked, according to the commission, would have been practically two per cent. of present earnings. The syllabus of the decision giving the items in the decision is as follows:

1. The proposed increased carload rates on grain and grain products, considered as one commodity are not justified.

2. The proposed increase from 30,000 pounds to 40,000 pounds in the minimum carload weight of grain products is justified.

3. The proposed increased carload rates on live stock are not justified.

4. The proposed increased carload rates on packing house products and fresh meats, except as indicated between points on the Missouri River, are not justified.

5. The proposed increased carload rates on fertilizer and fertilizer materials are not justified.

6. The proposed increased rates on bituminous coal, except as to South Dakota points, are justified. The rates on coke here proposed, which are the same as on coal, are justified.

7. The proposed increased carload rates on brewers' rice and less than carload rates on domestic rice are justified.

8. The proposed increased carload rates on broom corn are not justified.

9. The proposed increased import rates and proposed increases in carload minima from Gulf ports are justified.

10. The proposed increased carload rates on fruits and vegetables are justified.

11. The proposed increased carload rates on hay and straw, where not in excess of Class C, are justified.

12. The proposed increased any-quantity-rates on cotton piece goods, and proposed increased carload rates from points in Texas, are not justified.

Finding Value of Roads.

At the outset of its decision, the commission said:

"Inasmuch as the work of railroad valuation by the commission has not as yet sufficiently advanced to afford definite knowledge of the true value of the railroad properties involved in this proceeding, we are confronted at the outset with the problem of finding an appropriate method, if such there be, which might aid in determining the reasonableness and propriety of the proposed increased rates. It is hardly necessary to say that the duty of determining the justice and reasonableness of rates devolved by law upon the commission prior to the authorization by Congress of the work of valuation, and that the commission has been obliged to determine this issue without having available for its use, authoritative valuations of the carriers' property.

"In approaching the problem, we shall first study variations in the operating ratio for recent years. We shall next analyze the investments of carriers since 1907, and the concomitant variations in the revenue returns. Our accounting rules have been in force since that date, and the statements of additions and betterments to property and the contemporaneous revenue returns are believed to be substantially accurate. We shall thereafter analyze the variations in the carriers' revenues as compared with the book cost of their property, a procedure hitherto employed, but always with acknowledgment of the unverified character of the book cost in 1907 and the infirmity which its inclusion in subsequent figures of book cost entails. Next in order will come an analysis of such evidence as if of record with reference to valuations made by State commissions, by the carriers themselves in some instances and by engineers who have testified in this case. Finally, before undertaking the study of increases as proposed on individual commodities, we shall scrutinize the evidence bearing upon the financial experience of the carriers as regards their returns and their credit."

In studying the operating ratio the commission finds that from the testimony of experts before the commission there was for twenty-six roads an increase in cost steadily from 1910 down to 1914. At the same time it is held that the record shows that, in spite of waste, mismanagement and inflated book estimates of values, the forty-one roads are earning a fair rate on a reasonable valuation of their properties as a general rule. The commission finds that on an average valuation of $30,000 a mile the per cent. of return is 6.7 to 8.4; on a valuation of $40,000 a mile it is from 5 per cent. to 6.3 per cent., and on a valuation of $50,000 a mile it is from 4 per cent. to 5.1 per cent.

After devoting several pages of the decision to an analysis of the valuation of physical properties, the commission, however, says:

"In view of the facts that the roads covered by the valuations which appear in the record are not sufficiently inclusive, and that the details of methods adopted in making the valuation are not of record, we have no sufficient evidence, taking the case as a whole, upon which to make a finding as to the fair value of the property devoted to the public service of transportation by the carriers which are here seeking an increase in rates."

Harlan and Daniels Dissent

Commissioner Daniels presented dissenting views and includes his protest against the methods pursued by the commission in denying the increases sought with the following significant declaration:

"In the matter of rate regulation we have reached a point where one of two courses ought deliberately to be chosen and clearly announced. If, despite increased costs, not offset by increased revenue, increases in rates are to be denied, except where in individual instances gross injustice would be occasioned by their denial, the carriers ought to be apprised of this policy, so that they may set their house in order, if they can, against such a situation. If, on the other hand, we are to acknowledge in general what we are perforce compelled to admit in detail, just and reasonable increased rates should be permitted, not grudgingly, but with such fair measure of allowance as will indicate that the transportation industry is entitled in the interest of the public to earnings sufficient to provide a service commensurate with public needs."

Commissioner Harlan also dissented from the decision of the majority of the commission in refusing the increases asked. He said:

"While the record shows that the revenue earned upon grain is fairly satisfactory, grain and grain products, generally speaking, have long taken a common rate throughout this territory, and considered together as one kind of traffic the record, in my judgment, justifies an increase in rates on substantially the basis proposed by the carriers."

PLEASES CHICAGO PACKERS.

But the Rate Decision Disappoints Railway Chiefs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—There is wide diversity of opinion in this city today over the Western railroad rate decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington. Railroad men were disappointed because the increase on the transportation of live-stock was denied, but the Chicago packers were jubilant on this score.

E. H. Frederick, traffic manager of Swift & Co., said: "We are well pleased. It is the natural outcome of the showing made. The commission was satisfied that the railroads didn't need the increases as much as the general public needed a curb on the growing cost of living."

"From the standpoint of the railroads the decision, as a whole, is disappointing," said Slason Thompson of the Bureau of Railway Statistics. "The increases asked were so small there was no chance of increasing prices to the consumer as a result of them. In fact, the packers argued at the hearings that the smallest increase they could make would be one-eighth of a cent, while the freight increase amounted to only one-thirty-third of a cent. The increase was asked as a matter of principle more than revenue, and, taken from this standpoint, it may prove more acceptable to the railroads."

W. A. Gardner, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, said: "Judging from the information at hand, increases have been granted on those items in which our company is particularly interested. Our ability to secure future net earnings is dependent upon increased volume of receipts and decreased cost of operating expenses. We shall continue to apply ourselves diligently in both these fields."

J. W. Blabon, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western, thought the denial of an advance in grain rates would be a disappointment to all railroads interested.

"Crops have been very large, the farmers have been prosperous, and there could have been no opposition to the advance," he said. "These people were all willing that we should have it. Since the war everybody who has had anything to do with grain has been prosperous."

E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, says the decision will do little good. The Santa Fé expected to be benefited to the extent of $400,000 in earnings as result of a favorable decision, while this decision may bring the figure up to $100,000.

"As a whole," Mr. Ripley added, "I believe the decision will be disappointing to Western railroads."

George M. Reynolds, President of the Commercial and Continental National Bank, was pleased to hear of the increase, whatever it might be.

"I believe anything along the line of giving the railroads relief is helpful in a sentimental way," he said.

ASK PASSENGER ADVANCE.

Western Roads to Continue Fight for More Revenue.

Eastern railroad officials were unanimous in asserting that the rate increases granted to the Western roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission were almost too small to make any material change in existing conditions. Taken in the aggregate, the increase amounts to one-quarter of 1 per cent. additional to be divided among forty-one lines.

The increases asked for by the Western roads ranged from 2 to 3½ per cent. and in some instances to as much as 5 per cent.

It is understood that the Western roads will now renew their agitation for increased passenger rates, the tentative schedule of which calls for advances of 8 to 15 per cent.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

Good Buying and Prices Firmer—Cotton Goods Stronger.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"It was a compartively big week in the Boston wool market, with sales of 6,310,000 pounds. More medium wools were sold than for the previous week. Prices are a shade firmer. That the market is in for a period of high value is the feeling practically throughout the trade. Trading seems to be pretty general on both domestic and foreign wool. There has been some speculation in noils in anticipation of army contracts.

"It is almost entirely a sellers' market for woolen and worsted goods. The tendency is toward blacks and whites. Buyers have been interested in lines showing large values. Some manipulated fancy worsteds have sold very well. These may be among the leading styles. Certain serges have also done very well.

"More interest in war contracts was evident during the week than for some time. The dyestuff situation is becoming of greater interest. The dress goods situation has improved during the week, with bigger orders for immediate delivery of goods. Tweed suiting fabrics are selling very well, and also similar styles for cloaking. Vigoureux mixtures have been among the interesting sections in the men's wear market, and it is believed that much larger orders will be received in the near future. The outlook is growing more favorable every week.

"In the cotton goods market the situation is considered by sellers as relatively strong. Narrow goods have sold rather better and there has been less interest generally in wide goods. Bandage fabrics have been ordered in very large quantities."

WORK FOR 8,000 MEN.

Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Orders Go to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—With the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads preparing to spend $10,000,000 in new equipment and local improvements, work has been provided for approximately 8,000 men, the greater proportion of whom will be employed in and near this city.

Orders for equipment worth $3,500,000 were placed today by the Baltimore and Ohio as follows: 17,000 tons of rails and 1,000 car bodies, to cost $1,000,000, and 2,000 steel hoppers, to cost $2,500,000. This equipment will be made in the South Chicago, Gary and Pittsburgh Steel Mills.

A new roundhouse with thirty-three stalls and coach yards is being built for this road at Fourteenth and Robey Streets, and will be finished by the first of the year.

The Pennsylvania Line is constructing freight houses adjacent to the yards along the river between Twelfth Street and Jackson Boulevard.

FIELDER'S SECRETARY WINS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Loses Suit for $400 for Trips on a Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A suit brought against L. Edward Herrmann, private secretary to Governor Fielder, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover about $400 for trips Mr. Herrmann took over the railroad on a pass that the company held to be illegal, has been decided in favor of Mr. Herrmann by Judge Carrick of the First District Court, Jersey City.

The company and Mr. Herrmann agreed to allow the case to come to issue before Judge Carrick. The company submitted bills to all State employes who rode on passes, which the company claimed to be worthless. Judge Carrick decided the case at issue involved the constitutionality of a State law and it was therefore not in the province of the district court.

MARINE COMPANY'S EARNINGS INCREASE

International Mercantile Total for First Six Months of 1915 Is $11,000,000.

WAR RATES RAISE PROFITS

Indicated They Will Meet Cost of a Large Amount of Tonnage Now Being Constructed.

The earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Company for the first six months of this year, according to a statement issued yesterday by the reorganization committee, amounted to $11,000,000. This represented an extraordinary increase over the earnings of the company in times of peace.

The high ocean freight rates prevailing as a result of the war, will enable the company, it was indicated in the committee statement, to pay out of earnings for a large amount of new tonnage which is now under construction. These unprecedented earnings, coming so closely on the heels of the appointment of a receiver for the company, were pointed to yesterday as a striking illustration of the change in the fortunes of some companies, brought about by the war.

In the statement made yesterday by Charles E. Haydock, secretary of the reorganization committee, the sources of the International Mercantile Marine Company's earnings were set forth as follows:

First—From the earnings of the American Line, the ships of which line are actually owned and operated by the company.

Second—From the earnings of the White Star Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, Limited; the Dominion Line, (English companies,) the Red Star Line, (a Belgian company,) and the Atlantic Transport Line, (an American company,) all the stock of which lines is owned by the Mercantile Marine Company.

Third—From the earnings of the Leyland Line, all but a few of the common shares of which company and $2,847,095 (at $4.85 per English pound sterling) of the 5 per cent. preferred out of a total of $6,859,608 outstanding, are owned by the Mercantile Marine Company.

Fourth—From dividends paid by the Holland-America Line, one-fourth of the entire capital stock of which company is owned by the White Star and the Atlantic Transport Lines.

Six Years' Net Earnings.

In the statement of earnings set forth in the reorganization plan, the average annual net earnings of the company for the six years, (1909 to 1914,) inclusive, after deducting a depreciation charge at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and all fixed charges except interest on the 4½ per cent. bonds and 5 per cent. bonds, are stated to have been $2,656,387. While that statement includes all the earnings of the American Line, the Red Star Line, the White Star Line, the Atlantic Transport Lines and the Dominion Line, it includes only the dividends actually received from the Leyland Line and the Holland America Line during that period.

The committee's statement contained this information regarding the last earnings of the company and the earnings under the conditions brought about by the war:

"As the Mercantile Marine Company own all but a few of the common shares of the Leyland Line it might be said, that all of the earnings of that line, less the amount required for 5 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock of said line not owned by the Mercantile Marine Company, should also be included in estimating the future earnings of the properties. Owing to requirements for the payment of accumulated and unpaid dividends on its preferred stock, the creation of a reserve fund, as provided by the company's charter, in respect of its preferred stock and its building requirements, all of such past surplus earnings of the Leyland Line have not been available to the marine company. The abnormally large earnings of the current year, however, have enabled the Leyland Line to pay all the accumulated and unpaid dividends on its preferred stock, and will no doubt enable it to provide the reserve fund required in respect of such preferred stock.

Prospect of Increase.

"Such surplus earnings of the Leyland Line will, therefore, hereafter be available to the new company. On the basis of the last three years' (1912-13-14) earnings of the Leyland Line, the net earnings of the new company will be increased by approximately $1,352,336, which, being added to the above-mentioned average annual earnings of $2,656,387, gives a total average of $4,008,723.

"It might also be added that the steamship Britannic, now practically completed for the White Star Line, but not put into commission on account of present conditions, is nearly all paid for, and that the steamship Belgenland, for the Red Star Line, well over half completed, has been about half paid for, which investments at present yield no return.

"The earnings for the current year are abnormally large, and of course only temporary, and as stated by the committee, were not considered a proper foundation upon which to base the reorganization, either as to fixed charges, or total capitalization, as owing to the risks of war, the English war tax to be borne by the English companies, and other probable extraordinary expenses due to the war, even the ultimate net earnings for the year 1915 are problematical. However, the current earnings did indicate to the committee an amount which made unnecessary the substantial assessment on the stock originally thought to be necessary.

Indicated Surplus Earnings.

"The returns of all the properties, including the Leyland Line, for the first six months of the current year indicate that the surplus earnings for such six months will amount to approximately $11,000,000 after deducting a depreciation charge for such six months on the basis of an estimated annual depreciation charge of $5,500,000, (approximately 5 per cent.) the amount required for dividends on the preferred stock of the Leyland Line not owned, and setting aside a proportionate amount required for the reserve fund in respect of the preferred stock of the Leyland Line.

"As to whether the abnormally large earnings for the last six months will continue, as to the ultimate amount of war risks and other extraordinary expenses due to the war will eventually actually amount to, the security holders are in as good a position to judge as any one else.

"The companies have tonnage under construction and contracted for, which after deducting the amount already paid on account thereof, leaves building obligations of about $15,000,000, which it is expected can be paid for out of accumulating earnings and subscriptions of stockholders under the plan."

ACCUSED OF CHECK FRAUD.

Young Man Held on Complaint of Hotel McAlpin Manager.

Carl T. Crocker, 22 years old, of 529 Madison Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Krotel in the Yorkville Court yesterday, on a charge of having cashed a worthless check for $35 at the Hotel McAlpin. Robert Dunlop, manager of the hotel, appeared as complainant and Crocker waived examination.

The young man arrived here ten days ago and introduced himself to Mr. Dunlop as a former clerk of the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. According to his story he is a son of Irving T. Crocker, a manufacturer of Evanston, Ill., and Mr. Dunlop told him that he knew Irving T. Crocker. Crocker cashed a check, drawn on the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, which was returned marked "no account."

MANUFACTURERS SEND PROTEST TO LANSING

Illinois Association Asks That Interference With American Trade Be Stopped.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today addressed a letter to Secretary of State Lansing asking that conditions growing out of the interference with American trade in non-contraband articles with foreign countries be remedied. The association commends the policy of President Wilson regarding interference with trade with belligerent nations.

It is declared that the communication is the start of a movement that will be joined in by commercial organizations all over the country. The letter follows:

The interference by certain of the belligerent nations in the overseas non-contraband commerce of the United States, in violation of the rules of international law, is seriously disturbing and injuring American business and working hardship against both our manufacturers and their wage earners.

The detention of vessels sailing to and from neutral countries is unnecessarily long, and unless expedited will render impossible business relations with these countries, for the reason that freight rartes are forced to prohibitive figures.

The stand taken by the President in insisting that the law of nations be complied with meets with the concurrence of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The President may rely on the hearty support of this association in any step that he may see fit to take to put an end to a situation which is contrary to international law and is disturbing to the rights of neutral trade.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is in hearty accord with the position of the President that it is not admissible that any belligerent should assume power at will to modify any doctrine of international law relating to overseas commerce.

The letter was drawn for the association by a committee consisting of Charles Piez, George R. Meyercord, and Colin C. H. Fyffe. It was announced that it represented the views of the manufactrers of the Middle West.

FILE NEW EXPRESS RATES.

Service Board Unlikely to Interfere with Schedules.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Various express companies have filed with the up-State Public Service Commission their new schedules for State business showing the increases in rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate business. The new tariffs effective on Sept. 1 increase the rates on first-class shipments within the State of less than 100 pounds weight, as follows: 1 to 5 pounds, 5 cents; 6 to 29 pounds, 4 cents; 30 to 49 pounds, 3 cents; 50 to 70 pounds, 2 cents; 71 to 99 pounds, 1 cent.

The increases in the rates on second-class shipments less than 100 pounds in weight will be 75 per cent. of the first-class rate increase. The Public Service Commission in a statement today said:

"The express companies showed an imperative need for increase in revenue when they appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and could probably present the same proof before the Public Service Commission should complaint be made against the proposed increases or should the commission determine on an investigation on its own initiative.

"In view of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission it is not considered likely that the Public Service Commission will hold up the parallel increases in State rates unless a complaint is pressed against them."

CANNED RICE BIRDS "GAME."

Cooking Does Not Alter Their Status Under the Tariff.

The game bird provision of the tariff, which has been giving importers and the Government a good deal of trouble since the law became effective nearly two years ago, came up for a new judicial construction yesterday, when the Board of General Appraisers overruled a protest by the Ohashi Importing Company of San Francisco. Former controversies over the interpretation to be given the paragraph in question have related to game birds dressed in one form or another, but yesterday's protest, for the first time, dealt with the status of canned game birds.

The shippers invoiced the merchandise as "canned roast bird meat," whereas the Collector took a 30 per cent. duty, under Paragraph 227, as "game birds, dressed." Free entry was claimed by the importers under Paragraph 542 as prepared or preserved meat. It was held by the board that the fact that the birds were cooked did not prevent their classification as dressed game birds, and the Collector's action was sustained. The bird which figured in the case is known here as the rice bird. It was imported, in the canned state, from Japan.

SUBWAY CONTRACT LET.

Two-Track Line Under Nostrand Avenue to Cost $1,692,370.70.

The Public Service Commission yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of that portion of the Nostrand Avenue branch of the Eastern Parkway subway in Brooklyn extending southerly under Nostrand Avenue from Church to Flatbush Avenues, to the Dock Contractor Company, the lowest of ten bidders, for $1,692,370.70.

It is a two-track line and will be operated under the dual system agreements by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as an extension of the existing Brooklyn-Manhattan subway. The contractor will be required to begin work within sixty days and must complete the line sufficiently for operating purposes within twenty-one months and all other work within twenty-five months from the delivery of the contract.

The cost of the work will be defrayed 95 per cent. out of the construction contribution of the Interborough Company toward the cost of the city-owned lines, the other 5 per cent. being paid by the city.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Forecast:

N. C.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy, probably showers in e.; moderate s. winds.

S. C.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Fla.—Cloudy in cent. and s., thunder showers in n. Thurs. Fri. thunder showers, except fair in n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate s. to s. w. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably thunder showers in s. Fri. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

La.—Fair Thurs., except thunder showers in s. e. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderately warm.

Ark.—Fair Thurs., slightly warmer in e. Fri. fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs.; thunder showers in e. Fri. fair, warmer.

Ky.—Fair in w., thunder showers in e. Thurs. Fri. fair, sightly warmer.

Ohio—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. fair, slightly warmer; moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair in w., thunder showers in e. Thurs. Fri. fair, slightly warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., showers in s. e. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly e. and n. e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thur. and Fri., probably becoming unsettled Fri.

Wis.—Cloudy Thur. and Fri., probably showers in w. Fri.

Minn.—Cloudy Thur., showers at night or on Fri.

Iowa—Cloudy, with showers Fri. in w. and centre Thur.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Showers Thur. and probably Fri.

Mo.—Cloudy Thur. and Fri., probably showers Fri.

BEG WILSON TO END BRITAIN'S EMBARGO

Importers and Exporters Tell President of the Losses by Allied Acts at Sea.

FORCEFUL ACTION URGED

Suggested That Exports of Food and Munitions Be Stopped to Bring Allies to Terms.

Speaking yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore before 400 merchants interested in imports and exports, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia strongly condemned Great Britain's attitude in the present war toward neutral commerce and scored British Orders in Council as a flagrant violation of international rights.

The Senator thought that while the Administration was all right, it had not been as potent as he would like in pushing claims upon Great Britain. He intimated strongly that an embargo by this country on foodstuffs and war munitions would bring Great Britain and her allies to a proper observance of international law.

Herman A. Metz and other speakers thought Congress should be summoned to empower President Wilson to declare an embargo.

The meeting adopted a petition to the President calling attention to the fact that on June 26 last a memorandum was filed with Secretary Lansing reciting the serious situation in which importers found themselves as a result of the British embargo and adding:

The situation of the importers is infinitely more serious today because of the lapse of time. The importers placed their orders relying, in good faith, upon the observance of international law, permitting even in the case of blockade the shipment of non-contraband merchandise from neutral ports to neutral ports. The importers have to pay for their merchandise whether they receive it or not; this country has, and in many cases, have already made payment. The refusal to permit the shipment of merchandise of German or Austrian origin to the United States neither benefits nor damages any belligerent, but works an incalculable harm upon citizens of a friendly neutral.

The petition points out that a great majority of orders placed by importers were for Fall and Holiday trade, and unless this merchandise is received very soon serious financial losses will follow. These losses, it was stated, will fall not alone upon the importing interests, but thousands of employes will be thrown out of work, while the indirect damage to jobbing and retail interests, who in turn have ordered this merchandise from importers, is beyond measure. After pointing out to the President the injury being done to both the exporting and importing interests of the country by the existing British embargo, the petition concludes:

We wish to repeat our expression of appreciation of the efforts made by the Administration in this situation, and we now urge you to adopt such energetic measures as will afford prompt relief from the present intolerable conditions.

Senator Smith in his speech said that this country must see that the rights of neutrals were respected, and added:

Being neither pro-German nor pro-Allies, our every word and act should be intensely pro-American. I need not discuss the disregard of neutrality in Belgium by Germany. The most aggressive could not wish our Government to do more to protect those rights than has been done. What concerns us now are our relations with Great Britain and the Allies. No belligerent has the right to interfere upon the ocean with cargoes belonging to citizens of neutral countries, except where the right is given by the established customs of nations under international law.

Mr. Smith then defined contraband, and traced the steps taken by Great Britain in its Orders-in-Council to put an end to neutral trading. He maintained that citizens of neutral countries have the right to buy in Germany and Austria the products of those countries and ship them without obstruction from neutral ports, and continued:

Great Britain does not defend the seizure of goods shipped by citizens of the United States on the ground that they are contraband or conditional contraband. Exports and imports are equally seized by Great Britain. In reality Great Britain is simply making an illegal blockade of the neutral ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and thereby destroying the commerce of citizens of the United States legally entitled to pass through those ports.

Senator Smith gave it as his opinion that England's offer to pay for cargoes diverted to English ports does not relieve at all the enormous injury to the commerce of this country. He also scouted the idea that "we should permit Great Britain to tie this question up in arbitration for months."

Robert F. Rose, formerly foreign trade adviser to the State Department, who resigned last week, announced that he had become head of the American Retention Bureau, with headquarters at Washington, composed of shippers and importers, to carry on a campaign of publicity to influence the Administration and Congress in favor of a determined stand in behalf of the rights of neutrals.

Mr. Rose said that it has been estimated at the State Department that American-bought merchandise held by Great Britain's embargo had a value of $167,000,000.

Several speakers, among them Mr. Metz, charged that Secretary of Commerce Redfield was sending out incorrect reports about the business conditions of the country.

FUR DEALERS ASK RELIEF.

Complain That English Blockade Is Ruining Their Business.

A petition for relief from the English blockade and the addition of furs to the contraband list was adopted and sent to President Wilson yesterday by a joint meeting of the Raw Fur Merchants' Association and the Fur Merchants' Credit Association at 220 Fifth Avenue.

One dealer at the meeting said that the Captain of a steamer carrying furs from this country to Sweden had a few days ago, under orders of the British Government, refused to deliver the cargo after making a port in Sweden.

The associations say that from June, 1913, to April, 1914, there were $14,096,705 worth of furs exported from this country, but that from June, 1914, to April, 1915, the value of fur exports from this country fell to $3,637,062. In the same period the export of furs from this country to Germany fell from $4,326,799 to $232,148. In the same periods imports of furs from all countries fell from $14,221,213 to $9,014,213, and imports from Germany decreased from $4,755,958 to $1,608,465.

"The effect," the petition says, "of this inability to export the usual large amounts of furs has been to glut the American market with American furs. The importer finds himself with a rapidly decreasing stock of foreign furs on hand, so that unless conditions are radically changed within the next few months the business of the importer will be reduced to a minimum."

The associations urge that steps be taken to induce England to remove from the contraband list at least such furs as mink, sable, marten, and ermine, which could not be used practicably for war purposes. The main cause of loss to the trade, however, is cited to be the blockade which cuts off furs bound for Germany, Austria, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Sir Courtenay Bennett Visits Fair.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the retired British Consul General at New York, has gone to San Francisco with his family to see the Panama-Pacific Exposition and to say good-bye to the friends he made when he was Consul General at that port. He will return to New York in time to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland on Sept. 15. Consul J. J. Broderick is in charge of the British Consulate at 17 State Street. The name of Sir Courtenay's successor has not been announced by the British Foreign Office.

NEW SEAMEN'S RULES OUT.

Many Must Wait for Attorney General's Decision, However.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Partial regulations for the enforcement of the new seamen's law were issued today by the Bureau of Navigation.

Rules for the enforcement of many provisions of the measure cannot be framed until Attorney General Gregory has passed upon certain clauses in the law referred to him for an opinion.

Regulations sent today to Collectors of Customs, Shipping Commissioners, and other officials cover that section prohibiting "allotments," or the advance payment of a seaman's wages to persons other than dependent relatives of the seamen.

The regulations become effective Nov. 4 as to American ships and March 4, 1916, as to foreign vessels, except in cases where treaty provisions would be violated, when the effective date is postponed until the abrogation of the treaties.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Resignation of 2d Lt. F. H. Moody, 29th Inf., accepted.

1st Lt. T. J. Johnson, 30th Inf., (transferred to 27th Inf. effective Sept. 1,) will remain on duty Eastern Dept until such time as will enable him to sail on transport leaving San Francisco for Manila about Oct. 5, and upon arrival Manila will join 27th Inf.

2d Lt. H. G. Ball, 6th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Following officers assigned to regiment indicated after his name, and upon arrival in United States and expiration of leave granted will join company to which assigned: Capt. A. Smith, Jr., to the 14th Inf., and 2d Lt. J. T. Rhett to the 6th Inf.

Capt. W. L. Lowe, Q. C., will proceed to the Walter Reid General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C., will make two visits during August from Boston, Mass., to Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of instructing the Coast Artillery Militia of New Hampshire.

Major R. E. Callan, C. A. C., detailed as a member General Staff Corps, vice Major F. E. Harris, General Staff, relieved.

Major R. E. Callan, C. A. C., placed on list of officers detached from their proper commands and the name of Major F. E. Harris, General Staff, removed therefrom. Major Harris having become entitled to promotion.

Capt. C. C. Smith, 10th Cav., placed on list of officers detached from their proper commands, Sept. 29, and the name of Capt. C. C. Farmer, Jr., Cav., removed therefrom, Sept. 28. Capt. Farmer relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and further duty on recruiting service, Sept. 29.

Capt. M. C. Stayer, Med. Corps, having completed duty in Washington, will return to proper station.

Orders Aug. 2 relating to Cols. George K. Hunter, Insp. General, and J. C. Galbraith, Actg. Insp. General, revoked.

Orders July 26, transferring 1st Lt. J. McE. Pruyn, 27th Inf., to the 17th Inf., Sept. 1, amended to transfer that officer to 19th Inf., effective on the date specified.

Leaves: Maj. W. P. Stone, retired, 3 months; 1st Lt. O. C. Oakes, 14th Inf., extended to Sept. 7; 2d Lt. W. R. Schmidt, 27th Inf., extended one month; Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Med. Corps, until Oct. 1; 1st Lt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., 6 days, effective about Aug. 15.

Navy.

Surg. C. G. Griev, Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

A. Surg. J. T. Borden, the New Jersey, the Tennessee; A. Surg. F. Ceres, the Kansas, to the Tennessee; Surg. L. W. H. Michael, the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Tennessee; A. Surg. A. C. Thompson, M. R. C., to Navy Recruiting Station, New Haven, Conn.; A. Surg. J. H. Payne, to Navy Recruiting Station, Worcester, Mass.

Bosn. F. J. Legere, to the Ontario; Bosn. E. Delavy, the Ontario, to the Southery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Prometheus and Justin at Dutch Harbor; Kentucky at North River; Solace at Port au Prince; Annapolis at San Jose de Guatemala; Culgoa at Tompkinsville; Dolphin at Washington; Newport and Ohio at Mare Island; Quiros at Shanghai, and the Abarenda at Dongapo.

Sailed: Chattanooga, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Caesar, Beirut, for Rhodes; Tennessee, Philadelphia for Port au Prince, and the Montana, Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Gedney Farm Hotel

400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club.

EVERY sport—the road, courts and links are "simply topping." OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.

Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y. Edward H. Crandall.

THE REAL COUNTRY

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.

HILLCREST HALL

HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.

HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS.

Altitude 1,200 feet; 40 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards, tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

SEA VIEW HOUSE

SAG HARBOR, L. I.

The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.

J. K. MORRIS, Sag Harbor, L. I.

The Jackson Health Resort

Dansville, New York.

Dr. James H. Jackson, President. Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President. Newton B. Gorham, Secretary. Write for literature.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF,

Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Finish your vacation here or week ends. See announcements. Orchestra. Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

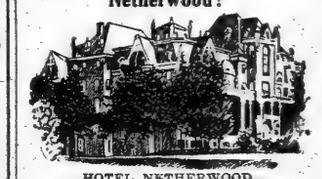
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book. 6c.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Why Not Commute from Netherwood?



HOTEL NETHERWOOD

Plainfield, New Jersey

Open all year; 270 rooms; connected with bath; telephone in each room; tennis and squash courts, woodlands, gardens, nightly dances in Gothic Ballroom; grill, dining hall and private dining rooms. Automobile parties receive special attention. Great promenade veranda overlooking beautiful country. 50 trains daily to and from New York; commutation, $7.60. American plan, $15.00 up; $2.50 a day.

LOUIS NADEL, Mgr. 'Phone, Plainfield 2600.

PUDDING STONE INN

In the woods and hills; elevation, 675; 12 acres of pine, oak and hemlock; 500 acres free for roving; there is a glen, a waterfall, a river and a virgin forest adjoining; tennis, saddle horses, bathing, canoeing and mountain climbing; extensive view over water and woodland; French chef; pure food and water; 10 minutes' walk from station; one hour out; booklet. G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J.

The New Monmouth

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attra

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

William Livingston, Auct'n, 308 Canal St., 3296 Franklin. Liberal advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high grade mdse. preferred.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 139 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Ebongood, Auctioneer, 589 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 27 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures:

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'n 4843. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r, to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 26 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 96 William St., Tel. John 525.

M. PERELMUTER, 206 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,062 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Dissolution Sale.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

Will Sell To-Day

Thursday, August 12th, 1915,

AT 10:30 A. M.,

At 839 BROADWAY, Borough of Manhattan, THE VALUABLE STOCK OF THE

KERMAN RENOVATING COMPANY, Ltd.

3 Victoria Ave., Bishopsgate, E. C., London, Consisting of

224 SELECT

ORIENTAL RUGS

AND

CARPETS

In All Sizes and Weaves.

ABOVE STOCK WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

$40,000 Stock Beautiful and Highest Quality BLUE WHITE MOUNTED

DIAMONDS

100 Karat Extra Quality.

LOOSE DIAMONDS

⅝, 1½, 1 and ¼ Karat Stones.

GOLD JEWELRY

Gold Watches and Silverware

Gold-Filled Jewelry, Cut Glass, Etc.

Stock of East Side Maiden Lane Jewelry Co. One of the most reputable jewelry dealers on the east side. Entire stock will be sold without reserve.

Van Praag & Co., Auct.

SELL TODAY THURS.

and Tomorrow, Friday, Aug. 12 & 13, Commencing at 10:30 A. M. Each Day, At 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,

500 Platinum and Gold Mountings, GOLD WATCHES

With Waltham and Elgin movements. Finest Quality Blue White

Diamond Necklace

of 62 solitaires, weighing 32¾ Kt. ⅝ to ¾ Kt. Stones

Sterling Silver Tea Set

We call special attention of diamond dealers and retail jewelers to this sale, as the diamonds and jewelry displayed is in up-to-date designs and best qualities. Will be sold to the highest bidder.

Important for the Millinery Trade

The stock of one of the best known Importers of this City. Consisting of

Wings, Fancy Feathers

Ostrich Fancies, Cogues,

Silver Pens, Quills, Birds, Breasts, Owl Heads, Marabeau Flowers,

and general assortment of Fancy Feathers

Also an Elegant Line of Flowers,

Ranging in price as high as $42 per doz. Inventoried at over $10,000.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell to-morrow, Friday, Aug. 13, Commencing at 10:30 A. M. at salesrooms,

15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St.

Notice: This is an unusual opportunity for buyers of this class of merchandise as it is just in the height of the season and every lot suitable for the finest jobbing and retail trade. Sale strictly without reserve. For information telephone 4299 Spring.

Special Important Trade Sale

$100,000 Bankrupt Stock of Searle Mfg. Co., Troy, N. Y.,

Manufacturers of Shirts,

Bath Robes, Pajamas, Night Robes, etc.

J. FRENKEL, Auct.,

Sells at public auction, starting Tuesday, Aug. 17, commencing 10:30 A. M., at Annex Salesrooms, 600-602 Broadway, near Houston St., New York.

200,000 yds. Cotton and Flannels, 4,000 Wool and Worsted Blankets, 5,000 Bathrobes, 1,000 Doz. Men's Shirts, 1,500 Doz. Pajamas and Night Robes.

Goods will be on exhibition

with descriptive catalogues, Monday, Aug. 16. Further particulars can be had at auctioneer's office, 23 Walker St. Tel. 2458 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—SAMUEL Marx, Auctioneer, will sell by public auction on Thursday, August 12th, 1915, at 11 A. M., by order of Sam Wolff, mortgagee: Jesse Epstein, attorney, the contents of Wolff's Inn, Boston Post Road and Larchmont Av., Larchmont, New York, to be removed at once, consisting of National Cash Registers, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, Tapestry, Mirrors, Writing Desks, Sofas, Parlor Furniture, Safes, Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Dressers, Bureaus, Washstands, Table and Flat Silverware, Crockery, Glassware, Linens, Kitchenware, Electric Signs and Electric Lamps, Gas Range, Broiler, Ice Box. Sale arranged by Philip Smith. For further information apply to

JESSE EPSTEIN, Esq., Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, N. Y. C., or SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911, 6912, 7604, 7605 Barclay.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOS. S. APPEL, Auctioneer, sells today, Thursday, Aug. 12, 10:30 A. M., corner Tremont Av. and Boston Road, Lunch Wagon, by order Frank Palmer, Mortgagee. Howard Kelly, Attorney Mortgagee.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS

On Easiest Terms.

$1 Down; $1 Weekly

and up.

Complete stock of records Open Evenings.

Write, call, phone 632 Colu. A. H. MAYERS, 1,013 B'way, near 47th. 706 9th Av., near 53d St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

PROMINENT DRESS MANUFACTURER OPEN FOR BIG QUANTITY SILK POPLIN. QUANTITY, BOX 100 TIMES.

OPEN TO BUY a lot of American woolen chenille quality 4680 in gray and Copenhagen. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d St.

WILL PAY CASH for quantities, Peerless Persiana and American poplins, at market prices. Merit Co., 15 West 24th.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn.; in the market for crepe de chine, taffeta, &c. 1,133 Broadway.

WILL PAY CASH for No. 7,301 serge, Economic Skirt Co., 676 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOBS, cloth and pile fabric cloaks; special lot of infants' coats at $6 per dozen; also exceptional values in children's and ladies' sizes A. & L. Rosenfeld, 40 Wooster St.

WANTED—Jobs in millinery; also coats, suits, waists, and dresses; submit samples. The Model Cloak Company, 2,125 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.

JOBBER LOOKING AT cloth and pile fabric coats; also suits. Call, all week, M. Dinitz, 107 West 25th St.

BIG JOBBER WILL LOOK AT HIGH-GRADE SUITS. SEVENTH FLOOR, 28 WEST 27TH.

JOBBERS buying skirts, sub-manufacturers. Call every afternoon, 6 West 22d St., Room 17.

JOBBER looking at waists Thursday afternoon. Meyer, 33 West 36th St., third floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT skirts, suits, dresses. Fifth floor, 23 West 36th St.

CONTRACTOR WANTED on popular line of ladies' dresses; will place orders immediately. Phone 3810 Spring or write to Y 207 Times Annex.

CONTRACTORS, submit samples, Fall models of afternoon silk dresses, 12th floor, 25 W. 31st St.

WASHABLE FABRIC GLOVES IN STOCK. Samples on display at Room 303 Imperial Hotel. THE HARRISON GLOVE CO.

POPLINS BROADCLOTHS WHIPCORDS SERGES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GOOD VALUES. WARREN WOOLEN CO., 40-42 W. 17TH ST. CHELSEA 7210.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have just established the New York office for the Scherr Manufacturing Co. of New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of skirts exclusively. C. A. Frank, 347 5th Av.

CLOAK BUYERS, ATTENTION!

Winding up estate of S. Perling, consisting of ladies', children's, and infants' cloaks and suits. S. Perling & Bro., 224 Broadway.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.—We have poplin, satin-lined, fur-trimmed suit at $6. P. & S., 117 Prince.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants job cretonne skirts; also crepe de chine corset covers, cheap.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted, knowing the silk dress line thoroughly; must be well acquainted with out-of-town buyers; man of repute only considered; commission basis. C. D. Co., M 56 Times.

SALESMEN, with good following to represent a dress house; one for New York State and Pennsylvania and the other for Greater New York, both on commission. Rosenfeld, Shaffron & Co., 37 West 26th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@2¾% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ...3¼@3¾% " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Olive Oil Prices Will Not Drop.

Cables received here from Italy by wholesale handlers of olive oil leave no hope of lower prices this season. All reports agree that the advanced costs of tinplate, solder and packing materials, in addition to the scarcity of labor as a result of the war, combine not only to maintain present prices abroad, but probably to send them higher. This upward tendency is being emphasized here. The demand for olive oil is excellent in this country at the present time, and seems to be getting larger every day.

***

Cocoa Prices Continue Firm.

While the movement of raw cocoa in this city has been sufficient in the last week to keep prices firm generally at previous levels, it has not been large enough to cause more than a slight advance on any single grade. Domestic business is up to normal for this time of the year, it is said, but the export demand is a bit unsteady. On the whole, however, a fair amount of business has been put through lately with buyers in Europe and Australasia. The shipping situation is still a stumbling block in the way of better trade. Stocks in this market do not show a great deal of change from those of the previous week, and quotations ranged yesterday from 13¼ to 13¾ cents for Haiti cocoa to 19 @ 19½ cents for the best Maracaibo.

***

Quinine Prices Are Rising.

An advance of three cents an ounce in prices for quinine was the most significant change announced in the drug market in the last week. Weekly Drug Markets will say today that domestic makers of these salts said, in revising their schedule, that they were actuated chiefly by a desire to forestall an export demand that had become very insistent owing to the fact that prices abroad were relatively higher than those on this side. There were no other upward revisions of importance announced by the manufacturers, but higher prices were quoted for numerous coal tar products to be had only in a small way from second hands, such as acetphenetidin, antipyrine and saccharin. Thymol has declined sharply. Cod liver oil holds firm, with little business doing but interest in the market keen.

***

Issues Farm Products Directory.

In an endeavor to bring farmers, dealers and commission merchants in closer relation with each other, the Lehigh Valley Railroad has just issued a directory of farm products grown along its lines. This directory, which will be sent to the markets in this city, Philadelphia, Boston and the Far Western cities, as well as to the farmers and merchants themselves, is so arranged that the names of those dealing in a certain product are listed under that head. For example, all the farmers, commission merchants and dealers handling apples are shown under the heading of "Apples," and the same system is used in listing the other products. The railroad management believes that the directory will be the means of increasing the general prosperity of the towns located on its lines by opening up new markets for their products.

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Fall Underwear Orders Better.

Reports from the underwear trade tell of a slow, but steady, improvement in the duplicate business that is being placed by the jobbers on Fall goods. While the amount of goods called for in the individual orders is small, there are enough of these orders to make the aggregate volume of business fairly good. Spring business is uneven, but the aggregate is fair on these goods also. The quotations on the cheaper lines of men's goods now seem more settled than they have been, but buyers are still showing little sign of being hungry for lightweight goods. A sustained advance in cotton is needed, it is said, to stimulate this buying. Present export business is fair, a large part of it being done with England on special heavy goods for women. War orders for heavy cotton and woolen underwear apparently exist only in the rumors that are heard in various quarters of the market from time to time.

***

Wholesale Jewelers Are Pleased.

Quite a little satisfaction is expressed among the local wholesale jewelers in the Maiden Lane district over the report that has been heard there to the effect that several of the leading fashion magazines for women are planning to print articles advising the women of the country what sort of jewelry they should wear and when they should wear it. This is right in line with a trade movement which promises to be one of the chief topics of discussion at the convention of retail jewelers to be held in this city in the near future, which movement was outlined in THE SUNDAY TIMES several weeks ago. The chief object of the movement, as then pointed out, is to educate the women in the proper wearing of both useful and decorative jewelry, with a view to harmonizing the piece or pieces worn with the dress of the wearer and the occasion. An increase in the demand for various kinds of jewelry is expected to result from this education.

***

Many Millinery Novelties Shown.

The war note is evident in many of the novelties that are being shown for the Fall season by the local millinery trade. Among the novelties in trimmed hats are Italian bersaglieri effects, which are offered with and without chin-straps, but which are plentifully bedecked with feathers. German helmet effects, with chin-straps of velvet, are also shown, as are Father Knickerbocker models, in the decoration of which huge buckles play prominent parts. The Pilgrim note is strongly sounded by other hats, and in addition to these there are models which have China written all over them. These latter ones include both sailors and small, close-fitting shapes. Good business is reported on "tams" for early Fall wear, they being shown in a number of novel solid and two-tone color effects, in which black and white effects figure prominently. Fur bandings, edges, feather fancies and wings, buckles, beads, spangles, worsted embroideries, and pyroxylin ornaments all figure in the new season's trimmings.

***

Gray Goods Demand Improves.

There was a better demand for gray goods here yesterday than for some time. Quite an active inquiry for printcloths was reported, some of it at prices which certain sellers did not care to consider. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 3¾ cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and September, and similar business was done in other quarters, for delivery to the end of the year, at the same price. Sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made at 3¼ cents for nearby delivery, as were sales of 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s at 5⅝ and 4⅜ cents, respectively. Business was also reported on these goods, at the same prices, for shipment to Jan. 1, but the reports were only partially confirmed. A fairly good business was reported on sheetings, notably on 36-inch 4.70s at 3⅝ cents. Drill business was uneven from all accounts, but good orders were told of in certain quarters, especially on 36-inch, 4.20s at 4¼ cents and on 37-inch 3.90s at 4⅝ cents. Fancies continued to sell well. Spot prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅛c	37-inch, 64-60s	2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c	37-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Nominal.

ALLAN LINE IN COMBINE.

Will Form Part of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—The name of the new steamship company organized for the purpose of acquiring the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as well as the Allan Line fleet, is the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, with head offices in Montreal, under the arrangement.

The Allan Line will not be wiped out, but will be continued under the same name, standing in the same relation to the Ocean Services, Limited, as the White Star Line does to the International Mercantile Marine.

Although there have been some changes in the personnel, the firm of H. & A. Allan will continue to be the traffic agents of the Allan Line as heretofore.

The new steamship company will not begin operations before Oct. 15 or Nov. 1.

May See Concession Contract.

Americans interested in obtaining concessions from the Central or South American Governments for manufacturing, mining or other commercial ventures may obtain an idea of a typical concession contract, which was granted by the Salvadorean Government to a certain firm for the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils from seeds in that republic, by calling at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. E. C. Porter, agent in charge, said yesterday that a translation into English, giving the full text of the concession, may be inspected by those interested. The concession in question, which is representative of the kind of contracts prevailing in Latin America, grants free entry for machinery, accessories and articles used in manufacture, exemption of the manufactory and its products from fiscal or municipal taxes, and the right to export the factory's products without the payment of duties of any kind.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., auctioneers, have removed from 29 Greene Street to larger quarters at 27 Greene Street, where they will conduct sales of merchandise on Wednesdays and Fridays, as heretofore.

The firm of Higgins & Seltar, which for more than twenty-five years did business in china, glassware, and special decorations at a former location in Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, near Sixth Avenue, has been reorganized and is to continue business at 9 and 11 East Thirty-seventh Street. It is said that the showrooms will be completely stocked with new goods by early Autumn. There will be practically no change in the management or business policy. The officers of the new company are: President—Arthur S. Higgins; Vice President—William S. Anthes; Treasurer—Elliot Cross, and Secretary—John Neeb.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISIDOR PACHER, a salesman at 3 Orchard Street, Yonkers, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,429, of which $1,629 are unsecured claims and $800 accommodation paper, and no assets.

HENRY KEST, a commission salesman at 41 Union Square, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $989 and no assets.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTH CO., INC.—A petition has been filed against the Franco-American Rubber Cloth Co., Inc., manufacturer of raincoats at 34 East Tenth Street, by the following creditors: Doull Miller Company, $2,491; Samuel E. Chasin, $40, and Percy N. Young, $264. The liabilities are said to be about $5,000 and the assets about $500.

WHITE STAR COSTUME AND DRESS CO.—Benjamin Greenberg and Philip Katz, trading as White Star Costume and Dress Co., 124 West Twenty-sixth Street, have assigned to Jacob Zweibel.

M. E. LEAVY, MARY E. LEAVY, and M. LEAVY, trading as M. E. Leavy, infants' wear, at 231 Fifth Avenue, have assigned to Adolph Welser.

MURRAY'S SPECIALTY SHOP, INC., women's apparel, at 3,664 Broadway, has assigned to Abraham A. Silberberg.

J. SOLOMON & BRO., women's hats, at 312 to 319 Lafayette Street, have assigned to Charles C. Perry.

ISIDORE B. STONE, trunks, bags, picture frames, &c., Long Acre Building, has assigned to Albert Wald.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand has granted the following discharges in bankruptcy:

Henry H. Nathan, Herman L. Stern, Harry J. Gutman, Inc.; Emil Phillip Son, Ignats Margareten, Nathan Caplan, Herbert P. Crowley, Louis M. Handelman, Charles F. Nugent, Genevieve Reynolds, William C. Weber, M. and J. Michel, Shipman & Evans, Theodore A. Liebler, Jr.; Louis Koffler, and G. Friedberger & Sons.

Compositions: Jacob Liss, Citron Bros.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—Herbert E. Bandtel, an estimator with the Northwestern Concrete Company, is in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $17,047.69, with assets of $200 exempt.

Mining stock, scheduled at par value, represents $116,241 of the assets of $116,435.50, scheduled in the bankruptcy petition of Edgar F. Mertz, a broker, whose liabilities amount to $47,605, of which $34,800 is unsecured. There are 116,216 shares at $1 per share.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Booth, L. Washington—Norman L. Munro Estate.....$431.54
Barrett, John M.—Smith, Gray & Co.....106.01
Brower, Kate—Frederick H. Nadler, Inc.....133.39
Brown, John J.—J. J. McSorley.....117.18
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst.....750.00
Baker, George G. and Margaret—G. W. Briggs.....136.55
Baron, Louis J.—Saks & Co.....107.42
Cornell, Samuel G.—A. C. de Bonilla...107.15
Collins, Mamie R.—Jno. Charles W.—Northern Bank of New York.....136.17
Clarke, I. Brooks—McGraw Publishing Co., Inc.....122.12
Cohn, Leah—City Real Estate Co.....115.82
Same—New York Investors' Corporation.....601.65
Davis, David—W. R. Kerschen.....356.01
Same—B. H. Hawk.....356.01
Drullard, Harry L.—J. Leitner.....121.58
Dexter, Norman C.—Lockwood Piano Co.....908.92
Fitz Gerald, Archer W. and Mary A.—Bryant Park Bank.....2,204.85
Same—Same.....483.01
Frech, Henry—J. W. Brett.....414.45
Friedlander, Hyman—M. F. Becker.....464.88
Fitzsimons, Mary—J. J. McSorley.....106.29
Giscoigne, George—780 Madison Ave. Inc.....303.37
Goron, Otto—Alfred Peats Co.....908.92
Guarino, Francis L.—B. B. Magee.....407.07
Grimshaw & Sturges, Inc.—Kieley & Muller, Inc.....336.63
Hilbert, Clark and Benjamin W. Morse—T. P. Hoffman.....1,814.87
Same—Same.....1,159.31
Hauser, William—I. Schlanger.....1,936.05
Greenblum, George B.—A. Wohlamer...103.73
Hamilton Realty Co.—E. Farbs.....350.41
Hofer, Hans F.—A. Schmid.....1,949.06
Same—Same.....865.77
Ham, Gertrude B., and William B. Lyon—People, &c.....500
Hess, Morris—T. F. O'Brien et al.....5,136.20
Hutchinson, Warren B.—Sherman Square Realty Corp.....474.15
Jackson, Louis—S. Winters.....209.51
Jacobs, Samuel—1,482 Broadway Corp.1,722.67
Kaplan, Hyman—L. Hochberger & Sons.446.81
Kimball, Effie L.—H. Jaeckel et al....414.75
Kirkner Realty Corp.—A. Gottlieb & Karpas, Beatrice Runkle, and Max Jonas—Sargent & Co.....519.10
Loew, John T.—A. D. Gillespie.....315.15
Le May, Leo A.—J. J. McSorley.....110.14
McKee, John—German Publication, Inc.....119.65
Nathanson, Joseph—T. W. Morris et al.126.53
Preble, Walter E.—M. Sullivan.....549.73
Rohrer, Emil—40 4th Av. Corp.....1,936.05
Ridder, Herman—O. M. Eidlitz...18,514.59
Rowan, William—M. A. Brown.....1,004.09
Rains, Samuel G.—George McKibbin & Son.....114.21
Selma, Russian Toilet Preparations Co., Inc.—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y.....780.39
Rosenblatt, Simon and Abraham—M. Greenberg.....482.86
Stern, Julius—S. Sulzbach.....393.08
Sloan, Joseph V.—Dowsey & Parsons.1,879.09
Stroumbos, Demetrius, and Dionysica Koutsoukalis—J. G. Hammalian et al.101.21
Stern, Melville A.—S. Posner et al....7,440.81
Twenty-fifth Construction Co.—J. Israel et al.....12,090.81
Wax, Myer—F. W. Marks.....225.41
Weiner, Harry—W. L. Nichols.....249.20

In Bronx County.

Bottunus, Ralph E.—A. Klipstein & Co.....5,452.33
Biondi, Patsy—S. Epstein.....34.72
Cahn, Abraham—S. Williamson.....2,021.64
Luongo, Raffael—E. M. Wheeler.....2,884.42
Same—Same.....2,596.30
Meyer, Cecilia—R. Gennerich, et al....176.36
Nolan, Michael and Mary A.—W. A. Paton, et al.....1,562.15
Oldak, Harris—S. Epstein.....241.32
Ph. Levy Contracting Co. and Louis Marx & Son, Inc.—Hoban-Hunter Feltner Co.....231.77
Quinn, Cornelius F.—A. E. Muggleston.119.72
Resnick, Samuel—S. Epstein.....183.82
Reinlitz, Solomon Skolnik and Julius Wilensky—L. Lande.....224.40
Spiegel, Jacob J.—J. Holzman, et al....167.54
Sobol, Solomon—B. Einbigler.....2,365.31
Tannenbaum, Philip F.—M. Bloomers..103.08
Wrede, Nickols—W. Wessell.....103.42

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Dahlberg, Gustaf L. R.—Billings, King & Co., May 20, 1915.....$679.87
Dohrmann, Fred—W. W. Cole, Nov. 12, 1914.....359.91
Elliott, Marcus H.—C. E. Dutton, Jr., et al., June 19, 1915.....4,550.71
Goldstone, Joseph—Union National Bank of Troy, March 25, 1913, (canceled).....609.88
Horsley, David—P. P. Craft, May 23, 1911.....1,163.00
Silverman, Milton M., Moses Crystal, and Laura Gross—P. Reddy, June 23, 1914.....5,116.00
United Carpet Cleaning & Repairing Co.—H. O. Ambrookian, May 21, 1914.....120.95
Mimomax Co.—J. Hopkins, Dec. 4, 1912.289.41
Wallace, Gustavus S.—Hotel Touraine, Inc., Dec. 22, 1909.....444.30
Wilson, Henry F., Jr.—S. H. Emanuel et al., Jan. 22, 1912.....119.10
Same—Same, May 18, 1915.....112.66
Same—Same, April 4, 1913.....164.30

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, Miss K. Dwyer, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ALBANY—Albany Bargain Co.; Mr. Fleishman, children's dresses; 1,270 Bway; R. 515.
AKRON—Glock-Wilker Co.: F. F. McCarthy, suits, coats, and dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
ANDERSON, Ind.—Fair Department Store; L. L. Simon, dresses and waists; 1,161 Broadway.
ASHLAND, Ky.—W. E. Faulkner Co.; W. E. Faulkner, dry goods, notions, women's, children's furnishing goods; Latham.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions; M. H. Douthit, carpets; 71 W. 23d; Longacre.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Brittain, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. R. White & Co.; R. B. Smith, jewelry, trunks, bags; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, Miss Frazier, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Knothe Bros., Inc.; W. S. McKee, manufacturers shirts; 124 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions, &c.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Majestic Shirt Co.; W. S. McKee, shirtings; 941 Bway.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON—Bowler, Dick & Walker; G. Gardner, ribbons, laces, hdkfs.; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; C. E. Restal, domestics; Great Northern.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; F. P. O'Connor, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Creed, ladies' waists; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Barrett, underwear; Mr. Wright, umbrellas; Mr. O'Callahan, misses; suits; Miss Lyons, hdkfs.; Mr. Michaels, jewelry; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Miss Horan, petticoats, housedresses; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Raphael, infants' children's dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, men's, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; N. Mendelson, knit underwear; Miss M. Davis, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Royal Petticoat Co.; D. L. Rosenberg, silk petticoats; Prince George.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Jennings, cottons; Mr. O'Neill, upholstery goods; Mrs. M. Frazer, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shephard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. Barnes, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, leather goods; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, Miss Barr, misses' dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; H. S. Gibbs, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Caro Waist House; L. Caro, silk waists; 17 W. 28th; Latham.
BOSTON—T. Brigham, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Greenspaul Bros. & Co.; S. Greenspaul, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; Miss T. Simon, underwear, misses', infants wear; 75 Spring St.
BRISTOL, Va.—J. H. Dosser, general merchandise; Flanders.
BUENOS AIRES.—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Baeckheller, celluloid crucifixes, powder boxes; 005 Broadway.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hechreiter, furn. goods, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Clinton & Kenyon Co.; W. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—J. Levi & Co.; L. Levi, men's furnishing goods, manufacturers shirts, pants; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, carpets; S. Gray, corsets; McAlpin; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Maurer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, domestics; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—J. Goldin; cloaks, suits, men's clothing; Miss R. Goldin, Miss F. Goldin, millinery; muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Pounot, notions, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves; 242 4th Av.; McAlpin.
CHANDLER, Okla.—People's Store; H. Hellman, men's, women's ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
CHARLOTTE—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Doxey, dress goods, silks, basement specials; W. B. Shockley, china, glassware, silverware; Miss A. Meyer, jewelry, toilet goods, ladies' neckweor; Clendening.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; J. M. Mauck, linens; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; J. H. Stevens, furs; Miss B. Enos, furs; 40 Bway; 2224 St.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Howland, cloaks, suits; 7 West 22d St.
CHICAGO—D. S. Komiss & Co.; D. S. Komiss, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; L. Geleerd, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 1,201 Broadway; Broztell.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 38 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Hadley Co.; Miss La Rue, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss M. E. Wolfe, muslin underwear; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Sons & Co.; Miss E. Bowers, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND — Printz-Biederman Co.; A. Printz, trimmings; M. Printz, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss M. Alexander, women's wear; 37 West 26th.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery goods; 482 4th Av.; Navarre.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 1,182 Bway, R. 803.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, dress goods, silks, linens; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Rendigs-Lothman Co.; Mrs. G. Rendigs, hats, caps, furs, &c.; Endicott.
CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; W. Strauss, dresses and waists; 1,161 Broadway.
CONCORD, N. C.—Black & Sheppard; R. K. Black, dry goods, women's wear; Grand.
COLORADO SPRINGS—A. Hibard Co.; C. A. Hibbard, cloaks, waists, laces, millinery; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS—Rohrs Cloak House; H. L. Roberts, suits; 39 W. 32d.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; R. A. Horner, manager cloak, suit department; H. H. Calvert, silks, muslin underwear, lingerie; 19 E. 24th.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Miss Murphy, Miss Upton Square.
DAYTON—Rike Kumler Co.; F. P. Boylan, china, housefurn. goods, toys; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. S. Rossle, sporting goods; Miss B. Wagner, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d St.
DETROIT—Spencer Hat Co.; J. Moore, manager, buyer; Bristol.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Solomon Skolnik and Julius Wilensky—L. Lande, Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets, upholstery; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
DULUTH—Glass, Block Store Co.; W. F. Bemis, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
DULUTH—I. Freimuth; F. E. Fleischman, housefurn. goods; crockery, hardware; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; 304 5th Av.; Algonquin.
ERIE—United Hardware and Supply Co.; S. S. Bryan, C. C. Fritts, hardware; Biltmore.
FLINT, Mich.—Warrick Bros.; J. G. Warrick, women's garments; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.
FORT WORTH—H. C. Meachman Co.; H. C. Meachman, dry goods, &c.; 353 4th Av.
FRANKLIN, Ind.—M. J. Voris & Co.; A. D. Hark and A. T. Myrick, women's wear, carpets, draperies; Navarre.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurt & Co.; F. Jones, coats; 1,133 B'way.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—Jorgensen-Lersch

For Investors in Stocks

We recommend strongly the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan). This company is showing a continuous and substantial growth in earning capacity. The sources of income are diversified. The duplication value of its property is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock. Present price to yield 6.38%.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction—Western Rate Increase Less Than Was Hoped —The London Treasure Shipment.

The reaction on the Stock Exchange yesterday—it did not extend to all parts of the list, for a number of issues showed further net gains—was in the main ascribed to disappointment over the favorable decision in the western freight rate case. More than the Commission allowed had been expected, or at least wanted, and so the decision was regarded as disappointing though it really was favorable inasmuch as it confirmed the impression that the Commission has come to be more disposed than it was for a long time to consider the rate question a two-sided question. Application for increases in the general level of rates no longer lead inevitably to a refusal, as is seemed for a long time that they did. Therein yesterday's decision, considered in connection with the earlier decision granting an advance in eastern freight rates, was a decidedly favorable development. But the market, on announcement of the decision, proceeded to sell stocks and to ascribe its selling to the decision.

As a matter of fact the market was probably not far from the stage at which it would have reacted with or without bad news, for even in aggressive bull markets reactions have to have their day. The excellent crop conditions remained and the western roads have gained something, though by no means as much as they wanted. The fact that prices had been rising and rising rapidly accounted for a condition in the stock market in which even the semblance of bad news was enough to account for some setback. Moreover, many traders had for some days been mistrusting a further rise and had been disposed to sell for a reaction. Selling of this sort gained enough force yesterday to cause some substantial reactions. The war stocks shared in the fall, but only a few of them were conspicuous by reason of the extent of their decline. Trading was only a little short in volume of the dealings of the previous day which overtopped a million shares.

The selling which brought the reaction, counteracted as it was by further upbidding of a fair number of issues, left the list quite irregular. From the low points of the day recovery occurred which reduced a good many net losses to fractions. The heaviest losses among the railroads were in the eastern stocks, notably Reading and Lehigh Valley. They had been bought in anticipation of a satisfactory western rate decision and yesterday they lacked the sentimental effect of a large increase in western rates while the western roads themselves, while getting less than they expected, nevertheless got practical benefit from the decision. As for the larger aspects of the reaction, it seems clear that the market had been giving itself over to very free upbidding of stocks and the general interest is not harmed, but rather helped by setbacks which help to put a check on unrestrained bulling of stocks.

The bankers who received the gold sent here from London prudently refrained from discussing the possibility that the Bank of England will send further lots of gold here in behalf of the British Government to help meet the very large expenditures which are being made here. It is very likely, however, that the gold just received will be supplemented by other shipments. It will have to be if England continues to conduct her purchases here on a cash basis. No definite information was supplied concerning the use to which the American securities which have been sent here by England will be put, but clearly they have been sent here to be used. In one form or another, the proceeds will most probably be applied to the purchase of supplies in this market. Further shipments of our securities to be put to similar use are likely. Both gold and securities as in this case may again be sent, but if the war is to last long, some credit arrangement on a large scale seems the only means by which the rate of exchange can be protected by England, for even this large gold shipment has not prevented a further decline in sterling exchange which yesterday sold at a new low record.

If the securities can be gotten together the chances are that a large credit will be obtained through the pledge here of American securities owned in Europe. The securities which have just arrived are said to have been bought in the London market by the Bank of England acting for the British Government. Plans have been discussed here in tentative fashion looking to an arrangement which in effect would amount to the British Government not buying, but borrowing American securities from English holders. Such a plan might overcome the reluctance on the part of English investors to part with their American securities and, at the same time, would supply the collateral needed for convenient borrowing here.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 mos	3 @3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3 @3¼
4 mos	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.74⅛	4.74⅛	4.74⅛
Cables	4.75⅛	4.75¼	4.75⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.74⅛	4.75⅜
Paris	5.80	5.79
Berlin	82	82½
Austria	15.18	15.27
Russia	32.63	32.75
Switzerland	5.36	5.34½
Scandinavia	26.85	26.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.24	5.23
Holland	40¼	40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.37	6.36
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.20
Rio	24.25	24.35
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.70	$4.68	$4.69¾	$4.67¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $312,652,522; balance, $11,424,122; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $560,866.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par, 10c discount; St. Louis, par, down 5c; San Francisco, 45c premium, unchanged; Montreal, $2.50 to $2.81¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 9-16d, off 3-16d; New York, 47¾c, down ½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	945,733
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	83,375,921
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.10 + .35
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.29	Aug. 11	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

33¼	33¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅜	37⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
42¾	43¼	96,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	43½	43	43½	42⅝	— ⅝
71	71½	5,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69⅞	71¼	69½	71¼	+2¼
92	92	100	Am. Ag. Chemical	93	93	93	93	..
58⅝	58⅝	18,400	Am. Beet Sugar	56	58⅜	55¼	58⅜	+3⅝
86	89	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	88	+3
106¾	108	100	Am. B. Shoe & F	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ½
179¼	180	800	Am. B. S. & F. pf	179½	179⅝	179½	179⅝	— ¼
58	58¼	13,600	Am. Can	59	59¼	58⅛	58⅞	—1¼
106	106⅞	300	Am. Can pf	106½	106½	106¼	106¾	— ½
..	..	50	Do, odd lot	106	106	106	106	..
62	63	4,100	Am. Car & Fdy	62⅞	63⅛	61⅝	62⅜	— ⅝
116	118	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
139	144	1,000	Am. Coal Products	141¼	142	139	139	—3½
48½	50¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	50¾	49¼	50¼	+ ⅝
6⅝	7	100	Am. Hide & L	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
34⅛	34½	300	Am. H. & L. pf	35½	35½	34½	34½	— ⅝
23	23½	400	Am. Ice Securities	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
11⅞	12	100	Am. Linseed	12	12	12	12	..
29½	30½	200	Am. Linseed pf	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
53½	54	2,900	Am. Locomotive	55⅛	55⅛	53⅝	53¾	—1⅛
5¾	6	1,900	Am. Malt	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+ ¼
27	29	400	Am. Malt pf	27	28	27	28	+2
81¼	81⅝	6,750	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83	83⅛	80⅝	81	—2
80	81	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B	81	81	81	81	..
148	150¼	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	170	150	..
42¼	43¼	1,300	Am. Steel Foundries	43¾	43¼	42½	42½	—1½
110⅜	110½	2,300	Am. Sugar Refin	110	111	110	110¾	+1
122¾	122⅞	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	122½	122⅞	122⅛	122⅞	+ ⅜
235	238	200	Am. Tobacco	238½	238½	236	236	—2½
..	..	50	Do, odd lot	238	238	238	238	..
33	34	900	Am. Woolen	34½	34½	33½	33½	+ ⅝
87	89	200	Am. Woolen pf	89	89	88¼	88¼	— ⅜
7	8	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	7	7	7	7	—1½
68⅛	68⅝	6,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	69¼	69½	67⅞	68¼	— ¾
5	5½	100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	..
103¼	103½	13,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅞	104⅝	103⅜	103½	..
98¾	99	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
100	104	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	+1½
78¾	79	16,710	Baldwin Locomotive	82	82¼	78½	78⅞	—2⅛
105½	106	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
82⅞	83	10,500	Baltimore & Ohio	83	84⅜	82½	82⅞	+ ⅜
71	71½	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅜
298	299	4,800	Bethlehem Steel	299	302	290	295	+3
150	151	2,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	139	151⅛	139	151½	+10⅝
85⅝	83	1,600	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	87	87	85⅜	85⅝	—1½
127	130	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	+1¾
63⅜	65⅜	4,700	Butte & Superior	65½	66⅝	64	65	— ⅝
16⅛	17	500	California Petrol	17	17	16¼	17	— ¼
36	38	100	Cal. Petrol. pf	38	38	38	38	..
136	136½	17,075	Canadian Pacific	134½	135⅜	134½	136½	+1½
42⅞	43	2,700	Central Leather Co	43⅝	43⅝	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅝
104½	105	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	45½	5,960	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46⅛	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅝
8	9	100	Chicago & Alton	8	8	8	8	..
12¾	12⅝	1,900	Chi. Gt. Western	12⅝	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
30¼	31	2,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32¼	32⅞	31	31	—1½
85½	86	15,407	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅝
126	127	1,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125½	126½	125½	126½	+ ¼
127	128	500	Chicago & N. W	128	128	127⅜	127⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	17½	5,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18⅜	18⅞	17	17¼	—1⅛
44⅜	44⅞	10,600	Chino Copper	45½	45½	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅝
39⅞	40¼	5,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42	40	40	—1½
27	30	500	Colo. Southern	27	28	27½	28	+2⅝
8	10	500	Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	..
129½	130	3,400	Consolidated Gas	130	130⅞	129	129	— ½
87¾	87¼	1,700	Continental Can	88	88	86¾	87⅜	— ⅜
102½	103½	300	Continental Can pf	102½	103	102½	103	..
14⅞	15	4,900	Corn Products Ref	15	15	15	15	..
81	82	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	81¾	82	81½	81½	+ ⅝
59,500	84		Crucible Steel	84	84½	79½	81¼	—4¾
102	102½	600	Crucible Steel pf	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	—1
100	104	1,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	105	106½	103	103	—4
103¼	115	700	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105	105	105	105	..
147⅓	149½	600	Del. & Hudson	149⅜	149⅞	148	148	—1⅝
6	7	200	Denver & Rio Gr	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
10⅝	11	100	Denver & R. G. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
114⅞	115	10	Det. Edison Co	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
28½	29½	6,107	Distillers' Securities	29⅞	29⅞	28½	28½	— ½
5	6	600	Duluth, S. S. & At	4	5⅝	4	5⅜	+3⅜
7	9	620	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8⅜	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	+5⅝
21⅜	22¼	2,200	Dome Mines	22⅜	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ¾
29⅛	29⅞	43,000	Erie	29⅛	30⅛	29	29⅛	— ¾
44½	44⅞	14,100	Erie 1st pf	45¾	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	36¾	900	Erie 2d pf	36⅞	37	36½	36¼	— ⅛
25½	30	100	Fed. Mining & Sm	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
171½	173	1,300	General Electric	172⅜	172⅜	171½	171½	—1½
213½	217	1,100	General Motors	217½	217½	214	216	— ½
100	103¼	600	General Motors pf	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	+ ⅜
51⅜	52	1,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53	53⅜	52	52	+ ½
105¼	..	200	Goodrich pf. pf	105	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
119½	120	3,400	Great Northern pf	120⅜	120⅞	119½	119½	— ⅜
40¾	41	5,900	G. N. ofs. for ore pr	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
63⅜	63¾	2,350	Guggenheim Expl	64⅜	64⅝	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
117½	..	100	Homestake Mining	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	— ¼
..	..	70	Do, odd lot	118	118	118	118	..
102¼	103	700	Illinois Central	103½	103½	102⅜	102⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	20	400	Int. Con. C. v. t. c	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
72⅜	72¼	1,900	Int. Con. Corp. pf	73½	73½	72½	72⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	33	9,100	Inspiration Copper	33¾	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
19⅞	20	800	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20	..
15	18½	1,400	Int. Agricultural	16⅞	18⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
29¾	30	1,000	Int. Agricult. pf	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
106	108	1,700	Int. Harv., N. J	107	107	105	106	—2
9¼	9½	500	Int. Paper	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
38	39	100	Int. Paper pf	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
28	28½	17,800	Kansas City South	27	29	27	28	+1⅜
58	59	1,800	Kan. City So. pf	60	58	58	58½	+1
54¼	55	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	55½	55½	54¼	54½	— ¾
102	103	300	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102½	+ ½
145	146	5,300	Lehigh Valley	148	148	145	145	—2½
115	115¼	500	Louis. & Nashville	115	115½	115	115	+1¼
34	34¼	730	Maxwell Motors	34¼	34½	34	34¼	— ¼
85½	86	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	85¾	84½	85¾	+1
32⅝	33½	1,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	32⅝	33⅝	32½	33	+ ⅝
96	98	100	May Dept. St. pf	96	96	96	96	..
81⅜	82	21,100	Mexican Petroleum	85	85½	81	81⅞	—3⅝
80	82	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	1,600	Miami Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15¾	16	460	Minn. & St. Louis	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
35	40	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	38	37	37	37	..
120	123	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121	124	121	124	—3½
130	132	200	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	129	132	129	132	+2
⅞	⅞	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
18¾	19	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
2½	2⅝	3,000	Mo. Pacific	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
48¾	49½	100	Montana Power	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
71	73	100	Nat. Clak & Suit	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
105	107	100	Nat. C. & S. pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
23	23½	700	Nat. Enam & St	23¼	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
64⅜	65	2,110	Nat. Lead Co	68½	68½	64⅜	64⅜	—1¼
5½	6	400	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	6¼	6¼	5½	5½	— ¾
14½	14⅝	600	New York Con. Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—1⅛
118	119	3,600	N. Y. Air Brake	120¼	120½	118	118½	—1½
91¼	91½	10,700	N. Y. Central	91⅝	92¼	91	91¼	..
31½	34	200	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	33⅜	33⅝	33	33	..
70	90	130	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	75	75	75	75	..
65	65½	5,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	66	66⅜	65	65	— ⅝
29	29½	2,100	N. Y., O. & W	29¼	29⅞	29	29	— ⅛
105	108½	1,400	Norfolk & Western	109	109	108¼	108¼	— ¾
71	71¼	100	North American	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
100	100½	6,400	Northern Pacific	110¼	110⅞	109	109½	— ⅛
2⅜	3½	100	Ontario Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32¼	34	600	Pacific Mail	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ½
30½	32½	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31½	33½	31½	33	+3
109¾	110½	3,800	Pennsylvania R. R	110¼	110⅝	110	110¼	+ ¼
76	78	100	Philadelphia Co	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
70	71	350	P. C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	..
24⅛	24⅝	850	Pittsburgh C. Coal	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
59,500	61½	14,900	Pressed Steel Car	62	62½	58⅝	60¼	—1½
102	102½	600	Pullman Company	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	—1
158	160	360	Quicksilver	160¾	160⅝	160	160¾	+ ⅝
3¾	4	300	Quicksilver pf	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38¼	38⅝	600	Railway Steel Spg	40⅛	40⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
22⅝	22⅞	2,600	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
151⅜	151⅝	46,600	Reading	154⅛	154⅝	151	151½	—2½
43¾	43⅞	7,100	Repub. Iron & Steel	45	45	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
98¼	98½	300	Repub. I. & S. pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	13,600	Rumely (M.) Co	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+1⅝
14¼	14⅞	5,500	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	10⅞	15¼	10⅞	14½	+4⅝
5	5½	200	St. Louis & San F	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15	15¾	1,300	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
34	35	800	Seaboard Air L. pf	35¼	35¾	35	35	— ½
153	153¼	3,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153	158	153	154	+2⅝
46⅜	46⅞	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	46⅜	46⅞	46	46½	— ⅛
21,250	90⅜		Southern Pacific	91¼	91⅝	90	90⅜	— ⅝
3,000	16⅝		Southern Railway	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
500	51		So. Railway pf	50¾	50¾	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
100	57		Standard Milling	56½	56⅞	56½	56⅞	+ ½
50	..		Do, odd lot	57	57	57	57	..
100	73¼		Standard Milling pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½	— ⅝
7,700	87		Studebaker Co	87⅛	88	88	86⅝	..
7,800	42¾		Tennessee Copper	43¼	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
1,500	142⅝		Texas Co	142	144	142	142⅝	+1
500	12⅝		Texas & Pacific	13	13	12	12½	+ ⅛
400	51¾		Third Avenue	51¾	51¾	50½	50½	—1
500	101		Tobacco Products pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
100	5¼		Tol., St. L. & W. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
33	91¼		Twin City R. T	91½	91¼	91⅜	91⅜	..
700	6⅝		Union B. & P. Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
200	26½		Un. B. & P. Co. pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1⅜
37,600	132⅝		Union Pacific	134⅝	134⅝	132¾	132¾	— ⅝
200	81½		Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
2,300	18¾		United Rys. Inv	17½	18⅝	17¼	18⅝	+1⅝
1,300	3½		Un. Rys. Inv. pf	32	36	32	36	+4
1,200	18⅝		U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	19⅜	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅜
100	42½		U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	43	43	43	43	..
200	27		U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	+1⅜
2,350	66		U. S. Ind. Alcohol	67½	67½	64½	65½	—1½
96	98		U. S.-Ind. Alco. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
100	..		U. S. Red. & Ref	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2,500	48		U. S. Rubber	47½	47⅝	47	47	—1½
100	104		U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	—1½
50	..		Do, odd lot	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
149,200	74⅝		U. S. Steel	75⅞	76	73⅝	74½	— ⅝
1,000	113		U. S. Steel pf	112⅝	113¼	112⅞	113	+ ⅝
5,400	66¼		Utah Copper	67	67	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
1,500	35		Va.-Caro. Chemical	35	35¼	34	34	— ⅜
200	102		Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	101½	102	101¼	102	+1
200	50		Va. Iron, Coal & C	50	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅜
100	7		Vulcan Detinning	7	7	7	7	—7
500	⅛		Wabash	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
200	⅜		Wabash pf	¼	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
300	115		Wells Fargo Exp	110	110¼	110	110¼	+1¼
1,300	26½		Western Maryland	27	27¼	26	26	..
2,900	71		Western Union Tel	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71	+ ½
35,500	113		Westing. E. & M	114¼	114¼	112⅝	113	—1
400	150		Westing. 1st pf	135	135	135	135	+2
3,600	165½		Willys-Overland	166	168	162¼	165	+ ½
300	103¾		Willys-Overland pf	104½	105	103	104½	+1
1,430	35		Wisconsin Central	33¾	35¼	33¾	34¾	+1⅝
100	124		Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	104½	104½	104½	104¼	— ¾
100	123		Woolworth pf. tr.	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅞	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	104	108	104	108
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165

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100 Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd. Stk.
10 Century Bank Stock
25 Franklin Insurance Stock
100 Garland Corporation Stock
100 Interna'l Steam Pump C. & P. Stk.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Midvale Steel Stock
100 Woodward Iron Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Amer. & British Mfg. Com. Stock
25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
50 International Nickel Com. Stock
100 International Power Com. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Is More Active, with Prices Easier in Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 296,330 shares of stocks and $68,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 110,588; oils, 3,289; railroad, 8,300, and mining, 174,178. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Am. W. Paper	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,900	Am. Zinc	52¾	53½	52	53⅛
1,500	‡Can. Car & F.	110	110	107	108
1,500	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	125	125	122	122
2,000	‡Canada Steel.	34½	34½	32	34½
4,400	‡Car, L. & P.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
700	‡Central Fdry.	13½	13½	12½	12⅝
200	‡Cent. Fdry. pf.	27	27	26¾	26¾
625	‡Cramp Ship..	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
400	Electric Boat.	442	442	424	432
100	Elec. Boat pf.	445	445	436	436
30,000	El. S. new, w. i.	45¾	45¾	45½	44
30	Emerson Phon.	14¼	14¼	14½	14¼
40	‡Hall Signal..	15	15	14½	14½
183	‡Hendee Mfg..	33	33	33	33
100	Int. Rubber...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	‡Int. Mer. M..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
1,800	‡Int. M. M. pf.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
300	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i.	37	39	37	39
1,000	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i. pf.	55	60	55	60
1,800	‡Int. Motors..	24	24½	22⅜	23¼
850	‡Int. Mot. pf..	46	46⅝	46	46⅝
450	‡Int. Nickel ..	181	182	175½	175½
1,300	‡Int. St. Pump	8	9	7⅞	8
3,000	Kath. Bronze pf. ctfs.	3	3	3	3
10	Kelly Spr. Tire.	174	174	174	174
39	Kelly Spr. Tire new 2d pf..	173	173	172	172
3,200	‡Lake Tor. Boat	15⅞	15⅞	11½	13¼
6,300	M'conl of Am.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
200	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	16
1,050	‡Nat. Sil'l Car of Canada	50	55	52	52
150	‡PyreneMfg.Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Corp. of R. & H.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
157	Savoy Oil	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
3,500	‡Stand. Motors	15½	15½	12	12
2,500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
14,750	Subm. C'rp. w. i.	45¾	45¾	43½	44
2,100	Triangle Film ctfs.	6	6	5¾	5¾
700	‡Un. Cigar St. Co. of Am.	100	104	99¾	101½
15,000	Un. Cigar St., new	9¾	10¾	9¾	10
3,500	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
900	‡Vent. Cons. Oil	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
2,500	‡World Film..	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atlantic Ref.	605	602	602	— 3
45	Buckeye P. L.	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
10	Gas.-Skig. L.	161	161	161	— 1
25	Illinois P. L.	146	144	144	— 5
10	Indiana P. L.	100	100	100	— 2
2,400	‡Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11	Nat. Transit.	33	33	33	— ½
125	Ohio Oil	147	146	146	— 1
40	Pierce Oil	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
70	Prairie O. & G.	380	375	378	— 2
60	Prairie P. L.	179	178	179	+ 1
55	So. Penna. Oil	232	228	228	— 4
10	Southern P. L.	218	218	218	— 5
28	St. O. of Cal.	307	298	298	— 5
25	St. O. of Ind.	449	442	443	— 7
10	St. O. of Ky.	275	275	275	—
10	St. O. of N. Y.	417	416	416	+ 1
275	St. O. of N. Y.	199	197	199	+ 1
75	Un. Tank L.	84	82	82	— 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Mo. Pac., w. i.	20	20	20	20
3,000	‡Wabash, w. i.	11¼	11¼	10¼	10⅞
1,500	‡Wabash pf. (a)	42¼	42¼	41½	41½
3,600	‡Wabash pf. (b)	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,650	‡Alaska Juneau	12	12¼	11⅜	12
11,000	‡Alta C. M. C.	82	90	82	88
22,000	‡‡Am. Com.	14	15	13	13½
3,700	‡Ariz. Duq.	30	30	27	28
5,700	‡‡Atlanta	30	31	26	30
1,000	‡‡Big C'wood.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,100	Big Ledge D.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
700	‡‡Booth	44	46	44	46
1,800	Braden Copper	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
400	Butte C. & Z.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9,500	Caledonia	98	98	90	90
800	‡Chile Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Cons. Ariz. S.	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	Cons. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,600	‡Ely Cons.	10	10	10	10
20,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	56	66	54	64
500	‡‡Florence	47	49	47	49
250	‡‡Genesee Cop.	40	40	40	40
1,500	‡‡Goldfield M.	21	21	21	21
1,150	Greene-Can.	39¾	40	38⅝	39½
700	Iron Blosa.	69	69	68	68
1,950	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,600	Ken. Copper	38⅞	39	36⅝	37
300	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1,000	‡‡Kewanas	11	11	11	11
1,400	‡Lone Star	5	5	5	5
10	Magma Cop.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
500	‡Mck.-Dar.	21	22	21	22
800	‡Majestic M.	66	66	60	60
200	New U. Bing.	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3⅜
400	Nipissing M.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
5,000	‡‡Oro	7	7	7	7
12,000	Rex. Con. M.	41	43	41	43
1,000	‡Sand. Kendall	6	6	6	6
500	‡‡Sells	25	25	25	25
6,400	‡‡Silver Pick.	8½	8½	8	8
400	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
22,500	‡Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	‡Super. Min.	23½	24	23½	24
950	‡Ton. Cash B.	4½	4½	4½	4½
798	Ton. Exten.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
320	Ton. Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	‡Ton. Mont.	33	33	33	33
100	‡United Verde.	6	6	6	6
200	‡Wasatch	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡W. Jerd. Con.	58	58	58	58
800	‡W. K. Cop.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞

BONDS.

$65,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar. new 5s	77	78	75½	75½
3,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	124	124¾	124	124½

‡Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14½	15	14½	15
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Sterling Gum	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾

RAILROAD.

Mo. Pac., w. i., pf.	38	40	34	39

MINING STOCKS.

Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Pierce Oil 6s	80	81	78	81

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Explos., com.	134	138	133	138
Aetna Explos., pf.	79	85	80	85
Alas Powder	205	215	207	215
Bliss, (E. W.) com.	310	350	340	360
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	120	140	129	139
Canad. Explos., com.	300	350	300	350
Canad. Explos., pf.	101	110	102	111
Colts' Arms	485	495	485	495
Du Pont Powder, com.	660	670	655	665
Du Pone Powder, pf.	96	100	96	100
Hercules Powder, com.	360	380	362	372
Niles-Bement-Pond, common	112	114	111	114
Niles-Bement-Pond, preferred	98	105		
Savage Arms	300	350	300	350
Winch. Repeat. Arms.	1675	1725	1675	1725

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	318	323
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¼	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	51½	56
*American Gas & Electric	103	
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	91	93
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	63	68
Am. Water Works & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	19	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	52	54
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	52
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	84
Denver Gas & Electric Gen.	91	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric	73	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	85	88
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	18	20½
Northern States Power pf.	84	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	63½	64½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	10	14
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	48	50
Southern California Edison	70	72
Southern California Edison pf.	92	95
Standard Gas & Electric	6	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	23	25½
United Light & Rys.	47	49
United Light & Rys pf.	67	68½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	66	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf.	47	52

*Par value, $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Con. Power pf.	112	112½	112	112½
50	Houston Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
12	Mercantile Tr.	180	180	180	180
20	Mer. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
62	Nor. Central	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅞
200	Sapulpa	2	2	2	2
176	United R. & E.	23	23¼	23	23¼

BONDS.

$6,000	A. C. L. c. 4s	83	83	83	83
100	Cy. of Bal. An.	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼
10,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Fair'nt Cl. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
4,000	Ga. Car. N. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Maryl. & E. 5s	94	94	94	94
51,000	M. V. C. D. 5s	43½	44	43½	44
11,000	Spar. Fls 4½s	94	94	94	94
4,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	80			
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. Income 5s	80	80¼	80	80¼
		57½	57¼	57¼	57¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Adventure	2	2½	2	2⅛
165	Alaska	34	34	33½	33½
250	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Mojuoz	53½	53½	53½	53½
6,125	Am. Zinc	53½	53½	51½	53¼
475	Arizona Com'l.	7⅞	7½	7¼	7¼
25	Butte & Bal.	4⅝	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛
4,165	Butte & Sup.	66	66¾	64½	65¾
175	Cal. & Ariz.	63½	63½	63¼	63¼
19	Cal. & Hecla	563	563	560	560
127	Copper Range	54½	54½	54	54½
145	Daly-West	8	8	2⅝	2⅝
174	East Butte	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜
100	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
45	Granby	83	83	82½	83
245	Greene-Can.	39½	39⅝	39½	39½
45	Hancock	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
50	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Inspiration	33½	33½	33½	33½
260	Island Creek	47	48½	47	48½
100	Isle Royale	26½	27	26½	27
375	Kerr Lake	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Keweenaw	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40	Lake	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	La Salle	6	6	6	6
15	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
480	Mass. Con.	11¼	11¼	11	11
10	Miami	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10	Mohawk	71	71	71	71
635	New Arc.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
185	New Idria	10⅝	12	10½	11
605	North Butte	30	30	29½	29½
5	North Lake	2	2	2	2
10	Old Colony	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
25	Osceola	81	81	79½	79½
2,781	Pond Creek	16¾	17½	16¾	17⅝
295	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
125	Shattuck	26½	26½	26	26
25	South Lake	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
110	Superior Cop.	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
1,026	Tamarack	54⅝	55	53¼	53½
100	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
465	U. S. Smelter	41½	41½	40½	41
69	U. S. Sm. pf.	47	47	46½	46½
450	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
90	Utah Con.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
220	Utah Copper	68⅝	68⅝	66¾	66⅞
85	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½

RAILROADS.

60	Boston Elev.	78	78	78	78
55	Boston & Me.	23¼	23¼	23	23
8	Boston & Prov.	233	233	233	233
4	Fitchburg pf.	62	62	62	62
5	Mass. Elec., pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
565	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66	66¾	65	66
1	Old Colony	140	140	140	140
26	W. E. St. R.R.	62	62	62	62
6	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

264	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	93½	94	93½	93½
357	Am. Sugar	110	111	109	109
18	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
355	Am. T. & T.	122¾	123	122⅝	122¾
534	Am. Woolen pf.	89½	90	89	89
40	A. G. & W. I.	11	11	11	11
220	A.G. & W.I. pf.	25¼	25¾	25½	25¼
149	Edison Elec.	234	234	233½	234
27	Gen. Electric	172¼	172½	171¼	172
238	Mass. Gas	92	92¾	92	92¾
4	Mass. Gas pf.	88¾	88¾	88½	88½
4	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
1	Mergenthaler	180	180	180	180
9	Pullman	160	160	160	160
40	Swift	114½	114½	114½	114½
271	United Fruit	132	132¾	132	132
446	Un. Shoe Mach.	50	50½	50	50
50	Un. Shoe M. pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28¾
3,040	U. S. Steel	75⅝	76	75¾	74½
1,495	Ventura Oil	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
400	Wollaston Land	1¾	1¾	1½	1¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102	102	102	102
1,000	C.,B. & Q.Jt.4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
2,000	Fond Creek 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	So. Pac. 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	99⅜
1,000	Swift 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.48
Bay S Gas	.13	.14	McK-Dar	.20	.22
Bingham	⅞	8⅛	M of Ari	2¼	2⅜
Begole	1	1¼	Majestic	.60	.63
Butte & L.	.36	.38	Mex Met	.25	.27
Boston Ely	.20	.30	New-Doug.	.64	.68
Con Cop	1¼	1½	New Balt.	3½	4
Con Cop pf	1¼	1½	N Cornelia	7	7¾
Crown Res	.43	.50	Ohio Cop	.10	.15
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅞	Old D rts	7½	8
Con Ariz	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.55	Riker-H	5	6¼
Cham Cop	6	8	Raven Cop	9	11
Cal Corbin	4	6	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1	1⅛	Stewart M	1	1⅛
Eagle & B	1¼	1⅜	Tonopah M	15	15¼
1st Nat C	2⅞	3	Utah Met	6¼	6¾
Goldf Con	1¼	1⅜	U Verde E	6	6¼
Houghton	.3⅜	4	Yuk Gold	2¼	2½
Iron Blos	.70	.74			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Loco	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Am. Sh'b'l'd'g.	76	76	76	76
320	Chi. Pn. Tool	81	81	77	78
3	Com. Edison	133	136	133	136
65	Dia. Match	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾
575	Lind. Pt. pf.	95	95	95	95
37	H. S. & M. pf.	109¾	110	109¾	110
10	Ill. Brick	65	65	65	65
5	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
50	Pac. Gas pf.	44	44	44	44
90	Pub. Service	83	83	83	83
13	Quaker Oats	247	247	247	247
32	Quak. Oats pf.	107	107	106⅞	106⅞
200	Rumely	6	6	6	6
2,850	Sears-Roebuck	151¾	155½	151¾	154
200	Stew. Warner.	67¾	67¾	66¾	66¾
90	Swift	114½	114⅝	114	114⅜
924	Union Carbide	150¾	154½	150¼	152
2,086	Un. Carb. rts.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
110	U. S. Steel	75½	75¾	74⅞	74⅞

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
9,000	Ch. Cy. Ry. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96½
2,000	Ch. Ry. B 5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	Com. Edis. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
14,000	Swift	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
340	Allis-Chalm'rs.	36¼	39	36	39
20	Am. Can	59	59	59	59
100	Beth. Steel	53½	55½	53¾	55¼
5	Am. Gas N. J.	101½	101½	101½	101½
300	Anaconda	68	68	68	68
477	Am. Rys.	27	27	27	27
5	Am. Rys. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	Am. Smelting	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
100	Am. Woolen	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
860	Baldwin Loco.	82	82	78¾	78¾
113	Buf. & Sus. pf.	41	41	41	41
100	Balt. & Ohio	83½	83½	83½	83½
461	Brill & Co.	49¾	50	45	45
5	Cambria Iron	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
1,755	Cambria Steel	54⅞	54⅞	53¾	53¾
10	Crucible Steel	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
3,549	Elec. S. Bat.	65½	65½	65½	65½
900	Erie	30¼	30¼	29½	29½
305	Gen. Asphalt	33	33¼	33	33¼
100	Gen. Asph. pf.	69⅝	69	69	69
73	Ins. Co. N. A.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
30	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
755	Lake Superior	10	10	9¾	9¾
225	Lehigh Nav.	75½	75½	74⅜	74⅜
25	Lehigh Valley	74⅜	74⅜	73	73
100	Leh. V. T. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
5	North. Central	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
10	Nor. Pacific	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
940	Pennsylvania	55⅛	55	55½	55½
40	Penn. Salt	90½	90½	90¾	90¾
114	Phila. Co.	39¼	39¼	38	38
5,234	Phila. Electric	24	25	24	24½
915	P. R. T. t. c.	10¼	10½	10	10
23	Phila. Traction	73	73	73	73
100	Pressed Steel	60	60	60	60
200	Reading	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
269	Reading	76¾	76¾	75½	75½
50	So. Pacific	91⅝	91½	91⅜	91⅜
40	Tenn. Copper	43	43	43

SALE OF GREENHUT ASSETS ON AUG. 17

To Be Offered at Public Auction, First in Several Parcels and Then in One Lot.

MRS. VOGEL'S PROTEST VAIN

Asserted There Will Be Nothing Left to Pay Her $253,000 Bonds, Which Are a Second Lien.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday confirmed an order of Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney, directing a sale of the assets of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, to be held at the concern's main building, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, on Aug. 17. Judge Hand also denied a motion made by Henry L. Scheuerman of the firm of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limberg, 160 Broadway, attorneys for Mrs. Blanche E. Vogel, widow of Frank E. Vogel, who holds $253,000 worth of the defunct company's gold mortgage bonds, to set the referee's order aside.

The sale of the company's property is to be made at public auction, and Referee Olney's order provides for the acceptance of conditional bids on the estate in bulk, after it has first been auctioned off in parcels. This, Mr. Scheuerman contended, will tend to stifle competitive bidding and is wholly in the interest of the Greenhuts and against the interests of the independent bondholders in that it will turn over the assets for a totally inadequate consideration and at the same time release the Greenhuts from liabilities in large amounts.

"The terms of the order," Mr. Scheuerman said, "are such that no one will be willing to waste his time to make a bid, knowing in advance that it will be fruitless."

None of the other creditors opposed the confirmation of the referee's order, and Judge Hand decided both motions immediately on the close of the arguments. According to recent appraisals of the Greenhut assets, it is said that after the satisfaction of the first mortgage on the real property, there will be no remaining equity to satisfy the creditors under the gold mortgage bond issue, which is a second mortgage for $6,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was in Allis-Chalmers that trading attention became focused in the final dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The big rush up in price of that stock was attended by very heavy trading. The market generally was strong at the start, with the railroad stocks promihent in the early trading. Later, the list, as a whole, tended to react, following the publications of the Interstate Commerce Commision's decision as to Western rates.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,540 Allis-Chal.	36	42½	35½	42⅜
1,350 Am. B. Sugar.	53½	58⅜	53⅝	58⅝
1,870 Am. Can	58⅝	59½	57¾	58½
70 Am. Car & F.	63	63	62	62⅝
50 Am. Ice	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Am. Lin. Oil	12	12	12	12
420 Am. Loco	55	55	53½	53½
1,120 Am. Smelt	82⅞	82⅞	81	81
50 Am. Sugar	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾
420 Anaconda ($50)	69¼	69¼	68	68¼
430 Atchison	104	104½	103½	104
3,110 Baldwin Loco.	78¾	81	78¾	79½
840 Balt. & Ohio.	83	84⅝	82½	82½
60 B'klyn R. T.	87	87	86	86
40 Cal. Petroleum	17	17	17	17
640 Canadian Pac.	154¾	158½	154½	156¼
180 Cent. Leather	43⅜	48⅝	42⅜	42⅜
270 Ches. & Ohio.	45⅝	46½	45	45
1,010 C., M. & St. P.	84⅞	86¼	84⅞	85½
80 C. R. I. & P.	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅞
10 Chino Copper	45	45	45	45
660 Col. Fuel & I.	42	42	40¼	40¼
180 Corn Products.	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6,630 Crucible Steel.	84	84⅞	80	81¾
370 Distillers' Sec.	29¾	29⅞	28¾	29
5,660 Erie	29⅞	30⅛	28¾	29¼
800 Erie 1st pf.	45	45½	44¾	44⅞
10 Goodrich Co.	52	52	52	52
40 Gt. Nor. Ore.	41¾	41¾	41	41
80 Gt. Nor. pf.	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼
90 Insp. Copper.	33¾	33¾	32½	32⅝
50 Interborough.	20	20⅜	20	20
150 Kan. City So.	28	29	28	29
140 Lehigh Valley.	147½	147½	146½	146⅝
10 Louis. & Nash.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
500 Mex. Petrol'm.	83	85	81	82
30 Miami Copper.	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛
40 Mo. Pacific.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
10 Nat. Enamel.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Nat. Lead.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
300 N. Y. Central.	91¼	92⅜	91¼	91⅜
200 N.Y.N.H.&H.	66	66⅜	65	65
50 N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29½
140 Nor. Pacific.	111	111	109¼	109⅞
20 Pacific Mail.	33	33	33	33
80 Pennsylvania.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
900 Pd. Steel Spr.	61¼	61¾	61	60¼
10 Ry. Steel Spr.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
8,300 Reading	154⅜	154½	151	151⅝
420 Rep. I. & S.	45	45	43½	44¼
10 Rumely	6	6	4	4
1,000 So. Pacific.	91	91¼	90	90½
180 So. Railway.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅛
130 Studebaker	87	87	86¼	86⅝
670 Tenn. Copper.	43¼	43½	42½	42½
3,980 Union Pacific.	134⅝	134⅝	132½	132⅝
210 U. S. Rubber.	47¾	47¾	47	47¾
26,250 U. S. Steel.	76	76	73⅜	74⅜
120 Utah Copper.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
60 Wabash pf.	½	½	½	½
8,320 Westing. Elec.	114⅝	114⅝	112⅝	112⅞
86,430				

MINING STOCKS.

600 Atlanta	.31	.31	.30	.30
600 Booth	.45	.45	.45	.45
500 Cash Boy	.04	.04	.04	.04
400 Gold. Merger	.21	.21	.21	.21
100 Jumbo Ext.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
400 Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
600 Ophir	.28	.28	.27	.28
100 Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
300 Ton. Exten.	26½	26½	26½	26½
500 Union Con.	23	23	23	23
300 West End.	.58	.58	.58	.58
4,900				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,677,746	+$86,508
Five roads	5,212,829	—176,358
Total, eight roads	6,890,675	— 90,050

CANADIAN PACIFIC for twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earnings	$98,865,210	$129,614,824	$139,395,699
Operating expenses	85,290,582	87,388,896	93,149,825
Net earn.	33,574,628	42,425,928	46,245,874
*Other inc			1,245,063
Total	33,574,628	42,425,928	47,490,937
Fixed charges.	10,446,510	10,227,311	10,876,352
Surplus	23,128,118	32,198,617	36,615,085
S. S. repl. &pen.fd.	1,619,142	2,240,842	1,125,000
Surplus	21,508,966	29,957,774	35,490,085
Dividends.	21,419,051	20,250,521	17,179,828
†Surplus.	89,915	9,708,245	18,310,257

*Includes only net earnings of steamships in excess of amount included in gross.
†Does not include special income from interest on land sales and from other extraneous assets.

Special income account is $10,963,323, an increase of $2,381,461 compared with last year.

LEHIGH VALLEY for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Freight rev.	3,019,841	3,194,436	*174,594
Passenger rev.	369,849	420,843	*50,974
Total op. rev.	3,634,848	3,824,615	*189,767
Maint. of way.	365,677	376,658	*10,980
Mt. of equip.	758,867	579,425	179,241
Transpor. exp.	1,191,288	1,244,387	*53,099
Total op. exp.	2,519,977	2,387,918	132,059
Taxes	151,100	151,900	*2,208
Operat. income	915,575	1,304,795	*329,220
July 1 to June 30—			
Freight rev.	35,929,665	34,954,905	977,759
Passenger rev.	4,043,782	4,795,147	*751,365
Total op. rev.	42,040,962	42,370,646	355,115
Maint. of way.	4,483,924	4,674,725	*190,800
Mt. of equip.	8,207,491	7,669,793	537,698
Transp. exp.	15,250,528	15,631,900	*381,432
Total op. exp.	29,947,387	30,087,905	*140,517
Taxes	1,689,109	1,659,280	29,828
Oper. income.	10,874,683	10,423,460	451,222

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	3,298,793	3,250,563	3,518,564
Net. aft. taxes.	612,147	730,088	1,263,305
12 mos. gross.	40,901,386	42,458,379	43,401,716
Net aft. taxes.	11,753,203	9,909,821	13,375,842

Public Utilities.

PACIFIC COAST—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	597,220	528,662	68,558
Net	115,038	37,804	77,234
12 mos. gross.	6,284,493	7,063,650	*779,157
Net	690,420	825,693	*145,286

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for six months ended June 30—

Gross earn.	2,751,375	2,675,456	75,919
Net	1,019,044	791,152	228,492

*Decrease.

CANADIAN NORTHERN NOTES.

Sale of $9,500,000 Two-Year 5 Per Cents Under Way.

Arrangements are under way for the sale to William A. Read & Co. of $9,500,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Canadian Northern Railway. It was said that the transaction probably would be completed today.

The notes are to be secured by Canadian Northern Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, which bonds are guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada. The proceeds will be used in part to take up outstanding notes, but the greater part will be used for construction work on the Canadian Northern. More than 7,000 miles of the railway is under operation and when completed the railway will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The system will have a total length of 9,876 miles. The Canadian Government owns a large amount of the stock.

ACTIVE PIG IRON MARKET.

Prices Advanced and Steel Corporation Said to be Buying.

With pig iron still advancing in price it is regarded as probable by the technical journals that the consumers are getting under cover because they are scenting still higher prices. Credence is given to the report that the United States Steel Corporation is buying pig-iron in the open market.

The Iron Age, today, will say:

Active buying at advancing prices has centred attention on the pig iron market. Steel-making pig iron has led in tonnage and has advanced $1 a ton in nearly all markets except Chicago. Thus the heavy demand for open-hearth steel which caused so abrupt a rise in billets is now also the dominant factor in pig iron.

Some excitement has been added to the situation by a reported purchase of pig iron at Cleveland by the Steel Corporation, but confirmation of this report is lacking. Naturally, the possibility that the large steel companies would need to go into the market for iron, as at other times of cumulative demand for steel, has been a factor in the week's advance.

Signs have multiplied that after many months of groveling prices a seller's market has returned. While there is no scramble for finished material, some manufacturing consumers who made large contracts at prices $2 to $3 below present levels are finding it difficult to get full deliveries—a condition that has been known to bring on buying to forestall further advances.

The Iron Trade Review will say:

Pig iron activity remains a prominent feature of the present iron and steel situation. Under a demand that has continued to spread in practically all districts, prices have further advanced on the average of 50 cents to $1 a ton. In the East, steel-making iron has scored a clean advance of $1.

There is evidence that pressure is being exerted by dominant interests not to let the situation go ahead too rapidly in order to reduce the possibility of a runaway market. The market is gradually getting away from a uniform level of prices and individual makers are quoting in accordance with their willingness or ability to fill further orders for the near future. Some fancy prices have been offered and paid for prompt accommodation. The Steel Corporation's operations remain at a high pitch, with ingot capacity engaged at 93 to 94 per cent. and blast furnaces at about 87 per cent. Reports persist that the leading interest will be obliged to buy pig iron if it has not already done so.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Thirty-four companies having $702,500 aggregate capital stock were incorporated today. They include:

The Harry Porter Co., advertising, commercial agents, $100,000; A. L. Brougham, A. F. Young, D. E. Austin, 233 Broadway.

Straight Edge Baking Co., food products, $100,000; E. D. Wheelock, W. G. Warner, W. P. Copeland, 432 West 125th St.

Union Oxygen Co., Long Island City, air products, $100,000; W. H. Hayes, F. S. and G. Tolman, Flushing.

Railway Periodicals Co., publishing, printing, $75,000; F. W. Nolting, S. A. Bates, L. K. Lydecker, Maywood, N. J.

Southern Munitions Corpn., firearms, explosives, ammunitions, $50,000; T. and H. S. Swan, J. Mitchell, London, England.

Monolithic Concrete Foundation, Brooklyn, concrete blocks, $45,000; C. Byrne, B. E. Devoy, L. H. K. Brodie, 56 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Arcadia Advertising Specialties Co., Newark, publishing, printing, advertising, $50,000; C. S. Watson, F. D. and W. C. Burgess, Newark.

Haight Milling and Mercantile Co., Binghamton, grain, cereals, flour, operate elevators, $25,000; W. Lynn Martin, W. E. Hoolihan, E. W. Haight, Sanford.

Domroe & Co., millinery, braids, dress trimming, $15,000; L. Stimel, L. and D. Domroe, 502 Hendrix St., Buffalo.

Silo and Implement Factory, Lackawanna, lumber, ties, posts, forest products, $15,000; G. Grover Evans, F. A. Tucker, Schuyler W. Scutt, Buffalo.

Packers Brokerage Co., commission, selling agents, $10,000; C. A. Gillig, F. Dondera, F. P. Birmingham, 105 Hudson St.

Dominion General Supply Co., motors, engines, machinery, cars, balloons, aeroplanes, motor vehicles, ammunition, tents, $10,000; D. S. Voorhes, C. R. Allison, M. R. Denlege, 317 W. 83d St.

Etak Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; N. H. Kramer, K. and H. Levison, 1,338 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Morris and Smith Auto Co., Brooklyn, vehicles for underwater or land use, garage, $10,000; C. W. Raynor, R. B. Livingston, R. E. Swezey, 50 Pine St.

Charles Sonn and Co., wearing apparel, merchandise, $10,000; J. F. Hohenstein, C. and G. Sonn, 70 Pinehurst Av., Brooklyn.

N. W. Rogers Mfg. Corpn., Mount Vernon, engines, machinery, foundry, factory supplies, ammunition, $5,000; E. W. Nestell, S. Smith, Nelson W. Rogers, 506 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon.

Metz Realty Co., building, realty, $6,000; H. A. and A. W. Metz, J. V. Schaefer, 5 Vwt 31st St.

Imperial Kimono Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Moskowitz, M. and F. Slutzky, 578 Essex St.

Ronele Construction Co., realty, personal property, patents, $5,000; A. Meyer and A. A. Kuttler, Jr., 520 West 163d St.

Rellet Amusement Co., Woodmere, theatrical, opera houses, music hall, $5,000; A. B. Stupel, H. S. Ascher, L. C. Teller, Woodmere.

Authorizations: Triangle Film Corpn., Richmond, Va., $5,000,000; Repres. E. L. Thomas, 71 West 23d St., Manhattan.

American Enameling Manufacturing Corpn., Dover, Del., $500,000; Repre. W. A. Mills, 171 Madison Av., New York.

Capital Increase: Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, $1,000 to $100,000; R. L. Gray & Co., New York, $20,000 to $100,000; Unique Art Mfg. Co., New York, $6,000 to $10,000.

Cancellation: J. W. Luitweiler & Co., New York, $100,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolution: A. Baer, Inc., New York.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ADRIANCE, CHARLES, (at Shreveport, La., Dec. 20, 1912;) only tangible assets enumerated were $10 interest in 29 and 31 St. and a similar interest in 108-110 Greene St. Value of decedent's interest in two parcels placed at $4,387 by the administrator.

JACKSON, Mrs. KATHERINE P. D., widow of Joseph C. Jackson, (Jan. 23, 1914;) net estate, $521,286. Beneficiaries were: Joseph C., Jr., son, $121,095; John D., son, $121,095; Katherine S. J. Goodsell, daughter, $121,547; Elizabeth H. W. J. Waits, daughter, $121,547; seven grandchildren, $5,000 each; two daughters-in-law and two sons-in-law, $250 each. Assets: 138 E. 34 St., appraised at $30,000; six acres at Southampton, L. I., $6,000; half interest in 60 acres at Sagaponack, L. I., $3,000; interest in 25 acres at Bridgehampton, L. I., $1,250; 20 acres at Bridgehampton, L. I., $2,000; 40 acres in village of Quogue, L. I., $12,225; deposits, $4,254; jewelry and personalty, $9,051; stocks and bonds, $475,960. Among the larger holdings were 150 shares Hartford Fire Insurance Co., appraised at $101,250; 16 shares Central Trust Co., $15,840; 496 shares Landers, Frary & Clark, $24,800; 36 shares Guaranty Trust Co., $18,720; 209 shares Chicago & Northwestern R. R. common, $26,334; 167 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. pref., $21,376; 80 shares Del., Lack. & West. R. R., $14,800; 180 shares Lehigh Valley R. R., $10,620. Among the jewelry were a brooch, 13 diamonds, appraised at $3,000; a pair of diamond earrings, $2,000, and rings, $835.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LOTTERHAND, JASON C., (June 9, 1915;) at Newark, N. J.; no estimate of the estate is made. The will provides that 248 shares of common stock and 248 shares preferred stock of the Addometer Corporation, held under a deed of trust for his children, shall be distributed according to the terms of the trust deed. Of a stock of 247 shares common stock and 122 shares preferred stock of the same corporation, after sufficient has been converted into cash to settle any indebtedness of decedent 120 shares of the common and 60 shares of the preferred stock is to be held in trust for decedent's widow, Gertrude Patricia Lotterhand of Richmond Hill, N. Y., the net income to be paid her until her death or remarriage. Upon the event of her death or remarriage the principal of this trust is to be added to a trust created for the three children of decedent. After 48 shares of common stock of the Addometer Corporation are given to various legatees all the rest of the stock is to be divided between decedent's children. They are to receive the income until they are 30 years old, when they are to receive principal of their shares outright. Rest of estate goes to children outright in equal shares. Children are Paul A., 13; Gertrude V., 12, and Jason C. Lotterhand, Jr., 4.

McMURTRY, GEORGE G., (details elsewhere.)

SHEPHERD, SCOTT B., (details elsewhere.)

SUBMARINE BOAT BOARD.

Eleven Directors Named for Concern to Succeed Electric Company.

At an organization meeting yesterday of the new Submarine Boat Corporation, successor to the Electric Boat Company, eleven Directors were selected. The Directorate is made up largely of members of the technical staff of the old company, and includes E. B. Frost, L. Y. Spear, Henry R. Sutphen, Gregory C. Davison, Thomas C. Dawson, H. C. Sheridan, Norman Johnson, George W. Hoyt, Stacy C. Richmond, William H. Remick, and Andrew Fletcher.

No President was elected, but a selection will be made soon. E. B. Frost, L. Y. Spear, Henry R. Sutphen, and Gregory C. Davison were elected Vice Presidents. Stacy C. Richmond was made temporary Treasurer.

It is expected that a circular setting forth the detailed terms of exchange of the stock of the old company for the stock of the new company will be issued in a few days. The basis of exchange, as announced, is ten shares of the new for one of the old. Stockholders will be asked to deposit their stock under a voting trust agreement in order to assure the continuance in office of the present management.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A report by The Price Current yesterday, showing that the quality of the Winter wheat has been seriously damaged, attracted a great deal of attention, and September shorts became nervous and covered freely. This sent the September position to a premium of, at one time, about a cent a bushel over December, and prices throughout the entire market were firm and higher, closing with net gains of ½ to 1⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.23, cost, insurance and freight, New York spot; No. 2 hard, at 1.30½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York to arrive; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 1.18½, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, 1.11, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.19	1.14⅝	.93

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.10½	1.07⅜	1.09⅝	1.07⅜	.99⅝
December	1.09½	1.07⅜	1.09¼	1.08⅛	1.07
May	1.13½	1.12	1.13¼	1.12⅝	..

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firmer in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of ¼ to ⅜c. Country offerings were said to be moderate, but receipts at interior points were larger. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¼, lake and rail, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	74⅞	70½
December	64⅝	63⅜	64⅜	64	72¼
May	66⅞	65⅞	66½	66¼	..

OATS.

The rains in the West and the strength in wheat and corn caused an active covering movement in oats and prices were firm and higher, closing at ⅜ to 1½c net advance. The local cash market was firm, standard being quoted at 68c; No. 2 white, 68½c; No. 3 white, 67¾c; No. 4 white, 67c; fancy clipped white, 68 to 73c; ordinary clipped white, 67 to 70c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	41⅝	39⅜	47	39½	45½
December	41½	40	40⅜	39½	48⅝
May	43⅞	43	43⅜	42⅞	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and somewhat irregular, lard and ribs showing weakness under renewed selling, while pork was relatively steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 8,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	7.15	8.02	8.02	8.15	9.60
October	8.22	8.07	8.07	8.20	9.80
Ribs—					
September	9.25	9.05	9.15	9.20	12.72
October	9.20	9.02	9.07	9.15	12.45
Pork—					
September	14.00	13.85	13.92	13.87	22.25
October	14.12	13.87	13.92	13.97	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet and about steady during the greater part of the day, but during the afternoon there seemed to be more liberal offerings, which were thought to be against increased pressure of crude oil, and prices late were easy, closing at 1 to 6 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.75@6.00	5.82
August	..	..	5.77@5.78	5.83
September	5.77	5.75	5.74@5.76	5.77
October	5.78	5.76	5.77@5.78	5.79
November	..	..	5.75@5.76	5.77
December	5.80	5.80	5.79@5.80	5.80
January	5.92	5.87	5.87@5.88	5.90
February	..	..	5.94@5.97	5.95
March	6.04	6.02	6.03@6.05	6.04

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again under the influence of heavy receipts at primary points, and at the outset the market showed a decline of 7 to 10 points, with longs inclined to liquidate. The selling pressure was particularly heavy in September, but during the day price changes were comparatively narrow, and the close was about steady, with prices showing net losses of 7 to 9 points. Total sales for the day were 35,750 bags. The local spot market was very inactive and prices were largely nominal, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.29@6.30	6.38
September	6.35	6.29	6.29@6.30	6.38
October	..	..	6.31@6.32	6.40
November	..	..	6.33@6.34	6.42
December	6.37	6.34	6.35@6.37	6.44
January	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.48
February	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.53
March	6.51	6.49	6.50@6.51	6.57
April	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.62
May	6.60	6.59	6.59@6.60	6.67
June	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.72
July	..	..	6.69@6.70	6.77

SUGAR.

Interest in the market for sugar futures was materially increased by rumors that a combination of Cuban and New York interests was buying up large quantities of raw sugar against foreign requirements, but the volume of business was not particularly heavy, and, after opening at 1 to 5 points higher for the active positions, the market sagged a little and closed at 8 points decline to 3 points advance, with total sales of 5,350 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.75@3.77	3.75
September	3.80	3.76	3.77@3.78	3.77
October	3.85	3.81	3.82@3.83	3.80
November	3.78	3.78	3.75@3.76	3.75
December	3.55	3.55	3.55@3.56	3.50
January	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.22
February	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.22
March	..	..	3.21@3.23	3.23
April	..	..	3.21@3.23	3.23
May	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.24
June	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.26
July	..	..	3.26@3.28	3.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,783 packages. Tuesday's sharp advance in high-grade creamery checked buying, and with receipts little liberal in the afternoon and forenoon day morning the market has weakened, with very little buying support at this writing. Out-of-town demand for medium and lower grades was lighter, but not a heavier burdensome supply of these now here, and asking prices without material change. Cheaper butters unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 scores,) 29@29¼c; higher scoring, 29¼@27¼c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21½@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@22c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,214 cases. The market is showing a generally firm tone on desirable qualities, but there is still a wide range of values and considerable irregularity. The demand is fair but not especially active. Fine qualities are meeting fairly prompt sale, and there is perhaps a gradual reduction in the accumulations of medium and lower grades. Near-by stock in light supply and fancy new-laid qualities are scarce and show further improvement. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@25c; extra firsts, 24½@23c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds and poorer, 12@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 13½@14c; fair to good, 12½@13c; cull and inferior, 9@11c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@32c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds and poorer, 12@16½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 26@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@24c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 24@25c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 5:06 | Sun sets, 7:04 | Moon sets, 7:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:20	8:41	2:20	2:36
Governors Island	8:52	9:56	3:04	3:10
Hell Gate	10:42	10:46	4:44	4:59

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 11.

SS Minnehaha, London, July 31.
SS Lux, Barcelona, July 22.
SS Justin, Barbados, Aug. 3.
SS Neptune, Jamaica, Aug. 5.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, Aug. 6.
SS M. d'Giorgio, Sams, Aug. 6.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 10.
SS Comet, Sabine, Aug. 2.
SS Maraval, Grenada, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Stephen	London	July 24
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
Thessaloniki	Patras	July 26
Hathor	Havre	July 26
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 27
Mariana	Demerara	Aug. 1
Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Seaconnet	Gothenburg	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Aug. 4
Minas Geraes	Para	Aug. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 7
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Rioux	Amsterdam	July 29
Auchendale	London	July 30
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 5
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bristol City	Bristol	July 31
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newquay	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Skulda	Turks Island	Aug. 10
Florida	Tampico	Aug. 7
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 8
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 10
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
City of St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	..	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	..	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	..	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago	..	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Campos, Nuevitas	..	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	..	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	..	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	..	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	..	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	..	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	..	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	..	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	..	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	..	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Texan, San Francisco	..	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 11.

SS Caloria, Turpam to New York, was 3 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occid

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The tropical storm was apparently central near the extreme east portion of the Island of Santo Domingo, still moving west northwest at 4 P. M. yesterday. During Tuesday night it probably passed very close to the south portion of Porto Rico and the wind at San Juan reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour from the northeast. If the storm maintains its present rate of progression, it should reach Southeastern Cuba about Friday.

The moderate Southwest disturbance of the present week has reached the Lower Ohio Valley, and during the last twenty-four hours there were general showers and numerous thunderstorms in the Ohio Valley, the Southwestern Lake Region, Tennessee, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

There were also local showers in Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, and a few widely scattered showers farther west, where pressure is generally low.

High temperatures still continue west of the Rocky Mountains and moderate temperatures to the eastward.

There will be showers Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, continuing Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic States. In New England fair weather Thursday will be followed by showers Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle and mostly south; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south except east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday; thunder showers at night or Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday; Friday, showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	72	69	4 P. M.	83	80
6 A. M.	73	66	6 P. M.	75	75
8 A. M.	75	72	9 P. M.	72	71
12 M.	78	77	11 P. M.	72	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 76.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Tuesday.) Loss.
11:23—West Side City Island, (Launch Melrah;) Harry Moyes.....$2,500
A. M. (Wednesday.)
12:20—21 Stuyvesant St.; W. Posehen..Slight
12:40—330-332 E. 98 St.; N. Schwartz..$2,500
3:10—65 Hamilton Terrace; Jacob Freeman .....Slight
8:20—49 Mercer St.; I. Jond.....$5,000
8:00—290 W. 153 St.; A. Strauss.....Slight
8:40—304 Willis Av.; John Piuntali....Slight
9:00—1,458 Brook Av.; Sarah Elisch....Slight
9:55—332 E. 79 St.; James Curtain.....None
10:00—184 Norfolk St.; Max Clatter....Slight
10:20—B'way & 261 St, (auto;) Fire Department .....Slight
11:10—311 W. 112 St.; not given.....Slight
11:30—626 E. 73 St.; J. France....Not given
11:40—142 Manhattan Av.; J. Kennock..$500
P. M.
1:35—1,583½ Pelham Av.; N. Labatte..Slight
2:20—481 E. 174 St.; Morris Iseam....Slight
2:30—1,640 Washington Av.; Leader & Silver .....Slight
3:40—385 Lenox Av.; I. Ginmeyer....Slight
5:00—1,136 Clay Av.; Herman Moshow..Slight
7:00—1,834 B'way; Palace Operating Co. .....Slight
7:40—230 St. and Paulding; D. S. C..Slight
7:55—Locust Pt., w. City Is'd Av.; David Gross $125
8:05—298 Monroe St.; Louis Pincus....Slight
8:15—Eagle Av. and 153 St.; Public School 10.....$100
11:45—12 Vesury St., Theodore Morris & Co.....Not given

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Helen V. Savage, with a rating of 70, has passed the non-competitive test for actuarial clerk, Commission of Pensions, Board of Estimate.

The following physical examinations have been held:

Foreman of mechanics, 96 passed, 2 rejected.

Instructor of industry, 27 passed, 47 rejected.

Secretary of recreation, 6 passed, none rejected.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 25 and 26 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior engineer. Competitors will be examined in pure and applied mathematics, use and construction of instruments, surveying, design and construction of highways, &c., training and experience. Applicants must be 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 18 and 25; Sept. 1, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 19 and 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notice of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notice of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M., calendar of motions.

Silber<Silber,	Meyerback<Silverman.
Gulick<Phifard,	Erlant<Margulies.
Cohen<Int R T.	Albanese<Houston
Halpern<same.	Hippodrome Co.
Hardman Tire & R Co<Stan Vul Fen Co.	Klaz<Standard Gas Lt Co.
Zuber<Zuber.	Cortese<S Erchowsky & Bro.
Powel<Thorn.	Wilson<Dressner.
Kuryan<Weil.	
Carboni<NY Rys.	
Halpern<Int R T.	
Backus<same.	
Peltzakowski<Bradley Cont Co.	
Myers<Myers.	
Re Marizisenfeld, &c.	
Re Korn, (Kugel.)	
Grose<NY Rys.	
Seely<Joline.	
Barnstein<Int R T.	
Semler<same.	
Maas<same.	
Brooks<same,	
Haigen<same,	
McAneny<NY Rys.	
Appelbaum<same.	
Miller<same,	
Bollas<same, (2.)	
Reader<State Bank.	
Dean<Dean.	
Kaunar<Int R T.	
Nathan<Block.	
Panageat<Amel.	
Levine<Levine.	
Bushnell<Hammond.	
Snyder<Fisher.	
CNY<Adiches.	
Hoisting Machine Co<Fed Terra Cotta Co.	
Kirgan<West'g'se, (2.)	
Webb<Byrd.	
Blecher<Intner.	
Griffin<Nat Firep Co.	
Reiss<Rhinelander (2).	
Tobias<All Theatres Film & A Co.	
Weeks<Sawyer.	
Ketcham<Ketcham,	
Standard Cigar Stands Co<Schwarz.	
Floy<Fairchild & Co.	
Sargi<Fond, Johnstown & Gloversville.	

PART I.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., And XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Moses Siegel.
William Bozenmayer.
Abram Kaplan,
Marie Hallinan,
Anna E. Good.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Pictorial Review Co<Goldberger.	Keith Prods Co<Harrin Paper Co.
Hallanan<Kennedy.	Taylor, Smith & Taylor<Am 5 & 10 Cent Stores.
Edelman<J C Hough.	Holbert<Gleason.
Mack<Minden.	Stand Fashion Co<Am 5 & 10 Cent Stores.
B P Dutton Co<Cushman.	Panzer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
	Frendes<Scheloff.
	Gedney<Planten.
	Adams<Briskman.
	Herrmann<Queens.
	Land & Title Co.
	Armstrong<Goldstein.
	Friedman<Mindlin.
	Mancini<Stand Fire Ins Co of Trenton, N J.
	Same<Buffalo Ger Ins Co of Buffalo.
	Keith Products Co<Harris Paper Co.
	Felsenthal<Scheuer.
	Harris<Lawrence.
	Intl Dist Co<North British & Mer Ins.
	Epstein<Wendt.
	Ruth<Israel.
	Bank of US<Landau.
	Burnofsky<Cohen.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Astor Trust Co.<McKinstry—George W. Olvany. Albany Savings Bank<D. A. Cushman Realty Co.—Charles L. Hoffman. Re Dunham—Philip J. Dunn. Re City of N. Y., (Lane Av.)—Townsend Morgan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—William Fox<Lawrence Mulligan—William B. Ellison. Parsons<Ferbor Imp. Corp.—Edmund C. Braendle.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Contested motions.

Re Feiber	Ostergreen<Warren et al.
Todd<Marom.	Meis<Recht.
Anderson<Hertz.	Re 17th Av.
Reed<Ziegfield et al.	Stackman<Kaufmann.
Seinfeld<Hickey et al.	Dettlef<Ehrlich & R Manhat S Ldry.
Benson<Benson.	Twarowski<Twar'ski.
Frank<Dober.	Birnn<Luts.
Re Midtown Con Co.	Jenkins<Jenkins.
Hartig<Sikora Rty Co	Cornelle<Arnot.
Stein<Cohen et al.	Benson<Dime Sav Bk, (2.)
Niederstein<Kroeb,	Popik<Lah Val Coal.
Schaffner<Hartman.	Panzer<Title G & T.
Skinner<Skinner.	Wittleman<Cont Ins.
Jung<Hinchman.	Re 42d St (Conklin.)
Gold<Sondberg.	Goeller<Goeller.
Hartig<Sikora Rty Co	Miller<MacCanlis.
Patterson, M<Pinelawn Cemetery.	Anderson<Hertz.
Patton, J<same.	Westn Elec<Calandra.
Patterson, M<same.	Brower<Williams.
Harrison<Feinstein.	Ulmer Brewy<Getely.
Reining<Reining.	

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Gaetano Modico,
Mary Schmeizle,
Administration of:
John T Wardley.
Accounting of:
Eliza T Farran,
John S Farran,
Gebhard Wollensak,
William A Malley,
Albert G Bogula,
Emma L Smith,
Thomas McCullough,
Benjamin R Western,
Carolina Solonovich,
Charles Krogman,
John Krogman.
Emile Sambeth.
Guardianship of:
Anna Calapano.
Estate of:
John Krogman.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motion calendar adjourned until Aug. 17.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Aug. 11: Lieuts. P. J. Joyce, 61, to T. S. 4 P. M., Aug. 12: De L. W. Evens, 283, to 17 I. D; Patrol. T. J. Milan, 28, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. E; A. Hoffman, 163, to 146, motor cycle duty; E. F. Wetteroth, 174, to 140, motor cycle duty; J. A. Scheidler, 278, to 146, changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty; G. J. Deppert, 4 I. D., to 15; G. C. Duerholz, 4 I. D., to 43; J. A. Flanagan, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, to 63, 1 P. M., Aug. 10: J. Giba, 63, to D. B., designated as Act. Det. Sergt. 2d gr.; C. B. Montayne, D. B., to 28, designation as Act. Det. Sergt. 2d gr. revoked. Mutual, 4 P. M., Aug. 12: Patrol. L. Hyman, 22, to 42; W. J. O'Gorman, 42, to 22.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. F. Sweeney, 15, to command 1 Insp. Dist., 15 days, from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 25, Lieut. J. M. Benner, 6, to command, 28 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 10. Motor Cycle Sergts. F. J. Reilly, 81, and R. C. Benedict, 99, to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12; J. Murphy, 81, to 13 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12. Sergts. D. McCarthy, 10, to 81, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12; A. E. Stanley, Jr., 37, to 99, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12. To T. S. from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12: W. F. Shea, 18; J. Foley, 66; C. West, 146. Patrol. M. Sheehy, 15, to D. B., 5 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 10; A. Cruice, 15, and R. Tuxson, 32, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 12; J. P. Wind and J. W. Sheridan, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 11; G. Bloss, Jr., 36, and W. J. McGowan, 43, to 99, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12; R. Knox, 180, to D. B., ½ day, 8 A. M. Aug. 11; F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O., duty in cycle repair shop, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 10; O. H. Crosby, 274, to Boiler Squad, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 11; A. Rossner and F. W. Voelbel, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, and P. E. Burns, Subdiv. C, to 278, motor cycle duty, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 12; F. J. Cronk, Mar. Div., Subdiv. A, to C. O., duty in office of Third Deputy Commr., 30 days, noon Aug. 11; E. G. Morris, 28, to T. S., clerical duty, 15 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 11; D. Cavanagh, 31, to 23, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 12; J. E. Thier, 167, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 11.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Insp. J. O'Brien, 1 I. D., 15 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 25, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. M. O'Brien, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; M. Curnan, 31, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 11; J. Duffy, 36, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; J. A. Connors, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 15; J. Ryan, 43, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 15; M. Blake, 61, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 15; A. W. Zucker, 62, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 11; J. F. McLaughlin, 62, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 11; C. F. Mandt, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 7, and for 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 10; C. J. Brown, 165, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

Sick leave: Patrol. C. Lang, 167, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Pierce, 18, 2 P. M., July 15, to 12:01 A. M., July 21; H. McGough, 31, 4:45 P. M., July 16, to noon, July 19; E. E. Gross, 36, 1:20 P. M., July 1, to 12 P. M., July 22; T. F. Kerns, 36, 2:35 P. M., July 4, to noon, July 14; A. G. Kaltenmeier, 81, 11:05 P. M., Aug. 7, during disability; W. P. Holland, 150, 5 A. M., Aug. 5, during disability; H. F. Hohrmann, 274, 8 A. M., Aug. 6, during disability.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence, with pay, granted to the following, to attend the Convention of the New York State Volunteer Firemen's Association, at Oneida, N. Y. Credentials certifying their attendance will be submitted to the Office Chief of Department: Fire. Mst gr. H. F. Wolleben, Eng. 248, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16. Fire. 1st gr. H. Qualmann, Eng. 248, 5 days 8 A. M., Aug. 16. Eng. of Ste. E. Vollborn, Eng. 249, 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 11: Fire. 1st gr. F. Kiernan, Eng. 268, to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 4 P. M., Aug. 11: Fire. 1st gr. J. E. Shannon, Eng. 224, to new Fire Alarm Station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Special leaves, without pay: Eng. of St. A. Michel, Eng. 59, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15. Fire. 1st gr. R. J. Condon, No. 2, H. & L. 8, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Permission has been granted to employes of the Education Department who are Spanish war veterans to attend the twelfth national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans of Manhattan and the Bronx at Scranton, Penn., on Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept. 1.

The sum of $3,825.75 has been appropriated for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 18, Brooklyn.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to take immediate action in reference to providing sewer connections for Public School 153, Brooklyn.

A communication has been received from the Board of Estimate retiring Otto C. Assonheimer, employed as a General Inspector in the Bureau of School Buildings, at an annual annuity of $1,050.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to retire from active service Edwin H. Lawrence, Examiner of Claims in the Bureau of Audits and Accounts.

It has been decided to lease for one year from Sept. 1 the premises 209-213 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, occupied by the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$500,000 Building Loan for Big Apartment on West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street—Harlem Flats in Trade—Bronx and Long Branch Deal—Another Equitable Lease.

Plans for another large west side apartment house were successfully closed yesterday in the financing of the operation projected a short time ago for the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The property, including seven old residences from 789 to 799 West End Avenue and 302 West Ninety-ninth Street, were purchased from various owners by the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company last May. The largest owner was the John Wilson Estate.

Title to all the parcels passed yesterday to the 789 West End Company which has obtained a building loan for five years of $500,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and an additional mortgage of $50,000, has been taken by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The plot has a frontage of 110.10 feet on West End Avenue and 100 feet on the street. A twelve-story apartment will be erected on the site.

Harlem Flats in Trade.

The two five-story flats with stores at 2,574 and 2,576 Eighth Avenue, covering a plot 50 by 100, between 137th and 138th Streets, have been purchased by Frederick Brown from Jessie Helmsley and Ida Tanjes. In exchange the buyer gave five lots on the corner of Miller and Water Avenues, St. George, S. I.

Buyer of Heights Plot.

Ephraim Adler, of the firm of Brody, Adler & Koch, is the purchaser of the plot of ten lots running through from 189th to 190th Street, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, reported sold yesterday.

Bronx-Long Branch Trade.

The two-family house at 1,329 Plimpton Avenue, 22.6 by 100, just south of 170th Street, figured in a deal for Long Branch property. The Bronx plot was owned by John H. Herrin and was given in part payment to Henry Joline for the three-story dwelling at 6 Hollywood Avenue, Norwood Park, Long Branch, with a plot 145 by 350. Henry M. Fitch was the broker.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. have sold at Scarsdale, for the estate of Ann Laight, the residence and half acre plot on Autenreith Road, in the Elmdorf section. It was held at $20,000.

Four plots on Union Avenue, Peekskill-on-Hudson, have been sold by the Nelson Estates through the Robert F. Farley Organization to Lent & Burchette of Peekskill.

Brooklyn.

Emanuel De Mari has purchased from the Alco Building Company 2,030 Sixty-fourth Street, a one-family dwelling.

Commercial Leases.

The fourteenth floor of the new Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, has been leased by the American Can Company for its new offices. The firm will move about Sept. 1 from its present quarters at Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Lewis L. Rosenthal, in conjunction with Morris Rose, has leased for a term of eight years the store and basement, 3,772 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of 157th Street, for the Grandville Realty Company, to the "Gramma's Sweets."

The Real Estate Management Company have leased for Manse & Fink a store at 4,216 Broadway to A. Dedejian for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased the four-story dwelling at 145 West Seventieth Street for Mary A. Frageser to Mrs. W. S. Hunt.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. Lillian Tims to Wager Swayne the four-story dwelling at 76 East Ninety-first Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for H. Nelson Flanagan the three-story dwelling at 140 West Ninety-second Street to M. A. Forgotston.

$500,000 Apartment for West End Avenue.

Plans are being prepared by G. Ajello for a sixteen story apartment house to be erected on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and 103d Street by Paterno Brothers. The structure, which will occupy a plot 100 by 100.11, is estimated to cost $500,000.

Queens Building Operations.

Nearly $150,000 were involved in real estate transactions in connection with building operations just closed in Queens. The Bauer & Stier Building Corporation has taken title from Sarah M. Streeter to a plot at the northwest corner of Gates and Cypress Avenues, Ridgewood, 100 by 304.

The Ring-Gibson Company, another active building concern in the Ridgewood section, gave mortgages aggregating $37,500 on a plot at the corner of Palmetto and Doubleday Streets, 100 by 220. Both of the companies will erect several three story brick tenements.

The Wilton Building Company gave mortgages aggregating $23,000 on a plot on Cooper Avenue, east of Wilton Avenue, and also on Wilton Avenue.

Realty Notes.

It was rumored that a New York investor has made an offer to purchase the sixteen-story building which the 511 Fifth Avenue Corporation proposes to erect on the Wilson plot, southeast corner of Forty-third Street, transferred to the new owners yesterday.

Plans have been filed in the Bronx for a new three story building for the Bronx Maternity Hospital. It will cover a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Intervale Avenue, 195 feet north of 165th Street. Its cost is placed at $65,000, by the architect, C. N. Whinston.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

48th St, 220-8 West, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, four-story theatre; adjourned to Aug. 13.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 2,164 Broadway, 18.7x100.5, 5-story tenement and store; adjourned to Sept. 8.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner Allen St, 50x54.6, two 5-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, 5-story tenement; adjourned to Aug. 18.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 1,095, w s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; adjourned sine die.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

150th St, 462 West, s s, 233 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; J. S. Greves et al. against Blosben Corporation et al.; Cary & Co., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $6,638.65; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 464 West, s s, 215 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; W. B. Magner against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,639.75; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 466 West, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; R. T. Forman against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,619.37; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 468 West, s s, 182 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 12x99.11, two-story dwelling; L. I. Franklin against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $7,716.48; taxes, &c., $153.24.

150th St, 470 West, s s, 165 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; Warwick Savings Bank against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $7,737.50; taxes, &c., $154.24.

150th St, 472 West, s s, 148 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; E. J. Appleton against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,633.45; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 474 West, s s, 131 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; M. G. Maxwell against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,646.33; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 476 West, s s, 114 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; Rose Joseph against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,109.87; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 478 West, s s, 97 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; J. P. C. Alden against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,079.61; taxes, &c., $141.64.

150th St, 480 West, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,079.68; taxes, &c., $141.64.

By Henry Brady.

72d St, 40 West, s s, 550 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, two-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against Helen Hasbrouck et al.; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $63,819.70; taxes, &c., $1,288.65.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307-309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.6 x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores, and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th St and 7th Av Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,070.28; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

38th St, 267 West, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.8x98.9, four-story tenement and stores; W. Z. Bohner against M. T. Albus et al.; G. W. Heyand, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $4,103.73; taxes, &c., $2,295.20.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

3d Av, 1,537, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 26x100, five-story tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Wolf Somerstein et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $25,518.19; taxes, &c., $276.72.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cedar Av, w s, 518 ft n of 179th St., 50x112.2 x—x117, vacant; C. G. Briggs against Amelia Steinmetz et al.; Salter & Salter, attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $2,864.43; taxes, &c., $333.66.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Audubon Av, s w corner of 179th St, for a six-story tenement and store, 25x100; Aldus Construction Co., 600 West 181st St, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $30,000.

La Salle Av, n s, 901 ft e of Fort Schuyler Road, for a one-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Henry Schade, 2,348 Gleason Av, owner; Harry R. Shiels, 2,126 Glebe Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Intervale Av, e s, 195 ft n of 165th St, for a three-story brick hospital, 50x100; Bronx Maternity Hospital, Dr. Julius Weiss, 748 Kelly St, Chairman, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, 3d Av and 148th St, architect; cost, $65,000.

Forest Av, e s, 144.42 ft n of 165th St, for a one-story brick garage, 50x82; Kelpsin & Bodam, 1,046 Boston Road, owners; S. J. Kessler, 1,037 Teller Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 147th St, 49.11x100; Isabel H. Cohen to Palisade Holding Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 11, (mtg $50,500;) attorney, A. F. Du Cret, 160 Broadway $1

CHURCH ST, 251, e s, 25x65; Leonard St, 60, n s, 25x50; Isabel H. Cohen to Palisade Holding Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 11, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, A. F. Du Cret, 160 Broadway $1

ELDRIDGE ST, 17, w s, 125 ft s of Canal St, 25x100, (partition June 22;) Theodore K. McCarthy, referee, to Eva Hexter, 201 West 127th St, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 10; attorneys, H. J. & F. E. Goldsmith, 41 Park Row $38,000

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 125 ft s of Canal St, 25x100; Eva Hexter to May Goldsmith, 272 West 90th St, Aug. 10, (mtg $25,000;) attorneys, L. Goldsmith, 41 Park Row...$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Annie Hochstim, 50 Morningside Drive, ¼ part, (mtg $25,000,) Aug. 10; attorney, same.....$100

GROVE ST, s s, 91.5 ft w of West Washington Place, 20x100; Rosemond F. Vitale to Jas. G. B. Stokes, Stamford, Conn., (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 9; attorney, T. Davenport, 92 William St $1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x95; Lexington Av, 209 and 211, e s, 66.9 ft s of 33d St, 32x75; Mary E. Moore, Riverside Conn., et al., heirs of Thomas J. Lock, to James G. Lock, 1,987 Anthony Av, all title, B & S, Aug. 6; attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway $1

STANTON ST, s w s, 65.6 ft n w of Allen St, 23x50; Ray Gross to Solomon Solovinsky, 453 Shepherd Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 11, ...$100

WEST END AV, 793, w s, 56.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; Sylvester M. Hickey to 789 West End Av, at 271 West 125th St, Aug. 7; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av, ...$32,184.78

WEST END AV, 795, w s, 36.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; William J. Fransioli to same, (mtg $16,000,) July 27; attorneys, same...$1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 99th St, 21x80; Mary F. Stanley to same, quitclaim, Aug. 9; attorneys, same.....$1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 99th St, 21x80; West End Av, 797, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; West End Av, 791, w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; West End Av, 789, w s, 92.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; Emmet Loan and Trust Co. and another, executors, &c., of John S. Wilson, to same, July 10; attorneys, same.....$137,934.78

2D AV, 1,422, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Thomas W. Fagan to Joseph M. Mackey, 358 East 58th St, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, Aug. 5.....$8,000

7TH AV, 2,308 and 2,310, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 74.11x100; Anna Simon to Lieberman Realty Co., 38 Park Row, (mtg $80,000,) Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

25TH ST, s s, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 53.8x98.9; Isabel H. Cohen to Palisade Holding Co., Inc., 160 Broadway, Aug. 11; attorney, A. F. Du Cret, 160 Broadway.....$1

19TH ST, 320 West, n s, 221 ft w of 8th Av, 21x98.9; John E. Ludin and another, executors, &c., of Ann Wiley, to Walter P. Pfeiffer, 3,657 Broadway, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

60TH ST, 19 West, n s, 240 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Sterling Realty Co. to Sterling Realty Co., Inc., 51 Wall St, (mtg $30,000,) B & S, Aug. 3; attorney, George P. Coughlan, 49 Wall St.

99TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Eleanor L. Knowles to 789 West End Av, Inc., 271 West 125th St, July 29, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $1

100TH ST, 202 and 204 East, s s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 50.7x e 3 x s 50.4x e 25x n 100.11x w 28 to beginning, (foreclosure Aug. 10;) Sheridan S. Norton, referee, to Ethel P. Arnold, 221 North 24th St, Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 11 .....$22,550

101ST ST, n s, 87½ ft w of 1st Av, 29x100.11; Celia Mangel to Jacob Rubin, 1,516 54th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,300,) Aug. 11; attorney, D. E. Hurwitz, 99 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 86.6 ft s of 198th St, 43.11x100.0; Mount Hope Building Co. to Augusta Sieghardt, 410 East 85th St, (mtg $35,000,) Aug. 10; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 43.6 ft s of 198th St, 43.6x100.9; same to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt, 410 East 85th St, (mtg $34,000,) Aug. 10; same attorney.....$100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Pasquale Iaule to L. and M. Co., Inc., 446 Westchester Av, and another, (mtg $16,000,) July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 340, map of Section A, Vyse estate; James Shea (referee) to Frank Barry, 864 New York Av, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7; attorneys, Robe & K., 258 Broadway....$500

TINTON AV, s e corner of Uncas St, 50x165; also Lots 213 and 214, map of McGraw estate; also Tinton Av, s e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x105; Charles Wilker et al. to Henry Wilker, 769½ Courtlandt Av, and another, July 16; attorney, Henry Wilker, 769½ Courtlandt Av.....$1

WENDOVER AV, 415, n s, 56x83.3; Oscar Kloberg to Catherine Darling, 1,380 Washington Av, (mtg $43,000,) Aug. 7; attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,347 Boston Road.....$100

170TH ST, n s, at s w corner of Lot 79, map of Morrisania, 50x169, being part of Lot 79, same map; Maurice J. McCarthy (referee) to William A. Paton and another, (trustees,) 22 William St, Aug. 5; attorney, C. Norwood, 68 William St.....$9,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV A, 110, store, e s; Israel and Louis Reiskin to Morris Olenik, 110 Av A, Aug 10, instalments 5½ p c; attorneys, L. & M. Blumberg, 922 Broadway, Brooklyn...$3,000

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6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway. Telephone 7240 Columbus.

Apartments which are offered for rent from October 1. In numerous instances possession may be had prior to this date.

GEORGIAN COURT Central Park W., So. Cor. 66th	8 & 10 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS.	$2,300 & $2,600	**OREGON** 54th St., S. E. Cor. 7th Av.	3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS AND BATH.	$900 To $1,700
CORNWALL 255 W. 90th St., N.W.Cor.B'way	7, 8 & 9 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS.	$1,800 To $2,500	**THE HILLCREST** 430 West 116th St., near B'way	8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.	$1,500 & $1,700
THE HAMILTON 420 Riverside Drive, No. Cor. 114th	5, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS.	$1,200 To $2,300	**THE REXOR** Broadway, S. W. Cor. 116th St.	5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS.	$1,050 To $2,100
THE HALSWORTH 645 West End Av., S. W. Cor. 92d	5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS.	$1,200 To $2,000	**LA ROCHELLE** 57 West 75th St.	6 & 7 ROOMS AND BATH.	$900 To $2,000
304 WEST 92D ST. Bet. West End & Riverside.	5 & 6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.	$1,200 & $1,300	**105 WEST 72D ST.** Bet. Columbus & Broadway.	4 & 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.	$1,100 To $1,900
782 WEST END AV. N. E. Corner 98th St.	4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.	$1,100 To $1,600	**THE WAUMBEK** West End Av., S.W. Cor. 107th	7 & 8 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.	$1,200 To $1,700
PAMLICO 97 Central P'k W., at 69th St.	7 & 8 ROOMS AND BATH.	$1,100 To $1,600	**ST. VALIER** Morningside Dr., 119th to 120th	6 & 7 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.	$960 To $1,300
LYNDON ARMS 524-525 Riverside Dr., nr. 127th	6 & 8 ROOMS AND BATH.	$840 To $1,100	**STUART** 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway	8 & 9 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.	$1,200 To $1,500
WOODMERE 561 West 141st. Broadway, N. E. Cor. 141st St.	4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.	$690 To $1,000	**375 CENTRAL PARK W.** Near 97th St.	7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.	$840 To $1,200
165 WEST 83D ST. Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam.	2, 4 & 5 ROOMS AND BATH.	$480 To $900	**4 & 14 WEST 92D ST.** Near Central Park West.	7 ROOMS AND BATH.	$900 To $1,100
SALOME 149-151 W. 105th, nr. Amst'dam	6 ROOMS AND BATH.	$630 To $792	**WESLEY** 158 W. 81st, Bet. Amst. & Col.	4 & 5 ROOMS, AND BATH.	$720 To $900
BONAIR Broadway, N. W. Cor. 142d St.	5 & 7 ROOMS AND BATH.	$600 To $840	**THE IDLEWILD** 1,854 7th Av., near 112th St.	8 ROOMS AND BATH.	$900 & $1,000

Annual Booklet, containing full description of these apartments, forwarded on request. In most instances we can furnish floor plans.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 **189 Broadway**

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses
Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.
Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.
Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200
ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

3 Rooms (front), $60
4 Rooms, $65
5 Rooms, $70
New fireproof elevator house, fine location; near subway and "L" stations.
55 West 95th St.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000
Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.
Modern fireproof apartment, 8, 9, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Rentals, $1,500 up.
166 WEST 87TH ST.
Only two Apartments to lease.
One of 4 rooms and bath with large foyer, $850.
One of 5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1150.
Apply to Manager on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

WHITE COURT,

203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

7 and 8 Rooms & Bath
$60 TO $80.
Elevator, hall service, steam heat.
1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park West.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$35 to $80

FORECLOSURE SALES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ADLON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of West 48th Street, distant 275 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the said southerly side of 48th Street; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, 99 feet 6 inches; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of 48th Street, and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of 48th Street, 99 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.

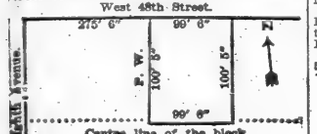
BEING the same premises which were conveyed by The 48th Street Realty and Construction Co. to Frazee Realty Co. by deed dated November 1, 1911, and recorded November 9, 1911, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 147, Section 4 of Conveyances, page 294.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 220-228 West 48th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $76,765.16, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $424.73, with interest from April 9, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is nothing.

Dated New York, July 19, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to and set for August 18th, 1915, at the hour and place mentioned in the foregoing notice.

Dated, New York, August 11, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner,
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,028 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If any of these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,800.

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms, ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

$55-$70, at 91st St. Subway,
2,465-9 B'way, six-room elevator Apartments, all improvements. Apply Supt. or 'phone John—2429.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms $40 upward, Washington Heights's most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue; refined; owner lives on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

8 TO 9 ROOMS
All outside, large, beautifully finished; $80 upward; most refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Av.; references required; owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up; every modern improvement; refined location; splendid service; owner's management; near subway express. Northwest corner West 180th St. and Northern Av.

N

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. New Fireproof Apartment House. 4, 5 and 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths.
Rental $900 to $1,650 yearly

140 WEST 71ST ST. New Fireproof Apartment House. Ideal 4-room Doctor's apartment, perfectly ventilated and extremely light and sanitary. Rental $900 yearly

151 WEST 86TH ST. A brand new fireproof apartment house. One doctor's office of 3 rooms and bath, $900, and an apartment adjoining of 5 rooms and 2 baths, $1,100, which can be combined into 1 apartment at $1,900.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded the prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

101 East 95th St. (Cor. Park Ave.) One apartment of 5 rooms—$28 per month.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave., Elevator Apartments.
(Near 179th St.)
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms. Rentals $500 to $600
Apply on premises or to
HEILNER & WOLF, 30 East 42d Street

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL
780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very Unique Corner, Just Where the Drive Hangs Over the River.
Large Airy Rooms, with ample closets, New 11-Story Building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT
630 W. 141st Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

Most Beautiful Location on Washington Heights.

COLONIAL & EDGECOMBE
375-377 Edgecombe Av.,
(Colonial Parkway), South of 155th St.
Convenient 155th St. station 8th and 9th Av. L's.
Splendidly Kept Houses.
All latest improvements; hall service; electricity, showers; exceptionally large closets, fine woodwork.
4-6 ROOMS LIGHT, AIRY $28 to $37

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $45 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references required. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, University line, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

The RAVENWOOD
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.
(Drug Store Corner.)
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $34 to $60.
Every convenience. All night elevator service.
Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., 2 blocks east of Amsterdam Av.,
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near subway and "L"

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $70 per Month.
Ground Floor Apartments, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfdale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West,
Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,560, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—**546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

111 WEST 43D ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $58
1 Room & Bath, $25
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.
223 **LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.**
Large Studio Room & Bath, $540
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.
223 **LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.**
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $480
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.
50TH ST., BET. MADISON & PARK AVS.
Beautiful 5-story American basement house, to rent furnished or unfurnished.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Apartment,
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Handsome Bachelor Apartment,
2 ROOMS AND BATH

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

6-8 EAST 37TH ST.
Beautiful, light, two, three room, bath and kitchenette apartments; electric light, elevator, hall and all night service; unfurnished. Apply Superintendent or McCARTHY & FELLOWS, Agents, 7 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY **YOSEMITE** FIREPROOF
S. W. COR. PARK AVE. & 62D ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000-$1,750.
Broadway **REMCO** 88th Street.
'PHONE, 1300—RIVER. or 2870—PLAZA.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 51st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Ave., Brooklyn.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MONEY ADVANCED ON RENTS. Apply JACOBS & GEMANSKY, real estate and insurance, 140 East Broadway.

129th, 106 West.—A handsome three-story and basement house, from October 1st, $900.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

In order to raise $500 cash at once will dispose of my two lots, worth $1,500, located in Jamaica, 20 minutes out; chance of a lifetime to buy property at a genuine bargain. E. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

JAMAICA BUSINESS PROPERTY 60x100. Located on Fulton St., near Jamaica Theatre; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to John Distler, 9 Miller Place, Brooklyn.

Compelled to sell at once, up-to-date cottage, all improvements, 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash, balance $16 per month. Cottage, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Own two Jamaica lots in good section; will sell for $100 each, on easy terms; will do better for half or all cash; genuine bargain. Jamaica, Box 109 Times Downtown.

SELECT bungalow waterfront lots; boating, bathing, fishing; 25 minutes from Penn. Station; suitable all year residence. Apply 230 West 97th St., Apartment 4B.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,000; eight rooms and bath, $3,000; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Nine-room house, with three baths, five minutes from station, 25 minutes from Penn. Station, within New York City limits, either furnished or unfurnished, preferably furnished, for eight months or year; new house; excellent condition. Y 205 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (108rd.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

Sublet, $60 month, office Aeolian Hall, 2 rooms and ante-room; beautiful furnishings, half price; sublet to May 1 at $50 per month. Apply W. Bennett, 120 West 41st.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SURE LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

LARGE Studio Room, southern exposure, with bath; moderate rental. Apply 67 West 46th St. Tel., 5497—Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

LUNCH ROOM AND RESTAURANT. 241 WEST 17TH ST.

Upper lofts; light four sides. 106 to 110 7th Av. (Fireproof.)

Desk room or part of office to let very reasonable. Apply Room 307, 817 Broadway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

House for rent, completely furnished, eleven rooms, two bathrooms; can give immediate possession; references required. J. Foster, 11 Chester St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., Sole Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, NEEDS REPAIRS; $75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot; near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash; $12 per month. 60 minutes out. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

1 AND 3 ACRE FARMS. $250; $25 down; $5 monthly; good soil and shade trees; on main line; near large towns; suitable for chicken and small truck farming. C. Welch, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. depot.

SMALL FARM. Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near station and trolley; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, 176 Times Downtown.

HUNTINGTON.—Old-fashioned country home 5 acres, house, 12 large rooms, conveniences; outbuildings; lots of fruit and shade; near station; good neighborhood; bargain, $7,500; terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Charming Country Place, every convenience; five master bedrooms; furnished or unfurnished; large grounds. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. In the matter of J. B. Greenhut Co., (formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc.,) Bankrupt.

Pursuant to decree of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated July 30, 1915, the assets of the above-named Bankrupt mentioned in said decree will be offered at public sale by the undersigned Trustees at the place of business of the Bankrupt, Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, in the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with and in the manner provided for by said decree. Bids will then and there be received by the undersigned Trustees pursuant to the terms of said decree, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned Trustees or their attorneys. The properties offered for sale include the merchandise of the bankrupt estate (which merchandise may be bid for in bulk or in lots or departments to be parcelled by the undersigned Trustees as provided in said decree), its customers' accounts receivable, fixtures, delivery system, all the assets comprising the department store business and real estate of the Bankrupt.

The merchandise offered for sale may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale upon application to the Trustees, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustees at least five days before the sale.

All bids for separate departments or lots shall be subject to the contingency of the acceptance of any bid in bulk found by the Court to be of greater benefit to the bankrupt estate than sales of the merchandise in separate lots or departments.

After all bids are received, the Referee at said time and place, or at such adjourned time as he may fix, will entertain application or motion for and will make such orders of sale or confirmation of sale or in reference to the administration of the estate of the above-named Bankrupt or the disposition of its assets or the adjustment, release, adjudication or compromise of any matters affecting the administration of the estate as shall be proper.

For description of the estate of the Bankrupt reference is made to decree

WALTER NOYES, WILLIAM A. MARBLE, ALFRED A. COOK, Trustees in Bankruptcy.

Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Trustees, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MARY E. LEAVY, doing business as M. E. LEAVY, Assignor, to Adolph Weiser, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignor, consisting of infants' wear, laces, embroidery, machinery, fixtures, etc., on Monday, August 23rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 281 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ADOLPH WEISER, Assignee.

DANIEL DRANGLE, Attorney for Assignee, 90 Rivington St., N. Y. City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE E. KING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 25 Broadway, N. Y. City, quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are situated at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecnia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address SEND, D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co.; Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive, modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Owner offers for rent to responsible party fine old residential property, beautifully located, mile from station; particulars by mail. A. D., F 276 Times Downtown.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation; on large plot; fully furnished; cost $15,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Mississippi—For Sale or to Let.

ADVERTISER, experienced, to take charge of property, desires agency and management of a few more apartment houses; conscientious, economical personal management; reside on premises if required. "Responsibility," Times, Harlem.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell township, timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investors' opportunity. Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Maine.

Real Estate Wanted.

BUNGALOW, FURNISHED, wanted for immediate occupancy; quiet place on New Jersey or Long Island shore; state terms. A 236 Times Downtown.

Neat country place wanted with acreage; state terms and full particulars. R., 205 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage. Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

Money to loan or rent; do you need cash to pay taxes and interest? Call on me. Peck, 261 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up. European plan; $30 weekly up. American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th Between 7th and CENTRAL PARK WEST, with private bath and kitchenette; 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ARRANGED. some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES. THE WILSONIA, 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 69th St., Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenantry; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.

Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5 room apartments furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 807, NEAR 62D ST., one and two rooms, bath; large, light; $30. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Tele. Bryant 7632.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	6 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 5-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

A.—"GARNET HALL," 601 West 141st St., corner Broadway. Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all-night elevator; low rentals.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L" or subway; $34 and up.

11TH ST., 128 WEST. High-class elevator apartments. 6-7 attractive rooms; $70-$80.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Elevator.—Five rooms, $40-$45; refined neighborhood; quiet house. 560 West 112th.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt., on premises.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex. $2,600.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Three or four room furnished apartment to Oct. 1, located west side, 70th to 100th Sts.; couple; no children. Address F. H., Box 189 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Furnished five-room apartment; west side, between 75th and 116th Sts.; best references; state price. M 73 Times.

Three or more bedrooms; cafe convenient; below 110th St. M 86 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; fine view. W. B. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I., within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; splendid location; invigorating sea air; good, substantial table; families. Mrs. Martin.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Av. — High-class accommodations; boating, bathing, and fishing; Rockaway Park station.

Connecticut.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREEN'S FARMS.—DIRECTLY ON THE WATER; EXCELLENT BATHING, TENNIS, MUSIC, DANCING; RATES FOR FAMILIES. TEL. FAIRFIELD 303. BOOKLET.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

"The Elms" and cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations; excellent table; convenient trains. Tel. 83.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor, dining room.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; transients accommodated; table guests.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservations for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms, private bath, for refined people; reservations for Winter season; excellent home cooking; references; table guests.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms, suitable two; adjoining bath; excellent meals.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent board; telephone.

189TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful southroom; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

BROADWAY, 245, (West 104th.)—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms, private family; all conveniences; telephone.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool room; $3.50, $4.50; exclusive residence; guaranteed desirable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight special-constructed Speedster, painted yellow, newly reconstructed; two bucket seats, drawer seat on side, two gas tanks, special dust shield on top, Klaxon horn, tank, speedometer, tools, &c.; dynamo and electric lights; new car guarantee by the Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7,000 Columbus.

Cadillac 1914, five-passenger touring; two extra shoes, slip covers, electric lighting and starting; this car has been extremely well taken care of; ready for road. John Driscall, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7,000 Columbus.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Buick runabout; electric lights; self-starter; new tires; extras; runs like new; price, $375. See Coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 7112 Bushwick.

Will sell my 1906 limousine Packard car, which is in first-class condition, at a reasonable price. Lenox Garage, 112 East 75th St., 10 to 5.

Lozier.—Briar Cliff raceabout, in best condition; a wonderful buy at $500. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Packard (1914) runabout, 38 H. P. Cadillac (1914) touring, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Henderson five-passenger touring for $650; cost $1,485; fully equipped. Sunset 5006.

For Sale.—1914 Buick, 35 H. P., 5-passenger; fine condition; $475. Aeh. 27 W. 20th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

High-grade, five or seven-passenger car; select trade only. F. Parry, 885 Clinton St., Brooklyn; telephone Hamilton 1777.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlonglei, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4832.

Packard, seven-passenger touring; day, week month. Henry Abbey, telephone Columbus 1504.

Large five-passenger touring car for special trips; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO. Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

Buick, 25, 24, 35, and 37 models wanted; for spot cash. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Front parlor; large and single rooms; telephone; electricity.

52D, 55 WEST.—Attractiveiy furnished room; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; very reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

60TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive; rooms, suite, with private bath, or single, for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Rooms; hot, cold, running water; shower baths; electricity; privacy.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

72D ST. subway; large outside room; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; breakfast; elevator apartment. Phone 2987 Columbus.

72D, Subway, (257 West End Av.)—Excellent accommodations, $4 up; gentlemen. Columbus 806.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; suitable one, two; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone. Summer rates.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; parquet floor; also single room; electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, front room; also small room; references reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select private house; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

82D, 83 WEST.—Rent large, small front room; newly furnished; bath, phone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electric lights; references; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced rates; comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, southern rooms; new apartment; kitchen; women; references. Porter.

86TH, (549 West End Row.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $5.

97TH, 42 WEST, (Central Park.)—Beautiful suites; conveniences; single rooms; private bath.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243, (cor. Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front room; piano; breakfast. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cool, elegant suites; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $5, $6, $7. McNamara.

102D, 211 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms; suitable gentlemen; conveniences. Holt.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Briggs.

113TH, 308 WEST.—Large, newly-furnished, immaculate; elevator; electricity; telephone; shower. Coffey.

116TH, 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

188TH, 604 WEST.—Private family has large room, small one adjoining; telephone.

188TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

BROADWAY, (corner,) 248 West 105th St. —Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 3F.)—Single room, kitchen privileges, for lady.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 560.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; reference.

WEST END, 631.—Delightful, large rooms; private family; references; 91st St. subway.

Pianos and Organs

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pianos to be sold for storage, good makes, regardless of value, to cover cost. Storage, 35 West 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 559 Madison Av.

Oak stenographer's desk; must be inexpensive. Noble & Noble, 31 West 15th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young woman, capable office manager, bookkeeper, correspondent, and assistant to factory manager in mercantile house; right party for position of responsibility and trust; well recommended. C. Kimbel, 27 West 84th.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer; efficiency unquestionable; experience, eight years. F 366 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Position as companion or housekeeper to elderly lady or gentleman. N. L. Canfield, 158 West 81st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns altered, made artistically; $3 daily. Hensley, 548 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German, middle aged, refined woman; competent; like children; good cook; desires position; first-class references; speak French and Spanish. Write C. L., Times Harlem.

SPECIAL order on gowns; also remodeling; home or out. M 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; good business education; desires permanent position; refined Christian; $15. F 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate, salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take fast dictation; good typist; willing worker. Freda Woolwich, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; six years' experience; thoroughly efficient; $15. F 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; accurate; salary reasonable; references. Kaufman, 394 East 170th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable; capable of taking full charge of office; moderate salary. F 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; capable of taking full charge of office; references. F 288 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored houseworkers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, in best places; city, country, other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 West 138. Audubon 7259.

COOK, $30; waitress, $25; chambermaid, $20; housekworkers, $18-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7056 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A FORCEFUL, EDUCATED WOMAN may obtain a desirable position by applying to The Foundation Library Society, 225 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young woman wanted of unquestionable character to act as bookkeeper and sales lady in a decorative establishment; an excellent opportunity for one of artistic taste. Write X 377 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—A competent governess to take care of boy 5 years old; highest personal references required; family in city during Winter and country in Summer. Call between 11 and 12, Apartment 3C, 106 Central Park West.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; two in family; references. Apply morning, 55 West 95th, Apt. 2d.

MILLINERS AND PREPARERS FOR HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY; EXPERIENCED HELP ONLY NEED APPLY. GAGE BROS. & CO., 37TH ST., 5TH AV., 5TH FLOOR.

MODEL.—A desirable all year round position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply F. G. Wolfe, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

MODEL, 36, for coats. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

NEAT HAND SEWERS for home or inside work. Rothschild, 30 West Houston.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady wanted to sell Turkish cigarettes, private trade; one has previously been demonstrator can make fine salary. Call 33 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHERS to study filing; we cannot fill half the calls we receive for girls to do both stenography and filing at good salaries. New York School of Filing, Singer Building.

TYPOGRAPH OPERATORS.—Wanted two experienced operators on metal embossing machines, who are familiar with Montague, P.-A., or Addressograph machines. Y 203 Times Annex.

WAIST WOMAN.—Thoroughly capable assistant waist Buyer wanted; one who has experience in assisting to buy and sell popular-priced merchandise, can arrange sales, executive ability, etc. Apply in person or by letter to Blauner's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN, well educated, over 30, for outside position in New York State, requiring more than ordinary tact and ability, but pays accordingly; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

WOMAN, housework and children; $20 monthly. "Farm," X 338 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; also to work at out showroom; must be size 16 or 36 bust. Greenwald, Friedman & Co., 320 5th Av

AUCTION FOR FRUITS OF NEW YORK STATE

Department of Foods Expects to Cut Out Middlemen and Make Savings in Handling.

TO BENEFIT THE CONSUMER

Public Sale to be Conducted Here by Strong Company, Insuring Honest Deal for Producer.

The New York State Department of Foods and Markets has signed a contract with the Fruit Auction Company of 204-6 Franklin Street providing for the public auction in the city of the fruit products of the state, it was announced yesterday by John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the Department. Daily auctions in the company's salesrooms and at railroad terminals will begin about Sept. 1, and apples, pears, and probably peaches will be offered to local retail dealers at prices fixed entirely by bidding.

By this means the Department of Foods and Markets, which was organized this year, hopes to bring producer and consumer closer together for the benefit of both. The public auctions, it is believed, will enable fruit growers to dispose of their entire crops at fair prices and give consumers the opportunity of buying fruit at prices commensurate with the size of crops.

Under present conditions, it is said, fruit grown in New York often rots on the ground while local consumers pay fancy prices for imported fruit handled with no regard for the economics of distribution by a series of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, each of whom is chiefly interested in disposing of any stock he has on hand at a profit to himself. The elimination of unnecessary middlemen will automatically result from the institution of the open markets, it is expected.

The plan of the department is comprehensive, and, according to Commissioner Dillon, has been worked out in every detail. Having signed the contract with the Auction Company, the department is now advertising this fact among the fruit growers so as to insure the delivery in New York of fruit in sufficient quantities to supply the expected market.

Already arrangements for the delivery of apples and pears have been completed, and Mr. Dillon hopes soon to come to an agreement with the peach growers of the State, for the peach crop this year is expected to be the largest for many years past.

For its services in getting the fruit into and out of the auction market, the department will charge the growers 5 per cent. of what they receive for their products, which, it is said, is much less than they have to pay at present for commissions to private salesmen. With the income from this charge the department will defray the costs of the auctioning and advertise the markets among retailers and consumers.

This advertising is one of the big things included in the scheme, for through it the department hopes to dispose of the entire crop of every fruit. For example, the peach crop is unusually large this year. People, therefore, who want to eat fruit cheaply should eat peaches. If every one buys peaches the entire crop will be disposed of to the benefit of the growers, and the consumers will be able to buy peaches at prices fixed by the bidding of retailers in a well supplied market.

Commissioner Dillon yesterday gave twelve reasons why fruit should be sold at public auction, on which, he said, the strength of the department's plans rested.

"When the goods are sold at auction," he said, "there is competition among the buyers for the goods. There is no simultaneous competition among the producers to sell the goods. Prices are always bid upwards. In private sales the buyer beats the seller downwards.

Save Expense in Handling.

"The railroad and other transportation companies furnish, free of cost, ample space for the display and sale of the goods, thus saving the enormous rent charges.

"The railroad and other transportation companies furnish, free of cost or at a nominal cost, all of the labor employed in the loading of the fruit onto wagons or trucks for direct distribution to the retail distributers who buy at the auction.

"When the fruit is sold at auction it is loaded directly on the buyers' wagons or trucks, and the shipper is saved the cost of cartage.

"Fruit sold at auction is sold immediately upon arrival unless held over by the shipper's representative. In this way the goods are not allowed to become stale, discolored or in any way injured before being used.

"When fruit is sold at auction any opportunity for dishonest returns is absolutely eliminated. Thefts of any kind and partiality to favorite buyers are also eliminated.

"The auction sale saves not less than one-third to three-fourths of the cost of salesmen selling at private sales. One auctioneer selling California fruits has disposed of as much as ninety carloads in a single day in New York City. Had these goods been sold at private sale it would have required at least fifty salesmen.

"All foodstuffs sold at auction in Europe and in America are handled by strong companies, well and properly financed, and there is absolutely no danger to shippers of a loss through financial failures or dishonesty. Returns are made promptly.

Protection for Producers.

"For all foodstuffs sold at auction the owner receives a certified copy of the catalogue and sale, showing the price of each article and what other goods sold for on the same day. Official records are kept, and when request is made the shipper is given the name of the buyer in each instance.

"All foodstuffs sold at public auction are correctly quoted in the public press and in price currents. When private sales are made the quotations are made from statements by a multitude of salesmen—a few of them truthful and many of them absolutely untrue and incorrect. Further, when a line of foodstuffs is sold at auction, credits are absolutely controlled by the auction companies and there are practically no losses in bad accounts.

"Auction sales give wide publicity and reliable quotations to the wholesale market. Middlemen have no chance of manipulation or monopoly, and retailers who ask an unreasonable profit are confronted by housewives with the quotations of wholesale prices. This keeps retail prices down to a fair profit and increases consumption.

"When goods are sold at auction the grower knows daily just what his grade of goods actually sells for in the open market."

The fruit auctions will be tried in New York City first, and, if successful, public markets will be opened at other large centres of population in the State. The auction plan may be extended to include farm produce other than fruits.

BELGIAN BARON HAS A ROMANTIC STORY

Shanghaied Across the Holland Line After Being Drugged, He Says.

FOUND $1,000 IN POCKET

Thought His Mother Wanted to Keep Him from Army and Came Here to Work in a Restaurant.

Working as a checker in Bustanoby's restaurant in West Thirty-ninth Street is a Belgian who describes himself as Eugene A., Baron van Holthausen de Horst. His home is in Antwerp, where his father, who died in 1908, was director of the Société Anversoise de Chemins de Fer Vicinaux. The Baron is here in New York, he says, because one night last Spring he was drugged near the Dutch border and woke up the next morning to find himself in Holland, dressed as an Armenian, with the passport of an Armenian subject of the Turkish Sultan and $1,000 in his pocket.

According to the story which he told a TIMES reporter last night he was released from military service on account of poor health and hence took no part in the battles of last year. A brother and a brother-in-law, however, were both killed in the fighting on the Yser in October and November, and his mother was afraid that he, too, would somehow get out of Antwerp to join the army fighting under King Albert, or would become entangled in some plot in Belgium. The Baron thinks that perhaps he was shanghaied by men hired by his mother in order to get him out of danger, particularly as he was the last male of his line.

When he found himself in Holland, in the garb and with the papers of a member of a race with which he was entirely unfamiliar, the Baron first spent some time trying to find out why or by whom he had been shipped across the border. As the frontier is closely guarded on both sides so that none may pass or repass without authorization, it seemed that there must have been some high influence to get him across the line, but whatever it was, he could not discover it.

Then he tried to get back into Belgium. He got to the line and talked to a German officer, who displaye scant courtesy to the poorly dressed Oriental and at all disposed of credit in the Oriental's story that he was a Belgian nobleman. So the Baron thought the matter over, and knowing his mother's opposition to his going to the war he decided to come to America instead.

He crossed in April on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, sailing this time as a Dutchman, with papers obtained in some way which he does not explain. He wants to enter Yale next Fall, he says, and is working in the meantime to supplement the disappearing remnant of the mysterious $1,000.

Baron van Holthausen de Horst says he was a classmate at St. Ignatius's School, Antwerp, of Jan van Rickstal, Belgian Vice Consul in this city, and that he is a distant relative of Admiral von Spee, the German commander who defeated Sir Christopher Cradock off Coronel on Nov. 1, and was himself defeated and killed by Vice Admiral Sturdee's fleet off the Falklands on Dec. 8. The Baron is insistent, however, that he has no recent connections with Germany of any sort whatever. He is living at 74 West Eighty-fifth Street in a rooming house.

SELDOM SEPTEMBER MORNS

Mrs. Hale's Babies Were Undressed on Beach Only for Few Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, the actress, wife of Swinburn Hale, said at Scituate today, with some feeling, that the truth about the report that her "suffrage twins," Rosemary and Clemency, went bathing naked was simply that twice they were undressed for a few minutes on the beach while their bathing suits were being dried. Outside of that the mother said the twins wore their usual bathing suits, such as they had on today.

The twins are 18 months old only, but, according to reports from Scituate, Mrs. Peter F. Tague, wife of the Congressman, had seen the twins stripped on the beach, and had protested that girl babies should not bathe publicly while nude. Mrs. Tague, who has a girl of 12 and a boy of 14, was quoted as saying:

"I object to the practice, because it endangers the morals of other little boys and girls who bathe with them."

At her home Mrs. Hale said:

"I have no special ideas or notions about how babies should be dressed, and never took any special attitude in the matter. On one of the occasions mentioned my mother was with the babies on the beach, and was taking off their bathing suits for a few moments to dry them, intending to put them on again immediately. Some one came along whom my mother did not know and criticised her for having them undressed.

"Only twice that I know of have the babies had their bathing suits off on the beach, and it was simply to dry the suits as before.

"If there is criticism it seems to me very foolish."

THAW STILL ARGUING.

Wires a Disquisition on Juries to The Times from Omaha.

Harry K. Thaw, who has now reached Omaha on his automobile trip to the Panama Exposition, volunteered this telegram to THE TIMES last night:

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 11.

Now that we are in Omaha, the gateway to the West, I would like to make plain that every New York jury was on our side. Many people during this trip have said that had they been on the jury they would have freed me. Evidently they did not realize that I was acquitted and confined after my acquittal by Judges alone, and that the Judges acted contrary to the intentions of the juries. People may be interested to know the juries in New York did exactly what would have been done by jurymen out here.

Were it not for the jury system a poor man would have little chance in a place like New York. When my first lawyer, Lew Delafield, instead of standing up for a jury trial schemed to hush things up two days after my arrest, I was left in the position of a poor man; so I know. However, while in New York there seems to be one law for the rich and another for the poor, yet not even the District Attorney's office under Jerome attempted to corrupt any jury.

Many people have gained the impression from the frauds practiced after my acquittal that New York juries were subservient to vicious influences. So far as my experience goes, and it goes a long way, New York juries are all right, and I want to do my part toward correcting any mistaken impression which may have been gained by people elsewhere.

HARRY K. THAW.

SEVENTY MEN QUIT WORK ON NEW SUBMARINES

Walk-Out at Bridgeport Plant —Demand an Eight-Hour Day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11.—Seventy machinists and helpers employed by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, which is rushed with orders for submarines for the United States Government, quit work late today because the company refused their demands for an eight-hour day with increased pay. The walk-out was said to be unexpected in labor circles.

The employes of the American and British Company and Standard Manufacturing Company tonight voted to present demands for shorter hours and to strike if their demands were refused. The Burns & Bassick Manufacturing Company tonight granted a fifty-hour week to its employes, but the machinists at a mass meeting rejected the proposal.

President W. H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists said tonight: "Strikes are like scarlet fever epidemics—contagious—and I fear that unless the manufacturers show a more conciliatory attitude, the situation will get beyond our control."

SCHWAB GETS ANOTHER MILL

Detrick & Harvey of Baltimore Sell to Bethlehem Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11. — Announcement was made here today that the Bethlehem Steel Company had purchased the modern plant of the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company for several hundred thousand dollars.

Immediate possession of the plant will be taken and the manufacture of munitions of war will be begun as soon as possible.

The property will be improved and many additional men will be put to work immediately, filling the millions of dollars' worth of rush war orders now in the hands of Charles M. Schwab. Much of the machinery now set up in the local plant is splendidly equipped for the making of shells, guns, and other metal parts, and very little changes will have to be made, it is said, in order to make the establishment one of the most complete concerns of the kind in the country.

The firm of Detrick & Harvey was founded in 1884 by Alexander Harvey and John S. Detrick.

FIND DIABETES CAUSE; NOW SEEK A REMEDY

Rockefeller Institute Doctors Say Disease Is Due to Failure of the Pancreas.

Two years of research and experiment by two physicians of the Rockefeller Institute, Drs. S. J. Meltzer and I. S. Kleiner, have resulted in the discovery that diabetes is apparently due to a defect in the operation of the pancreas. The discoveries made indicate that pancreatic action, or non-action, is the origin and cause of the development of excessive dextrose, a form of sugar, in the blood.

Doctors Meltzer and Kleiner are to continue their work in the hope of finding a cure. Their deductions have been presented in a paper to the National Academy of Sciences at Washington and are now made public through the official publication of the Academy.

The results attained lead them to hope that by further investigation they may discover some chemical reaction that may supply what defective pancreatic action leaves wanting, if they do not succeed in restoring the functional power of the gland, for it is now believed that only by direct theatment of the pancreas will a true remedy for diabetes be found. The medical treatment as known today provides for elimination of the surplus sugar from the blood circulation, but it is not a cure.

It was found that the normal dog easily disposed of an injection of dextrose. The same experiments made after the removal of the pancreas showed a failure to dispose of the surplus fluid injected. But when the dextrose was injected with an emulsion mixture of pancreas, rubbed to fine particles and strained, the injection was disposed of in a natural way within a short period, leaving nothing to indicate diabetic presence.

The physicians refrain from asserting any value for their discovery beyond what is shown by the results of the experiments. The question is, In what direction will the discovery lead? Will it have a practical value; Dr. Meltzer said yesterday:

"We are not justified in saying that the idea gained in these experiments may be utilized in a practical manner. We hope to understand much more of the origin of diabetes and the relation of the pancreas to the disease and to clear up certain preliminary questions from further work."

Dr. Kleiner, to present the matter to the lay mind in a form free of technical detail, summed up the result of the work of Dr. Meltzer and himself in this way:

"We have shown them, in the first place, that dextrose injected in the normal animal is easily taken care of. Secondly, if dextrose is injected in connection with the pancreatic mixture, chopped fine and strained, it restores to the diabetic animal the functional power to handle it properly, which seems to indicate that the pancreas in health manufactures something to prevent diabetes.

"The experiments would indicate the incorrectness of the theory that diabetes is of a nervous origin. Further work may show some hint of a means for reaching the source of defective pancreatic action, which might open the way to a more effective method of treatment for diabetes."

CITY MAY GAIN $8,000,000.

Riverside Tunnel for Railroad Tracks to Restore Land.

Members of the Committee of Civic Organizations representing fourteen associations who want the railroad tracks removed from the vicinity of Riverside Drive or put in a tunnel, held a conference in Controller Prendergast's office yesterday, with Ira A. Place, vice president of the New York Central Railroad, Deputy Dock Commissioner Harrison and members of the Board of Estimate's Committee on Port and Terminals.

Reginald P. Bolton of the Committee of Civic Organizations suggested putting the tracks in a tunnel from Seventy-second street to Spuyten Duyvil at a cost of approximately $28,000,000 for a four-track road and $35,000,000 for a six-track road. The plans of the Dock Department call for $35,000,000 for a four-track road, while the New York Central officials claim that to make a four-track tunnel would cost approximately $42,000,000.

Mr. Bolton explains that the most important thing was to get rid of the tracks as far north as 153d street, which, he said, could be done for $16,144,400 under the plans of his committee, for $20,328,575 under the Dock Department's plans and for $25,000,000 under the railroad's estimate. For the work from 153d street north to Spuyten Duyvil the cost is estimated at $1,211,400 by the committee, $17,626,525 by the Dock Department and $17,541,870 by the railroad.

Under the Bolton plan it was stated that about eight miles of property, averaging sixty-six feet wide and worth about three dollars a square foot, would be returned to the city. This would aggregate nearly $8,000,000 in value. It was also brought out that under the Dock Department plan, which calls for part tunnel and part covering over the present tracks, much additional park land could be obtained by the city. The civic organizations want the railroad to stand the entire cost of the tunnel. According to Vice President Place, a tunnel for passenger service would be possible, but it would be impracticable for freight service.

The hearing was adjourned, and meantime engineers from the Dock Department, the New York Central and the civic organizations will get together and try to decide just what the cost of the improvement would be.

CONTINUES 10-CENT STORES

Court Allows American Company to Reorganize Its Business.

The American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, a corporation having stores in this and other cities, by a decree made yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court, is permitted, on putting up a bond for $30,000, to continue the business and to preserve and marshal the assets estimated to be worth $442,000, for the benefit of the creditors. The corporation, while it says it is solvent, admits it owes creditors more than $200,000 that at the present time it is unable to pay.

The decree, while declaring that nothing in it shall be construed as an appointment of a receiver of its property, enjoins all creditors, stockholders, or other persons from instituting or prosecuting actions against the company and states that the company is permitted to apply to the court for leave to sell such of its assets not usually sold in the ordinary and customary conduct of its business, such as leases, stores, fixtures, merchandise in bulk, claims, &c., at public or private sale, upon notice to the creditors.

The American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, of which Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is a Director, was organized Sept. 29, 1911, under the laws of Maine. It has a capital stock of $1,000,000, of which $837,000 has been issued. The offices are at 315 Fifth Avenue.

FIRE FUMES ON SHIP MADE SAILORS DRUNK

Minnehaha Back with Her Decks Warped as a Result of Bomb Explosion.

FLAMES BURNED RUM CASKS

Old Crew Got a Bonus, but New Crew Had to be Shipped for Return Voyage.

Officers of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which arrived yesterday from London, said there was no doubt about the fire in No. 3 hold on her last eastward voyage being caused by a bomb which had been placed among the cargo on the upper orlop deck. All on board agreed that the suspense after the wireless message was received on Wednesday morning, July 7, from Secretary Daniels warning them that a bomb had been hidden on a British steamer and timed to explode that day, was worse than the fire itself.

When the bomb exploded at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon with a dull sound that was heard in the saloon and on the bridge quite distinctly, there was a feeling of relief throughout the ship, the officers said. They realized that the threat told of in Secretary Daniels's warning had been carried out and the Minnehaha was the victim.

When the hatch on the 'tween decks of No. 3 hold had been taken off it was discovered that the deck had been lifted by the force of the explosion and several of the iron stanchions crumpled into fantastic shapes. The flames were kept down in the upper orlop by steam and the hatches on that deck were not removed until the ship arrived at Halifax on Friday morning. The 'tween deck hatches had to be replaced because the air got down into the lower orlop which caused the fire to blaze up and reach several hogsheads of rum.

At frequent intervals Captain Claret went down to the 'tween decks to see what progress the fire was making. After the hatches were removed in Halifax Harbor the fumes of the rum were so powerful that the sailors staggered about like drunken men when they went down in the hold and had to be hoisted up every fifteen minutes to recover in the fresh air.

On the deck of the upper orlop a large mass of molten metal was found which looked as if it might have been shrapnel from a shell, and the officers who examined it in London believed that the bomb had been of an incendiary nature as well as explosive. Nothing definite regarding its ingredients could be obtained.

Purser C. A. Willis of the Minnehaha said that a new crew had been shipped this voyage because the old crew would not sign articles. They had had no time to spend their wages. In recognition of the manner in which the sailors, stewards, and firemen fought the fire and assisted in getting out the burned cargo at Halifax the Atlantic Transport Line gave each man a bonus of half a month's wages on arrival in London.

When the men were told to be at the shipping office on Friday, July 30, to sign on and sail Saturday for New York they declined and sent word that if the Captain would keep the Minnehaha back until Tuesday, Aug. 3, they would all sail with him. To their surprise he refused, and others were shipped in their places.

The damage done to the upper orlop deck has not yet been repaired, as there was not time in London, the officers said, and it does not concern the safety of the ship in any way.

CULEBRA CUT REOPENED.

A Number of Ships Through—New Channel Only Temporary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 11.—The channel through the Culebra Cut of the Panama Canal was reopened this afternoon, permitting the passage of a number of large ships, including the Panama-Pacific liner Finland, with 560 passengers on board, which had been delayed here since Saturday.

Because of the delay, the Finland's owners in New York demanded that the vessel be the first allowed to pass through the reopened cut, but the officials replied that the ships must take their turn, and there were several tramp steamers ahead of the Finland. It is the policy of the Panama Canal officials to give preferential treatment to no ship.

The new channel is only a temporary one. Further movements of the banks on both the east and west sides are anticipated by the engineers in charge of the dredging, who say that the cut is likely again to be closed to traffic any day.

ARREST MAN AS A SPY.

Officials Accuse August Orbolph of Espionage at Gulf Points.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 11.—Federal officials here today arrested a man giving his name as August Orbolph on a warrant charging him with "entering upon property under the control of the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining information concerning national defenses to which he was not entitled."

Orbolph is alleged to have visited and made drawings of military reservations and lighthouses at Flag Island, Port St. Joe, Crooked Island, Moreno Point, Santa Rosa Island, Apalachicola Bay, St. Andrew's Bay, Panama City, Fort Pickens, and Barancas, all along the Gulf Coast of Florida.

HAITI ELECTION TODAY UNDER OUR AUSPICES

Capt. Beach Tells Candidates We Will Control Customs But Seek No Territory.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 11.—The Revolutionary Committee has made public a decree dissolving the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and convening a constituent Assembly. The Senators and Deputies will, however, not heed this decree, but will meet tomorrow to elect a President of the Republic.

At a preliminary meeting today in the Parisiana Theatre, which was attended by many Senators and Deputies, Captain E. L. Beach of the cruiser Washington, administrator of customs at Port au Prince, said that the American forces, which already occupied the national assembly room, would protect the liberty of the election and repress any attempt at disorder.

Captain Beach also stated that to avoid any misunderstanding he would inform the candidates that the United States would ask for effective control of the customs of the country. He added, however, that the United States had no territorial ambition and that everything done and to be done was for the happiness of the Haitian people.

As the Revolutionary Committee have been sending alarming reports to the provinces, the Americans have taken charge of the Haitian telegraph lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—General Auguste, at the head of 200 troops, attacked St. Marc last Saturday and was repulsed by a Haitian committee of safety.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported today that General Auguste and four of his followers were killed.

Admiral Caperton reported uneasiness around Port au Prince and Cape Haitien that might cause trouble.

ARRESTED FOR $15,000 PAWNSHOP ROBBERY

Italian Alleged to be One of Three Who Bound and Gagged Stern and Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 11.—Antonio de Lallala was arrested here today upon the arrival of Detective Felix de Martine of the New York police. The local police have had him under surveillance ever since he came here several days ago to stay with his brother. He said he would return to New York without awaiting extradition. While neither the local authorities nor de Martine will talk much about the case, it is understood that de Lallala is wanted in connection with the looting of a New York pawnshop several months ago.

The man arrested is suspected of complicity in the holdup of Jeremiah Stern, son of Adolph Stern, proprietor of a pawnshop at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and two of his clerks, who were covered with revolvers, then bound and gagged, at 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 30, after which the thieves got away in an automobile with diamonds valued at $15,000. Loans aggregating $7,500 had been made on the articles taken.

Three men took part in the robbery. The trio entered at intervals of a few minutes, the first and second asking to see articles of jewelry. While Stern and one of the clerks were attending to them the third man entered, and all three drew revolvers and forced Stern and the clerks into a rear room. There they were bound and gagged.

According to the description given of the robbers they were Italians. They took their time in cleaning out the place, while one of their number acted as lookout and guarded the door. Even the cash register was emptied. Adolph Stern is one of the oldest pawnbrokers in the Yorkville district, where he opened his present shop twenty years ago.

At about the time of the Stern robbery there was a series of pawnshop robberies, including the College Loan, in Eighth Avenue, near 114th Street, and Levine's place, at 3 West 116th Street.

SPERRY SEEKS AIR PRIZE.

Aviator Will Try for Curtiss Trophy for Long-Distance Flight.

Lawrence Sperry, the young Brooklyn aviator who has been furnishing thrills all Winter to persons living in this city by his flights in his Curtiss flying boat, will ascend from the Navy Yard early this morning in an attempt to win the Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy, which is valued at $5,000, and a cash prize of $1,000 which goes with it.

The trophy is offered by Glenn H. Curtiss to the aviator who flies the greatest distance in ten hours of one day at any time between July 4 and Oct. 15. Mr. Sperry expects to finish his flight at his new hangar on the Great South Bay near Blue Point, L. I.

NOT PROF. C. F. LAVELL.

Former Pupil So Declares After Seeing San Jose Aphasia Victim.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 11.—That "Harry Walker," who was believed to be Cecil F. Lavell, former instructor at Columbia University, and who is suffering from aphasia here, is not Lavell, was the declaration made today by Miss Charlotte A. Simpson, a teacher in the high school here.

Miss Simpson attended Lavell's classes for two years while he was at Columbia.

CRAZED MAN FIGHTS FERRYBOAT CROWD

Swinging Hatchet, He Cuts Off One Passenger's Ear and Stands, Yelling, at Bay.

WOMEN ON VERGE OF PANIC

Policemen Leap from West 130th St. Pier to Craft Entering Slip and Arrest Disturber.

As the ferryboat Edgewater, from Fort Lee, N. J., with 1,000 passengers, was entering her slip at West 130th Street at 7 o'clock last evening a man, believed to have been crazed, swung a lather's small hatchet through the air and struck Stephen Mahoney of 158 East Forty-fifth Street from the rear across the right side of his face as he was leaning over the starboard rail on the main deck near the bow. A part of Mahoney's ear was cut off and he fell to the deck stunned.

John Mahoney, a brother of the injured man, and Michael Fleming of 1,083 Park Avenue, a friend, turned upon the assailant, but he backed against the rail and swung the hatchet so viciously that they dared not approach him. Other men in the crowd rushed at the man, but he drove them back with swings of his weapon, meanwhile screaming at the top of his voice.

Many of the passengers were women and children, and their excitement verged on a state of panic. As soon as he saw the trouble on the lower deck, the Captain sounded the whistle and Police Sergeant James Hamil and Policeman Ford of the West 125th Street Station, who were in the ferry house, rushed to the end of the pier and jumped aboard the ferry when she was still several feet from the landing. Sergeant Hamil knocked the hatchet from the man's hand with a night stick and overpowered him.

At the West 125th Street Station, the man said he was Luke Malloney, but he refused to give his address. He said that Mahoney had caused him to lose several jobs, and added that he had recognized Mahoney by his cap. Dr. Frascola of Bellevue Hospital, decided the man was suffering from paranoia, and removed him to the hospital. Dr. Padula of Knickerbocker Hospital, attended Mahoney's injuries. Mahoney said he never had seen his assailant before.

SHOTS FLY IN FIGHT IN JAIL.

Guard Routs Foes in Dark and His Watch Stops a Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Victor Brown, one of the night guards of the Morris County Jail, started downstairs into the cellar of the jail before daybreak this morning, when a noise attracted him. He drew his revolver because threats had been received recently by the Nassau authorities that some of them would suffer unless several prisoners charged with bomb placing were released. Warden and county detectives had received warnings in the last few days that an attempt would be made to force the jail from the outside and free the prisoners.

As Brown started to walk down the stairs into the cellar, which was pitch dark, several shots were fired. The flames spurting from the revolvers showed him that more than one man was firing. Brown shot back in the direction of the flashes and more shots were fired at him. One caused him to stagger, but he continued to shoot until the fire of his assailants had ceased.

Sheriff William H. Thompson and Theodore Greiser, a passerby, ran into the building. Brown then was groping about the basement to find out if any of the intruders had fallen. A flashlight was obtained and a search of the basement showed that the persons attempting a jail delivery had escaped by a rear door.

Brown, who thought that a bullet had struck him and glanced from a rib, took off his clothes and found a black-and-blue mark under his heart, but no bullet wound. Then he looked into his vest pocket and discovered that the bullet had smashed his watch.

Flannel Suits—Oxford, Cambridge Greys and Pencil Stripes, $15, $16 and $16.50.

These suits, designed in New York for New Yorkers, are cool, comfortable, and all wool, one-quarter lined and correctly styled. One style is English, and the "ready-made" look is absent.

The fabrics have been carefully selected for present and early Fall wear.

I manufacture and retail my own clothes, which allows me to sell high quality clothing lower than can the ordinary retailer.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 Sixth Ave.—31st St.

Out of the Ordinary

Shanley's appeals to those who are wearied of the usual restaurant.

Twenty captivating acts—evenings seven to one.

A delicious luncheon—seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

OUR FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE IN THE GRILL ROOM, $1.00

Jamson wants to see you

Excellent Cuisine. Finest Imported Beers and Wines. Beautiful Music before and after Theatre.

HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.

Famous for its Ladies' and Business Men's Luncheons. Fresh Killed Poultry and Sea Food our Specialty.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus

The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25

MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream. Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.

DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

Good Food—Reasonable Prices. Pleasant Surroundings—You Will Come Again. DALY'S RESTAURANT—GRILL 20 EAST 42D STREET Half a block west of Grand Central

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances, Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321. Write for information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING Broadway, 86th-87th Sts.
All modern dances taught. Summer rates: 6425 Schuy
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy. Summer prices.
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 991

Hotel Breton Hall

BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

2,000
Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
$16.50

We have maked 2,000 Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $16.50—without regard to cost or former selling prices—for quick clearance.

Some of the suits are silk lined; some are made of fine imported fabrics. In some lots, there's just one of a kind; in others the choice is wider, but your size in just the suit you want is very likely here—to-day.

In our clearance sales, these suits were $28.50, $23.50 and $18.50. The new price we have put on them doesn't tell the whole story. You must see the suits themselves to appreciate the extraordinary values offered.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
246-248 West 125th St. Third Av., cor. 122d St. Open Evenings

A Great Chance
Big Value at Low Cost
Remnant Sale continues. $25 to $50 suit-ends in big variety, to measure, $18. Have your clothes made for you the best way—the economical way—the Arnheim way.
Coat and Trousers, $16
Broadway & 9th St. Fall Goods are now ready. Arnheim

QUICKWOOD
A soft collar for summer wear

AN E&W RED-MAN MADRAS 2 FOR 25 CENTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8.10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8.10.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday 2.10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GAIETY Broadway A NEW MYSTERY FARCE at 46 St. EVES. 8:30. FIRST MAT. SAT. 2:30. SURE FIRE HIT. Search Me
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVE. 8:30; MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY
"The Boomerang" is Charming."—Herald. "Bully Good Fun." —MAIL.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Laugh While the Laughing's Good
LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1.
BIRTH OF A NATION D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HUDSON West 44th Street. Evs. at 8:05. FIRST MATINEE SAT. 2:05.
OPENS TONIGHT CURTAIN AT 8:05 SHARP.
RÓI COOPER MEGRUE'S NEW PLAY,
UNDERFIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.
FULTON 46th Street, West of Broadway. Phone 700 Bryant.
NEXT MONDAY—Seat Sale Today.
SOME FARCE! SOME CAST! "Some Baby"
HARRIS West 42 St. Next Tues. at 8:15 OPENS
SEAT SALE STARTS TODAY.
EDGAR SELWYN'S Melodramatic Comedy.
Rolling Stones
SEATS NOW FOR CHIN CHIN
MONTGOMERY and STONE
REOPENS—GLOBE—AUG. 16.

AN ADDED ATTRACTION to the many Wonders of LUNA PARK
Brilliant reopening of the favorite ballroom in THE SUMMER HOUSE
with a sparkling and scintillating seaside divertisement in two parts, entitled
LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO
on Saturday Evening Next, August 14th and every evening thereafter at 8 and 10 o'clock.
FASCINATING FEATURE DANCERS, CHARMING VOCALISTS, EXPERT MUSICIANS AND DAINTY, CHIC AND ACCOMPLISHED SPECIALISTS from the chief Broadway houses in
NEW, PIQUANT, SKILLFUL AND ARTISTIC DIVERSIONS
Free circus, free concerts, free toys, free dancing. Prize dancing contests Thursday night.

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75. WEBER & FIELDS Houdini, Mme. Donalda, Joe Jackson, Nellie V. Nichols, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. NEXT MAT. SATURDAY 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. FRITZI SCHEFF, Al Herman, Mullen & Coogan, Donahue & Stewart, Maryon Vadie, others.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT Burlesque BEHMAN SHOW Matinee Today LAST WEEK.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. From Out of the Big Snow—Goddess. Beginning Sunday—The Tigress.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; partly cloudy tomorrow; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,020. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON TO IGNORE CARRANZA NOTE

Mexico Program to be Carried On, with Latin-American Nations Free to Drop Out.

SURPRISE OVER ARGENTINA

Her Answer to Carranza Not Precisely What Washington Has in Mind.

VILLA OFFERS A TRUCE

Carranza Forbids Conference of Agents in Washington — Three More Mexican Bandits Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Lansing will make no response to the letter sent to him yesterday by Agent Arredondo of the Carranza Government in behalf of Carranza, in which the United States was practically warned that the Carranzistas would not tolerate any interference in their affairs by any American nation. That was stated authoritatively in the office of Secretary Lansing today. The attitude of this Government toward the Carranza communication will be indicated, however, by its action in forwarding to the defiant "First Chief" the appeal of the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, that the Mexican factions compose their differences and set up an orderly Government in Mexico City.

It was made apparent today that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing intend to go ahead with their Mexican program in spite of the implied threats of Carranza to cause trouble. The appeal was perfected and signed in New York yesterday by the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of the six Latin-American countries who were called into conference on the Mexican situation. Secretary Lansing discussed the appeal with President Wilson today and preparations are being made at the State Department to forward it to Carranza, Villa, Zapata, and the Governors of the several Mexican States. It was said at the department that the failure to forward the appeal was due partly to difficulty in getting the addresses of all the Mexican factionists to whom the appeal is to be sent.

Yesterday's conference in New York, and developments today, seem to make clear that if the United States finds it necessary to undertake any more positive action than is contemplated in the appeal to the Mexican factions, it will do so. Furthermore, it was said officially that the appeal to be forwarded to the Mexican factionists, while it will be signed by the American Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of the six Latin-American Governments, will not be a joint note in a technical sense. The draft of the appeal, it was explained, had been signed severally and the distinction between "jointly" and "severally" was pointed out as consisting of the fact that "severally" meant that each signatory nation was not obliged to adhere to any action that might be determined on by a majority of the conferees. In other words, each signatory is bound individually only and not required to join with the others in any future course. The appeal was signed in the understanding that it was to be regarded as if it comprised seven notes to the Mexican factions, each signed by one of the participants, thus leaving every Government free to take its own course without feeling bound by what the others desired to do, in the event of a rejection of the appeal.

Surprise at Argentine Answer.

Some surprise was occasioned in official circles here today over statements made in a communication from the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Carranza Government. The Argentine official stated that the Pan-American conferences held in Washington and New York were "based from their incipiency on the understanding that any act or design which might mean an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico should be eliminated beforehand, and, above all, any purpose of armed intervention."

At the outset of the conferences it was made clear by Secretary Lansing that there was no intention on the part of this Government to undertake any action that would in any way interfere with the sovereignty of Mexico, including the right of the Mexicans to govern themselves. But Mr. Lansing pointed out that there was now no Government in Mexico, and therefore no sovereignty was being exercised, and the United States Government was of the opinion that other American nations had the right to make efforts to bring together the ungoverning and virtually irresponsible fighting factions in the hope of having them establish a real authority in the republic. It was said today unofficially, however, that while there was no suggestion of armed intervention the understanding among the conferees was not precisely described by the statement of the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The complete text of the Argentine answer to the protest addressed by Carranza to the President of that nation was as follows:

General Venustiano Carranza, Vera Cruz:

The President of the Republic has received the telegram you addressed to him on account of the conference held in Washington between the Secretary of State and the representatives of various American countries, calling the attention of the Argentine Government to the dangers which may result from a policy of interference in the internal affairs of that country.

I am directed by the President to reply to you that the Argentine Government in having a representative at that conference, has done so not only in accordance with its traditional policy of respect to other sovereignties, but also to reaffirm it in the face of a problem which by affecting the destinies of Mexico, will equally affect the great American family. The above-mentioned conference has been based from its incipiency on the understanding that any act or design which might mean an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico should be eliminated beforehand, and above all any purpose of armed intervention. Once the opinion of all were united

Continued on Page 4.

SAYS ITALIAN CONSULS HAVE LEFT TURKEY

Italy's Interests in Charge of American Officials, Vienna Newspaper Reports.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Temps from Geneva says that the Neues Wiener Journal (a newspaper published in the Austrian capital) announces that Italian Consuls have left Turkish territory and that Italian interests have been confided to American officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The State Department has no information as to whether Italian Consuls have yet been ordered to leave Turkish territory, turning over their archives to American representatives. Long ago an arrangement was made whereby in case of the spread of the Italian war area, American diplomatic and consular officers should look out for Italian interests. But whether that arrangement will become effective in Turkey in the near future is not known at the State Department.

If Italy's Consuls have departed from the territory of Turkey the fact would seem to indicate that the expected break between the countries, to be followed by war, has occurred or is imminent.

ASKS $2,500,000,000 FOR GERMAN WAR CHEST

Federal Council's New Budget Will Bring Total War Credits Up to $5,000,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Reuter Dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A Berlin telegram received here states that in a bill voted today by the Federal Council for a supplementary imperial budget for 1915, a new credit of 10,000,000,000 marks, ($2,500,000,000,) was asked for."

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The installments paid on the second war loan have reached a total of 8,979,600,000 marks, ($2,244,900,000,) or 89.6 per cent. or the amount subscribed, the Overseas News Agency announces.

The sum lent by banks for war loan purposes has decreased 38,800,000 marks, ($9,700,000,) to 315,300,000 marks, ($78,825,000.)

The vote of the German Federal Council for an extraordinary appropriation of $2,500,000,000, will bring the German credits voted for the war, when this vote shall have been passed by the Reichstag, up to a total of $5,000,000,000, as against $5,100,000,000 voted by the French Parliament. The British Government practically worked on a blank check between Nov. 15, 1914, when its appropriations amounted to $1,650,000,000, and May 4, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked for a flat war credit of $5,000,000,000, which he said would sustain the country until April 1, 1916.

Nothing is officially known of the war budgets of Austria and Russia. The Budget Committee of the Duma recently placed the extraordinary expenditure of the empire at only $67,000,000 for 1915.

Political economists are one in agreeing that the credits voted by the German, English, and French parliaments, enormous as they are, represent little more than 20 per cent. of the gold that must ultimately be paid for loans, treasury notes, and other promises to pay by which the various Governments are now securing the much needed gold to pay the rapidly accumulating indebtedness abroad.

LONDON EXPECTS NEWS OF A SEA BATTLE

Steamers from Holland Report Sounds of Heavy Firing—Tells of the India's Loss.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Steamers arriving from Holland report having heard sounds of heavy firing to the north again today, and the British public is prepared to hear news of great importance.

An official communication issued this evening announces that the British auxiliary cruiser India, while engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea on Aug. 8, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

The announcement adds that 22 officers and 119 men of the India were saved.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 12.—Captain William Kennedy of the British auxiliary cruiser India, who was on the bridge of his ship when she was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea on Aug. 8, was among the eighty-six members of the crew who were saved. Among the survivors were nine other officers. Some of those rescued were taken from a raft where they stood singing "Tipperary." In the India's two lifeboats were fifty-two other men.

The bodies of eleven sailors who perished were buried today with military honors. When the bodies were brought ashore they were taken to a chapel, where they were placed in caskets, each of which was covered with the Union Jack.

The natives are showing much sympathy for the British sailors who have been taken to private houses, where they are being provided for. No decision has been reached as to whether they will be interned here during the war.

ARREST SOCIALISTS ON TREASON CHARGES

Germans Accused of Publishing Pamphlet Criticising "Loyal" Socialists.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12, (via London, Aug. 13.)—A number of Berlin Socialists, including the foreign editor of the Schwabische Tagwacht, have been arrested upon suspicion of high treason, according to Vorwärts.

They are charged with having published a pamphlet containing an article from the Berne Tagwacht severely criticising the attitude of the leading Socialists supporting the Government.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

COAL RATES CUT $8,000,000 A YEAR

Commerce Commission Reduces Railroads' Tariff on Anthracite 5 to 80 Cents a Ton.

THINKS PROFIT TOO GREAT

Says Some Carriers Are Making 200 Per Cent. on the Traffic at Present.

TO END DISCRIMINATION

Decision Orders That Through Rates Be Granted to Independent Shippers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today rendered a decision which reduces the rates on anthracite from the producing districts in the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill regions of Pennsylvania to tidewater and to certain interior points from 5 to 80 cents per ton. The decision is the result of an investigation made pursuant to an order by the commission of June 10, 1912. It is the finding of the commission that the present rates are unreasonable because they yield too great a profit over the operating cost.

In the case of the coal traffic of the Central Railroad of New Jersey it was found that the weighted average cost per short ton per mile was 3.3 mills, while the average revenue per short ton per mile was 9.45 mills, and on the long ton 10.59 mills. This comparison is held to be typical of the majority of the roads concerned. In most cases the carriers are declared to be making over 200 per cent. on the traffic, and in many cases much more. However, for a number of the smaller roads, less favorably situated, the decision may mean a loss on the traffic. It is estimated by experts that the total reduction in coal road revenues will be fully $8,000,000 a year.

Unable to Get Cost of Roads.

As in former decisions, the commission reiterates its adherence where possible to the principle of employing, as a basis in ratemaking, the valuation of physical properties. None of the roads made respondent in the coal case was able to furnish data as to cost of construction of its property, the present organizations not being in possession of the books of the original corporations.

The question of actual cost and the return of empty cars having been raised, the commission held that its determination of a reasonable rate must be based on the cost of the service, and not by adjustments of average revenue. There being no basis in the evidence for an adjustment according to cost of property or an approximate figure of cost, the commission dismissed from consideration the questions as to cost of properties to the present operating companies.

A number of examples, however, which throw light on this view of the case are discussed in the decision, and the general conclusion is that, owing to manipulation with construction companies, the book cost of the majority of the roads is very greatly exaggerated, in some cases set forth being double the actual value of the working property. A large factor in this phase of the case is discussed under the head of unproductive construction, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's investment in its New York Terminal comes in for a large share of attention as bearing on the matter of coal rates in affecting the public in the price of the commodity.

Orders Through Rates for All.

The commission denounces certain practices of the coal-carrying roads and makes a drastic order against further continuance of them. The decision deals with these matters in the following findings, as stated in the syllabus of the decision:

The respondents, by means of trackage arrangements and the free transportation to junction points in the mining regions of coal exchanged by their allied coal companies, have extended the advantages of interline transportation to their coal companies, to the prejudice of other coal shippers to whom interline transportation at joint rates has been denied. Respondents are required to establish through routes and publish joint through rates applicable thereto.

Anthracite coal is a low-grade commodity, which is transported in vast quantities in trains of maximum tonnage. The tonnage loaded in each car is much greater than the loading of most other classes of traffic. Most of the anthracite tonnage is shipped from collieries whose daily production, measured in carloads, is very large. These conditions tend toward lower operating costs.

Concessions and offsets granted by respondents to their allied coal companies in the form of interest charges, royalty earnings, the use of valuable property at inadequate rentals, the free use of the carriers' funds and credit, or by other means, are as pernicious as direct cash rebates. Such concessions and offsets are unlawful.

Lateral allowances paid to a coal shipper in accordance with an agreement, alleged to be additional compensation for the use of a facility furnished by the shipper, are unlawful rebates.

The railroads made respondents in the case are the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Philadelphia & Reading, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Wilkesbarre & Eastern, New York, Susquehanna & Western, New York, Ontario & Western, the Pennsylvania, the Northern Central, and the Delaware & Hudson.

Attacks Coal Control by Railroads.

The commission takes the opportunity, in the conclusion of its consideration of the case, to express an opinion of the manner in which the railroads have exercised ownership and control of coal properties. It says:

"We cannot overlook the fact that some force has brought the production and sale of most of the tonnage of this commodity under their control. If they established excessive rates on anthracite they became the beneficiaries of conditions which were prejudicial to the business of the individual operator or shipper. The power to fix freight rates on this commodity was the opportunity to confiscate property if the carrier so willed.

"Since 1908 the Delaware and Hudson

Continued on Page 3.

Sources of Hindenburg's Strategy

Great German General studied the maxims of Loutao, famous Chinese warrior of 1150 B. C. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

WILSON BEGINS WORK ON DEFENSE PLANS

Confers with Daniels on Naval Increase and Will Take Up Army with Garrison.

NOT A PARTISAN POLICY

It Will Feature Administration's Legislative Program, and Republican Support Will Be Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Almost immediately after his return to Washington from Cornish this morning, President Wilson began active work to determine the legislative program to insure the strengthening of the national defense. He had a conference with Secretary Daniels, and it was arranged that Mr. Daniels should submit to the President an outline of a plan of naval increase, concerning which Mr. Daniels has been conferring with the Naval General Board and other experts. The President expects to confer tomorrow with Secretary Garrison concerning the army increase and the establishment of an adequate reserve. Later he will confer with Congressional leaders.

It was said in a semi-authoritative way that the President desired to arrange a program that would meet with the approval of the Military and Naval Committees of Senate and House, the leaders in Congress, and the people generally. The President has written to Chairmen Chamberlain and Tillman of the Senate Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, respectively, and to Chairman Hay and Padgett of the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, respectively, saying that he wished to confer with them shortly, and inviting them to submit in writing their views concerning the measures that should be adopted to put the country in a better state of preparedness for defense.

Prior to going to Cornish the President sent notes to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy requesting them to be prepared to submit to him on their return such recommendations to increase the efficiency of the army and the navy. At the conference with the President Monday Secretary Garrison submitted a statement of that kind, but his outline plan will be ready very soon. Secretary Garrison has been conferring with high ranking officers of the army with a view to making a preliminary report to the President, and it is understood that he is ready to submit it to Mr. Wilson.

The purpose of the President, it is explained, is to draft a military and naval program consistent not only with the requirements of the situation, but also with the state of the public finances. Whether he is considering means of augmenting the national revenues in order to provide for greatly increased expenditures for military and naval purposes has not been made known, but it is understood that this subject has been taken under consideration in the Treasury Department.

Increase in the efficiency of the national defenses will be the main item in the Administration's legislative program for the next session of Congress. According to what was said today, the President does not regard this as a partisan subject, and he will endeavor to obtain support for his program from Republicans as well as Democrats.

While Mr. Daniels would not discuss what he had told the President about the needs of the navy, he indicated that the building program would include a striking increase in submarines. He would not confirm reports that he would recommend the building of four battleships.

In connection with his investigations Secretary Garrison has had Major Gen. Goethals prepare a special report on the defenses of the Panama Canal.

The President devoted much time to the study of national defenses while at Cornish, and was in communication frequently with Secretaries Daniels and Garrison.

TO MOBILIZE STATE MILITIA.

Demonstration for Governors of Preparedness in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Mobilization of the full strength of the State militia, as a demonstration of preparedness, was proposed today by Governor Walsh and favored by leading business men at a meeting to arrange a program of entertainment for the national conference of the Governors, to be held here Aug. 24 to 27.

Advocates of the plan said that while a gathering of 6,500 men of the militia, the first full mobilization in six years, would be expensive, the experiment in preparedness would be well worth the cost.

ARMY HOLDS ARMS EXPERT.

Major Hawkins Must Stay in the Service Until Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Garrison today declined to accept before Nov. 1 the resignation of Major Wilford J. Hawkins, an ordnance officer stationed at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, who desired to leave the army immediately to enter private employment.

Brigadier General Crosier, Chief of Ordnance, recommended that the resignation be delayed until another officer could be prepared to take Major Hawkins's place.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS RUMORED

Based on Rise in Slav Securities on London Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.—Wide circulation was given yesterday afternoon to a rumor that the Government had received news of military successes closely affecting Russia. This rumor was based on the activity and rising prices of Russian securities on the Stock Exchange.

Russian exchange dropped eight points today, to 136.

The financial expert of The Telegraph says, however, the drop in exchange was due to the expectation of gold shipments to England or the United States, which would form the basis of additional foreign credits to pay for munitions.

Save Time and Taxi Hire—New York Evening Post Apartment House Guide, 40 pages. On news stands today. Paper and Guide, both 1 cents.—Advt.

WORD FROM ALLIES STOPS WHEAT BUYING

Chicago Dealers Suddenly Cancel 2,000,000-Bushel Orders with $200,000 Loss.

PEACE ONE CAUSE HINTED AT

Prospect of Dardanelles Opening and Release of Russian Grain Another Rumor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Chicago wheat pit, the pulse of the world's grain trade, closed today in a state of feverish excitement following the cancellation of contracts aggregating more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat by persons who had expected to ship it to the Allies. This wheat was bought recently for September shipment.

What word these buyers received from abroad is not known. It was of sufficient import, however, to cause the foreign buyers to sacrifice a profit of around 10 cents a bushel, or more than $200,000 on the contracts canceled, so that they might be relieved of them.

Not only were cancellations reported by Chicago houses, but some of the seaboard exporters claimed to have closed out all open contracts, in one instance the United Kingdom buyer reselling at equal to twenty-eight cents under what the same wheat would cost delivered in Liverpool. Canadian exporters also reported cancellations, and three cargoes of Argentine corn were canceled by Italy. France also resold wheat in this country.

Whether the Dardanelles was on the verge of being forced, which would release Russian grains for European consumption, or whether there had been authoritative information that the opening of the straits was only a matter of a short time, was a question much discussed by prominent grain men.

They professed to be mystified, although intensely interested in an Associated Press cablegram early in the day from London telling of wide circulation there of a rumor that the Government had received news of "Military successes closely affecting Russia." The report, it was said, was based on the activity at rising prices of Russian securities on the stock exchange.

Italy Sanctions Repudiation.

On top of today's cancellation of contracts it became known to the grain trade that the Italian Government has issued a decree allowing buyers of grain at high prices to repudiate their contracts, and a seller of American grain to Italy at a high price, in event the contract was repudiated, would have no standing in an Italian court.

Today's happenings left grain men wondering if all outstanding grain contracts with the Allies, variously estimated at between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, are to be canceled. All of this grain was purchased for late August and September shipment and shows large profits.

There was a small amount of buying today for immediate shipments. This was credited as being to fill out cargoes now awaiting to load.

While the cancellation of the grain contracts was generally credited to important news from the Dardanelles, a number of other conjectures were offered tonight, any one of which, or all combined, grain men said, might be at the bottom of the mystery. Some of the explanations offered were:

Reports of early peace, the low point of foreign exchange, sterling falling to a new low level today.

The determination of the foreign governments to use up home supplies first to help out home producers before using foreign imports.

A plan on the part of the allied Governments, and particularly Italy, to govern the home market and dictate prices themselves and prevent high prices being paid by consumers.

Maybe it was only the result of one of those strange panicky conditions which sometimes develop without apparent cause in the grain world.

An impression gained some adherents late in the day that an order had probably been issued temporarily preventing importation of grains into the countries of the Allies that will be shipped after September to protect the home growers. In support of this it was argued that at the extreme low level of foreign exchange and with the European countries' credit at low ebb in this country they realize they would soon have to pay for all grain bought here in gold. By buying in India, Australia, and Canada, England could utilize her credit there and save her precious metal to purchase war munitions.

Still a Big Shortage.

The three English colonies are expected to have about 310,000,000 bushels of wheat, which they can sell to the mother country by the first of the year, but the European crop itself is 24,000,000 bushels short this year. Experts say the grain from the colonies will show a large shortage, and Europe would have to come to the United States were the Dardanelles not forced and the Russian grain released.

In support of the theory that the European powers may be planning to take the grain situation firmly in hand and dictate what prices they will pay, the Italian decree is offered as being proof. It was declared by grain men that a scheme might be on foot to refuse to purchase all grains from the United States after the end of this month.

The heavy cancellations of contracts did not become confirmed until practically the close of the day's business on the Exchange, and as a result prices were affected but little. Around noon the tickers carried a "flash" saying there were rumors of large cancellations, but it was denied almost instantaneously by a large exporter, and the traders paid little attention to the report.

George E. Marcy, President of the Armour Grain Company, who canceled a large part of the wheat contracts today, said:

"I am unable to understand what has happened abroad. It must be something important or they would not have

Continued on Page 2.

STRUGGLE FOR BALKANS' FAVOR ACUTE; RUSSIANS BEAT BACK FOE IN NORTH; PEACE RUMORS REVIVED AT VATICAN

Peace Certain in October German Army Is Told in Order Predicting New Drive in the West

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A significant order of the day, predicting a resumption by the Germans of a vigorous offensive in the west, has been issued to the Teutonic armies in Flanders, according to the Amsterdam Telegraaf.

An extract of this order, telegraphed by the Amsterdam correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company, follows:

"Our work now is practically finished in the east and we are about to begin in the west. Peace is certain in October."

Germany Denies Offer to Russia, but Is Ready for Proposals.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The report that Germany made peace proposals to Petrograd last week through the King of Denmark is denied by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which says:

"The German Government would not reject reasonable peace proposals if such should be laid before it, but the time to make peace proposals on its part will come only when hostile governments show themselves ready to recognize the failure of their military undertakings against us."

GERMAN ATTACK ON KOVNO FAILS

Army Exhausted by Losses Suffered in Trying to Storm the Fortress.

PROGRESS EAST OF WARSAW

Occupy Lukow, Abandoned by the Retreating Russian Rear Guard, and Take Zambrowa.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.—The Russians continue their retirement in Poland, but all the while they are retarding the German advance, which is now regaining momentum, by repeated counterattacks and stubborn resistance wherever the conditions are favorable.

There is still a considerable distance between the German armies to the southeast and northeast of Warsaw, so that seemingly the Russians will be able to make good their retreat, only, however, to be called upon to oppose a German attempt to outflank them at Kovno and further north.

The strength of the German offensive in the latter region has led to the assumption by some of the military observers here that the Germans are now aiming at Petrograd. It is pointed out, however, that there is a great stretch of marshy country between the present battlefields and the capital, which it is asserted would make the adventure a dangerous one. Besides the Germans would first have to capture Vilna, Dvinsk, and Riga, all of which the Russians are defending with strong forces, which at times are able to take the offensive.

Niemen River a Stumbling Block.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The banks of the Niemen form the first stumbling block the Germans have had to encounter. Many thousands of corpses have been left behind, and the enemy still is on the south bank of the river.

Their efforts against Kovno fortress have cost them dearer than any previous attempt at storming made during the eastern campaign. They brought up by rail and motor traction their heaviest artillery. They used the experience gained at Antwerp and elsewhere in the West and tried nastily and boldly to take by main force what would have required prolonged operations. They used an entire army. They spared neither men nor shells in order that they might take Kovno quickly, and they lost a colossal number in trying to prevent the garrison of the fortress from repairing the damage done.

This haste of the Germans at Kovno is due to their failure at Riga and on the Poniowitz-Vilkomir front. In the latter area the enemy will probably be compelled to regroup and obtain reinforcements. Kovno is the chief obstacle to the Germans holding both banks of the Niemen, hence their continued desperate efforts to reduce the Russian fortress which will be the base of the Russian defensive line when the regrouping in the south is finished.

Experts regard the Russian front as favorable. The Zlota Lipa-Dniester line is very secure. The Narew-Bug line varies according to the stubbornness of the offensive conducted by the enemy. The Niemen front is secure, while the Dvina-Niemen front is gradually moving westward.

GERMANS SHIFT 5 CORPS FROM WESTERN FRONT

Seasoned Troops Drafted to Make Good Colossal Losses in Russian Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—From Riga right away to Vladimir Wolinsk the hosts of Germans continue their advance. The Russians are everywhere making a sturdy defense and inflicting upon the invaders the maximum of possible losses as they steadily fight in retreat.

The Germans are said to have brought five more army corps from the western front to fill complements on the Russian front, where their losses continue to be colossal. As in previous similar cases of withdrawals from the Western front of seasoned troops, their places are taken by newly formed corps who are considered by the enemy quite capable of maintaining the defense behind their splendid entrenchments, whereas the fighting on the Russian side makes more onerous demands upon the soldiery employed.

When the Russians want to stand they will stand, but it is advisable for the

Continued on Page 2.

CARDINALS HERE IN PEACE MOVE?

London Hears Gibbons and O'Connell Have Called Meeting of Churchmen in Switzerland.

BUT DENIAL IS MADE

Rome Report Says, However, That the Pope Is Expecting Proposals from Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.—The Morning Post gives prominence to a notice, circulated by a news agency, which is generally well informed on Vatican affairs, to the effect that Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell of Baltimore and Boston respectively, have called a meeting of neutral Cardinals and Bishops to be held in the course of a few weeks in Switzerland for the purpose of discussing some concrete proposal for arranging terms of peace between the present belligerents.

"It would appear," says The Morning Post story, "that these cardinals had invited the Roman Catholic authorities in neutral countries to such a conference, which though not officially inspired by the Vatican, has undoubtedly received unofficial recognition. For the moment, the Pope in his last messages directed to the peoples and rulers at war has said the last word on the question of peace and any further initiative must come from the outside.

"But the fact that Cardinal Gibbons had a long conference with President Wilson on the question of acting as intermediary, is supposed to have given rise to the initiative of cardinals. It would seem also that this initiative was not unknown to or uninspired from German and Austrian sources."

At the home of Cardinal Farley last night, it was announced on good authority that no notice of the proposed conference of Cardinals in Switzerland had been received by the Cardinal. It was said furthermore that none of the leading officials of the Catholic Church in New York had been informed directly or indirectly of any steps to be taken in behalf of peace, and that if any such move were afloat Cardinal Farley most certainly would know of it.

PEACE DENIAL AT CAPITAL.

No Recent Meeting Between President and Cardinal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Washington Administration appears to be without any knowledge tending to confirm the European report that Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell have called a meeting of neutral Cardinals and Bishops to be held in Switzerland to discuss means of bringing about peace. From a high source in the State Department it was learned that this Government had no information on the subject of the proposed conference, and in another high quarter it was asserted that President Wilson had not been approached or informed with reference to the matter.

The report reaching London mentioned that Cardinal Gibbons had a long conference with President Wilson on the question of acting as intermediary. An official of the Government close to the President who would be in a position to know of any conference between Mr. Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons said that the President had not talked with the Cardinal for a long time. He was unable to say exactly when the President and the Cardinal had met last, but he said that it was at least a year and a half ago.

HOPES RISE AT THE VATICAN.

Pope's Entourage Expect Peace Proposals from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A Rome dispatch to The Chicago Daily News says:

"Prospects of peace, which until a fortnight ago were considered remote in well-informed Vatican circles, are now unexpectedly improved. The impression prevails in the Pope's entourage that the olive branch is to be offered by Germany, which, unvanquished and still sufficiently powerful to continue the war, is able to take the initiative in a peace movement without assuming the role of suppliant.

"A member of the Papal household, who wishes his name withheld—though it may be said that it is not Mgr. Gerlach, the only German Papal Chamberlain now at the Vatican—asserts that, according to indirect information available a day or two ago, Germany expects to propose acceptable terms of peace to the Allies.

"These terms, said my informant,

Continued on Page 2.

AVOID THAT BREAKDOWN. Take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative. Very palatable during hot weather, with seltzer and a dash of lemon.—Advt.

BULGARIA CENTRE OF CRISIS

Rival Efforts of Teutonic and Entente Powers Hindered by Friends.

SOFIA BLOCKING THE WAY

Turkey, as Well as Greece and Serbia, Reported Unwilling to Cede Territory to Her.

RUMANIA UNDER PRESSURE

Teutonic Efforts Are Taken as Sign That Turks' Munitions Are Running Low.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.—Public interest in Great Britain is centring at present on the Near East, where the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente powers are endeavoring to revive the Balkan league and bring all the Balkan States over to their side and to the armies of the Allies which are battling against the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in the Caucasus.

The diplomats of all the belligerents for the moment are concentrating their attention on Sofia, for Bulgaria holds the key to the situation. It is said she is being smiled upon and that territorial concessions are being offered as an inducement for her to join one side or the other or to remain neutral. Both the German and entente Ministers are declared to be finding their endeavors hindered by their friends. Greece and Serbia are unwilling to concede to Bulgaria the parts of Macedonia which are her price for joining the Allies, while Turkey is opposing concessions which Austria and Germany desire her to make to insure the continued neutrality of the Sofia Government.

Bulgaria, too, it is asserted, is weighing the victory the Austro-Germans have gained in Poland against the renewed efforts of the Allies in the Dardanelles and the reported signal victory which the Russians are said to have won over the Turks in the Caucasus and which the military experts here believe will keep the Turks quiet on that frontier for some time.

Teutons Are Pressing Rumania.

"German diplomats have redoubled their efforts to secure Rumania's consent to a renewal of shipments of munitions of war to Turkey," says The Daily Telegraph's Bucharest correspondent.

"This," the correspondent adds, "indicates that Turkey's need of supplies is becoming acute."

Another Bucharest dispatch says that according to the local newspapers, Austria and Germany have decided to endeavor to force Rumania to consent to the transit through Rumanian territory of munitions of war, by prohibiting the importation of Rumanian maize unless Rumania yields within a few days.

In this way, the Bucharest newspapers assert, the Germans hope to provoke a forceful protest from the influential agrarian and commercial interests, which would be hard hit by the closing of the main outlet for their harvests. It is added that Germany probably hopes to bring further pressure to bear through the Rumanian banks, which are largely under Austro-German control, and which, it is said, could seriously hamper commercial and agrarian interests by refusing to extend credits.

The editorials in the London newspapers this morning express the belief that the Balkan situation is hopeful for the Quadruple Entente powers. The general impression conveyed by the editorials is that Serbia will be successfully pressed to yield to the Bulgarian demands and that the diplomats of the Entente powers are now engaged in trying to arrange a suitable compensation for Serbia.

The assertion is made that if the Allies win Serbia will probably receive the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an outlet to the Adriatic and an indirect outlet through Croatia to Fiume. This, it is stated, will represent at least ten times the value of the concessions which she is asked to make to Bulgaria.

Say Allies' Efforts Have Failed.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Aug. 13.—Representations made by the Entente powers can be regarded as doomed to failure, says The Frankfurter Zeitung in discussing the Balkan situation.

Regarding the same subject The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey is now so complete it cannot be disturbed. The active fabrication of notes, suddenly begun by the Entente powers, is merely intended to throw sand in the eyes of the world as the Entente powers know only too well how the situation stands regarding Bulgaria. They know also that the Germanic Allies await indifference Rumania's decision."

Would Welcome German Attack.

ROME, Aug. 12.—"The key to the Balkan situation is not at Nish or Athens, but at Sofia," said M. Ristitch, Serbian Minister to Italy, in an interview published in the Tribuna. "Bulgaria does not wish to move. She makes impossible proposals to the Quadruple Entente and thus gains time without declaring herself.

"If Serbia gave Bulgaria not only a portion of Macedonia, but Salonica

itself, Bulgaria would still find some excuse for not moving. The only way to clear the Balkan skies is for Germany to make a serious attack on Serbia. As it would be necessary to make this attack on the Danube near Orsova, Rumania would be obliged to come forward to prevent herself from being cut off from the rest of Europe. If Rumania moves Bulgaria will be obliged to decide one way or the other."

Venizelos Back in Athens.

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, who resigned in March on account of King Constantine's disapproval of his policy in favor of the Entente Allies, but whose party won the general election in June, returned to Athens today.

The pronouncement of his policy is awaited with the greatest eagerness, but this may not be made until after the King's speech has been delivered at the opening of Parliament on Aug. 16.

SUCCESSES GAINED BY MONTENEGRINS

Severe Fighting in Bosnia and Southeast of Herzegovina Officially Reported.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Aug. 12, (via London, Friday, Aug. 13.)—It is officially announced that there was heavy artillery and infantry fighting yesterday near Gorazda and Gacko, the former in Bosnia, twenty-nine miles southeast of Serajevo, and the latter southeast of Herzegovina, a short distance across the Montenegrin border.

At both places the fighting ended in successes for the Montenegrins, according to the report.

TREAT WAR CAPTIVES BETTER.

Austria Gets Report of Commission Sent to Serbia to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy today made public the following dispatch from the Vienna Foreign Office:

"The international commission, consisting of the American Minister to Bucharest, Mr. Vopicka, the Spanish Military Attaché (name not legible,) and Captain Bilard of the Swiss Sanitary Corps, were requested to report on conditions among our war prisoners in Serbia after returning from a month's sojourn there.

"The commission visited the greater part of the prison camps in Serbia and spoke with a number of prisoners and it can be stated with pleasure that conditions among our war prisoners as far as board, lodging, and sanitation are concerned have greatly improved, but not to that degree desired by us."

SAYS ALLIES WERE REPULSED.

Four Attacks in Gallipoli Failed, According to Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12, (via London.)—Four attacks against one of the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula were repulsed on Aug. 10, according to an official statement issued today at the War Office.

COMPLAIN OF OUR SHELLS.

Thrown by Russians Into Polish Towns, German Jews Assert.

BERLIN, Aug. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Association of Jews in Germany, the Overseas News Agency announces, has issued a dramatic appeal to America, drafted by Dr. Levi, a rabbi, for distribution in neutral countries. The appeal, based on the assertion that American shells are thrown by Russians into Polish towns believed to harbor Germans, says:

"Europe stands in flames. Across the ocean America alone lives at peace. She hears not the thunder of cannon. A fruitful rain of gold is falling on a land enjoying golden peace.

"We cry out to America: 'Thousands of thy most loyal and industrious citizens come from towns being destroyed by shells which thou art sending, instead of gifts of money once sent back to childhood homes, from Libau to Lemberg. Thou sendest iron shells to supply the army of the Czar. Thou givest iron for gold, death for life. The children are murdering their parents. America, thou hast peace. Thou are not fighting for existence. We implore thee to listen to this appeal.'"

RUSSIAN WARSHIP DAMAGED.

Vessel Lying at Mangelia, Rumania, Believed to be Battleship Sinop.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (via London, Friday, Aug. 13.)—A Bucharest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says a badly damaged Russian warship, presumably the battleship Sinop, is lying in the outer roadstead at Mangelia, Rumania.

The warship is reported to have been one of those which attacked the Turkish coast July 29 and 30. She struck a mine and was barely able to reach Mangelia. The vessel has not interned and presumably is making repairs.

The Sinop is a vessel of 11,032 tons, built at Sevastopol in 1887. According to a Berlin dispatch of Nov. 5, 1914, the Sinop had been sunk that day in the Black Sea by Turkish gunfire.

CARDINALS HERE IN PEACE MOVE?

Continued from Page 1.

prove that it is Germany's intention to end the war without securing great territorial advantages or increasing its power. They will merely safeguard complete liberty and insist on equal rights with other nations. If the terms are accepted by the Allies peace will follow as a matter of course, but possibly the main difficulty consists of the lack of sufficient guaranties by the powers to abide by the conditions, since the war unfortunately has increased the distrust among the nations.

"It is thought, however, that this difficulty might be overcome by finding the requisite formula, especially since the Pope is determined to use his utmost influence in striving for peace when the outlook is hopeful.

"Possibly Germany's terms will be modified in the course of the negotiations, but once these are opened they are deemed likely to lead to practical results because, as my informant added, all the belligerents dread a second Winter campaign, and even if the war ends in a draw, with nobody either victorious or defeated, all will be willing to sheathe the sword. The Pope is reported to be optimistic and is doubling his efforts in the hope that peace may be obtained by Christmas."

REDMOND ON PEACE MOVE.

Irish Leader Declines to Support the Pope's Appeal Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, in reply to a letter urging him to support the Pope's appeal for peace, says:

"I must respectfully say that to the best of my judgment the course of action you suggest would not be calculated to promote the cause of peace. Nor do I think that I would be justified in endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to enter into any negotiations for peace at a time when the German powers, who have been the aggressors in this war, show no sign of any disposition to repair the wrong they have inflicted upon Belgium and our other allies."

Walker Makes New Peace Plea.

John Brisben Walker, Chairman of the National Convention Committee of the Friends of Peace, issued a statement yesterday urging that none opposed to militarism for the United States allows the fact that Germans in this country are interested in the movement to prevent his co-operation and "seek to ease his conscience for failure to cooperate by assigning the Germans as the cause of his lukewarmness."

RUSSIANS RETREAT, THEN DEFEAT TURKS

Withdraw Before Army of 90,000, but Turn and Rout Enemy, Petrograd Reports.

BIG EXODUS OF ARMENIANS

Quarter of a Million, Fearing Kurds, Left Homes When Muscovites Began to Fall Back.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—Explanation of the renewal of the recent wholesale exodus of Armenians from their country into Transcaucasia, which is now reported to have reached a quarter of a million, is found in an account of military operations on the Caucasus front since July 22, sent out from the headquarters of the Russian Army in the Caucasus, under date of Aug. 9 and made public today.

After the Russians penetrated to Mush (eighty-three miles south of Erzerum) and Plian, Halil Bey, commander of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, reorganized his army, bringing its strength up to 90,000, including six divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and a large body of Kurds. General Eudenitch, the Russian commander, thus faced the alternative of hastily attempting to concentrate his forces in the face of a strong Turkish army or to retreat and thus expose a large Armenian population to Turkish and Kurdish revenge.

The Russian main army withdrew along the right bank of the Euphrates, the Turks occupying the left bank, being held in partial check by rearguard actions. On Aug. 1 Halil Bey overtook a considerable body of Russians at Palantchen, on the left bank of the Euphrates, twelve miles southwest of Kara Kilissa. A line was drawn from the northeast to the southwest from Darabi, six miles north of Kara Kilissa, to Djamschato, six miles southwest of the important Akhtunski Pass, covering the roads to Erivan, Transcaucasia.

In opposing this front the Turks exposed their communications, now 150 miles long, to attack from the direction of Sari Kamysh. On Aug. 3 General Eudenitch moved his forces from the Sari Kamysh District southeastward, threatening Halil Bey's flank and demonstrating against Erzerum. A Russian detachment marched rapidly by way of Ardos and Kara Derbent to Daiara, which is twenty miles west of Alaschgerd. One column had driven the Turks out of the important Merghe Mir Pass, fifteen miles south of Kara Derbent by Aug. 8. Another, striking farther eastward on the Alaschgerd road, had a decisive success Aug. 5 in the passes connecting Alaschgerd with Dutach in the Euphrates Valley.

The Russians, by a bayonet attack, drove the Turks from their trenches, making several hundred prisoners. In the meantime the Russians had been successful on the main front east of Alaschgerd and the Turks were compelled to retreat southward along the Euphrates under threat of a flank attack at Dutach. Russian cavalry reached Dutach and another point on the Euphrates four miles northward, on Aug. 7.

The Turks lost 300 prisoners at Dutach. Their total losses in three weeks' campaign are estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, besides a large quantity of provisions and ammunitions. The Russians are continuing the pursuit southward.

Russian military authorities declare the reinforcements now being sent to Halil Bey are recruits who have had little training and they express the belief that the Turks will have difficulty in assembling another army which would threaten the Russian forces on the Caucasus front.

An official communication from the headquarters of the Russian Army in the Caucasus, made public today, says:

The attempt of the Turks to advance in the direction of Olti and the Passine Valley were everywhere repulsed. In the capture of the Merghe Mir Pass we took three machine guns and some prisoners, including the commanders of two regiments.

In the direction of the Euphrates the pursuit of the Turks continues. During the last few days one of our columns made prisoners of five officers and 1,172 men. We also took 200 wagons loaded with pyhoxylin (an explosive compound) and trenching implements. We also seized a quantity of arms and ammunition and tents. In the villages the enemy has abandoned its wounded. On the roads our troops are finding heaps of ammunition and artillery.

Another Communication says:

On Aug. 10, in the Passine Valley, our troops, after an engagement, captured the important heights and drove back the Turks toward the west, taking a battalion commander and three other officers and 300 men prisoners.

In the direction of the Euphrates the pursuit of the Turks continues. Twenty-one hundred men have been taken prisoners.

LAUSANNE, Aug. 12.—According to a dispatch received by the Lausanne Gazette from Tiflis, under date of Aug. 10, 255,000 Armenians have abandoned their country with the retreating Russian Army and are taking refuge in Transcaucasia.

ATTACK TURKISH PORT FROM AIR AND SEA

British Aircraft and Destroyer Cause Ruin and Death in Zagagik, Near Smyrna.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Athens says it has been learned from Mytilene that British aeroplanes bombarded Zagagik, near Smyrna, yesterday, destroying the barracks, the telephone offices, and eight houses. A destroyer which followed the aeroplanes also bombarded the city, in which there were said to be a large number of victims. The Governor of Smyrna, fearing an attack, sent 8,000 men to reinforce the coast defense troops.

The Turks are constructing new works about Smyrna, and large calibre cannon have been placed along the Smyrna-Skala Vourla Road.

ENVER PASHA OPTIMISTIC.

Considers Russia Defeated Beyond Recovery and Turkey Safe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, (via Berlin, Aug. 12, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Entente Allies have lost the support of that army which they intended to use to crush the forces of the Central Powers," said Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, in an interview today with a correspondent of The Associated Press, alluding to the recent fighting in Poland.

"I realize that much work yet remains to be done," continued the War Minister, "but with the Russian army no longer a terrible offensive force, Turkey and her allies have nothing to fear.

"My opinion is that all talk about reorganizing the Russian Army is about on a par with the speech before the Duma of the Russian War Minister, who apparently was unaware that Napoleon's retreat from Moscow is unlikely to be repeated by the Austro-Germans. A man who imagines such a thing possible today, with all the modern means of transportation and communication, is a century behind time.

"One never knows what the fortunes of war may bring, but every indication now is that our side is sure to win. Before long the Russian Army will be disposed of long enough to allow our allies to become active elsewhere. Meanwhile we are taking care of the situation here better than before, because we are constantly perfecting our organization and increasing our forces."

BLEICHROEDER'S SON SLAIN IN BATTLE

Princess Engaged to Young Baron Killed Herself When Marriage Was Forbidden.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Baron von Bleichroeder, son of the famous German banker, was killed while fighting on the Warsaw front on Aug. 1, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

He was at one time secretly engaged to Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, who committed suicide in 1913 because her father, Prince William, refused to permit their marriage.

"The talk of war between Germany and England is a figment of the imagination. The relations between the two nations are too closely interwoven. Never for a moment believe the fiction that at dinner each day aboard every German warship is drained the toast of 'Der Tag.' That Day will never come."

Yet the Day came and in it has gone out the life of the genial, handsome Baron Hanns von Bleichroeder, who spoke the foregoing words as he stood on the deck of the Mauretania on Sept. 15, 1910, as he was about to sail for home after a sojourn of eight months in this city.

He was then 27, a graduate of Berlin and Heidelberg Universities, an officer in the Colonial Army of German Southwest Africa, and the eldest son of the wealthiest banker in Germany.

While here the Baron had attended strictly to business. He was the guest of Baron von der Bruegger-Brueggeng at the latter's apartment in Central Park West, but every morning found him at his desk at 37 Wall Street, where he held a position with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., the international banking firm.

He went little into society and those favors he received he tried to repay at a small but choice dinner at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort on the eve of his departure. On that occasion he said:

"It was my misfortune that I did not meet that fair American who could have made me her willing victim."

The public did not know then—possibly his guests did not know—that the Baron's affection had already been elsewhere bestowed, and to a Princess. The truth came out three years later, almost to a day, when the Princess killed herself for love of him.

She was Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and she shot herself with a revolver in her room in her father's castle at Heidelberg, Sept. 17, 1913.

It was another case of Richard Harding Davis's "The Princess Aline," only it did not end in comedy.

Princess Sophia, who was five years younger than the Baron, had met him twelve years before when he was a student at Heidelberg. Owing to their difference of rank and birth there was no possibility of their marrying, although his father had been ennobled by the Kaiser for valuable financial services to the empire, and her father, Prince Wilhelm, had once been a riding master and a waiter in New York under the name of William Rohde—but that was long before he had married the Princess Gerta von Sayerg-Biddingen, the Princess Sophia's mother, who had lifted him back amid royalty.

The father looked with benevolent eyes upon the young Baron and borrowed money from him. The trouble was not there, but with the head of the house, the Grand Duke Ernst. He was obdurate—not because of the difference in rank and birth alone, but because the Baron's father was "a Jew who has refused to renounce his creed."

At the end of nine years there was no change in the love of the Baron for his Princess. Then he came to America. On his return terrible scenes are said to have taken place at the Heidelberg Castle, where the young princess made tearful, pathetic appeals to her father. At one time she almost won him over, when the Grand Duke Ernst promptly informed him that if he permitted the marriage, his allowance would be cut off. That decided Prince Wilhelm.

Three years more passed. Then came the tragedy.

And yet there is a sort of posthumous sequel. It was published in L'Opinion of Paris on Oct. 4. Early in September two women had arrived at the Hotel Savoy at Fontainebleau and given their names as Baroness von Bleichroeder and her daughter. They were accompanied by a young man, whose identity was learned to be that of Baron Hanns von Bleichroder in the following manner:

While automobiling, the car driven by the man ran over a peasant's child and he was obliged to reveal his name to the police. That night he sought out the child's parents—the child had not been badly injured—and gave them $3,000.

On the following day the two women left Fontainebleau for Tyrol, and the Baron, after a final interview with the police, disappeared. When the tragedy of Sept. 17 became known the police said that the younger of the two women was the Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who had just killed herself.

GERMAN ATTACK ON KOVNO FAILS

Continued from Page 1.

purposes of this war that the Germans should penetrate as deeply as possible into Russia. The western Allies should know why. Russia's sacrifices should prove the death blow to German ambitions.

The sacrifice has been very great, for Russia has yielded up to the German advance nearly as much space as would make the whole German Empire. I regard it as not impossible that she will not hold more than temporarily even that line on which she is supposed to be now withdrawing. Her main object is to maintain her armies intact. No losses can cool the ardor of the Russian soldier and no sacrifices of space can break the resolution of the Russian people to destroy their foes.

GERMANS NEED MORE MEN.

Operations on Kovno-Suwalki-Grodno Front at a Standstill.

GENEVA, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Geneva Tribune from Innsbrueck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, says:

"German operations have been suspended on the Kovno-Suwalki-Grodno front because of a lack of reinforcements, no new troops having arrived since Aug. 4.

"The Russian offensive at Kovno is of the greatest importance as the German first line troops, chiefly Prussian Landwehr, suffered terrible losses on Aug. 8 and Aug. 9. In this section as well as in the region between Lomza and the Bug, it is remarked that many regiments are much below the average in strength."

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

German Armies Following Up Russians Retreating from Vistula Make Swift Progress.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (via London.)—The following bulletin was issued by the German War Office today:

Eastern theatre of war: In Courland and Samogitia (government of Kovno) the situation is unchanged.

South of the Niemen troops belonging to the army of General von Eichhorn repulsed with sanguinary losses an attack begun by the enemy with strong forces in the Dvina section. The enemy left 700 prisoners in our hands.

The army of General von Scholz captured the bridgehead at Wizn'a and Waln and threw the enemy back across the River Gas. South of the Narew since the 8th this army has taken 4,950 prisoners, including eleven officers, and captured twelve machine guns.

The army of General von Gallwitz took Zambrowa, (eighteen miles southeast of Lomza) by storm, and penetrated further in an easterly direction by way of Androchow.

Before Novo Georgievsk there is nothing new. One of our airships dropped bombs on the railway station at Bialystok. Extensive explosions were observed.

The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria continued pursuit of the enemy and while continually engaged in rearguard fighting, crossed the Muchawka section. Lukow, (forty miles northeast of Ivangorod) has been occupied.

The army of General von Meckensen having broken down strongly fortified enemy positions after sharp fighting, the Russians began a retreat during the night along the entire front between the Bug and Parazew.

VIENNA, Aug. 12, (via London, Aug. 13.)—The War Office to-night made public the following official communication:

North of the lower Wieprz the pursuing Austro-German forces captured Lukow today and crossed the Bystrzyca west of Radzyn. Between Tysmienica and the Bug the Russians were repulsed at several places. The enemy evacuated early in the morning his battlefields and retired. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Germans Checked in North.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—The following communication was issued by the War Office tonight.

In the region of Riga Wednesday we repulsed German attempts to overwhelm our advance guards. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk our troops on Tuesday and Wednesday continued their progress, successfully pressing the enemy. In the region north of Vilkomir we occupied Kovarsk and Toviny after a fight and took some prisoners.

Near Kovno we continued to repulse German attacks on the front west of the Niemen as far as Jessia. The enemy was not successful anywhere except near the village of Godlevqo, where a desperate artillery duel is progressing.

On the front between the Narew and the Bug the Germans continue persistent attacks, especially on the roads to Lomza, Snidaovo and Kossevo. Further south on two sides of the Tchjeff-Malkin Railway our troops Wednesday afternoon were able to assume a counteroffensive.

On the roads of the middle Vistula there has been no change of importance. On the front between the Wieprz and the Bug, Wednesday the enemy delivered a series of desperate attacks in the direction of Parczow and on both roads between Chodlin and Vladova. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. These were especially severe east of Ostrov, where the German dead lay in enormous heaps in front of our positions.

On the Bug, the Vistula, and the Zlota Lipa there has been no essential change.

In the Dniester district, around the mouth of the Stripa, we stopped an enemy attempt to take the offensive.

The enemy, in great force, approached simultaneously the entrance of the Gulf of Riga and the Aland Skerries Tuesday and bombarded the lighthouses. Coming under fire of our warships and shore batteries, the enemy ships rapidly put to sea.

SEEK TO AID INVADERS.

German Inhabitants of Russian Baltic Provinces Suspected.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12. — Russian newspapers are directing attention to facts which indicate that the sympathies of German inhabitants of the Baltic provinces of Russia are with the German empire. Lettish newspapers report an exodus of German landholders from Volmar and other parts of Livonia, not toward Petrograd, but toward Riga, and at a time when Riga is threatened by the Germans. Many of these persons departed in the night, taking with them all their valuables. Trains from the north to Riga are crowded.

It is reported that German barons are openly counseling Letts to remain in Riga, and the newspapers say they are unwilling to comply with the order to move into the interior of Russia. The Mayor steadily opposed removal of the church bells until he was overruled, and still forbids municipal employes to leave.

In this connection the newspapers report purchases under suspicious circumstances of grain in the South of Russia for shipment to Riga. A certain miller for a time succeeded in procuring all available cars for the carriage of grain from Novo-Tcherkask, near the Black Sea. He arranged a train of sixty cars, but the military authorities intervened. Similar efforts to take grain into Kiev were blocked.

Students in the polytechnic school at Riga are working as teamsters to assist in the removal of machinery from factories.

OPPOSE AUSTRIAN POLES.

Germans Intimate They Will Not Be Allowed to Dispose of Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of Reuter's News Agency at Amsterdam sends the following:

"The announcement from Vienna that the Austrian Polish Club, comprising Polish Deputies in the Austrian Reichrath and the Galician Diet, has issued a manifesto demanding the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland as an independent whole under the suzerainty of the Hapsburg Monarchy, has drawn a protest from the Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin, which declares:

"'It is not in Cracow or in Lemberg that questions will be solved regarding the fruits of the war in which the German people and empire have exhibited a force unexampled in history.'"

NEW GOVERNOR FOR WARSAW.

Gen. Baron von Scheffer-Boyadel Appointed by the Kaiser.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Aug. 13.—General Baron Reinhard G. von Scheffer-Boyadel has been appointed Governor of Warsaw, according to a Posen dispatch to The Vossische Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here.

General von Scheffer-Boyadel is commander of the Eleventh Army Corps. He entered the army at the time of the Franco-Prussian war and attended the Military Academy from 1874 to 1877. He rose through the ranks of the army, becoming Quartermaster General of the Great General Staff in 1903. In 1905 he was raised to the rank of "Freiherr." He is 64 years old. He has the Iron Cross from the Franco-Prussian war.

FRENCH RECAPTURE ARGONNE TRENCHES

Part of Position Taken by Germans Won Back in Counter-attack, Paris Reports.

FRENCH CIVILIANS KILLED

Four Dead and Seven Women and Children Wounded by Shelling of Raon l'Etape.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Trenches in the Argonne region have been won and lost by the Germans in heavy fighting, according to the reports given out at Paris and Berlin today. The Paris report claims the recapture of only a part of the ground lost, while Berlin says the French suffered heavily trying to hold the positions.

On the rest of the front there have been artillery actions, with some trench-to-trench fighting in the Forest Le Prêtre, near the Moselle.

Paris tells of the shelling of Raon l'Etape, a small town on the railroad ten miles northwest of St. Dié. Four civilians were killed and seven women and children wounded.

Tonight's French communication follows:

In Artois, around Souchez and Neuville, artillery fighting is reported.

In the Argonne we have, through further counterattacks, recaptured part of the trenches we had lost to the east of the road from Vienne-le-château to Binarville.

The artillery was rather active in the Northern Woevre, the Forest of Le Prêtre and in the Vosges at Barrenkopf.

The enemy shelled Raon l'Etape (ten miles northwest of St. Dié). Four civilians were killed and seven women and children wounded.

The French War Office this afternoon gave the following report:

There was last night in the Artois district cannonading and fighting with bombs in the vicinity of Souchez.

In the Argonne the enemy last night delivered two attacks against our trenches in the region of Marie Thérèse and near Fontaine-aux-Charmes, but they were completely repulsed.

In the forest of Le Prêtre there was fairly spirited fighting from trench to trench with hand grenades and heavy bombs.

In the Vosges near Linge the Germans delivered an attack, but were repulsed after fighting in which hand grenades were used.

There has been nothing new on the remainder of the front.

The German official statement is as follows:

In the Argonne north of Vienne-le-Château we captured a French group of fortified positions and took seventy-four unwounded prisoners, including two officers. We also captured two machine guns and seven mine throwers. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

During an engagement which led to the capture of an enemy trench northeast of La Harazes a few prisoners fell into our hands. The remainder of the occupants fled, leaving behind forty killed.

HILL 60 FULL OF CRATERS.

Opposing Forces at One Point Are Only Six Yards Apart.

DUNKIRK, France, Aug. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The present position at Hill 60, which the British military authorities recently admitted had lapsed back into German possession, is peculiar and of great interest.

The hill is really nothing but a knoll of gently rising ground that forms the end of the Klein-Zillebeke ridge. The German trenches run in a double tier along the crest and upper slope; while the British trenches form an irregular line along the edge of the lower slope. The Germans are at the top of the hill, while the British are a little way up the side of it.

The whole face of the hill presents a picture of the wildest confusion. Everywhere are huge craters, the result of nine explosions on the night of the British attack. Torn and gaping sandbags are scattered in profusion; broken rifles, odds and ends of equipment of all kinds, smashed barbed wire, and a mass of other débris lie in bewildering variety down the hillside, the whole half hidden in the long grass that has sprung up between the trenches.

The trenches twist and wind in a remarkable manner. At one point there is an old communication trench running from the British lines straight into the heart of the German position, and down this two barricades have been erected, one on the English side and one on the German side. Here the opposing forces come within six yards of each other. Between the rival barricades there stretches a short patch of ground shut in on either hand by the crumbling walls of the old trench.

At one spot a railway bridge spans the British position, and in the cutting beneath it a large pool of stagnant water has collected. Beyond it stretches the railway line, the rails torn and twisted and partly covered with the weeds growing between the ties. The line is under direct fire from the German lines, and to cross it in the open would mean certain death from snipers in the opposite trench forty yards away. In the pool below the bridge a score or more of bodies have been lying for some weeks, and no man dares approach to bring them out for burial.

FRENCH SEIZE BIG ESTATE.

Sequestrate $40,000,000 Property of Wealthy German.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has sequestrated the property of the German millionaire, Herr Jellinek.

This property, consisting for the most part of real estate in Paris and the Riviera, is worth about $40,000,000.

GIVES AID TO 3,000,000.

France Expends $384,000,000 in Feeding War's Needy.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—France expended $384,000,000 in the first year of the war in feeding the wives and families of mobilized soldiers and workers thrown out of employment. There are at present 3,000,000 persons receiving allowances from the State.

In the beginning a great many persons entitled to these allowances preferred not to claim them, considering it an easy patriotic sacrifice for them to make, but as the war dragged on and their resources diminished, they were obliged to avail themselves of State aid.

TURKISH GUNBOAT SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

The Berk-I-Satvet and an Empty Transport Torpedoed in the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Turkish gunboat Berk-i-Satvet and an empty transport have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by a British submarine it was officially announced tonight. The announcement says:

"The Vice Admiral in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in these waters sank a Turkish battleship on the morning of Aug. 8 at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora.

"A Turkish gunboat, the Berk-i-Satvet, and an empty transport also have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines.

"In connection with the above, in a Turkish official communication dated Aug. 9, it was reported that the Turkish battleship Kheyr-ed-din Barbarossa had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The Kheyr-ed-din Barbarossa was a former German battleship purchased by Turkey in 1910."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Mytilene says that after sinking the Barbarossa, gunboat and transport near Gillipoli, the two British submarines drew in close to shore and shelled a column of troops marching toward Gallipoli town, causing them heavy casualties. "The destruction of the Barbarossa," the correspondent adds, "removes a thorn in our side, for the accurate fire of its well calibrated high trajectory guns across the peninsula had more than once seriously hampered the movements of our ships approaching from Saros."

The Turkish gunboat Berk-i-Satvet was built at the Krupp Works in 1907. She was 262 feet long, twenty-seven feet beam and eight feet deep. She displaced 763 tons and was fitted with two 4.1-inch guns, six six-pounders, two one-pounders and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 105 men. Her speed was twenty-two knots.

The sinking of the ex-ed-din Barbarossa was announced in dispatches from Constantinople on Aug. 9.

BRITISH WILL SHIFT ON COTTON SOON

Announcement of New Policy Is Imminent, but Plans Are Well Guarded.

PURCHASE PLAN RUMORED

Agitation for Contraband Meanwhile Has Overshot the Mark, According to London View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—That the British Government is about to make a new departure in regard to the cotton question is now common knowledge, but the exact lines upon which the new policy will be framed are for obvious reasons a carefully guarded secret.

"It would be worth a fortune to possess inside information on that point," said a leading cotton dealer to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today.

Speculation as to the Government's course is running wild. One rumor is that the Government contemplates the purchase of a large portion, if not all, of the coming cotton crop, and there are reports that, on the assumption that this rumor is well founded, syndicates have been formed in Liverpool and elsewhere with a view to taking speculative advantage of the situation. In other quarters skepticism exists as to any such contemplated action by the Government. The fact that cotton prices are normal, considering the conditions through which the trade is passing, is regarded as a clear indication that the Government's secret, whatever it may be, is being well kept.

Meanwhile pending the forthcoming official announcement, it is noteworthy that the agitation which has been conducted by part of the British press in favor of declaring cotton contraband of war has overshot the mark by exaggeration and exuberance, such as had full play at the Queen's Hall meeting yesterday. Responsible opinion here holds that the main argument for putting cotton on the contraband list is that such action would dispose of American legal objections to the policy enunciated in Orders in Council. Most of the other arguments, as The Manchester Guardian frankly states, are based on nothing more solid than misapprehension of the facts.

It is expected that when the British Government's plans are ripe the solution arrived at will be found to take into full consideration the claims and interests of neutrals. That was the consummation it was desired to reach by the Orders in Council. In substance, the Orders in Council were believed by the British authorities to be in line with acknowledged belligerent rights; in form their legality has been questioned by America. The new plan of the British Government is designed to meet the letter as well as the spirit of the laws that guarantee the rights of neutrals to pursue their legitimate trade.

Washington Sees Encouragement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Officials of the Government showed interest tonight in the subject matter of a London dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the British Government's plans to formulate a new program designed to meet the letter as well as the spirit of the laws that guarantee the rights of neutrals to pursue their legitimate trade. It was said, however, that the American Government had no information to indicate that this program would be. The statements contained in the London dispatch are regarded as encouraging, as they conform to the belief that the controversy between Great Britain and the United States over the application of the Orders in Council will result soon in modifications favorable to the contentions of this Government.

It is believed here that while Great Britain may not be willing to make public acknowledgment that the Orders in Council discriminate against some neutral nations and not against others, the causes of complaint of the United States may be removed or modified by informal arrangements between the British Government and American ship owners and shippers whose vessels and cargoes have been seized or detained. There is expectation also that the two Governments may arrange to submit to arbitration the matter of whether the basic principles of the Orders in Council are in accordance with international law. It has not been the expectation here that Great Britain would formally modify the Orders in Council so as to show concessions to the American contentions, but if such concessions are included in the forthcoming announcement there will be an excellent prospect of some satisfactory settlement of the present differences between the two nations.

DEFENDS ANTI-COTTON MOVE.

Contraband Plea Not for Trade Reasons, Says Manchester Paper.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Manchester Guardian denies the implication that the meeting held in London last night to urge the Government to declare cotton contraband was tainted with commercialism, in that the cotton interests would benefit by such a declaration.

"If Manchester men have a policy, it is not for trade or for sectional reasons, but on broadly national grounds," this paper says. "Our own views on the matter are these: cotton is more necessary for purposes of war than any other article of commerce, and it passes our comprehension how it ever came to be put on the free list."

The Guardian deprecates the suggestion that England should buy the American crop, if cotton should be declared contraband, arguing that in case loss must be sustained the American growers should be the chief sufferers. When cotton was contraband during the civil war, it adds, no one bought a supply to relieve the famine in Manchester.

BRITISH DUTIES ON WHEAT?

One of Reported Recommendations of Food Supplies Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 13.—The Daily Mail says the report of the Food Supplies Committee appointed to consider the best means of increasing the supply of home-grown good is now being considered by the Cabinet. It adds:

"The committee have recommended certain steps which involve a Government guarantee to farmers of the prices of wheat, and are understood also to entail duties on imported wheat in order to protect British farmers.

"The committee also found that owing to enlistments and other reasons British makers cannot supply sufficient flows for all, and that it is desirable to plow, and it is believed that they have recommended the purchase by the Government of a large quantity of agricultural machinery in the United States, which may be brought to the assistance of British farmers.

"Legislation based on the report will be brought before the House of Commons almost immediately after the reassembling of Parliament."

ITALIANS HAMMERING AUSTRIAN DEFENSES

Hold Against Counterattacks Nearly All Positions Won in Bayonet Fighting.

ROME, Aug. 12.—While the Italian artillery continues to pound the Austrian defenses all along the line, little advance has been made during the last few days, though most of the positions won by desperate bayonet attacks have been consolidated.

The following statement was issued today by Army Headquarters under date of Aug. 11:

In Cadore, where our artillery continues to operate against powerful defensive works in the upper valleys, the enemy tried by frequent but vain attacks to throw us back from some of our recently conquered positions. Thus on Aug. 9 our troops repulsed an attack in the Sexten Valley against Fonte del Rimbianco and an advance of the enemy in force from Freikofel.

In Carnia are reported intense action by our artillery and small advances by our infantry. The enemy tried unsuccessfully to place movable wire entanglements before our trenches on Monte Medatte.

Near Plava yesterday at nightfall our troops successfully repulsed a double attack by the enemy, who was supported by strong artillery.

On the Carso plateau, after having on the night of the 10th repulsed attacks in the zone of Sei Busi, we delivered a counterattack in the morning, obtaining sensible advantages in some parts of the front. Our infantry charged with such dash that two companies succeeded in capturing at the point of the bayonet strongly fortified heights situated well inside the enemy's lines.

This position was not retained, on account of the powerful concentrated artillery fire and vigorous counterattacks of the enemy. The enemy's counterattacks, however, broke against the resistance of our forces posted in other conquered positions in the rear.

In the Monfalcone section Austrian artillery renewed its bombardment, but this time without result.

VIENNA, Aug. 12, (via London).—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian front:

On the Littoral front last night, an important hostile attack against the pointed part of the plateau of Doberdo and two attacks near Zagora, which were preceded during the day by artillery preparations, were all repulsed with heavy Italian losses.

Before the bridgehead of Gorizia calm prevails.

On the other fronts artillery battles and skirmishes continue.

ITALY IS SHORT OF GRAIN.

Will Buy 1,320,000 Tons to Feed Nation Until Next Harvest.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 12,000,000 metric quintals more of grain for her consumption until next year. A metric quintal is approximately 220 pounds.

Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

4,000 Reservists from Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Four thousand reservists from the Pittsburgh district have applied to the Italian Vice Consulate for transportation to Italy. Joseph Natalie, the Vice Consul, declined to enter into details today, saying that because of the neutrality of the United States he had no desire to create the impression that active recruiting was in progress here.

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Factory Vacuum Cleaning

The Vacuna *cleans* factory floors and walls with a thoroughness impossible by any other means.

Keeps machinery absolutely free from dust.

Most powerful portable vacuum cleaner made.

$25 to $175

Telephone Madison Sq. 3227 for demonstration. Write for Catalog.

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Eastern States Refrigerating Co., Jersey City
Eckham & Parlett, Architects

"Turner for Concrete"

One of the first reinforced concrete cold storage warehouses — 136 x 50 feet, 5 stories and basement, and designed for 300 pounds live load to the square foot.

Since completing this building we have erected four other cold storage plants for various clients.

TURNER
Construction Co

D'ANNUNZIO IN SKY COMFORTED TRIESTE

Tells How He Flew Over the City in an Aeroplane and Dropped a Message to the People.

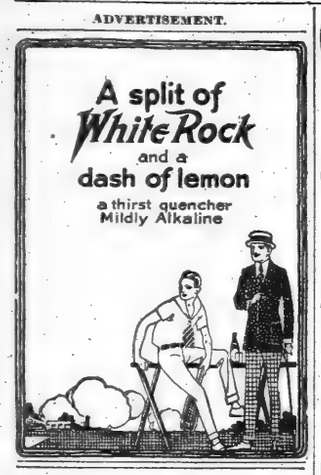
MARTYRDOM NEAR ITS END

Poet Says Victory Is Sure and That Italy's Flag Will Soon Be Hoisted Over the Arsenal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Aug. 12.—Lieutenant Gabriele d'Annunzio, authorized by his military superiors, has consented to give some particulars of his flight over Trieste in an aeroplane driven by Naval Commander

ADVERTISEMENT.



ALLIES SEEK CONTROL OF SWISS IMPORTS

Also Would Prevent the Export of War Materials to Germany and Austria.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Aug. 12.— The Journal says that negotiations between Swiss authorities and representatives of the Entente Allies to establish a bureau to control imports of this country are nearing conclusion. Such a bureau would perform the functions exercised by various foreign agents now working independently.

The chief obstacle to the conclusion of an agreement lies in the demands of Austria and Germany that in return for their products exported to Switzerland, they be allowed to import from this country certain articles originating in Allied countries. This is opposed by the representatives of the Allies, who take the ground that as Austria and Germany export only manufactured articles and no food supplies or materials in any way useful to the Allies, there would be no opportunity for the Allies to abuse this arrangement. The exports of the Allied nations to Switzerland, on the other hand, consist largely of articles available for use in war, and the point is made that close scrutiny of this trade by the agents of the Allies is essential.

While asking no compensating exports from Switzerland, the representatives of the Allies insist that Austria and Germany export to Switzerland only products necessary for manufacturing.

METEOR LAID MANY MINES.

German Vessel Said to Have Cruised to the Orkney Islands.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The exploits of the German auxiliary cruiser Meteor, which was blown up by her commander to escape British warships after she had sunk the British auxiliary cruiser Ramsey, are described by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"According to private reports, the Meteor, a converted merchant steamer, succeeded in breaking through the lines of British patrol ships and traveled to the Orkney Islands, 550 miles from her base. She laid a large number of mines and destroyed British merchant ships.

"Finally she encountered the British cruiser Ramsey, which she sank after a splendid manoeuvre. The Captain of the Meteor, whose crew consisted of about 25 men, saved and captured 43 men from the Ramsey, and it is probable that more than 60 others were drowned.

"British battle cruisers, notified by wireless, pursued the Meteor. After the Meteor had burned the Danish merchantman Jason off Horn's Reef on the Danish coast, the little German craft, facing four British cruisers, stopped a Norwegian steamer, rescued the 43 captured British contraband crew, and also put the Danish sailors on board. This boat escaped from her pursuers and reached port safely with the captured Englishmen. The Meteor was sunk by exploiding her mines."

GERMANS SEARCH MAIL SHIP.

Submarine's Men Destroy Russian Postal Matter on the Iris.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 12.—The Norwegian mail steamer Iris, when an hour out from this port, was held up by a German submarine and boarded by an officer and seamen from the underwater craft.

According to passengers on board the Iris, the parcel post matter destined for Russia which the steamer carried was thrown overboard. The mail for Scandinavian points was not disturbed.

ADRIATIC AT LIVERPOOL.

Makes Record Eastward Run with Big Cargo of War Supplies.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, which sailed from New York on Aug. 4 with a big cargo of war supplies, arrived at Liverpool this afternoon.

To the surprise of the agents of the White Star Line, a cable message was received yesterday from the head office in Liverpool saying that the Adriatic had arrived there at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This is a record eastward run for the Adriatic and the first time she has landed her passengers in Liverpool on a Thursday since the beginning of the war.

The icebergs are now south of the Atlantic steamship lanes, and it is probable that Captain Bertie F. Hayes, the commander of the Adriatic, went up north over the old short course and managed to get off the southwest coast of Ireland about midnight Wednesday, and then drove at top speed until he reached the Bar Lightship in the Mersey, about twelve miles from the Liverpool landing stage.

Although the agents of the line did not know the Adriatic was to pass through the danger zone on Wednesday night, it was said in shipping circles yesterday that the Germans in Hoboken were aware of the fact, and also knew that the submarines were on the lookout for her. That is why the newspaper offices were called by telephone in the afternoon to know if the Adriatic had been torpedoed.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Cargoes Shipped to Britain from Boston and Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—The Steamer Cambrian of the Wilson and Furness Leyland line, left this port today for Avonmouth and London. She did not take the horses that were supposed to be shipped on her, and the space reserved for them was filled with additional cargo. The Cambrian will go direct to London.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the British steamer Nestorian for Liverpool, with 8,000 bales of cotton valued at $377,842, 528 sacks of cottonseed cake valued at $50,000, 40,000 bushels of wheat valued at $50,000, a miscellaneous cargo valued at $5,000, and 4,000 tons phosphate valued at $24,000.

QUOTE BELGIANS ON AGADIR CRISIS

Germans Publish Alleged Secret Documents on That and the Morocco Incidents.

ALLIES AS THE AGGRESSORS

Envoys in England and France Appeared to Doubt Good Intentions of Those Countries.

HATRED FANNED IN RUSSIA

Triple Entente as a Defensive and Offensive Alliance — Disclosure Made a Feature by German Paper.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints as a special supplement another installment of letters and reports of the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, London, and Paris to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs from the seized Brussels archives which the Germans consider the most sensational reading matter of the world war.

The new installment consists of twenty-six letters, dated from Nov. 7, 1910, to Dec. 9, 1911, covering the secret diplomatic history of the period of the Agadir incident and the Morocco question.

Discussing the Potsdam meeting of the Kaiser and the Czar, Baron Greindl, the Belgian Minister in Berlin, on Nov. 7 said:

"Among the Russian people, who believe they have been cheated out of the fruits of victory by Germany, intense hate has been developed for their western neighbor, which has been heightened by the envy caused by the rapid development of German power. Without Prince von Bülow's declaration of Austro-Hungary's and Germany's solidarity and without Count Portale's warning in Petersburg, Russia would not suddenly have discontinued its agitation among the small Slavic States, particularly in Belgrade."

On March 3, discussing M. Delcassé's appointment as Minister of Marine, Baron Greindl writes:

"Delcassé's return to power is not taken too tragically, since the foreign portfolio won't be intrusted to him. Also he has no longer King Edward at his side, whose co-laborer he considered himself and whose tool he was."

Baron Greindl points out that if the object of the Triple Entente were merely to preserve European peace French public opinion would have no ground for blaming M. Pinchon for the results of the Potsdam meeting. "No change has taken place in the grouping of the powers," he writes. "One ought to hail joyfully any raprochement which would improve German-Russian relations, but in Paris and London they desire just the opposite, namely, that relations be bad. The French press finds daily some ground to reproach Germany. This tendency recently has increased in intensity and looks as if one had called M. Delcassé to the Cabinet to appease the present state of public opinion."

Opinions from Paris.

Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister at Paris, writes on March 4, discussing M. Delcassé:

"One will have to be most prudent here toward Germany, which I certainly don't believe harbors warlike intentions or arrières pensées, but which will certainly hold itself politically on the defensive. I learn that in Germany along the French border an organized propaganda is being conducted to cause desertions from the German Army into the French Foreign Legion."

Baron Greindl writes on March 20, commenting on Sir Edward Grey's speech on the naval budget:

"The moment is certainly favorable for an attempt to improve German-English relations. I certainly would wish it with all my heart, while thereby Belgium's safety would greatly be increased."

Baron Greindl writes on April 21: "One must have lost all illusions here over the value of the Algeciras agreement, which France signed with the firm intention of never keeping."

Baron Guillaume, from Paris, on April 29, writes: "England, which pushed France into the Moroccan muddle, contemplates its work with complaisance." Baron Guillaume writes on July 28 on the seriousness of the Moroccan question: "I have a great trust in the Kaiser's peaceful sentiments. In general, I have less confidence in the peaceable intentions of Great Britain, which, not with displeasure, looks on while others are devouring one another. As I sized it up from the first, the danger point of the situation lies in London. The French will give way on every point to preserve peace, but not so the English."

Reports English War Moves.

Count Lalaing, the Belgian Minister in London, writes on Nov. 18:

"The political situation was serious enough a few weeks ago to move the English Government to unusual precautionary measures. From an entirely trustworthy source I was informed that the active army officers were suddenly called back from leaves; horses were bought for the cavalry, and the North Sea fleet for a time placed on a war footing."

Count Lalaing reports on Nov. 31: "Lord Courtney, a friend of Germany, has attacked the Government policy because it is aimed at the isolation of Germany. This truth one seldom hears in the English Parliament. These uncomfortable truths were not at all to the taste of the House of Lords."

Baron Greindl from Berlin reports on Dec. 6:

"With or without written or oral pledges everybody in England or France regards the Entente Cordiale as a defensive and offensive alliance against Germany. This is exactly the character which the late King Edward desired to give to the entente. It is not based on the positive grounds of the defense of common interests, but on the negative foundation of hate against the German Empire. The entente has awakened the sleeping revanche thought to new life. From the entente, too, arises the condition of unrest and ill-will in which Europe has found itself for the last seven years. For the present one must accept as a fact that in London one has discussed the project of coming to the aid of France in a war with Germany with a landing corps of 150,000 men."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's revelations, which fill sixteen columns in print, will merely whet the Germans' appetite for the diplomatic letters of the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. On all sides one hears praise of the Government for making them public at this time, even though to the German mind Germany's cause does not need this documentary justification.

CALLS FRENCH ARMY READY FOR ANYTHING

Republic's Output of Munitions Equals Great Britain's, Says Albert Thomas.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War in charge of munitions, tells the Petit Parisien that France's efforts to produce munitions are different in method but equal in results to those of Great Britain, which he recently viewed. The newspaper quotes him as follows:

"We have an army which at the present moment is armed so as to withstand any shock, an army which, on the other hand, is capable of making a strong offensive. Its morale is good; that is to say the army is prepared to remain as it is if necessary.

"Every day our strength grows, both in England and in France. Notwithstanding the formidable resources at the disposal of Germany, it is not possible that the resources of the Allies will not assure them, when the time is ripe, complete victory.

"What we have, what England has and will have—all the resources that she can create—will assure us supremacy. I am convinced of this because I know. Every day I repeat to my friends my conviction that we shall be victorious."

345 BRITISH WORKS DECLARED 'CONTROLLED'

Statement by Lloyd George— Profits of Employers Limited Under Munitions Act.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, announces that 345 establishments have been declared "controlled establishments" under the Munitions of War act.

As a result of this control the profits of employers are limited. Any excess over such a limit becomes payable to the national exchequer.

"By this provision," says Mr. Lloyd George, "Parliament has assured that sacrifices made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments."

GET BIG POWDER CONTRACT.

Du Pont Company Said to Have a 70,000,000-Pound Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 12.—The Dupont Powder Company has just received an order—the largest in the history of the company—for 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds of powder for the Allies, according to reliable but unconfirmed reports in circulation here today.

While the order comes from the Allies through the usual channels, it is understood that the greater portion of the powder is ultimately intended for use by Russia. Representatives of the Czar's army recently visited the plant. Italian representatives also have been here.

The work of staking out the buildings on the fourth addition to the Dupont plant at Carney's Point was begun this week. The addition will be larger than any of the other three plants now in operation. When the war began the company had only one plant, the others having been added in quick time as orders increased.

The capacity of the Carney's Point factories when the fourth addition is completed will be about 1,000,000 pounds of powder a day.

STRIKE AT DU PONT PLANT.

Four Hundred Electrical Workers Walk Out—Others May Follow.

HOPEWELL, Va., Aug. 12.—Four hundred electrical workers at the Du-pont Powder Plant here walked out today. It was stated that they demanded a wage increase and also objected to the employment of non-union men.

It is said tonight that the carpenters, bricklayers, and steamfitters may go out tomorrow.

A representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is enroute here from Wilmington, Del., to look after the interests of the union.

The entire electric line from the Appomattox River to the power plant is being guarded by Dupont police to prevent damage by strikers.

$1,000,000 SHRAPNEL ORDER

Given to the Hall Switch and Signal Company of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—Officials of the Hall Switch and Signal Company of Garwood announced today that a $1,000,000 order for the manufacture of shrapnel for the Allies had been accepted.

Although the company has been engaged in manufacturing war munitions for the past six months, this will be the largest contract yet offered to a local concern. The order calls for the manufacture of the entire shrapnel with the exceptions of the fuse and the charge. The former work of the local plant has consisted in the production of shrapnel parts.

The company also announced today that the plant would immediately resume work on a full-time basis, and that men who had been laid off in the past year would be taken back to their positions.

The Farnese Relief Fund.

A fund for the relief of the women of Caprarola and other Italian hill towns around Rome whose husbands or fathers have gone to the front has been started in this country by Miss Edith Deacon, well known in Boston society and but recently returned from Italy. Miss Deacon was in Paris at the beginning of the war, and since that time she has been connected in one way or another with relief work. Her family holds the historic Palazzo-Farnese, Caprarola, under a fifty-year lease, and as soon as Italy joined the war Miss Deacon started local relief, which the Italian Government could not finance. Contributions should be sent to George C. Lee of Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State Street, Boston.

BOOK FOR GERMANS 'UNMASKS' ENGLAND

Berlin Publication Takes 461 Pages to Marshal British Sins Against Fatherland.

A "SONG OF HATE" IN PROSE

Goes Back 200 Years in an Effort to Show the Deep-Seated Perfidy of Albion.

An "England Book" has been published by the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin, setting forth in 461 pages all the alleged sins of England against Germany—a sort of prose "Song of Hate." After an introduction by Gustav Manz, pointing out the artistic irony of this "unmasking of England" on the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when she stood shoulder to shoulder with Germany, the indictment is framed in eight chapters, the first of which is entitled, "Business; or, the Business of War, Pillage and Robbery, Dumdum and Silver Bullets."

This first chapter is subdivided into a historical survey of England's "business of robbery," going back 200 years, written by Vice Admiral Kirchhoff; a treatise on England's "Shopkeeper War" and her "economic brigandage against the German economic life," by Professor Dr. W. Dibelius, together with many instances of her alleged dread of Germans, her losing out in business, and her consequent hatred of all things German; a division dealing with England's "little tricks," such as her courting of French favor and alleged "giving of alms" to France in order to relieve France's own economic distress and strengthen her against Germany. The first chapter also tells of England's alleged money prizes—"silver bullets"—for the destruction of the first German submarine and the first Zeppelin, and alleged "prizes for hired assassins" in Africa.

The second chapter deals with "The English Gentleman" and is devoted solely to showing, by alleged English treatment of Germans and by contrasting treatment of Englishmen by Germans, that the species "English gentleman" is extinct.

The third chapter, entitled "Arrogance and Hypocrisy," quotes English judgments about England and about Germany, including quotations from "the wire-pullers, Churchill, Grey, Asquith, Lloyd George and companions"; reports from "the jingo press, Times, Daily Mail and consorts"; utterances by "the pious and the scholarly—remarkable friends," and, finally, statements by "infuriated heroes of the pen," including Kipling and Conan Doyle.

Chapter IV., entitled "The Voice of Reason," sets forth the Englishmen's views of themselves and of the world, beginning with a slur of the English out of the mouth of their own Shakespeare in an essay by Hermann Schelenz, together with English warnings of approaching English degeneration on land and sea, and condemnations of the English by quotations from Bernard Shaw and equally representative Englishmen since the beginning of the war. The chapter concludes with a treatise on English praise of the German spirit and German bravery in the course of the war.

In the fifth chapter the book presents "A Mirror of Foreign Lands," in which England may, if she looks, see herself estimated to her own disadvantage in the judgments of non-Englishmen, ranging from Napoleon and French observers of today to disgusted "neutrals" and "friends" in America, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavian lands.

The following chapter, "The Enemy in the House," recites alleged English injustice toward the Boers and the Irish and the resulting resentment among those races.

"What We Think of Them" is the title of the next chapter, in which the book sets forth the view of England entertained by Germany and the Germans before and since the beginning of the war, including judgments by Goethe, Schleiermacher, Theodor Fontane, Bismarck, Treitschke, Adolf von Harnack, Ernst Haeckel and Rudolf Eucken. Many of the denunciations have appeared from time to time in the German press since the beginning of the war.

The last chapter deals with "Jest, Satire, Irony and Deeper Significance," and contains a rich assortment of both humor and bitterness cropping out in England and in Germany since the start of the war. One part of the chapter is devoted to portraying "the English delusion of persecution," classified as spionitis hallucinatoria, by Professor Dibellius. Much is made here of "English impudence toward the Kaiser," and there is a charitable suggestion of possible "softening of the brain." "Something of Spleen" in the Anglo-German relations is treated by Dr. Otto Kuntzemüller, Erich Schlaikjer, Dr. A. von Wilke, Ferdinand Künzelmann, and others. The book closes with a section about "Humorous Miscellanies," in which are included passages about English writers on the ending of the war, Lord Kuizon's "Twelve Commandments" about the war, Heligoland as an English gift to Germany, English advertisements appealing for recruits, England's effort to create military music and England as portrayed in French jests.

THREE FISHING BOATS SUNK.

Crews of British Smacks Are All Landed Safely.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The fishing smacks" Ocean Gift, Esperance, and George Borrow have been sunk.

Their crews were landed.

WORD FROM ALLIES STOPS WHEAT BUYING

Continued from Page 1.

canceled purchases that show such profits and give them away. Possibly it is that the Dardanelles is to be opened. But we have no information. England wants to hold her gold, and by buying wheat in Canada and Australia she can use her credits and keep her gold to buy munitions with. If Europe does not buy our wheat freely it will mean much to us and make a great deal of difference in prices."

Denies Canceling Contracts.

All of the wheat bought for the Allies in the United States, as well as most other supplies, is contracted for through the export department of J. P. Morgan & Co. under the direction of E. R. Stettinius, President of the Diamond Match Company. Inquiries there last evening failed to bear out the report, in so far as it concerned grain intended for the Allies.

"We have not cancelled any orders," said Mr. Stettinius, when informed of the dispatch. "The suggestion is ridiculous."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISHII FOREIGN MINISTER.

Change in Japanese Cabinet Deemed Favorable to United States.

TOKIO, Aug. 12.—Baron Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador to France, has accepted the foreign portfolio in the new Cabinet of Premier Okuma.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Baron Ishii's assumption of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, in the opinion of the officials here, will have an important and probably favorable influence upon the relations between the United States and Japan, particularly in case of a revival of the negotiations regarding the alien and ownership legislation of the State of California. When those important exchanges were suspended, following the lodgment of a note by the Japanese Foreign Office, practically recording dissent from the argument made by the State Department here that the California legislation was not in violation of Japan's treaty rights, Baron Ishii, then Director of the Commerce Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, visited the Pacific Coast of the United States to investigate the effect of the California law upon Japanese trade and the welfare of the Japanese residents in California. His investigation was thorough, and from the fact that no effort has been made to reopen the negotiations, it is inferred by officials here that he was inclined to take a favorable view of the attitude of the Western people.

WARNS GERMAN WOMEN.

Suffragist Tells Them to Fight for the Franchise.

BERLIN, Aug. 1; (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A woman Socialist discusses in the Vorwaerts the view held by many of her sex in Germany that the war will bring German women nearer the goal of political equality. She says:

"We warn the people of our party not to cherish too many hopes, and to remember that every privilege which has any value and brings us forward must be won. The war has perhaps brought us nearer to enfranchisement, in that the opponents of woman suffrage have been deprived of many of their most serviceable arguments, and, above all, because the least interested woman must clearly see how urgently women citizens need political influence, which they can exercise only through the vote. The bare fact that a war of such tremendous effect, such widespread dimensions, and such painful losses in every belligerent country could have come to pass must create in women—who are most deeply affected—a resolve to co-operate in the prevention of future wars.

"After the struggle to bring about a readjustment of political power will recommence. Women will take part in it more than hitherto, because the war has taught them how much the State stands in need of their responsible co-operation.

"Above all things, we must now follow and study attentively political events and economic and social measures, for this knowledge of what is occurring in public life gives us the right and the power to express our views and present our demands. Many of our party comrades have been killed and our ranks thinned. We women must, therefore, see to it that new partisans, sincere and unbending advocates of democracy and socialism, come to us. It must be our task to strengthen and consolidate the party, for nothing but the strengthening of democracy in Germany and the permeation of our whole political life with democratic ideas will bring us a lasting peace and woman suffrage."

ORBOLPH SAYS HE IS GERMAN

Man Arrested for Sketching Coast Defenses Came Here in 1913.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 12.—August Orbolph, held here today for arraignment on a charge of having made drawings of military reservations and lighthouses along the coast, says he is a German, according to jail officers. He denied, they said, reports that he was of Austrian birth and had received remittances from relatives in Austria.

Orbolph was arrested by Federal officers as he was boarding a train for the East last night. He said he was traveling for pleasure, that he had no regular occupation, and denied, the officers said, having made any drawings.

He came to Florida from Chicago a year ago, and is alleged to have registered at hotels here four times during the last year, using a different name each time. Orbolph said he came to the United States two years ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—No information has come to the Department of Justice in regard to the arrest of August Orbolph on a charge of making drawings of United States coast defenses in Florida. It was stated at the department that the man must have been arrested on the initiative of local Federal officials in Florida, and that the department had no information whatever of the case except such as had come in press dispatches.

ACCUSES FRENCH SURGEONS

German Prisoner Swears They Refused to Dress Enemies' Wounds.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency reports that the North German Gazette publishes an affidavit sworn to by Wilhelm Oelbemttel, a reservist who was wounded on Sept. 8. His right arm was amputated on the next day. Three days later the German field hospital in which he was a patient was captured by the French, and he, together with twelve other seriously wounded men and surgeons and nurses, was made prisoner.

"The affidavit," says the report, "states that the German soldiers were treated most shamefully by French surgeons, who refused to dress their wounds, beat and spat at them, and allowed their wounds to suppurate. This treatment continued for weeks, the affidavit adds, although such cruelty on the part of the French surgeons was an incitement to retaliatory methods."

EARTHSHOCKS IN AUSTRIA.

Very Severe in Laibach — Extend Through Italy.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12, (via London.)—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Laibach, Austria, under date of Aug. 11, says that extraordinarily severe earthshocks, the strongest of any recorded since the establishment of the observatory there, were registered at frequent intervals yesterday. The most violent shock occurred at 10:14 o'clock in the forenoon.

Information concerning the main zone of disturbances is lacking, but the secondary zone embraces all of Southern Italy, where undulatory shocks occurred.

$5.85
For Ten-Dollar Swimming Suits

Six-dollar and five-dollar Swimming Suits reduced to $3.85. Special professional-cut Swimming Suits at $2.75.

Entire stock of Sailor Straw Hats reduced to $1.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

KINGS DEMOCRATS INSIST ON AUTONOMY

Adopt "Harmony Committee's" Report with Reproof of Murphy Taken Out.

McCOOEY IS IN CONTROL

Dominance of Tammany Hall in State Will Be Opposed—Steering Committee for Campaign.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County, ran the steam roller over the recalcitrants in the Brooklyn organization last night and started the party on the road to harmony for the Fall campaign. It happened at a meeting of the County Committee to consider the report the "harmony committee" made to the Executive Committee last Friday.

The "harmony committee" consisted of five members, headed by James D. Bell, Chairman of the County Committee, and it was organized to consider means of establishing harmony in the party this Fall and to "remove the causes of complaint against the party management."

This committee made two recommendations which were considered drastic by some Brooklyn Democrats because they took a hard slap at Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and Tammany's dominance in Brooklyn politics. One recommendation was that the local organization should resent any interference from Tammany Hall or from any other source in the local affairs of the borough, and the other stated that the local organization was opposed to and would endeavor to prevent the choice of a State party leader from any of the counties in Greater New York.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday there was an animated discussion over these two resolutions, and it resulted in an alignment of the Tammany and anti-Tammany forces. Leader McCooey was on the scene, and after strenuous work kept the Tammany forces in line, and the adoption of the resolutions then was defeated. The Executive Committee held another meeting yesterday, and Leader McCooey was able to have the two obnoxious recommendations amended and the blow to Murphy perceptibly softened. One resolution as amended read:

"Resolved, That the Democratic County Committee of Kings County and its various committees and officers declare for the most absolute autonomy or home rule in regulating its party affairs, and will not tolerate any interference therein from any source whatever, and that that position will for the future be maintained."

The phrase "from Tammany Hall or from any other source whatever" was carefully deleted.

The second resolution was amended to read:

"Resolved, That in State party affairs the Democratic organization of Kings County is opposed to and will oppose the domination of Tammany Hall or of any one county or of any individual in the State councils, and will use all its influence and power in preventing such domination."

In the original resolution was this phrase: "And is opposed to and will endeavor to prevent the choice of a State party leader from any of the counties in Greater New York."

McCooey thought the two amended phrases pointed too closely at Murphy, and the majority apparently sided with him. The only opposition to the resolutions as amended at the County Committee meeting last night came from James E. Finegan of the Thirteenth Assembly District. He also opposed a resolution calling for the appointing of an advisory committee of twenty-five to arrange for the Fall campaign, but it was adopted.

The anti-Murphyites, while admitting a partial defeat in the turning down of the resolutions, were satisfied that the local organization had been put squarely enough on record as opposing interference from across the bridge. All agreed that the prospect for harmony was better now than ever before.

ARREST RUNAWAY GIRLS.

Two from Baltimore Were Stage Struck—No Trace of Miss Guidone.

The search for Elvira Delores Guidone, 16 years old, daughter of a Hartford physician, who is believed to have run away to go on the stage or join a moving picture company, was unsuccessful yesterday. During the day two runaway girls from Baltimore, who wanted to become movie actresses here, were turned over to the Children's Society.

Miss Guidone, who disappeared from a New York Central train bound for this city on Monday, met a man and woman who looked like actors, and left the Grand Central Station with them, according to A. H. Williams, the negro porter on the train.

Dr. Guidone had asked the porter at Hartford to look after the girl and see that she got off the train at the 125th Street station. Williams said yesterday that, as the train was nearing the 125th Street station, he told the girl that she would soon be at the station, but she answered that she was going to the Grand Central. There Williams said that he attended to her baggage and saw her meet the elderly man and woman. John Guidone, the girl's brother, said yesterday that the girl had been stage struck, and was anxious for experience behind the footlights in any capacity.

Two young girls came running and out of breath to Policeman Cowan of the Traffic Squad at Canal Street and the Bowery yesterday morning and told him that they had been insulted by a man at Chatham Square. Cowan could not find the man, and when he questioned the girls they told him that they had run away from Baltimore. They had a list of New York moving-picture concerns, and they said that they had intended to apply for positions with them, but had lost the clippings on the way. They said they were Bessie Lissy, 15 years old, of 827 North Chapel Street, and Lillian Koska of 924 Durham Street. They were arraigned in the Children's Court before Justice Ryan, who sent them to the Children's Society to await the arrival of their parents.

NEW STREET SAFETY PLANS.

Committee Asks Additional Laws and Enforcement of Old Ones.

As a move against street accidents the Automobile Technical Committee of the Safety First Society recommended to the Board of Aldermen yesterday ordinances to eliminate dazzling lights from motor cars; to require parallel parking at the curb for all delivery vehicles; the use of mirrorscopes on all motor vehicles; to inclose car-drive chains, and to make it a misdemeanor to "hitch-on" or trespass upon a motor truck or other vehicle.

The Police Department is requested to enforce more strictly the ordinance prohibiting any vehicle from approaching within eight feet of a standing trolley car, and to compel proper lighting of all vehicles.

Included in the recommendations referred to the society attorney, William Bondy, for presentation to the Aldermen, is a suggestion for relieving street congestion by constructing runways in buildings for loading and unloading vehicles.

In approving the plan of Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston for flushing pavements at night, the committee offered to co-operate toward getting an adequate appropriation for the work, and advised that permits for street sprinkling be discontinued.

8

Another liquid asset —Call Loans

IN order to be assured of immediately available funds, to meet the daily fluctuations in deposits, many Trust Companies and Banks make Call Loans.

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In buying a Saks suit at a regular price a man may pardonably be casual as to what day he makes a choice. But in a sale like this haste is essential. If you want a Saks suit for the hitherto unheard of figure of thirteen dollars, permit us to remind you that you've got to get it now. *A small charge for alterations.*

A Clearance of Men's Shirts
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Our regular $3, $2.50 and $2.00 Shirts are reduced to..... $1.15

Included are negligee shirts with soft cuffs, also some tennis and sport shirts with attached collar. Sizes 14 to 17; a few 18. Not every size in every pattern, but a fine assortment.

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Various imported cloths, also fine silk-and-cotton fabrics in fast colors. Negligee with soft cuffs; sizes 14 to 18.

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Our regular $1.00 and 65c Neckwear reduced to 35c or 3 for $1.00

Wide, open-end scarfs and some very attractive bow ties. A great variety of fine weaves, and of attractive colorings.

Our regular $2.00 and $1.50 Pajamas are reduced to $1.00

Plain colors in finely woven mercerized cloths and woven stripes, also extra quality crepes and woven Madras.

Our regular $2.50 Pajamas reduced to $1.35

Finely woven cloths, silk mixtures and crepes.

our regular $3.00 Pajamas, $1.95
" " *$4.00* " $2.15
$7.50 Pure Silk Pajamas, $5.35

Men's Athletic Underwear, 45c
Exceptional value

Fine white high-count fabrics; plain checked or striped. Sleeveless Shirts; knee-length Drawers.

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DARTIGUENAVE NEW PRESIDENT OF HAITI

Elected by the National Assembly—Gets 94 Out of 116 Votes Cast.

MORE AMERICANS LANDED

New Government Not to be Recognized Until It Shows It Can Maintain Peace.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 12.—General Dartiguenave was today elected by the National Assembly President of the Haitian Republic, in succession to the late President Guillaume, who was recently shot by revolutionists here.

General Dartiguenave received a majority of 72 out of the 116 votes cast. He received 94, while Luxembourg Cauvin had 14, Emmanuel Thezan 4, Dr. Rosalvo Bobo 3, and 1 was blank.

In preparation for possible disorders further American forces were landed today from the warships in the harbor. The men brought with them field pieces and machine guns, and together with the forces already on shore they patroled the streets of the city. In several sections of the city they brought together sacks of sand to serve as breastworks in case of street fighting.

The people of the city, however, remained quiet, and the election took place without disorder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Recognition by the United States of the Government in Haiti to be set up by President Dartiguenave, will not be considered until the new executive has shown his ability to guarantee the maintenance of peace, the security of life and property, and the adjustment of outstanding foreign indebtedness. In the meantime the American naval forces will remain in control of the situation.

Secretary Lansing explained today that the administration of Haitian customs by naval officers was a temporary arrangement to prevent the revenues from falling into irresponsible hands, and that the State Department had made no provision for establishing a permanent system of American control or supervision of Haiti's customs.

Such a system would have to be authorized in a treaty, and it is probable that steps in that direction will be taken as soon as a Haitian Government has been recognized.

WRECK ON PENNSYLVANIA.

A Score of Passengers Hurt, but None Mortally, It Is Believed.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 12.—Train 65 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the Pittsburgh and Buffalo Flier, jumped the track half a mile west of this city tonight.

A score or more persons are injured, the most seriously being:

Charles Arvitte, Brooklyn, N. Y.; left leg crushed above ankle.

Howard Mossersmith, Pittsburgh, knee cap fractured.

Mrs. H. G. Creighton, Pittsburgh, back and left leg injured.

Mrs. A. B. Bryner, Rochester, N. Y., hip cut and internal injuries.

After running 200 feet on the ties, the locomotive plunged into a freight car on a siding, followed by the combination car. The train buckled back of the smoker, throwing the day coach and the diner at right angles.

ROBBERS KILL NEW YORKER.

Vincent Winklemeyer Slain in a Box Car in Nebraska.

HOLDREDGE, Neb., Aug. 12.—Vincent Winklemeyer of New York City, an electrical engineer working in the harvest fields for health, according to papers found on his body, was shot and killed early today in a box car between here and Funk, Neb., when he resisted the attempts of two men to rob him.

E. R. Lee of Lincoln, Neb., and Fred E. Culom of Kansas City, Mo., were wounded in the fight with the robbers, who escaped.

FOUR BATHERS DIE; FOUR OTHERS SAVED

Girl Drowned Trying to Escape from Rock Where Tide Had Marooned Her.

CRAMP CLAIMS SWIMMER

Policeman, Out for a Holiday, Saves Boy All but Lifeless in Jamaica Bay.

A girl and a man were drowned and three boys and a girl were rescued in near-by waters yesterday.

Josephine O'Reilly, 15 years old, daughter of Joseph O'Reilly of 60 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, was one of the victims. With her chum, Florence Buderman, a year younger, she had gone bathing at Hudson Park, in New Rochelle. The girls waded to a rock a few rods from shore. The tide was coming in, but neither noticed it till they jumped from the rock to wade back to shore. The water was over their heads and neither girl could swim.

When she came to the surface Florence screamed for help and half a dozen life guards swam out to her. None noticed Josephine, and as Florence was unconscious when they got her to the beach every one was busy for the next few minutes. Dr. H. H. Williams and Dr. Fitzwilliam Dalrymple used a pulmotor on her, and after fifteen minutes resuscitated her, but she had gone to her dressing room and was nearly clothed before she remembered her chum. Then her cries brought the life guards again and they dived for Josephine. They got her body.

Lawrence A. Frise, 18 years old, of 138 Pennfield Street, Brooklyn, was drowned last night in Shall Creek, at Broad Channel, Queens. He and two companions went out in a small boat, and Frise fell overboard. The other boys recovered the body and then notified Coroner Ebert, who ordered the body taken to a bungalow which Frise and some other boys had hired for the season.

A boy supposed to be Julius Jondra, a Boy Scout of Brooklyn, was drowned in the Milstone River at Griggstown, N. J., yesterday when a canoe in which he was riding was swamped by the swash of a motorboat. Harold Butler of Highland Park tried in vain to save the lad.

Clifford Lehr, a member of the Erie Yacht Club, lost his life off West Twenty-fifth Street in Gravesend Bay. Cramps seized him, and although Edward Sweeney, Peter Dennis, and Joseph Burns, members of the same club, swam to his assistance, he was dead before they got to him.

Policeman Henry Malley of Astoria had a day off yesterday and went crabbing in Flushing Bay. He was intent on his sport when he heard yells for help and saw a crowd of youngsters splashing toward the shore 200 feet away, while one of their number floundered in the water, screaming.

Malley leaped overboard and got the boy after diving for him, for the youngster had sunk. The policeman got him ashore and gave him first aid, while he ordered some one to telephone to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City for a pulmotor. The boy was barely breathing when the ambulance surgeon got to him, but he was finally resuscitated and taken to the hospital, where it was said he would recover. He was Frank Wolf, 13 years old, of Grove Street, Maspeth.

In Metuchen, N. J., Walter Eppinger, 7 years old, son of Mrs. Catherine Eppinger, with Jacob Tennebaum, aged 7, and Thomas Bearman, aged 6, was playing on Willett's Dock, in the South River, when Tennebaum and Bearman fell in. The water is ten feet deep. The lads clasped arms and were going down when Eppinger jumped into the water, caught the foot of one and swam with them to safety.

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NEW PARK FOR HUNTINGTON.

August Heckscher to Make Prime Estate a Recreation Centre.

August Heckscher of 576 Fifth Avenue, whose Summer home is at Huntington, Long Island, has arranged for the transformation of the Ezra Prime estate, on Main Street, that village, which he has been giving rent free for several years for the use of Fresh Air children, into a public park. A short time ago Mr. Heckscher gave about five acres of land near the Prime estate and west of the old First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, for the use of the Huntington Y. M. C. A. community work as an athletic field.

The Prime house, one of the largest of the old houses in Huntington, is to be remodeled to resemble a Swiss chalet. The grounds, which cover about ten acres, are to be beautified by the planting of many foliage plants, shrubs and trees, and the lake is to be deepened and bridged. It is to be restocked with trout.

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Men's $15 All Wool Blue Serge Suits.... $8.45
Men's Suits—cassimeres and worsteds; former prices to $22.50; at..... $11.95
Men's $8 Sport Coats —at..... $5.95
Men's $3 & $4 "Kingly" Trousers — worsteds and cassimeres; all sizes; at..... $2
Men's $5 "Kingly" Trousers—mostly worsteds, blue serges and flannels; at..... $2.95
Men's $8 Raincoats—sizes to 38 only; at... $1.95
Men's $12 to $15 Raincoats—sizes to 38 only; at..... $5
Men's $2 Auto Dusters —at..... $1.35
Men's $5 Auto Dusters —at..... $3.25
Men's $2 Alpaca Coats —at..... $1.25
Men's $5 Alpaca Coats —at..... $2.95

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$8.75 Golden Oak Dressers—at..... $6.50
$11.50 Golden Oak Dressers—at..... $8.75
$25.00 Birdseye Maple Dressers—at..... $21.00
$30.00 Circassian Walnut Dressers—at.... $24.00
$100 Jacobean Dining Room Suites—at.... $75.00
Buffet, China Closet and Extension Table. $1.95
$2.50 Chairs—at..... $1.95
Genuine leather slip seat; box construction; golden oak finish; quartered oak.
$16 Solid Mahogany Chairs—at..... $11.50
Living room or library chairs; some with cane, others with wood panel backs. The seats are upholstered in various coverings of velour, leather, etc.
$7.50 White Enameled Beds—at..... $4.50
$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—at..... $1.95
$9.00 "Thurlow" Mattresses—at..... $6.95
$11.00 Imperial Edge Felt Mattresses—at. $9.50

WILSON TO IGNORE CARRANZA NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

within this fundamental idea the Washington conference obeys a lofty inspiration of Pan-American solidarity, and instead of finding any cause for alarm, the Mexican people should see in it a proof of the friendly consideration that her fate evokes in us, and calls forth our wishes for her pacification and development. I assure you of my distinguished consideration.

JOSE LUIS MURATURE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A dispatch from the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations says this reply "has caused great satisfaction here."

Villa Suggests Armistice.

The Government has learned that Villa is willing to agree to an armistice with Carranza and to conform to the suggestion for a get-together conference contained in the appeal of the United States and the Latin-American nations about to be forwarded to him and other factional leaders.

Judged by his communications to the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala and by various statements made by him and his agents, it seems to be established that Carranza will reject the appeal of the Pan-American conferees if he deigns to answer it at all. What the next step will be after it is definitely known that Carranza will not heed the appeal, is not disclosed, but a very clear understanding is obtained that the United States will then deal with such other factions as endeavor to set up a provisional government in Mexico and will recognize that Government and give it "active moral support" in other ways.

In such a course the United States will not be joined by some, perhaps none, of the six Latin-American countries who participated in the Washington and New York conferences.

Shortly after his return to Washington from Cornish, N. H., today, President Wilson had a conference with Secretary Daniels, at which Mr. Daniels gave information as to the distribution of warships in southern waters which would be available for quick service in the event of trouble in Mexico. The anti-foreign demonstrations at Vera Cruz seem to have ended, but the Navy Department declines to say whether the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, ordered from Newport on account of the belief that the lives of Americans and other foreigners were in danger, will continue to Vera Cruz. The department gives the impression, however, that these vessels will take station at a base to be designated soon and will there await orders.

Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, has sailed from Vera Cruz for New Orleans on the United States gunboat Sacramento. The gunboats Machias and Wheeling, at Tampico, and the gunboat Marietta, at Progreso, have been ordered to Vera Cruz.

CARRANZA FORBIDS PEACE CONFERENCE

Recalls Offer to Confer With Enemies, Charging That Villa Faction Blew Up Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Correspondence made public late tonight by the Villa Agency in Washington shows that after Villa's representatives here had accepted a suggestion of Carranza's Washington attorney that Carranza agents would be willing to confer, with a view to peace, with representatives of the other elements engaged in the civil war in Mexico, Carranza himself forbade his Washington representatives to confer with the Villistas and called on the latter to submit to the Carrenzista, or Constitutional, Government.

Carranza gave as a reason for this attitude that the "reactionaries" had blown up railroad trains, causing the death of women and children, and he could not deal with an enemy which indulged in such acts of crime and destruction. This communication from Carranza seems to confirm the impression of the State Department that he was not willing to discuss peace terms with the Villistas. In his telegraphic instructions to his agency here, Carranza suggested that the Villistas should make direct submission to him.

On last Saturday Charles A. Douglas, counsel in Washington for the Carranza Government, delivered to Secretary Lansing a brief on the subject of Carranza's position and purposes, in the course of which he said that Carranza's representatives here, Eliseo Arredondo and Luis Cabrera, would be willing to confer with the representatives of any element of the Mexican people with a view to reaching an agreement that would further the common interest, the re-establishment of peace, and the welfare of the republic.

The Villa agents here, E. C. Llorente and Manuel Bonilla, decided to act on Mr. Douglas's proposal, and Mr. Llorente on last Monday sent this letter to Mr. Arredondo:

Aug. 9, 1915.

Mr. Eliseo Arredondo,
Confidential Agent of the Constitutional Government,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—By news emanating from the Department of State and published by the local press, I am informed, with real satisfaction, that you and Mr. Luis Cabrera, in the name of the Constitutionalist Government of Mr. Carranza, are willing to confer with the representatives of any element of the Mexican people with a view to reaching an agreement that would further the common interest, the re-establishment of peace, and the welfare of the republic.

If the above statements represent the true attitude of the Constitutionalist Government, I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Manuel Bonilla and myself, in behalf of General Villa and the Convention Government, are disposed to confer with you, and Mr. Cabrera, at such place and time as may be mutually agreed upon, in order to discuss, like good Mexican citizens, matters that so much concern the national integrity.

Since the success of this matter depends on the absolutely confidential nature of its proceedings, I believe it proper for me to say to you that Mr. Bonilla, as well as myself, will up to the point when we have reached the end sought and mutually agree upon for publication of the results, maintain the strictest secrecy toward both the public and the press.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. LLORENTE.

Mr. Arredondo answered as follows:

Confidential Agency of the Constitutionalist Government,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1915.

Enrique C. Llorente, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 9th inst., the contents of which I have transmitted by telegraph to the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, asking him for instructions concerning the matter to which you referred. As soon as I receive them I shall inform you.

Your obedient servant,
E. ARREDONDO.

After consulting the First Chief, Mr. Arredondo sent this reply:

Confidential Agency of the Constitutionalist Government,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1915.

Enrique C. Llorente, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir:—The First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, Venustiano Carranza, instructs me to inform you that I must not accept the conference which you proposed to me in your letter of the 9th inst., in the name of General Villa and the Convention, because directly after the outrage committed on the 12th ultimo, in the neighborhood of Apizaco, by the dynamiting of an undefended passenger train, in which perished women and children, the Reactionaries have just blown up another train near the station of San Marcos, between the cities of Jalapa and Puebla, causing the death of fifty unarmed passengers, and other innocent persons and all the soldiers who were guarding them.

Therefore, he does not deem it advisable to the interests of the Constitutionalist cause and to the objects of its program, which is that of establishing and consolidating a government based on the principles of order and security for persons and property, and, generally, on the respect for all guarantees, which is an indispensable requisite and a fundamental condition of all governments, to enter into compromises with the enemy, who, instead of pursuing a noble end, recurs to acts of crime and destruction, which reveal an eloquent protest against humanity and civilization.

And, lastly, it is to the First Chief to whom those who are directly disposed to submit to the Constitutionalist Government, should directly present their propositions.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
E. ARREDONDO.

Mr. Llorente replied as follows:

Washington, Aug. 12, 1915.

Mr. E. Arredondo, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your communication of today.

The answer which you transmitted to me, in obedience to the orders of your chief, puts an end, in my opinion, to our correspondence; but I shall not close this note without telling you that, inasmuch as the national interests are at stake, I sincerely regret the procedure of Mr. Carranza, whose lack of justification is made more noticeable by reason of finding his refusal on the pretexts cited by him, and which are entirely apart from the question. I also deplore the error committed by Mr. Carranza in interpreting our propositions concerning the settlement of the national question as an offer of submission by the Convention Government to his military dictatorship.

I believe that the charges made by Mr. Carranza in his reply are unjust, or at least premature; but supposing that they are true, they are not sufficient grounds for his refusal, for these are the same lamentable acts, committed by either one party or the other, from which the country should be spared by reaching an agreement that would bring about the restoration of peace and constitutional order.

I am today communicating the text of the correspondence which has taken place between you to my Government for its information and guidance.

Your obedient servant,
E. C. LLORENTE.

FOUR MEXICANS DEAD IN TEXAS FIGHTING

Washington Looks to State to Put Down Disorders of Local Origin.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 12.—The killing today of three Mexicans near Mercedes, Hidalgo County, Texas, and a fourth one tonight and the capture of twenty-one saddle horses belonging to the bandits in the same vicinity lead to the belief that at least one of the bands of Mexican raiders has been scattered.

Details of today's fighting, in which three Mexicans were killed, were not available, but the fourth man was killed tonight after being found asleep by a searching party and attempting to draw a weapon, when he was awakened.

Reports last night that several hundred armed Mexicans were preparing to enter Texas from Mexico at a point ten miles east of Brownsville failed of materialization and were declared today to have had no foundation.

With the exception of the fight near Mercedes the situation in Cameron, Starr, and Hidalgo Counties apparently was quiet today.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 12.—Eight Americans, en route from Monterey to Brownsville, arrived here tonight. They said this route was chosen because of rumors in Monterey that a strong anti-American sentiment existed at Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, and they were advised by Mexican friends to come through Laredo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Administration is still in the dark as to the underlying causes of the sudden outbreak of disorders along the Texas frontier. The general impression is that while some of the bandits are Mexicans who have slipped across the Rio Grande, some at least of the law-breakers are American citizens, though probably of Mexican extraction.

The situation is further complicated by the distinct jurisdiction of the State and Federal authorities. There is no difficulty where bandits are encountered on the border, in the act of crossing the river in one or the other direction. Such movements involve the right of the Washington Government to defend the country against invasion or to preserve American neutrality. But where the disturbances occur, as many of them have, many miles in the interior, the War Department is convinced that it is without authority to come to the assistance of the alarmed villagers and country people, unless Governor Ferguson of Texas officially asks the President to take charge of a situation that is beyond the power of the State to handle.

The Geovernment has received by telegraph the text of a handbill distributed in connection with the raid of Mexicans at Mercedes, Texas. This handbill reads as follows:

"'Mexicans today will accomplish a sacred debt. The revolution has acquired in a few days gigantic proportions. We unite as brothers to expedite these fortunes of ours. In the solemn moment we will vindicate our rights and justice for all time. May the light shine upon us in all our undertakings and may it crown our forces in all manners. To contemplate this movement, initiated in Texas, which is of such consequence as to bring about the peace and justice we long for."

SEES WAR WITH MEXICO.

Senator Martine Says We Made Mistake in Withdrawing from Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 12.—"The United States will be at war with the demoralized factions claiming to be the rulers of Mexico within a few weeks," United States Senator James E. Martine said to a Times correspondent today.

"I don't want to criticise, but we made a very grave mistake when we sent our boys of the army and navy to Vera Cruz and brought them back without accomplishing anything. We should have finished the job, so long as we started it, or we should not have started it. If we had done our duty, thousands of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property damages might have been saved. We do not covet anything Mexican. We are not looking for more territory. What we do want, however, is to make it a safe place and a comfortable place to live in for Mexico's own people. We want to stop the bloodshed, murder, anarchy and terrorism that has been running rampant these many months."

PRAISES PAN-AMERICAN PLAN.

John Barrett Sees Hope for Peace in Mexico.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who has been in New York co-operating informally with Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American envoys in their efforts to find some solution of the Mexican question, was asked last night before returning to Washington for his opinion of the situation. He said:

"While the delicacy of my position as an international officer prevents me from making any official statement, I can say informally, as one deeply interested in the cause of practical Pan-Americanism and in the welfare of Mexico as a member of the Pan-American Union, that I believe the prospects for permanent peace in Mexico are better today than at any other time since the revolution begun. This action of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in obtaining Pan-American co-operation in the settlement of the problem is the most advanced step in real Pan-Americanism which has been taken in recent years, and has as its chief aim the protection of the sovereignty and integrity of Mexico while bringing about peace. The Latin-American governments can hardly fail to appreciate that fact, and the others will, I believe, fall into line behind the six powers represented at this conference, in their representations for peace.

"When Mr. Carranza really understands the motives and inspiration of this identical action of the American governments, I feel confident that he will listen to their recommendations and will realize that his cabled appeal to them against their action was based on a misapprehension of the fundamental spirit and purpose of the conference."

CRITICISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Groups in Brazil and Argentina for Intervention in Mexico.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 12.—The efforts of the Pan-American republics to settle the Mexican problem are being followed here with keen interest. The National Chamber approved a motion asking the Brazilian Foreign Office for information as soon as possible regarding the state of negotiations. The newspapers continue to emphasize that no attack is contemplated upon the sovereignty of Mexico.

The semi-official Gazeta do Noticias finds fault with those who, pledging themselves in the beginning against formal action, later come to support the leanings of the United States toward "imperialism."

"In truth," this paper says, "South America is not in sympathy with intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico. But the solution already reached by the conference at Washington seems to be to present a conciliation candidate for the Presidency of the republic. The only difficulty will be to obtain from the rival faction acceptance of a candidate who is presented if not forced upon them by America."

The newspapers announce that the government will be interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies next Monday on the subject of the intervention of Argentina in the Mexican situation.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12.—The Latin-American Association of Buenos Aires today passed a resolution regretting "the ambitions of certain party leaders in some Latin-American republics" who seem to be interested in the idea of intervention in Mexico.

"The present general situation is unfortunate," the resolution says, "and is serving as a pretext for intervention which cannot be accepted."

The debarking of foreign troops in Haiti is criticised, and the association declares it would view with disfavor intervention in Mexico.

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CORDOVA CANDLES—at this special price you can use them for kitchen as well as dining-room purposes; reg. 25c box..... 12c

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FRESHLY CAUGHT HADDOCK—lb..... 5c
SMALL FRESHLY CAUGHT MACKEREL—lb..... 12½c
FRESHLY CAUGHT PORGIES—lb..... 8c
FRESHLY CAUGHT FLUKE—lb..... 10c
FRESHLY CAUGHT SEA BASS—lb..... 12½c
SALMON STEAKS—lb.. 20c
HADDOCK STEAKS—lb.. 10c

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LAMB—full fore quarters of city-dressed; lb.. 17c
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SPARERIBS—sweet-pickled, corned flat; lb..... 10c
BROILERS—choice quality; lb..... 23c
CHICKENS—fresh-killed; for boiling; lb..... 16c
FOWL—fresh-killed, dry-picked; lb..... 20c
TURKEYS—choice quality dry-picked; lb.... 23c
DUCKS—fancy, fresh-killed Long Island; lb... 21c
LARD—fresh cone leaf; lb.. 12c

Fresh Fruits

PEACHES—ripe, juicy Georgia fruit; till..... 15c
CRABAPPLES—8-qt. basket..... 38c
WATERMELONS—sweet, juicy melons; the kind we are noted for; special for Friday..... 35c
LEMONS—large, bright and juicy; doz..... 18c
GREEN APPLES or cooking pears; 8-qt. basket..... 38c
CANTALOUPES—sweet, juicy, ripe melons; 4 for..... 25c

Smoked Meats

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 17½c
SMOKED OX TONGUES lb 20c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb. 27c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 15½c
CHESTER BRAND BACON—lb..... 22c
CANVASED HAMS—Premium, Star or Dold's; lb..... 21c
NEW TUNA FISH—Fountain quality, white meat, for salads, sandwiches, &c.; doz., $1.38; reg. 15c can 12c
SOUSED MACKEREL—Maconochie's Royal Scotch; doz., $1; reg. 15c oval can..... 10c
RIPE OLIVES—Cajon brand, California olives; doz., $1.14; 3 tall cans..... 29c
SAMPLE TEAS—black, green, mixed to order; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c
SUNSHINE BISCUITS—nobby iced fruited; reg. price 25c; special, lb..... 15c
SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. at..... 32c
M'CANN'S IRISH OATMEAL—2-lb. can..... 27c

Grape Juice

CALWA BRAND—California pure grape juice; case, 3 doz., $1.60; doz., 55c; 8 reg. 10c qts. or ½-pt. bottles 28c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
EVAPORATED PEACHES—usually 15c lb.; special, 5 lbs., 49c; 2 lbs..... 20c
NEW POTATOES—the best selections in the market; bbl., $1.95; bushel, 60 lbs., 85c; peck..... 23c
SNOW MELLOW—for icing cakes, cake filling, desserts, Meringues, &c.; 6 boxes, 45c; reg. 25c box..... 8c
NEW SWEET POTATOES—8-qt. basket..... 48c
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DRILLS NEVER CEASE

Work, Then More Work, but the Regiment Keeps Grimly at It.

MITCHEL WANTS NO LEAVE

Unlikely to Return for Estimate Board Meeting—Praise for Gen. Wood's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—It was work, nothing but work, and the very hardest kind of work in the United States military instruction camp today. Equitation was added to the regular schedule of instruction. The recruits also were instructed in the rudiments of field artillery science. Signaling, which will involve the operation of wireless telegraphy, wigwagging, and the stringing of field telephone and telegraph wires, will be taken up tomorrow. Instruction in engineering is also about to begin and by the end of next week the bankers, lawyers, doctors, and others who are here from all parts of the country learning how to be soldiers will know not only how to build a bridge, but also how to demolish it in record-breaking time.

Strenuous as was the work of yesterday it was not to be compared with that of today. The drill masters got their men in hand as soon as breakfast was over and from that time until late in the afternoon, with an hour off for dinner, there was not a moment when the civilian regiment was not at work. The recruits drilled on the camp plain in squad, platoon and company formation, they marched, slow time, quick time, and double time all over the Federal property, including the parade grounds and athletic fields in Plattsburg proper.

"It was just one drill after another," said Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Charge d'Affaires in the City of Mexico, who for a month will be just plain Private O'Shaughnessy, U. S. A.

"Muldoon has nothing on this place when it comes to work," said Mayor Mitchel this morning, after three hours in the field.

The men are a game lot. Thus far just one has had to fall out as a result of the hard work. In that instance the man was ill and had been trying to keep the fact from his commanding officers, but he had recovered today and was among those who at the double-quick returned from Plattsburg barracks late this afternoon.

Cavalry Squadron Organized.

The provisional squadron of cavalry was organized today and the four troops, which average about 100 men each, this afternoon scouted for about two hours over the roads and fields to the west of the camp, the fields where later on everybody will ply the pick and shovel in trench-digging practice. In this squadron of cavalry which is commanded by Captain Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A., are all the polo players and steeplechase riders in camp. Among the troopers are Mayor Mitchel, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Philip Roosevelt, W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, the Chew brothers, and R. H. Little. These men by being cavalrymen, however, do not cease to be infantrymen. Just the reverse is the case, for whatever the recruit may take up as a specialty must come second to the infantry work.

When Private Mitchel of New York returned to his company street for a breathing spell today he was told by one of the correspondents that the Board of Estimate, at a meeting in New York, had let it be known that he would be needed at a meeting to be held on Tuesday next.

"Will you go?" the Mayor was asked.

"I'll cross that bridge when I come to it, even if I have to turn engineer and build it myself," the dust-begrimed Mayor replied.

The Mayor's comrades, however, believe that unless the meeting is to be of extreme importance he will not apply for a furlough, for if he returns to New York it will be on a short furlough.

The Mayor, as was every one else in camp, was greatly impressed by what General Wood said last night in his speech, in which he dwelt on the lack of preparedness in this country. The Mayor said that he indorsed every word that General Wood uttered.

"I talked that subject over with General Wood before this camp started," said the Mayor, "and my views are in absolute accord with his. I believe that every citizen should have the benefit of military training, and I believe that it should be made compulsory by the employment of a system similar to that in force in Switzerland."

Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, who is a tentmate of the Mayor, was another who indorsed the utterances of General Wood.

"General Wood," said Doctor Allen, who, by the way, is a corporal, "has taken up this matter of proper and wise military training for our men with the University heads of the country, and I sincerely hope for good results. But there will be a lot of cheap pullbacks in some institutions who will fight on the ground that it constitutes what they call a tendency toward militarism. I believe it is the duty of every real American to take advantage of opportunities to better himself in a military way. I want to see the States take this question up and if necessary curtail appropriations unless the military feature is given some showing in the schedules of instruction."

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York, who was made an acting Sergeant of Company F, said that he too indorsed not only what General Wood had said, but what ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, another enlisted man here, had said on the subject of preparedness. Mr. Warren said that any employe of the Lincoln National Bank would receive full pay, and his vacation would not be affected, if he desired to attend a camp like this on the shore of Lake Champlain.

General Wood said tonight that the members of the business men's regiment would learn in four weeks as much as the raw army recruit did in five months.

"The men are the very best material the country has," General Wood said. "But with this same material, under conditions that would exist preliminary to organizing a volunteer army for war, it would be impossible to give them one-third what we can here."

Policeman Wins Commission.

To a New York policeman goes the honor of being the first man in camp to win a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the civilian regiment. This man is Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield, head of the New York Police Department training school. He was assigned to Company E. Lieutenant Charles E. McKonney, also of the New York Police Department, won the next highest place awarded to a civilian in this company. He was made the ranking Sergeant of the company.

Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co. was made an acting Sergeant of Company D.

Other appointments will be gazetted tomorrow. Among those who, it is said, will receive appointments is Patrick Graham, who twenty-six years ago was a trooper in the famous Fifth United States Cavalry. Mr. Graham is now a Battalion Chief of the New York Fire Department.

While walking along the shore front during a lull in the drilling this afternoon one of the regular soldiers found a pocketbook containing $88. He learned that a member of Company A had lost the pocketbook, and he turned it over to Captain Kelly of that company.

When Captain Kelly was asked who lost the money he answered, jokingly:

"Oh, some poor devil of a private."

Captain P. E. Darby, Medical Corps, U. S. A., the Surgeon in Chief of the camp, lectured to the command tonight. He emphasized the importance of sanitation and told the men how best to care for themselves in camp and on the march.

"Infantrymen," said Captain Darby, "are no better than their feet. Take the best care of your feet and wear the army type of shoes."

Alcohol, Captain Darby said, except as a medicine, had no place in the armies of the present day.

"Alcohol," he said, "only does us harm, and requires no discussion beyond that."

Captain Darby's references to alcohol recall the fact that a "soft drink bar" has been established in the camp, where milk and sarsaparilla may be obtained. To meet the prejudices of a few of those present a foot-rest has been placed in front of the bar.

Captain Darby announced tonight that on the next Three Saturdays the men would be inoculated for typhoid fever. This was merely a precautionary measure, he said.

It rained here tonight, and the tented city had a thousand flickering candles. Rain or shine, the work will go on tomorrow.

It was said today that Secretary Garrison had decided to visit the camp in the last period of instruction. That will be when the recruits are intrenching and working under assumed war conditions.

CHICAGO WANTS A CAMP.

Seeks Military Instruction for Men of Middle West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The War Department will be asked to establish an army training camp here similar to the one at Plattsburg. Representative Martin B. Madden will leave for Washington next week to press the matter at the War Department.

The attendance of Chicagoans at Plattsburg, Mr. Madden said today, was an indication that a camp near this city would draw a large number of recruits.

"There are hundreds of men here," he said, "glad to get such instruction as the camp gives if only the school were easier of access. I believe that similar schools should be opened in various parts of the country."

GARRISON PRAISES WOMEN.

Approves Plan to Open hTeir Homes for Hospitals in War Time.

The Special Relief Society, made up of women who are carrying on a campaign for preparedness, making it their special object to lay a foundation for hospital and relief work in case of war, sent a letter to Secretary of War Garrison telling him of the work and offering a list of Summer homes of society women suitable for emergency relief work. Mr. Garrison has replied, saying that he would be glad to have the list, and that he was pleased with the interest taken by the society women in the subject of preparedness.

The letter, which was written by Mrs. William Alexander, President of the society, is as follows:

We have noted with concern the present condition of "unpreparedness" in the United States as outlined by your speeches and by the reports of the various defense leagues, and we feel that women should do their part in preparing for any emergency.

We are at present endeavoring to arouse women's organizations to the need of securing necessary Congressional action for adequate national defense, and we have planned to carry on our work for preparedness in other fields as well.

We have, for example, made arrangements to act as a clearing house for a large number of women's organizations throughout the country, so that their services will be at the disposal of the Government whenever needed, whether now or at some indefinite time.

We already have a list of Summer homes of society women suitable for emergency hospitals, and we are constantly adding to this list. As soon as we have our list completed we shall take pleasure in calling it to your attention. In the meantime, if we can be of further service along the line of preparedness please feel free to call upon us.

Secretary Garrison replied:

I am very much pleased, indeed, to note the interest you are taking in this most important and vital subject. As you undoubtedly know, the department is at the present time working on a program or policy of national defense, which we hope to have ready to present to Congress at its next session. This matter will be gone into quite thoroughly, and all phases of the subject considered. I will be very glad to have the list you speak of when it is ready, and appreciate very much the endeavors of your society in connection with this matter.

The offices of the Special Relief Society are at 597 Fifth Avenue.

GARRISON ADVISES ARMY OF DEFENSE

Secretary of War Says 500,000 Citizens with Military Training Are Sufficient.

POINTS TO PAST EXPERIENCE

Compares Enormous Wastage of Unprepared Troops with Work of Regulars in Mexican War.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, in an article in The Independent of this week on "Reasonable Preparation," says that men who have studied the subject with care think a well-trained body of 400,000 to 500,000 citizen soldiers, immediately available, together with our permanent force in regular and militia establishments, will give us reasonable guarantee against hostile invasion of our territory.

The main part of the article is aimed at those who oppose any increase in the military preparedness of the country. One of the most striking passages is the reply to those who object to further military preparation on the ground that the United States should set an example to the rest of the world. It reads:

An all-sufficient answer to those who voice such sentiments is present before our eyes today. This nation has surely set the example desired for the 139 years of its existence. A less militaristic nation has scarcely, if ever, existed on the face of the earth. At all times when not actually engaged in warfare, the military precautions taken by this country have been absolutely negligible. What is happening upon the Continent of Europe does not seem to have been a happy outcome of our example any more than does what has just happened in the Far East. If our example is to have no more effect than is exhibited upon the opposite side of the two oceans, then it seems to be the height of foolishness to leave ourselves helpless because of the supposed benefit of our example.

Cites China's Experience.

Across the Atlantic the effect of our example has been negligible, unless we are to claim proudly that those nations which almost lost their national existence because of lack of military precautions, did so because of our example, and unless we are to claim proudly that across the Pacific our example was responsible for the condition which led the President of a great republic to say:

"Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are shamed and humiliated, but our own weakness invited insult. Let all people unite and work harmoniously for the supreme object of saving the country."

Mr. Garrison asks whether this country has, in the light of all that should be considered, taken proper military precautions. He continues:

To those whose judgment is determined by preconceived convictions, the answer is of course, a simple one and reasoning is futile. If one is convinced that man is never justified in the use of force to defend or protect himself or otherwise when circumstances would seem to require it, then no argument or reasoning or other consideration will prevail. Likewise to those who feel justified in trusting to luck or chance, reason and facts are useless. But to the great mass of men who look upon this matter from the standpoint of reason, common sense and duty, there is a very live, real question, which calls for their best efforts to solve properly.

It is interesting to observe that even those who shrink from taking military precautions constantly refer to the defensive possibilities possessed by the country in its undeveloped, untrained personnel. In other words they recognize that in the world, as it exists today, force may become necessary to preserve the most sacred and essential elements of life, but they prefer not to prepare for this possibility, and assume or state that when the emergency arises, we can develop the resources to meet it.

Preparation Is Economy.

I do not feel that this is an intelligent way to deal with this great question or that it will appeal to a reasoning mind. So long as force is used in the world, those against whom it may be used must reckon upon the possibility, and if they are wise men and intelligent men and courageous men they will prepare themselves therefor. There must be a clear decision between no preparation and proper preparation. Words have such an unfortunate way of accumulating meanings foreign to their essence that I prefer the words no precaution and reasonable precaution. To many people the use of the word preparation conveys the idea of getting ready to do something which one wishes to do, whereas the word precaution more nearly describes the state of mind of those who are getting ready to ward off or deal properly with what may come, but against their will and not because of it. Intelligent, clear-thinking minds conclude that reasonable precaution should be taken.

Putting the subject on a financial and material basis, Mr. Garrison says that the reasons for precaution are just as cogent. He explains:

We have always maintained the minimum of military preparation, with the result that whenever we have engaged in war we have suffered the maximum of loss in life and money. In payment of bounties and pensions and other necessary results of improvidence we have met with the inevitable results of improvidence. A tithe of the armies, trained and ready for military service, would have made these enormous expenditures unnecessary.

Large Army Not Needed.

Mr. Garrison does not advocate a great increase in the regular army, whose chief purpose is to suppress internal disorders and to deal with questions like that along the Mexican border. He argues:

It is too little realized how much the avoidance of trouble along our southern border has been due to the perfect discipline and highly proficient training of the men of the regular army.

A small permanent force, whose size can be easily determined, is enough for this work, according to Mr. Garrison, but he continues:

But it is a more difficult matter to try to determine in advance what additional preparation a free State must make to perform its supreme function of repelling a hostile invader of its territory. It is true that in this case, too, we have had experience, but it has been under such widely divergent conditions that much study is required in order to draw safe conclusions for meeting the conditions of the future. One thing, however, is certain. The experience of the past has demonstrated to any reasoning mind the absolute necessity of proper preparation, whatever may be our individual conclusions as to what is reasonable. We have tried the minimum degree of preparation and our history is full of its unhappy lessons.

In our first war we enrolled 400,000 untrained men, Mr. Garrison says, but while the country had to endure the cost of maintaining them and the consequent loss of useful production, it was seldom able to muster more than about 30,000 men to met the invader in all parts of our territory. A far smaller, well-trained and reliable force under Washington, he says, would undoubtedly have won independence with much less waste and loss of life and money.

In the war of 1812, Mr. Garrison continues, we mustered more than 500,000 untrained men. This method of raising an army, with its reckless extravagance in men, was necessary to meet an enemy whose largest force was about 16,000 men. A thoroughly trained and reliable force, one-twentieth of what we actually had enrolled, should have decided the war in its early months and prevented the loss that followed.

Small Force Conquered Mexico.

The early part of the Mexican war was carried out by 2,100 trained regulars. The second part was accomplished by a force which never exceeded 13,400 men, while the Mexican capital was captured and the war ended with a trained force of fewer than 6,000. Nevertheless, the total number of men enrolled for the war was more than 104,000.

In the civil war, the North enrolled nearly 3,000,000. In spite of re-enlistments, Mr. Garrison says, this number is enormous in comparison with the number actually engaged in the campaign of any one year. If any conclusion is to be drawn from this, he says, it is that at the beginning a well-trained force, insignificant in numbers in comparison with the ultimate total, might have accomplished the same result in far less time with corresponding less loss of all kinds. He continues:

In our latest war we enrolled 275,000 men, of whom the total number actually employed for any useful purpose during the war did not exceed 60,000 men. The remainder furnished the death and disease roll in camps where troops lived as a useless burden on the Government.

After coming to the conclusion that a trained body of 400,000 to 500,000 citizen soldiers, which can be quickly mobilized and completely equipped, would be enough in case of an invasion, provided that the navy and coast defenses were properly maintained, Mr. Garrison continues:

Hundreds of young men are eagerly coming to our student camps of military instruction. They are there learning no undemocratic or militaristic ideas; they are taught nothing inconsistent with the manly virtues of free citizens of the Republic, but simply how to render, in the most effective way, the last full measure of devotion which free citizens may give to preserve freedom for those who come after them. We must find a way to impart proper military instruction to a relatively small number of our young men to provide this citizen force of between four hundred and five hundred thousand.

Mr. Garrison says he is hopeful that reasonable suggestions to this end will meet with the practically unanimous approval of the people of the country.

TO AID NATIONAL DEFENSE.

National Surety Company Helps Its Men to Military Training.

Joel Rathbone, Second Vice President of the National Surety Company, has issued a notice suggesting that the young men among the company's employes who have not taken their vacation should consider spending it at the military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. He declares it will be "a valuable experience, and will combine excellent physical training with a rest from customary labors."

The company will extend the usual two weeks' vacation period for the time of enrollment and will advance for a reasonable time the deposit of $30 required on arrival to cover camp expenses.

COAL RATES CUT $8,000,000 A YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

Company has invested $15,000,000 in the securities of electric railways and $6,000,000 in anthracite coal lands. We have referred to the Erie's bond issue of $32,000,000 in 1901, representing its investment in the Pennsylvania Coal Comapny, and the bond issue of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1905, representing its investment of $17,000,000 in the property of Cox Brothers & Co. We have referred to the fact that several of these carriers are guarantors of the bonds of the Temple Iron Company. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey is guarantor of $16,000,000 bonds issued by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is guarantor of $1,500,000 bonds issued by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Giving consideration to these matters and to the investments made by these carriers in the stocks and bonds of the coal companies and the unsecured loans and advances they have etxended to the coal companies, it is apparent that the capital borrowed by these carriers is not only the capital required for their transportation needs, but also the capital required to mine and market 80 per cent. of the 70,000,000 tons of anthracite coal produced annually.

Practices Called Inherently Unlawful.

"After a careful review of the record we are impressed with the inherent unlawfulness of the rates and practices established by these carriers, which clearly are the outgrowth of past conditions, wherein the carriers were producers, shippers, transporters, and vendors of the comomdity. If the rates they established for transportation were excessive, it resulted in no hardship to their mining and selling operations, because the excessive profits from the transportation service offset the absence of profits in their mining and selling operations and high rates eliminated the competing shipper from the markets.

"If the record in this case were barren of evidence as to income, revenues, and low operating costs resulting from the transportation of this commodity, the mandatory language of the act to regulate commerce would require removal of the unlawful discrimination, preferences, and advantages which have for many years been extended by these carriers to their allied and controlled coal companies and which operate to the prejudice of the individual shippers of this commodity.

"The conduct of these carriers, extending over a long period of years, in granting to their allied coal companies concessions from, and offsets against, their established tariff rates, presents very strong evidence that the rates on anthracite coal, which these carriers established, are excessive. These coal companies ship 90 per cent. of the total production, and if a substantial reduction is made in the tariff rates its full effect will fall upon but 20 per cent. of the tonnage shipped. If the great purpose of the act to regulate commerce is to be carried out, we must require that such tariff rates on this commodity shall be established as can be maintained on the shipments of all shippers."

The Principal Reductions.

Following are the important reductions ordered:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, to Hoboken, Paterson, Newark, Boonton and Washington, N. J., prepared sizes, from $1.60 per ton to $1.45, $1.35, $1.40, $1.20 and 95 cents to those points, respectively; other sizes from $1.45 to $1.35, $1.22, $1.30, $1.09 and 86 cents. To Binghamton, Waverly and Elmira, N. Y., prepared, cut $1.50 to 90 cents, $1.15 and $1.25; other sizes, from $1.50 to 82 cents, $1.05 and $1.14, respectively. To Corning and Syracuse, N. Y., prepared, from $1.90 to $1.35 and $1.40; smaller sizes, cut from $1.65 to $1.17 and $1.22.

East Lancaster and Utica, prepared, $2 to $1.90 and $1.50; other sizes, $1.75 to $1.68 and $1.35.

Lehigh Valley—to Jersey City and Newark, prepared, from $1.60 to $1.45 A. D., $1.40; smaller sizes, $1.45 and $1.40 to $1.35 A. D., $1.30. To Ithaca, prepared, $1.65 to $1.45; smaller, $1.50 to $1.32. To Phillipsburg, N. J., from Wyoming region, prepared, from $1.45 to 95 cents. From Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, prepared, from $1.30 to 85 cents; smaller sizes, Wyoming, prepared, from $1.15 to 75 cents; Lehigh and Schuylkill, prepared, from $1 to 85 cents. To Rochester, N. Y., prepared, $1.90 to $1.85; smaller, $1.05 to $1.61.

Erie to Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, N. J., Middletown and Port Jervis, N. Y., prepared, from $1.50 to $1.45, $1.35, $1.40, $1.05 and 90 cents, smaller sizes from $1.35 to $1.35, $1.22, $1.30, and 95 and 82 cents. To Binghamton, N. Y., prepared, from $1.65 to 90 cents; smaller, $1.50 to 82 cents. To Elmira, prepared, $1.65 to $1.25; smaller, $1.50 to $1.14. To Rochester, prepared, from $2 to $1.85; smaller, $1.75 to $1.51.

Central of New Jersey—To Jersey City and Newark, prepared, $1.60 to $1.45 and $1.40; smaller, from $1.45 to $1.40 to $1.38 and $1.30. To Elizabeth and Somerville, N. J., prepared, $1.55 each to $1.40 and $1.20; smaller, from $1.40 to $1.30 and $1.09.

Phillipsburg from Wyoming region, prepared, from $1.45 to 95 cents; from Lehigh region, prepared, from $1.30 to 85 cents; smaller, from $1.15 and $1.00, respectively, to 75 and 68 cents.

Delaware & Hudson.—To Windsor, N. Y., prepared, $1.65 to 85 cents; smaller, $1.40 to 72 cents. To Albany, Troy and Mechanicsville, N. Y., prepared, from $1.93 to $1.60; smaller, from $1.60 to $1.31.

Rates are similarly cut on shipments from the collieries of the various Anthracite roads consigned free on board vessels or for reshipment by water. From the Central of New Jersey producing points to the Elizabethport and Port Johnston, N. J., piers, the commission cut the rate from $1.55 a ton on prepared coal to $1.40, and from $1.40 to $1.30 on pea and smaller sizes. To Communipaw pier and Port Liberty, N. J., prepared, from $1.60 to $1.45, and on smaller sizes by 10 cents a ton. Similar reductions were ordered on the various lines to Weehawken, Perty Amboy, Undercliff, and South Amboy, N. J.

Commissioner Harlan dissented from the views of his brother Commissioners on the ground that the reduction of coal rates was rendered unequal by reason of the previous decision in the 5 per cent. case, authorizing the railroads in the territory concerned to increase rates.

May Lower Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in reducing the freight rates of anthracite is expected to have the effect of placing the independent coal producers on the same footing as the companies controlled by the hard coal carrying railroads, and is also expected to ultimately reduce the price of coal to consumers. The independent coal companies produce less than 25 per cent. of the anthracite mined.

The decision is the second adverse action in the matter of freight rates on coal announced against the hard coal carrying roads within the last year. Last December the Pennsylvania Public Service Comission ordered the railroads to reduce their rates 40 cents a ton to Philadelphia and vicinity. This decision was appealed.

MAYOR AS SOLDIER STARTS JOKESMITHS

Controller Suggests Habeas Corpus Writ at Estimate Board Meeting.

'NATION'S WELFARE' FIRST

Benjamin C. Marsh Admits Mr. Mitchel's Need of Training in Handling Firearms.

Mayor Mitchel and Vice Chairman Curran of the Board of Aldermen came in for some criticism yesterday because they went to Plattsburg to learn to be soldiers. At the meeting of the Board of Estimate President Mathewson of the Bronx moved that the board meet next week, instead of two weeks hence, because of the many important matters that required attention.

Controller Prendergast, who is often sarcastic at the board meetings, said:

"I am sure, Mr. Mathewson, that your view is narrow—almost provincial. You should subordinate the city's interests to the national good. Pause and consider how the nation's welfare is bound up in the trench-digging and baggage-slinging of these two good and true men."

"But I am serious about this, Mr. Controller," insisted Mr. Mathewson. "I think we owe it to the city to have a meeting every week."

"If you are serious you shouldn't smile," gently reproved President Pounds of Brooklyn.

"The Acting Mayor has just made a suggestion to me which I think should be made an amendment to your resolution," resumed the Controller with a smile. "We must provide to deliver the body of one of our truants."

"I accept the amendment and press my motion," said Mr. Mathewson. It was pressed and carried, with President Pounds alone voting in the negative.

Benjamin C. Marsh, who has written many letters on taxation, wrote an open letter to the Mayor yesterday in which these paragraphs occur:

"We didn't elect our Mayor to be a soldier.

"I admit that you need training in handling firearms—as Senator Reynolds can testify—but as one of many voters who deeply regret having voted for you for Mayor, I submit that your attention is needed in New York City, and should not be distracted in Roosevelt-ian style.

"We are killing off about 27,000 people a year from preventable diseases, chiefly due to bad housing and working conditions and poverty.

"The unemployment problem, in dealing with which your Committee on Unemployment made such a brilliant fiasco last winter, is still with us—almost untouched.

"During the time it is reported you are to spend in camp, we shall be wasting tens of thousands of dollars interest on land the city has condemned but is not using.

"No one objects to your having a vacation, but I respectfully submit that it could be more profitably spent studying a manual of economics rather than a manual of arms. If we are to militarize our city government, however, let's be thorough, and adopt a uniform for all members of the Board of Estimate. You ought to have some military aids, and please let Controller Prendergast be drum major.

"Maybe when you get us militarized, you and the rest of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will trust the voters to decide our economic problems by referendum while you get ready for war."

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

He doesn't want to be bothered—He's enjoying the SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) WITH WINE, $1.25.

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Quite a number are one-quarter and one-half mohair lined—just right for late Summer and Fall. All sizes from 33 to 48.
Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 and $2 Shirts 85c

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Main Floor

Men's $2.75 Bathing Suits $1.65

All worsted. Navy blue with white trimming.

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Various styles and weaves—just what you need for beach or mountain.
Fourth Floor

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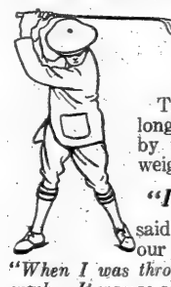

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The ball is heavy, sinks in water, and is coated with both rubber paint and enamel.
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B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Men's Low Shoes

now in progress, comprises a number of styles (sizes incomplete) in tan or black calfskin, marked at decidedly attractive price concessions.

Men's Balta Sports Shoes are shown in all the desirable styles and combinations, moderately priced in the regular stock.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

A Final Reduction Sale of Young Men's Suits

marked at extremely low prices, will be continued to-day (Friday). It consists of

Two-piece Suits of flannel, reduced to $10.50

Three-piece Suits of cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds; some lined throughout, others quarter-lined or half-lined, reduced to $14.50 & $17.50

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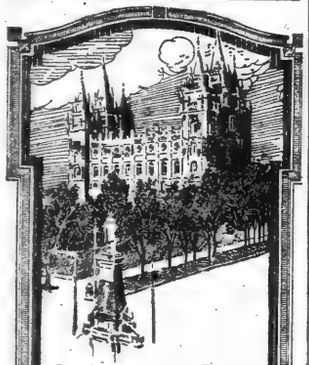

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GARVIN MEN SPURN INVITATION TO WORK

Striking Machinists Hoot and Jeer About Plant at Hour Set for Resumption.

SING EIGHT-HOUR-DAY SONG

Metal Trades Attorney Says More Than 100 Men Have Gone Back on Employer's Terms.

More than 300 striking metal workers, who had marched to the plant yesterday, rejected the invitation of the Garvin Machine Company to return to work, and thus the International Association of Machinists won a point over the National Metal Trades Association that may have a broad effect on the national campaign of the metal workers for an eight-hour day.

The Garvin plant at Spring and Varick Streets had been closed since Aug. 2, when the machinists struck for eight hours, and 700 men have been idle.

More than 300 strikers marched at noon to the Garvin factory from their headquarters, 181 Varick Street, where they had been urged by J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the machinists' union, to stand firm. At Spring and Varick Streets they were joined by as many more, including some women, who were urging them not to go to work.

The 12:30 whistle sounded the formal invitation to come back, and the big doors, swung open in accord with a notice posted five days ago that the plant would resume at noon yesterday. From the crowd went up, as if by prearranged signal a shout of "Eight hours!"

Hoots and cat-calls merged in the chorus of the song the striking machinists sang about the Remington plants in Bridgeport. It was set to the tune of "The Old Gray Bonnet," and ran:

Put this in your bonnet
With the eight hours on it,
And don't mind what the bosses say;
And when the fight is over
We'll all be in clover,
For we'll work eight hours a day.

Officials of the union then advised the men to go away from the Garvin plant and leave them to manage the strike. The pickets were removed except Business Agent Bramley. They will be replaced this morning, for the union officials expect strike-breakers, as they have expected them since Monday.

Shortly after noon officials of the Garvin Company were asked for a statement and referred inquiries to Henry C. Hunter, counsel of the Metal Trades Association. From his office at 30 Church Street he issued this announcement:

The machinists at the plant of the Garvin Machine Company began to return to work today under the same conditions that prevailed on Aug. 2, the day on which they struck. They requested through the International Association of Machinists a reduction of working hours from nine to eight. The Garvin Company refused this request because its competitors are working nine hours a day, and in some manufacturing centres ten hours, under less fixed charges. The machinists appreciated these conditions and 110 returned to work, in addition to foremen and sub-foremen. Other machinists will be taken back each day. Special care is being taken to keep open the positions for the men who have been in the employ of the Garvin Company for many years.

Following this statement Vice President Keppler of the machinists was asked for comment.

"They have a few bootblacks and waiters at work in the plant," he said, "but they have no machinists. Not one of our 200 or more machinists went back to work, and our men will not go back until they get the eight-hour day. Mr. Garvin will fill none of his war contracts until they do go back."

It was said by union officials that 200 of the 700 Garvin men have obtained work elsewhere.

"If the company does not give in soon, few of its men will be left," declared Business Agent Bramley. "They won't get their best men back now."

Union officials announced to the men yesterday afternoon that the American Machine and Foundry Company in Brooklyn had thrown up contracts it had taken from the Garvin Company at the beginning of the strike through fear of having its own plant tied up by the machinists. The leaders said the night shift by which the Garvin work was being done had been discontinued.

The last time the machinists fought the Metal Trades Association, in 1911, they were beaten. The Metal Trades Association, which has in its membership a majority of the machine shops in the New York district, and the purpose of which is "united action on the part of employers in handling unjust collective demands of organized labor," is backing the Garvin plant.

The greatest disappointment to the employers' association yesterday was the failure of the 500 Garvin strikers who are not machinists to return to work. It was confidently expected that these men would be on hand and that the gaps among the machinists could be filled.

Vice President Keppler left New York last night for Hartford, where he will confer tomorrow relative the the agitation in New England for the eight-hour day.

LOCOMOBILE STRIKE AVERTED.

Company Grants Eight-Hour Day and Withdraws Profit-Sharing.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 12.—Fifteen hundred employes of the Locomobile Company of America, at a mass meeting in Eagles' Hall tonight, accepted a settlement with the company, and will not go on strike. The company granted the demands made by the employes, with some exceptions. The company acceded to the eight-hour day, and will withdraw its profit-sharing scheme when the eight-hour day goes into effect, Aug. 30.

There were eleven demands made on the company by the employees. First, the eight-hour day. Agreed to.

Second, all hours over eight a day, or forty-eight a week, to be considered overtime and to be paid for at time and a half. The company did not agree to this, but will pay time and a half over ten hours a day. The men say that they will adjust that difference by refusing to work over eight hours a day.

Third—Night hands not to work more than forty-eight hours a week. Agreed to.

Fourth—Bonus of 15 per cent. for night work. Agreed to.

Fifth—Wages for forty-eight hours' piece work to be the same as fifty-five hours. Agreed to.

Sixth—No discrimination against men who worked for the shorter hours. The company stated that it had no feeling in the matter.

Demands 7, 8, and 9 were on the hiring of men who were discharged as agitators. The company replied that the men would have to make application in the usual way, and their applications would be considered.

The company refused to allow the raising of a grievance committee and insisted upon an open shop. The meeting agreed not to quibble over that.

The last demand was for the withdrawal of the profit-sharing plan. Agreed to.

William H. Johnston, resident of the International Association of Machinists, was present at the mass meeting. He congratulated the men on their victory and predicted that it would be general in the city and throughout New England in a short time.

President Johnston will leave tomorrow for New York. He said he had authorised, over the long-distance telephone tonight, strikes tomorrow at the plants of the Spicer Company in Plainfield, N. J.; the Sturtevant Blower Company in Hyde Park, Mass., and the Becker Milling Company, also in Hyde Park.

An agreement has been reached between Carl Sleman, receiver for the E. P. K. Pressed Metal Company here, and the men who went out on strike last Monday, whereby the men are to receive the eight-hour day.

There is no change in the situation at the plant of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, where seventy machinists walked out Wednesday afternoon after their demands for an increase in wages had been denied.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union this afternoon steps were taken toward inducing the Common Council to impeach Mayor Wilson, who is also Lieutenant Governor of the State, for his action in having three labor agitators arrested when they attempted to address the workmen at the Locomobile factory.

FOSS REJECTS ARBITRATION.

Becker Plant Strike Result of Intimidation, ex-Governor Says.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Ex-Governor Foss tonight declined the offer of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which tendered its services toward settling the strike of employes of the Becker Milling Machine Company. In a letter to the board Mr. Foss, as President of the company, said:

"A large proportion of the employes who have left their places have been induced to do so by intimidation, and between the employes and their employer no controversy exists which requires the intervention of a third party. What the circumstances demand, rather, is the discontinuance of the activities of certain forces that have come between the parties."

ANSONIA MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Employes at Farrell Plant Demand the Nine-Hour Day.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 12. — The threatened strike of machinists at the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company's plant here materialized late today, when 120 workmen threw down their tools. The men demand a nine-hour day, with a half-day on Saturdays, besides other concessions. The strikers declined to make any statement. The company issued a statement, in part as follows:

"In view of the fact that our competitors, both in the West and the East and particularly in the West, are working substantially on our present schedule, the company does not see how it can change the present schedule of hours. The company has voluntarily reduced the schedule from 55 to 54 hours per week, paying the same for 54 as they formerly paid for 55 hours, and in addition has granted substantial wage advances to its employes.

"The company is not opposed to a shorter work day and stands ready to make a still further reduction in hours when it becomes general among those concerns doing the same line of work, but can make no further concessions at the present time."

The company employs 900 hands, and the machinists assert that the strike eventually will spread to the whole plant. It is said that only five per cent. of the work now being done is for the manufacture of machinery for the making of war munitions.

STRIKE AT WOONSOCKET.

Taft-Pierce Toolmakers Want Shorter Day and Larger Pay.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 12.—Three hundred employes of the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company, most of them machinists, struck today for shorter hours and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The strikers numbered a third of the force. The company manufactures machines and tools.

The demands of the strikers were laid before R. W. Reid, manager of the plant, in the absence in Europe of General Manager Frederick S. Blackall. Mr. Reid told the strike committee that for any agreements they must await the return of Mr. Blackall. He is expected Sunday. The plant was closed for the rest of the week.

HITS AMBULANCE SURGEON.

Father of Injured Girl Did Not Want Her Taken to Hospital.

Helen Foley, 20 years old, who had been suffering for hours from an ulcerated tooth, walked out of the window of her room on the third floor at 338 West Eighteenth Street and fell three stories to the sidewalk, breaking her left leg and sustaining serious internal injuries.

When Dr. Johnson arriveyd from New York Hospital the girl's father, a saloonkeeper, would not permit the injured girl to be removed. Dr. Johnson said that Foley attacked him and knocked him downstairs. Foley was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station and his daughter was later removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Johnson withdrew the charge of assault which he had made against Foley, who was released after Magistrate Cobb in Jefferson Market Court had denounced his act.

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McLOUGHLIN AND DAWSON SEABRIGHT TENNIS VICTORS

CALIFORNIANS WIN SEABRIGHT DOUBLES

McLoughlin and Dawson Beat New York Team—"Mac" Disposes of Niles.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 12.—The West again triumphed over the East in tennis today. Maurice E. McLoughlin, who made tennis famous, and his latest Western discovery, Ward Dawson, took three straight sets from the New York team, Leonard Beekman and Lyle E. Mahan, in the final doubles match for the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club cups on the club's courts here. It was only at rare intervals that the local players got very near making it uncomfortable for the invaders.

Both McLoughlin and Dawson seemed to be taking things rather easy during the first and second sets. Their opponents braced up in the third set, however, and made it a deuce score before their hopes were finally ended. The heavy pounding and scientific placing of the big fellow, Mahan, was one of the features of the match. But Mahan, 6 feet 3 in height and by no means a shadow, couldn't move fast enough to get in these stiff blows often, and most of the time the Westerners seemed to be just practicing up for later conquests. The point score:

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin and Dawson	5	4	3	7	4	4	4	2	5	6	8—6
Beekman and Mahan	3	2	5	5	0	6	1	4	3	2	9—3

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin & Dawson	8	4	7	6	3	4	3	4	4	5	8—6
Beekman and Mahan	10	2	5	8	5	1	5	2	0	3	6—4

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin & Dawson	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	4	2	4—8
Beekman & Mahan	4	2	4	2	0	1	5	5	4	1	4	1—6

But though it was the end of the doubles series, the singles, which had reached their semi-finals stage today, attracted more attention. And it was the singles that brought out some of the classiest tennis playing that has been seen here. As a result, McLoughlin will be pitted against Karl H. Behr—again the West against the East—in the singles finals for the Achelis Challenge Cup tomorrow. The winner will play R. Norris Williams, the national champion and holder of the Achelis Cup, on Saturday, bringing this tournament, one of the American classics, to an end.

Today's big sensation was the playing of Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, who is considered by many as New England's foremost tennis player. He gave McLoughlin, ranked as the world's champion, a hard run.

McLoughlin began his game with Niles with confidence sticking out all over his playing. He started to serve with that "awful bore, these preliminary games," air, and during this first game nothing happened to alarm him very much. He made four points, and admired the landscape while the studious-looking fellow across the way was permitted to make two. Then the studious-looking fellow commenced to serve, and he had not got more than a couple of balls across the net before the spectators commenced to sit up and take notice. So did McLoughlin. The balls zipped across the net and right into the marked-off rectangle any way. Moreover, they showed signs of a proclivity to zip where McLoughlin was absent.

Mac got most or them back, but they had been so well placed that he didn't seem able to guide them to the vulnerable spots opposite. The game reached deuce, and the grand stand commenced to wonder what this Boston man had up his sleeve. Mac commenced to limber up with each stroke, but every time he made a point the Boston man followed suit. It reached deuce three more times; then the Boston man got the advantage and—the spectators gasped—won the game.

R. Norris Williams, 2nd, the present holder of the Achelis Cup and the national champion, had come to the courts to look on. He suddenly perked up and shifted his attention from the Californian to Niles. Williams will have to play the winner of the tournament on Saturday.

Another surprise came in the third game. Niles scored the first two points and Mac commenced to look worried. Then Mac succeeded in placing one a few inches beyond Niles's racquet, and Niles knocked the next one out, but only an inch or so, making it 30 all. Mac brought his 42-centimeter serve into play. Niles sent the ball back with the speed of a bullet, and the surprised Mac made a powerful swing at it. The ball landed amidships in the net and the Californian was behind again. A couple of points later in the same game the Westerner knocked one into Monmouth County—the report that it reached Sandy Hook was not confirmed—and a murmur of comment began the rounds of the grand stand that the Californian was about to lose. McLoughlin won this game after it had reached deuce five times.

Niles still had a lot of things he hadn't shown. He served an ace in the fourth game and McLoughlin fanned at it ineffectively. Niles chased Mac from side to side on his court. By pretty placing after making McLoughlin break the short sprint records to the opposite side of the court, Niles kept the spectators gasping while he won point after point. Deuce was reached six times. Then Niles won the game and the score was 2 all.

In this neck-and-neck fashion the race for the first set and the potent psychological effect each player knew its outcome would have gone on. Each won his serve until the ninth game. Comments were going the rounds that McLoughlin was having his hardest fight for a long while. Volleys featured every game, and Niles infringed frequently on the Californian's copyright of the title "Comet."

With the score in games four all, Niles proved a deliberate iconoclast. It was unbelievable that, at such a critical moment, anybody would think of winning McLoughlin's own serve. Niles made the first point on that tricky let ball. Mac had the best intentions on the second serve, and his return would have been a wonder—if it hadn't landed in the net. Niles took a long breath and slammed back a serve that sizzled; and Mac punished the net again. That serve again—Mac avoided the net this time carefully—when Niles sent the ball whizzing back to him. It went way out of bounds, and Niles had added insult to injury by making it a love game.

But Niles lost his own serve on the game that would have given him the set, and it was five all. On the faces of the spectators could be seen that Polo Ground expression in the ninth inning with the home team one behind, three on base, &c., &c. It went to six all; then McLoughlin's advantage—then something happened to Niles's playing. He knocked one out an inch, the next two considerably further. Stage fright or something—he afterward told a friend that suddenly he realized an awful thing, that he was up against the best tennis player in the world—Niles made only one point in this, the most critical game.

The second set was not so important. Niles won a couple of games, but the spectators felt that he was doomed, and such feelings are contagious. Deuce sets were rare, and McLoughlin, in top form, was too much for Niles.

The "Teddy Bear" match between T. R. Pell and Karl H. Behr was interesting, but came out as anticipated, Behr winning, 6—1, 6—3. Behr played in excellent style. So did Pell, who made effective use of the back-hand strokes for which he is famous. At the end of the games Pell prophesied that Mr. McLoughlin would have quite a job on his hands when he plays Mr. Behr of New York tomorrow in the final.

Point score of the McLoughlin-Niles match. First set:

McLoughlin	4	6	9	8	12	4	10	4	6	4	4	6—60	—8
Niles	2	8	7	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	3	0	1—49	—6

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	2	0	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—23—6
Niles	4	4	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	8—18—2

Maine Tennis Reaches Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—The semi-finals of the men's doubles for the State tennis championship at Bar Harbor today left Edgar Scott and J. Brooke of Philadelphia to play Richard Harte of Philadelphia and J. R. Carpenter of New York in the finals. But one match was played, Louis B. McCagg, Jr., and John J. Emery of New York defaulting to Harte and Carpenter. Scott and Brooke defeated J. T. Bowen and Allister McCormick, the singles champion and runner-up, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3.

No Smoking at Tennis Matches.

Because of the recommendations of Fire Commissioner Adamson, notices as to the strict enforcement of a "no smoking" rule were enclosed with the tickets to subscribers for the National Lawn Tennis Championship tournament. Several thousand of the tickets were mailed yesterday for the matches which will begin Monday, Aug. 30, on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I. The tickets are marked for ten days of competitive matches as Robert D. Wrenn, referee of the tournament, expects to complete the meeting within that time.

Mrs. Loew and Craig Biddle Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The final round of mixed tennis doubles was played this morning at the Casino by Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Craig Biddle, who defeated Mrs. Harold Minot and Oliver Perrin by the score of 7—5, 6—3, 6—4. The final round in mixed doubles for cups given by Clarence W. Dolan will be played Saturday between Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and William T. Burden.

FAST TENNIS AT WOODMERE.

Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch Defeat Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver.

In one of the best contested matches of the tournament Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch eliminated Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver in the semi-final round of the Long Island women's doubles tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, Long Island. The contest was marked by stirring rallies and fast racquet work, but the superior speed and steadiness of Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch enabled them to capture a three-set match at 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Only one other match was played, in which Mrs. H. Carlsbach and Miss Eva Garson won from Miss Unger and Miss Hirsch at 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Before the first set was well under way it was seen that the match would be a lively one. The winning combination developed a fine mixture of the baseline driving game, as opposed to a fairly well sustained net attack. In addition Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch showed more versatility in attack and seldom failed to find the openings. It was not a brilliant contest, as the opposing pairs conducted their campaigns along the lines of consistent steadiness rather than flights of the spectacular. From a tennis standpoint it was an interesting display, and brought out the resources of all four players, who are among the best fifteen in the country. Miss Handy and Mrs. Pouch captured the first set at 6—4, but dropped the second at 4—6. The splendid defense of Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver weakened and their opponents were not troubled in the third set.

With favorable weather it is expected that the semi-final rounds of both singles and doubles will be completed this afternoon, which will enable the club to stage both finals—and end the tournament tomorrow. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Women's Doubles.
—Second Round—Mrs. H. Carlsbach and Miss Eva Garson defeated Miss Unger and Miss Hirsch, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. William H. Pouch defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

PAWLING A CANDIDATE.

Philadelphian Again Seeks Presidency of Amateur Athletic Union.

Since announcement was made recently that William Humphreys of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, had become a popular choice for president of the Amateur Athletic Union, friends of George F. Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Association suggested the election of the Eastern man. For a number of years Mr. Pawling, who has five terms, has been a candidate for the highest position the governing body of amateur athletics has to offer, but each year his candidacy has been turned down by the delegates to the annual A. A. U. conventions. When Alfred J. Lill of Boston, the retiring President, was first elected two years ago, Mr. Pawling was his opponent, and it was thought that he would receive precedence over all other candidates at the election this year.

It is the custom of the Amateur Union to give its chief executive a two-year term. Last year Pawling was the choice for the first vice presidency, but he resigned in favor of John Elliot, President of the Pacific Association, under whose jurisdiction the national championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were contested this year. In the reports from San Francisco it was said that Mr. Humphreys had the support of all the delegates who attended the track and field championships, but Pawling's friends are counting on the Central Association, the South Atlantic Association, the Southern Association, and the Middle Atlantic Association to support his candidacy.

Western Tennis Postponed Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Another postponement in the national tennis doubles preliminaries was announced today, owing to rain and water-soaked courts.

INVADER SAILS TO VICTORY.

Gilbert Douglas's New Racing Yacht Takes Queen of the Bay Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 12.—The new racing yacht Invader, built this year by Gilbert Douglas of Bellport Bay to win the Queen of the Bay Cup, accomplished her object off here today, in the second regatta of the annual cruise of the Great South Bay Yacht Racing Association. The race was held under the auspices of the South Side Yacht Club. It was contested in a snappy, wholesail breeze from the southeast over a course made up of a broad reach in the port tack, a beat, and a close reach home. All the yachts sailed the course twice and made excellent time under almost perfect racing conditions.

Invader sailed in the Q class, capturing the prize in that division with ease. The new boat also was the winner of the Spuadron run from Babylon to this port, which was held this morning. There was a cup offered for motor boats in the port to port race. Owing to the absence of measurements, the winner was not announced.

The race this afternoon saw the first reappearance of the famous lulip one-design class in several years. Three of the yachts raced, the winner being Bobs, the property of Allan Pinkerton. The winner in the other divisions were: Alva in class P; Dolphin, among the Moriches Cats; Miladi, in the Bellport Bay one-design class; Adelaide, among the Bellport Bay Cats; Wenonah, among the Unqua one-design craft; Margaret, among the class V Cats; Taffy, in class F; Osprey, in Point o'Woods one-design class.

H. L. Walker High in Archery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—H. L. Walker of Chicago was high man today in the second york round of the National Archery Tournament, with a score of 696 points for his day's work. Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Penn., the present holder of the championship, was second, with 618. In the women's double national round, Miss Cynthia Weston of Bryn Mawr, Penn., was again out in front with the highest score.

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MAMAUX SHUTS OUT GIANTS WITH THREE HITS—YANKEES DEFEATED BY CLEVELAND—TURF

PIRATES STRAIGHTEN BIG JEFF'S CURVES

Matty, Cheered by Pittsburgh Fans, Takes Mound When the Game Is Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Al Mamaux, the Pirates' pitching sensation, baffled the Giants again today as he has on other occasions this year. The McGraw forces were shutout, 4 to 0. The young phenomenon was at his best and fanned the first three Giants who faced him. He permitted only three hits, two of these being made by Hans Lobert, who is a former neighbor of the young pitcher.

Jeff Tesreau started the Giants off badly and was in trouble several times before Mathewson relieved him in the sixth inning. This was Matty's birthday, but Big Six was unable to pull out a victory after so much damage had been done to Big Jeff. Mathewson usually wins his birthday games and the last time he lost an anniversary contest was in 1912 to the Cardinals. Matty is 36 years old.

Lobert was the only Giant to get beyond first base and he reached third in the eighth inning when he tore off a single to center. Brainerd was tossed out by Mamaux and after Meyers had gone out to Collins, Babbington, batting in place of Mathewson, crashed a liner to left which sent Lobert to third. If Wagner hadn't checked the ball in its flight, Lobert would have counted.

Tesreau was in distress five minutes after the game began. He tried to stop a bounder off Costello's bat, but simply deflected the flight of the ball and made a hit of it. A double play, however, relieved Jeff considerably.

In the second inning the big fellow was pounded, the Pirates getting four hits and scoring two runs. Hinchman hit for a single and Wagner rapped to left for a double, Hinchman winding up at third. Viox caused a lull by hitting to Brainerd, and in the race to the first bag the Giant beat the Pirate by a step. On the out Hinchman crossed the plate and Wagner got to third. Baird singled to right, scoring Wagner. Gibson followed with a single to left, sending Baird to second. A moment later Baird was caught napping at second by Tesreau, who threw to Fletcher.

Nobody expected to see Big Jeff in action in the third inning, but he was there, and not a Pirate got to first base. In the fifth, however, he was again hit hard. Baird, the first man, doubled to left. Burns touched the ball, but Snodgrass threw the disorganizer out. Gibson sent a fly to Merkle and Baird went to third. Mamaux also hit a long one to Merkle and Baird scored.

When the Pirates took their turn at bat in the sixth inning Mathewson went to the mound. The reception he got must have pleased the veteran New York pitcher. It was not unanimous, but the cheering when the first glimpse was caught of him and lasted until he pitched the first ball to Collins. Three hits were made off Matty and they came in succession in the seventh inning. Baird, with one out, singled, went to third on a hit by Gibson, and scored on a safety by Mamaux. It began to look bad for "Matty," but Costello flied to Snodgrass and Brainerd made a hair-raising catch of Collins's liner, which was on its way over the first baseman's head. Brainerd jumped into the air and stopped the ball with his gloved hand. When he came to earth the ball hopped away, but he stuck out his bare hand and grabbed it. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Costello, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Collins, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Jston, 1b	3	0	0	10	2
H'man, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss	4	1	1	3	0
Viox, 2b	3	0	1	3	3
Baird, 3b	3	2	3	1	0
Gibson, c	3	0	2	5	1
M'm'x, p	2	0	1	0	1
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	9	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Snod'ss, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Fl'cher, ss	4	0	0	2	3
McKe'ie, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Lobert, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
B'rd, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	4	0
T'sreau, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Nwsm, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡B'bton	1	0	1	0	0
Ritter, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	9

*Batted for Tesreau in sixth inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Wagner, Baird. Sacrifice fly—Mamaux. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Brainerd. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Mathewson, 3 in five innings; off Mathewson, 3 in two innings; off Ritter, none in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; by Mathewson, 1; by Ritter, 1; by Mamaux, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and 20 minutes.

Cubs Get Busy in Thirteenth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Chicago opened its series here with a see-saw contest, which it took from St. Louis in the thirteenth inning, 6 to 3. St. Louis scored in the first inning. The visitors forged ahead in its eighth on Schulte's homer to the right field bleachers, and Bescher later repeated S Schulte's performance, tying the score for St. Louis in a series of singles in the thirteenth brought in Murray. Fisher and Schulte with the winning runs. Victor Saier, who has been nursing injuries for three weeks, returned to the game as a regular today and helped Chicago to a victory by making fifteen put-outs at the first sack. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murray, rf	6	1	1	3	1
Fisher, ss	4	2	2	2	6
Sch'lte, lf	6	2	2	2	0
Z'man, 2b	6	0	1	3	6
Saier, 1b	4	1	1	15	1
W'ms, cf	6	0	2	7	0
Phel'n, 3b	5	0	0	1	2
Archer, c	5	0	0	6	2
Va'ghn, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
H'hries, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	6	9	39	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss	6	0	2	0	3
Bescher, lf	5	2	4	5	0
Miller, 2b	6	0	2	5	3
Long, rf	6	0	1	5	0
Hyatt, 1b	6	0	0	11	0
Wilson, cf	6	1	0	3	0
Snyder, c	5	0	1	7	0
Wetzel, 3b	5	0	2	1	4
Sallee, p	5	0	1	0	2
†Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Griner, p	0	0	0	0	0
R'b'son, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	3	13	39	12

*Batted for Vaughn in eighth inning.
†Ran for Sallee in twelfth inning.

Error—Zimmerman.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Three-base hit—Saier. Home runs—Schulte, Bescher. Stolen bases—Williams, Bescher, Murray. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Humphries. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 1; off Sallee, 3; off Griner, 1; off Robinson, 1. Hits—Off Vaughn, 7 in seven innings; off Humphries, 6 in six innings; off Sallee, 6 in twelve innings; off Griner, 1 in one inning, (none out in thirteenth;) off Robinson, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; by Humphries, 3; by Sallee, 4. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 6; New York, 4.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago at Philadelphia—rain.
Detroit at Washington—rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 0.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3. (Thirteen innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; Kansas City, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Chicago, 2; Newark, 1.
St. Louis at Buffalo—rain.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore—rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Rochester—rain.
Toronto at Montreal—rain.
Jersey City, 11; Richmond, 6.
Providence, 6; Harrisburg, 0.
Providence, 8; Harrisburg, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	66	35	.653
Detroit	64	39	.623
Chicago	62	40	.608
Washington	54	46	.540
New York	49	50	.495
Cleveland	39	61	.390
St. Louis	40	64	.384
Philadelphia	33	69	.324

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	45	.541
Brooklyn	55	49	.529
Pittsburgh	52	49	.515
Chicago	52	49	.515
Boston	52	50	.510
New York	49	49	.500
St. Louis	49	57	.462
Cincinnati	43	57	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	59	45	.567
Kansas City	58	46	.558
Pittsburgh	56	45	.554
Newark	57	46	.553
St. Louis	56	47	.544
Buffalo	47	61	.435
Brooklyn	48	60	.444
Baltimore	36	67	.350

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	64	33	.660
Buffalo	55	36	.611
Montreal	52	43	.536
Harrisburg	47	48	.490
Toronto	43	53	.448
Rochester	42	52	.447
Richmond	42	57	.424
Jersey City	37	58	.389

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo. (Two games.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Providence.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto. (Two games.)

OARSMEN AT SPRINGFIELD.

One Hundred Practice on River for National Regatta Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12.—The sport of rowing brought 100 of the best oarsmen in this country and Canada to this city today for the Forty-third National Regatta of the Amateur Association of the United States. Fourteen events will be rowed on the Connecticut River four miles below the city during the next two days, with seven races each day.

The race for the championship in single sculls on the final day, when Robert G. Dibble of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto will defend his title, won last year at Philadelphia, and the performances of the Duluth oarsmen who have come east thirty strong in the hope of excepting the river, will be of special interest.

The races will begin at 3 o'clock each afternoon, with a half hour interval between the starts. Intermediate races for single and double sculls and four-oared shells, a junior race for eights and senior races for double sculls, four-oared shells and single scull dashes will be held tomorrow. The other senior events and championships will be rowed on Saturday.

All the visiting oarsmen were on the river today, although bothered some by a stiff breeze upstream during the afternoon.

Decatur Players for Browns.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 12.—With the disbandment of the Decatur Three I League team today, due to inability of the management to weather an unsuccessful season, Pitchers McCabe and Kirmayer and Catcher O'Brien were ordered to report to the St. Louis Americans, the three men having been sold. All of the other players have been offered berths on either Three I or Central League teams.

The players have eight days' pay due them, and members of the team today wired Secretary Farrell of the National Association to ascertain if they could hold the league or the former owners of the team for their salaries.

Umpire Forfeits Game to Lewiston.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 12.—Upon receipt of a telegram from President Murnane of the New England League, officially suspending pitcher Pennington of the local team, Umpire Aubrey stopped the game with Lewiston today in the sixth inning, when Fitchburg had a lead of 6 to 0 and declared it forfeited to the visitors 9 to 0. The league officials claimed that Pennington had been ordered to report to the Lawrence team, which had loaned him to Fitchburg.

Red Sox Send Pennock to Minors.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The release of Herbert Pennock, the Boston American pitcher, formerly of the Athletics, to the Providence Club of the International League was announced by President Lannin of the Red Sox tonight. Pennock had not pitched a full game since Boston bought him, two months ago. As President of the Providence Club, Mr. Lannin announced the sale of Pitcher Ralph Comstock to the Cincinnati Nationals.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	3
Jersey City	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	2	—11	11	0	

Batteries—Morrissette, Lamonte, and O'Donnell; Crutcher and Tragresser.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto-Montreal game postponed; rain.

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	1
Providence	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	—6	9	0	

Batteries—Chabek and Heckinger; Oeschger and Haley.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	1
Providence	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	—8	7	1	

Batteries—Smith and Heckinger; Cooper and Casey.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester-Buffalo, both games postponed; rain.

YANKEES' PITCHING JUST SUITS INDIANS

Warhop and Shawkey Driven to Bench—New York Rally Comes Too Late.

By the time the Yankees decided to get started against the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday, Cleveland already had all the runs they needed for one afternoon. The Yanks lost, 6 to 4. That's pretty good for the Yankees, when you take into consideration that they didn't start real play until the seventh inning and continued it only through the eighth. Sometimes they can play the eighth inning just as well as any club in the league.

A batting rally which drove Walker out of the box gave Donovan's men a look-in in the eighth, but they nonchalantly tossed away a good chance to raise a little havoc in the ninth. On the bases the Yankees were not what you could exactly call smart. They get plenty of runners on the paths, but then they have a weird habit of thinking with a reverse English.

In the ninth inning Birdie Cree made a futile dash for the plate and was out by about half a block. Alexander was on first base in the seventh inning, but went aimlessly past second when Ray Caldwell noisted a foul near first base. Alexander was doubled up, which spoiled a promising rally.

Donovan rehearsed a lot of pitchers, but none of them suited, so the boss went in himself and got everybody all excited by striking out two men in a row.

Joe Jackson, the Dixie mauler, added a touch of emotion to the proceedings by banging a home run into the right-field stands, which produced two runs. Wille doubled in the first inning and took third on Evans's sacrifice. He scored on Chapman's sacrifice fly. In the third, with two out, Chapman singled, and went home when Jackson sent his homer into the upper tier of the right-field grandstand.

Jack Warhop got into so much trouble in the fourth that he had to be rudely dislodged in favor of Bob Shawkey, who wasn't much better than his predecessor. Smith singled in this round and stole second. Wambsganss struck out and Egan popped to Peckinpaugh. Walker singled through the box, scoring Smith, and Wille was safe when Doc Cook made a mess of his fly. Doc can keep out of the way of a fly ball longer than any player on the circuit. Evans tapped a single to left and scored Walker. Chapman walked, filling the bases. That was the end of Warhop, and then Shawkey faced Joe Jackson with the bases loaded. Jackson sent a stinger right at Fritz Maisel, who threw him out at first base. Kirke walked in the fifth, went to third on Smith's single, Smith taking second on High's fumble. Walker's single sent Kirke home.

The Yankees could do nothing against Walker until the seventh, when Cook drew a pass and counted on Hartzell's double. Bevons walked and Alexander forced him at second. Caldwell, batting for Shawkey, hoisted a foul to Kirke, and Alexander was doubled before he could get back to first base.

In the eighth a flock of hits drove Walker out of the box. High doubled and Peck fouled to Egan. Maisel singled and scored High. Pipp singled and Chapman's wild toss to first base advanced the runners a sack each. Maisel scored on Cook's out at first base. Hartzell got a pass and Boone's smash sent Pipp home. Caldwell succeeded Walker and Alexander fanned. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Evans, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
C'man, ss	4	1	1	2	3
J'kson, rf	5	1	3	2	1
Kirke, 1b	4	1	1	12	1
Smith, lf	5	1	3	1	0
W'nss, 2b	5	0	0	3	4
Egan, c	3	0	0	0	5
Walker, p	4	1	2	2	3
H'rstad, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	13	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	1	1	1	0
P'k'p, ss	5	0	2	2	0
Maisel, 3b	5	1	1	1	2
Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	8	0
Cook, rf	3	1	1	1	0
H'zell, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Boone, 2b	3	0	0	3	5
Alex'der, p	3	0	0	0	1
W'hop, p	1	0	1	0	1
Sh'key, p	1	0	0	0	1
C'well	0	0	0	0	0
D'van, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Cree	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	10	27	8

Errors—Chapman, Jackson, High, Peckinpaugh, Cook.

*Batted for Shawkey in seventh inning.
†Batted for Donovan in ninth inning.

Cleveland	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—4

Two-base hits—Wille, Kirke, Hartzell, High, Smith. Home run—Jackson. Stolen base—Smith. Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Evans, Hartzell. Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Double plays—Boone and Pipp; Kirke and Walker. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 1; off Shawkey, 2; off Walker, 4; off Harstad, 1. Hits—Off Warhop, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; off Shawkey, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Donovan, 1 in 2 innings; off Walker, 3 in 7 2-3 innings; off Harstad, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Harstad, 1; by Warhop, 2; by Shawkey, 3; by Donovan, 3. Wild pitch—Walker. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

Foster Big Factor in Boston Game.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Foster shut out St. Louis for the second time in the six-game series today, the Red Sox scoring four runs. He was a factor also in the locals' offense, his two doubles figuring in three runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss	3	0	1	5	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Gainer, 1b	3	0	0	6	2
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	3	0
G'dner, 3b	3	0	1	3	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Cady, c	3	1	2	5	2
Foster, p	2	2	2	2	2
Total	26	4	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
Sisler, 1b	4	0	2	10	1
Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	4	2
Walker, cf	3	0	1	2	0
How'd, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	0	2	0
Agnew, c	3	0	1	2	0
W'man, p	3	0	0	0	7
Total	29	0	5	24	15

Errors—Lavan, Lewis.

Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Lewis, Cady, Foster, (2,) Howard. Stolen base—Wellman. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Foster, Pratt, Gainer, Hooper. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Foster, 1. Struck out—By Wellman, 1; by Foster, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Nicholls Goes to Great Neck.

Gilbert Nicholls, the metropolitan open golf champion, will soon become the professional for the Great Neck Golf Club at a salary said to be greater than that of any other professional. Negotiations have been going on for several weeks between the club governors and the title holder, who always has aspired to a green in the metropolitan district and never has had one.

It is understood that Nicholls will have plenty of time to continue his brilliant playing and, as usual, will take part in the country's leading competitions. There is talk of Wilfred Reid, who recently resigned as the Seaview "pro," succeeding Nicholls in the position at Wilmington, Del.

Nicholls will go to Glen Oak, near Chicago, late this week to prepare for the Western open championship there on Wednesday and Thursday in the hope of annexing another title ere he comes here.

Play Tennis on Roller Skates.

Indoor tennis on roller skates is the latest sport that has arrived for a trial in New York. It received its first test last night at the Brighton Beach Roller Rink, where two matches—one a single and the other a double—were contested. Tennis was never meant to be played on skates, but so adept at skating were the contestants in these odd matches that the games were made fairly interesting and some good shots were executed. Only one set was played in each match. A regulation indoor tennis court was used, and in the opening match Lee Woodruff, a local professional roller skater, triumphed over Myron A. Finke, manager of the Brighton Rink, by the score of 6 to 4. In the mixed doubles Finke, teamed with Miss Claire Elroy, defeated Woodruff, who was paired with Miss Zoe Elroy. The score in this exhibition was 6 to 4. Ball-bearing skates were used by all four players.

Schwab Beats Par Golf.

Charles M. Schwab and E. A. Grace played at Spring Lake the other day against George H. Bowly and Frederick W. Gerken, who acted as host. The first-named pair won the match by 1 up. Schwab was particularly helpful on the short ninth hole, par 3, where he recorded a 2.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

VICTORY FOR BROOKFEDS.

Capture Twelve-Inning Game from Kansas City by 3 to 2.

The Brookfeds won another game from Kansas City yesterday afternoon at Washington Park in a battle that went twelve innings to a decision of 3 to 2. It was one of Brooklyn's unusual moments and the men played well. They were graduated from the class of the disinterested into an animated team and there were many interesting incidents for the 1,000 people who witnessed the struggle.

President Gilmore was there, too, and said the Feds were not looking for any astonishing results because of the cut rate baseball. Conversely there must have been a big surprise for the Fed President because of the showing in Newark the first day of the innovation.

In yesterday's game it was timely hitting that won for the Magee men. Until the sixth they were behind, in fact had not scored a run, and then the willows began to find a solution for Mains's curves. There were three doubles which accounted for two runs, enough to bring the score to a tie. After that disastrous session Mains held his opponents safely until the game progressed to the last half of the twelfth inning. Fred Smith opened hostilities with a three-bagger that hummed along the left field foul line. Land and Bradley, the latter batting for Marion, failed to help the runner, but Anderson cut loose a sharp rap that was too hot for Perring to handle and Smith came to the plate with the winning tally. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, rf	5	0	2	2	0
Heit'n, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
C'per, lf	5	1	2	3	0
Kauff, ct	5	0	2	3	0
Myers, 1b	5	0	1	9	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
F. S'h, ss	5	1	2	3	5
Land, c	4	0	0	4	0
Marion, p	4	0	0	0	7
†H. B'ley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	3	9	36	20

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, 2b	5	0	0	5	0
G'win, ss	5	1	1	2	3
Stov'l, 1b	6	0	3	15	0
Per'g, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Bush, lf	4	0	0	1	0
K'w'y, 2b	4	0	2	1	4
G'm'g, rf	5	0	1	2	0
East'ly, c	5	1	1	10	2
Main, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	41	2	11	35*	17

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Marion in twelfth inning.

Errors—Perring, Heitrich, Holt.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
Kan. City	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Stovall, Cooper, Myers, F. Smith. Three-base hits—Kauff, F. Smith, Anderson. Stolen bases—Anderson, F. Smith, Land. Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Chadbourne. Double play—Holt and Land. Left on bases—Kansas City, 10; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marion, 3; off Main, 5. Hits—Off Marion, 11 in twelve innings; off Main, 9 in twelve innings. Struck out—By Marion, 2; by Main, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Corcoran and Langdon. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Mann's Hitting Wins for Chifeds.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Leslie Mann's hitting kept Newark from taking first place in the Federal League race today. In the seventh his single tied the score and in the ninth he tripled and counted on a squeeze play, when Hanford, batting for Hauser, bunted safely. Hauser, the former St. Louis National outfielder, made his first appearance for the Whales at shortstop and seemed to have lost none of his old skill in the field. He walked once. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder, 2b	5	1	1	5	6
Flack, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Fischer, c	4	0	1	5	2
Z'ling, cf	2	1	0	2	0
W'zil, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Beck, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Mann, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Hauser, ss	2	0	0	1	1
Sm'th, ss	1	0	0	0	0
M'C'nell, 2b	4	0	0	0	0
*Hanford	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	11

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell,	4	1	2	1	0
M'K'le, 3b	2	0	1	5	0
Esm'd, ss	4	0	1	2	1
Roush, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Schorr, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Lap'rte, 2b	4	0	3	3	2
Huhn, 1b	4	0	0	6	0
Rariden, c	2	0	0	3	1
Moseley, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	30	1	7	27	7

Two-base hit—Laporte. Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Scheer, McKechnie. Sacrifice hits—McKechnie, Westerzil. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 4; off Moseley, 3. Struck out—McConnell, 5; by Moseley, 2. Earned runs—Newark, 1; Chicago, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Double plays—McConnell to Zelder to Beck. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Chicago, 8. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt.

Ten-Cent Ball for Baltimore, Too.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—Ten-cent baseball will be inaugurated at the Federal League Park here tomorrow. Announcement to this effect was made by the management of the local team today. Admission to the pavilion hereafter will be 25 cents and to the grand stand 50 cents.

Burk Hearing Goes Over.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—The temporary injunction restraining the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club from either employing or playing Sanford Burk, the pitcher who jumped from the Indianapolis American Association Club, was continued late today by Judge Ambrose B. Reid in the Court of Common Pleas, until a final hearing is held in the case. No date for the hearing has been announced, but it was said the case would not be resumed until October. The temporary injunction was granted upon a petition filed by counsel for the Indiana team. Indianapolis officials of the Indianapolis Club said later that he had received offers for a settlement of the case, but these had been ignored and the case would be fought to a finish.

Close Golf Play at Maplewood.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 12.—Several close matches featured the first day's play in the Maplewood August handicap golf tournament today, six being decided on the eighteenth green. In several cases prospective winners were eliminated. The summary:

First Sixteen—W. Bell, Dunwoodie, defeated A. S. Carter, Wykagyl, 1 up; G. A. Wiseman, New Britain, defeated L. H. Dorchester, Hartford, 1 up; C. P. Reid, Wykagyl, defeated J. H. Lennox, Tedesco, 5 and 4; G. W. Carroll, Norwich, defeated J. J. Hennessy, Maplewood, 3 and 2; R. E. Manley, Dunwoodie, defeated D. A. McKinley, Dunwoodie, 5 and 3; W. D. Owens, Maplewood, defeated E. M. Weaver, Chevy Chase, 4 and 3; F. H. Bailey, Braeburn, defeated H. A. Hall, Belmont Springs, 4 and 3; W. M. Rice, Houston, defeated D. L. Manson, Englewood, 3 and 1.

Second Sixteen—N. D. Shea, New Britain, defeated T. O. Buckner, Compegne, 1 up; R. J. Connory, Metacomet, defeated J. N. Hopkins, Bellevue, 1 up; H. A. Norton, Winchester, defeated W. R. Hall, New Britain, 2 up; C. R. Scott, Greenfield, defeated E. F. Elliott, Chevy Chase, 3 and 2; L. Lennox, Tedesco, defeated W. Cheney, Maplewood, 2 and 1; T. A. Buckner, St. Andrews, defeated C. W. Scott, Greenfield, 8 and 7; Galen Snow, Greenfield, defeatd E. H. Stearns, Braeburn, 2 up; R. P. Williams, Detroit, defeated B. Rosenwald, Century, 3 and 2.

RESOLUTE'S SEASON ENDS.

Cup Defender Wins 18 of 20 Races with Vanitie This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 12.—The racing sloop Resolute, in tow of a tug and accompanied by her tender, the schooner yacht Queen, arrived this evening from Marblehead, where she finished a series of races with Vanitie the New York Yacht Club cruise. Resolute is to be laid up for the season, Manager Robert W. Emmons stating that the sloop's record of eighteen races to her credit over Vanitie out of twenty starts, was enough to place her out of commission. It is said at the Herreshoffs that Resolute is tentatively selected to race against Lipton's Shamrock, but Mr. Emmons said he has not heard a word about a selection. Resolute won in two seasons twenty-seven races out of thirty-four starts.

Motordrome Races Postponed.

Rain caused the postponement of the match race between Arthur Chapple, the world's champion, and Fred Luther, the Western title holder, at the Brighton Beach motordrome last night. The remainder of the program was called off also. Luther will make his motordrome debut as a competitor tomorrow night, when, with Chapple, he will start from scratch in a twenty-mile handicap race, the longest event of its kind ever staged in the East. Chapple and Luther will give handicaps of two miles to their five opponents, who will be George Sperl of Brooklyn, Bill Brown of Newark, George Hamilton of

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PROGRESS IN RATE REGULATION.

The opinions in the Western rate case show that the Interstate Commerce Commission is divided upon the principles of regulation much as the Supreme Court was upon the anti-trust law. In one of the earliest cases Justice WHITE propounded the rule of reason principle, which the court repeatedly rejected. After a decade of the court's insistence upon the rule of unreason, Mr. WHITE, then Chief Justice, had the satisfaction of declaring as the opinion of the court the rule which now is unassailable law. In like manner, in the Western rate case, the minority propounds the rule of reason in rate regulation, and the majority is left floundering amid errors of idealism. All theoretical reformers are convinced that rates should be based upon valuation. That is the main point of the majority decision, although it admits that it does not know what the values are and although it propounds several rates of return upon several valuations.

It is well that the commission did not commit itself to any one valuation or any one rate, for the opinion then would be untenable. The valuation per mile of forty-one railways cannot be similar except by chance, and the commission is limited to a single rate. It is not possible to fix a rate for an individual railway without upsetting the business of all other railways. There is no thoroughfare for reasonable rate regulation along that line. It is as unreasonable and as certain to be upset by facts and events as the early anti-trust decisions. Also, altogether apart from the reasonableness of rates is efficiency of operation. The inefficiently managed railway pays a penalty apart from any that the commission can impose, and severer. For the commission to fix any rate with reference to misconduct of railway managers is to punish other railways and shippers rather than the offender. Reasonableness of rates is one thing and is the commission's business. Reasonableness of profits is another thing and is not the commission's business. The commission learned that profits were beyond its regulation when it succumbed to the proof that the railways were suffering beyond other industrial enterprises, and that money could not be attracted into them. In that respect the majority of the commission is confronted with facts inconsistent with its theories.

The meat of the decision is in the views of the minority, as in the anti-trust litigation. Commissioner DANIELS bluntly charges the minority with dodging its responsibility in acting upon previous decisions. This is the fourth general rate case. The commission felt compelled in the third case to alter the decisions in the first two cases. In the fourth case the record and proof were stronger than in any of the others, yet the allowance of advanced rates was grudging and inadequate. He said "the general issue "simply is not met, and in passing "upon particular rates proposed to be "increased a novel doctrine is for the "first time evoked, to disallow increased rates save where the specific "evidence relating thereto makes a "refusal manifestly impossible." And again:

> If we are to acknowledge in general what we are compelled to admit in detail, just and reasonable increased rates should be permitted, not grudgingly, but with such fair measure of allowance as will indicate that the transportation industry is entitled, in the interest of the public, to earnings sufficient to provide a service commensurate with public needs.

Commissioner HARLAN struck a different and equally timely note. In his opinion, the commission took too much trouble over the rate contests. Results should be reached more promptly. He said: "The sincere efforts of "carriers toward a fair and nondiscriminatory rate adjustment often "fail because of the necessity of submitting to the rates and practices "initiated by weaker and more circuitous lines in their pursuit of traffic." In other words, railway competition is too severe, and the commission is embarrassed by the necessity either of fixing a rate which should wipe out the weak roads or of allowing profits to strong roads repugnant to its theories of rate regulation. Nothing is clearer than that the arguments of the minority must prevail, because facts and reason are with it. No matter how strong is the sympathy of the majority for the people, no matter how ideal its theories may be, practical considerations must control rate regulation as they controlled the trust question. Thrice the Supreme Court declared that it had nothing to do with practical considerations and that the last letter of the law should be enforced, whatever the ruin. That is now the position of the majority in deciding that the roads are entitled to increased rates, and yet allowing only about a quarter of them. The majority acted as though it thought that this was the last word to be spoken on the question. On the contrary, the commission forthwith will be faced with the necessity of considering action upon an increase of passenger rates, to which it has committed itself in advance. On the whole, the rate regulation question was never in a more hopeful phase. The precise allowance in this particular case is a matter of minor concern.

THE GOLD IMPORT.

No doubt the import of gold and securities was strictly necessary, under present conditions. Yet it is to be regretted in the sense that it postpones the proposal to institute an international clearing house, in which debits and credits should be balanced, and only the difference moved from one country to another. How useless and inefficient was the transfer of a hundred millions gold to Ottawa, only now to start a like movement back again. But our English creditors would not trust us, or accept anything but gold, and now must pay gold themselves, an embarrassment greater for them than for us. How strangely now reads the report of Mr. CORTELYOU when Secretary of the Treasury: "In the present advanced "state of public faith and financial "responsibility there is apparently no "serious objection" to an agreement for the establishment of an international gold certificate, which might be transferred from country to country while the gold lay still, being payable in all countries. The Secretary's argument in favor of the proposal is the reason why it is impossible. Nothing could be more solemn and binding than the treaty which was broken as matter of necessity, and whose breaking has put half the world in arms. The wrecking of faith between man and man, between nation and nation, is such an overwhelming calamity that the removal of a mere financial inconvenience, the death of a piece of financial idealism, is swallowed up in the greater misfortune. It is only a sample of what is occurring in the way of the substitution of distrust for confidence throughout the world.

THE BEGINNINGS OF RESPONSIBLE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The proposed Article V. of the State Constitution, reported to the convention by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, of which Mr. F. C. TANNER is Chairman, is a good plan, so far as it goes, for the creation of a responsible, visible, accountable State Government. It is to be regretted that the short ballot, providing for the election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor only, has been weakened into the shorter ballot, whereby the Attorney General and the Controller continue to be elective officers. There is no faintest penumbra of public reason why the Attorney General, head of the Department of Justice, and the Controller, head of the Department of Audit and Control, should not be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and removable by him at his discretion, just as is provided in the case of the Secretary of State. Why should there be two elective heads of departments, removable only by impeachment or by vote of two-thirds of the Senate upon the Governor's recommendation, giving his reasons?

The Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the State Engineer and Surveyor, they, it seems, have not, save in the eyes of Tammany and Republican patriots of the Brackett and Quigg brand, defenders of the ancient "bulwarks" and "traditions" of office jobbing, the curious, sacred character that, even to the eyes of Mr. TANNER'S committee, still enshrines the Attorney General and the Controller, pared of his power as the latter dignitary would be as head of the Department of Audit and Control. It may be necessary to bow to the philosophy of the half loaf, and compromise is perhaps inevitable in political bodies and among Constitution makers. Let us praise Mr. TANNER and the majority of his committee for so much as they have had the courage to propose. They permit two anomalies, two irresponsibilities, the Department of Justice and the Department of Audit and Control. There they leave that Venezuelan State Government, which, according to Mr. ROOT, has prevailed in New York for forty years; and he might have gone further back.

On the other hand, looking beyond these two relics of the spoils régime, we find a comprehensive, orderly plan for a reorganized, rearranged, coordinated Government. The heads of four departments—Education, Public Utilities, comprising the two Public Service Commissions; Conservation, Civil Service—while appointed by and responsible to the Governor, have in various degrees not only administrative, but regulative, in a sense judicial, or legislative, duties. Purely administrative are the nine civil executive departments—State, which will supervise elections; Taxation and Finance, presided over by the Treasurer, and in which the Board of Taxes and Assessments is swallowed up; Public Works, supervising the canals and highways and embracing the functions now distributed among the State Architect, State Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Buildings; Health, Agriculture, Charities and Correction, including under one control hospitals, eleemosynary and penal institutions; Banking, Insurance, Labor and Industry. Nine departments; nine secretaries, so to speak, the Governor's Cabinet, his appointees, removable by him and also by impeachment.

Here is the promise of co-operation, of a steady, intelligent, understood, and carefully matched general executive policy and action, "team work," as Mr. WILSON would say. The blind, haphazard, scatter-brained present want of system looks pitiful enough compared with this well-ordered plan.

To collect in thirteen executive departments 152 existing departments, commissions, and what not should be a great work of simplification, efficiency, and economy. Give the Governor the initiative in budget making; lay on him the responsibility, absolute except as to the two surrenders to hunkerism in the case of two State officers: then the State will have a Government which can be seen, and the blame or the praise of which will rest immediately and inescapably on one man.

THE MEN AT PLATTSBURG.

Many of the men in camp at Plattsburg have performed services of varying kinds to their country, but few of them have performed greater service than they are performing now. It was evident from the first that in taking this means of calling the country's attention to the need of preparedness and the duty of the citizen, they were doing a good work; but the people have now to commend them also for the way they are doing it. All the accounts agree that they are going at their work seriously and with enthusiasm, and are doing their daily tasks as thoroughly and conscientiously as if it meant dollars in their pockets or political office.

It is a needed lesson, in this era of false sentiment, counterfeit humanitarianism, and disguised disloyalty. As soon as possible men should get out of their heads the idea that it is for them to decide whether they will serve their country or not. "This talk of a volunteer army is all foolishness," said General WOOD to the Plattsburg campers. "There is "no such thing as volunteer service. Every citizen owes an obligatory service to his country." He was talking facts and he was talking law; he was not talking theories or figures of speech. There are too many people saying, with a grand air of patronizing their country, "I would "enlist in such-and-such a cause, but "not in such a one." They will do whatever their country tells them to do if the need arises, whether they like it or not. The people who are singing "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier" are quite mistaken; they did just that, if need comes.

In this time of erroneous conceptions and the assumption of a tolerant and superior air toward the Government, it is well that there should be an emphatic demonstration of the other side; that the nation should see these business and professional men spending their time in learning how to serve their country if it needs them, and going at the work not as a pastime, but in dead earnest. One way of teaching facts is by pictures, and here are two pictures to learn from. One is the picture of the country ranged by loquacious pacifists, announcing on what terms they will serve it, and whether they will serve it at all, and the other is the picture of the men at Plattsburg, saying nothing, but serving it.

THE HUMORIST'S VOGUE.

Max Adeler—his real name was CHARLES HEBER CLARK—is dead, and among the comments is one to the effect that the humorists of his time were "slapstick artists," and that "today their style of fun seems strangely out of date." Out of date, yes, for fashions in humor change; but was it slapstick? Was it coarser and broader? At any rate, they did not astonish and puzzle their readers with new slang variants every day, nor did they wear an air of cockney knowingness. Their humor is out of date chiefly because it was frequently painstaking and its architecture was Gothic.

The humorists of that day contributed either a string of jokes, after the fashion of BAILEY, The Danbury News Man, or a weekly page of sketches. Those who took the latter course created characters whose adventures or philosophy were eagerly watched for, and whose personalities became definite in the minds of readers. Just now it is not recalled that any of these characters was broad or coarse or deserving of the slapstick epithet except Peck's Bad Boy. Brudder Gardner, the rhetorical and voluble negro elder who thundered weekly at his flock in The Detroit Free Press, was sometimes severe with erring ones, but always immensely conscious of his dignity. Perhaps Mr. Spoopendyke, who was perpetually improving his wife's mind and then finding out that she was in the right all the time, may have been a little too violent—moving-picturish perhaps—but only in the expression of his misplaced indignation; and he was a definite character, made such by STANLEY HUNTLEY of The Brooklyn Eagle, and not a mere clown. ALEX SWEET had a whole cast of characters in Texas Siftings, each sharply marked and outstanding, such as the shrewd colored person, the Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter; Mose Schaumburg, the persuasive slopshop merchant, and Uncle Mose, the personification of negro dignity and alertness. The same was true of OPIE READ'S creations in The Arkansas Traveler. The only writer of today who shares their creative ability and method is PHILANDER JOHNSON of The Washington Star, whose characters—Senator Sorghum, Mr. Chuggins the automobilist, Mr. Dustin Stax the millionaire, and young Mrs. Torkins—are as clearly marked and distinctive as they could be if he had portrayed them in a novel instead of in paragraphs.

A different style was that of ROBERT J. BURDETTE, first of The Burlington Hawkeye and then, on HUNTLEY'S death, of The Brooklyn Eagle. He engaged in long and humorous dissertations, and there was nothing of the slapstick about them; often there was slightly masked philosophy and ethics of a true and high sort; and, despite the change in fashion, we doubt if BURDETTE would be a whit less popular if his work were beginning today than it was when he began it in the seventies. BILL NYE, following the same plan, was broader, but he was richer, too; and there is plenty of NYE'S work which is still funny. There is nothing put of date, for instance, in his story of the farmer who charged him 40 cents for a glass of milk, and when NYE indignantly asked the reason, explained. "Well, I'll tell ye. I need the money." That story added a phrase to American slang, and "I need the money" still endures—proof that the Statute of Limitations has not run against all of NYE'S fun.

He was the last of the old school. The present fashion is for "columns"—a series of flippancies intermixed with personalities and verse, and printed daily instead of weekly. It has its vogue, and will pass like the other fashions. It is keener and has more an air of smartness and briskness than the old kind; but after it has passed, with its local allusions and up-to-the-minute slang, and is one with Nineveh and Tyre, the next generation may find it harder to enjoy than the Nye and Burdette type. Perhaps, too, that generation may find the slapstick figure more nearly applicable to it than to its predecessor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Highwaying Ethics Violated?

From Fremont, Ohio, comes a tale illustrating the present possibility of inventing new ways of attaining the designed end even in such an ancient and thoroughly standardized trade, or perhaps it should be called art, as that of highway robbery.

A lone automobilist driving along a lonely country road near that town came upon a seemingly disconsolate man and woman seated in a motionless car which, the man said in response to kindly inquiry, was suffering from some ill or disablement too mysterious for him, with his small mechanical knowledge, to cure. Of course the later arrival immediately offered to supply the needed skill as a motor doctor, but no sooner was he out in the road on foot, and far enough from his own car to make flight impossible, than the suppliant for help enforced with a drawn pistol a sternly delivered order to hand over his watch and purse. He obeyed, naturally, and then saw the other car, of much higher power than his own, dash away with a promptness and speed that left no doubt about the imaginary nature of its alleged troubles.

This robber's conduct has been denounced as of record-breaking meanness, and it is sadly predicted that hereafter automobilists may hesitate to offer, or even refuse to give, the accustomed help to brother and sister motorists in distress, for fear the distress may be merely a wile to facilitate theft.

That, probably, is to exaggerate the importance of the episode, but some slight tendency it may have to produce a caution which will be disadvantageous to travelers in real need of aid.

Certainly the trick was a mean one. As a stratagem of war, indeed, it would excite no adverse criticism, all sorts of surprises, ambuscades, and deceptions being held quite compatible with the military sort of honor, but to reward help with robbery will bring some reproach on a highwayman. The customs, if not the ethics, of that vocation are fairly well known to outsiders, and at least its more notable figures, like DICK TURPIN, if their biographies can be trusted, would have scorned a device so much more indicative of guile than of courage.

Perhaps, however, it was not a real or professional highwayman who did this sorry thing. There are a good many politicians out of jobs in that part of the country just now, and resort to honest work is for them a desperate expedient, long to be deferred.

Reporters and Jurors in Accord.

A peculiarity of the indictments found by the Chicago Grand Jury in the Eastland case is that they contain precisely the charges, and no more, that were to be found in the newspapers the morning after the steamer capsized and drowned so many of its passengers. The charges are directed, too, against the very persons to whom the newspapers then called public and editorial attention, as those who were responsible for the disaster.

Such a coincidence of hasty with deliberate judgment is by no means invariable, but it is frequent.

The Eastland case, however, was one unusually simple and clear. Negligence and incompetence were both obvious, and it is hard to see how the penalties for either can be avoided except by proving that the real fault lay with the law itself, in that it divided responsibility among too many different sorts of Inspectors and did not make it inevitable that they either could or would do their work efficiently.

If, as seems to be the fact, big excursion boats are required neither to have nor to prove the possession of a reasonable stability, it is to be expected—can be taken for granted—that some of them will lack it. We all like speed, in ships as in trains, and speed is not secured except at the cost of a certain amount of danger. Afloat, speed involves sacrifice of beam as the alternative of inconveniently or prohibitively expensive increase of engine power. There are, however, compromises with perfect safety that are properly permissible and improperly permitted. The builders of the Eastland went too far and there was nobody to tell them that they could not carry passengers on such a vessel. At any rate, nobody did, and the alterations made to give her added steadiness did not give her enough.

Taxation and its Principles.

As everybody, in one way or another, is a taxpayer, Vice President Hows of the National Tax Association advised the undertaking of a big job when at the annual conference of that body in San Francisco this week he pleaded for the education of all taxpayers in at least the fundamental principles of taxation.

That most of them need such instruction is unquestionably and lamentably true, but realization of the need is also lacking in the great majority, so who is to make them go to school? The numerous books on the subject are scorned by the majority of taxpayers as "dry," and there is something of excuse for neglecting them all in that the would-be teachers, not content with disagreeing as to what is and is not sound taxation, indulge in the interchange of very harsh epithets among themselves, those in each group declaring the members of the others little if any better than the wicked.

The typical and innumerable taxpayer is sure of only one thing—that he hates to pay taxes. He strongly inclines to dodge them when he can, and the thing he likes next best to that is to have the inevitable payment deferred—till next year anyhow and longer if possible. In vain is he told that this increases the ultimate amount exacted. He doesn't care. Hope sings in his heart a song to the effect that he can make "posterity" carry some of the burden, if not all of it, and anything is better to him than a big tax bill this year.

His favorite municipal administration is one that issues bonds, and more bonds, and then bonds, and the one he hates is the one that says to him, "You are posterity!"

A GRAPE JUICE PEOPLE?

The Charge Is German—Fancy General von Hindenburg Taking Pop!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the recent statistics that have been published in the papers showing the amount of drinking per capita, may I call attention to one thing which might be worth the while of Americans to notice?

The big nations are big drinkers. Germany has admittedly been doing the best fighting of the war, yet how long ago was it that the Fatherland was contemptuously referred to as a nation of beer guzzlers! The English are our noblest foes. Our hate for one another is that of man against man. And see how the Merry Englanders can drink!

What do the weak, apologetic, peace-loving Americans drink? Pop, soda water, cocacola, and grape juice.

Understand me. I do not advocate drunkenness or anything of the sort. Our German heroes are no drunkards; they are not permitted by the good Government to drink while on the march. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that strong men like strong drink. I do not say that it benefits them; I only say they like it. Weak men, on the other hand, like weak drinks. Can you imagine von Hindenburg drinking a bottle of pop!

The weak American love for peace is but a phase of the same national temperament which includes a love for soft drinks.

New York, Aug. 10, 1915. H. ROPKE.

The Teutonic Conductor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Unsanitary Transfers," you published a letter from one of your readers, describing the disgusting way in which New York conductors "peel off" transfers.

The German and Austrian conductor slips a rubber band or a small strip of rubber tubing over the end of his lead pencil. By this simple contrivance he is enabled through a short stroke of the hand to release each leaf separately from his block. He also finds time to politely answer questions, to help ladies and children on and off the car, wears a clean tidy uniform, does not chew tobacco, stops and starts his car according to his duty—in short, is just a small example of the sneered at "German Kultur." Too bad that we cannot have a little of it right here.

A HUN.

Arkville, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1915.

For Wage-Earning Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with regret that I see the passing of the "Deep Sea Hotel." Being interested in the housing of the small-wage-earning girl I feel the necessity of the existence of such places where the small-wage-earning girl can find accommodations for little money. Will you kindly make public through your valuable paper that the City Federation Hotel, 462 West Twenty-second Street, will gladly accommodate some of the girls compelled to seek refuge elsewhere? The City Federation Hotel gives the small-wage-earning girl board and lodging for $3.50, $4 or $4.50 per week, and was founded and is run by a Board of Directors chosen from the members of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

PRESIDENT CITY FEDERATION HOTEL.
New York, Aug. 8, 1915.

ALIENI TEMPORIS FLORES.

"And wise men hold in due respect the
blossoms of other days."

Let the dead past bury its dead?
No one denies the need of this,
The utter childlike human need;
Nor that dead dreams, dead tears, dead loves,
Should lie perdu
Within the vault of time;
Nor that the snows of other years
Must melt away
Before the hot procession of our headlong days.

But let it be no more than this;
Let us not seize upon the hours
When blood ran tumbling to the lips,
And make of memory a thing of scorn;
Let us not taint the honest wine of old desire
With cheap regret,
The cheapest pain within all mortal range;
Let us not say that where we gave and took,
Full-hearted and full-hoped and daring all,
The world was aught the poorer for our dreams.

Let the dead past bury its dead?
Yes — but in full honor, too!
Not only for the flame that was its breath,
But for the spark
That somewhere smolders in the grave.

G. S. C.

USE OF THE ARMS INDUSTRY.

It Puts This Country in a State of Industrial Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One phase of the war munition business which has not yet received as much attention throughout the country as its importance deserves is that the building of new and modern plants for the making of war munitions has brought about an entirely new epoch in the iron and steel and machinery interests of the country. Many concerns are now building, out of profits on their war orders, magnificent plants which they would not have felt justified in constructing for many years to come.

This is strikingly illustrated in the great plant which the Baldwin Locomotive Works are building at Eddystone near Philadelphia, to be used for not less than two years for the making of rifles by the Remington people, and which at the end of the contract is to be turned into a locomotive plant which will give this company one of the greatest locomotive works in the world, and which in the ordinary course of business they probably would not have built for a good many years. This is typical of many new plants under construction throughout New England and in some places in the West, and to a smaller extent in the South; though in Baltimore and Virginia some big work is being done, the du Ponts having under construction in Virginia a plant upon which about 12,000 to 15,000 men are working. So long as the war lasts these plants will be busy on filling orders for Europe; when the war is over they will be available, if we should ever need them, for making war materials for this country; and if not needed for that purpose, they will give to the companies owning them plants more modern in construction, equipment, and size than would have been built for a decade or more in the ordinary course of business. Thus while serving the interests of the Allies in providing war munitions, this war order business is safeguarding the interests of our own country, should we need war supplies, and is putting the entire iron and steel business on a higher plane of equipment than we have ever had.

Speculation in war stocks may run wild and conservative bankers and financial authoritives may warn the country against gambling in war securities; but men who are building these plants are not the gamblers in securities, nor will these new works be affected even should there come a collapse in the speculative mania in war stocks. On the contrary, these great concerns will, as a result of the work which they are doing, secure vastly larger plants than would have been feasible for them to build for many years. This is pre-eminently true throughout New England where many of the long established institutions of that section are being equipped with modern machinery, or are enlarging their plants or building new ones out of profits from this business. The men who are modernizing their plants or building new ones are among the ablest business men of the country. They are not, as a general thing, taking risks. They are making contracts which show a profit which more than pays for the new works they are building; and thus this expansion of industry is being brought about without the investment of new capital on the part of Eastern and Western concerns, who are taking the lead in this work.

Moreover, the Government officials of this country are necessarily very deeply interested in the building of these new munition works, for they recognize their necessity in safeguarding our own future to an extent that would not have been deemed possible twelve months ago. Without the building of these new works of many kinds and at many places this country would have been hopelessly and helplessly unable to meet any important nation in war. It would have taken a year or more in which to build the plants in which to make the munitions of war for our own defense. In that time we could have been so badly overrun, if at war with any first class power, as to have been made to pay a forfeit for our unpreparedness great enough to tempt the cupidity of some of the nations of the earth. Naturally, therefore, the Government officials are looking with interest to the work which is being done by many of the foremost concerns of the country in building plants specially equipped for making war munitions.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor The Manufacturers Record.
New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

The Teachers' Own Pension Muddle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of "Teacher" in THE TIMES of this morning, permit me to say that the present deplorable condition of the Teachers' Pension Fund is very largely due to the attitude of the leaders of the teachers themselves.

Two years ago an actuarial investigation of the fund was made by William A. Hutcheson, the actuary of one of the largest insurance companies. In his report to the Board of Education he pointed out the inevitable result of a continuance of the then existing conditions and made certain recommendations which, had they been followed, would have put the fund on a sound actuarial basis and would possibly have entirely avoided the present situation. Unfortunately for the teachers, this expert opinion was regarded as of no value, and their own representatives were among the foremost in denying the accuracy of actuarial calculations. As a result Mr. Hutcheson's report was ignored in all subsequent discussion of the finances of the fund, and Controller Prendergast's statement of last Friday consequently comes as no surprise to those who have intelligently considered the situation. Had "Teacher" and others situated such as she is raised their voices two years ago in a demand that some attention be paid to the expert opinion obtained at considerable expense, it is quite likely that those who from self-interest or other causes obstinately opposed the adoption of any scientific basis for the administration of the fund would have been compelled to change their course. B.

New York, Aug. 10, 1915.

Hyphens That Won't Melt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unfortunately for ourselves, America is, in fact, a "melting pot." But because any given element refuses to "melt" is no reason why it should assume itself to be the alley. If anything, it simply shows it to be out of place in the pot. The German ideals are, very evidently, training and subordination. The American ideals are development and individual freedom. The American mind expands; the German merely intensifies. It is quite easy to see why the latter type of mind should have some difficulty in comprehending the former. Nevertheless, they owe it to "the new Fatherland" to give their best efforts to building up America according to its own ideals, not seeking to impress foreign and distasteful ideals upon it. If they, or their fathers, have left their home country to escape lack of freedom, it would seem the only logical and honorable thing to do to adapt themselves to the standards and ideals of their adopted one.

AMERICAN.

Arrochar, S. I., Aug. 7, 1915.

From Miss Chittenden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I correct a mistake which appeared in your columns last week to the effect that Miss Lucy Price, the anti-suffrage speaker on the Chautauqua Circuit, requested that the straw votes being taken after the suffrage debate be stopped because the "antis" were losing? The following telegram from Miss Price, addressed to me from Malone, N. Y., shows that such was not the case:

> I never requested Redpath Chautauqua Bureau to stop taking straw ballots. Anti-suffrage was winning total vote oftener than losing. At time vote was stopped men's vote was "anti" twelve times out of sixteen. Only time audience was asked to vote on merits of debate instead of personal convictions I won men and women's both. Stopped vote because not increasing interest. They will verify this.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN,
President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

MOTLEY OF ROMANTIC GERMAN WAR IDEAS.

A European Empire, a New Universal Theology, Advent of a World Race, a Liberation of Democracy, a Rebirth of Religion.

By PROFESSOR ERNST TROELTSCH,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Director of the Systematic Division of the Scientific Theological Seminary of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and of the Faculty of the University of Berlin.

(Translated from the Frankfurter Zeitung of July 11, 1915.)

With the continuation of the war and the increasing successful self-assertion of the Germans, there grew among us also the need of an idea of our war. Clearer than in any other words is this shown in the following sentences from a letter from the field, of last January:

> There are not merely moments, but often hours and days, in which one no longer knows why one is out here. One sees nothing but his immediate surroundings and hears nothing of all that which is transpiring in the world around. One stands solitary on his post and slowly grows intellectually dull. Then all sorts of thoughts storm in upon the soul: "Why, indeed, this whole war? Is it not almost madness to murder each other? Why should just I have to give up my life? Couldn't we simply make an end of this mad war by mutual agreement? Has this entire conflict, indeed, any sense whatever?" Thus one dangerous thought pursues another.

We in the homeland have not fared very differently. We had need of nourishment for the soul in the shape of an idea of the sense and purpose of the war.

The nearest at hand were religious ideas, as indeed they are expressed by the writer of that letter: trial, cleansing, simplification, introspection, renascence of the Germany which is to rise purified from this war and must, unless it wishes to suffer a dangerous degeneration. A whole literature has stamped these ideas in ever-new versions and forms. Fiery enthusiasts like Johannes Müller and contemplative ones like Paul Eberhardt have given effective expression to them. Beside the Kant-Fichte categorical imperative there flared up in revival the whole religious romanticism in modern forms.

Many Ideas.

Beside these moved the German Imperialists, to whom belong the majority of the German historians, a large number of national economists, the industrial magnates, and many writing officers. They saw all their hitherto teachings confirmed, and celebrated the great moment of the final breaking through of the Germans to the world race. (Weltvolk.) Races and States must grow or go under. The goal of every great and noble people, to become a world power, seemed to have approached very near; it is the sense of the immeasurable sacrifices and sufferings. To be sure, in this teaching there plays no religious tone; Christianity is not denied, but it is warned against every humanitarian and sentimental misunderstanding, a trait which has been exaggerated by our opponents into unmeasured caricatures, and which even among ourselves keeps wide masses aloof from this teaching. Nevertheless, even this teaching is idealistic and romantic enough. For, with Rohrbach, it regards the German world rule as the rule of the German spirit, German culture; it loves to refer to Schiller's "Tag des Deutschen," (Day of the German,) and desires with sword and technical skill to create a clear path for an empire of the soul and of the spirit.

Contrasting views are put forth by the democratic idealism, as Rudolf Goldscheid portrays it to us in the warm-hearted writing entitled "Germany's Greatest Danger." The primary and inherent German idea of liberty must dissolve that alliance of politics and power between the ever-threatening Russian reaction and the misled Western pseudo-democracies, must come to an understanding with the latter, in spite of all present-day conflicts of opinion, as to the connection between internal political freedom and external political order of peace, and must create a European-American community against the dangers of the East. In this ideal there meet democrats, socialists, pacifists. In spite of all Darwinian, historical-evolutionist and sociological foundations, that too is certainly a genuine and very idealistic dream, a wonderland beyond the fearful chaotic prose in which we live and fight, especially beyond the unscrupulous imperialistic self-interest of the English policy, which must not be confused with its mask of democratic freedom.

Still others hope for a new reconstruction of Europe, emanating from the centre, a Continental alliance against Russia and England, of preponderating Germanic germ and with German culture. This is to be an insurance of Germany, and at the same time a rejuvenation of Europe, concluded economically, politically, and intellectually, a successor of the mediaeval empire, a new assembling of its horizon and its forces. In this camp are found the race-philosophers, the Continental political economists, the friends of economic self-government, the advocates of an Oriental policy, the Grossdeutschen, (Greater Germanists), the romantic Catholics, and the friends of the Middle Ages.

The Kaiser Idea.

Related to these "Imperials" is Alfons Paquet, the able geographer and world traveler, the delicate-spirited poet beloved by many, the meditative observer of human affairs in the chamber of the great world-conflicts and of their basic cultural causes. In a small volume which he calls "The Kaiser Idea," (published in Frankfort by Rütten and Löning,) he has developed his idea of the war, a mixture of world-geographical realism, German imperialism, and religious yearning for love and purity in the relations of men as well as of races.

Germany has gotten into an uneven relationship toward the hitherto great powers, which "this war must dissolve through the shattering or the advancement of Germany with a new, a different look in the face of the world." It must step, as a representative or mediator of Europe, at the head of a European league of States beside the powers of the future, America and East Asia, and must seek intellectual community and agreement with both. That must be the work of a great prince, who, standing above the races, is not bound down by their prejudices and mass instincts and nevertheless understands their deepest yearnings. Such an Emperor, recalling Charles the Great, Otto III., Henry VI., Frederick II., Charles V., must be born to us out of storm and stress of the time, together with the complete radically rejuvenated and united Germany. This European Empire is a timeless idea, which will dissolve the era of narrow nationalism and must dissolve it, and which by a general law has its parallel in America's coalescence, and in the empire of China and Japan, as once in the Roman Empire. The imperium must rise again out of the present conflict of races, and it is the destiny of the Germans to prepare the way for it through this great war. The new European Emperor will in a near or remote future be a German Emperor.

The decentralization hitherto of imperialism was caused by the monopolization of the imperial idea by the Papacy. The new empire must be exclusively temporal and must be clear of all conflicts between Church and State. But it is just this worldly imperium which then will the more need its religious complement, even as monarchism always fitly expressed and still expresses the imperium. Thus the idea of the European empire becomes associated with the idea of the European religion. It will, irrespective of monism and energetics, be a strong mystic theism and thereby closely connected with the historic religion of Europe, Christianity. Yes, it must not even dissolve connection with the historic churches, but must value these as its most important and popular organizers. A free and mutually moderating association side by side of various confessions and a complete inner religion of the spiritually free must bring about a spiritual syncretism, the expression of the European religion as the idea of an active living redemption to the Empire of God. Therein the European religion will encounter related developments of other religious realms, and will be able to reach a settlement with them in a world community. Just as the empire has its appointed bearer in the Germans, so, too, will German Christianity, manifold and worked out in all forms and nevertheless ever developed toward spiritual freedom, and perhaps assisted by a neo-idealistic Judaism serving as intermediary between Orient and Occident, will have to form the point of departure of this European religion. That, then, is no imperialism of might and self-interest, but rather an imperialism of the spirit and the idea.

World Theology.

These visions of the future naturally lead the prophet at last to the question of the Christian mission which gained a powerful impetus in the nineteenth century and which has made use of new methods of communication almost more quickly than commerce. It is of highest importance for the future of the world. To be sure, in the near Orient the religion of Islam there prevalent, and itself missionary from that region as a centre, must not be disturbed by attempts at conversion. There the custodians of the future and of mediation are the Christian churches which have been there for a long time and which frequently serve political purposes. They must receive a new inner life and must draw nearer to one another, must especially learn more of German theology and by that very fact evoke countereffects from Islam itself, through which Islam will again become a cultural power as once before.

Catholic, Protestant, free-religious forces must create the religious universalism of the future and find the contact with the noble old wisdom of the East. Germany, as the motherland of the religious movements of modern times, as the homeland of the religious-idealistic philosophy and of a philosophic theology, will be called upon above all to participate in this. A German empire as the head of the European league, and the religious universalism emanating from Europe, will then give the world a new order, a relationship compared to which the present relations are merely the chaos with all the joys and pains of procreation. Everywhere is growing "the effort to clear the chaos that has developed out of common general increase in population and the rise of elements devoid of traditions out of this chaos." Our war is the beginning of this clarification, and back of it stands the idea of the European empire and of the religious Empire of God through which Europe is to find a new relationship to America and Asia.

The Poet Race.

Remarkable imaginations! Much that is profoundly thought out and much that is dilettante, much that is possible and much that is improbable, much that is keen sight and much poetry! Truly, the Germans are still today the race of the poets and thinkers. One of the few keen-sighted English opponents has brought that out carefully, too: one should not permit one's self to be deceived by all militarism and all technical skill, he says, the Germans are incurably poets and thinkers. To be sure, he added, that is precisely their weak point, in that they are unable to see the incongruity between their miserable Continental basis and their dreams; thus, he said, they plunge into misfortune through their dreaming.

Nevertheless, we must not delude ourselves by failing to realize that such romancing is in fact not altogether without danger, and that it needs continual supplementing

STIRRING WAR PLAY BY ROI C. MEGRUE

"Under Fire" an Exciting Melodrama of the Invasion of France.

SPIES, TRENCHES, AND ALL

Craven and Courtenay Two of an Able Cast Assembled for a Lively Evening of Dramatized War News.

UNDER FIRE—A new melodrama in three acts by Roi Cooper Megrue, in the Hudson Theatre.

Brewster	McKay Morris
Georgy Wagstaff	Phoebe Foster
Ethel Willoughby	Violet Heming
Henry Streetman	Felix Krembs
Sir George Wagstaff	Henry Stephenson
Guy Falconer	Norman Tharp
Mrs. Stephen Falconer	Mallie Sheridan
Charlie Brown	Frank Craven
Captain Redmond	William Courtenay
A Franchman	E. G. Robinson
Henri Christophe	Robert Fischer
Jeanne Christophe	Dorothy Abbott
Andre Lemaire	E. G. Robinson
Louis	S. Sidney Chon

Considerable humor and a wealth of excitement—these elements were cleverly compounded in the making of "Under Fire," the latest work by Roi Cooper Megrue which, prodigally produced, the Selwyns brought to New York last evening and presented at the Hudson Theatre. It is a war play and quite the best product so far presented by those writers for the stage who have given way to the impulse to turn into royalties the war that has been tearing Europe for more than a twelvemonth.

It is such a piece as any playwright, given a keen sense of the theatre and an honest affection for old-fashioned melodrama, might have produced after an attentive reading of the stories coming over the cables and of a few such books as Irvin Cobb's "Paths of Glory." It is all here from the unending stream of soldiers in gray and the glimpse of war by telephone to the sight of a bomb dropped from a German aeroplane on an English trench "somewhere in Northern France." "Under Fire" is war news melodramatized. And it is exceedingly interesting. Not content with having achieved two of the conspicuous successes of the season, Mr. Megrue, most indefatigable of playwrights, has done it again.

Most of the playwrights who have turned their attention to the present war of the nations have decided, seemingly, that only the spy is suffered to be individually dramatic in the great machinery of modern warfare, and so the wings have been full of spies. They abound in "Under Fire," with the story of the play just a struggle between the Secret Service workers of the different Governments. But, Wiggs that he is, his fellows, Mr. Megrue in writing his "Shenandoah" of the Summer of 1914, has elected to make use of the two most dramatic turning points in the history of those momentous months. He has used the entry of England into the war and he has used the turning of the German hosts at the battle of the Marne.

The play begins with the quiet scene of an English circle at tea, all London a-tingle with the suspense of the great uncertainty. It is curiously interesting for an audience, attentive with the knowledge of what has happened since, to listen to the half-idle prophecies of the men and women at tea. It is like turning back the files of the newspapers to that week a year and a fortnight ago. That scene ends with the arrival of the news that the greatest fleet of history has sailed under sealed orders toward the Kiel Canal.

And for the play's finale, you have a battered church not far from Paris converted into an English field hospital. The floor is littered with wounded soldiers—among them, of course, our hero, Mr. Courtnay. The utter depression of that little isolated group, dismal with the prospect of the capture of Paris, is turned into a tired jubilation when there comes the belated news of what had happened on the Marne. As they struggle to their feet and catch up the lilt of "Tipperary," the curtain falls.

Spectacularly, the play reaches its most ambitious moment in the picture of the English trench, the soldiers dimly seen, the stars a-glitter in the skies above. You hear the Scotchman sourly commenting on his luck at poker in the candle-lit card game to the right. You listen to Guy, some time silly ass from Piccadilly, but now as good as the best of them at the front, sitting there in the trenches dreaming of the chorus girls turning into the Strand at home, and of supper at the Savoy. Later he is killed.

A few of the incidents are a bit too agonizing for sound melodrama, and throughout there is a sense of being hurried by a play too crammed with incident, as though "Under Fire" had been written on the rapid-fire principle of giving the audience no time to think. It would seem less stagy at times if it were thinned out a bit. Mr. Megrue makes his attack in a little too close formation.

Then there could be more filling and the filling is so very good. It is chiefly provided by the character of the stray American newspaper correspondent and the playing of this part by that thoroughly engaging comedian—Frank Craven. He is a pert emissary from Park Row, with the proverbial manners of the unlicked cub reporter as playwrights ever see him. But it would be sheer mendacity to say that he is unrecognizable.

And he is enormously amusing. You find him somehow laboring under the impression that the Germans have been all wrong diplomatically "since old George W. Bismarck died." You find him cycling wearily through Belgium asking if any one has seen a war anywhere about; you see him grow sentimental at the sight of a cigar case marked with a Sixth Avenue address; you hear him charming his German guard with the comfort of the realization that that conscientiously suspicious worthy knows no word of American. You see him falling on the neck of a Belgian innkeeper who was once a waiter at The Beaux Arts. It is all very entertaining, and Mr. Craven is delightful, not least so in the serious work he is asked to do in the last act.

Mr. Courtenay has the major rôle, as Captain Redmond of the Irish Guards, and is satisfyingly romantic. He is quite successful with the Irish touch to his speech. Miss Heming is beautiful and adequate. In minor rôles exceedingly good work is done by Robert Fischer, Norman Tharp, E. G. Robinson, and Henry Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson's ease and commanding dignity is a rare joy in the theatre. All in all, it is an admirable cast.

It may be guessed that in writing "Under Fire" Mr. Megrue has not designed it for production in Berlin. His play is about as neutral as "Tipperary," and the dramatic critic of the Staats-Zeitung is not expected to regard it as the greatest work of art ever produced on the American stage.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Felice Lyne, the American coloratura soprano who gained fame as one of the principals at Oscar Hammerstein's London Opera House, has been engaged by Max Rabinof to sing with the company he is organizing to present opera and ballet in the large cities. She will make her first appearance in October in Chicago.

John Brown, Business Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Ben Stern left yesterday for an extended tour of the United States. They will visit the fifteen cities in which the Serge de Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe, lately brought to America by the Metropolitan, will appear.

Klaw & Erlanger obtained yesterday the production rights to a new farce by Edward Milton Royle, entitled "Peace and Quiet." They intend producing the piece this season.

William Boyd has been engaged for the leading male role in "Roast Beef Medium," the comedy based on Edna Ferber's story of that title, in which Ethel Barrymore will be seen this season. The Frohman Company has decided to present the piece in the Lyceum following the engagement of "The Duke of Killicrankie."

The cast for the dramatization of Jacques Futrelle's "My Lady's Garter" so far includes Milton Sills, Thomas Emery, Cecil Owen, Martin L. Alsop, Robert Rogers, Louise McIntosh, and Minna Gombel.

"A Full House" will end its engagement in the Longacre Theatre tomorrow night and will begin an engagement shortly in Philadelphia.

The Yorkville Theatre will begin its new season tomorrow night as a burlesque house. Frank Calder's "High Life Girls" will be the opening attraction.

Odette Myrtle and Sybel Carman have been re-engaged for the new "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam roof.

CHINA IS RIPE FOR GUM.

Americans Could Get 300,000,000 Jaws Chewing, Trade Attache Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The immense prospect of profit in China for the enterprising American manufacturer of chewing gum is the subject of a report from the United States Commercial Attache at Shanghai, Julean H. Arnold. According to this report, there are 300,000,000 jaws in China that are innocent of the great American enjoyment. The Chinese are said to be keenly fond of sweets, and it is believed they would not be averse to using gum if they could get it.

In southern China a few millions chew the betel nut and secretly elsewhere there is a fondness for opium. Tobacco is used, but not so generally as here, although now that American cigarettes have been introduced, millions of them are consumed daily. Mr. Arnold thinks chewing gum would be very popular with the Chinese. Once they did not use our condensed milk, but now they have strewn all China with empty milk cans. Until recently they did not use tooth powder, but now tooth powders are advertised all over China and used quite generally.

Mr. Arnold also says that the United States could do a big business in making playing cards for the Chinese. They already like them, and in Shanghai they have practically abandoned their own "sparrow cards" to use our kind. He says that we ought to put Chinese numerals and figures on the cards and use Chinese characters for King, Queen, and Jack. Above all, the cards, to sell well, should be very showy, with amusing and sensational pictures on the backs. Several residents of Shanghai have offered, through Mr. Arnold, to give advice as to the designing of cards for the Chinese, and any one interested can obtain from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce all needed information.

UPHOLDS JEWISH FATHER.

Magistrate Joins in Condemnation of Sabbath Cigarettes.

If a son of an Orthodox Jewish father smokes cigarettes on the Sabbath he commits a sin deserving of severe punishment, according to Eli Pochansky, 60 years old, who appeared before Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting members of his family who did not conform to his views.

Last Saturday the eldest son, Samuel, entered his home, at Cherry and Grand Streets, with a cigarette in his mouth. His father ordered him to remove the cigarette. The son laughed and deliberately blew smoke into his father's beard. Horrified by such desecration, the old man fled into his bedroom and locked the door. Samuel pursued and continued to torment his father by blowing smoke through the keyhole.

This so enraged Mr. Pochansky that he rushed out and struck his son. And because his wife and daughter defended the young man's conduct Mr. Pochansky struck them also. From this occurrence originated the charge of assault which brought Mr. Pochansky into court yesterday.

Magistrate Corrigan, on hearing Mr. Pochansky's views on Sabbath cigarette smoking, decided not to entertain the charge and dismissed the defendant.

FREES LUNATICS TO FIGHT.

Governor Pardons Three Italian Reservists in Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Governor Whitman sent to Dr. Kieb, Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, today pardons for three inmates—Italians who want to return to their native land to take up arms with the Allies. They are Frank Jerricho, committed from Kings County for vagrancy; Vesley Goinick, who violated the Sullivan law in New York, and Pietro Barbiere, committed from Onondaga County for assault.

Jerricho applied to Justice Joseph Morschauser, in Poughkeepsie, for a writ of habeas corpus. He insisted in court that he was insane and Dr. Kieb's testimony bore him out. He said he wanted to go home to enter the army. The court reserved decision until District Attorney Cropsey of Kings, who prosecuted him, could be consulted.

Twice Mr. Cropsey told Dr. Kieb in person that he would not take any action that would release the men. The Superintendent, who has saved the State many thousands of dollars by his weeding-out process of aliens in the hospital, finally applied to the Governor, with the result that the papers arrived from Albany today.

The hospital now has a population of 847, showing crowding. Men are daily committed to Matteawan from New York and Brooklyn who have been sent to the city prisons for short terms and have become insane soon after imprisonment.

MISS WHITTLESEY WEDS.

Daughter of Mrs. Howard S. Bowns Bride of Welles Eddy.

The wedding of Miss Clara Whittlesey, daughter of Mrs. Howard S. Bowns of Brooklyn by a former marriage, and Welles Eddy, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baldwin Eddy of New Britain, Conn., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the chapel at Sea Gate. The Rev. Bishop Faulkner of Bay Ridge performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. A large reception followed at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Bowns.

The bride, who was attended by Miss Priscilla Bowns as flower girl, wore a gown of white satin and net, with a court train of satin depending from the shoulders, and a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The flower girl wore a frock of blue flowered taffeta, topped with a hat of pink tulle, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Stanley Eddy was best man. The ushers were George Cheney, Stillman Westbrook, Edward Roberts, Warner Day, Robert Abbott, Richard Weeks, Winthrop Haviland, Charles Hart, William Conolan, and Roger Whittlesey, the bride's brother.

After spending their honeymoon in Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy will make their home in Newington, Conn.

Dr. Abraham Hyman to Marry.

Mrs. Joseph Davis, of Erie, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Belle Davis, to Dr. Abraham Hyman of 40 East Forty-first Street. Miss Davis is a graduate of Vassar College. Doctor Hyman is a son of Mrs. Gerson Hyman of Far Rockaway, L. I., and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of '05. He is associated with the surgical department of the Mt. Sinai and Lebanon Hospitals. The wedding is to take place in November.

Miss Maxine Stern to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Stern of 56 West Seventy-second Street announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maxine Stern, to Sidney Lowenthal. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Curtis will arrive in New York on Aug. 19 from Bogota, Colombia, where Mr. Curtis is Secretary of the American Legation.

Miss Luisita Leland gave a large luncheon yesterday at Wildwood, her country home at Onteora Park, Tannersville, N. Y., for the Hon. Mr. Ashton of London.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, who are at Great Barrington, Mass., will open their house, 27 West Fifty-second Street, on Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Gibboney, who have been at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., are at Spring Lake, N. J., for the rest of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and their daughters, the Misses Mabel and Eleanor Satterlee, who are in California, plan to return early in September.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has left the Summer embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., for a visit to the Adirondacks, where he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald S. White at their place on Osgood Lake.

Among the New Yorkers who have been stopping at Château Lake Louise, on Lake Louise, Canada, are Dr. James O. Green and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Meeker, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, Mrs. Joel B. Fisher, Miss Vieyra Fisher, Miss Lois Hall, Casimir de Rham, Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., Alexander M. Madden, and E. M. Townsend, Jr.

MRS. C. CORBIN SEEKS FLAW IN HER DECREE

Now Wants to Have Set Aside Divorce She Won from Rich Man's Son in 1908.

HE HAS MARRIED AGAIN

Inherited $75,000 Additional by Doing So, and His First Wife Got Nothing.

If Mrs. Lillian Blakesley Corbin succeeds in finding a flaw in the divorce decree she obtained from Charles F. Corbin in June, 1908, a legal tangle will ensue which will cause both financial and domestic embarrassment to several people. According to a dispatch to THE TIMES from New Britain, Conn., she has engaged counsel to test the validity of the decree.

Charles F. Corbin, son of Philip Corbin, the millionaire founder of the American Hardware Corporation, married Mrs. Lillian Ursula Blakesley in 1882 in New Britain, Conn. It is said that the marriage was frowned on by the Corbin family, for they were social leaders and Mrs. Blakesley was not at all prominent. The couple lived together for twenty years, and two children, Philip, Jr., and Minnie, later Mrs. George Kohn of Hartford, were born.

Then, some twelve or fourteen years ago, Mr. Corbin's father sent him to a sanatorium at Cottage City because of intemperance. Mrs. Corbin went with her two children to live at the home of her father-in-law at New Britain. When her son was grown and her daughter married she decided to sue for divorce, and it is believed that Philip Corbin encouraged her to do so. The divorce was granted on grounds of intemperance and desertion, and Mrs. Corbin got permission to resume her former name, Mrs. Blakesley, but she has continued to call herself Mrs. Corbin.

After his wife got her divorce, Charles Corbin left the sanatorium and went to work in the office of his father's hardware factory. He became almost a recluse in his manner of living. His father was certain to the day of his own death, in 1910, that Charles would some day take a proper interest in the responsibilities of life.

The millionaire's will provided that Charles should inherit $75,000, and in case he married again he was to receive $75,000 more from the estate. At first Mr. Corbin said that the financial reward was not sufficient to make him take the chances of matrimony again, but later he changed his mind and in 1912 married Mrs. Mona Drew Babbitt at Mansfield, Mass., thereby getting the additional $75,000 provided for in his father's will.

Mrs. Corbin inherited nothing by her father-in-law's will, and for a time it was rumored that she would contest it. In 1909 she was engaged to marry James E. Sanford of Warwick, N. Y., but the wedding did not take place.

Benedict W. Holden, a lawyer of Hartford and New York, said yesterday that Mrs. Corbin thought the decree faulty. He said that she had consulted him regarding her case. Mr. Holden said that it was his belief that Mrs. Corbin was led to consult counsel on the advice of a judge of a superior court in Connecticut.

Mrs. Corbin was seen last night at her apartments at 39 East Thirty-first Street, in this city, but she declined to make any statement as to her case. It was all in the hands of her lawyers, she said, Arthur Perkins of Hartford and Charles M. Russell of New York. Neither Mr. Perkins nor Mr. Russell could be reached last night.

POLK SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Wife of Baltimore Descendant of President Charges Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Although the suit was filed two weeks ago, it did not become generally known until today that Mrs. Irene Brainard Polk was seeking a divorce from David Peal Polk on the ground of desertion.

Peal Polk is a descendant of President Polk, while his wife was a belle of Chevy Chase, a fashionable suburb of Washington. They were secretly married in February, 1912, but lived together only four months, Mrs. Polk returning to her mother's home in Chevy Chase.

Mr. Polk has already filed an answer in which he requires proof of the alleged desertion.

Mr. Polk's sister Lucille was a survivor of the Titanic wreck with her then husband, William E. Carter, and two children. Subsequently Mrs. Carter obtained a divorce, and on Aug. 16 of last year she was married in London to George Brooke, a society man of Philadelphia.

BOY TO SEE BELOVED SHIPS.

Little Incurable Gets Marine Glasses to View Bay from Hospital Roof.

Little Jimmie Smith, who always smiles though he's an incurable in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, is to have his one big desire—to make out the ships that pass in and out of New York Bay—satisfied. The gift is a marine glass, and next Sunday, if it is fair weather, from the roof of the hospital Jimmie will sweep the bay like a seafaring man and tell the other patients all about the ships.

Jimmie is 14 and has tuberculosis of the spine. He has been a hospital patient for nearly six years, and his chief joy is a view of the bay from the hospital room. If Jimmie had not been stricken he would have been a sailorman, for he loves to talk of the sails and the mysteries of the seas. In his fancy he pictures the far travels of the ships.

It was through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Eva L. Flutterer of 186 Peshine Avenue, Newark, that Jimmie received the marine glass. Mrs. Flutterer was introduced to him by Miss Mabel L. Smith of 50 Hubbard Place, Brooklyn, who first met him two years ago in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

One day recently Miss Smith happened to speak of her little friend while visiting Mrs. Flutterer, and the latter expressed a desire to visit him. When they met in the Brooklyn hospital recently the first thing Jimmy spoke about was the ships. A happy thought came to Mrs. Flutterer. She did not tell the boy, but purchased the binoculars and sent them to the hospital, and on Sunday, if the weather man is good, Jimmie will use the glass for the first time.

EXPLOSION IN ARMS PLANT.

Two Killed in Pittsburgh Factory of Westinghouse Company.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Two men were killed and six injured, one probably fatally, late today by an explosion at the plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, near Turtle Creek. The explosion occurred when the men attempted to place shells, which it is alleged are being made for use in the European war, into an annealing furnace.

The dead are Daniel McGivern, aged 65, and Samuel Jenick, aged 35. Steven Bukelic, aged 40, is not expected to live.

Prisoners Not West Point Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Edward Coffee and Kenneth Park, who were arrested and fined in a New York police court on Tuesday for assault, are not cadets at the United States Military Academy, as they told the Magistrate. It is considered more than likely that both were soldiers in one of the detachments of regulars stationed at this post who were enjoying a short leave in the city. It was soldiers' payday here Monday.

AUTO RAMS A WAGON, A FENCE AND A HOUSE

Lands in Parlor After Waking Sleeping Chauffeur and Breaking Brooklyn Woman's Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Lindly Murray of 6 Clark Street, Brooklyn, suffered a broken leg and her grandson, Charles Cowperwaith, 16 years old, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, narrowly escaped serious injuries today, when an auto in which they were riding demolished a truck wagon, crashed through a picket fence, mounted the front steps of the home of William Reynolds, near this place, and came to a stop after breaking into the front parlor.

The chauffeur, Richard McKenna, was said to have fallen asleep at the wheel. He was dazed after the accident and could not account for the collision. The auto was traveling toward Asbury Park at the time of the accident. Mrs. Murray, who is 55 years old, was engaged in conversation with her grandson and was first aware of their danger when the machine ran into the wagon, whose fruits and vegetables flew in all directions.

Mrs. Murray was thrown to the floor of the car as it crashed through the fence, and was picked up unconscious after the auto had been brought to a stop. She was taken to her Summer home at Point Pleasant.

Charles Cowperwaith, a son-in-law of Mrs. Murray, who lives in the Chestnut Hills section of Philadelphia, went to the scene of the accident and made a settlement for all the damages done by the car.

State Motor Vehicle Inspector Le Roy Wyckoff of Manasquan was on the ground a few minutes after the accident and made an investigation. The chauffeur alleged thta the steering gear had broken, but it was intact when Wyckoff inspected it.

FIRE ALARM ON FERRYBOAT.

Blaze Was in a Wornout Hulk in an Adjoining Slip.

When the municipal ferryboat Nassau drew into her slip at Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cry of fire was heard. The passengers were alarmed until they learned that the fire was seen curling from the hull of the wornout ferry which lies in the unused slip next to the pier at Thirty-ninth Street.

As soon as the boat landed the crew ran over to the burning boat, calling to the men who were at work on the pier. Daniel McPeak, the Superintendent of the dock, saw two boys who he thought were casting fuel on the flames. He seized one, but the other jumped overboard and escaped.

McPeak turned his prisoner over to Policeman Schaeffer. At the police station the prisoner said he was John Bellish of 705 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. He was arraigned before Magistrate Nash of the Long Island City Police Court, Brooklyn, and held in $1,000 bail for examination Saturday.

An hour later the police got a call from Pier 7, at Forty-second Street, saying that a swimmer was trying to climb up the slippery piles. When they arrived the swimmer had disappeared. The police think he was the companion of Bellish.

DOG HOLDS A PRISONER.

Fugitive Gave Policeman the Slip, but Terrier Halted Him.

A small fox terrier dog, owned by William W. Gillen, a lawyer, of Jamaica, yesterday captured an alleged automobile thief, who had made a break for liberty as a policeman was taking him into the Jamaica Police Station. The dog held his man prisoner until the policeman, who had been left far behind in a three blocks' run, arrived and seized him.

Mr. Gillen is spending a vacation in Canada, and left his dog to board at the home of Mrs. William Ruland, 37 North Washington Street. Yesterday afternoon a young man climbed over a fence into the Ruland yard, ran across it, and started to climb another fence to get out. The dog saw him and closed his teeth on the intruder's trousers. Policeman Charles Praetorius came along puffing and handcuffed the youth, who had run away from his custody.

Praetorius got word to look out for a touring car which had been stolen from Rockaway Beach. He saw a car with the given number and arrested the driver, who said he was Lawrence Simmons, 22, a chauffeur, of 164 East Fifty-third Street, Manhattan. Simmons made a dash for liberty, but the dog got him. The touring car was claimed by Frank Appleby of 48 Waverly Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

ARRESTED AS SHOPLIFTERS.

Well-Dressed Man and Woman Alleged to Have Stolen Shrtwaist.

On complaint of Marie Grasswill, a detective in Macy's, a well-dressed man and woman, who said they were brother and sister, were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court last night charged with stealing a shirtwaist valued at $10. They said they were May Clayton, 28 years old, and Timothy Wright, 22, both of 252 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Miss Grasswill testified that she saw the woman take the shirtwaist from a counter, hide it under her skirt, and hand it to Wright in Broadway, concealed in a raincoat.

"I'm entirely to blame," the woman declared. "I took it and he had nothing to do with it. Please let him go and hold me," she begged the Magistrate.

Both were held in $1,000 bail for Special Sessions.

BOY FALLS FROM BRIDGE.

Son of Century Advertising Manager May Die of His Hurts.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 12.—Donald M. Parker, 9 years of age, son of John M. Parker, advertising manager of the Century Publishing Company, was hurried to the Nassau Hospital late this afternoon, suffering from injuries which may prove fatal, after he had fallen twenty feet from the Long Island Railroad bridge over Nassau Boulevard, at Merillon Avenue.

The boy alighted on the concrete roadway, badly injuring his back and head, and Dr. Hill, who attended him at the hospital, was unable to stop the hemorrhages which resulted.

Young Parker, with Bryan and Bouge Hunt, brothers, climbed the railroad bridge this afternoon. An express train came along, and Parker became frightened and lost his grip on the coping.

Senator Lewis for an Early Session.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis today said he had "high hopes" that Congress would meet as early as October to make sure that the business in hand could be put out of the way before national convention time next year. "There are many things to warrant an early session," said Senator Lewis. "I expect that there will be peace in Europe by next May, and we can adjourn to look after the conventions, if there is an early session."

WALDORF TO BOLDT FOR 10 YEARS MORE

New Lease Calls for $800,000 Annual Rent and Improvements to Cost $800,000.

MORE STORES TO BE PUT IN

World's Biggest Roof Garden, with Skating Rink, Planned—Turkish Room to Go.

Several important changes are about to be made in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as a result of a renewal of the lease to George C. Boldt, as announced yesterday. Mr. Boldt's present lease expires on April 30, 1918 and papers have just been signed for a ten-years' renewal, which will give Mr. Boldt control of the hotel until April 30, 1928.

The property is held in two ownerships, the Thirty-third Street, or Waldorf section, being held in trust for Waldorf Astor by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as the result of an arrangement made by William Waldorf Astor about two years ago. The Thirty-fourth Street, or Astoria, part is owned by Vincent Astor. The assessed valuation of the combined properties is $12,125,000, and it was stated by Nicholas Biddle, who represented Vincent Astor in the present transaction that the annual rent would aggregate about $800,000, making the Waldorf-Astoria one of the largest leasehold properties in the world.

Mr. Boldt said yesterday that the Astor interests had agreed to spend about $800,000 in alterations. One of the most important will be the elimination of the popular Turkish room on the Thirty-third Street side, which will be torn out and remodelled into shops and brokers' offices. All of the Thirty-third Street side down to Astor Court will be made into small stores. With this exception the ground floor will remain unchanged.

The roof garden will be entirely rebuilt and enlarged, the plans calling for a dining room 46½ by 70 feet, overlooking the Astor Court side of the hotel. Complete kitchen facilities will be installed. Another large part of the roof will be devoted to roller skating in Summer and ice skating in Winter. Several dancing rooms will also be added. When complete, it is expected to be the largest roof garden in the world.

The negotiations for the renewal of the lease were carried on directly by Mr. Boldt, with Thomas Biddle representing Vincent Astor, and Charles A. Peabody representing Waldorf Astor and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. Several changes will be made in the guest rooms and various improvements added.

UNIFORM LAWS DISCUSSED.

Annual Conference of State Commissions in Session in Utah.

The twenty-fifth annual Conference of State Commissions on Uniform Laws, an organization made up of commissions from every State to make uniform in the several States those laws whose influence extends beyond State boundaries, is now in session in Salt Lake City. The movement creating this machinery for establishing uniform laws was started in 1888 in this State by Albert E. Henschel, a lawyer of this city, who drafted the law for the first State commission to obtain uniformity of legislation.

The laws proposed are first drawn up by an expert, then subjected to expert legal criticism, then considered by the whole body of commissioners. The proposed act is then submitted to every State. Laws regarding warehousing and negotiable instruments which have an interstate character have been recommended by previous conferences and are now substantially uniform throughout the country.

"The general public has little conception," Mr. Henschel said yesterday, "of what has been accomplished in a quarter of a century by the painstaking labors of these commissioners, who receive no pay and many of whom do not even receive traveling expenses.

"We all know that there is a sharp divisional line separating Federal from State jurisdiction, but there are various State functions which affect immeasurably the welfare of areas beyond their boundary lines.

"Among these subjects are marriage and divorce, the form of notarial certificate, wills, deeds, descent of real and personal property, insolvency, partnership, sales and many others which common sense tells us should be uniform to avoid friction.

"Uniform laws make for unity of habit, thought and practise. It is a welding process which tends effectively to make us one people."

PILGRIMAGE TO STONE HOME

Suffragists Give Dinner at Essex County Country Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Suffragists from half a dozen States today attended a pilgrimage to the house on Hurlbut Street, this city, where in 1858 Lucy Stone made her celebrated protest against taxation without representation, which led to the sale of her property even to the cradle of her child.

A dinner was held tonight at the Essex County Country Club in West Orange, with Mrs. Gordon Grand, President of the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges, presiding and Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, acting as toastmistress. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke on "Woman Suffrage—Looking Backward and Forward." Mrs. Henry Garrison Villard of New York gave personal recollections of Lucy Stone. Other speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; former Judge Thomas A. Davis, former State Senator Everett B. Colby, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, Mrs. Frank J. Roessing of Pennsylvania, Miss Mary Garrett of New York, Miss Hannah Patterson of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald, President of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union.

A bronze tablet commemorating the fight "for the emancipation of women" by the pioneer will be unveiled tomorrow by her daughter, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston.

350,000 Flies Swatted to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE, N. J., Aug. 12.—With nearly a month passed since the beginning of the fly-killing contest here, 350,000 flies have been swatted. The children have been driving the pests from this township at the rate of 14,000 a day. Dumont Huyler of Gladstone has captured 68,200; Dorothy Johnson is the second with 47,700; Grace Dariydimple next with 37,600; Marjory McCarren fourth with 25,040; and Susette McCarren with 12,960. The contest closes Nov. 1, and the managers expect that 1,000,000 flies will have been destroyed by then.

SHEIKH HERE TO LECTURE.

Sayid Gilani Will Tell of Mohammedanism in the Philippines.

The Sheikh-Ul-Islam Sayid M-Wajih Gilani, Imperial Ottoman Religious Commissioner for the Philippines, arrived yesterday from Manila via Cadiz on the Spanish steamer Manuel Calvo to spend several months in this country lecturing upon religious and civil topics dealing with the Philippines, which he believes will interest Americans. He is accompanied by a secretary, who acts as interpreter, and a Moro boy, who is his valet.

The Sheikh is the head of the Mohammedan religion in the Far East, and says he is a direct descendant of the Prophet. During the voyage from Manila to New York he ate his meals apart from the other passengers, and all his food was prepared by Nabou, his servant. The Sheikh wore the green turban around his fez, which showed that he had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and was entitled to be addressed Hadji in addition to his other titles.

There were twenty-one Arabs from the Sahara Desert on the Manuel Calvo, who are going to take part in The Garden of Allah in September, but they did not dare to address the Sheikh-Ul-Islam on the ship.

"I have come to tell the American people that there are half a million Mohammedans in the Philippines," said Sayid Gilani, as he is styled by those not of his faith, "and they will become citizens of whom the United States will not be ashamed."

The Sheikh was put to considerable annoyance and delay in landing because the Immigration Inspectors would not allow his servant Nabou to land with him on account of his being under 16. The boy had to go to Ellis Island with his master, and was released under a bond that he would not become a public charge.

ESTABROOK RAPS WILSON.

Tells St. Paul Business Men That President's Policies Are All Wrong.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 12.—Henry Dodge Estabrook of New York addressed a meeting of St. Paul business men today on "Truth, Business, and Politics," deprecating what he called the anti-business policies of the Wilson Administration and asserting that this legislation was based on the assumption that the average American business man was a scoundrel.

"President Wilson not only sees no evil in the Sherman act, but he has done all that a political dentist could do to add teeth to its insatiable jaw," he said.

The speaker took up the revenue measures of the Wilson Administration, stating that none could stand the acid test. He said, in part:

"The Republicans have always turned over a full Treasury to the Democrats; the Democrats have never been happy until they have got rid of it, and the country has never been happy until it has got rid of them.

"It has been said that the Republican Party for the last few years has been trying to stand pat on one leg and progress with the other—a sort of fusion of the tango and minuet that results only in confusion. In principle we are all progressives. But your political speechmaker, your simon-pure article, your progressives with a big 'P'—want a change just to see what will come of it.

"Today the man who flouts our Constitution as a monument to the greed, rapacity, and even fraud of our forefathers and a handicap to the progress of the people, calls himself a progressive. I call him a fool. Today, if a man refuses to join in lambasting our Supreme Court, (that unique and precious feature of our autonomy,) he is called a reactionary. I call that man a patriot whose services in behalf of ordered liberty were never more needed than at this very hour."

I. T. U. SELECTS BALTIMORE.

Place of 1916 Convention—Action on Two Important Proposals.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12.—Baltimore was selected today as the 1916 convention city of the International Typographical Union. Two important propositions were disposed of. The first, imposing the rule of priority in employing and discharging men, was ordered submitted to a referendum. The other, providing for a six-day week, was adopted, 150 to 70. Both propositions were put forward by the administration.

G. Grow of the International Association of Machinists, a member of the Schmidt-Caplan Defense Committee, made a brief plea for the financial and moral support of the delegates in the coming trial. He referred to the men who are awaiting trial on the charge of being accessory to the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building as "prisoners of war," and declared that they were being "persecuted not prosecuted."

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt's Car Halted.

The car in which Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, whose husband was lost on the Lusitania, was speeding to her country home, at Shadybrook, Mass., was stopped on Wednesday night by a policeman on the Boston Post Road, and the chauffeur, George Verrando, got a summons for speeding. In the West Farms Court the policeman testified yesterday that the Vanderbilt car had been making forty-two miles an hour. Verrando admitted breaking the speed limit, and Magistrate Breen fined him $25.

Prof. John Cook Wilson.

John Cook Wilson, Wykeham Professor of Logic at Oxford University since 1889, died yesterday, according to information received here from London. He was Honorary Major of the Oxford University Volunteer Corps, and in 1905 received the Volunteer Long Service Medal. Professor Wilson received the degree of M. A. from Oxford in 1875, later receiving the honorary degree of LL. D. from St. Andrew's College. He was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and an Honorary Fellow of Oriel College. In 1907 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Col. Jonathan Eastman Pecker.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.—Colonel Jonathan Eastman Pecker, a noted journalist of civil war days, died in this city today. He was 77 years old. As correspondent for The Boston Journal, he accompanied nearly every New Hampshire regiment to the front. After the war he traveled throughout the country in his newspaper work. He was a direct descendant of Major James Pecker, a Surgeon in the Continental Army, who died at Valley Forge.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA LOUISE GARLAND, widow of James A. Garland, Vice President of the First National Bank and widely known as an art collector, died on Tuesday in Warwick, England, according to word received here yesterday.

EDWARD A. FUECHSEL, a pickle manufacturer, died on Wednesday at his home, 545 West 152d Street in his fifty-first year.

Miss ELIZA CRANE, whose father, Captain Crane, is said to have piloted the first steamship across the Atlantic Ocean, died on Wednesday at her home, 39 East Twenty-second Street, in her eighty-eighth year.

JOHN ARMSTRONG of 1,032 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his Summer home in Beach Haven, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He was Vice President of the American branch of the Oxford University Press, which he established in 1893.

CHARLES P. HALL, a California theatrical manager, died on Wednesday in Oakland, Cal., in his seventy-fifth year. Formerly he had been connected with the old California Opera House, the old Standard and Bush Theatres and the MacDonough Street Theatre.

JOHN W. CORBIN, founder of the Tompkins-Corbin Company of this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his seventy-second year.

JOHN D. GALLUP, writer of the genealogical history of the Gallup family, which was published in 1893, died on Wednesday at his home, Suffield, Conn., in his ninety-sixth year.

U. S. Judge W. H. MUNGER, for the District of Nebraska, died of paralysis on Wednesday in Omaha. He was born in Bergen, N. Y., and was 70 years old. He had been in failing health for several years.

D. AUSTIN BROWN, identified with the asbestos interests of this country for many years, and former President of the Asbestos Packing Company, died on Wednesday at the home of his daugh

WAGE HOT FIGHT FOR SOCIAL LAWS

Barnes, Assailing Humanitarian Legislation, Stirs Opposition in Albany Convention.

URGES EQUALITY IN STATE

Fears Present Tendencies and Warns Against Creation of a Proletariat.

WICKERSHAM TAKES ISSUE

Declares Proposal Would Make State Powerless in Great Emergencies —Schurman Warns Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—The proposal presented by William Barnes, which would make it impossible for the Legislature in future to enact laws of a humanitarian nature involving the expenditure of public funds for the benefit of any class, such as the workmen's compensation law, the widow's pension law, a minimum wage act, and like measures, was the subject of a remarkable debate before the Constitutional Convention today. The debate continued until late in the evening.

Mr. Barnes and ex-Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston advocated the adoption of the proposal. Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, President Schurman of Cornell University, ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York, Herbert Parsons, Senator Robert F. Wagner, ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, and others opposed the measure. Here is the Barnes proposal:

> The Legislature shall not pass any bill granting hereafter to any class of individuals any privilege or immunity not granted equally to all members of the State.
>
> Providing for authorization the expenditure of any public money to be paid to any person, except for materials furnished or services rendered upon employment by the State or a civil division thereof or in recognition for such service.
>
> Establishing a minimum wage for service to be paid to any employe by a private employer.

Mr. Barnes urged that legislation of the character in question involved a radical and unwarranted departure from the ideals and principles underlying American government and that such measures should be submitted to the voters on a referendum as amendments to the Constitution.

Ex-Judge Clearwater, supporting Mr. Barnes, said that unless the Barnes proposal or something like it was written into the Constitution, the State soon would reach the stage where a proletariat, in the Roman sense, would be created to become a troublesome element of society. He alluded to the prophesies of de Toqueville, Montesquieu, Macaulay and Bryce who long ago declared that early American ideals would vanish. The time had come, he said, when their predictions were coming true.

"When they ventured to predict what would happen, they were regarded as prophets in the wilderness," said Judge Clearwater. "The voice of William Barnes today may be only a voice in the wilderness, but I, who may sit in another Constitutional Convention in this very chamber when I am gone, when that time comes will regret if something like this is not now put into the organic law of the State."

Mr. Wickersham, in opposing the proposal, said that it would cripple Government. Dr. Schurman said that the Barnes proposal had its genesis in a dogmatic theory of Government, not in governmental experience, and added that nothing was more dangerous than to abandon experience for dogma in the work that the delegates had undertaken.

Mr. Barnes prefaced his remarks by saying that his proposal had been offered for the purpose of placing in the Constitution "a clear expression, now wanting, of the ideal of equality."

"The hour has come," he said, "when a proposal upholding the ideal of equality, which must be the ideal of any democratic State, does not necessarily find favor. Whereas for many years this American ideal was universally accepted, and progress toward its establishment in law and in the minds of all was being made, at the present time it is assailed as false, and in substitution for it it is proposed to establish a State that shall exist not as the necessary agent or servant of the people within its boundaries, but as a power in itself to order the lives of the people in such a manner as it will—meaning, in the first instance, perhaps what the majority wills, but in the second instance surely what one person wills upon the majority.

Cites Case of Prussia.

"There may be delegates in the convention who fail to perceive that the legislation against which this proposal is aimed is conceived in the desertion of the American ideal and in the establishment of what may properly be termed at the present moment the Prussian principle. Such, however, is the fact.

"A State must inevitably conform to one aspiration or to another. The concept of a democratic State, where equality is the basis of all law, is in direct antagonism to the concept of the autocratic State, where every one is made subject to what is declared to be the collective interest. From the latter tyranny there is no escape, except through revolution.

"The time is peculiarly opportune for discussion of this entire matter. Whereas it is difficult to engage the attention of people to abstractions, at this particular moment the European war has transferred the subject from the field of abstraction to the domain of concrete application.

"On the German side in this conflict stands the Germanic State as now established, without disguise and with precise definition, denying utterly the American theory of equality. On the side of the Allies there is a conglomerate amalgamation of all kinds of ideals, united only in opposition to Germany as a war power. The splendid efficiency of the German war operations brings into bold relief the theory that the State should be all in all and that the individual exists only as part of the machine.

Fears Growth of Tyranny.

Mr. Barnes referred to paternalism as affecting the working classes in Germany, a policy inaugurated under Bismarck to keep the workers from making trouble, and to the Progressive Party program, which Colonel Roosevelt had pronounced a "check to socialism and an antidote to anarchy." Mr. Barnes said that under the Bismarck policies socialism had had a marvelous growth in the German Empire. He added that the enactment of "State socialistic legislation," far from being a check to socialism in this country, would foster it.

"If this be true, and all evidence tends to prove that it is," Mr. Barnes continued, "and as State socialistic legislation increases inevitably the growth of socialistic methods of thinking, the certain destination involved in this kind of legislation will not be the attainment of the socialistic ideas but the tyrannous autocratic state not democratic in a single form, but established in the name of democracy.

"How far we have departed in America from devotion to the ideal of equality, which is our declared aspiration, is demonstrated by the fact that those who would be benefited by the legislation which this amendment prohibits have not advocated the passage of this prohibition.

"I cannot believe that the American workingman—and this includes the foreign-born citizen who has made America his land by choice—desires to be reduced to a proletarian. In Rome, the proletarian was exempted from military service, a privilege marking him for dishonor. It is contrary to the spirit of America; it is contrary to truth, that we should create in this country a class of proletarians. It is as true today as it was when the statement was originally made, that in America it is three generations from the plow to the millionaire, and three generations back again.

"I do not impugn the motives of those controlled by love of humanity who desire the material welfare of every one, but mistakenly aim to involve the State in their philanthropy. It is a natural instinct in all. What an individual may do, however, is not a criterion for a State. The benevolent State inevitably breeds not men and women, but dependents. The oppression of crowd-thought, crowd-interest, crowd-demand for mediocrity will lead the human race back to the protoplasm whence it emerged.

"I am asking, if this convention passes favorably upon this proposition, that it be submitted separately to the voters, that there may be a clean-cut expression for or against the principle of equality. If the voters should adopt this amendment, those who now crowd these legislative halls, demanding privileges for their clients, will come here in direct violation of the mandate of the people. If the voters of this State should by disapproving this amendment establish privilege as a principle every group will be justly entitled to call upon the Legislature to pass whatever they demand.

"The State of New York, in that event although dedicated, as are the other States of the Federal Union, and the United States itself, to the ideal of equality, will set its heel upon that aspiration. Because of its cowardice it will become no longer an institution expensively established to protect the property, health, safety, and lives of all the members of the State, but the means through which each separate collection of individuals within its confines may secure such privilege as in its weakness the Legislature fears not to grant."

Wickersham Answers Barnes.

Mr. Wickersham took the floor when Mr. Barnes had finished. 'Although he rose to oppose the former Republican State Chairman, he paid him a graceful compliment for the work he did at the Chicago convention three years ago, where he was the main factor in defeating Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

"The proposal advanced by the delegate from Albany," he said, "embodies principles which he has expressed frequently. They bubble up from the depths of an earnest conviction that we all recognize, and they are, I think, the byproduct of that magnificent fight which he conducted three years ago which laid the American people under lasting obligation to him. But his proposal embodies principles so impractical in the expression he has given to them that their adoption would mean the destruction of this Government as a practical vehicle for the conduct of the affairs of this Commonwealth."

Treating the proposal analytically, Mr. Wickersham pointed out that it would prevent payment by the State of funds to support any benevolent or charitable undertaking.

"Sacrificing everything to the Moloch of the idea of equality," he said, "it would, indeed, be preventing the State of New York from imitating the example of the State of Germany, erect the State of New York into as impersonal, as heartless a social organization as the worst enemies of Germany accused Germany of being."

Mr. Barnes disputed this saying that the injunction in his proposal was directed against the payment of the State's money to a "person," not to an institution.

Mr. Wickersham said that the distinction was "more subtle than candid" because a corporation under all the principles of established law and under all constructions of the statutes was a person.

"It may be that the gentleman did not fully appreciate the extent to which this prohibition which he seeks to impart to the Constitution would go," said Mr. Wickersham. "I fear he has been led on by this abstract conception in his mind to establishing that idealistic state of equality in which all men will be equally happy and equally busy and will enjoy an equal state of good health; under which nobody will need the beneficent assistance of the State or the individual. But we are dealing here with a constitution for a State of ten millions of living, breathing, suffering men and women, men and women who in strength and in health, in sickness and in need, must look to the organized agencies of society to help them from the consequences of failure in the struggle of life, whether that failure be the result of physical breakdown or other causes.

"Throughout the whole history of English-speaking peoples the State has charged itself with the care of its sick and its poor. I know Mr. Barnes does not mean by this provision to tie the hands of the State so that for the future it may go forth impersonally, without pity, without capacity to help, and turn its stern back to all voicing of suffering, whether in its midst or elsewhere.

"There are a thousand illustrations that rise in the minds of what would be prohibited by this, where every consideration and where every dictate of humanity would require a State to appropriate its money and take its action. What are you going to do in case of pestilence? What are you going to do in case of war? What are you going to do in case of any one of the thousand contingencies that arise in the life of a nation? Are you going to say that our civilization is at an end? Are you going to say that we have lost all capacity to help ourselves? Are you going to say that unless we make an appropriation which goes equally to every human in this land, equally to every human being, the Legislature shall stand mute and powerless? I think not.

"I must protest against seriously considering writing into the fundamental law of the State a provision that is in violation of every dictate of civilized, enlightened and progressive government."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, who spoke next, said that the Barnes proposal, had it been part of the present Constitution, would have prevented the enactment of practically every law passed during the last five years for the benefit of the working men and working women.

Dr. Schurman's Argument.

President Schurman, in his speech, called attention to the fact that the statute books were full of laws granting privileges to classes of individuals.

"Mr. Barnes's proposed amendment," he said, "rests on a dogmatic theory of government. For my part, I do not want to be wise beyond what is written in the legislative record and practice of our past. Let us take up the new social problems one by one as they arise, in the old way and in the light of past experience. Progress will be effected not by speculation, which is exceedingly dangerous in politics, but by preserving the ancient rights and liberties and by having regard to equity and the general welfare.

"For the sake of a theory of government which 'I think erroneous, Mr. Barnes proposes to discriminate against the industrial classes. Gentlemen of the convention, I warn you, there is dynamite in his proposal. If you adopt it it is liable to dissolve existing political parties, to create class antagonism in the State, and ultimately to impair, if indeed it does not undermine, that authority on which all government rests—authority—which in all civilized States is embodied in the Legislature."

Clearwater Defends Barnes.

Judge Clearwater, in speaking in support of the proposal, said he was surprised—almost shocked—at the narrow construction placed on it by Mr. Wickersham and President Schurman. It would not be retroactive, in the first place, he said. In the second place it would not, as Mr. Wickersham had intimated, prevent the State from spending its own money in such grave emergencies as pestilence and war.

"In years gone by," he said, "when we talked of special privileges to be guarded against, we had in mind the privileges granted to the great, the wealthy, and that still is in the minds of most men when we speak of special privileges.

"If we are so destitute in foresight, so lacking in vision, that we cannot see ahead dangers threatening the Commonwealth, we are unfit to sit as delegates in this convention. If our grasp is so narrow that we cannot foresee the evils which may come and probably will come and which are knocking at our doors we should not be here.

"Mr. Barnes has referred to the proletarian. Up to within a very few years ago there were no proletarians in this country, and when I use the term proletarian I use it in the sense it was used by the Romans. I mean the man who has not and never will have any property, who has not the industry, the frugality, and self-denial to accumulate property, a man who will breed children and who will throw himself without scruple or reserve upon a community for support."

The proletarians, Judge Clearwater said, were crowding the seaboard cities today. They elected legislators, created Legislatures, and were strong enough in numbers to enforce their demands for "equality" according to their ideas, which was not the American idea.

Under a resolution brought in by the Committee on Rules further debate on the Barnes proposal went over until Monday night, when a vote will be taken.

TAX ARTICLE ADVANCED.

Constitutional Convention Protects Existing Exemptions from Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—After amendments had been made to protect from new levies those who have paid taxes on securities under the secured debts law, the Constitutional Convention today advanced to the order of third reading, the article on taxation.

In its amended form, the article protects existing tax exemptions, but provides that no new exemptions shall be made by the legislature except by a two-thirds vote. The article reads as follows:

> Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away except as to the securities of the State or a civil division thereof.
>
> Hereafter no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.
>
> Taxes shall be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The Legislature shall prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed, and provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, any provision of any other article of this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The Legislature shall provide for the supervision, review, and equalization of assessments.
>
> For the assessment of real property heretofore locally assessed, the Legislature shall establish tax districts, none of which, unless it be a city, shall embrace more than one county. The assessors therein shall be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities thereof as shall be designated by law. The Legislature may provide that the assessment roll of each larger district shall serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries.
>
> No such tax district larger than a town shall be established until the law providing therefor shall have been adopted by a vote of a majority of the people voting thereon in such a proposed tax district at an election for which provision shall be made by law.

The powers of the State Department of Taxes and Assessments are enlarged under the article. The duty of assessing personal property for purposes of both State and local taxation is likely to pass from local tax boards to the central body at the Capitol after the new article becomes effective. The assessment of real estate will be the sole function left to the local assessors.

These new powers, it was said, would enable the State Tax Commissioners to classify personal property and levy taxes in such a manner that the tax would not drive property out of the State.

In its original form the article contained a provision taking from local assessors, who have shown themselves overzealous, the power to assess municipal property outside of city boundaries, transferring that duty to the State Board. This provision had been urged by the Board of Water Supply in New York City, but at the last minute it was taken out, as the Corporation Counsel's office thought there was no need for it.

CALLS PLAN A SUBTERFUGE.

Mayors' Conference Official Assails Home Rule Proposal.

TROY, Aug. 12.—The home rule proposal of the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention was attacked here tonight by William P. Capes, Secretary of the State Conference of Mayors, in an address before the convention of City Clerks.

"The proposal now receiving the consideration of the convention is so plainly a subterfuge, so vague, so cumbersome, and so obstructive," he said, "that we marvel at the seriousness with which an intelligent body is discussing it. Houdini, the handcuff king, never made a greater effort to mystify his audience than has the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention in its attempt to give home rule to the cities without giving it.

"If the advocates of home rule are not successful in their present attempt to convince the delegates that the proposal now before them is worse than the municipal article in the present Constitution and that it should be revised, there is only one thing left to do. We must request the convention to submit its home rule decimal to the people this Fall as a separate proposition, so that the people living in the cities—75 per cent. of the total population of the State—will not be placed in the position of having to oppose the entire work of the convention in order to register their disapproval of the alleged home rule amendment."

NEW AIDS FOR GOVERNOR.

Whitman Appoints Two National Guard Officers to His Staff.

A number of changes have occurred recently among the National Guard officers of New York. Governor Whitman has accepted the detail of Captain Howard E. Crall of the Seventh Infantry, a well-known rifle shot, as aid on his staff to succeed Captain William R. Johnson, late of the First Cavalry, who has been transferred to the reserve list. The Governor has also appointed as an aid Captain Joseph J. Kingsbury from the reserve list to succeed Major John F. Dunseith of the Medical Corps, who has been relieved. Private Frank McCoy, Company C, Seventh Infantry, having served for twenty-five years, has been retired by Governor Whitman with the brevet rank of Second Lieutenant.

The following promotions of officers are announced: Second Lieutenant Robert R. Molyneux, First Cavalry, to First Lieutenant and assigned as squadron Adjutant; John J. Atkinson, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, to Second Lieutenant in Company M; First Lieutenant A. I. Marshall, First Infantry, to Captain of Company K; Second Lieutenant William L. Hodder, Third Infantry, to First Lieutenant, Company M; Edgar C. Leaycraft of Squadron A, to Second Lieutenant and assigned to Troop C; Second Lieutenant Walter C. McClure, First Field Artillery, to First Lieutenant and assigned to Battery F; John G. Poore, Sixty-ninth Infantry, to Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company A; Patrick J. Crowley, Sixty-ninth Regiment, to Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company D.

Lydig Hoyt has been appointed Second Lieutenant in Company A of the Twelfth Infantry, and Geoffrey M. Taylor of the same regiment has been promoted First Lieutenant in Company C.

Ex-Captain John M. Thompson, formerly of the Ninth Coast Defense Command, has on his own request been appointed a Captain on the reserve list of the National Guard; First Lieutenant William D. Farrington, formerly of the Coast Artillery Corps, has been appointed from civil life to the reserve list as a First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenants Louis S. Barrett of the Coast Artillery and Louis King of the Second Infantry, who resigned a short time ago, have both been honorably discharged.

TO FLY FOR $6,000 PRIZES.

Sperry May Start Tomorrow in Curtiss Marine Contest.

Lawrence Sperry, the Brooklyn aviator, will decide this afternoon when he will make a flight in his Curtiss flying boat in an effort to win the Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy for the greatest distance traveled in ten hours of one day.

He will come from Bellport, L. I., today and examine his flying boat, which is in the hangar at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He said he would make the flight either tomorrow or Sunday morning, the weather conditions permitting. The flight will be made from the Brooklyn Navy Yard over the Great South Bay and will end at Amityville, L. I., according to the aviator's present plans. He may make a trial flight from the navy yard around the harbor here this afternoon.

The trophy offered by Glenn H. Curtiss is valued at $5,000. In addition the winner will receive a cash prize of $1,000.

M'MILLIN DONATES $50,000 TO AVIATION

Banker Aids National Fund to Develop Fliers and Machines for Country's Defense.

HE URGES USE OF MUFFLERS

Mrs. Willard D. Straight Contributes $25C and Another Woman Has Given $1,000 Anonymously.

Emerson McMillin, the banker, who recently gave $1,000 to the National Aeroplane Fund, offered an additional $50,000 to the fund yesterday, according to the announcement made by the Aero Club of America, which has already received $12,000 toward the $500,000 it proposes to raise.

In his letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, Mr. McMillin emphasizes the necessity of training aviators and inducing them to use the most efficient aeroplanes and motors available, having the motors equipped with mufflers and self-starters. These latter devices are readily obtained, but aviators do not use them, because their added weight decreases the speed of the aeroplane from two to three per cent. Mr. McMillin, however, points out that the question of silent or noisy motors in warfare is the difference between success and failure, and he urges that this matter be given thorough consideration in the near future.

"Whatever the cost of developing this combination of trained aviators and good aeroplanes and motors," he writes, "it should be done. Russia and the Russians doubtless felt unwilling to incur such expense a couple of years ago and refrained from expenditures and at what awful cost! Feeling the grave importance of this branch of military equipment, I will gladly contribute in any possible way to expedite the work of creating an efficient corps of aviators, with aeroplanes in sufficient number for their use."

Mr. McMillin's offer is made contingent on the Aero Club raising the total amount of $500,000 for the National Aeroplane Fund. He agrees to add $100 to every $900 that the club receives between Aug. 1, 1915, and Feb. 1, 1916.

The women of New York are also contributing to the fund. One who desires to remain anonymous recently gave $1,000, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, whose husband is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., gave $250 to the fund yesterday.

Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club in speaking of the National Aeroplane Fund said:

"The Aero Club has been conducting a nation-wide campaign to acquaint the public with our total lack of aeroplanes in the army, navy, National Guard and naval militia. Although this country gave to the world the first practical aeroplane, the first hydroaeroplane and the first flying boat, and although we are supplying more than a thousand aeroplanes and 2,000 motors to Europe, we are today behind the first and second class powers. In fact, we are very much behind Japan, China, Switzerland, Australia, and Morocco.

"Our navy, which boasted three years ago of being the first navy in the world to have an aviation section, has, at this time only five aeroplanes in commission and five more ordered. The half dozen aviators in the navy who hold certificates have had no opportunity to gain experience in manoeuvring, and never manoeuvred with a fleet, and do not know what ships and submarines look like from the air."

MRS. HEVENOR GETS DIVORCE

Custody of Son Is Awarded to Lumber Merchant's Wife.

Mrs. Grace Dimon Hevenor, wife of Harvey K. Hevenor, a wealthy lumber merchant, with offices at 17 Liberty Street, Manhattan, received an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday through Justice Townsend Scudder, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The suit was heard by former Justice Josiah T. Marean, as referee, and in his report to Justice Scudder he recommended a decree for the plaintiff. The report was confirmed by the Court.

The couple were married at Lake Placid, N. Y., on Aug. 21, 1905. They have one son, now 7 years old. He is in the custody of his mother. Mr. Hevenor is required, as recommended in the referee's report, to provide the means to educate his son, and continue the payment to Mrs. Hevenor of $15 a week alimony, which was awarded to her under the terms of an action for separation.

The marital troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Hevenor have figured in the courts for several years. Before her marriage, while Mrs. Hevenor was Miss Grace Dimon, a prominent society belle of Hammondsport, N. Y., she was named as co-respondent in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Amy Drake against Charles J. Drake. While this suit was pending Miss Dimon married Hevenor.

Following an alienation suit brought later by Mrs. Drake against Mrs. Hevenor, after the latter's marriage, the marital differences of the Hevenors caused both to separate. Mrs. Hevenor went to live at 518 West 111th Street with her son. Hevenor later kidnapped the boy from his wife's apartments, and in December, 1912, he sued her for divorce. Mrs. Hevenor defended the suit successfully and then obtained the custody of her son.

NEW AUTO FOR DR. SHAW.

Suffragists to Give Touring Car to Head of Association.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association plans to present a new touring car to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, its President, at 10 o'clock this morning, at its headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, and afterward members of the association will escort her in automobiles to the McAlpin, where she lives.

The little yellow car presented to Dr. Shaw some months ago, and which was seized in Pennsylvania and held for taxes, was redeemed by the association and again given to her. It was, however, found to be too small to convey the President and the speakers who travel with her on her lecture tours, hence the purchase of a big car.

WON'T TRY TAGGART FIRST.

Indianapolis Mayor Faces Jury on Election Charge Sept. 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 12.—Judge W. H. Eichhorn, in the Criminal Court, today overruled the motion to quash the indictment against Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana; Mayor Joseph E. Bell, Chief of Police Samuel V. Perrott, and 123 others, charged with election irregularities. The court held that forty-three of the forty-eight counts in the indictment were valid.

The State elected to place Mayor Bell on trial first, although the defense asked to go to trial with Mr. Taggart the first defendant. The trial was set to begin Sept. 7.

PAINTERS' UNION ENJOINED.

Contractor Alleges That Boycott Grows Out of Personal Enmity.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Vice Chancellor Backes today granted an injunction to restrain the Bayonne Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers' Union from putting Harris Boorstein, a contracting painter, on the unfair list. It was charged by Boorstein that because of the enmity of William B. Hunter, Business Agent of the Painters' Union, he was being boycotted and was unable to hire union labor.

It was held by the Court that Boorstein had a right to a free and open market in which to hire labor without interference by the union.

CAPT. KNOX KILLED IN AEROPLANE FALL

New York Man Plunged to Death in Army Machine at Ft. Sill—Lieut. Sutton Injured.

FORT SILL, Okla., Aug. 12.—Captain George H. Knox of the First Aero Squadron, U. S. A., was killed and Lieutenant R. B. Sutton, his aid, probably was fatally injured today, when an aeroplane in which they were flying fell 350 feet.

The officers came to Fort Sill from California last Tuesday and since then had been conducting experiments on the army reservation. Upon the arrival of the aerial squadron several members said they considered the various currents of air existing in and near the Wichita Mountains here extremely dangerous.

The aviators ascended about 9 o'clock this morning. They had been aloft only a few minutes, when the aeroplane began falling. Captain Knox and his aid made desperate efforts to control the machine, but it dashed to the ground and the Captain was killed. Sutton was hurried to the army hospital, where an operation was performed in an effort to save his life. He has only a fair chance of recovery.

An officer at the post who saw the accident said the biplane was "banking" against the wind and about 350 feet in the air when it suddenly dived toward the earth, pinioning the occupants beneath the motor.

Captain Knox was born in New York in 1874, entered the service in 1898, and was unmarried.

Captain George H. Knox was the adopted son of Colonel Edward M. Knox, the founder of the E. M. Knox Retail Hat Company of New York City. When he was adopted he dropped his surname of Robinson and took that of his foster father. His brother, Charles K. Robinson, lives in Brooklyn, and has gone to Fort Sill to bring the body to this city.

Captain Knox was in the Seventh Regiment when the Spanish-American war started, and resigned from the regiment to become a Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth United States Infantry, his appointment taking effect on July 9, 1898. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in July, 1905, and was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department in December, 1912. Since February, 1915, he had been at Fort Sill.

He was said to have been the wealthiest officer in the army. His foster father, Colonel Knox, is one of the two surviving officers of a battery that fought at Gettysburg, and he earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry during that battle.

According to information obtained at the Quartermaster's Department here, Captain Knox had gone up as a passenger with Lieutenant Sutton and was not in control of the aeroplane.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 12.— Lieutenant R. B. Sutton, who was injured at Fort Sill, was appointed to West Point from Portland and is the son of J. N. Sutton, local agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He is twenty-five years old and was born at Redondo, Cal.

Lieutenant Sutton was graduated from West Point in 1913 and appointed to the Aero Station at San Diego a year ago. His brother, Lieutenant James Sutton, met death at the Annapolis Naval Academy soon after his graduation in 1907, the verdict of an investigating commission being that he was accidentally killed.

TO REMODEL CASSANDRA.

E. L. Doheny to Make Oil Burner of the Yacht S. J. Whalen Sold.

The steam yacht Cassandra, built originally for Roy Rainey at a cost of $480,000, went into dry dock yesterday in Shewan's Ship Yard, Brooklyn, to be remodeled as an oil burner. The yacht, recently the property of George J. Whalen of the United Cigar Stores Company, has been bought by Edward L. Doheny, President of the Mexican Petroleum Company. Thomas C. Shotwell, formerly of the United Company, negotiated the sale, and recently resigned his post to take charge of a department under Mr. Doheny.

The Cassandra is 287 feet long, with a beam of 32 feet 6 inches. She is lavishly fitted; her woodwork in all the cabins being Circassian walnut, while every bit of plumbing on the yacht is silverplated.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb Visits Court.

An interested spectator in the Tombs Court yesterday morning was Mrs. W. Seward Webb, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor. She occupied a seat on the bench with Magistrate Corrigan and watched the disposal of cases. At the conclusion of the morning session Mrs. Webb left, saying that her call was merely a social one.

SIX KILLED IN WRECK OF EXCURSION TRAIN

Heavy Freight on B. & O. Runs Into Car Containing Knights of Pythias—Many Injured.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12.—Six persons were killed early today when a heavy freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad crashed into a special train carrying members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Mount Sterling, Ohio, who were returning from an outing at Cedar Point. More than a score were injured, some so seriously that they may not recover.

The Dead.

LOGAN HOLLER.
MARGARET SOLLARS.
THORNIE NEFF.
THAD MITCHELL.

All of the dead are from Mount Sterling or that immediate vicinity.

The accident occurred at Orient, fourteen miles south of Columbus, shortly before 3 A. M., during a heavy rainstorm. The passenger train had stopped to take on water when the freight train rumbling along through the mist struck it, smashing the crowded wooden coach in the rear into small fragments.

Residents of the village and occupants of nearby farm houses heard the cries of the dying and injured and organized relief parties, which extricated many of the injured.

Four members of the excursion party were killed outright. Two others died in hospitals after being brought to this city on a special train.

The State Utilities Commission sent Inspectors to the scene and will hold a hearing to fix responsibility for the wreck.

ACTORS' JOY RIDE HALTED.

Unable to Recall How They Came by Another Man's Missing Carriage.

Daniel McDonald walked out of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel early yesterday morning and found his horse and victoria missing. He sent in an alarm to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and policemen along Broadway were directed to keep an eye open for the missing outfit.

A policeman saw the horse and carriage a little before daybreak headed for Central Park, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and tried to stop them, but the horse turned on Fifty-ninth Street and ran to Fifth Avenue, where it turned south. The policeman commandeered an auto and started in pursuit. He caught up with the horse at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where it had been stopped by Policeman Lyons.

Three young men in the carriage were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where they said they were Edward Collins of 313 East Thirteenth Street, Russell Meyers of 211 West 138th Street, and Daniel Levitt of 241 West Fifty-fourth Street. They said they were actors and could remember nothing since they had attended the festivities of an actors' organization the night before. They pleaded guilty to intoxication and were fined $5 apiece by Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court. They had been charged with larceny, but McDonald said he did not care to press the charge.

AGAINST POLICE FAVORITISM

Woods Opposes Preference for Veterans of Spanish War.

Police Commissioner Woods sent to Chairman Rush Rees of the Committee on Civil Service of the Constitutional Convention yesterday a letter protesting against an amendment, in so far as it would affect policemen, which would give Spanish war veterans the preference of appointment and promotion in the civil service.

Commissioner Woods says that, while he feels the nation is under a debt to those who have made sacrifices to their country, he does not think that appointment or promotion in the police force should be made one of the ways of paying it.

"The safety of life and property and the maintenance of law and order," he says, "are dependent upon the police. In such matters we can accept no compromise. Anything which we must promote those men who show they would make the best officers. In no other way than this can a proper standard of police efficiency be maintained and the public be properly protected."

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS

THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE

De Soto sought the Fountain of Youth in Florida, but he did not find it. * * * "When I am old," said James Russell Lowell, while Ambassador to England, "put me in a Home for Incurable Children." He died young, aged 72, for he had quaffed of De Soto's fountain, which bubbles up in the Child's Kingdom of Make-Believe. * * * The youthful instinct for play impelled many of the Traymore guests last week to dress as peasants and join in the Festival of the Tyrolese Farm. * * * Winter was coming; the snow-peaked Alps loomed in the distance. Turkeys were strutting about; pigeons flew through the air. Youths, feather-capped, and maidens in stomachers and kirtles, whirled in folk dances and feasted on Tyrolese doughnuts. * * * Suddenly down came the snow—first on the distant mountains, then upon the revelers—for, by undulating light and white confetti, the snow of illusion blended with the snow of reality. Over five hundred, on the second night, shared the pleasure of this winter idyll in August. * * * The Traymore had borrowed the Fountain of Youth from the Land of Make-Believe.

The excessive demand for places has compelled repetition of these Traymore fantasies. Pere Lunette's Cafe of the Parisian Underworld has been given three times in the Belvedere. The "Night in Seville" and the "Night in Naples" have been staged in the Restaurant. Last evening the setting was in Cairo.

Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, "It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."

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Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.

It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features. Romani, the world's highest Tenor, of Venice, is engaged to sing at frequent intervals during July, August and September.

Atlantic City, with its only real competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two flying boats are daily sources of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the Boardwalk, the fine motor roads and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many War Stocks Advance, but Reactionary Movement Occurs —Mexican Situation a Factor.

War order prosperity continued to exert important influence upon the course of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the railroads and some of the industrials, notably United States Steel, were reactionary, and despite numerous substantial net gains the market presented an irregular and heavy appearance, particularly at the close of the session. Disappointment over the extent of the advantage gained by the Western roads through the decision just rendered by the Commerce Commission remained a factor making for reaction, but beyond that the Mexican situation was looked upon as capable of becoming an active market influence. The assurances that the Administration's policy does not contemplate armed intervention was not sufficient to reassure the market entirely, for the belief prevails that the question whether we will take forcible action or not cannot be answered solely on the basis of the Administration's known desire to avoid a resort to force. The view was that conditions might make adherence to that policy impossible.

Aside from these influences traders made real or alleged nervousness over the possibility of a submarine attack on the Adriatic, which was in war zone waters yesterday, an occasion for profit taking or short selling, which in the aggregate was sufficient to emphasize the reactionary tendency of an important part of the list. It was not until the afternoon that all thought of danger to that vessel was dismissed by the news of her safe arrival at Liverpool. There was no real reason for the fear which was felt or assumed and the fact that the danger of submarine attack was made to play a part in shaping the day's prices indicated in the main that traders in increasing number were committed to a reaction in the market.

The volume of trading was fairly well maintained, but it was less well distributed than during the later days of the upward movement, which yielded to reaction on Wednesday and again yesterday afternoon. One or two war stocks which had received less attention than some others were picked out and made very active, and another company or two were added to the list of those whose fortunes are to be bettered by supplying Europe's war needs. The general market designs of those who have undertaken to "organize" the rise in the stock market may have been reflected in these moves, for they were seemingly made to play the part of a counterstroke against the gathering forces of reaction which had manifested themselves the previous day. They were effective to the extent that many more stocks showed net gains for the day than net losses, but they did not prevent a narrowing of the market through an undue concentration upon a few stocks, nor did they save the market from a good deal of raggedness.

Insomuch as we have but to do nothing to have gold come to us in much larger quantity than is needed, even in much larger quantity than is wanted, if that be possible, the occurrence of a renewed and large decline in sterling exchange, despite the receipt of the largest single shipment of gold which ever crossed the Atlantic in either direction, is the cause of no immediate concern to this market. We say immediate, for conditions which would force a continuing decline in sterling exchange would eventually react on our own ability to trade with other nations. All the more would that be so were the gold which is coming to us unsolicited to be made the basis of increased inflation. Such practical measures as are possible to prevent that misuse of the gold which we have already received and the other gold which may yet come to us, should be taken.

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Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
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Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.90	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.36	5.23
Holland	40¼	40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.57	6.36
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
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Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.68	$4.66	$4.67⅝	$4.65⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $359,573,179; balance, $20,508,456; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $570,682.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par. Chicago, 5c discount, up 5c; St. Louis, par, down 5c; San Francisco, 45c premium, unchanged; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 1-16d, up ¼d; New York, 48¼c, up 1c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 11.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$860,250	$5,629,250	$20,614,895
Int. rev., ord.	1,026,141	9,802,186	39,056,463
Cor. & inc. tax	74,598	445,618	8,833,983
Miscellaneous	139,960	1,318,405	5,963,038
Total	2,049,950	17,195,264	74,468,379
Expenditures	2,225,466	20,958,813	94,220,363
Deficit	175,544	3,760,154	19,741,984

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	892,733
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	84,268,654
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.07 — .03
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	78.29 Aug. 11	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
96	98	700	Adams Express	96	98	96	96¼	+1¼
33½	33¾	3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅞
42	42¼	120,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	40	46½	40	42¾	+ 2⅝
73½	74	24,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72¾	76	72¾	74	+2¾
55	55½	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	56	56	55	55	..
59¼	59½	23,150	Am. Beet Sugar	59¼	61	59	59¾	+ ⅝
87	88	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	88	88	88	88	..
106	107	200	Am.B.S.& F.ctf.dep.	106½	106½	106½	106¾	–1
178	179	100	Am. B. S. & F. p. ctfs. of dep.	178¼	178¼	178¼	178¾	..
..	..	50	do., odd lot	179	179	179	179	..
58½	58¾	18,500	Am. Can	58¾	60¼	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛
106	106⅞	400	Am. Can pf	106	106⅞	106	106⅜	..
68¾	69¾	40,400	Am. Car & Fdry	63	68¾	62⅞	68⅝	+6⅝
140¼	143	200	Am. Coal Products	143	143	143	143	+4
..	..	30	do., pf	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	..
49½	50	500	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50¼	49¾	49⅞	– ⅜
6½	7	300	Am. H. & Leather	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
34½	34¾	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
23¾	23¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	23	23	23	23	..
11	12	100	Am. Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11¼	– ⅛
53¼	53¾	3,900	Am. Locomotive	53½	54¼	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅜
6	6¾	400	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
27	28½	200	Am. Malt pf	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
80	80½	4,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80¾	81¾	80	80½	– ½
107	108	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	– ½
43½	44	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	43¾	44½	43¾	44¾	+2½
109½	110	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅞	111¼	109¾	110	+ ⅜
113½	114½	600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113¾	114	113¾	114	+ ⅛
122½	122¾	700	Am. Telegph. & Tel.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122⅝	– ⅛
235	238	200	Am. Tobacco	235½	235½	235¼	235¼	– ¾
107	107½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
33	33	1,000	Am. Woolen	34	34¾	34	34½	+1
88	90	500	Am. Woolen pf	89½	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	+1½
68	68¼	2,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	68¼	69⅜	67¾	68	– ¼
102¾	103	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	103¾	102¾	102⅞	– ⅝
101	103	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	–1
80	80½	15,100	Baldwin Loco	79	82	79	80½	+1¼
105½	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	– ¼
82¼	82⅜	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	83	82¼	82¼	– ⅜
70¾	71¼	400	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	71	71	– ⅜
298	299	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	297	301½	296	299	+4
155	165	2,800	Bethlehem Steel pf	160	180	159	165	+18½
85½	86¼	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	86⅜	85½	86⅜	+ ⅜
24	30½	200	Brown Shoe	26	26	26	26	+2
..	..	75	do., odd lot	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	..
63	63⅜	8,500	Butte & Superior	64½	66¾	64⅝	65¼	– ¼
15⅜	16	..	California Petrol	16¼	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	–1⅛
36	37½	100	Cal. Pet.pf.vt.tr.cfs	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	– ⅞
153½	154	7,650	Canadian Pacific	155⅝	155⅝	153½	154	–2½
42¾	43	3,300	Central Leather Co	42⅝	43½	42¾	42¾	– ⅛
45	45⅜	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ¼
12½	20	900	Chicago & Alton	9	12	9	12	+1
12½	12¾	400	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
31	31½	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32	33	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
82¾	83	3,150	Chi., M. & St.P.x d	84	84¼	82¾	83	– ⅛
127	128	300	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127¼	127	127	– ⅛
17	17¼	1,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	..
44½	44⅝	1,600	Chino Copper	45	45	44¾	44⅞	..
40¾	40⅞	11,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¼	41⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅞
128	128¼	200	Consol. Gas. ex div.	127¼	128¼	127¼	128⅞	+1¾
86½	87¼	700	Continental Can	87¼	87¼	86¼	86¾	– ⅜
16	16¼	21,000	Corn Products Ref.	15	16⅜	15	16¼	+1⅛
82	82¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	82¾	83	82¼	82¼	+1
81	81½	20,350	Crucible Steel	81	84	80¼	81	+¼
..	..	50	do., odd lots	84½	84½	84½	84½	..
102¼	102½	1,100	Crucible Steel pf	102⅞	103	102¾	102¾	+ ⅜
108	110	1,600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	103	110	103	100	–7
5½	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	– ⅛
28½	29½	2,700	Distillers' Secur	29⅝	29⅞	28¾	29¼	..
21½	22½	1,000	Dome Mines	21⅝	22¼	21½	21½	+ ⅛
8	10	500	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8	10	8	10	+ ⅜
..	..	50	do., odd lot	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
29	29½	23,350	Erie	29½	29⅝	28⅞	29	– ⅛
44¾	44⅞	5,600	Erie 1st pf	44⅞	45⅜	44¾	45	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	200	Erie 2d pf	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
25½	28	100	Federal Sug. pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
43	48¼	200	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	–5
170¾	172	6,100	General Electric	171½	175¾	171½	173	+1½
221	221½	2,500	General Motors	217½	224	217	221	–5
100	100½	300	General Motors pf	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ⅝
54½	54¾	28,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52⅜	55¼	52⅜	54⅝	+2⅜
118	119	700	Great Northern pf	115¾	119¾	115¾	119¾	..
41½	41¾	13,900	G. N. ore ctfs. of prop.	41	42½	41	41¾	+ ½
63½	63½	1,200	Guggenheim Explor.	64	64	63½	63½	– ⅞
100¼	..	200	Hav. El. Ry.& L.pf.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+1¾
..	..	50	do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	..
100½	104	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	– ⅞
19⅞	20⅜	700	Inter.Con.C.v.tr.cer.	21	21	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
72	73½	500	Inter. Con. pf	72	73	72	72	+ ½
32¼	32⅜	1,500	Inspiration Copper	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	..
19⅞	20⅜	2,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¾	21	19½	20¼	+ ⅛
15	16	900	Int. Agricultural	17¾	18	16	16	–2
106	107	1,100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107	107½	107	107	+2
68	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	70½	70½	70½	70¾	+ ½
9	9¼	500	Int. Paper	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	..
37½	38½	100	Int. Paper pf	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	38½	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	10,800	Kansas City South	28⅝	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	59	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
110	112	300	Kresge (S.S.) Co.	110	110	110	110	–1
54	55	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	54¼	55¼	53¾	54½	..
101	103	200	Iacleda Gas	102	102	102	102	+ ½
146	148	300	Lehigh Valley	145⅜	146	145⅜	146	+1
32	35	100	Long Island	33	33	33	33	+1¼
76¼	78⅞	325	Mackay Cos	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
33	34½	..	Maxwell Motors	33½	36¾	34¾	35	+ ¾
85¼	85¾	..	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
33	34	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33½	38⅞	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
78½	79½	16,500	Mexican	81½	82½	78	79	–2⅞
80	82	100	Mexican Petrol pf.	80	80	80	80	– ⅝
25⅛	25½	225	Miami Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	– ⅛
15	16	300	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	16½	15	15	– ⅛
..	..	20	do., odd lot	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
35	40	15	Minn. & St. L. pf	35	35	35	35	..
..	..	200	M. St. P. & S.S.M.	120	121	120	121	–3
..	..	34	do., odd lot	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	..
8¼	8⅝	1,100	Mo., Kansas & Tex	8	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
18	19	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	19	19	19	19	+1
2	2½	8,500	Missouri Pacific	2½	2½	2	2	– ⅛
102	102⅜	50	Montana Power pf.	102¼	102½	100	100	..
160	166	10	Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160	..
123	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	123¾	128⅞	123¾	123⅞	+5⅜
27⅜	28	27,900	Nat. Enam. & St.	28⅜	28⅞	22⅜	27⅞	+7
86	90	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅝
64½	64⅝	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	64⅝	66¼	64¼	64⅝	..
5	5¾	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
118	118½	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	118⅝	119	118	118½	..
90⅞	91	5,500	N. Y. Central	91¼	91⅞	91	91	–⅛
64	64¼	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65	65⅞	64½	64½	– ½
29	29½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	– ⅜
108¼	108¾	1,300	Norfolk & Western	108½	109	108¼	108¾	..
100	100	100	Nor. & Western pf.	83	83	83	83	..
73	74	800	North American	71½	73⅝	71¼	73⅞	+2⅞
108¾	109½	2,200	Northern Pacific	109	110⅜	108¾	109¼	– ⅜
82	83¼	3,100	Pacific Mail	82	84¼	82	82	– ⅝
109¾	109¾	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	– ⅛
62	64¾	400	Pettibone, Mul. Co.	62	64¾	62	64¾	..
78	79	1,800	Philadelphia Co.	77½	79	77½	78	..
70¾	72	100	Pitts., C., C.& St.L.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
24	25	1,900	Pittsburgh Coal	24½	25½	24½	25¼	+1
94	95	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93½	94¾	93¾	94¾	+ ⅛
59	62	7,410	Pressed Steel Car	59	62	59	62	+1⅝
39	41	4,100	R'way Steel Spring	39	41⅞	39	41	+2¾
93	93	..	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	93	93	93	93	..
22¼	22¾	2,100	Ray Consol. Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
150¼	150⅝	14,200	Reading	132	152½	150⅜	150⅝	+ ⅜
80⅞	84	100	Reading 1st pf	81	81	81	81	–1
82	85	100	Reading 2d pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
44¼	44½	9,775	Rep. Iron & Steel	44¼	45	43¾	43¾	..
98	98¼	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	– ¼
..	..	100	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
¾	¾	600	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
9½	10¼	38,000	Rumely (M.) Co.	7½	13	7¼	10	+3¼
12½	16	9,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	15¼	18¼	15	17	+2¾
5¼	5½	1,100	St. Louis & San Fr.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	– ⅛
6	6½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	6	5½	6	– ⅛
155¼	156	2,590	Sears, Roebuck Co.	154¾	156¾	154½	155⅞	+ ⅛
48½	49½	7,310	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	48¼	50	48½	48⅝	+1⅝
89⅝	90	10,375	Southern Pacific	90	90⅜	89¾	89¾	–1
16¼	16⅜	2,300	Southern Railway	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	– ¼
48¾	50	400	South. Railway pf.	50¾	50¾	48	48	–2½
72½	73¾	398	Standard Milling pf.	73	73¾	73	73¾	..
87½	88	9,700	Studebaker Co.	87	88⅝	86¾	88	+1¼
104	105	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	– ⅛
116	119	700	Tennessee Copper	42¾	45¾	42¾	42¾	– ⅞
142	142¾	1,400	Texas Co.	143	143½	142½	142½	– ⅞
132	140	100	do., sub. rects. f p	135	135	135	135	+ ½
12	12½	1,100	Texas & Pacific	12½	12½	12	12¼	..
51	51¾	2,100	Third Avenue	51	51¾	51	51½	+1
..	6¾	700	Union Bag & Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
26	28	900	Union Bag & P. pf.	27	27¾	27	27½	+ ⅛
131¾	132	18,100	Union Pacific	132⅞	133	131⅜	131⅞	– ⅛
81	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
44½	45	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	45	–2
54	55	100	United Dry Gds. pf.	56	58	58	56	–2
10	10¼	3,600	United Rys. Invest	10	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅝
36¾	37½	2,500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	36	37¼	36	37¼	+3½
21¾	22	11,500	U. S. Cast Iron P.	19½	22¾	19½	22	+3½
44	47	700	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	46	47¾	46	47	+4
60	65	500	U. S. Express	62	62	62	62	..
65	65¼	1,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	64¾	66¾	64⅝	65¼	– ¼
47	48	700	U. S. Rubber	47½	48¾	47⅜	48½	+1⅜
74	74¼	106,100	U. S. Steel	73⅜	73⅞	73¼	74	+ ⅛
118	118¼	100	U. S. Steel pf	113	119¼	112¾	113½	+ ⅞
66	66¾	1,700	Utah Copper	66	68⅜	65⅝	68¼	..
34½	35⅜	2,500	Va.-Carolina Chem.	34½	35⅞	34½	35¼	+1¼
50¼	50¾	10,000	Va., Iron Coal & C.	50¼	61	50¼	59½	+9¼
..	½	100	Wabash	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
110	111¾	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
25¾	26½	200	Western Maryland	26	26	26	26	..
71	71¾	2,100	Western Union Tel.	71¼	71½	70¾	71¼	+ ¾
113	113⅞	53,700	West'house E. & M.	113¼	114⅝	112¾	113	..
135	150	100	West'house 1st pf.	130	136	136	136	+1
177½	178	4,700	Willys-Overland	167	179	167	178	+13
35½	36¼	400	Wisconsin Central	34¾	36	34¾	36	+1¼
104¾	105¾	200	Woolworth (F. W.)	105	105¾	105	105¼	–1

GET RAY HERCULES MINE.

New Yorkers in Group Acquiring Arizona Copper Property.

A syndicate in which Joseph B. McCall and George A. Huhn of Philadelphia, J. Guthrie Hopkins of Virginia, and E. P. Earle, N. F. Brady, August Heckscher, and Frank C. Armstrong of New York are interested has taken over control of the Ray Hercules Copper Company of Maine, which has acquired the properties of the Arizona Copper Company immediately adjoining the ore body of the Ray Consolidated.

The Hercules ore body has been developed by drilling under the direction of Henry Krumb, consulting engineer for the new company. The Ray Development Company, owning the water supply of the Ray camp, is also controlled by this group. C. E. Addams, formerly mines manager for the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., South Africa, and until July 1 last in charge of mining for Ray Consolidated, has been appointed general manager of the company. It is planned to equip the mine for an output of 3,000 tons per day and to erect a mill for handling the ore.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William A. Read & Co. are offering $11,600,000 of Canadian Northern Railway two-year 5 per cent. collateral trust gold notes at 98¾ and interest, netting about 5¾ per cent. The notes are direct obligations, secured by the pledge of $15,833,334 of general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.

Pouch & Co. and W. C. Coles & Co. are issuing a circular and map on the Penn.-Mex. Fuel Company, one of the Standard Oil group of Mexican properties.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Gold Goes to the Banks.

The presence of $19,534,000 of British gold, which was deposited in the Sub-Treasury Wednesday at the conclusion of the imposing parade downtown, will be reflected in this week's bank statement. Warrants, or receipts for the gold have been deposited in several New York City banks. The report that $200,000,000 more gold now at Cape Town will shortly start for New York was not credited in well-informed banking quarters yesterday. More gold is of little use to the banks, already loaded up with surplus cash for which there is no borrowing demand.

***

Anthracite Rate Decision.

Announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the anthracite rate case did not come until after the close of the Exchange and there was not a sign of advance knowledge of the decision during the business day. The tip that a decision would be handed down went the rounds two months ago. Since then many exciting things have happened and the brokers apparently lost their interest in coal rates. Nine railroads are affected principally by the decision and yet the stock of only two of these, the Erie and the Pennsylvania, sold in considerable quantities yesterday. It is very probable that trading would have been representative in all the nine stocks had there been any intimation of a decision. Erie lost only ⅛ of a point and Pennsylvania lost ⅝.

***

Unfavorable News Expected.

Brokers expressed no surprise when they heard that the Interstate Commerce Commission had declared prevailing anthracite rates unreasonable. Some railroad men took the same view. The early dispatches contained only a few figures and from these reports it was estimated that the annual los

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Less Active, with Prices Generally Higher—Bonds More Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 202,788 shares of stocks and $111,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 84,621; oils, 2,855; railroad, 800, and mining, 114,510. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Am. Zinc	53½	54⅞	53½	54
5,000	‡Can.Car & F.109	117	109	114	
3,000	‡Can.C.& F.pf.123	127	122½	125	
1,500	‡Canada Steel.	32½	34 ·	31	33
2,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2,800	‡Cent. Foundry	13	14	13	13½
300	‡Cent.F'dry pf.	26	28½	26	28
600	‡CrampShipb'g	72⅜	72⅜	70	71
250	Electric Boat.	435	440	431	437
175	Elec. Boat pf.	435	440	435	438
16,000	Elec. Boat, new, w. i.	45	45	43½	44
100	EmersonPhono.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	‡Fisk Tire	90	90	90	90
240	‡Hall Signal.	15	15	12	12
90	Hendee Mfg	33½	33½	32	32
300	‡Houston Oil.	13	13	13	13
3,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	‡Int. Mer.M.pf.	7⅝	8	7½	7½
341	‡Int. Mer. Mar., new, w. i.	42	43	39	39
980	‡Int. Mer. Mar. new pf., w.i.	52	55	50½	53½
6,000	‡Inter. Motors.	24	26½	24	26½
1,500	‡Int.Motors pf.	47	48½	47	48
555	‡Inter. Nickel.	180	170	179¼	
2,500	‡Int. Steam P.	8½	10¾	8½	10
300	‡Int. St. P. pf.	12½	15	12½	15
800	Kathe. Br. pf.	3½	3¾	3¼	3¼
300	Kelly Spgfd.T.	174	180	174	180
3,000	‡Lake Tor.Boat	14	14½	11	14
7,450	Marc. of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4½
240	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	16
500	‡Nat. Steel Car of Can	55	55	51	52
75	‡Pyrene Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	R. & H. Corp.	6½	6½	6	6
1,700	‡Std. Motors.	12½	13	12¼	12⅜
200	Sterling Gum.	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛
800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅛
9,950	Submar. Corp., w. i.	45	45	43½	44
905	Triangle Film ctfs	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
1,100	U. C. Stores, new	10½	10⅝	10	10⅛
1,100	U. Prof. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅛
1,000	‡Ven. Con. Oil	13	13	12⅝	12⅞
2,000	‡World's Film.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68	Buckeye P. L.	103	102	102	
10	Crescent P. L.	41½	41	41	+ 1½
5	Eureka P. L.	235	235	235	+ 5
30	Illinois P. L.	146	145	145	+ 1
15	Indiana P. L.	103	103	103	+ 3
2,000	Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
30	Northern P. L.	104	104	104	— 1
155	Ohio Oil	148	144	146	. .
125	Pierce Oil	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
10	Prairie O. & G.	380	380	380	+ 2
275	Prairie P. L.	181	179	181	+ 2
20	South. Penn. Oil.	325	322	326	— 1
5	Southern P. L.	218	218	218	. .
15	W. Penn. P. L.	118	118	118	— 1
12	Std. Oil, N. J.	416	416	416	. .
40	Std. Oil, N. Y.	199	197	197	— 2
45	Union Tank L.	83	83	83	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Mo. Pac., w.i.	20	20	20	20
288	‡Wabash, w. i.	11	11¼	11	11
200	‡Wab. pf., (a).	42	42	41½	41½
200	‡Wab. pf., (b).	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Alaska Jun.	12	12	11¾	11¾
3,000	‡Alta-Con. M.	87	88	87	88
15,000	‡Am. Com.	14	14	12½	13
5,400	‡Ariz. Duq.	30	30	27	28
8,700	††Atlanta	30	30½	30	30
1,000	††Big Cotton.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,100	Big L. Dev.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	††Booth	46	46	45	46
1,700	Braden Cop.	7⅞	8	7½	7⅝
4,000	Caledonia	98	1	97	98
400	‡Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
100	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15,000	††Emma Cop.	70	75	69	75
100	First Nat. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
325	††Florence	52	55	50	50
400	††Geneseo Cop.	50	40	40	40
8,500	††Goldfield M.	21	21½	20½	21
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
930	Greene-Can.	39	39	38	38
1,000	‡Goldfield Sil.	8	8	8	8
200	‡Iron Blos.	69	69	69	69
1,200	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	Ken. Copper.	37½	37½	36⅝	36½
100	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,400	††Kewanas	11½	11½	11	11
1,000	Magma Copper	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝
200	‡McKinley-D.	23	23	23	23
100	‡Majestic Cop.	59	59	58	58
500	‡Nevada Hills	19	19	19	19
600	New U. Bing.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,500	††Oro	7	7	7	7
14,500	‡Rex Con. M.	43	43	43	43
1,000	‡Sands. Kend.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
500	††Sells	25	25	25	25
500	Stan. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,400	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞
4,500	††Success Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,505	‡Super. Mining	23½	24	23½	24
875	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
225	Tonopah Min.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,200	††Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	††W. E. Cons.	59	59	58	58
850	‡W. K. Cop. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

BONDS.

$95,000	‡I.M.M. new	73½	73½	74	74
16,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	124½	125	124	125

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday the high sale in United Cigar Stores was 103⅜; the high sale in Inter. Motors pf. was 48, low in common 22.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 12. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14½	15	...	...
Hendee Mfg.	31½	32	32	34
Intercont'l Rubber	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Savoy Oil	8½	9	8½	9

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pac. w. i. pf.	38	40	38	40

MINING STOCKS.

Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Explos., com.	150	155	134	138
Aetna Explos., pf.	79	83	79	85
Atlas Powder	200	215	206	215
Bliss, (E. W.) com.	340	360	310	350
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	120	130	120	140
Canad. Explos., com.	300	350	300	350
Canad. Explos., pf.	101	109	101	110
Colts Arms	485	495	485	495
Du Pont Powder, com.	650	670	660	670
Du Pont Powder, pf.	100	96	100	100
Hercules Powder, com.	350	365	360	380
Niles-Bement-Pond, common	99	104	98	105
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winch. Repeat. Arms.	1675	1725	1675	1726

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Closes with Steady Tone—Munition Issues Lower.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

Business generally was quiet on the Stock Exchange. Bonds and Kaffirs were steady and oil shares firm, but home ralls were stagnant and most of the munition issues declined.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk were favored in the American section, but the rest of the list ruled easier. The closing was steady.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£4,539,000
Circulation decreased	1,025,000
Bullion increased	3,516,292
Other securities decreased	7,129,000
Other deposits increased	854,000
Public deposits decreased	4,454,000
Notes reserve increased	4,591,000
Government securities decreased	959,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.70 per cent.; last week it was 20.40 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 66 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	100,191,000
Silver in hand decreased	508,000
Notes in circulation increased	160,419,000
Treasury deposits decreased	129,013,000
General deposits increased	87,404,000
Bills discounted decreased	34,910,000
Advances decreased	626,000

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,042	Houston Oil.	14	14	13	14
61	Houston Oil pf.	57	57	56	57
50	North. Central	82½	82½	82½	82½
100	Penn. W. F.	65	65	65	65

BONDS.

$6,000	City of Balt. 4s 1951	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	City of Balt. 4s 1961	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
18,000	Mt. V. C. D. 5s	44¾	44¾	44	44¾
2,000	United Rys. & El. Inc. 4s	57½	57½	57½	57½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
135	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
1,727	Alaska	33½	34⅜	33½	33⅞
20	Algomah	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
10	Allouez	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
4,480	Amn. Zinc	53	54½	52⅝	53½
5	Anaconda	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
180	Ariz. Coml.	7⅛	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
350	Butte & Bal.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
2,626	Butte & Sup.	66	66	65	66
175	Cal. & Arizona.	63½	63¾	63	63
12	Cal. & Hec.	562	563	500	500
100	Centennial	17½	18⅜	17½	18⅜
228	Copper Range.	54	54½	54	54½
185	East Butte.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
35	Franklin	9	9	9	9
71	Granby	83	83	82½	82⅞
915	Greene-Can.	39⅜	39⅜	38	38½
5	Hancock	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
570	Island Creek	48½	49	48½	49
70	Isle Royale.	27	27	26½	27
25	Kerr Lake.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
17	Lake	13⅝	14	14	14
20	La Salle.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6¼
5	Mason Val.	2	2	2	2
20	Mass Con.	11	11	11	11
140	Mohawk	71	71	70½	70½
400	New Arc.	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅞
350	New Idria	11	11	10⅞	10⅝
20	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	North Butte.	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
2	North Lake.	1	1	1	1
25	Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	Osceola	81	81	81	81
5,385	Pond Creek	18	19¼	18	18¾
5	Quincy	86	86	86	86
35	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
50	Shattuck	26	26	26	26
20	South Lake.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
20	St. Mary's.	55½	55½	55½	55½
475	Superior & Bos.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Superior Cop.	25½	25½	25½	25½
848	Tamarack	56⅛	56	53½	54
1,940	U. S. Smelters.	41	41¼	40	40
52	U. S. S. pf.	46½	46½	46	46½
235	Utah Apex.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
160	Utah Con.	12¼	12¼	12	12
10	Utah Cop.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
180	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	Wolverine	59	59	59	59

RAILROADS.

13	Boston & Alb.	181	181	181	181
2	Bost. & Elev.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
10	Bos. & Lowell.	130	130	130	130
61	Bos. & Me.	24	24	23¾	23¾
30	Mass. Elec.	5	5	5	5
80	Mass. El. pf.	34½	34½	34	34
143	N.Y.N.H. & H.	64¾	65¼	64¾	64¾
9	Old Colony.	141	141	141	141

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. Ch.	56	56	56	56
5	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	93	93	93	93
275	Am. Sugar.	110½	111½	110	110
38	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	113⅝	113⅝
246	Am. Tel. & T.	122⅝	122½	122½	122¾
20	Am. Woolen.	34	34	34	34
722	Am. Wool. pf.	89	90	88½	89½
10	A.G. & W.I. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
165	E. Boston Land.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
40	Edison	233½	234	233½	234
107	Gen. Elec.	173½	175	173½	175
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞
244	Mass. Gas.	92½	93	92½	93
7	Mass. Gas, pf.	88½	89½	88½	88½
10	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
10	Pullman	160½	160½	160	160
288	United Fruit.	132½	133½	132¼	132⅝
280	Un. S. Mch.	50	50	50	50
18	Un. S. M. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½
200	U. S. Steel.	74½	75⅛	74⅛	74⅜
45	West. Union.	71	71	71	71⅝
935	Ventura Oil.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅜

BONDS.

$2,500	A.T.&T.col.4s.	88	88⅛	88	88¼
9,000	A.G. & W.I.5s.	71	71	71	71
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Pond C. 6s.	97	98	97	98
2,000	Swift 5s.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—The market closing prices, bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose.	.45	.48
B. St. Gas.	.13	.14	McK.-D.	.20	.23
Bingham	7⅝	8	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic	.60	.63
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Mex. Mets.	.25	.27
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Nev. Doug.	.03	.08
Chief Con.	.90	.95	N. Daltic.	3½	4
Con. Cop.	1⅜	1½	N. Cornelia	7	7⅛
Crown Res.	.40	.50	Ohio Cop.	10	15
Calaveras	1⅜	1½	O. D. rcts.	7½	8
Con. Ariz.	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.30	.50	Riker-Ir.	.60	.63
Champ.	6	8	Rhode Cop.	9	11
Cal. Corb.	4	6	S.W. Mi'mi	1	1½
Davis-D.	1	1⅛	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅜
E. & B.	1½	1⅝	Ton. Min.	5⅛	5⅜
First N. C.	2¾	3	Utah Meta.	6¾	6½
Gold. Con.	1⅜	1⅝	U. V. Ext.	8	6½
Houghton	3⅝	4	Yukon G.	2¼	2½
Iron Bloss.	.70	.74			

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
155	Am. Sh. Build.	43	43	42	42
560	Chi. Pn. Tool.	80	80⅝	79	80¼
5	Ch. Ry., Ser. 1.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	Com. Edison.	135	135	135	135
10	Deere pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
38	Diamond Match	97	97	97	97
15	Illinois Brick.	65	65	65	65
7	Mont. Ward pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
5	People's Gas.	117	117	117	117
37	Quaker Oats.	246	246	245	246
800	Rumely	5¼	12	8½	11
1,762	Sears-Roebuck	154½	156	154½	155
250	Stewart Warner	66⅝	66⅝	65½	66⅜
25	Swift & Co.	114¼	114¼	114	114½
1,520	Union Carbide.	152½	158	152½	158
338	Union Carb. rts.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Com. Elec. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	People's Gas ref. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
10,000	Swift 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
247	Allis Chal.	42½	46¾	42¾	44¾
110	Am. Best S.	59	60⅝	59	60⅝
4	Am. Milling.	6	6	6	6
101	Am. Rys.	25	26	25	26
445	Baldwin Loco.	80⅝	81½	80	80
3	Baldw. L. pf.	105	105	105	105
200	Brill	45	47	45	47
13	Cambria Iron.	42⅛	42½	42½	42⅝
501	Cambria Steel.	54	54	53¼	53½
110	Corn Prod.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
50	Corn Prod. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,869	Elec. St. Bat.	62½	64½	62½	63¾
40	Erie	29¾	29⅝	29½	29¾
40	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69¾	69	69¾
370	Lake Sup. Cp.	9½	9½	9¾	9⅝
2	Leh. Nav.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
14	Little Schuyl.	53	53	53	53
346	Penna.	54⅛	55	54⅛	54⅞
587	Penn. S. Mfg.	90½	95	90½	95
60	Phila. Co.	39	39	39	39
233	Phila. Elec.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
55	Phil. R. T.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
50	Rumely	12	12	12	12
50	Rep. I. & S.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
120	Reading	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞
10	So. Pacific	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
90	So. Rys.	16	16	16	16
150	Tonopah Belm.	4	4	4	4
7	Tonopah Min.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
230	Un. Traction.	33	33	33	33
210	Un. Gas Imp.	86	86	85⅞	86
6,010	U. S. Steel.	74½	75½	74½	74½
10	Westing. Elec.	57	57	57	57

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	B. Loco. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Beth. St. r. 6s.	118	118	118	118
1,000	City 4s, 1941.	102	102	102	102
10,000	Elec. & P. 4s.	74	74	74	74
1,000	L. V. col. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000	Public Serv. 5s.	86½	86½	86½	86½
25,000	Penna. g. 4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	Ph. & Erie 4s.	98	98	98	98
7,000	Reading g. 4s.	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sew. Pipe	17¼	17¼	17	17
510	Col. G. & El.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
120	Cruc. Steel pf.	102¾	103	102¾	103
105	Ind. Brewing.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
105	Ind. Brew. pf.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½
75	Man. L. & H.	47½	47½	47½	47½
195	Nat. Fireproof.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14¼	14½	14½	14½
25	Ohio. F. O. S.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
30	Osage & Okla.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
58	Pgh. Brew, pf.	14	14½	14	14½
100	Pgh. Coal.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
20	Pgh. C. & G.	5	5	5	5
335	Pure Oil.	16½	16½	16¼	16¾
500	San Toy.	17c	17c	17c	17c
45	Un. Nat. Gas.	129	129	129	129
15	Un. Sw. & Sig.	106	106	106	106
50	U. S. Steel.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
215	Westing. A. B.	133⅜	135⅜	135	135
105	Westing. Elec.	56½	57⅛	56¼	57
432	West. El. rts.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	Ind. Brew. 6s.	49	49	49	49
5,000	Pgh. Brew. 5s.	54½	54½	54	54
500	Pgh. Coal d. 5s	95	95	95	95

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	104	108
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. H. Reynolds Tob.	350	360	350	360
R. H. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

COTTON BELT RAINS MAKE MARKET DULL

Beneficial Showers Reported from All Parts of Eastern Planting Area.

BULLS WARY OF NEW CROP

Strong Position Not Expected Till October—Plans Making for Fall Financing.

There was just enough rain in the cotton belt, with indications for more, to give the market a slightly heavier tone yesterday. There was no weakness, but demand was less urgent, and the close represented a

Canadian Car & Foundry

CAN. LOCOMOTIVE
NOVA SCOTIA S. & C.
STEEL CO. OF CAN.

PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL

UNLISTED STOCKS

AMERICAN BRASS
BABCOCK & WILCOX
MacANDREWS & FORBES
NEW JERSEY ZINC
PORTO RICAN AM. TOB.

JENKS, GWINNE & CO.
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Bonded debt.....less than 1%
Amount offered.....$35,000
Population (1910) 35,396

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25 Ohio Oil	50 Illinois P. L.
20 S. O. of N.Y.	25 S. O. of Cal.
50 Eureka Pipe L.	50 S. O. of N. Y.
20 S. O. of Ky.	100 National Transit
50 Crescent P. L.	50 Buckeye Pipe L.

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Texas Central 1st 5s

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NEW BRITISH GOLD NO AID TO EXCHANGE

Demand Sterling Drops to $4.72¾, the Lowest Price Ever Recorded Here.

SITUATION DISTURBS BANKS

Most Serious Problem Connected with Exports to the Allies—Credit Scheme Sought.

The arrival of nearly $20,000,000 in gold besides British-owned American securities of an estimated value of more than $30,000,000 had no apparent effect toward checking the downward movement of sterling exchange, which yesterday went to a low level never seen before in modern times. Demand sterling, which sells ordinarily at $4.865 for the pound, sold at $4.72¾. At this figure there is a loss of 2.8 per cent. on transactions settled by the buyer in demand sterling.

Yesterday's decline, according to international bankers, will be only a start on the downward movement if steps are not taken to provide for the settlement of obligations here through credit facilities rather than through exchange. The situation was disturbing to the banks and brought forward what was characterized as the most serious problem that confronts this country in connection with its enormous exports to the Allies. A suggestion that more gold might be brought here from London or South Africa was dismissed as a restorative of normal rates.

"We don't want gold," said an international banker who is taking an active part in negotiations with financiers in London and Paris. "The gold is of no use to us and might better stay in London. If our export trade is not to receive a serious check a way must soon be found to extend credit for the settlement of the bills that are falling due.

"The banks in this country have unprecedented cash reserves, which are not doing any good. What is needed is a credit arrangement under which this money can be paid out on behalf of foreign nations. Either through the sale here of foreign securities or the establishment of a credit, means must be provided for paying the war bills maturing in this country or it will become increasingly difficult to place additional orders."

It was learned yesterday that the securities received by J. P. Morgan & Co. from the Bank of England in connection with the gold, are American bonds, and that they are to be used as security for temporary advances. It was said that they were not a part of collateral for a large credit, but that they would be deposited with banks to secure the release of cash to meet bills. Whether further consignments of securities are sent depends entirely upon London

On most of the war contracts, 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. of the price called for has been paid at the time of placing the orders. So far only a relatively small part of the munitions contracted for has been delivered, and the unsettlement caused by the preliminary advances has brought up the question of what may be expected to happen when the remaining 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. is called for. To date there are no unpaid items, the Allies having settled in cash for everything delivered.

There was a report which seemed to be borne out by facts yesterday that a large volume of war business has been held up by the refusal of manufacturers to take new orders calling for payment in notes running for a year or more. Russia has offered a large amount of new business on condition that the contractors accept bonds in payment, but little of this business has been taken. One industrial company has had under consideration for several days a big Russian order which was delayed by inability to reach an understanding as to payment.

It is regarded as entirely possible that Great Britain will eventually try out the investment market here with an offering of notes payable in New York in dollars, to secure investors against loss in exchange. Bond men said yesterday that the reception which such an issue would get could not be foretold, but that a maximum estimate of $100,000,000 should be placed upon the amount of such securities that could be absorbed in this market.

Until recently most financiers have taken the stand that the exchange problem is of no direct concern to the United States, and that Great Britain must find her own way to pay the obligations incurred here. Now it is recognized that the future industrial prosperity of this country depends upon cooperation which will make it possible for the Allies to finance their purchases without exhausting their supplies of gold. Large war orders for Italy are hanging fire pending action on that country's inquiry for a loan of $50,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.45
Belcher	.27	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.23
Bullion	.01	Overman	.10
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.10	Savage	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Crown Point	.25	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	
Belmont	3.90	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.83	D'field B. B.	.01
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten.	.19	G'field C. M.	1.25
Montana	.60	G'field Merger	.20
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten.	1.45
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten.	2.67½	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Nevada	4.90	Vernal	.02
Tonopah Merger	.86	Nevada Hills	.19
Victor	.30	Rochester Mines	.27
West End	.69	Round Mountain	.43
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.29	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.45		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10	10¼	Gold Sov.	3½	4
Elkton	27½	28½	Isabella	15½	16
El Paso	75	90	Jackpot	6½	7
Findlay	3½	4¼	McKinney	37	38
Golden C.	176	177	Portland	144	145
Gold Dol.	..	2½	Vindicator	166	167½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. L.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.40
Buf. Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.30	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.80	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1915-'25	4½	@5	8.00	6.00
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80	4.60
C. C. C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.12	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.60	4.40
Erie	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.85	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.85	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		7.00	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.00	4.80
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½		4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.05	4.70
Penn. Gen. Ft.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		6.26	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.05	4.70

Washington Hears of Oil Seizure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Notice of the detention by the British authorities of the Standard Oil steamship Petrolite was received at the State Department today from the American Embassy in London. Ambassador Page probably will be instructed to obtain the ship's release.

ROCK ISLAND PLAN NEAR.

Details of Reorganization Expected Within Thirty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The re-organization plan of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company probably will be announced within the next thirty days. Leading interests are holding conferences in New York and a plan, which is expected to be concurred in by all of the various factions of the property now in receivership, is being arranged.

Details of the proposed financial arrangement are being closely guarded, but there persons close to inside matters who contend that if the stock is to be assessed the levy will be a small one and in the form of subscription by holders of the present stock to an issue of new securities.

The semi-annual interest on $20,000,000 in 5 per cent. Rock Island debenture bonds, which was not met when due July 15 last, is not in default until Sept. 15. It is expected that the interest will be paid on or before the latter date, but nothing is likely to be done in the matter until after Sept. 1.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Thirty-nine corporations with aggregate capitalization of $2,288,500 were chartered today. They include:

United Economy Stores, groceries, delicatessen, bakers, confectionery, autos, textiles, liquors, merchandise, $1,000,000; M. J. Orielly, A. W. Cramer, E. J. Noonan, 51 Chambers St.

The Paul Delaney Co., Brockton, food, vegetable, fruit products, $125,000; E. J. Bailey, G. G. Renneker, P. Delaney, Brockton.

Wolf Creek Timber Co., $200,000; T. W. H. Wheeler Co., $200,000, and Brown Wheeler Co., $150,000, all of Portville, timbering, lumbering, saw mills, quarrying, mining, hotels, stores; W. M. Nelson, P. and A. M. Wheeler, Portville.

Sharof Lace Trimming Machine Co., embroideries, ladies' cloth, machinery, devices, $100,000; G. Baum, I. G. and R. M. Sharof, 1,121 West Farms Road, Bronx.

Atlantic Comb Works, celluloid articles, $100,000; H. Wood, Nathan Loth, A. M. Sidenberg, 113 West 70th St.

All Americas Trading Corpn, Esopus, wearing apparel, chemicals, foods, liquors, tobacco, mining, agricultural implements, flying machines, cement, live stock, commission, $100,000; E. Adler, P. L. Darrah, H. Cohen, 145 West 111th St.

Thompson, Brown & Co., printing, publishing, advertising, $25,000; E. Graham, H. C. and E. Allan Lightner, 1,205 East 22d St., Brooklyn.

Hanneman-Jess Co., realty, brokerage, wearing apparel, $25,000; H. C. Dennin, A. Jess, C. S. Horowitz, 20 West 22d St.

E. H. Brown, Inc., Hempstead, engineering, contracting, construction, marble rock, $30,000; A. H. Courtney, G. L. and E. H. Brown, Hempstead.

East River Stevedoring Corpn., Brooklyn, $30,000; F. Scott, K. G. and J. Sampson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Stevens Hardware Co., Oneonta, stoves, sporting goods, hardware, tires, $50,000; H. J. C. Franklin, J. Waldo Stevens, Oneonta.

Niagara Falls Hardware and Supply Co., Niagara Falls, $25,000; E. A. Muth, W. N. Hoffman, R. G. Wright, 45 Fall St., Niagara Falls.

The Tennessee Chemical Development Corpn., alkalies, dyestuffs, acids, chemicals, munitions, $5,000; W. P. Powell, H. S. Perrigo, G. F. Jebett, 37 Wall St.

Suffolk Lumber Co., Babylon, coal, lumber, agricultural implements, machinery, $15,000; F. S. Bruce, J. A. Douglas, G. Pebler, Lindenhurst.

The Export and Import Selling Co., commission, furniture, American commodities, $10,000; A. M. Alison, A and B. Pearlman, 1,424 Crotona Park East, Bronx.

Manhattan Central Lunch, restaurant, lunch room, $10,000; B. Linden, M. Siegel, D. Charak, 120 1st St.

Steinberg & Co., Brooklyn, wines, liquors, cordials, beers, $10,000; H. Perlitch, D. Price, J. Steinberg, 8,751 17th Ave., Brooklyn.

Arcade Phonograph Corpn., Mount Vernon, musical instruments, $10,000; E. R. and C. A. Stephenson, E. A. Ericson, Port Chester.

C. E. Glassmann & Son, wagons, motor vehicles, sleighs, $5,000; K., C. E. and H. Glassmann, 636 Filmore Place, West New York, N. J.

Liberman-Levy Co., Auburn, dry goods, clothing, millinery, $11,000; I. S. Liberman, A. and R. Levy, Clayton.

Superlative Advertising Service, $10,000; N. J. Roth, S. H. Finkel, J. Lewis, 54 Canal St.

Locust Grove Corpn., Utica, realty, development, $15,000; G. E. Rendall, E. W. Jones, C. C. Bevin, New Hartford.

Capital increases: The Stephenson Supply Co., Auburn, $7,200 to $10,000; Myrtle Bowling Alleys, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000; Economic Flush Valve Manufacturing Co., New York, $6,000 to $20,000; National Chain Co., New York, $50,000 to $65,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Auburndale Park Co., Auburn; Unholz-Williams Co., Buffalo.

SEEK WRIT TO BUILD TIMES SQ. SUBWAY

Board of Estimate Refuses to Approve $12,000,000 Dual System Contracts.

WANTS THE FORM CHANGED

Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins to Start Litigation That May Delay Completion of the System.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, counsel for the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, lowest bidders on the contract for the Times Square section of the Broadway subway, will apply to the Supreme Court today for a writ of mandamus to compel the city to execute the contract that has already been awarded them. The Board of Estimate has insisted on striking out of all subway construction contracts the provision permitting the payment for extra work in a lump sum, to be agreed upon by the chief engineer for the Public Service Commission and the contractor.

Acting Mayor McAneny and the Public Service Commission fear the court action may delay indefinitely the completion of the dual subway system. Controller Prendergast is of the opinion that Holbrook, Cabot & Collins have no legal standing in the matter and that protracted litigation by them need not be seriously entertained. If the Public Service Commission would readvertise the contract for this section the delay in letting it would not amount to more than three weeks, the Controller said.

Acting Mayor McAneny and members of the Public Service Commission, on the other hand, maintain that the Board of Estimate has no power to change the wording of a contract once it has been awarded, that its only function is merely to approve or disapprove a contract, and that in insisting upon the elimination of the clause the board will bring about a serious delay in the completion of the subway work.

Must Put In New Bids.

Acting Corporation Counsel Hahlo yesterday gave the opinion that the action of the board practically means a disapproval of the contracts as originally advertised and bid on by the contractors, and that the work must be readvertised and bids received. This may mean a delay of at least two months in the final completion of the subway work.

When the Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday refused to recede from the position it had taken last week Mr. Conway began at once the preparation of papers in his application for a writ of mandamus. He said he would ask that both the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission be compelled to carry out the contract that has been awarded and approved.

Two weeks ago the board approved the contract with Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, with the provision for payment of extra work stricken out, and the contractors refused to accept the modification. Last week the board was asked to reconsider its action, and by a majority vote refused to back down. Yesterday the matter was again up for reconsideration, when the board had to pass upon more than $12,000,000 in subway contracts, including the contract for the construction of the subway on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, known as Section 3, Route 12.

The total estimated cost of this section is $2,170,625.50, and the contract has been awarded to Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc. A representative of the contractors declared that his company was perfectly willing to accept the contract with the lump sum clause stricken out. Acting Corporation Counsel Hahlo told the board, however, that their action last week had legally amounted to a disapproval of the contract and that it would not be legal to award the contract to Rodgers & Haggerty.

Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, took the same view and said that already more than $73,000,000 in contracts had been approved by the board with the provision left in.

Delay Will Be Costly to City.

"It would be legal if the Public Service Commission and the contractor accepted the proposition," said Acting Mayor McAneny. "The Public Service Commission, however, maintains that there must be an approval or a disapproval of these contracts by this board and if sent back it means a serious delay in the completion of the subway work. I feel that it would be unwise to jeopardize these contracts that will cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars if the mater is carried to the courts."

A vote was then taken on the approval of the contract as it was advertised and awarded and only Mr. McAneny and Borough President Connolly of Queens were for it. Controller Prendergast and Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn, Mathewson of the Bronx, and Van Name of Richmond voted against it, making nine votes in all. After this vote had been taken, President Pounds moved that the contract be approved with the troublesome clause stricken out.

"Why, we haven't anything before us to approve," said Mr. McAneny. "A contract is presented to us for approval or disapproval, and now we have disapproved it we can't conjure another contract out of the thin air and approve it."

President Pounds wanted to put in the fact that the contractor was willing to accept the contract in the modified form.

"That is a mater of public record," replied the Controller. The vote was then reversed, Mr. McAneny and Mr. Connolly voting against the approval in the modified form.

"This is simply repeating the caution," said Mr. Prendergast. "Whether we vote to disapprove the contract or vote to approve it in a modified form, we have thrown it out."

The other contracts for subway work, three for material and two for construction, were then treated in the same manner.

Controller Explains Situation.

Asked as to the exact status of the Times Square Subway contract, Controller Prendergast said:

"The question before the Board of Estimate was this: Should the board agree to a provision in the contract which some of its members did not believe should be there and which they believe is not in the public interest? A majority of the board has now decided upon two occasions that it believed this provision should be eliminated. The Corporation Counsel holds that the Board of Estimate must either approve or disapprove a form of contract submitted by the Public Service Commission, and that where the board approves with a qualification it is tantamount to a disapproval; but the Corporation Counsel also holds that even in the event of that kind of disapproval the matter can be immediately straightened out by the Public Service Commission agreeing to the change the Board of Estimate has suggested, and that this would legalize the proceedings.

"The situation today is that the Public Service Commission refuses to agree to the elimination of a provision that the Board of Estimate believes should not be in this contract, although if it would agree to it there would be no legal difficulty whatever. Further, I have heard talk to the effect that this difficulty may lead to a delay of a year in the completion of the subway. Such a statement is false. The Public Service Commission can readvertise this contract, if it so desires, and have a new contract awarded in three weeks, and this I think is the maximum of any delay that need occur. Talk of protracted litigation by the contractor who made the lowest bid, in this case the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, need not be seriously entertained. They have no legal standing in the matter."

Holds Up the B. R. T.

According to Mr. Harkness of the Public Service Commission, the real trouble will be in the interest charges on the work due to delay. Just how much it would amount to he could not say. The Times Square section is the most important of the entire dual subway system, and until it is completed the B. R. T. will not be able to operate any part of the subway system in New York City. The section is between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, and includes the big double station to be built at Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$2,429,210	+$119,090
Eight roads	6,995,649	— 319,086
Total, twelve roads.	9,424,859	— 199,996

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for July—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$97,392	$114,571	$114,299
Net	1,067	17,569	7,861
Def. aft. chgs.	22,413	6,057	9,027

RUTLAND RAILROAD—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
June gross	$303,198	$317,253	14,055
Net aft. taxes	72,117	81,190	*9,073
6 mos. gross	1,683,943	1,680,051	48,708
Net aft. taxes.	329,588	494,888	165,300

*Increase.

Public Utilities.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for July and seven months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	114,204	111,467	105,955
Net	58,564	54,938	51,589
Surplus	28,624	28,707	25,819
7 mos. gross	784,825	767,715	751,539
Net	394,778	387,871	360,558
Surplus	209,174	208,050	183,294

CITY CLUB SENDS PROTEST.

Dissatisfied with Home Rule Measure Proposed at Albany.

The City Club, following the example of the Citizens' Union, sent to each delegate to the Constitutional Convention last night a vigorous protest against the adoption of the reports of the Cities Committee on the question of municipal home rule. It says the plan proposed seems rather to hinder than to facilitate desirable changes through local action. The letter says:

"The revision of the charter of a city by a charter commission would take years, at the end of which time the entire result could be nullified by the Legislature. Then, for a period of approximately five years, the people of a city would be powerless to effect changes, except possibly by the action of local legislative authority."

The letter says that a second defect of great practical importance is that the proposal tends to throw doubt and obscurity around the source of city powers. The letter concludes:

"Without urging other objections, we ask your assistance in securing a more satisfactory revision of the municipal article, the first step toward which, unfortunately, must be the rejection of the pending report of the Cities Committee."

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SAVE AND BE SAFE

For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.

The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Sept. 1st earn from that date.

Basin NOW. Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation is becoming more acute as it pertains to the spot and nearby positions, and during yesterday's operations there was active general covering. The September position sold at a premium of 2¼c over December, and at the close of the day was 1⅝c net higher, while the later months were ½c higher to ½c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.23, cost, insurance and freight, New York, prompt; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.31¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.15¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.11½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	..	1.20½	1.19	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.13	1.09¾	1.11	1.09⅝	97¾
December	1.09¾	1.08¼	1.09¼	1.09¼	98¾
May	1.13¾	1.12⅝	1.13⅛	1.13¼	1.05⅝

CORN.

The corn market was influenced more or less by the advance in wheat, and prices early in the day showed gains of ¼c to ⅝c, but there seemed to be little enthusiasm on the buying side, and at the close of the day values were easier, with net declines of ⅛c to ⅝c. The Liverpool market was easier, owing to more liberal shipments from Argentina, which were estimated at 5,100,000 bushels, compared with 2,031,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, lake and rail, August shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	75⅝	79½
December	64⅞	64¼	64½	64⅝	69⅝
May	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	71⅝

OATS.

The oats market was nervous, as the movement has been delayed by the unfavorable weather, but, after showing an advance of ⅝c to ¾c, prices eased off under more liberal offerings and closed net unchanged to ¼c decline. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 69½c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 3 white, 69c; No. 4 white, 68½c; fancy clipped white, 70@70c; ordinary clipped white, 69@72c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	41⅞	41¼	41	41	42
December	41½	40½	40½	40⅝	45⅝
May	44	43½	43½	43⅝	48⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive and irregular with the undertone barely steady. Supplies are large and selling seems to occur on every substantial advance. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000. Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 8,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.02	7.97	8.00	8.02	9.52
October	8.10	8.05	8.07	8.07	9.75
Ribs—					
September	9.05	8.92	8.92	9.15	12.65
October	9.10	8.90	8.95	9.07	12.37
Pork—					
September	14.25	13.85	14.05	13.92	22.25
October	14.30	13.80	14.10	13.92	21.50

SUGAR.

Opening steady, unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with first sales 950 tons, futures maintained a firm tone throughout the day, with trade interests buying, due to improved raw and refined markets. The market closed firm, 1 to 10 points higher, with sales for the day of 7,100 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.85@3.87	3.75
September	3.89	3.81	3.87@3.88	3.77
October	3.90	3.84	3.88@3.89	3.82
November	3.80	3.78	3.79@3.81	3.75
December	3.56	3.55	3.52@3.54	3.50
January	3.23	3.23	3.22@3.24	3.20
February	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.20
March	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.21
April	3.25	3.25	3.22@3.24	3.21
May	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.22
June	..	..	3.25@3.27	3.23
July	..	..	3.26@3.30	3.25

COFFEE.

Private reports from Brazil indicating that the Government's plan of aiding the marketing of the coffee crop was assuming a rather more concrete form added a little confidence to the buying side of the local coffee market yesterday, and prices advanced 5 to 11 points. The local spot market was inactive, but slightly steadier, with Rio 7s quoted at 7c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.34@6.35	6.29
September	6.35	6.32	6.34@6.35	6.29
October	..	..	6.38@6.39	6.31
November	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.33
December	6.46	6.43	6.45@6.47	6.35
January	..	..	6.51@6.52	6.40
February	..	..	6.55@6.56	6.45
March	6.61	6.55	6.59@6.60	6.50
April	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.55
May	6.70	6.63	6.68@6.70	6.59
June	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.64
July	..	..	6.78@6.80	6.69

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and prices were easy, closing with net losses of 1 to 4 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.73@6.00	5.75
August	5.80	5.80	5.79@5.90	5.77
September	5.72	5.68	5.72@5.74	5.74
October	5.73	5.73	5.75@5.78	5.77
November	..	..	5.73@5.78	5.75
December	5.74	5.74	5.75@5.78	5.75
January	5.85	5.82	5.85@5.87	5.79
February	..	..	5.93@5.99	5.87
March	6.02	5.99	6.02@6.03	5.94

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,925 packages. The tone of the market was about steady. There were a few orders filled early at slightly higher prices than prevailing on Wednesday, but trading was quiet and most operators met buyers freely on the basis of present quotations, with business over 2834c, comprising a small part of the trading. Renovated continues dull. Ladles steadier. Packing stock largely poor and selling slowly. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26@26¼c; higher scoring, 26¾@27¼c; firsts, 24@25¾c; seconds, 22¼@23½c; thirds, 21½@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 25@25¼c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,400 cases. The market continues firm for desirable qualities, with moderate supply and fair demand; but the receipts are still of extremely irregular quality and widely varying value. Some of the fanciest marks of closely candled and graded goods are showing better quality and are bringing slightly better prices than heretofore quoted, although the average prime and lower grades are without material change in value. Near-by eggs in light supply and fancy qualities firm; offerings largely below fancy, and sales are at irregular prices. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23½c; firsts, 19½@21c; seconds, 17½@19c; thirds and poorer, 12@17c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 13¼@14c; fair to good, 12½@13c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@32c; Western, gathered whites, 23@27c; State, Pensylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@24c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL AND DEBT

OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

AND

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

Notice is hereby given that a Plan of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of the above named Companies, dated July 1, 1915, has been approved by the Boards of Directors of said Companies, by the three Committees named below representing respectively, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds and Stock of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and by the undersigned Readjustment Managers, and that a duly executed original of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been lodged with each of

TELLS OF MILLIONS PHILIPPINES OFFER

Rotary Club Hears of Trade Openings on Anniversary of Islands' Acquisition.

OPEN DOOR NOT UTILIZED

We Should Get In or Get Out, Politically and Commercially, Says Gallagher.

The Rotary Club of New York held a luncheon yesterday at the Hofbrau Haus, at which the principal speaker was Patrick Gallagher, editor of the Far Eastern Bureau. Mr. Gallagher addressed the club on "Getting Into the Philippines," it being just seventeen years ago today since our soldiers left their trenches between Pasay and Paco, and Colonel Harry B. McCoy of a Colorado regiment raised the American flag over the bastion of Fort Santiago.

Mr. Gallagher said that the cry, "Let's get out of the Philippines," made him laugh, for, he declared, we are not yet in the islands. Politically, he said, we may be deeply concerned with just what is going to happen to our Far Eastern possession, but commercially, as a people, we have not even scratched the foreshore of the islands. However we may consider our Philippine question, that is the crux of the whole thing.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mr. Gallagher, "that American opinion has been most sadly confused concerning our real interests in the Philippine Islands. Too much of our information has come from political channels, charged with bias and misrepresentation of one sort and another. Too little attention has been paid to the statements of mercantile and non-political bodies in the Philippines, and to the valuable facts collected with considerable trouble by permanent officials whose only interest is to get at the truth.

"After seventeen years of trade we have only some $48,000,000 worth, imports and exports combined," said Mr. Gallagher. "We ought to realize that our famous open-door policy, organized by John Hay and Mr. Rockhill, is useless to us if we fail to even utilize the door step to the open door, the Philippines."

As an example of the splendid opportunities which lie before the American investor in a land where 7,000,000 acres wait cultivation, the speaker told of how young men he had known who had gone into the export of cocoanut oil. The trade was 660 kilos in 1912, worth $40, and in 1914 there was exported, chiefly to this country, more than 11,000,000 kilos, valued at $2,619,183.

"This horrible war is, it does nothing else," Mr. Gallagher went on, "should teach us one thing, and that is that foreign trade enters into the most remote ramifications of business and social life. And certain recent happenings in the Far East ought to awaken us to the realization that great principles of American policy and the promise of concrete profits to our manufacturers are liable to be swept away at any moment because of our neglect to safeguard with sufficient earnestness this 'open door.'

"So long as our competitors consent to leave the door into China open, just so long we have Manila not merely a great mart for serving millions of customers throughout the Orient, but also an advance base for our merchants and exporters doing business from Egypt to New Zealand. The characteristic pluck and endurance of a few American firms have blazed the trails from Apparri to Zamboango, and have aided in our efforts to help China share with us the trade of China. Those pioneers have done their share, but the American business man at home has not done his."

On the military side of the question, Mr. Gallagher considered the problem much the same as the commercial one. We should either get in or get out of the islands. We should take measures to render the Philippines a source of strength, not weakness to our army and navy. It could be done, he declared, otherwise we might as well turn the islands adrift.

There were some three hundred listeners to Mr. Gallagher's address, and such was the interest that, after luncheon, thirty New York merchants signified their intention to look into the possibilities of trade with the Philippines at once. One deal was consummated with a Manila merchant for a Philippine plantation later yesterday afternoon, according to Mr. Gallagher.

MUST USE NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Purchase of Interned German Vessels Would Not Bring Relief.

It seemed to be pretty well settled in local importing circles yesterday that nothing would come of the proposal of Arthur P. Meagher of C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, to purchase German steamships interned in this country, put them under American registry and send them to Rotterdam to get German and Austrian merchandise wanted badly in the United States. While importers are facing financial disaster, owing to their inability to obtain goods already paid for, but detained in neutral ports by the British Orders-in-Council, they are convinced that German-purchased ships would unquestionably be seized by Great Britain.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the American Importers' Association, has written to Mr. Meagher, who is a Vice President of the association, and also to the members throughout the country, advising, from a legal standpoint, against the buying of German ships. In his letter to Mr. Meagher, Mr. Sharretts said:

"The public announcement in your advertisements that you were looking for German vessels by implication made your proposed scheme distinctly pro-German, and would defeat the consummation of what you and all American importers are devoutly looking forward to, namely, the lifting of the embargo by Great Britain against the importation of goods belonging to our merchants, now in warehouses at Rotterdam. If by the use of an American-built vessel, such as you first suggested, the embargo can be ended, your merchants, as well as those in every section of the country, whether individually favorably disposed toward Germany and Austria or not, will be saved from great financial loss, while merchants from those countries will be benefited also."

Mr. Sharretts concluded his letter by asking Mr. Meagher publicly to announce that he had abandoned his plan to buy German vessels and intends to purchase ships built in this country, or purchased from neutral countries. He advised the members of the association that if the American merchants should purchase or charter American or neutral vessels and register them under the United States flag, for the purpose of carrying noncontraband merchandise, irrespective of origin, from neutral countries to the United States, it would bring to a conclusion the present interferences with American commerce. It is his belief that the Administration would protect such vessels in their legal rights, and take a position whereby any illegal interference by either of the belligerent powers would amount to an unfriendly act.

ATTACK WAGE BOARD PLAN.

Massachusetts Employers Question Legality of the Statute.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—A bill in equity asking for an order restraining three members of the State Minimum Wage Commission from proceeding further in the work of organizing a wage board to fix the rate of pay for employes in candy factories was filed in the Superior Court today by twenty-six manufacturers.

The plaintiffs say that the proposed wage board is not an impartial board as demanded by the statute, and that the original act is unconstitutional.

Previous action of the commission fixing minimum wages for employes in candy factories was set aside by the Attorney General on the ground that the commission had failed to comply with certain statutory requirements. To rectify its mistake the commission reappointed the same wage board.

Record Shoe Auction Next Week.

The largest wholesale auction of shoes that has ever been known to the local shoe trade will begin in this city on Wednesday next at 10:30 A. M., when Morse & Rogers, through Van Praag & Co. and Max Kalter, auctioneers, will sell the entire stock of the Clark-Hutchinson Company of New York, which is now in liquidation. The stock which will be offered for sale has been inventoried at $125,000. It consists of $89,000 worth of men's, women's and children's shoes and warm lines, $21,500 worth of new and unused samples, $4,500 worth of used samples, and $10,000 worth of Spring goods. The goods will be sold on the former premises of the Clark-Hutchinson Company, 125 Duane Street, where they will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday. The terms of the sale, which will continue on Thursday and Friday at the same hour, will be cash or approved thirty days' credit. Catalogues may be obtained either from Morse & Rogers or the auctioneers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. Hirsch, 100 Fifth Avenue, who was for some time resident buyer for Cohen Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla., is now acting in a similar capacity for Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.

The account of M. Hershkowitz, Oklahoma City, Okla., will hereafter be represented in this city by Joseph J. Roehm and Alexander Stephens, resident buyers, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Showers Fri., Sat. cloudy; moderate s. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate e. winds, except s. and s. w. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

East Tex.—Fair Fri., except possibly thunder showers in n. w.; Sat. fair; moderate s. winds.

West Tex.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Tenn.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.; gentle w. to n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri., probably showers at night or on Sat.

Mo.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers Sat.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., possibly showers.

Iowa—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably with showers.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MFGRS. of silk dresses to job from $3.75 to $10, can show samples to our buyer Friday afternoon. Tel. our office for appointment. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 256 Church.

PROMINENT DRESS MANUFACTURER OPEN FOR BIG QUANTITY SILK POPLIN. QUANTITY, BOX 100 TIMES.

WANTED—Jobs in millinery; also coats, suits, waists, and dresses; submit samples. The Model Cloak Company, 2,125 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Novelties of 5c. and 10c. articles. Send samples, illustrations, rock-bottom quotations. A. I. & E. C., Room 803, 640 Broadway.

JOBBER looking at serge and combination dresses, call with samples, mornings only, for one week, 3d floor, 51 West 25th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT cloth and pile fabric coats; also suits. Call, all week, M. Dinitz, 107 West 25th St.

BIG JOBBER WILL LOOK AT HIGH-GRADE SUITS. SEVENTH FLOOR, 28 WEST 27TH.

JOBBER looking at Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks. 7th floor, 16-18 West 22d St.

CONTRACTORS to submit samples of evening dresses. Goldberg, 18 West 22d St.

WASHABLE FABRIC GLOVES IN STOCK. Samples on display at Room 306 Imperial Hotel. THE HARRISON GLOVE CO.

POPLINS BROADCLOTHS WHIPCORDS SERGES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GOOD VALUES. WARREN WOOLEN CO. 40-42 W. 17TH ST. CHELSEA 7210.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have just established the New York office for the Scherr Manufacturing Co., of New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of skirts exclusively. C. A. Frank, 347 5th Av.

CLOAK BUYERS, ATTENTION! Winding up estate of S. Perling, consisting of ladies', children's, and infants' cloaks and suits. S. Perling & Bro., 623 Broadway.

HOBOKEN CONTRACTOR can make 500 coats or suits per week; also skirts; reliable for jobbers or manufacturers. M 97 Times.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WE buy merchandise of all descriptions; quantities no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc., 100 5th Ave., N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESS and waist representative for the South; only those having large following need apply; best references required; commission. 29 West 35th St., 9th floor.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman wanted, with large acquaintance among the trade, by ladies' coat house; salary and commission. Benjamin Shapiro, 54 West 21st St.

SALESMAN wanted by cloak and suit manufacturer; only those acquainted with manufacturers and jobbers need apply; salary and commission. S 25 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a popular-priced line of skirts for the city trade and vicinity, on commission basis only. A 238 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sheepskins Off at London.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A sale of sheepskins was held here today, at which 7,757 bales were offered. Only a small number of buyers attended, and withdrawals were frequent owing to the limited demand. Fine merinos ranged from unchanged to ½d. lower, and other declines were: Clothing, ¼d. to ½d.; short shorn, 1d.; pelts, ½d. to 1d., and crossbreds, ½d. to ¾d.

Taking Plaid Ribbons.

While the effort to stimulate the demand for ribbons is not yielding very perceptible results as yet, there is some "nibbling" being done just now on plaids. The business received on these ribbons is said to be an outcome of the successful marketing of plaid designs in silks. The only large business being done just now is on velvet ribbons in the narrow widths, and large imports of these goods are finding ready buyers. Colored silk ribbons that have also been received from abroad are being bought to be re-dyed black.

A New Collar Style.

After finding that a lightweight collar made with a sheerer interlining than usual was impracticable for use during the hot weather months because the material wilted, a leading shirt and collar house has introduced this make of collar in a new design for the Fall. The front is made with a V effect, and though the collar may be ironed flat in a laundry it will regain its shape if a pencil is inserted between the two layers of material and given a few twists. The collar is more flexible than those made of heavier plies, and for that reason feels more comfortable on the neck of the wearer.

Trend Toward Higher Qualities.

A salesman for one of the leading houses making Summer fabrics, who has just returned from a selling trip through the West, said yesterday that he finds the present demand in that territory is for higher quality goods. The clothiers in that section have found it is necessary to put a good grade of cloth into a suit in order that the garments may be properly tailored. For this reason the sale of all-worsted tropicals of eight and nine ounces has shown a big increase, and it is said to be not at all improbable that the development of the Summer clothing business will be along that line. On artificial silk fabrics there has also been a larger volume of orders put in by the manufacturers for next Summer.

Fall Collar and Shirt Business.

The shirt and collar makers are enjoying a fair trade, although there have been some radical changes in policies among the leading houses, and the business as a whole has been unsettled for a number of reasons. Spring sample lines are being drawn up, but it is a little too early as yet to say very much about the coming styles. For Fall, the trend in collars seems to be toward narrower-spaced designs, as the men's neckwear manufacturers are offering goods that make smaller knots. In shirts, the negligee styles in striped materials, with starched cuffs, have sold the best. Very few figured effects in shirtings are being sold. Some difficulty is being met in the dress shirt end of the business through the cutting-off of supplies of piques from France.

Here for American Merchandise.

H. Van Heuckelum of Van Heuckelum & Lapierre, importers, with offices in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Santiago, will be at the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House, from 10 to 12 o'clock every morning during the next ten days. Mr. Van Heuckelum is interested in making agency connections with American manufacturers of upper leathers, such as patent sides, calfskins, patent colt, etc., as well as in making connections with manufacturers of all kinds of shoe findings, millinery goods, women's and men's furnishings, electrical and sanitary supplies, window glass, office furniture, leather goods and miscellaneous articles. His firm has heretofore handled European goods exclusively.

Gray Goods More Active.

Yesterday was another pretty good day in the gray goods market, a nice business having been done on 38½-inch 64-60s, for delivery to the end of the year, at 3¾ cents. Some nearby business was done on 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents, and sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 4⅝ cents for shipment through October. Nearby business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 3⅜ and 3¼ cents, respectively. There was not a great deal of change in the situation, as it affected sheetings and drills, but the business done on fancy cloths was said to have been large. Spot prices on leading staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3½c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Nominal.

Difficult to Make Deliveries.

The adjustment of the labor trouble in the coat and suit industry has cleared the way of a brisk business in dress goods. The manufacturers are asking for immediate deliveries of goods they have on order, and the mills are having difficulty in keepng abreast of the demand. It is a seller's market now, and price advances are already beginning to be felt. The advice of the best-posted mill agents to the buyers is against putting off their purchases, on the ground that in the very near future merchandise of a desirable sort will be hard to get, and prices will be much higher. No mistake has been made, it is generally agreed, by those manufacturers who have covered their needs in advance. No style changes are in view to add a disturbing factor to the cutting-up trade, and there are no "dark horses" in dress goods that the buyer will have to guard against.

A Practice Unfair to the Mills.

It is customary in many selling offices, when the manufacturers represented give notice of an advance in prices, for the salesmen to notify certain of their customers so that orders may be taken at the old prices. This practice, the manufacturers hold, is obviously unfair to them and to the customers who are not told of the impending advance. The manufacturers naturally want to get business at as high a price as possible, and to have orders put in at old values is, they say, to take away just profits. Prices are quoted to buyers subject to change without notice, and if this held for all the customers of a house, there would be no complaints made by the clothing manufacturers who are not given advance information concerning increases. The peculiar part of this trade practice is that the customers who get notice of a coming price change rarely appreciate what the salesman has done for them.

Italian Raw Silks Higher.

The Milan raw silk market continues to advance and holders are refusing all concessions. A good demand for European and American consumption has absorbed what little silk reelers had left on hand, and as a result ready stocks are small and poorly assorted. The Yokohama market is steady at last week's quotations, with a fair business for American account. Sales for the week there amounted to 4,400 bales, according to cables received by Maitland L. Gwalter & Co., while stocks amount to 7,500 bales. Canton reports a firmer market, and reelers there are unwilling to contract for forward deliveries, particularly in coarse sizes, in view of the scarcity of cocoons. The Shanghai market is quiet but steady. The new tsatlee silks are held at full prices, with an advance of about 3 per cent. on the lower grades, which are in active demand for home use. The local demand is good for ready silks and nearby deliveries. Spot silks, particularly Cantons, command a premium.

ALASKA LANDS WITHDRAWN.

5,802,000 Acres Through Which Railroad Will Run Restored.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Nearly half of the land in the Chugach National Forest, Alaska, through which the Government railroad is to run, is restored to the public domain by proclamation of President Wilson, made public tonight. The boundaries of the forest, as redrawn by the proclamation, contain approximately 5,818,000 acres, 5,802,000 acres being with drawn.

Forest Service officials explained tonight that the land withdrawn had been classified and found lacking in timber value sufficient to warrant Government protection. The area retained is heavily timbered, its present growth being estimated at 8,000,000,000 merchantable feet.

The elimination acreage includes the towns of Hope, Sunrise, Kenai, and Ninilchek and three large tracts, one being along the entire southern slope of the Chugach Mountains, another lying northeast of Seward, between Resurrection and King's Bays, and the third located northwest of the Kenai Mountains, in the region of Tustamena and Skilak Lakes.

Homesteaders are warned that the chances of locating in the withdrawn land are not encouraging, as they contain few agricultural areas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss K. Fitzgerald, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; W. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 71 West 23d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, embroideries, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Kaplan, piece goods; Wallick's.
BATTLE CREEK—Toeller, Dolling Co.; R. S. Fidler, jobs, waists, cloth skirts, kimonos; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, coats, suits; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—F. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons & Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Dossett Bros.; M. Dossett, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
BROOKFIELD—H. Lovey Mercantile Co.; J. C. Lovey, clothing, &c.; Somerset.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—J. S. Schramm Co.; B. F. Edwards, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Great Northern.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—J. S. Schramm Co.; F. E. Schram, notions, furnishing goods; J. Schramm, dry goods; Great Northern.
CENTREVILLE, Iowa—J. J. Frankel, dry goods, men's clothing, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
CHICAGO—Model Cloak & Suits Co.; H. Jacobs, pile fabric coats; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. Shillito Co.; J. Myers, upholstery; 432 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rauschild & Co.; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas, stationery, leather goods, holiday goods, (wholesale;) 115 Worth; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, basement; Mrs. Smith, millinery, basement; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. Koretz, millinery; 18 E. 22d; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper Co.; A. Binswanger, jewelry; 1,133 B'way.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, crepe de chine dresses; 90 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. W. Moorehead, house furn. goods, china, glassware; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. K. Scott, men's clothing; W. A. Plimmer, domestics; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss K. Loveman, stationery; Miss L. P. Snyder, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—The Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hart, Schaffner & Marx; W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; 37 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Fischer, Miss Kennedy, laces; 470 4th Av.; Holland House.
CLINTON, Iowa—Towle & Meyer Co.; M. Scheneck, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; R. H. Schneff, house furn. goods; A. Schmitt, domestics, dress goods; Breslin.
CORDELL, Okla.—C. H. Wright, D. G. Co., O. H. Wright, dry goods, &c.; 40 E. 22d.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. H. Colvert, muslin underwear; 10 E. 24th.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; R. S. Brown, men's furn. goods; 148 West 23d.
DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; Mrs. S. E. Owens, millinery; York.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; D. J. Healy, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
DETROIT—Crowley Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; 116 W. 32d.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; Miss Mead, cloaks, suits, furs; 432 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE—Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebvre, domestics, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
FORT WORTH—Washer Bros. Co.; L. Gross, men's clothing; 1,199 B'way.
GASTONIA, N. C.—J. M. Belk Co.; J. H. Matthews, clothing, furn. goods; Miss E. Dodgett, ladies' wear; Aberdeen.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown Belk Co.; J. B. Brown, clothing, furn. goods; Miss E. B. Roberts, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
HOUSTON—Adoue-Blaine Hardware Co.; G. C. Gillan, house furn. goods, glassware; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss N. Wilson, waists; 116 West 32d St.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; H. Cohen, school supplies; 225 5th Av.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—F. J. Lindhoff, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Holland House.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Miss L. Eccker & Co.; Miss L. Becker, millinery; Martha Washington.
LA PORTE, Ind.—Meyer & Lindorf; Mr. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
LAS VEGAS—Nahm Bros.; S. Nahm, dry goods; Flanders.
LAS VEGAS—F. Bacharach, general mdse.; Flanders.
LAWRENCE, Kan.—A. D. Weaver; Miss A. L. Carl, ready-to-wear; A. D. Weaver, mdse manager; 17 East 22d; Great Northern.
LEAVENWORTH—Ettenson & Winnig D. G. Co.; M. Ettenson, women's furn. goods; ready-to-wear; Martinique.
LEAVENWORTH—Ettenson-Winning Co.; S. Ettinger, ladies' furnishing goods, dry goods; M. Ettenson, ladies' ready-to-wear; Martinique.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Felsenthal & Bing; A. Felsenthal, cloaks, suits, millinery, corsets, underwear; 72 Madison Av.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Sardeson-Harland Co; L. O. Robinson, ready-to-wear; Somerset.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss J. E. White, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 18 W. 35th.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—W. Berno, dry goods; Herald Square.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; Mr. Merz, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 110 W. 32d.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; R. J. Graham, laces, hdkfs; 1,150 B'way, Collingwood.
NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; Mr. Lindorf, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble, Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, upholstery; 470 Fourth Av.; Continental.
OAKLAND—L. Brandeis & Sons; H. H. Boyd, furn. goods; 1,261 Bwy.
OMAHA—Thompson, Belden & Co.; M. C. Coe, dress goods, silks; York.
OMAHA—L. Branders & Sons; J. T. Cummings, jewelry; 1,261 B'way, Collingwood.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Pearson & Bright; Mrs. M. Longfellow, millinery; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; J. A. Hudson, Fall children's dresses, coats; Miss L. Lerner, Fall children's dresses, coats; B'way and 11th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Merz; knit goods; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs Spring coats; 15 East 26th St.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. C. Mosses, toys, dolls, china, glassware, fixtures; Miss G. C. Preston, women's suits; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores Co.; Miss M. Murphy, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; M. J. Hurd, representing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; F. T. Gladman, dry goods; 28 East 26th St.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; J. Strauss, jewelry, leather goods; Miss F. Looby, dresses, costumes; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Looby, dresses, waists; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Porter & Co.; F. C. Waddell, ladies' hats; Grand.
PORTLAND—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; F. E. Eastman, dry goods; 320 Church.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Duchess Mfg. Co.; H. E. Broas, mfrs. pants; Belleclaire.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Luckey, Platt & Co.; E. F. Carey, notions, laces, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; 315 4th Av., Longacre.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Lawrence & Carver; W. A. Lawrence, linen mesh underwear; St. Denis.
READING—Lord & Gage; W. F. Schultz, silks; 23 E. 26th.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; J. F. Doyle, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. C. Mumma, jewelry; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.; Miss M. Griffin, waists; Miss Rosa, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
SALEM, Ala.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. C. Amable, dry goods; 2 Walker.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; J. E. Middleton, jewelry; Miss E. Nicolai, millinery; 470 4th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros. Stores; P. Waters, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, notions; 320 Church, Herald Square.
SIOUX CITY—Pelletier Co.; Miss M. E. Kavanaugh, millinery; 116 West 32d.
ST. JOSEPH—Towsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. Snyder, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear, basement; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; J. M. Cook, notions, trimmings, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
TORONTO—Gordon, MacKay & Co.; D. H. Gibson, laces, embroidery, ribbons; J. W. Woods, dry goods, &c.; Murray Hill.
TRINIDAD—J. Goldsmith & Sons; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Flanders.
TROY—W. H. Frear & Co.; W. J. Gills, ribbons, neckwear; Continental.
TUPELO, Miss.—R. W. Reed Co.; R. W. Reed, clothing, &c.; Flanders.
TYLER, Texas—Katz D. G. Co.; M. Katz, general mdse.; 173 5th Av.; B'way Central.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Penn-Metaler Co.; R. E. Graham, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
UTICA—Ross, Salzburg & Co.; C. Ross, notions, hosiery, underwear; Broadway Central.
VALLEY CITY, N. D.—Chaffee-Warley Co.; C. Chaffee, dry goods, women's furn. goods; Wentworth.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; H. Taylor, dress goods, silks; 19 E. 24th; Aberdeen.
WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes; Miss N. C. Duncan, muslin underwear; Miss M. McLean, corsets; 75 Spring.
WILKES-BARRE—J. Long's Sons; L. W. Long, dry goods, notions, millinery, carpets, housefurnishing goods; 315 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces, upholstery, &c.; 212 5th Av.
WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; C. E. Adams, cloaks, suits, dresses, wrappers; Latham.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200, 5th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; O. D. Sheets, knit suits, furs, waists, dresses; 1,270 Broadway, sixth floor.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. L. Keller, furnishing goods; 75 Leonard.

SATURDAY

The New York Times Want Page on Saturday opens to the advertiser opportunities that are of unusual value.

On that day the Want Columns are read with more special care because of the greater time available.

The half day given to most people gives the freedom not granted to every one on other week-days for seeking furnished rooms, for renting an automobile and for attention to other matters of personal concern suggested by want advertisements.

Telephone Bryant 1000

BUSINESS TROUBLES

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores, a corporation, with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue and stores in various cities, by Ludwig M. Wilson, attorney for these creditors: The Taylor, Smith & Taylor Co., $928; Standard Pottery Co., $1,284, and D. E. McNicol Pottery Co., $185. It was alleged that the corporation made preferential payments $5,000, transferred merchandise and accounts $1,000, permitted creditors to obtain preference by legal proceedings, admitted in writing inability to pay its debts, made a trust deed, and permitted an equity suit to be taken against it by some creditors, and a receiver was applied for. Judge A. N. Hand on Wednesday gave a decision in which he did not appoint a receiver, as the officers were allowed to continue the business. The corporation a few weeks ago asked creditors for an extension, and a committee was selected to arrange the extension. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, was a Director in the corporation.

LEWIS KAPLAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lewis Kaplan, doing business as the New York Bargain House, at 35 Walker Street, by these creditors: Max Shapiro, $683; Bernard L. Cohen, $158, and William I. Rudick, $120. He also made an assignment to James P. Stephens. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $4,500.

E. I. WEIL & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ernst I. and Felix Weil, composing the firm of E. I. Weil & Son, manufacturers of women's neckwear at 85 Fifth Avenue, by A. L. Reid & Co., a creditor, for $696. They made an assignment on Aug. 9 to David A. Nathan. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $8,000.

JOSEPH H. HARRIS, salesman of 538 West 111th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,904 and assets of unknown value. He was formerly a wholesale glass dealer at 111 Cedar Street, and made an assignment on March 20.

CLIFFORD A. SCHAPPELL, printing on commission at 105 William Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $36,436, of which $21,850 is secured by realty mortgages, and nominal assets of $11,880, consisting of machinery, $1,500; accounts, $1,880; bond and mortgage, $2,000, and real estate, $6,500, consisting of property in Brooklyn and eighteen lots in Marion Park Addition.

HYMAN GELBERG & KONOGY, trading as the U. S. Waist and Dress Manufacturing Co., at 1265 Herkimer Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $36,436, of which $21,850 is secured by realty mortgages, and nominal assets of $11,880, consisting of machinery, $1,500; accounts, $1,880; bond and mortgage, $2,000, and real estate, $6,500, consisting of property in Brooklyn and eighteen lots in Marion Park Addition.

HYMAN GELBERG & KONOGY, trading as the U. S. Waist and Dress Manufacturing Co., at 1265 Herkimer Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,029 and assets of $4,111, consisting of stock, $1,000; notes, $111; machinery, and fixtures, $2,500, and accounts, $600.

ROSE PROVISION CO., INC., of 170 Suffolk Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,661 and assets of $7,409, consisting of stock, $1,080; fixtures, $3,500; accounts, $1,370; wagons, $600; cash in bank, $200, and a chattel morigage of $50.

DAVID LONDON.—Judge Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to David London, formerly a wholesale silk dealer at 13 Astor Place, against whom a petition was filed on May 31, 1913, on account of financial statements he made to the State Bank and to Bradstreets.

J. FRED PIERSON, JR., & CO.—Judge Hand has ordered Ralph Wolf receiver of J. Fred Pierson, Jr., & Co., stockbrokers of 74 Broadway, to sell the shares of stock of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company either on the New York Stock Exchange or on the Curb. In a former order of sale this stock, through a typographical error, was listed as the Westinghouse Air Brake. The stock has made a big advance since they became bankrupt in December, 1914.

COOPER & POLLAK STRUCTURAL IRON WORKS, INC., fabricators in structural iron and steel at 18 and 20 Jackson Street, has filed an assignment to Marcus Helfand. The business was started in 1904 and incorporated in September, 1911, with capital stock of $10,000. Charles Cooper is President.

QUEENS LAND AND TITLE COMPANY.—Judge R. H. Smith of the City Court has appointed Alfred J. Rifkind receiver for the Queens Land and Title Company, which had an office at Forty-second Street and Broadway and developed Masapequa, L. I., in supplementary proceedings on application of the Chemical Engraving Company, which obtained a judgment against the company on April 12 for $1,025. Dr. George F. Haight was Secretary and Treasurer. In October, 1914, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee, brought a foreclosure suit against the company for $868,300, and many judgments have been entered against the company.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bronx Fireproof Storage Co.—Gibney Tire and Rubber Co. $120.41
Brasel, Matthew C.—Pennefeather. 114.79
Cobb, Henry L., Louvre Hotel Co., Inc.—Henry S. Duncan, Joseph Goodman & Philipson Decorating Co.—Henry Meyers Co. 535.80
Clark, Wilcox, (a corporation)—Ely J. Rieser 1,551.31
Cobb, John—Van Cortlandt Operating

CHARGE BAD MEATS BEAR FEDERAL O. K.

Ex-Grand Jurors Ask Wilson to Have Department of Agriculture Investigated.

WRITE ON EASTLAND SINKING

They Allege Carelessness in Steamboat Inspection Was Pointed Out by Them in 1913.

Because their recommendations asking for a more thorough meat inspection in this district have been ignored, the Federal Grand Jury for July, 1913, has sent, through a committee, an open letter to President Wilson demanding that a stop be put to a system of meat inspection which permits diseased meat to be shipped from New York City bearing the official stamp of the authorities.

The Grand Jury asks that both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce be investigated, the latter in connection with the Eastland disaster. Charles F. Brown is Chairman of the committee, and his letter in part says:

"I wrote you regarding the laxity of inspections of meats, under date of Jan. 14, 1915, referring to the methods employed by the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, and requested that a committee should be appointed by you, with full power as Grand Jurors, to continue the investigation to a successful conclusion. I regret, however, you should have seen fit to have referred this matter to the Department of Agriculture, for I wrote Secretary Houston on Feb. 6, 1915, expressing the opinion that I failed to see how a department could investigate itself with justice to all concerned.

"The committee has had several communications from Secretary Houston regarding the matter, particularly with the misuse of the label system on the part of the packers, but no action seems to have resulted. Our Grand Jury did not take action until we had found, through sworn testimony, that meats shipped from New York to Charleston, S. C., were reeking with maggots and skippers, albeit the barrels and boxes bore the official stamp guaranteeing the contents as having been properly inspected under the laws.

"The writer states that the Grand Jury in 1913 made recommendations to the Department of Commerce regarding the steamboat service similar to the findings of the Illinois State's Grand Jury in connection with the Eastland disaster, and continues:

"I hereby make the same charges, but in so doing fail to see with what degree of satisfaction to the public a department can investigate itself. Thus I sincerely trust that you will see the necessity of supplanting the heads of both these departments in the premises. Otherwise our labors are but vain, and conditions, bad as they have been and are, will only continue unless some member of Congress intervenes to bring about a Congressional investigation. Why are conditions permitted which allow a Slocum or an Eastland disaster?"

819 Eligible to be Policemen.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, yesterday notified Police Commissioner Woods that 819 eligible patrolmen are at his command whenever needed. The new list is the result of an examination held April 1, 1914, at which time 927 candidates were examined. The old list, containing 655 names, was used up on June 4. Eighty per cent. of the candidates on the list received appointment. Police Commissioner Woods has 100 or more vacancies for patrolmen, but the limitations of his School of Instruction will not permit at present more than thirty-five appointments. Dr. Moskowitz says the commission will next dispose of the 7,000 applicants now awaiting the test for firemen.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Resignation of 1st Lt. H. F. Quackenbos, Med. Res. Corps, accepted.

1st Lt. J. H. Pirie, C. A. C., will proceed Fort Monroe, Va., for consultation with Coast Art. Board in reference to a plotting board recently designed and constructed by himself, and upon completion of this duty will return proper station.

1st Lt. B. M. Bailey, Field Art., will proceed from Anniston, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., for purpose inspecting Battery B., Field Art., Organized Militia of Alabama.

The name of Major J. C. Castner, Inf., to detached, and name of Major G. B. Duncan, Inf., removed.

Leaves: Capt. A. Greig, Jr., C. A. C., from Sept. 1 to Oct. 20; Capt. W. E. Bennett, Jr., 24th Inf., 4 months; Maj. C. W. Otwell, Corps of Engineers, 1 day.

Navy.

Ensign L. R. Ford, from the Columbia to the Fulton.

P. A. Surg. E. W. Phillips, placed on retired list, to home.

P. A. Surg. G. L. Wickes, Navy Yard, New York, to the Tennessee.

Chief Bos'n William M. Martin, placed on retired list, to home.

Bos'n F. G. Mehling, the Southerly, to the Patuxent.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Reid and Lamson at Charleston; Dubuque and Montana at Newport; Hull at San Pedro; Tallahassee at Norfolk; Proteus at Lambert Point; Castine and Eagle at Port au Prince; Ohio at Tiburon; Helena at Hankow.

Sailed: Annapolis, San Jose de Guatemala for Acapulco; Chattanooga, Mazatlan for San Blas; Cleveland, Lapaz for Mulege; Brutus, Norfolk for Alexandria, Egypt; Yorktown, San Diego for Acapulco; Balch, Newport for New York Yard.

The mail address of the Yorktown has been changed from Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal., to "In care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The Jupiter, now at Newport, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz, stopping at Hampton Roads en route.

The Leonidas, now surveying off Cristobal, has been ordered to proceed to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., stopping at New York en route.

The Denver, now on the west coast of Mexico, will arrive at the Mare Island Yard about Sept. 1 to be placed in reserve.

The Albany, now attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet, will arrive at the Mare Island Yard about Sept. 1. Upon arrival at Mare Island the Albany will be placed in full commission, to take the place of the Denver in the Pacific Fleet.

The Winslow, now at the Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to proceed, when ready for sea, to Newport, R. I., and upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

High Grade Office Stands as a Reference

Single Rooms and Suites in New York's most notable, best lighted and most accessible business building.

Times Building
Times Square

Renting season now on. Every business and profession accommodated.

Moderate rentals and all modern conveniences.

Rental Agent, Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REPORTS WERE PREMATURE.

Commerce Bureau Head Denies Russian Trade Plans Are Completed.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was in the city yesterday, said that the dispatches from Washington published in yesterday's newspapers to the effect that plans had been completed to handle Russian imports, were premature. He denied that his visit here was for the purpose of putting the plan into operation.

"The facts are," said Dr. Pratt, "that tentative plans for getting goods out of Russia for the use of American consumers have been laid before the Russian Imperial authorities, but as yet we have not heard if the proposed arrangements are satisfactory." E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local branch of the bureau, who will probably handle the details when the plan is effective, said he wished it understood that he cannot assist interested merchants until the plan is formally approved and made operative.

Dr. Pratt also said that the Department of Commerce through its Commercial Attachés, has started an investigation into the hardware situation in many of the leading foreign countries. He asserted that the department has a fund of $15,000 available for this investigation.

The ten attachés have been instructed to employ recognized experts in the hardware line in their respective countries. These experts will make reports covering every phase of the business, technical and commercial. It is expected that the reports will cover something like forty countries and fill three or four volumes when published. The fact that they are to be written by authorities on the subject is expected to give them unusual value.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 18 and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 19 and 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

U S Chemical Co< Harrington.
London Finance Co< McSherry.
Berger<Tilyou Realty.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Re Met Rlty Co (William St.)
McKnight<McKnight.
Cohn<Cohn.
Walker<O J Gude Co.
Loutrel<Van Benschotten.
Hechtkoff<I R T.
Strauss<Oppenheimer, Collins & Co.
Medwin<B S Rlty Co.
Goldstein<B S Rlty Co.
Kaufman<Reich.
Messmer<Boetiger.
Frawley<Persch.
Central Trust Co< Fleischmann Realty Co (2).
Weill<Weill.
Geo G Graham Const Co<Graham.
Tepper<Tepper.
Bether<I R T.
Grieco<Adams.
Luchain<Phila & Reading Coal Co.
Meyer<same.
Am Bapt Home Mission Soc<Brener.
N Y Life Ins Co<Reed Realty Co.
Feigenbaum<Kallman.
Dunigan<Kraus.
Nat Park Bank<Kelly.
Freiber<Felnerman.
Re Knapp.
Warburg<Tubbs.
Goodwyn<Fry & Nyburg.
Kennedy<Kahn.
Re Met Rlty Co (William St.)
Re Brenner Talking Machine Co.
Dalrymple<Schwartz.
Beverly<Pullman Co.
Corbin<Corbin.
McGinley<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Farmers L & T Co< Wagner.
Vogtlander<Vogtlander.
Lee<Foreign Mines Dev Co.
Deutsch<Thomson.
Voron<Chait, Voron & Chait.
Fabrica Nacional de Papel<Gottesman.
Caronitl<Caronitl.
Re Elninger (James).
Re Siegel.
Re Simpson.
Muglion<Cody, Mc Short<Cody.
Am Auto Supply Co< Gabriel.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Martin<Martin.
Rau<Mutual Life.
Re Mack (Harris).
Re Allman.
Strachstein<Strachstein.
Valentine<Valentine.
Dean<Dean.
Presser<Presser.
Zola<Zola.
Staubach<Machiz (3).
Re Healy.
Lytel<Lytel.
Silver<Scoville.
Kuechle<J Parker Sloane.
McSorley<Schantz.
Pillero<Fillero.
Burke<Burke.

Re Herman Raub, executor of Halim.
Molinkewitch<Molinkewitch.
Halloway<Taubenbeck et al.
Lee<Sperry et al.
Lord & Taylor<Burden.
Goeller<Goeller.
Manning<Mahon et al.
Re Young.
Riverhead Savings Bk<Ehrlich.
Althaure<Wright.
Williams<Zarwell.
Re Pecker.
Ryan<Ryan.
Re Mortgage Co<Ross—Charlee L. Hoffman.
Nathan<Block—Charles Putzel.
Patterson, J<Pinelawn Cemetery.
Patterson, M. L.< same, (2).
L I Railroad Co<Cook et al.
Reynolds<McKee et al
Bartz<Bartz.
Friedman<Friedman.
Fireproof Products Co<Bachman et al.
Levinkind<Levinkind.
Oliverter<Fritz.
Geyer<Dasschler.
Contested foreclosure:
Wood-Harmon Realty Corp'n<Cortelvou Investing Corp'n.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calandar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Barnard<Sutherland — Joseph Rubin. Dollar Savings Bank<De Lucca (2)—Henry W. Unger. Camp<Grossman—William C. H. Smith Pinner<Flynn — Ely Neuman. Appleton<Scholerman—Charles A. Oberwager. Whitney<Wilgus—Matthew P. Doyle. Beals<Segrave—Lewis Landes.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Contested motions.

Schumacher<Caggiano
Re Herman Raub, executor of Halim.
Molinkewitch<Molinkewitch.
Halloway<Taubenbeck et al.
Lee<Sperry et al.
Lord & Taylor<Burden.
Goeller<Goeller.
Manning<Mahon et al.
Re Young.
Riverhead Savings Bk<Ehrlich.
Althaure<Wright.
Williams<Zarwell.
Re Pecker.
Ryan<Ryan.
Re Mortgage Co<Ross—Charlee L. Hoffman.
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PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calandar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:07|Sun sets..7:03|Moon sets..8:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:08	9:19	3:05	3:18
Governors Island	9:26	9:33	3:37	3:49
Hell Gate	11:16	11:23	5:17	5:29

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 12.

SS Riouw, Amsterdam, July 29.
SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, July 30.
SS Manana, St. Thomas, Aug. 6.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, Aug. 10.
SS Algonquin, Turks Isles, Aug. 6.
SS Minas Geraes, Para, Aug. 1.
SS Indian, Transport, Boston, Aug. 10.
SS Quebra, Liverpool, July 27.
SS Arkansas, Philadelphia, Aug. 10.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Thessalonliki	Patras	July 26
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 28
Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Auchendale	London	July 30
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Hayre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Bristol City	Bristol	July 31
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newquay	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Skulda	Turks Island	Aug. 10
Florida	Tampico	Aug. 7
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 8
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 10
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 12

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Verona	Naples	Aug. 2
Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 5
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. Der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 11
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaques	San Juan	Aug. 11
Vacari	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 30
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 11
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Corozal, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiars, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manuel Calvo, Havana	———	10:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Naches, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Texan, San Francisco	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 12.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled, time and distance not given; due 13, afternoon. White Star Line.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,024 miles east at noon; due 15th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Communipaw, Rotterdam to New York, was 218 miles east at noon; due 18th, forenoon. Standard Oil Company.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,710 miles east at noon; due 17th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Krooniand, San Francisco to New York, was 2,283 miles from San Pedro at noon, Aug. 11.

SS Sibiria, Port Antonio to New York, was 211 miles south of New York at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 183 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 132 miles west of Tortugas at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 2 miles south of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 100 miles south of Jupiter at noon.

SS Finland, Balboa to New York, was 60 miles south of Balboa at 3:30 A. M.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles east of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 57 miles north of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 865 miles south at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 161 miles south at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles north of St. Johns at 7 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 216 miles north of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 201 miles south at noon.

SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 198 miles south at noon.

SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 260 miles southwest of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS Trongall, at Bordeaux, Aug. 8.
SS Manhattan, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 9.
SS Pannonia, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 9.
SS Muncaster Castle, at Singapore, Aug. 11.
SS Tanagra, at Olan, Aug. 4.
SS Den of Airlie, at London, Aug. 12.
SS Purley, at Vladivostock, Aug. 12.

Sailed.

SS Colbert, from Marseilles, Aug. 10.
SS Indrawadi, from Kobe, Aug. 11.
SS Rio Blanco, from Rio Janeiro, Aug. 11.

Passed.

SS Noordam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Patria, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Marengo, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS City of Agra, New York for Bombay, passed Tunis.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rotterdam.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Matar..Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru..Aug. 15

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Merionethshire..Aug. 16

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 18

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 20

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 18; Manilla, July 15; Yokohama, July 24, and Honolulu, Aug. 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 10 and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 15.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To Accountant, Fourth Grade, Commissioner of Accounts—Charles J. Ege, 88.94; William J. Tuomey, 88.10; Charles T. McGinley, 82.90.

To Inspector of Foods, Third Grade, Department of Health—Henry W. Lemkuhl, 90.42; Ole Salthe, 89.50; Hugh W. Taylor, 82.92; George A. Woods, 81.31; Bernard H. Geerstsema, 79.60; James E. Thomson, 79.31; William J. Dougherty, 79.05; James J. O'Brien, 78.63; Thomas McMeekan, 77.63; David M. Neuschtat, 77.60; Thomas P. B. Jones, 77.50; Joseph F. Armstrong, 75.62; Olaf Olsen, 73.65; John Fallon, 72.65; Arthur C. E. Hamilton, 71.55; Isaak Hirschel, 71.55.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 25 and 26 at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior engineer, mechanical or electrical. Competitors will be examined in pure and applied mathematics, construction and operation of boilers, engines, &c.; theory and practice of mechanical or electrical engineering, training, and experience. Age, 20 years on the date of the examination.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Strawbridge & Clothier Win Case Affecting Fancy Cotton Damasks.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a contention for lower duty on cotton table damask woven on Jacquard looms. The Collector classified the merchandise as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," and took duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Cooper held that the goods should have been admitted by the Collector at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for cotton table damask.

The Stone & Downer Company and F. A. Foster & Co., Inc., Boston, lost in protests against the Collector's assessment on upholstery goods by failing to submit sufficient evidence in support of their contentions. The goods in controversy consisted of what is known in the trade as casement cloth, which is used for upholstery purposes. It is composed of jute and cotton, the latter being the component of chief value. It was classified by the Collector as Jacquard figured upholstery goods composed wholly or in chief value of cotton. Duty was exacted at 35 per cent., while the protestants claimed a rate of 30 per cent., as manufactures of cotton. At the trial the importers failed to prove that the merchandise was not made on Jacquard looms, although it was shown that similar goods were made in this country on the Dobby loom.

F. S. Vandegrift & Co., Philadelphia, objected to the Collector's action in assessing duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem on merchandise described on the invoices as "gunny shoddy." Among the claims was one that the commodity should be allowed free entry as fibrous vegetable substances. Although the importers submitted samples, they failed to give any testimony regarding the character of the importation. Judge Hay, overruling this protests, said the board had no expert knowledge enabling it to decide cases on exhibits alone.

SETTLE QUIMBY ESTATE.

Referee Denies Claim Put In by Aviatrice's Executor.

John A. Sleicher, executor of the estate of Miss Harriet Quimby, the aviatrice, killed near Boston, on July 1, 1912, has "unlawfully and without proof of or allowance thereof by the Surrogate, paid to himself the aggregate amount of $2,327 upon an alleged loan claimed to have been made by him to the deceased in her lifetime," according to the finding of Referee Louis W. Wendel, Jr., in his report filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

The referee further says:

"The deceased, Harriet Quimby, neither borrowed money from Mr. Sleicher, nor did he, the claimant, loan any money to the deceased."

The referee was appointed to determine the merits of Mrs. Ursula M. Quimby's (mother of the aviatrice) objections to Sleicher's accounting of the estate.

Dealing with Mr. Sleicher's contention that the mother holds certain property of the decedent in her possession and which should be turned over to the executor, the referee finds that it is not necessary for Mrs. Quimby to turn the property over to the executor, but should be held to have received $400 of her legacy of the entire estate of about $15,000.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD BUSY

Some Ships Awaiting Repairs May Be Sent to Boston.

There is such a rush of work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, supposedly because of developments in Mexico, that the Navy Department probably will send several smaller vessels awaiting repairs to the Boston yard. All the dry docks in the Brooklyn yard are now occupied, and several destroyers are waiting to be docked.

The battleship Maine and the superdreadnought New York could be made ready for sea in a few days. The New York is to leave Dry Dock 4 on Tuesday.

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$94.30
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Sensible Summer Service
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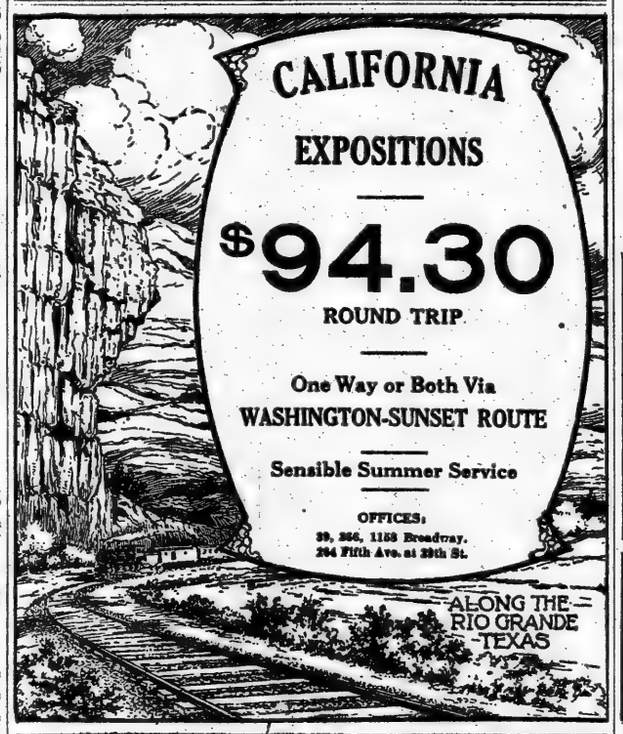

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Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.....Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.....Sat., Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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AUSTRALIA
Honolulu and South Seas
Shortest Line (19 days) Quickest Time
"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
SAILING DATES
HONOLULU—Aug. 31, Sept. 28.
SYDNEY—Aug. 31, Sept. 28.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
673 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Or H. E. Burnett, Agt., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
LA TOURAINE . Aug. 21, 3 P.M.
ESPAGNE . . Sept. 4, 3 P.M.
CHICAGO . . Sept. 11, 3 P.M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N.Y. Phone Broad 4986.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czaritza, Aug. 18
S. S. Czar, Aug. 29
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1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd.
Moscow.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Friday, August 27th, 5 P. M.
Calling at Liverpool.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, SEPT. 18 | TAORMINA, SEPT. 29
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $95 & $90 up.
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N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See adv. or agents.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
NEXT SUNDAY also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.30; Liberty St., 8.50 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

BERMUDA
The Ocean Paradise.
48 hours' delightful sail from New York.
All Expense Tours 6 Days $42.50
Next departure Aug. 18, S. S. "Bermudian."
RAIL OR STEAMER
To Maine, Nova Scotia, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence, etc. Tickets and all information from
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245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
284 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 28th St.)
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....Aug. 14 | New York....Aug. 21
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 18 | †Cymric....Aug. 27
†Cabin and 3rd class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, Aug. 14, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Sept. 9
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

A Vacation Cruise for Two to Boston
All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill"
$25.00 $12.50 each includes transportation, stateroooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach. Leaving New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Itineraries, reservations and tickets from
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VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..Sept. 7 | PATRIA (new)..Sept. 28
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First-Class Tickets
NEW YORK to CALIFORNIA
and return, choice of several routes, $94.80.
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GOING TRIP 25¢ RETURNING
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For Highlands, Oceanic, Long Beach, Point Pleasant, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Cape May
Ex Franklin St., Pier 14, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:45 a. m., 2:45 p. m.; Ex Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:45, 9:30 a. m.
Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3372.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 36, East River, foot of Pike Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. to Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.
14-Day All-Expense Northern Cruise $85. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

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All-the-Way-by-Water on the Metropolitan Line's Great Express Passenger Steamships "Massachusetts" and "Bunker Hill"
$25.00 $12.50 each includes transportation, stateroooms, hotel, auto tour to Historic Concord and Lexington, and boat trip to Pemberton and Nantasket Beach. Leaving New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
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Every seaside amusement; fine bathing, boating and fishing; Percy Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and other parties; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; "The Daisy." Steamers leave Battery 9:45, 11:15 A.M., 2:30, 3:30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see excursion column Sat. papers.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets 50c.
50¢ YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING 75¢
Including 19 mile 2 Hour Cruise.
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE Sat. & Sun 25c. addl.
Lve. Foot W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 3628
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.
TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central

Cool Breezes
On the Hudson
TAKE a day off from your routine of work and enjoy a refreshing sail up the river on a swift, powerful Day Line Steamer. The shaded decks, beautiful scenery and luxurious accommodations are doubly delightful after city heat and noise.
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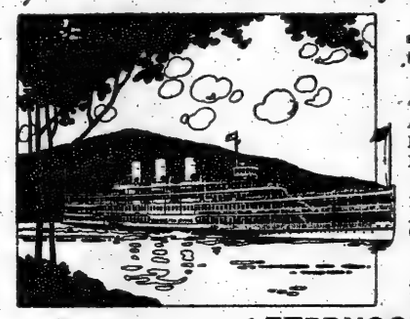

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Duane Street Investment Deal—Mortimer L. Schiff Takes Option on Robins Island for Shooting Preserve—Active Brooklyn Market —Lace Firm Leases Part of Old Arnold-Constable Building.

An investing syndicate has purchased from the Heuer estate the two five-story business buildings at 76 and 78 Duane Street, adjoining the old Cobweb Hall. The properties have a frontage of 49.4 by 77.1 deep, extending through to Republican Alley. The structures will be extensively altered and they have been leased on a long term to one tenant. M. B. Larkin acted as the broker in the deal. The property has been held at $200,000.

M. L. Schiff Has Option on Robins Island.

In addition to leasing Robins Island in Peconic Bay last May, it was learned yesterday that Mortimer L. Schiff has obtained an option to buy the property. The option extends to Oct. 1. The island is situated between Great and Little Peconic Bays, and has been owned for several years by a club of sportsmen known as the Robins Island Club. Ex-Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve is President, and William H. Force, Secretary and Treasurer. The club has been limited to about twenty-five members. The island contains nearly 250 acres, and it is understood the property is held at about $200,000.

Close Deal for East Side Apartment House Site.

Permission has been granted to the Wallach estate by the Court to sell to Julius Tishman & Sons the property at 162 and 164 East Seventy-ninth Street. The property measures 40 by 102.2. Julius Tishman & Sons hold title to the adjoining sixty feet and plan to erect a thirteen-story apartment house on the site. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from the trustees of Cooper Union 106 to 110 East 111th Street, a six-story tenement with stores, on a plot 52.6 by 100. The property was taken in foreclosure proceedings a week ago on a bid of $52,000. The Douright Company has purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 206 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.11; also 352 Madison Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 23.6 by 95.4.

Brooklyn.

The McInerny-Klinck Realty Company has sold to an investing client for Charles Goell, 358 East Twenty-third Street, a one-family brick dwelling on a lot 20.6 by 102.6.

Friday & Lehmann have sold, 733 Chauncey Street, a two-story and basement, two-family frame dwelling for Anna Griesmann to a client for occupancy; also 1,253 Jefferson Avenue, a two-story and basement, two-family frame dwelling, for Frances Kleinteich to an investor.

Hoffman & Klein have purchased from the Alco Building Company, 2,047 Sixty-sixth Street, a one-family dwelling.

Frederick Fox & Co., sold for the Quiller Morgan Company, the dwelling at 369 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, to John I. Atchison. The buyer gave in part payment five acres of land at Rahway, N. J.

Operator Buys 133 Long Island City Lots.

Otto Kelsey, a Brooklyn realty operator, has taken title to a valuable tract consisting of 133 lots located in the Thomson Hill section of Long Island City. The property was formerly owned by the Boro Bridge Realty Company and it was sold to satisfy a mortgage for $84,000.

William F. Ryan of Jamaica was the referee in the action and the property went to Kelsey for $84,500. The property is part of seven blocks with frontage on the east and west sides of Carolin Street between Nott and Greenpoint Avenues.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a lot 20 by 100 on President Avenue to S. Samuels, also a lot 20 by 100 on Oxford Place to F. R. Nehring.

Fifteen Flats for Bay Ridge.

Maxwell A. Cantor has filed plans for two large operations to be started at once in the Bay Ridge section, which is experiencing general building activity as a result of the opening of the new Fourth Avenue Subway.

The westerly block front on Third Avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-second Street, is to be improved with ten three-story apartment houses by the Man Construction Company, and five similar buildings are to be erected on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, by the S. & A. Brooklyn Building Corporation.

Dr. Decker, U. S. N., Buys Staten Island Plot.

Dr. Corbin Jay Decker, U. S. N., retired, has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff, a plot 55 by 155, facing the Plaza at Harbor View, Clifton, S. I. The buyer will improve the site with a dwelling for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, have leased for the estate of Henrietta Constable and other, the store and basement at 115-117 Fifth Avenue, south east corner of Nineteenth Street, now occupied by the wholesale department of Arnold, Constable & Co. The lessees are Case & Co., Incorporated, lace importers, now at 10-20 West Nineteenth Street. The new tenant will take possession about Dec. 1, 1915, after extensive alterations.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have rented for Rogers Peet & Co., the small store at 483 Fifth Avenue, in the new Rogers Peet building to Aitchison & Co., opticians, at 1,167 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. Aitchison & Co., will not remove from their present quarters, where they have been for thirty years, but will operate two stores.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, the store at 1,875 Broadway to Senior Brothers for A. G. Spaulding & Bros., and the Cross & Brown Company has also rented the store, basement and sub-basement at 47 Murray Street to the Motor Car Equipment Company, for Dr. Slevin.

Midtown Plot Lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years the plot, 58 by 100 feet covered with three old dwellings, at 148 to 152 West Thirty-seventh Street, for the M. Cohen & Brothers Realty Company to Lipman Abel, who contemplates demolishing the present buildings, and the erection of a new one.

$500,000 Mortgages in Queens.

Mortgages aggregating $500,000 were filed yesterday in the Queens County Clerk's office by two companies engaged in large developing operations. Another for $16,500 was given to secure funds for the erection of stores and dwellings in the Woodhaven section.

The Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Company gave a mortgage for $400,000 to the Metropolitan Trust Company upon improved property in Kings and Queens Counties. The mortgage covers thirty-six blocks. All of the parcels in Queens are in the Hollis section east of the old village of Jamaica, with the exception of a plot at Greenwood and Cherry Avenues, Richmond Hill.

A mortgage of $100,000 was placed on the six-story loft building on Meadow Street, between Anabel and Pierson Streets, Long Island City, just completed, for the Brett Lithographing Company. The mortgage was given by the Meadow Street Realty Corporation, which erected the building, to the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Real Estate Notes.

Gaines & Drennan Company, Inc., have placed for the Kearns Construction Company a loan of $32,500 on property 2,877 Grand Concourse Boulevard.

Justice Weeks has signed an order permitting the St. Elizabeth's Industrial School to sell its property, consisting of two four-story houses on a plot 52 by 103.3, at 237-237 East Fourteenth Street, 103 feet deep, to William Bernstein for $55,000. A theatre and office building will be erected on the site.

A payment of $184,000 has been made by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn to the Lambs Club, being the first installment of the $300,000 loan, which was negotiated by the Mr. Morgenthau, Jr., Company for the Lambs for the erection of their new club house at 128-134 West Forty-fourth Street. The steel frame of the new building is up to the fourth story.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

150th St, 462 West, s s, 233 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; J. S. Greves et al. against Blosben Corporation et al.; Cary & Cary, attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $6,636.65; taxes, &c., $141.61; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co. for $6,700.

150th St, 464 West, s s, 215 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; W. B. Mann against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,639.75; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the same buyer for $6,700.

150th St, 466 West, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; R. T. Varnum against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,619.37; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the same buyer for $6,700.

150th St, 468 West, s s, 182 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; L. I. Franklin against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $7,716.48; taxes, &c., $153.24; to the same buyer for $7,900.

150th St, 470 West, s s, 165 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; Warwick Savings Bank against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $7,737.50; taxes, &c., $154.24; to the same buyer for $7,800.

150th St, 472 West, s s, 148 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; E. J. Appleton against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,633.45; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the same buyer for $6,700.

150th St, 474 West, s s, 131 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; M. O. Maxwell against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,646.33; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the same buyer for $6,700.

150th St, 476 West, s s, 114 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; Rose Joseph against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,109.87; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the same buyer for $6,100.

150th St, 480 West, s s, 97 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, etwo-story dwelling; J. P. C. Alden against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,079.61; taxes, &c., $141.64; to the same buyer for $6,100.

150th St, 486 West, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $6,079.68; taxes, &c., $141.61; to the same buyer for $6,100.

By Henry Brady.

72d St, 40 West, s s, 550 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, four-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against Helen Hasbrouck et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $63,819.70; taxes, &c., $1,288.55; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307-309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5 x76.4x irregular, two five-story tenements and stores, and two four-story rear tenements; adjourned to Aug. 19.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

38th St, 267 West, n s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9, four-story tenement and stores; W. Z. Bohner against M. T. Albus et al.; G. W. Weyand, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $4,105.78; taxes, &c., $2,395.26; to Leslie B. Sherwood for $17,900.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

3d Av, 1,697, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 26x100, five-story tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Wolf Somerstein et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $23,518.19; taxes, &c., $276.12; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Cedar Av, w s, 518 ft n of 179th St., 50x112.2 x—x117, vacant; C. G. Briggs against Amelia Steinmetz et al.; Salter & Salter, attorneys; J. F. Dunn, referee; due, $2,864.43; taxes, &c., $333.66; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Wooster St, 179 to 183, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8x100x74.8x100, seven-story loft and store building; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Newstate Co. et al.; Schenck & P., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $140,649.49; taxes, &c., $2,351.

By Joseph P. Day.

West Broadway, 533, e s, 100 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, six-story loft and store building; Franklin Trust Co. against L. S. Beall et al.; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; C. S. Foote, referee; due, $47,329; taxes, &c., $26.20.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wickham Av, e s, 150 ft n of Nereid Av, for a three-story brick hotel, 16.49x75; Jennie Wolff, 3,768 Barnes Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

University Av, n e corner of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.3x90; Merriam Construction Co., (John Renahan, 249 Lexington Av, President,) owners; Lloyd I. Phyfe, 1,451 University Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 171, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Bertha Greenberg to Sadie Ehrmann, 1,464 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $32,610.) Aug. 10; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

BOWERY, 40, w s, 125 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x120; Julia F. Karsch, Flushing, L. I., to Grace K. Tudhy, 11 Flushing Place, Flushing, L. I., (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, William H. Keogh, 111 Broadway ..... Gift

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Aaron Segel to Gilt-Edge Realty Co., Inc., 169 Hewes St, Brooklyn, (mtg $34,000,) all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Louis J. Moss, 26 Court St, Brooklyn $1

INTERIOR GORE at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11x n w —x e— to beginning; Emma K. Graham, Richmond Hill, L. I., and another, heirs of Hy B. Graham, to Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 112th St, a. t., quitclaim, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

KING ST, 39, n s, 248.7 ft e of Varick St, e. l., 25.9x100; John Wichelns to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 162d St, (mtg $20,000,) Aug. 9; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, s s, 240.2 ft e of Scammel St, 23.3x95.1; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Donright Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, (mtg $14,000,) Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MOORE ST, 30, w s, 104.10 s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x24x72.4, (foreclosure, May 25;) William Goldsticker, referee, to Sarah E. Townsend, 25 Schermerhorn St, Brooklyn, June 25; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St $19,000

MOORE ST, 22, w s, 129.4 ft s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x72.4, (foreclosure, May 25;) Lande, referee, to Caroline M. Child, Montclair, N. J., and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, 170 West 59th St, trustees, will Benjamin F. Wheelwright, June 25; attorney, same $18,000

PARK AV, 1,749, e s, 60.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x75; Samuel Friedman to Rose Feldman, 156 Henry St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 11; attorney, D. Drangle, 280 Livingston St $100

3D AV, 1,877, e s, 50.7 ft s of 104th St, runs s 24.10x e 110x n 24.10x w 40x s 0.2x w 70 to beginning; Esther Horowitz to Schnell Realty Co., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,800,) all liens, Aug. 9; attorneys, Van Alen & D., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn. $100

5TH AV, w s, 49.9 ft n of 29th St, runs n 21x w 70x s 19x e 12x s 2x e 58 to beginning; Mary E. O'Farrell, trustee, will of Mary Hayden, to Anna Duffy, 519 Manhattan Av, (mtg $24,500,) Aug. 9; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway $100

37TH ST, 522 West, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; The Julian P. Thomas M. D. Co. to Cornelius Daly, 459 West 34th St, (mtg $8,000,) July 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $12,000

75TH ST, 55 West, n s, 112 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2, (foreclosure, Aug. 2;) Edmund Hurley, referee, to Walther Lutgen, Redding, Conn., Aug. 11; attorney, Charles S. Davison, 60 Wall St $25,000

89TH ST, 23 West, n s, 215 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Amy F. Clark to John W. Clark, 23 West 89th St, Aug. 10; attorney, F. P. Trautmann, 132 Nassau St $1

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x—; Charles E. Diefenthaler to Joseph Conron, 263 West 90th St, (mtg $25,000,) Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

98TH ST, s s, 160.5 ft e of 3d Av, 25.3x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Donright Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, (mtg $7,000,) Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 10 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, (foreclosure, July 21;) Richard Steel, referee, to Caroline M. Child, Montclair, N. J., and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, 170 West 59th St, trustee, will of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, July 26; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 10 Cedar St ..$7,000

131ST ST, s s, 149.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 121x—; City of New York to Crex Realty Co., 20 Broad St, Aug. 12; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St $7,289

131ST ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of Lexington Av, runs s 98.4x e 25.8x n 31.1x w 51.10; Crex Realty Co. to City of New York, July 7; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St $1

170TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wichelns, 36 3d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $50,000,) July 13; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s e corner of 178th St, 50x119.3; also Anthony Av, e s, 100 ft n of Echo Place, 25x120; Mary E. Moore to Laura V. Buthkofer, 1,037 Anthony Av, Aug. 6; attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway. $1

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 178th St, 100x 93.11; same to Emily V. Lock, 1,037 Anthony Av, Aug. 6; attorney, same $1

EDENWALD AV, s s, 75 ft w of Hill Av, 75x100; Maria Ehresmann to Gertie Halpin, 129 East 117th St, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Glover St, 26x 107.1; J. Homer Hildreth to Violet E. Reeves, Stamford, Conn., (mtg $1,200,) July 30; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St $1

GIFFORD AV, s s, 528.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 26.11x93.2; Ingrid Thorsland to Isack Olsen; 1,379 Boston Road, (mtg $3,450,) Aug. 9; attorney, J. A. Peterson, 149th St and 3d Av. $1

HOE AV, w s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Jennie Kirchhofer to Patrick B. McDonnell, 874 7th Av, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 55, part of Hyatt farm; George J. Palmer, Trustee, to Henry J. Moore, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 12; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av and 148th St $25

MARMION AV, s w corner of 179th St, 89x78.2; Christian G. Kuhner to Maria C. Ehresmann, 2,074 Edenwald Av., Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PLOT, begins at centre line of East 4th St, 77.10 ft s of 10th Av, 37.2x50.2, being part of Lot 586, map of Wakefield; Alois A. Barman to Mary Berman, 1,355 Franklin Av, Aug. 4; attorney, W. L. Allen, 885 Brook Av $1

PROSPECT AV, 1,107-13, s w corner of 167th St, 120x100; also Prospect Av, 1,091-95, n w corner of 168th St, 24x100; Angel Construction Co., Inc., to Jennie Wolf, 3,768 Barnes Av, May 14; attorneys, Ittmann & W., 132 Nassau St $1

STON AV, s s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Katrina Ehresmann to Gertie Halpin, 129 East 117th St, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway. $100

173TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x100; Mary E. Moore et al. to James G. Lock, 1,937 Anthony Av, Aug. 6; attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x 87.6; Bertha Greenberg to Isabella Wilson, 407 Central Park West, Aug. 10, demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kanbrowitz & E. 320 Broadway $2,619

MADISON ST, s s, 240.2 ft e of Scammel St, 23.3x—; Donright Co. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Aug. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $14,000

MADISON ST, n s, 81 ft e of Pearl St, 25x 56.4; Mary J. McShane to Benjamin Cohen & another, Executors, 1,352 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, July 7, install, 6 p. c.; attorneys, McQuad & McS., 165 Broadway $3,000

NORTHERN AV, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, 50x110; Isidor Baer to Edmund J. Levine & another, Trustees, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 10, (prior mtg $40,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. C. Steinhardt, 50 Broad St. $7,000

44TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft w of 6th Av, 76.3x 100.4; The Lambs to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, Aug. 11, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, West Side Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St., Brooklyn $300,000

75TH ST, n s, 112 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x 102.2; Walther Luttgen to Windham Realization Co., 18 Broadway, Aug. 11, due Aug. 1, 1918, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $25,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x 98.10; Joseph Conron to Charles E. Diefenthaler, New Canaan, Conn., (prior mtg $16,000,) due as per bond, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway. $6,000

98TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25.8x100.11; Donright Co. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., due as per bond, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $7,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, n w s, 276 ft s w of land of George H. Peck, 97x100; Mary K. Shrady to William T. Morrison, trustee, 349 Manida St, Aug. 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e corner of 198th St, 43.6x94.4; Sibella Mohr to Gustav P. Helfrich, 976 Fox St, (prior mtg $43,500,) Aug. 11; installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $4,000

EAST, 60.6 ft of west 89 ft of Lot 533, map of Wakefield; Louis Proverzano to Bernardo Mangano, 894 East 167th St, Aug. 4, 1 year, 2½ p. c.; attorney, A. Laconia, 301 East 76th St. $500

EDENWALD AV, e s, 75 ft w of Hill Av, 75x100; Gertie Halpin to Emil Mathiessen, 332 East 150th St, Aug. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

FULTON ST, s e s, being Lot 21, map of South Washingtonville, 40x125; Kate M. Moynihan to James J. Coleman, 1,475 Lexington Av, Aug. 3, 2 yrs., 6 p. c.; attorney, Cobhan & Co., 101 Park Av. $2,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147 ft n of 182d St, two lots, each 50x 100, (two mtgs, each $38,000;) County Estates, Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Aug. 11, due Oct. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $76,000

MAPLE AV, s s, 250 ft w of Windham Place, 25.2x124.10; Loretta C. Cavanagh et al. to Alfred L. Larkin, 2,716 Kingsbridge Terrace, (prior mtg $4,500,) Aug. 10, due as per bond; attorney, E. Ralph, 535 East 177th St. $1,000

RYER AV, w s, 97.8 ft n of 182d St, 50.4x 98.1; County Estates, Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Aug. 11, due Oct. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $34,000

RYER AV, w s, 198.4 ft n of 182d St, 50.4x 84.5; same to same, Aug. 11, due Oct. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same $29,500

RYER AV, w s, 148 ft n of 182d St, 50.4x 90.3; same to same, Aug. 11, due Oct. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same $29,500

SETON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Gertie Halpin to Anna Zeller, 4,513 Matilda Av, Aug. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $600

UNION AV, w s, 251.8 ft n of George St, 49.8x140; Charles Kling to North Side Savings Bank, 3,230 3d Av, Aug. 11, due as per bond; attorney, A. E. Gutzell, 88 Park Row $9,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 200th St, 50x 95.11; Bridget Grimley to U. S. Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av, Aug. 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $3,500

178TH ST, 621 East, n s, 24x101.3; Maria Sansone to Isidor Cline, 227 West 141st St, Aug. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Kohn, 63 Park Row $1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

FRONT ST, 288, store and cellar; Stansaly Geoffry to Michael Krulan, 7 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, 5 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Adlerman & A., 150 Nassau St. $240

MADISON AV, 1,681, store, cellar and first floor; Edward C. Prescott to Samuel Levin, 51 East 106th St., 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, I. Garfunkel, 22 East 108th St. $2,100

MADISON ST, 172, all; Julius Samuels & another to Carl Borenstein & another, 176 Madison St., 3 2-12 years from Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, B. I. Cantor, 187 Henry St. $2,600

WARREN ST, n s, 58 ft w of Broadway; Estate of Millard F. Smith to Harry Wolrin & another, 145 2d Av., 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Reuben Cohen, 132 Nassau St. $4,000

2D AV, 1,198, store; Carrie Ekberg to Thomas F. Ring & another, 206 East 67th St., 5 years from July 15, 1915; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $600

104TH ST, 24 East, all; Samuel Harris to Jacob Pollock, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Nathan Lieberman, 302 Broadway. $2,652

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 890, all; Thomas D. Brown to Young Women's Hebrew Association of Bronx, Inc., 1 year, from Aug. 1; attorney, V. M. Mollenhauer, 3,210 3d Av. $720

TIMPSON PLACE, 439, house and stable; Babetta Doherr, to August Jagomast, 439 Timpson Place, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, O. A. Deffaa, 3,013 3d Av. ..... $510 to $540

PROSPECT AV, 1,419, store and cellar; George Schlenker to Adelheid Hancken, 408 Willis Av., 1 year, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, M. Schnitzer, 230 Broadway. $730

1618T ST, 376 East, all; Ruhl Realty Property Co. to Charles Charcowsky, 376 East 161st St, 5 years and 6 months, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Charcowsky, 376 East 161st St. $500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 22; Expanded Metal Engineering Co. against Charles Abrahams, owner; Cooper & Pollack, contractors. $632

LAFAYETTE ST, 80 to 84, and 79 to 83, and 95; Borgia Bros. Co., Inc., against Hungerford - Hallenback Realty Corporation, owner; Howden Tile Co. and Pace & Leisinger, Inc., contractors $212

2D AV, 534; East River Metal Ceiling Co. against Alias Staudt, owner and contractor $14

52D ST, 225 West; Isaac Seligson against Landis Realty Co., owner; Michael Wortzman, lessee; Glassberg Manufacturing Co., Inc., contractor $55

98TH ST, 157 to 161 West; William Bornstein & Son against John Sontag, owner and contractor $100

118TH ST, 12 East; Max Sandzik et al. against Samuel G. Nissenson, owner; Morris Karp, lessee and contractor. $158

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Bailey Av, 25x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor. (renewal) $103

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 26, Block 1,179, Section 4; Rachel Kapka against Annie Form et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; William I. Walter et al. against Manuel Lopez et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

12TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 413x206.6; except parts released; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

27TH ST, 22 and 24 West; Midtown Holding Corporation against Ellimont Realty Co., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. V. Rothschild.

68TH ST, 306 West; William H. Rohring against Rose Judson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. J. Isecke.

92D ST, n s, 445 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; New York Savings Bank against Prudence S. Kotterer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Matilda Schiff against Lamont Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Crane & Baer.

Bronx.

GRACE AV, e s, 25 ft n of Rose Place, 25x 100; Eagle Savings and Loan Co. against Acastos J. Waldron, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Larson & Tamblyn.

LOT 59, (westerly one-half,) map of South Washingtonville; Katherine Lurch against Patrick O'Rourke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. P. Gerdine.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 21.5 x165.9; Edgar S. Appleby et al. against Nan Realty Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cann & Cannon.

198TH ST, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.9 x57.4; James A. Benedict against John Jacobson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. A. Donnelly.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

44TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft w of 6th Av, 76.3x 100.4; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn loans The Lambs ——, to erect a — story building $300,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

AN INNOVATION,
106 West 69th St.
New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.
3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.
Modern in every particular.
Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte,
102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau,
314-316 West 100th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An ideal residential location. Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.
4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400.

The Kenmare,
327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv
Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis,
54 Morningside Drive W.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator. Mail Chute and all improvements.
6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500
Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

ARTISTIC ALL-YEAR HOME
Overlooks the Water—Actual Riparian Rights
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY
$7,000. Easy Terms to Suit
Responsible Purchaser
Spacious, well built home of 10 rooms and 2 baths on extensive shaded grounds, 100 by 217 feet, in most select neighborhood, established social centre. Central hall. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.
Four fine master bed chambers, tiled bath, linen room and clothes presses on second floor. Three bed chambers, bath on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda. Every modern convenience; absolutely pure drinking water, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.
R. F. Barnes
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522—Cort.

From Actual Photograph.

150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.
315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.
587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.
1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Three New Buildings
Now Open for Inspection
"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures
84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures
5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments
Rentals from $900 to $2700
We have only one price for the apartments we manage.
MARE RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7100
Representatives on Premises

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Apartments
The Amidon
233 West 53d Street
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,600—$1,350
The Forres
331 West 91st Street
6, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,100—$1,400
The Waramaug
630 West 115th Street
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,200—$1,300
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

The Roxborough
251 West 92d Street,
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
A modern Apartment Building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and soundproof construction, with every possible convenience.
Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern and Eastern Exposure.
Rentals $1600 to $2100.
Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Telephone, 7

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Pressure distribution over the United States is very irregular, with low pressure prevailing generally, and there were showers over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River, while west of the river there were only some widely scattered showers.

Temperatures remain moderate east of the Rocky Mountains, except in Texas, and high to the westward.

There will be showers Friday in the Atlantic States, continuing Saturday over the southern portion. There will also be local showers in Western New York, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, except in the East Gulf States, where there will be showers Saturday.

It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the Lower Ohio Valley.

The tropical storm was apparently central near the east coast of Jamaica and still moving in a direction a little north of west at 4 P. M. Thursday. At 2 P. M. a fresh easterly gale was reported at Port au Prince, Haiti, with pressure of 29.60 inches, and at 4 P. M. the pressure at Santiago, Cuba, was 29.68 inches, with light northeasterly winds.

The present rate of progress should bring the storm to Southwestern Cuba or the Yucatan Channel in about two days.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south Friday and Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England and New Jersey—Showers Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Cloudy Friday; probably local showers. Saturday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday; probably showers in east portion. Saturday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Showers Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy; probably showers in Maine.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	68	4 P. M.	78	73
6 A. M.	71	68	3 P. M.	74	72
9 A. M.	72	71	9 P. M.	70	71
12 M.	78	73	11 P. M.	69	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. ..... Loss.
2:45—551 E. 139 St.; Herman Gimble...Slight
6:00—306 W. 43 St.; Fannie Manning...Slight
9:35—1,742 Washington Av; Henry Morgenthaler ..... Slight
11:15—363 West 126 St.; Edward A. Reilly ..... Slight
11:15—222 W. 62 St.; Weinstein ..... Slight
11:55—3 Av. & 39 St., (truck;) not given. Slight

P. M.
5:25—34 W. 132 St.; Ida Peterson....Slight
7:45—8 Av. & 48 St., (auto;) H Flogel...$10
8:10—632 E. 13 St.; John Jaraowitch...Slight
8:36—534 W. 38 St.; (vacant lot;) M. J. Leonard ..... Slight
11:20—356 E. 13 St.; Frank Sankraitksin..$5

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointment Aug. 11: As Prob. Patrol., W. J. Cassidy, assigned to Training School. Transfers and Assignments, 5 P. M., Aug. 11: Lieut. E. F. Stringer, 13 to D. B., 8 A. M.; Sergts. J. A. Buckley, 172, from mounted to motor cycle duty; T. F. Cummings and H. W. Hatten, 172, to motor cycle duty; F. Daly, T. Welsh and W. Young, 172, bicycle duty. Mounted Patrolman, with horses and equipts., H. E. Young, 169 to 170. From 172 to precincts indicated: J. H. Thomas, 169; T. J. Lynch, 170; J. Smith, 169; M. Blessman, 174; J. M. Sheehan, 170; M. F. Shea, 174; S. M. Hamilton, 174. Patrol. J. H. Boyle, 167 to 171, mounted duty; J. P. L. Klintworth, 171 to 172, from mounted to bicycle duty; A. C. Lay, 172, motor cycle duty.

Assigned to mounted duty: E. Pollack, 29 to 174; J. S. Hanratty, 32, to 174; C. J. Harney, 36, to 174; B. L. O'Donnell, 148, to 171. H. L. Bradley, 149, to 174; F. Deery, 156th, to 174.

Assigned to bicycle duty, from precincts indicated to 172: J. P. Donellan, 43; B. F. Tully, 133; W. E. Graner, 153; J. Sweeney, 168; C. Hannemann, 169; P. E. McGowan, 170; F. S. Ehrgott, 170; J. T. Knowles, 170; C. Fried, 174; J. Conroy, 174; T. Smith, 174; P. Hagan, 174. 173d Precinct: H. J. Ahr, F. Carman, C. Cuttrell, D. M. Farrell, C. F. Jensen, L. P. Langler, J. F. Maloney, M. A. Meyer, E. Murray, P. McGrath, C. Nagel, Jr., J. C. O'Neill, H. C. Peterman, C. A. Sheehan, F. L. Stillwell, F. White, G. Zeiss, J. P. Shea, U. E. Boetig, J. Coots, P. J. Dunne, G. F. Flood, E. Kneff, J. M. Madigan, J. J. Mannion, T. J. Mulvey, M. McGarry, J. F. Scully, T. F. Neylon, J. W. Serfors, C. F. Reilly, D. J. Sheehan, J. J. Tubman, E. Winter, O. Mott.

Assignments changed from mounted to motor-cycle duty, precincts indicated: C. Stevens, 172; A. C. Logan, 172, G. T. McNulty, 172; M. Singer, 172; H. J. L. Withus, 172.

4 P. M. Aug. 13: J. J. Clare, 149th, to 148, as station house attendant.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. J. Horn, T. and J. Hellriegel, 154, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; J. Loughran, A. and W. W. Christiano, 63, to 14 In. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 12; D. P. Ryan, 144, C. J. Dwyer, 174, and F. J. McCarthy, 148, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; J. McCloskey, 160, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; J. Powers, 163, to 11 In. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; R. C. Nugent and J. F. Lonigan, 168, C. Schlessinger, 43, and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 In. D., 1 day, 2 P. M., Aug. 15; J. T. McGann, 169, S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 In. D., 4 P. M., Aug. 14, to 8 A. M., Aug. 17. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14: D. E. Reilly, 12; T. W. Gray, 161; P. McDonough, 275; J. P. O'Hara, 23; W. Weber, 165; J. J. Mather, 220, to 7 In. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Aug. 14, to 8 A. M., Aug. 17: T. J. Lenihan, 61; D. Wright, 63; N. P. Pehrsson, 62; F. J. Conklin, 66. To 12 In. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Aug. 13, to 8 A. M., Aug. 17: T. M. Webster, 279; H. H. Marks, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. L. Connors, 281; P. Schappert, 283; T. V. Duffy, 285.

Leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. J. Edwards, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 13. Patrol. W. O'Loughlin, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; W. A. Geyer, 43, and C. D. Bebensee, Marine Div., 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 16; J. J. Mitchell, 89, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; W. H. Hartigan, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 18.

Sick leaves: Matron W. J. Forrestall, 40, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14. Matron Loretta M. Hayes, 162, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14.

Fire Department.

Additional leave of absence, with pay, on account of illness: 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4, to Driver J. A. Brady, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Apparatus.

Leave of absence, with pay, on account of illness: 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1, to Elevator Man A. Natelli, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Apparatus.

Reassigned: Plumber G. Franciscus, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldg., granted leave of absence, without pay, for the month of July, is reassigned to duty in said bureau, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Appointed: F. Rieder, as an Automobile Engineman in Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Ins., for a probationary period of 3 months, at the rate of $1,020 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 11; W. E. O'Connor, as an Automobile Engineman in Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Ins., for a probationary period of 3 months, at the rate of $1,020 a year, 8 A. M., Aug. 12, and detailed to the Bur. of Fire Investigation.

Promoted: Electrical Inspector, Gr. 3, C. W. Mitchell, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Ins., to the position of Asst. Electrical Engr., Grade D, at the rate of $1,800 a year, 9 A. M., Aug. 1.

Additional leave of absence, without pay, 1 month, Aug. 8, to Engineman T. Bagley, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bld., (on account of illness.)

Temporary appointment renewed: C. H. Hall as engineman, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bld., $4.50 a day for an additional period of 7 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 8, until Aug. 14, inclusive.

Resignation accepted: Insp. of Fire Prev. R. J. Feyrnian, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., to take effect at 4 P. M., Aug. 9.

Death: Laborer D. McDonnell, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., D. of B., 2 A. M., July 31.

Dropped from the rolls: Steno. and Type. J. T. Murren, Bur. of Fire Alarm Tel., transferred to the office of the President, Borough of Manhattan, in the same capacity, to take effect at 9 A. M., Aug. 10.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOYD, JOSEPH H., (July 12:) personalty over $500; children, Adelaide M. Burbank and Charles T. and William J. Boyd, $5 each; residue, $1,150, to daughter, Mary E. Jandreau.

BROWN, KATE S., (July 15;) personalty over $5,000; children, Lewis H. and Elizabeth W., each receive $4,147 in cash and one-half each of the residue and personal effects.

HANDY, ANNIE, (July 11;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; residue and jewelry to husband's niece, Annie F. Cross; realty to relatives and friends.

PORTER, PETER B., (Aug. 6;) personalty, $2,000; realty, $500; $800 each to children of nephew, Harold B. Porter; $75 to Dr. J. H. Branth.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

110TH ST, 170 East; William Marberg et al. against Sophie D. Levy et al.; Jan. 11, 1915 ..... $28.50

Bronx.

RYER AV, 2,094; Ariste A. Borner against Alice Muller et al.; July 22, 1915.... $319.50
WHITLOCK AV, n w corner of Tiffany St, 100x100; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against Ensign Improvement Co. et al.; Aug. 4, 1915 ..... $275

ON ELIGIBLE LISTS.

Names of Persons for High and Elementary School Positions.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, upon the eligible lists of holders of license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

Biology.

MEN.

John W. Tietz..81.85 M. J. Katz.....75.25
W. S. Atwood....80.35

WOMEN.

H. G. Mank.....88.85 E. T. Fitzpatrick.80.60
A. Hopping .....88.75 H. G. Taylor....79.75
C. C. Waterman..87.75 A. T. Wilson....75.25
M. E. Jenkins...84.55 Louise Halbert..77.25
E. L. Shaw.....83.30 S. L. Lavine....76.00
B. Dietrich .....82.05 Anna Hecht 75.00
Mary L. Mann...82.00

Commercial Branches

MEN.

J. A. Donohoe...80.02 G. E. Brownell...74.77
J. P. Mehling....79.80 C. C. Jenkins....72.62
F. Smith .....78.77 B. M. Thompson.72.20
A. H. Halprin....76.82 Morris Metz 68.25
S. Shufro 76.27

WOMEN.

M. A. Lindquist.84.97 Annie Hamill ...75.62
M. E. McGuire..80.05 I. F. Smith.....75.25
L. E. Carpenter..80.00 M. G. Fay.....73.50
D. Salwen .....76.97 E. C. Curtis....73.05

English.

MEN.

R. T. Bond.....74.00 B. Horwitz 70.00
I. L. Ach.....73.15

WOMEN.

H. L. Wall.....78.50 N. B. Sargent...73.05
R. M. Starratt..80.50 E. M. McCreary.73.00
E. M. Barrows..77.50 C. E. Craddock..72.20
A. Christian....80.00 E. McKelvey....71.00
son .....75.50 G. A. Raszewska.71.00
M. B. Shirley....75.20 H. J. Burrows...70.25

Freehand Drawing.

James Cohen....74.90 Ruth Upham 75.00
Alice B. Scott...82.75

German.

MEN.

M. M. Lorentz...81.00 P. Radenhausen..79.25
P. Heinzelman...80.25 Max M. Gilbert..76.50

WOMEN.

Elsa Liebermann..87.05 Anna F. Fiebig..81.75
Johanna Lobsenz..86.50 J. A. Wagner....75.75
M. M. Keyser....85.00 Ivan L. L. Kenney..74.50
B. Schragenheim..82.75 R. Goldstein....74.00
Bella Friedman..82.25 J. W. Hamburger.70.25

History.

MEN.

W. E. Caldwell..89.25 I. S. Guernsey...72.50
F. R. Flournoy..86.25 Eugene B. Riley..72.50
A. Lefkowitz....81.00 H. E. Grimshaw..72.25
Morris C. Deshel..79.50 W. A. Hamm....70.50
Israel Goldberg..78.50

WOMEN.

C. Warren.....89.75 J. B. Williams....76.00
Mabel Chesley...88.50 H. G. Stevenson.73.75
Harriet F. Hale..83.75 M. L. Franklin..73.50
Clara H. Reese..82.00 Annie M. Troll..73.00
H. S. Worstell..76.50 Isabel McKenzie.72.50
L. R. Kirkman..76.00 J. L. Owens.....72.00

Latin.

J. B. Orlianzky..83.00 J. A. Conway....76.25
Ephraim Cross...80.00

Mathematics.

MEN.

J. R. Trimble....89.30 J. W. Scoville....74.00
H. M. Horton....79.00 Morris Diamond..70.00

WOMEN.

Mabel E. Browne.84.50 Mary T. Walsh..74.50
G. A. Cerow.....80.75 Celia Gerschanek.72.00
Helen W. Cooley.79.00 M. E. Johnson....71.75
I. W. Everett....79.00 Sallie E. Pero....71.00
F. E. Selden.....78.50 Rose E. Weiss....70.75
Emma Fiebig.....76.25 Mary C. Graham.70.25
Elsa Behr.....75.75

Music.

Daniel Wood.....75.00 M. A. Thompson.72.40

Mechanical Drawing

W. H. Harris...87.00 W. H. Friedman.76.00

Physics.

MEN.

Davis L. Baker..89.50 Abraham Cohen..77.50
J. J. Alexander..89.15 James Mangus..76.00
Simon Birnbaum..78.50 Lloyd A. Rider..75.50
J. C. Groome.....78.25 A. Brodoski.....72.00
Leon A. Brown...77.50

WOMEN.

Lotta J. Grefff..77.50 L. A. MacDonald.77.00

Physical Training.

MEN.

T. N. Metcalf...82.75 Philip Paul.....76.65
Morris Kaufman.82.50

WOMEN.

Rose Snow.....80.50 E. S. Leveridge...77.00
G. E. Kingsbury.80.25

Sewing and Dressmaking.

F. J. Berman....75.50 Mary T. Fagan..70.00
Anna V. Ennis..73.50

Spanish.

Wm. L. Fichter.89.75 John M. Pittaro.78.00
Manuel Barranco.85.00 Leonard Covello..77.25
Jos. Rosenberg...82.5 Agnes E. Brown.83.5
Hugh S. Lowther.78.00

Stenography and Typewriting.

Lena J. Fine....78.33

Wood Turning and Pattern Making.

Wm. H. Cauvet..80.00

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, on the eligible lists of holders of license as laboratory assistant (biology) in high schools the names of the following:

Max M. Mandel..76.75 E. O'Connell.....76.50
E. L. Symonds..86.50 H. A. Stiebling..75.50
Mary L. Mann..86.75 Frances Mills...74.75
E. B. Hatton...82.25

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, on the eligible list of men holding license as laboratory assistant (physics and chemistry) in high schools the names of the following:

A. B. Pacini.....91.75 V. J. Loughran..72.75
Abraham Cohen.72.85 J. Lieberman....72.50

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, upon the eligible lists of persons holding license as clerical assistant in high schools the names of the following:

MEN.

G. J. Weinstock.82.36 Joseph N. Tropp.79.79
Harry J. Coyne.80.13 Sidney Arnstein..78.85
M. Hochenberg..79.93

WOMEN.

E. E. Kuleman..88.90 I. A. Crowley....78.58
H.F.Glendenning 86.50 I. B. Gollner....78.10
A. Grabscheid....84.45 Rose Shimberg..77.47
E. Lowenthal....80.27 S. E. Ovkerblad.75.85
G. A. Hayes.....79.28 C. Horowitz.....75.51
Ethel F. Lewis...79.07 Beatrice Lang...70.00
E. Bleything....78.80

Temporary licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools of the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

Chemistry.

Therese S. Bain, Ira P. MacNair, Alexander Markowitz, John G. Sweeney.

Cooking.

Esther H. Jonas.

Elocution.

Catherine M. Ball, Anna Conlon, E. Mildred Freund, Anna L. McMahon.

English.

Rosalie Appelt, Rose M. Boenig, Isden P. Brenner, Charles A. Cawley, Marian C. Chase, Kath.W. Clendenning, Agnes M. Conklin, Edwina H. Corey, Alice R. Cranch, Constance Geraty, Rose M. Goldblatt, Harriet Harrer, Rowena Hendricks, Israel Horwitz, Ruth M. Horowitz, Lillian M. Jackson, Anna G. Jordan, Mary C. Keith, Edna Kincaid, Mary B. Lee, Edna Lessing, Dorothy R. Lewis, Millicent Lubetkin, Ruth McCay, Almira L. Menninger, Leon Mones, Raymond L. Noonan, Lillian M. North, Mary O. O'Donnell, Regina O'Sullivan, Jos. M. Pareis, Estelle R. Price, Benj. Rabinowitz, Helen M. Roth, Clara E. Shackleton, Dorothy A. Skinker, Ottilia Stehlin, Edith Stiles, Violet A. Vandemark, Georgiana M. Wood, Helen Zagat, Dorothy Zehner.

Freehand Drawing.

Alice Castle, Clara E. Hubner.

French.

Marthe R. L. Ballot, Florence Dalton, Marie L. Fels, Thora M. Fernstrom, George J. Horowitz, Pauline Horwitt, Marjorie Hunt, Ethel Lifschitz, Corinne M. A. Prevot.

German.

Edna H. Davidson, Helen E. Fischhofer, Lena Friedrich, Jessie Graf, Rae Heeht, Bertha C. Helmken, Harry Hershkowitz, Margaret Hohenfeld, Henrietta Kasindorf, Mildred Koenig, Helena Lichtenstein, Mildred L. Moses, Walter J. Muller, Elizabeth Palmer, Myra S. Richards, Irma Rose, Elizabeth M. Schmidt, Charlotte Stobaugh, Francis C. Whelan, C. E. Whitehouse, Jr.

Latin.

L. E. W. Adams, Emorene E. Allen, May Benning, Marguerite R. Bray, Orlando d'Amato, John Flanagan, Belle G. Ginsberg, E. Adelaide Hahn, Henrietta Hartmus, Sophie M. Hillmann, Dorothy A. Krier, Margaret E. McWeeney, Rose Noto, Emanuel M. Pike, Anna E. Sherline, C. R. Tramontana, Jacob Wallach.

Mathematics.

Florence L. Abrams, Dorothy W. Block, Josephine A. Downs, Harry Eisner, David H. Frank, Clara L. Froelich, Blanche Gomprecht, Israel Goodman, Edith W. Isles, C. Edith Kerby, Isabel C. McLaughlin, Lucie A. Petri, Leon F. Paszek, Harriet Rose, Julia Simpson, Matilda Steinberg, Ruth A. Tong, Eliza Wald, Nina Washburn, John H. Weaver, Joseph Weiss, Dorothy White.

Physics.

Alexander Markowitz, David K. Shappiro.

There have been placed, as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for promotion, the names of the following:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

English.

WOMEN.

Lila Pickens.....89.00 M. R. Winterble..83.00
E. A. Rodman....86.00 Jessie Mellor....82.50
C. A. Steier.....85.00 M. R. Deane.....82.00
E. E. Corbett.....84.00 Hattie Zacharias..80.00
Mary F. Hume..83.00 Nellie G. Tooker..75.00

Freehand Drawing.

MEN.

Harry H. Ahern..84.00 R. G. MacMillan..83.50

WOMEN.

M. R. Pfizenmayer .....83.50 Olga Riegelman..77.00
C. D. Eldredge...78.00 Mrs. Mabel D Wright 76.00

Geography and Elementary Science.

MEN.

Aaron Felberg...83.00

WOMEN.

M. A. McNiernay.85.00 A. A. Hargan....80.50
N. M. Emerson..84.00

History.

MEN.

John B. Dorman..78.00 W. S. Nobis.....72.00
P. L. Walrath...76.00 J. Spears.....69.50

WOMEN.

L. D. Bacon.....92.00 Agnes G. Hale...77.00
Mary G. Darby...83.00 Mary A. Hinchey.75.50
Inez E. Rorick...79.00

Mathematics.

MEN.

Leo S. Powell....80.50 John H. May.....72.00
Jacob Feldman...77.50

WOMEN.

B. E. Horner....87.00 C. E. Baurhenn..83.00
A. J. Cashman.85.00 M. O'Reilly.....80.00
Celia V. Ast....84.50 H. M. Berry.....79.00

Physical Training.

M. Kingston.....81.00

Music.

MEN.

W. S. Pullman..77.00 Louis Levy.....72.50

WOMEN.

Mrs. A. S. Hanna..84.00 C. L. O'Connell..77.00

EDUCATION NOTES.

The premises at 288 East Broadway, occupied as an annex to P. S. 147, Manhattan, have been leased for two years with the privilege of renewal for one or two years more.

Public schools will be open for the admission and transfer of pupils on Sept. 8, 9, and 10, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 3 P. M.

The Board of Estimate has approved of the issue of special revenue bonds in the sum of $30,664.68 to be used by the Board of Education to meet claims against the general school fund for 1914.

Samuel Sinsheimer has been appointed as accountant, fifth grade, in the Bureau of Supplies, Education Department, at a salary of $2,400 a year.

The Board of Estimate has approved of the issue of $5,000 corporate stock for the payment of interest incidental to the acquisition of property for school purposes by condemnation.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have consented to the lease of the stores at 1,768-1,772 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, for use as an annex to the Bay Ridge High School.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABRAMS, Mrs. ROSALIE L., (Dec. 28, 1908:) net estate, $115,528; report makes reference to realty owned by decedent in other States, but its location and value are not given. Mrs. Bertha D. A. Beard and Viola Abrams, daughters, beneficiaries.

RELYEA, MARGARET, (April 25, 1915:) no taxable assets. There were bank deposits amounting to $5,[illegible] in names of decedent and her husband, Hiram Relyea, jointly, but they were not taxable.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,900. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA BUSINESS PROPERTY 60x100. Located on Fulton St., near Jamaica Theatre; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to John Distler, 9 Miller Place, Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS. 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Nine-room house, with three baths, five minutes from station, 25 minutes from Penn. Station, within New York City limits, either furnished or unfurnished, preferably furnished, for eight months or year; new house; excellent condition. Y 205 Times Annex.

120th, 106 West.—A handsome three-story and basement house, from October 1st, $900.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Lecnia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $50 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floors, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 10½c.; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x560; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive, modern, 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Owner offers for rent to responsible party fine old residential property, beautifully located, mile from station; particulars by mail. A. D., F 276 Times Downtown.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation; on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, T. E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Bussman, 3 E. 28d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach, Long Island.—Hollow tile stucco, built by owner, new plan; four rooms, each with bath, on second floor; elegantly furnished; cook, waitress, chauffeur in house; will sell house furnishings, Packard car, for $20,000; $5,000 mortgage. For location, N. B. Arnold, 71 Osseo St., Brooklyn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 26,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 848, Gorham, Maine.

Real Estate Wanted.

To rent house; six to seven rooms and bath, electric light; modern improvements; not over 40 minutes' commuting distance from Manhattan. Address L 289 Times Downtown.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Exceptional country home on the Hudson, adjoining Tarrytown, situated on water front, three minutes from station, with wonderful twenty-mile view of river; house of Italian villa type; every convenience; 18 rooms, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, dining porch, 2 sleeping porches, open fireplaces, hot-water heating, electric light and gas; plot 150x140 ft.; flower and vegetable gardens; country clubs near by; for rent, almost fully furnished, $150 per month. Addres Owner, R. M. McBride, 31 East 17th St., N. Y.; Stuyvesant 2107.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage. Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

MORTGAGE LOANS. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. with private bath and kitchenette, some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASES and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 9970.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitchenette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.

High-class, elevator apt., five rooms; newly, beautifully furnished mahogany throughout, piano; from Sept. 1; adults only. 251 Fort Washington Av., near 168th subway.

SUHLMI.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Handsome apartments, all sizes; sublet, furnished. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

263 East Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25 to $37.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM.

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; Seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L," or subway; $34 and up.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Attractive six rooms, bath, $60; near subway. Mr. Smith, 307 West 97th.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, to rent until April 1st, six-room furnished apartment, about $75 to $90, 76th to 98th, Central Park West to West End; three adults; reference. S 252 West 76th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; double, single rooms; best cooking; rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor, dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 153 WEST.—Well furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

79th, 114 West, Nurses Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.

The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; l

ACQUIT M'DONALD OF OSBORNE ATTACK

Court Refuses to Entertain Complaint of Riley's Agent Against Sing Sing Warden.

NIGHT TRIAL A COMEDY

Accused Man Admits He Once Worked for Albany Gambler—No Evidence of "Frame-Up."

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 13, (Friday.)—The jury in the trial of Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, on a charge of assaulting Warden Thomas Mott Osborne on the morning of July 30, brought in a verdict of not guilty at 1:55 o'clock this morning after being out twenty minutes. Mr. Osborne's charges grew out of a scuffle on the platform of the Ossining station of the New York Central Railroad for the possession of papers McDonald had taken from Sing Sing on the morning of Charles Becker's execution, without permission from the Warden.

In announcing the verdict Foreman of the Jury Robert Tompkins said the jury had decided it wasn't much of a scrap after all and that McDonald's possession of an order from Mr. Riley entitled him to take the papers or anything else his chief wanted from Sing Sing.

After the verdict was announced McDonald asked Police Magistrate Valentine, who conducted the hearing, to issue a warrant for Mr. Osborne's arrest on a charge of assaulting him. The Magistrate told McDonald he would have to produce some new evidence.

"The verdict was just about what I expected," said the warden. "But I think the purpose of the complaint has been fully served by the publicity given the facts in the case."

The Warden then said he believed the people of the State of New York would act as their own jury in the case.

"If the people of Ossining want the keeper of their prison to be in danger of assault while in the performance of his duty," he asserted, "that is up to them. I feel that I have done my full duty."

In the summing up counsel for neither side laid emphasis upon the allegation of an attempt to "frame up" the Warden.

Joseph A. Green, attorney for the Warden, hammered at McDonald in an effort to establish that there had been a conspiracy to "get" Warden Osborne, wrung from him admissions that he had lied to the Warden in obtaining a pass into the prison, that he had dealt with no one but convicts in obtaining the 600 documents he took away from the office, and that he had tried to get out of Ossining in a hurry after he had the papers.

McDonald in Gambling House.

McDonald also admitted that before he became Mr. Riley's confidential agent he had worked in a gambling house in Albany.

Time after time Mr. Green pressed this question:

"What kind of an investigation were you sent to Sing Sing to make?"

Every time it was asked McDonald evaded a direct answer.

McDonald referred to the Warden and Timothy and J. J. O'Connor, who were with Mr. Osborne when he recovered the papers, as "rough-necks," and said he had been the one assaulted and not the Warden.

Morris Rice, ticket agent for the New York Central, caused a sensation when he said that several days ago he had been approached by a clergyman who asked him to change his mind about testifying against McDonald.

"The man was dressed in a black suit—I do not think he was a priest," said Rice. "He said to me, 'McDonald is a good fellow, and you oughtn't to say anything against him. This fellow Osborne is no good.'" Rice said he told the man he would tell what he saw.

Court Scene Is Homelike.

The trial was staged in a stuffy little courtroom over the Ossining Police Headquarters and the crowd was the crowd that might have gathered in any country courtroom. By the side of Magistrate Valentine on the not lofty bench was a privileged photographer, who from time to time snapped about everybody and everything in sight. A young woman stenographer fanned herself with one hand and frequently notified the witnesses to "Hold on" while she corrected the notes she took with the other.

The first hour of the trial was taken up with getting the six jurymen. Twelve talesmen had been drawn, and from these four jurymen were chosen. The Sheriff then called "Joe" and "Tom" and other acquaintances from the crowd until both sides had exhausted their five challenges each and the jury was complete.

Unannounced, John A. Hennessy walked into the courtroom while the jury was being called.

"Oh, John, come here," called Warden Osborne across the courtroom, and the two had a tête-à-tête for several minutes. It was said that Mr. Hennessy was familiar with McDonald's history and would be a witness for Mr. Osborne.

The audience was in good humor and on the whole seemed to lean to Warden Osborne. McDonald's counsel, Mr. Fagan, seemed well known to the auditors, and from time to time there was heard "That's one on you, Ben," when the Warden made an especially cutting reply to a question. Magistrate Valentine showed no disposition to encumber the witnesses with court rules, and Warden Osborne had a free hand to air his grievances in regard to what he believed to be a "frame-up" against him.

Warden Osborne First Witness.

In his opening address Mr. Green said he would show that Warden Osborne had been assaulted by McDonald. Counsel for McDonald said he would show McDonald had been wronged; that he had exhibited his orders from Superintendent of Prisons Riley before he took the papers from the Sing Sing office.

Warden Osborne was the first witness. In response to questions from his counsel he told just why he believed McDonald had tried to "put one over on him." In beginning he said he had known McDonald for several years. He said McDonald had arrived in Ossining from Albany on July 29, the night before the execution of Charles Becker. He intimated that he believed McDonald had counted on his not being at the prison on the day of Becker's execution, attributing that expectation as a cause for McDonald's visit at the time.

"On the morning of the 30th," the Warden continued, "after being up all night, I went to sleep at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a guard announced Mr. McDonald. I had left a call for 9 o'clock, and, not being ready to get up, I sent word that McDonald could wait. McDonald then came to my bedroom and asked if the order excluding persons from the prison on the day of the execution applied to him, Superintendent Riley's agent. I said not at all, and gave him a pass into the prison."

"Did you have any argument with McDonald over papers?" asked Mr. Fagan.

"No," was the reply.

Arose at 9, McDonald Gone.

Mr. Osborne then said he arose at 9 o'clock, and while at breakfast a letter was handed to him. He opened it and found the order from Superintendent Riley for certain papers.

"That was the first I ever saw of the order," he said.

It was contended by the defense that McDonald had shown the Warden Mr. Riley's order before he took the papers from the files in the prison office.

Mr. Osborne said he learned at breakfast that McDonald had taken the papers and that after he had finished he got into an automobile with Timothy and J. J. O'Connor, minor prison officials, and went to the railroad station where he found McDonald seated on a bench with a leather bag between his feet.

"I want those letters," the Warden told Mr. Riley's agent.

"I act under the authority of Superintendent Riley," McDonald answered.

"I don't care if you act under the authority of the President of the United States. I want those letters," was the reply.

"Don't touch that bag," said McDonald.

Mr. Osborne then told how he took the bag, put it on the bench, opened it and took out the papers. The O'Connors stood between the Warden and McDonald.

The witness then said that McDonald took hold of his neck and struck him on the chest with such violence that a button was torn from his shirt.

Shirt Button in Evidence.

"You haven't put the button in evidence," interrupted Mr. Fagan, with a smile.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "I have it here."

Mr. Osborne then said that among the letters McDonald seized were a number of a private nature which could not have been of any concern to the Prison Department. He exhibited several personal letters he said were among those MacDonald had in his bag.

On cross-examination Warden Osborne scored several times on Mr. Fagan, who was rather belligerent in his questioning.

"Didn't you take the O'Connor boys along to help beat up McDonald?" Mr. Fagan asked.

"Oh, no," was the answer. "I didn't do that. You see, they didn't know where they were going. I didn't think they needed the morning air so much, but I just took them along because I like company when I go for automobile rides."

Mr. Osborne then called a "lie" the assertion that McDonald had shown him the order from Superintendent Riley before the papers were taken.

He was asked why he had so quickly granted McDonald the order on which he reached the Sing Sing office.

"I didn't think it was of importance then," he said, "but I think the fact of the order being asked for is important now in the light of subsequent events, for it shows he was trying to put one over on me."

Timothy O'Connor was the second witness. He said he was an office assistant for the Warden, and denied that he had been taken to the station to help the Warden get the papers. He said that when Mr. Osborne asked him and his brother to go for a ride they didn't know where they were going. Mr. Fagan tried to make a point of the admission of the witness that he had once been a member of a George Junior Republic settlement.

Warden Outweighs McDonald.

When the witness said he didn't think the Warden needed any help in getting the papers from McDonald the crowd looked at the Warden and then at McDonald. There was a difference of six inches in their height and of fifty pounds in weight. Mr. Osborne is more than six feet tall and heavier. McDonald and the Warden also showed a difference in garb. Mr. Osborne's was more quiet. McDonald wore a big diamond ring and a new suit of clothes.

Then McDonald took the stand and told an entirely different story of the affair at the station. He said he was roughly handled and called the Warden a "rough-neck" several times.

"When I got to the station," he said, "I bought my ticket and went out to sit upon a bench on the platform with my bag on the floor. When the Warden and his two huskies came along, I got up. Osborne gave me such a push that I fell back on the bench so hard I thought I had broken it."

Echoes of "Oh" from all parts of the courtroom greeted this statement and showed that the crowd was with the Warden. McDonald's lawyers protested vigorously.

McDonald Describes Struggle.

"Then John O'Connor got a strangle hold on my arm," said McDonald, and he gave an illustration. "He rushed me across the platform. In the meanwhile the Warden rifled my bag. Then he went through it a second time, saying, 'I'd better make sure. That man would steal anything from Sing Sing.'"

On cross-examination McDonald said that when he got to the prison on the morning of the 30th he received a very cold reception. He said that when he tried to see the Warden he had to wait. He admitted that he told the Warden he wished to talk with prisoners in getting his pass. He said that when he left the Warden's bedroom he told him he had a letter from Mr. Riley, and testified that the Warden said he would attend to that later.

He said that when he got to the office, the head keeper wasn't around and that the only person he saw was Bob Kelsey, a convict. He said he showed Kelsey Riley's order and that Kelsey remarked "Well, here's where I get the cooler and a transfer to Dannemora." Kelsey then handed him the papers and he left the prison at once.

The witness admitted that he had worked in Albany for a firm controlled by James Tickens, and that Tickens ran a gambling house. He said he had nothing to do with the gambling part of the business, but worked in a stock brokerage office Tickens maintained in the same building. He said that previous to working for Tickens he had managed some bicycle racers. He wouldn't give the dates of these employments.

On cross-examination he said that in addition to Riley's letter he had verbal orders to "find out things," but he refused to tell what. Magistrate Valentine ruled the question could not be pushed.

SEEK FINGERPRINTS ON GLASS BOY'S TOYS

If Obtained They Will Be Sent to Oklahoma to Aid in Identifying Child Found There.

GRANDMOTHER HAS HOPE

She Believes Parents Are Mistaken in Their Decision That the Boy in Norman Is Not Theirs.

In order to settle the question whether the four-year-old boy found at Norman, Okla., with his mind a blank, is James Glass, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Leinau Place, Jersey City, who disappeared three months ago, the grandmother and aunt of the missing James got out the child's dolls and toys yesterday to have the police try to obtain finger prints from them.

In spite of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Glass decided positively last night, after hesitating for two days about the boy's identity, that the child was not theirs, the Glass boy's finger prints, if they can be developed, will be sent to the police at Norman to compare them with the finger prints of the lad now in their care.

On Wednesday Mrs. Glass sent from Norman to her mother, Mrs. J. E. Englebrecht of 15 Lienau Place, Jersey City, a telegram saying that the child there was not James, but that it had taken her four hours to be sure. Late Wednesday night Detective Rooney, who was sent with Mr. and Mrs. Glass to Norman, sent the following telegram to Deputy Director of Public Safety James F. Norton:

Child answers description in every particular. Glasses positively state it is not their son.

The description which Norton had went into great detail, naming moles and birthmarks and scars. Yesterday Mrs. Englebrecht received from her daughter the following telegram:

Child bore most remarkable resemblance. returned second time and took child with us for observation. Has identical habits, but different moles. Mind blank. Must attend court Thursday. Judge wishes us to take child home in hope he may be James, anyway. Residents positive from resemblance, but we know differently. Return Sunday. May bring child.

This did not extinguish the grandmother's hope that the child at Norman would prove to be her grandson, because she had differed with her daughter as to the position of the moles on the child's body, and felt positive that her own recollection on this point was correct.

Last night, however, Mrs. Englebrecht received from her daughter the following telegram:

Will not bring child back. Positively not ours.

Even this has not put an end to the misgivings of the grandmother as to the ability of the parents of the child to decide as to the identity of the boy in Norman. When a picture of the foundling was received from Oklahoma several days ago the relatives of the missing child were sure that it was he.

BLACK ADDRESSES LEAGUE.

Tells Young Democrats of the Opportunities in Politics.

Chairman William Harmon Black of the Democratic County Committee, addressing the members of the Young Men's Democratic League last night at 1,368 Broadway, said that politics offered great opportunities and honorable careers to young men today, more so than in any previous period of the nation. He cited as good examples of the successful young men in politics the careers of State Senators James A. Foley and Robert F. Wagner, William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson.

Other speakers were Francis D. Gallatin, private secretary to Supreme Court Justice Platzek and Secretary of the National Democratic Club, and ex-State Senator Walter I. Herrick. There were 1,200 members of the league gathered in front of the headquarters of the league for an open-air meeting at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, but the rain made it necessary to finish the speaking indoors.

TO SAVE GIRLS' SHIP HOME.

Many Offers of Aid, but Arbuckle Heirs Must Decide.

Miss Lilian L. Deaver, Chairman of the committee that is working to save the Jacob A. Stamler floating hotel for working girls, reported yesterday that offers were being received from many people in this city and even out of the State, who wished to help in the work.

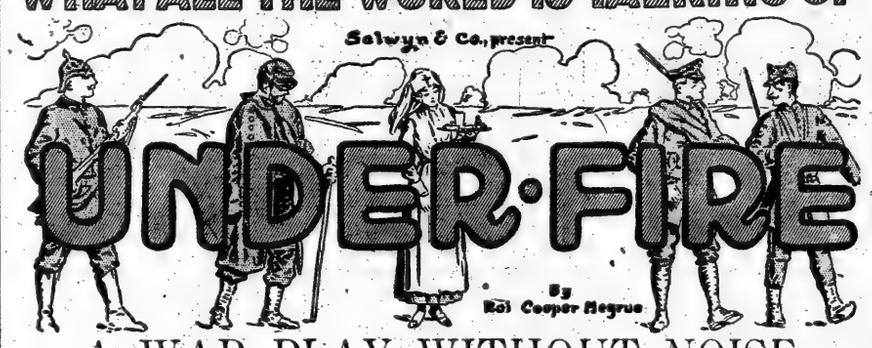
"We had a letter from a Maine woman today," she said, "who offered us $100 toward saving the ship, and added that if we needed it, she would give us $400 more. A New York woman told me that we could count on her for $1,000, and there have been many other offers of help, several of them coming over the telephone.

"As the matter now stands, the Arbuckle heirs are considering what shall be done, and we hope to have their answer before the end of the week. Our committee feels that whatever may be the ultimate result, there can be no successful plan which does not include the hearty co-operation of those who for so many years carried on this splendid work for the self-supporting girls of small income.

"We realize through the many telephone calls and letters which are being received hourly that the public is anxious to help. The committee, however, does not feel that it has the right to accept contributions or to outline any plan which is not, first of all, in harmony with and supported by those who in the past have carried on this work alone. The committee hopes those who have volunteered their help will not lose interest until a decision has been reached as to future plans."

WHAT ALL THE WORLD IS TALKING OF

Selwyn & Co., present



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Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, Tomorrow and Wednesday, 2:15. NOW

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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eves 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinee TOMORROW & Wednesday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GAIETY Broadway at 46 St. A NEW MYSTERY FARCE
EVES. 8:30. FIRST MAT. TOM'W 2:30. SURE FIRE HIT.
Search Me

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."
THE —N. Y. SUN.
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GEO. COHAN'S Theatre. B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
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Seats Now on Sale.
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SEATS NOW FOR CHIN CHIN
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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. LAST 3 TIMES. LAST MAT. TOMORROW 2:30.
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NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. Brighton Beach. FRITZI SCHEFF, Al Herman, Mullen & Coogan, Donahue & Stewart, Maryon Vadie, others.

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Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30. W. 131st St. 9:30 P.M.

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Next W'k, Fannie Ward, "The Marriage of Kitty"

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. From Out of the Big Snows—Goddess. Beginning Sunday—The Tigress.

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A SPLENDID NEW STORY
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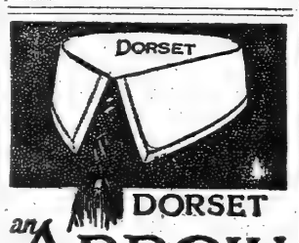

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Cool, light and comfortable athletic shirts and drawers—cut full and roomy. Knee length drawers have convenient adjustable waist band. Plain white with open basket weave stripes.
Regularly 65c per garment, today and tomorrow, 35c—
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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

$16.50
is the exceptionally low price on many fine Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
Yesterday we started with 2000 new, this season's, Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $16.50—that, in clearance sales, had been $28.50, $23.50 and $18.50.
Many men were quick to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.
Today there are still many good bargains for those who want a fine Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit—for late summer and early fall wear—at $16.50.
Hart Schaffner & Marx beautifully tailored suits that were $35.00, $32.50 and $30.00, now $20
Fine imported fabrics; many silk lined suits that were $40.00 and $35.00, now $25
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Av., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Lily drinking cups sold by the lily cup co., 120 b'way, are especially nice for offices like yours—while in a sense a luxury, they cost nothing when you count the saving they effect in bottled water—they do safeguard your health. you should have them.

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Fifty windows opening on three wide streets make Rector's a place of comfort these warm Summer days. "It is the coolest spot in New York." Drop in for Luncheon and get acquainted with Rector's famous cold Buffet of tempting specialties—nothing like it in America.
Tonight—let it be Rector's. Dine of the best and be entertained by Rector's all-star Cabaret. After 8 P. M. Dance in Rector's beautiful Ballroom. Phone your reservations—Bryant 3200.
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"There is only one Rector's."

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LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)..from $340
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season.
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T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
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Reduced Rates:—
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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
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SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
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MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consommé in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Cray Meat Bayigote. Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
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ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 AND UP PER DAY.

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One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
300 Rooms with Bath Rates, $3 and up.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES on School Problems by Ten College Presidents
Next Sunday the fourth of the series of letters written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by leading educators will be published. These men discuss every phase of the lower grade and preparatory schools, their needs, mistakes, and how they may be improved to meet college requirements for their students.
Every person interested in educational affairs, including instructors and parents of children, should not fail to read these authoritative articles written by the following well-known educators:
Charles F. Thwing, D. D., President Western Reserve College, Ohio.
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Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President Washington and Lee University, Virginia.
Next Sunday, in
The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,021. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NATIONS' APPEAL GOES TO MEXICO

Carranza Leaders in Mexico City First to Receive the Call to Make Peace.

HARD TO REACH OTHERS

Washington Not Sure Carranza Will Let Messages Pass to Hostile Chiefs.

VILLA WILLING TO RETIRE

And His Party Is Ready to Trust President Wilson and the Latin-American States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The communications embodying the appeal of the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, to the leaders of the warring factions of Mexico began to go forward to these leaders by telegraph today. How many of the leaders were addressed in today's communications could not be ascertained at the State Department where the reticence that has characterized statements about the Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs was shown with reference to details of the concurrent effort to pacify the perturbed Southern republic.

The copies of the appeal sent today went by telegraph to the United States Embassy in Mexico City for distribution to the Carranza Generals and other leaders there. Telegrams to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata containing the appeal will be sent soon, probably tomorrow.

The impression has been created here that the State Department is withholding the transmission of some of the communications on account of information or belief that their delivery to certain leaders will be interfered with by the Carranzistas. It is supposed that all the communications, addressed to the Governors of the Mexican States and other persons of prominence in the several factional movements, will not be cleared from the State Department until there is assurance that delivery is reasonably certain.

Señor Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing today, and it was said afterward that their talk had shown that there was no misunderstanding between them as to the purposes of the United States and the Latin-American nations in undertaking to urge the Mexican factional leaders to compose their differences. The call of the Ambassador was due to published statements indicating that the response of the Argentine Government to General Carranza's protest against the reported purposes of the Pan-American conference was misleading in that the response said the conference had been "based from its incipiency on the understanding that any act or design which might mean an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico should be eliminated beforehand, and above all any purpose of armed intervention." Officials stated yesterday that this statement gave a wrong impression for the reason that armed intervention had never been mentioned in the conference.

After the visit of the Argentine Ambassador to the Secretary of State, it was explained in an authoritative quarter, that while it was true that the matter of armed intervention had not been mentioned in the conference and had not been brought up in any advance understanding of what the conference was to consider, an oral explanation made on June 29 by the Secretary of State to the Brazilian Ambassador, for communication to his diplomatic colleagues from Latin-American countries, had been in such terms that the Latin-American Governments would understand that armed intervention or any act "that might mean an interference with the internal affairs of Mexico" was not contemplated. It was said, however, that there had been no mention of armed intervention specifically in Secretary Lansing's conversation with the Brazilian Ambassador. The reported misunderstanding has left no ill-feeling and Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Naon laughed over it today.

Villa Willing to Retire.

Announcement was made by the Villa agency here tonight that Villa and his associates, in contrast to Carranza's attitude, were ready and willing to retire from political control in Mexico. This announcement was based on the following telegram received today by Señor Llorente, the Villa agent, from Señor Lombardo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa administration:

"I do not believe that the sending of American vessels of war to Mexican waters can be considered as a purpose to intervene on the part of the United States, inasmuch as the invitation to be sent by the Pan-American conferees to the military chiefs in Mexico contains no menace whatsoever, according to the dispatches that I have read relative to the subject. The cablegram sent by President Plaza of Argentina to Carranza in answer to his impertinent message justifies my opinion, since in categorical terms President Plaza states that Argentina is taking part in the conferences on the condition that the sovereignty of Mexico be respected and rejecting any idea of intervention in our internal affairs, above all, by means of force.

"I believe, furthermore, that by racial solidarity and for their own future convenience the Central and South American nations, not only would not take part in any armed movement against our country, but would protest against any act of this character. I firmly believe, also, in the good-will of President Wilson toward Mexico, and that the American Government will not attempt any armed intervention, inasmuch as it has asked the co-operation of the Latin-American nations, one of them being Argentina, which declines its opposition to such intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico.

"If President Wilson had a plan for intervention within a period more or less remote, he surely would not have invited Argentina to the conference, since that Government, in distinct, friendly terms for Mexico, had expressed its view reflecting, no doubt, the sentiment of the people of that republic.

"If the peace conference between the factions in Mexico reach a successful end, not only General Villa, but all the civilian and military elements affiliated with the Convention party would be disposed to eliminate themselves, if necessary, with the single condition that the men who are placed in charge of the new situation shall solemnly agree to restore constitutional order, and that they

Continued on Page 3.

SAY GERMANS LOST CRUISER IN FIGHT

Russian Reports Tell of Heavy Damages to Other Warships in the North Baltic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—According to the latest unofficial accounts the Russian Baltic fleet inflicted heavy losses on the German battle squadron near Oesel yesterday. It is stated that a large German cruiser was destroyed and several other warships were severely damaged.

Despite the heavy firing of the German ships the Russian vessels did not sustain any loss or serious injury. Russian seaplanes again rendered invaluable services in supporting the fleet.

It is surmised that the enemy's purpose was to reconnoitre the waters of the Northern Baltic, and, if possible, to bottle up the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. So long as the Russian warships are able to penetrate south it will be impossible for Germans to provision General von Billow by sea or to send transports to Libau or Windau. Operations of a hostile fleet must, therefore, be regarded as a necessary adjunct to land operations between the Dvina and the Niemen.

AUSTRIAN NAVY LOSES ANOTHER SUBMARINE

U-3 the Second Undersea Boat Destroyed by Italians Within a Week.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Ministry of Marine tonight made public the following official communication:

Yesterday morning in the lower Adriatic the Austrian submarine boat U-3 was sunk. The second officer and eleven men of the crew were saved and made prisoners.

VIENNA, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The War Office tonight made the following announcement:

Our submarine U 12 has not returned from a cruise in the Northern Adriatic. According to Italian information, it has been sunk, with its entire crew.

Since Austria and Italy have been at war each has lost two submarines, the former the U-12 and the U-3, Aug. 11 and 13, respectively, and the latter the Medusa on June 17 and the Nereide on Aug. 7.

The U-3 was a Germania, Krupp type boat, built in 1908-10. Her displacement was 237 tons on the surface and 300 submerged. Her speed was twelve knots an hour on the surface and nine submerged. Her maximum surface radius was 1,200 miles at nine knots an hour. She had two 17-inch torpedo tubes and carried 17 officers and men.

SAYS INDIA WAS SUNK IN NEUTRAL WATERS

Norway Notifies Germany Her Territory Was Invaded in Destruction of British Vessel.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Reuter has received the following dispatch from Christiania:

"The British auxiliary cruiser India was sunk by a German submarine in Norwegian territorial waters, according to the contention of the Norwegian Government. It is officially announced that, just as Norway previously insisted that the West Fjord in its entirety was Norwegian territorial water, the Government has, on the occasion of the torpedoing of the India, informed Germany that the West Fjord from time immemorial has been regarded as belonging to the Norwegian sea territory. This was specifically the case with the part of the fjord where the India was attacked."

The India was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Aug. 8.

ZEPPELINS KILL SIX IN RAID ON ENGLAND

Two of the Dead Are Women and 11 Women and 9 Children Are Among the Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Official announcement was made today of an airship raid last night on the east coast of England. Six persons were killed. One Zeppelin, the announcement says, probably was damaged, but escaped.

The official announcement says that besides the six persons killed, twenty-three were injured and fourteen houses were damaged seriously by bombs. The text of the announcement follows:

"Two Zeppelins visited the east coast last night, between 9:30 and 11:45 o'clock, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in various places, resulting in the following casualties: Killed, four men, two women; injured, three men, eleven women, nine children, all civilians. Fourteen houses were seriously damaged.

"The Zeppelins were engaged at some points, but succeeded in getting away from our aircraft patrols. One of the Zeppelins was probably damaged by the mobile anti-aircraft section."

Last night's raid of Zeppelins was the second this week. On Monday night Zeppelins flew over the English coast and with their bombs killed fourteen persons and wounded fourteen.

These raids mark the renewal of the Zeppelin attacks on England, after an interval of several weeks. The last previous raid, with the exception of a minor attack on Harwich early in July, was on June 15, when sixteen persons were killed and forty injured. In all, there have been seventeen of these attacks, resulting in the death of sixty-two persons.

PRINCE AMONG FALLEN?

German of High Rank Reported Killed in Last Ypres Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 13.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—During the recent fighting at Ypres, a German, who is believed to have been a Prince, was killed.

His body was placed in a black coffin and transported by motor car to Ghent. It was followed by another car containing officers of high rank.

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION, nausea, insomnia, sick headache or acid stomach, there is nothing better than Horsford's Acid Phosphate.—Advt.

HINTS AT COTTON CONTRABAND RULE

Lord Robert Cecil Says the Allies Must Cut Off Their Enemies' Supply.

JUSTIFIES IT IN ADVANCE

Cotton Not Less Liable to Classification as Contraband Than Copper, He Asserts.

OUR GROWERS CONSIDERED

He Admits That They Must Have Neutral Markets, Even if Adjacent to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In an official statement given out here tonight by Lord Robert Cecil Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Robert makes plain that the Government is giving close attention to the position of American cotton growers, and that when a decision is made it will embrace full consideration of their predicament. In some quarters here the impression prevails that the statement is preparatory to the issuing of a declaration that cotton is to be considered contraband.

Lord Robert points out that inasmuch as the Government recognises that neutral European countries have a right to import cotton and America to export it to them, the British Government must protect itself against reshipments of cotton to Germany.

The Government has been conducting an investigation to ascertain what is the normal consumption of cotton by the neutral countries, and the inference is permitted that in the future a sharp line will be drawn so that no cotton above that quantity will be allowed to go to Norway, Sweden, and other neutral countries. Thus, while the British Government admits the right of America to ship cotton to European neutrals, it also reserves the right to say where shipments overlap the absolute necessity of neutrals, and beyond this point the Government will cling to its right to seize shipments. The Government insists on the privilege of deciding what the normal consumption of neutral nations may be at the time, so that no controversy may arise over shipments for which the British Government may have to pay.

This is no reflection whatever upon the integrity of American shippers, who the Government assumes are not in a position to know as well as the Government here exactly how much cotton is actually needed for the consumption of neutral countries, and how much out of any surplus might go on to Germany. In the opinion of officials, whatever cotton is now being reshipped to Germany from neutral countries is only that which is able to slip through.

Formal Interview Accorded.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a formal interview today, defining the British Government's attitude in the complicated cotton situation, made this statement:

"The Allies must by all lawful means prevent cotton reaching their enemies. It may be considered necessary to make cotton contraband."

At the same time Lord Robert studiously refrained from any hint that the commodity would be removed from the non-contraband list at any specified date, or that the Government had evolved any solution to meet the demands of American cotton growers and neutral consumers. He stated explicitly, however, that if cotton were made contraband England would consider the act legal and internationally justified.

His statement being the first on behalf of the Government outside Parliament relative to cotton, and coming at a time when the public is clamoring for drastic action to shut off the supply now reaching Germany, is taken in some quarters to presage such a step in the near future. Lord Robert's statement, which is prefaced with the explanation that it describes the Government's position concerning cotton, "so far as it is at the moment possible to define it," is as follows:

Lord Robert Cecil's Statement.

"The British Government, acting in conjunction with its allies, is giving the cotton situation its continuous and most earnest consideration. The Government is fully aware of the importance of cotton to America, we fully understand that upon a satisfactory adjustment of the matter depends to a considerable degree the welfare of nearly a quarter of the population of the United States. The welfare of the whole population of Great Britain, however, also is involved, as well as that of all Great Britain's allies, for whom the British Government is acting in these and other matters concerning contraband and trade.

"The fundamentals of the situation are quite clear. The Allies must by all lawful means prevent cotton reaching

Continued on Page 2.

Germany Hoards Cotton; No Strings for Parcels

BERLIN, (via London,) Aug. 13.—The German Government has promulgated two regulations intended to check the consumption of cotton. The first regulation limits the work in cotton mills, weaving mills, and establishments using cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and jute to five days each week. The other orders dealers, under penalty of expropriation, to dispose of stocks of cotton refuse within a fortnight to manufacturers who may work only on army and navy orders.

On account of the shortage of hemp and flax the shops no longer tie parcels.

Five Articles of Wide Interest

1. Sir Gilbert Parker resents the charge that England is apathetic.
2. Noah, not Adam, ate the apple, say ancient tablets.
3. The secret of old age, by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, famous English expert.
4. Curtiss builds a giant air-fighter.
5. Light on the mystery of Napoleon's death mask.

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

PACIFIC MAIL SHIPS GO TO ATLANTIC LINE

Mercantile Marine Pays $8,000,000 for Five Biggest and Best Vessels.

RESULT OF SEAMEN'S ACT

Foreign Registry Probably Will Be Sought—One American Ship on Pacific.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has begun to disband its fleet owing to inability to compete with Japanese steamship lines in the Pacific trade under the La Follette seamen's law, which goes into operation in November.

The company has sold five of its larger steamers, the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Siberia, and China, to the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company. No terms were mentioned in the announcement given out by the two companies, but it was estimated by shipping men yesterday that the price probably was about $8,000,000.

This transaction removes the Pacific Mail Company from the trans-Pacific trade and leaves one steamer to fly the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, the Minnesota, owned by the Great Northern Steamship Company of Seattle.

The book value of the Pacific Mail's thirteen steamships was given recently as $11,298,000, and it is understood that the eight remaining steamers, now engaged in the coastwise trade between San Francisco and Panama, will be disposed of before the end of the year.

Last Sailing Aug. 25.

The first news of the transfer of the ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic trade was made last night at the Pacific Mail office, 165 Broadway, by Frank Galpin, the Secretary, who said:

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces the sale of five ships of its trans-Pacific fleet, namely Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Siberia, and China, to the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia. The last sailing from San Francisco by any of these vessels to Oriental ports on account of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be the steamship Mongolia on Aug. 25, 1915."

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who is also President of the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, said last night that the five steamers would be used in the Atlantic trade and in the Panama Canal service between New York and San Francisco. In an interview later he said:

"The two larger boats, the Manchuria and Mongolia, were originally built in this country for the Atlantic Transport Line, and were sold off the stocks to the Pacific Mail in 1904, so that we are only buying them back again. It is probable that both these steamers will be put into the Atlantic trade as soon as they are taken over, and operated under the American, British, or any other flag depending on which gives the lowest cost. The Korea and Siberia are two very fine ships of high speed, and may be used on the Panama Canal service.

Work in Sight for the Ships.

"We bought the ships because we can use them to advantage. The Manchuria and Mongolia are too large for the Panama Canal trade, but they will pass through on their way from San Francisco to New York. The first of the five to be delivered to us will be the Korea, which is expected in New York in September."

Mr. Franklin added that his company had no thought of operating a trans-Pacific service.

Mr. Franklin made it clear that new financing to pay for the purchase would not be necessary. It is expected that the International Mercantile Marine will arrange for payment out of earnings. In the first six months of this year the company earned $11,000,000 net, compared with an average of $2,656,387 annually in the six years ended with 1914.

The Manchuria and Mongolia are steel twin-screw steamships of 13,638 gross tonnage, 600 feet long, 65 feet 3 inches beam and 31 feet 1 inch depth of hold, and have an average speed of 17 knots. They were built at Camden, N. J., in 1904.

The Korea and Siberia were built at Newport News for the Pacific Mail in 1901, and no expense was spared in their equipment. They have accommodations for 300 first-cabin passengers, with spacious saloons and private suites and the latest equipment for safety and comfort at sea. They have made the passage from Yokahama to San Francisco under ten days and can average twenty knots at full speed. They are 551 feet 7 inches long, 63 feet 2 inches beam, 36 feet 8 inches depth of hold and 11,276 gross tonnage.

The China is a steel twin-screw steamer of 5,060 gross tonnage, built at Glasgow by the Fairfield Company in 1889, and purchased by the Pacific Mail when George J. Gould was President. She has accommodations for 250 first-cabin passengers, and all her saloons and cabins are fitted in solid Spanish mahogany. Her dimensions are: Length, 440 feet 4 inches; beam, 48 feet 1 inch, and 32 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

Impossible to Compete.

When the new Seamen's act was passed Pacific Mail officials said its trans-Pacific service would have to be abandoned because the act made it impossible to compete with the Japanese lines. The crews of all Pacific Mail steamers are Chinese, with American officers. Under the new law the crews must be men who speak the same language as the officers.

The Pacific Mail has operated a regular service to the Orient for more than forty years. It was looked upon as the pioneer of the American mercantile marine, and most of its officers in earlier days came from the United States Navy. Up to the last the Pacific Mail retained its discipline, and was regarded in San Francisco as next to the navy in the dignity of its officers and the upkeep of its ships.

PLAN $500,000,000 CREDIT FOR ALLIES

Bankers Deem It Necessary to Enable Them to Pay for War Supplies Bought Here.

EXCHANGE RATE ALARMING

Demand Sterling Drops to $4.70¾ to the Pound, Lowest Price in the Memory of Brokers.

Further pronounced weakness in foreign exchange yesterday caused such concern in Wall Street that the project of the establishment here of a British credit, which had been taken up from time to time without tangible results, received serious consideration. There were not lacking indications yesterday that bankers who had been handling financial matters in which Great Britain, France and Russia were interested had gone actively to work on plans for meeting a situation that had already become acute, and which, unless relieved soon, threatened to exert a depressing influence on this country's export trade.

Yesterday's discussions had to do without a much more imposing credit arrangement than that which was brought forward when J. P. Morgan paid his last visit to London. At that time the balance of trade against Europe had not assumed such large proportions and it was proposed to advance $100,000,000 in credits here. Yesterday's discussion turned on the possibility of arranging a credit of five times that amount.

International bankers have taken the stand in the last few days that when the bulk of the war supplies now being turned out goes forward the final payments then due will be so large as to make a credit of $100,000,000 ineffectual in stemming the decline in exchange. For that reason it has come to be accepted as a fact that arrangements should contemplate the provisions of $500,000,000. Not only would the supplying of such a sum make it unnecessary to draw exchange for the payment of war bills, but the fact that the money was ready here would be expected to stimulate purchases of sterling for an [illegible] It is now suggested that the credit [illegible] for the deposit here at [illegible] An effort has been made in Great Britain to collect such securities, but the response made by investors has not been encouraging. It is understood in the financial district that the securities sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. in connection with the recent gold shipment totaled more than $30,000,000. The plan now receiving consideration contemplates the mobilization of a much larger amount of American securities, which would be sent here to be held as collateral for money advanced. Collateral notes based on the advances would probably be offered to investors.

To facilitate the deposit of American bonds it may become necessary for the British Government to adopt unusual measures, such as the infliction of a special tax on American bonds, to be remitted only when such bonds are deposited with the Bank of England. It is proposed as part of this plan that the collateral should consist in part of British and Canadian bonds, possibly in the proportion of 25 per cent. in foreign issues and 75 per cent. in American.

The foreign exchange market fell into a condition approaching demoralization yesterday morning when heavy offerings of sterling and franc bills appeared, drawn against shipments of goods abroad. Brokers said after the rush of selling had abated that it was the most unsettled period of trading experienced since our rising trade balance caused exchange rates to drop to low levels last Winter. Demand sterling quickly broke down to $4.70¾ to the pound, a decline from the previous day's closing figure of 2¼ cents, and the lowest rate in the recollection of exchange brokers. Paris checks sold as low as 5f. 87c. to the dollar, an overnight decline of 6c.

Around noon rates showed signs of growing firmer, but the call for exchange continued so light that in the afternoon quotations for sterling and francs dragged bottom until the close. Rubles, on the other hand, at 33 cents each, were 3 cents higher than on Wednesday, and reichsmarks also held up steadily.

THUGS SHOOT YOUTH WITH GIRL IN PARK

Two Men Drag Joseph Lucey to His Feet and One Fires Bullet Breaking His Jaw.

The shrieks of a girl for help, the report of a pistol shot, and then more screams, sounded through Bronx Park shortly before 11 o'clock last night and brought several young men and girls running to a bench on Blue Ridge, a pretty and quiet spot in the park near the lake, where they found a hysterical girl and a youth whose upper jaw had been shattered by a bullet.

"Two men attacked us," cried the girl. "They were highwaymen, and they ran after they'd shot Joe."

The other girls quieted her while the young men assisted the wounded youth toward Fordham Hospital, only a few hundred feet away, and whence Dr. Eiss, who had heard the report of the shot and the cries, was already running toward the park.

He met the party and led it to the hospital. While the wounded man was put on the operating table the now quieted girl was questioned by nurses and physicians and by policemen who had been called in.

She said she was Miss Meta Grove of 2,122 Valentine Avenue, and that her companion was Joseph Lucey, a student in the New York College of Dentistry, living at 382 East 199th Street.

Miss Grove said she and Lucey had been seated on a bench, when two men, roughly dressed and wearing peaked hats, rushed from a thicket and confronted them, flourishing revolvers. One of them, addressing Lucey, exclaimed:

"Stand up! Throw up your hands!"

Both Lucey and Miss Grove thought the men were practical jokers, and both laughed, neither obeying the order. Then one of the thugs dragged the young man to his feet, thrusting a revolver close to his face, and as Miss Grove, thoroughly frightened now, screamed for help, the man fired. Then both he and his companion ran as Lucey fell back on the bench.

The police failed to trace the men.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.—Advt.

HINDENBURG NOW SENT TO TAKE KOVNO; RUSSIAN LINES IN NORTH ADVANCING; RETREATING CENTRE QUITS SIEDLCE

Limit to German Pursuit, Says General Marwitz; May Stop at Russian Second Defense Line

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All signs indicate that the Austro-German armies will not follow up their advantage any further than the second line of the Russian defenses after the fall of the Russian fortresses, but will reorganize themselves behind Warsaw and await further developments there, strengthening and rebuilding the defenses behind them.

This theory is not only borne out by the fact that a further advance would be suicidal, owing to the marshes, but also by a statement of General Marwitz, commander of the Tenth German Army Corps, who is undergoing a cure in Hungary at present. He received a Hungarian journalist, and in answer to a question on the subject said:

"If the Russians repeat their strategy of 1812 by devastating and burning everything behind them, they can do so without, however, compelling us to repeat the strategy of Napoleon. The tactics of the Russians to retreat when in dangerous positions will not persuade us to follow them into dangerous positions. For themselves continuous retreat is detrimental to the morale of their troops, and, as far as can be judged from a distance, one may presume that the spirit of the Russian Army is broken already.

"As to the 1812 tactics, I am perfectly safe in saying that our armies will only continue the pursuit as long as their communications are not threatened and the work of supplying the army goes on unhindered.

"Up to now, six of the Russian fortresses are in Austro-German hands, and dozens of others have to be taken before the object of establishing themselves in the Russian lines of fortifications is accomplished. This object seems to be the final aim on the eastern front, and, in fact, one cannot see how anything more could be accomplished under the circumstances. All available strength has been concentrated on the long line, and the immense losses suffered will not allow embarking on another daring enterprise. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary has another 500,000 men to sacrifice for theatrical purposes, such as a move toward the interior of Russia would undoubtedly demand, apart altogether from the fact that such an invasion would mean two separate movements north and south of the marshes.

"The strength of the Central Empires has lain in the mobility of their armies up to the present, and in the railway system which permitted swift reinforcements and unexpected attacks. This would not be the case if they moved toward the east, even though the Russians pretended to be unable to make a stand on the Brest-Litovsk line."

KOVNO POUNDED BIT BY BIT

Germans Try Antwerp Plan and Concentrate Fire on Single Spot.

BUELOW'S DEFEAT SERIOUS

Armies Driving at Dvinsk Divided, and One Said to be in Peril of Capture.

VIENNA HOPES FOR BIG HAUL

Says Czar's Warsaw Armies Are Being Pushed Together, Making Escape Difficult.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, upon whom the most difficult tasks are imposed, has personaly taken command of the German Army attacking Kovno, and, according to the German official report issued last night, has made further progress in the fighting against the Russians in that region.

The selection of Germany's national hero for the duty of capturing the fortress of Kovno, which stands between the Germans and Vilna and the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, is an indication of the importance the German general staff attaches to this operation.

The news that the civilians had commenced to evacuate Kovno as well as Vilna led to the belief in many quarters that the Russians either had decided to give them up or had no hope of holding them. Now, however, they are fighting hard to retain both cities, and in the latest official report from Petrograd it is claimed that the Russians have repulsed the German attacks, except at one point where a desperate artillery engagement is in progress.

Germans May Be In Trap.

Further north, between Poniowitz and Dvinsk, where General von Bülow a week ago was advancing rapidly toward the railway, the Germans apparently have suffered a setback, for the Russians now speak of pressing them, and declare they have reoccupied the town of Toviny, which is considerably west of the point to which the Germans had penetrated.

In fact several army groups in this operation have fallen into the trap of Grand Duke Nicholas and are in the gravest danger, according to The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

"At the moment," says the correspondent, "one of the most interesting points on the Russian front is between the Dvina and Niemen Rivers, where the Russians, by the capture of the village of Toviny, have cut through the German line, thus separating the German armies operating around Poniowitz and Vilkomir. The latter army is in a dangerous state and executing a frantic retreat in an effort to extricate itself and either reconnect with the Poniowitz group or join hands with the troops operating around Kovno.

"The German army operating in the vicinity of Poniowitz also is in a dangerous position, with its right flank exposed to a Russian attack, which could only have the most serious results.

South of Riga also the Germans are said to be doing little more than holding their own, so that the talked-of advance toward Petrograd seems to be developing very slowly.

On the other hand the Germans continue to drive in the Russians to the northeast and east of Warsaw, and with the capture of Siedlce are within a short distance of the Bug River, one of the main supports of the Brest-Litovsk line, which it was believed the Russians originally intended to hold, but which the German offensive to the northeast may prevent.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, who commands the Germans in the southeast, between the Wieprz and the Bug, again is reported to have been held up by a Russian counterattack, and it is declared in military circles that if he is not further south than he was a week ago, he certainly is not further north.

The military critics disagree as to the probable line on which Grand Duke Nicholas will elect to make his stand, but a majority of them consider it hardly likely that he will try to hold the Brest-Litovsk front.

Successes Claimed by Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.—The Russian war office in an official communication tonight admits the evacuation of the towns of Sokolow, Siedlce, and Lukow, to the east of Warsaw, but claims that the Germans in the region of Riga have been driven back, and that near Kovno, under the pressure of the Russians, they have abandoned their attack.

The almost exclusive attention of military observers has recently been directed to the operations at Kovno, which is the first strong Russian fortress attacked by the method employed at Antwerp—a system devised by the Bavarian General Sauer. This consists of a cyclonic attack with heavy artillery on one point without an attempt at investment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Ger-

FOES' CAPITALS SCOFF AT PEACE

Berlin Newspapers, Stirred by Official Denial of Offer, Talk of Report as Absurd.

SOCIALISTS APPEAL AGAIN

London Scouts the Peace Report and Insists This Is No Time for Discussing It.

Liebknecht Gives Notice of Pointed Peace Query

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Socialist leaders in the German Reichstag, has notified his Government from his post in the eastern war theatre, according to a dispatch received here, that he will ask at the opening of the Reichstag "whether the Government is willing entirely to abandon the idea of the annexation of conquered territories and enter into immediate peace pour parlers if the other belligerents are similarly inclined."

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The official denial in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of the reports that Germany had made a peace offer to Russia through the King of Denmark is the political sensation of the hour, and gives the whole German nation an opportunity for a veiled discussion of the forbidden topic of the ultimate object of the war and the conditions of peace. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that under cover of the peace talk, with the consequent tightening of lines of parties and factions for a big fight on the question of annexation, there is no sign that Germany is weakening or that her people are weary of war or ready for peace at any price.

On the contrary it is a new proof of the Germans' absolute confidence of winning, which has never been so strong as since Warsaw was taken, and of the national belief that the eastern campaign was going to be decisive in the world war, and that the beginning of the end was at last in sight. The significance of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's announcement lies in the fact that for the first time the phrase "peace proposal" was used.

Almost unanimously the German press approves the statement that reasonable peace offers would not be rejected, particularly as the announcemen is noncommittal as to what would be regarded as reasonable terms and leaves every German to read his own wishes into it.

The statement that the time will come for Germany to make peace proposals on its part only when hostile Governments see the futility of continuing the war is taken as a notice to a small but occasionally loud-voiced minority of Germans against harboring premature hopes of early peace.

Nevertheless, in view of the German military position, it is thought that this must be regarded as an important step toward the ultimate goal peace.

Commenting on the reports of German proposals to Russia through the King of Denmark, the Kreuz Zeitung, which speaks for the Prussian military party, says:

"It is curious that such rumors could find credence anywhere, since the moment when one is engaged in pushing a great military action, promising rich successes, to its logical conclusion is hardly the one that Germany would choose to make peace offers to the enemy."

The Morgenpost says:

"Our task of bringing about the sort

Continued on Page 2.

SERBS OBSTINATE ON CONCESSIONS

Allies Redouble Pressure to Obtain Territorial Grant for Bulgaria.

REMIND THEM OF SUPPORT

Delayed London Message Is Not Too Optimistic of the Result.

ROME, Aug. 13.—It was learned here today on good authority that representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia were exerting further pressure on Serbia in the hope of inducing her to make the desired territorial concessions to Bulgaria.

Serbia has been reminded of the support which she has received since the beginning of her difficulties with Austria last year.

Assurances have been given to Serbia that the Allies will assist her at the time of peace negotiations, provided she now yields to their desires.

The Bulgarian Minister to Italy, D. Rizow, discussing in the Tribuna the negotiations between the Balkan States and the Quadruple Entente, characterizes as unjust statements that Bulgaria considers herself indispensable to the Allies and is bargaining on that basis.

Bulgaria, the Minister asserts, has not changed her program. She was tricked into signing the treaty of Bucharest of 1913, under the terms of which she ceded to Rumania nearly 3,000 square miles of territory. What Bulgaria now wished, he continued, was reparation based upon the principle of nationality for which the Quadruple Entente was contending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Sofia correspondent of the Temps cables extracts from the Bulgarian press, showing that all parties agree that the Allies' terms are likely to prove acceptable if Greece and Serbia can be induced to make the desired concessions.

London Less Hopeful of Outcome.

LONDON, Aug. 12, (Delayed by Censor.)—There are strong indications that Serbia will give a flat refusal to the demands, announced by the Bulgarian Premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, three weeks ago, and that the hopes of the Entente Allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to some diplomats here.

Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Serbia would possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with the keenest interest by the Chancelleries throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan States in joining the Entente Allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the Central Powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded to Bulgaria about 7,000 square kilometers of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great Powers to relinquish during her enfeebled condition after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she obtains the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan States in assisting the Allies.

The present issue has renewed the smoldering feuds among the Balkans and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia, and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the Entente Powers.

Officials of both sides say, however, that the negotiations have not yet been abandoned, and that much depends upon

Continued on Page 2.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Ger-

mans appear now to be definitely held in check, and the Russians are again in full command of the situation, if indeed they ever lost it. The German plan aimed at surrounding the Russian armies and compelling a decisive battle. It failed utterly. The Russians are now fifty miles behind Warsaw in unbroken strength, and the Germans have all their work to do over again.

The Russian line runs roughly from Lomza to Wlodava with a convex face toward the enemy that is being steadily flattened backward. The progress of the fighting indicates that both wings will hold fast stubbornly until the main forces in the centre have reached their appointed positions.

On both wings the Germans continue to deliver most determined attacks, while the centre apparently is almost unmolested. Between the Narew and the lower reaches of the Bug the enemy is astride the main line from Warsaw, near Malkin, but is steadily held off further from the railway the further northward it runs.

The Fortress of Kovno is evidently requiring an enormous concentration of German forces, for its reduction according to the stories of local peasantry impressed for excavation labor by the Germans, but some of whom managed to escape to the Russian lines, the Germans have been laying down emplacements for monster artillery for at least a month past on the west bank of the Neimen eight or ten miles distant from the fortress itself.

These monster artillery positions are solid beds of concrete six feet thick, with steel columns inserted vertically. On top of the concrete is a stone foundation. Roads have been carefully laid from the nearest railway line with a concrete surface to bring up the monster guns. These were drawn by three traction engines at the rate of one mile an hour. These roads, which run under cover, also serve to maintain the ammunition supply during bombardment, the shells being brought up in motors.

The peasants employed to excavate were dismissed under guard to the rear when the digging was done and the German engineers completed the rest of the work.

Still Hope to Capture Russian Army.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 13, (via London.)—Despite the resistance which the Russians are offering to the pressure of the Austro-German armies on the northern and southern flanks, the Russian armies in Poland are steadily being jammed and crowded together into a mass the underground retreat of which is becoming more and more difficult.

On the southern wing where signs of breaking were observed in the battling around Lubartow the enveloping allied forces again have inflicted a number of severe blows and driven the Russian rearguards in upon their main body.

The Prussian guard corps particularly distinguished itself in the fighting in the difficult swamp and scrub country westward of the Bug. It has broken the most energetic Russian resistance in this region and accelerated Field Marshal von Mackensen's whole advance against Brest-Litovsk.

It is hoped by the German commanders that the effect of this pressure will soon be seen in the capture of increased numbers of prisoners, guns, and supplies.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Russians Check Teutons North and South, While Warsaw Armies Continue Retreat.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.—The War Office today issued the following:

In the region southeast of Mitau the Germans have been driven back by our troops beyond the River Aa. In the course of the enemy's retreat we made prisoners. In the direction of Jacobstadt, Dvinsk, and Vilkomir we have also continued to press the enemy, overcoming his desperate resistance.

In the Kovno district the Germans have temporarily abandoned their attack. An artillery engagement continues.

On the front between the Narew and the Bug our counterattack delivered on the 11th has helped our troops in the sector north of this front in their retreat on the positions situated further back.

In the middle Vistula region in conformity with the exigencies of the general situation we have evacuated Sokolow, Siedlce, and Lukow.

In general on the front on which our troops are operating on the left bank of the Bug there was no important engagement yesterday. On the right bank of the Bug and on the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers there is no essential change in the situation.

Germans Claim Progress at Kovno.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern theatre of war: The troops of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which are before Kovno, made progress. In the Dvina section the Russians made repeated attacks without success.

Between the Narew and the Bug we made further advances, although the enemy continually brought fresh attacking troops to this front, and his resistance had to be broken from section to section.

The army of General von Scholz took 900 prisoners yesterday and captured three cannon and two machine guns. Since Aug. 10 the army of General von Gallwitz has captured 6,350 Russians, including eighteen officers, nine machine guns, and one pioneering depot.

The troops of Prince Leopold of Bavaria have reached the district of Sokolow during continuous fighting, and after having captured the city of Siedlce last night, reached the Liwiec section.

VIENNA, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The following official communication was made public tonight:

In Eastern Galicia and in the region of Vladimir-Volynskyi there is no change in the situation.

Westward of the Bug the Austro-Germans continued their pursuit of the enemy, who is gradually retiring.

Northward of the Lower Wieprz the Austro-German troops have reached Radzyn, and the Germans are approaching Vlodava.

SET VLADIMIR ON FIRE.

Central Part of City Destroyed by Retreating Russians.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The first real Russian, not Polish, town of some importance entered by the Germans was Valdimir-Bolynski," says an item given out today by the Overseas News Agency. "Retiring Cossacks set fire to the buildings. As the Cossacks galloped away German cavalry arrived at the other end of the town. The incoming troops tried to stop the fire, but with small success, and the central part of the city was entirely destroyed, the burned buildings including stores, restaurants and hotels.

"The suburbs and surrounding rural districts, the officers' residences, barracks, messes, schools and churches were spared.

"The German cavalry commander immediately restored order and established a military and also a civil government, the latter by appointing three administrative presidents, one of whom was a Pole, another a Russian and the third a Jew.

"At each false alarm at the return of the Russians the Jewish inhabitants fled in great panic, replying to the Germans who tried to stop them, 'If the Russians return we shall be killed.'

"The German general commanding next day appointed two additional presidents, one of whom was a Pole and the other a Jew. The refugees gradually returned to their homes.

"The German military authorities, on the suggestion of the Citizens' Committee of Warsaw, has declared a general amnesty of political prisoners there and set them free. Among these was the widely-known Russian labor leader, Medien."

RUSSIAN INQUIRY STARTED.

Officials Responsible for Munitions Shortage to be Punished.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.—Details given to the press of a secret session of the Duma on August 10 showed that an inquiry was initiated to determine the responsibility for the deficiency in war supplies.

The session engaged in a discussion of a committee report on military and naval affairs relating to the matter of recruiting for the coming year. During this discussion the question of defense came up. In the course of debate on this a number of members called attention to the alleged irregularities in supplying and in the failure to supply munitions for the army and navy.

The demand was made for an immediate cessation of irregularities and a correction of the shortage. All speakers on the subject emphasized the necessity of calling to account all persons responsible, regardless of how high the positions they may occupy or which they may have occupied.

General Polivanoff, the Minister of War, declared that for the purpose of an impartial inquiry into all these he had taken place to bring the army into its difficult situation there would be appointed a Commission of Inquiry, and that an investigation would be set on foot with the assistance of this Commission. In its inquiry the Commission would have the aid of both the members of the Duma and the Council of the Empire.

The Duma applauded the resolution. It has been informed that the Council of Ministers will visit the Grand Duke Nicholas at headquarters and lay before him the results of the Duma's secret session.

PORTE RECALLS ENVOY AT KAISER'S REQUEST

Diplomat Told Saltan That Germany Might Make Him the Scapegoat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled at the Kaiser's request because he reported to Constantinople that Germany and Austria were in the last stage of exhaustion, and that the first serious German repulse would bring destruction.

He recommended the Porte to employ discretion, pointing out that if Germany lost, she would use Turkey as the scapegoat.

General von der Goltz, on hearing of the report, immediately cabled, demanding Mukhtar's recall.

RUSSIA TO TAX INCOMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that the Finance Committee of the Duma has approved a government bill for the imposition of a graduated tax on incomes. The tax proposed is 6½ rubles ($3.25) on incomes of 1,000 rubles ($500), 325 on 10,000 rubles, 6,000 on 100,000 rubles, and a super-tax on each 10,000 rubles over 100,000.

SPIRIT OF HOPE BUOYS ALL RUSSIA

High and Low, Rich and Poor, Ready for Any Sacrifice and Confident of Victory.

FULLY LOYAL TO ALLIES

British Salvation Army Colonel Gives His Impressions Gained in Many Cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14.—Colonel Theodore Kitching of the Salvation Army Headquarters communicates to The Daily Chronicle his impressions of Russia at war. The article, which is dated Petrograd, July 24, says:

"Within the last eight months I have visited many European countries which are affected by the war. In each case I visited the capital as well as smaller cities, and have seen something of the underworld of poverty and sorrow and death which pervades the homes of the lower classes, as well as the grief and tears and sacrifice that reign in the homes of refinement and luxury. But of the fact of the war more evident, and that at every turn, than it is in Petrograd. It is impossible to get away from the memory of the war.

"I had hardly boarded an electric car outside the Finnish railway station after an all-night train ride from Helsingfors, before a detachment of wounded soldiers hobbled by. The Nevsky Prospect, that great pulsating avenue of commercial life, was dotted on both sides of the way with little groups of wounded. Never did you see one wounded soldier alone; always there were at least two, and invariably a Red Cross nurse was with them, responsible for their safe transit through the busy thoroughfares and for their safe return to hospital.

Wounded Soldiers Everywhere.

"On the great bridges spanning the Neva more wounded soldiers and more nurses. In the Churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, Resurrection, and St. Isak more wounded soldiers and more nurses. In the little chapels in railway stations and at the crossways of the great avenues in which holy pictures with lights ever burning before them claim the worship and alms of the passer-by, more wounded soldiers and more nurses. Everywhere wounded soldiers and nurses.

"And yet hope reigns, not despair. There are countless sad faces, but the sadness they wear is rather the expression of sober determination than of grief or anguish. It is something that is typically Russian. It is something you feel you have seen before, but you know not where; have seen it years ago in some war picture of Vereschagin, and as you look again the very look makes you clinch your teeth and set your chin and throw your shoulders back and say to yourself: 'Yes, we must go on whatever the cost; we must go on to the end.' Sadness and hopefulness combined—that is the chord that one hears struck, and it makes music.

"My first night in Petrograd I slept in a slum by choice, just without the eastern gate of the city. Despite the squalor, in the slum as well as in the mansion of the aristocrat, is that same spirit of hopeful expectancy. Salvation Army slum officers at whose table I sat told me of the courage which they find everywhere in the hearts of the poor as day by day they go in and out among them in the back streets teeming with thousands of those to whom a kopecks means a meal. Many are women whose husbands are at the front, children whose fathers will never return, old men and women whose sons will be seen here no more. The father of little three-year-old Lisette, eating porridge from a wooden spoon on the slum Captain's knee, will never see Lisette again, and Lisette's mother is in the hospital, where she is doomed to die.

"In the street beneath my window the tramp, tramp of workers going to or from their work was ceaseless all night long, late at night and early in the morning. All to whom I spoke—horny-handed munition workers, some of them—had the same story to tell: hope always, fear never. Warsaw may fall, Riga may be lost—what of that? It is but for a moment. Our cause is just; wait; we shall triumph in the long run. God will see to that. We have been disappointed, bitterly disappointed, it is true, but we do not despair. Right alone is true in might. You must have to wait, but if you will only wait you will see.

"This spirit of hopefulness, of resolute determination, of unshaken and unswerving confidence as to the ultimate issue, was well put by an accomplished student, proprietor of large estates, with whom I conversed.

"'It is true,' said he, 'our brave troops have had to fall back on some of our fronts, and they may have to fall back still further, but we have plenty of room to fall back to. If we fall back from Warsaw there is still Dvinsk in the marshland, and if we fall back from Dvinsk there is still Kiev, and if we fall back from Kiev there is still Kharkov, and if we fall back from Kharkov there are still half a dozen places from which to fall back before we fall back from Saratov, and if we fall back from Saratov there is still Vralsk and all Asia to fall back into.'

"And in the Government departments, Ministers, permanent officials, and junior clerks all breathed the same unchanging spirit of hope and of confidence. As to Russia's loyalty to her allies in their great cause there is no possible question, nor can there ever be. All talk to the contrary is so much claptrap, the sensational outpourings of discontents and misleaders. Especially is this true of Russia's fealty to England. The fact that I was an Englishman claimed and won for me wherever I went the respect, courtesy, and co-operation of every individual. Official, clerical, and private alike, they counted me their brother in a great and mighty cause.

The Feeling in Moscow.

"It is difficult to imagine two cities in one empire approximating so nearly to one another in size and so widely different from one another as are Petrograd and Moscow. Each place has points in which it excels over the other, but after a lapse of fifteen years or more since I was last in the ancient capital, I expected to see many modernistic improvements in street and home, which, however, I still found wanting. Petrograd is Western, pushing, and of favorable comparison with any city of Western Europe. Moscow is conservative, sleepy, and almost Eastern in her slowness. Moscow is Moscow. But the citizens of Moscow, proud as ever of the Kremlin and those impossible streets of rough-hewn cobbles, are unequaled within or without the Muscovite Empire for their loyalty to the Allies' cause and for their deep-seated hatred of Prussian barbarism and oppression.

"Moscow are not a German, Sir," ejaculated a retired naval commander, white-headed and back-bent, but with a voice that was still as clear as the sound of a bell, as he heard me stammering out an order in a restaurant, but of which I knew of my origin he clasped my hand as though I were a benefactor of his race. Quoth an unshorn Orthodox priest, picturesquely clad in his long girdled robe, to whom I expressed the hope that Prussian intolerance might never have sway over the fair fields through which we walked in his little parish hundreds of miles beyond Moscow: 'From such a thing may the Lord deliver us.' From more than thirty homes in his little parish husbands, fathers, and sons had gone to serve their colors, and this is but typical of thousands of such parishes throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"As we chatted an old man passed us, driving a load of sweetmeat stuff from his shop to a distant village fair. Father Dimitry hailed him, and a triangular conversation ensued.

"'This is an English gentleman,' said the priest.

"'An Englishman, Batuchka. Then he is my ally, my brother!' and I thought the old man was going to fall upon my neck. Three of his four sons he had given to the war.

"'This Ian Hamilton of yours, he is a great man,' said a Russian general officer to me as we dined together. 'He must be of our Russian blood. He ought to have been named Ivan, not Ian. He is one of us.' And then followed stories told with flashing eyes of brave deeds he had himself witnessed of Russia's bravery. On his coat were half a dozen medals and ribbons and insignia of nearly as many orders.

"The droschky driver who drove me from station to station over those cobbled Moscow streets was of the same mind, calm, hopeful, and resolute. 'You must have to wait, but if you will only wait you shall see.'"

GERMAN ATTACKS VAIN ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Infantry Assaults Fail at Nieuport and in the Argonne Forest.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—German infantry attacks near Nieuport and in the Argonne, which are reported to have been repulsed, and artillery actions in Artois, the Woevre, and the Argonne, were features of a night and a day of comparative quiet on the western front.

Following is the report issued tonight by the French War Office:

The day has been comparatively quiet.

In the region of Nieuport a German attempt has been repelled by our fire.

There is nothing to report along the rest of the front, except artillery actions in Artois, on the Apremont front, and in the Forest of the Argonne, where the cannonade has been accompanied by fighting by means of hand grenades and petards.

This is the text of the French afternoon report:

In the Artois district a German attack last night to the north of the château of Carleul was easily checked.

In the Argonne the Germans, late yesterday afternoon, renewed their attacks in the sector between the road from Binarville to Vienne-le-Chateau and the ravine of La Houlette. They were repulsed after a very spirited fight, in which hand grenades and bombs were used.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The statement of the War Office in Berlin says:

In the Argonne several French attacks on Martinswerk, which was taken by us, were repulsed.

British Hold Up Coal.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13.—The British Government has refused to permit two shiploads of coal purchased by a Swedish firm for the Swedish Navy to leave England.

The incident has brought forth much bitter comment from the Swedish press and is absorbing the attention of the public.

REPLY TO AUSTRIA DENIES ARMS PLEA

To Put Embargo on Munitions Sales Would Be Unneutral Act, Vienna Is Told.

NOTE CABLED YESTERDAY

Document Outlines Stand the Administration Will Take When the Question Arises in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department today cabled to Vienna the answer of this Government to the Austrian note of June 29, making representations tantamount to a protest against the shipment of arms and ammunitions from the United States to enemies of the Teutonic Allies. The official text of the reply will be given out here on Sunday for publication in newspapers on Monday morning.

This communication has additional importance, in that it embodies the position President Wilson will take it an attempt is made in Congress to require the Government to stop munitions shipments to Europe. It is important also in its amplification of the declarations heretofore made by the President and William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, that to stop munitions shipments would be an unneutral act in its discrimination in favor of Germany and Austria, and against Great Britain and her partners in the European struggle.

Generally considered, the note is a reiteration of the position assumed by the United States in Secretary Bryan's answer to a memorandum left at the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which it was suggested that the shipments of munitions to Germany's enemies was not in accordance with the spirit of neutrality, and in Secretary Bryan's letter to Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, answering criticisms of persons of pro-German sympathies concerning the course of the United States toward the various belligerent governments. The note to Austria, however, amplifies and emphasizes the attitude of the Administration.

Some time ago President Wilson told a delegation of women of German birth or blood, who called on him to ask that he stop the shipment of munitions of war, that to do so would be an unneutral act, because it would be plainly for the benefit of one of the belligerents. The note to Austria will make clear that this is only one of the reasons that justify the United States in not interfering with the trade in war munitions. It will be indicated also that the United States feels that it has a perfect right to stop such shipments if that course is necessary for the benefit of the United States, but would be guilty of unneutral conduct if it stopped the shipments with the intent to injure or benefit one or the other of the belligerents. This attitude of the Government might be used as an argument by those who are insistent that the export of munitions be suspended as a reprisal against Great Britain, for her interference with American trade, and it is not doubted that it will be contended in Congress, particularly by Senators and Representatives from the cotton States, that the stoppage of ammunition shipments to Great Britain would not be unneutral, but would be justified on the ground that it was a necessary step for the benefit of this country.

The argument probably will be advanced, on the other hand, that the intent of such a course would be to injure Great Britain in a way that would be of corresponding benefit to her Teutonic enemies, which are not in a position to get war supplies from America, and would be unneutral for that reason.

The statement made by the President to the delegation of women has been construed as meaning that in no circumstances would the United States be justified in placing an embargo on shipments of munitions of war to Europe. But the position of the Government is that conditions might arise where this country might find it desirable for its own interest to take that course. To place an embargo on shipments of munitions to Europe as a means of reprisal against Great Britain on account of her interference with American trade would be to the great benefit of Germany, according to pro-German admission. As this Government views the matter, however, the United States would not be guilty of unneutral conduct unless this intent was to develop or hurt one or the other parties to the conflict abroad.

But it is evident from the context of the note to Austria that this Government adheres to its position that it is not violating neutrality in permitting war shipments to Europe. Trade in firearms and other munitions of war between a neutral country and a belligerent nation has never been construed as a violation of neutrality on the part of that neutral nation. This trade, it has been held, is as legitimate as trade in any other contraband, and nations have even established this principle by treaty agreements. Shipments of munitions of war are subject to capture and confiscation, and the shipper takes the risk of having his cargoes fall into the hands of the enemies of the country to which they are consigned. But it is not encumbent upon the neutral nation of export to stop the shipment of such munitions merely because they are consigned to one Government with which it is on friendly terms for use in hostilities against another Government with which it is also on friendly terms.

The position of the United States as set forth in the note is intended as much for American as for Austrian consumption. It is the Administration's answer to those persons who are behind the propaganda to have an embargo placed on munitions.

FRYE NOTE IN BERLIN.

Gerard Was to Deliver It to Foreign Office Last Night.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by a German commerce destroyer has been received by the American Ambassador, and will be presented to the German Foreign Office this evening.

FOUR STEAMERS SUNK, THREE LIVES LOST

One Woman Among Those Drowned When Submarine Blows Up British Freighter.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Announcement was made today of the sinking of the British steamers Osprey, Summerfield, and Jacona, and the Norwegian steamer Aura. The chief engineer, the mate, and the mate's wife of the Summerfield were drowned. The others on board the four vessels were landed.

It also was announced that the trawlers Thrush and Humfrey had been sunk. The crews were saved. The men from the Thrush were at sea for three days in small boats before they were picked up.

The Summerfield, of 687 tons gross, was built in 1913 and owned in Liverpool. There are five steamships named Osprey. Shipping records mention no Norwegian steamer Aura.

The Jacona sailed from Middlesbrough, England, on Aug. 11 for Quebec. She was owned by the Cairns Line of London. She was built in 1889, was 318 feet long, and of 2,969 tons gross.

Urge German Civilians to Quit Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News says the German authorities in Belgium have advised all German civilians to return immediately to their country, presumably to avoid hardships during the Winter in Belgium.

TRY DASH INTO ITALY ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Austrians Detected in Alpine Passes 10,000 and 11,000 Feet High.

ATTACKED AND PUT TO ROUT

Italians Also Win Skirmishes in High Valleys of Cadore and in Carnia Fighting.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The effectiveness of Italian Alpine troops in repulsing two Austrian attempts to cross the frontier through passes of the Alps at an altitude of 10,000 feet is praised by the Italian War Office in its latest official statement, issued under yesterday's date. The announcement says:

In the steep, rugged zone of the Furva Valley the enemy, who, on the 4th, had reconnoitred by patrols which were immediately driven back through the Vioz Pass (10,000 feet high,) delivered an attack on the night of the 9th across the Forno Glacier against our troops posted near the hotel of the same name, while another detachment advanced through the Zevolaio Pass (10,000 feet) against those of our troops who occupied Capanna Cedes.

The watchfulness of our Alpine troops, who, notwithstanding glaciers and high peaks, are incessantly active, succeeded in frustrating this bold double manoeuvre, and the enemy was soon repulsed. He was then counterattacked and forced to flee.

In Cadore small encounters turning in our favor are reported in the high valleys of Ansier and Visdende. In one of these fights we took as prisoners forty light infantrymen.

Isolated infantry and artillery actions also took place in Carnia, in the valley of the torrent of Fontebbana. An Austrian detachment trying to climb the Italian slope was attacked and put to flight.

On the Carso plateau during the day of the 11th no event of special importance occurred. Only small skirmishes are reported.

The exploit of Austrian troops chronicled in the communication called for audacity and endurance, which Italians concede rival feats of their own Alpine soldiers of whom they are so proud. The Austrian mountaineers succeeded in penetrating Italian territory for some distance before they were driven back.

The Austrians made their advance through the Furva Valley. They were obliged to cross granite mountains 11,000 feet high covered with snow. They also made their way over the Forno Glacier, the largest of sixty in that region, being eight miles wide.

After surmounting these difficulties the Austrians succeeded in penetrating five miles beyond the border, but when detected and attacked by Italian troops were forced to fall back.

Hostile Lines Close in Cadore.

A later bulletin, dated today, was made public tonight. It reads:

In Cadore the close proximity of our lines to those of the enemy, as a result of the progress made by our recent offensive, has resulted in slight attacks and counterattacks by each side.

On the night of Aug. 11-12 the enemy, after great artillery preparation, advanced against our new positions on top of Col di Lana, on upper Cordevole, but was repulsed.

On the other hand, our troops succeeded in dislodging the enemy, who was intrenched on the western slopes of Monte Piano at the head of Pallerieng.

On the Isonzo front the enemy made demonstrations, which were easily repulsed, against our positions on the spurs of the Rieme and Mrail, in the Monte Nero Range, and against heights recently conquered by us east of Plava.

On the Carso front the night of the 12th during a violent storm the enemy tried to surprise our advance works most menacing to him, but without any result.

VIENNA, Aug. 13, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office tonight gave out the following statement:

Yesterday and last night the enemy on the coastal front of the Italian theatre again attempted some approaches, which, however, were repulsed by the fire of our artillery. An Italian camp near Cormons was successfully bombarded. On the Carnia frontier region there is no change.

Fighting continues on the Tyrol frontier south of Schluderbach. Here also hostile attacks were unsuccessful, and the defenders remained in possession of all their positions.

In the Etsch Valley an Austrian armored train expelled hostile guards from the villages of Serravalle and Chiozzola.

RAID ITALY'S PORTS AGAIN.

Austrian Destroyers Damage Molfetta, San Spirito, and Bari.

VIENNA, Aug. 13, via London.)—The following communication was issued today:

The Naval Commander reports that early Wednesday our ships bombarded the Italian Littoral Railway from Molfetta to Seno San Giorgio. At Molfetta four factories and two railway viaducts were heavily bombarded. One viaduct was shattered and one factory set on fire.

At San Spirito the station and several depots were burned to the ground.

At Bari the Castle Signal Station and five factories were bombarded. One of the latter was destroyed. The whole of Bari was covered with clouds of dust and smoke, and the population was panic-stricken. Italian guns of medium calibre fired ineffectively on our destroyers. An attack by a hostile submarine also failed.

The railway viaduct at Seno San Giorgio was badly damaged by our fire.

Our vessels all returned undamaged. With the exception of submarines off Bari, nothing was seen of hostile naval forces.

ATTACK ON SERBIA RESUMED BY TEUTONS

Orsova Bombarded and a Vain Attempt Made to Land at Ogradena.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—All Tuesday morning the Austrians violently bombarded Serbians at Orsova.

An attempted landing by Hungarians at Ogradena did not succeed.

Orsova is a town in Hungary on the border of Serbia and close to the Rumanian frontier. It is in this region that a Teuton army is said to have been massing for an attempted drive through Serbia to aid the Turks.

SERBS OBSTINATE ON CONCESSIONS

Continued from Page 1.

the attitude of the Serbian Parliament, which meets next Monday, although personally they see little prospect of accord.

BARON BURIAN IN BERLIN.

Austrian Foreign Minister to Confer on Balkan Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin this morning for a conference with the Chancellor. Diplomatic circles believe the visit is in connection with the Balkan situation.

Commenting on Rumania's lifting of her embargo on cereals and petroleum, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"Far be it from us to see in this action a friendly and conciliatory step on Rumania's part. Our only answer can be this—to subject grain from Rumania to the existing maximum prices and not allow it to be imported into Germany so long as Rumania maintains the export tax, which constitutes unconcealed blackmail. A state which is suffocating under its unexportable grain cannot dictate terms to us if we are to take its grain.

"At the time when we were forced to subject our civil population to the most rigorous frugality in the use of bread and flour Rumania placed an embargo on grain and refused to allow grain previously purchased to go over her border. Today we are no longer anxious about our supply. We can easily do without Rumania's grain, and it is necessary to show ourselves firmly resolved in this."

RUMANIA LIFTS EXPORT BAN.

Grain and Petroleum Can Be Sold, but Gasoline Is Still Barred.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 13.—The export prohibitions on grain, beans, lentels and peas and petroleum have been discontinued and their export will be allowed against payment in Dutch gold.

The export of gasoline, however, is still prohibited.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Telegraph has received this dispatch from Bucharest:

"Rumania has replied to the German threatened prohibition of Rumanian imports by removing all Rumanian restrictions on the export of grain and reducing export duties. Prompt action to stimulate exports was made necessary by the fact that it was impossible to find storage for the new crops on account of the unexported balance of last year's harvest.

"There is no indication of Rumania yielding to the German demands for the transit of munitions."

BULGARIAN LOAN HELD UP?

Austro-German Bankers Reported Unwilling to Advance It in Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Rome dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"New difficulties have arisen in connection with the payment of the first part of the German loan to Bulgaria. Austro-German bankers are imposing extraordinary conditions which Bulgaria cannot accept. It appears that the bankers cannot dispose of so much gold and offer an equivalent amount in German and Austrian paper. In fine, the loan runs the risk of postponement or abandonment.

"Difficulties of a similar kind have also arisen between Bulgaria and Turkey in regard to the Dedeagatch-Adrianople Railway. Turkey is proposing conditions which are extravagant and unacceptable."

HINTS AT COTTON CONTRABAND RULE

Continued from Page 1.

their enemies. That is a vital military necessity, which all the world will recognize. At the same time and equally important, consideration must be given to a great cotton-producing country like America and to consuming countries like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland. A policy must be devised which will respect the legitimate rights of neutrals and yet safeguard the legitimate interests of the Allies and inflict as much damage as possible upon our enemies.

Justification for a Cotton Embargo.

"Cotton has not yet been declared contraband, but under our blockade, all cotton which is believed to be destined for Germany is stopped. It may be considered necessary to make cotton contraband. There is a demand in the allied countries that this should be done. There is assuredly ample justification for the action if it is deemed necessary.

"Cotton is a very important, an essential ingredient, in fact, of propulsion explosives. Copper was contraband by all the laws of the nations, and yet in the present war cotton has been shown to be more important than copper. There may be a substitute for copper in making munitions of war. For cotton there is no known substitute. If American cotton goes through to Germany the Germans use it to kill allied soldiers. Therefore, cotton must not go to Germany.

"Making cotton contraband would be a distinctly legal action and can be internationally justified be ond protest. So far as American cotto, is concerned, however, the problem of marketing cotton on this side would undergo little change. American cotton destined for Germany is now stopped. If the product were made contraband it would be stopped in the same manner. The principal difference would be that if cotton were contraband, shipments from America, which were suspected of being for Germany, would be seized and would be liable to confiscation by prize court procedure if proof were obtainable of German destination, whereas now the cotton is seized, but not necessarily confiscated.

"In any case, whether cotton is contraband or not, the Allies must permit neutral trading in this product. American growers must be given their market in neutral countries even if they are adjacent to Germany, and the industries of those countries must have the cotton required for their own needs. How to permit this supply to move forward and yet safeguard the Allies' interests by making sure that none of it will go to the enemy constitutes a complicated problem of great dimensions.

"We are interested only in keeping cotton out of Germany. We not only do not object to its going to neutral countries, but we, in fact, are anxious that it should go in order that there shall be minimum inconveniences to the neutrals concerned.

"It is obvious what the loss of German and Austrian markets will mean to American cotton growers. We fully realize that if there is no German and Austrian outlet prices may go down, and that Americans will suffer unless some means are devised for compensation. Proposals in that direction have been made and are receiving careful consideration. What will come of them I cannot say at this time. Certainly I am not at liberty to imply that favorable action will be taken, nor will I say that it will not.

"All Americans must be fully aware of the complicated and gigantic character of any scheme of this sort and the study it will require before being put into operation. I hope America will not be impatient, but will rest assured that the Governments of the Allies will give every consideration to the legitimate interests of all neutrals."

COTTON GOODS EMBARGO.

Rumor of Coming Restriction on Exports Stirs Manchester.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Manchester correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following dispatch:

"A report that the Government War Trade Committee is about to restrict the export of cotton piece goods, on the ground that they may reach the enemy through neutral countries, has caused excitement in trade circles. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is negotiating with the committee in an endeavor to limit the restrictions to certain markets abroad. The manufacturers want to keep the markets open in India, China, and other countries not contiguous to the enemy. The order is expected next week, and traders are anticipating a congestion of products."

WAR DEMANDS MUCH COTTON.

Huge Quantity Goes Into Explosives, but No Statistics Are Available.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Evidently to prepare for possible advances in price, cotton manufacturers are showing great interest in the amount of cotton being consumed in making high explosives. The Department of Commerce is deluged with letters, asking if the Census Bureau has kept up with the flow of cotton into this new line of manufacture.

The Census Bureau has not been able to obtain the necessary data. It is known that a large amount of raw cotton and linters obtained from cottonseed oil mills is being bought by concerns which make explosives, but just how much apparently cannot be ascertained. The law requires the bureau to obtain every month the statistics of the amount of raw cotton consumed in general manufactures. The amount that goes into the manufacture of explosives cannot be separated from the general mass of cotton. Some manufacturers buy the raw cotton and purify it in their own plants. Others buy it after it has passed this stage. Some linters is not used for explosives, but enters different lines of manufacture.

To trace the crop through all these channels, Director Rogers of the Census Bureau says, is impossible. All he is willing to say is that an enormous amount of cotton is going into explosives.

NEW BARRIER AGAINST TRADE WITH HOLLAND

Trust Handling Imports Must Be Satisfied Former Consignments Were Not Exported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Further restrictions on commerce to Holland were reported to the Department of Commerce today by Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson, assigned to Berlin, but temporarily handling United States commercial interests at The Hague.

Mr. Thompson cabled that the Overseas Trust, which handles all imports into the Netherlands under an agreement with Great Britain that none of the goods will reach Germany, had decided to issue licenses only to importers able to satisfy the trust that former consignments had been consumed in Holland. Only shipments consigned to the Overseas Trust are allowed to pass unmolested by Great Britain.

Dutch importers will be required hereafter to dispose of their goods under the immediate supervision of the Overseas Trust, which has formed a new committee for the purpose.

Mr. Thompson advised the department of an opening for American coal in the Netherlands market. Heretofore no coal from abroad has been allowed to enter Holland, but agitation resulting from a shortage of fuel has influenced the Overseas Trust to issue important licenses for the American product.

EXPECT EARLY BRITISH ACTION

Contraband Ruling Would Not Surprise Washington Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Government has had no positive information as to what the attitude of the British Government would be in connection with the cotton situation; but from what they have heard on the subject, officials here are inclined to believe that unless the British authorities feel that they can sustain with neutral countries the course they have taken in holding up cotton shipments to Germany and neutral countries contiguous to German territory, while cotton is not on the contraband list, they will declare cotton absolute contraband.

Officials have heard also that Great Britain might finance the cotton crop of the United States as a means of placating cotton interests in this country, but it is not understood that this information came with any show of authority. As the case stands, the British Government cannot long delay positive action, and a speedy declaration is looked for.

The rejoinder of the United States to the latest British notes, which were in answer to the American protest against the Orders in Council and their application to the detriment of American trade with European countries, has been practically completed by the State Department. This Government will adhere to its previously expressed contention that the British blockade of German ports is not effective in that commerce is carried on between Scandinavian countries and Germany, and that the ship and cargo detention policy of the British Government is unfair in that it does not bear equally on all neutrals.

The suggestion of the British Government that, as Great Britain contented herself with a protest during the civil war over the action of the United States in seizing British ships bound for neutral ports on the ground that the ultimate destinations of their cargoes were ports of the Confederate States, and as Great Britain was willing to have the questions involved passed on by an international tribunal after the war and accepted the findings of that tribunal, this Government should be willing to follow a like course, has appealed to the United States as a strong point; but it is argued in the note about to go forward to London that the circumstances are not exactly parallel.

This Government is willing to admit that where it can be shown that goods shipped from Germany ostensibly to a contiguous neutral country were in reality intended to be shipped to the United States, they may be seized by Great Britain. But it is held that where goods are sent to Holland, for example, from Germany and duties paid on them in Holland and their cost paid by persons in Holland, such goods cannot be construed as of enemy origin and thus subject to seizure.

The contention of this Government is that the goods became Holland-owned goods and their reshipment from Holland to the United States does not make them properly subject to detention or seizure on the ground that they are of enemy origin. In the same way it must be clearly shown that goods from the United States, consigned to neutral countries of Europe contiguous to German territory, are destined ultimately to reach Germany in order to make them proper subjects for detention or seizure.

FOES' CAPITALS SCOFF AT PEACE

Continued from Page 4.

of peace useful to us has already been largely solved in the east, and we shall soon be able to turn where the rest of the task is to be solved," meaning the western battle front.

On this point the Morgenpost adds:

"The eastern victories have brought Germany a good way nearer peace."

The Lokalanzeiger, which is frequently inspired, sees in the peace report a not too gentle reminder to Russia of the Triple Entente's covenant not to make a separate peace. It adds:

"It cannot be put too strongly that Germany, which is on the point of getting possession of all Poland, has the least occasion of all to make peace proposals to Russia. Whoever believes the contrary overlooks the daily increasing straits of the Russian armies underrates the irresistible will to win of the German forces on land and sea.

"We do not need to break our heads over the exact date when our enemies will make peace proposals to Germany, which we and our allies will then receive and consider. Only when it develops that the political, military and economic security of the German Empire has been attained can the eagerly longed-for word 'peace' become a fact. To talk of it today is, unfortunately, premature."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"It is self-evident that no peace proposals can emanate from Germany so long as the Allies assert or hope that they can conquer and even annihilate Germany."

Count von Reventlov, in the Tageszeitung, writes:

"That Germany should intend to rob herself of the fruits of victory by peace proposals is laughable. That such rumors should emanate, spread and be believed by our enemies should be a lesson, however, that in Germany one should not talk of peace. Peace talk merely strengthens the

ITALIANS CANCELED BIG WHEAT ORDERS

Chicago Hears Government at Rome Is Limiting Prices and Putting Ban on Speculation.

MARKET TAKES A PLUNGE

High Rate of Exchange Between the United States and Italy May Divert Trade to Argentina.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Authoritative explanation was obtained tonight for the sensational action of exporters in suddenly canceling during the last forty-eight hours contracts for large amounts of wheat purchased in the United States, roundly estimated at two million bushels. The announcement of the cancelation caused wheat prices to break wildly here today, the downward plunge at one time amounting to as much as 4½ cents a bushel, smashing the market to $1.07 for the September delivery.

Most of the contracts canceled were on wheat that had been intended for Italy. The buyers, however, according to one of the largest exporters here, found all prospective profits cut off by a plan of the Italian Government to fix maximum prices or otherwise circumvent speculation. A careful statement of the situation resulting was made this evening by an exporter. He did so after consulting with a prominent Italian here who is in a position to know the facts. The statement, in full, is as follows:

"It has been said that the Italian Government had authorized repudiation of onerous outstanding purchases of wheat. While there seems no doubt cancellations were effected, the occasion thereof should no doubt be laid to a different cause.

"In the first place the Italian Government could not lawfully authorize such a procedure, and even if such authority was vested in the authorities at Rome, to exercise it would be the beginning of the destruction of her credit in the United States.

"What has happened is very probably this: There has been in the last few weeks quite a large amount of wheat bought by Italian firms or private individuals and to such parties the Italian Government may have issued an order prohibiting or regulating speculation by the Italian grain dealers with millers and consumers throughout the kingdom. On this account the Italian importer may have figured greater advantage in sacrificing the profit on purchases from the United States than in letting the contracts be shipped showing good paper profits, but which and more might be lost by efforts of the Italian Government to give the consumer as cheap wheat as possible. Much of the wheat bought by Italy last Winter was resold to the consumer at cost.

"Just now, the Government of Italy is not likely to buy wheat in the United States, not only because they think our prices soon to high, but on account of high exchange. The exchange basis between the United States and Italy is about 22 per cent. over normal. The basis between Argentina and Italy is approximately normal, and some well-informed Italians predict there will be no buying of wheat by their Government until next January or February, unless there is a sharp decline meanwhile in price. If there is no substantial decline in North America before next Winter the Italian demand will then probably fall on Argentina instead of the United States, provided Argentina has a crop."

Lays It to Speculators.

The denial that J. P. Morgan & Co. as purchasing agents for the Allies had canceled any of the contracts placed with Chicago houses for grain for export was adhered to yesterday. Wall Street houses having Board of Trade memberships had another theory for the extreme weakness in grain at yesterday's opening, which was not lessened by reports from Baltimore that several contracts for execution there had likewise been canceled.

C. C. Taylor, grain export for Rensdorf, Lyon & Co., said his advices from Chicago confirmed the cancellation of grain orders, but he was of the opinion that the total amount of grain affected was relatively small. Mr. Taylor suggested that the canceled contracts were of a semi-speculative nature, which had been undertaken by individuals.

"There has been a great change in the belligerents' purchasing methods this year," said Mr. Taylor. "When the war began all the nations concerned scrambled for grain, with the result that their competitive bids pushed prices up very rapidly. Now the buying for Government account for the Allies is all done through J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel department. That means that one buyer will deal with a large number of sellers. There will be no stray orders.

"Furthermore, France has prohibited the importation of wheat to prevent her importers from raising the advance by competitive bids. All of the wheat for French consumption will be contracted for through a Government agency and resold at a fixed price, in order to insure cheap bread.

"Grain could not hold the high level it reached last year. This country then exported 80,000,000 bushels. This year Canada has grown upward of 130,000,000 bushels more than in 1914, which will be taken abroad before our surplus is called for, and the prospect of the release of Russia's stock with the capture of the Dardanelles must be considered. In normal times we sold around 150,000,000 bushels per annum to Europe, and I look for a big shrinkage from last year's record figures as a result of the changed conditions. Argentina is not able to get our grain through neutral ports the export demand will be still further lessened."

NO LONDON CANCELLATIONS.

England Anxious to Get All the Grain That Is Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Inquiries in London today failed to confirm the report that large grain shipments had been held up in Chicago through any war contingency. On the Corn Exchange the THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed that so far as members were able to ascertain, nearly all the grain ordered here had been already shipped and either was here or on the way across the Atlantic.

W. P. Wood, senior member of one of the leading firms shipping grain from America, said: "The likelihood of any grain shipments being held up in America for any reason seems to me to be ridiculous. We need all the grain we can get. Certainly no shipper has advised holding up any shipments, and it is quite improbable that the Government, which acts independently of the shippers, has done so. I understand that almost the entire amount ordered by importers here has been received or is actually on the way here. We now are looking to this year's crop of grain in America, and huge orders are in."

No confirmation was obtainable in official circles that any grain shipments had been held up by the Government. The fact is that grain prices here have been constantly rising, and everything apparently is being done to get all the product obtainable.

CHICAGO PUZZLED.

Connects Horse Cancellations with Grain Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 14.—The Herald points out this morning that the cancellations of grain orders have now also included orders for horses for war purposes, the steamship Devonian of the Leyland Line, which sailed from Boston for England, and the Cambrian, which sailed the day before, having unloaded more than 2,000 remounts for the English Army which they had on board. The Devonian, however, carried some grain.

"On top of the cancellations," the paper says, "Lasalle Street buzzed with the rumor that the Allen liner Corinthian, flying the British flag, which sailed last Friday from Montreal for Havre, France, had met with disaster in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No confirmation of this could be obtained.

"It was the general impression in the wheat trade that there was something back of the attitude of the foreign Governments and speculators, but what it was they could only conjecture. As a result of the uncertainty there were unusual fluctuations in both grains and stocks. Seaboard exporters who have been heavily long in September wheat in Chicago and other markets were free sellers for delivery today and were largely responsible for the break of 4½ cents a bushel from the close of Thursday.

"One house sold 1,000,000 bushels of September and bought nearly as much December. Speculators who bought September wheat became scared and unloaded. The low price today was $1.07 and the finish $1.07⅝, a loss of 3½ cents a bushel for the day.

"Cancellations have been made largely by individual importers who have been speculating on what the foreign Governments might do in regard to securing wheat supplies. This is admitted by those in a position to know.

"Chicago exporters declared that, as far as they knew, J. P. Morgan & Co. had bought no wheat and had no trades to cancel. Italian speculators have been the largest buyers of wheat for some time past. Liverpool also has done some speculative buying."

CANCEL HORSE SHIPMENTS.

Two Scheduled to Go from Boston Are Rescinded.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The steamship Devonian of the Leyland Line sailed from here today for Liverpool with a full general cargo. The liner was booked to carry out a shipment of 1,100 remounts for the British Army, but word was received last night from the representative of the British Government at Montreal that no horses would be sent by the Devonian. The Cambrian, which left for London yesterday also had her shipment canceled and this gave rise to the report that 3,000 more horses were to be sent to England from this port.

John H. Thomas, local Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said this afternoon that he had received no information which would lead him to believe that the ships of the line would not carry their regular allotment of horses in the future.

The Devonian has on board 32,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000 bushels of barley.

ALLIES AT GALLIPOLI WIN MORE TRENCHES

Now Operating on an Extensive Scale—Lose 300 Yards at Ari Burnu.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"Operations on an extensive scale have been resumed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the latest news is on the whole very favorable. The battle has been general in the region around Krithia.

"The Allies, having been strongly reinforced, attacked the Turkish positions, and in brilliant fashion won two lines of trenches which, according to French officers, possess considerable strategic importance.

"In the region of Atchi Baba artillery duels have been intense.

"At Ari Burnu a British battalion was forced to retire for some 300 yards before a particularly violent attack, but the position is none the worse for that occurrence. During this attack three enemy aeroplanes flew over our lines, directing the Turkish fire."

SAY FEW ALLIES LANDED.

Reports to Berlin Belittle Latest Operations at Dardanelles.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out this dispatch from Constantinople:

"Reliable reports from the front state that the last landing operations of the French and British were relatively unimportant. At Karanfali 350 men tried to land, but were repulsed. Twenty of them were killed. The others regained their ships.

"At Anaforta (Suvla) Bay 1,500 British landed and attempted to outflank the Turkish position at Ari Burnu. They were repulsed without making any progress."

In an interview with an Associated Press correspondent at Constantinople on Monday, Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, estimated that the forces landed by the Entente Allies in their last operations totalled about 50,000 men.

ENVER WOULD FIGHT ITALY.

Young Turk Council Overrules His Proposal for Immediate War.

ROME, Aug. 13.—Reports have been received from Constantinople that the Young Turks held a meeting at which Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, argued the necessity for breaking relations with Italy, and thus freeing Turkey from the "leading spy," namely, the Italian Ambassador, and simultaneously adopting severe measures against the Italians.

After a long discussion, it is reported, the meeting decided to postpone a definite decision, meanwhile sending Deputy Karasso to Italy to investigate the situation.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

Report the Capture of 100 Yards of Trenches at Sedd-el-Bahr.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13, (via London,) Saturday, Aug. 14.—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

Within three days we have captured eight machine guns and munitions near Ari Burnu (on the Gallipoli Peninsula).

Our artillery has hit a hostile warship off Ari Burnu.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr, on the right wing, we took 100 yards of trenches by storm.

FINDS LISSAUER REPENTANT

British Correspondent Cites His Explanation of "The Song of Hate."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Even Ernst Lissauer appears to be becoming ashamed of his Song of Hate. He writes to the Berlin Tageblatt saying he agrees with its view that the song is not intended for the young, and he has often advised against its publication in school books. The Song of Hate, he writes, was written as a result of a passionate impulse in the first week of war, when the impression created by England's declaration of war was fresh.

"'The song,' he writes, 'is a political poem directed, not against the individual Englishman, but collectively against the English will to destruction which threatens Germany. In the excitement of those days my feelings were deeply stirred by this. Whether these feelings can continue with the cool consideration of practical politics is another question.'"

GERMANS FEAR SPECULATION

Banks Asked to Discourage It as Menace to War Loan.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The Central Union of Banks and Bankers has sent a circular to its members calling attention to the forthcoming third war loan and declaring that it is the duty of bankers to work against the tendency toward speculative investments and market speculation.

The circular suggests that the bankers refuse to accept commissions to buy stock on margins, and advise clients no tips or advice regarding the purchase of stocks or otherwise encourage speculative dealings.

4 DIE; 14 PROSTRATED IN HUMIDITY AT 98

Hottest Aug. 13 in 33 Years and Warm Wave May Remain Several Days.

FLOORWALKER DIES ON DUTY

Italian Overcome in Street Becomes Insane in Hospital—Baby Succumbs in Go-Cart.

The heat, accompanied by high humidity, caused three deaths in Brooklyn and Long Island City and one in Corona, L. I., yesterday, and the police records showed fourteen prosirations in the city. The temperature reached the high mark of 84 degrees at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It had dropped off to 76 at 11 o'clock last night, but the outlook then was for more hot weather today and tomorrow. The weather forecast promised fair weather with "gentle to south and southwest winds."

An "advisory hurricane warning," issued by the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C., was given out at the local bureau last night because of a severe storm on the southwesth Florida coast, but there was little danger predicted of high winds in this section. Shipping along the coast was advised to "take every precaution," however.

The Dead.

MALEINSKI, PETER, 50, cigarmaker, Forty-second Street, near Hayes Avenue, Corona, L. I.; overcome and died at Fillmore Avenue and Forty-third Street, Corona.

OAKLAND, CHARLES, 34, 866 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, floorwalker in Woolworth Store, 540 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SKEIBECK, FRANK, 8 months, 153 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City; died in a baby carriage at Long Island Railroad Farry, Long Island City.

WILKINSON, HAROLD, 3 years, 1,327 Sutter Avenue, East New York; overcome at home; died at Bradford Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

The Prostrated.

ALTHEIN, SAMUEL, 33, 1,505 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Mary's Hospital.

EGAN, THOMAS, 41, laborer, 15 Prospect Place; overcome in yards of Pennsylvania Railroad, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

FARLEY, BERNARD, 63, laborer, no home; overcome in City Hall Park; Hudson Street Hospital.

FILAN, LUKE, 51, 349 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Bridge and Willoughby Streets; Brooklyn Hospital.

HARWAT, MARY, 26, 80 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; overcome at home by sunstroke; Kings County Hospital.

HEMBEL, ROBERT, 18, 928 Tremont Avenue, The Bronx; overcome at 567 East 184th Street; home.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, 59, 285 Ellery Street; overcome in front of 260 Hooper Street; home.

MYERS, MARY, 56, Chevrick, N. Y.; overcome at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

OLSEN, FRANK, 64, canvasser, 173 East Fourth Street; overcome at 176 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

PAGININI, DOMINICK, 45, cook, Jamaica Pass; overcome by heat in front of 15 Kenmare Street; Bellevue Hospital.

REGAN, JOSEPH, 23, clerk, 306 West Twenty-first Street; overcome at 79 Warren Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

SACHER, JOSEPH, 44, tailor, 197 Eagle Street, Brooklyn; overcome while at work at 286 Stanton Street, Manhattan; Gouverneur Hospital.

TAANEY, HOWARD, 12, 602 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; home.

WOCKER, GEORGE, 34, 42 Charles Street, Manhattan; overcome in paper factory at 667 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn; home.

Mr. Oakland collapsed while at work in the store. He was carried into an ante room and Dr. Ferguson was summoned from Brooklyn Hospital. Mr. Oakland was unconscious when he arrived and died a few minutes later.

Of those who were overcome Paginini became violently insane while walking along Kenmare Street last night. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered 72 degrees and the humidity was at 98. The temperature soon got near the 80 mark and first touched 84 at 2:34 in the afternoon, remaining at that point until shortly after 4 o'clock. At 8 last night the humidity had dropped off to 62 per cent. The average temperature yesterday was 77 degrees, 5 degrees higher than the average last year and 4 degrees above the average for the same day for the past thirty-three years.

HURRICANE IN JAMAICA.

Heavy Damage to Fruit Crops by High Wind and Rain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Aug. 13.—Jamaica was visited yesterday evening by the severest hurricane since 1903, and though details are lacking owing to the dislocation of telegraph and telephone service, it is known that the damage is considerable.

Throughout Thursday rain and heavy winds prevailed in the northeastern section of the island. At 5 o'clock the wind was reported to have shifted north by west, and an hour or two later the full effects of the blow began to be felt. Reports from northern parishes of Jamaica came in until about 5 o'clock, and then ceased. All night and until 10 o'clock today the wind held steadily along the northern coast, sweeping at least seven of the fourteen parishes of the island. In Kingston the highest velocity recorded was fifty miles at 3 o'clock this morning. The Weather Bureau states the speed of the hurricane must have been much higher in other parts of the country. Kingston is not damaged, but practically all banana and much cocoa, coffee and cocoanuts are gone.

About noon the barometer was reported rising, and the worst part of the hurricane was over, but the rain kept falling everywhere, with every indication of continuous showers.

The United Fruit Company's ship Saramacca left for New York yesterday, but had to put back.

MUST NOT FLY OVER CANADA

Aviators Warned by Gov. Hammond on Advice of Secretary Lansing.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 13.—A warning to aviators of Minnesota to cease flying over the international boundary line into Canada was recently issued by Governor Hammond, and today it was stated at the Governor's office that further complaint regarding the matter was not expected.

Several times since the opening of the European war aviators cruising along the border districts have crossed the line despite statements of Canadian officials last Fall that the practice would not be tolerated.

Governor Hammond's attention was called to the matter last week in a letter from Secretary Lansing. Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice informed Secretary Lansing that a Canadian Order in Council was adopted Sept. 17, 1914, setting aside prohibited areas over which aeroplanes could not fly.

In future aviators flying these aeroplanes will be in danger of gunfire by Canadian soldiers, it was stated.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Governor Whitman today received a letter from the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, calling attention to the fact that American aviators were flying over the international boundary and that he feared this practice might give rise to regrettable incidents, in view of the fact that Canada was in a state of war. The letter stated that a similar communication had been sent to the Governors of all the border States.

THINKS HENRY JAMES DISLIKES OUR POLICY

Dr. White, American, Writes of Author's Feelings, But Hopes He Has Not Misrepresented Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14.—Dr. William White, in a letter to The Spectator, gives his interpretation of Henry James's action in renouncing his American citizenship.

"I have no authority to speak for him," he says, "but I have ample reason to believe that, in addition to the very genuine feelings and motives he has already made public, there was another and probably controlling factor that made him reach his decision at this juncture. This was his intense dislike for and disapprobation of the official attitude of America. Since the beginning of the war he has watched with increasing disapproval the loss of opportunity after opportunity to assert and defend not only the rights of all neutral nations, but the principles of civilization and of humanity."

D. V. White then reviews the correspondence between the United States and Germany and criticises the American Government for what he calls its continued attitude of friendliness toward Germany, despite the latter's ignoring of its reiterated demands. As regards the last American note, Dr. White, after commenting that its tone was "almost as polite as the first one," says that the gist of it was that if Germany murdered any more Americans it would be regarded as an unfriendly act. He goes on to:

"Ascribing the weightiest possible significance to that term as used in the devious and obscure language of diplomacy, it seemed to him [James] so far from meeting the requirements of the situation, so far from upholding the honor and dignity of an outraged and insulted nation, that he did not desire any longer to bear even the one hundred millionth part of the responsibility or the shame. I wonder how many Americans abroad and at home, who have thought over this record of the last six months have felt ashamed for their country. It is safe to say that unless acts, not words, are soon to characterise America's policy toward Germany there will be millions of Americans who, though they would not follow his [James's] example, would understand and sympathize with his desire to throw in his lot with a country that is at least fighting, not talking. I hope and believe, that the Americans who are 'too proud to fight' mostly wear petticoats, and that there are very few even of them.

"Some of us have lost all faith in any spontaneous action on the part of our Administration, which shall properly represent and transform into deeds the best and highest impulses of our people; others are more hopeful. But when an American, hitherto as loyal and as representative as Henry James, finds impelled to renounce his citizenship, and when hundreds of others abroad and millions at home cannot avoid a sense of shame at the position of their country in this greatest of all crises in the history of the world, it is time for thinking and earnest Americans to bestir themselves and to try to find some way of transmitting their profound beliefs into honorable and worthy performance."

Dr. White concludes by expressing the hope that he has not misrepresented Mr. James. "This has been written without a word of consultation with him," he says, "although I have seen him frequently."

PULITZER IN A WAR BIPLANE.

New York Newspaper Man Sees Shelling on the French Front.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Ralph Pulitzer of New York yesterday flew from a suburb of Paris to the fighting front in a new type of double-motor biplane, which was operated by a military aviator. Mr. Pulitzer and the pilot covered more than 150 kilometers (about ninety-three miles), getting within sight of the German lines and so close to the earth that they could see the German trenches and distinguish the bursting of shells.

After a trip along the firing line the biplane flew back to the capital, where it landed safely.

Mr. Pulitzer is the first newspaper man to make such a trip.

NATIONS' APPEAL GOES TO MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

shall not be drawn from the decadent and odious Clericico or reactionary party."

Losing Patience with Carranza.

This Government is losing patience with Carranza's course of opposition to the appeal from the United States and the six Latin-American countries, but is not saying so publicly. Denial was made at the State Department today of a report that Carranza's agents here were persona non grata and might be sent away. What the American program would be if Carranza definitely refuses to heed the appeal has not been disclosed in any authoritative way, but the intention of the Administration is to ask other factional leaders who show a responsive spirit to hold a convention for the purpose of choosing a Provisional President and setting up a government which can be recognized by the nations concerned. Armed intervention is not contemplated in any present purpose of the United States, and the impression sought to be created by Carranza that an invasion of Mexico from this country is threatened has no foundation in fact.

The Government intends to wait the outcome of the concurrent effort to induce the Mexican factionalists to get together before it undertakes any further step to bring the troubles of that country to an end.

NO MORE TROOPS TO BORDER.

Carranza Agency Blames Local Politics for Disorders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—After a conference today between President Wilson and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge it was announced that General Funston, in command of the American border forces, had not asked for more men and that until he did so no additional troops would be sent to him. Governor Ferguson will be informed of this decision, and unless he informs the President in the constitutional way that the disorders in Texas are beyond his control and asks the President to take charge of the situation, things will rest as they are, at least for the present.

The State and War Departments are equally convinced that the raids in Texas in which a number of men have been killed and wounded are not of an international character. Some Mexicans may have taken part in the shootings and robberies, according to information here, but many, if not most, of the raiders are American. There have been hints that a local political feud was at the bottom of the trouble and these suggestions were more or less confirmed by a dispatch from the border, given out by the confidential Constitutional agency here this afternoon.

According to this dispatch, Frank C. Pierce, "a native-born Texan and a prominent attorney of Brownsville, has declared that not a single Villista or Carranzista soldier has taken part in the disturbances, which are the outgrowth, the dispatch implies, of a feud between the Sheriff of Cameron County, of which Brownsville is the county seat, and the Police Department of Brownsville. Mr. Pierce is quoted as saying that "unscrupulous politicians" in the vicinity of Brownsville have tried to drag in soldiers of both warring Mexican factions "because of the effect it would produce on the international situation."

The Constitutionalist agency received today a denial from General Emiliano Naffarete, the Constitutionalist commander at Matamoros, that 1,000 of his men had crossed the American border and were participating in the disorders in Texas. He has only 500 men, says the General, and he can account for them all.

"I am entirely willing to co-operate with the American authorities," says General Naffarete, "in capturing any bandits who may cross into Mexico and I will turn them over, immediately upon capture, to the proper American authorities at the international boundary for trial."

THREE OF FAMILY KILLED.

Two Survivors Escape After Great Hardships in Mexico.

The dangers of life in Mexico since the overthrow of the Madero administration were vividly depicted last night by Miss Gertrude Grose, who, after surviving gunshot wounds and much deprivation, is now safely settled at 217 West Fifteenth Street, where she arrived a few days ago from Galveston, which place she reached by Government transport from Vera Cruz.

When Villa and Carranza began their march on Mexico City in 1913, Miss Grose, who is an Englishwoman, was in Veladamia, Chihuahua, with her brother, Henry R. Grose, a mining engineer; his wife, and his two children, Henry, 6 years old, and a girl 2 years old. In May of that year Mr. Grose thought it wise to attempt to escape to Mexico City, and the entire family left by train. The train was held up by Mexicans, who, Miss Grose said, were of Villa's army. The men fired into the train, killing Mr. Grose and his little daughter, who was in Miss Grose's arms when shot through the head. Henry Grose, the boy, was shot half a dozen times in the leg, and Miss Grose was shot twice, in the leg and shoulder.

Miss Grose saw her sister-in-law attacked and then killed by the Mexicans. She and her nephew were held prisoners without medical attention for three days, but finally they escaped through the connivance of a friendly guard, whose heart was reached by the boy's appeals. Wounded and scarcely able to walk, the woman and little boy dragged their way on foot for two and a half days, until they reached Mexico City, where they were received by the Red Cross Society and cared for in a hospital for six months.

Miss Grose said that the Mexicans of all factions bore a deadly hatred for Americans.

LOAN TO MEXICO CITY BANKS.

Food Now Going Into the Capital, Carranza Minister Reports.

A cablegram received yesterday by F. S. Elias, Consul General of the Constitutionalist Government in New York, from the Carranza Foreign Minister, under date of Aug. 12, says:

"General Pablo Gonzales yesterday, under instructions from the First Chief, loaned 2,500,000 pesos to banking and commercial houses at Mexico City in order to relieve the monetary situation and benefit the people and trade in general. The banks have sent a cordial note expressing gratitude to the Constitutionalist leaders and expressly conveying the warmest thanks to General Carranza.

"Associations charged with relief work are taking further steps to reduce the price of bread and other necessities. Extensive distributions of free food are made daily. All organizations are working in harmony. Governor de Lara has bought a large quantity of supplies in outlying districts which are now arriving in the city. A solid train of food left this city yesterday and will be hurried to Mexico City, while another train now loading leaves tomorrow.

"General Francisco Coss has defeated the Zapatistas again and captured the towns of San Nicolas, Contreras and Ajusco. Not a single complaint has been made of any interference with or infringements of the rights of citizens since the occupation of the city. The Government has begun exchanging valid currency for that of the Villa-Zapata regime of wholesale counterfeiting by the Convention Government.

"The report from New Orleans regarding the alleged request of Consul Canada to leave Vera Cruz is entirely without foundation. A manifesto and State Department correspondence will be issued by the First Chief after the result of the A B C conference is known."

TRAP MEXICAN BAND CROSSING RIO GRANDE

Armed Posses Closing In on Them —Another Band Still Eludes Rangers.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 13. — Twenty men crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico tonight near Mercedes, about forty miles up the Rio Grande from here.

American officers, warned that such a crossing would be attempted, had disposed armed posses at several points where the attack was expected. Late tonight three of these posses were closing in on the Mexicans, expecting to surround them.

Search for a band of about thirty Mexicans, some of them known to be direct from Mexico, was made tonight in the mesquite brush about fifty miles north of Brownsville. Meanwhile 1,600 United States cavalrymen and 1,000 infantrymen on patrol duty between Brownsville and Laredo, Texas Rangers, and peace officers used a swift and effective type of border justice, which rapidly ran down fugitive Mexicans of bad records who were accused in connection with recent raids.

The Mexican raiders north of Brownsville include men alleged to have read aloud a proclamation announcing that they were attempting to conquer a part of Texas. At least thirty-five of the original members of this band came from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, it is said by officers here.

Facts about these raiders were obtained by Sheriff W. T. Vann of Cameron County and by Captain A. V. P. Anderson of the Twelfth United States Infantry.

Apprehension in Brownsville is felt on account of what the Mexicans may do in raids, and reports that in case of any repetition of the Americans landing at Vera Cruz an attempt will be made by Carranza troops in Matamoros to sack Brownsville, in reprisal. So strong is this belief among some leading citizens that pressure will be brought to bear to obtain more troops at Fort Brown, near here, to protect the city.

Although the number of Mexicans killed in the raids is given officially as between fifteen and twenty, it is known that more have been killed. Several Mexicans have been shot while resisting arrest or trying to escape. While the Texas communities are living day and night under the guard of United States Army rifles, rangers and peace officers regard with instant suspicion any Mexican who is caught armed. If he is slow to explain his life is in immediate danger, and if he makes any threatening move his life is forfeited.

So thorough has the Rangers' search been that there is good reason to believe that nearly all of the marauders have been driven out of the Brownsville section or are so frightened that they will remain peaceful until they get aid from Mexico.

Manuel Rincones, who said he was forced to join the Mexicans, is said to have given Captain Anderson a written statement which described the brush where the Mexicans hide as being so thick that it was necessary to roll their water barrel to get it into camp. This gang carried a white flag with the yellow letter "E" embroidered upon it. Some of the Brownsville Mexicans asserted this "E" stood for Procopio Elizondo, one of the chief officers of General E. P. Naffarte, Carranza commander at Matamoros, opposite here. Elizondo denied that he or his name had any connection with the raids.

Chiefs of the Mexican band, the Rincones statement said, were named Luis, Miguel and Gabriel. Miguel, he said, shot and killed one of the wounded members of his band whom he considered too badly injured to be taken with the outlaws.

Ranger Captains Fox and Sanders, who have been working in the section north of Brownsville, have had their men running down clues to identify the raiding Mexicans. It can be said on good authority that one of the clues indicates that some Mexicans in the interior of Coahuila, a Mexican border State, south of Texas, brought word in advance to their compatriots in Texas that the recent outbreak was about to occur. There was evidence also that some of the principal leaders of the raids have gone back into Mexico.

FEAR LARGE INVASION.

Border Towns Hear of Plan to Attack if Vera Cruz Is Taken Again.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 13.—A committee of citizens, headed by Representative John H. Garner of Texas, today made a report to Governor Ferguson and Major Gen. Funston, commanding the Southern Department, concerning conditions on the Mexican border.

Speaking for the committee, Mr. Garner said:

"The constituted Mexican authorities are believed by leading business men along the border to be prepared, in the event American troops again are landed at Vera Cruz, to make a dash into Texas, and the large bodies of Mexicans in Northern Mexico available for immediate use in case orders are given to attempt to carry out the plan of San Diego would enable the Mexicans to brush aside the troops at present guarding the border and penetrate a considerable distance into Texas. Of course, they would be defeated and driven back, but before sufficient American troops could be sent into the border country the Mexicans would have destroyed valuable American life and property."

HUERTA IS SCORNFUL.

Latin Nations Working Against Their Own Interests, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT BLISS, Texas, Aug. 13.—From his prison here General Victoriano Huerta issued a statement today on the A B C peace proposals and conference. He said:

"The A B C conference is a mistake diplomatically and politically. It is working against its own interests and in favor of an anti-nationalist movement. Today it feels proud of its part in the affairs of Latin America, but tomorrow the conference may be turned against any one to decide its fate as it is deciding the fate of Mexico.

"Armed intervention as threatened would be painful for us, but we would show how deep is our love of freedom and country, and our brothers of the South would withdraw as did England and Spain in the French invasion, leaving France an inglorious and defeated part in the invasion. History would record another such phenomenon similar to the tri-party agreement of the past, and the invaders would be driven out."

TRACING HUERTA'S FINANCES.

Nothing Added to Reports of Alleged German Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Department of Justice is following up clues suggesting that General Huerta's alleged attempt to start a movement in Mexico was financed in the United States. The clues point generally to a plan for financing the former President of Mexico on the part of certain New York bankers, or, at least, of persons in New York with money to lend. The intimations today were, however, that not much hope was entertained of unearthing a complete explanation of the financial end of General Huerta's undertaking.

Nothing was admitted at the Department of Justice today indicating that the clues now being investigated pointed toward German activities. Some time ago a report was made to President Wilson that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Captain Boyed of the German Embassy, had aided General Huerta so as to increase the difficulties of the President and perhaps involve the United States in such a way that American munitions would remain on this side of the water.

This report was flatly denied by Count von Bernstorff in a note to the State Department. The department made a brief statement at Count von Bernstorff's request and added that it had never received any information of the kind described.

EUROPE AIDS MEXICO PLAN.

All Powers Interested Have Approved Wilson Program.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It was understood tonight that all of the European Governments directly interested in Mexico had been approached informally concerning the peace plan and had given their approval, reserving only the right to press any legitimate claims they might have against Mexico when a permanent government is established.

Red Cross Supplies Forwarded.

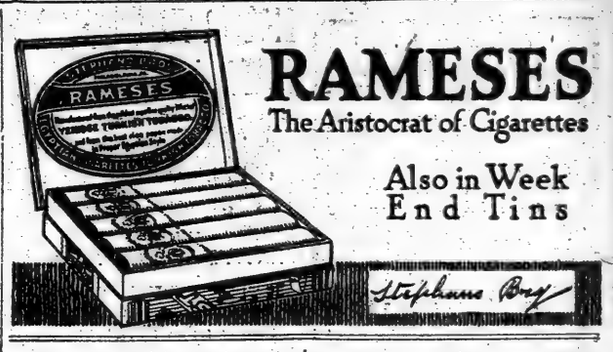
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 13.—Supplies stored here two months have been ordered sent to Mexico City for use by the Red Cross. General Carranza ordered a car of supplies attached to the passenger train.

Gonzales Settles a Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—The electricians' strike was satisfactorily settled tonight due to efforts made by General Pablo Gonzales. The strikers receive an increase in salary for the present month and resumed work tonight.



RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

SAY MISS KNOLLYS MAY STILL BE ALIVE

Strange Rumors About Niece of Lord Knollys, Supposedly Drowned Five Days Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It is four days since Miss D. L. Knollys, niece of Lord Knollys, Secretary to the late King Edward, was reported to have been drowned while bathing with two women companions in the lake at Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, a seat of Lord Howard De Walden.

The Daily Chronicle says divers have been at work and the lake has been dragged, but no trace of the body has been found. The same paper's Oswestry, Shropshire, correspondent reports village rumors to the effect that Miss Knollys may still be alive and says extraordinary stories are being circulated concerning her disappearance.

The Daily Chronicle interviewed Sir Henry Knollys, K. C., V. O., another uncle of Miss Knollys, on the subject. He said:

"I have authority to state on the most indubitable evidence that any rumors accounting for the disappearance of Miss Knollys, otherwise than by drowning, are and must be entirely destitute of foundation."

FRENCH PRAISE OF COLONEL

Paris Temps Calls "Preparation" Speech That of "a Great Citizen."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Temps compares Colonel Roosevelt's war preparation speech with ex-Secretary Bryan's pacifist utterances. Mr. Bryan appears to him to be sincere, but seems to combine the characteristics of an actor and a clergyman. His listeners belonged chiefly to the foreign element which left Europe to avoid military service and expects to find peace in America.

"The America of today," says the correspondent, "is not the America of the War of Secession. For forty years it has been invaded by a horde of immigrants of inferior quality."

Among Bryan's supporters were some rich persons pleading peace for fear of losing money. Roosevelt, the correspondent says, aroused greater enthusiasm and evidently still has devoted adherents, but "if Bryan's words were too beautiful to be true, Roosevelt's were too true to be beautiful." The Temps writer says the latter is fighting the latest German scheme "to present the odious side of war in order to dissuade Americans from vigorous measures, and that Roosevelt's re-election as President might not mean war, but it would mean some form of military service. The correspondent concludes:

"In speaking his mind Colonel Roosevelt may have committed a fault in electoral tactics, but he was acting like a great citizen."

Nobel Prizes May Be Held Over.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13, (via London.) —The amount available for the Nobel prizes this year is 144,000 kroner ($38,000) each, but it is possible that the distribution will be postponed. Next year the amount will be reduced by 20,000 kroner, this sum representing the amount of the new Swedish defense tax.

LOSSES BY LIPTON, LTD.

Sir Thomas Arranged to Conserve Company's Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Mail says that a rather startling report is issued by Lipton, Ltd., for the year to March 13, 1915, and an exhaustive examination has been made by the new Directors, with the result that discrepancies in certain of the stocks have been discovered. The report says:

"These with the losses, realized on certain investments, which have been made, and the costs incurred in connection with various matters, which formed the subject of litigation, has diverted a substantial amount of the working capital from the ordinary requirements of the business."

The Mail adds:

"Sir Thomas Lipton, it appears, has himself made arrangements whereby the company will not suffer any loss of capital in regard to these matters, but it is suffering pretty severely, nevertheless. In addition to £41,877, charged against accounts for depreciation, it is necessary to make special provision for further depreciation to the tune of £220,889. In these circumstances it is not surprising that there was no dividend on the ordinary shares for the past year."

$10,000 NECKLACE STOLEN.

Mrs. S. Rosenthal Robbed at the Saratoga Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The theft of a diamond necklace valued at $10,000 at the race course this afternoon was reported to the Pinkertons tonight by Mrs. S. Rosenthal, wife of a Fifth Avenue jeweler, who lives at the Ansonia. Mrs. Rosenthal was at the track this afternoon and occupied a box with a party of friends.

She had put the necklace in a handbag, which just before the last race she laid over the back of the box. In the excitement of watching the race she forgot the handbag, and after the race, when she turned to get it, discovered that it was missing.

A reward of $1,000 was offered tonight for the return of the missing necklace.

HEAVY TAX ON DANISH SHIPS

Big Earnings Will Enable Country to Avoid a Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are not affected because of a War three thousand miles away.

They are not paying a higher rate of interest than formerly, which indicates how good they are.

You can invest in this security at any time any amount from $100 up.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BLOOMINGDALES.

IN AUGUST

STILL another of the Events of August (that great shopping month for the Home-Lover, at Bloomingdales') is a Sale of Housekeeping Linens and Blankets.

¶While our Blankets range in price from $1.89 to $25 per pair, we have in mind a 72x84-inch Blanket. It is Spanish (or more) of the wool with a slight admixture of cotton to prevent shrinking; is bound with wide silk border, weighs 6 lbs. to the pair and is warm as toast. Per Pair, $7.98

Bloomingdale's 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Resinol

comforts baby's itching skin

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are absolutely free from anything harsh or injurious and can therefore be used freely for babies' skin troubles—eczema, heat rash, teething rash, chafings, etc. They stop itching *promptly* and speedily clear away even severe and stubborn eruptions. Doctors have prescribed the Resinol treatment for the past 20 years.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Samples free, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

A Tale of Triumphant Love

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

K IS "Mrs. Rinehart's best story." —*Brooklyn Citizen.*

K IS "Among the two or three best books of the year." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

K IS "Bound to be one of the most talked-of books of the year." —*Phila. Evening Ledger.*

Illustrated $1.35 net. At all bookstores.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO., Boston

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

What kind of a Story do *you* like?

A love story
A funny story
A pathetic story
A tragic story
An ingenious-plot story
A romantic story

You'll find just the best one to your liking in the *Fiction Number* August Scribner

All Newsstands

One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG

$1 TOMORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK

TOMORROW

$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

MOTOR TRUCK KILLS GIRL, MAIMS SISTER

Struck as They Leave Shadow of Railroad Track in Park Avenue at 115th Street.

CHAUFFEUR UNDER ARREST

Witnesses Assert His Machine Was Racing Down Hill at the Rate of Thirty Miles an Hour.

One girl was killed and another seriously injured when a motor truck speeding down Park Avenue struck them as they came from under the elevated tracks of the New York Central Railroad, at 115th Street, shortly before 8 o'clock last night. Sarah Dieckman of 151 East 133d Street was crushed to death, while Rebecca Schulzinger of 75 East 114th Street, protected by her companion's body, was thrown to one side, instead of being run over. The truck was driven by James Rooney of 227 East Forty-sixth Street for the Westcott Express Company. Rooney was locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station on a charge of homicide.

The girls were stepsisters. They had returned late from their work in a tailor shop and after dinner decided to go for a walk. At 115th Street Park Avenue has a down grade of fifteen degrees, and over the centre of the street run the railroad tracks. The girls were passing from under the shadow of the track when the truck hit them.

Miss Dieckman was crushed almost beyond recognition, one of the wheels of the vehicle mashing her head flat. Her companion, on the far side from the truck, was thrown twenty feet against the elevated structure pillars.

Patrolman James Corkran of the East 104th Street station was at 116th Street and saw the accident. He ran to the scene and arrested Rooney. Two men in an automobile, who had stopped to pick up the two girls, were directed to take them to the police station.

Rooney told the police he was not going more than ten miles an hour. Raymond Karekes of 491 East 155th Street and David Schiffner of Forsythe Street, who saw the accident, said he was going at least thirty miles an hour. The three-ton truck was loaded with four trunks, which were being taken from the 125th Street branch of the express company to Grand Central Station. Rooney said he had been driving for the company for more than a year.

Detective Carmody of the Third Branch Homicide Squad notified David Schulzinger of the accident. The father of the injured girl identified his daughter and also the body of Miss Dieckman. Miss Schulzinger was then taken to the Harlem Hospital. She suffered contusions of the head and legs, and her ribs were crushed. At the hospital it was said the exact extent of her injuries had not been determined.

Where the accident occurred the street is poorly lighted, and it was almost impossible for the girls to have seen the approaching truck because of the big pillars which hold up the railroad tracks.

THOMAS ANDERSON KILLED.

Noted Golfer Plunges Over Bank with His New Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 13.—Thomas Anderson, 30 years old, professional golfer at the Montclair Golf Club and open champion of Pennsylvania, was killed today when the high-powered car which he bought two weeks ago struck a rut in Prospect Avenue on First Mountain, near here, and pitched over the side of the road into a gulley ten feet deep.

The machine turned over and landed on top of Anderson, killing him instantly. Thomas Ward, steward of the Montclair Golf Club, and William H. Mitchell, a negro automobile demonstrator of Newark, were thrown out of the car, Ward escaping with lacerations and Mitchell suffering a broken leg.

Anderson had held the open championship of Pennsylvania for two years in succession. He had been professional golfer with clubs at Glen Ridge, N. J., and Pittsfield, Mass., and with the Inwood Club of Long Island and the Oakmont Club of Pittsburgh. He was a brother of the late William Anderson, Jr., who was four times open champion of the United States, and a son of the late Thomas Anderson, who was professional golfer at the Montclair Golf Club. He leaves a mother and three sisters in Scotland and one sister in this country.

KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE RACE

Sons Win Prizes, Not Knowing of Their Father's Fate.

SPIRIT LAKE, Iowa, Aug. 13.—R. E. Donaldson of Milford, Iowa, owner of a racing car, which won places in Indianapolis and Omaha races, was killed instantly in an automobile race here this afternoon. Mechanician Wilcox probably was injured fatally.

Donaldson's two sons won first and second places in the race after the death of their father, not knowing he had been killed.

KNIFE CURES CHILD CRIPPLE

With Part of Ankle Bone Removed, Marion Sullivan is Able to Walk.

Marion Sullivan, 4 years old, a patient at Fordham Hospital since July 4, was able to walk for the first time in two years yesterday as the result of an operation which it is believed will cure her permanently of a form of infantile paralysis.

The operation, known to the medical profession as astragiectomy, was performed on July 6 by Dr. Alfred B. Taylor of 115 West Fifty-fifth Street, assisted by Dr. John R. Lynch, house physician of the hospital. A part of the astragalus or ankle bone of the left foot which had pressed upon and affected a nerve, was removed.

Since the operation the child's foot had been incased in a plaster cast, and the surgeons waited anxiously until the proper time to remove this covering came. It was decided to take it off yesterday and the child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sullivan, were notified. Marion was able to walk for a considerable distance with only a slight limp, and there was every reason to believe her troubles were over. She will remain at the hospital for another ten days, and if her condition is then favorable, will be permitted to go home.

The little girl was crippled two years ago by a fall which injured the ankle bone of her left foot and soon after that began to suffer much pain. Finally, because of the pressure on the nerve she became very ill and was unable to walk at all. Her case was generally diagnosed as infantile paralysis.

Marion's father is a chauffeur employed in Brooklyn.

McDONALD GOES TO ALBANY.

Uncertain as to Future Plans in Row with Warden Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent of Prisons, John B. Riley, who was acquitted at 2 o'clock this morning of the charge of assault on Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, left for Albany later in the day, after a consultation with his counsel, Benjamin Fagan. He said he did not know what further steps, if any, would be taken in the case.

Warden Osborne refused to discuss the case further than to say, as he had said when the jury brought in its verdict, that he had expected some such decision.

SAILOR DROWNS IN IRONS.

Body Found Off Stapleton with Ball and Chain Attached.

While fishing for crabs in a rowboat off Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, Charles Muller of 5 Maple Avenue, Stapleton, found a body, dressed in a sailor's uniform, in low water near the shore. Muller could not lift it and he hailed men in two other rowboats and together they hauled the body to the surface. Then they found around the right ankle an iron cuff attached by a chain to a fifteen-pound ball, with the name, "Nailsea Court," on it.

The body was removed to the police station at Stapleton, where a report had been received on Wednesday from Captain Arthur Lange of the Nailsea Court, of Hull, England, which was in the municipal dock off Canal Street, S. I., that William Needler, a seaman, had fallen overboard and been drowned on that day.

Captain Lange told detectives from the Stapleton station that Needler had not been in irons and that he was working in the bow of the boat just before he disappeared. Captain Lange said that Needler must have removed the ball and chain from the ship's brig with the purpose of committing suicide.

BANKER'S WIFE SAVES BOY.

Removes Skirt and Shoes and Swims to His Assistance.

Bathing in Newark Bay, off Thirty-eighth Street, Bayonne, yesterday, Walter McCann, 11 years old, of the Boulevard, became exhausted and shouted for help.

Mrs. Henry M. Mansell of 97 West Thirty-eighth Street, whose husband is a New York banker, was seated on the shore watching bathers. She removed her skirt and shoes and went to the boy's assistance. She reached him just in time and swam ashore with his arm clasping her neck.

ELUDES POLICE GUARD.

Gangster Boldly Walks Out of Homicide Bureau and Gets Away.

Among several persons who walked from the office of the Homicide Bureau on the fourth floor of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday was a short stocky man wearing a dirty straw hat. He seemed bent on important business and in such a hurry that he would not wait for the elevator. He used the stairs and was seen to pass out of the building through a side door.

Not more than a minute after his departure three Central office detectives were rushing down the stairs from the fourth floor in pursuit of an escaped prisoner who had quietly slipped out of their hands while they were awaiting the return of Assistant District Attorney Deuel.

It then became known that the escaped prisoner was Barnett Potlin, an East Side gangster with a long criminal record, who was to be tried for highway robbery in General Sessions on Aug. 19. He began his criminal career when he was 14 years old, and since then had served successive terms for burglary in Elmira, the New York Penitentiary, and Sing Sing. He was last arrested on May 16 for robbing Hyman Seigel in the basement of the latter's home at 176 Avenue B.

Detectives Weber, Sheahy, and Blanch had charge of the prisoner. Weber left Potlin in the custody of Sheahy and Blanch, and he disappeared while their backs were turned.

SUBWAY BLAST KILLS A MAN.

Second Laborer Mortally Injured in Central Park Shaft.

One man was fatally hurt early last evening in the subway construction work in Central Park, near Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and another is dying in Flower Hospital from injuries suffered when they descended into the 300-ft shaft just after a blast. A rock rolled down upon them and crushed them.

Ioasaire Lormatis, 45 years old, a laborer, of 343 East 109th Street, suffered internal injuries and a fractured leg and died soon after his arrival at Flower Hospital. Angelo Livie, 39 years, a laborer, of 310 East 106th Street suffered internal injuries and his left leg was crushed. The leg was amputated in Flower Hospital. It is said he will die.

Both men were employes of the Degnon Construction Company of 30 East Forty-second Street.

OBJECT TO BURIAL COST.

Heirs of Rockefeller Housekeeper Attack Accounting of Her Estate.

J. F. Couch, an attorney, was appointed by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday to determine whether $427.50 was too much for funeral expenses and whether $516.27 was excessive counsel fees in clearing up the estate of $3,051 left by Sarah D. Scott, who was once housekeeper in the home of John D. Rockefeller.

Samuel J. Wagstaff, special guardian for Miss Scott's great nieces, Verna Van Gelder and Mary E. F. Smith, had filed objections to the items in the accounting filed by the executrices, Eleanora Hall Mora and Florence Ruppert.

Mr. Wagstaff recites, among other things in his papers, that the decedent received a salary of $75 a month at the Rockefeller home, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES SUED

Mutual Life Wants to Foreclose $170,000 Mortgage.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday started a foreclosure suit in the Supreme Court against the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral as holders of title to property between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, east of First Avenue.

The complaint recites that the trustees mortgaged the property for $170,000 on Feb. 8, 1910, and agreed to pay the principal sum by Feb. 8, 1913, with 4½ per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

Frederick L. Allen, attorney for the plaintiff, bases the suit on the failure of the trustees to pay up the principal. It was impossible to learn anything about the transaction last night from the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Woman Held for Theft in Church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reilly, 35 years old, a waitress, of 188 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, was held in $1,500 bail in Harlem Court yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a purse worth $102 and $22 in cash, from Mrs. Elizabeth McSweeney of 213 East Ninety-sixth Street, in Saint Francis de Sales Church, 185 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Drawings for Newport Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—With eleven of the best players in the country, including Champion R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, the first man in the ranking list of the American players, the first invitation tennis tournament at the Casino will commence Monday morning, the draw having been made today by the Tennis Committee—Craig Biddle, Charles E. Sands, and J. Gordon Douglas.

With a total of fifty entrants, there were eighteen matches and a bye drawn in the first round and six matches and a bye in the second. The top men have been well separated in the draw, McLoughlin being at the bottom of the first round and Williams at the top. The drawings follow:

First Round.—L. E. Mahan vs. C. J. Griffin, F. M. Watrous vs. R. Norris Williams, 2d; Charles M. Bull, Jr., vs. W. Rand, Leonard M. Thomas vs. J. G. Thomas, Craig Biddle vs. Preston Gibson, F. Frelinghuysen vs. R. C. Seaver, W. N. Johnneston vs. R. L. Baggs, Frederick B. Alexander vs. Sidney Thayer, Jr., Watson M. Washburn vs. Thomas C. Bundy, Roland Evans, Jr., vs. Ward Dawson, Robert Leroy vs. W. L. Pate, Leonard Beekman vs. Ripley Dana, H. A. MacKinney vs. H. C. Johnson, T. Potter vs. Nat W. Niles, D. S. Watters vs. E. Tudor Gross, A. Lovebond vs. H. D. Harvey, G. Wightman vs. F. L. Sulloway, F. Roche vs. Maurice E. McLoughlin, T. R. Pell, bye.

Second Round—G. C. Caner vs. Stanley Henshaw, Irving Wright vs. W. Rosenbaum, A. L. Hoskins vs. Richard Stevens, W. H. Burden, bye; B. Long vs. J. S. Cushman, E. F. Torrey vs. F. C. Inman, W. F. Johnson vs. H. Cagers.

BEHR BEATS McLOUGHLIN IN SEABRIGHT TENNIS SINGLES

M'LOUGHLIN LOSES TO KARL H. BEHR

New York Tennis Player Startles Californian with Defeat in Three Straight Sets.

MATCH BITTERLY FOUGHT

All Three Sets Go to Deuce—Behr Breaks Through "Mac's" Serve at Critical Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 13.—Maurice E. McLoughlin of California, rated as the world's best tennis player, has been defeated. Karl H. Behr of New York overcame him today in straight sets, 8—6, 7—5, 7—5.

McLoughlin wasn't literally worn out through playing series after series. He has been showing good form in the Achelis challenge cup tournament at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club courts here. And it was only yesterday that McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, another Westerner, won the Seabright Club's cups for doubles.

Every point of every game of every set was fought for furiously, and every set went to deuce. Here's the point score. It shows how hard the battle was fought that won unexpected tennis honors for the East from the West:

FIRST SET.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, California—	3	8	6	4	6	4	3	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	47		8
Karl H. Behr, New York—	5	5	4	2	4	1	5	1	4	4	4		8	4	4	5	55		8

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin..	1	4	5	0	5	1	1	0	6	6	6	2	37		5					
Behr.....	4	1	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	47		7					

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin..	1	1	7	4	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	41		5					
Behr.....	4	4	9	2	3	4	2	4	2	4	5	5	48		7					

Everybody here today saw him straining every effort, using every artifice, studying his opponent's weaknesses, and trying to lead his opponent into traps, sometimes successfully. Then how is it to be accounted for?

McLoughlin was supposed to be invincible in everything connected with tennis. But it was when directing that merciless siege-gun serve that he was superinvincible.

Amazement was no word to describe the feelings of the spectators when Behr succeeded in dragging out the first set to the thirteenth game. But, of course, he didn't have a chance in the world. Then this thirteenth game—on Friday the 13th. It was McLoughlin's serve. The score was tied. Generous odds could have been had if anybody had dared wager that "Mac" would lose his serve, this time of all times. Nobody thought of the thirteen hoodoo.

The thing that happened was the impossible. McLoughlin lost the game; not that way—he didn't win a single point in the game. That thirteenth game on Friday the 13th was a love game, and a fatal one, for Behr won the next on his own serve and thereby ended the first set. McLoughlin didn't serve wildly, either, and didn't serve any doubles. He lost the first point of the game by driving a ball into the net—just a half inch below the top. On any other day it would have rolled over, and have been his point. The next point was lost when Behr succeeded in lobbing the ball over to the corner from which he had just chased "Mac." Then Behr hit the net with a ball, and it looked as if the jinx had disappeared. But the ball rolled over and scored 40 love for Behr. Friday the —. Behr placed another clever return an inch out of reach, and the game was his.

Even that wasn't enough for the jinx. Both men played fast tennis in the sweltering heat and the second set worked its way slowly up to that dreaded thirteenth game. This time the jinx played even a more fatal practical joke than before. The set was brought to a sudden end just as the thirteenth game was reached. The score had reached 40—30 in Behr's favor in the twelfth game and Behr missed fire on his first serve. It looked as if the game surely would go to deuce and "Mac" would have another chance. Then Behr served another—not an especially swift one—and "Mac" hit it back and was all ready to land on it hard when Behr returned to him. But the ball took a downward course in mid-air as it sped toward Behr and—landed in the net. Behr's game.

Any ordinary jinx would have been satisfied. Not this Friday the 13th jinx, with a red-haired man its victim. Behr won three straight games when the set commenced, after both players had taken a ten-minute rest. Then McLoughlin began to justify the expectations that 90 per cent. of the group of spectators packing the grandstands had placed in him. He won four games in succession.

"The boy's there at last," somebody shouted. "Now look out for him—that man is never beaten until the last point's settled!"

Behr, the California Comet's streak with the very next game, making the score 4 all. "Mac" fought like a demon and won the following game on his own serve. Fate switched her affections and favored Behr for the next-5 all. That ferocious serve of "Mac's" again—the eleventh game—but Behr won it after it had reached deuce, making 5 points to McLoughlin's 3, in spite of McLoughlin's serve.

The twelfth game of the third set—Behr won the first—three points by adroit placing, then knocked one out. Forty-fifteen, on Behr's serve. "Mac" ran up to the net after he had returned the next swift serve. It was at the net that McLoughlin made all the tennis world sit up and take notice. This year he has changed his style and has been playing deep in the court—a cautious game, for there were no more rungs of the ladder for him to climb, and it was his part to hold the place he had won. But now he was again playing that fierce net game that spelled doom for the tennis hopes of so many players in the past. Behr put the ball back in a spot that experience argued no human thing ought to be able to reach from the net, but McLoughlin, in midair, slammed it. The white ball did not show any signs of even a speaking acquaintance with Behr, did not go near enough to him to reach with a ten-foot pole. But it did pause long enough to tap the court within bounds before skipping over the fence, and the score was 40—30.

"Mac" won the next point when Behr, adopting "Mac's" original method and running up to the net, swung with all the force he could place in a flying jump and slammed the ball into the net. Deuce. Then the jinx. McLoughlin started the spectators applauding wildly by returning a difficult serve and catching a scientifically placed ball backhand. A fast volley followed, Behr placing most of the balls where McLoughlin had to hit them backhand. Finally McLoughlin lifted one, picking it up in amazing style when it had almost reached the ground, but it came groundward gently, near the net, and was easy meat for Behr. He slammed it out of McLoughlin's reach, and won the advantage. Behr served another. McLoughlin caught it fairly and sent it back forcibly. In precisely the same manner that the second set had ended, as it reached the thirteenth game this one ended. The ball struck the net a fraction of an inch below the top and did not roll over. It was Behr's game, Behr's set, Behr's triple victory, Behr's eabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club Tournament Cup, and Behr's opportunity to play the national champion, R. Norris Williams, 2d, for the Achelis Challenge Cup tomorrow.

McLoughlin and Behr walked up to the net and shook hands over it.

"You played a wonderful game," McLoughlin said.

Behr's face showed some signs of the surprise that everybody in the grand stands experienced. The spectators could hardly believe it was true, and apparently Behr was having a hard time convincing himself that it was true. Nobody noticed whether Behr pinched himself to see if he were dreaming, but he probably did. He congratulated McLoughlin on the sportsmanlike manner in which he had played throughout the game. When the two left the courts, R. Norris Williams, 2nd, whom McLoughlin beat seven times in succession before Williams defeated him for the national championship at Newport last year, was eying this slim man who wore eyeglasses and a handkerchief bandage about his head while beating the world's best tennis player. Williams, it was generally taken for granted, was to be pitted against McLoughlin the ninth time tomorrow. Suddenly things had switched about, and Williams saw a new opponent strolling across the court, a man who could beat the fellow who had beaten him—Williams—so often.

Williams beat Behr last year, but Behr didn't play the tennis then that he exhibited here today. Williams beat Behr the last time he played him, at Longwood in 1912. Ever since that beating Behr got from the great tennis player Behr has been getting ready to get back at him. This season he has not lost a match, and so today seemed an opportune moment to pay back the old score.

It was by relentless, even scientific, playing that Behr won his great game today. He proved a wonder at backhand strokes, rivaling Teddy Pell's famed ability in this respect. He showed speed at critical moments, when speed counted for everything, and he discovered the spots on his formidable opponent's left side which the latter's backhand strokes could handle but feebly. But more than anything else, Behr's victory over McLoughlin was due to his remarkable net playing. The new McLoughlin plays deep court, the old McLoughlin played the net. Behr beat the new McLoughlin with the old McLoughlin's methods.

McLoughlin saw this and, having once played the position, knew its weak point. Time and again he tried to lob balls over Behr's head to the rear of the court, but Behr proved too fast and got back far enough for them. He also exhibited a powerful method of returning these high flyers, and was able to hammer them as hard and high in the air and as accurately as when they came within easy reach. Ability to manipulate this vigorous overhead stroke of Behr's would solve many players' big problem. Finally, one of his most disastrous strokes was a mighty side swing, level with the shoulder, with which he caught balls that fairly sizzled as they passed close to either corner of the court or an inch inside of either side line that was unprotected momentarily. In his efforts to drive Behr back from the net McLoughlin lost many points, for he would loh the balls back to the line, and a minimum of the once Behr could not catch in midair went out a few inches.

McLoughlin was a little wild part of the time. He made a great many spectacular plays and won the applause of the spectators often, however. Most of these were made when he lofted a ball that he had to run across the court for and reached only a moment before it would have bounced the second time, when it was an inch or two from the turf. Behr, however, found most of the lofted balls easy and returned them to the side of the court McLoughlin had just left. McLoughlin didn't get back fast enough for them. The heat seemed to tell on him. His game was generally slower than when he defeated Niles yesterday or Throckmorton the day before.

When it was all over people began asking just who this fellow Behr was anyhow. There were a few of the "I told you so" chaps, but many had not considered Behr a very serious competitor. He was ranked last year as the third best player in the country. McLoughlin being ranked first and Williams second; he was a member of last year's Davis Cup team; he won the Middle States championship last year, defeating a long list of the country's stars. This year he won the Middle States championship again, at South Orange, though the young Rahway, N. J., high school boy, Harold Throckmorton, gave him a run for it, and the two had to play five sets before the match was decided.

Behr's victory over McLoughlin today throws a shadow of uncertainty over the outcome of the challenge match tomorrow. It was generally believed that McLoughlin would win today's match and have a comparatively easy time getting even with Williams tomorrow. But the upsetting of these calculations today centres great interest in tomorrow's match, for Williams will not have to bear the heavyweight of fearful realization of his opponent's past greatness, which may help him greatly; while many feel that if Behr can add the quality of consistent playing to his achievements and play tomorrow the game he played today, he will later be able to add the national championship itself to his record.

The point analysis of today's game shows how he played. It follows:

FIRST SET.

	Aces.	Placement.	Passes.	Nets.	Outs.	Points.	G.
McLoughlin..1	9	7	14	16	2		
Behr 2	15	6	15	13	2		
SECOND SET.							
McLoughlin.0	4	4	9	17	2		
Behr 1	9	9	10	17	2		
THIRD SET.							
McLoughlin.1	8	6	18	13	0		
Behr 0	16	1	13	13	0		

CHURCH AND MATHEY LOSE.

Griffin and Johnston Defeat Princeton Pair in Western Tennis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston of San Francisco, Pacific Coast champions, and Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick of Chicago, Western titleholders, won the right today to compete in the finals of the national elimination doubles tennis championship.

The winners of tomorrow's finals will play Maurice E. McLaughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, the titleholders, later this month on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., in the challenge match for the title.

Griffin and Johnston had a hard time today in disposing of George M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University, Northwestern champions, the match being drawn out to the limit of five sets, four of the sets going to extra games. The final scores were 8—10, 7—5, 6—6, 4—6, and 7—5.

In contrast to this hard-fought match was the easy victory of Hayes and Burdick over Nat Thornton and B. M. Grant of Atlanta, Southern champions, the score being 6—1, 6—0, and 6—6.

The Griffin-Johnston and Church-Mathey match was more even on the court for more than three hours, and at the finish were worn down so that they could not cover the court effectively, though the former team showed the greater stamina. Nearly every point was hard fought, and game after game went to vantage before being decided.

Johnston and Griffin took the fifth and deciding set 7 to 5 after Church and Mathey had obtained what looked like a commanding lead. The winners took the lead at the start and soon had the score 4 to 2, but Church and Mathey braced and evened the set. In the eleventh game, with the score 5-all, Church and Mathey worked the score up to 15—40 in the vantage game, but could not get over the deciding point. Johnston and Griffin then easily ran out the match. In the next game. The point score:

FIRST SET.

Church and Mathey—																		Points.	G.
	2	2	6	4	2	4	5	5	6	4	2	4	4	4	5	2	4	5	—68	10
Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	0	4	6	2	7	4	2	4	1	6	2	1	4	2	3	—60		8

SECOND SET.

Church and Mathey—	8	4	2	5	1	2	0	4	4	4	2	1	—37		5				
Johnston and Griffin—	6	1	3	4	4	6	0	1	4	4	—41				7				

THIRD SET.

Church and Mathey—	0	6	1	2	6	4	4	4	1	4	1	4	0	2	—39		6		
Johnston and Griffin—	4	4	4	4	1	6	0	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	—45		8		

FOURTH SET.

Church and Mathey—	0	4	4	3	4	4	2	1	6	—32		6							
Johnston and Griffin—	4	1	2	1	5	0	1	4	4	—26		4							

FIFTH SET.

Church and Mathey—	2	4	1	4	2	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	—31		5				
Johnston and Griffin—	4	2	4	4	2	2	1	4	0	5	4	—36			7				

TENNIS TITLE HOLDER WINS.

Miss Cassel to Play Miss Wagner for Long Island Championship.

Miss Clare Cassel, the playing through title holder, showed speed and power in the semi-final round of the Long Island tennis championship in women's singles yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I., and defeated Miss Margaret Grove two sets to one at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. In the lower half of the draw Miss Marie Wagner, the New York State champion, defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre in straight sets at 6—3, 6—1.

The contest between Miss Cassel and Miss Grove developed a splendid combination of the baseline driving game as opposed to a well sustained net attack. Although defeated Miss Grove made a fine stand by a brilliant series of rallies at close range, and forced the title holder to play hard for every point she won.

Miss Cassel had fine control of ground strokes and was just a shade better than Miss Grove. Thirty games were played, of which Miss Cassel won sixteen and fourteen were won by her opponent. Miss Cassel's cleverness in playing for undefended spots in Miss Grove's court materially contributed to her success.

Only one match was played in the doubles, and in this Miss Grove also failed to maintain her form. With Miss Ruth Schwab as a partner Miss Grove lost a straight set match to Mrs. Howard Vogel and Miss Lucille Weil at 6—3, 6—4. The playing of the winning combination has been one of the features of the championship tournament, and they are expected to make it very interesting for their opponents in the final round. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—3, 6—1.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Howard Vogel and Miss Lucille Weil defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Miss Ruth Schwab, 6—3, 6—4.

DULUTH OARSMEN WIN SIX RACES

Intermediate Single Scull Event Taken by Henry Heller of New York in National Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—The blue-jerseyed oarsmen of the Duluth Boat Club made a clean sweep of the Connecticut River in the first day of the national regatta here today, winning each of the six events in which they were entered. The seventh event, the intermediate single sculls, was won by Henry Heller of the Metropolitan Rowing Club of New York by three lengths.

It is many years since one club has won so many honors in the national regatta in a single day. The Duluth club is coached by young Jim Ten Eyck, son of the veteran coach of the Syracuse crews. Horak, the Duluth oarsman who was entered in the intermediate sculls, was scratched, as he was stroke of the senior four, which was sufficient rowing for him in one day.

Another New York sculler, Waldo Smith of the New York A. C., rowed a strong race and took second place in the senior quarter-mile dash for single sculls, which was won by W. M. Hoover of Duluth by half a length. The events which Duluth won were senior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, intermediate four-oared shells, senior four-oared shells, senior quarter-mile dash, and junior eight-oared shells.

Hagberg and Hall brought in the first trophy for Duluth in the intermediate doubles. In the next race Duluth had no entry, and Heller of the Metropolitans took first place and cheered up the New York spectators. Heller pulled a fine stroke and finished three lengths ahead of Darling, the Boston entry. The senior doubles resulted in a fine test of strength between Osman and Kent for Duluth, and Kelly and Smith from the Vesper Club of Philadelphia. Duluth started strong and led a full length at the turning stake, but in the stretch the Vesper pair pulled slowly up on them. The dash for the finish line was exciting, and Duluth just managed to hold a short length to take the city boat. The times were 7:05 and 7:06.

There were only two crews entered in the fourth race, for intermediate fours, the Nonpareils of New York and Duluth. It resulted in another victory for the speedy Duluth men. The New Yorkers were well up in the race until Duluth stole away from them at the turn.

The special race for junior eights provided a sensational finish of the regatta for third place. Duluth was out in front with Detroit half a length behind. The Ingleside, Atlantas and Springfields pulled up to the line like one shell. The judges at the finish called it a dead heat between the Inglesides of Holyoke and the Springfield Boat Club, with the Atlantas of this city one second behind. Burns, the Springfield stroke, was hardly able to lift his oar in the last quarter.

The senior four shells brought together the best oarsmen of the day. In the Union shell from Boston were Withington of Harvard and Ferguson, the ex-Cornell stroke; the University Barge Club of Philadelphia was composed of Pennsylvania graduates. The Duluth four has not been defeated in four years. In this time they have won fourteen races. There was a close race for second place between the University Club and the Detroit Club, the Philadelphia men winning.

The last race was the quarter-mile dash with seven entries, five of which were from New York. Even with these odds against them, Duluth again came through to victory. Hoover, their senior sculler, finishing first. Waldo Smith of the New York A. C. was second place, and Heller of the Metropolitans was third. In winning this race Hoover broke the former record of 1:16, made by Shepherd on the Harlem River, Hoover's time being 1:08. Another new record was established when the Duluth oarsmen took the junior eight race in 5:55. The summary:

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, by quarter length: Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, third. Time—7:03.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Won by Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, by three lengths; Newton Darling, Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Frank Hardina, Springfield Boat Club, third; Henry C. Pike, Atlanta Boat Club, Springfield, fourth. Time—8:50.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, by quarter length; Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield, third; Atlanta Boat Club, Springfield, fourth. Time—7:47.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, by eight lengths; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—7:7 3-5.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash, Single Sculls.—Won by W. M. Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, by a half length; Waldo Smith, New York Athletic Club, second; Henry Heller, Metropolitan Boat

BROOKLYN DEFEATS GIANTS EASILY—YANKEES VICTORS IN TWELVE INNING GAME

GIANTS SHOW NO CLASS IN BROOKLYN

Dodgers Resume Their Romp Pennantward and Win Easily, 6 to 1.

All that Brooklyn has to do now to win the National League pennant is to play New York for the rest of the season. Beating the Giants has become a habit with the Dodgers. The manner in which they did it at Ebbets Field yesterday was 6 to 1. And the Giants had no business whatever with even their lonesome unit.

Once upon a time the Giants could ramble through a season, playing pretty good ball, with occasional slumps, but this year they have slumped through the season, and with occasional flashes of good ball. After watching the Giants yesterday you can readily understand why some folks in Brooklyn would refuse to pay a jitney to see a game.

In the first place the New Yorks found Jack Coombs going at a merry clip. The Colby veteran didn't appear to have much speed, but his curves had McGraw's men blindfolded. It wasn't their lack of hitting that made them look so frayed and worn. It was the St. Vitus style of fielding. Their fielding and throwing was as loose as quicksand. Red Dooin couldn't throw to second base often and Larry Doyle couldn't catch the ball when it did come anywhere near him, so all there was to do was to laugh with the Brooklyn fans. On the bases the Dodgers stole everything that wasn't nailed down.

The Giants were responsible for the weirdest play that has been seen around here in many a season. It was the third inning. Coombs favored with a nice hit to left. Hi Myers contributed another single to right, sending Coombs to second.

Ollie O'Mara laid down a bunt, with the idea of making a sacrifice. The ball dropped dead in front of the plate, and Dooin grabbed it with a chance of throwing to third and making an easy force play on Coombs. You should have seen that throw. It soared as high above Lobert's head that he couldn't have reached it on an elevator. It went to left field, where Burns was waiting for it. The ball nimbly sifted through Burns like water through a cheap raincoat. Of course, Coombs and Myers scored.

But what of Ollie O'Mara? Everybody had forgotten him in the excitement. After the two runs had scored, O'Mara was standing there near the plate as beautiful and still as a marble Greek statue. He was like a statue in more ways than one, for when several of the Brooklyn players grabbed and asked him for goodness sake to please come out of the trance and get a move on, he acted for all the world like a marble statue.

Then O'Mara enacted the prize marble-topped play of the season. After he had taken enough time to go home and get his dinner and return, he started for first. By this time Burns had caught up with the ball again. He threw it to Fletcher, who threw it over to first base, and O'Mara was waved out by Smiling Al Orth. Maybe it wasn't slumber that had Ollie under its spell, but it was something just as effective.

Yesterday was Friday, the 13th, but the Brooklyns didn't appear to be any more afraid of superstition than they were of Pol Perritt's pitching. With this Jonah day safely passed, the Brooklyn players will no longer be afraid of a wagonload of barrels, a cross-eyed girl, a bird flying over the infield, or any of those alibis which ball players like to say interfere with the normal conditions of the game.

That Brooklyn has reached the high-water mark of baseball insanity over its fighting club, was no more plainly shown than when the crowd broke into an outburst of applause at the first appearance of Hank O'Day, reupholstered in new umpire toggery. When baseball fans so far forget themselves as to give an umpire some deserving applause, you can see that they are a little hazy in the attic.

Perritt started to pitch for the Giants and in the second inning Zack Wheat ripped a bouncer at him which almost carried away a hand. Fletcher picked up the ball when it was sizzling hot, but by that time Zack was at first. Cutshaw forced him at second, Doyle just barely missing a double play at first. Cutshaw stole second. Stengel, who was back in the game for the first time since his recent injury, planked a double to centre field and scored Cutshaw. Stengel was limping so badly that he had to retire, Smyth running for him.

In the third inning came the marvelous display of Giant errors, which gave the Dodgers two runs and brought forth O'Mara's "ivory" play. In the fourth, with two gone, Getz got an infield hit, stole second, and scored on Otto Miller's single to left. Perdie Schupp went in to pitch in the fifth inning. Miller got a single off him in the seventh and Otto stole second. He went to third on Coombs's out and scored on Hi Myers's third hit of the game.

More Giant errors in the ninth. With one gone, Daubert walked and Wheat was safe on Doyle's error. Wheat was out stealing second, but, mind you, Doyle didn't take the throw this trip. Fletcher got the put-out. Cutshaw was safe when Snodgrass dropped his fly ball. He scored when Silent John Hummel slammed a three-bagger to right. Snodgrass, who has been in a bad slump for some time, had to be the "goat" for the Giants yesterday. He was up four times and each time there were Giants on the bases with two out. A hit would have meant tallies. Four times Snodgrass fell down, striking out on two of the occasions.

The only Giant run was scored in the eighth. Doyle singled and Fletcher hit a long fly to centre. Merkle was safe on O'Mara's error, Doyle going to second. Brainerd's single to left scored Doyle. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	1	3	1	0
O'Ma, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Dbert, 1b	4	0	0	5	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	4	0
C'sh'w, 2b	4	2	0	4	0
St'gel, rf	1	0	1	0	0
‡Smyth	0	0	0	0	0
Hum'l, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Getz, 3b	4	1	1	1	4
Miller, c	3	1	2	6	0
Coombs, p	3	1	1	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	4

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	1
Lob't, 3b	1	0	0	0	3
Grant, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	1	2	4	1
F'her, ss	5	0	0	2	4
M'kle, cf	2	0	1	2	0
B'nerd, 1b	4	0	1	5	0
S'dg's, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Dooin, c	4	0	1	7	1
Perr't, p	1	0	0	0	1
†B'gton	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p	1	0	0	0	0
‡Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	7	24	12

*Batted for Perritt in fifth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Stengel in second inning.
Errors—Burns, Doyle, (2,) Snodgrass, Dooin, O'Mara. (2,) Wheat.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Brooklyn	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	.—6

Two-base hits—Burns, Merkle, Stengel. Three-base hit—Hummel. Stolen bases—Merkle, Myers, (2,) Cutshaw, Miller. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Double play—Dooin and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 12; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; off Coombs, 3. Hits—Off Perritt, 7 in four innings; off Schupp, 3 in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs (Lobert.) Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Schupp, 2; by Coombs, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

Lowly Reds Check Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh today, 4 to 3, getting three runs in the ninth inning on hits by Herzog and Griffith, a base on balls to Williams, and wild throws by Collins and Harmon. The three runs scored by Pittsburgh in the sixth inning came after an error by Herzog when he should have retired the side. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
H'zog, ss	4	1	1	5	1
W'ms, lf	3	2	1	4	0
Kill'fer, cf	3	0	1	1	0
G'fith, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Wingo, c	2	0	0	4	1
J. W'r, 2b	2	0	0	0	1
Rogers, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
M'w'z, 1b	3	0	1	12	0
Sch'r, p	1	0	0	0	4
*Clark	1	0	0	0	0
McK'y, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	6	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, rf	5	0	0	0	0
†C'lins, cf	4	1	2	3	0
J'ston, 1b	4	1	2	11	1
H'man, lf	3	1	0	2	0
H. W'r, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Viox, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Schang, c	3	0	0	5	1
H'mon, p	3	0	0	1	3
Gibson, p	1	0	0	0	0
‡Gerber	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	13

*Batted for Schneider in eighth inning.
†Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Gibson in ninth inning.
Errors—Herzog, (2,) Collins, Harmon.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Williams, H. Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Wingo, Schneider, H. Wagner. Schang. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Stolen base—Johnston. Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Schneider, 1; off McKenry, 1; off Harmon, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in seven innings; off McKenry, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 4; by Harmon, 4. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Alexander Starts Badly, but Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Philadelphia knocked Rudolph off the rubber in six innings today and defeated Boston, 5 to 3. Nehf, formerly of Terre Haute, finished the game in fine style for the visitors. Alexander was hit hard in the second and fourth innings and then settled down, the visitors not getting a man past first base in the last five innings. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
B'C'k, ss	4	1	1	4	5
Pask't, cf	2	1	1	4	0
C'v'th, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b	4	1	2	7	3
W'tes, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Nleh'f, 2b	4	0	1	4	1
K'fer, c	3	0	1	7	2
Alex'r, p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	30	5	10	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ran, rf	4	0	2	0	0
F'k, 2b	3	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
C'ton, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Magee, lf	4	1	2	2	0
S'mid't, lb	4	1	2	10	2
Smith, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
M'ville, ss	4	0	1	2	4
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	1	1
W'ling, c	1	0	0	0	0
Rud'ph, p	2	0	0	0	0
Nehf, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Tyler	0	0	0	0	0
†Con'ly	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	6	24	11

*Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
†Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Paskert, Killifer.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Boston	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Magee, Schmidt, Luderus. Three-base hit—Cravath. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Bancroft, Paskert. Sacrifice fly—Alexander. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Alexander, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Alexander, 6. Hits—Off Rudolph, 10 in 6 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Chattanooga Players for Detroit.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The Chattanooga Southern League club today announced the sale of Pitchers George Cunningham and "Rube" Marshall to the Detroit Americans. Both will report at the end of the Southern League season. The price was not stated, but the Chattanooga club will get Outfielder Jacobson from Detroit in part payment.

Pitcher Wilhelm an Umpire.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Irving (Kaiser) Wilhelm, a pitcher of the Baltimore Federal League club, has been appointed an umpire in the same league.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.H.E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0—11 10 2
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4 8 3

Batteries—Goodbread and Heckinger; Comstock and Haley.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.H.E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4 8 1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2 6 1

Batteries—Cottrell and O'Donnell; Sherman and Tragresser.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

									R.H.E.
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—5 9 2
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1 5 2

Batteries—Bader and Lalonge; Hersche and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

									R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2 6 4
Rochester	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	.—5 9 1

Batteries—Gaw and Onslow; Hoff and Williams.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

									R.H.E.
Montreal	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	3—9 13 1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2 6 3

Batteries—Fullerton, Madden, and Hanley; McTigue and Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

									R.H.E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2 3 1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2 6 3

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley; Luque and Kocher.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Boston, 3; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 6; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis—rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Kansas City, 2.
Newark, 7; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Buffalo, 6; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg, 11; Providence, 4.
Richmond, 4; Jersey City, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 1.
Rochester, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Montreal, 9; Toronto, 2.
Toronto, 3; Montreal, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	67	35	.657
Detroit	64	39	.622
Chicago	62	40	.608
Washington	54	50	.519
New York	50	50	.500
Cleveland	39	61	.390
St. Louis	40	64	.384
Philadelphia	33	70	.320

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	54	45	.545
Brooklyn	56	49	.533
Chicago	52	49	.515
Pittsburgh	52	50	.510
Boston	52	51	.505
New York	49	50	.495
St. Louis	49	57	.462
Cincinnati	44	57	.436

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	59	46	.562
Newark	58	46	.558
Kansas City	58	47	.552
Pittsburgh	57	46	.553
St. Louis	58	49	.533
Brooklyn	49	60	.450
Buffalo	49	61	.445
Baltimore	37	68	.352

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	64	34	.653
Buffalo	56	36	.609
Montreal	53	46	.535
Harrisburg	48	49	.495
Toronto	44	54	.449
Rochester	43	53	.448
Richmond	43	57	.430
Jersey City	37	59	.385

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Providence. (Two games.)
Richmond at Harrisburg.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

VICTORY FOR YANKS ON CALDWELL'S HIT

Athletics Defeated in Twelve-Inning Game at the Polo Grounds by 3 to 2.

Ray Caldwell wasn't the Yankees' pitcher in the game with the Athletics at the Polo Grounds yesterday, he was just plain Ray Caldwell, pinch hitter, and between his coming and going there elapsed no more time than one minute, but in that short period Caldwell won a ball game. Quaker strategy was confounded before his single that hummed to left centre and brought Maisel to the plate with the tally giving the Yanks a 3 to 2 victory over the Mackmen in a game prolonged to twelve innings. In the records Ray's hit goes as a single, but there is not the least doubt in the minds of those who saw the game that it would have been good for three bases or perhaps a home run if such a smash had been needed. His was the last dramatic touch to a game that had been full of excitement during every minute.

There might be interest in knowing just what Stuffy McInnis thought of the hit. You see Stuffy elected himself strategist of the Quaker team in that fatal twelfth, and his judgment missed fire because of a lapse of memory. For some reason he had forgotten all about Caldwell as a member of the Yanks. He overlooked the fact that there was a pinch hitter by that name who was in the habit of pounding out home runs when dire necessity demanded such things. When Fritz Maisel opened the last half of the twelfth inning with a sharp single to Kopf, and reached second when the Quaker City shortstop hurled the ball wide of first base, after making a wonderful stop, Stuffy began thinking how he could offset the damage. When Pipp's sacrifice advanced Maisel, the idea had crystallized and he walked over to J. Welden Wyckoff, who had been going along very well without any assistance from Stuffy's brain, and told him the great plan. What it was developed an instant later when Wyckoff, obeying instructions, sent in the inoffensive Doc Cook. It didn't seem possible that he was going to take a chance with Roy Hartzell, and Roy also walked, filling the bases. It was Daniel Boone whom Stuffy had decided upon as the easy mark for J. Welden.

The stage was all set to trot the plan, but just as Daniel was about to start for the plate there was a shout from near third base. Wild Bill was there and he called for Caldwell. When he heard it Stuffy nearly tumbled off the bag. What could poor J. Welden do? He had to pitch the ball to Shanks catapult and the result was the same as in the days of yore. There was one ball and one strike and then Caldwell swung the bat viciously in that old home-run style that you know so well. Every man on both teams took one look at the fleeting ball and started at once for the club house. There was never more than a perfunctory effort to field it, and there is just a bit of doubt as to whether it was ever recovered. That ends the review of "One Minute in a Ball Game," by Ray Caldwell.

But aside from Caldwell there were two others who stood out in the fray, Daniel Boone and Roger Peckinpaugh. They did real yeomen's duty in the field. They could have stopped the flight of a rocket yesterday. They reached out and got everything that came their way and accepted some chances that belonged to the fellow in the next tenement. It was this pair that executed two flashy double plays, and they tried about four others that missed by a margin that was less than the proverbial hair. In fact some of the fans found much fault with Silk O'Loughlin on one occasion. But Silk didn't mind. He never worries about anything when he is on the ball field, for he knows he can't be wrong. And Silk seldom is wrong. He is an efficient umpire.

And King Cole, it wouldn't do to forget him. He pitched a fine, heady game, and wasn't in the least flustered because two Quaker runs came in in the second inning, helped along by a wild throw of Nunamaker's. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	4	0	2	0	0
P'k'gh, ss	6	0	1	5	7
Maisel, 3b	6	1	1	2	1
Pipp, 1b	3	0	2	19	1
Cook, rf	4	0	1	2	0
H't'll, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Boone, 2b	4	0	2	0	6
†Caldwell	1	0	1	0	0
Nu'ker, c	5	0	0	6	1
Cole, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	45	3	12	36	20

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss	4	0	2	2	5
Str'nk, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Davies, cf	5	0	0	4	0
Sch'g, 3b	5	1	1	1	2
Lauder, 2b	5	1	1	2	3
M'In's, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Oldr'g, rf	5	0	1	3	0
Lapp, c	4	0	0	3	1
Wyck'f, p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	39	2	8*	34	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Boone in twelfth inning.
Errors—Kopf, (3,) Schang, Wyckoff, Nunamaker.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—High. Stolen bases—Schang, Cook. Sacrifice hits—Cole, McInnis, Pipp. Double plays—Kopf and McInnis; Pipp and Peckinpaugh; Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 15. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 2; off Wyckoff, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Cole, 1; by Wyckoff, 1. Wild pitch—Cole. (Kopf.) Struck out—By Cole, 5; by Wyckoff, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

Red Sox Triumph in Ninth.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Boston won out in the ninth inning in a close game with Washington today by the score of 3 to 2. Singles by Lewis and Gardner, Henry's wild throw to check Gardner's steal, and a passed ball on which Lewis scored, made up the decisive combination. Washington used three pitchers, Boehling retiring in favor of Ayres when he became wild in the fourth, and the latter gave way to Johnson in the ninth. The visitors' outfielders cut off several hits. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	2	1	0	2	0
Scott, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Sp'ker, cf	4	1	2	2	0
G'ner, 1b	2	0	1	16	1
Lewis, lf	4	1	2	2	0
G'd'r, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Barry, 2b	2	0	0	1	10
Cady, c	3	0	0	2	0
Shore, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	28	3	6	27	18

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf	4	1	1	4	2
Foster, 2b	3	0	1	1	1
Milan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Sh'k'e, lb	4	1	1	10	0
G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
Acosta, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Henry, c	3	0	0	6	4
McB'e, ss	3	0	1	2	4
B'hl'g, p	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres, p	2	0	0	0	0
J'con, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	*25	12

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Henry, (3,) McBride, Cady.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Stolen base—Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Gainer. Double plays—Moeller and Gandil; Moeller and Henry. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Boston, 5. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 3; off Ayres, 1; off Shore, 1. Hits—Off Boehling, 2 in 3-3 innings; off Ayres, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Johnson, none in no innings. Struck out—By Shore, 2; by Boehling, 2; by Ayres, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 1; Columbus, 3.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Troy, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 5; Wilkes-Barre 3, Wilkes-Barre, 3; Utica, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Albany, 4. Elmira, 12; Albany, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Scranton, 4. Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 3.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lynn, 2; Lawrence, 1. Lawrence, 7; Lynn, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 5; Worcester, 5, (fourteen innings; darkness.)
At Lewiston—Portland, 9; Lewiston, 2.
At Manchester—Fitchburg, 3; Manchester, 2.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 8; Pawtucket, 1.
At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Springfield, 4.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; New Haven, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Mobile, 1; Atlanta, 0.
At Birmingham—New Orleans, 8; Birmingham, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 1; Nashville, 0.
At Little Rock—Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 4.

BROOKFEDS SCORE FREELY.

Kansas City Loses Final Game of the Series, 9 to 2.

The Brookfeds made it three out of four against Kansas City yesterday at Washington Park, when they captured the final game of the series, 9 to 2. At no time was the result in doubt. The locals opened up a big gap in the first inning and then piled up more runs with the aid of their bats and the visitors' errors. Tom Seaton, the former Phillies' star, was in the box and pitched in almost his old form. He was touched up for seven hits, but kept them well distributed.

The fielding of the Packers was very ragged, and they got all the bad breaks in the decisions. Only once did their protest have any effect. This was in the fourth inning, when Umpire Johnstone declared Kauff safe at third, on an attempted double steal. He changed his ruling and declared Kauff out when an appeal was taken to Umpire Langdon, who officiated at the plate. About 500 persons witnessed the game, of which about 300 were in the ten cent bleachers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf	5	2	2	1	0
Helf's, 2b	5	2	2	1	4
Cooper, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf	5	1	2	4	0
Myers, 1b	3	1	2	13	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
Smith, ss	3	1	1	3	6
Land, c	4	1	0	3	1
Seaton, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	37	9	11	27	16

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'ne, cf	3	0	0	1	1
G'win, ss	2	1	1	2	1
St'v'll, 1b	4	0	0	10	3
Per's, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Shaw, lf	4	0	1	0	1
Ken'y, 2b	4	1	1	3	2
Glim'e, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Brown, c	3	0	0	5	2
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	1
Johns'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Easterly	1	0	1	0	0
Pack'd, p	1	0	0	1	0
Raw's, ss	2	0	0	0	3
Hen'ng, p	1	0	0	0	2
Enz'th, c	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	7	24	18

*Batted for Johnson in second inning.
Errors—Duvall, Perring, Kenworthy, Packard, (2,) Holt.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—9
Kansas City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Shaw. Stolen bases—Myers, (2,) Anderson, Kauff, Helfrich. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Henning, 1; off Seaton, 2. Hits—Off Adams, 4 in two-thirds of an inning; off Johnson, none in one-third of an inning; off Packard, 3 in three innings; off Henning, 2 in four innings. Struck out—By Johnson, 1; by Packard, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Langdon and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours.

Buffalo Scores Two Shutouts.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Buffeds evened up the series today by twice shutting out St. Louis, 1 to 0 and 6 to 0, the two preceding games having been shut outs for Buffalo. Schulz outpitched Crandall in the opening game. The winning run was scored on Dalton's single and Louden's two-base hit. Anderson was splendidly supported in the second game, double plays retiring the side in three critical innings. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0
Buffalo	1	0	0

Batteries—Crandall and Chapman; Schulz and Allen.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0
Buffalo	6	12	1

Batteries—Groom, Willet and Hartley; Anderson and Blair.

Newark Routs Chiefeds' Pitchers.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—A terrific batting rally in which Newark pounded out seven hits, mixed with a pass and two sacrifices, sent Pitcher Brennan to the club house in the seventh inning today and netted six runs for Newark. Calscriffe's shutout was preserved by Roush's sensational catch on Westerzill in the seventh, and Rariden's daring throw in picking Mann off second base in the third. Brennan followed with a hit that would have scored Mann. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	2
Newark	7	14	1

Batteries—Brennan, Black, Rasmussen, Fischer and Clemons; Kaiserling and Rariden.

Even Break in Baltimore Games.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—With the inauguration of ten-cent baseball Baltimore entertained its largest week day crowd of the season. It saw the home club lose the first game of a double header with Pittsburgh, 4 to 1, and come from behind in the second and win, 3 to 2. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	11	1
Baltimore	1	5	2

Batteries—Knetzer and O'Connor; Bender and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	10	2
Baltimore	3	7	1

Batteries—Dickson, Hearne and

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EMBARRASSMENTS.

Sudden prosperity is an affliction which this country has so often survived that it knows perfectly how not to behave. In the ecstasy of great profits, in the delirium of counting unearned increment, it can be trusted even more than older countries to keep its head. But what is happening to it now is something very different, something for which there is no suitable word or description. To talk of economic luck seems rather out of taste, and luck, anyhow, is a weak and futile word.

The circumstances are so unusual as fairly to disconnect themselves from economic theory. This is the only country in the world that has anything to lend. It is the only one that can sell its goods on a large scale, because it alone can afford to give the buyers credit. It is the only country in the world that is not borrowing or desiring to borrow capital on a rising rate of interest. It is the only country of the first rank that has a free market in commodities and securities. We are the only people with a surplus of gold and credit. There is coming forward the largest cereal crop the United States has ever produced, with a premium in the world on foodstuffs; we have a potentiality in the manufactures required by war that so far as anybody can see is unlimited.

Europe owes so much for goods already bought or contracted for that foreign money is at a discount when it comes to be translated into dollars. To rehabilitate the pound sterling in this market England sent a great sum of gold and a quantity of American securities from Threadneedle Street to Wall Street via Canada; but on the day this treasure and collateral arrived the value of the pound sterling in dollars declined to a new low point, the lowest in a generation. The gold we do not want. We have already more than we can find use for. And yet for what we sell we have to take payment in gold or credit paper; the buyers cannot pay in other goods. More gold will come; more paper will be floated here. Bankers warn each other against the dangers of inflation and are almost powerless to prevent it.

That the effect so far has been confined to Wall Street speculation, that is, to gambling in the war stocks, only shows that the country does know how to keep its head. It needs to be on guard against itself. Temptations will increase. Too much prosperity is sometimes worse than not enough. To avoid an orgy of inflation in values and prices we need to think steadily of the tasks immediately in hand. The future will capitalize itself.

THE ANTHRACITE DECISION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission as a continuing body has now existed long enough to have memory and to have profited by experience. But there is in its decision in the Coal Trust case no indication of anything antedating the statute separating the interests of carriers from interests of owners of goods. "We cannot overlook the fact," says the Commission, "that some force has brought the production and sale of most of the tonnage of this commodity under their control," that is, the control of the companies whose rates are reduced.

In applying the statute the Commission orders reduction in rates on anthracite to an aggregate of $8,000,000. Will the consumers pay that much less for coal? Will the independents profit by the business diverted from the combination? Seldom on the down grade does the enlightened trust, the only sort which earns a right to live by public service, cut prices for the sake of slaughtering the independent. Big business is more enlightened than legislation and knows that it is on probation for its existence. There is no penalty for errors of legislation, but business gives irretrievable hostages for its every act. It may be a very popular decision, it may be a just one. The trouble is that the Commission fails to give adequate reasons for reducing the rates. Much of its reasoning is irrelevant.

The Commission itself indicates the difficulty in this case. The revenues of the defendant companies range between $16,000 and $40,000 a mile, and the Commission is under the necessity of dealing with all alike. It orders down all rates because some carriers make 200 per cent. profit, and the profit is excessive, although earned at the same rate that barely enables others to live. But the rate is only a single factor in the price of coal. If the one fixed now is right, straightway the struggle begins anew on some other factor of the price. It may be difficult to say what the next move will be, but that there will be another move is sure, if experience has value.

REVOLVING EVENTS.

The report that the Kaiser has proposed to the Czar a separate peace, Russia to have Galicia and the Dardanelles, Germany to have Egypt and a free hand with Russia's allies, ought to be true for the sake of rhythm in history. One hundred and eight years ago NAPOLEON met the Czar of Russia on a raft in the middle of the River Niemen at Tilsit, and proposed to divide up the world. Russia and Prussia were allies. They had been beaten by the French, the Prussians ingloriously and the Russians inconclusively. NAPOLEON wished to partition Prussia without making war upon Russia. The temptation he dangled before the eyes of the Czar was Turkey. To be revenged upon the Turk and to gain access to the Mediterranean are the two immemorial desires of Russia. The ultimate purpose of NAPOLEON was to destroy England. The Czar was to help, actively if that should become necessary under certain conditions and passively in the meantime by submitting to the Continental System, under which trade with Great Britain was forbidden. The Czar was persuaded. There was signed the treaty of Tilsit, which was a very bad bargain for Russia and too good a one for NAPOLEON to keep.

The division of the world was postponed. That fact and Russia's sworn friendship with Prussia caused the feelings of the Czar to cool, and then when NAPOLEON made an alliance by marriage with Austria instead of Russia the Russian ruler's vanity was hurt, which was a very good thing to happen. The alliance based on the Tilsit treaty perished gradually by attrition. There was already nothing left of it when the Czar refused any longer to conform to NAPOLEON'S boycott of England and began to admit British trade to the Russian Empire.

So in 1812 NAPOLEON resolved to crush Russia. There is an irresistible tendency to find parallels between NAPOLEON'S Russian campaign in 1812 and that of the Germans in 1915. There are, in fact, very few real points of similarity, except the geographical ones. The same rivers are crossed by the invaders, the same towns are objectives of progress, and the Russians retreat in an elusive, baffling manner; but everything else is so changed as to leave almost nothing of resemblance. NAPOLEON'S army never exceeded 450,000 men. It had no bases. Prussia was enemy. The French army had never, in fact, made war like that before, and did not know how to pack the beasts of burden. There were not only no railroads then; there were no "metaled" or stone-covered roads in Russia. The German host now invading Russia gets fresh bread daily from Germany. Railroads are vital. A modern army may know no more than NAPOLEON'S did how to pack its gear on horses for a march of several hundred miles, but it can build railroad mileage almost as fast as it can march. The struggle between Grand Duke NICHOLAS and the German General Staff is for control of the keys to Russia's western railroad system; and the keys are in great danger.

NAPOLEON'S objective was Moscow. The Germans' objective is Petrograd. They are trying at three points to cut the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd railroad, evidently with the idea that if they can succeed they will divert the retreating Russian forces from the capital. In the meantime, the Germans occupy the Baltic Provinces of Kurland and Kovno. Kurland was a Polish duchy in the days of CATHERINE II., and its acquisition by her was the first step toward pushing Russia's frontiers westward.

MISSING AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

It is a military legend that a German commander cannot be surprised. He knows everything beforehand, whether it is so or not. If he failed to find a fort where the War Office had placed it on the map, he would construct it on the spot according to specifications, and then destroy it according to orders. German propaganda evidently is conducted in the same prescient way.

The German propagandists, beginning with Dr. DERNBURG, had two things to find in this country, namely, German sentiment and English sentiment. They knew beforehand the character of each and treated it accordingly. Thus German sentiment was honestly, logically, and beautifully derived from German-American hearts and pro-German minds, (not necessarily of German origin,) whereas English sentiment was merchandise, delivered by a venal press in exchange for British gold. And the propagandists have been so preoccupied with flattering the one and first constructing and then denouncing the other that they have never discovered the existence of American sentiment. Indeed, they began by insulting it unawares. American sentiment has plenty of stomach for good fighting. It perfectly and sympathetically understands that heroic finality of spirit in which a people should say: "All those who cannot be for us are therefore against us." It cannot at all find the point of view of those who say: "All who are not for us, therefore, have been bought." That is to betray, first, an ugly and contemptuous opinion of public sentiment in a foreign land, and, second, to reveal an inverted understanding of the motives that govern the world.

Dr. JOHNSON said every man knew something worse about himself than he could be sure of about his neighbor. We should hate to think the blunders of the German propagandists were upon that basis. It is not necessary. Their delusion that every man who disagrees with them either has English gold in his pocket or has unthinkingly imbibed prejudice at a gold-corrupted source, may be accounted for by a theory of faith. It had to be so. The map could not be wrong. The same faith would equally explain the strange limitation of their perceptions. It would account for their being utterly unaware of an American sentiment that from the beginning was as neutral as the sentiment of a democratic country could be, free, impulsive, instinctively fair and tolerant. They missed it. Dr. DERNBURG and Dr. MEYER-GERHARD both missed it so completely that they evidently failed to report it to the Imperial Foreign Office. It was not only that they were too close to the mountain to see it; it was not their business to see it. Their work was confined to the contradictions in its topography, as that in the way of ascent there should be places down hill, from which it could be argued either that the mountain was not a mountain or that it had got turned upside down.

"EQUALITY" AT ALBANY.

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, whom it is the easy fashion to label as a boss, is a man of strong and cultivated intellect and of deep and sincere convictions. He belongs, however, to a school of political and economic opinion which, for good or ill, is no longer in favor. His courage and belatedness appear in his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the Legislature from passing class legislation, expending public money for the benefit of a class, or establishing a minimum wage for private employés. His amendment, though not so intended, would be taken generally as a fetter on the humane, if sometimes ill-directed, purpose which is the characteristic popular temper and the source of so many bills and statutes. Irritation with Mr. ROOSEVELT and his program of "social justice" should not, and probably does not, blind Mr. BARNES to the prevailing tendencies of the people and the lawmakers. This amendment would probably wreck the whole scheme of constitutional changes finally adopted at Albany.

Moreover, his amendment has no legitimate place in the State Constitution. The Legislature and the Governor must be trusted to make laws that reflect public sentiment, the wishes of the majority. If they do not, on their own head be it. If any constitutional rights are impaired, the Judges and the courts, whose independence Mr. BARNES has defended so stoutly, will do justice to the injured and protect the minority. Unwise and costly, and even dangerous, laws may get on the statute book, wasteful experiments may be made; but the common sense of the majority, and behind that, if it fails at times, the constitutional guarantees, are a sufficient safeguard.

Mr. BARNES sees New York and the United States dedicated to "the ideal of equality," but in the United States, and in every State, the principle of equality which permits the manifold legislation interfering with free contract for the sake of a special class, factory laws, laws regulating the hours of labor of women and children, prescribing the times at which wages shall be paid, and so on, is "equal treatment of equal conditions."

There is a continual, strong, selfish movement to give exemptions and privileges to favored classes, rich in votes. Associations of farmers and laborers are so coddled in the Clayton act. The people can stop this sort of thing if they want to. As to State socialistic measures, the zeal with which they are enacted and accepted shows that the old doctrine of laissez faire is, so far as the present generation goes, a dead duck. There may be reactions. A philosopher like Mr. BARNES should have the patience to wait for them, and not play too harshly on the word "equality," which, like "liberty," has divers meanings and is meshed in a great net of limitations. American political equality came only in the nineteenth, in some States late in the nineteenth, century, property qualifications for a seat in one or both houses of the State Legislature and for the voter being the earlier rule. Neither social nor political equality had prevailed in the Colonies.

It is curious to find former Judge CLEARWATER of Kingston, a rather lonely supporter of Mr. BARNES in the convention, regretfully praising time past and the Puritans. Whatever the virtues of "our wise and pious ancestors," as the Massachusetts Constitution calls them, the Puritans had as little conception of political or social equality as they had of religious freedom. From the worshipful Magistrates and painful preachers to Goodman Nokes was a political and social distance immeasurable. For a time you had to be a church member to vote. Down to 1830 or thereabout you had to pay toward the support of the Congregational parson and meeting house, whatever your faith or want of it.

When we find Judge CLEARWATER shuddering at the "sensuousness" and other wickednesses of the moderns we wonder if his theory of the perfect Puritan would be changed by the perusal of a pamphlet by the late CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, wherein the peccadillos of "our wise and pious ancestors" and ancestresses Puritan are exhumed from the records of church discipline. When Judge CLEARWATER shudders at the coming of "the proletariat," we ask if his political prevision is any better founded than his idyll of the free and equal and virtuous Puritan theocracy.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE ACCIDENT

The wonder is that accidents on the Brooklyn Bridge have not been more frequent and worse in their results. The late Commissioner MARTIN opposed the introduction of electric trains because the cable plan spaced trains so much better, and spacing was necessary in traffic of such density. That was a counsel of perfection. The electric facilities were demanded with little regard for safety, but granted, as the result shows, without disregard of it. The scarcity of accidents of serious proportions attests excellent operation. It is probably safe to say that more were killed in the early panic on the promenade than in the railway operation in all the years since. Nevertheless the warning is not to be disregarded, and the remedy should be applied.

This accident happened on a straight track, and some reports say that the train was coasting, as is customary. The speed may not have been great, but must have had something to do with jumping the track, even if one wheel had a worn flange. Wheels climb the track oftener at high speeds than at low, regardless of the condition of the flanges. The breaking of an axle under the shock of the derailment is not surprising. Those operating the bridge service have had such marvelous success in operating it under conditions of congestion and a headway of seconds that they have become accustomed to conditions which invite trouble. The speed is said to have been within the limit. It is not said whether there is a special speed limit passing slip joints.

The occurrence would seem to call for modification of the speed limit and better control of trains, especially on descending levels. That would reduce the number of trains, but the time is approaching when the number of trains can be reduced over the Brooklyn Bridge without hardship. The number over the other bridges can be increased. There is lacking only a few hundred yards of track to enable the rerouting of all Brooklyn elevated road travel, enabling passengers to reach their destinations over other routes than suited them when the Brooklyn Bridge alone was working.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Eviction Would Be Cruel.

Though the old ship that has come to be known—of late more widely than ever before—as the Deep Sea Hotel has never quite paid expenses, it has come so near to doing it that the obnoxious "charity" element in the conduct of the enterprise has been pretty nearly invisible to any except professional visitors. Its guests, therefore, have not been humiliated by a too heavy sense of benefits received. Indeed, there is no reason why they should have been, for they had much the same right to kindly help as has the college student, and he is never at all troubled by the thought that his fees do not pay what his training costs.

The floating home, if made strictly self-supporting, would not serve its designed purpose, which is, or was, to provide a decent and happy home for girls too young and for the time being too unskilled to earn a full living wage. That the home it provided was happy as well as decent is perhaps the highest and finest merit of the Deep Sea Hotel; certainly it is a peculiarity that sets it far apart from the homes—or, as one instinctively writes, "homes"—established and managed by the consciously and professionally charitable.

The girls have really lived on the ship; they haven't just stayed there; and the rules they had to observe were few and only those which, under friendly and sympathetic advice, they naturally would impose upon themselves. They were regulations of the sort that exist in homes unnecessary to put in quotation marks, and not at all an institutional code.

It is little wonder that the Deep Sea boarders are filled with grief at the announcement of a soon-to-come termination of their tenancy, and no more wonder—for New York has a heart—that in more quarters than one plans are forming and efforts making to raise the money needed to keep the Deep Sea Hotel open. About $1,500 a year will be enough, it is reported, and that ought to be obtained without much more than half trying—say three-quarters. Whatever the fraction, however, the trying should be organized and systematic, though that way lies, of course, the danger that the old ship will be turned from the home for girls it is now into that very different thing, a Home for Girls.

Handed Him One of Some Warmth.

There recently appeared in The Milwaukee Sentinel an article on the duty to put and keep the country in a state of military readiness for resisting attack, maintaining its right and protecting its interests if occasion should arise. Now in Milwaukee, as in some other American towns, there are people who like to call adequate preparation of that sort "militarism," and to denounce it vehemently. One such person, writing over the modest self-description of "True Patriot," sent to The Sentinel, after reading this article, a letter severely condemning it for trying to lead its readers along the road that leads to war.

Whether this particular patriot is opposed to war on general principles, or only is apprehensive of a war turned in a direction where he would himself prefer to give aid and sympathy, The Sentinel does not reveal. Perhaps it thought, as is indeed true, that to do so was not worth while. Instead it is content, very quietly and very effectively, to answer an incautiously sarcastic inquiry made by "True Patriot." He asked whether the preacher of military preparedness was himself likely to enlist if war should come, and would himself take chances on the firing line. To this query The Sentinel replies that it doesn't know just what the writer of the article would do if there were now a call for soldiers; but it cuts short the cynical smile in which the "True Patriot" presumably indulged when he came to that admission, by adding:

"All we do know is that in the civil war he did enlist, and that he fought through four years, acquiring a commission and two wounds in that memorable conflict. We doubt if even 'True Patriot' could have done any better."

Probably that will keep The Sentinel's critic quiet for a while, but if he breaks out in a new place he might be told that the right to approve of vigorous policies, and of adequate and timely provision for executing them, is by no means confined to those who are prepared to take part in their carrying out. Inability to do that may be for any one of a dozen reasons, all good and all quite irrelevant to the facts adduced and the arguments offered. The merit of counsel is not determined by either the physical strength or the personal courage of the counselor.

Prohibition Hates to Admit It.

History supplies at least seeming support, and no small quantities of it, for that correspondent of ours who yesterday contended that whatever else might be said about alcohol, the nations marked by heavy indulgence in it have not also been notably inferior in either mind or body to peoples more or wholly abstinent.

Of course, as a matter of fact, the drinking races have been the ruling races of the world, and by no means merely by brute force, and our correspondent, when he asked if anybody could imagine a man like HINDENBURG satisfying his thirst from a bottle of pop, might have added that the imagining of any great poet or philosopher so contenting himself would be almost as difficult.

Yet the defense of alcohol was a dubious and qualified one, and well it might be. Drinking nations may have been and may be vigorous and efficient, not because strong drink gives strength—in absolute certainty it does nothing of the kind—but because it acts as an eliminating agent, putting at end to social strains in one way or another undesirable. Those whom it apparently spares may be what the doctors call "somatic freaks"—men with an idiosyncratic immunity—or the sparing may not be as real as it seems.

Vices, shocking as the statement sounds, have a use—they inflict on weaklings the penalty which the sensibilities of civilization are too tender to impose. LESSING, who was not always solemn and stately, wrote that "it is possible to drink too much, but it is impossible to drink enough"—a dark saying, not to be understood without some thought. When grasped, it will be seen to have an oblique bearing on this embarrassing phase of the alcohol controversy.

FOR THE DEEP-SEA HOTEL.

An Appeal for Ninety-seven Subscriptions to Average $15 Each.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was deeply interested in the story that appeared in THE TIMES of last Saturday concerning the danger of the abandonment of the Arbuckle Deep-Sea Hotel for Working Girls. An item of news in this morning's papers indicated that the immediate preoccupation of the committee that has been formed for the purpose of saving the hotel is less with the raising of money than with the effecting of an understanding on the subject with the Arbuckle heirs.

This is as it should be, no doubt, yet it might possibly happen that at the last moment the necessary money might not be forthcoming. Would it not, therefore, be desirable that THE TIMES keep the matter before the public, and, in particular, that it give space to the mention of subscriptions to the fund? Nothing is as well calculated to bring out contributions as the knowledge that contributions are being made.

That so excellent an institution, self-supporting so far as ordinary current expenses go, should be in danger of being given up is a thing most unpleasant to contemplate. It ought not only to be maintained, but to serve as an example for other enterprises of the same general nature—whether afloat or ashore. To give it up would mean much more than the mere throwing away of the old ship and its material equipment; we have here a "going concern," an institution having its own life and traditions; and it is the human element embodied in it whose loss would be by far the most serious thing.

To keep the hotel going another year would require, the public have been informed, only $1,500; and during the twelve months thus gained, doubtless, arrangements could be completed for placing the enterprise upon a permanent footing. Surely there should be no difficulty in getting a hundred subscriptions of an average amount of $15 each for an excellent purpose. I am sending three subscriptions of $15 each—one from each member of my family—to Miss Minnie Walsh, Corporation Counsel's Office, Municipal Building, who is in charge of the committee's work, and I hope many readers of THE TIMES will do likewise. F. F.
New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

Conservation Upside Down.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not invest a substitute for war when Europe gets its fill? Instead of killing the most fit and destroying the best buildings and the best civic works, why not destroy the worst—the people with crooked intellects, and the poorest buildings? Or do the economists who stand on their heads hold that prosperity increases in proportion to destruction? M. J. SOYER.
New York, July 28, 1915.

WHEN WAR IS OVER.

When war is over—when no more
The deadly guns of battle roar;
When smoke of carnage fades away
And azure gleams show through the gray;
When all the dead are laid to rest
And in each grim survivor's breast
The calm of peace has glad domain,
What then will be the Kaiser's gain?

A ruined empire's crumbled throne,
Where memory reigns, shamefaced, alone!
Deserted lands with famine rife,
Towns devastated through the strife,
Depleted coffers, which no train
Can fill with excess wealth again,
A legion subjects, weakened, maimed,
Imperial honor grimed, defamed!

In every mart the empty sound
Of trade that has scant welcome found.
And while his hated emblem waves
O'er scores of unmarked soldier graves,
In every word, by land of sea,
Some taunt of his spent power will be.
When peace again has blessed the earth
How will the Kaiser count his worth?

LURANA SHELDON.

NATIONS IN YOUTH AND AGE.

Why the Chinese and the English People Are Racially Adult.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While, as your editorial points out, a comparison of a nation to an individual is a figure of speech that must not be stretched too far, nevertheless there is nothing more commonly assumed in our international and every-day relations than that nations are individual personalities judgeable on the same standards as demanded of individuals. Departure from this close comparison, whether for corporations or for nations, is dangerous and unnatural, for both are merely collective persons.

A nation most certainly does acquire a collective soul and character, which, while perhaps blurred at the frontiers from mixtures, nevertheless in most nations has unity to such a marked degree that the characteristics are recognized even when facial and linguistic earmarks are erased. This is certainly true of Germans.

Perhaps I did not take time in my contribution concerning "the strange child heart of Germany" to review, first, the relation of a people's civilized age to its racial morals. Morals are not inherent in character—they are forged out of social, political and commercial relationships. And since the most universal and active relationships of the modern age are commercial, it is an interesting and hardly disputable fact that the position of a nation in the scale of morality is pretty accurately placed by the length of time which that nation has spent in extensive commercial relationships.

China is the oldest commercial nation in the world, and the honor of the Chinese merchant is perhaps the very highest in the world. The committee of leading Chinese men recently visiting America over and over again made the comment that we seemed to need so many lawyers, contracts and so much formality in any transaction. It is a daily occurrence in China to clinch a business deal affecting large sums with no "scrap of paper"—only a Chinese merchant's word. Japan recognizes the Chinese high moral character by preferring Chinamen over Japanese for financial posts of responsibility.

Next in volume and number of centuries of trade is England, which is generally admitted to lead the nations of the Western world in commercial integrity. I do not venture to indicate the nations second and third, but it is certain that Germany is not among them—nor even the United States. Our own commercial integrity has many blots to live down, not the least of which is the attempt to pass off inferior goods, under misrepresentation, to the Allies.

But Germany's position is next on the scale below that of the United States; and last of all comes Japan, the youngest and most unscrupulous of all trading nations of first class. Note, then, how the moral integrity of a nation bears an unmistakable relation to its years of age as an international trading factor of consequence. That nations once commercially powerful are now minor in the moral scale merely proves the ease with which a national moral character disintegrates when it loses its whetstone of great commercial activity.

Not only has Germany had too short a career of international trade relationship to reach maturity of international morals, but adolescence has been arrested by its triple feudalism—military, industrial, and political. It is unthinkable, for instance, to any adulthood, national or individual, that (as in Germany) an employer as a rule has more voting power than all his employes put together. The German international moral maturity has been prevented, stunted, even where it might have had opportunity for development. Excellent paternal care has prolonged and contented that adolescence and maintained a ready pliability of character toward constituted authority that cannot be described better than as juvenile.

Your editorial asks whether von Tirpitz is a child. Certainly not, in any personal sense. But his racial mind is juvenile—caught in the same lockstep of intellectual and moral limitation as the rest of Germany. International morality is an adult conception which the Germans, like the Japanese, have not yet been taught.

My plea for breadth of mind in the judgment of Germany is in exact keeping with our most modern principles of penology, for which reformers are now contending. A violator of law and moral principle needs first of all to be examined as to his environment, education, and moral starting point. The same influences which make one race internationally moral will make other races moral, if those influences are not checked, "verboten" and systematically starved. If there were some Olympian schoolmaster who could quickly tutor the juvenile races of the earth in the tried and proven standards of international honor, so that we would live in a completely adult world, what billions in blood and iron might we not save!

J. GEORGE FREDERICK.
New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

Discipline in the German Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondent who wrote the article, "In the Backwash of Austria's Army," seems never to have left Bucharest. As one who has served in the German Army I want to say that when a German soldier has committed a crime—what apparently the soldier in question has not even done—he is put before a tribunal (Kriegsgericht) which, only, can condemn to the penalty of death. The execution then would be made by the fire of a squad of men under the command of an officer and not in such a butcherlike manner as your correspondent wants his readers to believe. If an officer should act as told by your correspondent, he himself would be put before a "Kriegsgericht" and very probably receive the just penalty of being put to death. The least that would happen to him is that he would lose his commission, be disgraced, and imprisoned. But the whole story is quite impossible. Do you believe that the high spirit of the German soldier could be kept up by such brutal and savage treatment as your correspondent reports?

E. CHRISTALLE.
New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

Expediting Traffic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a good law-abiding citizen of New York and a taxpayer annually of several thousands of dollars, I wish to enter a very bitter complaint against that section of the police contingent of this town known as the Traffic Squad—those who direct traffic at street intersections. Let a gentleman driving his own car and be accompanied by ladies unconsciously not stop his car at the instant a whistle is sounded for traffic to stop, and the flood-gates of wrath will be opened against him and he will not be permitted to move on, and traffic in all directions will be held up until this "peace angel" in uniform has vented his entire wrath—much to the delectation of the ever-present corner gang to whom he glories in showing his authority. The other day I saw a policeman catch a pickpocket right in the act of plying his trade, and he was not talked to nor the insults heaped on him as is sure to reach the ears of an inoffensive automobilist. Yesterday my car was halted to let an express wagon pass; and as I was not quick enough with my emergency brake, I was made the target for a line of epithets and abuse, although I was accompanied by two ladies and a little girl. A CITIZEN.
New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

POLAND'S EYES ENGAGE A STAR.

Her Sympathies?—They Are But to Say, "Go Away, Barbarians"—A Debt the World Has Almost Forgotten.

By KAZIMIR DE PROSZYNSKI.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Poland, where is your sympathy?" That is the question everybody puts to my fellow countrymen during these days.

I am not authorized to speak on behalf of my country—no one has such a right when the national representation does not exist—yet I am sure that every thinking Pole, be he rich or poor, prince or peasant, German, Russian, or Austrian subject, has only one indignant cry: "Go away, all! Go away from our home, barbarians that you are!" If I am mistaken let anyone protest, but I am convinced that this is the sentiment of all Poles who are not of foreign origin.

Personally, I am not inclined to hate any living individual for political reasons; hatred is a feeling strange to a Pole, in spite of all the wrongs he suffers. Rather, we esteem those qualities of our enemies which deserve esteem. But imagine, if you will, the invasion of your home, your sanctuary, on three sides by three quarreling brutes who use it as the place of their quarrel in order to save their own homes; who destroy the products of your labor and your civilization, use your children as a shield against the enemy, and when compelled to withdraw, burn and wreck everything or else carry it away with them! And on top of this to rob you of your name and your good reputation by falsifying your history and spreading over Europe false statements about your character, past and present!

Listen, all "free" nations. For 150 years you entirely forgot the debt you owe to your elder brother, to your unique ancestor of collective liberties and personal freedom. Your children grow up without the slightest knowledge of the existence of a people who cleared up the way to your freedom; who first, after the fall of Roman civilization, realized that all thinking men are equal in the sight of the nation; who through the centuries recognized the absolute freedom of speech, of conscience and religion. You forgot the nation that should be remembered by you as the unique example of peaceful evolution, the people that grew, progressed rapidly and reached individual rights not by revolutionary destruction, not through an outburst of the lowest instincts, but as the natural result of the free play of the human spirit. You forgot that this ancient civilization was continually defending you in your future civilization from the destruction and invasion of Eastern barbarians. Even lately, after Poland was conquered by three absolute rulers who were frightened at the ideas of popular liberty which were spreading from this country, the heirs of this spirit led the constitutional movements in every part of the world, personified by such individuals as General Kosciusko in America, General Mieroslawski in Germany, General Bem in Hungary, &c.

You have allowed yourselves to bury so deeply your gratitude that you are unconsciously helping in the movement to disgrace Poland's past and to obliterate the best efforts of Poland's present. In our sight this is an appalling thing to do; you are the destroyers of your own moral progress.

Shall I recall some of the fictions invented to excuse the conquest of Poland? There was the story of Poles oppressing peasants, and yet the real facts are that in an epoch of general oppression the lower classes of Poland enjoyed for those times the highest possible liberties; frequently whole villages of peasants, for the slight proof of their intelligence and loyalty, were rewarded with the highest freedom, i. e., with citizenship or "nobility," as it is called in Poland, these inhabitants obtaining even higher political rights than those enjoyed by citizens in the United States. You have assumed without question that Poland was the focus of anarchy, of massacres—"pogroms"—while in reality Poland's history is not stained with a single attempt on the ruler's life; Poland was the single country which admitted all immigrants—such as Jews, Hussites, Huguenots, Presbyterians — expelled from the rest of Europe, and tolerated their religions, and this, too, at a time of inquisition and general persecution. You condemn the noblest Polish institutions such as the "Veto" without knowing that the highest material and spiritual development of Poland began with the introduction of the "Veto" and led through 150 years to the Golden Age of Poland (in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries); this highest expression of the personal control of the government of every citizen was never abused nor corrupted until the intervention of intruders, who succeeded in conquering Poland by force and destroying her freedom. The statement that the "Veto" was the cause of the downfall of Poland is similar to the position of a burglar who might point out the inferiority of the house since it lacked anti-burglar devices.

This is our answer to the question "Poland, where is your sympathy?" In the light of our history can we make any other answer? To a person we believe that it is necessary to shake off the old despotism and to inaugurate a new era in our civilization. All the highest spirits of Poland like Mickiewiez, Krasinki and others have firmly believed that the old Polish political ideals may be made to form the basis of future politics which will revive and spread over all the world from our once forgotten country.

KAZIMIR DE PROSZYNSKI.

PEOPLE AND THEIR MONEY.

A Plan to Bring Into Closer Relations the Banker and Investor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the "War's Lesson in Thrift" with the resulting communication from Mr. Edwin B. Wilson is timely.

There is no doubt in my mind that the lesson you draw is the proper one nor that the detailed suggestion for a co-operative investment advertising campaign would be a move in the right direction.

Last September when there was general apprehension as to the effect of a flood of foreign liquidation of American securities, the idea of a co-operative advertising campaign to impress on the public the investment opportunity which had presented itself was seriously considered by prominent bankers and heads of investment houses. The intention was to stimulate in this country that instinct for general thrift and direct investment which centuries of a more difficult fight for life in more densely populated countries abroad have instilled.

At the time it was pointed out that such an advertising campaign would:

1. Act as a stimulus to business and all workers throughout the country.

2. Give corporations more stockholders—and every stockholder means a friend. Make the public see the human side of a corporation.

3. Impress the corporations with their responsibilities to the public.

4. Help every citizen of the world by providing a resting place for the flood of securities from abroad. Not a mere temporary bin hired by a syndicate in a New York safety deposit vault, but a permanent ownership which would keep them out of the market.

For a number of reasons this co-operative campaign did not materialize at that time but I feel certain that some time in the not distant future a co-operative investment advertising campaign such as has been suggested will be carried through in one way or another. I think the result will make a lasting impression and teach bankers and investment authorities generally the splendid results which can be obtained through such a progressive policy. JOHN MUIR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1915.

Already a Woman's Civic Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call the attention of those who are interested in a possible city club for women that there is an organization of that kind already well established. The Woman's Municipal League was organized in 1897 by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell "for the purpose," as its constitution says, "of promoting among women an intelligent interest in municipal affairs and to aid in securing permanent good government for the City of New York without regard to party or sectional lines."

It has had the support and active co-operation of a large number of the most influential women of the city. Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Richard Aldrich and Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt it has grown until it has now sixteen hundred members. It welcomes all women to its membership, and its committees deal with all phases of our municipal life and are in close touch with the different municipal departments. It has district organizations covering the whole city which are vigorous and effective. The leaders in the districts as well as the heads of the central committees are women of large experience who are giving much time to the work. The league has no party or political connection, nor is it devoted to any particular theory or scheme of public affairs. It invites the aid of all women who are ready to render such aid as women can to the bettering of our common civic life. It has been successful in its aim always to work with rather than against the city's responsible heads, and its aid has always been welcomed by them.

It has offices at 42 West 39th Street. Its expenses are small and were met even this past hard year without calling upon the public for the cost of a single ticket. The league this Summer is maturing plans for increased activities the coming season and would be glad to welcome to its ranks trained and experienced workers as well as those whose enthusiasm is as yet unorganized.

ALICE BARTLETT STIMSON, President.
New York, Aug. 5, 1915.

Instances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

James R. Stowell in his letter appearing in THE TIMES says: "It would be a novelty to learn from any of your correspondents as to how German militarism has manifested itself in a concrete way." Has Mr. Stowell never heard of the Zabern incident, for instance? F. D. BROWN.
New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

A MOTORIST AT CROTON.

What One Man Encountered in the Way of Disastrous Detours.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the article in your paper by Mr. M. Tiefenbrun, engineer in charge of the road under construction, Croton-on-Hudson.

The detour signs, such as he advocates, from two to four inches high are ridiculous. I came over, presumably through his section, only a few days ago, and am now laid up for repairs here, owing to a detour south of Dover. I am not sufficiently familiar with the names of the roads, but I was held up by some road builders, who said it would be impossible to go through, as they were reconstructing, and was told to go by a certain detour. On starting for this detour a farmer told me it was well-nigh impassable and dangerous to go there. Between the farmer and the road people I naturally had to take the advice of the latter. This road went on the side of a small mountain and was, as the farmer stated, well-nigh impassable. I had not gone more than a mile and a half before there were deep ruts impossible to escape, and in the centre of the road a projecting rock several inches high, which ripped out the casing of my generator, and only by great good fortune I got out without further trouble.

Arriving at Lake Mahopac I found that another automobile had been over the same road and suffered injury. Previous to my accident I met an automobile party who informed me that there were four automobiles out of commission somewhere in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie. Not only is this very annoying and expensive, but likewise dangerous. It seems to me it is the business of Road Commissioners or engineers in charge to post detours not in letters of two to four inches high, but from four to six inches in black letters on a white surface, showing exact detours, and before these are determined upon they should be properly investigated.

There is one other little

MORGAN BELMONT IS TO WED TODAY

Son of New York Banker to Take Miss Margaret F. Andrews as His Bride at Newport.

BISHOP DORAN TO OFFICIATE

Ceremony at Rockry Hall to be Witnessed by a Company of 150 Relatives and Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Francis Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, and Morgan Belmont, youngest son of August Belmont, will take place at Rockry Hall at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It will be witnessed by 150 relatives and friends. Bishop Doran of Providence, assisted by the Rev. James T. Walsh, pastor of St. Mary's Church, will perform the ceremony. A bridal luncheon will follow.

Miss Andrews has received many gifts, which will not be shown, but are stored in a bank vault. A rehearsal of the wedding was held today.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont gave a dinner tonight for the bride and groom, the wedding party and relatives, including Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Curtiss, Jr., and their house guests. Other guests came in later for dancing.

On the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's residence this afternoon for the benefit of the Vestiare des Blessés, founded in Paris last August, Mme. Jane Catulle Mendes gave a lecture before a large delegation of Summer residents.

Mme. Mendes, who has done much to assist the wounded troops of France after their discharge from hospitals, comes to America for assistance, and her cause is being aided by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who is the President of the American Committee, and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas.

Mme. Mendes related her visits to the devastated villages of Nomeny and Gerberviller, telling of the conditions of the old men, women and children, and the prisoners returning from Germany.

Francis Roche, an official of the Lafayette Fund, which furnishes kits for French troops, has arranged to give an entertainment at Hill Top Inn Saturday night, Aug. 28, for the benefit of the fund. He was in conference today with Mrs. Barber completing details. The entire establishment has been taken over for a musical entertainment.

Mr. Roche is Honorary Secretary of the fund, and is working with the committee consisting of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John J. Chapman, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Miss Edith Minturn, Secretary; Robert Bacon, Treasurer; William Astor Chanler, Frederic R. Coudert, Rawlins Cottonet, Richard Harding Davis, Archer M. Huntington, Philip W. Livermore, Philip M. Lydig, John G. Milburn, W. F. Morgan, Gouverneur Morris, Ralph J. Prentis, Monroe Robinson, William Beverley Rogers, Charles S. Scribner, Jr., and Charles D. Wetmore. A French play will be given.

GOES TO PANAMA TO WED.

Miss Norris Becomes the Bride of William L. Urquhart.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Jean Norris and William Lester Urquhart was celebrated on Thursday in Ancon, Panama.

The bride is a daughter of the late Dr. Henry Lee Norris of this city and a niece of the late Miss Ada Louise Norris of Princeton, N. J. Her mother lives at 439 West 123d Street.

The wedding was to have taken place in the chapel of Columbia University, but the plans were changed, and Miss Norris went to Panama, where she met Mr. Urquhart, who has extensive business interests in Colombia, South America. He formerly lived in Glasgow, Scotland.

The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal chapel by the Rev. William Slack.

HENRY L. LIEBMANN WEDS.

Brewer Shows Nevada Divorce—First Wife Sued Last Winter.

Henry L. Liebmann, who gave his address as the Hotel Belmont, and Miss Ida Teichman of 228 West Seventy-second Street, were married yesterday by Alderman Frederick H. Stevenson in the marriage chapel of the Municipal Building. In his application for a license Mr. Liebmann filed a copy of the divorce papers granted July 27 last by Judge Frank P. Langan of the First Judicial District, Genoa, Nevada.

According to these papers, Liebmann was the plaintiff in the action against his wife, who offered no testimony in opposition.

Liebmann's first wife, Mrs. Clara Liebmann, sued for separation from him last December, basing her case on many alleged acts of cruelty. In his answer he set up a counter-claim, naming eight men. Mr. Liebmann was formerly a member of the brewing firm of Obermeyer & Liebmann. He gave his age as 43 and that of his bride 24.

WEDDING OF ARMY OFFICER.

Capt. E. W. Miller to Marry Miss Orma F. Smith Today.

The wedding of Miss Orma F. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron A. Smith of Brooklyn, and Captain Edgar W. Miller, Medical Corps, U. S. A., is to take place this afternoon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Although the couple's engagement had been announced, they decided rather suddenly to get married. Captain Miller, who has been at Fort Ontario, has been ordered to Texas City with his regiment, and will take his bride there after a brief honeymoon. On Thursday evening Miss Smith gave a dinner at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, for her friends, at which the wedding date was announced.

MISS SEELEY ENGAGED.

Will Become Bride of Robert Welles, Formerly of Paris.

The wedding of Miss Muriel Seeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Graydon Seeley of Brookline, Mass., and Robert Welles, who has been living in Paris, will take place on Thursday at the Summer home of the bride's parents at Essex, Conn.

Mr. Welles is a son of F. R. Welles of Paris, who is here for the wedding, and was graduated at Amherst College, class of 1912. Miss Seeley is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1912.

Miss Lucy Cabot of Boston is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Anne Stedman and Miss Carlotta Welles, a sister of the bridegroom.

Paul Welles of New York will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Philip L. Cook, Sargent H. Wellman, Henry L. Leeb, Harold S. Wilkins, all of Boston, and George Cheney Seeley, a brother of the bride.

The couple will motor to the Pacific Coast, and will live in Seattle.

DRIGGS—BRULATOUR.

The marriage is announced of Miss Marie Isabel Brulatour, daughter of Jules E. Brulatour of 490 Riverside Drive, and Robert Driggs, which took place on Thursday at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Mr. Driggs is a son of the late Spencer Driggs, who was editor of The Musical Advance. The couple will live at 243 West 102d Street on returning from their honeymoon.

FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS.

American Aid Sought for a "Light-house" in Paris.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, has received a letter from Miss Winifred Holt, who is representing the committee in Europe and is establishing a lighthouse for the blind in Paris, detailed the work that is being done. "We have begun teaching in the hospitals," says Miss Holt, "and we have among our pupils two very interesting and grateful blind officers, who will make good teachers for the Paris Lighthouse. I estimate that there must be from 3,000 to 4,000 blind soldiers in this immediate neighborhood, but the Government knows of only 200. There is no doubt that we will have at least one building here, to be a salesroom, information bureau, census bureau, training station, &c., for the blind. We will have a home teaching force to find the men wherever they may be. We are now forming a French Committee, on which we will put the leading educators of the blind and representatives of the various departments of the Government. The Lighthouse is to be called 'Le Phare ou Comité International Franco-Americain pour les Soldats Aveugles aux Champs d'Honneur.'

"A corps of at least fifty teachers is needed to cope with our work. Funds are needed for salaries, materials for work, clothes—which the Government will not give us here at present—and to fit up the hostel for officers, which we will have in connection with the lighthouse for the men who are to train there.

"The Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp will aid us as much as possible, and we have already had offers of very able volunteer assistance. The Comtesse de Piennes has promised to send me the names of the soldiers who have been blinded in the Vosges and Meuse departments. They are very numerous, and without any help save the coming opening of a hospital for the blind, of which the head nurse is stone deaf."

The committee is carrying on a campaign to raise funds for the building of lighthouses for the blind in all the warring countries. Its headquarters are at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

RUSH WORK ON RIALTO.

Builders Subject to $1,000 Penalty Per Day Lost After Nov. 1.

The builders who have a contract for the new Rialto Theatre, which is to occupy the site of the old Hammerstein's Victoria, have begun a race with time. S. L. Rothapfel, Managing Director of the new theatre, has signed a contract with the builders which calls for the completion of the theatre by Nov. 1, with a penalty of $1,000 for each day beyond that time the playhouse remains unfinished.

As the demolition of the old building is not yet completed, a formidable task is ahead of the contractors. When it was decided by Oscar Hammerstein last Spring to remodel the Victoria and Mr. Rothapfel leased the theatre for motion pictures, it was planned to have the alterations finished by October. After the work of razing the building had been begun the Building Department condemned the walls, which the original plans contemplated using, and by the time the department had entered all its objections it was found that it would be necessary to completely demolish the old structure and build a new one. Changes in the building and fire laws since the Victoria was built necessitated a revision of the architect's plans, and this, coupled with the necessity of making other financial arrangements because of the greatly increased cost, brought the work practically to a standstill for several weeks.

Since the theatre is to be a movie house, no stage will be needed. Instead there will be a hanging garden of blooming plants surrounding the screen. Floral decorations will be used extensively throughout the auditorium.

First Frohman Rehearsal Monday.

Francis Wilson's return today from a trip to Honolulu will be the signal for the calling for next Monday of the first rehearsal of a Frohman company this season. With Marie Tempest, Ann Murdock, and Graham Brown, Mr. Wilson is to appear in a revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie" in the Lyceum beginning Sept. 6. With the old comedy will be presented a new short play by J. M. Barrie, entitled "Rosalind." The manuscript of this play arrived yesterday, and as it was in Sir James's own handwriting, Augustus Thomas fled to the country to spend the week-end deciphering it.

Cabaret at Luna Park.

Luna Park's Summer House, in which Coney Island is doing its part in keeping the fox trot and hesitation alive during the torrid season, is to have a cabaret entertainment, like the Broadway danceries, beginning tonight. It is entitled "Luna's Broadway Echo," and the first performance will be given in the Summer House at 8 o'clock. It will be repeated at 10, and two performances will be given every night during the remainder of the season.

Dinner for Mrs. H. M. Flagler.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 13.—A dinner for Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, who is spending the Summer at Grove Park Inn, was given by Mrs. Alice T. Connally, at Fernihurst this evening. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Settle, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Memminger, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Coxe, Mrs. Thomas Chesebrough, Mrs. Harold Rees, Dr. S. Westary Battle, Dr. Pickney Herbert, Edward I. Frost, Dr. Thompson Frazier.

SPOIL CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Immigration Inspector Thinks Bridegroom, Yee Poy, Is Here Illegally.

Yee Poy, young and good-looking, who said he was connected with the Chinese Consular Service, and his pretty Chinese bride, roused so much interest in Pell, Doyers, and Mott Streets recently that Immigration Inspector Wylie decided yesterday to investigate. Upon finding that Poy was not connected with the Chinese Consulate and had no certificate of entry he arrested the young man on the charge of being illegally in the United States.

Commissioner Houghton put Poy under $5,000 bail, and, in default of a bondsman, committed him to the Tombs. Mrs. Poy, who has apartments at 33 and 35 Mott Street, said she came to this country when 15 years old, with her parents and was legally admitted. She is now 23.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Transatlantic liners sailing from New York today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Atkinson, Orville N. Beebe, Mrs. E. J. Bogert, W. Bonnell, S. K. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Corn, W. Crandell, Miss S. E. Davies, C. P. Dickinson, Mrs. A. W. Elkins, Mrs. J. G. Fordham, Robert Fraser, Professor B. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Friend, Miss Laural Grooms, Mrs. T. R. Grove, Miss Helen Gunn, H. Hutchinson, Arthur Jones, F. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Morgan, J. E. Pierce, Mrs. A. B. Reynolds, Mrs. H. L. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Russell, F. H. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Smith, Joseph Vince, S. N. Warren, Miss Janet Young.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Dr. O. Appel, Walter Baldwin, Miss M. De Coppet, J. R. Edwards, G. C. Furniss, T. Hope, W. R. Levintritt, W. H. Matthies, Ernest Noel, H. L. Noyes, W. H. Oswalt, W. H. Sneath, E. S. Whitney, Elnar With, Mrs. M. Hambrook.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—J. B. Alpi, M. Barreau, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Buckley, R. Barton, Mrs. M. B. Blakeley, S. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chanel, Mrs. J. G. Coolidge, R. Chandon, W. S. Dell, O. L. Dilworth, H. G. Dodge, Miss H. Granger, P. H. Garcia.

DUCA D'AOSTA, (Naples.)—J. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Flaherty, Max Hodel, Miss Lilly Spelto, Miss Nellie Spelto, Dr. G. Marocchi, G. Dente, and Rev. G. Maliva.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the Baltic from Liverpool were:

J. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Beale, E. R. D. Dove, E. S. Franklin, J. L. Gibson, J. C. Haig, T. Harrison, Dr. Archibald Henderson, D. W. Jones, Richard Kennedy, E. H. Lemare, Mrs. B. Mann, O. M. Poole, J. Sutton, E. E. Vipond, and J. L. McYardley.

LUCY STONE DAY OBSERVED BY 1,000

Suffragists Erect Tablet to the Memory of Pioneer Fighter for Votes for Women.

GATHER IN EAST ORANGE

In 150 Automobiles, Visit House Sold in 1858 Because She Would Pay No Taxes.

Lucy Stone Day was observed by more than a thousand suffragists yesterday at East Orange, N. J., where a bronze tablet was unveiled on the little house in which Lucy Stone lived and which was sold, with its furniture, fifty-seven years ago for the taxes she refused to pay, because taxation without representation was tyranny.

Lucy Stone was born in 1818, and was the first woman in Massachusetts to take a college degree. She was graduated from Oberlin College in 1847. She headed the call for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., in October, 1850. About five years later she married Henry B. Blackwell and made a home in Orange. It was here in 1858 that her household goods were sold to pay taxes, and when the sale was over, with Alice Stone Blackwell, one year old, on her lap, she wrote her burning protest.

The visiting suffragists met at pilgrimage headquarters, the old Hawkesworth mansion, a Colonial house with huge white pillars, set on a green lawn, studded with towering horse chestnuts. Here they found ice cream and coffee at prices calculated to swell the fund for suffrage, and then proceeded in 150 automobiles to the little house where Lucy Stone had lived and written and where she held her little daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, on her knee as she wrote in behalf of votes for women.

Many Sections Represented.

The units of the parade came from widely different sections. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw made her début in the new yellow suffrage car, presented to her at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at 505 Fifth Avenue by the National Woman Suffrage Association. There were no ceremonies, but a crowd had gathered about the gaily decorated car and was so insistent that Dr. Shaw finally made a brief speech. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt came down from the Empire State Campaign Committee rooms to inspect the new car and to congratulate Dr. Shaw, and then the car started for Orange.

Miss Edna V. O'Brien of Tarrytown was the chauffeur. She, together with Miss Amie Hutchinson, were the chief instruments in raising the funds for this new car, named the Eastern Victory II., and also for the original little Eastern Victory that was sold in Pennsylvania for the non-payment of taxes and bought in by suffragists and presented to Dr. Shaw. The new car seats five and bears the owner's monogram.

A number of other autos went from New York. All were gayly decorated. The New York delegation included Mrs. Charles T. Nickelson, Mrs. Lavinia Walker, the Misses Portia Willis, Lucy Anthony, Eleanor Ewing, Rose Bower, and Mrs. Norman Marsh and Mrs. H. A. Grant of Tarrytown.

The procession also included an old-time "bus" of huge proportions from Middlesex County and several sight-seeing cars, one quite filled with goldenrod, and all of the cars carried more or less floral adornment in the suffrage color.

That part of Orange in which Lucy Stone made her former home is now the Italian quarter of East Orange, and the house itself is occupied by Matthew Masi, an Italian druggist, and its garden is kept as near as possible the same as it was in former years. The druggist and his wife, and the three children, all in white, did all they possibly could to make the suffragists welcome.

Tablet Unveiled by Her Daughter.

Alice Stone Blackwell unveiled the tablet to her mother's memory, but said her voice was not fitted for outdoor speaking and that she could best prove herself intelligent enough to vote by refraining from a speech. The tablet bore the following inscription:

In 1858, Lucy Stone, a noble pioneer in the emancipation of women, here first protested against their taxation without representation in New Jersey. It was erected by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

Dr. Shaw told how her grandmother, an Englishwoman, refused to pay tithes to the English church near her because she was not a member of it, and how year after year small pieces of her property were sold to pay the tithes. Turning to Miss Blackwell, she said:

"It was on this very stoop that your mother rocked you in the cradle that was sold for taxes."

Ex-Governor John Franklin Fort also made an address. He was the only male speaker, and he said woman suffrage was a matter of necessity as well as of justice, and also that the burden of proof was on the shoulders of the "antis."

Mrs. Feickert of Plainfield announced that President Wilson had promised her he would declare himself on woman suffrage before the New Jersey elections on Oct. 19.

After the unveiling exercises and speechmaking were over the suffragists returned to the headquarters at 5 o'clock, where Mayor David Standish of Glen Ridge made an address. The cars then went on through the Oranges, Bloomfield, Montclair, and Glen Ridge to Newark, where, in Military Park, a public meeting was held and where some of the women took occasion to criticise James Nugent, the Democratic leader, for his stand against woman suffrage.

TAFT GOES WEST TODAY.

At McAlpin Ex-President Talks of His New Grandson.

Ex-President William Howard Taft arrived in New York from Montreal yesterday afternoon and is staying at the Hotel McAlpin. At dinner on the roof last night, Mr. Taft told of his vacation of seven weeks just completed at Murray Bay, Canada, and of his contemplated trip West which starts at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Taft received a letter from his son, Robert Taft at Bar Harbor, Me., telling that the ex-President's grandson, born at Bar Harbor last Saturday, had been named William Howard, and that the parents were in doubt as to whether the boy should be called "Junior" or "Third," in view of the fact that the ex-President has a nephew named after him, who is called "William Howard II."

"That's a point that will have to be decided later," said Prof. Taft, "and although I am a doctor of laws, I am not prepared to make the decision offhand."

Mr. Taft will stop first at Rockville, Ind., then go to St. Louis for a two days' stay, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce at luncheon. In Salt Lake City he will address the American Bar Association. He will then continue on to San Francisco, and as President of the Unitarian Conference, will address their convention. He will also speak before the Red Cross Conference there.

On Sept. 9 he will address the American's Bankers' Association at Seattle. On Sept. 18 he will sail on the steamship Kronland from San Francisco, returning by way of the Panama Canal and reaching New York about Oct. 6.

PARIS STYLEMAKERS FAVOR RUSSIAN MODES

Showings by Callot Soeurs and Cheruit—A Train That Sways Like an Alligator's Tail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Callot Soeurs at their opening yesterday showed Winter styles before a limited number of buyers, advancing the date from next week for the benefit of home-going Americans. It was by far the largest collection yet seen, there being as many models as before the war.

A feature of the collection which, buyers say, will cause a complete change in the style of outer garments, is the disappearance of opera wraps, which are displaced by Russian afternoon and evening full-length coats. Callot showed twenty-five models of such coats, all with different Russian names, such as "Petrograd," "Tsariga," and "Grand Duke Nicholas." They are made with enormous fur collars, wide fur cuffs, and full length godet to the bottom of the coat, with a wide fur band all around.

Another Callot innovation is a small shoulder pélerine or cape of Revolutionary or postillion effect, shown on afternoon dresses. The tailor-mades are rather simple and practical. The jackets are mostly belted in effect, the skirts short and full. The afternoon dresses are chiefly velours or faille in sombre tones, fur-trimmed.

Dinner and theatre gowns have the usual Callot lace effect. Débutante and dancing dresses are of mousseline de soie made in alternate rows to give a transparent effect. The evening gowns are little varied from the usual Callot style.

Cheruit's was the last important opening, with an average size collection. The jackets are short and the skirts have fullness and shirrings on the hips. None of the mannequins wore corsets, but wide belts gave an effect of fullness. The feature of the collection was the expensive fur coats in broadtail Kolinsky moleskin, all in Russian style, big and full length, with high collars, wide cuffs, and wide bands around the bottom in different furs.

Among the evening dresses one creating considerable comment was a white brocade gown with a long pointed train which swayed behind as the wearer walked like an alligator's tail. In afternoon gowns and tailor-mades of velvet and faille, light terra cotta was the principal color. Rich fur trimmings were used on all the models.

DEFER WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

No Funds for This Year, but Board Will Receive Applications.

At a meeting held yesterday at the office of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, the recently appointed Board of Child Welfare of New York City, which is to have charge of the administration of the new widows' pension law, decided to take offices in the Municipal Building. As no funds have been appropriated for pensions to widows with children in the city, the board selected a Budget Committee consisting of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Chairman; Commissioner Kingsbury, Edwin P. Maynard, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, and the Rev. William A. Courtney to begin at once the preparation of an estimate of the amount that will be needed to put the law into operation.

The board has decided to make no attempt to obtain funds to be used this year, but to devote the next four months to receiving applications and making investigations required by the law, with a view to preparing itself to begin granting allowances on Jan. 1, 1916. The board will act upon applications for allowances in the order that applications are received. The law provides that the widow receiving an allowance must be in each case in the opinion of the board a proper guardian mentally, morally, and physically to bring up her children; that she must have been a resident of the City of New York for two years immediately preceding her application, and that her husband must have been a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State at the time of his death.

The board decided yesterday that one of its first steps would be to make a careful study of the records of child-bearing institutions of the city for the purpose of returning their mothers all fatherless children who have been committed to institutions for no other purpose than that their mothers have been unable to pay for their support at home.

CITY MAY SAVE ON PHONES.

Experts to Study Means of Cutting Annual Cost of $300,000.

With a view of determining whether any reduction in the cost of telephone service to New York City, now amounting to about $300,000 annually, can be effected without detriment to the public interest, Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast have directed that an intensive study of the situation be made. The investigation will be in charge of the following committee of city employes: Putnam A. Bates, Electrical Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph of the Fire Department, Chairman; Michael R. Brennan, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Police Department; Robert B. McIntyre, Supervising Statistician and Examiner, and Chester M. Gould, Assistant Engineer of the Department of Finance.

It is intended to analyze the nature and value of the different classes of service rendered by the New York Telephone Company and to probe not only such technical points as routing of leased wires, the duct space allowed in the subways, the mechanical devices applied, &c., but also practical questions bearing on the departmental use of the city phones.

SUES ACTRESS FOR $100,000

Mrs. William Smythe Says Toby Claude Alienated Husband's Love.

Toby Claude, the actress, has been served with a summons and complaint in a suit for $100,000 for alienation of the affections of William Smythe, an actor, according to Herman L. Roth, attorney for the plaintiff, Mrs. Marie Nevins Smythe, wife of the actor.

Mrs. Smythe is suing her husband for an absolute divorce, naming Miss Claude as co-respondent. Lawyer Roth is trying to learn in what ship Smythe and Miss Claude sailed for Europe and whether they have in their custody Kathleen Smythe, the five-year-old daughter of Mrs. Smythe.

Supreme Court Justice Ford ordered the actor on last Saturday to turn the little girl over to her mother. Smythe promised to obey the order immediately, but up to the present Mrs. Smythe has been unable to learn the whereabouts of the child.

ACCUSES J. B. G. RINEHART.

Woman Says Lawyer Retains $15,000 of Her Money.

Magistrate Corrigan, acting upon the complaint of Emily Graham Dobyns, issued a summons yesterday requiring the appearance in the Tombs Court on Sept. 23 of J. B. G. Rinehart, a lawyer of 120 Broadway. Miss Dobyns said she had entrusted her Wall Street speculations to Rinehart and that he still had to account for $15,000 of her money.

Douglas Nicholson appeared in behalf of Miss Dobyns but refused to discuss the case or to give his client's address.

Rinehart is a graduate of Harvard University.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS NOT ALL DESERVED

Controller Tells of Many Who Wed After Retirement for Disability.

A EUGENICS LAW NEEDED

Criticises Board of Education and Cites Many Cases to Show Why Fund Is Bankrupt.

Controller Prendergast yesterday described some of the methods of the Board of Education regarding the Teachers' Retirement Fund. He says the fund is now bankrupt, and many of the pensioned teachers are face to face with hardships. The City Pension Commission has been making an investigation of the matter and has found, according to the Controller, much laxity in the granting of pensions.

The Controller said the Board of Education has acted illegally in retiring any teachers at all since Sept. 1, 1913. The law requires, he said, that the number of teachers retired should be so limited that the entire amount of the annuities should not exceed the income of the retirement funds, and this had been disregarded. The Pension Commission, taking the same point of view, holds that 684 retirements made by the Board of Education since 1910, when the annual income fell below the annual disbursements, are subject to serious legal doubt. As for the 203 pensions granted since Sept. 1, 1913, the Pension Commission says that they were indisputably illegal.

What the Controller calls "vicious methods of padding the rolls" are given. The law requires thirty years' service in cases of ordinary retirement and twenty years of service for retirement on the ground of disability. The Pension Commission's memorandum shows that one teacher was continuously absent 6 years and 4 months prior to retirement. Thereby her 18 years and 7 months of actual service were credited at 24 years and 11 months.

Another teacher was absent continuously 4 years and 4 months and so was pushed over the twenty-year limit. The Pension Commission gives several other cases of this sort. The Controller delved into several individual cases. One of these was that of a teacher retired on Feb. 1, 1908, who admitted to the Board of Retirement that she not only bought cocktails in a drug store near the school, but carried a flask of liquor into the school. Her retirement was recommended and was authorized by the Board of Education. She was retired on the ground of nervous inefficiency on a pension of $606.66.

Another teacher admitted at a hearing that a District Superintendent had told her that she would have to retire because she neglected her duties. He was the same Superintendent who recommended the retirement of the nervously inefficient teacher. In June, 1911, a first-year Principal's application for disability retirement, after she had served twenty-one years and nine months, was approved by the Board of Retirement. Under the established rules of the Board of Education the Principal would have been placed on the pension roll on Sept. 1, 1911, and would now be receiving an annual pension of $634.38.

On the advice of Dr. Maxwell, City Superintendent, however, her retirement was postponed until Feb. 1, 1912. In the interval, on Jan. 1, her salary was increased $938.38. The aggregate loss to the city was about $7,000. The second day after her retirement, which was on the ground of "disability," she was married.

Controller Prendergast in commenting on this case said:

"This is not the only instance. I know personally of a number of other cases where teachers retired for disability, have married. Either they should not have been retired or we need a eugenics law in this State."

PHOTOGRAPH GAS METERS.

New Device Expected to Insure Accuracy and Minimize Complaints.

Gas meters in New York are to be photographed by meter-readers in the future and the gas company believes by adopting this method it will insure an accuracy which it is hardly possible for the hand, eyes, and mind to attain in keeping such records.

A device has been invented for photographing the indicators of the gas meters. The readers will be equipped with a small camera and a spool of film, the entire outfit being not unlike the ordinary camera. The camera fits over the indicator in the gas meter and by pressing a button a flood of electric light is thrown on the dials and the exposure is made. The entire operation requires only a fraction of a second. A safety device prevents the making of double exposures so that the inexperienced meter reader will find little difficulty in snapping the photographs.

The readings will be made from the negatives by the bill clerk. Identification of each meter will be made by means of a numbered tag stuck on the side or below the dials which also will be contained in the photograph. The name of the new photographic meter-reading device is "factograph."

Miss Edith Colford.

Miss Edith Colford, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Jones Colford of 29 Hunter Avenue, Newport, R. I., died of pneumonia yesterday in this city, in her thirty-first year. She was born in Newport and until her illness two weeks ago was prominent in society and an active sportswoman. In addition to her parents she is survived by a brother. Her body will be sent to Newport today and will be buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Portsmouth.

Two Civil War Veterans Die.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Within a few hours two deaths occurred at the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny. Both were caused by blood poisoning. George Boho, 67 years old, who was admitted to the institution from this city on Jan. 8, 1912, died last night. He served in Company B, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. George Nelson, 70 years old, formerly of Robbinsville, died today. He had been an inmate since Feb. 27, 1914. He was a private in Company I, Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Surf Bathing Kills Miss Stolpe.

Miss Hilda Eleaner Stolpe died at the home of her foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Bentley, 269 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday of meningitis, caused by excessive salt water bathing. She was 21 years old. She spent two weeks at Rye Beach, and went bathing several times every day.

HORLICK'S

The Original MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

REAR ADMIRAL DEAD.

John McGowan, Retired, Served Through the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Navy Department was notified this afternoon that Rear Admiral John McGowan, U. S. N., retired, died today at Haines Falls, N. Y., where he was spending the Summer.

Rear Admiral McGowan was born in Port Penn, Del., Aug. 4, 1843, and was appointed an Acting Master's Mate in the Volunteer Navy on March 8, 1862, serving on the Reliance and the Yankee, Potomac flotilla. He was appointed an Acting Master May 8, 1862, serving in this last-named grade until March 12, 1868, when he was appointed a Master in the regular navy. He was promoted to Lieutenant Dec. 18, 1868; to Lieutenant Commander April 22, 1870; to Commodore Jan. 29, 1887; to Captain March 3, 1899, under which grade he was in command of the Monterey from June 16, 1899, to Aug. 17, 1899, when he assumed command of the Monadnock. He served as Commandant of the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., from Dec. 1, 1900, to March 16, 1901, and was retired on April 12, 1901, with the rank of Rear Admiral in recognition of his meritorious service in the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA MEEK PHIPPS, wife of Alfred G. Phipps of Boston, Mass., died on Thursday at her Summer home in Greenwich, Conn., in her twenty-seventh year.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, a former President of the Williston-Knight Company, button manufacturers, died on Thursday at his home, 251 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was born in Easthampton, Mass., and retired from business ten years ago. His two daughters survive him.

THOMAS C. BOOTH, former manager of the New York office of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, died on Thursday at his home, 220 Wadsworth Avenue, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Providence, R. I.

GRIFFITH O. JONES died on Thursday at his home, 205 South Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., in his fifty-third year. His widow and two daughters survive him.

DANIEL G. BANKS, former purser of the steamships Seawanhaka and Idlewild, died yesterday at his home in Sea Cliff, N. Y., in his eighty-fifth year.

Dr. JAMES L. WHEATON, one of the oldest physicians in the United States, died on Thursday at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., in his ninety-third year. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical College in 1846.

ROBERT G. MARTIN, connected with Albert Phillips & Co., brokers, died on Thursday at his home, 422 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his thirty-third year.

Mrs. HELENE WESTHEIMER, widow of Bernhard Westheimer, died on Thursday at the Hotel Endicott, in her seventy-first year. She was born in Germany and for many years had been active in Jewish charities.

ROBERT G. BARTON, a senior at Cornell and a son of Charles P. Barton, died on Thursday at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his twenty-fifth year.

FRANK L. VICTORY, a member of the real estate firm of S. Victory & Son, of New Brunswick, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in that city, in his fifty-fourth year.

THEODORE G. ROHBERG, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, died on Thursday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital following an operation. He was born on the Isle of Ruegen, Germany, seventy years ago. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and one daughter.

GEORGE H. WESTFALL, Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Warehouse and Distilleries Company, died suddenly on Thursday at 132 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn on Aug. 26, 1875, and had lived there all his life. He is survived by his parents, his wife, and two brothers.

Sister JAMES MARIE DOUGHERTY, who was attached to the Convent of the Nativity, Brooklyn, died on Thursday. She was the daughter of James and Rose Dougherty, and had been a teacher in the Parochial School of the Nativity for twenty-five years, and was a member of the Order of St. Joseph.

JOHN CLARK SNIFFIN, a city weigher, died on Thursday from tuberculosis at his home, 338 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City thirty-seven years ago, and is survived by his wife and one brother.

Mrs. MARIE DOUGLAS BUCKLEY BRINTON, widow of Colonel Nathan Sharpless Brinton, died yesterday at her home, 50 West Sixty-fifth Street. Her husband was a paymaster in the civil war and was a friend of Abraham Lincoln. He died on Sept. 25, 1914, and when his will was offered for probate in January, 1915, it developed that his niece, Elizabeth Brinton Smith, disappeared in Philadelphia in 1886 and had never been heard from.

Mrs. EMILY ADAMS VAN PATTEN, daughter of the late Charles Langdon Adams, who was a wealthy resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and wife of Dr. Percy Schuyler Van Patten, died on Thursday in Los Angeles, Cal. She is survived by her husband, mother, and two young sons. Dr. Van Patten was the former Coroner of Westchester County. The family moved to Los Angeles six years ago for the benefit of his health.

ELMER L. STIVERS, organist of churches in Newark, Elizabeth, and East Orange, N. J., for twenty-four years, and a former teacher with the Martha Washington College in Virginia and the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. Y., died Thursday night at his home in East Orange, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a member of the American Guild of Organists, the National Association of Organists, and the Clef Club of this city. His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM H. DILLABOUGH, for ten years connected with the freight department of the Santa Fe Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 203 West 140th Street, in his sixty-first year. He was a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the New York Traffic Club.

Major THOMAS O. TOWLES, 75 years old, once Chief Clerk of the National House of Representatives and widely known in Missouri politics, died in Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday.

EDWARD R. TINKER, 93 years old, of North Adams, Mass., a delegate to the Wigwam Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, died in Washington on Thursday night. He had been ill since last April.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Levy of 251 West 89th St., a daughter, Aug. 12.

ROSENBERG.—Aug. 10, 2,643 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Rosenberg, a daughter.

Engaged

HAIMOVICI—SCHWEFEL.—Mrs. R. Schwefel of 124 West 112th St. announces engagement of her daughter, Frances, to Mr. Julius Haimovici.

Married

DIXON — HOOKER.—Aug. 12, at Salinas, Cal., Rosalie Hooker to Francis Stillwell Dixon.

URQUHART—NORRIS.—At Panama, Aug. 12, by the Rev. William Slack, William Lester Urquhart to Katharine Jean Norris.

Died.

ALLISON.—At Utica, N. Y., on Aug. 12, 1915, George C., beloved son of the Rev. George D. and Alice C. Allison, aged 2 years 7 months 18 days. Services from the Rutherford Baptist Church, Rutherford, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 14, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BANKS.—At Sea Cliff, L. I., on the 8th month, 13th day, 1915, Daniel G. Banks, in his 86th year. Funeral services will be held

1,100 ROOKIES WIN PRAISE FROM WOOD

Business Men's Regiment Amazes Army Commander by Drill on Plattsburg Plain.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT CAMP

Accepts Invitation to Inspect Recruits—Regiment May Come Here to Disband.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The drill plain of the United States military instruction camp was the scene this afternoon of a manoeuvre which regular army officers said was one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever seen in this country. All of the 1,100 and more business and professional men, who are here undergoing military instruction, participated in the drill, and the skill and precision with which they executed commands involving both marching and the manual of arms was amazing. Three days ago at least ninety of every hundred of these men were "greenhorns" pure and simple so far as military training is concerned, yet after less than three days' instruction they were able this afternoon to go into the field fully equipped and give an exhibition that would have done credit to a regular army organization.

The men drilled to music for the first time. The splendid massed band of the Thirtieth United States Infantry stood in front of the headquarters tent of Captain Dorey, the camp commander, and played stirring marches, to the accompaniment of which the bankers, lawyers, brokers, artists, authors, diplomats, journalists, doctors, and others who make up the enlisted personnel of the regiment performed military evolutions involving not only the squad and platoon but full company formations.

General Wood, seated in a big Government automobile, watched the drill from the edge of the drill plain. Rarely did his gaze stray from the remarkable picture of the plain before him. Never in his long military career, he said later, had he seen anything that could surpass it, when the short period of instruction and the previous knowledge of the men were taken into consideration.

"It represents progress the like of which I have never known," General Wood remarked as company after company, marching in perfect alignment, wheeled and turned, marched by fours and by platoons and by companies, every command executed quickly and correctly. Here and there a late comer would falter now and then, but these were the rare instances.

The drill followed immediately after retreat. The companies in full marching order, with the exception of the forty-pound infantry packs, formed in their company streets and as the last strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" died away at the conclusion of the sunset ceremony, the company commanders gave the command: "Fours right, march!" As one, it seemed, the eight big companies wheeled into the battalion highways and headed for the grass plain on the shore of Lake Champlain. The head of the Thirtieth Infantry struck up, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

Company H reached the drill plain first, its men appearing in platoon formation, their marching lines straight and natural, each man with gun at right shoulder. Then came Company A with Mayor Mitchel in the first four, for this company came on the plain marching as fours. The other six companies followed in quick succession and in less than four minutes after retreat the entire regiment was on the drill plain. From end to end of the plain they marched, the officers using "whistle signals" instead of vocal commands. Captain Joseph H. Herron, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., whose squadron will arrive tomorrow from Ausable Chasm, rode into camp just as the companies marched out of their streets. Captain Lincoln C. Andrews of the Fifth Cavalry, the senior instructor of cavalry tactics here, greeted Herron and walked with him to the edge of the drill field.

"Come with me, Herron," said Andrews, "and I will show you the most wonderful sight you ever witnessed," and when it was all over Herron admitted that the sight was exactly what Andrews had said it would be.

"I never dreamed that such a thing could be accomplished in so short a time," said Captain Herron, who is a former Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point. As the drill ended the companies swept by General Wood's automobile, marching in company front formation.

President to Review Troops.

Immediately after the drill it was announced that an invitation had been extended to President Wilson to come to Plattsburg and witness the work of the command, and that he had accepted the invitation. He is expected here in the last week of instruction. Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of the General Staff, also will be invited. Others who will receive invitations are ex-Secretaries of War Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson, Luke E. Wright, and Jacob M. Dickinson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York; the regimental commanders of the various New York regiments, Cornelius Vanderbilt, General Robert Shaw Oliver, George W. Wickersham, and the following Presidents of universities and colleges: Hadley of Yale, Lowell of Harvard, Hibben of Princeton, Denny of Alabama, Hutchins of Michigan, Wheeler of California, Schurman of Cornell, James of Illinois, and Drinker of Lehigh; Colonel C. M. Townsley, the Superintendent of West Point; Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge. All who accept the invitations are expected here in the final week of the camp.

It was also announced this afternoon that a suggestion to disband the regiment in New York on Labor Day instead of disbanding here on the preceding day was under serious consideration. The plan is to take the entire regiment to New York on special trains, arriving at the Grand Central Terminal about 10 o'clock in the morning. Then the regiment, every man in uniform, carrying his full field equipment, will parade down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street and thence to the Battery and to Governors Island, where the command will dismand.

There was no cessation of work at the camp today. There are no afternoons off, and even at night the men spend most of their time in listening to lectures on military science by officers of the regular army. They were to have listened to a talk on modern field artillery tonight, but a hard rain that came up shortly after supper caused a postponement until tomorrow night.

The first of two aeroplanes that are to be employed in the instruction of the recruits arrived today. It will be operated by J. C. Milliman. In working out the big war problems in the final period of the camp Milliman and another aviator will do the aerial reconoitring and endeavor to discover the masked regular batteries against which the civilian soldiers will operate.

About a mile south of the camp, in a big open field, the cavalry instruction is being given. The men in their preliminary work ride in rings. There are five big rings in the field, which give it the appearance of a deserted circus arena. The cavalry instruction was not prolonged today, as many of the new troopers were not so agile today as they were before yesterday's training.

Chevrons for Four.

Malcolm Stevenson, the polo player; William J. Clothier, the tennis player; Willard Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Victor Mather were named acting Sergeants of Cavalry this afternoon. They are all experienced horsemen.

Sergt. Straight said in one of the few brief resting periods that the stock of the camp has gone up three points already.

"After three days of work such as we have had, which, despite its rigor and thoroughness, we have thoroughly enjoyed," Mr. Straight said, "the members of this camp realize that what General Wood said about the impossibility of training an army overnight is true in every sense of the word. We are grinding out things that we never dreamed existed, and we know now what they mean when army officers and others who know plead for a betterment of the national defense system. Personally I have been kept so busy that I have not even had time to read a newspaper or even write to my wife. You can appreciate the truthfulness of this statement when you remember that they are trying to give us in one month what it takes the regulars six months or more to learn.

Corporal Dudley Field Malone said that he had never worked so hard in his life.

"But I am enjoying every minute of it," he added, "and I want to tell you that this job of being a Corporal is the hardest thing I have ever tackled."

"How about the food?" the Collector was asked.

"Mighty plain and simple, but also mighty wholesome and good," he replied. "Couldn't be better."

Some of the late comers who were being drilled in the "awkward squads" in their eagerness to catch on quick and get in the companies have made some errors. In one of the squads a sergeant explained the command to present arms. He then gave the command and two of the rookies slowly and laboriously tried to execute it.

"Throw your guns away from your bodies," said the Sergeant quickly.

Two guns shot in the air and landed ten feet away. The "rookies" took the Sergeant at his word and when some of their comrades gibed them about their error one of them retorted, "Well, why didn't he tell us to hold on to them?"

New Recruits in Camp.

Many new faces appeared in the awkward squads this afternoon. Among them were Richard Harding Davis, Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League; Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission in New York; J. P. Hogan of the Board of Water Supply, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph P. Hartigan, and W. H. Perry of the Department of Bridges. Public Service Commissioner William Hayward will enlist tomorrow.

General Wood is going to New York for the week-end tomorrow. He will visit the artillery camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., on Monday before returning to the camp. General Wood said this afternoon that his remarks concerning the volunteer method of raising an army without reason had been construed in some quarters as a reflection on the National Guard. Nothing of the sort was intended, he said, and he added that under the law the National Guard was a part of the regular land defenses of the nation and would come into service on the same basis as the regular army in the event of trouble.

It was said today that if any man in camp desired to withdraw he first would have to submit his application to his company commander, who would forward it through regular channels to the proper authorities. The reason for the resignation would be given in the papers, with a record of the man's service, and this would be filed in the War Department at Washington. Nobody here, however, has any idea of quitting, and so the pigeon holes reserved for such papers are doomed to remain empty.

Men in Fine Condition.

The recruits in camp are in splendid physical condition. Up to date not one single case of illness has been reported. The only empty tent in camp is the big hospital tent.

"I have never seen a healthier body of men," said Captain Darby, the chief surgeon, this afternoon, "and I have never seen any who took better care of themselves or were more temperate in their habits."

The recruits will have an opportunity tomorrow to be inoculated against typhoid fever. No man will be compelled to undergo inoculation, but it was said tonight that practically every man in camp would submit.

The danger of typhoid is reduced to a minimum by the camp sanitary officers by a careful inspection and regulation of the water supply, but no camp officer can be sure of the water and milk a man drinks when not in camp.

It was said tonight that Mayor Mitchel had not yet received a summons to attend the meeting of the Board of Estimate on next Thursday. If the Mayor is compelled to leave camp he will return as soon as possible.

For the first time today several of the companies of recruits had sub-calibre target practice preliminary to the real work on the ranges next week. Ammunition of .22 calibre was used and the distance was about fifty feet. The targets were small and the proportions were such as to represent practice with the larger calibre of the Springfields at a distance of 200 yards and more. Two of the New York policemen made perfect scores. They were Inspector Bolan and Sergeant Goss.

FOR A VETERAN RESERVE.

Plan to be Offered at Former Soldiers' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—Lieut. Col. Robert S. Woodside left this city today with the Adjutant General's staff of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to open headquarters for the national encampment in Detroit which opens on Monday.

Delegates from insular possessions and the Canal Zone are to be present. The country's foreign relations and the possible part that the veterans of the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico, China, and the Philippines again may be called upon to play will be discussed.

W. S. Voorsanger of this city will offer a plan for the organization of a veteran reserve, by the enlistment of several hundred thousand veterans of the campaigns of the last two decades as well as of the thousands of former enlisted men of the regular army.

DEFENSE TALK POSTPONED.

President Will Take Up the Matter Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Wilson has postponed discussion of the national defense question with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels until next week. Mr. Garrison is away for the week-end. The President will confer with Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, when he sees Secretary Daniels next week. He will not pass upon the war and navy estimates, however, until he has conferred with the Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

Secretary Daniels declared today there was an overwhelming sentiment in the country generally for large increases in submarines and aircraft.

"The people in inland States particularly seem to have come to the conclusion that there should be large increases in submarines and aeroplanes for our naval defenses," said Secretary Daniels. "Many of our citizens, who do not mean to attach that importance to dreadnoughts which naval experts do, or who doubt the navy judgment of the dreadnoughts, are satisfied that the next naval program should provide for liberal expenditure for under-sea ships and aircraft."

HUNTINGTON FUND IN COURT

Trustee Asks a Ruling on Bequest to Nephew Now Dead.

Surrogate Cohalan was asked yesterday by the Union Trust Company, trustee under the will of Collis P. Huntington, the railroad builder, who died on Aug. 13, 1900, to decide what to do with a trust fund of $30,000, left for the life benefit of Mr. Huntington's nephew, Collis H. Sammis and the latter's wife, Clara L., both of whom are dead.

The will directed that the fund be distributed to the children of the two beneficiaries upon the death of the latter, but none survive them. The trust company wants to know whether the fund shall be placed in the residuary estate or given over to all of Mr. Huntington's next of kin.

COHALAN DECISION DISCUSSES GIANTS

Says Players Can't Always Be Contenders in the World's Championship Series.

UPHOLDS BRUSH APPRAISAL

Surrogate Holds $265 a Share Is a Fair Valuation on Stock of the Baseball Company.

The 1,300 shares of the stock of the National Exhibition Company, which owns the New York Giants, was properly fixed at a valuation of $265 a share, or a total of $346,000 by the Transfer Tax Appraiser in assessing the estate of John T. Brush, President of the company, which held that amount of the stock, according to a decision of Surrogate Cohalan handed down yesterday.

State Controller Travis had appealed to the Surrogate from the appraisal, asserting that the stock was of much greater value. The decision reads in part:

"The principal items upon which the said valuation appears to have been based was the lease of the playing grounds used by the said company and the earning power of the company. The appraiser, Mr. Day, has sworn that said lease is of no value except as used for its present purpose. I think his conclusion is correct.

"While the earning power of the company for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 shows a large return upon the capital invested. I find this return is by no means certain, for the reason that it is made up largely of the money paid by the public to see the post-season games called 'Worlds Championship Series.'"

While the Surrogate did not mention it, baseball fans who read the decision called attention to the fact that practically all receipts of the first four games of a world's series go to the players. The Surrogate's decision continued:

"The New York Baseball Club, the popular name for the said company, cannot in the very nature of things be a certain contender in this series every year, no more than any of the other seven clubs of the National League circuit. Hence the financial returns, as a result of being a participant in the world's championship series, are so completely speculative that they must be entirely left out of consideration in analyzing the earning power of the said company."

The Surrogate also declines to hold that the valuation of 899,498 placed upon the 996 shares of the When Clothing Company, held by the estate, is inadequate.

CHANCE FOR TRADE IN CHINA

British Effort to Shut Off Germany Opens Opportunity to Our Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The effort of the British Government to shut German firms out of the Chinese cotton-print trade seems likely to offer a great opportunity for American mills, Consul General Anderson, at Hongkong, in a report to the Department of Commerce, says that the German trade is virtually ruined throughout China by the new order.

German jobbers control the great bulk of the trade in cotton-print goods coming from England, and the stuffs are made with their particular "chop" on it, so that the Chinese are now entirely habituated to this line of goods and look for it as it meets their wants in quality, designs, and price. So it is that the British piece goods dominate the Chinese market, but the goods go through the hands of German firms.

If the Germans are not to be allowed to sell the English goods, the English firms must undertake to get the trade, which means that they must devise and use a new "chop" and work it up all over the empire to catch the imagination of the Chinese.

In the meantime the Germans are casting about to see if they cannot get in touch with cotton manufacturers in neutral countries and secure from them the style and quality of cheap goods that they have heretofore been getting in England and so retain their trade until the war passes by.

Mr. Anderson takes the view that British firms cannot hold the trade, or even get any appreciable part of it, and that the German firms will be able to hold it and get their stocks from neutral countries. Large orders are already going forward to the United States and elsewhere. Mr. Anderson believes that the British mills may completely lose their Far Eastern trade if Americans are prompt to seize the opportunity.

FINDS TWO DIAMOND PINS.

Lawyer Recovers Wife's Jewels and Another's in Theatre Lobby.

Mortimer H. Hess, a lawyer with offices at 160 Broadway, was witnessing the performance of the "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre Thursday night with Mrs. Hess when she noticed that she had lost a diamond bar pin valued at $700. Mr. Hess notified the management and immediately began a search in the lobby and foyer, assisted by his chauffeur.

In the foyer Mr. Hess found a diamond and pearl pin of considerable value. This did not deter him from his search, which he continued till he found his wife's pin in the long lobby leading from Forty-second Street to the auditorium. He then notified Malcolm Douglas, manager of the New Amsterdam, of his find, leaving his address in case a claimant for the other pin should appear.

DROPS DEAD ON ELEVATED.

Unidentified Man Pronounced a Victim of Heart Disease.

A man fell dead from heart disease last night as a Third Avenue elevated train in which he was riding pulled out of the uptown Ninety-ninth Street station. At the 106th Street stop an ambulance was sent for. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The man was about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed 200 pounds. He wore a black suit, black low shoes, and black socks. In his pockets were $33, but no papers by which he could be identified were found.

BANKRUPT MUST PAY $20,109

Referee Reports That Goldstein Has $118,215 In His Possession.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday, ordered Abraham Goldstein, a manufacturer of waterproof compounds of 5 East 108th Street, who went into bankruptcy on Dec. 7, 1914, to pay $20,109 to Solomon Bonaparte, Trustee for the creditors of the bankrupt firm.

The referee in the bankruptcy proceedings reported that Goldstein had in his possession $118,215.

Left Home to Jump from Ferryboat.

Mrs. Annie B. Ernst has asked the police to look for her husband, August A. Ernst, 56 years old, who kept a hotel in Cypress and Cooper Avenue, Glendale, L. I. He disappeared on Tuesday evening last, and later told Mrs. Ernst by telephone that he was going to jump off a ferryboat.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:09|Sun sets..7:01|Moon sets..8:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:49	10:02	3:42	4:03
Governors Island	10:03	10:11	4:11	4:32
Hell Gate	11:53	12:01	5:51	6:12

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 13.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
SS Mimosa, Manchester, July 27.
SS Euplectela, Cardiff, July 30.
SS Bollington Grange, Dunkirk, July 30.
SS Communipaw, Rotterdam, July 27.
SS Alliance, Colon, Aug. 7.
SS Zulia, San Juan, Aug. 7.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Aug. 7.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 10.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 10.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

St. Stephen	London	July 24
Thessaloniki	Patras	July 26
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 23
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Auchendale	London	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 10
Bristol City	Bristol	July 31
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newquay	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Skuida	Turks Island	Aug. 10
Florida	Tampico	Aug. 7
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 8
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 10
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 12

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 5
Askshall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. Der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 11
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaquez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Vasari	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 30
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 11
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 8
United States	Christiansd	Aug. 4
Auchencraig	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 2
Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Tampus	Buenos Aires	July 14
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Christianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiara, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San P. de Macoris, Santo Domingo City	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manuel Calvo, Havana	——	10:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Texan, San Francisco	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Duchess, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 13.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,250 miles E. at noon; due 17th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 243 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 488 miles S. at noon.
SS Caloris, Tuxpam to New York, was 825 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 79 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS California, Baltimore to New York, was off Sandy Point, Chesapeake Bay, at 8 P. M.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles S. at 4 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 113 miles N. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 483 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Aug. 13.
SS Kirkoswald, at Marseilles, Aug. 9.
SS Cayo Citano, at Bordeaux, Aug. 10.
SS Ile de la Reunion, at Marseilles, Aug. 9.
SS Strathspey, at Spezia, Aug. 6.
SS Samland, at Plymouth, Aug. 13.
SS Carolina, at Gothenburg, Aug. 12.
SS St. Quentin, at Vladivostok, Aug. 11.
SS Othello, at Hull, Aug. 11.

Sailed.

SS Ternate, from Padang, Aug. 8.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, from Bordeaux, Aug. 9.

Passed.

SS St. Gothard, New York for Queenstown, passed Barry Island.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 18
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed) (via Seattle)—Mortonsh ire.....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru....Aug. 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 20

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 18; Manila, Philippines, July 24, and Honolulu, Aug. 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 10 and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 15.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds Sat.

Ga.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate s. winds Sat.

Fla.—Showers Sat. and Sun.; e. to n. e. winds over e. and s.; increasing over s.; moderate, variable over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably thunder showers by Sun. in interior; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except possibly thunder showers Sat. night or Sun. in n. and w. portions.

Okla.—Fair Sat.; probably thunder showers at night or Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat. Sun., probably thunder showers.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably thunder showers in w.

Ky.—Cloudy Sat., possibly thunder showers in n. and probably Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat.; probably thunder showers in n. Sun. fair, gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Iowa, and Kan.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.

Minn. and N. Dak.—Showers Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M. W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $1 one way, $1.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00 one way, $1.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson
This is a delightful day's outing; 150-mile sail through the most beautiful portion of the river.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Return $1
on the big handsome steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., Sunday, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacom, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room. Round Trip, $1.00.
Central Hudson Line

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL-NO SMOKE-COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
Tomorrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
TOMORROW
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; Elkin, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

VALLEY GROVE
80 MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY
Delightful Grove overlooking L. I. Sound.
75c ½ Fare 40c
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
STR. "MONTAUK"
Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

UP THE HUDSON, SATURDAY
AUGUST 14, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL,
for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, $1 Round Trip. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 2 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Atlantic Highlands
STEAMER "CASTLETON" FARE 10 Cts
Automobiles Carried. Capacity 30 cars. This Route for All Jersey Coast Resorts. Lve. Daily ft. White-hall St., next to South Ferry, 10 A.M., 3 P.M. Lve. Atlantic Highlands hall St., 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263. Passenger Capacity Is Limited to 1,350.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 26th St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 79, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 2326 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30, 1; West 23d St., 10:15, 1:30; Battery, 10:45, 2, 3; Coney Island, 6, 7; Rockaway, 5, 6. Excursion tickets 50c.

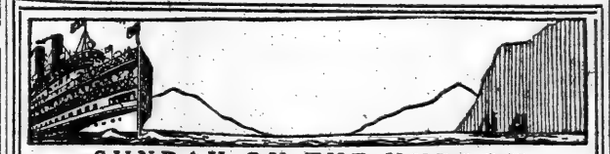
50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢
10.30 A.M.
YACHT CLIPTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST. Reaching City, Sight Seeing, Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant 3628. Folders in all Hotels & Tel. Clerk.

SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE
MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 6:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents. Tickets limited, on sale at Piers on day of excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean. 1:30 P. M. 12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

DON'T STAY HOME SUNDAY
Come out on the Hudson River, where the cool breezes blow. Everybody knows why the most popular steamer on the Hudson is the "Adirondack."

To NEWBURGH
Leaves Pier 32 N. R., Foot Canal St.....12 Noon
West 132nd St. Pier.....1:00 P. M.
Leaves Newburgh.....6:00 P. M.
Round trip Fare $1.00
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY



SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
"RENSSELAER"
Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, 10:00 A. M., for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany.
Connecting at Newburg or Poughkeepsie with "Trojan" returning.
ORCHESTRA. DINNER A LA CARTE.
POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN, $1.00
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
The Most Delightful Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.
The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.35, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30,

CUT IN COAL RATES UNJUST, SAYS LOREE

Decided Through Hearings Not Attended by Commission, D. & H. President Declares.

ACT CALLED CONFISCATORY

Coal Receipts, Mr. Loree Says, Are Less Than for Other Freights—How the Roads Are Hit.

Men connected with the anthracite carrying railroads expressed disappointment yesterday over the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting coal freight rates. The decision was called unfair, unjust, discriminating, and even confiscatory by various men interviewed.

L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which all agree is the one hardest hit, gave out a statement in which he said:

"The officers of the carriers affected and the owners of their bonds and shares believe that their interests would have received more adequate consideration had the commission found it convenient for its members to hear the evidence in person, and had they not relied upon an incomplete and unsatisfactory synopsis of the testimony submitted by subordinates.

"If Congress has so multiplied the commission's duties that personal attention to such important investigations is not possible, it is desirable that Congress and the public should be fully aware of the fact. It is not right that the great property interests of the railways should be at the mercy of the commission's subordinates.

"In 1907, the road's best year, the net income was only 7.41 per cent. of the cost of their properties, though the commission denies that costs were ascertainable. In 1914, the road's worst year, the net income was only 5.06 per cent.

"Omitting the Pennsylvania system, the total gross receipts of the other anthracite railways in 1913 was $274,-593,886.96 and $85,618,436.88 of this aggregate, or 31.6 per cent., came from anthracite transportation. Therefore, to strike at the anthracite revenues is to strike at the very heart of their business. As they were built mainly to serve the anthracite industry, such an attack must impair the very foundations of their existence.

"Although the date when there will be no more anthracite to move is visible and calculable and, particularly in the northern regions, is not far distant, no traffic to take its place is in sight or is likely to appear. This fact ought to be recognized in any determination of anthracite rates, for just rates must not only return a fair annual return upon present investment, but must safeguard the investment against this impending loss.

Not Above Average Rates.

"Distance for distance, the present receipts per ton per mile from anthracite traffic do not exceed the average from other freight. The cost of producing anthracite is estimated to have increased on the average 39 cents a ton between 1905 and 1914, while the average wholesale price increased 38 cents. It is apparent, therefore, that the per ton margin between cost of production and returns from sales is smaller than when rates were lower.

"Sufficient time has not elapsed since the receipt of the complete opinion to ascertain its full effect on the earnings of the carriers. It seems probable, however, that the opinion will affect not only the receipts of the anthracite carriers who were parties to the proceeding, but will also affect the receipts of all roads handling anthracite coal, and if so it will affect practically all roads in trunk line territory.

"It is possible that the total loss of revenue will be greater than the aggregate increase granted to all the carriers in the Eastern rate case. The newspapers have been inclined to feel that the railroads were receiving great benefits at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is quite evident that their disposition is to 'give it in drops and take in bucketfuls.'"

The bitterest comment came from a man who had followed the case through all the hearings. He held that the decision put the Interstate Commerce Commission in an embarrassing situation, and that the only way out was to grant a rehearing.

"The country heard with pleasure last year," he said, "that the Eastern railroads were to get a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates. The people should not forget that that increase did not apply to coal. It applied only to general merchandise. In the case of the coal carrying roads this increase applied, on the average, to only one-half of their gross business. There was general rejoicing over the business sense and the broadmindedness of the Commission.

"Now, out of a blue sky there comes this thunderbolt. In one drive the proceeds from carrying coal are cut by 10 per cent. Is it clear to the public that this applied to only one-half of the total business of the coal-carrying roads? Is it clear that this cut of 10 per cent. not only wipes out the beneficent 5 per cent. increase but imposes a fine of 5 per cent?

No Appeal But to Public.

"The Commission has absolutely contradicted itself. A few months ago it gave us a slap on the back and now it pounds us hard, and there is no appeal from the decision except to public opinion."

The estimated cut of $8,000,000, as given in the Washington dispatches, is very roughly estimated; according to railroad men. The cut, under the new schedule, may actually be a million more, or a million less. It would be impossible, it was said yesterday, to make exact estimates of the loss which each of the railroad systems must stand if the new rates go into effect.

It appears from the incomplete estimates, however, that the Delaware & Hudson will fare worst. Nearly all of its coal goes to points north and northeast, and the biggest cuts are on rates to these interior points, including Windsor, Nineveh, Oneonta, Albany, and Troy. Where the old rate from the mines to Windsor, for instance, was $1.65 a ton for prepared sizes, the new rate is only 85 cents. On a gross business of more than 9,000,000 tons it is estimated that the Delaware & Hudson must lose from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 under the new schedule. After paying the usual 9 per cent. dividends on its stock last year there was remaining less than $800,-000. It was contended yesterday that the rates, unless adjusted, would amount to confiscation in this case.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia & Reading will probably come in for the second hardest blow. All of their coal shipments go east. There is a reduction of only 5 cents on the rate to tidewater, but there are reductions of from 15 to 35 cents to points like Elizabeth and Somerville, N. J. It was estimated yesterday that the joint roads with about 10,000,000 anthracite tonnage would lose not less than $1,500,000 a year.

D., L. & W. Loses $1,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will probably come next with a loss estimated at $1,000,000 a year. The Lackawanna is blessed in that it ships east, west, and north. While it loses 75 cents a ton on shipments to Binghamton, there is a cut of only 15 cents to tidewater. It can average its losses where the Delaware & Hudson cannot.

It is probable that the Erie will also lose $1,000,000 a year. The biggest cut on the Erie is 35 cents a ton to Middletown, but the cut to Rochester is only 15. Moreover, a recent ruling affecting the rate from the mines to Chicago is considered very favorable to the Erie, and it is likely that the losses, when offset by the gains from the Chicago rate, will amount to only $500,000. The commission did not change the Chicago rate.

Down at the bottom of the list are the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley. Estimates for the Pennsylvania were not available, but the losses are not likely to exceed $500,000. The Lehigh Valley's losses, it is expected, will be even less than $500,000, though they have been estimated as high as $1,200,-000. The Lehigh Valley is in a fortunate position in that it ships its coal to the West for the most part, and, therefore, suffers the smallest reductions. Last year's anthracite tonnage amounted to nearly 15,000,000 tons, and the coal business of the road last year was about 56 per cent. of its total freight business.

In criticism of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision, it was recalled yesterday that only one of the commissioners had actually heard testimony in the rate case, and this commissioner, it was pointed out, had sat only two days. The whole case, it was contended, was the work of an examiner who had been employed by the commission.

Work of an Investigator.

The history of the preparation of the rate case shows that Franklin P. Lane, then one of the commissioners, instituted the proceedings in 1912 in the absence of a formal complaint. When Mr. Lane went into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, John Marble, who had been attorney for the commission, was made a member. It was Mr. Marble who sat through two days of the hearing. He died suddenly after serving these two days. Then Silas W. Smith of Washington, the attorney who had started the prosecution of the case before Commissioner Marble, was asked by the commission to act as examiner. Mr. Smith took about 9,000 pages of testimony. While the railroad men interviewed did not personally criticise Mr. Smith they held that it would have been better if the case had been handled directly by the commission and not by a lawyer who had formerly served in the capacity of prosecutor.

A significant paragraph in the dissenting opinion of Commissioner Harlan was pointed out by several railroad men as representing the view of the railroads. This paragraph read:

"In my judgment the record before us here justifies a modification of many of the present rates, but for the future a rate structure on anthracite coal based on the general standard of the Meecker case, surcharged, so fare as that would result in a reasonable rate schedule, with the 5 per cent. increase that has been imposed in the 5 per cent. case upon substantially all other traffic in official classification territory would seem to be a more consistent disposition of the case."

The Meecker case was brought against the Lehigh Valley Railroad by a shipper who contended that a Western rate was too high. The commission lowered the rate from $1.85 to $1.40 a ton. It was regarded as significant that in the new decision this very rate was raised to $1.45. Under the earlier decision, however, the lower rate will prevail for two years.

SEES ONLY $1,600,000 CUT.

Commission Calls Roads' Reduced Income "Bookkeepers" Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—While $8,-000,000 is a fair estimate of the loss of revenue through the coal rate decision, according to the books of railroad companies, the Interstate Commerce Commission does not think the actual loss to the roads will be more than about $1,-600,000 a year.

The amount of $8,000,000 is called a bookkeeper's loss on the 71,000,000 tons of anthracite annually transported. The commission finds that 80 per cent. of the coal affected is shipped by coal companies, most of which it says are owned outright by the roads. In other words, any loss the roads might feel from reduced tariffs will be offset by the increased earnings of the coal companies they control, so that only on 20 per cent. of the coal, or about 15,000,000 tons, would the reduction act as a real loss to the roads.

A report that the commission had decided to refer to the Department of Justice its findings as to the improper practices of certain of the roads appeared this afternoon to be unfounded. As a matter of fact, many of the specific abuses have already been called to the attention of the Department of Justice, and some of them are now in court.

The impropriety of the percentage contract of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has already been established by the Supreme Court. Somewhat the same subject is involved in the so-called Reading case, on which the Government lost in the District Court, but which has been applied to the Supreme Court. The Lehigh Valley case now in the Supreme Court brings up points along the same lines.

The ultimate fate of these cases may have a bearing on yesterday's order, though the rates fixed will become effective before the Supreme Court's opinion can be handed down.

Whether yesterday's decision will give the ultimate consumer cheaper coal is doubted here. The greatest reduction is only 35 cents a ton, and it is believed that most, if not all, of this will be absorbed by the retailers. Large consumers buying direct from the mines might, however, be benefited.

CAR JUMPS TRACK; MAKES 150,000 WALK

Accident on Brooklyn Bridge During Rush Hour Ties Up Train Traffic 8 Hours.

TERRIFIED WOMEN RESCUED

Policemen Carry Them Over Wrecked Ties to Roadway—Sparks Scorched Woodwork.

One of the six cars of a Fifth Avenue elevated train from Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, was derailed on the Brooklyn Bridge at the beginning of the rush hours yesterday morning at a point 200 feet west of the Manhattan tower, causing the longest and most serious interruption to traffic in the history of the structure. It was eight hours before trains moved on schedules. None of the passengers in the crowded cars was hurt. All the passengers escaped from the cars or were assisted to the north trolley tracks after the third-rail current had been turned off. Probably 150,000 were forced to walk during the tie-up.

The train had passed through the arch of the Manhattan tower and was over South Street when the wheels of the rear truck of the second car left the rails. The derailed wheels swung toward the north side of the bride, tearing the hood of the third rail to the short block to Front Street and nearly half way to Water Street. After it bumped along the ties for 200 feet the motorman stopped the train within a block of the Franklin Square elevated station.

Pieces of the broken ties and the woodwork dropped to the streets a hundred feet below, and on the roofs of the buildings under the bridge. After the train stopped there were flashes of sparks from the third rail, which scorched the side of the derailed car and shot down many feet beneath it. This danger was soon ended by the towerman at the Manhattan terminal, who ordered the power shut off.

The position of the car terrified the passengers, as the derailed car tilted at one end as the truck swung around and became jammed against the ironwork which encloses the tracks between the terminal approaches, throwing many of the men and women toward the lower end of the car.

The cars were so packed with passengers that it was impossible for a stampede to doors or windows. For a few minutes the terrified women and girls struggled to reach the doors, fearing that the derailed car had caused such damage to the structure that there was danger of it dropping through the broken bridge supports. Many of the women were shouting and screaming when Sergeant Joseph O'Reilly and ten policemen of the Bridge Squad went to their assistance.

While the policemen were assisting the women and girls to the trolley tracks and from there to the north roadway of the bridge, many of the men climbed through the windows from the cars. They reached out to the iron work and drew themselves to its support, from which they stepped to the trolley tracks on a level with the roadway.

Trains on all the elevated lines were held up for a distance of two miles at the Brooklyn end, and the trolley service was soon overcrowded by the rush from the blocked elevated lines. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or nearly nine hours after the accident, before the tracks were repaired and the damaged car removed so that trains could move. The police permitted vehicular traffic to use the north and south roadways at 10 o'clock.

An hour after the accident a Graham Avenue surface car, bound to Brooklyn, was derailed at the Sands Street approach to the Brooklyn Bridge, which caused a half-hour delay in the trolley service until it was replaced on the rails.

Chief Engineer Byrne of the Bridge Commission found that one of the supporting steel pillars of the promenade had been bent by the impact of the derailed car. He said this column would have to be replaced. It was spliced and strengthened temporarily.

J. J. Dempsey, Superintendent of the elevated system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said that his inspection of the broken truck showed that a defective wheel had caused the accident. The flange of one of the four wheels was broken, causing it to slip from the north rail.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very much disturbed by reports that foreign buyers had been canceling previous purchases. This was construed to mean that Europe was anticipating some bearish development in connection with political conditions there. Longs sold heavily and prices were weak and lower, closing with net losses of 1⅝@3⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.20, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, spot; No. 2 hard, $1.21, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.11⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.09½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.17	1.20½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.10	1.07	1.07⅜	1.11	90⅞
December	1.08	1.06	1.07¼	1.09¼	92⅝
May	1.12	1.10	1.11⅜	1.13⅝	1.04

CORN.

The corn market was influenced by the break in wheat, and while the volume of business was not large, prices were easy, closing with net losses of ⅝@⅞c. The Liverpool market was lower owing to easier Plate offers and on Argentine shipments of 4,376,-000 bushels, compared with 2,631,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75¼	77⅞
December	63⅜	62⅜	63⅜	64⅛	65
May	65¼	65⅞	65⅜	66⅞	69⅜

OATS.

The market for oats was weak and lower under active selling prompted by the decline in wheat. Stop loss orders were uncovered and final quotations, while slightly above the lowest, were ⅝@1¼c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 60½c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 3 white, 69c; No. 4 white, 68½c; fancy clipped, white, 70@75c; ordinary clipped white, 69@72c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	40⅝	39¼	39¾	41	41½
December	40	39½	39⅞	40½	44⅜
May	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	43½	47⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and irregular, and after some sharp price changes both ways values developed a steady tone late in the day, with covering and some evidences of support from packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Saturday, 9,000. Kansas City received 2,500 and Omaha 12,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	8.17	8.07	8.10	8.00	9.50
October	8.22	8.12	8.15	8.07	9.65
Ribs—					
September	8.95	8.85	8.90	8.92	12.67
October	8.97	8.87	8.97	8.95	12.30
Pork—					
September	14.30	13.87	14.05	14.05	22.15
October	14.32	13.95	14.15	14.10	21.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of 6 to 10 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.80@6.00	5.73
August	..	..	5.80@5.90	5.78
September	5.77	5.74	5.78@5.80	5.72
October	..	..	5.82@5.85	5.75
November	5.80	5.80	5.81@5.85	5.78
December	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.87	5.78
January	5.93	5.90	5.93@5.95	5.88
February	..	..	5.99@6.02	5.93
March	..	..	6.06@6.10	6.03

COFFEE.

The coffee market was moderately active, with sales of 60,500 bags. At the outset a very steady undertone prevailed, and first prices were unchanged to 3 points higher, with further buying of December by the same interests which were on the buying side on Thursday. The local cash market was steady, with a little better demand, and Rio 7s were quoted at 7c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.20@6.31	6.24
September	6.35	6.35	6.35@6.36	6.34
October	..	..	6.38@6.39	6.38
November	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.42
December	6.50	6.42	6.45@6.46	6.45
January	..	..	6.50@6.51	6.51
February	..	..	6.54@6.56	6.56
March	6.60	6.55	6.59@6.60	6.59
April	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.64
May	6.65	6.63	6.68@6.70	6.68
June	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.73
July	..	..	6.78@6.80	6.78

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady, 1 point higher to 3 points lower, with sales on the call 1,650 tons. After the opening certain leading operators temporarily withdrew support and prices on active months dropped over 20 points, catching stop orders on the decline. In the early afternoon a little covering caused prices to gain a few points from the low level, but before the close further pressure sent prices back, and the market closed 16 to 22 points net lower, with sales for the day 9,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	3.88	3.65	3.64@3.66	3.85
September	3.88	3.65	3.65@3.68	3.87
October	3.90	3.65	3.66@3.68	3.88
November	3.78	3.64	3.66@3.64	3.79
December	3.50	3.34	3.34@3.36	3.38
January	..	..	3.04@3.06	3.22
February	..	..	3.04@3.06	3.22
March	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.22
April	..	..	3.06@3.07	3.22
May	3.10	3.08	3.07@3.08	3.23
June	..	..	3.08@3.10	3.25
July	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.28

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,210 packages. Tone of the market is easy. Trading continues quiet on medium and higher grades of fresh creamery, and buyers generally are disposed to hold off. There is also a little more cheap stock offering, and less out-of-town demand for these grades. Renovated continues normal. Ladles unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@25½c; thirds, 21@22c; State Dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, finest, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19c; No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,000 cases. Arrivals continue moderate, showing considerable decrease for the week. Fresh stock is clearing with reasonable promptness when offered at prices proportionate to quality, and there is a scarcity of seconds and ordinations. We make some revision in quotations to cover sales reported. Near-by eggs in light supply and strictly fancy qualities rule firm, demand being for rather more than can be easily obtained; ordinary and lower grades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@26c; extra firsts, 22@24c; firsts, 20@21½c; seconds, 17½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 12@17c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 13½@14c; fair to good, 12½@13c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery browns, 28@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@25c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 24@26c.

TO DROP JERSEY CHARTER.

American Wool Company Objects to "Seven Sisters" Laws.

The American Woolen Company will relinquish shorly its New Jersey charter and be reincorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. It was learned yesterday that the change had been under contemplation for some time, and that the decision had been hastened by the "Seven Sisters" laws of of New Jersey which, the officials assert, make the possession of a New Jersey charter onerous to the stockowners.

"Massachusetts laws, under the pressure of constant agitation by business interests," said a statement issued yesterday in the company's interests, "have recently been made more favorable in many respects to large business undertakings holding its charters, at the same time that New Jersey laws have become less favorable.

"A considerable proportion of the stockholders of the American Woolen Company are residents of Massachusetts, where these great mills are taxed, while the capital stock held by these Massachusetts residents is taxed also. This is in effect an onerous double taxation, which will no longer have to be borne when the American Woolen Company becomes a Massachusetts corporation. The relief of so great a proportion of the entire American Woolen stock from double taxation in Massachusetts cannot but affect favorably the base securities as a whole, and thereby bring substantial benefit to stockholders resident in other States."

The company is capitalized at $60,-000,000, and owns sixteen plants, all in Massachusetts. The executive offices have always been in Boston.

SUBWAY CONTRACT IN COURT

Justice Delehanty Grants Alternative Writ Again City.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty granted an alternative writ of mandamus yesterday requiring the city to execute the contract of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation as the lowest bidders for the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway Subway, or show cause why it should not do so. The writ was granted without argument upon the application of Thomas F. Conway, attorney for the company.

The writ grows out of the action of the Board of Estimate in refusing to approve the contract unless the clause permitting the payment for extra work in a lump sum was eliminated.

Members of the Public Service Commission and Acting Mayor McAneny say the legal proceedings will indefinitely delay subway work. On the other hand Controller Prendergast and other members of the Board of Estimate think the contracting firm has no standing in court and that the matter can be settled by the Public Service Commission readvertising the contract. The Public Service Commission gave out this statement:

"The action of the Board of Estimate being legally equivalent to a refusal of consent, makes it manifestly impossible for the commission to execute any contracts and matters must, therefore, be held in abeyance until the courts show a way out of the difficulty."

187 AUTO DRIVERS FINED.

Caught in Woods's Campaign Against Violators of Traffic Rules.

One hundred and eighty-seven violators of traffic regulations were caught in the net spread by Police Commissioner Woods throughout Manhattan, and were fined various amounts in Yorkville Court yesterday by Magistrate Krotel.

The highest fine imposed was $100, meted out to Charles A. Richards, a contractor of Rye, N. Y., for running an automobile recklessly in Second Avenue near Fifty-fourth Street. The lowest fine was $1, imposed on Roger Thompson of 263 West 130th Street, who figured as a chauffeur in Thaw's escape from Matteawan, for having a smoking machine at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Many were fined $25 for such offences as speeding, passing street cars at corners within the eight-foot limit, carrying dazzling lights and having smoking machines.

Motorcycle patrolmen appeared against the defendants, and every man who had been summoned was fined. One-third of the total were fined for speeding.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Thirty-eight corporations, with $1,912,500 aggregate capital, were chartered today. They include:

Impervious Metal Corporation, casting metals, manufacturing, $500,000; J. Schuhmann, A. P. Hartmar, F. J. Mowry, 1,945 63d St., Brooklyn.

Gilchrist Realty Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, stocks, bonds, $150,-000; L. Schaefer, W. R. and J. P. Grace, Manhasset.

Nuvesink Contracting Co., construction, realty, contracting, $100,000; C. I. Cleland, J. McFerran, J. M. Franklin, 32 Warren St., New York.

Waleo Mfg. Corporation, Schenectady, munitions, fuses, explosives, ammunition, $250,-000; N. O. Lester, G. A. Critchlow, H. M. Dwinnell, Jr., New York.

Hodge-Miller Mfg. Co., ammunition, pruners, pruner machinery, $200,000; W. S. Gordon, J. H. Miller, H. D. Hodge, 173 Madison Av.

Tenwell Co., realty, brokerage, storage, wharfage, $60,000; E. J. Austin, S. Schwerin, H. C. Lockwood, 1,535 Watching Av., Plainfield, N. J.

The Quaker Lunch Co., Bronx, restaurants, cafes, boarding house, baking, confectionery, $50,000; B. Finkelstein, A. J. Sessa, E. S. Napolis, 391 East 149th St.

Bayside Contracting Co., construction, contracting, $50,000; E. Giordang, V. A. J. Cagliostro, William E. O'Grady, 277 Broadway.

Ferguson Novelty Co., toys, novelties, $25,-000; J. Ackerson, S. I. and M. G. Ferguson, 66 Broadway.

Film By-Products Corporation, refine, reclaim motion pictures, films, chemicals, natural by-products, $50,000; G. F. Lewis, W. A. Beatty, F. T. Coffyn, Long Beach.

Popular Film Corpn., moving pictures, vaudeville, $20,000; E. Levine, B. M. Wolff, L. S. Harris, 89 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Mansfield Mfg. Corpn., Syracuse, headlight dimmers, leak preparations, auto tops, $20,-000; E. B. Byrne, Mansfield, G. R. Loggie, 824 South Clinton St., Syracuse.

Earle Niver Realty Corpn., Albany, realty brokerage, $20,000; G. Vanderbilt, T. J. McCormick, F. J. Ramsey, Albany.

Canandaigua Wine and Liquor Co., Buffalo, distillery, brewery, restaurant, hotel, cafe, $15,000; E. S. Kranz, C. Wallach, W. Schuman, 245 Genesee St., Buffalo.

The Composite Press Co., Brooklyn, autos, motor cycles, merchandise, $10,000; C. F. Goodfriend, A. T. and J. A. Neyenhouse, 941 East 14th St., Brooklyn.

Gates Carting Co., Buffalo, trucking, storage, warehousing, forwarding; $10,000; W. A., W. E., and F. M. Gates, Buffalo.

Standard Merchandise Co., dry goods, textiles, furniture, mail order business, $10,000; H. E. Leavitt, W. D. Rawlins, A. Elsenstein, 198 Broadway.

Max Tanenbaum & Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Perlstein, M. Tanenbaum, M. Morris, 150 Nassau St.

Auction Sales Co., fruit, merchandise, $10,-000; R. P. Doyle, W. W. Clinch, J. A. Kelly, 153 Harrison St., Brooklyn.

The Stern Purchasing Corpn., food products, commodities, $10,000; M. E. Ford, F. Schnabel, I. C Stern, 527 5th Av.

National Automobile Club Corpn., act as central organization for American motor car owners, garage service, advertising, $10,000; O. B. Todhunter, C. A. Montague, C. W. Fisher, 337 West 19th St.

Miller Investing Co., Brooklyn, personal property patents, capital no par value; Philip H. Siegel, L and A. Miller, 1,521 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Gardner Method, Great River, mechanical treatment obesity and kindred ills, drugs, toilet articles, $5,000; H. Cummins, B. Bostwick, B. Fiero, 17 West 46th St.

Burlesque Amusement Co., theatres, concert halls, circuses, $5,000; A. L. and E. Lanski, A. Allenberg, 29 Nassau St.

Land Buyers Security Co., realty apartment house, hotel, restaurant, theatres, $5,000; E. L. Cocks, W. A. and R. A. Martin, 980 West End Av.

Semac Mfg. Co., sanitary fluids, appliances, cleansers, soaps, disinfectants, $5,000; D. P. Brown, A. E. Woythaler, W. H. Howard Mears, 110 West 34th St.

ESGEE Realty Corpn., $5,000; A. T. Brown, A. Rockmore, A. Graef, 148 West 117th St.

Champion Cork Mfg. Co., bottle stoppers, cork specialties, combinations, $5,000; J. Torras, W. A. Schutz, O. Heyman, 220 West 19th St.

Kissel Car Garage Co., White Plains, autos, $5,000; H. R. Black, E. R. Stafford, P. W. Gaylor, Scarsdale.

The Silber Costume and Dress Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; H. L. Sperling, C. Pechner, S. Schwartzberg, 2,929 West 32d St.

Capital Increases—The William Gordon Corpn., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000; N. C. Clausen Architectural Iron Co., Albany, $5,000 to $20,000.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Charter filed:

Kiesweller Ice and Cold Storage Company, Jersey City, to deal in ice; $10,000. E. A. Kiesweller and Louis Kiesweller of Secaucus and John Bender of Richfield.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—Jobs in millinery; also coats, suits, waists, and dresses; submit samples. The Model Cloak Company, 2,125 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.

BIG JOBBER WILL LOOK AT HIGH-GRADE SUITS. SEVENTH FLOOR, 28 WEST 27TH.

LOOKING AT CLOTH SKIRTS; also serge dresses. 306 6th Av., Room 909.

JOBBER LOOKING AT skirts, suits, dresses. Fifth floor, 23 West 30th St.

CLOAK BUYERS, ATTENTION!—Winding up estate of S. Perling, consisting of ladies', children's, and infants' cloaks and suits. S. Perling & Bro., 623 Broadway.

SAMPLES beaded coats, jackets, Chantilly lace robes, to clear. Apply 156 5th Av., Room 510.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fn 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 838.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3¼@3½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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A Late Coat and Suit Business.

The opinion is generally expressed in the coat and suit trade that a large duplicate Fall business is to be expected. Buyers, in their initial orders, have only "nibbled." It is said, and the heavy purchases will come later on. The difficulty which will confront the retailers later in the season will be to get desirable merchandise at reasonable prices, for a "seller's market" is regarded as almost certain. Why the retailers are holding back their orders is a mystery to many manufacturers in the trade, as the style situation has become well defined, and there is no sign of a marked change in the trend of fashion.

***

Brisk Demand for Pile Fabrics.

The present brisk demand here for pile fabrics is not due so much to the cutting off of foreign supplies of this sort as it is to the style tendency, which favors such goods. Garment manufacturers who need velvets and plushes are willing to pay advances in order to get them. Striped plushes in cord effects, in all cotton, cotton and silk, or all silk, lead in the current demand. Stripes have been well taken also in two-toned effects. The best colors are the darker shades of brown, green, navy and battleship gray. Black is good, too. Cord designs in stripes of different sizes are favored. In stripes of wool and silk, the wool produces a "frieszy" effect with the pile plush of silk that is very attractive.

***

French China Going Up.

A horizontal raise of about 10 per cent. on all French goods is announced, according to the Crockery and Glass Journal, and a well-known local French concern is this week mailing the notification to its customers. The increase has been expected, and that it is not greater is something of a surprise. For some time back various importers have been adding 10 per cent. to their invoices to cover extra freight charges and war risks, and in some cases certain patterns were advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. The present raise, however, is on the price of the goods here. Other importers of French wares will probably take like action in the immediate future.

***

More Brazilian Beef Arrives.

Interest is being shown by the local provision trades in the experiment, recently begun, of importing dressed beef into this country from Brazil. A shipment of 100 tons of Brazilian beef was received about a week ago at this port, and yesterday another hundred tons was being unloaded from the Minas Geraes of the Lloyd Brazileiro Line. This shipment was consigned to the Sulzberger & Sons Company, and was made by the Continental Produce Company of San Paulo. It is said that the beef is of very good quality, and it is thought by those interested in the experiment that a fairly large business can be developed in the importation of Brazilian meat.

***

Can Get Government Books Here.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said yesterday that there appears to be a misunderstanding in some quarters regarding the supplying of merchants with copies of publications issued by the Department of Commerce on foreign trade, and other subjects. While publications of this kind are to be had by applying to the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, the branch office here is liberally supplied with copies. These may be purchased at the regular stated price, thus obviating the necessity of sending small sums to Washington. Applications should be made to Room 409, Custom House.

***

Crude Rubber Values Dropping.

Under the continued lack of action on the part of buyers, crude rubber prices in this market are weakening slowly. The influence of an easier feeling in London is also said to be contributing to the present infirm position of prices here, but the chief reason seems to be the one given first. Buyers are willing enough to contract ahead if they can get rubber at prices that suit their ideas, but the present holders are not exerting enough selling pressure to force values down to that point. Stocks are said to be fairly liberal here, and, if true, this fact is not very conducive to higher prices. Up-river fine was quoted here yesterday at 57 cents a pound, spot, while the leading plantation grades, smoked sheets and pale crêpe, were each held at 61½@62 cents a pound.

***

Cotton Goods Exports Improve.

Exporters of cotton goods in this market report an increasing demand for their wares of late, especially from the Latin-American countries and the West Indies. The failure of the Chinese demand to materialize to any extent, however, has proved a disappointment to this end of the cotton goods trade. The lack of demand from India is also deplored, but this would practically be overlooked if the Chinese buyers would get busy. A nice business is coming from the antipodes on sheetings and colored cottons. Manila is buying well, too, but business on colored goods generally is hindered by the lack of coloring matter available here. Reports of the business coming from the Red Sea district conflict. Some exporters say that they are doing a fair sheeting business with the market, while others complain that orders from that part of the world are scarce.

***

Laces and Embroideries.

While the buying of laces in this market has improved somewhat of late, reports from the trade indicate that there is a great deal still to be desired. The impression gained from them is not that business in laces will not be good, but that it will hardly prove as good as was indicated some months ago. In some quarters it is said that later buying than usual will be the rule, though no really good reasons are advanced to back up this statement. At present the best business seems to be doing on net tops, the lighter Venises, and gold, silver and tinsel laces. Embroidery buying has been spotted so far, and not altogether satisfactory. The manufacturing trades are taking these goods much better, it is said, than the retailers. Embroidered organdies, voiles, batistes and marquisettes are among the favored goods. Higher prices are thought to be holding back retail buying to some extent.

***

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

A little firmer tone to printcloth prices developed in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers again wanted to get goods for delivery to the turn of the year at present prices, but the mills did not look with favor on this desire. Spot and nearby business was done on 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents, while similar orders were taken on 68-72s in that width at 4⅝ cents. Spot and nearby sales of 38-inch 64-60s, 60-52s, and 60-48s were reported at 3⅝, 3¾, and 3¼ cents, respectively. It was said that 2⅝-inch 64-60s were still available at 3⅜ cents for delivery to the end of the year, but it was thought more or less generally that if this was so, they were not being offered as freely as they were on Wednesday and Thursday. Not much was done on drills, but a pretty good sheeting business was reported in certain quarters. Four-yard goods were held as 4.70s and 5.50s, were asked for. Fancies continued to do well. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-85s	5⅝c	28½-inch, 64-56s	3⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅜c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅜c	27-in

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UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

PUBLICATION OF THE MUTUAL BANK OF NEW YORK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 184, Chapter 369, of the Banking Laws of 1914, State of New York:

1910—Edith M. Ferris, address unknown, $63.89.

1910—Roy Chandler, Cable Florida 238, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.: $96.62.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES A. SACKETT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of The Mutual Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. SACKETT, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK J. ALSDORF, Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break on Anthracite Decision—English Credit Here Thought Imperative.

In the larger aspects of things the violent break in sterling exchange rates yesterday was the most important of the day's incidents in the financial district, and that notwithstanding the pronounced market effect of the decision reducing the rates on anthracite coal. Relatively that was a local matter of restricted influence; the influence of the further great decline in sterling extends to the future of our foreign commerce and bears importantly on much of the trade which has been adding recently to our trade balance.

The fall in sterling to close to 4.70 or 16 cents under the par of exchange means that it is becoming difficult for England to finance her purchases in her own behalf and in behalf of her allies in this market. If it becomes too difficult we will inevitably suffer in our trade or means will be adopted by Europe to pay us in our own securities. That might amount to a forced sale of hundreds of millions of our stock and bonds now held by Europe. It is a thing which we naturally want to avoid because of the effect which forced liquidation on such a scale might have on the position of our securities. The way out seems to be through a loan made to England on the pledge of those same stocks and bonds, and that is what the financial community here is now looking for. Preliminary steps in that direction seem already to have been taken.

The matter of a huge English credit in this market is under the most active consideration by bankers here. Only the form and proportions of the initial transaction seem to be in doubt. That a credit will be established is no longer questioned in Wall Street. The action of the sterling exchange market was accepted as removing any doubt that such a credit was necessary. And it is coming to be regarded as necessary or at all events as most desirable from our own point of view as well as from that of the English market. The viewpoint is that England is a very large customer and that in doing what we can to make it easy for her to buy here we are benefiting ourselves as well as our customer. Particularly would this be true were credit extended on the pledge of our own securites, or mainly on them. There are other considerations entering into the matter, but ths may be said to be the controlling consideration from the commercial viewpoint.

The stocks most directly affected by the decision reducing the freight rates on anthracite coal did yesterday what every one expected them to do, broke sharply at the opening of the market. The decision was not handed down until late Thursday afternoon and therefore was not a factor in that day's trading. The market felt the full effect of the news yesterday morning. And it acted noteworthily well under the circumstances. Losses of four or five points in several of the anthracite stocks were quickly recorded, but most of the rest of the list yielded very deliberately.

At the close of the day neither the railroads nor the industrials had on the average lost more than a fraction, though in a number of issues including some of the anthracite stocks the net loss extended to three or four points. But the market was not demoralized by the Commerce Commission's decision as it might have been were it in very extended position. Its action seemed to indicate that it was in a stronger technical position than often exists after a feverish rise in many stocks. One reason for this was that traders had for some days been working for a reaction and the market probably had the benefit yesterday of a larger short interest than existed a few days ago. Again yesterday the upbidding of a few stocks, most of them war stocks, suggested that the means was being used to break the force of the reaction, but in addition to this the market had the support of a considerable volume of buying of a less technical sort.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Over Less.	10 Over 30 up to 30.	30 Over 60 up to 60.	60 Over 90 up to 90.	90 Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4	5
New York	4	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland		4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	4½	5
Kan. City		4	4	4	5
Dallas		4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½	5 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos.	3 @3¼
4 mos.	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.71½	4.70¾	4.70¾
Cables	4.72¼	4.71½	4.71½

Closing Rates. Demand, (or Check.)	Cable
London	4.70¾	4.71¾
Paris	5.87	5.86
Berlin	81½	81¾
Austria	15.10	15.17
Russia	36.00	...
Switzerland	5.37	5.36
Scandinavia	25.85	25.95
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	...
Singapore	57.50	...
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	40½	40¾
India—		
Bombay	38.00	...
Calcutta	38.00	...
Italy	6.39	6.38
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.20
Rio	24.25	24.35
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.68	$4.64	$4.65¾	$4.63¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $341,516,707; balance, $18,838,008; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $947,812.

The local banks gained $1,250,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23d., off 1-16d.; New York, 47¼c., off ¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	817,465
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	85,086,119
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.54 — .53
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.29	Aug. 11	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	100	400	Adams Express	98	99¾	98	99	+3
34	34¼	6,200	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	34⅞	33½	34¼	— ⅛
41½	41¾	35,250	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42¼	44¾	40½	41½	— ⅝
73	73⅝	6,525	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	75	72⅝	73½	— ⅞
56½	57	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	55	56⅞	55	56¾	+1¼
58½	59	7,900	Am. Beet Sugar	58¾	59⅝	58	58⅝	— ¾
105	107	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	106	106	105	105	—1½
58¾	...	13,200	Am. Can	58½	59⅞	58½	59	+ ⅝
106	106½	100	Am. Can pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	25,900	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69⅞	67⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
116	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+1⅝
139	142	500	Am. Coal Products	142	142	142	142	—1
116	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117⅜	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	— ⅝
50½	51½	2,800	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	51⅞	49½	50½	+1
98	99	200	Am. Express	97	97½	97	97½	+1½
7	7¼	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
34½	35¼	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅞	35⅞	34¼	35½	+ ⅝
23¼	24	400	Am. Ice Securities	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
29	30	200	Am. Linseed pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
54½	54⅞	13,700	Am. Locomotive	53⅜	56½	53⅜	54¾	+1½
6	6½	300	Am. Malt	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
79½	79⅝	3,520	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¼	80¾	79¼	79¾	—1¼
105	106	100	Am. S. & R. pf. x d	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ¾
...	...	20	do., odd lot	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	...
43⅜	44½	4,000	Am. Steel F'dries	44⅜	45	43½	43⅝	—1
109	110	900	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	110⅝	109½	109¾	— ⅞
113½	115	900	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	115	114	115	+1
122⅞	123⅛	1,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅝	123¼	122⅝	122⅞	+ ⅛
53⅜	56	3,000	Am. Woolen	54⅜	56	54⅜	55⅜	+1½
92½	93	2,700	Am. Woolen pf	90	92⅜	89½	92⅜	+2⅞
7½	8½	300	Am. Writing P. pf	8	8¼	8	8¼	+1¼
67⅝	67¾	3,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	68	68	67¼	67⅝	— ⅝
3	5½	100	Assets Realization	5	5	5	5	...
102½	102⅞	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¼	103¼	102¼	102⅜	— ⅛
80½	80⅞	7,700	Baldwin Loco	79½	81¾	79¾	80½	+ ⅜
103¼	107	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
82½	82¼	6,925	Baltimore & Ohio	81½	83	81¾	82	— ⅞
70¾	72	700	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71¾	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
285	288	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	295¾	296	288	288	—11
160	162	800	Bethlehem Steel pf	170	170	155	161	—4
84	84¾	13,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	85½	83¼	84	—2⅝
73	75	100	Brown Shoe pf	73	73	73	73	+9
62¾	63	5,500	Butte & Superior	64¾	64¾	62	63	—2¼
28½	30	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	— ½
15¾	16½	310	California Petrol	16	16⅝	16	16	+ ¼
152½	152⅝	7,200	Canadian Pacific	152½	153⅜	151¾	152¾	—1½
42½	42½	2,300	Central Leather Co	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
45⅞	46	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅝	47¼	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
15	18	200	Chicago & Alton	14½	15	14½	15	+⅜
12¼	12⅝	400	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅜
30½	31⅞	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	31	31	30½	—1¼
82¾	83	1,710	Chi., Mil. St. Paul	82½	83	82½	82⅝	— ¼
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
16¾	17⅛	12,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17	18⅜	16	16½	— ⅜
44½	45	1,400	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44½	— ⅛
41¼	41½	10,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¼	42¾	40¼	41	+ ⅝
92½	93	9,250	Continental Can	88	93⅞	86	92½	+5¾
102½	106	100	Continental Can. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
16½	16⅝	14,100	Corn Products Ref	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
81½	82½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82¾	82¾	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅜
78	78¾	19,750	Crucible Steel	81½	83¾	77½	78	—3
102¾	104	550	Crucible Steel pf	103	103⅜	103	103	+ ¼
142	144½	100	Delaware & Hud	146¾	146¾	146½	146½	—1½
28½	29	4,000	Distillers' Secur	28¾	29¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
21⅝	21⅞	1,600	Dome Mines	21⅜	22½	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
27½	27¾	31,850	Erie	27½	28⅜	27	27⅞	+⅝
43⅜	43¾	3,800	Erie 1st pf	43½	44¼	43¼	43⅝	—1⅜
45	46⅝	100	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	...
280	290	50	General Chemical	288¾	289¾	280¾	289¾	...
172	173	1,300	General Electric	172	173	171¾	172	—1
219	220	2,460	General Motors	219	224	218	218	—3
109	109¼	200	General Motors pf	109	109	109	109	— ⅝
50¾	50¾	48,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	35½	37¼	34⅝	35⅝	+2½
107¼	107⅝	300	Goodrich pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+2¼
118¼	118¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	118¼	119	118¼	118½	—1
40½	41	6,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	41¼	42	40½	40½	— ⅝
63	63½	300	Guggenheim Explor	63	63	63	63	— ½
117½	...	100	Homestake Mining	115	118	118	118	+ ¼
...	...	80	do., odd lot	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	...
32¾	32¾	1,300	Inspiration Copper	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
19¾	20	1,800	Inter.-Met.	20	20	19¾	20	— ⅛
19⅝	20	700	Interboro Consol	20	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
71⅞	72¼	500	Interboro Consol pf	72¼	72½	72	72	...
16	17½	1,700	Int. Agricultural	16	18½	16	17¼	+1¼
30	32	400	Int. Agricul. pf	33	33¼	30	30	— ⅞
106	107¾	900	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106¾	109	106	109	+2
68	74½	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	— ½
10¾	10⅞	5,400	Int. Paper	9¾	10⅞	9¾	10¼	+ ¾
38¾	39	1,200	Int. Paper pf	38¾	39½	38½	39½	+ ¼
28⅜	28⅞	4,600	Kansas City South	28¼	29½	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
58	58½	600	Kan. City South. pf	57⅝	58½	57⅝	58	—1
54¼	54½	1,300	Lackawanna Steel	53½	54½	53	54¼	...
141¼	141⅝	11,000	Lehigh Valley	142	143½	139½	141½	—4½
18¾	19	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	19	19	19	19	+1⅜
113⅝	115	100	Louisville & Nash	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—1¼
40	40¼	14,375	Maxwell Motors	34½	40¾	34½	40	+5
86¼	86¾	4,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	87¾	85	86¼	+ ¾
34¾	35⅝	5,750	Max. Motors 2d pf	32	36⅜	32	35¼	+1⅝
78¾	79	8,800	Mexican Petroleum	78½	81¼	77	79	— ⅛
24⅞	25¼	450	Miami Copper	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
119	120	100	M., St. P. & S.M.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	—3⅝
119	120	45	do., odd lot	120	120	120	120	...
8	8½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18	19½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	18	18	18	18	—1
1⅞	2	5,500	Missouri Pacific	2	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
123¼	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	— ⅝
27¾	28¼	16,900	Nat. Enam. & St.	26½	29½	27¾	28	+ ⅛
64	64¾	1,100	Nat. Lead Co.	64⅝	65¾	64½	64½	— ⅝
14½	14⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
116¼	118	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	118	118	115	117	—1½
90¼	90½	4,100	N. Y. Central	90⅜	91½	90¼	90⅝	— ⅝
63¾	64½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63⅞	64	— ⅜
25½	26½	5,200	N. Y. Ont. & West	27	27¾	25	25	—3⅝
107	108	500	Norfolk & Western	107½	108½	107½	108½	+ ¼
108¼	108½	1,100	Northern Pacific	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	— ⅛
2¼	3½	30	Ontario Mining	...	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
32½	33¼	3,300	Pacific Mail	32¼	34¼	32¼	33	+1
108½	108¾	1,400	Pennsylvania R. R	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	—1
...	...	100	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	— ⅝
76¾	77½	400	Philadelphia Co	77½	77½	76¾	77	—1
70¾	72	200	Pitts., C. C. & St. L	72	72	70⅝	70⅜	...
24⅞	25¼	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅜	25	23	25	— ½
93⅛	94½	480	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93½	94	93½	93⅞	— ⅛
90	91	250	Pittsburgh Steel pf	90	90	90	90	—2
62⅜	62¼	14,100	Pressed Steel Car	61⅝	64	60⅝	62⅜	+ ⅝
160½	161	2,305	Pullman Company	160	162½	160	162	+ ½
3⅛	3¾	500	Quicksilver	4	3½	3½	3¼	— ⅛
40¾	40¾	2,900	R'way Steel Spring	40¾	41½	40	40	—1
22⅛	22¼	3,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
147	147⅝	44,900	Reading	147½	149	146¼	147⅜	—3⅝
81	81½	100	Reading 2d pf	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
43¾	44¼	8,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¾	45	43	43⅝	...
98	98½	200	Rep.Iron & Steel pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98½	— ⅛
11¼	12	27,650	Rumely (M.) Co	11	14	10½	11½	+1½
16	17	6,200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	15	18	15	16¾	— ¼
4½	5	700	St. Louis & San Fr	5¼	5	5	5	— ⅛
28	32	100	St. Louis Southw.pf	31	31	31	31	+1
14½	14⅝	400	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	...
33½	34	800	Seaboard Air L. pf	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	—1½
...	...	50	do., odd lot	34	34	34	34	...
154	155	1,000	Sears, Roebuck Co	155	156	154⅜	154⅜	—1½
48⅜	49	3,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	49⅜	49⅝	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	8,100	Southern Pacific	88⅞	89⅝	88½	89⅜	— ⅜
16¼	16½	2,200	Southern Railway	16¼	16½	16	16¼	...
56	56	200	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	— ⅜
88	95	24,400	Studebaker Co	88	95	88	94⅝	+6¾
104½	105	300	Studebaker Co. pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
5,700	43¾	5,700	Tennessee Copper	42⅜	43¾	42¼	43	+ ⅛
142½	143	900	Texas Co	142½	143	142½	142¼	...
12	12¼	200	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	...
50¼	50½	1,200	Third Avenue	51	51½	50¾	50¾	—1
101	101¾	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
...	...	100	T., St. L. & W. pf	7	7	7	7	+1
90	91	100	Twin City Rap. Tr	91	91	91	91	...
7⅞	7½	18,700	Union Bag & Paper	8	8⅜	6½	7	+ ½
27	30	500	Union Bag & P. pf	27	28½	27	28½	+1⅝
131	131¼	13,950	Union Pacific	131	131⅞	130½	131	— ⅜
81	81¾	100	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	...
43	46¼	100	United Cigar Mfrs	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
19	19¼	1,600	United Fruit	19¼	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
36¾	37	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	37	37½	36¾	36¾	— ½
21	21	3,000	U. S. Cast Iron P	22¾	22¾	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅝
69	70	3,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	65	70½	65	66⅞	+1⅝
40	40	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	38	38	38	38	—1
45	45	900	U. S. Rubber	48	48½	48	48¼	— ¼
103	103½	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
74	74⅜	79,450	U. S. Steel	73½	74⅜	73¼	74⅛	+ ⅛
112	113	400	U. S. Steel pf	113	113	112¾	112⅝	— ⅜
65½	66	3,100	Utah Copper	65½	66	65½	65⅞	— ⅜
35½	36	10,400	Va. Carolina Chem	35½	36⅞	35	36⅝	+1⅝
59	60	4,300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	64	59	59¾	+ ¾
25⅜	26¼	400	Western Maryland	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
71	71½	1,000	Western Union Tel	71	71½	70⅝	71	— ⅛
30,920	113⅝	30,920	Westinghouse E. & M	113	113⅞	112¼	113½	+ ⅛
1	1	500	Wheel & L. E.2d pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
189	191	6,800	Willys-Overland	181	198	181	190	+12
106¼	108¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	106½	106¼	106¾	106¾	+1¼
35	36	600	Wisconsin Central	36	36	35	35	—1

PUMP REORGANIZATION PLAN

To Assess Preferred and Common Stock $12.50 a Share.

The Reorganization Committee of the International Steam Pump Company, a $39,000,000 corporation which went into the hands of receivers last year, announced yesterday a plan of reorganization which calls for an assessment of $12.50 per share on both the preferred and common stocks. It is proposed to organize a new company, the stock of which will be exchanged for the securities of the old concern. In place of the $39,000,000 stock now outstanding, the plan proposes stock issues amounting to no more than $28,600,000, consisting of two classes of preferred besides common shares.

The plan suggests that the holders of the $9,400,000 bonds of the company accept 6 per cent. preferred and common stock in exchange for their bonds on the basis of $1,083 of the preferred and $370.17 in common for each $1,000 bond. Holders of present preferred stock on payment of the assessment will receive $12.50 in 7 per cent. preferred and $34 in common for each share of old stock. Owners of International common stock are to get $12.50 in 7 per cent. preferred and $17 in new common for each share of stock now held. Owners of the preferred stock of the H. R. Worthington Company, the principal subsidiary, are to receive new 7 per cent. preferred stock par for par. Securities of other subsidiary concerns are also provided for in the exchange.

The cash requirements of the plan have been underwritten by banking firms headed by William Salomon & Co. up to $3,889,063. The underwriters are to receive a cash commission of 5 per cent. on this amount, and the syndicate managers will get $1,000 in new common stock for their services.

It was learned yesterday that opposition to the plan has arisen in some quarters. The basis of this opposition is understood to be the contention that the company is now conducting so profitable a business that so large an assessment should not be necessary. Bankers interested in the reorganization state that an adequate working capital is needed and that an assessment of $12.50 a share will be no more than enough to fill that need.

The International Company has received large sub-contracts in shell making from the General Electric Company. An officer of a leading subsidiary is authority for the statement that these orders, placed among all the plants, aggregate $20,000,000, and that new business last month was offered in excess of the capacity of existing plants.

The H. R. Worthington Company has five plants in Europe, two in England, one each in France, Germany, and Austria. All of these, it is said, are working full time, making shells for the different armies. The German and Austrian Governments, it is said, have made entirely satisfactory arrangements with the companies within their bounds, and the business is profitable.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Brokers Talking Exchange.

The foreign exchange situation yesterday became a real factor in stock trading, and brokers who ordinarily pay no attention to quotations became keenly interested in the movement in exchange. Their interest in the subject arose from the probable effect of a continued decline in exchange rates on future export business. It was realized that unless steps were taken to provide a credit of ample size the difficulty of paying for goods bought in this country would militate against the placing of further orders. For part of the day there was almost a complete cessation of dealings in the active war stocks, while the ticker busied itself with quotations on Union Bag & Paper. Sales of this usually inactive issue totalled 18,500 shares, whereas in six days last week the aggregate business done was but 1,400 shares. Traders who believed in signs, decided once more that the activity in such stocks as National Enameling & Stamping and Bag & Paper proved conclusively that another bull market had reached its finish and was only pausing for the odds and ends to be cleaned up before taking a plunge. But as to that there was, as usual in brokerage circles, a difference of opinion.

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Labor's Big Share.

If the question of an increase in freight rates were settled by popular vote, the advocates of advances would at least make a formidable showing. Railway employes have come to realize that a prosperous railroad means steady work at good wages. The working man's share of transportation revenues has been getting larger in recent years, and with rates fixed or declining, capital has had to surrender the difference. B. A. Worthington, vice president of the Southern Pacific, has compiled figures showing that in 1904 labor got 58.73 per cent. of the total railway income, divisible between capital and labor, while in 1914 it received 66.04 per cent. Capital received 41.27 per cent. in 1904 and only 33.96 ten years later. The return on capital invested in the railways was 4.99 per cent in 1904 and only 4.17 in 1914.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Moderately Active — Prices Irregular—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 259,564 shares of stocks and $81,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 66,155; oils, 4,203; railroad, 1,050, and mining, 188,156. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Smelters Sec. pf. (A).	85	85	85	85
1,200	Am. Zinc	53⅝	53¾	51⅞	51¾
3,500	‡Can. C. & F.	115	119	113	116
2,000	‡C. G. & F. pf.	126	128	124	127
1,000	‡Can. Steel	33	33½	32½	32½
2,500	‡Car. L. & P. ..	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
550	‡Cent. F'dry. ..	13	13⅜	13	13
400	‡Cramp Ship. ..	70	72	70	71
400	Electric Boat. ..	437	440	433	435
500	Elec. Boat pf.	440	450	440	445
14,000	El. Boat, new, w. i.	44½	44½	43½	43½
20	‡Fisk Tire	92	92	92	92
350	‡Hall Signal. ..	15	15	14	14½
65	‡Hendee Mfg. ..	33	33	32½	32½
4	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,800	‡Int. M. M. pf.	7⅝	7⅝	6¾	7
100	‡Int. Mer. Ma., new, w. i.	42	42	42	42
85	‡Int. Mer. Ma., new, w. i., pf	58	58	58	58
2,500	‡Int. Motors.	26⅝	28	25¼	25¾
1,200	‡Int. Mot. pf.	46	49½	46	48
40	‡Int. Nickel ..	181	181	176½	176½
800	‡Int. S. Pump.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
300	‡Int. S. P. pf.	13	13	13	16
1,810	Kaiho. Br. pf.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
270	Kelly S. Tire.	180	180	180	183
2,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	14½	17¼	14½	16¼
6,000	Marc of Am.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
70	Nat. St. Car.	52	52	52	52
800	N. Y. Trans.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
500	C. of R. & H.	6	6⅛	5	6⅛
1,500	‡Stand. Mot.	12½	13	12¾	12⅞
800	Sterling Gum.	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,100	St. Jos. Lead.	12½	12¾	11⅞	11⅞
7,275	Submarine Co.	44⅝	44⅝	43¼	43½
1,200	Triangle F. cfs	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜
25	‡U.C.S.C. of A.	100	100	100	100
4,400	U. C. S. new.	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,400	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	‡Vent. C. Oil.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1,500	‡World Film.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Eureka P. L.	240	240	240	+ 5
20	Galena-Sig. Oil.	165	165	165	+ 1
30	Illinois P. L.	148	147	148	+ 3
50	Indiana P. L.	103	103	103	..
8,000	Inter. Petrol.	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
50	Ohio Oil.	148	147	148	+ 2
50	Pierce Oil.	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
40	Prairie O. & G.	388	382	385	+ 5
45	Prairie P. L.	150	150	150	..
100	So. Penn. Oil.	335	328	335	+10
3	S. W. Pa. P. L.	115	115	115	— 1
25	xSt. O. of Cal.	295	293	293	— 5
45	St. O. of Ind.	445	440	445	+ 2
125	St. O. of N. Y.	198	198	198	+ 1
10	Union Tank L.	83	83	83	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Mo. Pac. w. i.	20½	20½	20	20
500	‡Wabash, w. i.	11	11	11	11
100	‡Wab. pf. (a)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
150	‡Wab. pf. (b)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Alas. Juneau	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
9,000	‡Alt.-C. M. Co.	88	88	87	88
20,000	††Amer. Com.	14	14	12	13
3,700	‡Ar. Duquesne.	30	30	27	28
17,000	††Atlanta	30	31	30	30
5,000	††Big. Cotton'd	5½	6	5¾	6
1,950	Big L. D. Co.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
1,500	††Booth	45	45	44	44
1,500	Braden Copper	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
300	Butte C. & Z.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
700	Caledonia	99	101	96	98
100	‡Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cons. Nev.-Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	††Dome Ext. ..	20	20	20	20
2,500	††Ely Consolid.	10	10	8	9
15,000	††Emma Cop.	74	78	74	78
200	††Genesee Cop.	40	40	40	40
2,000	Goldf'd Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	††Goldfield Mer.	21¼	21½	21	21
2,500	††Gold Hill	13	15	13	15
20	Greene-Can. ..	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
300	Howe Sound...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
350	‡Iron Blossom.	72	72	70	72
500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	Kenn. Copper.	36½	36⅞	36½	36½
700	Kerr Lake.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
3,500	††Kewanaa ...	11½	11½	11	11½
400	Magma Cop.	13½	18½	13¾	13¾
2,200	McIntyre	47	49	47	48½
1,400	†McK.-Dar. ...	22	23	21	22
28,000	††Mother Lode.	30	30	27	28
400	††Nevada Hills.	20	21	20	21
408	New U. Bing.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Nipisaing M.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500	††Oro	7	7	7	7
82,000	††Rex. Con. M.	42	45	42	45
1,000	††Sells	24	24	24	24
2,000	††Silver Pick.	8½	8½	8½	8½
600	Standard S.L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,500	††Success Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,800	Super. Cop.	24	24	24	24
100	Ton. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
230	Ton. Exten.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
1,600	††Ton. Merger.	37	38	37	37
200	Ton. Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,000	‡Wasatch	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	1¼
1,700	‡W. K. C. pf.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	15	15	15	15
$1,000	‡Int. Mer. M. new 6s.	75	75	72	72
$5,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	125	125	124¾	124¾
10,000	M. P. 4s, w. i.	65	65	65	65

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Thursday the low sale of Pierce Oil was 12.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅞	1	⅞	1
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14½	15	14¾	15
Central Foundry, pf.	26	28	27	28
Emerson Phon.	13½	14½	13¾	14½
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
Savoy Oil	8½	9	8½	9

MINING STOCKS.

Miss. Pac., w. i., pf.	38	40	38	40
Majestic Mines	50	60	50	60
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	
Tuolumne Copper....	½	⅝	½	

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	150	155	150	155
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	84	79	83
Atlas Powder	200	215	200	215
Bliss, (E. W.)....	340	360	340	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	128	140	129	139
Canadian Explosives.	290	315	300	315
Can. Explosives pf.	101	109	101	109
Colt's Arms	485	500	485	495
Du Pont Powder....	665	685	650	670
Du Pont Powder pf....		100		100
Hercules Powder	350	360	350	365
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	111	114		
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	97	104	99	104
Savage Arms	280	320	250	300
Winchester R. Arms.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.90	70.84	71.23	— .78
Industrials	82.96	80.91	81.86	— .27

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 6.....	77.17	75.71	76.51	+ .46
Aug. 7.....	76.87	75.75	75.97	— .54
Aug. 9.....	77.10	75.81	76.72	+ .75
Aug. 10.....	78.05	76.60	77.45	+ .73
Aug. 11.....	78.29	76.70	77.10	— .35
Aug. 12.....	77.77	76.59	77.07	— .03
Aug. 13.....	77.43	75.87	76.54	— .53

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Aug., 1915.	78.29	Aug. 11.	73.49	Aug. 2.	76.54
Aug., 1914.	Exchange closed.				
Aug., 1913.	71.65	Aug. 13.	68.83	Aug. 2.	71.11
Aug., 1912.	84.65	Aug. 14.	81.92	Aug. 1.	83.47
Aug., 1911.	82.34	Aug. 1.	73.40	Aug. 30.	73.77
Year, *1915.	78.05	Aug. 10.	58.99	Feb. 24.	76.54
Year, 1914.	73.30	Jan. 31.	57.47	July 30.	60.20
Year, 1913.	79.10	Jan. 2.	64.69	Feb. 1.	68.04
Year, 1912.	85.32	Sep. 30.	75.24	Feb. 1.	78.30
Year, 1911.	84.41	June 26.	69.57	Sep. 25.	77.90

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.52	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	6.00	6.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.65
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'23	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. C. Lines.	1913-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen'l Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.05	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	4.80	4.60
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bank of Bal.	155½	155½	155½	155½
181	Cons. Credit.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
35	Con. Coal.	93½	93½	93½	93½
10	Consden	6½	6½	6½	6½
30	Davidson C. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Fidelity & De.	134	134	134	134
585	Houston Oil.	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼
5	Houston O. pf.	57	57	57	57
4	Mercantile T.	180	180	180	180
80	Northern Cent.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝

BONDS.

$1,800	City of B. 4s, 1961, a. i.	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	City of B. 4s, 1951, annex.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con. P. 4½s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
8,000	Davidson C. 6s.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1,000	F. & C. 5s.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
33,000	M. V. C. D. 5s.	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
1,000	S. P. 4½s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
8,000	U. R. & E. income 4s.	57⅜	57⅜	57½	57⅝
400	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s.	82	82	82	82
100	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾

BOSTON.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,735	Alaska	33½	34⅜	33½	33⅝
40	Alloues	53	53	52⅝	52⅝
8,181	Am. Zinc	53½	53⅝	52	52
15	Anaconda	68	68	67⅝	67⅝
350	Butte & Bal.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
2,681	Butte & Super.	64½	64⅝	62	63¼
265	Cal. & Ariz.	63	63¼	63	63
60	Centennial	17	17	17	17
5	Chino	45	45	44½	44½
635	Copper Range.	54½	54¾	53⅞	53⅞
20	Daly West	23	23	23	23
10	East Butte	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛
10	Greene-Can.	38½	38½	38½	38½
195	Granby	82½	82½	81½	81⅝
19	Hancock	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝
2,329	Island Creek.	49	50⅛	48⅝	49½
110	Isle'd Creek pf.	90	90½	90	90
200	Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
110	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
20	Mass. Con	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	Miami	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
36	Mohawk	70½	70½	70	70½
95	New Arc	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
1,075	New Idria	10½	10⅝	10	10
190	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
290	North Butte.	29	29	28⅝	29
6	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
45	Old Dominion..	52	52	52	52
5,501	Pond Creek	18½	19⅜	18½	19
25	Quincy	85⅜	86	85⅜	86
10	Ray Cons.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
25	Shannon	7½	7½	7¼	7½
20	Shattuck	26	26	25⅝	25⅝
40	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
80	St. Mary's	53	53	52	55
220	Superior & Boston	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2¼
80	Super. Copper..	25½	25½	25½	25½
175	Tamarack	53½	54½	53½	54
70	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
463	U. S. Smeltar.	40⅞	40⅞	39⅞	40
52	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46¼	47	46	47
250	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
80	Utah Con	12½	12½	12	12
80	Utah Copper....	63⅛	63⅝	63½	63½
25	Winona	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

81	Bos. & Albany.	181	181	181	181
27	Boston Elev.	77½	77½	77	77
93	Boston & Me.	23½	23½	23½	23½
6	Chi. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	103¾	104	103¾	104
1	Fitchburg pf.	62	62	62	62
20	Mass. E. 4c.	5	5	5	5
174	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64½	63½	64½
1	Old Col. R. R.	141½	141½	141½	141½
105	Rutland pf.	20	20½	20	20½

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½
25	Am. Ag. Chem.	93	93	93	93
61	Am. Sugar.	110¾	110¾	108¾	108¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
277	Am. T. & T.	122¾	123⅜	122⅝	122⅞
30	Am. Woolen.	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛
177	Am. Wool. pf.	89½	92½	89½	92½
20	A. G. & W. I.	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
48	A. G. & W. I. pf.	26	26	26	26
24	Edison	233	233	233	233
10	Ga. Ry. pf.	85	85	85	85
275	Mass. Gas.	92⅝	93	92	92
22	McElwain, pf.	98	98	97½	97½
25	N. E. Tel.	132½	133½	132½	132½
44	Pullman	159	161½	159	161½
25	Reece Button.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
135	Swift	114	114	113⅝	113⅝
24	Torrington	32½	32¾	32	32
96	Unl. Shoe Mch.	50	50	49½	49½
126	U. S. Mch. pf.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
139	United Fruit.	132⅝	133	132¼	132¼
1,143	U. S. Steel.	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74
651	Ventura Oil.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
4,000	West. Elec. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	West. Tel 5s.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado.	.70	.80	La Rose.	.45	.50
Bay S Gas	.12	.14	McK-Dar.	.20	.22
Bingham.	7½	8	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole ...	1	1¼	Majestic	.61	.63
Butte & L	.34	.36	Mex Met.	.23	.27
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Nev-Doug.	.64	.68
Chief Con.	.95	1	New Baltic	3¼	3½
Con Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	N Cornelia	7	7⅜
Crown Res	.40	.50	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Chiaveras.	1⅝	1⅞	Old D rta.	7½	8
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.30	.50	Riker-H ..	⅝	⅞
Cham Cop.	8	8	Raven Cop	.09	.11
Cal Corbin	6	6	S W Miami	1	1¼
Davis-Daly	1	1⅛	Stewart M	1	1⅛
Eagle & B	1⅛	1¼	Tonopah M	5	5¼
1st Nat C.	2⅜	2⅞	Utah Met.	6½	6⅜
Goldf Con.	1¼	1⅜	U Verde E	5⅞	6¼
Houghton.	3⅜	4	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.70	.74			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Shipb.	42	42	42	42
15	Booth Fish. pf	75	75	75	75
685	Chi. Pn. Tool.	80¼	80½	77⅛	77⅛
10	C. Ry., Ser. 1.	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
10	C. Ry. Ser. 2.	26½	26½	20½	20½
11	Chi. T. & Tr.	204	204	204	204
15	Com. Edison.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
10	Deere pf.	93½	93½	88½	93½
15	Dia. Match.	99	99⅜	98	98⅜
35	Ill. Brick.	65	65	65	65
100	People's Gas.	116¾	116¾	116⅜	116⅝
18	Quaker Oats.	246	246	245	245
225	Rumely Ser.	13	13	13	13
10	Rumely pf.	16	16	16	16
1,100	Sears-Roeb.	155	156	153½	153½
310	Stewart War.	66	66⅝	66	66⅛
60	Swift & Co.	114¼	114¾	114	114
1,100	Union Carbide.	157⅝	158	156¼	158

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
4,000	C. City Ry. 5s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
6,000	Com. Edison 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Met. gold 5s.	72	72	72	72
8,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	94	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
460	Allis-Chalm.	43¼	43½	40⅝	40⅝
100	Am. Can	59⅛	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛
1	Am. Rys.	22	22	22	22
25	Am. Rys. pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
160	Bald. Loco.	81	81	79½	79½
4	Bald. Loco. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
35	Blitz & S. pf.	41	41	41	41
235	Brill	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
4,532	Cambria Steel.	33¼	54⅞	53¼	54¼
10	Cent. Leather.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
10	C., R. I. & P.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Consolidated.	49	50⅛	48⅞	49½
1,300	Elec. S. Bat.	63	63⅛	62⅝	63
160	Erie	28	28	27⅞	28
20	Gen. Asph. pf.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
50	Goodrich.	56	56	56	56
50	Int.-Met. cfs.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
29	Ins. Co., N. A.	22	22	22	22
7,261	Lake Superior.	9½	10⅝	9½	10¼
68	Lehigh Nav.	74⅜	75	74	75
60	Lehigh Valley.	70⅝	71	70⅝	71
20	Leh. V. Tran.	15	15	15	15
473	Penn. R. R.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
280	Penn. Salt. Mf.	85¾	96	85¾	96
10	Penn. Steel pf.	84	84	84	84
20	Phila. Co.	39	39	39	39
50	Phila. Co., 6 p. c., pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
528	Phila. Elec.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
100	Phila. R. T.	9	9	9	9
131	Reading	74	74	73½	73½
45	Tono. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4	4
450	Tono. Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Union Pacific.	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
16	Un. Gas Imp.	85½	85½	85⅛	85½
5,272	U. S. Steel.	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74
100	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅜	113⅜	112⅜	113⅜
300	Warwick I. & S.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	West. Coal	63	63	63	63
155	Wm. Cramp....	72	72⅜	70	70

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
11,000	Bald. L. 1-5s.	102	102	102	102
7,000	Bth. S. reg. 6s.	116	116	116	116
1,000	E. & P. tr. 4s.	74	74	74	74
1,000	Key. T. 1st 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95⅝
1,000	L. N. Con. 4½s.	99	99	99	99
12,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Pa. con. 4½s.	103	103	103	103
100	Phila. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Read, con. 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. W. G. Ma.	16	16	16	16
10	A. W. G. M. pf.	80	80	80	80
25	Columbia Gas.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Crucible Steel.	81	81	80	80
10	Cru. Steel pf.	103	103	103	103
40	Harb. Walker.	55	55	55	55
65	Ind. Brewing.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
35	Ind. Brew. pf.	14¾	15	14¾	15
20	Mfrs. L. & H.	47¼

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pension, 12 P. M., Aug. 12.—Patrol. T. McCarthy, 66, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed Feb. 12, 1885.

Temporary Assignments. — Patrol. Con. Nalmoli, 21, and G. Fulco, 29, to 13 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 15; W. N. Bacon and C. A. Kaltenmeier, 99; J. J. Ray, A. Kolsoo, J. B. Tomann and J. C. Muller, 278, to Training School, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 12.

Assignments Discontinued. — Patrol. G. Greco, 7; G. T. Valentine, 39, and C. F. Sullivan, 275, to Comm. Office, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 13.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Partol.—L. C. McMahon, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 16; J. A. Dooley, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 15; G. Kauffmann, 158, 8 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 27. Probat. Patrol.—W. W. Eisele, T. S., 1 day, 9 A. M., Aug. 23; J. F. Reiner, T. S., 1 day, 9 A. M., Aug. 17.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol.—T. J. Hunt, 6, 7:26 A. M., Aug. 3, during disability; J. P. Sodel, 14, 4:45 P. M., Aug. 10, during disability; E. Sweeney, 69, 6 P. M., Aug. 5, during disability; M. Reilly, 274, 6:20 A. M., June 24, to noon, June 30.

Sick leave: Sergt.—G. T. Ferguson, Comm'r's Office, 60 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

Fire Department.

The following Prob. Fire. will be directed to report at School of Instruction, Fri., Aug. 13, for 30 days: V. A. Hughes, Eng. 25.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Eng. of St. W. H. Stack, Eng. 57, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Eng. of St. H. Knapp, Eng. 207, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 14; Eng. of St. R. F. White, Eng. 260, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Fire. 1st gr. D. A. Donovan, Eng. 31, 12 hours, 12 noon, Aug. 15; Fire. 1st gr. P. Sheridan, H. & L., 78, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Fire. 1st gr. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 36, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Capt. J. T. Ferris, H. & L. 38, 12 hours, 12 noon, Aug. 16; Fire. 1st gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 33, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; Fire. 1st gr. C. L. Husson, Eng. 18, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Fire. 2d gr. N. Hanover, Eng. 27, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Lieut. G. H. Worthington, H. & L. 129, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15.

REPORTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There are no disturbances of consequence within the United States except in the Rocky Mountain region, and these affecting only the middle plateau. Pressure has risen generally east of the mountains except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The tropical storm which has been under observation the last two days was apparently approaching Southwest Cuba at 4 P. M., and hurricane warnings are now displayed on the South Florida Coast. It passed over the island of Jamaica Thursday night and a whole southeast gale was reported there this morning.

There were showers in the lake region and the Atlantic States, the upper Mississippi Valley, the west Gulf and central Plains States, Eastern Colorado and Arizona, with a heavy fall of rain at Dodge City, Kan. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is somewhat warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region and the extreme Northwest, and high temperatures continue in the plateau region.

Temperature changes will not be important.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle to moderate south and southwest Saturday and Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, except strong east off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	71	4 P. M.	79	84
6 A. M.	64	71	6 P. M.	78	83
9 A. M.	67	75	9 P. M.	70	78
12 M.	73	81	11 P. M.	69	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6:20 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
10:20—536 Fox St.; Lillie Miller	Slight
10:35—418 E. 57 St.; Michael Malmeister	Slight
10:38—2,521 B'way; Abraham Weinstein	Slight
11:00—17-19 E. 27 St.; 28th St. Co.	Slight
11:44—206 E. 26 St.; Julius Picnoek	Slight
P. M.	
3:00—830 7 Av.; Frank Liveright	Slight
3:00—833 W. 38 St.; Louis Maraggaillo	Slight
8:40—850 Whitlock Av.; A. Terrish	Slight
8:55—27 W. 17 St.; Macfadden's Restaurant	Slight
9:20—178-180 Grand St.; Abram Singer	$10,000
9:30—538 Claremont Parkway; Minnie Rosenberg	Not given
10:20—244 W. 99 St.; May Alexander	Slight
11:15—158 West End Av.; Holbrook & Co.	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have consented to the lease of certain premises immediately adjacent to and north of P. S. 6, Queens.

The Board of Estimate has approved of the transfer of $52,280 within the special school fund for 1915.

Classes for anaemic children will be established in P. S. 14, 20, 22, 64, 75, 88, 91, 177, and 188, girls. These schools are all in Manhattan.

The semi-annual report of the Local School Board of District 12 contains an indorsement of the idea of establishing experimentally in some suitable location a municipal workshop, where boys who are slightly below par in mental capacity, but not so defective as to require institutional care, could be taught such trades and manual work as are suited to their abilities and are likely to enable them to become self-supporting.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have consented to the Board of Education's renewal of the lease of 1,645, 1,647, and 1,649 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Capt. C. I. M. Walson, Med. Corps, from present station, Ft. Douglas, Utah, and from further duty at Texas City, Tex., to San Francisco, at proper time, and sail about Oct. 5 for Hawaii for duty.

Capt. L. Mitchell, Med. Corps, from Ft. Leavenworth, to San Francisco, at proper time, and sail about Oct. 5 for Hawaii for duty.

Capt. L. E. Hanson, 9th Inf., now at Jacksonville, Fla., on this as temporary duty as Quartermaster of the National Matches, then to Jacksonville.

Orders of July 26, directing Capt. W. F. Creary, 27th Inf., to join 16th Inf., to which transferred, so modified as to attached to 26th Inf., until further orders.

Resignation of 1st Lt. F. Gardner, M. R. C., accepted.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. P. D. Glassford, 1st F. A., revoked.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. W. Everington, Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 5th Inf., 1 month and 25 days, and Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired recruiting officer, 3 days.

Navy.

Commander J. H. Sypher, Navy Dept., to Chief of Staff, Asiatic Fleet.

Junior Grade Lts: F. Slingluff, to Fore River Shipbuilding Company's works, Quincy, Mass., connection fitting out the Tucker and on board when commissioned, and A. E. Glennon, from temporary duty, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company's works, Rochester, N. Y., to temporary duty Carnegie Steel Company's works, Munhall, Penn.

Naval Constructors: W. P. Roberts, Bureau of Construction and Repair, to Board of Inspection and Survey; G. H. Rock, Board of Inspection and Survey, to New York Yard, and R. Stocker, New York Yard, to Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Dept.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Mars, at Balboa; Proteus, at Norfolk; Marietta, at Vera Cruz; Maryland, at Honolulu; Drayton, at Whitestone Landing, and the Hensley, at Rosebank.

Sailed: Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Stewart, Dutch Harbor, for Kiska; Hull, San Pedro, for Mare Island; Kanawha, Norfolk, for Melville, R. I.; Dale, Chauncey, and Barry, Jolo, P. I., for Makassar, Celebes, P. I.; Jupiter, Newport, for Vera Cruz, via Hampton Roads; Kentucky, North River, New York City, for Portland, Maine; Sacramento, Vera Cruz, for New Orleans; Cleveland, Santa Rosalia, for Topolobampo, via Guaymas, and the Chattanooga, San Blas, for Manzanillo.

The Maryland, now at Honolulu, ordered to San Francisco, to arrive by Sept. 10.

After disembarking marines at Port au Prince, Hayti, the Tennessee will proceed to Portsmouth, (N. H.,) yard, for overhaul.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aita	.06	Julia	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Jumbo	.03
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.42
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.36	Ophir	.24
Challenge Con.	.08	Overman	.09
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.12	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Crown Point	.17	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.17

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Comb. Fraction.	.07
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.10	D'field Black B.	.02
Mispah Extension	.01	D'field Consol.	.02½
Montana	.29	G'field Merger.	.20
North-Star	.11	Jumbo Extension	1.50
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Extension	2.35	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.35	Vernal	.02
Victor	.30	Nevada Hills	.19
West End	.50	Rochester Mines	.26

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.30	MANHATAN.	
Booth	.44	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10½	Gold Soy.	3¾	4
Elkton	23	23½	Isabella	15¾	15⅝
El Paso	75	80	Jackpot	6½	7
Findlay	3¾	4¼	McKinney	37	38
Golden C.	176¼	177	Portland	144	145
Gold Dol.	2	2¼	Vindicator	168	169

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 12.	This mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$828,024	$6,457,275	$21,442,918
Int. rev., ord.	853,852	10,656,019	32,910,206
Cor. & in. tax	21,525	470,344	8,855,509
Miscellaneous	71,457	1,391,818	6,055,949
Total rec.	$1,774,840	$18,974,957	$76,264,672
Expenditures	3,960,673	24,919,491	88,190,951
Deficit	2,185,832	5,944,534	21,926,285

LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN

For Saving Bank.

In Sums of $25,000 to $150,000.

Principals Only Apply.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 12 West 44th St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide When Silks Are Not Silks, but Velvets.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday took adverse action on protests by L. & E. Stirn and Kridel Sons & Co. in a controversy regarding the present classification of woven fabrics in the piece that are composed in chief value of silk, the face of the fabric in each instance being partially covered with a pile surface. The Collector took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as velvet pile fabrics, whereas the importers claimed 45 per cent. under the provision for silk woven fabrics not specially provided for, as specified in Paragraph 318. Judge Howell decided that the goods had the features of pile fabrics and were properly assessed.

Heyliger & Raubitschek imported woven fabrics of silk, of light texture and having plain borders. The Collector classified the merchandise as silk velling and levied 60 per cent. duty under the specific provision for such goods. The importers insisted that the correct rate was 45 per cent., as woven silk fabrics as specified in Paragraph 318. The evidence showed that the merchandise had been known for twenty years in the commerce of this country as "chiffon velling." The board decided that the Collector properly classified the goods.

Several Chicago wholesale dry goods firms were sustained in identical protests against the Collector's assessment of cotton table damask. The Collector returned the goods at 30 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton. Judge Cooper held that the claims for a tax of 25 per cent. as "cotton table damask," under Paragraph 283, were well taken and must be sustained. The protestants, who will now receive refunds from the Government, include the John V. Farwell Company, Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The last named firm figured in another controversy, this time regarding the rate on a flax fabric known in the trade as huck. Duty was collected at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of flax, while the importers claimed 30 per cent. as a plain woven fabric. At the trial the protestants produced two witnesses who testified that the merchandise is plain huck, which is a figured material, and that such a distinction is recognized in trade. Judge Cooper remarked that he did not think this testimony sufficient to prove that the merchandise was a plain woven fabric, and the Collector was sustained.

It was decided that M. J. Corbett & Co. must stand a tax of 60 per cent. ad valorem on artificial silk and cotton fabrics, artificial silk being chief value. The importers based their claims for lower rates on the ground that the merchandise is composed of some material other than artificial silk. A commission was issued for taking testimony abroad, and witnesses appeared before the American Consul General at Zurich. The board decided, however, that there was nothing in their testimony to overcome the presumption in favor of the Appraiser's return.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Overshadowing several significant developments of the week the Government crop report is the strongest single factor operating for sustained business progress. Practical assurance of agricultural success was the one thing needed to make the future secure, and important undertakings will be prosecuted with increased vigor now that bountiful harvests are officially promised. Prosperous conditions on the farms are essential to national welfare.

As all the leading exchanges in this country were closed at this time a year ago, it is to be expected that clearings through the banks this week would show marked expansion as compared with that period, and therefore the total, which amounts to $2,892,490,517 at the leading cities in the United States and shows a gain of 56.0 per cent. over the $1,854,596,894 of the same week last year occasions no surprise. The comparison with two years ago, however, when the total was $2,338,748,450, represents more nearly normal conditions, and therefore the increase of 23.7 per cent. is a decidedly satisfactory exhibit.

Bradstreet's says:

Enlarged house trade, country-wide optimism, smarter activity in metal manufacturing, further slight improvement in lines that long have lagged, heavy marketings of pig iron at advanced prices, relatively excellent crop news, war orders that overflow regular channels to plants not heretofore engaged in that respect, better collections, increased calls for money with which to move crops, some, though not satisfactory, relief in the way of higher freight rates for western railroads, a heavy influx of gold to help bolster weak rates for foreign exchange, which are at new record low levels, and sustained public interest in the stock market, comprehend the chief features of the week's developments.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,431,248	+$119,482
Eleven roads	8,265,202	— 446,574
Total (16 roads)	10,696,450	— 327,092

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for June—

	1915.	1914.	Inc. or Dec.
Gross	$920,354	$864,643	$931,267
Net aft. tax.	52,508	*570,261	128,434
12 mo. gross	9,725,972	10,084,217	10,071,296
Net	721,710	*118,232	1,578,887

*Deficit.

DELAWARE & HUDSON reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	890.55	890.55	
Freight rev.	1,598,261	1,608,041	9,780
Pass. rev.	208,839	259,359	50,519
Total op. rev.	1,914,313	1,969,335	55,019
Mt. of way & str.	121,112	143,889	22,756
Maint. of equip	290,764	302,102	11,338
Trans. exp.	704,997	703,688	*1,309
Total op. ex.	1,214,214	1,246,544	32,330
Taxes	79,174	56,250	23,075
Oper. income.	666,926	666,541	*385

*Increase.

Twelve months: Freight revenue, 677,069; passenger revenue, $2,722,558; total operating revenues, $22,701,942; maintenance of way and structures, $1,619,181; maintenance of equipment, $3,698,839; transportation expenses, $8,179,473; total operating expenses, $14,702,636; taxes, $659,294; operating income, $7,339,504.

TEXAS & PACIFIC for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,824,418	1,298,512	1,296,513
Net af. tax.	26,138	35,579	*262,782
12 mo. gross	17,944,037	18,813,282	18,078,783
Net af. tax.	3,225,651	3,594,801	2,572,146

*Deficit.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Angio-American	17½	17¾	17½	18
Atlantic Refining	595	600	595	605
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	715	725	715	725
Colonial Oil	140	145	135	145
Continental Oil	228	232	228	232
Crescent Pipe Line	41½	43	41	43
Cumberland	50	60	50	60
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	235	238
Galena S. Oil	167	169	164	165
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	142	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	146	147	146	147
Indiana Pipe Line	102	104	101	108
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼
National Transit	33	33¼	32½	33¼
N. Y. Transit	207	208	205	207
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	100	103
Ohio Oil	147	148	146	147
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	55	60
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12¼	12¾
Pierce Oil pf. 6s	24	80	82	85
Prairie O. & G.	383	386	375	380
Prairie Pipe Line	179½	181	179	181
Solar Refining	245	250	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	214	216	215	219
South. Penn Oil	832	835	825	828
So. W. Penna.	115	118	115	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	293	297	295	298
Stand. Oil of Ind.	445	446	445	446
Stand. Oil of Kan.	390	393	390	395
Stand. Oil of Ky.	274	277	272	275
Stand. Oil of Neb.	327	332	327	335
Stand. Oil of N. J.	415	416	414	416
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	197	199	196	197
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	83	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	218	221	218	221
Washington Oil	34	37	35	37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 188.7 ft s of 218th St, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Sidem Building Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment house $350,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 108th St, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corporation, to erect a twelve-story apartment house $200,000

Bronx.

HAVILAND AV, n s, 241.4 ft e of Pugsley Av, 50x106.6; Central Mortgage Co. loans Mink Construction Co., to erect two-story apartments $4,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Drug Firm Rounds Out Third Avenue Block Front—West Eighty-sixth Street Sale—New Park Avenue Operation—Bronx and Suburban Deals—Post Office Lease on Fourth Avenue.

Elmer & Amend, wholesale drug manufacturers who own the seven-story building at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, including 205 to 218 Third Avenue, a Hamilton Fish leasehold, have rented out their holdings there so as to control the entire easterly block front from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street. The upper half of the block, including the six buildings at 213 to 223 Third Avenue with the adjoining structures at 204 and 206 East Nineteenth Street, has been obtained on leasehold from the Stuyvesant estate, owners of the property.

The frontage is 110 on the avenue, by 120 on the street and with their Eighteenth Street plot the firm now has a frontage on the avenue of 184 feet and 123 on Eighteenth Street. While no definite plans for improvement have been announced, it is said that in the near future, the Nineteenth Street corner will be improved with a seven-story building similar to the structure now occupied by the firm.

West 86th Street Dwelling Sold.

The upper west side furnished an interesting residential deal in the sale of the five-story dwelling at 327 West Eighty-Sixth Street by Carrie E. Brinckerhoff who has owned the property since 1899. The plot is 18 by 100.8 between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, a block in which three big apartment house operations have lately been undertaken. The brokers in the transaction were Slawson & Hobbs.

Another Block Front Lease on Park Avenue.

The New York State Realty and Terminal Company, which controls the real estate holdings of the New York Central Railroad Company, has leased, in its terminal zone, the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, Fifty-first to Fifty-second Street, fronting 200 feet on the avenue and 75 feet on both streets. The lessee is the 330 Park Avenue Company, the President of which is E. Clifford Potter. The latter company will erect a twenty-story and basement apartment house on the site. The general building contract has been given to A. L. Mordecai & Son, Inc.

The lease, as recorded yesterday, is to run for twenty-one years from Sept. 1, 1915, at an annual rental of $30,000.

Tenement Property Sales.

Clement H. Smith and Joseph F. Feist & Co. have sold to an investor, the five-story and basement tenement at 258 West 115th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment houses at 1,909 and 1,925 Andrews Avenue, each on plot 40 by 100, have been sold by the Oisting Building Company to Mary O'Connor and W. H. Melish, respectively. They are two of a row of twelve similar houses just completed by the selling company on the site of Hennessy tract sold at auction only a year ago by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies.

Frederick Brown has purchased from the Rector Realty Company, Isidore Bergs President, the five-story apartment house at 1,359 Lyman Place, 50 by 112, between 169th and Freeman Streets.

Brooklyn.

Charles F. Werner has sold 192 Weirfield Street, a two-family brick dwelling for S. A. Coffin. Also 1,722 Madison Street, a six-family dwelling, for the Bauer & Stier Corporation to an investor.

The Alco Building Company has sold the residence at 1,942 Sixty-fifth Street, Mapleton, to the Rev. E. Rissell.

Long Island.

George C. Lynch of Flushing has conveyed to the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of Brooklyn a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of State Street, 125 feet west of Thirteenth Street, Flushing.

Elizabeth Mall has purchased through Frank Crystal a residence with a half-acre plot at the Estates of Great Neck. The holding price was $22,500.

$75,000 Deal at Passaic, N. J.

Frank Hughes, Inc., has sold the plot of ground on Bloomfield Avenue, Passaic, eighty-five feet front, to Davis Stein of Paterson. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a thirty-family apartment house. The transaction involved about $75,000.

Nepperhan Heights Tennis Club Buys New Site.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, to the Nepperhan Tennis Club, ten plots on Fairview Avenue, Marlboro Road, and Myrtle Avenue. They will begin the construction of their new courts next season, continuing with the present accommodations for the balance of this year. The club has been leasing these courts for some time, but the movement to own its own land has been progressing for the last year. Eventually, a clubhouse will be built on Marlboro Road overlooking the courts.

Westchester County.

Richard Dickson has sold for Robert F. Neuman, lots 964, 965, 966, 986, 987, 1024 and 1025 on Sherman Avenue, Sherman Park, Westchester County, and for William Krug, premises 1376 Leland Avenue, lot 25 by 100, with a two-family dwelling.

The Nelson Estates, Inc., Robert E. Farley Vice President, has sold a plot at Nelson Park, Peekskill, to W. E. Wheeler. This plot faces on Highland Avenue.

New Post Office Site.

The Saxon Realty Company has leased for the Chesebrough Estates the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street to the Federal Government for a Post Office.

The owners will erect a building, to be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1916, to have over 10,000 square feet of floor space. The deal involves a rental of $200,000.

Auto Co. Leases New Building.

Chris Schierloh leased for a term of years the new five-story building just completed, known as the Mullen Brothers' Building, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, to the Chevrolet Motor Company of New York, which will move their main offices there.

Foreign Concern Leases Greenwich Street Corner.

Joseph P. Day has leased for Max Ans, Inc., to T. M. Duche & Sons, dealers in confectioners' supplies, the six-story building on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Moore Streets, on a plot 50 by 100. The home office is in London and the foreign factory is in Belgium.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The dwelling at 17 West Eleventh Street has been leased by Pease & Elliman for Joshua F. Tobin to J. Herbert Claiborne.

The Houghton Company has leased for Irving N. Shaw, William W. Shaw, and Mary Shaw Whittaker, the three-story dwelling at 30 West Ninetieth Street, to James A. Dolan.

Pepe & Bro., have leased for Clarence S. Nathan the three-story private house, at 36 Commerce Street, to Mrs. T. Forbell.

Building Still Lagging.

The July building report to Bradstreet's Journal, 143 cities of the United States contributing, is a rather unsatisfactory one, a heavy decrease being shown alike in number of permits granted and in value of buildings projected, and it is evident that the building trade lags behind some others in the movement toward improvement noted in the past few months.

There were 21,213 permits granted to builders during the month of July and the estimated value of the structures planned was $63,257,204, decreases of, respectively, 7.9 and 15.7 per cent. from the like month a year ago, which showed a gain of 5.1 per cent. in value over July two years ago.

This decrease of 15.7 per cent., however, compares with a decrease of 21.8 per cent. in June from the like month a year ago. The only exception to the general tendency toward a decrease is found in the New England group, in which gains of 20.5 per cent. in permits and of 29.8 per cent. in values were shown over a year ago.

In the other groups, decreases of 6.8 to 15.8 per cent. were shown in permits, while values fell off from 8.4 per cent. to as much as 53.7 per cent., the heaviest decrease being shown in the Far West.

Realty Notes.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has filed a suit to foreclose a mortgage on property 100 feet east of the southeast corner of Twelfth Street and First Avenue. The property, 113 feet on Twelfth Street and 206 feet on Eleventh Street, was formerly a cemetery. The defendants are the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Gustave Herre, Sophie L. McClintock, and the estate of Daniel E. Seybel. The mortgage amounts to $184,000.

The Anthony A. Paterno Construction Corporation, of which Anthony A. Paterno is President and Joseph Paterno, Treasurer, will begin work immediately upon a thirteen-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 108th Street, 50 by 100. A building loan for $250,000 has been obtained from the City Mortgage Company.

James J. Riordan, who recently leased from the Consolidated Gas Company the property at 438 to 454 West Eighteenth Street, fronting 225 feet, has had plans prepared to erect a three-story garage and printers' plant on the site, costing about $65,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Wooster St, 179 to 183, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8x100x74.6x100, seven-story loft and store building; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Newstate Co. et al.; Schenck & Z, attorneys; William Laurence, referee; due, $140,649.49; taxes, &c., $2,351; to the plaintiff for $135,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

West Broadway, 533, e s, 100 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, six-story loft and store building; Franklin Trust Co. against L. S. Beall et al.; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; C. S. Foote, referee; due, $17,329; taxes, &c., $26.20; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

48th St, 220-228 West, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, four-story theatre; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, s w corner of 81st St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 102.2x69.2; 930 Park Avenue Co., Inc., E. A. Levy, 505 5th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $375,000.

177th St, s s, 25 ft w of Clinton Av, for a one-story brick store, 50x90; 180th Street Construction Co., Robert Hilwizer, 455 East 147th St, President, owner; Edward J. Byrne, 148th St and Willis Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

149th St, n w corner of Prospect Av, for a one-story and basement brick dwelling, store, and bowling alley, 50x90; William Ebling, 939 Intervale Av, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Varian Av, w s, 161 ft n of Tillotson Av, for a two-story brick dwelling; Celestina Vettri, 524 South 10th Av, Mount Vernon, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 99th St, 40x100; The B. Realty Co., Inc., to Thomas W. Ward, 113 East 31st St, lot 11, (mtg $85,000;) attorney, James J. Purcell, 950 1st Av ..

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Weis< Herald Realty Co—James A. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N Y Trust Co<Hudson Realty Co—Charles Putzel.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—United Plumbing and Cont Co<Bottsford & Dickinson Co—Wm B Rowlstone. Lawyers Mtg Co<Granby Corpn—Percival Wilde. Fanny Ellinger<Emma S Shoch—Max L. Van Norden.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DE CARILLO, DOLORES ALDAMA, (June 15, 1914;) jewelry and cash in bank, $1,739; debts and other deductions, $3,183; leaving no net estate in New York State. The will of decedent refers to realty and other property located in Cuba, but its value is not disclosed.

DEVERY, CATHERINE, (Feb. 4, 1904;) net estate, $2,214; nephews and nieces beneficiaries.

LUX, ANNA, (March 28, 1910;) net estate, $622.

SCHARLIN, SARAH L., June 12, 1908;) net estate, $855.

THACKER, ANN, So. Louis, Mo., (Sept. 25, 1891;) no available information relative to any property outside of the State of New York. Total New York assets, 798 6th Av, appraised at $28,000; no deductions enumerated. Margaret Gaffey, sister, and George W. Groves, nephew, beneficiaries.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CARROLL, MARY A., (June 8;) personalty, $3,000; realty, $2,000; all to relatives and friends.

CATAGGIO, MICHELE, (July 1;) personalty, $3,000; all to widow, Pogia, and seven children.

COHAN, ROSIE, (Nov. 10, 1912;) personalty, $1,400; all to daughter, Sarah Lang.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

Transitman, Grade C, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Chief Engineer, Water Supply, Richmond—Frank S. Sims, $5.60.

To Rodman, Grade B, President of the Bronx, Topographical Bureau—Henry E. Kelly, 75.40.

To Accountant, Third Grade, Commissioner of Accounts—Nathaniel W. Gropper, 86.13; Joseph A. Hefferman, 84.65; Alexander J. Brezin, 81.09; Eugene F. Hughes, 79.20.

Municipal Civil Service Commission—Francis W. Lichte, 79.45; William H. Rocker, 77.80; James F. Shanley, 76.50; Jacob Reiss, 75.70; Frank W. Connors, 75.25; Richard J. Haggerty, 73.

United States.

The examination to be held by the War Department, beginning about Oct. 25, for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers will cover the following subjects: English grammar and orthography, elementary French, German, or Spanish, general history or the elements of constitutional and international law, or a thorough working knowledge of any modern language, physics, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, topographic, hydrographic, and geodetic surveying, descriptive geometry and drawing, theoretical and applied mechanics, and theory and practice of engineering construction. The examination will occupy about four days. Further information may be obtained from the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, John L. Lyttle, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Russian Immigrant, Inc., will sell at public auction the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of printing machines, linotype machines, printers' type, metal, office supplies, desks, chairs, typewriting machines, adding machines, safes, paper, books, and other fixtures, together with the good-will of the business of the said bankrupt and the unexpired term of the lease of premises 257 East 10th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as well as outstanding accounts, which will be offered by the receiver on the bids for the entirety.

The above described property will be sold subject to liens existing against the aforesaid printing machines.

Further particulars in regard to said liens may be obtained from the receiver.

The above described property may be inspected on the aforesaid premises from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily from date hereof up to August 19th, 1915.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 19th day of August, 1915, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Tuesday, August 24th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, August 13th, 1915.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

I. S. CHIRURG, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Cedar Street, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of J. SOLOMON & BRO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 313-19 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' and untrimmed hats, straw braid, machinery, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES C. PERRY, Assignee.

SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Assignee, 198 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GLASS, Bankrupt.—No. 19,824.

To the creditors of Samuel Glass of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, 1914, the said Samuel Glass was duly adjudicated bankrupt and a first meeting of creditors held June 4th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors was closed and an order having been entered reopening the above matter, you are hereby notified that the second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, appoint a trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. $21,975.—In the matter of FRANCES A. H. COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frances A. H. Cohen, Bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 12th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated New York, August 13, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21861.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS SUMNER, Bankrupt.

Louis Sumner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on August 25, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"Royal Bounty." 8 P. M.—"God's Interest in the War."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 12-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. MAURICE PENFIELD FIKES, D. D., of Detroit, will preach Sunday. 11 A. M.—"Our Unanswered Prayers." 8 P. M.—"Looking for a Whale." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. Frank W. Pattison of London, England.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

During August Sunday evening services are held at First and Fifth Churches only. First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 128th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Rev. W. R. Young, D. D., of Toronto, Canada, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

18TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th Av.—B. C. WARREN, Minister. Services, 10:45 and 8.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 MADISON AV. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter, Subject: "How Knowledge Is Acquired During Sleep."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN TIMOTHY STONE, D. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HUGH BLACK, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END Presby., Amst. Av. & 105th St.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HUGH C. BURR will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. JAMES M. HOWARD at 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. WILLIAM C. COVERT of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, preaches at 11 o'clock.

NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 172d St. and Audubon Av. W. J. GILLESPIE, Asst. Pastor. 11 A. M., "Christ Regnant."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. Oliver Clyde Weist will preach at 11.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson. Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMILY SCHISCHKAR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emily Schischkar, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 26th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. BREEDER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 12th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,525.—MAX S. FERSKO, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max S. Fersko, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 9, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 12, 1915.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUHTERN DISTRICT of New York.—SLOVAK NEWSPAPER AND BOOK CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Slovak Newspaper and Book Co., Inc., bankrupt, by Stephen Began, President, has filed its petition, verified July 30, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 13, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS A. RUDNICK, Bankrupt.

Morris A. Rudnick was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 22, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on August 25, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

J. J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Protestant Episcopal.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services, 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher, Rev. Raymond S. Brown.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Woodcock of Kentucky). 8 (Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, August 15, REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All Seats Free.

THE RT. REV. WM. T. CAPERS, D. D. Bishop Coadjutor of Western Texas, preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 9, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M. The Rev. W. L. Caswell.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

TRINITY CHURCH, SUNDAY SERVICES: 7, 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. WEEK-DAY SERVICES: 7:30, 9 A. M., & 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Light of the World," 8 P. M.—"Come and See."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Simon Blocker will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meeting 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sun., 3-8; Mon., Thur., 8; Wed., 3 P. M.; Christensen, Psychic, answers questions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. Unitarian services at 11 A. M. Rev. ADDISON MOORE, D. D. Subject: "WHEN IS IT RIGHT TO LIE?" The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Preaching 10:30 A. M. by Rev. W. W. Newberry. 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. B. Simpson.

TENT CATHEDRAL, Amsterdam Ave, at 113th St.

The Gospel preached in a great tent on the Cathedral Grounds by prominent preachers.

Every night except Saturday.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

TENT EVANGEL, West 125th and Manhattan Sts. M. F. Ham, noted Kentucky evangelist, Sunday, 10:30, 3:30 and 8, and nightly all week. Subject, 10:30, Sunday: "Can We Hope for Universal Peace?" New York's Great Union Revival Centre.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,024.—In Bankruptcy.—KEVIN SHERIDAN HAYES, Bankrupt.

Kevin Sheridan Hayes, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 30, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 5, 1915, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

J. J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,901.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN SPINELL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Nathan Spinell, are hereby given notice that on July 16th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, on

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 12th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA BUSINESS PROPERTY 60x100. Located on Fulton St., near Jamaica Theatre; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to John Distler, 9 Miller Place, Brooklyn.

SELECT bungalow waterfront lots; boating, bathing, fishing; 25 minutes from Penn. Station; suitable all year residence. Apply 230 West 97th St., Apartment 4B.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Koltf 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

129th, 106 West.—A handsome three-story and basement house, from October 1st, $900.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of, kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

BALTIMORE, MD. Lexington and Howard Street stores. Shopping dist. for Suits, Millinery, Shoes, &c. Enquire CHAS. N. BOULDEN, 335 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED

for quick sale of 60-acre farm, 25 miles from New York City, on Croton Lake Road; Colonial farm house, hog house, barn, small buildings, in good condition; fine springs, fruit and shade trees; splendid view of Croton Lake; 800 feet elevation; cash or terms to suit. C. A. Wood, Yorktown Heights.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., eight-room stucco house, tiled bath, hard floors, electric light; good neighborhood; price $5,000; no trade considered. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach, Long Island.—Hollow tile stucco, built by owner, new plan; four rooms, each with bath, on second floor; elegantly furnished; cook, waitress, chauffeur in house; will sell house furnishings, Packard car, for $20,000; $5,000 mortgage. For location, N. B. Arnold, 71 Otsego St., Brooklyn.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, Corner 124th.—New house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building plots. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation; one acre plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Cranford, N. J.—New Queen Elizabethian house; 8 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful construction; to rent or sale. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Advertiser, experienced, to take charge of property, desires agency and management of a few more apartment houses; conscientious, economical personal management; reside on premises if required. "Responsibility." Times Harlem.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York, well constructed; no heat except grate fires; good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage. Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2624.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On August 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-six cases shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on or about 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

August 9, 1915. H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, August 25, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House, and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one trunk containing wearing apparel; consisting of 20 model gowns and 7 blouses.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, August 24, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated, New York, July 29, 1915. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Sub-lease directly on Sound, 7 bedrooms, gas, and electricity; fruit; near trolley, &c.; bathing, &c. Everett, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2-3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 2 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few suites week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3070.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

263 East Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25 to $37.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM 7th to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L" or subway; $34 and up.

120th, 349 West.—2-3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light; all sunny; $30; roof garden.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS), S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

93d St., 307 West.—8-room apartment to sublet; all light, attractive; liberal sacrifice.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 804 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

136th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Bronx.

THE BELNORD. 1,057 HOE AV., COR. E. 165TH ST. Absolutely fireproof 8-story high-class elevator apartment house, containing every modern convenience to contribute to health and comfort of tenants. Under supervision of owners, insuring unexcelled service. Only two short blocks from Simpson St. subway. 3, 4, 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths; rentals from $30 to $70. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st. Renting Agent on premises.

MODERN APARTMENTS. 1,038 Hoe Av.—978-82 E. 165th St. 1,057 Faile St. 3 rooms, from $20. 4 rooms from.....$24 | 5 rooms from.....$30 6 rooms from.....38 | 7 rooms from.....42 Every modern convenience, including telephone in each apartment, 1 or 2 baths, &c. Only 2 blocks from Simpson St. Sub. Sta. Inquire on premises or renting office, 978 E. 165th St.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

2 or 3 room, elegantly furnished apartment with bath and kitchenette wanted; restaurant in building; must be large outside rooms; new building; up-to-date. Adress Church, 89 W. 32d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH STREET. Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

5TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, front room adjoining bath; single room; board optional.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

73D, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms, wholesome food; park; L; permanent business people.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor, dining room.

74TH, 123-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single, also large rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79th, 114 West, Nerece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE BEAUTIFUL; a satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachel

M'GRATH REINSTATED; SHOT MAN IN HIS HOME

Hammer-Throwing Policeman Back on Force After Dismissal Four Years Ago.

Matt McGrath, the hammer thrower, who, in 1911, was dismissed from the police department, was reinstated yesterday by Commissioner Woods following a rehearing of the case by Deputy Commissioner Godley.

On Christmas eve, 1910, when McGrath was a patrolman attached to the Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, Station, he left his post and went to his home in Parkville, where he found George Walker in company with his wife. A quarrel followed and McGrath shot Walker twice and then arrested him. Subsequently McGrath was himself arrested on Walker's complaint and suspended by Police Commissioner Baker. He was tried in the County Court and acquitted of the charges of assault, but on March 9, 1911, he was dismissed from the department.

When Commissioner Waldo was appointed he reinstated McGrath in June, 1911, without a hearing, but a taxpayers' suit forced the Commissioner to suspend McGrath indefinitely. Following an act of the Legislature, giving patrolmen the right to have their cases reopened provided the applicant waives all right to back pay, McGrath made such an application to Commissioner Woods.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS SHOT

Attack Made on Pennsylvania Official May Prove Fatal.

WARREN, Penn., Aug. 13.—Marion Carringer, District Attorney of Forest County, was shot and probably fatally injured in his office at Tionesta today. Bereno Schectino, who did the shooting, was overpowered after he had menaced a crowd of citizens and police officers with his revolver. Threats of lynching were made, but the police succeeded in landing the man in jail unharmed.

The shots were fired at the District Attorney through the closed door of his office and one took effect in the official's left lung and the others in his back.

Schectino, whose 15-year-old daughter figured in a sensational case here a year ago, accused the District Attorney of neglect of duty in connection with the case.

These Theatres do hot deal with Tyson Company.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:10.
Julia SANDERSON, Donald BRIAN, Joseph CAWTHORN in "THE GIRL FROM UTAH"

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
Matinee TODAY & Wednesday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GAIETY Broadway at 46 St. A NEW MYSTERY FARCE
EVES. 8:30. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:30. SURE FIRE HIT.
Search Me

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun.
THE BOOMERANG

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Laugh While the Laughing's Good

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

"Under Fire"
is more than melodrama. It is an epic. Should run a whole season."—Eve. Sun.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8.15. NOW
FIRST MATINEE TODAY.

FULTON 46th Street, West of Broadway. Phone 700 Bryant.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Now on Sale.
Same Farce! With Same Cast! "SOME BABY!"

HARRIS West 42 St. Next Tues. at OPENS 8:15
Seats Now on Sale.
EDGAR SELWYN'S Melodramatic Comedy.
Rolling Stones

SEATS NOW FOR CHINCHIN
MONTGOMERY and STONE
REOPENS—GLOBE—AUG. 16.

AN ADDED ATTRACTION to the many Wonders of
LUNA PARK
Brilliant reopening of the favorite ballroom in
THE SUMMER HOUSE
with a sparkling and scintillating seaside divertisement in two parts, entitled
LUNA'S BROADWAY ECHO
This Saturday Evening, August 14th, and every evening thereafter at 8 and 10 o'clock.
FASCINATING FEATURE DANCERS, CHARMING VOCALISTS, EXPERT MUSICIANS AND DAINTY, CHIC AND ACCOMPLISHED SPECIALISTS
from the chief Broadway houses in
NEW, PIQUANT, SKILLFUL AND ARTISTIC DIVERSIONS
Free circus, free concerts, free turn, free dancing. Prize dancing contests Thursday night.

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. LAST MAT. TODAY 2:30.
LAST 8 TIMES A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. | WEBER & FIELDS
Houdini, Mme. Donalda, Joe Daly Mat. 25 to 75. Jackson, Nellie V. Nichols, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. 35c. 50c.
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. | BLANCHE SWEET, Noon to 11:30. | SECRET ORCHARD, 10 to 50c. | Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Wk, Fannie Ward, "The Marriage of Kitty"

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. | From Out of the Big Snows—Goddess. Beginning Sunday—The Tigress.

S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING
Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry
SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Miles of Merry Midway.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT Burlesque BEHMAN SHOW Matinee Today LAST WEEK.

LOW OPENS FIGHT FOR HOME RULE PLAN

Supports Proposal at Albany Giving Legislature Veto Power Over Some Measures.

FOES MAKE HOT ATTACK

Offer Storm of Amendments and Substitutes for the Measure—Long Debate in Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Home rule is having its day in court before the none too friendly Constitutional Convention. From all indications the outlook is not very good for the adoption of the proposal presented today by the Cities Committee, which provides a home rule plan that would give the Legislature veto power over any special city legislation affecting the "framework" of municipal government, but would leave to every city the "exclusive local affairs."

The debate on the measure of which ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York is the sponsor occupied all the forenoon and afternoon sessions of the convention and was cut short tonight only through the absence of a quorum. It will be resumed on Monday, and it is likely that two days of debate will be required before a vote is reached on the question of advancement to the order of final passage.

Mr. Low, who has set his heart on the adoption of the committee's proposal, spoke eloquently in its defense during the first two hours of debate. Then the opposition got its inning. Amendments came in a veritable shower and most of them from unfriendly quarters. Three of the amendments were so sweeping in character that their sponsors considered it the part of wisdom to propose them in form of substitute proposals involving a compromise.

Louis Marshall made the discovery that the language of the bill would permit the City of New York to engage in business ventures, possibly the operation of public utilities. Power to do so was a salient feature of the home rule plan proposed by Mayor Mitchel and advocated by the Mayors' Conference, which the convention has rejected as too radical.

It was the phrase "exclusive power to manage, regulate, and control its own property, business and local affairs" which caught Mr. Marshall's eye. Mr. Marshall sent an amendment to the desk striking out of the word "business," on the ground that it might enable the New York City authorities to enter upon a policy of business adventure.

Opponents of the home rule plan proposed by the committee said tonight the measure was on the rocks and that it never would be put through in its present form. In all fifteen amendments were offered today. There is not much likelihood that a measure of home rule involving less dependence on the Legislature, would have a chance before the convention. In fact, there is a distinct possibility that the views may prevail of those who oppose larger liberties for the cities by constitutional revision and favor a plan, leaving the whole question to the Legislature, merely eliminating from the present Constitution the clause preventing the Legislature from delegating any part of its law-making power to the legislative boards of municipalities. This is what advocates of home rule have feared from the start.

Ex-Mayor Low's Argument.

In urging the proposal presented by the committee Mr. Low said in part:

"Mr. President—It may be interesting to the convention to know that in 45 years no progress whatever has been made in relieving the Legislature of the State of New York from the burden of detailed legislation for cities. The Evarts Commission Report of 1877 in relation to city government called attention to the fact that one of the principal difficulties in the way of securing good city government in the State of New York was to be found in the great number of laws affecting particular cities enacted every year by the Legislature. In illustration of the situation the report gives these figures: There were enacted, by the Legislature of 1870, 808 acts of all kinds. Of these, 212 related to cities and villages. Of this number 94 related to cities only and 36 related to New York City alone. The statement is made that an even larger number of laws were passed affecting Brooklyn, which was then a separate city."

The ex-Mayor then exhaustively reviewed charter legislation of the past. The so-called local suspensory veto he said had checked some evils. Any amendment he continued which was to solve successfully all the intricate problems affecting the cities must do these four things: It must grant power enough to the cities to deal at home with their own local affairs; it must give the cities authority to adjust the machinery by which they conduct their business to the changing needs of the hour; it must prevent the Legislature from interfering in the details of city action, so far as the city is acting in relation to its own affairs only; and it must leave power enough somewhere, either in the city or in the Legislature, to enact any law that may become necessary in the interest of either the city or the State.

Quoting from various authorities Mr. Low reached the conclusion that efforts to cure the evil of special legislation by classification of cities had failed. Then the ex-Mayor turned to a consideration of the practical problems which must be considered, and after further discussion took up in detail the committee's proposal amending and revising Article XII. of the Constitution. He referred in particular to this new definition of a special city law as contained in the revised article:

"'Laws relating to the government of cities and applying to less than all the cities of the State without classification or distinction and not within the powers granted to cities by this article are defined for the purpose of this section as special city laws.'

"'As to such special city laws, so defined,' Mr. Low said, 'the suspensory veto in the locality is retained as it appears in the present Constitution. The significance of this definition of a special city law becomes clear in connection with the first part of Section 4 of this article, which section is entirely new. Section 4 begins, 'Every city shall have exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its own property, business and local affairs, subject to the Constitution and to the general laws of the State applying to all the inhabitants, or applying to all the cities or counties of the State without classification or distinction. Such power shall be deemed to include among others:

"'The power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, or other divisions of the city government and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, terms of office, compensation and method of removal of all city officers and employes, and of all police and health officers and employes, and of all non-judicial officers and employes attached to courts not of record, and to regulate the compensation of all officers not chosen by the electors and of all employes of counties situated wholly within a city, except assistants and employes of district attorney, and except officers and employes of courts of record.

"'The power to amend its charter or any local or special law relating to its property, business or local affairs.'

"'Reading these two clauses together it appears, if this amendment be adopted, that the Legislature can pass no special law at all relating to the field of the cities' local affairs as to which the cities are given an exclusive grant of power.'"

Continuing his discussion of the proposed new Section 4, Mr. Low then said:

"'The next paragraph of Section 4 provides for the submission to the electors of every city, in the year 1916 and in every eighth year thereafter, the question 'Shall there be a commission to revise the charter of the city?' and if that is answered in the affirmative by those voting on the proposition a commission to revise the charter is to be elected in the following year. The charter as revised is to be submitted to the people, and if accepted by them it goes to the Legislature which will have the power of annulment.'"

The ex-Mayor then discussed the proposed procedure in amending city charters, and the many questions at issue, and summarizing said:

"Your Committee on Cities has faced this question frankly, and has provided that charter amendments, either of existing charters or of revised charters, may be initiated at home by the concurrent action of the legislative authorities and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment if there be one. Provision is made for public notice and for public hearings, so that nothing can be slipped through unawares. Such charter amendments, when formally approved by the city authorities, come to the Legislature and are subject to disapproval for a period of sixty days."

In closing his argument Mr. Low said:

"I confidently submit to the judgment of this convention that the amendment proposed by your Cities Committee does the four things which I pointed out, in the beginning of my address, as essential to any plan which is to solve the problem with which this convention is called upon to deal. It grants adequate and exclusive power to the cities to deal at home with their own local affairs; it provides the means by which cities may currently adjust the machinery by which they conduct their business to the changing needs of the hour; it prevents the Legislature from interfering in the details of the city action, so far as the city is acting in relation to its own affairs only.

"It makes sure, by providing that the Legislature may continue to pass special laws affecting cities, of the character described, that the power is left somewhere, either in the city or in the Legislature, to enact any law that may become necessary in the interest of either the city or the State. So much, for the benefit of those who are interested in the cause of home rule.

"A city is not a little State that can take to itself all the powers there are. Neither is it like a State in the Union, which retains all the powers that it does not surrender. A city enjoys only the powers granted to it, and when these are to be exclusive only as to its local affairs, the line must be drawn somewhere between the city and the State. However this division of power is expressed it can be made definite only by the courts. The Cities Committee has indicated this line of division as clearly as it can. The committee will be glad if the convention can do it better."

Ex-Justice O'Brien's Substitute.

Following Mr. Low's argument ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien offered a substitute proposal. It differed from the Low proposal in that it prohibits the Legislature from enacting any measures affecting municipalities, except by general laws which apply to all cities in the State alike. The O'Brien measure also gives to cities a wide grant of power to conduct their own government and provides that the Legislature may delegate powers of legislation affecting local affairs to cities. Both the Low proposal and that submitted by Mr. O'Brien give to cities powers to adopt their own charters. Under the Low proposal, however, a charter adopted by a city can be annulled by the Legislature, even after the voters of the city have indorsed it by a referendum vote. Under the O'Brien amendment the action of the voters of a city would be final. Amendments to charters also could be made without legislative sanction or interference. The procedure provided for the framing and adoption of charters also is swifter under the O'Brien amendment than under the Low proposal. Under the latter no city could obtain a new charter in less than three years.

Senator James A. Foley, Democrat, of New York, signed a minority report attacking the Low plan.

"The Cities Committee home rule proposal was taken from the plan of government in the Philippine Islands," Senator Foley said. "Of course, there is no comparison with conditions there and in our own cities, especially in New York. When the Philippine system was adopted, ex-President Taft, then Governor, pointed out that 90 per cent. of the people were in a state of ignorance, and had neither the experience nor ability for self-government. The example chosen was, therefore, unfortunate, unless the cities of New York State are to be treated as conquered provinces."

The phraseology of the Low amendment, judging from the debate, aroused apprehension in the minds of many delegates as to the possible construction by the courts of its language. Under the Low proposal cities would have the right to manage "their property, business and local affairs" without legislative interference. The Legislature's permission, however, would be required whenever the city ventured to undertake anything in the way of legislation affecting "the framework of its Government." The opponents of the plan, notably E. E. Franchot of Niagara, said that this would create a twilight zone of doubt where no one could tell whether it was within the province of the city or the State to act.

GARVIN MEN STAY OUT.

Machinists Shake Hands with Boss, but Insist Upon Eight Hours.

Yesterday brought no relief to the Garvin Machine Company's plant, closed because of a strike of machinists. Following the refusal of one 700 strikers to go back to work Thursday, after an invitation from the company, a large number of them gathered in front of the plant at the opening time yesterday morning. Eugene Garvin, Vice President of the company, came out and shook hands with a number of the men, asking them if they wanted their old jobs back. "How about the eight hours?" was all the encouragement he got. Twenty-five out-of-town men were brought to the plant during the morning, but did not go to work.

A statement issued by Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the National Metal Trades Association, which is directing the effort of the Garvin plant to break the strike for eight hours, said that there were eight more men at work yesterday than on Thursday. Mr. Hunter reported on Thursday that 110 machinists had gone back to work; it developed that the 110 included every man at work in the plant. Officials of the machinists say but four machinists went back to work of the 200 on strike. When Mr. Hunter was told that the labor men said the 110 men at work were those who had never struck, painters and repairers, he said:

"Well, there's no way to prove whether that is so or not."

The machinists' pickets about the plant at Varick and Spring Streets gave the police no trouble.

Labor leaders decided last night to await the arrival today of J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who is in Hartford, before formulating plans to meet any possible moves by the Garvin Company. The labor officials say they have information that the Garvin Company will try to put 1,000 strikebreakers at work Monday morning.

William Bramley, business agent for the machinists, said last night that the 900 machinists in the plant of the Standard Motor Company of Jersey City would be called out early next week if the eight-hour day were not granted.

President Johnston of the International Association of Machinists will preside Monday night at a meeting in New York of the organizers who have been at work in the Eastern States.

Need 200 Women Stenographers.

The Public Employment Bureau announced yesterday that it could place at least 200 women stenographers at substituting and that this work might in exceptional cases result in permanent employment. Applicants must have had three or more years' experience and be able to furnish written references from employers as to their ability. The salary is from $12 to $20 a week. Only applicants who are residents of the city and can meet requirements will be considered.

LION-ROLL
THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

PROPOSE NEW PLAN TO SPEED UP COURTS

Constitutional Convention Committee Favors Two Parts of the Court of Appeals.

MORE APPELLATE JUSTICES

Leaves Elective Judiciary Undisturbed—Urges Increased Power for General Sessions Court Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—If a proposal presented to the Constitutional Convention today by its Committee on the Judiciary, of which ex-Attorney General Wickersham is Chairman, prevails, the Court of General Sessions, whose jurisdiction now is limited to the County of New York, will be the criminal court of the entire City of New York, and the City Court's jurisdiction will be enlarged, so that actions for the recovery of money not exceeding $5,000 in amount can be brought before that tribunal.

This arrangement would render it unnecessary to continue the county courts in Kings, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond. The criminal cases pending before those courts on Jan. 1, 1917, would be transferred to the Court of General Sessions. The civil cases and the civil jurisdiction would pass to the City Court. The Judges of the County Courts would become Judges of the Court of General Sessions. To enable the City Court to cope with increased business, provision is made for the election of additional Judges, two from Kings and one each from Queens and Bronx.

In a report presented with the proposal, the Judiciary Committee says that the amount of civil business in Richmond County would not warrant the election of a Judge from Richmond. That county would continue to have its separate Surrogate's Court.

The report refers to the fact that the consolidation of the courts of inferior civil and criminal jurisdiction—such as the Municipal Court, the Special Sessions, and the Magistrates' Courts, has increased the tendency of these tribunals. The committee says that in its opinion the consolidation of the intermediary courts and the proposed increase of the jurisdiction of the City Court would relieve the Supreme Court of many small cases and thus obviate the "law's delay" in that tribunal.

The committee recommends that the Constitutional Convention issue a mandate to the Legislature to act with all convenient speed at the next session on the report submitted last April by the commission appointed to suggest some method for speeding up of the machinery of justice.

The committee says that the evils of the present system in the courts are due largely to the complicated rules of procedure laid down in the Code and to the constant tinkering of the Code by the Legislature. It recommends that at its next session the Legislature enact a short practice act to govern court procedure, and that it appoint a commission every five years to consider and recommend necessary changes indicated by experience. Subject only to this provision, the report recommends that full power be vested in the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court to make and alter rules of procedure, and that the Legislature be prohibited from enacting any law affecting these rules, except on the recommendation of the jurists.

To relieve the pressure on the courts, the committee recommends that provision be made for the appointment by the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments of Supreme Court Commissioners who must be members of the bar with at least ten years in practice, to preside in condemnation proceedings, and such other cases as may be assigned to them by special order or by the rules of the courts. If the recommendations of the committee are followed these Commissioners will have a fixed salary and will be barred from engaging in private practice during the period of their service as agents of the courts. A recommendation is also made for the continuance of official referees. They are now appointed under a statute, which will receive constitutional sanction if the report of the committee is adopted.

To Aid Court of Appeals.

Taking heed of the piling up of business before the Court of Appeals, the committee recommends that temporary provision be made for two parts of that tribunal, after March 1, 1916. The recommendation is also made that the number of Judges be increased permanently from seven to ten. Under the present plan three Judges are assigned to the court from among the Justices of the Supreme Court. To provide for the second part of the Court of Appeals it is recommended that the court shall call in on or before March 1 next not less than four nor more than six Justices of the Supreme Court. In the organization of the two parts the committee recommends that the permanent Judges and those called in from the Supreme Court shall be distributed equally.

The two part arrangement, under the recommendations of the committee, would be merely a makeshift to continue not longer than Dec. 31, 1917. There are now nearly 600 cases before the Court of Appeals. About two years are required before a case can be reached on the calendars. The cases increase at the rate of about 100 each year. The committee believes that when the cases have been reduced in number to 200 the Court of Appeals should resume its normal practice of sitting as a single body until the calendar, which under the committee's proposal must be made up every year, contains 500 cases, when the court must again call in assistance and resolve itself into two parts until the calendar has been cleared. To enable the court to maintain its maximum strength at all times provision is also made for the calling in of Supreme Court Justices to sit in the place of Court of Appeals Judges temporarily absent or disabled by illness for periods of six months only.

Emphasizing the distinction made in the revised Constitution of 1894, when the Appellate Division was established so that the Court of Appeals might be left free to devote itself to the duty of settling questions of law for the entire State, the Judiciary Committee recommends that in the future the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals be limited to cases coming within these categories.

(1) Where the judgment is of death.

(2) From a judgment or order entered upon a decision of the Appellate Division which finally determines an action or special proceedings directly involving the construction of the Constitution of the State or of the United States, or where one or more of the Justices who heard the case dissents from the decision of the court, or where the judgment of the trial court is reversed or modified.

(3) From an order granting a new trial where the appellant stipulates that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against him.

The Court of Appeals, however, is empowered to allow an appeal in any case where a question of law is involved, which, in its opinion, it ought to review.

The amendment strikes out the provision of the present Constitution that no unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the effect that there is evidence supporting or tending to support a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

More Appellate Division Justices.

A close study of the work of the Appellate Division for the First and Second Departments convinced the committee that an increase in the personnel was desirable, so that if necessary the Appellate Division of the First Department could sit in two parts. In this connection the committee says in its report, after commenting upon the enormous business which comes before this tribunal:

"Your committee has great doubt as to whether or not even a court of ten or twelve judges, five of whom are sitting continuously for weeks in every month, can dispose of such a volume of business, and it has therefore provided that the court may, should it find it necessary, sit in two parts, each composed of five Justices, both under the direction of one Presiding Justice.

"It also proposes to authorize the Appellate Division to call in other Justices from the Supreme Court for temporary service in case of illness or absence of one of the regularly assigned Justices. The provisions in the present Constitution authorizing the Governor to assign additional Justices to an Appellate Division on request, are retained, and the provisions for transferring cases from one division to another by vote of the Presiding Justices, in case an Appellate Division is unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, are retained and made manditory."

The committee also recommends an increase in the number of Justices to the Appellate Terms in the First and Second Departments from three to five, the assignments to be made for one year only.

The suggestion made to the committee by ex-Senator Root and ex-President Taft that procedure in impeachment proceedings be made simpler has been met by a provision in the proposal which would enable the High Court of Impeachment to order all or any part of the testimony in impeachment cases taken and reported by a committee composed of members of the court, reserving, however, the right for the impeached officer to appear and testify with the full court in attendance, should he so desire.

The Court of Claims is established as a constitutional tribunal with its present personnel. Successors to the present Judges would be appointed by the Governor, as were those now sitting.

On the subject of jury exemptions the report says:

Exemptions from liability to jury service have been granted by the Legislature from time to time to various classes and citizens. It is difficult to imagine any sound reason for the existence of some of these exemptions. Many Judges who have appeared before your committee have attributed to these exemptions difficulties experienced in securing in important cases juries of sufficient intelligence to comprehend the issues involved. Your committee is inclined to the opinion that except in the case of physicians and surgeons in active practice, exemptions from liability to jury duty should be limited to persons employed in the public service; but recognizing the difficulty of fairly determining these questions within the limitations necessarily imposed upon it, your committee has recommended that no others be exempt unless, and except the Judges empowered to make the civil practice rules shall so provide. It is believed that this body, charged with formulating the rules governing procedure in the courts, will be better qualified to determine what classes of persons may be exempted from jury duty without impairment to the administration of justice. Soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, members of the National Guard, and volunteer firemen now serving as such or heretofore honorably discharged, are exempted from this prohibition.

The report contains no reference to what was the main topic of discussion before the judiciary committee in the early stages of the convention—the question whether Judges should be elected or appointed by the Governor. While a majority of the members favored an appointive judiciary, the plan was abandoned because of the general belief that the change would not be popular with the people and might endanger the proposed new Constitution when referred to the voters for ratification.

5TH AV. SHOPS FACE STRIKE.

5,000 Girls in Dressmaking Establishments Seek Increase.

Jacob L. Banach, Secretary of Local 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union, said yesterday that Local 38, which is composed of tailors who work for the most part for fashionable dressmaking shops on Fifth Avenue, that preparations were being made for a strike next month.

The present agreement of this union with the employers expires on Sept. 17. Mr. Banach said that there were nearly 5,000 girls in fashionable dressmaking shops who received about $5 a week and worked fifty-four hours. The officials of the union, he said, had started a campaign to organize them before the time came to decide whether to call a strike.

"The union is not ready to announce what its demands will be," said Mr. Banach, "but the main part of them will be for better wages and shorter hours for the girl employes who are not yet organized. This year has been unusually prosperous for the fashionable dressmaking shops in this city. They have created most of their own models, at far less expense than those formerly purchased in Paris, and they have sold high-priced gowns to thousands of women who ordinarily would buy their clothes abroad.

"The schedule of wages under the present agreement runs from $27 a week for first-class workmen to $17 and $19 for helpers. Whether an increase over these figures will be asked cannot be said yet."

15-YEAR FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Isaac Drucker Accused of Stealing Chickens Worth $35.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 13.—After having been a fugitive from justice since March, 1900, Isaac Drucker, who was a butcher at Brownsville, East New York, is in the Nassau County Jail awaiting trial under an indictment charging him with stealing $35 worth of chickens from Townsend D. Cocks, a farmer of Oyster Bay, now deceased.

Drucker pleaded not guilty and was released on $2,000 bail. When the time came for trial Drucker's bondsman, Edward Lebor of Newark, N. J., could not find him, and the bail was forfeited. About two weeks ago Lebor met Drucker in Newark and Drucker was arrested.

Drucker said today that he went to England and then to Russia during his absence. He said he was in business at 98 Prince Street, Newark, as a butcher.

A Tale of Triumphant Love
K IS "Mrs. Rinehart's best story." —Brooklyn Citizen.
BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
K IS "Among the two or three best books of the year." —Cleveland Plain Dealer
K IS "Bound to be one of the most talked-of books of the year." —Phila. Evening Ledger.
Illustrated $1.35 net. At all bookstores.
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO., Boston

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
ALIENIST
(Grades 2 and 3)
Two Vacancies
Salary $1,320 and $1,800.
(With Maintenance.)

Candidates must be qualified examiners in lunacy of the State of New York, of which they must be a resident, and must have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane. Candidates will not be assembled for the written examination. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 5; Technical, 5.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400 Municipal Building from AUGUST 10 to AUGUST 24, at 4 P. M.

The vacancies are in the Department of Public Charities. Residence at the institution is required. The minimum age is 25 years.

Four cents in stamps must accompany requests for application blank by mail.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PAWNSHOP ROBBERY OF $12,000 CLEARED

Morris Dickler, Clerk for Adolph Stern, Planned It, the Police Say.

TWO ARRESTED, CONFESS

After Two Rehearsals, Three in Store at Third Avenue and 85th Street Were Bound on Jan. 30.

Morris Dickler, a young clerk in the pawnshop of Adolph Stern, at Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, was arrested last night on the charge of having instigated and planned the robbery of Stern's pawnshop on the morning of Jan. 30 last. Jewelry worth $12,000 was taken by robbers who held up Dickler, Jerome Stern, a son of the proprietor, and Edward Schwartz, another clerk in the store. According to the police, Dickler, who was arrested at Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, has confessed. He is 20 years old, and lives at 1,590 Madison Avenue.

The arrest follows that of Tony de Lalla at Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday night. De Lalla told the police about Dickler. They are still looking for two other men.

According to the police story Dickler one day last Winter heard Jerome Stern say that if robbers ever entered the store he would follow the counsels of prudence and make no resistance. This started Dickler to thinking how easy it would be to rob the place, which is one of the oldest and best known in the Yorkville neighborhood.

Say Dickler Rehearsed Hold-Up.

Dickler, it is said, got into communication with a friend and told him what he wanted. The friend hired two gunmen, one of whom was said to be de Lalla, and they began to rehearse for the big act. On the morning of Jan. 28 two of the three who were to commit the robbery entered the store one after the other and began to look at small articles of jewelry. An automobile waited outside.

The third man, who it is said was de Lalla, came in and asked for a suit-case. This was the signal, and Dickler replied with a code remark indicating that conditions were not favorable. The same thing was done the next day with the same result.

On the morning of the 30th two men were in the store looking at pins and rings when de Lalla came in and told Jerome Stern, after the sign had been given by Dickler, that he hadn't yet found a suitcase to suit him and would like to see what they had in stock.

Just as Stern was getting a suitcase down from a shelf the three customers drew their guns and held up the three clerks. All were bound and gagged and locked up in the back room, and then the robbers proceeded to go through the store in a leisurely manner, even emptying the cash register. They got away with jewelry worth $12,000.

Jerome Stern, who was the first to work himself loose from his bonds, gave the alarm later and detectives from the Third Branch started to work.

Trade Dollar a Clue.

But for a long time the police found nothing. Then in a Third Avenue pawnshop they found a trade dollar, which Adolph Stern recognized as part of his property, and they began to trace it back along a trail which eventually led them, through observation of the movements of a girl, to Tony de Lalla, who had started in business as a peddler in Waterbury, Conn.

Detective Felix di Martini of Headquarters went up there on Wednesday and arrested de Lalla, and when he was brought back to town he confessed, according to the police, and told them that Dickler had started the whole thing.

Dickler at first denied any knowledge of it, but when Detectives Kahn and Meyers, who arrested him last night, took him to the Third Branch and confronted him with de Lalla, he broke down, according to the police, and confessed everything. It is said that the plunder was divided into four shares, one to de Lalla, one to Dickler, one each to the other robber and to Dickler's friend, both of whom are still at large.

Most of the Loot Intact.

The police went last night to the home of de Lalla at 300 East 119th treet and found there from $2,000 to $2,500 worth of the jewelry that was identified as having been taken from the Stern store.

According to the police practically none of the stolen property has been disposed of except some old gold which was melted down and some jewelry, which de Lalla is said to have sold to set himself up in business. It is expected that nearly all of it will be recovered within a few days.

De Lalla, who was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Harlem Court yesterday morning, was remanded in the custody of Acting Captain Jones of the Third Branch until next Tuesday.

$16.50 is the Clean-Up price on many fine Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

From Thursday's ad.—"Even in Clearance Sales these suits were $28.50, $23.50 and $18.50." (A good story bears telling twice.)

Broadway Stores open till 6 P. M.
Harlem Stores open till 11 P. M.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

TWO GIRL BATHERS DROWN.

Third Rescued by Man Who Dives from a Motor Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Stepping off the beach in front of William E. English's estate on the north side of the Shrewsbury River into a dredged place, Alice Green, 15 years old, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Green of 1,019 East 165th Street, New York, suddenly sank today. Mabel Reichards, 17 years old, and her sister Helen, 20, daughters of Mrs. J. H. Reichards of 12 Emmett Street, Newark, tried to save her. The three were soon struggling in deep water, unable to swim and crying for help.

Miss Green and Mabel Reichards sank for the last time just before rescuers arrived. Helen Reichards was saved by Herbert Schneider of Fairhaven, who dived from his motor boat without stopping the engine and carried the unconscious young woman to shore. Dr. Browning Wilson revived her. Chief of Police Harry Clayton, with employes from the English estate, grappled for the bodies and soon had them on shore.

The three girls and Mrs. Reichards were stopping with Alice Green's uncle, William Green, at his chicken farm in Fairhaven. Mrs. Reichards warned the girls against going out in a rowboat, as they could not row or swim, but the water looked too inviting on a hot day for them to resist. They crossed the river and went in bathing, when the tragedy occurred.

UNION COURSE BOY FOUND.

Young La Forge en Route for His Sister's Home at Port Jervis.

James Andrew Laforge, 15 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Laforge of 31 Shaw Avenue, Union Course, L. I., who disappeared from home on Wednesday on his bicycle, and for whom his fellow members of Woodhaven Troop, No. 1, Boy Scouts, had since been searching, reported from Middletown, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, according to a message received by his parents from their daughter, Mrs. Walter Foster of Port Jervis, N. Y.

Mrs. Foster telegraphed that she had received a telegram from her brother, who said he had ridden to Middletown and was then starting to ride to his sister's home at Port Jervis, about twenty miles away.

INDORSEMENTS FOR BENCH.

Cleveland Democracy Is for Greenbaum, Clarke, and Others.

The Cleveland Democracy, County Clerk William F. Schneider presiding, at its meeting last night indorsed for the Supreme Court bench Justices Samuel Greenbaum, John Proctor Clarke, Francis B. Delehanty, and Clarence J. Shearn.

The organization also indorsed the candidacy of John F. Cowan for Municipal Court Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Fallon, and appointed Deputy County Clerk William B. Selden as Chairman of a committee to confer with other organizations. Mr. Selden was instructed to proceed in the work of getting petitions signed.

FEAR ITALIAN VOLCANOES.

Eruptions Known to Have Taken Place Following Recent Earthquakes.

ROME, Aug. 13, (via Paris.)—The great volcanoes of Southern Italy, which have been disturbed during the last few days, are becoming increasingly active.

Thus far it has been impossible to get any details from the scene of the disturbances, in which earthquakes occurred earlier in the week. It is known, however, that eruptions have taken place.

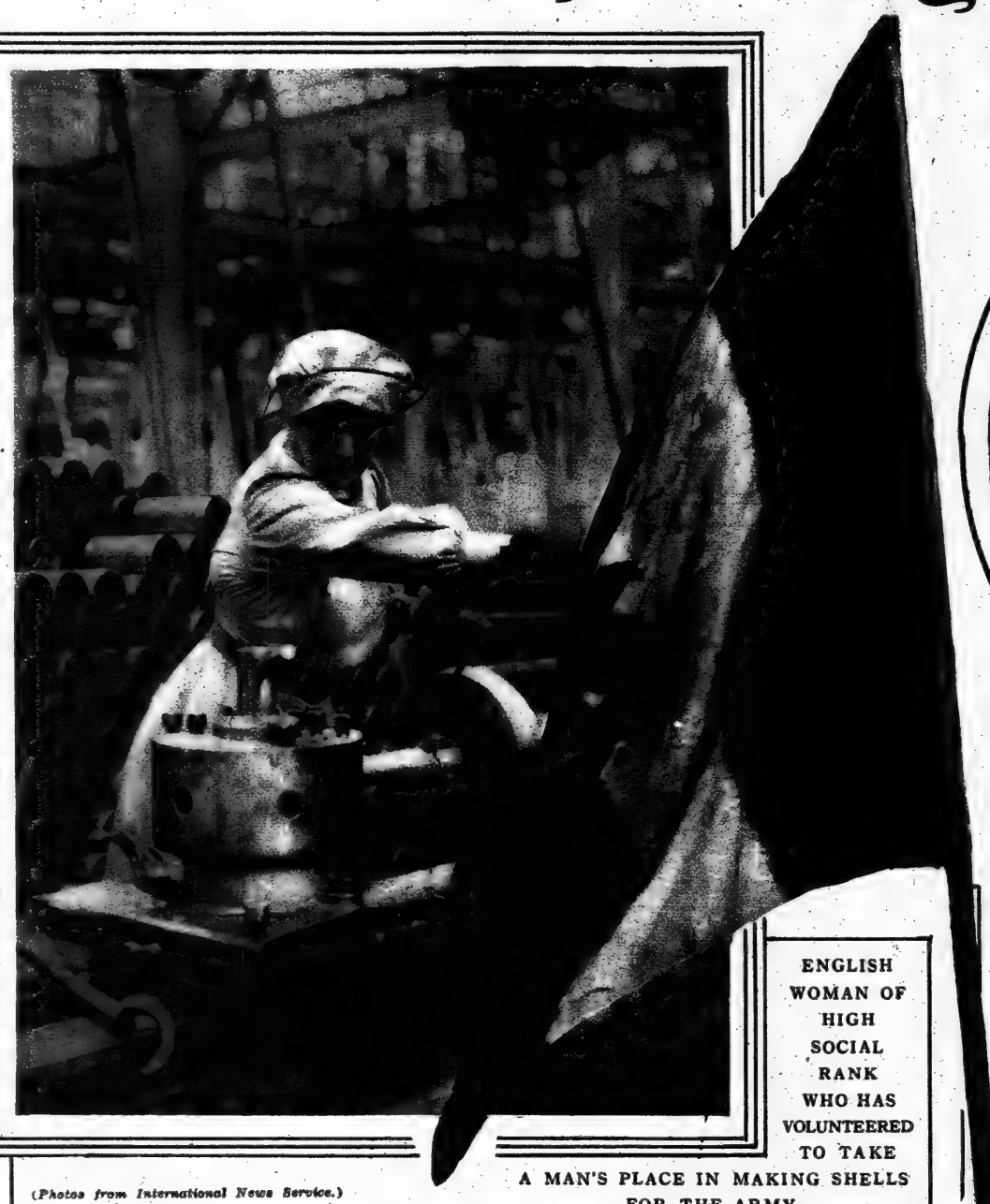
QUICKWOOD
A soft collar for summer wear
AN E&W RED-MAN MADRAS
2 FOR 25 CENTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

The Thing to Do
when you wish to entertain is to take your guests to Shanley's.
A cabaret of twenty acts—evenings seven to one.
An attractive seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 11:00. NO ADMISSION CHARGED.
NED WAYBURN'S SEASIDE DIVERSION, "SPLASH ME"
The Greatest Ballroom Entertainment
HOTEL SHELBURNE
BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY STATION
A SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $2. Served Daily from Noon to Ten P. M.
MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Coffee.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Rarebit

The New York Times

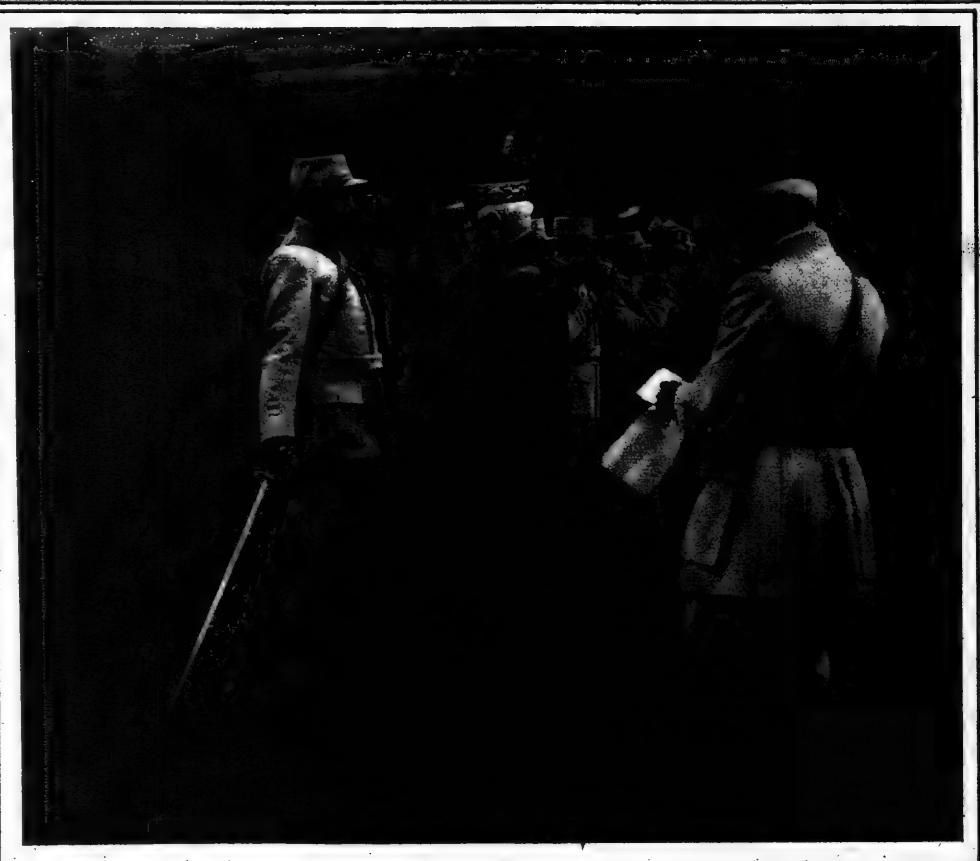


ENGLISH WOMAN OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK WHO HAS VOLUNTEERED TO TAKE A MAN'S PLACE IN MAKING SHELLS FOR THE ARMY.

(Photos from International News Service.)

German Soldiers on the Western Front Cheering Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the News of His Victories in Russian Poland. Read to Them by One of Their Officers.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GERMANS MAKING THEIR RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, TAKEN NEAR LUBLIN, RUSSIAN POLAND, HAUL THEIR CAPTURED GUNS AFTER THEM.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



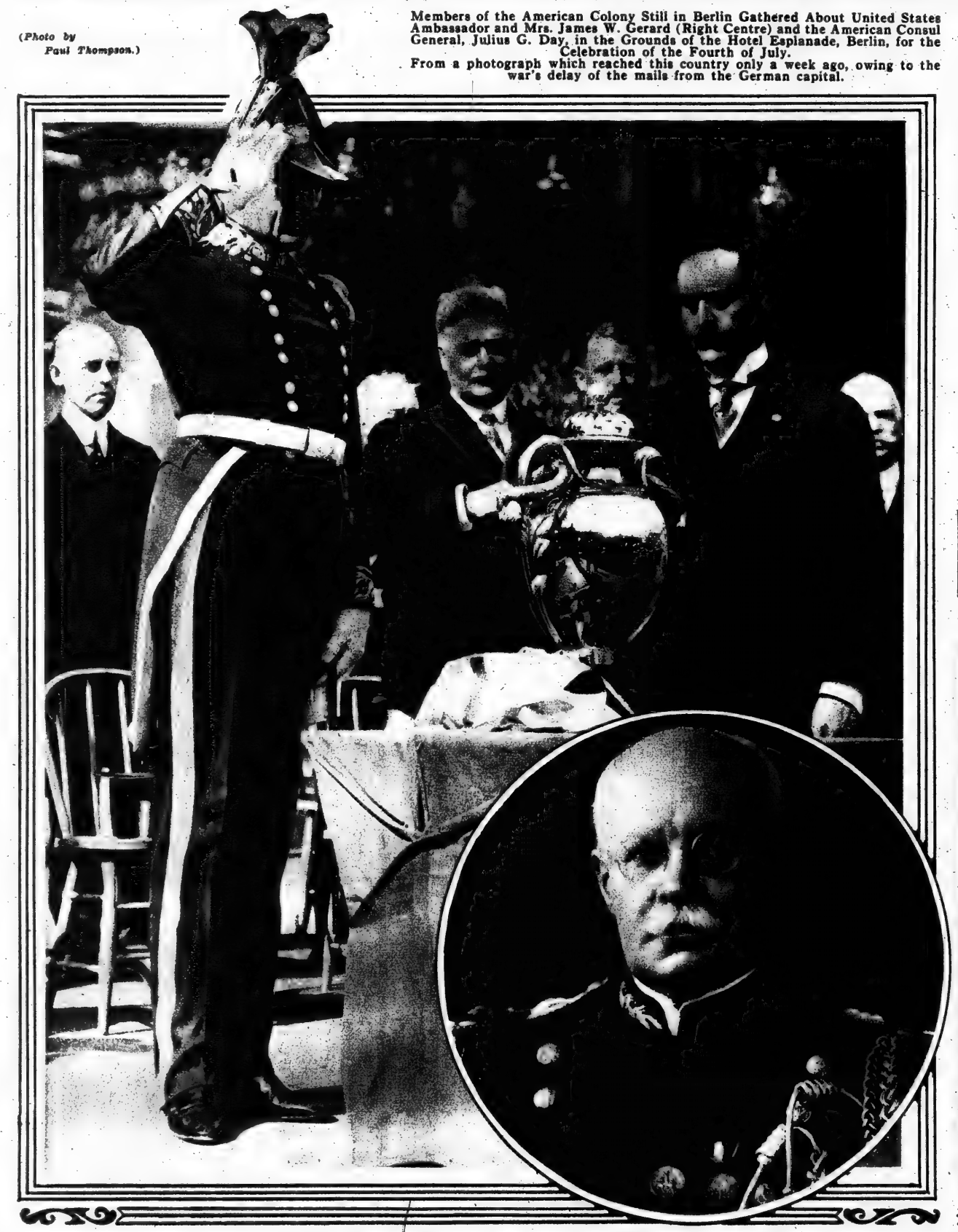
GENERAL JOFFRE DECORATING THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE REGIMENT WHICH RESTORED THE ALSATIAN TOWN OF LA FONTENELLE TO THE FRENCH.

WIDOWED BELGIUM, AS IMPERSONATED IN THE GREAT PARADE OF ENGLISH WOMEN To Demand of Lloyd George the Right to Take the Men's Places in the Munitions Factories.
(Photo © by American Press Association.)

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

Members of the American Colony Still in Berlin Gathered About United States Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard (Right Centre) and the American Consul General, Julius G. Day, in the Grounds of the Hotel Esplanade, Berlin, for the Celebration of the Fourth of July.
From a photograph which reached this country only a week ago, owing to the war's delay of the mails from the German capital.

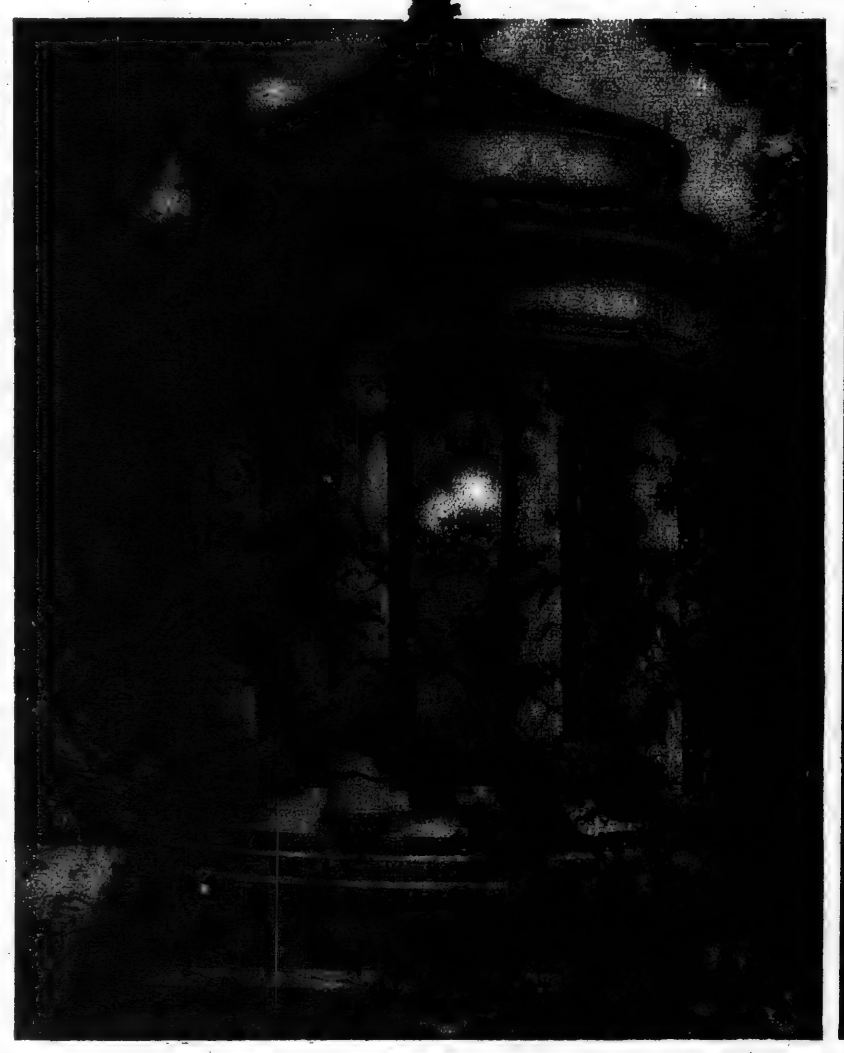
Miss Ellen Yuille, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille, Whose Wedding to William Sturgis Has Been Announced to Take Place in the Fall at the Yuille Camp Near Durham, N. C.
From a new and hitherto unpublished photograph. (Photo by Moreau.)



Lord Richard Plantagenet Newill, on Behalf of King George V. of Great Britain, Presenting to President Moore of the Panama Exposition the Yacht Cup, Principal Trophy to Be Given at the International Yacht Races to Be Held at the Exposition. (Photos from International News Service.)

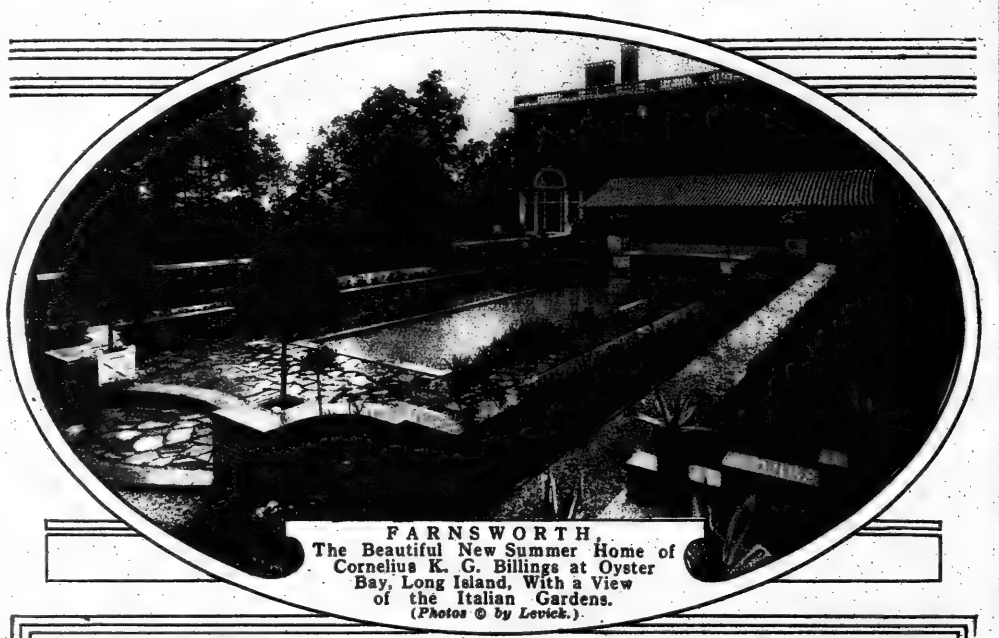
Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Who Has Gone to the Mexican Border to Play the Role of Peacemaker Among the Various Warring Factions.

JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN, SON OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN, AND BRIDE, FORMERLY MISS LOUISE CONVERSE, AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION ON THEIR HONEYMOON.



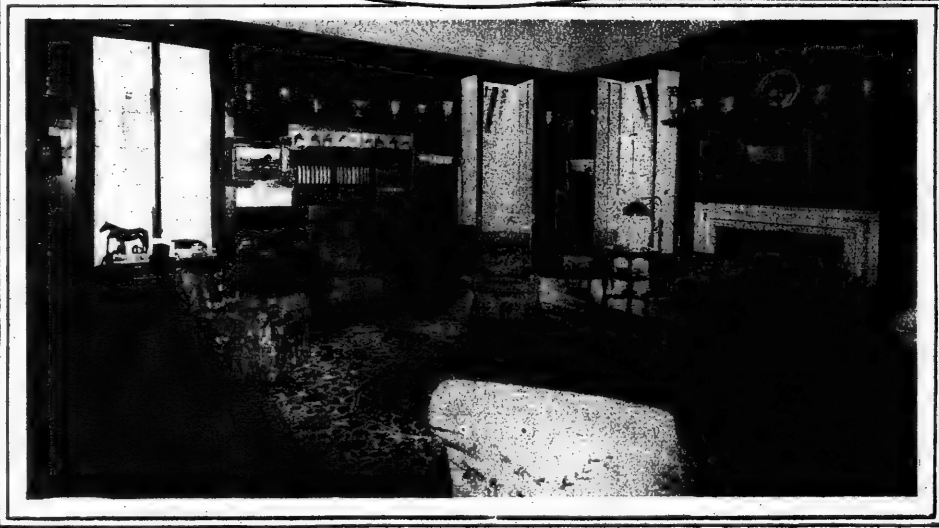
The Temple of Love in the Gardens of John D. Rockefeller's Home in the Pocantico Hills, Which Is To Be the Home of the Much Discussed Statue of Aphrodite, Recently Acquired by Mr. Rockefeller, After Years of Debate By Experts As To Its Authenticity.
(Photo by Alice Boughton.)

Mrs. Robert Clark Morris of New York and Her Big Game Trophy, Shot Six Weeks Ago at Silver Tip Lodge, Montana, Where She Is Spending the Summer.



FARNSWORTH,
The Beautiful New Summer Home of Cornelius K. G. Billings at Oyster Bay, Long Island, With a View of the Italian Gardens.
(Photos © by Levick.)

STATUE OF APHRODITE, ATTRIBUTED TO PRAXITELES, FOR WHICH JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IS REPORTED TO HAVE PAID $75,000.
(Photo by A. B. Bogart.)



MR. BILLINGS'S TROPHY ROOM AT FARNSWORTH.

THE FARNSWORTH MUSIC ROOM.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., N. Y.

The Newest Newport Fashion

Auto-Soie Silk Coat

A rain and dust proof coat

London Made—For Women and Misses

Auto-Soie Silk Coat of the new transparent featherweight oil silk; colors are Royal Purple, Subterranean Green, Nile Green, Mole, Navy, Cardinal or Champagne; a rain and dust proof coat suitable for wear at country, seashore, mountains, traveling or automobiling. A mannish model with convertible collar, can be worn buttoned to neck or with open revers; large patch pockets.

Special **16.50**

Mail and 'Phone Orders Promptly Filled. 'Phone 6900 Greeley.

Estab-lished 1852

Buffet from Suite No. 202

BUY DINING ROOM SUITES RIGHT

Finest reproductions of period furniture in America. Exclusive designs in Adam, Sheraton, Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Colonial. We are out of the high rent districts, therefore enabled to offer savings of $100 to $300 on a Dining Room Suite.

PHILIP STROBEL & SONS, INC., New York

Show Rooms, 53-55 Elizabeth St. Factory, 82 Elizabeth St. 3rd Ave. "L" or Subway to Canal St.

The HARDMAN *Five-Foot Grand*

Occupies no more space than an upright.

Caruso says, "Its tone is wonderful."

$650

Easy Terms if desired

HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY—*Founded 1842*

Hardman House: 433 Fifth Avenue, (between 38th and 39th Sts.)

Brooklyn Store: 524 Fulton Street (near Hanover Place)

FINE FURNITURE

at prices you can't resist, continuing our

NEW STORE OPENING SALE

Includes every desirable piece for any room.

ARMCHAIR.

Strong, roomy, splendid workmanship. All upholstered in hair. Any color denim. Made in our own shops.

Regularly $38.00.

SALE PRICE, $25.50.

BOOKCASE.

Adam piece of graceful lines. Solid mahogany.

Regularly $55.00.

SALE PRICE, $41.50.

NATHAN GREENBERG, INC., 2236 Broadway at 80th St.

Phones—Schuyler 8841 and Schuyler 4736.

Lucky Leg

SPORTS STOCKINGS

For Particular People

No. 2 No. 7

English and Scotch Soft Wool Hose for Golf, Tennis, Hunting and Tramping.

No. 7.—Women's Scotch white wool Hose, with either black, blue, green, rose or yellow vertical stripes. $4.50 the pair.

No. 2.—Finest Scotch wool, lightweight Golf Hose, gray mixture with black and white checked turnover top. $5.00 the pair.

Selections of these or any plain or fancy stockings for Men, Women and Children sent on approval. Any or all may be returned at our expense.

Kindly mention The Times and we will send you our illustrated booklet.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY

448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th Street

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IT PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!

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THE PATHE HIGHLY POLISHED, ROUND, GENUINE SAPPHIRE transmits the sound-waves with no suggestion of its own presence.

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE and NO "TALKING-MACHINE" TONE

Pathephones range from $15 to $200

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433 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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Direct from the Factory

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

5% of Regular Prices

Chippendale CORNER CLOSET

Solid Mahogany

REGULARLY $90

SPECIAL AT

$45

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany & Walnut, $75 up; reg. $150 up.

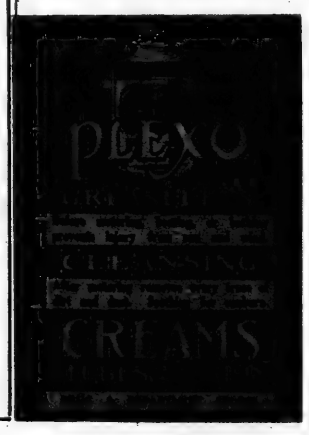
ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up

CHAIRS, TABLES, DESKS, etc.

Set of Photographic Reproductions mailed FREE

Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS** *M'f'rs.*

115-117 WEST 23D ST., and 108 & 110 West 24th St., N. Y.



James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

New Fall Models

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Special Values

Style 8161—Blouse as illustrated, made in Heavy White Crepe de Chine, finely tucked front and back; flat collar and turn-back cuffs with hemstitching; finished with pearl buttons.

Special, **5.75**

Style 9751—Blouse as illustrated, made in Heavy White Crepe de Chine—flat collar; tie finished with black satin loop to give four-in-hand effect.

Special, **5.00**

Fig. 1—Corsage. Reduces bust, hips and thighs. Can be worn comfortably under a corset. Price $20.00.

To be fat is not only unbecoming but unnecessary

WITHOUT inconvenience or discomfort you can reduce the abnormal fat from any part of your body by wearing one of

Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated Rubber Garments For Men and Women

a few hours a day or at night. The safe and quick way to reduce is by perspiration. Endorsed by leading physicians.

Frown Eradicator	$2.00
Chin Reducer	2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer (Shown in illustration)	3.00
Bust Reducer	5.00
Abdominal Reducer	6.00

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, &c., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Write for further particulars.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter

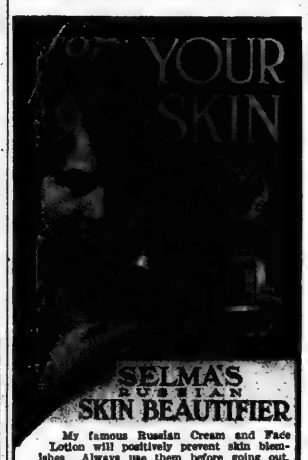
(Inventor and Patentee)

45 W. 34th St., New York.

Fig. 2 — Abdominal Reducer. Price $6.00

Fig. 3—Eton Jacket. Price $12.00.

Fig. 4 — Bust Reducer. Price $5.00.



SELMA'S RUSSIAN SKIN BEAUTIFIER

My famous Russian Cream and Face Lotion will positively prevent skin blemishes. Always use them before going out. Used by fashionable ladies everywhere. Excellent for lines, wrinkles and hollows. Try them. Jars 75c., $1.00, $1.50, tube 50c. Lotion, $1.00. Face Powder, 50c., $1.00.

AT LEADING DEPT. STORES and RIKER-HEGEMAN or LIGGETT DRUG STORES.

Also Cold Cream, Rouge, Talcum, Depilatory, Bath Salts, Scalp Tonic, Fine Shampoo, Hair Grower, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, etc.

Made and guaranteed by Selma J. Sutherland of Russia, 48 West 24th St., New York, N. Y. Established 1900. Booklet.

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Mother's Best Friend

Simple—Efficient—Sanitary

ECONOMICAL

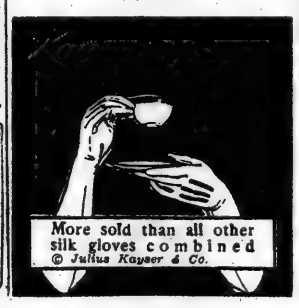
The secret is in the inner layer of waterproof sheeting.

Sold by Leading Department Stores, or

J. J. BEYERLE MFG. CO.

So. 5th & Berry Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

3 Diapers for 50 cts. Send Stamps or money order.



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At Popular Prices

10 PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE

Adam Design

In Genuine Mahogany, consisting of Buffet 60 in. wide, China Closet 42 in. wide, Serving Table 38 in. wide, Dining Table 48 in. wide, 8 ft. extension; 1 Arm Chair & 5 Side Chairs, with slip seats. Choice of Leather, Haircloth or Tapestry. Complete Suite of 10 pieces, as illustrated, at

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Charge Accounts Opened.

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Near 8th Ave. Open Saturday Evenings

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

901 902

New Fall Dresses—*Special Values*

For Women and Misses

No. 901. Of serge and taffeta, vest effect, with large patch pockets of serge; Oriental trimming below vest and on collar..... } 25.00

No. 902. Combination of serge and taffeta, or serge and satin; patch pockets of serge; collar of Georgette crepe; bone button trimmed } 15.00

Established 1869

Furniture of Distinction

OUR MIDSUMMER SALE CONTINUED

MODERN LIVING ROOM FURNITURE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Sofa, Arm Chair, and Wing Chair shown above may be had in denim, tapestry, velour, or leather. Filled with moss and hair; loose cushions; full spring back. Artistic and luxuriously comfortable. Price of sofa in denim $49

Arm Chair to match, in denim $30

Wing Chair to match, in denim $21

Prices for these three pieces in other upholstering quoted on application.

Mahogany Living Room Table, 30x50 inches $35

Mahogany Bookcase $40

Floor Lamp, in mahogany or antique gold finish, 6 *ft. high, completely wired* $10

Silk Shade, 24-*inch diameter, in any color you desire* $10

Colonial Clock—7½ *feet high* $95

49-51 W. 23rd St. **Geiger & Braverman** Furniture Company Bet. 5th & 6th Avenues

Send for folder showing furniture you are interested in.

Bossert Redibilt Garage—one-car size—recently erected on estate near New York City. Roomy and popular style.

An All-Year Garage

Bossert Redibilt Garages

"Not Even a Nail to Buy."

Have air chambers lined with fine building paper and built in sections like a hollow tile structure—making a garage that is wind, water and weather proof Winter or Summer. Come absolutely complete and painted in two coats of two colors. Sections lock together with a monkey wrench. Can be put up in a few hours by any one in New York City where frame buildings are allowed.

Prices range from $179 up, according to size. Send for illustrated catalog, which also contains description of complete line of Bossert Redibilt Homes.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS

Builders of Bungalows for 25 Years.

1319 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Apparel for Stout Figures

If you are hard to fit, we can fit you, and when we say "up to 56" you will find here in stock garments that ACTUALLY do fit women of 56 bust measure and built over three distinct types of living models.

Dresses Coats Suits
Waists Skirts Negligees
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From the simplest house gown to the most elaborate evening gown—a wide range of styles and prices. "Smart Styles"—the only fashion book ever published for stout figures—sent, free, out of town upon request.

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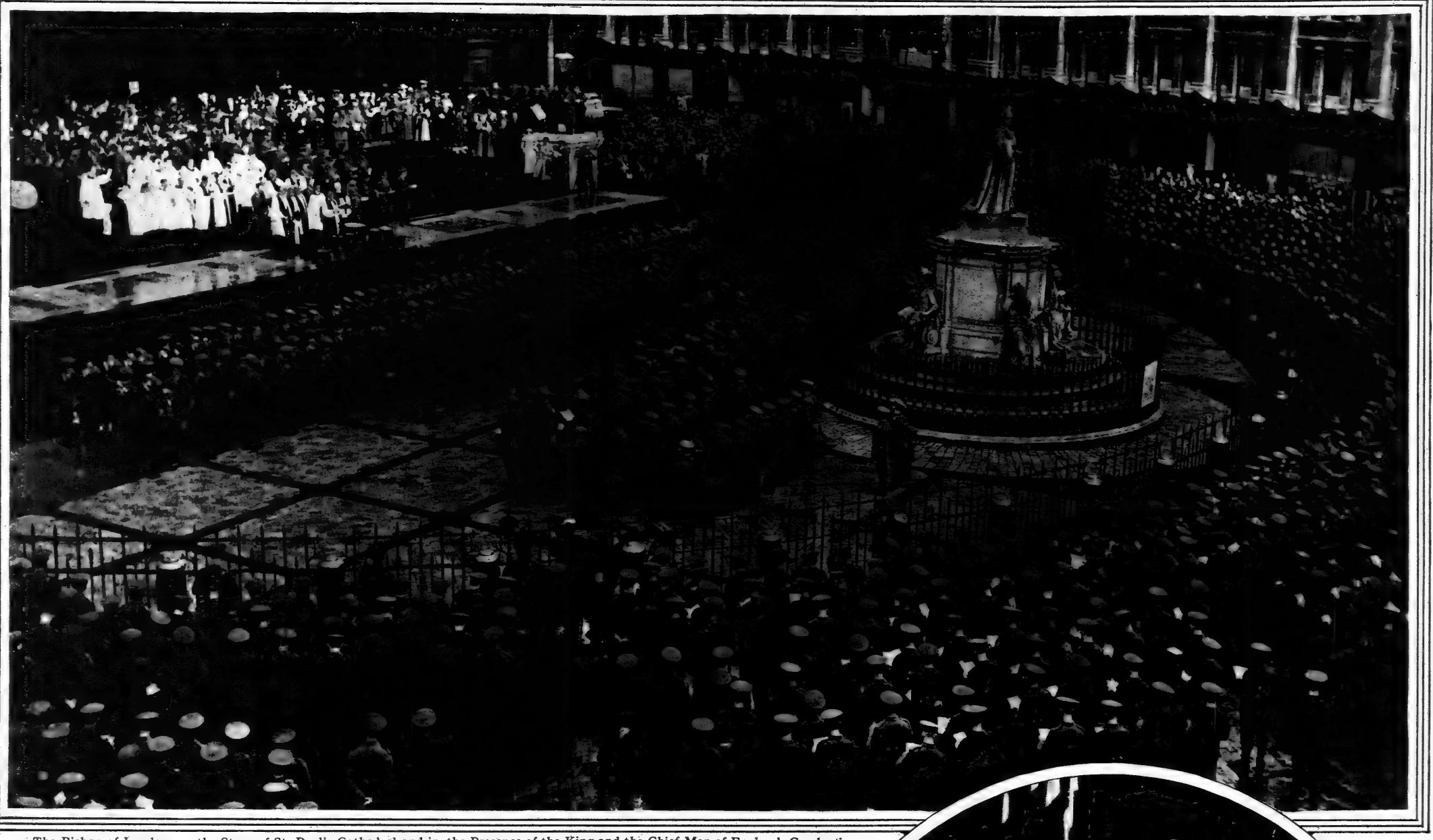
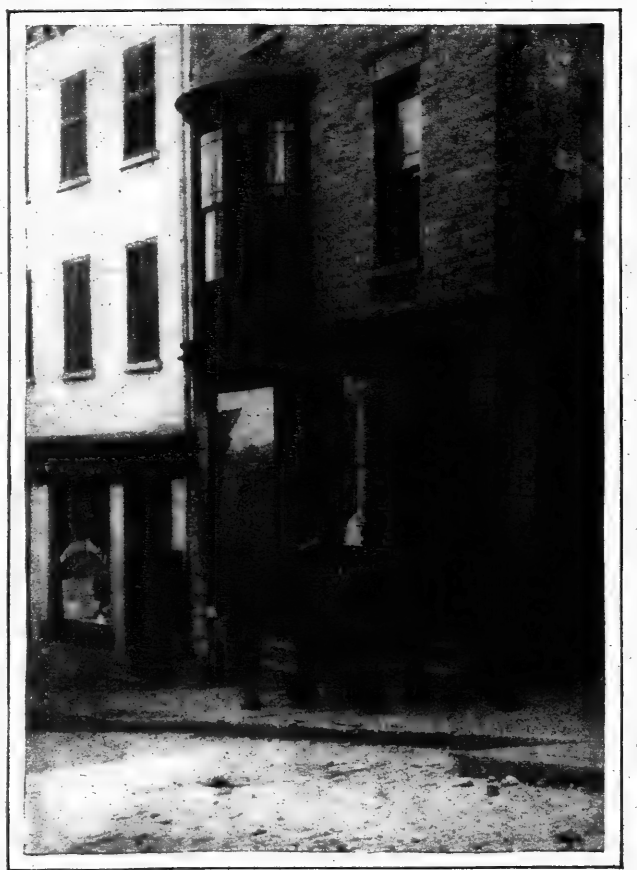
The New York Times



The Bishop of London, on the Steps of St. Paul's Cathedral and in the Presence of the King and the Chief Men of England, Conducting the Special Divine Services of Intercession for Victory for the Arms of the Allies.
(Photos from Internatl. News Service.)

Two Austrian Officers, Captives of the Italians, Permitted to Sit On One of the Big Italian Guns Which Helped to Reduce Their Earthworks.
(Photo from the Medem Photo Service.)

General Gaillot, at the Auxiliary Hospital at Neuilly, Decorating His Son, Sergeant Gaillot, With the War Cross, France's Newest Insignia of Military Valor.



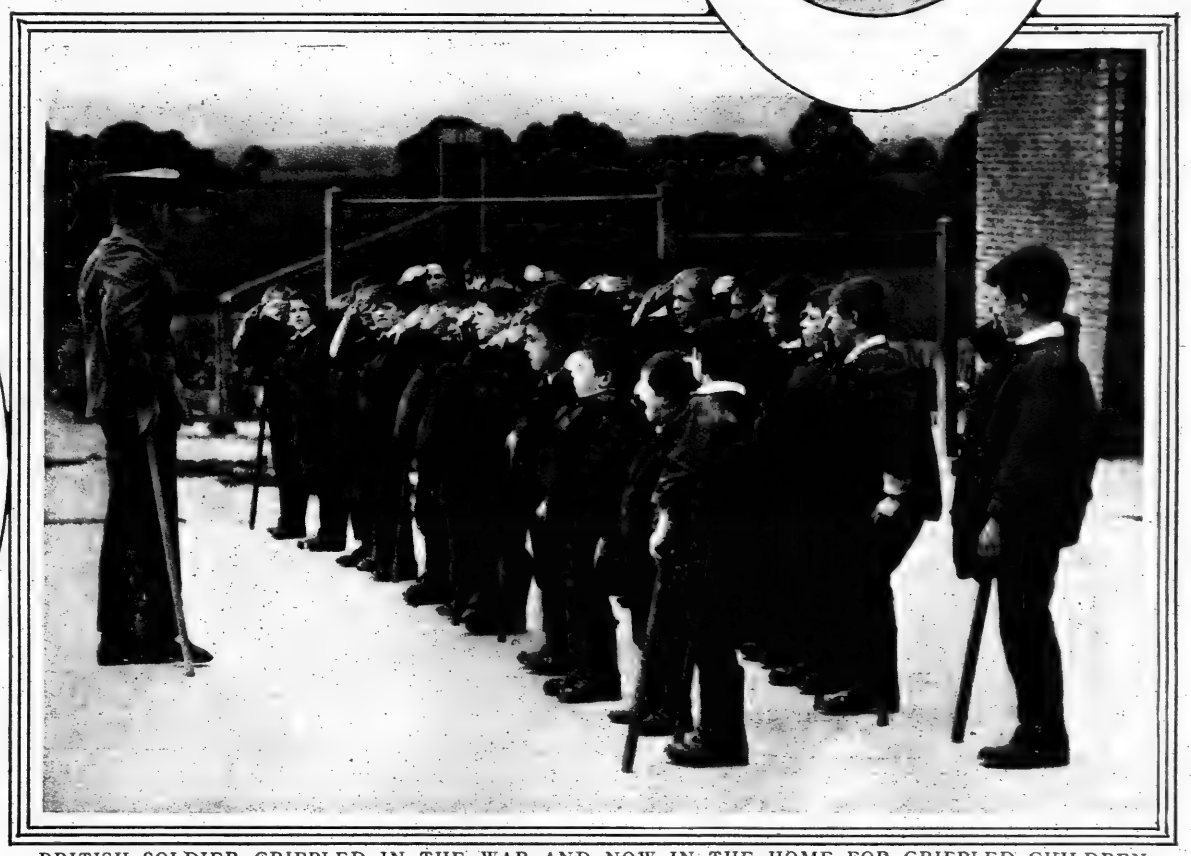
Canadian Soldiers Conveying to the Prison in Quebec Two Men in the Uniform of British Sailors Who Had Been Arrested As German Spies On a Transport About to Leave Quebec for the War.
(Photo by H. R. Bennett.)

ITALIAN SOLDIERS, BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE, ATTEND A SPECIAL OPEN-AIR MASS, THE ALTAR HAVING BEEN RAISED BETWEEN TWO CANNON.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

GENERAL JOFFRE AND GENERAL MAUD'HUY, SPENDING THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY IN A RECONQUERED ALSATIAN VILLAGE, WERE WELCOMED BY THE ENTIRE POPULATION, HEADED BY LITTLE GIRLS IN FESTIVE COSTUMES.

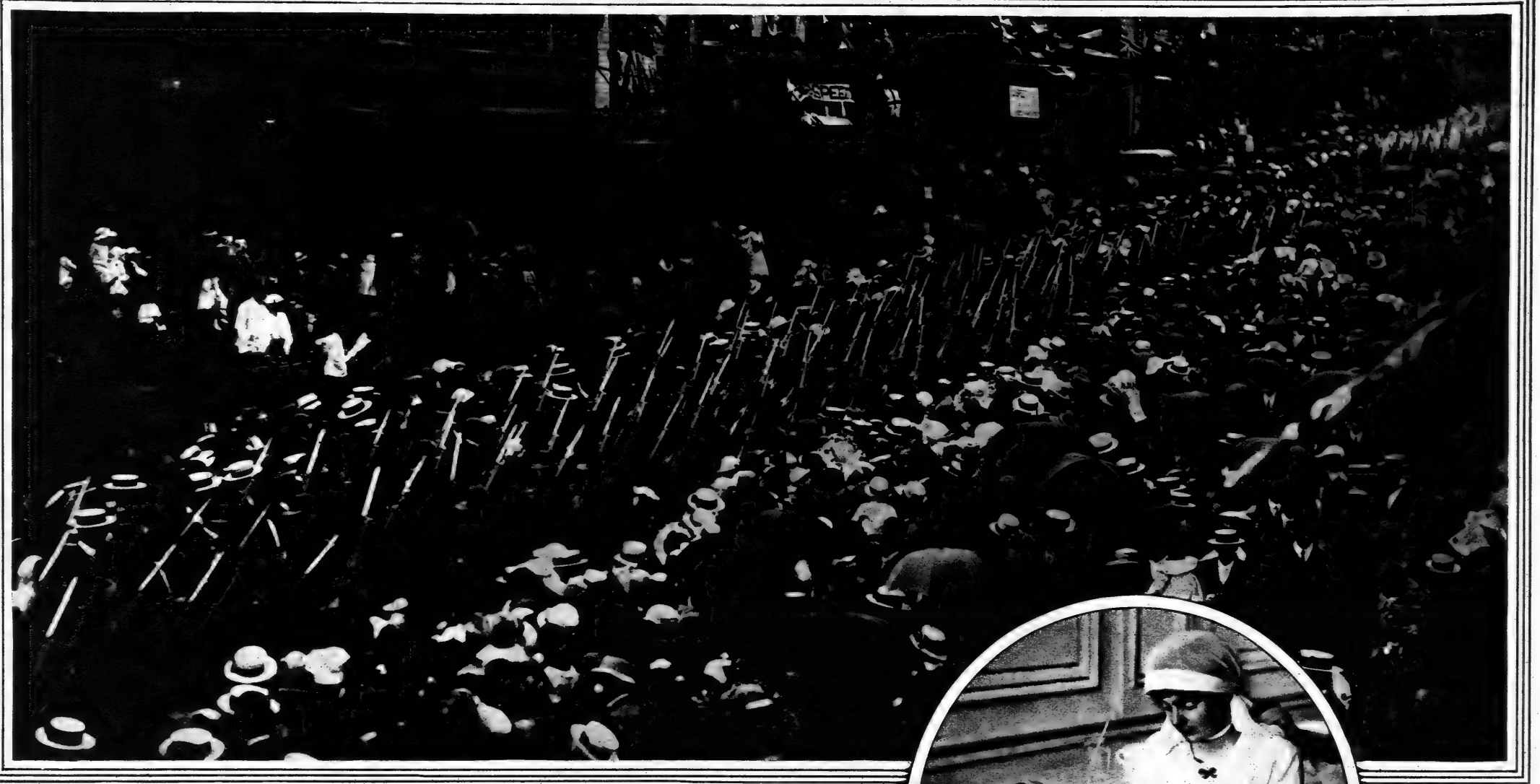
LITTLE PARIS FLOWER GIRL PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO A FRENCH SOLDIER ON LEAVE.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

Princess August Wilhelm, Daughter-in-Law of the German Emperor, Dedicating a Building in Berlin for the Use of the Soldiers Blinded by Their Wounds.
(Photo from Ruschin.)



BRITISH SOLDIER, CRIPPLED IN THE WAR AND NOW IN THE HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, TEACHING THE BOYS HOW TO DRILL.

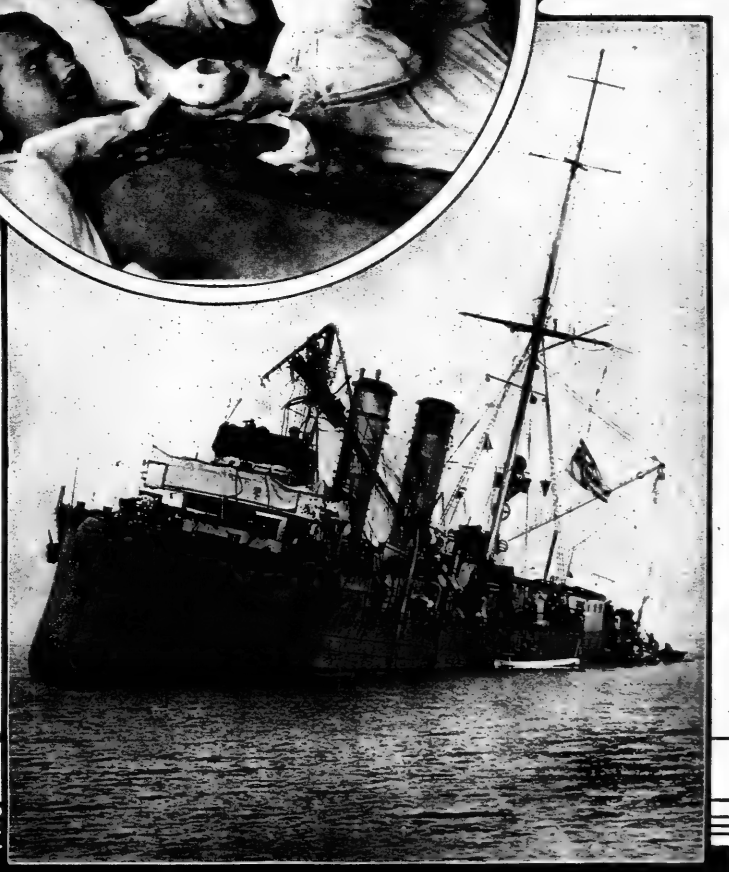
CHILDREN OF KOENIGSBURG, LARGEST GERMAN CITY ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER, CULTIVATING EVERY FOOT OF VACANT SPACE TO HELP IN FEEDING THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMIES OF GERMANY.



Half a Million People Lining the Streets of Sydney to Bid Farewell to New Expeditionary Troops Leaving Australia for the Front in Europe.
(Photo from Doubleday, Page & Co.)

COUNTESS OF THUN AT THE BEDSIDE OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER IN A VIENNA HOSPITAL

SWISS SOLDIERS "MOTHERING" BABY REFUGEES SENT FROM THE FRENCH EAST FRONT TO THE INTERIOR BY WAY OF GENEVA.
(Photo © by A. A. Porchet.)



German Mine Cruiser Beached and in Sinking Condition on the Swedish Coast After the Fight with Russian Warships.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

CONVALESCENT FRENCH SOLDIERS GIVING AN OPEN-AIR BANQUET AND ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS TO THEIR WOUNDED ALGERIAN COMRADES IN ARMS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

The New York Times

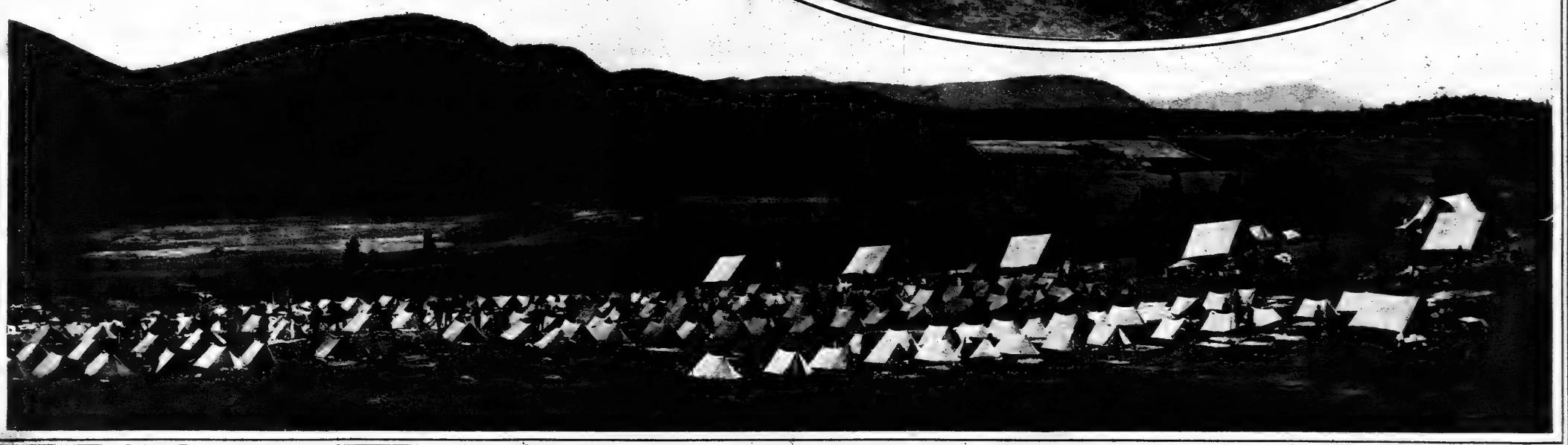
SCENES FROM THE FIRST WAR GAMES

College Students, After Three Weeks' Instruction at Plattsburg, N. Y., Take Part in Their First War Games, Near Silver Lake in the Adirondacks. They Are Here Shown Advancing Under the Cover of Woods.

(All Photos Taken Expressly for The New York Times.)

RESERVES AWAITING THE COMMAND TO ADVANCE INTO ACTION.

General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Under Whose Eye the War Games Were Played, Talking It Over With the Umpires.



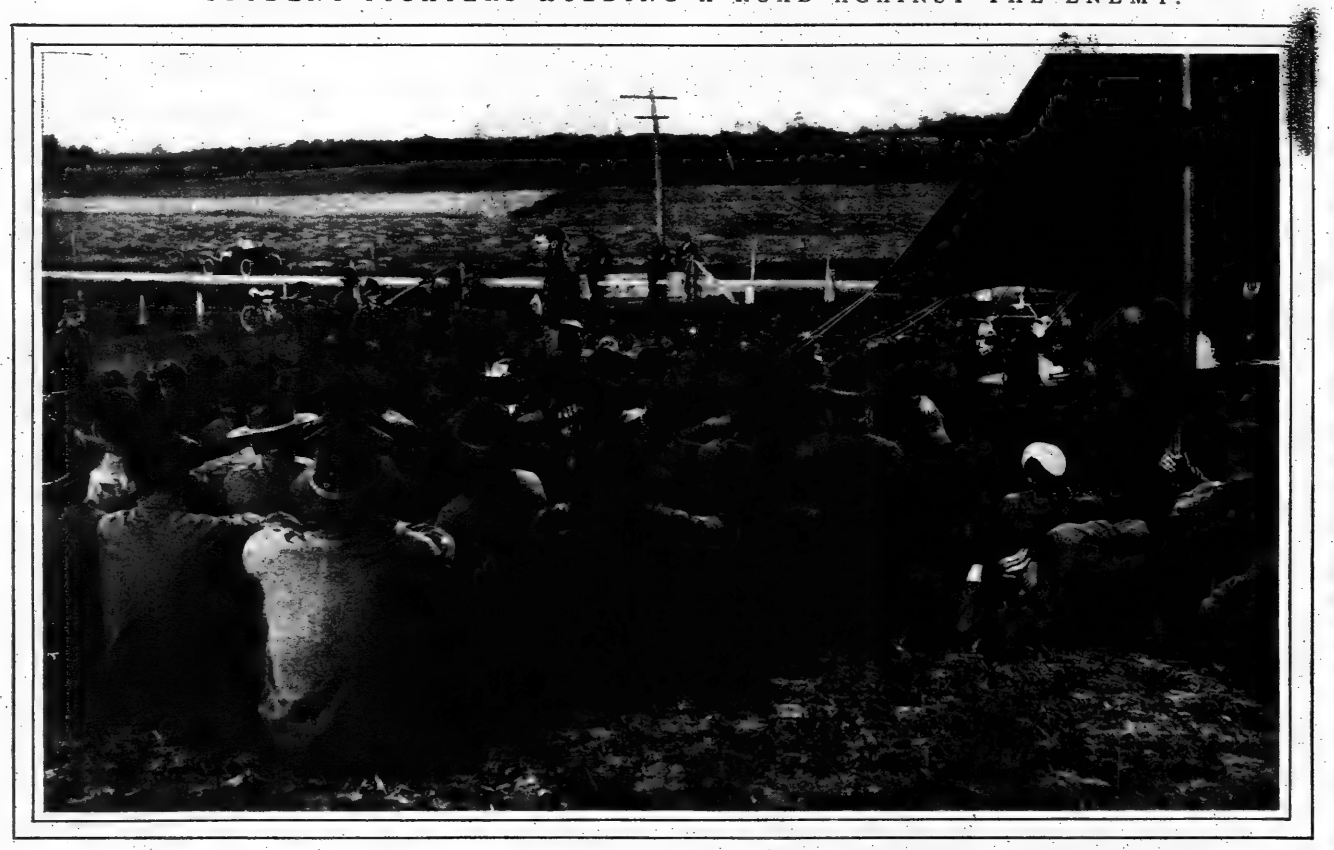
STUDENTS PITCHING CAMP NEAR CLAYBURG, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y., AFTER A HARD DAY OF FIGHTING AND MARCHING.

EVER HELD BY AMERICAN STUDENTS

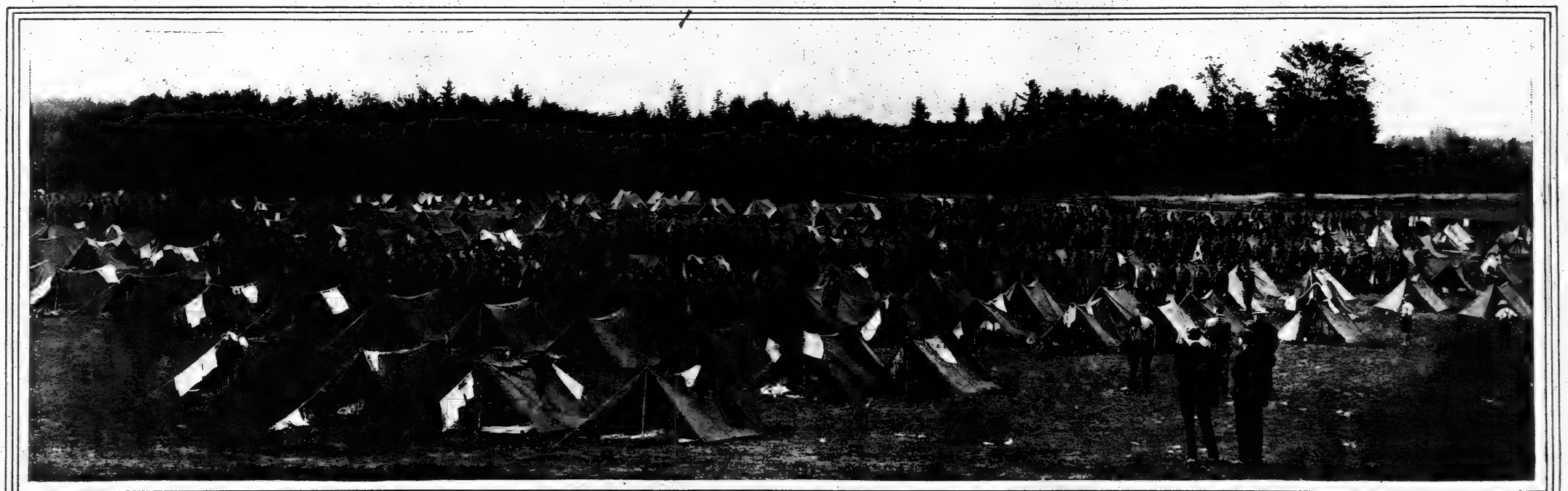
STUDENT FIGHTERS HOLDING A ROAD AGAINST THE ENEMY.

Fording the Saranac River Under Fire. The Wounded Are Being Helped Across.

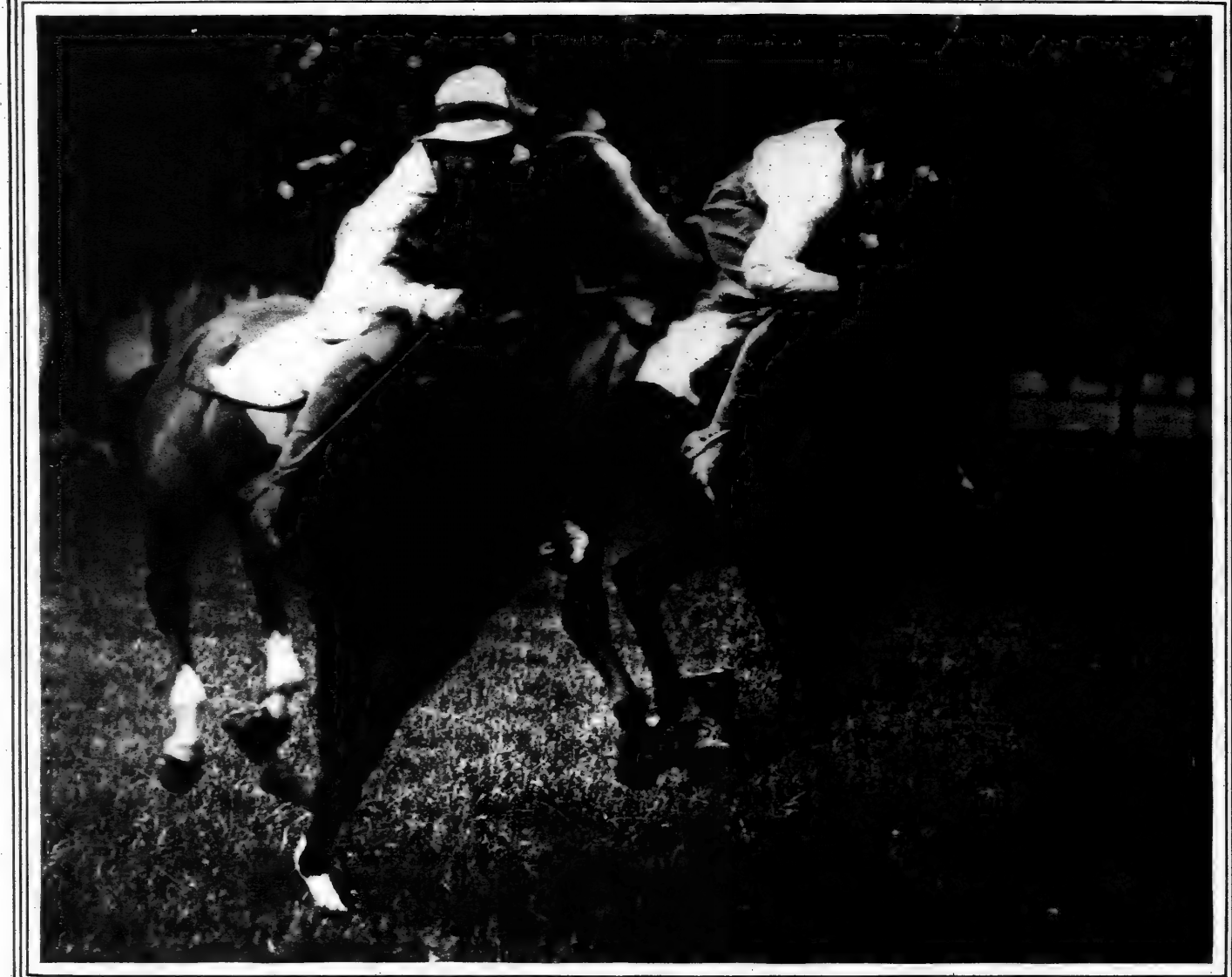
Captain Van Horn, in Immediate Command of the Students' Camp at Plattsburg, and the Subsequent War Games.



THE EVENING POW-WOW AFTER BATTLE.



THE REGIMENT CALLED FROM TENTS TO ARMS ON A SUDDEN ALARM THAT THE ENEMY IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING.



MISSES NORAH AND KATHLEEN WILMOT, DAUGHTERS OF SIR ROBERT WILMOT, OWNER OF THE WIDELY KNOWN ENGLISH RACING STABLES, TAKING THE PLACES OF THEIR FATHER'S JOCKEYS WHO HAVE JOINED THEIR COLORS AT THE FRONT.
(Photos from International News Service.)

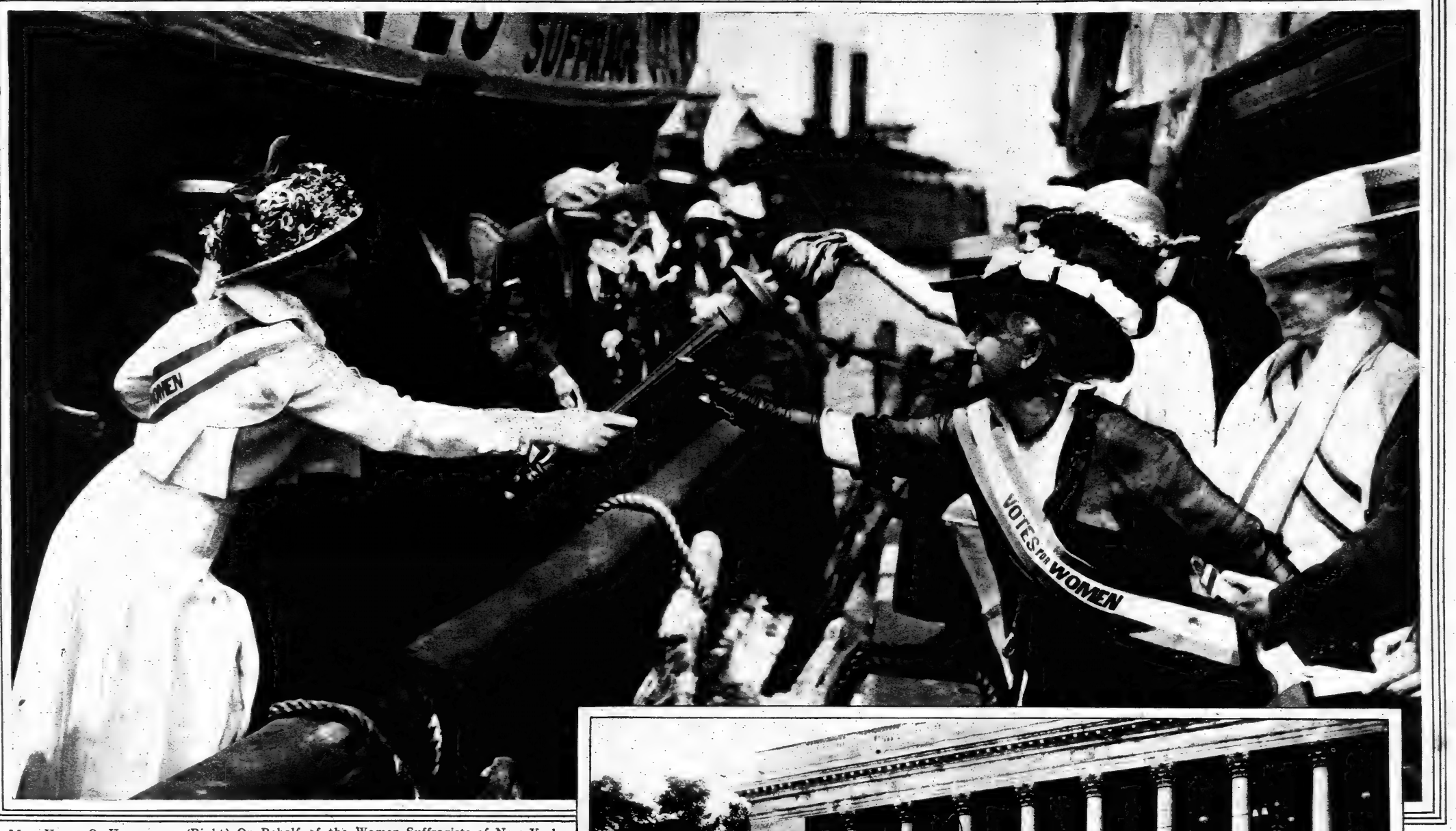
PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK ATTENDING A CHILDREN'S FLOWER SHOW IN THE WHITECHAPEL SECTION OF LONDON'S GREAT EAST SIDE.
(Photos from Undericood & Underwood.)

Relatives of a Political Prisoner, Slain in the Present Haitian Revolution, Receive Permission to Remove His Body from the Jail to Their Home for the Funeral and Burial. *(Photo from J. Cummings.)*

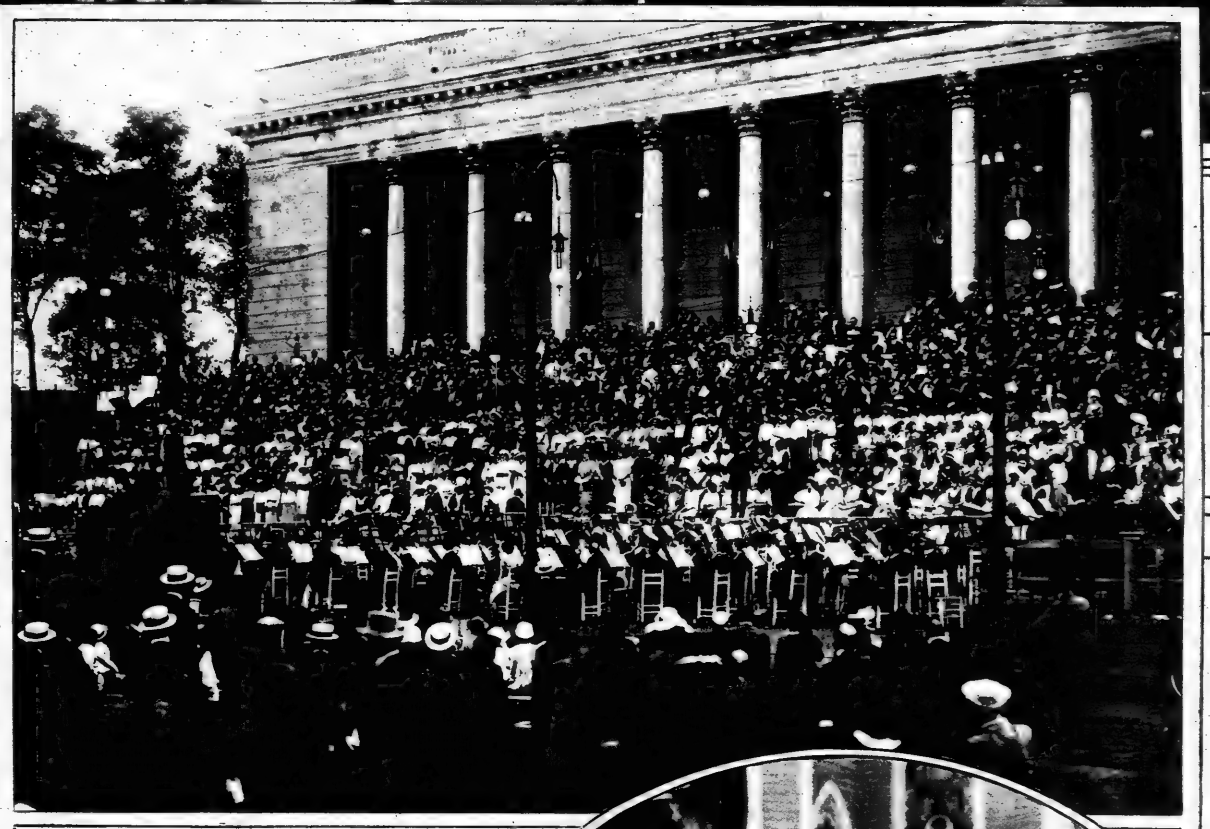
Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, in the Khaki Uniform of a Private Soldier, in the United States Army, Before His Tent at the Business and Professional Men's Military Instruction Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y. *(© Photo A. P. A.)*

United States Sailors Firing a Salute Over the Bodies of William Gompers, Nephew of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Carson S. Whitehurst, Norfolk, Va., the Bluejackets Killed in the American Occupation of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

MRS. CHILDS FRICK AND MISS HELEN FRICK (CENTRE), DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. HENRY CLAY FRICK OF NEW YORK, ATTENDING THE BENEFIT HORSE SHOW AT THE SUMMER HOME OF MRS. GEORGE BURROUGHS, MYOPIA, MASS.



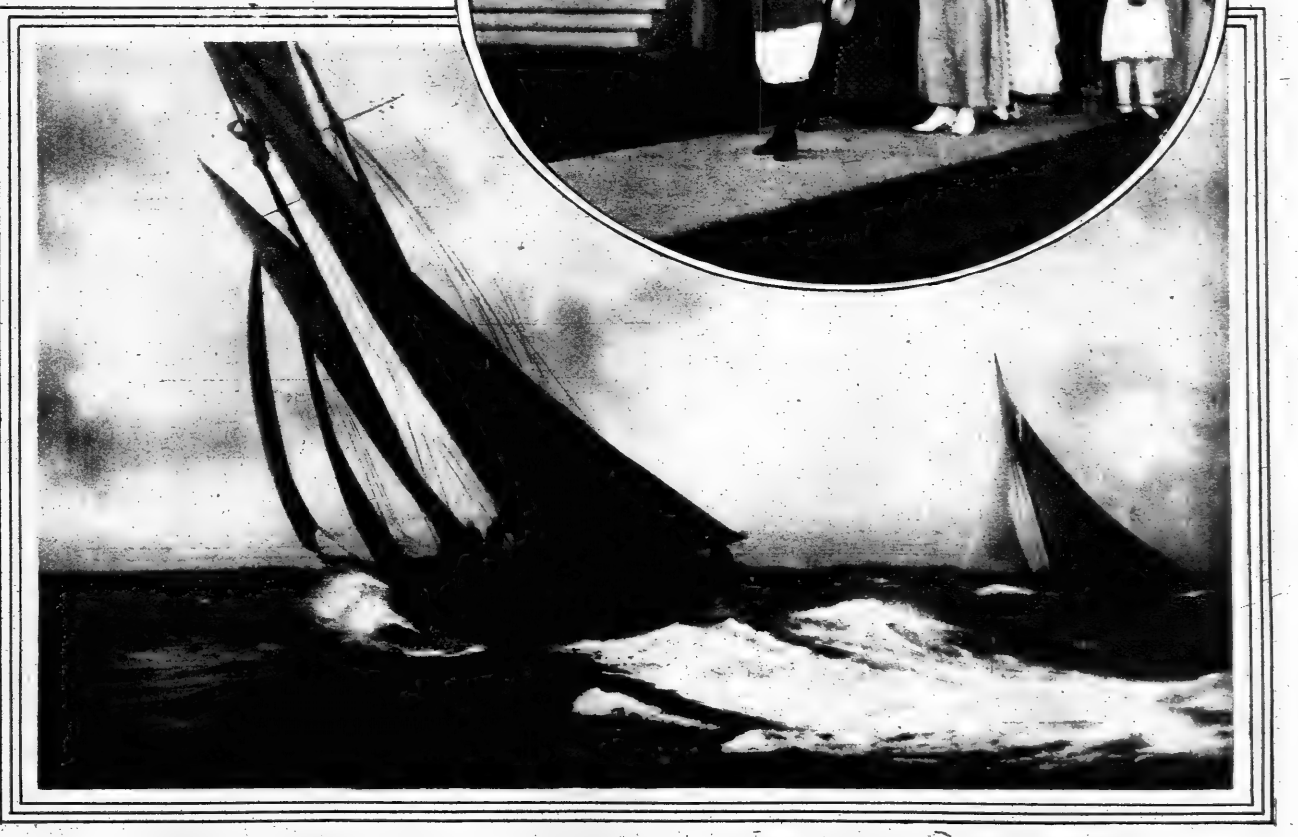
Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, (Right) On Behalf of the Women Suffragists of New York, Transferring the Torch of Political Freedom for Women to Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle of New Jersey on the New York-New Jersey State Line Midway the Hudson River.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



Toscanini, the Noted Conductor for the Metropolitan Opera House, Conducting a War Benefit Concert in the Arena at Milan.
(Photo from the Medem Photo Service.)

Chief Justice Edward D. White, of the United States Supreme Court, and Family, Leaving Church After Service at Lake Placid, N. Y.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON,
Commander of the British Forces in the Dardanelles.
From the portrait by John S. Sargent, lent by Lady Hamilton for the London Guildhall Art Gallery Exhibition of Naval and Military Works.



GEORGE W. SCOTT'S MILADI, A FIFTY-FOOTER, DRIVING THROUGH A HEAVY NORTH-EAST GALE ON THE CRUISE FROM NEW LONDON TO NEWPORT
(Photo © by Levick.)

FRANCINE LARRIMORE.
In "Some Baby" at the Fulton Theatre.

Ethel Grey Terry in "Search Me"
at the Gaiety Theatre.
(Photos by White.)

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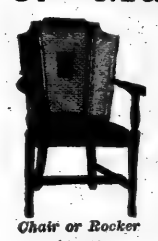

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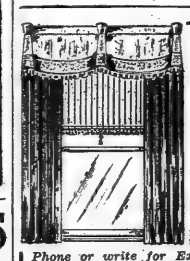

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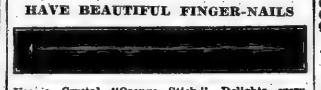

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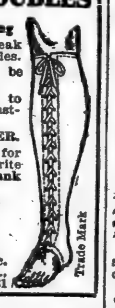

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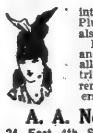

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Incomparable French Face Powder. $1.75 the box. 6 delicate tints. Send 25c. for Acquaintance Box of 5 *Violet* products.
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To Perspire freely is healthy and necessary. "It" does not check perspiration, but effectively and completely destroys all offensive odors arising from perspiration or other bodily causes. "It" is delicate, refreshing, antiseptic, and absolutely harmless, will not irritate the most sensitive skin.
Cream or Powder—25c.
At all Good Stores.
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A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of price, $1.50. Made and sold only by
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In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments, $2.00. Booklet.

Frederics' New Scientific PEARLS
"withstand the most severe wear, can be washed and cleaned without the slightest fear of injury."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; gentle to moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 5 S.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,022. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1915.—90 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTE CALLS ON MEXICANS TO UNITE; ASKS LEADERS TO REPLY IN 10 DAYS; FIVE STATES READY TO TALK PEACE

APPEAL WITHOUT THREATS

Offers Aid Of All Signers to Arrange for a Conference.

SPREAD ABROAD IN MEXICO

Carranza's Attitude Offers Little Hope, but Envoys Will Await His Reply.

FUNSTON GETS MORE MEN

Regiment of Infantry and Two Batteries of Artillery Added to Brownsville Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The State Department this evening made public the official text of the appeal to the Mexican factionists to compose their differences and set up an orderly Government. This appeal, signed by the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassadors of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, suggests in the courteous tone that characterizes the whole document that an answer will be expected in ten days.

There is no threat expressed or implied in the appeal. It is an appeal in the fullest meaning of the word. The signatories of the communication offer their "friendly and disinterested help" to obtain a solution of the Mexican problem. They refer to their proposal as "this friendly appeal." No suggestion is contained as to any step that might be taken if the appeal goes unheeded. Nothing in the phraseology of the document is calculated to give offense to the most punctilious Mexican factionist.

The direct proposal contained in the appeal is that the military and political leaders of the present armed movements in Mexico get together personally or through representatives "to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country," with the intention of reaching an agreement for establishing a Provisional Government which would issue a call for a general election, in accordance with the provisions of the republic's Constitution. It is suggested that the leaders or their delegate "meet far from the sound of cannon," but within the borders of their country. All those who sign the appeal offer their services in concert or singly to help arrange the time, place, and other details.

Envoys Act Independently.

One of the striking features of the communication is the statement that it is signed by the Secretary of State and the six Latin diplomats, "severally and independently," but "unanimously." There is nothing in the note to indicate that these seven signatories signed the appeal in behalf of their Governments, although that might be inferred from the fact that they attach their titles to their autographs and in the preface to the appeal describe themselves by their formal rank without mentioning their names. "Severally and independently" has been authoritatively explained as meaning that, while all the signatures were attached to one note, each signatory was not bound by any joint agreement, but was free to pursue his own course as if the others had not been parties to the arrangement. It is also stated specifically that the signatory officials had met "informally" at the suggestion of Secretary Lansing. The impression evidently sought to be conveyed by the careful language of the note is that those who signed it were acting for themselves and not for their Governments in any formal way.

Those who understand the character of the Mexican people are of the opinion that the appeal is of the sort best calculated to make a favorable impression on the leaders of the fighting factions and to remove any impression from their minds that the seven signatories approach their task in a truculent spirit. It is viewed as the soft approach that invites a soft answer. Officials most concerned in the movement to bring peace to Mexico feel that, in giving the Mexicans no cause for offense and in showing that no ulterior purpose is behind the appeal, the opportunity will be presented to leaders who are tired of the constant fighting to show a spirit of willingness to adhere to the plan.

In sending out the appeal by telegraph, it has not been addressed merely to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, the heads of the factions usually designated by their names, but to the Governors of the Mexican States, whether Carrancistas, Villistas or Zapatistas, and also to military and political chiefs of the various movements. For example, the appeal was cabled yesterday to Mexico City for distribution through the representatives there of the various nations concerned, to the Carranza generals. Other men not known in this country are leaders in the Mexican struggle will get copies of the appeal addressed to them individually. As is stated in the few lines of introduction printed on the official copies of the note, the communication has been sent to "many prominent persons in Mexico who possess political authority or military power within the Republic."

Original in Spanish.

The text of the note as furnished to the press by the State Department this evening is a translation from the Spanish, in which it was written originally. While in some respects it resembles the formal warning issued by President Wilson to the Mexican factions on June 8, its language is softer and less direct

Continued on Page 4.

Text of the Pan-American Appeal to Mexicans Calling for Joint Conference to Save Their Country

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Pan-American appeal to Mexico, made public here tonight by the State Department, is prefaced by this announcement:

"The Mexican people are informed that the following communication has been sent to many prominent persons in Mexico who possess authority or military power within the Republic."

Then follows the appeal, which reads:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, and the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, acting severally and independently, unanimously send to you the following communication:

Inspired by the most sincere spirit of American fraternity, and convinced that they rightly interpret the earnest wish of the entire continent, have met informally at the suggestion of the Secretary of State of the United States to consider the Mexican situation and to ascertain whether their friendly and disinterested help could be successfully employed to re-establish peace and constitutional order in our sister Republic.

In the heat of the frightful struggle which for so long has steeped in blood the Mexican soil, doubtless all may well have lost sight of the dissolving effects of the strife upon the most vital conditions of the national existence, not only upon the life and liberty of the inhabitants, but on the prestige and security of the country. We cannot doubt, however—no one can doubt—that in the presence of a sympathetic appeal from their brothers of America, recalling to them these disastrous effects, asking them to save their motherland from an abyss—no one can doubt, we repeat—that the patriotism of the men who lead or aid in any way the bloody strife will not remain unmoved; no one can doubt that each and every one of them, measuring in his own conscience his share in the responsibilities of past misfortune and looking forward to his share in the glory of the pacification and reconstruction of the country, will respond, nobly and resolutely, to this friendly appeal and give their best efforts to opening the way to some saving action.

We, the undersigned, believe that if the men directing the armed movements in Mexico—whether political or military chiefs—should agree to meet, either in person or by delegates, far from the sound of cannon, and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country—from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government, which should adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country—and to issue the first and most essential of them all, the immediate call to general elections.

An adequate place within the Mexican frontiers, which for the purpose might be neutralized, should serve as the seat of the conference, and in order to bring about a conference of this nature the undersigned, or any of them, will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place, and other details of such conference, if this action can in any way aid the Mexican people.

The undersigned expect a reply to this communication within a reasonable time and consider that such a time would be ten days after the communication is delivered, subject to prorogation for cause.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State of the United States.
D. DA GAMA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil.
EDO. SUAREZ-MUJICA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile.
R. S. NAON, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina.
I. CALDERON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia.
CARLOS MARIA DE PENA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay.
JOAQUIN MENDEZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

FINDS HER FATHER SLAIN BY ROBBER

Miss Sophie Hildebrandt Comes on Parent's Body in Hall of Their Fifth Av. Home.

ATTACKED AS HE SLEPT

Prominent Real Estate Man Heard to Scream by Neighbor, Who Didn't Investigate.

Tenants of the apartment house at 1,446 Fifth Avenue, near 117th Street, were aroused shortly after 10 o'clock last night by the screams of Miss Sophie Hildebrandt, daughter of John Hildebrandt, a retired real estate dealer and the owner of the house in which he occupied one of the top floor flats. The girl, who had ascended the stairs with her mother, returning from a walk through the neighborhood, raced down the stairs crying that her father had been murdered.

In the street Policeman Sullivan of the West 123d Street Station heard her cries, learned of the murder and ran back with her. He found Hildebrandt lying on his back in the private hallway of his home between the dining room and the parlor. He was clothed except for his coat and vest. There was blood around him and he had been shot through the heart. There were bruises on his forehead, and the teeth in the upper left jaw had been knocked out by a heavy blow.

The apartment showed that there had been a struggle. There was blood on Mr. Hildebrandt's bed and there were the marks there as well of a pair of muddy shoes. Apparently the house owner had been attacked by a burglar who had thrown himself on his victim as Mr. Hildebrandt lay asleep.

A neighbor in the flat below told the police that he had heard the muffled report of a revolver shot about 8:30 o'clock and had heard also a faint cry for help but he said he had paid no attention to these as he didn't want to get into trouble. Apparently no one else in the house had heard the struggle or the report of the weapon.

The flat adjoining that of the Hildebrandts on the same floor is vacant. The police found that a window opening on a fire escape in this apartment had been cut out, and marks in the dust showed that some one had entered there. How they got into the Hindebrandt flat puzzles the police. They might believe that Mr. Hildebrandt had admitted his assailant were it not for the marks of shoes on the bed clothes. These they believe indicate that the struggle which ended with Mr. Hildebrandt's death began when he was in a nap on his bed.

Mrs. Hildebrandt said that when she and her daughter decided to take a walk

Continued on Page 5.

Want to know about CARABANA Natural Laxative? Write Carabana, 6 Cliff St.—Advt.

MAY PROSECUTE GERMAN AGENTS

Providence Journal Says Government Has Proof of Illegal Activities.

SECRET DOCUMENTS FOUND

Said to Implicate Boy-Ed and Papen in Many Violations of Our Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 15.—The Providence Journal asserts this morning that the Government has obtained overwhelming evidence that officials of the German Embassy and many individuals have been concerned in "willful and persistent" violations of our neutrality laws, and is about to take action which will result in "sensational disclosures and many arrests."

"The Government," The Journal says, "has been placed in possession of a bag of documents which was found in the hands of a secret service agent of the German Government, and among these documents has been found positive proof of German official activities against the peace of the United States. The German Embassy discovered the loss of this bag of documents only yesterday, and Count von Bernstorff will not know until he reads this statement that this entire mass of material is in the hands of the United States Government.

Traced to Boy-Ed.

"Aided by these documents and also by many material facts that have already come into the hands of Secret Service officers and Cabinet officials, the Government is now in a position to prove, and The Journal is able to state positively the following facts:

"That the passport frauds in New York and elsewhere, the fraud in connection with the Stegler case and all the mass of corruption that was woven about the entire passport plot, have been traced directly to the personal activities of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy.

"That a list of names of German reservist officers in this country who were to be returned to Europe on forged passports is in the hands of the United States Government; that this list was secured directly from a German Government official, and that the list was headed with the name of Captain Horn, the man who attempted

Continued on Page 3.

Battle for Conscription Opens in England; Lloyd George May Back the Conscriptionists

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—An organized campaign for conscription will be started in England next week. All Lord Northcliffe's energy and mediums of publicity, it is said, will be devoted to this purpose.

Lord Northcliffe's plans have been in the making for some time. By means of his papers he has long been preparing the ground. He will now organize an extension of the campaign in the direction of public meetings, lectures, demonstrations, and so forth, which are intended to reach those of the population throughout the country among whom his newspapers do not circulate. He has enlisted the support of many influential persons, including, it is reported, more than one Cabinet Minister.

His chief support, it is said, will come from David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, who will, it is expected, come out at the crucial moment with a declaration that conscription is necessary ro victory.

Lord Northcliffe will not be allowed to have it all his own way. His plans, quietly laid though they have been, are known to the anti-conscriptionists, and counterplans have been arranged on an extensive scale. It will be a battle royal and prediction of the result cannot be made.

Several Ministers have admitted more or less specifically that if it were proved that conscription were a necessary step to victory, they would not oppose it. With the majority of the members of the present Coalition Cabinet, however, the point made is that voluntary enlistment has not yet been proved a failure.

There can be no objection to stating, as has been stated in the press here, that the voluntary enlistment system still continues to bring in more men than it is possible to equip, even at this stage of the war.

From one point of view this is an argument in favor of conscription, for it is argued that were compulsion the law of the land, there would have been by this time no inadequacy of equipment. It is on this aspect of the question that Lloyd George is believed to be in favor of conscription, or, as it is better described, compulsory service.

Some of Lord Northcliffe's political and journalistic opponents profess to see in his coming campaign a scheme to bring about the downfall of the present Cabinet. Their belief is based on the assumption that the Coalition Cabinet, as at present constituted, would not agree to bring in a compulsory service bill. Premier Asquith in particular is believed to be a strong adherent of voluntary enlistment, which, he thinks, has shown Great Britain to be animated with a spirit of patriotism such as no amount of misrepresentation can depreciate in the eyes of the intelligent world.

Should the coming campaign produce popular effervescence, which the existing Government could not afford to disregard, then, it is argued, Mr. Asquith and the other Ministers who think as he does would be obliged to resign their posts in order to make way for a Government which would carry out the popular behest.

That, according to his opponents, is really the object which Lord Northcliffe has in view. His friends, on the other hand, are equally convinced that his motives are sincere and that he is convinced that only compulsory service can bring into play the whole might of Great Britain in what is recognized to be a life and death struggle.

7 BATHERS DROWN; MANY OTHERS SAVED

One Man, Caught by Undertow at Rockaway Beach, Is Swept Out to Sea.

PULMOTOR FAILS IN 2 CASES

Girl of 12, Paddling Alone in Canoe, Upsets in Twenty-five Feet of Water.

Six persons were drowned yesterday near the city and another man was swept to sea and his body was not recovered. One other was drowned at Long Branch, N. J. There were several rescues also, for the heat drove great crowds to the beaches.

At Rockaway Beach, Jack Lapidus of 61 Diermer Street, who had entered the water at the foot of Eldert Avenue, was caught in the undertow, carried out, and disappeared despite the efforts of life guards to reach him.

His brother-in-law, William Keller, of 1,174 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, and John Smith of 26 South Chase Avenue, Rockaway Beach, got Frank F. Schiff of 1,182 West Farms Road, the Bronx, ashore after he had been taken with cramps off Summerfield Avenue, Rockaway Beach, but Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Beach Hospital could not resuscitate him, though he worked for an hour with a pulmotor. Schiff was a rug manufacturer at 38 West Twenty-second Street.

Frank Connell of 38 Kane Avenue, Rockaway Beach, was brought ashore at the same point by Charles Ferguson, a lifeguard, but, as with Schiff, he could not be resuscitated.

Policeman Israel Neuman, who was swimming at Edgemere, got Samuel Jackson of Oceanus Court, Rockaway Beach, ashore after Jackson collapsed in the water, but the rescue was too late, though Dr. Deutch of St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, tried for a long time to resuscitate him.

Noble Breen, 25 years old, of 515 West 132d Street was drowned off 145th Street in the North River. With two friends he dived off a rock and did not reappear. John and James Brennan of 102 West 44th Street, members of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, recovered the body.

Cyril Snate, an East Indian, thought to be about 40 years old, was drowned while bathing at Long Branch, N. J. Snate was employed as a waiter at a hotel. He entered the surf opposite Madison Avenue and started for a long swim. When almost opposite Cooper Avenue he disappeared. A fisherman returning from the banks saw him go down, but it was too deep to locate the body. He was identified by papers in his coat. The body was not recovered.

Life guards at Wildwood, N. J., recovered the body of Robert, 11 years old, son of Rodger Delaney of 5,555 Boyer Street, Philadelphia, when it came ashore at the foot of Young Avenue. Coroner Ingersoll found that the boy had ruptured a blood vessel near the heart. His parents, who were at the Hotel Arlington, said Robert had left home in the afternoon for a swim.

Eleven rescues were made at Wildwood by life guards yesterday, the sea being very rough.

Miss Grace Schwartz, 20 years old, of 318 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was taken with cramps while swimming about fifty feet out from the beach at the foot of West Thirtieth Street, Coney Island, and was rescued by other bathers in the water near her. She was taken to the beach unconscious, where she was revived by Dr. Held of the Coney Island Hospital.

Hyman Stieber, 22 years old, a clerk, of 258 Peelman Avenue, the Bronx, was rescued by bathers near the same place when he shouted that he was cramped. He was towed to shore and was able to leave without medical aid.

While swimming in Newark Bay off City Park, Bayonne, yesterday, Gabriel Annunziato, aged 30, was saved from drowning by 19-year-old Nathan Goodman. Annunziato was taken with cramps, his cries were heard by Goodman, who sprang overboard in his clothes. Goodman was grabbed about the neck by the drowning man and dragged beneath the surface, but he managed to shake off Annunziato, and, getting hold of his hair, got him ashore. Many persons who witnessed the rescue cheered Goodman.

At Lake Hopatcong, N. J., R. L. Armstrong, a patron at Castle Edward, saved a girl about 12 years old from drowning in the River Styx. The girl refused to give her name, and her name was refused at Key Waden Cottage, where she was taken.

The girl was paddling alone in a canoe in twenty-five feet of water. Armstrong noticed that she was sitting on the wrong side of the canoe, and remarked to bystanders that she was in danger of overturning the boat. He continued to watch the canoe and occupant for a few minutes, when his prophecy was fulfilled.

GROUT OUT ON BAIL PENDING AN APPEAL

Justice Scudder Grants Certificate of Reasonable Doubt to ex-Bank President.

TRIED ON WRONG AFFIDAVIT

Court Holds He Was Convicted of a Crime for Which He Had Not Been Indicted.

Former City Controller Edward M. Grout, who was found guilty of perjury in swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank, of which he was President, received a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of his conviction yesterday afternoon from Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder in Brooklyn. Mr. Grout was at once admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, pending an appeal from the judgment of the trial court, and was released from the jail. The bond was furnished by a surety company.

Mr. Grout was convicted on July 24 before County Judge Lewis, after a trial which lasted about nine weeks. He was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for not less than one year nor more than two years. A stay of execution of sentence was granted by Judge Lewis in order that Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for the defendant, might move for the certificate of reasonable doubt and prepare for an appeal.

The many exceptions taken by Mr. Baldwin in the course of the trial were considered by Justice Scudder, but the chief point which influenced him to grant the certificate was the contention that Grout was convicted on an affidavit other than that on which the indictment against him was found. It appeared that Grout was indicted for falsifying a statement to the State Banking Department, whereas he was tried on a published statement of the same nature. Although there was a difference of but a few words in the two statements, Justice Scudder considered that the divergence was such as to invalidate the trial.

"If the record supports defendant's contention that such change in the indictment was made by the trial court," said Justice Scudder, "beyond question the judgment of conviction was obtained without the due process of law, as prescribed by the Constitution of New York State, and is void. The trial court in this case, by its rulings, in effect did amend the indictment so as to place the defendant upon trial for a different crime than that set forth in the indictment and tried him for an offense for which he had not been indicted by a grand jury.

"There is no power in a trial judge to indict. Yet that is what happened here. The defendant was indicted for perjury in swearing to the affidavit attached to the 'Report of the Condition of the Union Bank' and was tried and convicted of perjury without an indictment by the Grand Jury, in swearing to the affidavit attached to the 'Quarterly Report of the Union Bank,' a different, separate and distinct paper.

"The indictment upon which the defendant was brought to trial alleged no crime if the views expressed by the trial judge are correct, because it alleged no falsity in any oath required by law. The defendant was tried and convicted of a crime for which he had not been indicted, and for which, without indictment, legally he could not be brought to trial."

Justice Scudder was one of the members of the judiciary criticized by District Attorney Cropsey in a public speech in which he referred to certain of the judges who heard preliminary motions in the Grout case as "bosom friends" of the defendant and as "hand-picked" judges. When the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt came before Justice Scudder, Mr. Cropsey objected to Justice Scudder sitting in judgment in the matter. As to the District Attorney's challenge, Justice Scudder had this to say in his memorandum yesterday:

"The court, after due consideration of the District Attorney's statements and the affidavits which he has filed, finds nothing therein which justifies the changing of its rulings made upon the hearing of the motion that it is not biased. The court deems itself without power to direct that this motion be heard by another Justice, and holds mandatory the law directing applications for certificates of reasonable doubt to be made to a regularly appointed Special Term of the Supreme Court."

TEUTONS MOVE TO CUT THROUGH SERBIA TO BRING RELIEF TO HARASSED TURKEY; RUMANIA MAKES READY; ALLIES HOPEFUL

Kaiser Agreeable to Peace Negotiations, but Foes Must Make First Move, He Told the Pope

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to Fournier's News Agency from Rome says the German Emperor, in answer to the peace letter of the Pope, declared his willingness to entertain peace negotiations provided Germany's foes made the first overtures.

Austria made a similar reply to the Pope's letter, the dispatch adds.

German Censor Gives Wider Latitude to Peace Talk.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—That the German censorship is beginning to give significant latitude to the discussion of peace conditions is indicated by the fact that the papers print the following manifesto of the Young Liberal Associations of Greater Berlin:

"In this decisive time all parties must work together with their whole strength to see that when peace is concluded it brings repayment for our huge sacrifices in the form of permanent security against new attacks, and freedom for development for our people through better and extended boundaries in the west and east."

The German press gives space to reports of peace movements in America, most of the papers refraining from comment. The Vossische Zeitung says: "The suggestion that in return for an ammunition embargo hopes have been held out to Mr. Wilson of acting as peace mediator doesn't need to be denied. The question of Mr. Wilson as peace mediator has been too clearly expressed for the press. After the stand President Wilson has taken from the beginning of the war he is regarded in Germany as utterly unfit for the rôle of mediator. Were he to offer his good offices it would merely fall under The Hague rule that such an offer must not be considered an unfriendly act. It is certain, though, that we should not regard it as a friendly or even a non-partisan act. People in England need not get anxious about it. Mr. Wilson's mediation need no longer be even considered, since only a beaten Germany could be induced to accept it. But what would it profit our enemies were he to mediate between them and a victorious Germany? The victor can easily make concessions which he would refuse to make if there was an appearance of his being forced to make them by a little benevolent third party."

GERMAN LIBERAL PARTY IS SPLIT

Majority, Radically Annexationist, Distrusts Bethmann-Hollweg as a Moderate.

IT ATTACKS HIM OPENLY

He Wins Over Minority Leaders, but a Clash in the Reichstag Seems Inevitable.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The war fever which first infected the Social-Democratic Party, splitting it into at least three main warring factions, has now spread to the National Liberal Party, in which a lively fight is developing, with infinite news possibilities for the future; the importance and interest for American readers being that it may soon result in wide-open discussion of the forbidden topic of peace conditions.

The bulk of the National Liberal Party, including its important press organs, apparently stands squarely back of its leader, Ernst Bassermann, member of the Reichstag, and his political aids, Führmann and Bachmeister. This triumvirate, backed by the party majority, stands for a forceful Bismarckian policy. They represent the extreme annexationists, with the establishment of a greater Germany as a war program. Their idea of the right price of peace is most of the hostile territory now occupied by the German armies, particularly the rich coal and iron industrial districts of France and Belgium.

Bassermann is the Bryan of Germany in being in a perennially receptive mood for high office, the Chancellorship bee buzzing in his bonnet, and the fact that his principal political asset is florid oratory. Here the similarity ends, for, unlike the peace-loving Bryan, Bassermann would play the rôle of a super-Bismarck, and, moreover, he has "the interests" back of him—the powerful German industrial interests.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's non-committal statements as to Germany's "Kriegsziele," or concrete war ends, backed up by the military censorship's impartial suppression of newspaper discussion of this interesting topic "in the interest of the nation," have got on the nerves of Herr Bassermann and his partisans, who fear that the Chancellor is against annexation in the grand style they advocate, and who see a clever political manoeuvre to sidetrack them till it is too late for them to participate successfully in formulating the peace conditions; in other words, they fear that the peace terms will be dictated by the Government, and that outsiders will have nothing to say about them.

This has resulted in repeated insistent demands for a free discussion of Germany's concrete war aims and veiled attacks on Bethmann-Hollweg—attacks becoming more obvious and finally undisguised.

In the hope of ending attacks which might give encouragement to Germany's enemies and thus prolong the war, the Chancellor invited the leaders of the National Liberal Party to a conference, from which, however, Bassermann and his associates stayed away. To the seven National Liberal leaders who attended it the Chancellor made a highly important specific statement about the Government's intentions, the nature of which is the subject of nation-wide speculation today; but the secret is closely guarded by all who were present.

As a result, however, these seven leaders have issued a round-robin testimonial expressing confidence in the Chancellor and his policy. Their action has divided the National Liberal Party into two warring factions, and sensational developments may be expected when the

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS ADVANCE ON BREST-LITOVSK

Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Mackensen Approach from West and South.

FORMER NOW NEAR THE BUG

Battles Developing on Northern Front, Berlin Reports—Russians Leave Little Behind.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—While the apparent improvement of the situation on the eastern front has brought renewed expressions of confidence in the allied countries, the Austro-Germans continue their victorious advance in the centre and southwest.

The absence from official reports of any mention of the capture of guns or munitions, however, indicates that the towns and positions which are being occupied by the invaders all are well evacuated before their arrival.

Field Marshal von Mackensen has resumed his advance between the Vieprz and the Bug after being delayed for several days by Russian counterattacks. Tonight's Vienna report says he has occupied the district of Wisznice, southwest of Brest-Litovsk. Prince Leopold of Bavaria is approaching the Bug River from Sokolow on his left wing, while his main front is reported east of the line of Losyce-Miedzyrzecz, about thirty miles from Brest-Litovsk.

The Germans announce the capture of a "fortified forest" before Kovno and an outpost position of Novo Georgievsk. In the far north of their line they say new engagements are developing southwest of Dvinsk.

Berlin and Vienna Report Gains.

BERLIN, Aug. 14, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following official report on the eastern operations was given out today:

North of the Niemen River, in the region of Allesow, Kubiski, Weschinty and Kowarsz, new engagements developed.

Before Kovno our attacking troops captured the fortified forest of Domino Kanka. We took 350 prisoners.

Between the Narew and the Bug Rivers our armies reached, during a sharp pursuit, the Slina and Murzew sections, where our opponents had made a new stand.

North of Novo Georgievsk a strong outpost position was taken by storm. Nine officers and 1,800 men and four machine guns fell into our hands.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria's troops are approaching the Bug River also, northeast of Sokolow.

To the east of the Losyce-Miedzyrzec line (near Warsaw) the enemy attempted to stop our advance by stubborn counterattacks. All the attacks were repulsed.

Field Marshal von Mackensen defeated the enemy in battles on Aug. 10 and Aug. 11. Our opponents did not find sufficient strength yesterday to resist the advancing Teutonic allied troops longer. Our armies reached, during the pursuit, the highroad of Radsyn-Dawidy-Vladova.

VIENNA, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Austrian War Office:

In the district of the Bug advancing allied troops again drove before them the rearguards of the retreating enemy. Austro-Hungarian forces advancing on both sides of the railway from Lukow to Brest-Litovsk reached the sector west of Miedzyrzecz.

German troops conquered the district of Wisznice and advanced across the Rolodawa.

In East Galicia there is nothing new to report.

Russians Admit Few Changes.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—This official statement was given out today:

In the region of Riga there was no essential change on Friday. Near Jacobstadt, Dvinsk, and Vilkomir the enemy attempted by counterattacks to

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
To Florida, Cuba, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Best service South. Ing. 1184 Bway. —Advt.

BALKAN DECISION NEAR

Bulgaria Awaits Terms and Serbs' Action Is Uncertain.

ALLIES COUNTING ON GREECE

Expect Support of Venizelos, but King Constantine Is Still Firm for Neutrality.

LONDON IS OPTIMISTIC

Looks for Reorganized Balkan League of Intervention Founded on Mutual Concessions.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Affairs in the Balkans are approaching a crisis. While diplomatic negotiations are proceeding in an effort to induce States still neutral to cast their lot with one side or the other, the troops of the central powers massed on the Balkan frontiers are planning, it is believed, to force a way through to relieve Turkey, who is believed to be badly in need of shells.

The concentration of these troops, which has been followed by an artillery attack on Serbian positions, is equally a menace to Rumania, which again has refused to permit shells to pass through her territory to Turkey. The Rumanian Army is already partly mobilized, and four new divisions of reserves have been called out.

Bulgaria has as yet made no move while awaiting the reply of the Quadruple Entente to her demand that Serbia and Greece concede Macedonia to her in return for her military support. This answer probably will be forthcoming after the meeting of the Greek and Serbian Parliaments next week.

While the Serbians point out what they consider the unfairness of the Bulgarian demand, they show an inclination to make some concessions to obtain the support of their former ally.

Greece is more firm in her refusal, but it is believed here that there may be a change in her policy when former Premier Venizelos returns to power, although he has a strong pro-German party opposed to him, and, according to a telegram from Berlin tonight, King Constantine will offer him the Premiership only on the understanding that strict neutrality shall be maintained. This was the point upon which the King and M. Venizelos disagreed when a new Cabinet was appointed and Parliament was dissolved.

Inasmuch as M. Venizelos was supported by the people at a general election it was thought the King might fall into line, but the dispatch from Berlin indicates that he has not changed his views. Should Bulgaria attack Serbia, however, Greece is bound by treaty obligations to support Serbia as her ally.

LONDON EXPECTANT OF BALKAN SUPPORT

Believes Diplomatic Struggle Is Now Turning in Allies' Favor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—I have obtained from competent sources confirmation of the reports that the position in the Balkans has recently taken a turn very favorable to the Quadruple Entente and learn that developments of capital importance are expected within the very near future.

The official statement issued at Bucharest that the Rumanian Finance Ministry has given a point-blank refusal to the German commercial attaché's request that munitions be allowed to pass through into Bulgaria is an indication that the Rumanian Government has no fear of Germany's threat of energetic action. A Teutonic move upon Rumania would be exposed to a flank attack by the Russians through Bessarabia, and Germany would not take such a risk unless assured of Bulgarian neutrality.

Though it is not yet possible to make a definite statement on this point, it is confidently asserted that the probability is that, far from remaining neutral, Bulgaria will soon take action on the side of the Allies. Even the Berliner Tageblatt's Balkan correspondent, in a dispatch published this week, admits that the Entente's negotiations with Bulgaria have made alarming progress. This correspondent foresees the union of the four Balkan powers, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Rumania.

"These four powers," he says, "thus constitute, as it were, a congress which proposes to settle the Balkan question on its own authority. That is either the first step of a serious threat of the Balkan States or the biggest piece of bluff that English brains have ever devised. It is realized in Greece that Bulgaria is to be prevented at the eleventh hour from coming to an understanding with Turkey, and the decision of Sofia is, therefore, awaited with anxiety."

The double-barreled interpretation which the Tageblatt correspondent offers of this apprehended check to German diplomacy is particularly noteworthy. The exact formulas employed by the Allies in their representations to Serbia and Greece are a diplomatic secret, but it is assumed here that al-

lied diplomacy is competent to conceal the iron hand in the velvet glove—in other words, is able to employ arguments of effective persuasion in circumstances in which German diplomacy would have recourse to threats and blusterings such as have proved unsuccessful in Rumania's case.

Sympathy for Bulgaria.

Bulgaria's frankness has won much sympathy for her, particularly as it has come to be widely recognized that she was badly treated after the second Balkan war. In the main, her demands are adjudged reasonable. Only the assent of Serbia and Greece remain to be obtained. The Greek Parliament will meet on Monday, and Venizelos can assume charge of his country's interests whenever he desires. So far as Venizelos is concerned there could be no wish on the part of the Allies to pursue the policy of flogging a willing horse. The present Ministry is on record as refusing to consider the cession of the Kavala, Serres, and Drama districts, but in the wide eyes of a statesman like Venizelos the vision of Greek rule in Asia Minor has always been a glowing prospect.

As for Serbia, she is under a deep debt to the Allies—a debt which even now is being increased by the steps which England is taking to set the war-ridden country on its feet after the war.

All things considered, there exists but little apprehension that the diplomacy of the Allies will fail to find a solution of the problem of satisfying Bulgaria without hurting the susceptibilities of either Serbia or Greece and thereby speedily opening up the Dardanelles for the double purpose of sending munitions to Russia and receiving from her the surplus production of two fine harvests.

The stage which the negotiations have reached has been unofficially described to me as highly satisfactory. There is ground for believing that the following summary, respecting which I must reiterate that it is unofficial, indicates the lines along which they have been proceeding.

Bulgaria's Strong Position.

Bulgarian adhesion being the first requisite, and Bulgaria being aware of this fact, the question whether her adhesion is obtainable can be solved only by making known to Bulgaria the assurances she can obtain by co-operation with the Allies. The Entente would naturally prefer to get Bulgaria's promise before possibly causing offense to Greece and Serbia, but Bulgaria naturally awaits that of the Entente. In fact, she has put her cards on the table.

The pivotal point is whether an arrangement can be reached whereby Bulgaria will co-operate forthwith if the Entente, in addition to the terms offered as to Thrace and Dobrudja, assures Bulgaria that in promising large acquisitions to Serbia and Greece the Entente will guarantee to Bulgaria the uncontested zone and Kavala, with the Serres and Drama districts, inform Serbia that the acquisitions will be conditional on the cession of the uncontested zone and let Greece understand that her acquisition will be conditional on the cession of the Kavala, Serres and Drama districts. The difficulties in the way of an arrangement are obvious, but the Allies have strong cards to play, and at the worst some authorities here believe it would be sounder policy to justify the Berliner Tageblatt's charges of "the serious threat of the Balkan States" and run the risks which are problematical and comparatively minor, that is, giving offense to Serbia and causing a rupture with Greece,) than to prolong the existing risk, which is real, that is, failure in the Dardanelles.

SAYS BULGARIA ASKS TOO MUCH OF SERBIA

But M. Boskovitch Hints That Serbia May Make Some Concessions.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The declaration that Serbia's attitude toward the claims of Bulgaria was clear and that Serbia had never admitted that the Slavs in Macedonia were Bulgarians was made today by M. Boskovitch, Serbian Minister to London, in reply to claims recently put forward from authoritative Bulgarian sources.

"This was shown," M. Boskovitch said, "by the terms of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, in which Serbia agreed to recognize the right of Bulgaria only to territory lying east of the Rhodopes (a chain of mountains in Eastern Rumelia, partly in Macedonia and partly in Thrace,) and the Struma River. This concession, on which she attempts to base her present claims, was founded upon considerations of political expediency, and was offered on certain strictly defined conditions which have not been fulfilled. This letter fact, coupled with the intervention of Austria to our detriment and the aid which we rendered the Bulgarians at Adrianople, necessitated our requesting a revision of the treaty."

"We accepted the Russian proposal of arbitration which had been provided for in the treaty, and Bulgaria appeared prepared to arbitrate, but unexpectedly attacked us in June, 1913, thus precipitating the second Balkan war. In company with our ally, Greece, we beat the Bulgarians back to their old frontiers and thus obliged them to sign the treaty of Bucharest. It is perfectly obvious that this later treaty destroyed the treaty of 1912 and with it Bulgaria's claim to Macedonia.

"It is quite impossible to efface the tragic record of 1913 from history. Our sacrifices, forced upon us, were enormous. We now hold this territory by the double right of conquest and nationality. Further, it must be remembered that we now are obliged to regard Bulgaria not as a friend. Thus arises important strategical considerations for retaining our present possessions.

"Any attempt to demand concessions on the ground that Macedonians are of the Bulgarian race merely renders the problem more difficult of solution. Serbia never acknowledged this claim, and cannot enter upon any discussion based upon such an assumption. If certain concessions were made upon certain conditions it would be only for reasons of political expediency and in order to assist the general cause of the Allies, for to our view it would imply a surrender of part of Serbia and a population of Serbs.

"The existing deadlock calls for concessions on both sides. At present Bulgaria wants to take all and give nothing. She claims the maximum of her territorial pretensions and, what is perhaps more extraordinary, wants to take them immediately. Serbia alone is expected to make all the sacrifices. Truly, that could hardly be said to be fair play.

"Bulgaria professes that we need have no concern for our communications, which renders it all the more necessary that we should seek to safeguard our own interests. Bulgaria has nothing to expect from an Austro-German victory in the Balkans, as the whole of Macedonia with Saloniki would then pass into the procession of Austria after Serbia, and Bulgaria, in her turn, had been the victims of the Germans; and Turkey would take back at least part of her lost territories in the West.

"That is why Bulgaria could with good reason be more moderate and take account of what it is possible to do in the present circumstances. Meantime it is our business to hold ourselves ready to repel any further Austro-German attempt to break through to Constantinople and prevent the successful prosecution of the Anglo-French offensive against the Dardanelles."

SEVEN BRITISH JOKES.

Each a Former German Steamer with "Hun" In Its Name.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Seven German steamers which have been taken over by the British Admiralty are listed in Lloyd's registry under British names, which all begin with Hun. Thus the Lantenefels is now the Hungerford and the Arnfried the Hunsdon.

The Manchester Guardian regards this as one of the best jokes of the war, and says the joke would be emphasized if a submarine sent one of the Hun boats to the bottom.

SAYS ALLIES WIN IF BALKANS UNITE

J. L. Garvin Urges Diplomats to Seize the Certainty of Victory.

CRITICISES EARLIER DELAYS

Success at the Dardanelles, He Says, Would Change the Whole Aspect of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 15.—J. L. Garvin, in his review of the week in The Observer, says of the Balkan situation:

"The Allies now know beyond the last shadow of doubt that they have it absolutely in their power to conquer Constantinople. They can open the strait and strike the one blow which would neutralize everything that the Germans have done in the Eastern theatre, and would insure the triumphant termination of the war.

"Here diplomacy, as in the time of Pitt and Marlborough, must be the author of certain victory. There could be no forgiveness in the present or in the sight of posterity for the statesmanship of the Quadruple Alliance should it now show itself unequal to its oportunities in the Balkans. Bulgaria has declared at last that she is ready to throw in her lot with the Allies upon terms that are not impossible. They are reasonable; they are in accordance with every principle and every interest for which the Allies are fighting, and we cannot now believe that a settlement will not be reached.

"Delicate work has to be done by the diplomacy of the four powers in their friendly representations at Nish, but in return for the immense sacrifices and efforts by the Allies as a whole, which have been and will yet be necessary to save Serbia from destruction since the beginning of the war, the Quadrupie Entente is entitled to expect from Serbia concessions in Macedonia which would be repaid over and over again by acquisitions elsewhere and would make certain the triumph of the common cause.

"We rejoice that the diplomacy of the Grand Alliance is at last taking the resolute and clear-sighted measures which ought to have been initiated with the greatest decision many months ago. The differences of view upon this point, with consequent irresolution and delay, have been from first to last the chief weakness in the whole policy and procedure of the Allies.

"The adhesion of Bulgaria would insure that of Rumania, which has done very much to forward a settlement. Rumania is in the position of Belgium, and the Central Empires demand with menaces a way through her territory, but the strong Latin kingdom of the Danube has over a million trained men ready to fight. Rumania knows what to do, but needs above all Bulgarian support. These two States alone could take action which would insure success at Gallipoli, the conquest of Constantinople and the straits, the opening of the Black Sea, the security and overwhelming recovery of Russia, the downfall of Austro-Hungary, and the final triumph of the present Allies and of all who may join them.

"More than that: Venizelos would return to power in Greece, still able to reverse the fatal policy that threatened all his work and to secure full compensation in return for the inevitable readjustments; a wider and more powerful league would mobilize all the forces of the Balkans; and, with the forces that Britain, France and Italy could command on what we call the middle front, the whole aspect of the war would be transformed. The Allies would be in sight of their goal at last and would be able to measure, stage by stage, the marches in front of them on the road to victory.

"Nothing whatever but failure to grasp these principles with thoroughness and determination, though late in the day, could imperil the general prospects of the Allies on the Continent.

"The Balkan States in their turn must always remember, and are not in the least likely to forget, that the four Powers alone would have it in their power in the last resort, by one means or another, to decide the fate of Constantinople with that of Asia Minor and the Turkish empire as a whole."

GREEK KING FOR NEUTRALITY.

Will Ask Venizelos to Pledge Support of His Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 15.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Observer says:

"The Berliner Tageblatt learns from Athens that the King of the Hellenes, after the opening of Parliament, will ask ex-Premier Venizelos if he is prepared to form a Government on the basis of the maintenance of the neutrality attitude of Greece."

REPULSE AUSTRIANS ALONG THE DANUBE

Serbs Report Austrian Attempts to Fortify Banks and Cross the River.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 15.—A Havas dispatch from Nish, dated Thursday, contains what is apparently a Serbian offical report, dated Wednesday, which reads:

"Serbian troops destroyed by artillery and infantry fire Austrian attempts to fortify points on the left banks of the Save and Danube Rivers. During the night of the 9th-10th our artillery opened fire successfully on enemy supply trains on the Bercherva-Orsova road near the Village of Tisevita, in the neighborhood of Skelveta.

"The same night enemy artillery opened fire on Dognimilanovats beyond Tekia, killing a child, afterwards opening a violent artillery and infantry fire on our bank of the river. Serbian artillery immediately reduced the enemy to silence.

"The morning of Aug. 10 enemy soldiers in boats attempted to pass to the right bank of the Danube, near the ancient Turkish Fortress of Gelubatz beyond Dognimilanovats, but were repulsed."

DUTCH IN PEACE APPEAL.

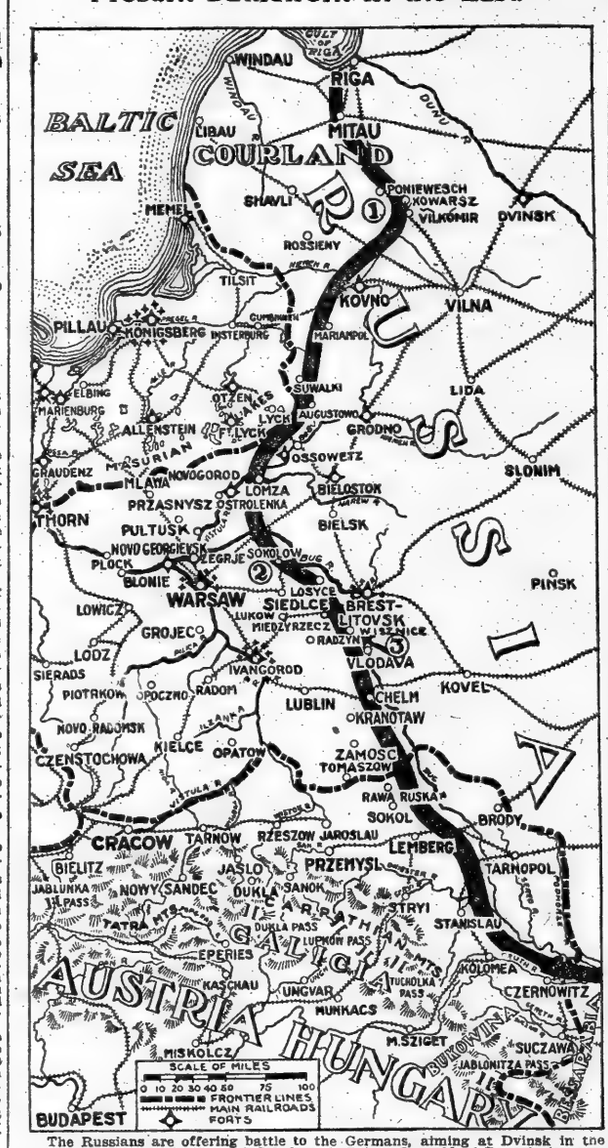
Odd Document Presented to Holland's Foreign Minister.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14.—The Netherlands Anti-War Council has presented an address to Dr. John Loudon, the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking his collaboration in the formation of a permanent conference of representatives of the neutral powers to work in the interests of peace.

The anti-war council also issued a manifesto printed in Dutch, English, French, German, and Russian, exhorting all belligerent peoples to proclaim their desire for peace. Although it is signed by several learned professors, the document is remarkable for its homely phraseology, stating at the outset that it realizes that warring nations may ask a would-be peacemakers, "What the deuce enters neutral heads that they mix in others' affairs, while refusing to assume a share of the common burden?"

Nevertheless, it is pointed out, the only victory that will insure a lasting peace must be a moral victory of the people, who are urged not necessarily to love an enemy as one's self, or even love one's neighbor as one's self, but, as the manifesto insists, merely "Respect thy neighbor like thyself."

Present Battlefront in the East.



The Russians are offering battle to the Germans, aiming at Dvinsk in the region of Poniewesch (1). At Sokolow (2) Prince Leopold of Bavaria is nearest the Bug, while von Mackensen has advanced to Wisznice, approaching Brest-Litovsk.

CADORNA COMPLETES NEW PLAN OF ATTACK

Intends to Occupy Carso Plateau and Open Road to Trieste Early Next Month.

UDINE, Italy, Aug. 14.—General Cadorna, the Italian Commander in Chief, has virtually completed preparations for a new general attack on the Austrians along the Isonzo River, according to information received from the front.

These operations are intended to result in the occupation of the Carso Plateau, which, it is expected, will lead to the early fall of Gorizia, leaving the road open for the march to Trieste.

The Italian General Staff is said to be hopeful that this campaign may be successfully completed early in September.

ENGLAND CONSIDERS WHEAT REGULATION

May Guarantee a Price to Home Farmers—Light on Cancellations Here.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet is considering important recommendations concerning the supply of food, particularly wheat, made by the commission appointed in June by the Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, with Lord Milner as Chairman. The nature of the report is guarded closely, but it is intimated the recommendations include plans to increase the home-grown supply of wheat by guaranteeing to producers a minimum price for their product.

The Times urges the Government to act promptly, pointing out that farmers are gathering the present harvest and must decide on the uses of their land in the coming season. It adds:

"There is probably ground for conjectures that the recommendations involve a guarantee to farmers of a minimum price for wheat for a period long enough to justify them in putting a larger acreage under cultivation. Whether this step is worth taking must depend to some extent on the view taken by the Government of the probable risk to imported supplies."

Owing to the magnitude of wheat importations from America, the action of the Cabinet on the recommendations of the commission probably will have a considerable bearing upon the overseas trade. The fact that the Government is considering the wheat question is suggested as a possible reason for the reported cancellations of orders for wheat from America by the Entente Allies.

The Seaconnet Stopped by British.

The officers of the American steamer Seaconnet, which arrived yesterday from Gothenburg, reported being stopped by a British cruiser on the voyage home, but was not detained. On her outward voyage the Seaconnet was ordered to Kirkwall by the British authorities on June 16, and then had to go to Newcastle, where 900 tons of her cargo was discharged and sent to a prize court. Later the Seaconnet was allowed to proceed to Gothenburg, where she arrived on July 9 and sailed for New York on July 27.

GERMAN LIBERAL PARTY IS SPLIT

Continued from Page 1.

Reichstag meets on Aug. 19. The question of peace conditions in their larger aspects is almost certainly going to be ventilated in the course of the debates.

To add to the prospective liveliness of this historic Reichstag session, the leader of the extreme Social Democrats, Dr. Liebknecht, who at present is doing patriotic duty digging trenches with the pick and shovel brigade in the eastern theatre of war, has sent the following question to be answered by the Chancellor in the Reichstag:

"If the other warring countries indicate a similar readiness, is the Government prepared to enter upon immediate peace negotiations on the basis of foregoing annexations of every sort?"

POPE'S SYMPATHY SENT TO EAST PRUSSIANS?

Munich Telegram Gives Alleged Text of Letter, Forwarding a Gift of $2,500.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14, (via London.)—What purports to be a letter of sympathy sent to the people of East Prussia by Pope Benedict, through the Bishop of Frauenburg, is printed by the Bayerische Kurier, says a telegram from Munich.

The letter, which was sent through the Papal Nuncio at Munich, is given as follows:

"The Holy Father deplores with sincerest sympathy the sad position of the population of the Baltic provinces, who, in fact, for their loyal Christian views deserved a better fate.

"At the same time the Holy Father welcomes most heartily the wonderful readiness of all Germany to make sacrifices in order to assist the stricken provinces. As a sign of his fatherly and loving care, he sends this gift of 10,000 marks ($2,500) for the relief of sufferers."

BLOCKADE MORE EFFECTIVE.

Our German and Austrian Trade Becomes Less Each Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Reports to the Department of Commerce from day to day of imports and exports in the trade between the United States and Germany and Austria and the neutral countries through which American goods may reach Germany and Austria show that a reduction in the volume of that trade is taking place. The natural inference is that the British blockade of the two interior empires is gradually becoming more effective.

In times of peace, as illustrated by the fiscal year ended with June, 1914, the United States imported from Austria goods to the amount of $20,110,834 and exported to that country to the amount of $22,718,258. In the same year the United States bought in Germany goods to the value of $189,919,136 and sold there to the amount of $344,794,276.

Down to the end of June this year the United States has exported to Austria to the amount of $9,794,418 and to Germany to the amount of $28,863,354. But in the last five months the figures by months show an even greater diminution of trade.

For instance, American imports from Austria have been as follows: February, $903,996; March $904,127, April $902,893, May $449,929, and June $226,235. Our exports to Austria were: February and March nothing, April $1,249, May $20,243 and June nothing.

A like examination of the imports and exports in our trade with Germany is equally instructive. Imports from Germany were: February, $6,813,405; March, $7,984,115; April, $302,898; May, $449,925, and June, nothing. Exports to Germany from the United States were: February, $4,250,426; March, $283,816; April, none; May, $400; June, $1,767.

It needs only a study of the export figures to the neutral countries from which Germany and Austria could draw their needed supplies from the United States to show the falling off.

The values of the exports of merchandise from the United States to Holland, Norway, and Denmark, as given below, show how this channel of trade has been gradually choked by the British blockade:

	February.	March.	April.
Holland	$15,031,265	$23,398,506	$20,798,790
Norway	7,801,451	4,810,440	3,493,400
Denmark	10,601,141	11,581,638	7,445,860
	May.	June.	
Holland	$12,924,085	$7,651,762	
Norway	2,072,509	1,107,216	
Denmark	4,935,969	No returns	

BRITISH CONSUL QUITS RIGA.

American Has Taken Over His Office, Our Ambassador Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—George T. Mayre, the Ambassador at Petrograd, cabled the State Department today that the British Consul at Riga, Russia, had left there on Aug. 1, and the American Consul at Riga had taken over the care of British interests.

Riga has been reported virtually cut off from protection on the landward side and has been seriously threatened by German warships.

ITALY WILL STRIKE TURKS AT STRAIT

A Declaration of War Likely to be Simultaneous with Dardanelles Attack.

HAS 150,000 MEN READY

Her Military Leaders Have No Fear of German Reinforcements on Austrian Front.

Information has been received from a trustworthy source by THE NEW YORK TIMES tending to show that a declaration of war by Italy against Turkey will be simultaneous with the sending of about 150,000 men to the aid of the Franco-English force at Gallipoli. These troops, which consist of three army corps and one division of cavalry, have been training in the Abruzzi. There are also twelve army corps and two divisions of cavalry, amounting to about 500,000 men, which have been mobilized between Turin and Milan, on the old manoeuvering grounds. These are destined for the French front at a more distant time.

As for Turkey, THE TIMES informant says that opinions, until the beginning of the month, were divided as to the desirability of sending an Italian contingent to Gallipoli. The King, General Cadorna and the rest of the military authorities generally, as well as Baron Sonnino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were opposed to the idea, believing that Italy's true policy was to concentrate all her available forces against Austria, especially as the Austrians were likely to be aided by German troops as soon as the latter could be spared from Poland.

The Italian Foreign Office, however, is understood to be in receipt of information imparting the belief in Petrograd that Italy has nothing to fear from this quarter, while it is the desire of the London and Paris Governments to press the Gallipoli campaign to a successful conclusion as soon as possible, entirely independent of the expected action of Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

These political and diplomatic considerations have overcome, it is believed, the objections of the military authorities, who are now in full accord with the desires of the Foreign Office that Italy shall make her appearance at the Dardanelles and take a hand with France and England in "pegging out claims" against Turkey.

The Foreign Minister and the Foreign Office, it may be said in passing, bear much the same relation to each other that the Pope does to the Vatican. They may be, but are not always, of the same opinion in politics.

The grievances of Italy against Turkey are cumulative. They date from Nov. 11, 1914, when the house of the Italian Consul, Signor Cecchi at Hodeida, was forcibly broken into by the Ottoman military police, a native guard wounded, and the British Consul removed and arrested. Much nearer and more important, however, has been the hostile attitude of Turkey toward Italians in Libya and the Levant.

In July a commission was appointed by the Colonial Ministry to inquire into the affairs of Libya, and, although its report has not yet been made public, it is understood to have plenty of evidence showing that the concerted movement recently made against the Italian outposts was inspired from Constantinople, thus giving Italy the opportunity to repudiate the treaty of Lausanne, which closed the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-12.

As to the Italians in the Levant, the Foreign Office has received reports from its Consuls showing that the Turks have detained by force many Italians who wished to leave, and that even the Consuls have been threatened and the extraterritoriality of their residences violated.

The Idea Nazionale of Rome on July 26 printed a letter from its Rhodes correspondent which reported the arrival there of an American cruiser having on board some hundreds of Italian refugees from the coast of Syria. The correspondent said that the cruiser also went to Messina with the object of taking on board a number of Italians who wanted to leave, but whom the authorities had refused to let go.

Editorially the Idea, which all through the Italo-Austrian negotiations which preceded Italy's declaration of war showed itself to be the best-informed journal in the peninsula, adds that besides sending expeditions commanded by Turco-German officers and war material to Cyrenaica, (Libia Italiana,) Turkey is continuing other provocations and acts of hostility against Italy. The article concludes:

"The measure is full and Turkey's object is very evident. If Turkey wishes to offer us a challenge, we are ready to accept it and will impose on her persuasive measures to secure the reparation which she owes us."

The Giornale d'Italia of the same date says:

"The attitude of Turkey is unjustifiable and unspeakable. We must, therefore, ascertain as quickly as possible how Turkey wishes to act with regard to us and adopt a course of action making our legal and political position clear with regard to the Ottoman Empire. We are ready for any eventuality."

REPORT ITALIANS REPULSED.

Vienna Bulletin Tells of Attacks in Tyrol.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The official bulletin of the War Office has this to say of the Italian operations:

Hostile attacks were repulsed at several points on the southwestern front, namely in the Tyrolean frontier district at Fedaja and on the Bopena line south of Schluderbach.

In the district of Gorizia all our old positions on Monte Selbusi and on the heights east of Monfalcone remained in our hands. During the night one of our armored trains advanced to the entrance of the station at Monfalcone and bombarded enemy infantry on the slopes of La Rocca and transport cars near the Adria works.

DESTROYS JAFFA SHIPYARDS.

French Cruiser Shells a German Plant and Thwarts a Suez Attack.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A plan for a Turkish attack on the Suez Canal is said by the Ministry of Marine today to have been detected and thwarted. Announcement was made in the following statement:

"On Aug. 1, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for the evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal building of the shops of the German Wagner, which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez Canal. The houses in the vicinity were not damaged."

Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. In Jaffa is a large foundry owned by Wagner Brothers.

The French Marine Ministry's communication leaves in doubt the nature of the expedition said to have been planned against the canal. It would obviously impossible to construct at Jaffa a naval force of sufficient strength to cope with the warships of Great Britain and France in those waters, and it might be inferred that small vessels were being built for a raid, depending upon secrecy and speed for the success of the adventure.

The Suez Canal has been the object of attacks by the Turks earlier in the war. An army was sent to Egypt last Winter, and in February there was some fighting near the canal. The main forces of the Turks, however, did not reach their goal.

MAY PROSECUTE GERMAN AGENTS

Continued from Page 1.

to blow up the Vanceboro bridge on the Canadian border with dynamite.

"That this same Captain Horn has made and signed a confession to the Government that what he did he was ordered to do by his superior officer connected with the German Government in this country, and that the Government has facts in its possession than that the superior officer, whose name is not mentioned in Horn's confession, is Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché to the German Embassy.

"That Captain Koenig, Chief Disbursing Agent and head of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, has been the disbursing agent of the German Embassy in the payment of most of its obligations that have been incurred in fomenting labor strikes, buying of newspapers, opening up of news bureaus and all the other thousand and one activities by which it has attempted to change public sentiment in this country in favor of the German cause.

Tried to Buy Arms Plant.

"That an American capitalist, who has a Summer home in the Adirondacks where Count von Bernstorff resides during most of the Summer months, and who is von Bernstorff's closest personal associate, made an offer of $15,000,000 to the President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company to purchase that institution, and in making this offer he was unquestionably the agent of Count von Bernstorff himself, whose plan was to secure possession of the property and close it down.

"That a fund of $1,300,000 was got together through German interests associated directly with the German Embassy, to finance a national strike of longshoremen on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, and on the Great Lakes; that this fund was to be used for the payment of $10 per week to every striking longshoreman for a period of three months, with the idea that in that time the freight business, on which the shipment of arms and ammunition depends, would be so badly crippled and demoralized that it could not be restored for a long period of time.

"That a former agent of Krupps in this country, who is the husband of a well-known prima donna, and has an office in lower Broadway, is in constant touch with the German Embassy and Captain Boy-Ed, and has personally directed every attempt that has been made to introduce into manufacturing plants chemists, metal inspectors, and engineers generally for the purpose of destroying or making valueless war materials that are being made for the Allies.

"That a former Austrian officer, whose office is at 20 Exchange Place, New York, is in the immediate employ of the German Embassy, under the direction of which he has spent many millions of dollars in this country for the purchase of arms and ammunition for Germany.

"That a former Mexican Charge d'Affaires in Washington is back in the United States and is in direct touch constantly with the Austrian Ambassador, Count Dumba, at Lenox, Mass. That Count Dumba, working through this man, has known every step in the progress of the Huerta plot, as engineered by the German representatives here.

"That it is known that ships being loaded alongside the Hoboken docks for passage to Europe with cargoes for the Allies, are in great danger at the hands of German sailors; that this has resulted in the placing of many bombs aboard these vessels; that many of these bombs have been discovered, about which nothing has been made public, and that in many cases where these German sailors unloaded the decks of their own vessels, as the freight boats have left Europe, they have yelled in derision their prophecy that such ships would never reach the other side, and such ships have almost invariably been found to contain explosive material, alarm clock bombs, or other implements of destruction.

"That Captain von Prieger, head of the entire Secret Service of Germany, (the man who visited England in company with the Kaiser three years ago, in the uniform of one of his general officers, but who really went there for the purpose of interviewing all the heads of the spy service in the United Kingdom,) came to the United States in the Spring of the present year, and remained here for a month, during which time he reorganized the whole spy system in this country, and was in constant contact with Captain Boy-Ed, and was also visited by the principal leaders of his spy organization in St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, New York, Boston, Ottawa, and Montreal; that during Captain von Prieger's visit to this country he lived most of the time on board a private yacht loaned to him by the head of a financial house which had received large contracts for supplies and munitions of war for Germany.

"That the false affidavits concerning the existence of guns for purposes of defense or attack on board the Lusitania were concocted deliberately through the efforts of Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, and the facts in possession of the Government prove beyond any question that these two representatives of the German Government in this country deliberately procured these affidavits either for a financial consideration or by threats.

"That certain officers of the German Government in this country can be held and tried on a charge of murder for having acted as accessories before the fact in the sinking of the Lusitania, and that the investigations now proceeding show that before the Lusitania was sunk specific directions and instructions as to her position and route reached the German Admiralty."

In connection with this last statement The Journal states that the Government has gone so far as to obtain the advice of eminent counsel in New York as to whether such an act would constitute piracy or murder, and in every case has received the assurance that the charge must be that of murder in the first degree.

The immense amount of evidence in possession of the Government with regard to these efforts, The Journal asserts, with regard to attempts to bribe labor leaders, to compel the Government to act in a fraudulent plot prepared against the British war vessels outside of New York Harbor, to create a conspiracy among banking institutions in the control of Germans or German-Americans, to poison horses and mules at New Orleans, to involve the United States and Mexico, to stir up strikes and sedition by forming alleged "peace associations" and "neutrality leagues," and to embarrass the Administration, have all combined to create a condition under which the Government feels it can remain silent no longer.

No Confirmation Obtainable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 15.—Practically all of the important Government officials, including the Attorney General, are away from Washington. From the few who remain it is impossible to obtain confirmation of The Providence Journal's assertion that the Government is contemplating action against German violators of our neutrality and that a mass of evidence has been gathered on this subject.

Denies Tampering with Munitions.

The head of the arms agency at 320 Broadway, who was named in The Providence Journal's list of charges as being concerned in attempts to tamper with the Allies' supplies of munitions, indignantly denied the charge last night to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"I know of no engineers or chemists being concerned in any such work," said he. "Certainly I would not be a party to any such scheme, if it existed, which I doubt. The statement purporting to come from The Providence Journal connecting my name and the German Embassy with such a scheme is a libel. I will make it stronger—it is a lie. The Providence Journal has always lied.

"The only truth in the purported story is the assertion that I am an agent of the Krupps. But I also represent other manufacturing arms concerns."

Senor Algara in Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15.—Señor D. L. Algara, former Mexican Charge d'Affaires, has been frequently in Lenox since the arrival here of Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, as the house guest of the Dumbas. He was in Lenox last Saturday and Sunday. The Ambassador and Mme. Dumba, with Señor Algara, went on an automobile trip to the White Mountains on Monday and have not yet returned.

CARE OF WOUNDED A MARVEL OF WAR

Soldier Taken from Ypres to a London Hospital and Operated On in 12 Hours.

X-RAY MODIFYING SURGERY

Dr. Beaumont of the Liner Baltic Reports That Gangrene and Lockjaw Are Being Conquered.

Dr. J. C. H. Beaumont, the Surgeon of the White Star liner Baltic, who has returned from a three months' tour of the military base hospitals in England and Scotland, said yesterday that the rapidity in the removal of wounded men from the field to the base hospitals was one of the wonders of the war. Liners like the Asturias, Avon, and Aragon are constantly crossing the Channel between Havre and Southampton, and each has accommodations for 1,200 men.

"In one case to my personal knowledge a soldier was severely wounded near Ypres at 7 o'clock in the morning and twelve hours later he had been carried across the Channel and conveyed by train and automobile ambulance to the London Hospital in the Mile End Road and successfully operated upon," said Dr. Beaumont. "Many of the major cases are operated upon at the field base hospitals. Though the use of the X-rays surgery has become more conservative, because the surgeon is assured of the exact local condition and upon that forms a prognosis for more conservative surgery than twenty years ago. In Netley Hospital, near Southampton, when I visited it there were 2,000 wounded men, all in the best of spirits and no complaint from any of them. Hospitals are scattered all through the country, and many fine mansions, like Dunrobin Castle, have been converted into convalescent refuges, and the women of the families assist in looking after the patients.

"Since the war commenced 4,000 surgeons have joined the army and navy from the colleges. Many doctors have given fine practices to lend their aid, and others, retired years ago, have returned to operate in the base hospitals. A month after the war commenced I offered my services and was refused on account of my being over forty. In May this year I offered to serve again in the army and was accepted. Then the White Star Line said I could not be spared, as there were no surgeons to go in the steamers. The young graduates start at $5 a day as surgeons with their quarters and board and $250 to purchase an outfit for the year."

Dr. Beaumont went on to say that there had been a great decrease in the number of gangrene cases in Flanders and lockjaw cases in France, where the soil was very fertile and nourished the tetanus germs. The injection of the anti-tetanus serum immediately after the lockjaw sets in had proved very successful, as well as the inoculation for typhoid fever. Analysis of water before drinking and the general hygiene of the army had been looked after better than ever before.

"The greater portion of the wounds of the men in hospital were caused by shrapnel or high explosives, and not by the rifles of increased velocity, which send a bullet through a man without stopping him unless it strikes a vital spot. There are also a number of nerve shocks which result in loss of memory, loss of speech, and insanity, caused by the strain of being so many hours in the trenches under the terrific detonation of the high explosives.

"It is a mistake," the doctor said, "for people who have not been to the other side to say that the people of England do not realize the seriousness of the war. They do now, from millionaires to newsboys. When the battle cruisers Lion and Tiger went out to fight the German ships they sailed so quickly that forty workmen were carried off on the Tiger. Among them was a walking delegate who had been asking frequently in public 'What is the navy a-doing of?' He was given a station with the other workmen before the Tiger went into action and the first salvo from the big guns frightened him so that he had to be confined in a straitjacket, with a guard mounted over him.

"As the battle proceeded the guard looked down and exclaimed: 'So you're one of them armchair orators that's always asking what's the navy a-doing of. Well, you're going to see now.'

"Just then a big shell burst near by, covering the two with a variety of debris. 'That's a starter,' said the sailor as he turned to the orator, but the latter had fainted dead away."

ALLIES STILL GAINING ON SARI-BAIR SLOPE

Paris Reports the Turks Failed in Attempts to Penetrate Lines.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—An official communication on the situation at the Dardanelles, given out by the French War Office today, says:

On the Gallipoli Peninsula British forces since Aug. 6 have been debarking successfully at a point near the Bay of Suvla, on the west side of the peninsula. They have made progress at a point further to the south, in the vicinity of Gaba Tepe.

Here, after some severe fighting, these forces were successful in gaining a footing on the slopes of the heights of Sari Bair. They took more than 650 prisoners and captured nine machine guns. The operations at this point continue to make progress.

At the south end of the peninsula the efforts of the Turks to penetrate our lines all resulted in failure. On the 7th of August we made some slight progress. Since this date the activity on the French front has consisted mainly in artillery fighting, with marked advantage for our batteries.

BARS EXPORTS TO BULGARIA

Canadian Order in Council Issued—Provision as to Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The prohibition of the exportation of all goods from Canada to Bulgaria is one of the provisions of an Order in Council passed under the War Measures act. The provisions of the order go into effect on Monday.

The order further provides that terne plates and tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing, shall not be exported to Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, or Sweden. Raw cotton and phosphate rock may not be exported to any destinations other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates, France, Italy, Russia, (except Baltic ports,) Japan, and the United States, (when for consumption in the United States only,) shipped to specified consignees in the United Kingdom via the United States, or exported via the United States under license or dispensation from Canada.

NAME CZAR'S INVESTIGATORS.

Bobrinsky on Committee to Inquire Into Shortage of Munitions.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—Following are the members of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the insufficient supply of ammunition which has handicapped the Russian military forces:

Chairman, General Petrieof, a member of the Council of the Empire; M. Nazoumof, Vice President of the Council of the Empire; Count Bobrinsky, Vice President of the Duma; Adjutant General Pantelaif and Senator Posnikof.

MOVE STORES FROM BIELESTOK

Refugees Line Roads to East, but the Government Remains.

BIELESTOK, Aug. 14.—The equipment and supplies of factories and stores are being removed from this city, which is forty-five miles east of Lomza. Many inhabitants are departing, although the Civil Government, State and private banks, and postal and telegraph services are still in operation.

The roads leading to this city from the west and northwest are lined with endless processions of refugees, with their wagons. Many peasants in the Lomza, Ostrow, and Malkin

BELIEVE ENGLAND WILL BUY UP COTTON

Washington Officials Think This Will Be Done if Contraband Order Is Issued.

MAY FIX A MINIMUM PRICE

And Guarantee to Purchase All of the Staple Offered at That Figure—Would Relieve Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Informed officials believe that if the British Government declares cotton contraband, that action will be coincident with or followed by the announcement of an arrangement intended to help the American cotton producers. While they do not claim that they have authoritative information, officials offer the suggestion that the British plan will take the form of fixing a minimum price for cotton and announcing that Great Britain will guarantee to buy all cotton offered at that minimum price. This, it is believed, will give stability to the cotton market and insure the sale of cotton by the producers at a reasonable price.

Cotton prices are now in the neighborhood of 9 cents a pound, in some places slightly higher, and in other places slightly lower than that figure. If the British Government should fix 9 cents as the minimum price, the producers, according to the understanding here, would be able to dispose of their stock for at least that amount per pound.

Lord Robert Cecil, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the authorized interview that he gave to correspondents of American newspapers in London yesterday, said that while the Allies must by all lawful means prevent cotton from reaching their enemies, "at the same time and equally important consideration must be given a great cotton-producing country like America and to consuming countries, like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland." And to this statement Lord Robert added: "A policy must be devised which will respect the legitimate rights of neutrals and yet safeguard the legitimate interests of the Allies and inflict as much damage as possible upon our enemies."

These statements were very encouraging to officials here, for they indicated that, with respect to cotton, at least, it was the intention of the British Government to modify its policy of detaining American cotton shipments destined to neutral ports of Europe.

If a more moderate policy should be adopted by Great Britain, it would probably have the effect, according to the opinion of some officials here, of dissipating sentiment in cotton States in favor of placing an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war to the British Isles as an act of reprisal on account of the cotton detentions. The statements made by Lord Robert Cecil are construed in some quarters as indicating that the British Government is inclined to lessen the restrictions imposed by the Orders in Council, against the application of which this Government has protested, and is about to review again in a note to Great Britain that is in course of preparation.

It was said in a high quarter in the State Department today that the Department was unable to see how placing cotton on the British contraband list would make much change in present conditions as far as the United States was concerned. Cotton was now being detained by the British Government and manufacturers suffer restrictions that approximated the confiscation that would be in practice if the article were made contraband. The opinion is held in the Department that making cotton contraband will come if Great Britain concludes that she is unable to justify the detention system administered under the Orders in Council. But there is a hope, approaching confidence, that, if cotton is placed on the contraband list, Great Britain will offer as compensation to American cotton producers some plan that will put them in much better condition financially than that in which they now find themselves.

SOUTHERN BANKERS TO PROTECT COTTON

Federal Reserve Members Will Help Planters to Dispose of Crop Without Sacrifices.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 14—Bankers throughout the cotton-growing States will be called upon to demonstrate the South's financial ability to bring about a gradual marketing of this year's cotton crop and to prevent disastrous overloading of the market early in the season.

This decision was reached at a conference of bankers, representing practically every cotton-growing State, held here today and attended by the Presidents of the State Bankers' Associations of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, and representatives of the Dallas, St. Louis, and Atlanta Federal Reserve Banks.

It was decided next week to send men into the cotton belt to explain the bankers' willingness and preparedness to handle the cotton without involving sacrifices on the part of the growers.

The cotton conference was pledged the support of the four Federal Reserve banks of the South. The meeting also resulted in the organization of the Cotton States' Bankers' Conference.

The method decided upon to insure a fair price and a gradual distribution of the crop was made possible through the banks agreeing to advance money to the planters on cotton securities and the Federal Reserve bank representatives agreeing to rediscount this paper.

That the Federal Reserve Directors were in sympathy with the movement was shown by several telegrams from Chairman W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board. In one of these Mr. Harding expressed a willingness to meet with a committee of Southern bankers in Birmingham on Aug. 26. Pursuant to this expression a committee was appointed and will confer with Mr. Harding on the general subject of cotton marketing.

The meeting was called by Joseph Hirsch of Corpus Christi, President of the Texas Bankers' Association, as a result of the successful warehousing carried on by the Texas organization during the last six weeks.

The plan, it is declared, will afford relief to the growers who are in immediate need of funds at the opening of the picking season, will insure a more nearly uniform price throughout the market year, and will result in ultimate benefit to the grower, the banker, and the spinner, and through these to the whole population of the South.

Visiting bankers were unanimous in declaring that the Federal Reserve Bank system would be a vital factor in making their gradual marketing plans possible. They point out that there should be no repetition of the "dumping" of cotton which sent prices to abnormally low levels last year, following the outbreak of the European war. Bankers and farmers alike then were literally frightened into a sacrifice of a large part of the crop, they said.

B. C. Powell of Camden, Ark., President of the Arkansas Bankers' Association, said that the South was in far better condition this year than it was at the beginning of the war, and therefore should be able to inaugurate and successfully carry out a systematic marketing and warehousing plan.

F. S. Ethridge of Jackson, Ga., President of the Georgia Bankers' Association, said:

"The bankers of the South should assert their ability to prevent disaster to the cotton farmers, and should back this assertion with action that will bring about the desired result. This can be accomplished regardless of what Great Britain may do with the question of making cotton contraband of war."

NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN THE ARRAS REGION

German Outposts Destroyed by Mines—Many Artillery Actions Elsewhere.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The French today assumed the offensive in the Arras region and near Lassigny, in the former region destroying German trenches with mines and in the latter employing their artillery against the German positions. Cannonading is reported from the Yser region, the Argonne, Lorraine, and the Vosges. Berlin reports successes in night fighting in the Argonne, but advices from Paris are that German assaults there were repulsed with considerable losses.

This is the text of the night communiqué from Paris:

On the Yser artillery fighting is taking place before Lombaertzyde, St. Georges, Boesinghe, and Woeven.

In Artois, to the east of the road to Lille, we have by means of mines destroyed advanced works of the enemy. An ammunition depot has been blown up within the enemy's lines between Monchy and Ransart.

To the north of Lassigny we bombarded the German positions of La Tour Roland.

A violent cannonade is reported in the Argonne, in the sector of La Honyette, at the forest of Montmare, at the "Cow's Head," on the frontier of Lorraine, and in the Vosges at Chapelotte and Fontenelle.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads as follows:

In the Artois district, to the north of the Château of Carleul, and around the railroad station at Souchez, there was fighting during a part of last night with hand grenades and bombs.

In the Argonne the enemy yesterday evening delivered an attack along the entire front in the Marie Thérèse sector. Everywhere they were repulsed by our fire, and they suffered perceptible losses. At this point there was a fresh German attack at an early hour this morning, but less violent, and it was rapidly checked.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

Following is the official German statement:

In the Argonne new progress was made by our troops near Martinswerk. The number of prisoners in this region has been increased by four officers and 240 men.

UNDER FIRE FOR A YEAR.

British Captain Missed Only Three Days of Fighting in Flanders.

A letter from a Captain in a Scottish regiment in the British Army in Flanders was received in this city yesterday, and gives some intimate details of the fierce fighting at Festubert. It is dated June 30, and says that the spirit of the English troops is splendid. The Captain also pays a high tribute to the Canadians. The writer was recently in this country and is well known in this city.

"I joined my battalion after I arrived from America," he said, "and since then, Aug. 31, 1914, have only had three days' leave of absence. I have gone through rough times since I saw you and have finished about five weeks' fighting at the point in the line Festubert, where matters have been of the liveliest.

"Although our division and brigade losses have been serious, especially during our recent attacks around La Bassée, La Quinque Rue and Festubert, in all of which I took part, I have had the luck to escape so far with nothing more serious than a small shrapnel wound which did not cost me a day off. The spirit and determination of our men is magnificent, and if it were not for the German artillery, machine guns, minewerfers, and bombs, &c., we could wipe their infamy off the map in no time.

"We carried three lines of their trenches at Festubert week before last at the point of the bayonet three times, their best troops, Westphalians, Jaegers, and Prussian Guard, clearing out and running like rats. Each time, owing to the enormous fusillade of shells, machine guns, &c., we retired in order to our own line again. We found their trenches packed to overflowing with their own dead from our artillery shells, which pounded them for twelve hours before each attack. In these attacks the Black Watch regiments have been all engaged, and I am glad to say have upheld their reputations.

"For a time I was fighting alongside the Canadians, who sent us fine and brave soldiers, and who have done heroic work. Some day I hope to have the good fortune to tell you some of the more thrilling exploits. Our country has awakened to the fact that this war will not be won by infantry, but by shells, machine guns, and bombs in ever-increasing and unlimited quantities. When we are ready to pour these into their lines, as they do into ours, but in predominating quantity of course, the victory is ours for the asking.

"I expect you are finding business good. I have not even thought of it since I arrived and joined my unit in August. The cares of acting as second in command of my battalion, to which I regret to say I have been promoted through casualties, is quite enough for my small brain. My father, who is 71, is carrying the burden of my business alone, but he is marking time, I think, until I can relieve him."

FRENCH ATTACKS ON JOFFRE

Three Paris Papers Support a Socialist Deputy's Criticisms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Socialist Deputy Brizon, hitherto known to fame only for his interruption of a financial debate six months before the war, when he asserted that Germany's intentions were wholly pacific, startled the Chamber yesterday, in the course of the debate on the motion to grant leave to men at the front to take part in the harvest, by vehemently praising General Sarrail, who was recently transferred from the command of the Argonne Army to that of the Dardanelles expeditionary force, as a good Republican and one of the few important officers who had given the soldiers such privileges. He then asked why those in supreme command were not equally solicitous about such leave, concluding with the assertion that a certain Minister had told him that he had heard Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, encourage General Joffre to oppose Parliament, and that there was now a square issue between Millerand and Parliament. The press discusses the matter fairly and openly. Government newspapers like the Figaro, Liberté, Temps, and Gaulois characterizing Brizon's attack as disgraceful, and maintaining the necessity of preserving Joffre's authority unimpaired.

The Gaulois, in an article headed "Don't Touch the High Command," says: "The Generalissimo is loved by the soldiers, admired by the Allies, respected by the Generals. If he has not realized all our dreams, he has not deceived our hopes. Let us understand him and be grateful to him. Don't touch General Joffre."

Gustave Hervé, Georges Clemenceau, and L'Humanité take the opposite view. Under the caption of "Armchair Strategy," Hervé defends himself against the Figaro's statement that he, an armchair critic, is embarrassing Generals who are doing what he could never hope to attempt. "Why should not one ask whether we ought not to try something else and rencvate our methods?" he says. "How does not concern me; my business is to get out my paper and respect the censorship."

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet at a meeting today discussed requests that had been made by a group in the Chamber of Deputies, the leaders of which have been vociferously among themselves, and occasionally in the Chamber, the Cabinet's conduct of the war.

It was announced at the conclusion of the Cabinet council that the Minister of War had informed his colleagues that next Friday he would discuss the questions raised, choosing the occasion when the appropriation for the two new Under Secretaries for War would come up for debate.

The Radicals and Radical Socialists are represented in the Cabinet by Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior; Albert Sarraut, Minister of Public Instruction; Justin Godart, Under Secretary of War; Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary of Fine Arts, and Paul Jacquier, Under Secretary of the Interior.

SEES LESSON FOR US IN FRANCE'S STAND

Charles H. Grasty Says the War Is Between the Monarchical and Democratic.

AMERICA MUST GET READY

There Should Be Military Service, However Short, for All, Making Better Citizens and Patriots.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY,

Former Editor of The Baltimore Sun.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—In France I found the discussion of President Wilson's policy pitched in a much more reasonable key than in England. Naturally, the French do not look at it from the point of view of America, but from their own. They are engaged in what they consider a war for the very fundamentals of human liberty. They cannot understand why the greatest of all democracies should stand on one side while a barbarous nation is thrusting at the vitals of human liberty. A people engaged in such a war can hardly be judicial. They forget that the President must act for a hundred million people on the other side of the Atlantic and he must not be too quick to substitute theoretical for practical considerations. When you tell them that President Wilson by going slow can take with him every element in the American population, including the pacifists, they say that it is all right if that is the goal for which he is traveling.

France is a democracy, England is a democracy. How is the difference in the way the war emergency has been met in the two countries to be explained?

Difference in temperament accounts for a lot, but I think that there is another explanation that accounts for even more than difference in temperament. All of the living peoples are potentially courageous, but the processes through which bravery is applied in practice become atrophied through nonuse. A young man growing up in an Eastern city is apt to be so timid that he will jump at the sound of a percussion cap. Put that same man in a town like Leadville used to be, and in six months he will shoot with the best of them. For forty years France has had a pistol pointed at her head. Some preparation for the inevitable fight has been a part of every Frenchman's working day since 1870. War, therefore, with the Frenchman has been a practical, ever present consideration. Across the English Channel the situation has been just as different as possible from this. England has never been a military nation in the Continental sense. Her island position has made the navy sufficient for every imaginable defense, and in her comparatively small wars she has used her paid soldiery and the levies of inferior nations controlled by her supreme naval and financial power. When, therefore, the war was let loose by Germany it was seen that the Kaiser had not reckoned quite wildly on the military unpreparedness of his chief enemy, though he had gone far astray as to the implications of the Ulster rebellion and labor conditions in England.

The present of any country can only be understood when considered in connection with its past. France was made ready by the defeat of 1870, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and the challenge of defeat to her self-respect.

Founders of Militant Germany.

The Germany of 1914-15 is largely made up of the habits and traditions which began to be formed and set nearly 300 years ago under Frederick the Elector. As has so often been said, that monarch prepared the ground, his grandson, Frederick William, dug the foundation, and that one's son, Frederick the Great, built the superstructure of Germany militant. What Bismarck and what the Kaiser have done were but the logical development of the work of those great Fredericks. Bismarck and William II. dealt with prepared material as strong as it was plastic in their hands.

In Germany practically all power resides in the monarch, not for his personal use, as Frederick the Great was always at such pains to make clear, but for the good of his country and his subjects.

The Fredericks held democracy in contempt, but so great was their belief in the incorruptness of their trust on behalf of their people that Frederick the Great gave instructions in one of his wars which threatened to end badly that if he should be taken by the enemy, no compromise at the expense of the State should be made for the purpose of securing his liberation.

No matter what the white books and the green books say, no matter who struck the first blow, no matter whether methods have been fair or unfair, on this side or that, down at the bottom this is a war between the monarchical and the democratic.

The Fredericks, Bismarck, and William II. have framed up the issue from their side as strongly (barring the egregious blunder of 1914-15, which can be presented; for democracy stand France, England, and Italy, with America in reserve and a great autocracy, Russia, drawn into the struggle by considerations apart from the main issue.

If England had lived under the open threat that made France ready she would have been in the state of mind to mobilize her resources and conduct war efficiently from the first week that war came on. There is nothing abnormal about England's point of view or conduct. She is a democracy, and in war as in peace, in the absence of any abnormal condition that would serve as in the case of France to prepare the public mind, she must rely upon the ordinary processes of public opinion. These twelve bluntering, muddling months have been precisely what was inevitable in a country of free thought and free speech and lacking compulsory military training and service as an established practice.

It is possible that the cosmopolitanism and luxurious living had carried England further toward softening of the character than the same conditions have carried America, but speaking generally it is probable that a similar emergency would have produced practically the same effects in our own country.

The lesson for America, it seems to me, is that we must get ready and stay ready. We can't keep on ignoring the eternal humanities. Man will rot in luxury; contentment is the threshold of decay. Inaction always, everywhere, leads to death. The best man is bred amid tribulation, and in overcoming difficulty develops powers that would otherwise be dormant. Somewhere between Germanic strenuosity and Chinese inertia lies the path of progress and life. We must be governed not by the way the pious people think that God ought to have made human beings, but by the way He did make them.

"What are you going to do about it?" I hear some one ask. There should be military service for every male. Not too much—perhaps one year would be enough. If every young man some time between 15 and 25 could have one year of active training, learning to shoot, ride, carry a kit, throw a grenade, and dig himself in, we would be better people all around—better husbands and fathers, and better citizens. We would come to know through this service that there was such a thing as patriotism; that we had a country that it was a duty to fight and die for in case of need; that we had other civic responsibilities such as going to the polls and voting for public officials, and after informing and maturing our private opinions, putting them over those of our neighbors in the common store of thought and making that thought a compelling force for good government, city, state and national.

It is only through some such awakening, whether that awakening should come in the way suggested or otherwise, that we can look forward with certainty to warding off the dangers which beset us; the danger of decay through content and comfort; the danger through the challenge of a more virile race for the control of the great area held by us, and, more imminent still, the danger of conquest by the barbarous hordes of spoilsmen and self-seekers who infest our politics.

FOREIGN LEGION TO DRILL.

2,000 Naturalized Citizens Ready to Respond to Call.

The American Legion, composed of foreign-born Americans who have received military training, is being organized by Harry H. Schlacht of 206 Rivington Street. During the past week he has addressed ten meetings of the foreign-born citizens and has received the names of more than 2,000 who have been trained from three to six years in the armies of Europe.

"I have also seen all the foreign clubs," he said last night, "and find that they are very enthusiastic over the idea. These people are loyal Americans and when they became citizens renounced all ties to their former countries. They are anxious and willing to join the Foreign Legion and are ready to respond to the call for drill just as soon as army officers are appointed to train them.

"There are more than a million former European soldiers in this country, and if those outside this city are as willing as the ones I have spoken to, it would be a question of but a short time before a million trained men might be ready to join the colors in defense of this country.

"I am going to Washington on Tuesday to lay the proposed organization before Secretary of War Garrison. I will show him that these men have received the most rigorous training, that they are loyal Americans and would form a splendid body of men with but short training. In case of war the American Foreign Legion would be a valuable adjunct to the National Guard."

BRITONS NOT DOWNHEARTED

People of Town Raided by Zeppelin Shout Defiance at Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—If German air raids on England are designed to create panic the two officially chronicled this week signally failed.

Under the censorship regulations it is impossible to give details, but it may be permissible to relate the following incident:

At one place visited by a Zeppelin the population was all outdoors, cheering every shot aimed by the anti-aircraft guns at the raider and shouting in chorus:

"Are we downhearted? No!"

THREE VESSELS SUNK, FOUR MEN DROWNED

Submarines Destroy British Steamers Cairo and Princess and a Fishing Smack.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British steamers Cairo and Princess Caroline and the fishing smack Amethyst have been sunk by submarines. Four members of the crew of the Princess Caroline were lost. The others were saved.

There are two British steamers Cairo, the larger of which is a vessel of 1,671 tons gross, owned by the Glasgow Navigation Company. The other is a small fishing boat owned in Hull.

The Princess Caroline was a vessel of 888 tons, and was owned in Glasgow.

GERMANY SILENT ON U-30.

Refuses to Comment on Sinking of New Submarine.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Admiralty declines to comment on the report published abroad that the German submarine U-30 had been sunk off a German port by accident, in consequence of a defect in operation, but had subsequently been raised. Official information is refused also concerning the fate of the crew.

As the German Navy has a special ship for raising sunken craft and other facilities for coping with such emergencies, the report probably is true.

A dispatch from Amsterdam on July 5 said the U-30 had been sunk off the mouth of the Ems and raised thirty-six hours later, one member of the crew losing his life.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Leave Baltimore with Large Cargoes for England.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 14.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Tilemachos, Greek, for Piraeus, with a cargo of 215,000 bushels of wheat worth $275,200. Norwegian steamship Nordkyn for Copenhagen, with 39,600 sacks of cottonseed meal, worth $153,600.

The Principessa Laetetia, Italian, for Genoa, with a cargo of 11,667 bales of cotton, worth $581,562; 1,050 tons transit phosphate from Tampa, worth $6,300.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Lord Roberts, British, for Belfast and Dublin, with a grain and general cargo.

The Barlby, British, for Dunkirk, with flour and a general cargo.

MISS ADDAMS REITERATES.

Soldiers Stimulated for Bayonet Charge, She Asserts in Lecture.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, speaking today on "Peace" before the Chautauqua Assembly, reaffirmed her statement that Europe's soldiers in some cases had been stimulated by alcoholics and drugs for the bayonet charge.

"My informants in England, France, and Germany were soldiers, offices, and well-informed civilians," said Miss Addams. "I don't question the soldier's courage, but when a prominent official in the Paris War Office tells me his men are given absinthe before a bayonet charge I believe him. When a German Lieutenant tells me his men were given a drug formula, containing sulphuric ether among other things, to stimulate their bloody bayonet work, I believe him. And when a big Oxford University professor in England tells me his son and nephew were given rum a minute before they left the battle line I believe him. When common talk in all countries among the women who have husbands and sons and sweethearts at the front tells the same thing, I begin to believe that the average soldier is not sufficiently brutish and beastly to fight with cold steel against his brother man unless primed with drugs or strong drink.

"Every nation sincerely believes it is fighting for self-protection, for righteousness. Each will hold out to the end of its strength unless some neutral power offers effective intervention. Everywhere civilians are dominated by militarists. America must lead the fight for peace and disarmament. No European country can solve the riddle and the muddle."

TO DISCUSS WAR RELIEF.

Jewish Committees Will Hold Mass Meeting at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Central Committee for Relief of Jews suffering through the war has arranged a mass meeting at Asbury Park Auditorium tomorrow at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Association; Taylor Phillips, the Rev. Moses Hyamson, and the Rev. M. S. Margolies of New York, Rabbi I. Rosenbery of Paterson, N. J., and Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Central Committee, will speak.

Charles Sneider, Paul Burkhardt, and J. Crossman are members of the Asbury Park local committee. Miss Theresa Dreyfus of Jerusalem will describe conditions in Palestine. Clarence Hetrick, Mayor of Asbury Park, will preside.

AMERICAN PRAISE OF FRANCE'S CAUSE

Chamber of Commerce of Paris Publishes Eloquent Addresses Made on the Fourth.

PREMIER AMONG SPEAKERS

He Recalled Olden Friendship of Peoples—Prof. Baldwin Told of American Admiration.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has just issued in the form of a bulletin a complete account of the dinner given by the chamber at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay on July 5 in celebration of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence. Réné Viviani, President of the French Council of Ministers, and practically all of the other members of the Government were guests at the dinner. Also there were present in their weather-beaten blue uniforms a dozen American young men serving as volunteers in the French Army, who obtained leave of absence for the occasion.

Every speech made at the dinner, those of both Americans and Frenchmen, was marked by stirring eulogy of the French and their cause, and by enthusiastic emphasis of the friendship between France and the United States. At the conclusion of the dinner, a set of resolutions indorsing the National Security League was adopted.

M. P. Peixotto, the President of the chamber, was the first speaker. After narrating the historic reasons why the United States should feel friendly and grateful toward France, and after dwelling upon the glories of France at peace, he said:

"We who have seen all this in time of peace are now watching France in the grip of a stupendous conflict. We knew that France had been a nation of great military prowess; but now, after having laid down her arms and devoted herself for many years to the arts of peace, could she resist the terrific shock? Our anxiety did not last long. France, ever versatile, revealed at once her heroism and her warlike genius. The home of Condé, Turenne, and Napoleon, after having long been the land of Pasteur, Henri Poincaré, and Berryer, produced a Joffre.

"From the tomb," continued Mr. Peixotto, "rose the world cry of Franklin, that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' A hundred and thirty-nine years ago we were fighting, with the aid of France, for our liberty; today France is fighting for the liberty of the world. France is no longer fighting merely for her own sake, but for the cause of civilization, to defend the fundamental principles of right; and for this she is generously giving her finest blood and is sacrificing her youth among whom there might be a Berlioz, a Meissonier, a Baryé, a Victor Hugo, a Claude Bernard, a Berthelot."

M. Viviani's Speech.

After proposing toasts to the French Republic, the President of the United States, the entire French Ministry, and "the forthcoming and certain triumph of liberty, justice, and civilization," Mr. Peixotto introduced Premier Viviani. M. Viviani said:

"On this striking occasion, when you are wont to gather to bind your hearts in closer unison, you have invited as your guests the Government of the Republic. Touched by the delicate intention which inspired your invitation, the Government eagerly accepted it. Surely I may interpret your thought without underestimating its significance. You wished to recall that American and French heroes were once joined in fraternal union, and bound together in a common glory. You desired to render homage to the noble nation, true to its traditions, which is now defending on its own soil, not only its own homes and its own independence, but that which it has so often championed, the independence of the world.

"You who know this nation so well wished to offer it a touching proof of your esteem. You never believed us a light and frivolous people, and were not surprised to find us serious in peril. You were never blinded by the dust of our internal conflicts, and never supposed that our sharp discussions, as among free men, would forbid the union of our hearts and the concerted effort of our wills. You knew that, though we were capable only of some transcendent heroic effort, which would be quickly followed by discouragement—you, who knew what was hidden under the brilliant superficial qualities of our race, and who knew that strength in a tragic hour of trial would exhaust neither our body nor our soul. And if this time of trial is to be prolonged, if the days of battle succéd one another, you know that France is neither weary nor resigned, but that she is standing erect, armed, organized, zealous, and formidable, sure to win with her indomitable allies who are defending the same cause.

"Moreover, you did not wait for the occasion which this anniversary offers to reveal your sentiments of affection for us. As soon as this terrible curse was hurled upon the world by Germany, your hearts turned to France. You founded hospitals, your doctors rivaled our own in zeal, and American women, as if our burdens were not sorrow, turned their backs on all the blessings of fortune, cared for the sick, dressed the wounds, and brought consolation to all who were downcast, enveloping their charity with supreme grace. May I be permitted to give you thanks and benediction for these many generous deeds, which have found a deep response in the soul of our people. The sons and daughters of your race were moved by a glorious impulse to help those of our own. Would it be going too far to give it a deeper meaning? You were inspired to do this not only by your heart, but by your conscience.

"The blood of both our peoples has been shed on the same soil, beneath the same standard. Your ancestors founded the greatest democracy in the world and set up the independence of nations as a principle of government. Our forbears proclaimed the rights of man and asserted the rights of nations. How can we help being united when right is thrown to the winds, and when liberty, the heart, and the conscience of those who inherited this mighty legacy have been outraged?

"We Shall Fight On."

"It is not before you and your nation that I shall plead the cause of France and her allies. As your sympathy is with us, so our pride is a sure guarantee to you that we shall keep it. We are fighting; we shall fight on, and we shall wield the heavy sword by which justice has been so often threatened and slain.

"We do not resort to monstrous acts—England and France have proved it by their prompt and truthful explanations to the American Government, which is the defender of the just rights of neutrals. It is not our disposition to sink boats laden with innocent victims, nor to assassinate women and children. Civilization is in one regard superior to 'kultur': it is self-respect. . . . and does not scorn the judgment of mankind, nor the verdict of history.

"But, gentlemen, let us turn from the present. I drink to the future, to the independence of nations, to their liberty to lead their own lives, to the generations who will be commanded not by the valor of so many heroes, to the great Republic which symbolizes force, but force as the servant and not the conqueror of right. Gentlemen, I raise my glass in honor of the eminent President of the United States."

William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, said:

"Voicing my own personal feelings, let me say, as circumstances prevent my celebrating the Fourth of July in America, there is no place where I should rather observe this day and its memories than in the sister Republic of France, not only because these two great nations stand for the same ideals of republican government, but because the traditions of a cherished past have inseparably bound them together in common interest and fraternal affection."

Mr. Sharp then spoke of Lafayette as one who belonged as much to America as to France, and he followed this with praise of President Wilson, saying that "in all times of great stress, men have been found equal to the solution of our country's great problems." In conclusion, referring to the representatives of the French Government at the dinner, he said:

"May they come to realize by this impressive commemoration of the day so precious to every American heart, as they have never done before, the tender sympathy and spirit and good will which our Government and our people have for their country. Out of the distress of the present hour may there soon come to this fair land a resumption of that progress in literature, art, and science which in the past, among all the nations of the earth, has been the glory of France."

Gaston Thompson, French Minister of Commerce and Industry, praised the Chamber for contributing to the establishment of "closer and more cordial relations between the United States and France. He included J. P. Morgan in his praise and, at the mention of the financier's name, according to the minutes of the dinner, there were "bravos and prolonged applause."

Prof. Baldwin Applauded.

Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, stirred his hearers to enthusiasm by boldly renouncing neutrality, as the word is usually understood. He said in part:

"The Fourth of July is to us Americans not only a day of recollection, but also one of inspiration; not only a day of reverie on past events, but also one of new visions of the future of our country.

"In the present year, perhaps more than in any other year of our history, is this true, for the European crisis occupies our thought and its heroes inspire our imagination. What inspirations, what glorious examples, have appeared in the last year to thrill the soul of every true patriot!

"As we dwell, therefore, today upon the Fourth, veiled in all the cloud of its traditions, certain figures emerge and take form; we see his Majesty King Albert, standing for heroic Belgium, the figure of one who is every inch a King. What higher inspiration to loyalty does history show than this?—loyalty to the pledged word and the honor of nations, shown by the simple spurning of base proposals and by resistance to their execution.

"We see, too, the august figure of England—our motherland—more august than ever before. Britannia arises to throw the mantle of her protection upon the sunny State, fallen by the hand of its own perfidious guardian. What a source of inspiration to our country, which also espoused the cause of smaller nations!

"Then we see a different figure, something mystical, legendary, poetical, but also human, militant, powerful—militant France, symbolized in the figure of Jeanne d'Arc. France is, for the world today, the source of inspiration to the individual.

"And French have shown, during the struggle of the last year, qualities of soul and body which demonstrate the Frenchman's right to bear the image and invoke the name of his patron saint, Jeanne d'Arc. This has been called the 'miracle of France,' this wonderful issuing forth of the purest gold of character from the mine of the subconscious areas of national and individual personality. Let us rather say that it is an exhibition of supreme spiritual force, an evolution of that which in the world really signifies the 'superman.' It is but the carrying out of the familiar virtues of fidelity, loyalty, sacrifice, devotion, to their synthesis in a nearer approach to their ideal. The common duty leads to the 'sacred union,' and the 'sacred union' begets the heroic deed.

"This is not merely symbolic language. I mean to say that it is a reality, and that is its inspiring force to us. And on the other side, the false 'superman' shows himself, in all his naked forms of brute force and animality.

"Gentlemen of the Chamber, I ask you whether such inspirations as these tend to confirm us in our neutrality? Do they permit, indeed, any sort of personal or moral neutrality? Is such neutrality possible to any one born, as we were, with intuitions of right and under rules of conduct akin to those which we see here in force?

"My colleague and friend M. Henri Bergson, whose is a most noble address the definition of a philosopher as 'one who knows everything but is indignant at nothing.' He adds the comment that if it be a choice between knowing everything and being indignant about some things, the true philosopher must needs choose the latter alternative—indignation. He says this appears of the crimes committed during this war. In this I agree with my fellow-philosopher, but I go further, adding a third case: there are times when the more one knows of a subject the more one finds indignation justified. We are now at such a time and in the presence of such a case. We cannot be true to our own patriotism if we fail to condemn publicly and without measure those who make assaults upon the spiritual values on which our patriotism is founded.

"When in the future the historian writes of this war he will, I think, find a place supreme for this fair and noble France. He will find in her the symbol of a great vision and a great sacrifice. We Americans hope that he will not have to record the failure on the part of the sister Republic to have seen the vision and to have shared effectively in the sacrifice."

LABOR ANGRY AT BARNES.

May Fight Republican Party Because of His Hostility.

James P. Holland, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, who is slated to become its next President, said yesterday that officials of the labor unions throughout the State were preparing to make a fight at the polls against the control of the Republican Party by William Barnes, the former State Chairman, because of his activities in connection with the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Holland described Barnes as a foe of labor, and cited his proposals in regard to the Workmen's Compensation act and other legislation of that class.

"If Barnes carries out his plans," said Mr. Holland, "he will stir up the biggest political labor upheaval that has ever been witnessed in this State. If he thinks he can squelch all labor leaders and defeat the labor movement of the State, he is making the biggest mistake of his life, and if he persists in his plans the unions are determined to teach him the severest lesson he ever had in his political career.

"If Mr. Barnes is not willing to come to an agreement with the unions as to the labor amendments to be embodied in the State Constitution there will be war to the knife between Mr. Barnes and the labor unions. Barnes is opposed to the workmen's compensation law because it is objectionable to the powerful financial interests in the State. Because all the people don't work in canneries Barnes is opposed to passing laws which would restrict the exploitation of children in the canning industry."

BLISS CO. SUIT DISMISSED.

Citizens' Nuisance Complaint Misnames the Corporation.

The Fifth Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, was filled with men and women living near the plant of the E. W. Bliss Company at Fifty-fourth Street and the waterfront, when Magistrate Nash called the case against officials of the E. W. Bliss Company, charged with maintaining a nuisance. The complainant, William G. Sutherland, charged that the big steam hammers and other heavy machinery, which is working night and day to turn out munitions for the Allies, caused such a vibration that plaster fell in his home and that no one could sleep in the neighborhood. The affidavits of several others backed up Sutherland.

Edward T. Horwill, a lawyer, asked that the complaint be dismissed because it was directed against the E. W. Bliss Machine Company, instead of against the E. W. Bliss Company. Magistrate Nash ruled that the company had been incorrectly designated and dismissed the complaint.

Sutherland said the error in the complaint was made by the compiaint clerk. He said he had originally applied for relief to the Superintendent of Buildings, who had referred him to the Department of Health, which, he said, notified him that he had no ground for complaint. He said he would make a new complaint on Monday.

RUSSIA'S GUARDS ARE ELITE OF ARMY

Soldiers All Picked Men and the Officers the Most Privileged Persons in the Empire.

CORPS HAS A PAGE SCHOOL

Graduates Elected for Commissions by Ballot of Officers of Regiments to Which They Aspire.

By ROBERT R. M'CORMICK.

(Copyright, 1915: By The Chicago Tribune.)

PETROGRAD, June 23.—My request to witness the battles in Galicia was refused, for the reason that a foreigner would not be safe alone and that an officer could not be taken from duty to chaperon a correspondent.

As a compensation leave was given to me to visit the corps de la garde on another front. This corps was selected for me because most of its officers spoke French or English. It also held a special interest in being the heart of the Russian Army and the Russian system of aristocracy.

The idea of an imperial guard in Russia originated with Peter the Great, who enrolled the first regiment. Other Emperors have added to it until it comprises a corps of three infantry divisions with artillery and a division of cavalry with horse artillery. Among the cavalry are certain regiments and batteries of Cossacks of the guard.

The soldiers of the guard are the picked men of the entire empire. Once assigned to the guard they are divided among the different regiments according to certain physical characteristics. For instance, all the snubnosed men belong to the regiment of the Emperor Paul, who was snubnosed. One regiment gets the biggest of the guardsmen—it is a regiment of giants; to another all the darkest men are given, and so on.

Some, not all, of the older officers take wine with their meals, sometimes a glass, sometimes two, never much.

It was my pleasure to spend a week in this company. Two officers lived out of a room and one left his bed for me. Protests that the hotel was perfectly good were unavailing and I never learned the identity of my benefactors. The General assigned one of his orderlies, an African from Abyssinia, to take care of me.

General Bezobrazoff at his dinner is like a too kindly schoolmaster. But stories are told of his dash as a young officer. And the way he put his regiments into the fight at Warsaw will command a chapter in the permanent military history of the war.

Both he and the Duke of Mecklenburg, chief of artillery, were more than kind in furnishing me with military instruction and the new lessons learned in this war, although they could not believe me when I said that American army officers are forbidden to instruct the public on military affairs.

The great advantage of an organized nation at war over a nation defended by a professional army is that the first fires all its fighting men for action while the second must devote numbers and energy to the work of the rear. Furthermore the work of the most competent people offered freely is more efficient than that of salaried officials.

Whole Russian Nation at War.

To the fact that Russia is a nation at war, not a nation with only its army at war, may be attributed the extraordinary completeness of its organization back of the fighting line—an organization not carried in the army manuals and whose existence is unknown in Petrograd, even in Warsaw.

Members of the Duma are largely engaged in this work, as are a great part of the business men and land owners whose age or lack of experience keeps them from serving in the active army. The larger part of these serve along the principal lines of communication, from dressing stations to division hospitals, to corps hospitals, on the hospital trains, in the big cities. There are as many more employed among the relief stations along the rear of the armies.

In back of the firing line is a vast traffic of ammunition, of supplies, of soldiers and horses arriving to fill the losses, of slightly wounded going to the rear on foot or in emptied transport wagons, of convalescents returning to the front.

To care for these are a number of rest stations dotted about five miles apart. At every one of these an immense kettle of soup and a mountain range of black bread await the hungry.

For soldier and civilian alike, for transport driver and for refugee, but one requirement is asked—"wash." At each of these places are provided a trough, soap

ORDER MORE TROOPS TO BROWNSVILLE

Two Batteries of Artillery Also Going to Strengthen the Border Force.

CITIZENS' APPEAL HEEDED

War Department Says Many of the Outlaws Were Formerly Carranza Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Although General Funston has telegraphed the War Department today that he and Governor Ferguson of Texas had agreed, at a conference, that more troops were not needed on the Texan-Mexican border at this time, it was determined by the Administration today to heed the appeals of many persons in the Brownsville district for better protection. Accordingly, two batteries of field artillery were ordered from Fort Sill, Okla., to Brownsville, and a regiment of infantry was ordered from Texas City, Texas, to Brownsville. The orders were issued by the War Department to General Funston.

These measures, it was stated, were not taken because of any change in opinion as to the extent and character of the raids into Texas from Mexico, but because citizens of the Brownsville district were apprehensive that their lives and property would be endangered if more troops were not stationed there.

Brownsville has been full of rumors that there is a concerted movement among Mexicans to capture Brownsville. Whatever the real reason of the Government in ordering the two batteries of artillery and the regiment of infantry to Brownsville, its course indicates that it felt it would be wise to take every precaution against any possible movement on the part of Mexicans.

Yesterday President Wilson had telegraphed Governor Ferguson, in response to a suggestion of the Governor, that it might be well to send more regular troops to Texas, that General Funston was in charge of the United States forces on the border and Governor Ferguson could have more troops if General Funston requested it. The action today in strengthening the regular forces in the Brownsville district was by direct orders from the War Department. To General Funston was left the selection of the troops that will be sent.

The War Department today gave the following statement to the press:

It is now established beyond doubt that a considerable portion of a band of outlaws came from Mexico and were officers and soldiers of Carranza's forces, doubtless acting without authority of their chiefs. Once on this side of the river, they were joined by about twenty-five Texas Mexicans, all well armed and mounted, and proceeded to raid the country as far as Norias.

General Funston also telegraphed under yesterday's date:

Nothing serious has occurred within the past two days. It is known that the principal part of the band of outlaws was driven across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

Indignation was aroused at the Carranza agency here over the statements that soldiers of the Carranza Army participated in the Texas raids. The statement said:

"Instead of promoting, facilitating, or supporting any effort to create disorder in Mexican territory, the civil and military authorities of the Constitutionalist Government in the State of Tamaulipas are willing to co-operate with the United States civil and military authorities and with the authorities of the State of Texas in every way possible to prevent such bands of marauders being organized in Mexican territory."

LAWTON, Okla., Aug. 14.—Orders were received at Fort Sill late this afternoon from Frederick Funston's headquarters for Batteries B and E, Fifth Field Artillery, to entrain for Brownsville, Texas. Preparations for departure were begun immediately.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 14.—The Twenty-sixth Infantry was ordered to Brownsville from Texas City. It leaves tomorrow.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

Riots in Streets of Nogales, Arizona—American Reported Slain Across Line.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 14.—Scores of American soldiers were participants in a riot in the streets of Nogales tonight as the result, it is said, of a rumor that Mexicans had threatened to take their guns away.

Ten Mexicans were attacked before the officers got control of the men. One American was reported to have been slain in Nogales, Mexico, Just across the border from here by infuriated Mexicans.

The soldiers that engaged in the rioting were members of the Twelfth Infantry and the Sixth Field Artillery. They were joined by a number of civilians, who shouted "Run all the Mexicans across the line!"

Two hundred Mexicans fled across the boundary. The riot was the culmination of high feeling between Americans and Mexicans which had been growing for several days. Soldiers, it was said, had been pushed off the sidewalks by Mexicans and subjected to other petty insults.

DEFENDS SEAMEN'S ACT.

Redfield Holds It Would Not Injure Pacific Mail Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Department of Commerce officials took issue today with statements that the sale of the Pacific Mail steamships to the Atlantic Transport Company was necessary because the Seamen's act would render their operation on the Pacific unprofitable.

The assigned reason for the transfer of the ships was that under the act as to employment of foreigners, and especially Chinese, the cost of operation would be so increased that the vessels would be run at a loss. This, Secretary Redfield denies, and attention was called today to regulations issued during the past week as to the matter of language and the ability of members of the crew to understand orders, as supporting his contention.

Mr. Redfield holds that it is not necessary under the act that a seaman be able to speak English fluently or at all if he understands ordinary words of command on board ship, and this, he said, was something that could be quickly determined in an adequate test. The Secretary has asserted that the real reason for the position taken by the Pacific Mail Company was that the Panama Canal act, barring the vessels of corporations owned by railroad companies, stood in the way of the plans of the company, and that it was entirely practicable for the company to continue in business on the Pacific under the Seamen's act.

It had been expected here among shipping experts for months that the vessels of the Pacific Mail would be sold to an Eastern corporation and continued under American registry. This corporation being free from the condition that confronts the Pacific Mail as a railroad-owned corporation will be able to enter into competition with lines using the Panama Canal in trade between New York and the Orient, which the Pacific Mail could not do.

THREE PROSTRATED BY HEAT

Man Falls from Third-Story Window and Skull Is Fractured.

While the thermometer reached 84 at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was less suffering in this city than on Friday, and few prostrations were reported to the police. Weather Bureau experts explained this condition by pointing out that there had been a decided drop in the humidity. On Friday it registered 98 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the morning, and yesterday at the same hour the humidity was 31 per cent. lower. It continued to fall off during the day, and at 4 in the afternoon was 45 per cent.

It was said at the Weather Bureau that hot weather might be expected for the next three or four days and that there probably would be no decided change from present conditions. A storm of hurricane force which was raging in the region of the West Indies had headed for the west and probably would be lost in the gulf.

Martin Lowry, an engineer of 209 East 121st Street, was injured mortally yesterday by a fall from a window of his home on the third floor. He had suffered much from the heat and was leaning from the window when he became faint and lost his balance. He was removed to Harlem Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

These prostrations were reported:

CLARK, EDWARD, 56 years old, an engineer, of 189 Park Row; removed to Volunteer Hospital from his home.

MESKO, NELLIE, 18 years old, 308 Cherry Street; overcome in home; attended by physician from Gouverneur Hospital.

MURRAY, JOHN, 46 years old, 2,408 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx; overcome in front of 2,234 Third Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

The weather forecast issued last night predicted fair weather today and tomorrow, with gentle to moderate west winds.

For throwing cold water on a horse and pulling its tail in an effort to make it get up when the animal was overcome in the street by the heat, Richard Demaria, an ice dealer of 4,226 Broadway, was arrested last night on a charge of cruelty to animals on the complaint of Mrs. Mary McDonald Mullen, wife of an author of 660 West 176th Street. In Night Court he was fined $10.

MEN'S HOTEL AT STAKE, TOO.

May Be Discontinued, Being Part of the Arbuckle Philanthropy.

The fate of the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel, known as the Jacob A. Stamler Hotel for Working Girls, still hangs in the balance. It was hoped the Arbuckle heirs would announce their decision yesterday, but later it was reported they would do so before the end of this week.

In the agitation for the preservation of the girls' home, the men's auxiliary has been overlooked, and it is not generally known that the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel also includes the old schooner yacht Gitana. One of the latest arrivals on the auxiliary, a young fellow just starting to work in this city, was heartbroken yesterday at the thought that he would have to give up his home on Aug. 28.

"I don't know what I'd have done when I came to New York," he said, "if it hadn't been for the auxiliary. No young fellow, unless he's got a profession, can get a job right away that pays him enough to live in a decent boarding house, and I was very glad when a policeman sent me to the yacht. There are about twenty of us on board, and just as soon as a fellow gets a better job and can afford it he moves out and makes room for a newcomer. It's a great thing when you can only get $5 or $6 a week, to have a clean room and good food for a price that you can pay."

Captain F. D. Sheeley, who has managed the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel for nine years, said he had heard of no new developments regarding the continuation of the charity. According to the notice he posted on the bulletin board, the hotel is to be discontinued on Aug. 28, and until that date everything will remain just as it is.

ZAPATISTA REVENGE ON AMERICAN PAPER

Invaded Premises of Mexican Herald, Defying the Brazilian Minister and Official Seal.

START OWN PAPER THERE

Mexicans Apathetic Under Conditions of Anarchy That Prevailed Under the Southern Leaders.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The forcible suppression of The Mexican Herald by the Zapatistas and the invasion of its premises and plant by El Renovador, the semi-official organ of the Southern faction, has caused a painful impression in the American colony and among foreign residents of the capital in general. Yet no one seems able to suggest a remedy. The incident is taken as a proof of the utter anarchy which now prevails here.

When Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brizilian Minister, arrived at the Herald Building, where Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and their young daughter were marooned, he was rudely told that he could not enter, and insulted and threatened by the soldiers mounting guard. When he appealed to the Governor of the Federal District Magaña and the District Secretary Jurado, a relative of Soto y Gama, he was bluntly informed that he would get no redress, and had to listen to remarks disparaging to Americans and the United States.

The Minister telegraphed to Lagos Cházaro, who is at Toluca, and received a reply full of profuse apologies. It is known that Lagos Cházaro communicated with the Zapatista authorities here, urging them to return The Herald building and plant to their legitimate owners, but not the slightest attention was paid to his request. The small Zapatista faction here laughs at Lagos Cházora, who, like Gonzales Garza before him, has had to endure numberless humiliations.

The foreign diplomats have been holding meetings to decide on a line of action in view of the gross insults put upon Senhor Cardoso by petty officials. But the diplomats are powerless.

The seal of the Brazilian legation, in charge of American interests, had been affixed to the pressroom of The Herald just before the occupation of the building was completed, but the intruders tore it down, showing the little regard they have for the rights and dignity of the United States. The young Mexican employe who had affixed the seal was arrested.

El Renovador thus tries to defend the suppression of the American newspaper:

"The Mexican Herald carried on a perfidious campaign against the Revolution. During the Huerta régime it applied to the revolutionist the epithets of 'banditti,' 'savages,' 'unspeakable assassins,' &c. When the dictatorship fell The Herald continued its malignant work, by means of insidious articles, perfidious paragraphs, and the insertion of manifestos and communications openly adverse to the Conventionist government.

"The Revolution is bound to defend itself even against foreigners who attack it, and The Mexican Herald, a foreign newspaper, which intruded in our affairs, has been closed, as previously Mexican papers, hostile to the Revolution, had been. The Revolution cannot afford to allow its enemies to keep their weapons, and it is vain for those enemies to appeal to the freedom of the Press, which they have used against the Revolution, whose ultimate aim is true liberty. In closing The Mexican Herald, the Revolution, which has to be implacable toward its enemies, acted in self-defense."

The life of the capital is at a standstill and prices have reached prohibitive figures. Tortillas, the small round corn cakes which are the bread of the poor, cost now 20 centavos apiece, whereas formerly as many as ten could be had for 1 centavo.

It is a frequent topic of conversation among foreigners here how it is that a city of at least 500,000 inhabitants has submitted so tamely to the oppressive misrule of the various revolutionary factions which have succeeded one another in power at the capital during the past twelve months. No explanation is volunteered beyond the apathy of the masses of the people in public questions. The number of Zapatistas at present in the city is probably less than 1,000, poorly armed and ill-disciplined, and yet the city submits to their control with fatalistic passivity. Few Mexicans now look for a remedy from within, and many of them are resigned to the idea of intervention. It is not uncommon to hear Mexicans say, "President Wilson got us into this mess; let him get us out of it."

It is regarded as particularly unfortunate that dissentions should have broken out in the American colony at the present time. A section of the colony thinks that some of the American members of the International Committee have exceeded their powers, and the proposal before the American Society of Mexico is to apply to them the recall and appoint new representatives.

Members of the foreign colonies do not always get thanks for their charity to the Mexican poor. An English lady living in the suburbs gave a small quantity of corn to a poor Indian woman, who repaid her by spreading the report that she had much corn hidden in her house, with the result that the premises were broken into by a hungry crowd and looted.

TAKE 35 IN GAMBLING RAID.

"Dollar John" Langler and B. Kaufman Alleged Owners.

A raid on an alleged gambling house was made yesterday afternoon on the fifth floor of a tenement in East Tenth Street by Inspector O'Brien and several detectives of the Second Inspection District. Thirty-five prisoners taken were locked up in the Fifth Street Station on charges of disorderly conduct.

Detectives were sent to the house early in the afternoon, and after gambling on the races for a considerable time, according to the police, gave a signal to the group of detectives waiting in the street. The detectives rushed up the stairs and chopped down the door with axes.

The detectives assert the gambling place was run by "Dollar John" Langler and Bryan Kaufmann. A gambling house in Sixth Avenue, said to have been operated by "Dollar John" and a man named Lubin was raided two weeks ago, and the police say the men had started in business again.

The police say that about two weeks ago Mrs. Lubin visited the Police Commissioner and asked permission for her husband to open a social club in Broadway. No encouragement was given her.

Hallboy Caught as Burglar.

James Richards, a negro elevator boy in an apartment house at 51 East Fifty-ninth Street, was arrested last night and charged with burglary. Detectives have had a score of complaints from dwellers in the house. Last night Detectives Shields, Quane, and Veal hid in the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Goodwin, whose apartments had been robbed five times in as many weeks. The Goodwins had left the building less than ten minus before, the detectives said, when the creak of a jimmy was heard and the hall door was forced by Richards.

NOTE ASKS MEXICANS TO END THEIR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

and there is nothing in the note in the way of reiteration or suggestion of the President's declaration that if the factionists can not accommodate their differences and unite for the purpose of setting up a Government "within a very short time," this Government "will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

The authorship of the note is credited to Señor Suarez-Mujica, the Ambassador of Chile, and it is also reported that the revision of the original draft was made by Dr. Naon, the Ambassador of Argentina, but owing to the reticence observed by the parties to the recent so-called Pan-American conferences as to the details of their procedure, no statement in this connection is forthcoming from any authoritative source.

General Carranza is showing a disposition indicative of a desire to demonstrate that he is preserving order in Mexico and has no unfriendly feelings toward foreigners, to whom he has assured the fullest protection. This attitude, however, is inconsistent with his open criticism of the proposed program, his slighting references to Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who left there because he found matters intolerable, and his action in dismissing from Mexico Señor Ortega, the Guatemalan Minister, supposedly to mark his protest against the participation of Guatemala in an effort to establish good government in Mexico. While the argument is advanced here that Carranza may be impressed by the tone of the appeal and may show a willingness to heed it, the more general opinion is that he has no intention of receding from his policy of opposition to the attempt to adjust Mexico's troubles by suggestions from without the republic.

Vera Cruz Mayor Ousted.

The Navy Department today received cable advices from Vera Cruz that the Mayor of that city had been dismissed from office for permitting the anti-foreign demonstrations there last Sunday. This Government's reports of these demonstrations were so alarming that the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire were ordered to proceed to the Mexican port without delay. Reassuring messages came from Vera Cruz after they had departed from Newport, and it was announced at the Navy Department that, with other vessels, they would comprise a special squadron which would establish a base somewhere south of Hampton Roads, so as to be available in the event of serious trouble in any near-by countries. Yesterday the two battleships were off Cape Hatteras. The department said today that it was not known where the Louisiana and the New Hampshire were, but they were still on their way southward. The department declined to say where the base of operations would be established.

The Navy Department's advices concerning the dismissal of the Mayor of Vera Cruz came in a message which the Department summarized in this statement:

"Commander William P. Scott, of the U. S. S. Marietta, senior naval officer at Vera Cruz, has informed the Department that when General Carranza earned of the incendiary speech made by the Mayor of Vera Cruz on Aug. 8, he was very indignant and thereupon removed the Mayor from office and placed him under arrest. Commander Scott further states that the local papers of Aug. 10, quote General Aguilar as stating that the Mayor's action was untimely and ill-advised. It is reported that the demonstration has been generally condemned by the Mexican people as unwise."

A storm has delayed the United States cruiser Sacramento, which is bringing Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, from Vera Cruz to the United States. The Sacramento is expected to reach New Orleans tomorrow. Leon J. Canova, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the State Department, will meet the Brazilian envoy on his arrival and thank him in the name of President Wilson for the services he rendered while in charge of United States interests in Mexico since the severance of diplomatic relations between the Huerta administration and this Government. The President and the Secretary of State feel that too much honor cannot be shown to Senhor Cardoso. Mr. Canova will escort him to Washington, but it could not be said today what arrangements would be made for showing him the appreciation of the Government on his arrival here. From Washington Senhor Cardoso will go to visit Senhor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, at Long Branch. The Sacramento is bringing also Señor Ortega, the Guatemalan Minister to Mexico, who was expelled from the country by General Carranza, presumably to show Carranza's displeasure over the participation of Guatemala in the Pan-American peace conference.

To emphasize its appreciation and gratitude for the manner in which Señor Cardoso had cared for American interests in Mexico City, the State Department today made the following formal statement:

"Senhor Dom J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira in 1896 entered the diplomatic service of his country as Second Secretary to Legation at Berlin; from there he went to Berne in 1898 as Second Secretary, in 1899 as First Secretary at La Paz, Bolivia; same year Chargé d'Affaires at Berne; 1900, First Secretary at Paris; 1901, First Secretary at London, remaining there apparently until 1907.

"In 1909 he went to La Paz, Bolivia, as Minister, occupying that post for three years; in August, 1912, he went to Mexico City as Minister, which post he has since occupied.

"Upon the departure of Chargé d'Affaires of the United States O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Cardoso de Oliveira took charge of American interests about the 1st of May, 1914. Since that time the Brazilian Minister has, by his tact, courtesy, and exceptional ability, most worthily represented this Government unofficially before the numerous Governments that have been set up in Mexico City. A notable incident of his representation was at the time of the death of the American citizen McManus, when, within eighteen days from the time of his death, the widow was paid the equivalent of $20,000 gold and apologies were made on behalf of the authorities."

FIVE STATES DECLARE REVOLUTION ENDED

Their Commanders to Enter Peace Negotiations, Ignoring Old Leaders.

EL PASO, Aug. 14.—Five States and one Territory of Mexico are authoritatively announced to have declared through their military Governors that the revolution is at an end so far as they are concerned.

Carranza and Villa or other forces in arms would be met by resistance should they attempt to enter these precincts of Mexico. Troops in these districts will be returned to peaceful pursuits.

According to the report the declaration of military Governors was made with a view to preserving the autonomy of their communal organizations and to enable them to enter peace negotiations without factional allegiance as between Carranza, Villa, or Zapata.

The Governors who thus declared for armed neutrality are of various shades of political affiliation. The Territory of Tepic favors Villa. Oaxaca State has maintained independence. Guerrero's present status is unknown here. Chiapas is Villa territory. Sinaloa is Carranza territory and Durango is Carranza-Arrieta brothers territory.

It is said the soldiers in these States are to be used in planting and harvesting.

One report states that the forces Villa sent to Durango several weeks ago to head off an advance by General Obregon joined in a State movement there and will not rejoin Villa.

An announcement from Villa sources adds that Governor José María Maytorena of Sonora, Governor Santiago Ramirez of Coahuila, Villa adherents, and Governor Fidel Avila of Chihuahua, may be expected to co-operate with the Villa Government in its recently proclaimed noncombatant attitude.

This would make in all eight States and one Territory of Mexico pledged to some form of peaceful settlement of Mexico's internal disorders.

MEXICAN LEADER TO AID.

Will Try to Prevent Armed Men from Crossing the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 14.—General Nafarrate announced through the Mexican Consulate here that he was trying to aid in stopping the depredations of Mexican outlaws.

General Nafarrate also said he would give orders that no armed Mexicans be permitted to cross the Rio Grande from the American side except at regular ports of entry.

"If they do cross," said Nafarrate, "they will be as bandits, and you know what happens to a bandit."

Sheriff W. T. Vann of Brownsville and Ranger Captain H. L. Ransom, with their men and some of the deputies from Hidalgo county, immediately west of here, concentrated today in searching the brush near Santa María and Mercedes, up the river from Brownsville, for Mexicans, reported to be gathering in that section last night. Late today they reported that no important discoveries had been made.

Minor cases of pillage have been charged to roving Mexican bands.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 14.—After a conference between General Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, and a committee headed by Congressman John Garner, General Funston announced tonight that he believed the committee had established its contention that the disorder in the Rio Grande Valley had been fostered by Mexican authorities. Affidavits were submitted to the War Department that a date had actually been set by the Mexicans for the sacking of Brownsville.

General Funston said that up to the time of the conference he did not believe the outlawry in the valley was receiving its backing from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. But upon presentation of a mass of evidence he said he was convinced the committee possessed information which warranted prompt action.

Affidavits were shown General Funston tending to substantiate a report that General Nafarrate, Carranza Commander at Matamoros, had boasted that when the time came he "would plant the Mexican flag on top of the Brownsville Post Office."

BANDITS KILL POSTMASTER.

Then Loot His Store in Little Texas Border Town.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 14.—Crossing the line from Chihuahua, forty miles east of El Paso, a band of Mexican brigands, armed and mounted, this morning invaded the little town of Polvo, Texas, looted the store of Julius Madrid, and calling him to the door of his house, shot him down in front of his family. Madrid was an American citizen, the general storekeeper, and Postmaster of Polvo.

A posse of Texas rangers started in pursuit of the bandits and were trailing them through the woods of the Big Bend country in an effort to capture them before they succeeded in crossing the border again.

GOOD WORK BY RED CROSS.

Silliman Praises Agent in Mexico City—Riots in Durango.

The American Red Cross received through the State Department yesterday a copy of a dispatch from Special Representative Silliman at Vera Cruz, which said:

"From Mexico City papers and from other sources it is very clear that Mr. O'Connor (the American Red Cross representative) is doing a fine and helpful work in Mexico City. It is understood that he has gained the good will of the authorities and he has not been hindered in any way. He made a favorable impression here, as reported by me at that time."

Under date of Aug. 9, a reliable report from Durango, Mexico, says, in part:

"Food riots today. The people are still parading streets and some people sacked three box cars loaded for exports."

"Unless relief is given in some manner, the town is scheduled for another looting," reads a report from Hermosillo, State of Sonora, dated Aug. 3, received by the Red Cross yesterday. "Food is scarce, money worth nearly nothing and merchants are bringing in nothing."

RACE CROWD SEES MARE KILL DRIVER

A. C. Cornwell, 70 Years Old, Is Crushed by Trotter at Mineola, L. I.

CLIMBS UPON HER BACK

Club Official Tries to Stop Animal After Rein Breaks, but She Trips and Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 14.—The trotters in the eighth race at the Matinée of the Nassau Driving Club at the Fair Grounds here this afternoon had swept down the back stretch and were going into the clubhouse turn when a mare driven by Alfred C. Cornwell, 70 years old, Treasurer of the club, was seen to break. The horses and their drivers were far away from the throng in the grandstand, but the spectators could see clearly as Mr. Cornwell rose slowly in his sulky and crept out along the back of his horse, and they watched breathless with excited interest.

"He said he'd do it," exclaimed Luke Otten of the National Driving Club, to whom Mr. Cornwell had spoken just before he had driven on the track. "He told me then that his mare was acting badly. 'I think she'll run away today,' he said, 'and if she does I'm going to climb out on her back.'"

Far up the track the spectators could see the aged horseman working his way up on the mare's back. Apparently he was striving for a seat on the withers where he could get a short hold on the reins and drag the mare to a standstill, and the watchers looked to see him accomplish this in another moment, when they saw the mare stagger. The animal stumbled and a shout that was half a groan went up as mare and man went down in a heap. The other animals, swung wide of the wreck by their drivers, shot past and onto the track behind them rushed spectators and officials.

Eugene Dower, Superintendent of the fair grounds, was the first to reach Mr. Cornwell. He found him crushed beneath the animal he had driven and with the help of others got the mare off him and carried Mr. Cornwell to the clubhouse.

There a physician was called, but though he worked over Mr. Cornwell for some time he could not resuscitate him. Apparently he had been killed outright.

Horsemen said that a rein had broken and apparently the mare had tripped on the dangling end. Had her feet escaped this Mr. Cornwell would have pulled her down once he was astride her withers.

Mr. Cornwell had been an official of the club for two years. He was a veteran trainer and driver of trotters, and lived at Willis Avenue and Third Street here. He leaves a widow and a daughter, Miss Alice Cornwell.

There were about 200 persons, of which a majority were women, in the grand stand. Mr. Cornwell's son Albert, also a trainer, was on the grounds and was among the first to get to his father.

The trotting was under the management of the Nassau Driving Club and according to the rules of the International Trotting Association. No cash prizes are given. The races are spoken of as "matinees." The winners get ribbons which are pinned on the horses' bridle.

Mr. Cornwell is the owner of much real estate and was reputed to be worth $200,000.

Edison Chemist Poisoned.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 14.—Poisoned, in the opinion of Dr. F. Elmore Hubbard, by the fumes of analine dyes, with which he had been experimenting, Frank Savage of 378 Bloomfield Avenue, this town, a chemist at the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison in West Orange, was taken to Mountainside Hospital today. It is said that his condition is not serious.

LODGE SEES UNITY AMONG REPUBLICANS

Bay State Senator Rejoices at What He Says Means Victory for His Party.

WORCESTER, Mass. Aug. 14.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking today at the outing of the Worcester County Republican Club, deplored the division of the party in 1912 and saw reason for rejoicing in the fact that it was "reuniting once more in a common and commanding purpose." "I do "I prefer to say reuniting," he added. "I do not like overmuch the words 'return' or 'comeback,' for I have no distinctions to draw, and in our reunion, when completed, the Republican party will not only find victory, but, what is far more important, prosperity and repose will once more be granted to our business, and our high standing abroad, so sadly impaired, will be regained."

It was Senator Lodge's first political speech in the State campaign. He cautioned his hearers against allowing any differences in the primaries to develop into a party split, and asserted that "Republican success was never more necessary, not only to the welfare, but to the safety of the country, than at the present time."

Among the other speakers was Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives who said:

"'Lest We Forget' is about the best text that can be recommended to Republicans at the present time. The European war and the temporary prosperity it has brought about in spots is being used for all it is worth to make Republicans forget what was 'done to them' in 1912. Above all things this is the time not to forget, but to remember. We should remember that the whole country was prosperous and that all men were employed prior to 1912.

"In seven months, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1914, the loss of revenue under the Wilson-Underwood tariff law, as compared with the repealed Republican tariff law of the previous year, was upward of $23,000,000. The damage to the country in that period was enormous, and foreign manufacturers displaced $248,000,000 worth of American labor.

"If any one thinks the cost of living has been reduced by Mr. Wilson's plan of reducing the tariff and lowering the 'artificial' barriers which check competitive imports, all he has to do is to compare the prices of 1915 in the heyday of the Wilson Administration with the prices of household commodities in the closing days of the Administration of Mr. Taft.

"And now the Wilson Administration, having passed all the vexatious laws it could, is trying to assure all business, both big and little, that it did not mean any harm."

FALL IN GYMNASIUM FATAL.

Splintered Bone on Spinal Column Results in Paralysis.

An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Melvyn L. St. John, 120 Brooklyn, who died of paralysis on Friday night, showed that a splinter of bone from the spinal column had penetrated two vertebrae, rupturing a small blood vessel, causing a hemorrhage and resultant clot which pressed upon the spinal cord.

While he was exercising in the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association two weeks ago, Mr. St. John slipped and twisted his back. He thought it no more than a strain until early in the week he felt a numbness in his toes. He called in his physician, Dr. J. B. Weighart of the Post-Graduate Hospital, who told him to go to bed at once. The paralysis rapidly extended from the feet up the legs, finally affecting the neck and throat and causing loss of sight.

Mr. St. John was day supervisor of the operating force at the main office of the Western Union. He had lived in Brooklyn for fifteen years, coming from Buffalo. He was a member of Queen City Lodge, Masons.

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Fibre Silk Sweaters—*Including Sash*
Fibre silk sweaters, with wool back, in rose pink, green, Copenhagen, azure, gold, lavender, purple, white or black. V-neck model, with sash. *Special* 8.50

Shetland Wool Sweaters—*Including Sash*
Silk finish Shetland sweaters, with sailor collar, sash and pockets, in canary, blue, purple, pink, Copenhagen, geranium, green or rose. *Special* 9.75

Separate Skirts

Cotton Gabardine Skirts—*Button Front*
Of white cotton gabardine, tailored open front model; Dutch pockets, large pearl buttons and detachable belt. *Special* 3.75

Blazer Striped Linen Skirts—*Button Front*
Of Cossack linen, cream ground, with wide green, Copenhagen blue or black stripes, button front. Dutch pockets, detachable belt. *Special* 5.75

New Model Coats

"Jenny" Model Sport Coat—*Beaver Collar*
Russian belted model, of a new English wool fabric, in royal purple, green, white, rose and Chinese blue; convertible chin collar of natural beaver. *Special* 25.00

Milanese Silk Sport Coats—*White Fur Trimmed*
Russian blouse model of Milanese silk Jersey, with sash, in royal purple, blue, amber, white or black; full chin collar, deep border of white fur. *Special* 29.50

New Model Waists

Handkerchief Linen Waists—*Copy of Paris Model*
Latest Paris Fashion, of French Handkerchief linen, in violet, China blue or salmon pink, with new collar of self material; can be worn high or low. *Special* 4.75

Georgette Crepe Waists—*Exclusive Models*
Five new models of real Georgette crepe, in white or flesh color, embroidered, hemstitched, lace trimmed or combined with washable satin. *Special* 5.75

Sport Shoes and Hosiery

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Sport Oxford Ties

Oxford Ties of white buckskin, with highest grade rubber soles and heels. Oxford Ties of white buckskin, with tan or black Russia leather trimmings, highest grade felt or rubber soles and heels.

4.75 Regular Price $6.00

Sport High Shoes

High laced shoes of imported white buckskin, with black or tan Russia leather trimmings, rubber soles and heels. High laced shoes of all white buckskin, rubber soles and heels.

5.75 Regular Price $7.00

New Fashion in Silk Hosiery

With Embroidered Vertical, Chain Stripes or Triple Clox

Pure Thread Silk Hosiery, in white with black or black with white embroidered vertical chain stripes or triple clox, also white with navy embroidered triple clox.

Special .95
3 Pair for $2.75

Fall Models for Women and Misses

Women's and Misses' Gowns

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

Featuring the Redingote, Princess and the New Waist-Line Models of French Satin, Gros de Londres, Faille Silk, Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse or Taffeta Silk, combined with Georgette Crepe; also Serge in combination with Satin, Taffeta or Georgette Crepe.

29.50 to 69.50

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

Copies of the Latest Paris Fashions

Showing new fashion features in copies of Paris models, of Velour de Laine, Kittens Ear Cloth, Vicuna Velour, Cashmere Velour, English Whipcords, Broadcloth, Gabardine, Wool Duvetyne, Velour Broadcloth, Chiffon Velvet and Mannish Sport Cloths.

29.50 to 125.00

Women's and Misses' Coats and Wraps

For Evening, Afternoon, Street, Motor, Sport and General Wear.

The new long waist line, flare skirt, semi-fitted or high chin Collar models, of Chiffon Velvet, Mother of Pearl Silk, Plush, Broadcloth, Wool Plush, Imported Cheviot, Cashmere Velour, Wool Plaids, English Vicunas, Tweeds Whipcords or Corduroys, in prevailing colors, plain or fur trim'd. 29.50 to 98.50

Misses' "Country Club" Suits

New Fall Models "Style Registered"

Twelve new and distinctive models, suitable for immediate or Fall wear, of English Whipcords, Callot Checks, Wool Duvetyne or Broadcloth, showing entirely new belted or semi-Russian blouse coats; new model circular, pleated or flare skirts, plain, braided or fur trimmed; sizes 14 to 20 years. 29.50 and 39.50

MRS. BROOKS GIVES A PARTY FOR HER CAT

Flanked by Boy Scouts, Her Pet on a Plush Cushion, She Marches to Central Park.

GIFTS FOR THE HONORED ONE

Under a Spreading Elm a Real Indian Names the Persian Animal "King George VII."

"And this is our hotel!"

The speaker, a young woman gowned in modish taffeta, stood in the doorway of the Hotel Wellington, which is in Seventh Avenue, just above Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon and watched a motley crew issuing down the steps and straggling in the scorching August sun toward Central Park. She spoke with that drooping inflection that queries more eloquently than slang, "Can you beat it?" Then, having watched a moment, she turned and went in. Pierre, the bus boy, in the dining room, was trying to convey to Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Neil with many shoulder shrugs and rhetorical errors that he would rather be in the trenches, while those two women merely shook their heads and resumed their mopping.

Meanwhile the strange brigade continued its way up Seventh Avenue. At its head were Boy Scouts Leonard Lane, John Looran, and Eddie Sweeting. Leonard and John carried American flags, their blouses suggesting the origin of the sport shirt, while Eddie bore a cushion covered with a gold-incrusted satin drapery, seated on which was a huge champagne-colored Persian cat. Beside the boy with the cat walked a stately woman. She was a woman of indeterminate middle age, still handsome, and with an erect, masterful carriage indicative of accomplishment. The color scheme of her attire was black and white, even to her striped parasol, which helped make her cheeks seem pinker than they really were; also, she was resplendent in jewels.

Huge Indian Follows.

There followed a huge Indian in the picturesque costume of his fathers, his cerise shirt fairly screaming in the blazing sun, and a squaw, likewise in native garb. Then followed a heterogenous band of men and women carrying concise packages of varying shapes through the covers of which grease was beginning to spread. At a respectful range and slightly detached walked a cluster of men and women, a sprinkling of cameras among them identifying them as newspaper persons.

Stray pedestrians turned to look blankly as the strange procession straggled along. Some stopped to ask its meaning of the rear guard, while others stared stupified and walked on. Those who asked were told that the cat was King Edward VII. and that the woman in black and white was Mrs. Anita Comfort Brooks, his mistress, on the way to the park to give her darling a birthday party. There was no time for more, or the curious might have been told that Mrs. Brooks was President of the Gridiron, Gotham, and other clubs, exponent of the vegetarian cult, believer in a tax on bachelors, and space getter generally. But that would have given the party a chance to get well into the park, through the throngs of Saturday afternoon loiterers and on the green to the south of the large commons on which Formerly Russia but Future America plays ball and tennis.

Here, at the foot of a great elm, black and white striped cloths were spread and the grease-exuding parcels gave up their contents of stuffed eggs, potted ham sandwiches, bananas, and Swiss cheese. While the gift bearers deposited these, Mrs. Brooks was busy talking and dressing King Edward for the photographers. She took from a large box an ermine mantle, a little pink garment, which she explained he wore after the bath, and a tiny gilt crown, studded with brilliants. Then, with the crowned King on one arm and a placard bearing the pictures of the crowned heads of Europe, with the caption "Which Is the Guilty One?" in her hand, she faced the clicking shutters.

Names "King George."

Swarms of people scenting the unusual in the already saturated atmosphere, crowded about the hollow and translated the scene through individual eyes and imaginations. There was flitting and jabbering, and in the general commotion only one face remained placid. It was the countenance of Little Chief Flying Bird, the Sioux of the cerise shirt. Perspiration trickled down the pock-marked face, cast in heroic mold, and streaked the dull red paint that decorated his cheeks quite blatantly, but honestly. There was no other sign of motion on the bronze face of Little Chief, but lines about the corners of his mouth suggested that behind that mask were thoughts that, translated into action, might startle all these pale faces had he not the marvelous self control of generations of warrior ancestors.

Not even when he spoke the Sioux words, "Le oupitu kin West yela Kola," naming the cat "King George VII.," and poured water from a silver spoon upon the crowned head of the champagne-colored cat, did his face shake off its Sphinxian look.

"The spoon," said Mrs. Brooks as she arranged the tableau, "was given me by General Beaureguard, who fought in the late war, and the members of my club had it thus mounted on wood for me to use as a gavel."

The crowd now hung around the feast till the invited guests could scarcely move, until three policemen, for whom an emissary had been dispatched, were seen approaching. This sent the timid scurrying, but a little boy and girl who arrived simultaneously with the policemen had their own reasons for leaving.

"Aw," said the boy when he had surveyed the scene a moment, "this ain't no moving pitcher—it's a party." And turning on their heels disdainfully they withdrew.

More pictures of Mrs. Brooks and King Edward and Little Chief and Waaheha, his squaw, and the Boy Scouts, who by this time had declared themselves irrevocably in favor of angel food and deviled eggs as opposed to Persian cats and tableaux. But Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," was not of them. Mrs. Turner, after careful reconnoisance, was perched on a boulder eating bananas, and she refused to budge even for art and posterity.

At 5 o'clock Mrs. Brooks was still talking, her guests were still eating and the policemen in the distance were yawning and shooing the curious away. King Edward was purring now, for he had eaten a salad of fish and drank his pasteurized milk. And in the depths of their deep sockets the eyes of Little Chief twinkled, but his features remained immobile.

"I'm glad I'm poor if them folks are rich," said one of the policemen to a reporter as he sought the solitudes of the park.

308,213 FORD CAR CHECKS.

Task of Mailing Rebates to Purchasers of Past Year Tremendous.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—From Detroit a flood of wealth—more than $15,000,000—is being distributed to United States folk by the Ford Motor Company. It is not the award of $50 rebate checks to each 1915 purchaser of the familiar little motor cars that is bothering the Ford officials. It is the clerical work of printing, drawing, signing, recording and mailing the 308,213 pieces of welcome paper that has turned the big Ford general offices topsy-turvy for the last fortnight.

Aug. 1 or thereabouts was the date fixed for the big distribution of the checks, and as early as a month ago preparations were made to put them in the hands of the car owners. To do this expeditiously more than 300,000 envelopes were printed, of the open-face variety, of a special size to handle the checks. The checks were lithographed in a special size also to permit of a telautographic device to be used in signing them. Night after night a train of check-bearing trucks comes up to the Post Office portico.

DEAD IN AUTO WRECK.

Headlights Failed; Four Others Hurt as Car Went Into Ditch.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—One person was killed and four others were injured when an automobile went off the roadway and crashed into a tree on the Mountain Lakes (Boonton, N. J.) highway early today. Leon Veith, 23 years old, of 564 East Twenty-fourth Street, Paterson, died of his injuries in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson this morning.

John R. Newell, a draughtsman, 23 years old, of 234 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, is at St. Joseph's Hospital with fractured ribs, concussion of the brain, cuts, and bruises. He probably will recover. Miss Teresa Tierney 22, a school teacher, of 344 Totowa Avenue, Paterson, suffered a broken right arm and cuts about the head. Miss Marion Whitmore, a school teacher, 22, of 158 Hamburg Avenue, Paterson, suffered a broken leg and lacerations about the head and body. George Tierney, a brother of Miss Tierney, was driving the machine and escaped with minor injuries.

The automobile party was planned by the Tierneys and a visit was made to a friend's home in Dover, N. J. Miss Whitmore and Mr. Veith, who were expected to announce their engagement soon, were invited guests. The car, a brand-new touring machine, was owned by James Johnson, for whom Tierney drove. Tierney had Mr. Johnson's permission to use the machine.

The party left Dover on the return trip to Paterson about midnight. Trouble was experienced with the headlights, but after fixing the broken wires, the party resumed the journey. About four miles north of Boonton, near Mountain Lakes, the lights suddenly went out, and Tierney was unable to see the road. Before he could stop the machine shot off across a ditch at a curve and struck a tree sideways. All but Tierney and Miss Whitmore in the front seat were thrown out.

Tierney hailed a passing machine and succeeded in getting four doctors, who, after administering first aid, took all of the party to this city.

Veith was prominent in local athletics and was a student at Springfield (Mass.) Training School, where he was learning to be a Y. M. C. A. physical director. He was also supervisor of the local Monumental Heights playground.

AUTO KILLS NEW YORKER.

Billing Pinned Under Wrecked Car in Colorado—Rawling Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 14.—Arthur H. Billing and Sylvester E. Rawling, both of New York, were hurt, the former dying early this morning, as the result of an auto accident on the main traveled road in Estes Park, 200 miles from Colorado Springs, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Billing, who was driving the car, occupied the front seat. He was pinned under the car. Mr. Rawling and another man, who were in the rear seat, were thrown clear and escaped with minor injuries. The accident was due to a misunderstanding, an auto failing to turn out to let Billing pass. To avoid a collision, Billing turned his car into the ditch.

Mr. Billing was 42 years old. He came here three years ago for his health, but recovered and returned to New York. He came here last June for the Summer, and soon would have returned to New York. He was an Oxford man, and was once private secretary to Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The New York World.

Mr. Billing was for years on the business staff of The New York World. Mr. Rawling is musical critic of The Evening World. Both were born in Cornwall, England, and had been lifelong friends. Mr. Billing was a member of the Manhattan Club and the Aero Club of America. He had always taken a deep interest in sports, especially aeronautics, yachting, and motoring.

Skull Fractured in Auto Crash.

In an effort to avoid a motor truck on the Hudson Boulevard, near the Flower Hill Cemetery, yesterday, Joseph Signorytis of 122 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, crashed through a florist's plate glass window, and knocked down August Buttenbaum of 525 Jefferson Street, Union Hill, N. J. Signorytis shot head first against the side of the house. His skull was fractured. Doctors said he would probably die. Buttenbaum was not seriously hurt.

C. P. SERVICE UNCHANGED.

Merger with Allan Line Was for Purpose of Separating Accounts.

The organization of the fleets of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Allan Line into one company under the title of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Limited, with head offices at Montreal, will make no financial or operating changes in the management of the steamers.

Five years ago, when the Grand Trunk Railway was preparing to compete with the Canadian Pacific for the transcontinental traffic, the Allan Line, with its fleet of fifty steamships and fifty years' reputation for safety and comfort, was open for purchase to the highest bidder. The Canadian Pacific accordingly bought the major portion of the stock.

In November, 1904, the Canadian Pacific bought out the Elder Dempster Line from Liverpool to New York from the late Sir Alfred Jones in order to get through rates for their freight from the west, which the Allan Line had declined to give them.

Since 1910 the Allan Line steamers have used the Canadian Pacific piers in Quebec and Montreal, and booked passengers for both lines at their offices in Canada and Great Britain. Two new twenty-three knot turbine liners have been built.

The chief object of forming the subsidiary company in Montreal is to separate the steamship accounts of the Canadian Pacific from the railway. The company has interests in several lines operating from Canada into the United States and has to produce its books for the inspection of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

G. Maitland Mersey, the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific steamships, will hold the same position in the new company, which will begin operation officially Oct. 1.

AT 72 HE WHIPS SON-IN-LAW.

W. C. Smith Thrashes Young Man and Rescues Grandchildren.

Wesley C. Smith, 72 years old, a grandfather, was in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday looking as blithe and chipper as if he had not thrashed his husky son-in-law, Charles Gobel, who is 38, a few hours before.

Smith lives at 121 Enfield Street, Union Course, Queens. His daughter, Mrs. Alice Smith Gobel, and her six children have been living with him. Gobel testified yesterday that he had no home. But it was his desire to take two of his children, Alice, 3 years old, and Oscar, 4, to his unknown place of residence which procured him his thrashing.

It was related in court that Gobel appeared late Friday afternoon, when the children were playing in the street, and, grabbing Oscar under one arm and Alice under the other, started away. Smith heard the outcry of the other children and gave chase. Mrs. Gobel also joined in the pursuit. She said yesterday that her husband, dropping the screaming children, struck her in the face.

Smith sailed in and dealt his son-in-law an uppercut on the nose and a straight jab on the eye, following them with swift blows to the body.

"S'nuff!" said the son-in-law, covering his face with his arm.

Smith seized his son-in-law by the collar and dragged him along the street until he met a policeman. When the case came up before Magistrate Joseph Fitch yesterday Gobel looked much the worse for wear. He was held in $300 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

STANDARD OIL LOSES CHINESE OIL FIELD

Fails to Conclude Permanent Contract with Government for Concessions.

MAY HAVE WIDE RESULTS

Kerosene Our Chief Export to China, and Competition Might Be Disastrous—Japanese Influence Seen.

PEKING, Aug. 14.—W. E. Bemis, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, left for the United States today, having failed to conclude a permanent contract with the Chinese Government for the exploitation of oil fields of China. Last year the Standard entered into a preliminary agreement with China for the development of oil districts in the northern part of the country. This agreement expires tomorrow.

The American Legation will continue efforts to reconcile the differences between the Government and the company. The expiring agreement provided for the exploration of the oil fields of the Province of Shen-si and the northern part of the Province of Chi-li. It was contemplated that, should they prove sufficiently valuable, a Chino-American company should be formed, in which the Standard would have a controlling interest, the Chinese Government receiving a certain percentage of the shares.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Failure of the Standard Oil Company to obtain a permanent concession for the development of oil fields in Northern China, as reported today from Peking, caused much comment in commercial and diplomatic circles here. Officials were inclined to speculate as to a possible connection between the failure of these negotiations and the recent granting by China of commercial demands made by Japan.

More than half of the American export business to China is kerosene oil, and the development of extensive oil fields in China by citizens of any other country would have a disastrous effect upon Chinese-American trade, according to commercial officials of the Government. The United States was the only country doing an increased trade in oil with China during 1914, and the oil is about the only article in that trade which has not met severe Japanese competition.

In a report on China's foreign trade for the last year, made public here today, Consul General Thomas Sammons at Shanghai said:

"Aside from kerosene, the imports into China from the United States amounted to only about $12,000,000 in 1914; kerosene importations were valued at $16,686,146. This great American trade may eventually be largely superseded through the opening of prospective oil fields in Northern China. The Standard Oil Company is expending large sums of money to demonstrate whether China's oil fields are to contribute to the Far Eastern demand for kerosene and other petroleum products. In 1914 this company concluded a temporary contract with the Chinese Government to exploit certain provinces in the production of petroleum."

Paul Reinsch, Minister to China, and Consul Sammons are both in the United States, and will visit Washington before returning to China. It is expected they will confer with State and Commerce Department officials on this and other phases of the Chinese situation.

GAS KILLS DRAUGHTSMAN.

Former Instructor at Cornell Thought a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—John T. Williams, 47 years old, a former instructor in the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering of Cornell University, thought to have committed suicide by gas, was found dead this morning in a humble rooming house. Penniless, shattered in nerves, and a victim of excessive use of chloroform, he was found in his chair by the landlady, Mrs. William W. Irving, with gas fumes escaping from the room. He had been dead two hours. Dr. Stephen A. Mahady, the Coroner, said there was a possibility of accidental suffocation.

Williams came here July 10 to work for the Savage Arms Company as a draughtsman on guns. He was considered an expert draughtsman, but resigned after three weeks. Since then he had remained in his room, a great portion of the time under influence of chloroform.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—John T. Williams was an instructor in machine design in Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering until about two years ago, when he resigned to take up the work of draughtsman. It was said here today that Mr. Williams had recently been released from the State Hospital at Willard, but his friends said he had been in ill-health for some time.

CHILDREN'S COURT MOVED.

New Quarters Established in East Twenty-second Street.

The Children's Court held its last session yesterday in the red brick building at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street. While the Magistrate was hearing cases the twenty employes of the court and thirty belonging to the Probation Department, helped to move their office furniture.

Hereafter the Children's Court will be held in the new building at 137 East Twenty-second Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. The building at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, which is more than half a century old, will be used henceforth by the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity as a storage warehouse.

FINDS HER FATHER SLAIN BY ROBBER

Continued from Page 1.

shortly after 8 o'clock they had invited Mr. Hildebrandt to accompany them, but he had declined, saying he was tired and would take a nap until they returned. Apparently he did so, and was surprised asleep.

Mrs. Hildebrandt said that a gold watch and chain and some small change, all the money that her husband had had in his pockets, were missing. Nothing else, however, seemed to have been touched in the house.

The daughter, who was the first to come on her father's body, was so overcome by shock that she ran from the house after returning with Policeman Sullivan and did not return. Dr. Brasted was called from Harlem Hospital, but though the girl had told Policeman Sullivan that her father was breathing when she had found him, Dr. Brasted found him dead.

Occupants of a flat at 5 West 117th Street found at 9 o'clock that a burglar had jimmied open the door to their flat, and the police were inclined to believe that the same man might have committed the murder. Finger print experts hurried from Police Headquarters and went over both flats thoroughly searching for marks that might identify the murderer.

Captain Cooper, in charge of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, had a dozen men on the crime a few moments after he learned of it, but none of them found a clue to the burglar.

Mr. Hildebrandt was fifty-three years old and was born in Germany. He had acquired a great deal of Harlem property and was well known for his real estate activities. He was the organizer of the Fifth Avenue Property Business Men's Association and an active mover in all plans for the betterment of Harlem.

5 KILLED, 20 HURT ON ENGLISH RAILWAY

Accident to the Irish Mail in the Stowe Tunnel—Aid Rushed from Northampton.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Five persons were killed and a score injured today in an accident to the second section of the Irish Mail on the London & North Western Railway.

The accident occurred at the Weedon end of the Stowe Tunnel.

Physicians and motor ambulances were quickly sent to Northampton.

GOAT RAISING IN SING SING.

Prisoner, with One Animal, Hopes to Own Herd When His Time Is Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Goat raising may become popular at Sing Sing if Warden Thomas Mott Osborne remains at the prison. Already through the kindness of Homer H. Stuart, President of the Board of Education here, Martin Sweeney, sentenced to twenty years for murder, has started his herd. The Warden allows Martin to keep his goat on the hill near the prison, and five years hence, when he receives his freedom, the convict figures that the herd will have enough goats to provide him an income.

It was some weeks ago that Mr. Stuart, a breeder of pedigree goats, received a card from Sweeney inquiring about the price of goats and outlining his plan. In reply Mr. Stuart wrote that if Warden Osborne approved, he would donate a yearling kid. Subsequently the goat was shipped to Sweeney.

Sweeney, who has spent fifteen years behind the bars, in a letter to Mr. Stuart, wrote:

"The Warden is Faith, Hope, and Charity personified to his erring brothers. He is just a big brother to us; always willing to help his little brothers help themselves. There is absolutely no big stick in his methods. Kindness is the key he uses to unlock the latent doors in the worst of us. I wish you could find the time to pay a visit here. No matter how good a man you are you will be a better man after a visit here."

UNDRESSES ON TOP OF POLE

Ship Fireman Scares Girls in Telephone Exchange.

Shrieks from girl telephone operators leaving the Madison Square exchange in West Twenty-ninth Street attracted the attention of guests in the Hotel Martha Washington in Twenty-ninth Street near Madison Avenue, and in a few minutes several telephone calls were put in to the West Thirtieth Street police station that a madman was undressing on the crossarm of an electric light pole at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

Lieutenant Siefert operated the flashlight system and hurried six policemen to the corner. Policeman Grimm, the first to arrive, found that the man had thrown nearly all of his clothes to the street. Grimm and other policemen tried to persuade him to climb down, but the man paid no attention to them. Finally they procured a ladder and carried him to the pavement, where the police men formed a hollow square about him and marched him to a doorway, where they dressed him. At the police station he said that he was Yacklim Philpovitch, a steamship fireman, and that he was worried for his family in Russia. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

SAVED BY SUSPENDER CLASP

Bullet Glances Off—Assailant Refuses Explanation.

Benjamin Smith of 96 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, owes his life to a small steel clasp on his suspenders.

Early yesterday as he was entering his home a man fired a revolver at him. The bullet struck the clasp and glanced off. Smith shouted for help, and his assailant ran in the direction of McCarren Park. He was pursued by Patrolman Waters.

When the fugitive refused to halt in answer to his command, Waters fired three shots in the air, which stopped him. The prisoner said he was Joseph Panice of 308 Union Avenue. He refused to explain why he attempted the life of Smith. In court he was remanded on charges of felonious assault and carrying a dangerous weapon.

CITY COLLEGE ASKS MORE.

Trustees Estimate $782,270 Will Be Required in 1916.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New York have estimated the amount necessary for maintaining the institution through 1916 at $782,270.81, which is $89,314.80 more than the 1915 allowance, the increase asked for in personal service is $74,116.75, of which $63,698.05 is for instruction, $5,115 for administration and $5,926.25 for the care of buildings.

Provision is asked for one professor of German at $5,000, an instructor for the stadium at $1,700 and two tutors for the stadium at $1,000 each. At present the instruction staff consists of 217 members, comprising a President, fourteen professors, fifteen associate professors, thirty-six assistant professors, eighty-six instructors, fifty-five tutors and ten assistant tutors. During the present financial year three assistant tutors will become tutors, eleven tutors will be raised to the rank of assistant professors and eight assistant professors will be advanced to the rank of full professors.

The requests for 1916 make provisions for an increase of the staff by two associate professors, twenty-five assistant professors, sixty-five instructors and nineteen tutors.

TWO MEN SLASHED IN FIGHT.

Panic Among Women Buying Sunday Supplies at "Paddy's Market."

The dense crowd of women bargaining in "Paddy's Market" on Ninth Avenue, about Fortieth Street, was thrown into a panic late last night when five men became involved in a noisy altercation and knives were drawn. Three of the men suddenly leaped from the scrimmage and fled, brandishing their knives to clear a path. They were lost in the big crowd. Then it was seen that the other two were bleeding from knife wounds.

They were Lawrence Reddy, a driver of 605 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Patrick Cash, a driver of 322 West Fortieth Street. After Dr. Lile of New York Hospital had dressed wounds in their necks and bodies, which it was declared would not prove dangerous, the two men said they had been lounging on the corner when three men they did not know jostled them. Reddy and Cash spoke to them angrily and received insulting answers. The fight then began.

INCAS' HEADS ON VASARI.

Peruvian Relics Start Rumor About Beheaded Bandits.

When the steamer Vasari docked yesterday at Montague Street, Brooklyn, the Customs Inspectors were excited over a rumor from Quarantine that a passenger from Texas had brought three human heads with him from Peru. It was stated that the Texan had been attacked by four bandits in the Andes, and had killed three of them. The fourth ran away. The American was so enraged, the report said, that he cut off the three bandits' heads and threw the bodies into a ditch.

When the passengers were asked about the heads by reporters at the pier no one apparently knew anything about the story. Newton, the purser, also was in ignorance. Finally, S. A. Davis, the surgeon, was questioned and he admitted that he had three human heads in his cabin, but said they were not those of bandits nor had he cut them off. They were specimens of the heads preserved by the Incas 400 years ago with the long hair attached, and were in perfect condition after being dwarfed to one-half of their original size by the curing process.

FIRE DESTROYS AN ASBURY HOTEL

170 Guests Safe and Nobody Hurt in Early Evening Blaze Off the Boardwalk.

THEIR BELONGINGS LOST

Frantic Efforts to Save Personal Property Fruitless—Owner's Loss Is $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Carlton Hotel at First Avenue and Heck Street was destroyed by fire, which started shortly before 9 o'clock tonight. The blaze started on the top floor from an unknown cause and spread rapidly through the four-story frame structure. Its spread was aided by a lack of water, due to the smallness of the Heck Street main.

Aid was summoned from nearby resorts.

The hotel was full to capacity, but most of the 170 or more guests were on the boardwalk when the fire broke out, and no one was injured. Most of the belongings of the patrons were lost, however, though daring efforts were made to save them.

The Melita Cottage, a small building to the east of the hotel, of which Mrs. Mary M. Smith was the proprietress, was also destroyed. Mrs. E. Richards Havercamp was proprietress of the Carlton.

The hotel was an old structure and it is thought $25,000 will cover the loss. It was a spectacular blaze, however, and provided thrills for thousands of Summer visitors from this and nearby resorts. Some of the guests were frantic as they watched the destruction of their effects and became hysterical. They were cared for in nearby hotels, where they spent the night. Three firemen were slightly hurt when a ladder broke.

EASTLAND IS RIGHTED.

Property of Victims Recovered When Ship Is Brought to Even Keel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Three bushels of jewels, purses, and other small pieces of personal property which belonged to victims of the Eastland disaster were recovered today when the ship was restored to even keel. The property was found on the upper decks, which were the first available to search.

No bodies were found in the hold of the Eastland. The Government will not release its attachment on the ship until Tuesday.

Progressives to Discuss the Future.

New York City Progressives will hold a meeting next Tuesday night at the Claremont Club, 550 West 113th Street, to discuss the future of the party in the State. The speakers will be George W. Perkins, Hugh Gordon Miller, who is a candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the Progressive ticket; David S. Ayers, and Robert C. Levis. Mr. Perkins will speak on "The Future of the Progressive Party," and Mr. Miller will give a general review of the Progressive situation in State and nation. Mr. Levis will speak on "Forcing Constitutional Delegates to Take Up Progressive Principles."

ITALIAN WAR BENEFIT.

Many Famous Names in Opera and Drama on Program.

A benefit for Italian war sufferers is to be given at the Century Opera House, Sixty-second Street and Central Park West, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at which many of the greatest dramatic and operatic stars will appear.

It will be given under the management of the International Music and Drama Committees, and the Countess Castelvecchio is Chairman of the committee in charge.

Otto H. Kahn has given the opera house for the occasion, and all the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company now in the city, aided by the Metropolitan chorus, will take part. Among those who will give operatic and dramatic selections are Mme. Mimi Augugila, the Sicilian actress; Mlle. Adele Dilli and Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio, soprani; Mme. Louise Vilani, Sig. Pasquale Amato and Sig. Luca Botta of the Metropolitan opera company; Sig. Giuseppe Ansolone and Cav. Dante Del Popa.

A symphony orchestra of sixty from the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House will accompany the singers and furnish the music. The Russian Symphony and the Philharmonic Orchestras have also volunteered their services. The conductors will be Maestros A. Bimboni, G. Rafelli, G. Randeggio, and R. Saplo.

Seats, which are on sale at the Longacre Building and at the box office of the Century Opera House starting on Aug. 23, will be sold at from 50 cents to $2. The proceeds are to go to the Italian Red Cross and the families of the Italian reservists in this country whose breadwinners have joined the colors and who are in need.

KILLED BY HUGE COAL SCOOP

Workman Crushed as He Waited to Have Minor Injury Dressed.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—Thomas McCormick, 42 years old, who was employed in the shipping department of the Spicer Universal Joint Company's plant in South Plainfield, injured his wrist late this afternoon and went into the machine shop to have it dressed. He was told to sit out in the open until bandages could be procured, and seated himself on a pile of steel outside the door.

No sooner had he done so than a huge steam bucket used to hoist coal swooped down on him. It tore his arm from the socket at the shoulder and crushed his chest so that one rib was forced through his left lung. He died before an ambulance arrived from the Muhlenberg Hospital.

McCormick lived at 446 West Fourth Street. He leaves a wife and several children.

SUMMIT MILLS TO CUT PAY.

Mayor's Committee Decides on 5 to 10 Per Cent. Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 14.—There will be posted Monday in the Summit Silk Mill a notice calling for a lower wage schedule, varying from 5 to 10 per cent., according to the kind of work involved. This is in accordance with a report made by the Mayor's Committee, consisting of Thomas M. Debevoise, Oliver B. Merrill, and Francis S. Phraner. The committee was named at the time of the strike in the local silk mill several months ago.

BACK CONNOLLY FOR JUDGE.

Queens Borough President Urged for Humphrey's Place.

It was reported yesterday that Borough President Maurice Connolly of Queens might be the choice of the regular Democratic organization for County Judge. A successor is to be elected this Fall to Judge Burt J. Humphrey, who has filled the office for twelve years. The term of office is six years, and the salary is $10,000 a year, with $2,500 additional for drawing jurors. President Connolly receives but $5,000 a year as Borough President, and he has but one year more to serve.

Friends of President Connolly control the Democratic organization and should he desire to be the candidate he will go into the primary with the backing of the organization. It was understood until yesterday that the organization favored the renomination of Judge Humphrey. President Connolly had denied that he would be a candidate. When the rumor was started yesterday he was not in town to comment upon it. The selection of organization candidates will be made today and will be announced tomorrow.

PORT HENRY IS BOOMING.

Rise in Pig Iron Causes Revival of Activity in Mines There.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The sharp rise in the price of iron ore and pig iron has caused a great revival of activity in this section, after a nine months' period of dullness.

The Northern Iron Company announced this week that its blast furnace would resume operations on or about Aug. 20, giving employment to 150 men.

The iron ore mines of the Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company at Mineville are now operating full time, after having been on part time the last nine months. Two hundred more men are expected the first of next week.

The Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad Company is sharing in the increased business.

It is said the Cheever Iron Ore Mines, situated three miles from here, in which C. M. Schwab has an interest, will resume operations very shortly. This will mean work for about 300 men.

The Arctic City Film Company, formerly of Saranac Lake, has moved its plant to this village.

GOES TO JAIL FOR HIS PIG.

"Frame-Up!" Owner Cries When He Hears Beast Rooted Lawns.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Arton Keyler of Avy Street, Hillside, a suburb of Elizabeth, was sent to the County Jail for twenty days today when he refused to pay a fine of $10 imposed for failing to keep his pig penned. Neighbors complained that the pig wandered about their lawns and yards. To prove the ownership of the pig Justice Hebbe sent for Mr. and Mrs. Keyler, Mrs. John Howarth, Mrs. Charles Gorlich, and Mrs. E. Schroeder, who live in Avy Street. When a patrolman chased the pig to within a block of the courtroom, Justice Hebbe adjourned the case while the witnesses unanimously identified the trespasser as the property of Keyler.

Keyler, who indignantly declared the proceedings a frame-up, refused to pay.

Michael Didn't Join the Angels.

Michael Angelo, who paints fences among other things to make a living, was arrested yesterday for shooting a gun at the rear of his home at Merrick Road and Central Avenue. Policeman Farrell was afraid Michael would shoot the last letter of his name and become an angel, also that this generation might lose a painter.

BOYS SCATTER DIAMONDS.

Flee from Crowd After Robbing Window of a Jeweler.

Smashing the plate glass of one of the show windows of the jewelry store of J. F. Jarvis & Son at 64 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon, two youths snatched a tray of diamond rings valued at $2,000 and led the police a chase. They were captured by Policemen Mattes and Schafer, who were on bicycles, after a pursuit for a quarter of a mile and a fierce struggle. They gave their names as Louis Daniels, 20 years old, of Williamsbridge, and Harry Tesman, 16, of the Bronx. They had hung about the Jarvis store for a week.

The robbery was committed in the busiest part of the day and hundreds of men and women joined the chase. A third of the jewels were found on one of the prisoners, according to the police. The rest were found scattered along the streets.

At the Mt. Vernon Station Tesman confessed that he had taken part in the robbery of Amelia Rubin at 352 East Houston Street, Manhattan, on Friday, where a brick was thrown through the window and jewels worth $3,000 were stolen. These jewels were recovered when John Noeker was arrested.

Tesman said that Frank Szaley of 79 Avenue B had been implicated in the Rubin robbery, and that they had decided to attempt with Daniels to rob a place in Mt. Vernon in order to make up for their losses in the Rubin robbery and to give bail for Noeker. Detectives Cook, Campbell, and Wuchsner arrested Szaley on the charge of taking part in both robberies. He protested that he was innocent and could establish an alibi in both cases.

PRISONER IN JAIL HE BUILT.

Sentenced for Intoxication, He Says "It Feels Mighty Homelike."

Chester Barnhart of Port Jefferson, L. I., who built the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead, now looks from behind bars at visitors whom Sheriff Odell shows through the building.

Barnhart was foreman for Campbell & Dempsey, contractors, and he had charge of all the actual building operations.

Several days ago Barnhart was arrested for intoxication. Justice of the Peace Jacob S. Dreyer of Port Jefferson found him guilty and sentenced him to thirty days in the jail he built.

"Anyway, it feels mighty homelike here," said Barnhart yesterday to a visitor who expressed surprise at seeing him behind the bars.

Jersey Farmers Hold Annual Picnic.

Special to The New York Times.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 14.—Sons and daughters of Jersey's farm lands gathered at the Manasquan Beach today for their annual outing. Farmers and their families were present from Monmouth, Mercer, Middlesex, Ocean, and Burlington Counties. More than 5,000 persons were present. Fakirs of every description overran the beach. The town was compelled to place traffic officers at all the street intersections on the main highways to the beach owing to the great crowd.

Mother Discovers Suicide.

A sufferer from melancholia, Miss Anna Sturtevant, who lived in an apartment at 56 Morningside Avenue, near 118th Street, committed suicide by gas yesterday. She was found by her widowed mother, Mrs. Charles F. Sturtevant, in a bathroom. Miss Sturtevant was 50 years old. She lived with her mother. She had been in ill health, and in the last three weeks she suffered a nervous breakdown and was under the constant care of a physician.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Preliminary Showing of Autumn Fashions

New Tailored Hats of Satin Antique & Hatters' Plush

An Especially Prepared Sale

10.00

ONE OF A KIND—black only, in large, medium and small Sailors, Canotiers, Louis Philippe high crowns. Trimmed in the newest effects.

Women's New Fall Suits

29.50 to 145.00

A collection that reveals the fashion tendencies in silhouette, fabric, coloring and trimming. Soft velours, velvets, corduroys, broadcloths, tweeds, in tailleur or costume effects, in the new Fall shadings.

Women's New Fall Coats

22.50 to 145.00

Coats that show new features, developed in velour, wool plush plaids, cashemire de laine, Dracord, tweeds, vicuna, faille and gros de Londres. Many richly fur trimmed.

Some examples of the new Evening Coats and Wraps designed on new lines, of sumptuous textures.

Women's New Fall Blouses

5.50 to 55.00

Tailleur Blouses are of silk jersey, plaided Georgette crepe, plaided taffeta, striped taffeta, soie de radium and many novelty silks.

Apparel for Sportswomen

A distinctive showing of new color effects and weaves, in knit silk Shetland and knit wool sweaters. Special apparel for every form of sport from cross country riding to shooting.

Originations

Guest Room Bags of chiffon, with individual face powder puffs. All colors, 50c to $2.25.

• • •

"Bontell" Perfume—"Mai-Joli" in extracts, toilet waters, sachets and face powders.

• • •

White Chantilly Lace Veils, with deep borders of hemstitched black chiffon, $3.25.

• • •

The new Fibre Lace Jabots and Stocks with Jabots, in delicate traceries.

• • •

Vari-shaped Collars of Georgette Crepe, wrought in hand embroideries.

• • •

Hand-made Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets, in delicate pastel shadings.

• • •

Hand-made Organdie Guimpes, with fine tuckings and hemstitching.

• • •

Organdie Guimpes, with fagoting, lace and beading.

Latest Notes in Women's Serge Frocks for the Fall

A Distinctive Collection

25.00 to 89.50

All serge or serge-and-satin, serge-and-taffeta, in Redingote, Princess, Bolero and new waistline types. Trimmed with braiding, metallic gold and silver embroidery and many other original touches.

Smart Autumn modes in Afternoon and Evening Frocks. Dainty Danse Frocks specially priced at 29.50 and 39.50.

Misses' Serge Frocks

18.50 to 65.00

Tailleur and compose models, with combinations of Jenny plaid and check silks, also combinations of clan plaid and plain taffeta with serge. Trimmings of beading, braiding and soutache embroidery.

Misses' New Fall Suits

25.00 to 65.00

Essentially youthful types, in exclusive and unusual models, of velours, tweeds, broadcloth, velour checks, whipcord, gab

NOTED WOMAN EXILE NOW SENT TO ARCTIC

Breshkovskaya, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," Sent to Yakoutsk.

UNDAUNTED AS SIGHT FAILS

Siberian Life Prisoner, Who Tried to Escape, Writes Friends Here She Loves Humanity.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, known the world over eight years ago as "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," and now serving a life exile in Siberia, has been transferred to the far northern City of Yakoutsk, on the edge of the arctic circle, according to a letter received from her by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and made public today.

Mme. Breshkovskaya is 71 years old and is suffering from cataracts on both eyes, so that she cannot read. Her only recreation, she says, is sewing for a few hours a day, and then only on white material. Her banishment to Yakoutsk, least desirable of all towns in Siberia, came at the end of eighteen months' solitary imprisonment at Irkutsk for trying to escape from Siberia, to which she had been sent for life. In addition to the eighteen months imposed, she wrote, she served two additional months in prison because no caravan was to start for Yakoutsk for that long when her term ended.

About ten years ago Mme. Breshkovskaya came to America and made many friends in this country, among them Miss Jane Addams and Julia Ward Howe. After her return to Russia, she was arrested, with many other leaders and sympathizers in the growing movement for popular government. She and Dr. Nicholas Tschaikowsky were tried together at St. Petersburg. She was charged with distributing arms, found guilty, and sentenced to life exile; Tschaikovsky was acquitted.

Bound for Yakoutsk.

Where Mme. Breshkovskaya is going, she wrote Miss Blackwell, the Winters encroach on May and August, and the short Summers are insufferably hot. Her letter was dated June 27, at her prison in Irkutsk, and inasmuch as she expected to start in July she probably is at present on her way to Yakoutsk, if she has not reached there.

Mrs. Breshkovskaya's letter reads, in part, as follows:

"I can now tell you with certainty what my future address will be: Yakoutsk, Siberia, Asia, via Japan. The efforts of my friends to have me allowed to live in a more southerly part of Siberia have failed, and I shall be 2,000 versts further north than at Kirensk [her former abode in Siberia.] It is hardly a surprise to me; and life at Kirensk was so hard that no change will frighten me. I am only sorry for the two additional months that I have had to spend in prison here during our short Summer; for the convoy with which I am to travel does not start for the Lena till July.

"At Yakoutsk the cold goes down to 55 degrees, (presumably below zero.) Winter lasts fully eight months. There is hardly any Spring; for in May the ground is still covered with snow, and in August there are sharp frosts at night. The two months of Summer are very hot, and make it possible to raise a few vegetables and a little grain.

"But as it is the capital of the Province of Yakoutsk, which stretches in every direction, there are a few doctors there, and more people than at Kirensk, where there was often no medical aid. There are also some political exiles there. I shall try not to lose what is left of my health, and it is not improbable that I may succeed, thanks to the care that all my friends take of me.

Lover of the Human Race.

"Your letters and papers bring me near to you, and make me share in the interests of another world, and this is of great interest to me, as I love to be in touch with human life. The longer I live the more fully I understand that the deepest thing in me is an invincible and ardent love for the human race, which I am convinced contains within itself all the germs of intellectual improvement to an indefinite extent, of an ascent to a moral life which will make it infinitely happy.

"This habit of living in the life of humanity as a whole has so associated me with the universal psychology that I lose myself in it, and I care very little about my individual fate, which is not dear to me at all when separated from the general course of things. History studies in the past and present of the human race are present with me in their smallest details. Thus I look upon the entire globe as worthy of our attention and devotion."

A letter from Mme. Breshkovskaya received a few weeks ago said that her American friends must not grieve for her, and that she would find persons to read aloud to her as soon as she was sent where there were other political exiles. She added that the doctor said an operation upon her eyes could be performed at the end of six months, if she had access to an oculist.

FAMINE IN HAITI; RED CROSS AIDS

Caperton Reports Destitution and Death as a Result of the Revolution.

FAMILIES STARVE 48 HOURS

Woman and Child Found Dead in Port au Prince Market Place—Capital and Cape Haitien Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Famine has followed in the wake of the Haitian revolution and the American Red Cross heeded today an appeal for aid for suffering natives of the island republic.

A report from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Haiti, said there was considerable suffering owing to the scarcity of food among the poorer people in Port au Prince. He asked for Red Cross aid, stating that there had been at least two deaths from starvation.

The Red Cross at once turned over $1,000 to the Navy Department, which was telegraphed to Admiral Caperton for relief work. If necessary a Red Cross representative will be sent to the island.

The destitution, according to Admiral Caperton, is due to lack of crops and industries as a result of the revolution. "This morning," his dispatch said, "a woman and child were found dead in the market place, their death due, undoubtedly, to starvation."

In many cases, he added, families had been absolutely without food for forty-eight hours. Resumption of public works with the establishment of peace would provide employment for some of the idle, but would not help many women and children who had no means of subsistence.

Admiral Caperton in another telegram reported today that the new President's reception was enthusiastic. The President made public acknowledgment of the part of the American troops in restoring government to the republic.

The Haitian flag flies again over Fort Nationale, and both Port au Prince and Cape Haitien have been quiet since President Dartiguenave took up his duties.

YOUNG AVIATOR KILLED AT CONESUS LAKE

Lawrence Lyon of Ithaca Drowned When His Machine Tips and He Falls from His Seat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Lawrence Lyon, 24 years old, of Ithaca, lost his life at Conesus Lake this afternoon, when the plane which he was driving about the lake turned over and dropped into the water.

Those who saw the accident, which occurred off Old Orchard Point, say the plane tipped when Lyon started to turn it about. Some said that when the plane was about fifteen feet from the water Lyon fell from the seat, clear of the machine.

Motor boats, which were standing by, rushed to the point where the man had gone under but found no trace of him. At 6 o'clock tonight his body had not been recovered.

SPERRY SMASHES RUDDER.

Aviator Will Fly Again Today for the $5,000 Curtiss Prize.

After a mishap yesterday, when he broke an elevating rudder on his hydroaeroplane, Lawrence Sperry, the Brooklyn aviator, will try again today to win the Curtiss $5,000 prize for the longest flight in ten hours of one day.

Mr. Sperry reached the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. At 5:08 he rose in the air from the foot of Little Street and, flying low, went under the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, out over the bay, and circled the Statue of Liberty and returned to the navy yard at 5:30 o'clock. At 7:20 A. M. he started for another trial flight, taking a moving picture operator as a passenger. He circled over Hell Gate, but on the return smashed into the old gas house piers, breaking an elevating rudder.

His plans to make the flight were spoiled for the day. It was late in the afternoon when he had repaired the damage. At 5:43 P. M. he left the navy yard for his new hangar at Amityville. He covered the thirty-one miles in thirty-two minutes, reaching the hangar at 6:15 o'clock. He went from the navy yard by way of Bay Ridge and the Rockaways, traveling most of the distance over water.

The aviator said last night he would start early this morning on his contest for the Curtiss prize. He expects to take an eastward course over Great South Bay to Peconic Bay, thence over the Atlantic Ocean to Montauk, and return. He believes the use of the Sperry gyroscope stabilizer will enable him to set a new record for a ten-hour flight. Of the $5,000 of the Curtiss prize, $1,000 goes to the successful aviator and the remaining $4,000 to the manufacturer of the winning airship.

Held for Disrobing on Beach.

Detectives Major and Wilson arrested twelve men on charges of disorderly conduct yesterday for undressing and donning bathing suits near Oriental Point, Manhattan Beach, within sight of the automobile drive and the Oriental Hotel. Several were held over night in the Coney Island station and others were released in $500 bail for hearings this morning.

Bethlehem Country Club Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 14.—Interest today was centred in the men's singles and doubles in the August tennis tournament of the Bethlehem Country Club in the semi-finals of the singles. H. L. Bowman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., defeated H. S. Hasker, Quincy, 6—0, 6—4, and M. Whipple, Yale, won from E. Roy Underwood, Summit, N. J., 8—0, 6—2. W. P. Woodman, Bowdoin, and Barker will play P. S. Cast and Bowman in the finals of the men's doubles on Monday.

WANTS RUNAWAY SON HELD.

Schenectady Woman Believes He's Bound for South America.

"My son has run away," said a woman's voice over the telephone to Lieutenant McCarrick at Police Headquarters last evening. "He left Schenectady with a college chum on a train that gets to the Grand Central station about 8 o'clock. The two boys are going to South America. Please stop them and send them home."

The woman said she was Mrs. Bush, wife of the General Manager of the New York office of the General Electric Company, and was telephoning from her home in Schenectady.

Detective Barber of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, went to the Grand Central Station and met incoming trains until 10 o'clock, but no one answering Mrs. Bush's description of her son appeared. The police believed that if the boys started they left the train before it reached this city.

Mrs. Bush said she had tried to reach her husband in New York, but his office was closed. Lieutenant McCarrick said as young Bush was 19 years old and not amenable to the juvenile delinquency law he could only deliver the mother's plea to the runaway if he met him.

SHANGHAIED SAILORS SAVED

Rescued by Ferryboat After Escaping to Raft in Bay.

Two half-drowned men, tossed about on a raft made of a few planks tied with ropes, were picked up at 10:30 o'clock last night by Captain George Kimball of the ferryboat John Englis on her trip from St. George, S. I., to Sixty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. Some of the passengers on the forward deck of the ferryboat saw the raft when the Englis was about midway in the bay. The crew got the ferryboat close to the raft and pulled the castaways on board with ropes.

After the two rescued men had been warmed and fed in the engine room, they gave their names as John Moran and Daniel Hensen, and said they had been shanghaied from a waterfront boarding house to a vessel lying in Gravesend Bay, from which they escaped at dusk last evening.

"The ship, the name of which we had no chance to learn, sailed for South America this afternoon," said Moran. "We knocked together a few planks, and when it got dark we shoved them overboard and jumped. We had been in the bay two hours when picked up."

NORMAN TOWER LAID BARE.

Curious Result Develops from a Suffragette Outrage in 1914.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—There has been a curious result of one of the fires caused by suffragettes in 1914. The fire in question practically destroyed the historic Church of St. Mary at Wargrave, near Henley, which, among other interesting objects, contained the tomb of Thomas Day, the author.

The church is now being rebuilt. In the restoration of the tower it was found that the present casing of red brick is only a covering for the original Norman tower. The latter proves to be a very fine example of Norman architecture—one of the best, in the opinion of experts, existing in England.

When the tower was cased with red brick is a mystery, but the work was probably done in the reign of Henry VII. or that of Henry VIII. Among other discoveries made as a result of the performance of the suffragette "arson squad" are a number of vaults under the chancel, of which no one had guessed the existence.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

AN EXTRAORDINARILY IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

TO BE COMMENCED TO-MORROW (MONDAY), AUGUST 16th,

and continued throughout the remainder of the month,

will consist of an unprecedentedly large assortment of authentic Oriental Rugs, separately selected with expert discrimination; all of which will be offered

at prices much lower than are usually asked for Rugs of similar grades.

The rare purchasing opportunity afforded in this Sale is due to B. Altman & Co.'s recent activities in the important rug marts of the world, which have resulted in the acquisition of this great collection, comprising Oriental Rugs of every wanted size and shape, the wearing qualities of which are unreservedly guaranteed.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MONDAY OFFERING OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PAIRS OF REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES

(length 8 feet, finished) will comprise Open-edge Portieres from B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms. These Portieres display the newest colors and color combinations, and will present unequalled value

at the very special price of . . . . . $13.50 per pair

The Advance Styles for Autumn

are now a feature of impelling interest in the departments reserved for Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel. Included are Tailor-made Suits cut on the smartest lines; stunning Gowns for afternoon, evening, dinner and theatre wear; handsome Wraps and Coats; dainty Blouses; Silk Sweaters; and Hats that foreshadow the coming mode in aristocratic millinery.

The new Silks and Velvets, recently imported, form an impressive part of the display on the First Floor; and there are also extensive assortments of English, Scotch and American-made Dress Materials.

Fine French Lingerie

now being shown in a new importation, comprises an unusually attractive assortment of dainty Undergarments, fashioned of the sheerest and most delicate materials and exquisitely adorned with hand-wrought needlework and real lace. Included are Nightrobes, Chemises, Combination Garments, Petticoats, etc., all made in the newest styles and embodying the most skilled workmanship.

Hand-embroidered Lingerie from the Philippine Islands, imported by B. Altman & Co., is an additional feature in the display of the Imported Lingerie Department.

Summer Business Hours: *August—8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.* *Saturday Closed All Day.* *Established 1879.*

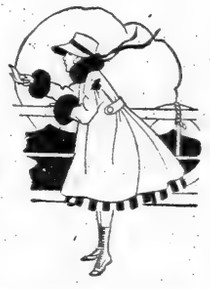
Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

DISTINCTIVE styles have always been expected from Best's—even when we were young in business, 35 years ago. The discriminating New York women soon discovered that they could depend upon us for smart and correct outfits for their children—and outfits that wore well, too.

Later they came to depend upon Best's for their own personal shopping as well—for frocks and hats with a chic individual touch that placed them away from the ordinary.

When you stop to consider that this experienced specialization in apparel is coupled with the fact that "you never pay more at Best's," it discloses an interesting place to use as shopping headquarters.



Advance Fall Models

Are being displayed which illustrate authentic fashions for the coming season, in Women's and Misses' Street and Evening Apparel, the most recent Paris models in Fall Millinery, and authoritative styles in Girls' and Misses' School and College Wear—at popular prices.

Advance Showing of Original Paris Model Hats

Just received from

Renee *Leontine*
Marie Guy *Odette*
Georgette *Sarget*
Maison Lewis *Mme. Vasselin-Villetard*

Adaptations and copies from our own workrooms at moderate prices. Models for the trade.

Advance Fall model Velvet Hats, in exclusive styles, at.....upward from **10.50**

Women's and Misses' Department—2nd Floor

Women's and Misses' Street and Afternoon Dresses

Copies of Paris models

Are displayed in exclusive styles at

16.50 29.75

Featuring the new cloths for Fall, combined with handsome plaid silks, satins, and with plain or checked taffetas—2nd Floor.

A Special Fall Model in Crepe de Chine Waists

Copied from a Paris model

Will be shown in the Fall shades of navy blue and flesh, also in white, at

5.75

Smartly tailored and of unusual style

The advance models include copies of a number of Paris Waists for dress wear, moderately priced—For Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

The Advance Fall Suits

In Misses' Sizes, 14, 16 and 17 Years

Present exclusive models adapting the most recent Paris fashions with the clever conservatism and smartness that distinguish Best's apparel for young people

Advance Models in several new Norfolk effects, in the new Fall whipcords and mixtures, specially priced at..... **22.50**

4th Floor Department

Summer Apparel at Special Prices

No Approvals *No Credits*

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

For travel, sports and country wear, at

12.50 15.00 19.75

Being in most instances less than ½ former prices—2nd Floor.

The remaining stock of

Women's Wash Skirts

Are now reduced to

1.50 2.50 3.00 4.50

Women's Summer Waists

Afford remarkable opportunities at

2.50 3.95

Formerly up to 7.50.

Dresses for Present Wear

Have been reduced to

.75 5.00 5.75 to 9.50

Consisting of various Summer fabrics, and afternoon frocks of crepe de chine, priced according to material—for Women and Misses—2nd Floor.

Special Values in Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses

4th Floor—consisting of:

Girls' Tub Bloomer Dresses, 3½ to 7 years.....at **.95**

Misses' Linen Dresses, 14, 16 and 17 years.....at **5.00**

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

PLATTSBURG CAMP TO SUPPLY OFFICERS

New and Important Source in Case of Emergency, General Wood Points Out.

WOODS NOW A ROOKIE, TOO

Police Commissioner Joins Recruits —Mayor Mitchel Is Made a Sergeant—Lists Soon to Close.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, with headquarters in New York, in a talk with newspaper men at the United States military training camp, on Lake Champlain, told of the sources from which the thousands of officers who would be needed to officer volunteer armies, in the event of a national crisis, would be drawn. Camps like this one, attended by leading business and professional men from all parts of the country, form a new and important source to which the nation could turn in the event of trouble.

General Wood talked while the 1,300 lawyers, bankers, merchants, and others who make up the civilian regiment under training here were at drill on the Plattsburg barracks parade ground, and the drill plain of the training camp to the south of his own field headquarters.

"The sources," said General Wood, "from which our volunteer officers would have to be drawn are:

"(1.) Officers who have been in the regular service, volunteers, militia, or marine corps, men who have had military training and are now in civil life. Number very limited.

"(2.) Men who have qualified through special examination and have been listed by the War Department as available for commissions. Very small number.

"(3) Men who have been graduated from the agricultural and mechanical colleges, at practically all of which military instruction is given under an officer of the army. These institutions were endowed under what is known as the Morrell act of 1862, passed at a time when the country felt acutely the need of trained material for officers. We have about 32,000 students at schools of this type. Instruction in these schools varies in quality and character. It should be standardized and efforts should be made to assure the men at the end of their junior and senior years a period of intensive training on the lines followed at the students' military instruction camps. These men are well educated and, generally speaking, of a good type.

"(4) We have also a very large source of supply of officers in the military colleges and schools of the type of the Virginia Military Institute, Norwich University, Pennsylvania State College, and many others. There are about 10,000 students at these institutions who are receiving military instructions under officers of the army. These men should be taken for training, if practicable, at the end of their junior and senior years, with the exception of one or two of the better institutions where the camp might be limited to one at the end of the senior year.

9,000 Men a Year.

"These two sources, the agricultural and mechanical, and the military colleges, would give us a graduating class of probably not less than 9,000 a year. Of these, as many men as possible should be given the intensive training.

"With reference to the statement that we should not depend upon a system based upon volunteers, there is nothing in this remark which in any way reflects upon or belittles the volunteer. He has always been one of the fine figures in our military history. I am not discussing the individual or the spirit which prompts him, but speaking of the system we have followed in depending upon volunteers when war is upon us or imminent. If these volunteers had been raised, organized, equipped, and trained in time of peace they would be comparable to the old system of a volunteer fire department, which at least had its engine, hose, ladder, officers, personnel, &c. Unfortunately, the volunteer system as we apply it is comparable not to any organized establishment, but to a fire department organized after the fire has started, to be made up of volunteers, how many no one knows, without equipment or knowledge of the use of it. It is necessary to gather equipment, designate officers, and instruct them in the use of equipment during the continuance of the conflagration. This is the kind of volunteer system we have followed. If we organized our volunteers and equipped and trained them during peace the system would be reasonably dependable provided we organized enough.

"The experience in training men which our officers are getting here will in effect double their efficiency in the line of ability to create new organizations. They are learning a great deal themselves in addition to transmitting information to the newcomers. Our regular arms value to the country as an instrument of defense would be greatly increased if this kind of work, namely, the creating of new organizations alongside of regulars could be carried on systematically throughout the country every year."

General Wood, accompanied by Colonel John B. Ellinger, Chief Quartermaster of the Eastern Department, left for New York late this afternoon. He will inspect the artillery camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., and return here Tuesday morning to remain most of the time during the business men's encampment.

Colonel Edwin A. Glenn, U. S. A., General Wood's Chief of Staff, arrived this morning, and is the ranking officer present in the absence of his chief. Colonel Glenn was accompanied by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, who immediately on arrival cast aside his civilian garb, donned the army khaki and enlisted as a private for the rest of the encampment in Camp D.

"This is the life," said Private Woods as he greeted Sergeant John Purroy Mitchel. The Mayor was promoted to a Sergeant of Cavalry this afternoon. For three hours this afternoon Private Wood was kept busy in the awkward squad. He will be ready to take his place in the company lines by Monday.

At the office of the camp Quartermaster it was stated this afternoon that the men were eating an average of five and a half pounds of food each day. In the five days they have been here they have eaten more than 1,100 pounds of bacon, 17,000 eggs, 5½ tons of potatoes, 3,000 pounds of beef, 1,100 pounds of bread, 550 cans of sweet corn, 2,500 pounds of ham, 3,100 lemons, 12,000 rolls, 1,500 pounds of sugar, 1,000 cans of salmon, 30 barrels of cabbage, 20 crates of cucumbers, 80 crates of cantaloupes, 300 pounds of coffee, 250 pounds of lima beans, 200 gallons of ice cream, 1,000 pounds of beans, 80 pounds of tea, 300 pounds of salt, 400 gallons of fresh milk, 200 pounds of green onions, 700 pounds of cake, 80 gallons of olives, hundreds of pounds of pickles, and 900 pounds of butter.

Lieutenant C. N. Sawyer of the Thirtieth Infantry is in charge of the commissary. Assisting him is a corps of the most efficient Quartermaster Sergeants in the regular army and a whole company of trained cooks and bakers from the army cooking and baking schools in Washington and at Fort Leavenworth.

Although the men have been here only since last Tuesday, today ends the first official week of the camp. Not a day has passed during which they have not been drilled from three to four times, sometimes the drill periods lasting more than two hours. Not a man has been incapacitated and not one has been absent from the drills without a good excuse. The attendance at all drills will figure more than 99 per cent. Tomorrow being Sunday there will be no scheduled drills, but volunteers will be called for and those who respond will repeat the regular schedule of drills and other exercises. There is betting at fifty to one that nearly everybody volunteers tomorrow.

Thousands of persons are expected to visit the camp tomorrow afternoon; automobile parties are expected from all parts of the State. Automobiles probably will be excluded from the camp proper and ordered to park in the open field opposite the camp.

On the bulletin board of Company C is a paper bullseye at which Walton Clark, Jr., shot at sub-calibre target practice yesterday afternoon. The holes in the target showed that Mr. Clark's record for the afternoon was 100 per cent. of hits.

The strength of the regiment has increased steadily since the first day, and the number of men is now 1,310. Owing to the progress made by the regiment no new recruits except those with previous military training are being accepted and the lists will close to all within a few days.

"The progress of the men," said Captain Dorey, the Camp Commander, "has been so remarkable it would be unfair to the man without previous training to admit him to the organization now. Next year we will be able, I hope, to care for everybody who is physically fit who applies for the service."

Captain Dorey, as he talked, had in his hand a telegram from two Ohio lawyers asking permission to enlist. They were both without previous training and their applications were for that reason declined with regrets.

Among the new recruits in camp is Captain J. P. Drouillard, formerly of the Ninth Regular Infantry, a veteran of the Philippines and Boxer campaigns. He enlisted as a private in Company F, of which Captain James Regan, at one time an enlisted man under Captain Drouillard, is the Commander. Captain Drouillard, however, did not long remain a private and was soon named Adjutant of the Second Battallion.

The drill this afternoon was witnessed by a large crowd and the efforts of the men were applauded generously. Colonel Glenn witnessed the drill for the first time.

"The most remarkable exhibition of the kind, all things considered, I have witnessed in forty years," the Governor's Island Chief of Staff said afterward.

The inoculation of the command for typhoid fever was accomplished this afternoon. The majority of the men submitted to the inoculation, which the regular surgeons of the camp had advised all of them to take.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, was one of the speakers at the early night gathering on the drill plain tonight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Authority has been granted to Major General Murray, commanding the Western Department of the Army, to hold a business men's military camp at American Lake, Wash., from Aug. 22 to Sept. 12, similar to the ones authorized in California and at Plattsburg, N. Y.

WANT SCHOOLBOYS TO DRILL.

New Jersey Officials Favor Laws for Military Training.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 14.—Laws looking toward the establishment of military training in the public schools of New Jersey probably will be advocated at the next session of the Legislature. Calvin N. Kendall, State Commissioner of Education, favors the creation of a military training course.

His position is in keeping with the attitude of Lieut. Col. William G. Schauffler, Surgeon General of the New Jersey National Guard and for many years President of the State Board of Education. Military training to create a superior system of discipline and not for militaristic reasons is the idea of Colonel Schauffler.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

MEN'S WEAR

Advance Showing of a complete assortment of New Fall Neckwear, made of Imported and Domestic Silks

Special Offerings for Monday and Tuesday

250 Dozen Large Open-end Four-in-hand Scarfs, made of Heavy Imported and Domestic Silks; large range of colors and designs.

85c

usually 1.50 and 2.00

175 Dozen "McCreery Crepe Silk Shirts"

in a wide variety of neat stripes and colors.

3.75

usually 6.50

285 Dozen "McCreery Tub Silk Shirts"

in a large range of novel stripes and colors.

2.60

usually 3.50 and 4.50

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Exceptional Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century. | The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Complete assortments of the newest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets. Recent Shipments of Lyons Novelties identical with those now being shown at the various Foreign Style Exhibitions of Model Gowns, &c.

Latest Color Combinations in Tartan and Military Plaid and Striped Silks in a large variety.

12,000 Yards New Autumn Dress Satins

Choice variety of latest evening tints, reception and street shades; also White, Cream or Black. yd. **78c** formerly 1.00

COTTON DRESS FABRICS FOR FALL WEAR

5,000 yards of Medium Weight Cotton Fabrics, in plaids and fancy weaves. 44 inches wide. yd. **55c** formerly 1.25

Plain Voile and Crepe, in new Fall colors, 44 inches wide. regularly 50c, yd. **38c**

36-inch White Corduroy.....yd. **55c** regularly 1.00

32-inch White Corduroy.....yd. **48c** regularly 85c

36-inch White Gabardine or Dress Linen. regularly 55c, yd. **38c**

Clearance Sale—Wash Dress Goods Remnants

The season's most desirable Wash Fabrics, in suitable lengths for waists and misses' and children's dresses.

35c a Waist Pattern | **85c** a Dress Pattern

New Fall Apparel

Attractive Showing of Many of the Newest Models in Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses.

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Featuring Distinctive and Novel Styles that are Reproductions of the Highest Class Foreign Models, in the newest Colors and Fabrics.

Prices range from **24.50** to **145.00**

WOMEN'S COATS—*Special Values*

Motor and Traveling Coats in the newest models and materials.....**24.50** and **29.50** regularly 32.00 and 35.00

Utility Coats of Mixed Fabrics,—attractive models.....**9.75** and **11.50** regularly 14.50 and 19.50

Raincoats of Rubberized Materials.....regularly 9.50, **7.50**

The Remaining Stock of Summer Coats at Greatly Reduced Prices.

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Exceptional Values

Misses' Suits of Gabardine, Serge, Broadcloth, Whipcord and Worsted, newest models; braid or fur trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years. **29.50, 35.00** and **48.00**

Misses' Suits for immediate wear, made of Gabardine, Serge, Whipcord or Scotch Mixtures; very smart models. Size 14 to 18 years. **19.75, 23.50** and **26.50**

Misses' Dresses of Navy Blue Serge,—plain or combined with Taffeta; very stylish models. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75** and **18.50**

Misses' Silk Dresses—Crepe de Chine, Meteor, or Taffeta; chic models in Navy Blue, Black, African Brown or Bengaise Blue. Size 14 to 18 years. **18.50** and **26.50**

Misses' Leatherette Raincoats,—a new indestructible fabric made without the use of rubber, guaranteed rainproof; wind-proof cuffs; all seams strapped and cemented; specially adaptable for motoring and street wear. Colors,—Pipe Red and Smoke. Size 14 to 18 years. **9.75**

Final Clearance,—Entire Summer Stocks

Women's House Dresses, Bathing Suits, Sweaters and Lisle Union Suits.

To Close Out—WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES

487 Morning Dresses,—most approved models; prettily trimmed.....**1.85** reduced from 5.50

346 House and Porch Dresses,—attractive models and materials.....**1.00** reduced from 2.95 and 3.75

267 House Dresses,—neat washable materials; odd sizes.....**75c** reduced from 1.50

To Close Out—BATHING SUITS

Bathing Suits of Mohair,—attractive models; with tights.....**2.95** and **3.95** regularly 3.95 and 4.95

Bathing Suits of Silk,—odd sizes; to close out.....regularly 5.50 to 6.50.....**3.95**

Final Reductions on Hats, Caps and Shoes; prices of hats and caps range **10c** to **45c** reduced from 65c to 1.10

To Close Out—WOMEN'S SWEATERS

NO CREDITS. — NO C. O. D.'s. — NO APPROVALS.

Fibre Silk and Shetland Weave Sweaters,—various models regularly up to 6.50.**4.95**

Fibre Silk, Worsted and Glove Silk Sweaters,—attractive styles.....**6.90** regularly up to 10.50

Thread Silk Sweaters, with sash,—discontinued models.....regularly 24.75.**17.75**

To Close Out—Women's Lisle Union Suits

Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless, plain or lace trimmed.

50c.....regularly 65c **75c**.....regularly 95c and 1.20

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Remarkable Values on Monday and Tuesday

August Clearance Sale

HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS

Remarkable Reductions

300 Dozen Irish Old Bleach Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 23x39 inches; new floral designs. doz. **6.90** regularly 9.00

200 Dozen Hemmed Momie Cloth Towels with colored borders or plain white. Size 20½x39 inches. doz. **2.65** regularly 3.50

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,—

2x2 yards.....regularly 2.50 and 3.00, **1.90** and **2.25**

2x2½ yards.....regularly 3.75 and 4.00, **2.65** and **2.85**

2x3 yards.....regularly 4.25 and 4.75, **3.25** and **3.50**

Napkins to match—22x22 in.....regularly 3.75 and 4.00, doz. **2.65** and **2.85**

24x24 in.....regularly 4.75 and 5.00, doz. **3.25** and **3.50**

Real Madeira Hand-Embroidered Luncheon Sets...regularly 5.00 and 6.00, set **3.75** and **4.75**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets:
Single bed size...regularly 6.00, pair **4.50**
Double bed size...regularly 7.00, pair **5.50**
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases:
regularly 1.25, 1.75, 2.75, pair **90c, 1.25, 1.75**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets:
Single bed size.....each **45c** and **55c**
Three-quarter bed size....each **62c** and **70c**
Double bed size.....each **75c** and **95c**
Pillow Cases...each **13c, 15c, 17c** and **19c**

ANNUAL AUGUST SALE
ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS

Unequalled values in choice Oriental Rugs; extensive assortment of desirable patterns and colors, at much less than actual values.

Small and Medium Size Rugs, from Kurdistan, Daghestan and Turkey in Asia **5.00** to **21.50**

100 Daghestan and Kabistan Rugs,—average size about 3x5½ feet.....**17.50** regularly 25.00

Antique Persian Hall Strips,—12 to 18 ft. long.....**55.00** regularly 95.00 to 115.00

Muskabad and Mahal Carpets,—average size 9x12 ft....**85.00** to **127.00** regularly 125.00 to 195.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—unusual designs and colors. Average size 9x12 ft. regularly 275.00 to 350.00, **165.00** to **195.00**

Serapi and Persian Gorevan Rugs,—size 9.6x12.4 to 10.8x15 ft. regularly 195.00 to 345.00, **127.00** to **225.00**

LAMPS AND CHINA,—*Much Below Regular Prices*

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. Complete with 6 feet of silk cord and two-piece plug. **12.50** regularly 20.00

American Porcelain,—dainty border decoration with gold edge; 101 pieces. **10.00** regularly 15.00

American Porcelain,—various desirable floral and border decorations; 101 pieces. **15.00** value 20.00

TRUNKS AND BAGS—*Remarkable Values*

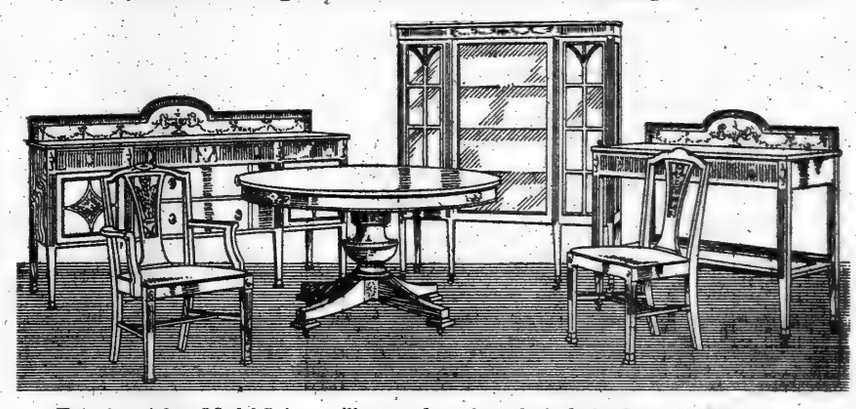
Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks, made on best veneered frames; fibre covered; all edges reinforced with best fibre; bronzed steel trimmings, hand-riveted throughout; fitted with the most modern garment and chiffonier sections. **18.50** regularly 28.00

Dress and Steamer Trunks made on best basswood frames; duck covered; hard fibre edges; hand-riveted solid trimmings; long edges reinforced with steel angles; fitted with divided and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.
Dress....regularly 11.00 to 12.50, **8.75**
Steamer..regularly 9.00 to 10.00, **7.50**

Traveling Bags made in Russet and Brown Sole Leather, also Crepe, Walrus and Tango Grain Cowhide; reinforced corners; leather linings and inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. **4.75** regularly 6.50 to 7.00

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

$250,000.00 High-Grade Furniture at Savings up to 50%



Ten-piece Adam Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of Selected Mexican Mahogany, including Buffet 72 inches long, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 600.00, **435.00**

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with ebony. regularly 550.00, **395.00**

Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 550.00, **425.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of Selected Mexican Mahogany. **295.00** regularly 375.00

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suite, William and Mary model. regularly 300.00, **195.00**

Beds and Bedding

A special purchase of Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts, seven filler rods; panel head and foot; hand-rubbed dull finish; all sizes. regularly 30.00, **17.50**

Long Curled Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 26.00, **19.50**

McCreery "Hand-Laid" Mattresses. regularly 45.00, **35.00**

"McCreery Special" Upholstered Box Springs. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

French Box Springs.....**15.50** regularly 20.00

STEEL MILLS GET HEAVY RAIL ORDERS

Business Comes In at a Time When They Are Rushed with European War Contracts.

RUSSIAN ROADS BUYING

Billets Take a Sensational Jump—Plates Also Advance—Big Demand for All Metals.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—Rail orders are coming in to the Eastern steel mills at a time when they are discouraging the rolling of standard sections of rails. The rail mills are being utilized in rolling large round shapes for the manufacture of shells, also billets and bars. Railroad tonnage has increased to such an extent, however, that some of the trunk lines have been forced to place orders for rails which they have been holding off for a year or more.

On top of this, Russia and France have entered the market for rails and equipment. The Russian Government has placed orders for fully 200,000 tons. Another mill has an offer for 20,000 tons, and France is here with an order for 30,000 tons. For home consumption the Reading Railroad has placed orders for 8,000 tons with the Pennsylvania Steel Company and 2,000 tons with another steel maker. The Baltimore & Ohio has placed an order for 17,000 tons.

It is reported, although it has not been verified, that rails for foreign shipment are bringing higher prices than are those sold at home. Thus conditions are being reversed. During the life of the famous rail pool, when rails were held at $28 a ton, the same sections were sold for export for $20 a ton. This action was used as an argument by free-traders during the controversies on the subject in favor of lowering the tariff on manufactured steel.

Billets Go Up.

One of the most remarkable jumps in steel prices is that of billets. Last week the market was quoted at $22.50 for open hearth billets. This week an advance of $9.50 a ton has been noted by some makers in the East, they having asked $52 a ton. This cannot be accepted as the ruling market price, however, as Western mills can undersell and pay the freight. The demand is so insistent, however, and the scarcity so serious that it is reported one Eastern steel maker proffered an order at $56 a ton, which was accepted.

The Italian Government is asking for 15,000 tons of billets and an Eastern manufacturer is in the market for 25,000 tons. Pittsburgh and Youngstown mills are practically out of the market. Some of the larger manufacturers are figuring on buying in the open market rather than attempt to supply their own requirements.

The Cramp shipyard has contracted to build another steamer requiring 5,000 tons. Altogether fifty vessels have been ordered from Eastern shipbuilders since the first of the year, and a large number are being figured on but cannot find builders.

Plates have been advanced to 1.30c, with the probability that 1.35c will be asked next week. Western plate mills have also advanced prices, making quotations more uniform all over the country. The steel car plants in this district are beginning to operate to capacity, taking up a large tonnage of plates. Foreign inquiries for steel cars do not attract the attention they did several months ago, and car makers are loath to accept offers with the domestic demand increasing and prices advancing.

Order for Rifle Barrels.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company obtained an order from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for 4,000 tons of 1½-inch rounds for the making of rifle barrels. A similar tonnage is to be let by the same company for delivery next year. The Carnegie Steel Company has accepted an order for 5,500 tons of 3¼-inch rounds from the Bartlett-Hayward Company of Baltimore, to be made into shrapnel. A Chester, Penn., firm, recently organized for the manufacture of ammunition, is out with an inquiry for 25,000 tons of rounds. Large rounds are quoted at from 2.50c to 3c. Pittsburgh mills have practically all their capacity filled on some sizes.

Notable activity has set in in the production of pig iron. Here, too, prices are being advanced each week. Buying is very heavy and iron that had been ordered for delivery later in the year is being used as quickly as it is delivered. Speculative buyers who entered the market earlier in the year are holding for higher prices. The Steel Corporation is said to be in the market for a large tonnage of basic and Bessemer iron. There are still twenty idle furnaces of the smaller types, and it is a question whether these will be put into operation or whether the iron will be purchased from the merchant furnaces.

Advances of from 50 cents to $1 a ton have been recorded, and the end is not yet. Sales of 50,000 tons of iron have been made in and around Philadelphia during the week. New York buyers have been very active bidders for iron. Buffalo furnaces sold No. 2X for delivery after Jan. 1 at $14. The Standard Manufacturing Company ordered 20,000 tons for their Pittsburgh plants and 5,000 tons for the Louisville plant for delivery next year.

Birmingham quotations are up to $11 for No. 2 foundry, and 20,000 tons were sold for delivery during the first half of 1916 at $12.50. The stocks on hand are said to represent only 175,000 tons at Southern furnace yards. The Tennessee Company will blow in its No. 4 furnace at Bessemer, Ala., which will make twenty furnaces in operation with eleven idle. In the north the Shenango Furnace Company is preparing to fire its No. 4 furnace soon. The American Steel and Wire Company will place the Emma furnace at Cleveland in operation within the next few weeks, and the Toledo Furnace Company will fire its stack at Toledo, Ohio.

Crop reports are a factor in strengthening steel wire, tin plates, sheets, hoops, bands, and warehouse material. Wire rods are quoted at $27 per ton at mill. The rising price of steel has hastened the placing of numerous structural contracts that have been dragging for several months. Quotations are maintained at 1.30c., with a possible advance owing to the upward trend of steel prices and increased tonnage requirements of shapes. Awards during the week in New York and the New England States aggregate 25,000 tons. Chicago prices have been advanced $1 per ton, the Western market having been below that of the Eastern.

Eastern sheet makers have been steadily advancing prices. Orders have been accumulating. Black sheets represent 1.00c. and blue annealed 1.50c. Galvanized sheets have gone down to 4c., although there are few mills producing them. Prices seem to have gotten away from conservative steel manufacturers, who advocated smaller gains to steady the market.

TO SAFEGUARD J. P. MORGAN.

Precautions Planned When He Returns to Bank Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 14.—J. P. Morgan will return to his office on Monday, it was announced today, having fully recovered from the wounds inflicted by the assassin who tried to kill him early in July.

Precautions are to be taken to safeguard Mr. Morgan, at least for a time. The yacht Corsair, from a cruise upon which Mr. Morgan has just returned, will carry him each day to and from New York, and the landing place will not be made public. An automobile will meet the yacht and Mr. Morgan will go to the office behind drawn curtains.

There is no danger of any crank reaching Mr. Morgan at East Island, which is now heavily guarded. The land entrance is blocked by heavy gates and chains, which no one is permitted to pass without orders.

Leper Escapes in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Emil Grable, an inmate of Washington's detention hospital for lepers, escaped some time between 7 o'clock last night and early this morning. The police have no trace of him. The only other inmate of the hospital is John Early, who, like Grable, contracted the disease while serving as a soldier in the Philippines.

PLANS FOR SAFER STREETS.

Traffic Committee Will Submit Six Ordinances to Aldermen.

As a result of numerous investigations of street accidents the Street Traffic Committee of the Safety First Society has made a report recommending new regulations which it is believed will minimize the number of accidents on the streets. The recommendations, it was announced yesterday, have been referred to William Bondy, general counsel of the Safety First Society, with instructions to prepare the necessary ordinances for introduction in the Board of Aldermen. These are the ordinances recommended:

A new ordinance to provide for the elimination of dazling head and side lights. (The present ordinance is not satisfactory.)

An ordinance requiring parallel parking at the curb for all vehicles of the delivery type.

An ordinance requiring the use of mirrorscopes on all motor vehicles operated in Greater New York. (New Jersey now requires the use of mirrorscopes.)

An ordinance requiring owners of all motor vehicles with chain drive to inclose the chains with suitable guards.

An ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any person to "hitch on" or treepass upon a motor truck or horse-drawn vehicle, unless employed by the owner of such vehicle.

An ordinance requiring that when a motor vehicle is at a standstill and unattended the vehicle shall be safeguarded as follows: (A) The motor of a gasoline-propelled vehicle must be stopped. (B) On electric motor vehicles the control handle or the current cut-off switch must be locked so that the vehicle is rendered inoperative. (C) On all steam-propelled motor vehicles the throttle or shut-off valve must be locked so as to render the vehicle inoperative. (D) The emergency brakes on a motor vehicle must be properly set so as to prevent such vehicle from moving.

The society, it is said, will also request the Police Department to enforce the ordinance requiring that no operator shall approach within eight feet of a trolley car which has stopped to discharge passengers, also the ordinance requiring lights on all vehicles and that which requires automobiles to display properly placed lights.

The Street Traffic Committee commends the plan of Commissioner Fetherston to flush the streets at night so as to eliminate daytime sprinkling of paved streets. It also commends Police Commissioner Woods for putting the new traffic semaphore signals in Fifth Avenue, and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for installing side fenders on its buses.

Get No Increase in Cattle Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The application of Western trunk lines for an increase of rates on cattle from Colorado, Montana, the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska to Missouri River and Mississippi River points was refused today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dr. P. M. Wood Left $300,000.

According to appraisals just filed with the Transfer Tax Appraiser in Queens, Dr. Philip M. Wood, formerly one of the best-known physicians of Queens and who died at Jamaica on May 14, left about $500,000. He invested most of his fortune in mortgages in Queens County. The property is left to his wife and daughter. A trust fund of $100,000 is to be established for the daughter, who is now 18 years old.

CITY BREVITIES.

Bradford Sherman, 9 years old, was taken to the Volunteer Hospital with a fractured left leg last night after he had been run over in front of his home at 38 Greenwich Street by an automobile, owned and operated by Walter S. Kirkwood of 202 Thirty-first Street.

Louis Shadd, 40 years old, of 304 West 145th Street, died in Gouverneur Hospital last night of a fracture of the skull, suffered when a elevator, which he was operating in the Cirke Storage Company warehouse at 664 Water Street fell fifty feet.

The body found in the harbor off Governor's Island on June 18 was identified yesterday as that of Delia Coleman, a typist, 33 years old, who had lived at 630 Second Avenue. The body of a man picked up in the East River, off 134th Street, on Aug. 10 was identified as that of John C. Jester, 45 years old, a deckhand of 448 East 135th Street.

Stephen Moskowitz, 5 years old, of 960 Simpson Street, the Bronx, playing in Southern Boulevard near his home last night, was struck by a motorcycle operated by Lewis Lipschitz of 1,447 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx. His skull was fractured.

WIFE SUES A. K. BOYESEN.

Would Divorce Author's Son Now in the British Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Adelaide B. Boyesen, formerly of Westbury, L. I., and once a resident of Pleasantville, has brought suit here against Algernon Keen Boyesen of Hendon, England, for absolute divorce. The alleged indiscretions were committed at a hotel outside of London in May of this year.

The Boyesens had a pretty country home in Westbury, which is now occupied by Herbert M. Harriman. The rents are paid to Mr. Boyesen through the Guaranty Trust Company of Manhattan. Mr. Boyesen is an aviator and is said to be in the aviation corps of the British Army, although at present stationed near London.

The couple were married in Pleasantville in 1903, and they have two children. They have lived part of the time in England, but in 1914 they returned to this country. In April of this year Mr. Boyesen returned to England and Mrs. Boyesen left him.

Mrs. Boyesen is represented by Dixon & Holmes of Manhattan. Mr. Boyesen has a brother, Hjalmar Boyesen, with offices at 49 Wall Street, Manhattan. He is a son of the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, the famous Norwegian author.

Justice Morschauser has ordered service of the papers by publication.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 14.—These charters were filed here at State Department today:

Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Co., New York, $4,000,000; to manufacture iron, steel, and firearms of all kinds and materials; Norman P. Coffin, H. L. Mullin, Wilmington, Del., and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Pandora Copper Co., New York, $1,500,000; mining, milling, smelting, concentrating, and preparing for market gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, &c.; Arnold L. Rosengarten, David Rosengarten, Abraham Rosengarten, New York, and Anton Trozamovich, Globe, Ariz.

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Founded 1827

3d Series of

REMOVAL SALES

48 Days before Removal to 5th Ave. & 40th St.

$300,000 Summer Stocks
⅓ to ½ Price

Our Own Stocks. Dependable Merchandise.

Women's and Misses' "Roseberry" Raincoats
Black, Navy and Tan
A smart, belted model, made from Priestley's light weight, silky, rubberless, cravenette fabric, and adapted for general utility wear. Regularly $12.50 — 8.75

1500 Yards Silk Fabrics
Crepe de Chine—39 to 40 inch, of superior quality, in the season's most fashionable shades; also black and white. Regularly $1.25 yard — 85c
Finest Imported Black Taffeta—39 inch; in the softest chiffon finish; highly lustrous and of superior wearing quality. Regularly $2.25 yard — 1.38

Women's Furnishings
at Extraordinary Savings
Japanese Kimonos of dainty flowered cotton crepe, in Copenhagen, Blue, Pink and Lavender. Extra value at — 1.00
Bathing Suits of superior quality black or blue mohair in the very latest models, including the "Slip Over" with silk girdle. Swimming tights included. Regularly $5.75 — 2.95
Fibre Silk Sweaters in "Sport Coat" style with sash and patch pockets; colors include the fashionable Canary, Belgian, Rose, Delft, White, Gold, Emerald, two tone and Blazer stripe effects. Extra value at — 6.50
Silk Petticoats for the new Fall suits—a choice assortment in chiffon taffeta and heavy messaline, also petticoats for evening wear in white and delicate colors. Reg. up to $5.75 — 2.95

Vacation Specials
⅓ to ½ Price
High Grade Luggage—Genuine cowhide Traveling Bags leather lined; also Sole Leather Suit Cases in russet and tan, of superior construction and best finish. Regularly $7.50 — 5.50
Men's Handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen in sheer and medium weight, with ¼ or ½ inch hem. Regularly $3.00 dozen — 1.95
Men's Umbrellas of fine grade black Twill Silk, 28-inch frame and natural handles. Regularly $3.50 — 2.50
Men's Smart Raincoats, also suitable for utility wear, and including fine gabardine models in Fall shades. Regularly $19.50 — 12.75

Women's Blouses
Final Reductions
⅓ to ½ Off.
Exceptionally choice models in Marquisette, Sheer Voile, Organdie and Batiste. Regularly $5.00 — 3.35
A special assortment of new Voile Blouses, also dainty models in Embroidered Voile and Organdie. Regularly $2.00 — 1.25
A collection of odd blouses in Voile, Organdie, Colored Linen and other fabrics, greatly reduced because of incomplete sizes. Former prices up to $2.25 — 95c

Sale Extraordinary of Bigelow Carpets & Rugs

6,000 Yards
Bigelow Carpets
⅓ Less Regular
Comprising best Bigelow Brussels and Axminster in an attractive assortment of our private patterns.
Reduced from $1.65 & $2 Yd.
To 1.10, 1.25, 1.50

8,000 Yards
Bigelow & English
⅓ or Greater Reductions
High grade Bigelow Wilton and best English Wilton, also English Axminster Carpets.
Reduced from $3 & $4 Yd.
To 1.75 to 2.75

350 Pairs
Velour Portieres
Of handsome, highly lustrous velour, perfect in workmanship, and in harmonious combinations of color for Fall and Winter furnishings.
Prices Average ⅓ Below Regular
Plain Velour Portieres with open edges, in Brown and Olive, Russian Green and Brown, Belgian and Brown, Catawba and Olive, Rose and Emerald, Cardinal and Green. Regularly $19.50 — 10.75
Figured Velour Portieres, with border in Brown and Green, Rose and Brown, Blue and Brown and other combinations of color. Regularly $24.50 — 14.75

700
Oriental Rugs
At Reductions Averaging ¼ to ⅓
500 Moussoul and Khurdistan Rugs
In rich dark colorings. Average size, 3.6x6.0.
Now 15.00 to 32.50
200 Beluchistans
Very silky and in unusual proportions.
Average size, 2.4x4.6.
Now 12.50 to 22.50

Final Reductions
Women's Apparel
To Close at ½ Price or Below Cost
Linen Tailor Suits in various desirable models. Now 5.00. Former prices up to $35.00.
Black Tailor Suits in fine fine all-wool fabrics. Now 9.00. Former prices up to $35.00.
Special Tailor Suits in desirable Fall materials. Now 14.50 & 19.50. Former prices up to $52.50.
Dressy Tailor Suits, copies of smart imported models; wide skirt, belted coat effects. Now 35.00. Former prices up to $65.00.
Imported Model Gowns Now 55.00 to $150. Former prices up to $375.00.
NOTE—A fair proportion of the above apparel being suitable for Fall wear and of the very highest class, this event will be recognized as an exceptional opportunity for large economies in purchasing.
No C. O. D.'s or Approvals.

Women's Japanese Silk Robes
Long Boudoir Robes in Japanese Kimono Style, with sash; silk lined and lightly interlined for Summer wear. Colors include blue, pink, lavender, purple, black, old rose, Copenhagen, royal and red, exquisitely hand embroidered in wistaria and rose designs. Unusual value at 6.75

Final Closing of Our
Entire Stock of Misses' Dresses
Less Than Cost
Comprising fancy Voiles, Crepes, Linens, Chambray, Batiste, Lace, Net, Crepe de Chine and Charmeuse, in a variety of youthful dainty models. For Vacation, Afternoon and Evening. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Formerly $5.25 to $45.00
2.50, 5.00 and 9.75
No C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Alterations.

850 Yards
Washable Corduroy
A most exceptional opportunity for the purchase of a fabric so much in demand.
In white only, 36 inches wide, of a very desirable quality. Regularly 65c yard — 50c

Men's Silk Shirts
At Greatly Reduced Prices
Finest Crepe de Chine, also heavy silk, in the smartest patterns of the season. Regularly $7.50 — 4.35
Satin Striped Pure Silk, weighty quality; firm and non-transparent. Regularly $4.50 and $5.50 — 2.75

Other Fine Shirts
The Stadium—Of fine white cheviot, for recreation wear; our own exclusive style, adjustable collar, Raglan shoulder and sleeves, elbow length, or with detachable long sleeve. All other makes. Regularly $2.00. 3 for 4.00; 6 for 7.50. — 1.45
Soft Shirts—In a large assortment of high grade fabrics in neat designs. Regularly $1.45 and $1.65. 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.00 — 95c

Women's Hosiery
⅓ Less Regular Price
Pure Thread Black Silk—Of medium weight, suitable for all seasons, strongly reinforced and double silk garter tops. Regularly $1.50 pair. 3 pairs, 2.75; 6 pairs, 5.40 — 95c
Pure Thread Silk—In black only; very desirable weight with reinforced cotton soles and top. Regularly $1.00 pair. 3 pairs, 2.30; 6 pairs, 4.50 — 78c
Silk and Fibre—In black, white and tan; strongly reinforced, and noted for smart appearance and excellent wearing quality. Regularly 55c pair. 3 pairs, 1.10; 6 pairs, 2.00 — 38c
Silk Lisle—In black and tan; Summer weight; reinforced. Regularly 35c pair. 3 pairs, 80c; 6 pairs, 1.50 — 28c

Women's Underwear
Reductions Average ⅓
Glove Silk Knickers—In white or pink; of superior quality; reinforced. Regularly $2.00 — 1.50
Glove Silk Undervests—in white or pink; with beaded or tailored top. Regularly $1.50 — 1.00
Swiss Ribbed Gauze Vests—Of extra fine quality; in regular and extra sizes. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for $1.85 — 35c

Women's
Separate Skirts
Fashionable models in Taffeta, Tweed, Shepherd's Check and Chudda Cloth.
Marked to Close at
5.00 and 7.00
Former Prices up to $12.00
NO C. O. D. OR APPROVALS.

Broadway & 19th Street

New Fall Models
especially designed for
ETERNITY
scientifically constructed to automatically create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of any fastenings. Differ in no way from prevailing modes and fit when figure is normal.
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear,
in a wide variety of styles, from the simplest house gown to the most elaborate evening gown, at prices to suit every purse.
FINAL REDUCTIONS
on entire Summer stock to effect clearance.
Phone, 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.
The Specialty House of National Reputation.

ADVERTISEMENT.
ROBINSON'S SPRING WATER.
A NATURAL WATER HAVING PROPERTIES OF GREAT VALUE. ITS EFFICACY AS A RELIEF IN KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER TROUBLES IS PROFESSIONALLY ATTESTED. JOHN LEFFLER & CO., 181 FRANKLIN ST., N.Y.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Autumn Silks, Velvets and Woolen Fabrics

The initial displays on the Second Floor, to-morrow, will feature the new designs, weaves and colorings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers, for the various occasions of dress.

THE NOVELTY SILKS
Consist of Tinsel Brocades, Pekin Striped Velvets, Satin Striped Chiffons and Marquisettes; Printed Chiffons in allover designs and bordered effects; self colored Plaids and Pekin Pompadours, in the fashionable colors for Autumn.

THE WOOL FABRICS
Include English and Scotch Tweeds and mannish effects in stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures; Vicunas and Chachmere Velours, Peau de Souris, Whipcords, Velour de Laine, Satin Finish Gabardine and the new *Lisard Cloth.*

Also on the Third Floor, in the Women's and Misses' Sections,
The Preliminary Showing of Early Autumn Styles in Tailored Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats and Wraps.

Women's Midsummer Apparel
At sweeping and unreserved final reductions

Dresses of voiles, striped tissues and linens, at $1.95 & 3.75. Formerly $4.50 to 7.50
Dresses of striped voile and cotton combined, at $5.00 & 7.50. Formerly $9.75 to 12.50
Dresses, embroidered voile; linen and voile combined, at 9.75, 12.50. Formerly $13.50 to 29.50
Dresses of crepe de Chine and serges, at $7.50 to 19.75. Formerly $13.50 to 37.50
Suits of linen, eponge and cretonne, at $7.50 to 15.00. Formerly $11.75 to 32.50
Suits of serges, gabardines and checks, at $7.50 to 16.50. Formerly $16.50 to 35.00
Wash Skirts of needle cord, linens and eponge; values $2.25 to 5.00, at $1.75 to 3.75

A Final Clearance Sale of
Women's Silk Gloves
Very superior quality; 16 button length Mousquetaires, in black and white,
At the exceedingly low price of
45c a pair

A Sale of Children's Wear
To-morrow, on the Main Floor, will include the following remarkable values:

Children's Hand Smocked Dresses, of lawn and dimity; sizes 2 to 5 years, at 98c
French Handmade Dresses, hand embroidered; sizes 6 months to 2 years, at $1.35
Children's Seersucker Rompers, also of gingham; sizes 1 to 5 years, at 39c
Children's Terry Bath Robes, in pink and blue; 2 to 14 years; regularly $1.50 and 1.75, at 95c

Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners
At Extreme Reductions from Regular Prices
Purchases will be held for future delivery, if desired.

Small Persian Rugs, $14.75 to 19.75. Average size 3½x6½ ft.; formerly up to $29.50
Hall Runners, at $29.75 to 49.50. Desirable narrow widths; formerly up to 85.00
Persian Carpets at $75.00 to 125.00. 9x12 ft. and larger; formerly up to $225.00
Persian Carpets, $145.00 to 395.00. Kirmanshahs and Sarouks; formerly up to $575
Also High Grade Wilton Rugs in Oriental Designs
Sizes 6 by 9 feet, Values $29.00 to 38.50, Now $18.75 to 29.75
Sizes 8¼ by 10½ feet, Values $35.00 to 56.75, Now $27.50 to 39.75
Sizes 9 by 12 feet, Values $39.50 to 62.50, Now $29.75 to 44.25

Annual Sale of Bed Furnishings
Offering most exceptional price inducements

BLANKETS (pink and blue borders)
Single Size, pair $2.25 & 3.95. Regular prices $2.95 and 4.50
Double Size, pair $3.25 & 4.50. Regular prices $3.95 and 5.50
Extra Large Size, pair $4.75 & 6.95. Regular prices $5.50 and 8.00

COMFORTABLES (Double Size)
Figured Silkoline, floral designs, at $1.25. Regular price $1.75
Figured Silk Mull, plain borders, $2.25. Regular price $2.95
Printed Satin Centre, plain borders, $3.95. Regular price $5.50

MUSLIN PILLOW CASES

	Hemmed	Hemstitched
21 by 36 inches,	14c	18c
22½ by 36 inches,	15c	19c
25 by 36 inches,	16c	20c

MUSLIN SHEETS

	Hemmed	Hemstitched
Single Size,	44c	55c
Three-quarter Size,	63c	75c
Double Size,	75c	92c

LINEN SHEETS, PILLOW CASES AND BEDSPREADS
Linen Pillow Cases, pr. 88c, 1.10, 1.50. Hemstitched; usually $1.25 to 2.00
Linen Sheets, pair $3.95, 4.90, 6.75. Hemstitched; usually $5.00 to 8.50
Dimity Bedspreads at 85c, 1.10, 1.50. Summer weight; usually $1.00 to 1.75
Crochet Bedspreads at 95c, 1.10, 1.35. Usually $1.10 to 1.65

The August Sale of High Grade Furniture
For every requirement of the Summer and Winter home, continues to offer incomparable values, of which the following for Monday are notable examples:

FOR DINING AND LIVING ROOM
Mahogany China Closets, $27.50 & 33.00. Formerly $70.00 and 80.00
Mahogany Buffets, at $38.50 to 95.00. Formerly $50.00 to 145.00
$208.00 Dining Room Suite at $158.00. Of Jacobean Oak; ten pieces.
$303.75 Dining Room Suite at $188.00. Mahogany in Colonial design; ten pieces.
Mahogany Bookcases at $28.50 to 75.00. Formerly $52.00 to 100.00
Mahogany Library Tables, $14 to $34. Formerly $18.00 to 45.00
Davenports in denim, at $40.00 to 90.00. Formerly $58.00 to 115.00

FOR THE BED CHAMBER
Mahogany Bedsteads at $17.50 to 35.00. Four-post; formerly $27.50 to 45.00
Solid Mahogany Bureaus, $37.50 to $52. Sheraton design; formerly $60.00 to 85.00
$125.00 Chamber Suite, at $105.00. Antique Ivory or Mahogany; four pieces.
$140.00 Chamber Suite, at $112.00. Mahogany in Colonial design; four pieces.
Brass & Iron Bedsteads, $9.00 to 30.00. Formerly $14.00 to 45.00
Upholstered Box Springs at $10 to $20. Formerly $12.50 to 22.75
Woven Wire Springs, at $2.95 to 4.75. Formerly $3.75 to 7.50

ELECTRIC MARVELS IN NEW POST OFFICE

Belts, Lifts, and Chutes Do All but the Thinking in Building That Opens Today.

COVERS N. Y. CENTRAL YARD

Built to Handle 800,000 Pounds of Mail a Day—Room for 33 Cars of Sacks at Once.

The Post Office Department will take possession this morning of the new building constructed for its use by the New York Central Railroad, in which there is the most extensive and complete system of mechanical conveyors in the world. The building occupies the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, Lexington Avenue and Depew Place, directly north of the Grand Central Post Office. It is a part of the terminal group of buildings and was built by the railroad. The Government holds a lease for ten years, with an option of a ten years' renewal.

The system of conveyors which makes this Post Office unique is the result of the work of a commission appointed five years ago during the administration of Postmaster General Hitchcock. E. M. Norris, E. B Simmons, and John C. Koons, officials in the department, were named as a committee to work in conjunction with a committee of experts from the New York Central to study the problem of efficiency in the handling of mails at railway terminals. Existing systems were studied, and by the application of known mechanical principles and devices the elaborate system installed in the new building was evolved by the railroad engineers.

The system of mechanical carriers is so comprehensive and intricate that the sacks of mail brought by the mail trucks to the Post Office platform may be taken into the building for sorting and then dispatched to the waiting mail train without being handled except by the sorters. There are three devices, each of them comparatively simple, which in combination form the system—the moving belt, the bucket lift, and the chute.

All Carried by Belts.

One of these moving belts runs beneath the receiving platform and when a load of mail bags arrives they are dumped upon the belt through holes in the platform. The belt carries them to another belt moving at right angles into the building, and from this the bags are elevated by means of a bucket lift to a third belt which reaches the length of the big distributing room. At intervals along this belt are trippers operated from a central switchboard by electricity, so that bags on the carrier may be deflected at any point along its length.

The building is three stories high and is constructed so that other stories may be added. The Post Office will use two floors, comprising about 100,000 square feet. The first flood will be devoted exclusively to second-class and parcel post matter, while the floor above will be used for paper mail and probably some letter mail. There are two systems of communication like that described above from the receiving platform to the first floor, one to handle the second-class and the other for the parcel-mail. Mail to be worked on the second floor is carried up by bucket lifts.

Underneath the building are two mail tracks with an island platform between. This platform is 1,700 feet long, accommodating sixteen mail cars on one side and seventeen on the other. Thus thirty-three cars may be worked simultaneously. When the mail has been sorted and resacked it is placed on the moving belts and shot down chutes which empty on another belt running above and parallel to the platform. From this chutes lead to the car doors, electrically operated trippers shunting the sacks down the proper chutes. Mail brought in the cars and destined for the sorting room is dumped upon belts beneath the platform. Also there are belts connecting the new building and the Grand Central Post Office in the terminal building on the south side of Forty-fifth Street. When the system is completed there will also be a belt conveyor running from a point near Vanderbilt Avenue eastward, crossing every track in the terminal, thus eliminating the trucking of mail from incoming trains to the Post Office.

All Runs by Electricity.

The belts are made of canvas and rubber and are three feet wide. They pass over rollers set close together in a steel frame and around cylindrical drums at the ends at a speed of 150 feet a minute. Electricity is the motive power, and the whole plant is operated from a central board, so that one man may control the whole system. A system of signals and telephones enables the operator to keep in touch with the various parts of the plant.

It is estimated that approximately 800,000 pounds of mail a day is handled at this office. Two hundred and twenty-seven trains daily, eleven of which are solid mail trains of from nine to fourteen cars each, come in and out of the terminal. It is believed that the conveyor system will not only greatly facilitate the handling of this mail, but will reduce the number of men required to take care of it. Heretofore the bags were moved from the wagons to the sorting rooms and then to the cars on small trucks pushed by porters. All of this work will now be done by the mechanical carriers. There is even a series of belts around three sides of the great room, so that packages may be transported from one part of the room to another. In the event of an accident there are elevators and bucket lifts which form an auxiliary emergency system.

This is the only plant of its kind in the world and its workings will be watched by postal authorities with great interest. While it will be several days before everything is in smooth working order and will require a still longer period to accustom the Post Office employes to its use the building will be turned over by the railroad to the department this morning.

At the main Post Office at the rear of the Pennsylvania station there is a lift and chute system which carries the bags to the upper level from the train platforms and vice versa, but these are not connected with carrier belts. The Department has appropriated $100,000 for the installation of a similar system at the Pennsylvania Post Office and it is expected this will be in by the first of the year.

Great Periodical Centre.

The importance of New York as a periodical publishing centre and the growth of the parcel post service made the adoption of more expeditious methods imperative. The great bulk of mail that will be handled through the new plant will consist of periodicals sent from here to all parts of the country and parcels. The methods used in sorting letter mail will be applied to the latter, the parcels being grouped in sacks and sent direct to their destinations. This will expedite delivery on this class of mail.

Books Audited—Low Cost

YOUR BOOKS AUDITED AND KEPT RIGHT UP-TO-THE-MINUTE — ABSOLUTELY CORRECT. BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

THE COST WILL BE LESS THAN WHAT YOUR LOWEST SALARIED CLERK EARNS IN A WEEK.

ALL ACCOUNTING WORK RECEIVES THE SAME CAREFUL ATTENTION WHETHER LARGE OR SMALL.

Excellent references. Address C 60 Times Annex.

LIFE SAVERS IN COAL MINES.

Anthracite Companies Planning First Aid Competitions.

Anthracite coal mining companies of Pennsylvania are planning a series of competitions to be held this month and next among their different corps of trained life savers. Members of the teams are voluntary students of methods to preserve life and limb in coal mine accidents. They have been trained in anatomy, the diagnosis of injuries, proper bandaging, prompt stopping of bleeding, the resuscitation by means of pulmotors, lung motors and manipulation of persons overcome by gases, 'proper methods of handling and transporting the injured and the treatment of burns.

"Many of the mine operators and officials," writes Deputy Chief Frank Hall, in a bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, "have given liberally of their time and means to train the men to a high degree of efficiency in the work. The first organization of the kind in Pennsylvania, and probably in the United States, was a corps organized at the Jermyn Colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company in 1899 by Dr. M. J. Shields. Since that time the beneficent work has been extended until to-day there are hundreds of first-aid teams comprising more than 5,000 men, and the total number instructed in the work thus far is approximately 10,000. In 1913, forty-seven lives were saved by the prompt treatment rendered by this efficient agency."

Every company which boasts a first-aid corps has one or more physicians or a competent instructor teaching its members ten months in the year. The two other months are devoted to preparing for the many first-aid contests. The principal ones are those of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, the Susquehanna Coal Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. On the last Saturday in September the annual meeting of the Red Cross Society of Pennsylvania is held, in which first-aid teams from many companies take part.

CHURCH FUND IS $309,000.

Episcopal Missions Board Collecting $400,000 for Emergency.

The Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church reported yesterday that it had received $309,000 of the needed $400,000 for its emergency fund, which is being raised by gifts of "one day's income," in addition to regular gifts for mission work. The object of the fund is to wipe out a seven years' deficit and prevent a further one on the current year.

The largest gift was received a few days ago, when the board got a check for $25,100 from "two friends." There have been forty-one gifts ranging from $5,000 to $1,000, while the total number of gifts is 8,127. Thousands are, of course, represented in the parish offerings.

Bishop Tuttle, the presiding bishop of the church, has addressed a letter to Episcopalians, which says, in part:

"I am an old missionary bishop of twenty years' experience in the Rocky Mountains The Board of Missions and Missionary Bishops, twenty of them in the amazingly expanding work under the flag and nine of them abroad, as in the wonderful awakening nations of the Orient, are in the thick of the same sort of work that I tried to do. Under them are 2,700 missionary workers. And month by month these must have bread and butter. Hundreds of chapels, schools and hospitals must be maintained. Do you know that last year our missionary hospitals helped nearly 500,000 people? To do all this we must have near a million and a half dollars each year."

Besides their regular gifts for missions, these dioceses have contributed to the fund as follows: New York, $35,000; Pennsylvania, $35,500; Massachusetts, $18,500; Newark, $16,700; Connecticut, $12,300; Rhode Island, $7,000; Long Island, $5,300; Chicago, $6,500.

EXPRESS CO. HEADS TO MEET

Superintendents of American Will Study Terminal Conditions Here.

More than thirty superintendents of the American Express Company, from all parts of the United States, will meet here tomorrow for the purpose of making a closer study of traffic conditions at the various terminals of the company throughout the country. The meeting, which will last three days, will be held at the Biltmore Hotel. At the close of the meeting the party will take a special car to Philadelphia and thence to Boston, where a careful study of conditions and facilities will be made also.

At the recent meeting in Chicago of 250 officials of the American Express Company, during the course of a speech on the necessity of out-of-town agents and officials reaching a definite understanding and adopting uniform methods of handling the traffic with the least possible loss and damage to goods in transit, J. R. Christie, Superintendent of the Department of New York, suggested that the various superintendents get together in person with these objects in view. President George R. Taylor and Vice President Robert E. M. Cowie approved, with the result that the meeting to begin tomorrow was called.

Mr. Christie will take the divisional officials in charge as soon as they reach New York, and act as Chairman of the convention. He will also accompany them on their tours to Philadelphia and Boston.

FEVER PATIENT A SUICIDE.

Delirious Mill Worker Jumps from Flower Hospital Window.

Delirious from fever, William Rosenweig of 50 Willow Avenue, Astoria, L. I., leaped from the second-floor window of Flower Hospital on the Sixty-third Street side yesterday to the concrete pavement below and suffered injuries from which he died a few hours later.

Rosenweig was injured on Friday while operating a cross-cut saw in a mill where he was employed at 93 Willow Avenue, Astoria, and was taken to Flower Hospital. He became delirious early yesterday and in the absence of his nurse leaped to the street.

ASK ELKS TO SEEK TWO MISSING GIRLS

Mabel King and Margaret Dotterwick Disappeared from Homes in Bronx Aug. 5.

MAY BE HELD AS PRISONERS

It Is Thought They May Have Been Enticed Away by Two Men Seen in Black-Bodied Automobile.

The Elks of every lodge in this part of the country will be asked tomorrow to look out for Mabel King, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William King of 567 Courtlandt Avenue, who, with Margaret Dotterwick, a girl companion, disappeared from the Bronx on Thursday, Aug. 5. Their disappearance was reported to the police the following day. Mr. King is sending out circulars because he believes the police method of sending out a general alarm is ineffective. He has found policemen in at least three precincts in the Bronx who never heard through official sources that the girls were missing.

Mr. King said yesterday he was sure his daughter was being restrained against her will, and he was of the opinion that police activity would result in finding the girls prisoners, perhaps in the Bronx. They were enticed away from home, he believes, by two men in a black-bodied automobile, and from information that has reached him since the girls went away he is sure they formed the acquaintance of the men several days before Aug. 5.

Miss Dotterwick is nearly 18 years old. She lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dotterwick, at 363 East 152nd Street, which is near the home of Miss King. Margaret worked in a silk mill in 174th Street. On the night of her disappearance she sent her younger sister to the King home to ask Mabel to come for a walk. The sister returned with a message from Mabel to the effect that her father would not allow her to go out and asking Margaret to come over to the King house. When her sister delivered the message Margaret took up her black and white checked coat and told her mother she was going for a walk. She has not been home since.

When Miss Dotterwick reached the home of the Kings, Mabel came down to the gate to talk to her. That was about 8 o'clock. She had left the porch only a short time when Mr. King looked out and saw the girls at the gate. Later, when he meant to call his daughter in, both were gone. Though recovering from an operation on one of his feet, Mr. King at once began a search for his daughter. He continued it all that night. It was he who first came upon the trail of the men and the automobile. On Wednesday night, before the girls disappeared, Mabel had asked permission to attend a social gathering in the neighborhood. She returned home about 10 o'clock. After she disappeared her father discovered she had not attended a party the night before, but had been seen getting out of an automobile around the corner just before she came home.

The police of the Bronx Detective Bureau have been looking for the girls, and their theory is that both are away of their own will. In the case of the King girl, they believe that, having stayed away all night, she is now afraid to come home because of the strict rule of her father. It was said at the bureau that the general alarm had been sent out through the regular channel and the case given publicity.

Mrs. Dotterwick is building hopes on an unsigned letter received on Friday. The note was evidently written by a woman, and it tells of having seen both girls on Wednesday afternoon at 162d Street and Third Avenue. That was six days after they left their home. They were then accompanied by another girl of about their own age. The writer advises the mother to be in "court" on Monday at 9 A. M., and adds: "Then you will know me."

In the description sent out by Mr. King he says Mabel is one of her friends is known as Dorothy. She is described as being well developed for her age, about 5 feet 3 inches tall and 130 pounds in weight, with light brown hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion. She wore a black and white checked skirt, white shirt waist, black girdle, maroon sweater, black shoes with gray tops, a gold chased bracelet, a gold ring with a blue stone, and a small bar pin. She wore no hat.

Her companion is a good-looking brown-eyed girl, with brown hair and about 5 feet 1 inch tall. She wore a blue skirt, a white waist, and a checked coat. She wore no hat.

"I believe my girl is being held a prisoner," said Mr. King yesterday. "I am sure that no matter whom she went with she would have come back home before this. She did not intend to leave home when she went to the gate, for she was not dressed to go out. The men who lured her away evidently won her confidence upon the previous night, when she went riding, and returned early, as was the rule."

Mrs. Dotterwick is also of the opinion that men in an automobile persuaded the two girls to go for a ride. Her daughter did not have a hat on and did not wear her best clothes. That she did not intend to leave home is evidenced by the fact that she left undrawn a week's salary at the silk mill.

LAST OF OLD FAMILY IN JAIL.

Gerard Doty Locked Up In Westchester for Vagrancy.

Gerard Doty, 83 years of age, sole surviving member of a wealthy old Westchester family of that name, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the village square of Westchester by Patrolman Kessler charged with vagrancy. The old man has lived on the bounty of the people for more than sixty years. He admitted yesterday that he has been a beggar since before the civil war.

With a white beard, reaching almost to his waist and carrying a heavy blackthorn stick, the patriarchal old man sat in his cell and recounted many incidents of former splendor of his family. The police say the family broke up shortly before the war. A brother of the aged prisoner built the old Morris Park Race Track.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

Misses' Trotteur Frocks

For College and Street Wear

Featuring a large variety of Distinctive Models

TO ORDER, 75.00

This Special Price Will Prevail Until September Fourth Only.

An unusual offering to enable the college girl to secure what has heretofore been impossible—A chic frock fashioned on graceful and individual lines and out of the commonplace. A great profusion of models, each a different creation, are submitted for selection, expressed in many new and original fabrics.

516 FIFTH AVENUE
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Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

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Store Hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Closed Saturdays—Greeley 1900

First Fall Fashions *in Fascinating Variety*

HOW delightful the New Things seem, when they first appear. What a pleasure to possess and wear them before they become common. New Yorkers are always eager to be first, and *Lord & Taylor* are earliest to meet their desire.

The New Suits and Coats show charming styles, rich and pleasing fabrics, handsome and even sumptuous linings; and there are probably fifty distinctly new styles to select from on Monday morning.

Fur trimmings on collar, cuffs and around the bottom of the skirt enrich many handsome models. What a charming change they offer to women and girls right now when new things are such a delight!

Other novel collections of earliest Fall Fashions are found in the Millinery and the Blouse Sections. Not full stocks anywhere, of course, but most alluring for their newness and freshness, mostly exclusive designs with *Lord & Taylor*, that will give distinction and gratification to their early possessors.

Advance Showing
ENGLISH HATS
for Early Autumn Wear

Smart London Hats for Women—just arrived—owe their distinction to their unusually clever lines and their striking simplicity. Made expressly for Lord & Taylor by one of England's foremost hat manufacturers, these Hats are of light weight wool felt and wool velours; ideal for wear at seashore or mountain. Colors are deep and rich, or softly brilliant. Priced **$3.95** to **6.95.**

From F. W. Field & Sons of Wood Street, London, have come the finest of velour Hats—interesting, because of the scarcity of velours this season. Simply but smartly banded with broad ribbons, these extremely modish hats, for steamer or mountain wear, are **$13.95** to **19.50.**

Fourth Floor.

Hundreds of Fine
ORIENTAL RUGS UNDERPRICED

Seldom, if ever, have these gorgeous products of the Eastern weavers' art been offered at such unusually attractive prices. The collection, a superb one, is rich in specimens from every province famous for the beauty, the coloring and the quality of its Rugs.

Kazakdji and Karabagh Rugs. Sizes average 3 to 4 ft. Usually $12.50 to 15.00,
$9.50

Fine Iran Mosul Rugs. Sizes 4 to 4 ft. 6 in. wide x 6 to 8 ft. long. Usually $60.00 to 85.00
$45.00 to **55.00**

Persian Mahal Rugs, (room sizes). Usually $125.00 to 200.00,
$87.50 to **125.00**

Persian, Kerman and Sarouk Rugs. Sizes 3 to 4 ft. 6 in. wide x 5 to 6 ft. 8 in. long. Usually $35.00 to 125.00,
$25.00 to **65.00**

Kermanshah Rugs (room sizes). Usually $300.00 to 500.00,
$165.00 to **295.00**

Sarouk Rugs (room sizes). Usually $300.00 to 450.00,
$185.00 to **265.00**

High Grade Wilton Rugs
Usually $62.50
Very finest imported and domestic Wiltons, in Oriental designs and colorings. Size 9x12 feet..... **$43.50**
Fifth Floor.

Extraordinary Sale of
REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES

At a price less than is usually asked elsewhere for ordinary Velour Portieres, Lord & Taylor will make to your special order, handsome Portieres of superior quality velour, in the following colors:

Green, Dark Brown, Blue, Dark Blue, Rose, Golden, Olive, and Dark Green, Crimson, Brown, Mulberry

Specially Priced **$14.00** Usually $25.00 a pair

Any colors you select will be made up, back to back and finished with open edges.

Particular attention is directed to the *rich quality* of the *velour*, its deep pile and high lustre; notable also is the excellence of the workmanship.

Orders may be placed now for Autumn or for immediate delivery.

Fifth Floor.

Black Taffeta Dress Silks
Usually $1.75 a yard
Silk of high lustre and fine, firm weave, adapted for the new season's flaring frocks. Width, 36 inches..... **$1.25**
Second Floor.

The New Autumn Neckwear Has Arrived

Collars, guimpes and sets of hand embroidered net, organdie and batiste which arrived last week from Paris. These pretty, new conceits add charms to and freshen the dress or suit and are priced **$2.95** to **15.00.**

Royal Purple Feather Neckwear

Ostrich long round boas and short collarettes are priced, **$4.95** to **30.00**
Ground Floor.

FINE MAHOGANY FURNITURE

Far Below Usual Prices

Solid Mahogany Wing Chairs or Rockers
In denim..... **$13.75**
In tapestry..... **$19.75**
In velour..... **$22.50**

Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Tables
Oval top 26x34 inches. Usually $20.00. Special, **$12.50.**

Mahogany Rocker
Velour covered, finely upholstered. Special, **$25.00.**

A DISPLAY of unusual interest, for the pieces are faithful reproductions of famous period designs and have been made expressly for *Lord & Taylor.*

Especially Featured for the Midsummer Furniture Sale

This collection affords the lover of the quaint and artistic in furniture remarkable opportunities to acquire delightfully decorative pieces at trifling expenditure. The purity of the designs and the perfection of the construction make them particularly appropriate as gifts. Furniture of such quality and simplicity lends a singularly charming note to the modern home.

Many other period pieces in the collection in addition to those illustrated are Specially Priced.

Sixth Floor.

Solid Mahogany Wing Chairs or Rockers
Very massive frames; cane back and wing sides; denim upholstered seat. Usually $35.00. Special, **$25.00.**

Mahogany Sewing Table
Quaint "Old Virginia" designs, superior cabinet work. Special, **$10.00.**

Carved Wing Chairs or Rockers
Solid mahogany frame, finely upholstered; denim covered. Special, **$17.75.**

Solid Mahogany Dinner Wagons
Made especially for Lord & Taylor. Very Special, **$13.75**

Wing Chairs or Rockers
Solid Mahogany; Antique cane seats and backs. Usually $25. Special, **$14.50.**

Mahogany Console Table
Period design. Usually $20.00. Special, **$15.00.**

Inlaid Mahogany Tray
Adam design. Size 25x16 inches; very finely finished, **$2.85**

Solid Mahogany Tilt Top Tables
Top plain or inlaid. Usually $15.00. Very Special, **$9.75.**

Mahogany Windsor Chairs
Exact reproduction 'Wheelback' Windsor Chairs or Rockers, **$10.75.**

Mahogany Writing Desk
Excellent style, complete interior. Very Special, **$19.75**

HOMERULEPROPOSAL WILL BE REDRAFTED

Constitutional Convention to Recommit Amendment for Correction of Ambiguities.

CITY CONTROL OF 'BUSINESS'

Might Lead to Dangerous Experiments in Municipal Socialism, Louis Marshall Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention are in a hopeless tangle over the Low home rule proposal. This became apparent during the debate on that measure today, when no two delegates who participated in the discussion interpretated alike the language in which the most vital provisions of the Low proposal had been couched.

It was said after the convention had adjourned at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to meet again Monday, that the home rule proposal in all likelihood would be withdrawn from public debate and be recommitted to the Cities Committee to give ex-Mayor Seth Low, its chairman, and his colleagues on the committee an opportunity to go over the bill again and repair defects pointed out in the course of two days of debate on the floor of the convention.

More home rule and less ambiguity of language are demanded by many earnest advocates of greater liberties for municipalities, who declare that they will be unable to make an aggressive fight for the home rule proposal in its present form against the very large element in the convention which is opposed to any new grant of power to the cities and which is prepared to advocate a plan which would shift the fight for that reform from the Constitutional Convention to next year's session of the Legislature. It was said today that Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is a pronounced foe of home rule and who is chairman of the legislative committee which, within a few weeks, will start an investigation of the New York City Government, was the secret sponsor for this policy. The plans of this element would remove from the Constitution a clause which stands in the way of the Legislature delegating some of its legislative powers to the cities and let it go at that.

Louis Marshall had the floor for the greater part of the session today. He addressed himself in particular to the provision of the Low home rule proposal, which would give municipalities full sway without legislative check over all matters "relating to their property, business or local affairs." Mr. Marshall offered an amendment yesterday which would eliminate the word "business" from the section defining the powers of municipalities under the Low proposal. Mr. Marshall declared that it was a new idea which if incorporated in the Constitution might send cities off on a policy of financial and commercial adventure.

"Business" Too Ambiguous.

"I look with much suspicion upon the interpolation of this new idea as expressed in the word 'business,'" said Mr. Marshall. "What is meant by the word 'business' as here used? If it is used in the colloquial sense it might refer to any kind of business; in its legal sense it might refer to any kind of business. It certainly must mean something different from government. The word 'business' cannot mean the same as 'government,' it cannot mean the same as 'property,' it cannot mean the same as 'local affairs'; it therefore means something else.

"Among various schemes which have been proposed there have been those which relate to embarking in the business of a public utility corporation, the running of street railroads, the operating of electric light plants for the sale of electric light, or gas plants for the purpose of the sale of gas. There have been those who suggested forming various mercantile enterprises, the conduct of stores for the sale to the public of goods at reasonable or cost prices. There has been one enterprising gentleman in one of the cities of this State who has sought to empower his municipality to engage in the business of selling milk to the inhabitants, and with milk would go butter, cheese, and buttermilk. There are those who think that it is within the power of the municipality to deal in coal or ice or any other subject of merchandise.

"There is no limit to which these gentlemen that have these grand ideas will not go. Are you prepared in the year 1915 to embark on such a Socialist enterprise? I am not using the words in any invidious sense. Are we prepared to depart from the functions of government—the legitimate functions of government—and to enter upon the carrying on of the business enterprises? Wherever the effort has been made in that direction, so far as I have been able to learn, it has not been successful. The City of New York has had one experience, with regard to the ferry extending from the lower part of Manhattan to the County of Richmond; while that ferry under private control was a paying enterprise, it has been a losing venture for the City of New York. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been poured into it.

A Great Political Machine.

"If the city is to engage in business, it would mean that eventually a very large percentage of the population of the cities would be in the public service, they would be engaged in carrying on these different occupations and you would soon build up within every municipality a political machine compared with which no one has yet in the history of our country succeeded in even imagining a structure of such magnitude.

"Now, I should say that there is mischief latent in the use of this word 'business.' I am not speaking unadvisedly, because, as I have been informed, when the distinguished Mayor of the City of New York appeared before the Cities Committee he was asked whether he believed that the city should have the power to institute or purchase its public utilities, to which he answered in the affirmative. And in answer to the question, 'Would that not give the city, if it was so inclined, the power to threaten existing corporations?' the Mayor said: 'I do not think so. Of course, it is very hard to make any material grant of power without the possibility of having that grant of power abused, whether it be under legislative control or whether it be by constitution; but what I personally believe in, if you really want me to make a declaration of it, is that the city should have the power to acquire such public utilities as its electors see fit, acting throught their representatives; and, personally, again, I believe in the qualified control of these utilities running entirely within the city, and I do not believe the municipal authorities would abuse that power to any great degree.'

"Now, there we have from the Chief Magistrate of the City of New York an expression of purpose, intent, and policy. I am not interested in the question as to whether it would threaten the existing provisions. I am only interested in this question from the standpoint of the taxpayer. I am interested from the standpoint of one who is a lover of good government and one who desires to see that government remain on the rails and does not run wild cat into every domain of business and of human activity and endeavor. I therefore trust that the committee will see the advisability of eliminating this word 'business.' If this word is retained, however much I am impressed by the general plan of the committee, I should feel it to be my bounden obligation to contest and fight against the adoption of this provision to the utmost of my power."

Can Trust the Courts.

Ex-United States Attorney General Wickersham suggested that the courts would put a reasonable interpretation on the phrase 'business' and declare that it could have reference only to business coming properly within the purview of a city government. Mr. Marshall said that inasmuch as cities would have the right to amend their own charters under the proposal, they could create from time to time new business, declaring these municipal functions.

"Today I am sure no Court of Appeals, no Judge of the Court of Appeals, would consider it a proper, legitimate function of a city to engage in the business of selling dry goods or clothing, or coal, or wood, or milk, or any similar commodity," Mr. Marshall said, "but if you put the word 'business' into the Constitution now, I venture the prophecy that there would be no possibility for the court to hold otherwise than that those occupations might be carried on by the city under the power thus granted. I cannot conceive of anything else that the word 'business' as used in this connection would mean, and especially in view of the fact that effect must be given to every word used in the Constitution."

"I take it that the delegate would not deny the power of the municipality to enter into the business of furnishing water and light to its own citizens?" said Mr. Wickersham.

"That has been decided as being a legitimate function of the city, because water and light are necessary, in the one case for protection against fire and for the usual purposes of a municipality, and light, as well, for the purpose of illuminating the highways; and the furnishing of gas and light in that connection would be a mere incident," said Mr. Marshall.

De Lancey Nicoll asked Mr. Marshall if he was not aware that the City of New York was running ferries, and at a great annual loss.

"I am woefully aware of that, because my taxes have increased in consequence," said Mr. Marshall. "Hence these tears."

Ex-Mayor Low said the ferry was conducted under municipal auspices in lieu of a bridge, which it would be impractical to construct.

"I will say that I am not here to discuss this woeful experience of the City of New York," said Mr. Marshall. "At any rate that is now a local affair. I will not say it is a local affair of dishonor, but it is a local affair of bad judgment, and what I am trying to avoid is increasing the situation to such an extent as to have further business ventures which are even less kindred to the ordinary functions of a municipality than the conduct of a ferry."

When the session adjourned and further debate on the home rule proposal was continued until Monday some twenty amendments had been sent to the desk.

TRUST WHITMAN'S RECORD.

Constitution Framers Heedless of Reports Governor Is Reactionary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Leaders in the Constitutional Convention are not disturbed by the reports that Governor Whitman is opposed to the plans for an executive budget and for a thorough reorganization of the State Government in the interest of economy and efficiency which now are pending before that body. The budget proposal presented by the Committee on State Finance, of which ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is Chairman, has been advanced to the order of final reading by a practically unanimous vote.

The short ballot proposal, presented by the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, of which Republican State Chairman Fred C. Tanner is Chairman, probably will be placed on second reading early next week. It is expected that this latter measure will come in for some attack, but members of the convention who are in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject express themselves as confident that it will win.

The attitude of some delegates to the Constitutional Convention who hold office under the Whitman administration has lent color to the reports that the Governor is using his influence to defeat these measures, both drafted in accordance with Republican platform declarations and perfected after months of careful investigation and painstaking labor by two of the most important committees of the convention. Lemuel E. Quigg, who is regarded as a close personal friend of Mr. Whitman and his adviser on political matters, is one of the leaders in the fight on the two reform measures. Ex-Senator George E. Green of Broome, who has been appointed Excise Commissioner by Mr. Whitman, and Jesse S. Phillips of Allegany, who, a month ago, took office as State Superintendent of Insurance under a commission from Governor Whitman, have expressed themselves as opposed both to the executive budget and the short ballot.

The convention leaders, however, refuse to look upon the attitude of these men as indicative of the attitude of Governor Whitman. Both are devotees of the old school of politics.

Governor Whitman was prompted by the reports to deny today that he had told Chairman Tanner that he was opposed to the reorganization of the State administration involved in his short ballot proposal. He also denied that Mr Tanner had called on him and asked him to use his influence with his personal appointees in the interest of the short ballot proposal. Mr. Whitman made it plain that he regarded any meddling on his part in affairs of the Constitutional Convention as improper.

The serenity with which the convention leaders received the disquieting reports regarding the Governor's attitude, it was said today, were due in a large measure to Mr. Whitman's public utterances with reference to budget and administrative reforms. Aside from this, the Governor has assured the thirty-four delegates who are members of the two committees that framed the measures that these are in perfect accord with his views.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC ON HART'S ISLAND

Sixty Patients Taken to City Hospital in Three Weeks, and One Is Dead.

TWO CARRIERS SUSPECTED

Employes to be Detained While It Is Determined Whether They Spread the Disease.

Typhoid fever has attacked prisoners in the branch workhouse and boys' reformatory on Hart's Island, it was learned yesterday, and in the last three weeks sixty patients have been transferred to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. One death has resulted.

Commissioner Davis of the Department of Correction notified the Board of Health of the epidemic on Aug. 1, and since then Dr. J. S. Billings, head of the department of communicable diseases, has had charge of the situation. All of the 700 inmates of the two institutions—prisoners, servants, and officials—underwent anti-typhoid inoculation, and it is believed now that the epidemic is under control; but as incipient typhoid sometimes does not betray itself in symptoms for as many as seventeen days after the germs enter the system, persons who became infected before the Department of Health took charge may develop the disease. As the disease usually breaks out in fourteen days, Dr. Billings hopes that the epidemic is under control. According to a report made to Commissioner Davis, there were no new cases yesterday.

The cause of the epidemic has not been determined, but Dr. Billings believes the prisoners became infected from two typhoid carriers, men employed in the branch workhouse, one as an assistant cook, and the other as a waiter. Neither is a prisoner. These men were isolated as soon as suspected and are now being held under an examination that will determine beyond doubt whether they are capable of carrying and spreading typhoid bacilli. Dr. Billings said last night that it might be several days before an absolute decision could be made, for typhoid bacilli are emitted by carriers only during irregular periods.

Though believing that the epidemic on Hart's Island is due to typhoid carriers, Dr. Billings admitted yesterday that the disease might have been caused by pollution of the beaches or by poorly drained sewage. There are a great number of flies on Hart's Island, which are probably responsible for the spread of the disease.

The epidemic is considered a mild one, Dr. Billings said. There are few severe cases, and the death of only one out of sixty is far below the average of epidemics. Usually 15 per cent. of the persons who contract typhoid do not recover.

The attributing of the epidemic to human typhoid carriers recalls the case of Mary Mallon, widely known as "Typhoid Mary," who is now detained on North Brother Island, after having caused at fewest seven typhoid epidemics, and probably more. Like one of the suspected carriers on Hart's Island, "Typhoid Mary" is a cook, and it was through her handling of food that she spread the disease. Between the years 1900 and 1907 she is known to have conveyed the disease to twenty-six persons, some of whom died.

That the woman was a carrier was discovered in 1906 by Dr. George A. Soper, sanitary expert of the city, and in 1907 she was made a prisoner on North Brother Island. She protested and sued the city for her freedom and for damages of $50,000, but she was helpless against the facts of science.

Facts about typhoid carriers, their number and personal immunity from the disease, have been set forth by both Dr. Soper and Dr. Ogan, who have made an especial study of them. Dr. Soper asserts that the condition of typhoid carriers cannot be cured, and that there are about 200,000 of them at liberty in this country today.

Music in the Parks.

Concerts in parks and on recreation piers for this week are announced by the Park Department as follows:

At 4 o'clock this afternoon—Central Park, First Regiment Field Artillery Band; Hudson Park, West Side Municipal Band; Fort Washington Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

At 8 o'clock this evening—Tompkins Square, East Side Municipal Band; John Jay Park, orchestral concert under the auspices of the East Side Settlement; Washington Square, West Side Municipal Band; East 112th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band.

Evening concerts, all beginning at 8 o'clock, follow:

Tuesday—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band; Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Wednesday—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band; Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Thursday—Corlear's Hook Park, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Friday—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square, West Side Municipal Band; Carl Schurz Park, Uptown Municipal Band.

Saturday—Central Park, First Regiment Field Artillery Band; East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Uptown Municipal Band; St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association Band.

In addition there will be a concert Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Seward Park by the East Side Municipal

SECURITY LEAGUE GROWING.

Whole Country Taking Up National Defense Movement.

The national defense movement is making headway throughout the country, according to a report made yesterday by the National Security League, 31 Pine Street. Two Statewide rallies have been planned in New England, the first to be held Sept. 15 in Rhode Island, and the other on Oct. 15 in Massachusetts. Initial steps have been taken to organize branches in Hartford, Bridgeport, and New Haven. In the last city a mass meeting will be held Tuesday to hear S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, and Captain Matthew E. Hanna.

On the Middle Atlantic Coast the movement also is gaining popularity. Congressman Miller of Delaware has consented to participate actively in the formation of a State branch, and large accessions to the league also are reported in Virginia and North Carolina.

William B. Brewster, a Field Secretary of the league, reports he has met with great success in the Middle West. Wide indorsement of the movement was found in Cleveland, Ohio, where a branch was organized under the leadership of Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France. Branches also have been organized in Detroit, Milwaukee, Minnesota, and other branches are being started. The activities of the league found support in Louisville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and other Southern cities.

"We feel that we have thoroughly aroused the people on the Atlantic seaboard to a realization of the necessity of putting into actual effect the plans for better national defense submitted by army and navy boards, and now we have brought all our force to bear upon the Middle West," said Mr. Menken. "It is pleasant to know that the sentiment of the Middle West is thoroughly in sympathy with our efforts."

NATION EAGER TO AID WOULD-BE CITIZENS

Educational Campaign of Bureau of Naturalization Is Proving Popular.

TO MINIMIZE REJECTIONS

Nearly 85,000 Applicants Failed Where 650,000 Were Admitted During Last Nine Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Since the establishment in 1906 of Federal supervision of the working of the Naturalization Law, almost 2,500,000 foreigners have asked for citizenship, 335,000 of these having declared their intention and petitioned for naturalization during the last fiscal year, according to a report made public today by the Bureau of Naturalization in the Department of Labor. More than 750,000 have asked for final papers, and, of these, about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship.

"During the same time," continues the report, "there have been upwards of 85,000 foreigners who have been refused admission to citizenship. Over one-half of these have been denied because of mental and moral unfitness. The bureau has kept a close supervision over this phase of its work and as early as 1907, through its activities, the public mind was directed to the necessity for providing some means to enable these unfortunate candidates from the vast foreign populace, not only to accomplish the act of admission to citizenship, but to equip them better to carry on the daily fight for their livelihood.

"While the above figures indicate a large number among the foreign element of this country coming forward for citizenship, the number does not appear relatively very large when it is known that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recently reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties.

"Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,850,361 are classed as illiterate. These illiterates are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives, as well, at every turn.

"For years this condition has been studied by the Bureau of Naturalization in its application to the administration of the naturalization law. In many places the public schools have, under the inspiration of the Bureau of Naturalization, opened their doors to the foreigner and have taught him the duties of American citizenship.

"The law permits an alien to declare his intention who is an illiterate. In from two years to five he is eligible to petition for naturalization. During that period, while the United States holds the candidate to be on probation, it has done nothing heretofore to help his claim except in a very meagre way. The Bureau of Naturalization has been the only Government agency which has extended to him the helping hand.

"To overcome this the Bureau of Naturalization has brought its educational movement to the attention of all of the Superintendents of public schools, wherever there is any foreign population, for the purpose of enlisting these educators in carrying forward this movement.

"The bureau in its letters to the Superintendents of schools has shown the number of foreigners applying for citizenship during the last three years in the localities to which the letters go. The purpose of the bureau in sending these names is to enable the school authorities to become acquainted with the candidates for citizenship and to offer such inducements as they can that will inspire every candidate for citizenship to attend the public schools unless he already has a mastery of the English language. At the same time the bureau sends literature to the candidate for citizenship to apprise him of the individual, personal, industrial, social, and moral advantages which will accrue to him by an attendance upon the public schools.

"Some of the school authorities have agreed to furnish descriptive matter printed in various tongues, for further facilitating the foreigner in the selection of a school. All have agreed to give their heartiest endeavors toward the realization of the desires of the Bureau of Naturalization and to get the Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations and the press behind the movement locally so as to arouse public sentiment and start the wheels into operation to secure the appropriation of the necessary funds for opening the public schools or extending their activities where they have been open to foreigners."

BOY BURGLAR DROPS TOOLS.

Cartridges Hit Detective's Feet, and Sullivan Law Charge Results.

As Tony Maderis, 17 years old, of 89 Transit Street, Providence, R. I., was walking down the gangplank of the Fall River liner Commonwealth, from Providence, yesterday morning at the foot of Fulton Street, he pulled his handkerchief from his pocket and jerked out a box of cartridges. The box broke, the cartridges went rattling in every direction, and some hit the feet of Detective Lauckman of the First Branch Bureau, who "frisked" the youth and took from him a revolver, an electric flashlight, a burglar's jimmy, and a screw driver.

At headquarters, according to the police, Maderis frankly admitted that his business in New York was burglary. He had done several successful "jobs" in Providence, he said, but had found the financial returns too small. He was charged with violation of the Sullivan law.

GOVERNORS TO VIEW FLEET.

Will Visit Warships During Their Conference at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Atlantic battleship fleet, or part of it, will be reviewed by the Governors of the country at their annual conferences to be held here Aug. 24 to 27, Governor Walsh announced tonight.

His statement was made upon receipt of a telegram from Secretary Daniels, saying that a warship would be detailed Aug. 25 to take the Governors to Gloucester and that other vessels of the fleet would be lined up off Boston Light for review.

WAR DISPUTANTS WARNED.

Magistrate Corrigan Loses Patience with Curb Orators.

Curb stone oratory on the war finds little favor with Magistrate Corrigan, who announced in the Tombs Court yesterday that in the future he would deal severely with noisy partisans who disturb the peace in front of Park Row bulletin boards. With this warning, he suspended sentence on two Germans who were taken before him on charges of disorderly conduct. They were Joseph Newburger of 111 Third Street, New Brighton, S. I., and Leonard M. Gohs of 454 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn.

Newburger advocated "uber alles" principles of "Deutschland" in so loud a voice in Printing House Square on Friday night that Policeman Lally of the Oak Street station decided to suppress him for his own safety. But Newburger would not be suppressed and Lally arrested him. Gohs interfered, denouncing the policeman's action as a violation of the right of free speech. Lally could not see it that way and arrested Gohs also. When Magistrate Corrigan heard the case he said:

"The streets are made to walk on and not to talk on. If the Park Row Debating Society wants to hold a caucus on the war, they should hire a hall or disband. I suspend sentence now, but in the future I shall not be so lenient."

FIND RECLUSE HAS $10,000.

Neighbors Aid Strange Woman Who Suffers Paralytic Stroke.

When Mrs. Maria Bartlett, 65 years old, of 204 East Twenty-fifth Street, was seized with a paralytic stroke yesterday afternoon her cries summoned neighbors and two policemen, who called an ambulance and sent her to Bellevue Hospital. The policemen then searched the poorly furnished two-room apartment and found bank books showing savings of almost $10,000 and insurance policies amounting to $2,000 more.

Little about the woman was known by the neighbors. She was always poorly dressed and was not known to have any relatives or friends. Other tenants in the house, who saw her daily, seldom spoke to her and regarded the source of her livelihood as a mystery. At the hospital it was said she was not expected to live.

Closing Out Sale

Preparatory to closing our READY-TO-WEAR SALONS, we are selling out

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

of ready-to-wear Gowns, Suits, Coats and Blouses regardless of cost. This change of policy demands unheard-of prices to assure immediate disposal—

Our future plans will be announced at a later date.

Suits . . . $10, $15, $25 up
Serge, gabardine, linen, checks and novelties.

Gowns . $12.50, $15, $18.50 up
Silks, serges, voiles, and novelties.

Linen Frocks at half-cost, from $5 up.

Coats . . $12.50, $18, $22 up
Sports, Seashore and Utility wear.

Blouses . . $2.50, $3.75, $5 up

All higher-cost garments proportionately reduced.

MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVE. AT 43RD ST.
NEW YORK

No C. O. D.'s, Exchanges nor Approvals. Store opens at 8:30 A. M.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Store Hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 P. M.)

Final Clearances

Every group here listed must go, and is marked at a reduced price that will make it go tomorrow and Tuesday.

Final Clearance of Summer Dresses
Every Summer Dress for women in stock is marked at about half to less than half-price.
$7.50 and $10.00 Dresses are—**now $3.95**
$12.50 and $14.50 " " — **" $6.95**
$10 and $12.50 Maternity Dresses **" $4.95**
$29.50 to $35.00 Dresses are—**now $15.00**
Beautifully made of fine voile and net.

Final Clearance of Women's Suits
Finely tailored wool or linen fabrics.
$15 to $35 Suits . . . . . **now $7.50**
$18.50 to $45 Suits . . . . . **now $10.00**
Silk or Pongee Suits were $29.50 to $55—**now $15.00**

Final clearance of Washable Skirts
former prices $1.95 to $9.75
repriced at 75c, $1.75 and $2.50
In the best of the prevailing styles and fabrics including cordeline, gabardine, corduroy, Palm Beach cloth, ratine, linen, Irish poplin, repp, Picardy cloth and cretonne.

Final Clearance of Women's Sweater Coats
SILK MILANESE COATS, patch pockets, Byron collar, sash, in emerald, gold-and-white, Copenhagen-and-white or rose-and-white, **were $4.95** } **$3.95**
SILK JERSEY CLOTH SWEATER COATS in blazer stripes of rose-and-white, black-and-white and Copenhagen-and-white, **were $7.95** } **$5.95**
FIBRE SILK SWEATER COATS, V-neck, patch pockets, Copenhagen-and-white, gold-and-white, gold-and-black or purple, **were $12.95** } **$8.95**

Final Clearance of Women's Blouses
Voile Blouses, embroidery panels **69c**
" " *long or ¾ sleeves* **$1.00**
All-over Embroidery Blouses **$1.35**
Voile, organdie or linen Blouses **$1.50**
Voile and organdie Blouses **$2.00**
Black Blouses—*were $5.95* . . . . . **now $3.95**
Crepe de Chine, messaline or peau de soie

Final clearance of House Dresses
Cotton fabrics in various colorings and styles.
$1.50 to $4.00 House Dresses—**now $1.00**

An Advance Fall Style
In Women's Coats
A clever reproduction of a splendid "Bernard" model will be sold Monday at
$25.00
Fancy velour, three-quarters length. Deep, Raglan sleeves; yoke back and front. Crushed velvet collar and knapsack pockets. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. In brown, Concord, green, Oxford or navy.

Final Clearance of Women's Bathing Dresses and Accessories
Entire stock of the season's smartest creations.
$6.75 to $7.50 Silk Dresses . . . . . **now $4.85**
$5.00 to $6.75 Silk Dresses . . . . . **now $2.85**
$3.95 to $5.00 Mohair Dresses . . . **now $1.85**
Silk or Ribbon Bathing Caps 25c to $1.50
former prices were 39c to $3.95
Ribbon Sets, *were $7.50*—**now** **$3.95**

Final Clearance of Corsets
Incomplete size ranges in this season's models, including many of the best makes, in fancy coutil or batiste, **were $2 to $7.50** } **$1.45**

Final Clearance of Brassieres
Various well-known makes and models, in a variety of materials, all sizes; styles for street, sport or dress; **were 50c and 75c** } **39c**
$1.00 Brassieres . . . . . **now 50c**
$1.50 to $3.00 Brassieres . . . . . **now $1.00**

Final clearance of Women's Gloves
IMPORTED GLACE KID GLOVES, odds and ends, mostly white, some slightly soiled or shop-worn. } **50c**
"DOESKIN" FABRIC GLOVES, white, long or short. } **39c**
MOUSQUETAIRE BLACK MILANESE LISLE GLOVES, in small sizes only, Fowne's make. } **15c**

Final clearance of Silk Petticoats
Oddments of Petticoats for street or evening wear in dark or light colorings; **were $3.00 $4.00 and $5.00** } **$1.89**

Final clearance of Summer Negligees
Lawns and Swisses in floral effects.
were $1.00 to $5.00—
now 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Tomorrow, a special Sale of
Serge-and-Taffeta and Serge-and-Satin Combination Dresses at $15
Two newest Fall models. One is a Redingote of serge with satin sleeves, yoke and collar; very wide skirt. One is in waist-line effect with taffeta yoke, sleeves and skirt trimming; collar and vestee of white gros grain silk.
Reproductions of Paris Models modified for street wear
Black, navy, brown or green. Sizes 34 to 42. The price is VERY SPECIAL.

Charmeuse Afternoon Dresses at $25.00
Newest models, a combination of Redingote and Princess; draped skirt, trimmed with Georgette crepe; Georgette crepe sleeves; embroidered fancy crepe vestee. In navy, black, field mouse or green. Sizes 34 to 42.

Final clearance of Apparel for Misses and Girls
Price reductions are practically regardless of cost.
91 Misses' Dresses, *were $6.50 to $8.50,* **$3.00**
48 " " " *$10 to $12.50,* **$5.00**
72 " " " *$12.50 to $16.50,* **$7.00**
74 Misses' Coats, *were $8 to $10,* **$3.00**
76 " " " *$12.50 to $15,* **$6.00**
9 " " " *$16.50 to $18.50,* **$9.00**
80 Misses' Suits, *were $12 to $15*— **$4.00**
9 " " " *$18.50 to $25*— **$9.00**
6 " " " *$29.50 to $35*—**$12.00**
130 Misses' Washable Skirts . . . **now $1.50**
were $2.00 to $3.00
39 Misses' Washable Skirts . . . **now $2.75**
were $4.00 to $5.00
140 Girls' Summer Dresses . . . . **now 75c**
were $1.50 to $2.00
122 Girls' Dresses, *were $2.50 to $3*—**$1.35**
177 " " " *$4 and $5*—**$2.00**
325 Middy Blouses for Misses and Girls, *were $1.00 to $2.00*—**now 69c**

Final clearance of Infants' and Children's Wear
Rompers, Summer Hats, Kimonos, Guimpes, Pajamas, Underwear
were 50c to $1.50—**now 39c**
White Dresses, Pajamas, Colored Dresses, Silk Petticoats, Kimonos.
were $1.50 to $4.00—**now $1.00**

Final clearance of Muslin Underwear
Odd lots reduced exactly one-half
Garments that were $1.00 to $5.00
now 50c to $2.50

Final clearance of Hair Switches
were $7 and $9—**now $4.50**
Fine, soft, natural wavy hair, in all shades but gray. Some 30 inches long. Beautifully made. An expert to assist in perfect matching.

Gold-filled Bracelet Watches
***very special at* $4.95**
A small, thin, gold-face model; 7 jewel movement. The watch may be worn on a chain, or on the wrist. Each in a dainty box.

A remarkable special Sale of
Women's Low Shoes
former prices $5.00 to $8.00
now $2.95, $3.95 and $4.85
Included is our entire stock of Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords. The season's best combinations and styles. Kids in many colors; black-with-white-piping or stitching, white-with-black-piping or stitching; all-black, or all-white.

EX-ARMY OFFICER MUST PAY ALIMONY

Wever Seeks Annulment on Basis of Illegal Divorce Got from a Former Wife.

FOUR WOMEN IN THE PAPERS

Last Wife Complains of Attentions to Clerk Employed in a City Department.

Mrs. Lita Picabia Wever of 557 West 178th Street yesterday obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Delehanty granting her $75 a month alimony and $250 counsel fees, pending the trial of a suit for annulment against her brought by Benjamin S. Wever of 936 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who is an Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance.

Mrs. Wever sets up a counterclaim for a separation on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment and his "association" with Gertrude Farrington, a file clerk in the Board of Water Supply, where Wever was an Assistant Engineer in 1910.

In her papers asking for alimony Mrs. Wever says that her husband told her he was a West Point graduate and attached at one time to the regular army. She also says that she sent for the records and they disclosed that Wever was appointed a Cadet from Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1876, was graduated from the academy in 1880 and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1887. She also recites that the record shows that Wever in 1886 was absent without leave from the army and was under arrest at the Presidio, California, on that charge from Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1886. He deserted the army from Angel Island, California, on June 5, 1891, she says, and the record shows that he was dropped from the roll on Sept. 1 of that year. He is a brother of the late John M. Wever, who was President of the Merchants' National Bank of Plattsburg, she says.

Based on Illegal Divorce.

The former Lieutenant, the papers of Mrs. Wever read, bases his annulment suit on the fact that he was divorced from his first wife, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of a Major D. F. Callinan, U. S. A., retired, in South Dakota, in 1894, without having served her with papers in that State. Such service is not legal in divorce proceedings in this State, the papers recite, and Wever claims that since such a divorce is invalid here, where he married his present and third wife, he could not legally marry the latter.

This contention of Wever, the papers recite, further complicates the case, because Wever, immediately after the divorce, married a Miss Margaret Wyant, who was the mother of John Wever, the little son, who now lives with Mrs. Wever the third. Mrs. Wever says that if the divorce were not valid, then her husband could not legally have married his second wife, the boy's mother.

Mrs. Wever then recites that she was a student nurse in St. Luke's Hospital in 1898 when Mrs. Margaret Wyant Wever, the second wife, was a patient there. A friendship grew up between her and Mrs. Wever and the engineer, Mrs. Wever the third says, and when she was graduated in 1899 she was invited to the Wever home at Westwood, N. J., for week ends.

Then, in April, 1900, Mrs. Wever says, the second wife was taken suddenly ill and died in ten days. Mrs. Wever says that "at the request of the plaintiff, (Wever,) and his family," she remained in charge of the home and the care of his son, then 3 years old, and that on Dec. 18, 1901, she married Wever and was happy for seven years, caring for the boy "with a mother's love."

The defendant in the annulment suit and plaintiff in the separation suit then recites that in 1907 she found letters expressing affection written by Miss Farrington to Wever, and that he admitted he had carried on flirtations with Miss Farrington, consisting of "notes, caresses and kisses," in the Board of Water Supply while the young woman was his stenographer in that department. Miss Farrington expressed remorse, Mrs. Wever says, when confronted with the letters. After that, Wever became very cold and distant in his manner to her, Mrs. Wever says.

Attentive to Miss Farrington.

In 1908, when the son, John, was undergoing an operation and was later convalescing, Mrs. Wever says, her husband caused Miss Farrington to move into a house adjoining his residence at 163 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, and although Wever promised not to pay such attentions to Miss Farrington, he continued to meet her and "would stand in the public street beneath the windows of her apartment for hours at a time, creating a public scandal by his conduct."

In 1910, her papers recite, her husband's kisses from the street to Miss Farrington became so notorious that the neighbors began to complain. Then it was, Mrs. Wever says, that she received letters, presumably from neighbors, signed "X. Y. Z.," one of which read in part:

"Mrs. Wever, don't let that husband of yours make a fool of you any longer. Your friends and neighbors know about it and pity you. Can't you stop his running around with other women while you stay at home?"

Another letter filed with her papers reads in part:

"It is high time some action on your part was taken to end this notorious affair between your husband and his stenographer. Ask him to explain the taxi of Jan. 28, (1910,) while you rode in a trolley. You are to be pitied as being bled by such creatures. Your friends and neighbors will stand by you and open their doors to you."

Mrs. Wever then says that she separated from her husband in the Spring of 1914, he agreeing to pay her alimony at the rate of $60 a month.

She then says that on June 24, 1915, Wever induced her, under the pretense of giving her an alimony payment, to meet him at the Murray Hill Hotel, where a lawyer served her with the papers in the annulment proceedings. She also accuses her husband of then sending her a newspaper clipping which stated that an annulment had been granted on conditions similar to those recited in his complaint.

She says, too, that her husband then told her that this was the best way to settle their marital troubles, because she could not afford publicity, as her friends would then know that she was not legally married to him.

PENSION NOT VESTED RIGHT.

Creditors' Plea to Get Hoag's City Annuity Denied by Judge.

In an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Augustus N. Hand denied a motion made by the trustee in bankruptcy of Sidney Willet Hoag, former Deputy Chief Engineer of the Dock Department, for leave to sell the former official's pension for the benefit of his creditors.

Hoag became incapacitated from further performance of his duties at the Dock Department last year when an attack of apoplexy caused the paralysis of the left side of his body. The Board of Estimate by a resolution adopted Jan. 15 last awarded him an annual pension of $2,100 for life. He later went into bankruptcy.

In refusing the trustee the right to attach the pension, Judge Hand said: "A pension is not a vested right, but a bounty granted by the Government to encourage persons engaged in public service. It can be recalled at will and is not therefore an asset which passes to the trustee in bankruptcy.

JOBLESS, RETURNS TO CRIME

John Noeker Admits $4,000 Theft from Jewelry Store.

After serving a prison sentence of twenty months and then living honestly for three years, John Noeker, 22 years old, of 82 East Second Street, by his own confession, turned criminal again and is now awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. Noeker was arrested on Friday afternoon after he had thrown a brick through the display window of the jewelry store of Mrs. Amelia Rubin at 352 East Houston Street and attempted to run away with $4,000 worth of jewelry snatched from the window.

At Police Headquarters yesterday morning Noeker told his story. He said that when a youth of 17 he was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison, where he remained twenty months. He was released three years ago, he said, and in that time held three different positions, in each of which he earned a good living through honest application to his work. He obtained work each time, he said, through the help of friends who introduced him as a convict who wanted to "make good."

"But," Noeker continued, "I found myself out of work in New York recently and I could not get a job. So I determined to commit a crime that would either give me money or get me in jail, where I would not starve. I tried to get away with a bunch of jewelry but they caught me, so I guess its jail and food for me."

Noeker plead guilty when arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon for burglary, and he was held in $2,500 bail.

Movies to Show Kindred, Fugitive.

The pictures and description of Edward C. Kindred, Cashier of the Flinn-O'Rourke Construction Company, who disappeared with about $20,000 of the firm's cash, will be flashed on the screens of moving picture theatres throughout the city and nearby Summer resorts today. This novel attempt to get a clue to Kindred's whereabouts was arranged by the Police Department with several film companies yesterday.

HASTINGS TO HELP ITS RICH FIREMEN

Funds for New Engine House Will Be Raised at Show by Ben Greet Players.

WANT ELECTRIC ALARM, TOO

Volunteers Fight Flames in Spotless White Duck, and They Need Room for Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, Aug. 14.—The Riverview Manor Hose Company of Hastings, which is composed of well-known professional and business men of New York City, and is probably the wealthiest volunteer fire-fighting organization in the country, is to build a new fire house on Euclid Avenue, within a block of the present quarters on Calumet Avenue. When the 75-horse-power automobile combination fire engine is backed into the one-story fire house it leaves little space for the seventy-five members, and as there is a long waiting list the need for larger quarters is imperative.

As the members fight fires in white duck suits and white shoes they require many changes, for there is a rule against turning out in soiled suits, regardless of the frequency of alarms, so the company uniforms fill more space than the old quarters provide. The new building will be designed to provide in addition to the fire needs rooms for the Hastings Country and Golf Clubs and other social features.

The Building Committee consists of Gustave Heubach, manufacturer; John Donnelly, sculptor; Edward Perot, Jr., of the National Conduit and Cable Company; Charles Doty, banker; Philip L. Spear, engineering department of the Erie Railroad; Walter Storm, merchant; John S. Miller, publisher, and Charles L. Brookheim, attorney.

The cost of the uniforms is the least item in the expense of the members, who not only buy all apparatus, hose and other materials, but pay for the maintenance of the organization in every way. These neatly uniformed firemen have on many occasions fought hard fires here and in other Hudson River towns and have saved lives and much property. The big automobile fire engine, which comotnes in its carrying capacity also a hose and ladder wagon, is said to have cost the members $10,000. John Fimian, a merchant, is the foreman.

Every one of the members owns an automobile and knows how to drive the engine, and it is the general rule that the first member to reach the fire house acts as chauffeur. The running of the big white machine, which is always kept in spick and span shape, with the white-clad citizens grouped upon it in responding to an alarm, is a constant source of pride to the residents.

Because of their popularity and as a token of appreciation of good service given many of the citizens, society folk and personal friends of the volunteer firemen have asked permission to subscribe to the building fund. This will not be done, but they will permit their friends to help by attending the performance of "Twelfth Night," to be given for the building fund on Aug. 21 by the Ben Greet Players.

Some of the volunteer firemen want an electric fire alarm system established in Hastings. At present when a fire is discovered the operator at the telephone exchange is notified. She telephones to the fire house. There a fireman rings the bell in the tower, and the factory of the National Conduit and Cable Company spreads the alarm by blasts from a big steam whistle.

Dig Up Dynamite Buried Ten Years.

Three one-pound sticks of dynamite believed to have been lying in the ground for the last ten years, were unearthed yesterday by workmen digging a trench under the new elevated railroad structure in White Plains Avenue, the Bronx. Michael Tulli, the foreman of the squad working on the trench, notified Owen Egan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, who destroyed the explosive power of the sticks. The dynamite was found in old drill holes where Inspector Egan believes it was placed ten years ago when much rock blasting was done in White Plains Avenue.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD WINDS UP ITS WORK

Makes Three Reports to Congress and Its Members Issue Individual Statements.

ONE AIMS AT STANDARD OIL

Mrs. Harriman Signs Findings Drawn Up by Prof. Commons—Walsh and Garretson Explain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which for two years has been investigating industrial unrest and its causes, concluded its session today and adjourned. Three reports were made ready for submission to Congress with several supplemental reports and opinions.

One report was prepared by Professor John R. Commons of Wisconsin, which also was signed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, Richard H. Aishton of Illinois, S. Thurston Ballard of Kentucky, and Harris Weinstock of California.

Another, announced as the "staff or main" report, was finished, in which all of the findings of fact and practically all of the recommendations, it was said, were concurred in by Commissioners Austin B. Garretson of Iowa, John B. Lennon of Illinois, James O'Connell of the District of Columbia, and Frank P. Walsh of Missouri.

The third report, giving reasons for signing the "staff" report, was signed by Commissioners Lennon and O'Connell and concurred in by Garretson and Walsh.

Commissioners Garretson and Walsh each submitted a statement setting forth their views on the causes of industrial unrest.

Chairman Walsh left here for Kansas City tonight, but will return Monday to supervise the distribution of copies of special reports on the Colorado and Bayonne, N. J., strikes and other disturbances. These are being scanned by members of the commission before being released.

One of the reports says that John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company not only connive with other employers to keep wages as low as possible, but that they provide no means whereby the men may have their grievances heard.

SUED FOR WIFE'S GOWNS.

Dressmaking Concern Alleges Stewart M. Jones Owes $5,215.

The Lichtenstein Millinery Company yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court against Stewart M. Jones, a wealthy realty operator, to recover $5,215 as the balance due for gowns and other clothing delivered to his wife, Mrs. Eleanor T. Jones, during the period extending from Oct. 5, 1910, to April 19, 1911. The complaint alleges that the full bill for that period was $7,215, but that $2,000 was paid on account.

Included in the list of items was a pink fur coat upon which the firm set a price of $3,100. There were also a white crystal net and plush princess gown, $425; a silver fox muff and scarf, $1,800, and several princess gowns ranging from $250 to $385 each.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Last Clearance

To completely close out remaining Summer Apparel, fashionable garments—for tennis tournaments, vacation wear, etc. —will be sold at *absurdly low prices.*

STREET DRESSES AFTERNOON DRESSES SUMMER FROCKS *Of net, crepe, organdie, batiste, etc.*	at $18	Formerly $35 to $95
(Attractive and practical styles; the remainder of many lines, for prompt closing.)		
BEAUTIFUL AFTERNOON DRESSES *of silk, printed chiffon, and in chiffon-and-silk combinations.*	at $32	Formerly $65 to $125
DINNER GOWNS EVENING GOWNS BRIDGE DRESSES DANCING FROCKS	at $55	Formerly $125 to $195
LINEN SUITS *Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects, in Cossack, Ramie and novelty weaves.*	at $10	Formerly $25 to $45
TAILLEUR SUITS *Remaining lines—in street and travel suits—about 100 garments in all (also a few silk suits).*	at $19	Formerly $45 to $95
AFTERNOON SUITS *A small group of very high class models, in silk and cloth.*	$28 & $35	Formerly $75 to $125
UTILITY COATS *White and colored cloth coats, also a few linen coats.*	at $15	Formerly $35 to $45
TRAVEL COATS MOTOR COATS SHANTUNG COATS ENGLISH WHIPCORDS AND TWEEDS (*The last of many lines.*)	at $25	Formerly $45 to $65

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF

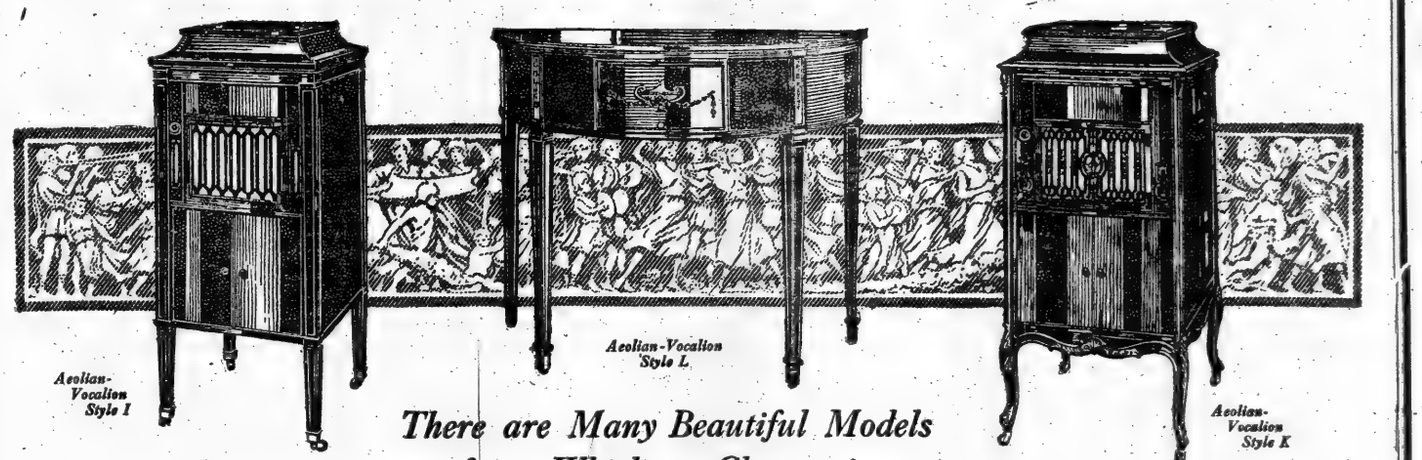
Imported Millinery

ALSO

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL

Hollander Hats

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.



There are Many Beautiful Models from Which to Choose, in

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"THE PHONOGRAPH THAT CALLS FORTH HIDDEN BEAUTIES FROM YOUR RECORDS"

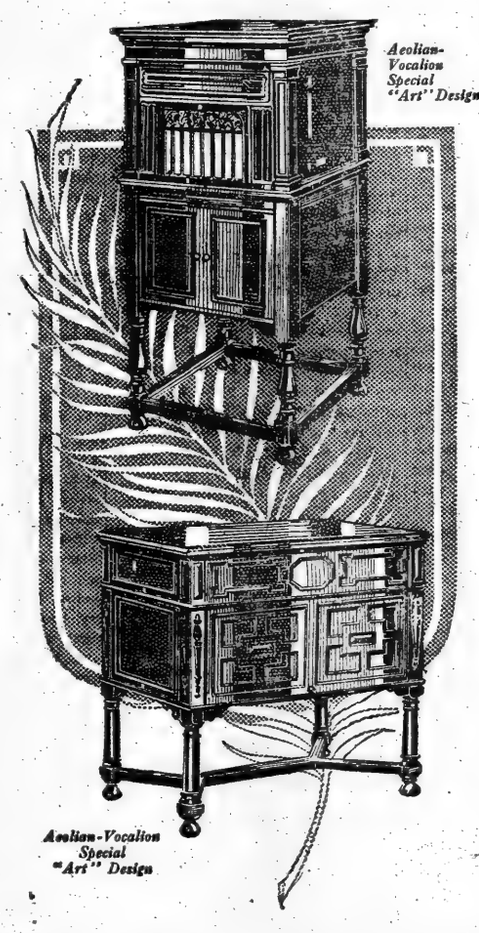
WE show here five from among the wide variety of beautiful models in which the Aeolian-Vocalion may be obtained.

This wonderful, new Phonograph is not only far in advance of other instruments musically, but architecturally as well.

Indeed, the first impression one receives of it is an entirely unprecedented beauty of line and finish. Even the simplest model —that costing but $90—charms the eye both by its design and rare piano finish. For these phonographs have all the rich depth of coloring that distinguishes the finest pianofortes.

New Tones from the Phonograph

It is small wonder that the Aeolian-Vocalion has in so short a time assumed pre-eminence in the field of the phonograph. In this superb instrument, developed from the point where other phonographs leave off, science and musical skill have incorporated inventions and features that have made virtually a new creation, delightful even to the most critical ear. These features enable the Aeolian-Vocalion to draw from records, old and new, tones so delicate that no phonograph ever produced them before.



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Aeolian-Vocalion Special "Art" Design

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Personal Control

And you can temper the music to your own mood. With the Graduola device in your hand you can, if you wish, soften each strain, shading down, down, down, to a very whisper of sweetness, then let it swell up and up till the full, fresh volume seems to pulse from the finger tips.

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It must not be understood, however, that the Aeolian-Vocalion differs from other phonographs in its ordinary uses. For example:—you may use the Graduola tone-shading device when you wish, but you are not obliged to do so, as the instrument will play itself like other phonographs.

Neither is the Aeolian-Vocalion higher priced than other phonographs of equal capacity. While beautiful art models of exclusive design are available for those who wish them, other models, relatively as fine, may be purchased from $90 upwards and on payments as low as $5 monthly.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 15, 1915.

THE CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

The Constitutional Convention at Albany holds its mandate, not from the insignificant April vote, when by a mere shred of a majority the convention was ordered, but from the popular vote for delegates last November. The people who elected the delegates can reject the convention's work. That thought is present in the minds of some of the wiser and more far-seeing members of the convention, but it has not yet been impressed upon the minds of all the delegates. Probably when the proposed amendments are assembled for final scrutiny as a whole there will be changes, some of them will disappear; there will be need of firmness and great wisdom in the sifting process.

The convention has shown a disappointing want of courage in failing to provide for the appointment of Judges. A large number of the delegates, and among them men who are best qualified to pass upon such a question, feel and know that the Judges of our courts should be appointed, not elected. The inherent vices of the elective system have been made known to them by authoritative argument and appeal. The convention is too timid to propose the change. It fears rejection by the people. That would not necessarily follow, for there would be time enough for a convincing campaign of education. But it is probably too late for that great reform.

The convention was timid again in making only a moderate approach to the principle of the short ballot. To be sure, something has been gained in the amendment providing that certain State officers shall be appointed, not elected. But too many officers remain upon the elective list. The proposed Article V., relating to State officers and departments, contains, however, one section that should be expunged. It is Section 4, creating a Department of Public Utilities to consist of two commissions, of five members each, appointed by the Governor, but removable only by the Senate upon the Governor's recommendation. This is the outcome of the effort of certain public service corporations to get the Public Service Commissioners put into the Constitution. It has the appearance of one of those "jobs" which we expect from Legislatures, which vigilant guardians of the public interest are always watching for while the Legislature is in session. Such work is not expected at the Constitutional Convention.

There is no reason on earth why a Public Service Commissionership should be made a constitutional office. There are many reasons against the change. There are far too many constitutional offices, and it is illogical to decrease the number with the one hand while increasing it with the other. Moreover, what is the sense of creating a State department consisting of two commissions with equal and co-ordinate powers distinguished one from the other only by geographical jurisdiction? We are familiar with two-headed, three-headed, and five-headed commissions, but a State department with two bodies and no head is something new in our administrative zoology. Some other reason than a consideration for the public interest prompted the introduction of Section 4 of the proposed Article V. It should be struck out.

Mr. BARNES has been wise enough to assent to a postponement of his amendment restricting the powers of the Legislature in ways which might be described as reactionary. His example might with propriety be followed by those who are supporting amendments of the contrary tendency. Too much radicalism in the new Constitution would be as fatal to its acceptance by the people as too much reaction. Mr. LOW is by no means a radical, but if Mr. LOUIS MARSHALL'S criticism of the home rule amendment is well founded, that too should be materially modified, although Albany advices indicate its rejection altogether. The amendment would confer upon the City of New York "exclusive powers to manage, regulate, and control its own property, business, and local affairs." Mr. MARSHALL was of the opinion that the word "business" in this amendment would naturally be construed as conferring power upon the city "to enter upon a policy of business adventure." The city does not want that now or any time. Yet it is quite conceivable that with such an amendment in the Constitution the City Government might at any time, without express authority from the people, commit them to senseless and costly adventures in municipal operation. Home rule is a precious theory, but if we should get too much of it the time would surely come when we should pray for restraint from Albany.

WHERE ARE THE CATES OF YESTERYEAR?

From the Eastern Shore of Maryland is a sound of sighing sent to The Baltimore Sun. Divers correspondents, forgetting that their stomachs are not as young as they used to be, grumble at the fare in the Eastern Sho' hotels. The hand of the Senegambian cook has lost its cunning. The physiologists of taste find it in the once famous, savory messes of the dusky Phillises no more, alas! no more. Dr. JOHN S. FULTON, "an original Eastern Shore man," mourns the absence of the old, familiar indigenous dishes, now displaced by imitations of an alien cuisine. Where is the Sally Lunn of our grandmothers? Where crackling bread, broiled chicken, Maryland biscuit? With hardly less elegiac eloquence did the old English Chief Justice, lamenting the decay of the ancient nobility, ask: "Where is BOHUN? Where is MOWBRAY? Say, what is more and most of all, where is PLANTAGENET?"

Simultaneously, The Richmond Times-Dispatch and other connoisseurs ponder the decline and fall of the mint julep in a South grown Dry. Ubi sunt, O, pocula, dulciora melle? Where are the juleps, sweeter than honey? Where can you get 'em for love or for money?

So, at table with the products of French cookery, the country-bred Yankee regrets the hasty puddin' and milk of nights and mornings of his youth; the hasty puddin' and molasses, the latter a little central lake in a continent of "mush," a geographical arrangement attributed to Dr. FRANKLIN; "Injun puddin'," and such plain living. He orders them cooked at home, storms at them, writes letters to the newspapers. Is real cornmeal unprocurable? So the homesick Louisianian in New York—but why go on? It is youth that we vainly seek to recapture with a sophisticated, jaded palate. In these Arcadian velleities we blame the cooks instead of the fugacious years. Once upon a time spring water, with your hands for goblet, was more to you than Closp de Vougeot can ever be; a turnip prigged from the fields and pared and eaten, sans salt or pepper, with a penknife, more than canvasback.

Scorn not the cooks, brethren, if they cannot give you the elixir of youth for sauce.

IRREPRESSIBLE RACE EGO.

In the first competitive search for a fundamental sin of heart, mind, or instinct on which to blame the war, the sin of nationalism was heavily scored upon. What had been honored as patriotism was suddenly treated as a geographical absurdity. Ethnologists proved that people were arbitrarily divided by frontiers which had no relation whatever to facts of racial likeness and unlikeness. Psychologists proved that the phenomena of distorted national ego were similar to those of abnormal individual ego; therefore, an excessive sense of nationalism was psychopathological. Theorists in mechanistic reactions proved that two or three egoistic phrases could produce a kind of national insanity.

Germany was the instance, the amazing example, of nationalism or race ego gone mad, as might happen to any other people unresolved to be rid of that same sin. But, alas! nobody sufficiently believes an example. Since the beginning of the war nationalism, racial ego, whatever you please to call it, has developed in the world at a rate unparalleled. People who had no frontiers before, no separate political existence, now suddenly erect racial consciousness into a yearning for nationalism and territorial independence, as, for instance, the Czechs, who would no longer be a people submerged but a State unto themselves. Countries that have rigid frontiers and do not covet territory are yet constrained in the flux of things to demand concessions to the future of their national dignity and importance. In that group are the Scandinavian countries.

Better known are those countries whose "aspirations" can be gratified only by territorial expansion. Each has something to give or withhold, for a price in terms of land. One is tempted to say rather that each has something to sell. Italy made no secret of demanding a large tract of territory from Austria as the price of her neutrality. The concessions offered by Austria being insufficient, and in any event not immediate in their nature, she took up arms against her former Teutonic allies. Rumania has been trading shrewdly on her very valuable neutrality. So has Greece.

Bulgaria is, as one might say, on the auction block. The Germanic Powers and the anti-German allies bid furiously against each other for the use of her mailed fist, and her Premier frankly announces that Bulgaria "is prepared to enter the war "the moment she receives absolute "guarantees that by so doing she will "attain that for which other nations "already engaged are striving, namely, the realization of her national "ideals." And her national ideals happen to require that Bulgaria shall possess a large tract of territory called Serbian Macedonia, whereas, of course, Serbia's national ideals would in that way be extremely discomfited. This has the sound of selfish barter, or, worse yet, a division of the earth loot beforehand. And then one little unexpected phrase is quite enough to change it all around, to put in place of cynicism a very different, nameless feeling. "We will fight but for one "end," the Bulgarian Premier says. "That is to extend our frontiers until "they embrace the peoples of our "own blood."

The ethnologist may prove that there is no pure blood in the world, least of anywhere in Europe, wherefore the phrase, "people of our own blood," is intrinsically empty. But that would not answer anything. The Bulgars are a very medley of blood mixture and yet they are to themselves Bulgars only, unlike other peoples, and, therefore, emotionally related to all Bulgars beyond the national frontier as to no other human beings in the world. Italy's "aspirations," possible of gratification only by the acquisition of territory from Austria, wear at once a different aspect, even an unselfish one, when expressed as a patriotic desire to liberate from foreign rule territory outside of Italy where the Italian tongue is spoken.

There is no help for this. Civilization has come to us through clans and tribes. The tribal instinct is the urge to nationalism. It would be very hard to argue that the war so far had impressed upon the political thought of man the desirability of abolishing frontiers, thereby achieving a brotherhood of nations, degoized.

IN THE BACKGROUND.

It is easy enough to account for the pro-German pacifist. He has no objection to war, provided it is not war with Germany. He would welcome war with England or France. But as there is no likelihood of war with anybody, he helps Germany as best he can by trying to prevent the exportation of war material until such time as Germany shall be able to buy some. He needs help, and in looking about for it he finds people who are opposed to war and think they can always avoid it by not being ready for it. These people, too, are against the exportation of munitions. They call themselves pacifists. So he calls himself a pacifist, too, dons a uniform of sheep's clothing, denounces war with his tongue in his cheek, and joins an alliance about as natural to him as would be an alliance with the Prohibitionists.

So much for the pro-German element in pacifism. But how about the rest, and how does the pro-German find this factor ready to his hand, ready for him to ally himself with? How comes it that in the United States, known and even derided among nations for its knowingness, and never suspected of being a moonstruck nation, there should be any sentiment strong enough in favor of turning the other cheek to make it worth an alliance?

There are a good many Socialists and there are anarchists few but highly audible. All the anarchists and many of the Socialists are revolutionists. The Socialists learned when they were few, and the anarchists have never grown numerous enough to forget, that a minority can obtain much that it desires through getting it by degrees; that even men who shrink from it with horror will agree with some one thing on its program, and that the thing to do is to bring that feature forward and get these men to be its sponsors, while the minority remains in the background and only furnishes the ideas. That feature won, a battle may be made for the next, this time getting another set of men who happen to agree with that to go to the front while the minority furnishes the motive power.

The Socialist program includes many things, one of which is the abolition of standing armies. The anarchist proposes the abolition of all government, and of course the first thing to abolish is the military part of it. The revolutionist is afraid of an army when a revolution, or even a riot or strike, comes, and every proposal to increase the military strength of the country is a blow aimed at him personally, or he thinks so. He opposes even proposals to increase the strength of the police or the National Guard, and such a thing as the Pennsylvania State Constabulary finds him with no words to express his outraged feelings. But the public generally has been little interested in the Socialistic theory of an international industrial brotherhood, with the nations in control of production; it has not warmed to the anarchist idea of abolishing the army and navy as a prelude to abolishing Congress and the courts; it has been cold to the revolutionist idea that when the revolution comes it should not be handicapped by encountering soldiers.

It so happens that a war comes along, and this particular number on the revolution program is therefore the easiest thing on which to arouse public sentiment. There are in the country many amiable people who would rather theorize about the beauties of peace than look at the grim fact that other people may not let you be peaceful, and that you had better be prepared for them. It is the line of least resistance, for the moment. So these people are aroused, formed into a party, and made to do the work of the Socialists, the anarchists, and the revolutionists. The fact that they know nothing about Socialism or anarchism and would probably oppose both makes no difference; for the moment they are doing the work of Socialism and anarchism. The real creators of the sentiment regard it as highly profitable propaganda, as "sowing the seed," and are content to stay in the background. "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier" was sung in Socialist circles, and made its way before a public which knew nothing of its sponsors.

What the pacifists think they want—for the present the withholding of arms from the Allies, next the prevention of any preparation for defense on the part of the nation—will not be achieved. When the agitation is over this country will still be furnishing supplies to any nation that can buy them, and the nation will be in the way of being put in a state of defense. But the "seed" of an important part of the revolutionist propaganda will have been sown; and that is all that the real originators of the movement care anything about.

LITIGATING A SUBWAY CONTRACT

The city is hardly now a novice in subway building. Contracts to the value of scores of millions have been let upon the same terms as those offered to the contractors at the latest bidding. Yet the successful bidders have begun a lawsuit to prevent the city's altering the contract after the bidding. It is lamentable that there should be litigation regarding the Broadway subway between Twenty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, the section which Mr. McANENY calls the keystone of the dual subway. It would also be lamentable if a contract of such importance should be let on terms unfavorable to the city. It is not alleged that there have been unfavorable results from earlier contracts containing the same provision. It is sure that there could be no unfavorable result without failure of duty on the part of the Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, who is not said to have given grounds of fear that he will err in this case. Yet, in what seems like an excess of precaution, the Board of Estimate protected the city against a theoretical danger and thrust it into perhaps greater actual danger. After the bidding was closed, and, according to the successful contractors, after the contract was actually awarded, the Board of Estimate struck out a clause providing the method of payment for extra work which had been customary. The Board of Estimate provided another method, which may or may not be better, but which certainly has not yet been proved better than the one against which there are no public charges. The Public Service Commission authorizes a statement that an alteration of a contract by the Board of Estimate being practically a refusal to approve the contract, there will be no further contracts until the dispute is settled.

It ought to be settled promptly, either by decision of the court or preferably by agreement. Fortunately the wrangle does not affect the very large contracts now proceeding. It may or may not be worth while to adopt the suggestion for all future contracts by orderly procedure. But after the city's prolonged experience there is no reason for eleventh-hour amendments of contracts with possibilities of evil rivaling any possibilities of good. No slight cause should impede the completion of work upon which hundreds of millions are to be spent, and which involves the daily life of the city's entire population. The loss of interest and the delay in operation outweigh any but the most solid objections.

Frustrated Fountains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Half a century ago there existed in New York City what was known as the Sabbath Committee. This committee came naturally into collision with the Sunday liquor traffic, and I believe it was out of this that there grew an effort, supported by THE TIMES and other dailies, to have public drinking fountains. Your own editorial on May 18, of a year which is uncertain, but between 1855 and 1859, says: "We have already expressed a cordial approval of the proposition before the Common Council for the establishment of 500 Croton fountains. As a public necessity there should be no hesitation or delay in building them."

Will you allow me now to call attention to the fact that after half a century substantially nothing has been done. In other cities it is occasionally possible to find conveniently on the main street a fountain which requires the use of no drinking cup and which any one can patronize with safety. From time to time there has been an effort made to establish these inexpensive and most useful conveniences and there may be a few scattered about town. But when one considers the many thousands of human beings who are frequently thirsty and the thousands of miles of streets with drinkable water just below the surface in pipes, it would seem that the citizens of such a place were lacking in common sense not to have numerous fountains, accessible to everybody.

CHARLES E. MANIERRE.
New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

The Nation Speaks

Children of Liberty, awake!
In ordered ranks your places take!
Where Freedom's sons have blazed the trail,
Shall you, their leal descendants, fail
To hold in trust the ideal pure
That is their heritage secure?
Against the hour you would know how,
Learn ye to serve me—learn it now!

You, who from forms of bondage drear,
Have sought and found a refuge here—
Who reap the fruit of bitter tears
And patriot blood of former years,
Taking the most that I can give,
Learning how God meant men to live—
You promised fealty. Your vow
Was pledged to me. I need you now!

I need you now, my sons! Why wait
Till an invader storms the gate?
Your desperate resistance then
Might not avail. A host of men
Untrained, undisciplined, are less,
In time of peril and distress,
Than half that multitude would be,
Versed in the arts of soldiery.

Oh these, my children! So secure,
So confident, so over-sure,
While Europe dies, with warning writ
In blood across the face of it!
Valor, I doubt not, warms your heart—
Discretion is the better part!
Lest to the scourge your neck must bow,
Be ye prepared! I need you now!

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE END OF BABEL.

A Discussion of the Possibility of a Peaceful, One-Tongued Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared an article on "German as a World Language," quoting the opinion of a German professor to that effect. The writer of it properly takes the position that the professor is greatly mistaken. Many more reasons can be given in proof of it, however, than are stated in the article in question.

To begin with, so far from spreading to other peoples and nations, German is not even the common language of Germany. In Northern and Western Germany, the region of the Baltic, where the business activity is greatest, the people do not use the classic or high German of literature and the schools. The so-called low German or Plattdeutsch is the spoken language, even in Hamburg and Bremen. Everything (even the school books) is written in the Hochdeutsch or high German, but the people commonly speak Plattdeutsch. Nothing is written in it, however; not even a newspaper. It is considered vulgar. Still the people cling to it.

The reason, no doubt, is that it is much simpler and shorter in its forms than the high German, and better suited to the needs of the people. Probably in North Germany, where the commercial activity is greatest, the people have not time to use the cumbrous high German, which is the spoken language in South Germany, far inland, where probably the people are slower and have more leisure. The fact that the people of Prussia and North Germany cling to Plattdeutsch, in spite of its lack of literature and all the efforts to displace it, is significant.

Another example is that of Holland, right on the borders of Germany. Dutch (of which Flemish is a dialect) is also an abbreviated form of German. Being spoken by but about six million people, naturally it has very little literary value. Still the people cling to it. The reason probably is that it is better suited to a commercial people, like the Dutch, than German. Its words being shorter and more easily pronounced, the people can talk more rapidly with it. The same is true of Flemish, also a Teutonic tongue, and very similar to Dutch. A large portion of the Flemings, however, speak French. The reason, no doubt, is that the Flemish speakers are too few to maintain much literature. Therefore, as France is right on the border, the people have gradually acquired French until now nearly half of Belgium is French. Perhaps it would spread over Holland, too, if Holland were on the border of France. The only obstacle would be the fact that Holland is Protestant, while France is Catholic. Belgium is solidly Catholic.

In fact, it may be said that no purely Teutonic tongue can ever be a "world language." Any one who studies one of them and a Latin tongue, like French, will be convinced of this. They are all too hard to acquire, and are too cumbersome in their forms to be used to any extent by outsiders. Then the sounds and words are too harsh. They would grate on the ears of a Frenchman or Spaniard.

On the contrary, the Latin languages are too soft to be used by the world generally. There are too many occasions where a few strong, vigorous sounding words are needed. This is too much lacking in most Latin tongues.

In fact, it is probable that the language that is generally needed is some tongue combining both Teutonic and Latin elements. That language is the English, which is the only tongue of the kind that has any literature. It is very probable that if an English-speaking community were built up on the Continent of Europe, with all the necessary schools and colleges and newspapers, the language would spread gradually over Europe. Then, with the nations of one language, there would be no more need of wars.

A. Y. SMITH.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10, 1915.

The Man-Eating Shark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper you had an interesting article on man-eating sharks. When I was serving as Consul General in Singapore, British Malayo, the French steamer La Seyne collided with the British steamer Onda and went to the bottom of the Straits of Rhio in November, 1907. The panic-stricken passengers threw themselves into the water and were instantly attacked by some man-eating sharks, and the waters were reddened by the slaughter. About ninety people lost their lives. When the news of this disaster reached the United States I received several letters asking if it were true that such a thing existed as a man-eating shark. I at once sent out fifty letters to various points, from the Philippines to the Red Sea, asking for verified incidents of the work of the man-eating shark. I received sixteen affidavits from American Consuls, Philippine officials, and one Indian official, reciting interesting incidents of the man-eating sharks attacking and wounding or killing and eating human beings. One of the most interesting statements I received was from Aden, on the Gulf of Aden, where the Tomali boys dive for coins thrown from the passenger ships. One day as a Tomali boy was creeping back into his dugout with the coin in his mouth he was used by a man-eating shark and dragged back into the waters, never to return. A passenger on the steamer happened to take a snap shot at the time of the tragedy and photographed the shark just as he was disappearing in the waters with the boy. This photograph is the only one existing, I believe, which shows the shark in actual contact with the human body.

J. T. DU BOIS.
New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

WHO LAID THE NAVY'S KEEL.

Credit to Grover Cleveland for His Effective Foundational Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Democratic reader of your paper for many years, and believing in your desire to publish the truth, I feel privileged to correct your statement in Saturday's edition in which you credit the late General Tracy with "rebuilding the American Navy." Without, in the least disparaging the services of Mr. Tracy, I claim that the statement does grave injustice to Grover Cleveland and his Naval Secretaries, Whitney and Herbert, and, besides, is contrary to the facts, as you may verify from your own files, including your reports on Mr. Whitney's death.

Everybody should remember that the white squadron was the crowning achievement of Cleveland's administrations, and the records show that in Mr. Tracy's short term of office, less than four years, three battleships were laid, while in the two terms of President Cleveland four new battleships were laid and upward of fifty fast cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats were started or completed, great battleships not then being considered the most desirable type. Mr. Tracy merely continued the policy inaugurated by Cleveland. The new ships were the best built at the time, and the building of the new navy devolved upon the Democratic Party after the Republican Party in its first twenty-five years of absolute control had spent about one-half a billion dollars and left us with no navy.

History now repeats itself, as, according to a statement made a few days ago by ex-Secretary of War Stimson, (who ought to know,) the Republican Party in its past sixteen years of absolute control spent one-half as much on the army and navy as Germany spent for the same purpose, and yet his fellow party orators are wildly proclaiming to all the world our defenseless condition, and condemning President Wilson because he does not remedy it over night.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915. DEMOCRAT.

Valor on Cider and Buttermilk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the opinion of the writer, if the actual participants in the European war were consulted, a large majority would evince as great a "weakness for peace" as H. Ropke attributes to the American people. He should give himself no concern on the score of Americans displaying as much "ginger" in their fighting as their opponent, if a demonstration becomes necessary. We did it once, and I for one do not believe we have been deteriorating so that it would be noticed when it came to writing history.

In the early days of this country many had their warlike natures bred on nothing stronger than hard cider, and, if statistics had only been taken, perhaps their valor would appear as no greater than that of their contemporaries, who shook their heads and contented themselves with buttermilk or cinnamon, sugar, and water, (not bad, either.) I do not question the greater propensity of the drinking man to get into a brawl than the man who does not, but the odds are not with him in the betting.

Wouldn't it be nearer the point of reason to claim that three square meals a day and a clear conscience will produce the fighter that will stand his ground and leave the question of drinking alcoholic drink in the domain of ethics? RACHEL BOLSHAW.

New York, Aug. 18, 1915.

The City Mosquito.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed with interest the newspaper accounts of campaigns against the mosquito in various rural and suburban communities. As to the success of these attempts to exterminate the pest under varying conditions I am not in a position to comment, but I feel sure that if the proper department attacks the situation in New York City with energy and method this pest of the air, which is now making a large proportion of the best residential sections of the city unbearable from dusk until daybreak, can be dealt with in summary fashion. While we are always inclined to discuss the mosquito with more or less levity, I think the time has now arrived when the city authorities should take this matter earnestly in hand.

CHARLES A. LINDLEY.
New York, Aug. 10, 1915.

The Preference for Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Perplexed," who cannot account for the assertion by M. C. Tener, in a previous letter, that the author of "A [not 'The'] Dog of Flanders" was a woman-hater, I would say that Louise de la Ramee, (Ouida,) the author, was absolutely devoted to dogs, and remarked once, "The more I see of men, the better I like dogs." Whether she included women in her stricture, as being of the genus homo, I am unable to say; hardly think she did, although she might be severe on any one who had not the faithful, noble qualities of her four-footed friends.

LOUISE QUESADA.
New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

Up to a Certain Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May an obscure suffragist protest in your columns against the stand of the extreme peace advocates among the woman's rights party as well as against the idea that the whole of that party is of the same mind? Most suffragists are probably peace advocates. Up to a certain point, that is, they desire to have the conditions which produce war done away with, but thousands and thousands must feel that, since all efforts have failed to avert this war, there is nothing for it but to fight it out to the finish.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1915. M. M. S.

AS AN ENGLISH MYSTIC SEES THE WAR.

Through a Veil Show Good and Evil, Like Two Enormous Spirits, Contending For the Mastery of Mankind on Earth.

Letter from a Distinguished Physician with the Expeditionary Forces in France.

Hotel Champlain, Aug. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago the writer sent to a distinguished member of the British expeditionary force in France a copy of President Eliot's essays upon the war. The answer, which sets forth with such force the true essence of the cause for which France and England and Russia and their allies are fighting today, seems to him so fine that it deserves to be given to a larger public. It expresses in language of rare beauty the thoughts of many who appreciate the real significance of that for which this country has stood from the day of its birth; who know too well how utterly foreign, how fundamentally opposed are the principles for which Prussia is contending today, to those ideals and aspirations which are dearer to us than life itself.

W. S. THAYER.

The Letter.

* * * May 9, 1915.

My Dear Thayer: Thank you very much for sending me Eliot's book. It breathes a fine spirit, and takes the right view ("orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is the other man's doxy") of the course to be pursued. I think him hopelessly unworldly in projecting an international control under any conditions that we can yet foresee. Indeed, the present war is in a sense an attempt at it. Our side is fighting that treaties may be kept, and arbitration (Serbia) substituted for force. We are trying, like the police, to keep the peace. The only possible chance is that other nations, more than at present, should join in doing so.

You cannot prevent a nation becoming strong, nor will you ever get other nations to make war upon it for building too many dreadnoughts or enlisting too many battalions. Yet war is the only "sanction." You can only stop breaches of agreement by punishing them. You cannot then have any other police than the battalions and ships of other nations. At the same time, war being what it is, it is hopeless to expect that any nation will engage in it who does not fear great loss or hope great gain. They will always be swayed by the influences which are now swaying Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania. No desire of justice would lead those countries to join us. I doubt if it would justify their rulers in declaring war.

An international police, therefore, will not in any measurable distance of time be anything else than it now is, the nations in arms; and the cry is that of an unworldly man who thinks that the world can save itself trouble by an agreement. The world could save itself trouble, but it is obvious that not much help can be obtained from agreements.

I am, however, surprised to find a very charming compatriot of yours speak hopefully of Eliot's idea. He dined with me two nights ago, and we discussed it.

I will tell you another way in which Eliot does not satisfy me. I, skeptic though I am, am, like every Englishman, a mystic. I see in this war almost literally a fight between God and the devil. All is at stake that we think highest and noblest. If you ask yourself what is highest and noblest, what is the real meaning of progress and civilization, you will give up all material things as unimportant. You will find that what we call intellectual growth is only a summation of items, not a real advance of the individual intelligence, and that the things that matter are moral. I think they are the ideals of justice, freedom, and pity, and I am not sure that they cannot all be resolved into the latter. Christ taught it, but it was not new even then. I think it has been taught more forcibly by the masses of the poor and oppressed, who have taught it by deed rather than by word, and have compelled respect by hard fighting. But without religion I am certain it would not have had the vogue it has.

It is easy to see its weakness. We English are a set of sentimentalists, and have lost in our worship of pity much of the sternness that leads to health. The sense of this extravagance has led short-sighted Germans, like young men in revolt against the ideals of their elders, to declare all pity mere idleness. Pity, they say, is a decadent nation's excuse for not polishing its sword.

By our unwillingness to compel we have fostered selfishness. We have said the man is the greatest. Do you remember your Aristotle? He must have free play. He must grow as he pleases. The State will grow with him, and since we know less about the State than about the man we must legislate for the man, and so the State will come by its gain.

The German does the opposite, and has a noble ideal of his own, but a narrow mind to worship with.

Now, with all my soul I believe that the ideal of pity is the noblest thing we have and that its denial, which waves on every German flag, is the denial of all that the greatest men have striven for for centuries. I see in this war the colossal strife between the doctrine which I call good and der Geist der stets verneint. You see, I am almost borrowing the language of the Kaiser. I feel that the two enormous spirits that move this world are showing their weapons almost visibly, and that never was the garment of the living world so thin over the gods that it conceals.

I am not much elated by the thought. I have little opinion of Providence as an ally, and I am surprised at the weakness that the Kaiser shows for his pocket deity. What we have to do in my opinion we do ourselves, and our task is none the lighter that we defend the right. But I am hardened and set by the thing I believe. We feel that we are fighting for the life of England—yes, for the safety of France—yes, for the sanctity of treaties—yes, but behind these secondary and comparatively material issues, for something far deeper, far greater, for something so great and deep that if our efforts fail I pray God I may die before I see it.

The words of Elliot, interesting, true, and graceful as they are, sound not in me with the terrific ring that this war merits. I see in every skirmish the fight between heaven and hell, between the thing that I blindly worship and the thing that it despises and abhors. A tel.

X.

WHERE RUMANIA'S HEART IS.

For the Balkan States to Stay Neutral Is to Commit Suicide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the sake of truth and justice, I beg for space in the columns of your estimable daily to counteract the erroneous impression that the article appearing in last Monday's TIMES under the heading "Believes Rumania Will Stay Neutral" might convey on the uninitiated ones in Rumanian politics, as well as history.

First of all, I disclaim the assertion of your informant, Mr. Solomon Sufrin, that "The Rumanian people have served notice on their Government not to join the Allies," as he produces no facts whatsoever to substantiate his assertion. As far as I am aware, neither the foreign press nor the Rumanian one records anything of the sort.

Though it is an undeniable fact that German influence in Rumania was far reaching during the late King Charles's reign, yet the people more than once showed their resentment when any foreign influence was likely to conflict with their national aspirations. It is said that while the late King, a few weeks before his demise, was still inclined toward the central powers, because of his Hohenzollern word he gave them, the representatives of the people answered him promptly that "they know no Hohenzollern but the King of Rumania, and if he persists in his personal inclinations he might be the first victim." The division, therefore, of the Rumanian people into a "student class and a people class" is an obvious absurdity because it is non-existant. The people as a whole are in perfect harmony in the world's war issue. And if Mr. Sufrin would be less querulous about anti-Semitism, which in Rumania is more imaginary than real, and face the facts like a student of current events, he would soon find out that the real cause of Rumania remaining neutral so long is the thick-headedness, petty spitefulness, and thirst-for-revenge of Bulgaria. The Balkan nations to remain neutral in this world's war is like committing suicide.

The Rumanian people don't hate Russia; they mistrust her because of her ungratefulness for the aid Rumania gave her in the Russian-Turkish war. Russia, in this case, is not so much to be blamed as the Hohenzollern William I. and his blood-and-iron Chancellor, especially the latter, who was all-powerful in the Berlin Treaty councils. On the other hand, Austria is hated, yes, despised, by all classes because of her century-long treachery toward the Rumanian people. Austria showed her first unspeakable treachery about the close of the sixteenth century, when Michael the Brave, the foremost Rumanian ruler who united for the first time the whole of old Dacia under his sway and at the same time fought Austria's battles against the perfidious Hungarians, was shamelessly assassinated in his tent by the contemptible Austrian, General Basta.

The year 1775 is also memorable of Austria's treachery toward Rumanians. Without the slightest pretense of conquest—as she didn't fire a shot—she tore away the Bukowina, the original home of the Moldavian Princes, and annexed it to her already vast empire; and ever since she was the prime plotter for the division of the Danubian principalities.

The climax of her treachery was reached in 1867. The Hungarian revolt of 1848 and 1849 caused the House of Hapsburg some anxiety, yet the enslaved Rumanians of Transylvania fought her battles in the hope of gaining freedom; but how have they been rewarded? After she was badly worsted, both by the Italian and Prussian wars, Austria bethought herself to pacify the Hungarians by granting them a constitution and giving them a share in the government of the empire, but the enslaved Rumanians of Transylvania, who always stood by her, instead of being granted autonomy, were delivered over as a prey to the fury of the Magyars.

Again, Mr. Sufrin is decidedly misinformed when he says: "This cry, that millions of Rumanians are held in subjection in Transylvania, is far from the truth." Ever since 1867 the Rumanians more than any other nationality in Hungary are despised, maltreated, and persecuted in every conceivable way. They are treated as strangers in their own land. Their representation in Parliament is so insignificant, (not even 25 per cent. of what rightly they are entitled to,) that it is nothing short of a farce. Half of the Rumanian votes are not counted at all. It would be very ungrateful of me to take up more space on this subject, but for the sake of getting better and direct information, I would advise Mr. Sufrin to try and come in contact with Transylvanian Rumanians in this country. There are here about 75,000 of these people. Every one is sighing for the day when they shall be united with the mother country. They are banded together in about ninety societies, under one supreme executive. Every society is the proud possessor of a Rumanian tricolor banner, (no Hungarian at all,) together with a United States one, both of which they cherish dearly.

These are the sons and daughters of the Rumanian "Iredenta." No threat, menace, nor coercing will ever indnce Rumania to takes sides with the central powers. Rumania will remain neutral until the unity of the Balkan nations is an accomplished fact. The sooner that happens the better for the whole of Europe.

FRANCIS M. L. RADICH,
Secretary Rumanian National Club "Dacia" of New York.
New York, Aug. 10, 1915.

Mr. Woolf's Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the articles in your valuable paper of Aug. 6 and 7 relative to a most wonderful discovery made in Paris by the joint efforts of the Rockefeller and Lister Institutes. "This wonderful discovery" is but a repetition of a discovery and the scientific and artisan application of the discovery by A. E. Woolf, a chemist, of this city, made twenty-five years ago. It was used by me in the deodorizing and disinfecting of steerages, and as an antiseptic and germicide, during the greatest cholera impact at Quarantine, Port of New York, and in the scare of 1892. Frequently I used it in preference to the poisonous bichloride of mercury solution, which was recommended by local and Government health authorities at that time, but since largely discontinued, for obvious reasons. It was used at that time by me, as the Health Officer of the Port, of the State Quarantine Department, and it has since been used by me in private practice as a deodorant, antiseptic, and germicide with great satisfaction. It has been used throughout the country and in the cleaning up of Havana during the American occupation, just after the Spanish-American war.

I write this, not as a boost to a most valuable product, but in order that the real discoverer, A. E. Woolf, may receive the credit due him for bringing to notice the value of the hypochlorites.

WILLIAM T. JENKINS, M. D.,
Former Health Officer of the Port of New York and Commissioner of Health of the City and State of New York.
New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

The Terrifying Bicycle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I came to New York from a quiet Virginia town a month ago. I can now ride on the subway without stopping my ears, walk beneath the elevated without feeling the bottom drop out of my stomach, and can even think on Broadway. But when I hear an awful shriek, dying away to a grewsome moan, and rising anon to a nerve-tearing screech, and I feel the hair rise on my head, and conjure up pictures of banshees, torture chambers, murdered women, maniacs having their finger nails pulled out—and then a boy turns the corner on a bicycle, I feel that here is a chance for the City Fathers.

New York, Aug. 11, 1915. E.

WEDS MISS ANDREWS IN A FLORAL BOWER

Morgan Belmont Takes as His Wife Member of Oldest Family in Newport Social Life.

SERVICE READ BY BISHOP

Bride Wears a Tulle Gown and Is Attended by Ten Maids in Orchid-Colored Satin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Miss Margaret Andrews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews of Newport and Boston, was married at 3 o'clock this afternoon to Morgan Belmont, son of August Belmont, at Rockery Hall, the home of her parents, on Bellevue Avenue. The service was read by Bishop Thomas F. Doran of Providence, assisted by the Rev. James T. Ward, pastor of St. Mary's Church of Newport.

The occasion marked the union of members of two of the oldest families in Newport's social history, and a representative gathering of the Summer colony was present. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning, the number of guests was limited to 150.

The bridal party walked to the altar in the drawing room through an aisle formed with standards which were topped with orchid colored asters and blue hydrangeas. The same flowers were used throughout the house.

The bride, who walked with her father, was preceded by the ushers and her bridal attendants. The Lohengrin wedding march was played on the organ, supplemented by orchestra music. On the altar were two tall silver vases filled with asters and hydrangeas and the lighted candelabra.

The bride's gown was of simple design, made in bretelle of white tulle, which seemed to envelope her like a cloud. The skirt was made in flounces over an underdress of white satin with scalloped edge, with bands of rose point lace. The corsage was of tulle, the neck cut V-shaped, with elbow sleeves. The tulle veil, which had as its border of rose point lace, fell in voluminous folds, being caught at the coiffure with the lace, which was arranged well over the forehead. Her only ornament was a large brooch of diamonds, encircling a superb square-cut emerald. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Bridesmaids Number Ten.

There were ten bridesmaids, including the Misses Marie Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, who is engaged to S. Bryce Wing; Helene Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish; Katherine W. Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter of Tuxedo Park; Ethel Huhn, cousin of the bride and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn of Philadelphia; Dorothy Gordon King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King of New York; Caroline Hulbert Schermerhorn, cousin of the bride; Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown; Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fullam; Dorothy Watts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Watts, and Hanna Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, who are at Narragansett Pier for the Summer.

They wore frocks of orchid-colored satin, veiled in tulle of the same shade, and edged with silver, with girdles of hydrangea heads, which matched the frocks, were trimmed with garlands of French flowers. Each carried a bouquet of purple orchids, tied with long streamers of orchid-colored ribbon.

Raymond Belmont was his brother's best man. The ushers, most of whom were the bridegroom's classmates at Harvard University, included August Belmont, Jr., another brother; William H. Chatfield of Cincinnati, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Addison Phillips, George L. Aspinwall of Boston; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., and H. Cary Morgan, all of New York, and Samuel C. Hopkins of Catskill, N. Y.

A reception followed the ceremony. The bride's mother wore a gown of pale gray, with flounces of lace, with a corsage bouquet of orchids and pearls. Mrs. August Belmont was in pale blue. The bride's table was placed in the library, the table being decorated with gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Belmont and his bride left about 5 o'clock in their motor car on their honeymoon trip. They will occupy for a time one of Mr. Belmont's houses at Hempstead, L. I. The bride's going-away frock was dark blue Georgette crêpe with a hat to match.

Bride a Social Favorite.

The bride has been a social favorite in New York and Newport since her coming-out about three years ago. She is devoted to outdoor life, and has appeared in many amateur entertainments and tableaus for charity.

Mr. Belmont was graduated from Harvard University in June, 1914, and is one of the best known polo players among the younger players at Newport and on Long Island. He returned last Spring to Europe, where he had been for six months hunting big game.

Among those at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mme. de Constantinovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Andrews, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. William F. Fullam, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Pellinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John Fell, Miss Gerry, Miss Mimi Scott and Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope.

Also Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Le Roy King, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Perry, Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest Manice, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Captain Rodgers, Miss Tiffany, Colonel and Mrs. Charles L. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Winston, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Wagstaff and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., of Boston.

N. B. Ward Weds Miss Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 14.—Miss Ruth Averill Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcelon S. Wilson of 229 North Mountain Avenue, and Norman Brewer Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barton B. Ward of 13 Gates Avenue, were married this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus B. Walser, 183 Lorraine Avenue, by the Rev. R. G. Davey of Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; formerly pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church of Montclair. Mr. Ward is a graduate of Columbia University and is a mining engineer in New York.

Miss Ruth Taussig Engaged.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ruth Taussig of 777 West End Avenue and Julius Lichtenstein, son of Bernhard Lichtenstein, and a brother-in-law of Commissioner Isadore M. Levy of the Board of Education. Miss Taussig is the daughter of Mrs. Emil Taussig, whose husband was lost in the Titanic disaster.

SOCIETY AT THE PIER.

Many Motor Parties Give Dinners at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—Lauriston H. Hazard motored to the Pier today from Warwick, R. I., and visited the Casino for luncheon, where he was joined by Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson of New York and Mr. and Mrs. E. Bruce Merriman of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gee motored here from their country place at Arkwright, R. I., and gave a luncheon at the Casino for Alfred G. Chaffee, Mrs. Inez Chaffee, and Mrs. George Maynard of California.

Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence, a member of the villa colony, gave a dinner tonight at the Casino for a party of twelve. Among her guests were Miss Katharine Birney of Washington, Mrs. Henry Foster of Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Edith Lester and Miss Elizabeth Swan and Miss Katharine Schermerhorn of New York, King Collins, Harold Babcock, Ralph Cross, Lincoln Vaughn, Wheaton Vaughn and Alan Blanding.

At a birthday dinner given for Miss Madge Bannigan of Providence, at the Casino tonight, the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hanley, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hunnewell of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hughes of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daniell and Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Prickett of New York, and Thomas A. O'Gorman of Providence.

Mrs. William B. McElroy, who has returned recently from a motor trip through New England, gave a dinner for a party of ten tonight at the Casino. Others who entertained at dinner tonight were Dr. A. F. Hopkins, and Mrs. Hopkins of Washington, D. C.; Frederick Gibson and David Stevenson, of New York, who gave a dinner for Mrs. William G. Lee of Baltimore.

NEWPORT ACTIVITIES.

Birthday Dinner Given in Honor of Henry Clews's Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen were the principal entertainers tonight, giving a dinner of fifty covers at Wakehurst. These guests were joined later by many others coming from other dinner parties, including those given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, and Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs.

The largest luncheon parties today were those by Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer.

Mrs. Edmund Willets and Samuel Willets of Westbury and W. S. Hoyt of New York are at Hill Top Inn.

William A. Hazard of New York is here on board the yacht Beluga.

Philip O. Mills of New York is passing the week-end as guest of Preston Gibson, leaving Sunday for Canada at Pittsburg.

Richard Stevens and children have joined Mrs. Stevens and Miss Elsie Stevens at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. E. S. J. McVickar of New York is visiting Mrs. Oliver Perrin.

Hearty congratulations on his birthday anniversary today at his residence near Bailey's Beach with Mrs. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Parsons, his son-in-law and daughter, and five grandchildren, Masters John E. Parsons, Herbert Parsons, Jr., McElvaine Parsons, and Henry Clews, 3d, and Miss Elsie Parsons. Mrs. Clews gave a luncheon in honor of the double occasion, Mr. Clews's anniversary and that of their grandson, Master John E. Parsons, Jr., who was 12 years old today.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Clews were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

CHAS. MAPES LOSES HIS WAY

Playwright's, Aged Father Knocks at Wrong Door, Seeking His Home.

Charles Mapes, father of Victor Mapes, the playwright, one of the collaborators of "The Boomerang" current in the Belasco Theatre, was found last evening knocking on the door of the house at 60 West Fortieth Street and demanding admission, saying he lived there. Sergeant Rafsy took him to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, where it was decided that he was suffering from loss of memory.

The Mapes home at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street was notified, and Miss Mary Harten, Mrs. Mapes's housekeeper, took him home. Miss Harten explained that Mr. Mapes, who is 71 years old, had been at the University Club in the afternoon, and upon leaving the club, which is at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, had become confused and walked south instead of north.

MISS GERHARDT WEDS.

Army Major's Daughter Bride of Lieutenant J. H. Stutesman.

Major Charles Gerhardt, Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gerhardt announce the marriage, on Aug. 12, in St. Thomas's Church, of their daughter Miss Virginia Gerhardt and Lieutenant John Hale Stutesman, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A. Mrs. Gerhardt and her daughter arrived in New York from Panama a few days ago, and Lieutenant Stutesman arrived about the same time from the West. None but near relatives was present.

Major Gerhardt is stationed in Panama. Lieutenant Stutesman and his bride have gone to Fort Leavenworth, where he is attending the officers' school.

OUTING FOR FILM PEOPLE.

Players and Others to Hold Festivities Next Saturday.

The movie folks are going to have a big outing at the Brighton Beach race track next Saturday. The affair will be under the auspices of the New York Motion Picture Exhibitors' League, and it is expected that most of the stars who flicker on the films throughout the world and who happen to be in New York just now will be on hand.

The festivities will begin at 10 o'clock and will reach their height at 1:30, when there will be a parade, led by Mary Pickford, Lottie Briscoe, Mary Fuller, Lillian Walker, Anita Stewart, and Beverly Bayne. Before that there will be swimming, canoe, automobile, and all the regulation track races for both men and women. A shore dinner and dancing contest will end the outing.

Not only will scores of players take part, but every branch of the picture business will be represented, a general holiday having been declared for the day.

Ban on Film Play Lifted.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—By an order made tonight by Chancellor Walker, City Commissioner William H. Bartlett, Director of Public Safety of Atlantic City, N. J., and other officials of that resort are restrained from interfering with the motion picture drama "The Birth of a Nation," being exhibited at the New Nixon Theatre. A rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue prohibiting the Atlantic City authorities from interfering with the production has been allowed. It is returnable Aug. 24. Mr. Bartlett had given notice that on and after Aug. 16 the exhibition would be prohibited.

Storm Holds Ships at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Weather conditions are still so bad that many steamers do not dare to leave port. The steamship Miami, carrying U. S. mail, and several other steamers have been compelled to return to port. The American steamer Calamares, which sailed, despite the warning of the Captain of the port, who refused to give her clearance, sent a wireless message late this afternoon that she was breasting the storm successfully.

GOTTHEIL ATTACKS MELTZER'S SOCIETY

Rabbi Sees in Physician's Medical Brotherhood a German Propagandist Scheme.

DECLARES FOR THE ALLIES

Head of New Body Defends Its Mission, Asserting Surgeons Treat Foes as Well as Friends.

Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute yesterday made public a letter from Dr. William Samuel Gottheil attacking the Medical Brotherhood, of which Dr. Meltzer is President and which has been formed for the purpose of raising the standards of international morality after the war. In his letter Dr. Gottheil said:

"The rejoicing of the German medical men here over the slaughter of Americans on the Lusitania, the medical names appended to the misleading and untrue pronouncement of the '92,' and the general attitude of the German profession both here and abroad lead me to believe that your proposed Medical Brotherhood is simply another scheme of propaganda similar to the many others with which we have been favored. It is additional evidence, to my mind, that the German doctors and their half-American colleagues here are as much deluded as the rest of the German nation.

"Believing as I do that the time for peace can only come when Prussian militarism is finally crushed, that it is America's duty, and will ultimately become her necessity, to take part in some way in this world task, you will see that I cannot join any such society as you propose.

"What little I can do is naturally devoted to the service of the Allies."

In reply, Dr. Meltzer said it was at the urgent request of scientific men, non-medical, that the brotherhood was formed by medical men who are giving in the war an example of the highest humanitarian ethics in showing as much care to foe as to friend. He said that President Eliot of Harvard and Andrew D. White had heartily commended the formation of the Medical Brotherhood.

"It should be expressly understood," he said, "that it is not the object of the proposed brotherhood to influence the feelings and views in any way regarding the problems involved in the present war. It is desired merely to bring to the full consciousness of the members of the medical profession the exceptional moral position which all civilized nations, even while at war, permit and expect medical men to occupy, as least so long as they remain in the medical profession and act in that capacity. After the close of the present war the brotherhood could, without doubt, facilitate the reunion of members of the medical profession of all the nations which are now at war and increase good feeling among them.

"The striking feature of this war is the great destruction of human life, which owes its success to the employment of scientific results in carrying on the war. All sciences which may contain some practical element are contributing in some way or other to the wholesale destruction of life. And not only the scientific results, but the scientists themselves, are active at the front in laboratories and provised in large automobiles to search for new inventions and discoveries to use in the war.

"But there is one inspiring exception to this sorrowful rule. It is the utilization of the medical sciences and the behavior of medical men in the wars. None of the numerous important discoveries made in the medical sciences was ever used for the destruction of life or harming the enemy in modern civilized warfare. Any discovery or invention in the practice of medicine, made in one of the warring countries, is freely given to the medical fraternity of a hostile country, unless it involves a business relation over which medical men have no power. It is illuminating to read a review in an English medical journal of medical reports made at a German medical meeting held on a battlefield.

"On the battlefield, on the firing line, perhaps in the midst of a hail of bullets and shrapnel, physicians and surgeons pick up wounded soldiers without regard to nationality and treat friend and foe alike. It is practically of no moment to the sick and wounded soldier to which of the hospitals established by belligerent nations he will be taken for treatment. The physician, as a physician, knows no difference between races and nations, between friend and foe.

"Here are representatives of humanity as a whole; here is a most encouraging example of an elevated international morality. In the worn of history the medical man was also the treasurer of philosophy and morals. Could he not become again the bearer of the flag of morals, especially of international morals? In the furious struggle that is going on at present among the civilized nations international morality has lost its friends; religion, sciences, and the brotherhood of mankind proclaimed by followers of socialism failed it; medicine alone did not desert it. All medical men of various shades and groupings ought to unite for this time being right to establish a Medical Brotherhood for the purpose of upholding and accelerating the progress of international morality.

"The initiative ought to be taken by a large neutral country, but we may appeal to our neutral brethren in other neutral countries to join our crusade. However, we must not approach our medical confrères in the belligerent nations as long as the war lasts, lest it may be interpreted as an attempt to weaken their patriotism and their enthusiasm for the cause of their particular countries, of which they are an integral part."

Bridge Party for Synagogues.

The Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogues of New York will give a bridge tournament on Thursday afternoon at the Deal Casino, Deal Beach, N. J. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Albert J. Elias, Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, Mrs. Isaac Gimbel, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Mrs. Julius Keyser, Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Isidor Saks, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Julius R. Wolff, and Mrs. Isidor Wormser.

Lectures for Housewives' League.

A series of lectures, with demonstrations, on cooking will be held the coming week at the National Housewives' League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street. They will be held at 2:30 P. M., except Saturday's, which will be at 10:30 o'clock in the morning for the Junior League. Mrs. Nellie Snyder of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., will demonstrate on Tuesday the newest and best methods of canning. On Friday Miss Edith Deshler will recount her experiences in the inspection of ice cream factories.

The Wertheimer-Ellias Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marian G. Ellias, daughter of Mrs. Simon Ellias of 410 West 130th Street, and Leonard Wertheimer of Birmingham, Ala., is to take place on Wednesday at H. B. Guggenheim's, 315 Lexington Avenue. Miss Helen Ellias will be her sister's maid of honor. The couple will live in Birmingham.

A Vacation for You and "Tenement Tommy"

We know many puny children down in Allen, Cherry, and other crowded streets who are starving for fresh air. They're like plants kept in a cellar all Winter.

Three dollars will pay for a week's seashore vacation for one of them.

Won't you give at least one the same health-restoring opportunity you are going to have this Summer?

Multiply the number of days you expect to be away by forty-three cents, send us the amount and we will keep at least one of these little victims of poverty at Sea Breeze while you are away.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
105 East 22nd Street, Room 313.

OPEN-AIR PLAY AT LENOX.

"Taming of the Shrew" Given by the Ben Greet Players.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—An open-air performance of the "Taming of the Shrew" by the Ben Greet Woodland Players was given on the lawn at Hotel Aspinwall this afternoon. An audience of 900 attended. In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and Miss Mary K. Choate, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. William C. Redfield departed today for Leicester, Mass.

Mrs. William H. Bradford, who has arrived from England, where she had been staying since the war began, has given an automobile ambulance to the French hospital service, and her grandson, Bradford Lindsay Fairfax, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, has crossed to France to drive the ambulance in the emergency hospital service at the front.

Bradford Haight, son of Captain and Mrs. Charles Sidney Haight of Fort Myer, Va., is in a Pittsfield Hospital for an operation upon his leg.

The Rev. Richard Cobden, who was at Stockbridge, has gone to Larchmont.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Hoadley Crane and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butler of New York have arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Osgood of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Berliner, Miss Louise Berliner, and Miss Catherine Brackett of Washington have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field and their family have gone to Little Cascapedia River in Quebec for an outing.

Thatcher M. Adams will go to Bar Harbor Monday for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Fowler, Jr., have arrived in Stockbridge to visit Miss Charlotte L. Cram at the Nunnery.

Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff and Miss Marion Hague were in charge of the Casino dance in Stockbridge tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Kingsland and Mrs. Walter P. Anderton will arrive tomorrow at Brookhurst to visit Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Miss Amy Kohlsaat was hostess at the Stockbridge Golf Club this afternoon.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell departed from the Curtis Hotel this morning for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax came up to Lyvside tonight from New York.

Mrs. Louis H. Lapham and Miss Dearborn, who were at the Maplewood, have gone to Rye, N. Y.

Miss Angelica Gerry returned to Newport by automobile.

General and Mrs. John B. Kerr of Washington arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Treadwell, Mrs. George E. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Haskin, Mrs. William I. Chamberlain, and Cornish Chamberlain, all of New York also arrived at the Maplewood.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes has gone to Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks to visit his mother, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, at her camp.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes are passing the season at a cottage in Great Barrington.

The annual tennis tourney at the Hotel Aspinwall will begin Monday. Among the women who have entered are Mrs. Edwin D. Mitchell, Miss Helen Rice, Miss Edna Hilton, Misses Margaret and Katherine Chesney, Misses Harriet and Marguerite Meyer, Miss Isabel Platt, and Miss Harriet Barstow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, who have returned from Manchester, Vt., with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, gave a dinner party at Ingleside tonight.

A ball was given at the Hotel Aspinwall tonight.

Mrs. Martin Wilkes Butts, Mrs. E. Kirk Patterson, Misses H. Marguerite and Florence Gumbrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guggenheim, Paul Picard of New York, Mrs. C. J. Fisk of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Samuel Hill, James N. B. Hill of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. James Williamson of Philadelphia have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

HONOR EARLY SUFFRAGIST.

Will Celebrate Centenary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Birth.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—This city is to pay tribute to the memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, its noted daughter, by celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her birth in October.

Another and more important motive is behind the centenary anniversary, and that is the part this jubilee will play in the campaign being waged by the Empire State Campaign Committee to further the cause of "Votes for Women." Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has already visited this city to make preliminary arrangements for the celebration, and Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, another daughter, is expected to arrive here soon to take charge of the ceremonies in honor of her mother.

Among the speakers to be present will be Dr. John Elliott of New York, Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, and Mrs. Blatch.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton called the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. She addressed the Legislature of New York State on the rights of married women in 1854 and in advocacy of divorce because of drunkenness in 1860. She was a candidate for Congress in 1868.

APPEAL TO NOTED WOMEN.

Dressmakers Start Crusade to Make Employers Raise Pay.

Young women belonging to Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, No. 38, who are employed for the most part by Fifth Avenue firms, sent out appeals yesterday to Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. William B. Wilson, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. John Jay Mason, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and other prominent women asking them to buy clothes only from makers who are paying their girl employes a living wage.

The union leaders say that girls employed in making gowns which sell for hundreds of dollars receive an average of $5 a week. A campaign is now being started to organize all the women workers in the industry before the agreement between Local No. 38 with the employers expires on Sept. 19, when demands for wage increases will be made and the question of a strike will be considered.

Some of the young women at a meeting yesterday urged that representatives of the union be sent to Newport, Atlantic City, and other Summer resorts to try to enlist the support of wealthy women. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will return to this city tomorrow and take charge of the strike plans.

MASK BALL AT JEFFERSON.

Prize Offered by Mrs. J. Cabot Morse for Best Costume.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 14.—The bal masque at the Waumbek tonight comprised a striking combination of new steps and old costumes. Many guests motored over from Mount Washington, Profile, Maplewood, and Mountain View. Mrs. J. Cabot Morse wore a Salome costume, Mrs. Renwick Dimond was garbed in Turkish dress, and Renwick Dimond appeared as a Mexican.

Among the other guests were Mrs. Clarke Runyon, in a Turkish Harem costume; Miss Margaret Kemp as a Spanish girl; the Misses Ide Beadle, and Mrs. E. E. Smathers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott, and Mark Willing.

The prize for the best costume was offered by Mrs. J. Cabot Morse, and the judges were General McCook, Mr. Dollier, Mr. Dimond, Mr. Staats, and Mr. Soule.

Among the arrivals this week at the Waumbek are Mrs. Grafton D. Dorsey of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William Seaman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Bass of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen of Newark, N. J., and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smathers, New York, and daughter, and Caruthers Ewing.

JOHN W. HARPER, PUBLISHER, IS DEAD

Was Last Survivor of a Firm Long Famous as a Producer of Books and Magazines.

BECAME ITS HEAD IN 1897

Brought Forward Many Authors and Artists and Did Much to Develop American Literature.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Aug. 14.—John Wesley Harper of New York, last survivor of Harper & Brothers, publishers, died today at Biddeford Pool. He was 84 years old.

The death of Mr. Harper marks the passing of the last of those who made Harper & Brothers such a famous institution that the late J. Pierpont Morgan wrote at the time the concern was in financial difficulties in 1899: "The downfall of the house of Harper & Brothers would be a national calamity."

Forever connected with the old house are the names of many famous authors and artists of the past and present, among whom were Henry J. Raymond of The New York Times, George Ripley, Lewis Gaylord Clark, Charles Dudley Warner, William Dean Howells, Henry M. Alden, Edwin Abbey, Howard Pyle, and A. B. Frost.

John Wesley Harper, who became President of the firm in 1897, was a son of John Harper, who with his brother, James Harper, founded Harper & Brothers in 1817. He was born in this city and was one of four brothers. The others were James, Joseph, and Fletcher Harper, the last of whom died in 1877. After being prepared at the Anthon Grammar School, Mr. Harper entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1852. He made a distinguished record at college and delivered the valedictory on commencement day. At first he elected to study medicine and went abroad. After being in Europe for several years, he returned to this city and entered the employment of the publishing house, becoming a member of the firm in 1869. Under his direction the scope of the firm's business became so broad that when he became its President it was said to be the greatest in the world.

The history of Harper & Brothers is the history of the Harper family. Until 1833 all the publications issued by the firm bore the imprint of J. and J. Harper." Then the name Harper & Brothers was adopted. In 1850, the firm started in the magazine field, then in its infancy, with Harper's New Monthly Magazine. This was followed by Harper's Weekly in 1857, and then came Harper's Bazaar and the Round Table, which was discontinued in the late nineties.

The old Harper building, which was erected after the firm had been burned out in 1853, fronted on Pearl Street, under the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, and stood with the statue of Benjamin Franklin in front and ran back to Gold Street. This was said to have been the first steel structure building in this country and was an object of interest for many years, in fact, until the skyscraper period began.

In those days the building was considered one of the sights of the city, and visitors were often shown through it. The members of the art department, many of whom became famous artists, objected to being viewed and regarded the sightseeing tours through the building as a nuisance. Pyle, Frost, Abbey, and Thulstrup were among the most distinguished of this group, and it is related that the moment visitors were heard approaching they would get on their hands and knees on the floor and make the roars, bleats, and other noises usually associated with the inmates of a zoo. The visitors thought the artists of Harper's were lunatics, and the sightseeing visits were soon discontinued. The late Charles Parsons was in charge of the artists' rooms in those days. It was he who gave the late John W. Alexander a job as office boy in the art department. Mr. Alexander went to Paris, studied art, and became one of the most famous portrait painters in the world.

After the failure of Harper & Brothers Mr. Harper retired from the publishing business. He lived at his home, 45 East Eighty-second Street, and was seen now and then at the University and Century Clubs, of which he was a member. Mr. Harper is survived by his widow, who was Miss Eleanor E. Brown, and by two sons.

Edward Hett.

Edward Hett, inventor of the multi-color printing press, died yesterday at his home in Cedar Grove, New Dorp, S. I., in his forty-ninth year. He was born in Chicago and came to this city when a boy. Mr. Hett invented the press eighteen years ago and later sold it for several hundred thousand dollars. He then built the New Dorp Beach Hotel, which was destroyed by fire twelve years ago, and with it were lost the patents for several other inventions. Since then he has owned a number of bungalows at the beach. His widow and four children survive him.

The Rev. J. J. F. Donnelan.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 14.—The Rev. John J. F. Donnelan, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral and Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Erie, died late this afternoon at the home of his sister in Jersey City, according to a telegram received here tonight. Father Donnelan was 43 years old.

General Trepoff's Widow Dead.

Mme. Sophie Serguielvna Trepoff, widow of Major General Dimitri Fedorvitch Trepoff, who was dictator of Russia during the revolutionary period after the Japanese War, died recently at her home in Tzarskoe Selo, near Petrograd, in her fifty-third year, according to word received in this city yesterday. She was related either by marriage or blood with many prominent families in Russia. Mme. Trepoff is survived by four daughters, Mme. Martinoff, Mme. Hall, Mlle. Mary Trepoff, and Mlle. Vera Trepoff.

"Luna's Broadway Echo" Opens.

The first performance of "Luna's Broadway Echo," a musical show, took place last night in the Luna Summer House, a theatre remodeled from the Castles' Summer House at Luna Park, Coney Island.

PROF. F. W. PUTNAM DEAD.

Honorary Curator of Peabody Museum Was Noted Anthropologist.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 14.—Professor Frederick Ward Putnam, honorary curator of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, and a noted anthropologist and zoologist, died today. He was 76 years old, and had edited all of the publications of the Peabody Museum since 1873.

Professor Putnam was one of the founders of the American Naturalist, a member of the Legion of Honor, and from 1894 until 1903 was curator of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

He was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1862. He first became Curator of Ornithology at the Essex Institute in 1858 and continued his association with that institution until 1884. From 1867 until 1879 he was a Vice-President of the East India Marine Society. In 1869 he joined the Peabody Academy of Sciences as a Director and retained this office until 1875.

Professor Putnam went to Harvard University in 1886 and was active in the work of the Peabody Museum until 1910, when he became Professor-Emeritus.

Professor Putnam received many honors for his research work, among which were the Prezeval gold medal for Archaeological Research. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the American Institute of Architects, and the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he was Vice President from 1899 until 1907, and President from 1888 until 1889. He was also a member of many foreign scientific societies.

He was a member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and the California Chapter of Sigma Xi. In addition he belonged to the Harvard and Century Clubs of New York, the Colonial Club at Cambridge, and the Faculty Club of the University of California.

WILLIAM R. HUNTER DEAD.

Prominent Newport Man Was President of Clambake Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—William Robinson Hunter, president of the Newport Clambake Club, the Outer Fountain Fishing Club, and a member of the Governing Committee of the Reading Room, died this morning at his home, "Belair," from hardening of the arteries, in his fifty-third year.

Mr. Hunter was one of the noted figures of the Summer colony here and was a son of the late Charles G. Hunter and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, who were among the pioneers in Newport. He was educated at Fay's School here and for many years was a member of the real estate firm of Debiers, Hunter & Eldridge. After retiring from the firm he organized the Citizens' Association of Middletown and was a member of its Town Council for three terms. At that time he owned a farm near that town, which he later sold to M. M. Van Buren of New York, then returning to this city to live.

Mr. Hunter is survived by his widow, who was Miss Edith Norman, and by a brother, Charles Hunter, a half-brother, John J. Taylor of Stamford, Conn., and three sisters, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Mrs. Shafter Howard, and Miss Augusta Hunter.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HOWARD, the inventor of a light for shoes and the buttonhole attachment for sewing machines, died yesterday at his home in Hollis, L. I., in his eighty-sixth year. He was the oldest of twenty-one children, of which one survives.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. MERRITT, widow of Captain Israel J. Merritt, died on Friday at her home on the Boulevard, in Whitestone, L. I. Her husband was the founder of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company. She was a graduate of the Flushing High School, and is survived by three stepchildren.

ALFRED FRANK, a member of the Sheepshead Bay Racing Association, died from Bright's disease on Friday at his home, 2,044 East Thirteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay. He was born in New York City forty-eight years ago, and at the time of his death was in the wholesale liquor business.

GEORGE STRASSNER, owner of a business school at 3,015 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, died on Friday after a short illness. He was born in St. George Baden, Germany, sixty-one years ago and came to this country as an infant. He was for many years leader of the Independence League Party in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens.

GEORGE HENRY BURNS, proprietor of a restaurant at 324 Greenwich Street, New York, is dead at his home, 4,714 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan fifty-nine years ago and is survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters.

Mrs. MARIANNA HAWXHURST, widow of William E. Hawxhurst and daughter of the late Isaac Hicks, died on Friday at her home at Westbury, L. I.

Mrs. LOUISA FRANCES CUTLER, wife of Colonel Nathan Cutler, a lawyer, died on Thursday at her home, 585 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Maryland, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty-five years. She is survived by her husband and one daughter.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. MERRITT, widow of Captain Isaac J. Merritt, who was head of the Merritt Wrecking Company, died on Friday at her home on Eighth Avenue, Whitestone, L

BIDS FOR MACHINISTS TO WORK IN ENGLAND

British Agent Wants War Workmen Who Are Threatening to Strike Here.

FEDERAL PLANTS MENACED

Metal Trades Unions to Demand an Increase at the Navy Yards and Arsenals.

For the third time within a week a representative of the English Government went yesterday to the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists, 116 Nassau Street, and asked for American mechanics to do war work in England. The British agents are especially busy at this time in view of the possibility that strikes in the eight-hour campaign of the metal workers may make more mechanics available for work across the seas.

W. H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, said later that in the last ten weeks 10,000 American machinists had gone to England, most of them on a six-month contract at $5.50 a day with bonuses. He said there was a standing order for as many more, but they could not be obtained because of the manufacture of war munitions in the United States.

While most of the American mechanics were at work in English munitions shops and navy yards, hundreds had been put to work on English ships, some of them in the Dardanelles, Mr. Johnston said. He asserted that not a few of the American mechanics had been slain by the Germans, and that the question of pensions for their families was to be taken up with the British Government.

Labor officials announced that within a few weeks the metal trades workers in all of the United States navy yards and arsenals would demand an increase in pay varying from 15 to 25 per cent. The men in the Washington Navy Yard have asked for a 25 per cent. increase. The men in the Government shops now have the eight-hour day.

See Time for Action.

This move by the machinists is taken at a time when they believe the Government regards its military equipment as so important that it will take no chance of industrial trouble.

"I believe there will be no strike in the navy yards," said J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the machinists. "I believe our demands will be granted by the Government. That is all taken up with the Federal officials direct in Washington, and I expect quick results."

Only the heads of the Navy and Army Departments know just how seriously the country would be affected by a strike in the navy yards and armories. At fewest, two dreadnoughts would be delayed in completion and two others in outfitting, and there would be a tie-up of repair and maintenance work, all of which could not be shifted to private shops without peremptory action by the Government.

There will be a meeting here tomorrow night of representatives of the eighteen machinists' locals in the New York district to plan a campaign against the New York shops which have resisted the eight-hour demand. At the same time the Executive Board will meet in Washington to decide on what cities the campaign shall be carried to next.

The fight in New York really means a fight against the National Metal Trades Association, with the Garvin Machine Company's plant as the point of conflict. The Garvin plant has been idle two weeks because of a strike of the 200 machinists whose action forced out of work 500 other employes. An effort of the Garvin firm to get the men back on Thursday failed. The Metal Trades Association is backing the Garvin Company in its fight to beat the strike. Although Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the association, says some of the strikers have returned, this is denied by the labor leaders.

Mediators' Efforts Futile.

Colonel Michael J. Reagan, Mediator of the State Labor Department, who has been trying to effect a settlement, said yesterday that he was able to report no results.

The machinists' officials said they had information that the Garvin Company would try to start up tomorrow morning with strikebreakers. Keppler was asked what he would do in such an event.

"We will try to prevent them from going to work," he said. "However, they may get a few bootblacks and waiters, but they can't get machinists. It is foolish for the Garvin people to say they can get 700 metal workers to work eight hours under the old scale of wages, when we can't fill the demand for men to work eight hours at higher wages. Mr. Garvin is beaten. That's all there is to it."

Keppler called a meeting of the strikers at strike headquarters, 181 Varick Street, for 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when he will urge the strikers to stand firm and assure them of victory. The strikers will begin to get benefits after tomorrow.

The machinists' officials said they would extend the fight against the Metal Trades Association this week by calling a strike at the plant of the Standard Motor Company in Jersey City, the owners of which have refused to grant the eight-hour day. There are about 500 machinists in the plant.

Word reached union headquarters yesterday that the Dobler Die Casting Company, Smith and Ninth Streets, Brooklyn, had granted the eight-hour day, to go into effect next week.

FIRST COLT WAR BONUS.

Each of 1,200 Workmen Gets $45 of Three Months' Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—In their weekly pay envelopes received tonight the 1,200 employes of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company found the first installment, covering May, June, and July, of the 12½ per cent. bonus on profits which the company offered in lieu of an eight-hour day and to stave off any unionization of the machinists or a possible strike. The men got about $45 each. The next bonus will be paid about Nov. 15. It will cover August, September, and October. The company is pledged to another bonus the first of the year.

The International Association of Machinists is against the bonus system as a substitute for the eight-hour day, because, they contend, it is transitory and will disappear with the end of the war contracts.

ADOPT THE 50-HOUR WEEK.

Bridgeport Manufacturers' Reply to Demand for Eight-Hour Day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14.—The adoption of the 50-hour week in all industrial plants in Bridgeport is recommended by the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association in a statement issued today. This is understood to be a reply to the demand of the machinists' union for an eight-hour day.

The Warner Brothers Company, which employs 3,000 corset makers and other employes, announced that the 50-hour week would be in force hereafter in its factory.

I. W. W. Men Fomenting Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNELLEN, N. J., Aug. 14.—There is unrest tonight among 500 ironworkers of the Levgar Structural Steel Company. The men are not organized, but it is known that several I. W. W. men from New York have been here for several days. It is said the men want an eight-hour day, and failing to get it may strike.

Machinists at Roosevelt Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Aug. 14.—More than 200 machinists employed at the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company have struck. The machinists demand a 15 per cent. increase in wages, a working week of fifty hours and double pay for Sunday and holidays. They also want a half holiday on Saturdays.

Workman Stabbed in Strike.

The first trouble in connection with the strike at the plant of the Sloan & Chase Company, machinists, in Roseville, N. J., occurred yesterday. Frederick Reichardt of 49 Blum Street, who had refused to quit, was on his way to the plant when he was attacked by four men. He was stabbed four times in the arm.

Wilmington (Del.) Machinists Out.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.—About 300 machinists, embracing most of the working forces of the leading machine shops of this city, went on strike today for an eight-hour working day, an increase in wages, and a closed shop.

CONVICTS TO WORK FOR ARMY

Federal Prisoners Will Make Tents and Uniforms for Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Attorney General Gregory practically has decided that the 3,000 prisoners in the three Federal penitentiaries shall be put to work making articles which can be bought by Government departments, including the army and navy. At present they are at work enlarging their living quarters, which will not be completed for a year.

Mr. Gregory is considering the problem now because he will have to send estimates to Congress this Fall in the event that it is decided to install machinery for manufacturing purposes. He saw President Wilson today, but said there still were some details to be worked out. Army tents and uniforms were mentioned as articles which might be manufactured by prisoners for direct sale to the War Department.

GRAIN EXPORTS HERE TO SET NEW RECORD

L. B. Sanderson, Steamship Agent, Predicts Unprecedented Rush in September.

CANADA TO SWELL TOTAL

Part of Her 250,000,000 Bushels to Go Out Via New York—Big Demand Abroad.

Lloyd B. Sanderson, general agent of the Pacific Steam, Royal Mail, and Wilson lines, of 26 Broadway, predicts that New York in September will ship the largest cargoes of grain in the history of the port. This is due to the fact that the Winter wheat crop will be two months late and the oats crop will be a month and a half late on account of the unprecedented fall of rain in the West.

"The Winter wheat, which is planted in the Fall and should be ready for shipment at the beginning of July, will not be here until Sept. 15," Mr. Sanderson said yesterday. "The Spring wheat will be ready at the same time, and the oats crop, due early in August, has been promised for the middle of September. All three crops are reported to be very heavy this year. The Canadian crops, which will total 250,000,000 bushels, a record mark, will be shipped partly from New York.

"The steamers which were moored in the harbor in July waiting for charter were the vessels engaged to come over for the Winter wheat, which was sent away last year at the end of June.

"The brokers had to find other freights for the steamers, which took considerable time, but they have mostly all gone away now. When the big movement starts about Sept. 15, after the harvesting, I expect the rate will be 25 cents a bushel.

"New York is now the largest port in America for package cargo, and after the Erie barge canal is opened it will be the biggest for bulk cargoes, also because the barges will be able to come right through from the big lakes. This will enable shippers to send freight from the lake ports at the same rate by way of New York as they can now by Montreal and Baltimore. The harbor here will be lined with freighters waiting for cargoes in the grain season.

"The heavy shipments in September will cause congestion on the railroads, I expect, but I do not think there will be much difficulty in getting tonnage. Ship owners prefer Atlantic charters in the grain season because they get the same rates to New York as they would to Bombay, the voyage is much shorter, and they do not have the Suez Canal charges to pay. The Indian crops are very poor this year, I hear, and Europe will have to depend chiefly on the United States and Canada for her supply of wheat and oats."

Mr. Sanderson added that all the Atlantic steamship lines had done well in freight the last twelve months, and next year promised to be equally remunerative.

FALLS FROM ELEVATED R. R.

Workman, Found with Fractured Skull, Says He Was Pushed.

Charging that he had been thrown from the elevated railroad at Ninth Avenue and Fiftieth Street yesterday afternoon, Thomas J. Taylor, an ironworker, caused the arrest of the foreman of the construction gang and two other men, alleging that they were his assailants. They deny the charge.

Taylor was found under the structure and was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found he had a fractured skull and a broken great toe. He told Policeman Frogel that he had been assaulted and upon his charge William R. Coppage of 24 Ditmars Street, Brooklyn, Superintendent of the Terry & Tench Construction Company, and John R. Morton of 131 Fifth Street, Union Hill, N. J., and Glen Carr, 18 West 125th Street, were locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street station charged with felonious assault.

He said he had protested when a friend of his was discharged, which led to a quarrel, and he was pushed headlong from the structure.

The prisoners say Taylor became so angry over the discharge of his friend that he quit out of sympathy. When he demanded his wages, they said, he was told he would not be paid until Monday, and as he danced about in anger he fell to the street.

Gifts from Times Readers.

THE TIMES has received $100 from "M. C. R." for the Belgian-American Relief Society. To reward John Sisco, a negro lad of Paterson, N. J., who rescued four in the Passaic River, TIMES readers sent $6. Contributors were "S. F. N.," $5; "S.," $1.

Seats on Sale To-morrow

For the great 350-mile automobile race at the world's newest, finest and fastest track—Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Constructed at a cost of over $3,500,000.

Practically every world-famous driver is entered, including Resta, De Palma, Cooper, Burman, Oldfield and others. Fred Wagner, starter. Run under rules of the A. A. A. A speed of over 120 miles per hour with safety is possible because of the advanced construction of the track.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY

ASTOR CUP RACE

350 Miles. Purse of $50,000

Saturday, Oct. 2nd

Sale of seats opens to-morrow, Monday, at 9 A. M.

PRICES

Grand Stand $3.00. Bleachers $1.00. Auto Parking spaces within oval of track. $25, $15, $10, $5. Boxes, $50 up. Each box accommodates six persons. General admission $2.

Diagram of entire field, stands, and parking spaces, together with auto route maps from New York City to Track, mailed upon request.

Immediate purchase of seats is suggested inasmuch as this event is certain to attract the largest number of persons ever assembled in this country.

Office open to-morrow—from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY CORPORATION

1696 Broadway, N. Y. C. (Between 53rd and 54th Sts.)

Broadway and 33d Street **GIMBELS** *Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30*

What Every Milliner Should Know—

The Parisian modistes have introduced many decided changes in fashions for Autumn—a fact which the American milliners did not anticipate.

GIMBELS did—and sent two artist milliners to Paris. By so doing, we have not only made a triumph for ourselves, but we have made it possible for all the milliners of America to get authentic model hats without going to Paris. And tomorrow they may select these hats, which are

Perfect Reproductions of

Paris Model Hats At $10, $15 to $28

These GIMBEL Prices—as every milliner knows—are mere fractions of the cost of the original models by

Reboux *Georgette* *Talbot*
Louison *Varon* *Lewis*

And Other Famous Paris Modistes.

NOTE—Tomorrow's Display has been especially arranged for The Millinery Trade. Third Floor

The First New Trotteur Dress from Paris

$35

"Cadorna"

By Bernard

Our fashion chief had the privilege of seeing this model before Bernard's Opening. In fact, the bastings were still in the dress. She liked it so much that she asked them as a favor to finish it for us so that it could be dispatched on the S. S. "Espagne." They did. The model arrived last week. Tomorrow we shall present

Our Copy

Perfect in Every Detail

At $35

The Original Model Cost Us $200

It is of navy serge trimmed with very wide black braid—the latter is positively the latest note in tailleur modes.

Only one copy will be ready, but we shall be glad to take orders which will be executed promptly.

Third Floor

Smocking Adorns Crepe de Chine Lingerie at $1.50 to $3.95

Smocking on white or flesh color Crepe de Chine is the newest note in lingerie.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, $3.95
Envelope Chemises, $3 *Underbodices, $1.50*

Second Floor

The August Sale of Pictures, Mirrors and Frames

The newest ideas and designs, at about half usual prices. Pictures of real artistic merit, beautiful frames, exquitite mirrors—in all $35,000 worth, at 25 to 50 per cent. less.

The New "Oilettes"

Wonderful reproductions of the works of the world's greatest painters. The next best thing to owning the original. Beautifully framed in newest styles. Sizes 7x9 inches to 8x12 inches.

50c from $1 and up to $2, Reg. $4

Picture Framing 40% Less

Select from over 3,000 samples, and pay 40% less than our every-day standard prices for all materials and labor.

We also offer about 5,000 stock frames, including standard and revolving photo frames,

At 25% Less

40c to 50c Pictures, 25c
85c & $1 Pictures, 50c
$1.35 & $1.50 Pictures, 75c
$3.75 & $4 Pictures, $2
$7.50 & $8.50 Pictures, $5
$10 & $12.50 Pictures, $7.50
$15 & $16.50 Pictures, $10

A special group of $2 to $50 Pictures, $1 to $20

Every Oil Painting Reduced

$25 to $100 Paintings, Now $12.50 to $50
$5 to $25 Paintings, Now $3.35 to $16.50

Panel & Period Mirrors

65c from $1.50 $1 from $2.25
$2 from $4.50 $3 from $7.50
$5 from $12 $7.50 from $15
$10 from $18

Splendid Display on the Main Aisle, as well as several galleries on the Sixth Floor, 33d Street side.

"Convex" Pictures

Exquisite reproductions of the works of old and modern masters, attached to an English crystal convex glass. They almost present the subject in relief! Beautifully framed. Some in the new Pompeian finish.

Two Styles at 75c from $1.50
Six Styles at $1 from $2

Picture Frames Half Price

The most important group we have ever shown, including all popular wood finishes, including polished mahogany plain and burnished antique.

Sizes 6x8 inches to 16x20 inches. Glass is included. Regular prices are 50c to $2, now

25c to 75c

The Pieces Are CABINET Made In Our August Furniture Sale

$315 Colonial Suite at $216

"With Initiative"

This splendid Colonial Suite is an example. Of solid mahogany or Circassian walnut, it is of dustproof construction throughout, and represents the BEST at as moderate a price as skill and care can produce. Every room in the house has been studied—to some purpose, as the following suggest:

Special Savings on Fine Pieces for the Library

$225 Suites at $150. *$95* Easy Chairs, at $65. *$120* Suites, at $80.
$75 Davenports, at $50. *$40* Bookcases, at $34. *$50* Tables, at $40.
$55 Oak Tables, at $30. *$35* Arm Chairs, at $27. *$30* Chairs, at $15.

For the Bedroom

$550 8-piece Louis XVI. Suite.....$275
$235 4-piece Solid Mahogany Suite.....$190
$570 9-piece Circassian Wal. Sheraton.....$400
$900 7-piece Circas. Wal. Louis XVI.....$450
$430 5-piece Adam Model, Mahogany.....$215
$440 5-piece Ivory Enamel Adam.....$345
$600 5-piece Circassian Wal. Colonial.....$300
$255 4-piece Mahogany Sheraton.....$175
$370 6-piece Circass. Wal. Louis XVI.....$291

For the Dining Room

$533 12-piece Mahogany Adam Suite.....$390
$1950 14-piece Mahogany Adam Suite.....$975
$1600 14-piece William & Mary Oak.....$800
$465 4-piece Early English Oak Carved.....$235
$252 9-piece Fumed Oak.....$190.50
$225 10-piece Fumed Oak Suite.....$195
$392 10-piece Mahogany Suite.....$214
$305 10-piece Mahogany Sheraton Suite.....$230
$315 4-piece Oak Jacobean Suite.....$265
$300 10-piece Oak Jacobean Suite.....$170.50

Seventh Floor

The New Coats Have Wonderful Lines, $15 to $65

The new silhouette with this dashing flare at the side has been most satisfactorily interpreted in these new coats.

Every coat in this collection introduces new ideas, both in lines and materials, which include the following:

Velour *Broadcloth* *Tweed*
Homespuns *Velour Cloth* *Zibeline*

Many of the coats are trimmed with fur.

Third Floor

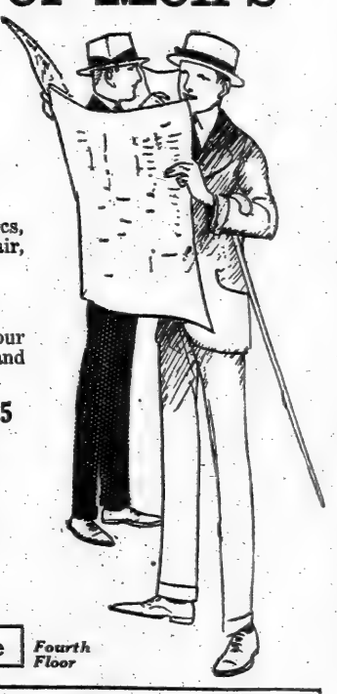
Costly Imported Handbags Copied at $5.95 to $10

They are so excellently reproduced that even we marvel at the low price of such distinguished looking Bags.

At $10—Bags made of silk from real Chinese Mandarin Coats; jade effect frames and double link chain or bracelet handle.

At $5—Moire Silk Seal Bags in rich shades of seal brown, navy or black; imitation tortoise shell or white celluloid frames, hand carved effect; silk lining. Main Floor

The Summer Mark-down Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing



The BIGGEST money-saving opportunity of the year for men and boys—BIGGER and BETTER this year than ever. Our entire stock contributes from Silk Suits to Fur Coats—at WONDERFUL prices—hudreds more items than we can list here.

Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, $15

Three-quarter length, Chesterfield model. Plain lapel or silk facing. Black and three shades of gray. Some homespuns, etc. Sizes 33 to 48.

Men's $32 to $45 Suits, $19.50

The BEST we have. Correct models in fine materials. Silk and mohair lined. Single and double breasted. All sizes, from 32 to 48.

Men's $22 to $27.50 Suits, $14

SPLENDID quality, in a wide assortment of fabrics, models and colors. All three-piece suits. Some mohair, some silk lined. All sizes.

Men's $35 to $50 Overcoats, $25

All IMPORTED. Splendid materials. All our 1915-16 Fall samples included. Fine for business and motoring. Big assortments and all sizes.

$25 to $28 Silk Suits, $12.50
$15 Silk Suits, $6.50
$10 Palm Beach Suits, $5
$8 Palm Beach Suits, $3.75
$15 Mohair Suits, $9.50
$10 Sport Coats, $6.50
$10 Flannel Trousers, $5

STRAW HATS Every one of our $3, $4 and $5 qualities now $1

$5 Flannel Trousers, $3.75
$25 Silk Dusters, $13.50
$35 Norfolk Suits, $19.50
$30 Overcoats, $18.50
$45 Overcoats, $29.50
$30 Suits for $16.50
$42 Dress Suits, $29.50
$35 Dinner Suits, $26.50
$40 Cutaway Suits, $26.50
Chauffeurs' $30 Suits, $19.50

$2.50 Khaki Trousers, $1.35
$6 Mohair Dusters, $3.50
$5 Linen Dusters, $3
$7 to $9 Trousers, $4.50
$5 & $6 Trousers, $3
$12 to $40 Raincoats, $6.50 to $21.50

All FUR Coats HALF Price

Fourth Floor

Boys' $4 and $5 Wash Norfolk Suits $1.95

Genuine Linens, Khaki, Repp, Duck and Cotton Covert

Boys' $6.50 Overcoats, $2.75
All-wool chinchilla, wool lined.
Boys' $5 and $6 Suits, $2.35
"Oliver Twist" and velvet vestee.
Boys' 50c and 75c Wash Knickers and Pants, 38c
Boys' $5 Raincoat and Hat, $2.65

Boys' $5 Reefers, $2.85
Blue serge, checks and tan covert.
Boys' $3 and $3.75 Robes, $1
Blanket cloth, Jacquard figures.
Boys' $6 to $8 Balmacaans, $3.75
Boys' $7.50 to $15.50 Overcoats, $4.75
15 to 18 year sizes.

Boys' $5 to $7 Norfolk Suits $3.75
Extra knickers. Mixtures and checks.
Boys' $1.85 to $2.50 Wash Suits, 85c
Middy, "Oliver Twist," sailor, etc.
Boys' $6.50 to $8 Novelty Suits, $3.75
Boys' $8 to $10 Norfolks, $5.50
Boys' $10.50 to $15 Norfolks, $6.75

Boys' 65c to 95c Rompers, 38c
Percales, madras, etc.
Boys' $1.25 Wash Pants, 65c
White linen and khaki.
Boys' $5 to $7 Wash Norfolks, $3.65
Boys' $2 to $2.95 Rompers, 95c
Boys' $6 to $10 Silk Suits, $3.65

Section 3 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1915. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

ON request, the Macy Personal Shopping Service will detail an expert Shopper to aid you in making your purchases, or to make them for you. This service is without charge, and our shoppers are instructed to render every possible service. Third Floor.

THE Macy Bureau of Home Furnishing and Interior Decoration specializes in creating original and artistic interiors for the ordinary cost of more conventional settings. We do not charge for this service no matter how little you spend. Sixth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

DURING August this store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon. The extra half hour in the morning is an ideal time to breakfast on the Loggia, where the air is cool and refreshing. Summer Hours.

LEAVE your films for developing and printing at the Main Floor Camera counter or Fifth Floor Camera Dept. Work executed by skilled photographers and delivered promptly. We do not charge for developing when we do the printing.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Macy's Autumn Display Is a Triumph for Cash

Quietly, steadily, with the tremendous, insistent pressure of its millions in cash resources, this store has gradually broken down the barrier of exclusiveness—the prohibitive price of style, of art and authenticity.

There has been no sudden revolution or change. But slowly, year by year, those who came to Macy's found more and more things within their means that had been out of reach before—the fine, the real, the artistic in dress, in ornament and things for the home.

This year the work stands almost complete. The last prejudice is yielding to the force of common-sense—the last stronghold of high prices to the influence of: CASH.

And within the walls of Macy's is the proof of this achievement—all the originality, all the beauty and all the *newness* this Autumn brings, at prices that show what this store is doing for the people of New York.

New Fur Coats at Savings of One-Third

Our Fur Department is now featuring two exceptional fur coat specials. *(Illustrated below.)* One—of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)—is made from fine, carefully selected skins. The other—of Persian Lamb—from high-lustred skins dyed in Europe. They are cut on correct flaring lines and embody all the new style features of the coming season.

We purchased the skins for these coats in the early Spring, before prices advanced, and had them made up during the dull season, when labor costs are low. That's why they come to you now at prices that we could not possibly duplicate later on for coats of similar quality.

Hudson Seal Coat
(Dyed Muskrat)
$94.75

(Figure at left) A semi-fitted, flare-skirt model, 45 inches long. Made of fine skins, with skunk fur at collar, cuffs and around bottom, and full lined throughout with brocaded silk. Sizes 34 to 46.

Persian Lamb Coat
$139.00

(Figure at right) A ripple-back coat, with extra full flaring skirt. Made of high-lustre skins—dyed in Leipzig—in flat, medium or large curl. Full-lined with plain or handsomely brocaded satin. 40 inches long. At the same price we are showing a semi-fitted coat. Sizes 34 to 46.

Other models in stock at equally good savings—some plain, some with collars, cuffs and borders of contrasting fur. Lengths from 40 to 52 inches.

Macy's—Third Floor.

Correct Untrimmed Hats

Copied from the New French Shapes

OUR Millinery Department has put off the Old Season and put on the New. It is alive with the atmosphere of Autumn. The section devoted to untrimmed hats (the most comprehensive in the city) is given over almost entirely to a display of Early Fall models that are correct counterparts of the smartest Paris originations.

Among the new shapes may be noted the broad, flat canotiers sponsored by Georgette, postillon and Louis Philippe shapes, modified sailors, military tricornes, pokes and turbans. The favored colors are black, purple, navy, dark green and tete de negre.

Hats of Highest Grade Hatters' Plush—copied from the French—pressed by hand and finished equal to the best French shapes—are priced at **$7.89, $9.89, $11.89.**

French Velvet Shapes—beautifully made—pressed by hand—French edges—are **$3.96, $5.94, $6.89.**

Two Early Autumn Specials

Satin Hats, Velvet Faced $1.98

Verified price elsewhere, $3.00.

Beautiful models—finely finished. Poke, and Sailor shapes; in black, white and purple. One style *illustrated.*

Velvet Shapes $2.79

Rich French velvet—perfectly blocked—French edges. Tricornes, Sailors, Turbans, Pokes in purple, navy, dark green, brown and black.

Suggestions for Trimming—Our trimming department is showing: Beaded birds, tassels, and cabochons; coq feathers, Bersaglieri pompons, quills, Marquise tips, worsted flowers, and other novelties.

If all materials are purchased here we make no charge for trimming.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

"The Lily"

A Shoe of Beauty

THE AIR of refinement and simplicity of this Early Autumn Shoe makes a direct appeal to every woman of taste. Grace, line and harmony of material fit it for dress occasions.

Uppers of imported kid in ivory or cadet blue—buttoned with black gaiter buttons—are twice stitched to plain foxings of soft patent leather. The Cuban heel is slightly indented in Louis style—carrying out the flowing lines of the model. Soles are welted and stitched.

For such an artistically planned and beautifully built shoe **$5.94** is little.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear

Lustrous Chiffon Poplin

36 inches wide, 59c the yard.

A fabric that finds favor in the fashioning of Early Fall Frocks is this soft material of silk and cotton. Perfect weaving that insures its good wear gives it a lustrous silk face and an even, round cord.

In any of the desired colors: Ivory, cream, light blue, mais, pink, Nile, helio, tan, peacock, goblin, French blue, taupe, smoke, battleship, submarine, Bordeaux red, old rose, Morocco, reseda, serpent, Russian, olive, Concord, Dresden, Copenhagen, cadet, mode, French brown, African brown, buffalo, wistaria, prunelle mulberry, royal admiral, navy, and crow black.

Macy's—Wash Goods Department, Second Floor.

Taffeta Petticoat Flounces, 94c.

Why buy a new petticoat when one of these flaring flounces of taffeta can be attached to a foundation that has outlived its original ruffle?

Colors: Navy, Copenhagen, myrtle, emerald, and black; changeable effects; red-and-green, red-and-blue, and brown-and-green.

Macy's—Lining Department, Second Floor.

"Marigold" Kid Gloves For Women

The dainty style and pleasing fit of "Marigold" Kid Gloves highly please particular women. The wear they give and their low cost make a strong combined appeal to your judgment of good value.

2-clasp Suede and Glace,	$1.44	8 Button Glace,	$1.79
1-clasp Pique Sewn Glace,	$1.44	12 Button Glace,	$2.24
		16 Button Glace,	$2.74
		20 Button Glace,	$3.69

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Satin Bayadere Ribbons

Special (yd.) 29c

5½ inches wide. Finest quality of soft satin finished, self colored Bayadere effects in all the desired shades. Appropriate for sashes, girdles, hair bows and hat trimming.

Castle Hair Bands—for children 1 to 6 years old. Made of soft satin ribbon with shirred band and dainty rosettes on both sides. White, pink and blue. **29c** each.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Shadow Lace Nets 49c

Made to sell from $1.00 to $1.50

A fortunate purchase of extra lengths from a leading manufacturer enables us to offer you these exquisite laces at great reductions. They are the very thing for sleeve, yoke or new blouse. The latest and daintiest designs in white, ecru, and black.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Effective Autumn Draperies

English Drapery Poplins 89c the yard.

50 inches wide.

2,500 yards of this popular material just received from England. Charmingly appropriate for light-weight hangings, for drapery work or the lining of heavier hangings. High lustre, finely finished, decorative value far in excess of its cost. Colors are: dome blue, rose duBarry, dark rose, light rose, Nile, brown, gold and green.

Embroidered Velour Portieres, $17.89.

Custom made, with open edges, full 8 ft. long.

A fine quality velour, having a thick, heavy pile and a very high lustre. Beautifully embroidered on one side, reverse side plain, of same quality velour. Choice of 12 combinations of colors. A few combinations not made up can be quickly made to suit your own color scheme from materials reserved for that purpose.

Let Us Repair Your Furniture Now.

During the Summer months, while you are mostly away from the home, while there are fewer guests, and more time to attend to such things, have your Furniture repaired and re-upholstered. Let us take it to our own workrooms, piece by piece if necessary, repair it and return it looking like new. Our prices on this work are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Our representative will be glad to call and show samples of Fall upholstery fabrics if you will 'phone "Greeley 6100."

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

For Household Savings see our Grocery Advertisement on other side of this page.

August Sale of Blankets

Truly an unusual offering, made possible by the buying power of Macy ready cash. We bought at a great reduction in price, and in turn offer these fine Blankets and Bedspreads at unusual savings to you.

White Wool Finished Blankets—Very soft filling; stitched edge. Size 64x78 in. Special at **99c** the pair.

Gray Fleece Blankets—Very closely woven; neatly bound; will launder well. Size 65x76 in., **$1.69** the pair.

White "Amana Blankets"—Strictly all-wool, both filling and warp. Steam shrunk; silk ribbon binding, pink and blue borders.
4 lbs. weight, size 64x80 in., **$4.96** the pair.
5 lbs. weight, size 70x84 in., **$6.24** the pair.

California Lambs' Wool Blankets—High grade; in pink, blue and old rose borders. Size 60x80 in., **$6.84** the pair; size 70x82 in., **$8.19** the pair.

Heavy Eastern Wool Blankets—Slightly imperfect. In gray, size 70x80 in., **$2.89** the pair; in white, size 70x80 in., **$3.39** the pair.

300 Fancy Novelty Blankets with initial in the centre; in blue and white. Macy's usual price, $2.79; sale price, **$1.96** each.

Indian Blankets in a large variety of color combinations; neatly bound at both ends. Size 54x72 in., **$1.19** each.

Imported Camel's Hair and Fancy Wool Novelty Blankets—A large assortment at very low prices.

25 Dozen High Grade Silk Mull Comfortables—Finished with a plain colored silk mull border to match. For full size beds. Special at **$2.19** each.

White Satin-Finished Bedspreads in a variety of beautiful centrepiece designs. For full size beds, **$1.59** each.

Macy's—Basement

Surprising Values in Imported Linens

Our Belfast representative scores again. Armed with ready cash, he invaded an overstocked linen-manufacturer's wareroom and captured the finest household linens at a big concession in price.

To make this even a bigger event, we have added some fine American-made goods at correspondingly low prices.

375 All-Linen Damask Pattern Table Cloths—Extra heavy; full bleached; several attractive designs. Cloths: 70x70 in., **$1.79;** 70x88 in., **$2.39;** 70x106 in., **$2.97.** Some have napkins to match, 20x20 in., **$2.09** the dozen.

All-Linen Irish Table Damask—Closely woven; in several new stripe and floral designs; 70 in. wide. Sale Price, **98c** the yard.

Heavy Damask Napkins—Hemmed, ready for use, full bleached. Size 22x22 in. Sale Price, **$1.39** the dozen.

All-Linen Huck Towels—Extra heavy; neat hemmed ends; plain white or red border effects. Size 16x31 in. Sale Price, **$1.92** the dozen.

Individual Huck Towels—Soft and absorbent; full bleached. For barbers', doctors' or dentists' use. **59c** the dozen.

Macy's—Linen Dept., Second Floor.

Women's Autumn Suits Reveal the New Trend

FASHION centres the interest of the new suits in the coat, which may be Russian, Redingote, semi-fitted, or show some unexpectedly new development of line. But in whatever mode they may be, they are, above all, *smart.*

The suit *illustrated* is copied from a new Jenny model. The material is whipcord, in navy, brown, green or black, with silk braid binding. **$22.74**

A handsome sports model of men's wear serge, at the same price, is in Norfolk effect, with side-pleated skirt. Price, **$22.74**

Copied from Bernard is a Russian blouse suit of fine broadcloth, with velvet collar edged with fur, and touches of braid and silver embroidery. Price, **$22.74**

A tailored broadcloth model has slot seam down back, half belt and velvet collar and cuffs, hand-embroidered. Price, **$26.75**

Macy's—Third Floor.

Dining Room Furniture in the MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE

THIS is the sort of furniture that many women have longed for, but thought beyond their means—furniture with traditions that express hospitality—furniture of taste, quality and character, yet priced with uncommon moderation.

The hostess who comes to Macy's *now* may have the dining room of the mansion—and still pay less than she would have been asked for *commonplace* things elsewhere. PRICE is the biggest—and *smallest*—thing in Macy's Mid-Summer Sale.

Four-piece Jacobean Dining Room Suite, *as illustrated,* in quartered oak. Buffet 60 inches long; large top drawer divided into four sections, with tray to hold tableware.
Buffet, $64.50; China Closet, $40.50. Serving Table, $22.49; Extension Table, $37.50.
Total for the four pieces, **$164.99.**
Dining Chairs to match—reasonably priced.

Adam Mahogany Dining Room Suite, four pieces: buffet, china closet, serving table, dining table with pedestal base. Finished in dull brown effect. Special price for the four pieces, **$179.74.**

Queen Anne Period Suite, 10 pieces: buffet, china closet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs and one arm chair; seats covered with figured tapestry. Made entirely of solid and veneered black walnut. Special price for the complete suite, **$273.19.**

Jacobean Dining Room Suite, four pieces: 60-inch buffet, round pedestal table, china closet (decorated with lattice work). Legs of the entire suite are tapered in shape. Made of the best grade quartered oak. Special, four pieces, **$174.50.**

Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces: buffet, dining table, serving table, china closet, five side chairs and one arm chair; seats covered with figured tapestry. William and Mary design. Made of solid mahogany, guaranteed. Specially priced, **$252.43.**

Special Purchase of Dining Chair Sets at Half Price—In sets only—some have one arm- and four side-chairs; others have four side- and two arm-chairs. Seats and back covered in brown or green Spanish leather. Sets priced from **$18.74** to **$36.25.** Macy's prices would be $37.50 to $72.50.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

EIGHT TENNIS BOWLS AND THEIR OWNERS

Only Two Champions Have Won More Than One of the United States Association Trophies.

With the unexpected defeat of Maurice E. McLoughlin of California and the splendid form of Karl H. Behr, the former internationalist, interest in the outcome of the National Championship which starts on the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Aug. 30, is increased, and the prospective holder of the championship bowl is more doubtful than ever.

When the National Championship was instituted by the United States National Lawn Tenis Association in 1881 a championship bowl was placed in competition, to be won three times, not necessarily in succession. This practice has been continued ever since. In the course of that time eight bowls have been competed for and seven of them have been won outright, the eighth, held by H. Norris Williams 2d of Philadelphia, being still in competition. McLoughlin has his name inscribed twice on the trophy and a victory this year will give him absolute possession.

The history of the contests for these bowls is interesting. Only two champions have succeeded in winning more than one bowl. They are Richard D. Sears, who became possessor of the first and second bowls and William A. Larned to whose skill fell the sixth and seventh bowls. The other winners of bowls were Oliver S. Campbell, Robert D. Wrenn and Malcolm D. Whitman.

As the reign of Richard D. Sears was continuous from 1881 to 1887, making him a seventime champion, no other name than his appears on the first two bowls. The men whom he beat for the championship were W. W. Glynn, (1881,) Clarence M. Clark, (1882,) James Dwight, (1883,) Howard A. Taylor, (1884,) G. M. Brinley, (1885,) R. L. Beekman, (1886,) and Henry W. Slocum, 1887.) Sears got the first victory for the third bowl in 1887, but he did not defend in 1888, having strained his shoulder, and Henry W. Slocum won the all-comers from Howard A. Taylor, and the challenge round from Sears by default. In 1889 Slocum stood out and defeated Quincy A. Shaw in the challenge round. In the following year Oliver Campbell won the all-comers, defeating W. P. Knapp in the final round. He then challenged Slocum and beat him.

The next year Campbell stood out and successfully defended against Clarence Hobart. Campbell's first win came in 1892, Fred Hovey being the challenger, he having beaten William A. Larned in the all-comers final. This victory gave Campbell final possession of the third bowl.

Robert D. Wrenn, present head of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, then came to the fore. He won the all-comers in 1893 and took the challenge round by default from Campbell. In 1894 Wrenn defeated M. F. Goodbody in the challenge round, but slipped a cog in 1895, when Hovey came through to the challenge round by a four-set win from Larned and then beat Wrenn three straight sets. In 1896 Wrenn came back. He beat Larned in the final round of the all-comers and then tackled Hovey and won from him. This gave Wrenn possession of the fourth bowl.

When the fifth bowl was placed in competition in 1897 Wrenn won the first leg on it, following Sears's example in 1887. Wrenn's win was in the challenge round from Dr. W. V. Eaves of England, the all-comers winner. In 1898 M. D. Whitman began his series of victories. The Spanish-American War was on and Wrenn and Larned had both gone to the front with the Rough Riders, leaving the field clear for Whitman. He won the all-comers, beating Dwight F. Davis in the final round. Whitman defended successfully in 1899 and 1900, beating J. P. Paret in the former year and Larned in the latter. Larned had beaten Wrenn. This made the fifth bowl Whitman's property.

In 1901 Whitman did not defend, and Larned, after beating Beals Wright in the final round of the all-comers, became champion by default in the challenge round. This gave Larned the first leg on the fifth bowl. He defended successfully in 1902 against Reginald F. Doherty, the famous English champion, who was the challenger by virtue of a victory over Whitman. Larned missed making the sixth bowl his property in 1903, as H. L. Doherty came through the all-comers, beating W. J. Clothier in the final round. Doherty did not come from England to defend in 1904, and the winner of the all-comers, Holcomb Ward, became champion.

Another name went on the sixth bowl in 1905, when Beals Wright won the all-comers, beating Hobart in the final round and Ward in the challenge round. Larned was still striving to get his third leg on the cup, but he lost to Wright in the sixth round. In 1906 it was W. J. Clothier's turn to score. He won the all-comers, beating Karl Behr in the final round and Wright in the challenge round. Behr had beaten Larned in the second round.

Larned's opportunity came in 1907. Neither Ward, Wright, nor Frederick B. Alexander competed and Behr lost in the first round to R. H. Palmer, while Clothier was unable to defend, owing to a bad knee. Larned, therefore, came through the all-comers, beating Robert Le Roy in the final round. The sixth bowl thus became Larned's property. The seventh bowl was placed in competition in 1908, and, like the first and second bowls, bears only one name. It is that of W. A. Larned, who defended successfully in 1908, 1909, and 1910, the challengers being consecutively Wright, Clothier, and T. C. Bundy.

The present championship bowl is the eighth of these trophies. It was placed in competition in 1911 and was won that year by William A. Larned, who defeated the winner of the all-comers, Maurice E. McLoughlin. In 1912 and 1913 McLoughlin won the bowl by virtue of his victory in the all-comers. In 1913 McLoughlin and Williams were in different halves, and when they clashed the Californian won. Last year the Philadelphian was the victor in straight sets. This year the 1914 champion and challenger have played together but once when McLoughlin won three sets to one.

DODGERS HUMBLE GIANTS AGAIN — YANKEES BEAT THE ATHLETICS — ROWING — SWIMMING

PFEFFER DECIDES AGAINST GIANTS

Teuton Pitcher Refuses to Allow Many Hits, So the Dodgers Win, 5 to 1.

Although the Dodgers are within whispering distance of the National League crêpe de chine, the inhabitants of Brooklyn are not half as excited about it as you would imagine they would be. They have formed no Ebbets Marching Club or Daubert Royal Rooters. Perhaps it is so long since Brooklyn has won a pennant that they have forgotten how to get excited. Anyway, Brooklyn and excitement have never been synonymous terms.

With despised rivals like the Giants playing Brooklyn on a Saturday afternoon, there were rumors that the walls of Ebbets Field would be bulged out by the crowd. Not more than 14,000 people turned out to see the lively Dodgers again abuse the New Yorks by a score of 5 to 1. When the game began at 2:30 o'clock not more than half the seats were occupied, but before it ended the lower stand was filled.

Maybe the news has not spread around Brooklyn about the Dodgers being a game or two behind the Phillies. Something has been said about it in all the papers, and surely some of them must reach Brooklyn. 'Squire Ebbets has known for some time that the Dodgers were going to win a pennant. So it can't be because the 'Squire of Flatbush has been silent that the inhabitants have not heard about it. He'll talk any time.

The main reasons for the Brooklyn Club's success are these: The pitchers are going strong, the team has acquired a more aggressive spirit through its success, and the club is hitting the ball hard and often. A ball club doesn't need much else except a few horse shoes, and Brooklyn may get these before the season is over.

Big Jeff Pfeffer pitched the kind of ball that any club would find it hard to beat. Up to the ninth inning he gave them only three hits and in the ninth he snuffed out a rally when one run had been scored on a trio of hits. The Giants looked unusually sleepy against this kind of twirling, and there wasn't a time that they were able to take even an active part in the proceedings. They participated in a game, but could hardly be accused of playing in it. Brooklyn took care of that part of it.

Yesterday McGraw sent Charles Babbington of Brown University to right field instead of Snodgrass. Charley looks like a good ballplayer. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, which gives sufficient assurance that Charley has brains, and McGraw hopes they are baseball brains. McGraw has tried members of other fraternities before, such as the Sun Dodgers and the Owls, but he never tried a Phi Beta Kappa before.

There is another thing which may have had something to do with the defeat of the Giants yesterday—the Flatbush mosquito. This insect resembles a bird, only is much stronger. It is very tame and eats off the hand, foot, ear or the handle of a door. The mosquitos infested the Giants' bench yesterday and the players had to burn sticks of Chinese punk to drive them away.

When Babbington stole second base in the game he felt the ball touch his leg and thought surely he was out. But he found out that he had been bitten by a mosquito and was safe. Perhaps the Brooklyn Club had nothing to do with it, but the mosquitos didn't seem to bother anybody on the Brooklyn bench. To the Giants, they looked like a flock of trained birds.

Stroud pitched for the Giants and in the first inning hit Hi Myers. O'Mara singled to right, and Myers ran to third. Babbington made a wild toss to third to head off the runner, so O'Mara went to second. Daubert hit a sacrifice foul fly to Burns in left field, and Myers scored. Wheat ripped a sizzling grounder, which Stroud was lucky to even knock down. O'Mara scored on this play, but when Ralph threw a mile past Brainerd at first base Wheat went to third. Cutshaw grounded to Brainerd and Wheat was exterminated between third and the plate. Cutshaw going to second in the excitement. Hummel singled to centre and Merkle made a great throw to the plate, Meyers retiring Cutshaw as he was diving home.

The Giants had a good opportunity to score in the second inning when Fletcher and Merkle, the first two men up, singled, but there was no artillery in reserve to drive them along.

The Dodgers collected two more in the seventh. Hummel singled and went along on Getz's sacrifice. McCarthy's rap was too strong for Lobert and he was safe. Pfeffer then took the whole thing in his own hands and jammed a triple past Burns in left, which sent Hummel and McCarthy home.

It was in the ninth that the Giants became a bit familiar with Pfeffer. With Doyle out of the way, Fletcher beat out a single to short and Merkle popped to Cutshaw, Fletcher going to second. Babbington singled to left and drove Fletcher home with the New Yorks' only run.

Uncle Wilbert Robinson warmed up Nap Rucker on Friday and yesterday, too, to have him ready for the Giants tomorrow.

Umpire Al Orth was taken ill during the second inning and Hank O'Day had to do the umpiring job alone. He survived. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	3	1	0	2	0	Burns, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
O'M'a, ss.	4	1	1	1	2	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
D'bert, 1b.	3	1	2	15	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Wheat, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	1	4
Cut'w, 2b.	3	0	0	3	5	M'kle, cf.	4	0	1	4	1
Hum'l, rf.	3	1	2	1	0	Br'n'd, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	2	4	Bab'n, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
M'C'y, c.	3	0	1	3	2	Meyers, c.	4	0	0	3	2
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	0	3	Stroud, p.	2	0	0	1	0
						*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	5	9	27	14	Sch'uer, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	34	1	6	24	18

*Batted for Stroud in eighth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Babbington, Stroud, (2,) Getz.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Three-base hit—Pfeffer. Stolen base—Babbington. Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice flies—Daubert, Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, Getz. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Hits—Off Stroud, 8 in seven innings; off Schauer, 1 in one inning; Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (Myers.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Reds Humble the Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 14.—Cincinnati gave the Pittsburghs a setback today when they defeated them in both games of a double-header, 5 to 4 and 6 to 0. In the first contest the visitors played a great up-hill game and tied the score before reaching the ninth inning. They got the one run necessary to win in the eleventh. Toney was strong in the second game. McQuillan was relieved by Conzelman. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	6	0	1	2	2	C'lins, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
H'zog, ss.	4	1	1	4	6	J'ston, 1b.	5	0	0	15	0
W'ms, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Baird, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	1	0	0	0	0	H'man, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Kil'fer, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	H. W'r,ss.	5	2	3	5	6
G'fith, rf, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Viox, 2b.	5	1	3	3	5
Wingo, c.	4	0	2	6	1	McC'y, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
R'gers, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Schang, c.	5	0	1	5	4
Y. K'z, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	5
J. W'r, 2b.	5	0	0	1	2	Kant'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1
M'witz, 1b.	5	1	2	14	0	†Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Dale, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
*Leach	1	0	1	0	0						
Lear, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Total.	40	5	11	33	14	Total.	42	4	10	33	25

*Batted for Dale in fifth inning.

†Batted for Kantlehner in eleventh inning.

Errors—Hersog, Griffith, J. Wagner, Dale, H. Wagner, (3,) Viox, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Killifer, H. Wagner. Three-base hit—Griffith. Double plays—Hersog and Mollwitz, H. Wagner and Johnston, H. Wagner, Viox, and Johnston; McCarthy, Schang, and Johnston. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Dale, 1; off Lear, 1; off Adams, 1; off Kantlehner, 2. Hits—Off Dale, 4 in four innings; off Lear, 6 in seven innings; off Adams, 6 in seven and one-third innings; off Kantlehner, 5 in three and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Dale, 1; by Lear, 3; by Adams, 2; by Kantlehner, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	3	1	2	3	0	C'lins, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
H'zog, ss.	5	0	2	3	4	J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
W'ms, lf.	2	1	0	2	0	Baird, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Kil'fer, cf.	4	2	2	2	0	H'man, lf.	4	0	2	1	1
G'fith, rf.	4	2	1	2	0	H. W'r,ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Clark, c.	3	0	1	7	1	Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
J. W'r, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	McC'y, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
M'w'z, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Toney, p.	3	0	0	0	1	McG'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						C'z'm'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	34	6	11	27	8	*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
						Kant'r, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	33	0	5	27	14

*Batted for Conzelman in eighth inning.

Errors—Griffith, J. Wagner, Collins, Viox, (2.)

Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	—	6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Three-base hit—Groh. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Toney. Stolen bases—Hinchman, Clark. Double play—H. Wagner and McCarthy. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Conzelman, 1. Hits—Off McQuillan, 6 in 3 1-3 innings; off Conzelman, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Kantlehner, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Conzelman, (Williams.) Struck out—By Toney, 5; by Conzelman, 2. Wild pitch—Toney. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Phillies Crush World's Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—Philadelphia hit three Boston pitchers hard today, while Demaree was in good form and got excellent support, the home team winning, 9 to 0. Luderus's slugging featured, he making a home run, a triple, and a double in four times at bat. He scored three runs and drove in two more. Hughes was withdrawn from the box in the fourth inning, and Nehf was hit hard in the fifth and sixth, Barnes, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, finishing the game for Boston. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	2	2	1	0	0	Con'ly, rf.	4	0	0	3	1
B'c'ft, ss.	3	1	2	2	2	F'p'k, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2
Paul'n, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	C'pton, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'wath, rf.	4	1	0	2	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	3	3	5	0	Schm't, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1
W'ted, lf.	3	0	1	4	1	Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2	M'v'le, ss.	3	0	0	4	1
Kil'fer, c.	3	1	2	6	0	Gowdy, c.	3	0	2	0	2
Burns, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Wh'l'g, c.	1	0	1	1	2
Dem'e, p.	3	1	1	0	1	Hughes, p.	1	0	0	2	1
						Nehf, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Barnes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Tyler	0	0	0	0	0
						†Moran	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	9	13	27	6	Total.	32	0	6	24	12

*Batted for Nehf in seventh inning.

†Batted for Barnes in ninth inning.

Errors—Smith, Nehf.

Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	—	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Gowdy, (2,) Bancroft, (2,) Luderus, Demaree, Byrne. Three-base hit—Luderus. Home run—Luderus. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Luderus, Whitted. Double plays—Connolly, Gowdy, and Smith; Nehf, Maranville, and Schmidt; Whitted, Niehoff, and Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, Demaree, Bancroft. Sacrifice fly—Paskert. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Nehf, 2; off Byrnes, 1; off Demaree, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Barnes, (Byrne.) Struck out—By Barnes, 2; by Demaree, 4. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in three and one-third innings; off Nehf, 4 in two and two-thirds innings; off Barnes, 3 in two innings. Wild pitch—Barnes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Cubs Fight on Bench.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—St. Louis took kindly to the offerings of Pierce and Standridge, and, with the aid of five errors by the visitors, defeated Chicago, 12 to 2, today. Ames gave Chicago eight hits, but kept them well scattered. Pierce and Zimmerman started a fist fight on the bench in the sixth inning during a discussion over a fumble by Zimmerman, which let in two runs for the locals. Vaughn, who attempted the role of peacemaker, emerged with a bleeding lip, but he had stopped the fight. Score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	5	0	1	0	4	Good, rf.	5	0	0	3	0
B'cher, lf.	5	2	1	4	0	Fisher, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
Miller, 2b.	4	3	3	3	1	Sch'te, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Long, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	Zimm'n, 2b.	3	1	0	0	4
Gonz's, 1b.	5	2	2	9	0	McL'y, 2b.	1	0	0	1	3
Wilson, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
Snyder, c.	5	1	2	6	1	W'ms, cf.	4	0	3	0	0
Hetzel, p.	3	1	1	1	0	Phlan, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1
Ames, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Archer, c.	3	1	1	4	0
						H'g've, c.	1	0	0	0	0
						Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Murray	0	0	0	0	0
						St'dge, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	12	13	27	10	Total.	34	2	8	24	14

*Batted for Pierce in seventh inning.

†Batted for Standridge in ninth inning.

Errors—Fisher, (2,) Zimmerman, (2,) Saier, Miller, Ames.

St. Louis	0	2	1	0	2	4	1	2	—	—	12
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	2

Two-base hits—Williams, Miller, Three-base hits—Betzel, Williams, Long, Miller. Stolen bases—Williams, Betzel, Gonzales. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 5. Sacrifice hit—Ames. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 4; off Standridge, 1; off Ames, 3. Hits—Off Pierce, 9 in six innings; off Standridge, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Pierce, 3; by Ames, 4. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

Texas Outfielder for Dodgers.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Brooklyn National League Club has purchased Outfielder Nixon from the Beaumont Club of the Texas League. He was recommended by Jack Coombs.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Minneapolis, 8; St. Paul, 4.

At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 5; Indianapolis, 2.

At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Columbus, 2.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

At Elmira—Elmira, 4; Troy, 3. (Thirteen innings.)

At Utica—Utica, 2; Scranton, 1. Scranton, 6; Utica, 3.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 5; Albany, 3. Binghamton, 0; Albany, 0.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 8; Lewiston, 4. Portland, 2; Lewiston, 0.

At Lawrence—Lowell, 5; Lawrence, 1. Lowell, 2; Lawrence, 0.

At Lynn—Worcester, 10; Lynn, 2. Lynn, 5; Worcester, 1.

At Manchester—Fitchburg, 4; Manchester, 1. Manchester, 1; Fitchburg, 0. (Ten innings.)

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 11; Springfield, 1. Brockton, 2; Springfield, 0.

At Hartford—Hartford, 4; New Haven, 3. (Thirteen innings.) Hartford, 4; New Haven, 2.

At New Bedford—Pawtucket, 7; New Bedford, 4. New Bedford, 3; Pawtucket, 1.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Mobile, 0.

At Little Rock—Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 2.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; New Orleans, 3.

Nashville at Chattanooga, postponed; rain.

ATHLETICS LOSE AGAIN TO YANKEES

Donovanites Score Seven Runs in One Inning and Win, 9 to 5.

The ups and downs of Yankee baseball are wonderful to behold and impossible to understand. One day there is pennant-winning ball under Coogan's Bluff and the next the lid is torn off a bush league assortment which is offered to expectant fans. When the game was called yesterday the Donovan men showed that in twenty-four hours they had slipped from a baseball pinnacle to what should have been baseball oblivion. The only reason it didn't turn out literally to be oblivion was that the other team played worse than the Yanks. To look at the Athletics, once so great and now so lowly, would wring lamentations from any one but Connie Mack. Even as bad as the Yankees were yesterday, with all the sparkle of the day before lost to their play, they were yet able to win from the Quakers by a score that was 9 to 5.

The Donovan team was sleepy when it came on the field, and didn't wake up until the Athletics had scored enough runs in the first inning to win a game. Yankee errors burned their way into Quaker scores, and when the session was over there was a total of four runs against the Donovan men. Ray Fisher had proved himself somewhat unsteady, and even Fritz Maisel was infected with the contagion to do just the things that make for a wreck. His boisterous heave to the grand stand on Davies's hit let Kopf and Strunk amble to the plate with the first pair of scores for Connie's team. The next two came as a result of a sacrifice fly and an infield out. Fisher had allowed three hits and given a poss, so that there was every reason to believe that his exit would come speedily. The Yanks, however, came out of the trance and held their opponents quite safe during the remainder of the game. Still, if there had been any team but the bruised Athletics to oppose them, a victory would probably not have tarried with the Donovanites.

Mack tried another young pitcher, Nabors, a recent acquisition from the Newman Club of the Georgia-Alabama League. His experience with the Yanks ended in failure. The first game he pitched for Connie was against Chicago and he lost. Yesterday he was buried.

In the first inning he led off with a pass and followed it by hitting Peckinpaugh. There was a sacrifice by Maisel, and then a double was smashed to centre by Pipp that scored two runs. For the next three innings there was little to worry him, and then the Yankees began a bombardment that drove Nabors to the bench and clinched the game. Thirteen Yankees came to bat in the fifth inning, and every man on the team except Nunamaker and Fisher scored a run. Six hits were harvested, one of them a double by High, and two men were passed by Nabors and one by Fillingim, who came in after one man was out and all of the hits and runs had been made.

The detail of that inning is too woeful to be chronicled. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	3	2	1	2	0	Kopf, ss.	4	1	2	4	5
P'p'gh, ss.	2	2	1	0	2	Str'k, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
M'sel, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1	Davies, cf.	4	2	2	2	1
Pipp, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1	Sch'g, 3b.	4	1	0	2	1
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	3	1	Laj'e, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
H'tz'l, lf.	3	1	3	3	0	McI's, 1b.	4	0	2	5	1
Boone, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4	Oldr'g, lf.	4	*0	0	3	0
N'm'r, c.	4	0	2	6	0	Lapp, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Fisher, p.	4	0	0	1	1	Nabors, p.	2	0	0	1	0
						F'gim, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
						Walsh, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
						McAvoy, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Total.	33	9	12	27	11	Total.	34	5	7	24	12

*Batted for Fillingim in the ninth inning.

Errors—Maisel, Fisher.

New York	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	—	—	9
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Pipp, High, Davies. Stolen bases—Hartzell, (2.) Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 9. Sacrifice hit—Maisel. Sacrifice fly—Lajoie. Double plays—Cook and Pipp; McAvoy and Kopf. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Nabors, 3; off Fillingim, 4. Hits—Off Nabors, 10 in four and one-third innings; off Fillingim, 2 in three and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nabors, (Peckinpaugh.) Struck out—By Fisher, 5; by Fillingim, 3. Wild pitch—Fillingim. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

Cleveland Tosses One Game Away.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—After saving the first game for St. Louis, 4 to 3, Pitcher Lawdermilk lost the decision in the second, 4 to 2, Cleveland bunched its hits in the first two innings. Mitchell pitched great ball for Cleveland in the first game until the eighth inning, when his ineffectiveness and Willie's errors gave St. Louis the winning runs. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Wille, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2	Evans, 3b.	5	1	1	1	2
Sisler, 1b.	3	2	2	7	1	C'man, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	2	5	J'kson, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
W'ker, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	Kirke, lb.	5	0	1	10	0
Walsh, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Smith, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	3	3	W'r's, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	2	1	Egan, c.	3	0	1	7	2
Sev'd, c.	2	1	1	1	1	Haw'h, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Koob, p.	2	0	0	1	0	Mitchell, p.	3	0	1	0	2
L'm'k, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Shaw, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*S'worth	1	0	0	0	0
						†Barbare	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	4	9	27	13	Total.	39	3	15	27	13

*Batted for Harstad in eighth inning.

†Ran for Egan in eighth inning.

Errors—Wille, (3,) Evans, Haworth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—	4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Smith, Kirke, Severeid, Shotton. Three-base hits—Wille, Walker. Sacrifice hit—Sisler. Sacrifice fly—Austin. Stolen base—Shotton. Double play—Lavan and Sisler. Hits—Off Koob, 13 in 5 1-3 innings; off Lamm, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Shaw, 0 in 1 inning; off Jones, none in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Koob, 2; off Lawdermilk, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Koob, 1; by Lawdermilk, 1. Passed ball—Egan. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Shot'n, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Evans, 3b.	2	1	0	0	2	Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
C'man, ss.	4	0	1	1	3	Sisler, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Kirke, lb.	4	0	3	12	1	W'ker, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Smith, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Walsh, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
W'r's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	1	5
Egan, c.	3	0	1	7	0	Sev'd, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Jones, p.	2	1	0	0	0	L'm'k, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	7	27	9	Total.	30	2	6	24	10

Errors—Wille, Smith, Lawdermilk.

Cleveland	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	—	2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Egan, Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Smith, Austin. Sacrifice fly—Lavan. Double plays—Evans, Kirke, and Chapman; Austin and Sisler. First base on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Lawdermilk, 2; off Strunk—Out—By Jones, 3; by Lawdermilk, 4. First base on error—Cleveland. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Lots of Thrills in Boston Victory.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Red Sox won a game of exciting plays and situations from Washington today, 4 runs to 3, "Babe" Ruth outpitching Walter Johnson. Boston players and the spectators were in an uproar in the third inning, when McBride, after scoring on Foster's hit, stood in the way of Catcher Thomas on a throw from Speaker to catch Moeller at the plate. The latter scored and Umpire Wallace refused to call him out. Five minutes of argument by the players and of noise from the spectators followed. Manager Carrigan was banished for protesting too vigorously. Boston went into the eighth inning one run behind, and after singles by Henriksen, a pinch hitter, Ruth, and Hooper and Hoblitzel's sacrifice fly, came out a run in the lead. Lewis made a startling catch in the seventh of a drive by Gandil, running 20 yards, and while leaping turned partly around and made a backhand catch almost on the foul line. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	M'ler, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	2	1	Foster, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	5	0	Milan, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
H'lt'l, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1	Sh'ks, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	0	3	0	G'dil, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
G'd'r, 3b.	3	1	1	2	1	Acosta, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Barry, 2b.	3	0	1	4	2	Henry, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	0	5	McH'e, ss.	2	1	0	1	5
*H'ksen	1	1	1	0	0	J'son, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Cady, c.	0	0	0	0	0						
Ruth, p.	3	1	2	0	4						
Total.	29	4	8	27	12	Total.	28	3	5

WILLIAMS DEFEATS BEHR IN SEABRIGHT TENNIS—MISS DETROIT MOTOR BOAT RACE VICTOR

WILLIAMS BEATS BEHR FOR CUP

National Tennis Champion Retains Achelis Trophy—Four Sets Played.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 14.—By a marvelous display of control in the rallies R. Norris Williams, 2nd, today saved his title to the famous Achelis Challenge Cup from the assault of Karl H. Behr. The defender and his challenger played even truer, more scientific tennis on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club—to the finale of a Williams victory at 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2,—than was seen yesterday during the sensational overthrow of Maurice E. McLoughlin.

The passing strokes of the young and energetic defender were perfectly timed. He gauged Behr's plunges for the net to a hair breadth, and except during the first few games and a brief period in the third set he was the master.

Behr played well, however, even though certainty of action was often lacking in his fiery attacks in the net position. His game was never keyed to the high pitch with which he had held the mighty McLoughlin. Yesterday's three terrific deuce sets had sapped Behr's abundant vitality, and there was no time, even when Behr made the bravest effort, that he was successful in equaling the speed, placement and pace of the buoyant youth on the opposite side of the net.

The respective point totals were 132 to 121. The thing that tells the story of the match most accurately in the stroke analysis is that Williams earned his victory despite a most unusual feature; his record shows an amazing predominance in the number of points lost by nets, outs, and service faults over those of his adversary. By these errors Williams contributed a total of 97 points to Behr's score. The challenger's total number of such errors was 80.

Once he settled into real action the passing shots from Williams's racquet sped through Behr's court like lightning. He favored the side lines whenever the challenger moved toward the net, and thus he turned the tide in his favor and overcame his other deficiencies by 21 placements and 20 passes, as compared with a paltry total of 22 from Behr's side of the net.

The thing that puzzled those unaccustomed to Williams's game was his apparently wild and erratic service. He held to his favorite theory of slashing the second ball through with all the power of the first. He ended with a total of 14 double faults. He also had his reward, however, in the form of 11 service aces, some of which saved important games for him.

Weather conditions for the match were perfect. The turf was firm, making fast bounds possible, and a grand stand of 2,500 was continually keyed to high enthusiasm. Among the spectators was Secretary Garrison, of the War Department.

Williams served first and seemed to have no control whatever when he led off. He failed to score a point, and presented the first game to Behr with two double faults. Behr was at his old tactics. He charged for the net at the beginning of every volley. The cup defender tried to send smashing shots past him, but they were aimed so badly that Behr reeled off the first four games in a row. It was in this set that Williams showed up his cuts, and most of them were in the opening games.

The defender finally found his range and proceeded to rip holes through Behr's back-hand defense. He also tricked the challenger out of position in a way that aroused the peppery temper and brought out a few snarling expletives from Behr as he found his back-hand drives failing to cross the net. Williams scored five games in a row, with Behr chasing balls all over the court.

So fiercely did Behr fling himself at the net and to meet the ball for a "kill" that in bringing off a smash in the ninth game he broke his racquet. A moment later he broke another, and he had to continue for several games with a strange racquet, until his pet racquet had been patched up.

As they neared the end of the set, Williams was continually forcing for openings. Behr's recklessness in trying to come to close range gave the champion lots chances, so that, despite a desperate rally by which Behr drove the games to deuce at 5 all, Williams easily finished a winner on his passes.

The second set found Behr grunting and pumping as he vainly tried to bring off the drives that served him so well against the Californian. Williams mixed up pace so cleverly that Behr was even in greater difficulties than he had been in the opening set. As Behr netted and drove out at the critical times his pent-up feelings found way at times, and he lifted his voice and arms against the perversity of the ball.

Williams fought to a lead of 3—2 in games in the third set only seemingly to slacken his pace as though to ascertain what his rival might accomplish. Behr did not leave him in doubt. Flashing to the net for splendidly placed volleys, he proceeded to display all the fireworks of his racquet wielding for the admiration of the crowd and the cup defender. It was four straight games with which Behr won this set. During that period he performed with swift and daring footing, made vicious overhead smashes, while Mrs. Vogel was steady and consistent. Nothing appeared to disturb Mrs. Pouch, and no shot appeared too difficult for her to get. The combination work of the winning pair was their strongest asset. They took the measure of their opponents in the first four games and played with confidence that brooked no denial. They frequently enticed Miss Well and Mrs. Vogel out of position and then sent telling shots to the undefended parts of the court. The point score and summary:

LONG ISLAND SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
FIRST SET.

														Pts.	G.
Miss Cassel—	4	1	3	2	5	4	1	0	4	4	6	5	5—39	7
Miss Wagner—	2	4	6	4	3	2	4	4	1	2	4	3	3—38	5

SECOND SET.

Miss Cassel—	7	6	0	4	1	0	5	5	3	1	3	2	4—41	6	
Miss Wagner—	5	4	4	1	4	4	7	3	5	4	4	1	6—44	6	

THIRD SET.

Miss Cassel...	2	1	4	0	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	5	4—42	5	
Miss Wagner..	4	4	2	4	6	0	4	2	6	4	3	2	6—42	6	

LONG ISLAND DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
FIRST SET.

Miss Well and Mrs. Vogel—	4	0	7	1	2	4	5	5	4	4	2	2	9—49	Pts.	G.
Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy—	1	4	4	4	2	5	3	6	0	4	4	2	7—43		

SECOND SET.

Miss Well and Mrs. Vogel—	4	6	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	1—23	4	
Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy—	5	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	6	4	6—33	6	

Long Island Championship, Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.
Long Island Championship, Women's Doubles.—Final Round—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Lucille Well and Mrs. H. Vogel, 6—4, 6—4.

Tennis at Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Play in the tennis tournament of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club was completed this week. In the men's singles event, which had the largest number of entrants, E. B. Rubsamen, Jr., came through a winner, defeating W. G. Willis in the final round, which was closely contested, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. In the men's doubles E. B. Rubsamen, Jr., paired with L. H. Vilas, defeated W. G. Willis and W. Langdon Hayden, 6—0, 6—2, 8—10, 6—1. Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. Rubsamen won the women's doubles, and Miss Taylor was also the victor in the women's singles, defeating Mrs. Clarence Hobart. In the mixed doubles Miss Taylor and R. McLean defeated Miss Margaret Nichols and R. L. Wilbur.

Wins Title After Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—Russell N. Dana of Pawtucket won the Rhode Island tennis championship at the Agawam Hunt Club today, defeating B. C. Law of Princeton in a four-set match at 6—0, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. The match was a one-sided affair, Law helping Dana to victory by his errors. The exhibition was hardly up to the form of the usual championship play. An interesting feature of the match was that Dana, the new champion, won the title in 1895, and again in 1910, and now, twenty years after his first success, he is again State champion.

Miss Stephens Michigan Champion.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—A. H. Green, Jr., and Jerry Weber, Chicago, won the final round of men's doubles for the Michigan State tennis championship here today, defeating D. Ketcham and James Weber, also of Chicago, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 8—4. Miss Juda Stephens of Toledo, defeated Miss Elizabeth Metcalf of Detroit, in the final round of the women's singles championship, 6—1, 4—6 6—0.

Sleeps Race for King's Cup.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The sloop Westward, of the Corinthian Yacht Club of San Francisco, today won the first race in the competition for the gold trophy cup offered by King George V., of Great Britain, for 28-foot sloops in the Panama-Pacific Exposition regatta. The course was fourteen miles around the bay and the time 1:58:05. The cup goes to the sloop winning two races. There were five starters today, all from San Francisco Bay.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—4	10	2
Providence	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—5	11	2

Batteries—Verbout and Tragressor; Schultz, Oeschger, and Casey.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4—11	2	
Providence	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7	11	2

Batteries—Bruck and Schwert; Pennock and Haley.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5	10	1
Harrisburg	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	6	—6	7	1

Batteries—Russell, Morissette and O'Donnell; Ensmann and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	2	0	0	3	0	—	5	10	4		
Harrisburg	1	1	5	3	0	—	10	12	2			

(Called to allow Richmond to catch a train.)
Batteries—Morissette, Hurd, and O'Donnell; Lee and Reynolds.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	—11	13	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	3

Batteries—Beebe and Lalonge; Palermo, Hoff, and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	5	1	
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	11	4	

Batteries—Oldham and Onslow; Erickson and Williams.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0

Batteries—Dowd and Hawley; Herbert and Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	—5	7	2
Toronto	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	—12	0	

Batteries—Smith and Hawley; Manning and Madden.

3 WESTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONS BEATEN

Griffin and Johnston Win in Doubles—Church Lands Title in Singles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Clarence Griffin and William M. Johnston of San Francisco today won the right to challenge Thomas C. Bundy and Maurice McLoughlin of the same city for the national doubles tennis championship. They easily defeated Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick of Chicago, the Western champions, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2. The matches were played on the courts of the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest. George M. Church of Princeton University won the Western singles championship from Alex. Squair of Chicago on adjoining courts by the scores of 7—5, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

The Chicagoans were extremely wild at the opening of the doubles match and did not score a placed point until three games had been played. The Californians resorted to a driving game, playing at Hayes for the most part, and the older of the Chicago partners could not handle their terrific shots.

Burdick played brilliantly at the net, but the inability of his partner to handle the visitors' strokes forced him back and on defense.

In the second set the Californians continued their driving tactics, and although Hayes and Burdick gained the lead at the start, Johnston and Griffin easily overcame this. The Chicago team, especially Hayes, was badly off form and was no match for the speed of the Pacific Coast men.

Burdick took the Chicagoans' only games on his own serve in the third set, and the Californians had no trouble winning their own and Hayes's serves.

Church jumped into an early lead in the first set and had the games, 5—3, before the title holder began to exhibit his usual placing skill. Squair kept up a good pace in the second set, taking the first game at love and winning a deuce score in the second. Then Church got going and took three straight. Squair began missing on his line play and grew wilder as the set progressed, while Church's net work improved to such an extent that it was almost a certain point for the Easterner any time he reached the barrier.

The third set was practically a reversal of the second. Squair seemed as strong as at the start, while Church was visibly tired. The title holder again recovered his ability to find the lines and he kept the challenger running until at the end Church was groping with each stroke, and seemed glad when the customary set was called. Church came back much refreshed by the ten minutes interval, though, and won the fourth set and match. Squair made a determined stand toward the end, but the Princeton man's careful placing early foreshadowed the result. This match was postponed from Tuesday. It ended the tournament.

NEW YORK DOGS THE BEST.

Take Many Ribbons at Newport Show—Mrs. Cary's Terrier Gets 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—New York dog owners did remarkably well in the Newport Dog Show held here this afternoon on the lawn of the Griswold estate. Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary of New York exhibited for the first time and made a wonderful showing with her recently acquired Boston terrier Newport Nipper. This handsome young terrier came into the possession of Mrs. Cary only last month, when he was bought from Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives for a large sum.

Newport Nipper, competing against more than twenty other dogs, took the blue ribbons in the novice, limit and open classes, which is quite a record for a dog making its first appearance at a show of this importance. Mrs. Cary's treble victory was a popular one, and she was congratulated on all sides by her many friends.

Mrs. Tyler Morse of Long Island was one of the big winners with her Old Sheep dogs. Her entries captured six firsts, with a first and second dog and in each class, and she won the championship with her old favorite champion, Slumber. The Red Brook Kennels of Great Neck, L. I., took many blues with poodles, while O. Carrie Harriman, of New York, was fortunate with Great Danes. The Kennels of Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, of Newport, owned by Hamilton Fish Webster, carried off the honors in the cocker spaniel divisions. Mrs. M. C. Laden, another New York exhibitor, took three firsts with her fine collection of Airedales. There was an unusually strong showing of bulldogs, the majority of the prize winners coming from the Belray Kennels of Long Island.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Lawson, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Anna Lehr, Mrs. and Mrs. Frederick Gillespie, the Misses Gabrielle Warren, Mildred Rives and Rhoda Fuliam, Richard Gambrill, Raymond Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Helen Tobin, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, George D. Widener, Jr., Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Grosvenor and Miss Anita Grosvenor.

INVADER AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Gilbert Douglas's Boat Takes Prize in Great South Bay Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 14.—What the Corinthians declared was the best cruise in the history of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay, ended today with the season's final championship regatta under the auspices of the Bay and Bay Yacht Club. The cruising sailors have been favored with good breezes this year and today was no exception. Although the wind was light in the morning, it freshened considerably as the starting hour approached and when the course signs were set it was whipping over the bay from the southwest with enough strength to cause many of the skippers to tie in reefs. Midway during the regatta the wind lightened, only to grow stronger again as the yachts came down on the finish line.

Chairman Frank Guttridge of the Regatta Committee, assisted by Commodore George E. Rice, President of the Association, and J. W. Lawrence, who was not sailing today, picked a course for the craft that gave them a weather leg at the start, a broad reach and a close reach home. The larger yachts were sent around the triangle three times, the little fellows going around either once or twice, according to their sizes. The triangle was five nautical miles.

J. W. Overton's Alva led the fleet and won on both actual and corrected time in the P class. In the Q division, the winner was the new Invader, sailed by Gilbert Douglas, her youthful owner. The boat won in her division on both actual and corrected time. Several of the Moriches yacht were recalled at the start. That allowed Sylph to get a comfortable lead for her victory. It was the second race Sylph won today. This morning, she sailed off a tie for the 1914 championship pennant, beating Moonray for the title.

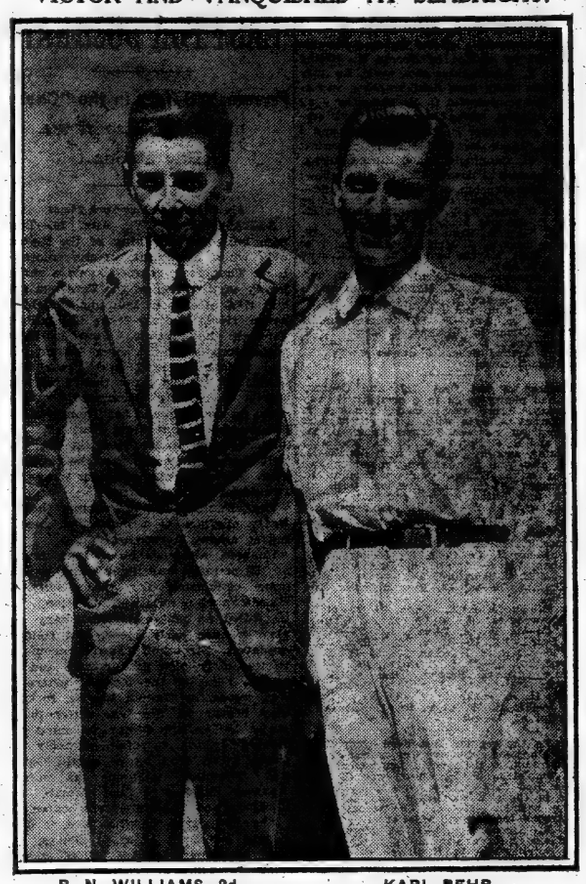
Lady Madge was the winner among the Bellport Bay one design yachts, and Adelaide III. won among the cast from the same club. Adelaide III. duplicated Sylph's feat by distancing Pawnee this morning for the 1914 championship pennant. The other winners were, Gleam, Margaret, Taffy, Kidder and Carmen B. At colors tonight, the cruising squadron was officially disbanded by Dr. Rice.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL To-day, 2 gms., 2 & 4 P.M. Newark vs. St. Louis. Federal League Park. Band Concert.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes. Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED AT SEABRIGHT.



R. N. WILLIAMS, 2d. KARL BEHR.

RECORDS OF THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in the National, American, and Federal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Snyder, St. Louis	102	332	31	103	2	8	.325
Doyle, New York	98	371	59	119	14	6	.321
Daubert, B'klyn	103	378	48	120	7	24	.317
Merkle, New York	86	303	29	93	14	12	.307
Luderus, Phila	87	298	28	91	8	7	.305
Groh, Cincinnati	106	381	43	116	5	16	.304
Killifer, Cincin	103	333	46	101	7	15	.303
Saier, Chicago	91	306	56	92	23	5	.301
Long, St. Louis	98	335	41	100	10	7	.299
J. Smith, Boston	105	379	33	112	7	15	.296
Schultz, Brooklyn	48	113	13	33	3	2	.292
Robertson, N. Y.	94	347	50	101	23	7	.291
Collins, Pittsburgh	68	230	35	67	5	8	.291
T. Clarke, Cincin	75	186	19	54	5	7	.290
S. Magee, Boston	104	376	48	108	11	21	.287
Connolly, Boston	81	252	40	72	12	9	.286
Tyler, Boston	31	70	9	20	0	2	.286
Cravath, Phila	99	341	62	96	7	6	.282
Griffith, Cincin	106	383	53	108	1	18	.282
Zimmerman, B'klyn	22	57	5	16	1	1	.281
Hinchman, Phila	104	374	40	105	14	8	.281
Whitted, Phila	77	267	23	75	12	19	.281
Fisher, Chicago	103	396	57	111	7	8	.281
Zimmerman, Chi	97	385	48	101	15	10	.277
O. Wilson, St. L	80	263	25	73	3	11	.275
Grimes, Pat. Louis	80	51	7	14	1	0	.274
Gonzales, Cincin	23	33	5	9	2	0	.273
Herzog, Cincin	102	391	41	106	22	9	.271
G. Burns, N. Y.	101	390	46	106	11	5	.271
Burns, Chicago	5	18	1	4	0	0	.222
Good, Chicago	88	346	46	93	10	6	.269
Evers, Boston	38	123	15	33	3	9	.268
Cutshaw, Brklyn	108	390	51	104	20	15	.267
Wheat, Brooklyn	106	374	40	100	16	6	.267
McCarthy, Bklyn	54	181	12	48	5	7	.265
Williams, Chi	102	358	40	95	11	13	.265
J. Miller, St. L	109	404	50	107	19	18	.265
Daubert, Brooklyn	102	405	53	106	31	7	.261
Dolan, St. L	92	246	43	66	11	11	.244
O'Mara, Bklyn	104	403	55	106	10	16	.263
Bescher, St. L	87	319	52	83	16	10	.260
Vaux, Pittsburgh	102	324	40	84	6	6	.259
Knisely, Chi	51	116	10	30	1	3	.259
Niehoff, Phila	94	340	43	88	12	16	.259
Myers, Bklyn	103	431	51	111	6	14	.258
Grant, N. Y.	49	79	20	20	4	2	.253
Murray, Chi	92	176	20	45	4	6	.236
Fitcher, N. Y.	95	364	46	83	7	11	.233

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Ritter, N. Y.	15	2	0	15	10	40	1000
Schupp, N. Y.	18	16	2	24	35	100	1000
Mamaux, Pitts	28	18	5	109	88	193	.783
Pierce, Chicago	26	10	3	74	61	112	.769
Standridge, Chi	21	3	1	28	32	82	.750
Alexander, Phila	31	20	7	172	37	175	.741
J. Smith, Bklyn	34	21	8	146	47	214	.677
Regan, Boston	29	14	7	61	42	102	.667
Stroud, N. Y.	21	8	4	51	24	110	.667
Davis, Boston	13	4	2	29	18	55	.667
Neihaus, St. L	11	2	1	14	17	34	.667
Rucker, Brooklyn	35	23	12	96	93	216	.657
Dale, Cincinnati	33	13	8	67	64	158	.619
Dell, Brooklyn	28	11	7	74	86	138	.611
Robinson, St. L	23	6	4	48	23	100	.600
Toney, Cincinnati	23	6	4	52	47	92	.600
Mayer, Phila	30	15	11	89	43	182	.577
Coombs, Bklyn	19	9	7	33	64	89	.563
Meadows, St. L	29	9	7	61	53	135	.563
Pfeffer, Bklyn	25	10	8	38	50	146	.556
James, Boston	13	5	4	28	22	68	.556
Vaughn, Chicago	20	12	10	91	58	167	.545
Humphries, Chi	21	7	6	27	16	102	.538
Adams, Phila	26	10	9	45	27	150	.526
Harmon, Pitts	24	11	10	54	41	156	.524
Schneider, Cin	30	11	10	70	76	150	.524
Tesreau, N. Y.	29	12	12	116	53	102	.500
Ewey, Phila	22	8	8	66	51	118	.500
Tyler, Boston	22	8	8	56	64	141	.500
Marquard, N. Y.	24	8	8	84	30	172	.500
Crutcher, Boston	14	2	2	17	15	48	.500
Strand, Boston	6	1	1	13	3	28	.500
Doak, St. Louis	23	11	12	99	64	186	.478
Cheney, Chicago	23	8	9	61	62	111	.471
McQuillen, Pitts	28	8	9	64	39	154	.471
Demaree, Phila	21	7	8	38	30	113	.467
Rudolph, Boston	29	12	14	97	42	193	.462
Mathewson, N. Y.	19	7	9	84	15	136	.437
Perritt, N. Y.	23	9	12	62	42	150	.429
Sallee, St. L	32	9	12	69	42	176	.429
Lavender, Chicago	24	6	8	68	37	103	.429
Schauer, N. Y.	22	2	3	38	15	50	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit	105	374	104	143	65	8	.382
Ruth, Boston	24	84	12	20	0	0	.370
Leonard, Boston	17	25	5	9	0	2	.360
W. Davis, Athlet.	17	20	4	7	0	0	.350
Jackson, Cleveland	73	267	58	91	8	2	.341
Speaker, Boston	102	373	74	125	25	13	.335
E. Collins, Chicago	103	341	74	114	29	22	.334
Thompson, Athlet.	18	33	5	11	0	0	.333
Cady, Boston	48	128	17	42	0	5	.328
Fournier, Chicago	99	336	67	108	17	12	.320

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MISS DETROIT LEADS CRACK SPEED BOATS

Hydroplane Makes 48½ Miles an Hour in First Gold Cup Race.

Miss Detroit, the hydroplane designed by C. C. Smith of Algonac, Mich., and owned by the Detroit Power Boat Association, won the first leg of the series of three races for the Gold Challenge Cup over the thirty-mile Manhasset Bay course off Fort Washington yesterday afternoon. Badly away at the start she covered the course in 42 minutes 41 3-5 seconds, or at the rate of 48.49 statute miles per hour, or 42.17 knots or nautical miles. It was very evident to the several thousand observers of the race that this speed was by no means the measure of the actual possibilities of the boat. She was driven easily at all stages of the race, and nearly all of the time her prow glided through rather than over the water, thus showing evidences of latent power not developed because there happened to be no necessity for it in order to win.

After the race Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, who drove his own boat, Baby Reliance, admitted that Miss Detroit was much the best boat he had ever driven his own boat against, and one that in still water of the lakes would be most likely to snatch the speed record of 51.66 miles now held by his wife's boat, Baby Speed Demon. He did not think this was probable in the present series of races, as it is more difficult to attain extreme speed in salt water than in fresh water, where there are no tides or waves to impede the racing powers of craft of this sort. Miss Detroit's designer, C. C. Smith, said that the winning boat had done all he had expected of her in her first trial. "It was hardly a test for her, however," he said, "as she was not pushed at all, and her driver, Miliot, only did what was necessary to win.

A fleet of about five hundred power and sailing craft was anchored in the bay about the five-mile triangle which the high-speed boats were to cover six times, in order to make their first run for the cup now held by Mrs. Blackton's Baby Speed Demon. Seven of the fifteen boats entered for the races were scurrying about the waters when the committee gave the preparatory signal at 3:45 P. M. When the gun was fired Commodore Blackton, who was at the wheel of the Baby Reliance, was able to shoot across the line before the echoes of the starting gun had died away. Little Joker followed a couple of seconds later, and then "Bob" Edgren came whissing by in the Baby Speed Demon, with Miss Detroit a couple of seconds behind, and showing no startling speed as she settled down to the business of the day. Tech Jr. was next, with Presto, belching a lot of smoke and kicking up quite a formidable wake, just astern of her. Wee Peter Pan, the only other starter, trailed along far in the rear, all the other boats having made the first turn before she got across the line. Down the bay she went out of sight they sped with only the rataplan of their engines to give evidence to the watchers that the boats were on their way.

Seven minutes after the start Reliance again showed up at the line with her bow high in air and her blades churning the water into spume. Commodore Blackton made the turn very wide, which gave both Speed Demon and Miss Detroit a chance to cut down his lead very materially. Reliance was leading by fifteen seconds, with Miss Detroit, whose driver had "cut the corners" very cleverly, in second place, and three seconds ahead of Speed Demon. On this lap Little Joker came in sight with fire pouring from her half-dozen tiny funnels. She was back-firing badly and had to slowed down just after crossing the line until the fire could be controlled.

Reliance was still leading as the boats passed the timers on the second lap, only two seconds ahead of Miss Detroit, which led Speed Demon by 11 seconds. Just after the turn Baby Speed Demon was made Miss Detroit went to the front and made the third trip past the judges' boat 16 seconds ahead of Reliance, which led Speed Demon but 7 seconds.

Once Miss Detroit got the lead she held it handily in the finish. She was so well in hand that it was plain she would win, bar accidents. The accidents did not happen to her. But others were not so fortunate. After Little Joker had begun to make speed after her troubles on the first lap, she turned turtle off Great Neck on the third round and sank. Her driver and mechanician were picked up uninjured by a couple of oystermen. Tech Jr. broke her steering gear on the third round and retired for the time being. She made the necessary slight repair after the gear had been fixed in order to get her point in the race, to be added to those she expects to win in the races tomorrow and Tuesday. Wee Peter Pan had to retire as a break in her oil pump developed on the third lap, and her bearings were so badly burned that she will probably have no part in future races.

Engine troubles kept Ankle Deep Too, Hawkeye, and Peter Pan. VII. from starting yesterday, but they will be in the race tomorrow and Tuesday, with Tiddledywink also a possible starter. The times by laps made by the boats which finished:

Miss Det.	Baby Sp'd Demon.	Baby Rel'ce.	Presto.
m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
07:35	07:38	07:20	08:12
14:35	14:46	14:38	16:22
21:32	21:55	21:48	24:27
28:32	29:08	29:14	32:40
35:39 8-5	35:50	36:24	41:22
42:41 3-5	42:59	43:36	50:09

Award of the cup will be made on the "point system." Under this the boat making the highest score in the three races will be declared the winner. By winning yesterday and defeating six boats Miss Detroit gets seven points toward the cup. Speed Demon, which was second, gets six points, Reliance five, Presto four, and Tech Jr., three, the two which did not finish getting no points and beginning on even terms with other starters which may appear in tomorrow's race.

CHAPPLE IN CLOSE RACE.

Brooklyn Motor Cyclist Wins Brighton Beach Event by Small Margin.

Arthur Chapple of Brooklyn retained his title as speed king of the motor cycle world when he defeated Freddie Luther of Fort Worth, Texas, in two special match races, one of four miles, the other of three miles, at the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night. Chapple defeated the invader by a half lap in the four-mile race. His time was 2:57. In the second race of three miles Chapple was just back of the Texan until the last quarter lap. Then he flashed to the front and won by inches. His time was 2:09.

Franz Krebs won the six-mile Brighton special with 11 points, taking first and two seconds in the three heats of the race. Krebs won the first race easily in 4:41, but in the other two heats he was never able to get into first place. George Sperl was second with 10 points, a first and second and third. Sam Henderson of Detroit, Mich., won the third heat in 4:40, but in the other two heats was unable to get better than third place, and finished third in the race with 7 points.

George Mercier of Brooklyn took two of the three two-mile heats from George Hamilton of Montclair. Hamilton won the first heat in 1:30, but the next two went to Mercier in 1:29 and 1:30. There were close finishes in all three heats.

Engine troubles deprived Arthur Chapple of a victory in the fifteen-mile handicap race. The champion gave the field of five starters a two-lap handicap and gained one of the laps in the eighth mile. After Chapple had covered twelve miles and two laps at top speed his engine started to miss fire and he was compelled to withdraw from the race. At that time he had gained two laps on all the riders with the exception of Mercier, and he was within a few yards of Mercier. It was a pretty fight that Mercier, Hamilton and Quaccinelli had for first place. After Chapple had dropped out of the race these three riders tore around the track with little distance between them. Mercier spurted in the last two laps and won the race by a quarter of a lap over Hamilton, who finished several yards ahead of Quaccinelli, the Italian rider. Mercier's time for the fifteen miles was 11:17. During the race the riders' speed averaged about eighty-two miles an hour.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Rebels Bat George Wiltse for Four Runs and Victory Over Brooklyn.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—Pittsburgh defeated Brooklyn today by a score of 4 to 0.

HOW TO LEARN TO PLAY GOLF—DETROIT LINKS, WHERE AMATEUR GOLF WILL BE PLAYED

GOLF ANALYZED AND SIMPLIFIED

By JOHN ALBERT SCOTT.

The following articles on golf are part of a series the object of which is to explain in simple, easily understood form, advice by such experts as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and others, the points which every golfer, young or old, should know.

Articles 1 and 2 dealt with the grip as exemplified by Harry Vardon, 3, 4, 5 and 6 with the stance.

The other accompanying articles have to do with the drive.

No. 6—The Stance, Continued.

IN the previous articles on the stance, it has been said that the manner in which Vardon and Braid stand (that is, the position of the feet in relation to the ball and the line of play) induces the body twist, which it is necessary to get, in order to have the power of the body come into the stroke, without any conscious effort of the player.

If these articles are read carefully and the reasoning followed, it will be seen that their text is "naturalness," that the body is allowed to do certain natural and instinctive things, after having taken a stance and grip that permits free natural action.

It is the placing of the body in a constrained and unnatural position and then trying to make the different parts work in an arbitrary manner that results in stiffness, an inability to hit freely,

J. H. Taylor Addressing the Ball.

and powerfully, a general feeling of discomfort, and consequent failure. *The essence of the play of the great golfer is ease.*

Now as to the body twist, how it is induced and started by the stance, as described. After having taken the stance and addressed the ball, stand up straight and face as you would ordinarily, with the feet in the position shown. You find yourself facing slightly toward the left and that your body turned to assume this position.

To again address the ball, bending at the waist, *you must twist the body at the hips.* Thus it will be seen that with the feet in the position assumed by Vardon and Braid—the others do the same thing—the body must be twisted to the right, and it is only a matter of letting it continue to do so as the club is swung back, to get it fully and in the proper way.

Furthermore, as the address was resumed from the erect position, the knees moved into perfect adjustment, without effort on your part.

So it follows, that by standing in the position illustrated by the photographs of Vardon and Braid, you will do with the feet what is done with the hands (when they are placed as described in the grip, as will be seen more fully later): start a turning movement, and will have done so automatically.

With grip and stance taken as shown and described, *and the reasons for them being understood*, the back swing will proceed easily and smoothly, if the line to be indicated is followed.

No. 7—Variations in Stance and Grip, with Some Advice.

ALTHOUGH the fundamental positions of hands and feet have been minutely described in preceding articles, it does not follow that slight variations are not permissible. This is so as regards the overlapping of the little finger, but it is most strongly recommended that this form of gripping the club be perservered in until it is

Gilbert Nicholls. Top of swing for driving. Note the straight left arm.

easy and natural to hold the club in this manner, for in this feature of Vardon's grip is its chief virtue. By gripping the club with the little finger overlapping, the strength of the grip of the right hand will be in the first two fingers and the thumb, where it should be, which will allow the right hand to be used to its full power, as adjusted, and will remove any necessity of endeavoring to restrain its dominance over the left hand, which is one of the inherent weaknesses of the ordinary grip. It is this reduction of the power of the right, accomplished by the overlapping grip, that automatically makes a unit of the two hands.

Many who think they cannot use the overlapping grip—saying that their hands are too small or their fingers too short, &c.—could use it comfortably if they would have the grips on their clubs made to fit their hands. A woman or a girl who wears a No. 6 glove cannot be expected to use the same size grip as that on the club of a man who wears a No. 8½ glove, yet this is practically the condition of affairs, as will be found, if you will take the trouble to investigate it. The great golfers, Vardon, Braid, Taylor, &c., are very careful to have the grips of their clubs fit their hands—very careful indeed. And right here let me make a suggestion. Have the old-fashioned calfskin grips on your clubs, the kind that is rather coarse, not the smooth, oil-finished grips now so generally used. Notice that most of the professional golfers use the unfinished kind of grips, and the reason for this is, that it permits their holding the club with sufficient grip, without holding too tight, which is the case with the smooth finished grips.

In the Summer time, in very hot weather, the hands perspire, and unless the club is gripped tightly, the result is that it slips. With the calfskin grip, a little shoemaker's wax will give sufficient grip, and there will be no tendency to grip too tightly. It is tight gripping that causes sore and calloused hands. With the calf-skin grip made slightly sticky with shoemaker's wax and proper tension of the grip there will not be the slightest danger of slipping, nor of making the hands sore.

To go back to the size of the grips on your clubs: Don't try to make your hands fit the clubs, have the clubs made to fit your hands—it is easier and more sensible. If you will do this you will find that the club can be gripped in the manner described as the Vardon, or overlapping grip, and will be able to enjoy all its benefits. But if, after a thorough trial, or through long use and ability to use the club efficiently with some other form of grip, the overlapping grip is not used, then at least adjust the hands in the position indicated, for any variation here will defeat the purpose I indicated this positioning of the hands served—that of placing the wrists in position to respond with correct action, without conscious effort, as the back swing is made.

No. 8—The Back Swing.

THE first two fundamentals of the golf swing have been described, that is, the grip and the stance; these are positions in which the player can place himself, there is no continuous movement of the body required to assume them, hence there is very little chance for misunderstanding between the writer and the reader. The difficulty now presents itself of picturing to you, clearly, the movements of the back swing.

Both reader and writer will be assisted by the photographs of the famous golfers used to illustrate this series, especially as the photographs are of

Harry Vardon. Top of swing for drive. Note the position of right elbow and position of club shaft. The left foot is resting on the inside, from great toe to ball of foot.

actually played strokes, thus can be depended on to convey correctly the right idea.

To facilitate the description of the back swing, I have divided it into three parts, according to the combinations and order in which the parts of the body work. These three divisions are the work of the hands and wrists, the arms and shoulders, and the body, legs and feet. Each is distinct in itself, but in actual play the three are naturally blended into one smooth, harmonious, unbroken movement, without the slightest hitch or stiffness. Remember, however, that there is a decided difference between stiffness and tension.

Of these three divisions, the work of the hands and wrists is by far the most important; for as they lead, the others must follow. It is with the hands and wrists the stroke is made, the other parts applying their power through them. In other words, the hands and wrists are the "executive" connection between the player and the club. Hence it follows, that if the hands and wrists are allowed to get out of control, there is no means by which the rest of the body can do its work effectively. This should be obvious, although it does not seem to be so well recognized as it might be. Most of the bad strokes in golf can be traced to the hands as the primary cause of failure. If then the action of the hands is so important, it is necessary to determine carefully the limits within which they work in going to the top of the swing, for their action must be within very exact limits. They cannot be permitted to wobble.

For the purpose of illustrating the action of the hands and the limit of their departure from the straight backward swing, photographs of Vardon, Braid, Duncan and others will be used. These men all differ in physique, and are generally said to use different types of swings. Yet I think I can conclusively show that, within certain limits, which will be defined, they all follow the same track in the back swing, when allowance is made for their physical aptitudes and limitations.

AMATEURS TO PLAY OVER TRICKY COURSE

Detroit Links, Scene of Championship Play, Full of Traps and Hazards.

"A tricky course" is what the expert golfers call the links of the Country Club of Detroit, where play for the amateur championship of the United States Golf Association is to begin Aug. 28.

The scenic setting for the amateur championship match is all a sportsman could desire. Situated in a rolling country, sloping up from Lake St. Clair, the Detroit course has many natural advantages for the studious golfer. It has virgin turf, along many approaches, equalling the best of Scotland. The rolling character of the land has combined natural hazard with artificial device to make the course difficult for the unwary player.

Several holes have two tees, used alternately. The unused tee is fenced off. This practice of changing tees varies the lengths of proposed drives.

In the course at Grosse Pointe spectators and contestants may expect a delightful environment, enough hazard for excitement, and a broad view of the scene of play so that all may see the need of what generalship must be used in the strategical campaign against Colonel Bogey.

As a result of the "observation playing" of "Chick" Evans, W. C. Fownes, Jr.; Joe Bole, Ernie Armstrong, Eben Byers, and Jack Neville, the course has been changed in several places, not radically, but noticeably Several new traps were built, necessitating a "pulling-in" of the fairways.

A difficulty is encountered at the first hole. There the tee is on a rise, and the player must drive 150 yards to reach the open. The distance is 420 yards. Traps to right and left of the fairways' centre will punish a slice or pull. Bunkers are at the right and left corners of the green and around its rear.

Hole 2 is a good one for the distance, 447 yards. The green is to a rise, halting a long second drive. It is banked, with traps to right and left of the fairway.

The green of 458 yards on Hole 3 is easier than No. 2. It is on a level, but a diagonal bunker bothers hook shots. There is a high bank behind the green, and a trap at the right corner to catch the slicers.

At Hole 4 the first radical change suggested by the championship contestants has been made. A trap has been added to the 341-yard hole about 180 yards from the tee on the right of the fairway. Traps at both sides and at the rear will catch misses. A ditch will bother those who hook a second time. There is a chance at this hole for a fine drive

Hole 5 has been stretched from 145 yards to 164 yards by the addition of a new tee. The same ditch as in the previous hole will bother hooks. Excepting the front, the green is surrounded by traps.

A diagonal hitch across Hole 6 catches slice shots. The hole is 424 yards in length, and has a banked green about three feet high.

At Hole 7, 144 yards, a change will be made before the championship play begins. The green is already well trapped right and rear, but another will be built across the front of the green.

Hole 8, of 515 yards, has a large bunker to bother a second shot if it is topped. Traps also punish slice and hook shots from the tee. The green is raised a bit, and is trapped at sides and rear.

Many believe Hole 9, of 401 yards, to be the best two-shot hole on the course. A long drive down the left of the fairway is required to get a clear shot to the hole, a large trap at the right corner of the green proving an aggravation to a drive at the right. It is an ideal finishing spot for the first half of a round.

Hole 10, of 307 yards, with a par of 4, has a diagonal bunker requiring a long drive, best to the right. There is a mashie pitch to a sloping green about 22 yards from the green. The main green is trapped on both sides.

Hole 11, 525 yards, is the longest of the course, and is improved greatly by placing the tee about 45 yards back, making possible the crossing of a big ditch on the second shot without laying back with an easy iron. There are traps here for slices and hooks from the tee. The green is banked at the rear and trapped at the sides.

Hole 12, 365 yards, has been improved. A ditch can be crossed with a 150-yard drive leaving a long second shot. A little better than a 200-yard drive enables the player to get a mashie pitch to a green, well-guarded with traps.

The thirteenth hole, 380 yards, has several cross-traps to bother the first and second shots. The first is about 100 yards from the tee, the second about forty yards from the green. The undulating green, guarded by mounds, makes play difficult.

A pond at the right corner of Hole 14, 216 yards, catches a sliced tee shot. No. 14 has mounds at the four corners of the green.

A ridge runs around the rear of the green at Hole 15, of 384 yards. A long drive over a bunker makes a pitch to the green possible.

Next to the longest hole of the course is 16, of 532 yards. The fairway has been pulled in near the green, and traps have been built along the side of the fairway.

The player finds many traps on Hole 17, of 415 yards. The hole is banked at the rear, and has a cross-bunker to catch topped second shots.

The green is raised at the eighteenth hole, 185 yards, and a big trap protects its front, providing a chance for a good iron shot. All around the green are traps.

Detroit County Club score card:

Hole.	Yards.	Par.	Hole.	Yards.	Par.
1	422	4	10	307	4
2	447	5	11	525	6
3	458	b 12		365	4
4	341	4	13	380	4
5	164	3	14	216	3
6	424	a 16		384	4
7	144	3	16	532	5
8	515	5	17	415	4
9	401	4	18	185	3

Out, 3,316 yards, 37 par; in, 3,299 yards, 36 par. Totals, 6,615 yards, 73 par.

ON NEAR-BY GOLF LINKS.

Wykagyl Championship Between Maltby and Birmingham.

The championship of the Wykagyl Country Club will be decided by George K. Maltby and T. V. Bermingham this week, for they each won their semi-final matches yesterday. Maltby defeated C. B. Pallen by 5 up and 4 to play, while Bermingham was successful over Elmer E. Sturges by 3 and 2 margin. There also was a handicap against par, F. H. Cunningham and Sturges tieing, each finishing 2 down. The results follow:

Club Championship.—Semi-Final Round—George K. Maltby beat C. B. Pallen, 5 up and 4 to play; T. V. Bermingham beat Elmer E. Sturges, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen—Semi-Final Round—F. F. Taylor beat T. J. McKeon, 4 up and 3 to play; J. S. Marvin beat D. T. Drake, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—H. W. Boettger beat C. M. Hanley, 3 up and 1 to play; George B. Lugman beat J. M. Stoddard, 3 up and 1 to play.

Handicap vs. Par.—F. H. Cunningham, 2 down; Elmer E. Sturges, 2 down; T. V. Bermingham, 3 down; A. B. Campbell, 4 down; Arthur Stiles, 5 down; George K. Maltby, 5 down.

Members of the Deal Golf and Country Club had plenty to do in a competitive way yesterday. There was a medal handicap in two classes to begin with, a tie resulting in the first set between Thomas Morrison, 88, 9—79, and R. S. Porter, 93, 14—79. Frederick H. Eaton won in Class B, with 94, 20—74. There also was a qualifying round in two classes for the William Ottmann Trophy. R. S. Porter led the first division, with 93, 14—79, and Eaton showed the way in the second, with 94, 20—74. The scores follow:

Medal Play Handicap, Class A.—Thomas Morrison, 88, 9—79; R. S. Porter, 93, 14—79; James T. Smith, 89, 9—80; H. H. Parker, 91, 11—80; E. W. Cone, 97, 14—83; Alfred Nathan, 93, 8—85; W. R. Delehanty, 97, 12—85; E. V. Hartford, 100, 14—86; Paul E. Heller, 98, 12—86; W. Rice Hochster, 100, 13—87.

Class B.—Frederick H. Eaton, 94, 20—74; J. G. Newcombe, 95, 19—76; E. A. Whalen, 105, 26—79; W. H. Duvall, 108, 27—81; T. A. Ennis, 107, 25—82; S. M. Widmer, Jr., 98, 16—82; R. H. Higgins, 103, 21—82; F. J. Arend, 102, 20—82; G. J. Mager, 106, 24—82. William Ottmann Trophy, Class A.—R. S. Porter, 93, 14—79; James T. Smith, 89, 9—80; H. H. Parke 91, 11—80; A. B. Rode, 96, 14—82; E. W. Cone, 98, 17—83; C. C. Martin, 96, 12—84.

Besides the regular Red Card competition at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday the second round of the August tournament also was completed. F. H. Sisson won Class A of the Red Card with a card of 87, 14—73, while in Class B the leader was J. M. de Mallie with 89, 18—71. The summary of the August tournament follows:

Class A.—Second Round—A. M. Morris beat William Chilvers, 8 up and 6 to play; Fulton Colville beat F. H. Sisson by default; J. C. Scharps drew a bye.

Class B.—Second Round—Wesley Sisson beat W. A. Milligan, 3 up and 2 to play; T. S. Keogh beat J. McNair, 7 up and 6 to play; W. Bader beat A. Patterson, 1 up; W. S. Evans drew a bye.

Best ball foursomes furnished the attraction at the Ardsley Club yesterday, and as a result T. M. Taylor and F. C. Wechmer were returned the winners with a card of 79, 11—68. The scores were as follows:

T. M. Taylor and F. C. Wechmer, 79, 11—68; T. S. Fuller and F. L. Madden, 78, 7—71; W. F. Baylis and N. J. Booker, 77, 5—72; H. J. Bartholomae and D. S. Horton, 81, 9—72; A. D. Lawrence and C. Smith, Jr., 79, 6—73; J. P. Clark and F. P. Warfield, 83, 10—73; D. Dallam and R. S. Thomas, 82, 8—74; C. L. Downs and Frederick Forsythe, 86, 12—74; Floyd Smith and C. E. Force, 91, 14—77.

With a card of 94—32—72, C. G. Bartlett won the weekly sweepstakes at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. The following returned scores:

C. G. Bartlett, 94—32—72; W. G. Thomas, 82—8—74; E. Doane, 95—18—77; C. M. Lindsey, 102—25—78; F. Conneli, 95—13—82; R. M. Byrnes, 94—11—83.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was on the cards at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday, the field being divided into two classes. J. Dana won the first cup, with a score of 85—14—71, while the club rule counting all scores of 71 or less as 71 brought about a tie in the second division between J. E. Lott, 89—20—69, and J. B. Cummings, 88—18—70. The scores follows:

Class A.—J. Danap, 85—14—71; L. Kaiser, 88—15—73; W. I. Allsopp, 85—10—75; Celestine Olozaga, 90—15—75; C. L. Cameron, 90—14—76; H. F. Lepier, 87—11—76; L. Schoonmaker, 96—16—80; Richard Erler, 97—11—86.

Class B.—J. E. Lott, 89—20—69; J. B. Cummings, 88—18—70; L. Hutchinson, 99—25—74; J. H. Blue, 94—19—75; S. Dickson, 102—25—77; C. E. T. Scharps, 97—19—78.

B. T. Allen, erstwhile Staten Island champion, emerged from a medley of competitions at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday the winner of several prizes. Theodore K. McCarthy and W. W. Van Loan, with respective cards of 92, 18—74, and 81, 7—74, tied with Allen's 78, 4—74, and a play-off was necessary. On the play-off hinged the chief prize in a bogey competition, a medal play handicap, and the privilege of leading the field in the qualifying round for the Col. Hugh O'Donoghue Cup. Thus Allen, by winning, actually made a clean sweep.

E. L. Wyatt defeated Howell Woolley by 4 up and 2 to play in the final match for the W. J. Elias Trophy. The following qualified for the O'Donoghue Cup, match play for which will get under way next Saturday:

B. T. Allen, 78, 4—74; Theodore K. McCarthy, 92, 18—74; W. W. Van Loan, 81, 7—74; Benjamin Starkey, 100, 25—75; J. E. Bowden, 83, 8—75; L. S. Hubbard, 101, 25—76; M. J. Grammont, 105, 29—76; J. A. Keenan, 96, 20—76; F. H. Wood, 108, 30—78; P. W. Pennock, 91, 13—78; C. B. Parker, 108, 24—79; W. Roy Barnhill, 86, 6—80; F. V. Sullivan, 93, 12—80; J. G. Spindler, 90, 9—81; A. Anderson, 91, 10—81; R. R. Mamlok, 92, 10—82; Ralph Trier, 107, 25—82.

Englewood golfers ran off a handicap against bogey yesterday. Grantland Rice and George Van Keuren tied for first prize—in fact, they were the only ones who handed in cards. Rice went around in 77 and had a handicap of 6. Van Keuren's handicap was 14.

Snow First in Maplewood Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Henry Hoyns of Brooklyn, with a net score of 75, won the ladies' sweepstakes tournament played over the Maplewood links this morning. Miss Emma S. Walton of Philadelphia took a prize for the best nine holes out of eighteen with 46. In the men's weekly sweepstakes event C. R. Scott of Greenfield finished first with 71. Winslow Gray of Brockton second with 72 and T. O. Buckner third with 76. Galen Snow of Greenfield, in the second sixteens of the Maplewood August handicap tournament, won the finals with a medal score of 73, defeating H. A. Norton of Winchester by 3 and 2. He went out in 39, four over par, and bettered this on the homeward journey by five strokes. Snow secured his finalist position this morning with a victory over T. A. Buckner of St. Andrew's, 4 and 3, after playing twenty-four holes. G. W. Carroll, Jr., of Norwich disposed of William M. Rice of Houston in the final round of the first sixteen, 5 and 4, his advancement to the final bracket being due to a 3-and-1 victory over G. A. Wiseman of New Britain. Rice went twenty-seven holes this morning before eliminating R. E. Manley, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1.

Rumson County Club Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—In the thirty-six-hole match play for the golf championship title and cup of the Rumson Country Club Pierre A. Proal today defeated E. A. G. Wylie by 2 up. Proal won the club championship in 1910. In a stiff match this morning Proal beat out Wylie by 1 up in the first eighteen holes of the championship event. Wylie started out in the lead during the afternoon, but by consistent play Proal won out by the small margin of 1. Knox's defeat in the semi-finals by Wylie by 5 up and 3 to play was the first game he had ever lost here.

SARATOGA SPECIAL EASY FOR DOMINANT

Roamer's Defeat in the "Champlain" Surprise of the Day at Spa.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Turfmen hailed a new king of the 2-year-olds when Dominant, in the colors of L. S. Thompson, romped home a ridiculously easy winner of the Saratoga special this afternoon, running a field of seven rivals "dizzy" as he galloped through the stretch. Puss in Boots lasted longest of the seven beaten ones and finished second, and Friar Rock third; but almost from the instant the barrier was sprung "Dominant" was the word on every lip and the Thompson colors the object that filled every eye. He shot through to the front in the first half dozen strides and then the race was over. He was galloped under wraps the remainder of the journey.

That Dominant is not among the futurity eligibles is a matter of general regret among horsemen.

Roamer, although he had an impost of 132 pounds, was regarded as a foregone conclusion for the Champlain Handicap at a mile and a furlong, but he failed to make his customary display of even early speed, and finished unplaced. Stromboli was the pacemaker in the early part of the race and led to the head of the stretch, where he was caught by Gainer, but he, in turn, was beaten in the last sixteenth by Major McDowell's 6-year-old mare Star Jasmine, which, responding gamely to a sharp drive, won by a length, Gainer and Stromboli following as named. Roamer finished a bad fourth, and Saratoga and The Finn were beaten off.

The first race on the card, a high weight handicap at six furlongs, was won by Superintendent. The steeplechase furnished good sport, although it was a duel between Cherry Malotte, the winner, and Lysander, which ran second, the other four starters never being really in it after the winner and the second horse began racing in real earnest. Indian Arrow fell at the last jump, but fortunately both he and his rider escaped any injury worth mentioning.

The fifth race was won by Important and the sixth by Lahore.

During the afternoon Mr. Sanford's recently imported thoroughbred sire, The Curragh, was shown in the paddock and, later, on the grass course of the infield opposite the grand stand. Altogether, The Curragh is an imposing appearing horse of great size and substance enough for a "Vanner"; his bright bay with a small star and white hind pasterns, stands about sixteen and a half hands high and would probably weigh fully 1,300 pounds or more. Even the merest novice could not mistake him for being other than a thoroughbred, as his finish is exquisitely graceful, even artistic, although he has substance enough for a "Vanner," his head is clean and bloodlike, his neck beautifully arched and finely crested, springing from oblique shoulders which are so heavily muscled as to narrowly escape a suspicion of coarseness. He has a very large and shapely barrel with the weight carried well back into the flank. His loin, though broad, is possibly a trifle flat, but he is closely coupled and has splendid quarters. His pasterns are long and very oblique, and his knees, possibly, are not all that might be desired in a perfect horse of his weight. He is, in short, a big horse upon legs which might be regarded as just a trifle light below the knee. His feet are large and somewhat flat. While in most respects he is a highly finished horse, he is especially impressive in general outline. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, High Weight Handicap; by subscription with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:17.

Superintendent, J. S. Mannix's b. g., by Ogden; My Beauty, 120 pounds, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....1½

Lady Barbary, 115, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (Buttwell).....2½

Grumpy, 114, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Fitz).....3

Leo Skolny, Sam McMeekin, Huntress, Ambrose, Belance, Gold Crest Boy, Aldebaran, and Sir John Johnson also ran. Fenmouse scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Steeplechase Handicap; by subscription with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:54.

Cherry Mallotte, Greentree Stables' br. m., by Orlando-Dottie, 154 pounds, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (Powers).....1[4]

Lysander, 162, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, and 1 to 8, (Tighe).....2[3]

Dixon Park, Golden Vale, and Indian Arrow also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Saratoga Handicap; for two-year-olds; subscriptions; $250 added; six furlongs. Time—1:16.

Dominant, L. S. Thompson's br. c., by Delhi-Dominoes, 122 pounds, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (T. McTaggart).....1[3]

Puss in Boots, 119, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (J. McTaggart).....2[1]

Friar Rock, 122, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Turner).....3½

Achievement, Colonel Venule, Airman, Pielone, and Ormesdale also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champlain Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; subscription; purse, $2,500; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:55 3-5.

Star Jasmine, T. C. McDowell's br. m., by Ogden-Star Cat, 110 pounds, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (Martin).....1[1]

Gainer, 114, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (T. McTaggart).....2[2]

Stromboli, 124, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Turner).....3[4]

Roamer, Saratoga, and The Finn also ran. Iron Duke scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; subscription; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.

Important, C. J. Brockmiller's ch. f., by Hiberious-La Gloria, 102 pounds, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Fitz).....1[3]

Tralee, 108, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (McCahey).....2[4]

Jolite, 108, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (McAtee).....3[2]

Disturber, Sal Vanity, High Horse, and Helen Marie also ran. Chivator, scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.

Lahore, 112 pounds, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (Lilley).....1

Amalfi, 105, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, (McCahey).....2

Polly H, 105, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (J. McTaggart).....3

Marshon, Napier, and O'Sullivan also ran.

NEW GOLF COURSE AT ISLIP.

Proposed Suffolk County Club to Build Links on Great South Bay.

Invitations for membership in a proposed golf and country club, on the south side of Long Island, have been sent out by a committee composed of Henry W. Bull, Jay F. Carlisle, George A. Ellis, Jr., Bayard C. Hoppin, George A. Huhn, Jr., Louis Livingston, William R. Simons, and Langdon K. Thorne.

It has been whispered for months that many lovers of golf who have their homes on the south side of the island were contemplating the construction of a new course. The committee chose the property owned by Harry B. Hollins, Jr., and Gerald V. Hollins, at Islip, as the best location for a links. The properties chosen comprise 120 acres of upland and meadow land, fronting on Great South Bay. In choosing this tract the committee consulted with four golf course experts: Mr. Skinner, of the United States Drainage and Irrigation Company; Mr. Raynor, constructor of the National Golf Links of America; C. B. McDonald, designer of the National Golf Links, the Piping Rock, and Lido courses; Peter Lees, greenkeeper of the Mid-Surrey Golf Club, England, now in charge of the turfing at the Lido course, Long Beach.

The property chosen will have facilities for tennis, polo, shooting, fishing, boating, bathing, and horseback riding.

The golf course will have eighteen holes in a length of 6,300 yards. The distance of the holes is given in the prospectus: Out, No. 1, 420 yards; No. 2, 440 yards; No. 3, 460 yards; No. 4, 160 yards; No. 5, 363 yards; No. 6, 183 yards; No. 7, 496 yards; No. 8, 325 yards; No. 9, 395 yards; total, 3,242 yards. In, No. 10, 316 yards; No. 11, 178 yards; No. 12, 443 yards; No. 13, 525 yards; No. 14, 415 yards; No. 15, 366 yards; No. 16, 130 yards; No. 17, 550 yards; No. 18, 405 yards; total, 3,128 yards.

On the western side of the property a canal will be cut, and a yacht basin will be dug close to the clubhouse. This will enable members to reach the clubhouse by boat.

It is proposed to finance the club by an issue of 1,125 shares of stock of a par value of $200 a share. The maximum membership of the club is to be 400, but only 250 are to be enrolled at first.

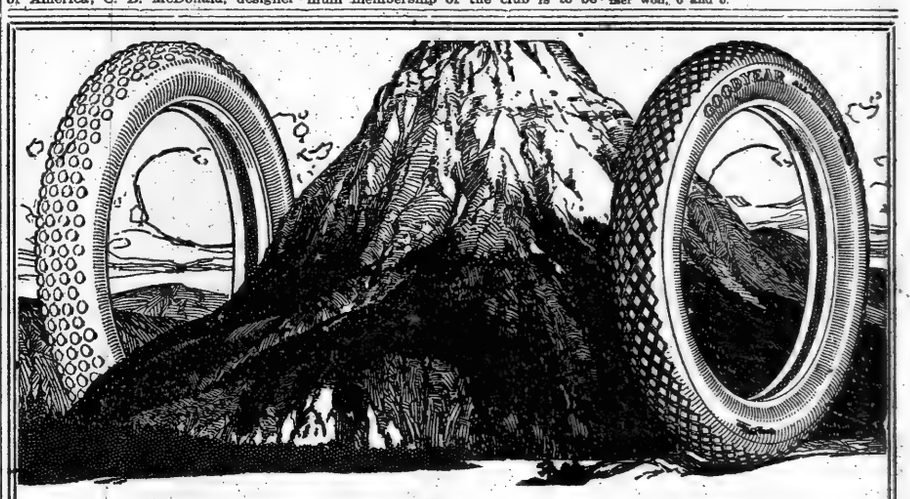
The grounds of the proposed club may be reached from the South Country Road by way of Bay View Avenue, East Islip. The drive from the main highway to the club leads through wooded roads to Great South Bay. The name of the club will be Suffolk County Country Club.

Women's Golf at Shenecossett.

The women's golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club was completed Friday and developed some interesting scores. Mrs. C. J. Ahern of Chicago won in the qualifying round with a score of 116. In the two rounds of eights on Wednesday morning the first resulted as follows: Mrs. B. C. Robbins of New York won from Miss Helen Bartholomew of Philadelphia, 1 up; Miss Gene Terry won from Mrs. Peter Boyd of Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to go, and Mrs. Ahern beat Mrs. J. A. Philbrick of Montclair, 7 and 5. In the second eight Mrs. F. L. Smith of Chicago won from Mrs. William Knight of Albany, 7 up and 6 to go; Mrs. Harold Flammer of New York won from Mrs. F. DeC. Sullivan of New York, 1 up.

In the semi-finals of the first eight Miss Terry won from Miss Bartholomew, 7 and 6, and Mrs. Ahern won from Miss Miller, 4 and 2. In the second eight Mrs. Smith won from Mrs. Flammer, 7 and 6, and Miss Farmer drew a bye.

The finals of the first eight were won by Miss Terry, who defeated Mrs. Ahern, 1 up. In the finals of the second eight Miss Farmer won, 6 and 5.



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J. S. Griffin, Inc., 242 West 41st St., N. Y.
Hartford Tire Co., 1783 Broadway
Haynes Auto Co. of N. Y., 1745 Broadway
Henschel Tire & Rubber Co., 1675 Broadway
The Hoffman Garage & Taxi Co., 121 East 23rd St.
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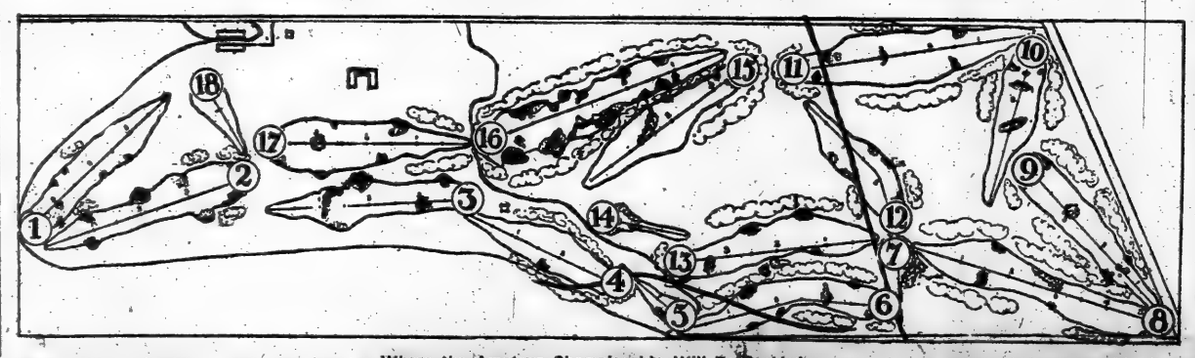
DETROIT COUNTRY CLUB'S GOLF COURSE



Where the Amateur Championship Will Be Decided.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is somewhat warmer in New England and the upper Lake region and high temperatures continue over interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Showers will continue Sunday and Monday in the South and Southwest, while over northern districts east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday except in the south portion of middle Atlantic districts, where local thunder showers are probable Sunday.

Temperatures will not change materially.

The approaching tropical storm is apparently central in or near the Yucatan Channel, moving northwest, and hurricane warnings have been continued on the Southwestern Florida coast. Warning messages for shipping have also been sent to all Gulf ports. The highest wind reported during the day was sixty-four miles an hour from the east in the channel between Key West and Havana. At Havana a velocity of fifty miles an hour from the east occurred during Friday night.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Sunday and Monday will be gentle to moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moreaste variable, except east off Florida Coast, and fresh to strong off the Southern Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY and MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1913.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	71	4 P. M.	76	84
6 A. M.	65	70	6 P. M.	76	84
9 A. M.	74	76	9 P. M.	73	79
12 M.	79	80	11 P. M.	71	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 5 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
7:15—332 E. 108 St.; Albert Rafelo	Slight
9:35—2,853-35 8 Av.; Edw. Johnson	Slight
10:30—140 W. 22 St., (truck); J. Epistia	Slight
10:45—544 W. 50 St.; Mary Quinn	Slight
11:30—27 Av. B; Mary Barnard	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—Foot W. 30 St.; D. S. C. scow	None
4:50—106 W. 32 St.; Fred Anderson	Slight
8:15—3 Allen St.; Sarah Shlosberg	Slight
8:25—970 Aldus St.; Samuel Sadek	Slight

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 13.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$455,841	$6,913,117	$21,898,760
Int. rev., ord.	1,410,027	12,066,047	41,320,324
Cor. & in. tax	65,086	535,410	8,020,375
Miscellaneous	103,642	1,384,960	6,240,591
Total rec'ts.	$2,124,579	$21,099,536	$78,389,252
Expenditures.	3,363,369	28,282,860	101,554,330
Deficit	1,238,789	7,183,323	23,165,077

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.06	Mexican	.41
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.10	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.09
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.02	Savage	.07
Confidence	.12	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.16
Julia	.02	Silver Bars	47⅞
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction.	.07
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Florence	.45
Montana	.28	G'field Con. M.	1.32½
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.20
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.50
Tonopah Exten.	.35	Lone Star	1.04
Tonopah Merger	.33	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.29	Vernal	.02
West End	.81	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.26
Atlanta	.30	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.45	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.01	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr J'pot.	10	10¼	Gold Sov.	3¼	3⅜
Elkton	27½	28	Isabella	15⅜	15½
El Paso	75	90	Jackpot	6½	7
Findlay	3½	4½	McKinley	37	37½
Golden C.	170½	175	Portland	144	146
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	165	167½

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 14.—Cotton mill stocks:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	..	50	..
Arkwright Mills	..	63	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	35	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	103	..	..
Chace Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	92	..	19
Davol Mills	90	..	..
Davis Mills	107½	..	..
Flint Mills	97	..	100
Hargraves Mills	..	43	..
King Philip Mills	107	100	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	..	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	75	..	76½
Luther Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	78½	82½	78½
Mechanics Mills	77	..	..
Narragansett Mills	..	92½	..
Osborn Mills	..	97	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	130	140	19
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	70	75	..
Stafford Mills	67½	72½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	105	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	170	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Sales for the week:

Sales.	Price.
23 Arlington Mills	80¼
4 Bates Manufacturing Co.	236½
30 Harmony Mills pf.	100
12 Mass. Cotton Mills	118¼
1 Manomet Mills	121
1 Merrimack Manufacturing Co.	30
10 Pacific Mills	118
20 Pepperill Manufacturing Co.	120¾
3 Pepperill Manufacturing Co. pf.	120¾
2 Wamsutta Mills	121

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 15

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 16

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Aug. 20

Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian.....Aug. 21

Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.Aug. 22

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 13; Manila, July 15; Yokohama, July 24, and Honolulu, Aug. 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 10 and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 16; Sydney, July 17; Auckland, July 21, and Wellington, July 22—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Aug. 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 17.

HOTELS.

MONTICELLO

35-37 WEST 64TH ST.

Between Broadway and Central Park.
STATIONS OF "L" and Subway at 66th St.

A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL

		Day.	Week.
Double Room & Private Bath	For 1 or 2	$2	$12.00 $14.00
Single Room & Bath	For 1 or 2	$2.50 & $3	$15.00 to $18.00
ROOMS FOR MEN. Connecting Baths.		$8 & $9 Weekly	
Restaurant.		Club Breakfast, a la Carte and Table d'Hote.	

'Phone: 1390—Columbus. J. A. JEPSON, Mgr.

INSTRUCTION.

First-class small suburban school caters especially to orphans; mother's care; reference exchanged. Address Westchester Academy, White Plains, N. Y.

Make up conditions for Fall examinations through individual instruction. For particulars address Westchester Academy, White Plains, N. Y.

A young poet of note will give instruction in the art to amateurs; fee $10. F 292 Times Downtown.

Refined young woman desires to give lessons in Spanish and French. M 175 Times.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:09|Sun sets..7:00|Moon sets..9:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:33	10:48	4:21	4:52
Governors Island	10:44	10:55	4:47	5:18
Hell Gate	12:34	12:45	6:27	6:58

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 14.

SS Bristol City, Bristol, July 31.
SS Escalona, London, July 27.
SS Bradford, Tuxpam, Aug. 2.
SS Cristobal, Colon, Aug. 8.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam, Aug. 4.
SS Paloma, Antilla, Aug. 4.
SS Seaconnet, Gothenburg, July 27.
SS Vasari, Rio Janeiro, July 30.
SS Ischian, Genoa, Aug. 4.
SS Hernia, Sagua, Aug. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
Thessaloniki	Patras	July 28
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Auchendale	London	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 3
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 10
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newquay	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Skuida	Turks Island	Aug. 10
Florida	Tampico	Aug. 7
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 10
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Orduna	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 5
Ankehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Cosmo	San Juan	Aug. 11
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaquez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Espiredo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 8
United States	Christiansd	Aug. 4
Amerikanerag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 2
Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Tempus	Buenos Aires	July 14
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 14
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Rappahannock	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Taunton	Sama	Aug. 12
Saramacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE THURSDAY.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Palacine	Brixham	Aug. 6
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Antilles	New. Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Texan, San Francisco	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail. 12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mimu, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
Huronian, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbadoes	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fugersand, Guiana	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 14.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 280 miles E. at noon; due 13th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 475 miles E. at noon; due 15th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles S. of Charleston at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.

SS California, Baltimore to New York, was 40 miles N. of Cape Henry at 7 P. M.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 470 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 3 miles S. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M. Savannah Line.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 453 miles S. at noon. Porto Rico Line.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon. Ward Line.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 200 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Morgan Line.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 93 miles S. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon. Savannah Line.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 129 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bergensfjord, at Christiania, Aug. 9.
SS River Araxes, at Barcelona, Aug. 9.
SS Queen Maud, at Adelaide, Aug. 12.
SS St. Gothard, at Sharpness, Aug. 13.
SS Commewijne, at Amsterdam, Aug. 8.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Aug. 14.
SS Tuscania, from Glasgow, Aug. 14.
SS Bankdale, from Brest, Aug. 11.
SS Magdalena, from Rotterdam, Aug. 9.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 14.

Passed.

SS Porto de Savona, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Indrasamha, for New York from Shanghai, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

One Day's Outing On the Hudson

West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie

ALSO NEW BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK.

You can combine the cool, refreshing sail with a trolley ride from Newburgh to Orange Lake or Mt. Beacon, or from Poughkeepsie you can visit Vassar College and Wappingers Falls.

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

AFTERNOON BOAT

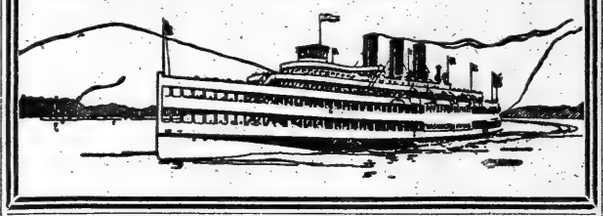
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

Send for illustrated booklet, "Vacationettes," describing sixteen one-day trips.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

(ALBANY DAY LINE)

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring. New York.



To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE

To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 25, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 129st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY Lv. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. Atlantic Highlands 5 PM Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons. Leave Battery 2 P. M.

Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4389 Broad 179-3263.

INTER-STATE PARK
HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
43 MILES
UP-THE-BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "Highlander" Dancing
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 23d St. 9145, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
Reg. Dinner 50c
Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh
Weekdays Only | Sund'ys & Holid'ys
Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W.129th St.10.40 A.M. Round Trip, Daily, 50c Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 25c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'ET CO. Tel.Broad 952
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1 N. R. N.Y.
Iron Steamboats direct to Steeplechase, Coney Island, and Str. "Grand REPUBLIC" to Rockaway Beach. Leaves W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R. Full Summer Schedule.
Full Time Tables are on inside of BACK cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.

The ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH STREET is on the DOWNTOWN SIDE of dock.

GLEN ISLANDS

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Daisy. Steamers leave Battery p.m. and every half hour thereafter up to 4 P.M. Grand Scha'shoot later. Round Trip 50c.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS

Long Island Sound

New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M., West 125th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9225 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers Rosedale and Cimbria Today.
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00, 3:30.
" West 23rd St., 10:00, 1:45, 4:00.
" Battery, 10:45, 2:15, 4:30.
" Coney Island, 6:30, 7:30.
" Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30, 6:30.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢
10.30A.M. 2.30 P.M.
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST.
Encircling City Sight Seeing. Fare, 75c. Sun. 25c and $1. Tel. Bryant 3458. Folders in all Hotels & Tel. Offs.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip

A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
on the handsome Steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves foot of Franklin St., Sunday 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Strs. lv: Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1¼ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated Folder.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
INTERSTATE PARK LANDINGS
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A. M.; 2 and 5 P. M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8313.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1.30 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

Ideal Vacation Routes

Maine
New Hampshire
any part of New England
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Start with a Wonderful Water Trip

To BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service. Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service.

To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:00 A. M. A delightful 800-Mile, 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

LINES EAST OF BOSTON

Boston to Bangor, Penobscot Bay and River Points and Points in the Mt. Desert and Blue Hill section, including Bar Harbor. Boston to Bath and Kennebec River Points, including Boothbay section. Boston direct to Portland and St. John, N. B. Coastwise service between Boston and St. John via Portland, Eastport, and Lubec. Boston to Yarmouth, N. S., with connections to all Points in Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces.

35 STEAMERS 15 ROUTES 80 LANDINGS

FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL

Through Tickets to All Points—Baggage Checked Through

Tickets and Information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

"Travel Without Trouble."

California Tours

Both Expositions, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Canadian Rockies, etc.

INDEPENDENT TOURS

Leaving any time. Visiting any place. Including hotel accommodations, sightseeing, transportation, Pullman reservations, etc. Every detail taken care of. *Effects a saving of about 20%.*

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS—AUGUST 23D
Tour De Luxe. One Month. All Expense Plan. Private Car.
Best Hotels. The Tour Includes:
Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, American Rockies, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone Park, San Diego, Los Angeles, Del Monte, Big Trees, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Canadian Rockies, etc., etc.
Itinerary and Rates Sent on Request.

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION TOUR CO., Official Tour Agents,
1476 BROADWAY, Cor. 42d St., New York. Tel. Bryant 5344.
San Francisco: 687 Market St. Los Angeles: 632 S. Spring St.

MARSTERS SUMMER TOURS

CALIFORNIA

Under Escort with Expenses Included.

LAST TOUR VIA YELLOWSTONE Leaving Sept. 7, (30 days). Specially chartered Pullman, via Colorado, all of California, Portland, Seattle and Canadian Rockies. Park season closes September 15, hence this will be last tour featuring Yellowstone.

VIA GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA From N. Y. Sept. 11 (32 days). An ideal tour, including all of California & Canadian Rockies.

Other California Tours
Sept. 9 and Oct. 7, via most comfortable and attractive routes.

SHORT SUMMER TOURS,
ESCORTED OR INDEPENDENT, to Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay, White Mountains, Adirondacks, Maine, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, &c.

LABOR DAY TOURS Special reduced rates to all resorts. Booklet will be ready August 21.

Send to-day for copy of "TRAVEL" OUR 80-PAGE BOOKLET OF TOURS FREE
Geo. E. Marsters, Inc., N. Y. City,
1246 Broadway (at 31st St.)

CALIFORNIA AND EXPOSITIONS

Tours to the Expositions by variety of routes, including Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, and all points of interest in the West and Northwest. Comprehensive itineraries, finest hotels, expert escort. Fares include All Expenses and the best travel-service throughout. Departures August 27, 28, Sept. 10, 15, 24 and later.

JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD Tours de Luxe. Series Includes Special Tours to Japan for the Emperor's Coronation $650 and up

THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp.

VANDERBILT HORSES FOR NATIONAL SHOW

Mrs. Alfred G. Purchases Best and May Exhibit for Sentimental Reasons.

That Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will be an exhibitor in the horse shows of another year is thought to be indicated by the reservation for her of several of the noted ribbon winners and promising young harness horses that were a part of the stable owned by her late husband and recently dispersed by public auction. At the time of the sale this impression was general among horsemen when the auctioneer announced that Sir James, winner of the Nala Cup for gig horses at the last National Horse Show, had been retained, along with some other prize winners. A report from Newport says that several of the most promising among the younger hackneys and carriage horses at Oakland Farm have been purchased for Mrs. Vanderbilt and sent to Shadowbrook, her Summer home at Lenox.

There was a sentimental reason for her choice of Sir James. The last horse show Mr. Vanderbilt attended before losing his life on the Lusitania was a private exhibition held in the riding ring at Oakland Farm, Newport, R. I., on the occasion of a house party there early last Spring. Practically every show horse on the farm was judged for conformation and quality by Mrs. Vanderbilt and one of the guests. They gave the grand championship to Sir James as being the handsomest and best horse among them all.

Evidence of the widespread appreciation of Mr. Vanderbilt's services to horse interests was conveyed to Mrs. Vanderbilt a few days ago, when she received engraved memorial resolutions from the Directors of both the National Horse Show Association and the American Hackney Horse Society. Coming from these two organizations, of which Mr. Vanderbilt was President and Director, respectively, there was a profound sentiment expressed in each of the resolutions.

Islip to Have a Dog Show.

The third annual show of the Islip Kennel Club, which will be held Saturday, Sept. 4, on the Islip Polo Club grounds at Bayshore, L. I., promises to attract many entries. The show is making an appeal to exhibitors, and entries have been received up to date from the following: George A. Ellis, Jr., Harry T. Peters, Raymond Belmont, B. R. Huggins, William Ziegler, Jr., F. L. Button, Mrs. A. Hungerford, Mrs. A. H. Van Heusen, Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn, Morris Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, Alfred B. Mackay, John C. Rathbone, Alfred Pitterman, Mrs. Frank T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Throop, and Mrs. Roy Rainey. Premium lists can be obtained from Wilbur E. Purcell, manager, 25 Broadway, New York City, and entries close Saturday, Aug. 21. The officers of the club are: Harry A. Ellis, President; Harry T. Peters, First Vice President; Tyler Morse, Second Vice President; E. H. Berendsohn, Secretary and Treasurer, and E. J. Robbins, Veterinarian.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A 10-ROOM RESIDENCE AT JAMAICA

No. 42 Orchard Street

(Queens Borough, New York City)

Priced at $15,000

WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR $11,500.

Substantially constructed of hollow tile, with prime stucco finish on first story and with stained shingle on second. Living room 14x25 feet; foyer hall, laundry, 2 baths, and hardwood floors throughout. 60x100 foot plot. Construction cost and value of lots easily $15,000.

Owner Must Sell or Rent by September 15th.

Price for immediate sale, $11,500—mortgage $9,500, cash $1,000, balance $75 per month.

Rental Price $80 per month.

Premises may be inspected any weekday or Sunday between 11 and 5 by telephone call to Jamaica 1411.

HAROLD C. McNULTY, 30 East 42d Street, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

In Westchester Hills,—Prominently situated on ridge of about 3½ acres, from most attractive community along the Harlem Division of the New York Central R. R. Unobstructed view for miles of surrounding country; situated among estates of many prominent and wealthy New York business and professional men.

Forty acres available, with stone residence; 15 rooms, 3 baths; spacious porches; hardwood trim throughout; all modern improvements.

Also cottage with 7 rooms and bath; 5 rooms and bath also c or carriage house; well-built stables, cow barn, chicken house, piggery, outhouse, greenhouse, and all modern equipment for gentleman's farm; orchard of 150 bearing trees; also woodland.

This property has been maintained in excellent condition; opportunity offered to purchase or rent for term of years at attractive price.

JOSEPH ELSENER, Scarsdale, N. Y.

A REAL HOME

One hour from Grand Central; 10 acres; wonderful gardens, shrubs, flowers, fruit trees, playgrounds, magnificent Hudson River views; lovely Colonial frame house, cost $20,000; big outdoor living porch, 14 grand rooms, three baths; hot water heat; every convenience; fine combination cottage-garage, (cost $5,000;) 10 minutes (cement walk) to station; property valued $50,000; will sacrifice; easy terms; high-est class; perfect condition; immediate possession; rare chance. Write Owner, M 177 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The Waumbek and Cottages

The property known as The Waumbek Hotel and Cottages, belonging to The Jefferson Hotel and Land Company, is located at Jefferson, New Hampshire, the most attractive region in the White Mountains.

The company's property consists of about 900 acres of land, the Waumbek Hotel with 149 guest rooms, three large annexes and five cottages, all fully equipped with all the furniture, crockery, china, etc., required to run same at full capacity, affording accommodations for 350 guests. The hotel and cottages are supplied with steam heat and electric lights throughout. The Waumbek is distant, in point of time, ten hours from New York, from Boston seven, and from Portland, Maine, five.

This attractive property, including all the personal property, is to be sold by the undersigned, who invites proposals for the same as a whole, to be filed with him in writing on or before August 27, 1915.

The Hotel and Cottages are now open under the management of Mr. Charles V. Murphy of Jefferson, N. H., who has leased the property for the present season, which lease expires September 23, 1915.

The golf links adjacent to the hotel rank among the best in the country.

For the past seven years the annual gross receipts from the Waumbek and Cottages have varied from $96,000 to $117,000.

A part of the real estate is covered by mortgage of $48,500, and all bids must be made over and above said mortgage debt, besides interest thereon from March 1, 1915, and current year's taxes, amounting to $1,623.80.

Bids must be substantial and of sufficient amount to warrant their submission to the Court for approval.

Terms, 20 per cent. on acceptance of the bid, balance in 30 days, if sale is approved by the Court.

HENRY E. ACKERSON, Jr., Receiver for Jefferson Hotel and Land Co., Keyport, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Stock Exchange developments dealt with in the Annalist by authoritative writers. Every Monday, ten cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ATLANTIC Y. C. RACE WEEK.

Many Corinthians Offer Prizes for the Different Divisions.

According to the announcement of John R. Brophy, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, many well-known Corinthians have offered series prizes for the annual race week starting on Monday, Aug. 23. Trophies have been received from Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Vice Commodore Peterson, former Commodore Leonard Richards, former Vice Commodore Peter W. Rouse, Captain Addison G. Hanan, and Captain Gherardi Davis. The committee has not as yet decided the classes for the various cups. All the divisions, however, will sail for prizes offered.

Indications point to the race week being the most important in years. The thirty-foot division of the New York Yacht Club promises to be one of the feature classes. The latest entry for the division is Alerion II., the property of J. W. and E. P. Alker. I. E. Raymond's Hope and Silhouette also have been mentioned as probable starters. The Larchmont interclub class and the star divisions also have filled.

Practically all of the Corinthians on the lower bay have arranged their plans so as to start in the various races. In former years many of the lower bay yachtsmen were not been able to race each day. Conditions will be different this year, judging by the entries already received by the Regatta Committee. Although no yachts are expected from Great South Bay, the Jamaica Bay organizations will be well represented in the regatta.

The Atlantic Yacht Club scheduled a club run today. The race has been postponed, as the Regatta Committee has been too busy with race week plans to bother about smaller fixtures. Later in the season there will be a club after-dinner run for the Sea Gate tars.

Accident at Parkway Matinee.

William Lees was driving M. T. Lewis's Parkway Driving Club at the Parkway race in the weekly light harness matinee of the Parkway Driving Club at the Parkway race track, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when his horse stumbled while traveling at top speed, throwing Lees from the sulky. Ruth Patchen, in second place, was trying to overtake Biretta when the accident occurred. About twenty lengths from the wire the mare stumbled and fell. Her fall lifted the gig into the air, and Lees, who had already lost the reins, was thrown to the track. G. Dalrymple, who was driving behind Ruth Patchen, narrowly missed colliding with the horse and gig.

The Class A pace, the feature event, provided two exciting finishes and a new season record for the track. Buster Brown, a bay gelding owned by W. C. Urban, beat all his times in winning. In all heats Who Knows, a black gelding belonging to J. Leopold, gave the champion close races. Buster Brown by a great burn of speed in the last furlong closed in on Who Knows and won by a length in the splendid time of 2:15—a quarter of a second better than the old mark. In the next brush Who Knows made Buster Brown travel faster, losing the race only by a nose. The victor's time was 2:13¼.

WIND FAILS YACHTS.

Mostly Small Boats in Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

Fifty-three yachts started in the annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor club, sailed off Horseshoe Harbor, Larchmont, yesterday. Six of them were sailing canoes, but when it comes to racing on Long Island Sound a sailing canoe is as much a yacht as a schooner is. The largest of the fleet were three of the New York Yacht Club thirty-foot, one-design class. The members of the Regatta Committee were not very well content with the size of the fleet, but with many of the racing yachts on their way home from the New York Yacht Club cruises, and with a considerable number of racing yachtsmen attracted to Manhasset Bay by the motor boat races, the committee did very well to muster fifty-three yachts. Unfortunately, the wind, which was a fair sailing breeze from the west-northwest at the start, fell flat later in the afternoon, and a number of yachts were unable to finish.

This course was from the starting line, off Horseshoe Harbor, to the channel buoy northeast of Huckleberry Island, thence to the obstruction buoy to the northeast of Execution Reef and thence home. Most of the fleet sailed this course twice around, ten miles in all. The smaller boats sailed it once around, five miles. The three thirty-foot yachts made one of the prettiest starts of the season. They were close together, almost abreast, with Hope in windward berth, Alerion II. to leeward and Oku in the middle and leading slightly. They were close together all the way during the first round. Oku was a length or two ahead as they started on the second round and held her advantage until the yachts entered on the last leg. Then here was a luffing match which Oku and Alerion II. continued rather too long, and as a result Hope finished first, 25 seconds ahead of Oku. For these three boats it was a race quickly sailed, as the winner covered the ten miles in slightly more than an hour and a half.

Seven of the Larchmont Interclub boats also made a snappy start. They were all close to the gun and crossed the line in close order. By the time they had sailed once around the course the wind had softened considerably, and their finish was rather tame. Whiff, the winner, was more than four minutes ahead of Skid, the second boat.

Because of the late arrival of two yachts of the handicap class, nine yachts of this class and two of Class R were started on one signal, and there was some very clever work on the part of the skippers in keeping clear. At the end of the first round, half a dozen of this group cut the stern of the committee boats within a few feet, overlapping each other, and there was another exhibition of good seamanship. Clifford Mallory got the best of it by quick handling of his Class R boat Margaret, and got away on the second round well ahead of the rest.

Besides the yachts already mentioned, there were in the fleet two yachts of the Glen Cove Jewel class, six Stars, three dories, three catboats—one of them Fairy, thirty years old, a famous racer in her time—four of the Orienta one-design class, two of the old Class R, so called, and three in a mixed race. The winners were: Class R, Joyetta; handicap class, second division, Sally IX., by one second over Red Wing; handicap class, third division, Jolly Roger; handicap class, fourth division, White Cap; Glen Cove Jewel class, Catseye; New Rochelle one-design class, La Rochelle; dory class, Yan; catboat class, Fairy; Orienta one-design class, Thane; old Class R, Ogeemah; mixed class, Petrel.

Atlantic Yacht Club Winners.

Lower Bay yachtsmen sailed the ninth championship race of the season under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The start and finish were off the Sea Gate home of the organization. The wind was west and light. The courses chosen by the Regatta Committee, made up of John R. Brophy, Chairman, and Samuel L. Finlay, gave the yachtsmen plenty of work. In the first class the winner was Virginia. The second division of the handicap class went to Careless on corrected time. In the third division none of the crafts crossed the finish line. The knockabouts had a good race, the winner being Skylark. The Star class was led home by Shadow.

Tie Golf Scores at Watch Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 14.—A large number of contestants turned out for the weekly silver cup putting tourney at the Ocean House today, and the close playing resulted in several ties. F. F. Patridge of Holyoke won the men's tournament in 75. H. C. Butcher, Joseph Wayne, H. L. Childs, and Louis Dalzell all had cards of 77, which will mean a play-off for these contestants in a day or so. Mrs. William Green of New York was the winner of the ladies' cup with the score of 75, while Mrs. G. B. Watts of New York finished second in 78.

Peter Mac After New Record.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The management of the Orange County Driving Park Association has completed arrangements to have Peter Mac go against the world's trotting record of 2:07¾ for a stallion over a half-mile track on the opening day of the three days' meeting next Tuesday afternoon. Peter Mac is the holder of this record, and will be driven by his owner, Captain David Shaw of Cleveland, who is 82 years old. Captain Shaw recently refused an offer of $35,000 for Peter Mac.

Three Ties in Greenwich Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 14.—Three tie scores resulted in the competition for the Club Cup at the Greenwich Country Club today. The scores were as follows: C. G. Pearson, Jr., 87, 12—75; F. M. Zittel, 95, 18—77; J. T. Soutter, 83, 8—75; John S. Pearson, 96, 20—76; J. S. Sutphen, 92, 16—76; H. Gilliam, 84, 8—76; J. D. Chapman, 96, 9—77; G. B. Carhart, 85, 8—77; T. M. F. Hodgens, 96, 18—78; M. B. Foster, 91, 12—79.

Horrocks a Champion Swimmer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Tom Horrocks of Braddock, Penn., won the third annual six-mile Ohio River swimming championship race here today from thirty-one competitors. Clement Brown of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, finished second and David Jones of Memphis, Tenn., came in third.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Locomobile.

Beautiful limousine Loco, 1912; very good condition. Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

Marion.

Marion, purchased 1913, torpedo runabout, $350; centre control; extra large gasolene tank on rear; car painted dark gray and cold; any demonstration desired; expert mechanical inspection invited. Telephone Fordham 1941W.

Mercer.

MERCER—LIKE NEW—BARGAIN. One-man tops, $25; envelopes, $1-$5. 20th Century Co., 1,604 Broadway, near 53d.

1915 MERCER TOUR, with streamline body; latest model; practically new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1918 MERCER R'DSTR; foredoor runabout; perfect condition; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY. | 14 1 "6" Phaeton, 5 passenger. 12 "30" Touring. 11 "30" Touring. 12 "18" Touring and Landau't.

OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AT COST. All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled. PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Will sell my 1908 limousine Packard car, which is in first-class condition, at a reasonable price. Lenox Garage, 112 East 75th St., 10 to 5.

Packard 7-passenger touring; late model; in perfect condition; $375. Used Automobile Co., 1,886 Broadway.

Packard—2-38 touring, 7 passenger, $2,200. F 331 Times Downtown.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Simplex.

'15-88 SIMPLEX; limousine; latest model; practically new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1912 50 SIMPLEX; 5-passenger touring; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. LAND'T BROUGHAM; collapsible; overhauled. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Stearns.

STEARNS, 30-60; 5-passenger; overhauled; repainted; shaft drive; VICTORIA TOP; windshield; extra shoes; speedometer, &c.; practically new; $450. Roskam, 1,896 B'way.

Velie.

1915 Biltwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 880 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS | Packard 3-ton, Sampson 3-ton, 5-ton dump, Peerless 3-ton van, Saurers 5 and 6½ ton, Garford 1½ to 5 tons, Standard 3-ton, new. Lawrence Co., 1,765 Broadway. 190 Circle. Many others.

Miscellaneous.

A.—NEW CARS—BIG REDUCTIONS. ONE MAN TOPS, $20-$25. Dust covers, $1, $5; 20th Century. 1,694 B'way.

Are you contemplating purchasing a six-cylinder car worth around $3,500? I can get you the best made and save you about $700; guaranteed. F 293 Times Downtown.

NEW CARS | Save you big discount on any make; immediate delivery. Lawrence Co., 1,765 Broadway. 190 Circle.

1914, light, 6-38, high-class touring; practically new; cost $3,000; many extras; bargain, $925. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

STUTZ & MERCER CARS $650, $750, $950, $1,000. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 B'way, near 57th.

INTERNATIONAL Harvester Truck; in good shape and practically given away at $175. See Reilly, 156 West 62d St.

American roadster, 1913; in perfect condition; $450. Used Automobile Co., 1,668 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

For Rent—Up-to-date private touring car with chauffeur; hour or day; rates reasonable; reliable people only need answer. C 62 Times Annex.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Private touring car hourly, daily; owner drives; rates reasonable; references. Hudson, 220 West 50th St. Telephone 778 Circle.

Packard, seven-passenger touring; day, week or month. Henry Abbey, telephone Columbus 1504.

Pierce-Arrow.—Beautiful limousine; hire, trip, hour, day, week; must be seen to be appreciated. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

For Rent.—Most beautiful six-cylinder touring; very reasonable. Call Schuyler 4420.

Packard 7-passenger for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

For Hire—1915 Packard, hour, day, or trip. Telephone 7452 Plaza. Wilmarter.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 1915 small second-hand automobile in first-class condition, in exchange for stock in an old-established manufacturing company paying 7 per cent. dividend for 20 years. State price, name of car, and all particulars. Address C 58 Times Annex.

WANTED—Trucks and used cars, every description; have number immediate buyers. Lawrence Co., 1,765 Broadway. 190 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, horns, honks, mudguards, &c. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., 1,648-50 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3264-3864 Columbus. Brooklyn Branch, 1,054 Bedford Av. Tel. Decatur 1227.

We repair your radiator, lamps, tanks, and mudguards at a very moderate charge; see us before placing job. Franco-American Lamp Co., 157 W. 54th St.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems. Detachable Wire Wheels. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-558 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO. Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7820 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobile private road lessons on Locomobile; expert chauffeur. George, 223 West 47th.

Portable Garages.

Garage for sale, portable, wooden; size 12x18, 4 windows; must be sold quick; price $75. 2,969 Decatur Av., near 200th St., Bronx.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A cosy home, three stories and basement, 226 West 127th St.; will sacrifice for $8,000; assessed at $10,000; owner forced to leave city. W. T. Ebert, Summit, N. J.

Chance lifetime; owner leaving town, will sell full lot in West Seventies; enormous bargain, quick buyer. Browning, 110 West 40th St.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE TYPICAL BUNGALOW. Must be sold before Sept. 1; cost $11,000; will sacrifice for $9,500, with $2,000 cash; has eight rooms, tiled bath; hardwood trim, parquet floors, beutiful Dutch dining room, every modern convenience; one block from the Newkirk Avenue station of the Brighton "L"; all improvements in and paid for; highly restricted residential section of South Midwood and Flake Terrace; one family residences only; come direct to house; no brokers; house open from 1 to 5 P. M. Sunday; can be seen at other times by appointment. Telephone 1318 Midwood. Mr. Blumendorf, 604 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Lewis & Conger, Brighton Beach "L" Station.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED

for quick sale of 60-acre farm, 35 miles from New York City, on Croton Lake Road; Colonial farm house, hog house, barn, small buildings, in good condition; fine springs, fruit and shade trees; splendid view of Croton Lake; 300 feet elevation; cash or terms to suit. C. A. Wood, Yorktown Heights.

HILLSIDE BUNGALOW of 7 rooms and bath, in Westchester County, on Putnam Division, N. Y. C., 25 minutes to 155th St.; $1,000 cash, and, if convenient, $50 a month, which reduces mortgages in 9 years and pays taxes, interest, insurance, and water; large veranda on two sides; unusually large stone fireplace in living room; steam heat; all improvements; 5 minutes to depot; wonderful outlook; plot semi-wooded; 100x100; exceptional price for quick action. Y 239 Times Annex.

Attractive white stucco house, adjoining Bronx Parkway; mission trim, large living room, dining room, three large bedrooms, bath, electric light, coal and gas ranges, open plumbing, kitchen, garden in rear; two minutes from station. Mount Vernon, Grand Central; excellent train service; commutation $7 monthly; for rent, $28 per month; only one left. Mrs. Morrison, Lake Av., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON.

Thirty minutes from 42d St.; at Yonkers; handsome modern house; 8 baths; hot-water heat, electricity; about ½ acre; river view; block to trolley; sale or rent; rent $1,500. BELLOWS & WARREN Getty Square, Yonkers.

SCARSDALE. New stucco dwelling, 12 large rooms, three baths; garage; best situation in Scarsdale, fine views of hills, extensive grounds; 5 minutes by motor to station and country clubs; price only $27,500; easy terms; might rent. MAXWELL SMITH, GREENACRES, HARTSDALE, N. Y.

MY HOUSE FURNISHED. Near Gedney Farm Hotel, opposite Country Club; 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat; two-car garage; rent Oct. 15 to May 15; $200 per month. L. Ward Prince, Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.

Rent or Sale—Attractive 9-room cottage; beautiful location, New Rochelle, N. Y.; delightful all year home; convenient to trolley, near "bound"; well planted grounds. 70x100; kitchen garden; rent $65.00. Van Brunt, 221 Woodland Av.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., eight-room stucco house, tiled bath, hard floors, electric light; good neighborhood; price $5,000; no trade considered. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon.

For Sale or Rent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Fine residence, corner plot, hundred fifty feet frontage, inclosed grounds; ten rooms, two baths; reasonable rental. J. Waxelbaum, Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

CHESTER HILL, MT. VERNON. Thoroughly constructed home, modern in every detail; will sell for several thousand dollars below its value. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

10-room house, all improvements; ground, 50x116; river view; 5 minutes station; $6,500. Phone 2000; particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—16-room brick house, frame extension, 2 baths, 70x160; stable; $8,000. H. M. Kerr, 17 Wood Court, Tarrytown.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle—Restricted ¼-acre plot, new nine-room house; owner will sacrifice; terms; investigate this. M 91 Times.

Ten-room house, all improvements; ground 50x116; river view, 3 minutes station; $50. Alfred E. Cook, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PARK BARGAIN. House of 9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful high grounds; price $15,000. Tel. Murray Hill 342.

New "Old Colonial;" 9 rooms, 5 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; or will let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Hudson River. KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, Y B. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rasmussen, 2 E. 23d.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, 8-room cottage, in good condition; all improvements; plot 100x200; high ground; beautiful view; located 1 mile from station, 3 minutes from trolleys; near Siwanoy Country Club; price, $7,500; easy terms; rent, $50 per month plus water tax. Apply C. H. Galt, 115 East 29th, New York; telephone Madison Square 5833, or W. F. Tabar, Fairview Park, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow ready for occupancy Aug. 20; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda, on large plot, and about one block from bay and bathing beach. Built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out. Price $2,950. Easy terms. Bungalow, Box 166, Times Downtown.

Long Beach, Long Island.—Hollow tile stucco, built by owner, new plan; four rooms, each with bath, on second floor; elegantly furnished; cook, waitress, chauffeur in house; will sell house furnishings, Packard car, for $20,000; $5,000 mortgage. For location, N. B. Arnold, 71 Otsego St., Brooklyn.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS. (Sage Foundation.) Choice lots, highest point; 50x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50 per cent. under present prices. M 114 Times.

Kew Gardens.—Comfortable house; plot 100x130; beautifully located; 3 minutes to station; 15 minutes to New York; rent, $100 per month. Phone 2231 Richmond Hill.

Charming Country Place, every convenience; five master bedrooms; furnished or unfurnished; large grounds. Dane, Douglaston, L. I.

Wish to sell Manhattan Beach property, 60x100; very reasonable. S. L. Sargent, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Forest Hills, N. Y.—Nine-room house, large plot; price low for immediate sale; part cash, balance less than rent. Guy, Harvest St.

Belle Harbor, Bayside Drive, Corner 124th.—New house, overlooking water; great bargain.

Douglaston.—Large house, two baths; particulars. 32 East 76th; phone 6613 Lenox.

North Shore Residential Properties. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 1—96 acres, good lands; buildings in good condition; plenty of fruit; immediate possession; price $4,000; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. No. 2—60 acres, fair buildings; price $2,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Write at once for particulars. These farms are cheap, good land; near store and school. Quick write unless you have the money to buy. EUGENE COWELL, Glen Gardner, N. J., R. D. 1.

Attractive modern concrete factory on corner lot, 100 ft. square; paved street, Jersey City, 18 minutes from Hudson Terminal; three floors, 50x100; large windows on three sides; all improvements; storehouse, 20x50, and separate machine shop on adjoining lot; price, $16,000; terms very easy. GRAY, 80 Murray St., New York.

Fruit farm in Ramapo Hills; delightful Summer home; 600 trees; 40 acres; modern buildings; living room 24x26; double sleeping porch; 50-foot veranda; electricity; tennis court; 30 miles from New York; two miles from express station; sacrifice $18,000. L. P. SIBLEY, Whitehall Building, N. Y.

HIGH, HEALTHFUL GILLETTE. 55 minutes Lackawanna Railroad; station on property. Country place with improvements; fruit, shade, garden space; $275, $5 monthly. Ideal for year-round home, bungalow, or little farm. Booklet mailed. W. H. Carlough, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

$10,500, Liberal Terms.—Model poultry plant and country place, 50 acres; best soil; fine location; capacity 2,000; brick dwelling; conveniences; barn, shade, fruit; near trolley and city. Send for list of profitable farms. Established 1898. A. W. DRESSER, Burlington, New Jersey.

Atlantic City.—Colonial front frame house, 13 bed chambers, 5 baths, lavatory, billiard, reception hall, living room, parlor, dining room, kitchen and laundry; garage in rear for two cars, 3 bed chambers and bath. Lot 90x150. Mrs. Max Riebenack, 108 S. No. Carolina Av.

SHORT HILLS, NEW JERSEY. For Rent—Three-story-and-cellar stucco dwelling; eight master's, three servant's bedrooms; four baths; steam heat; large sleeping porch; garage; $1,500 per annum. MARSTON & CO., 30 E. 42d St., New York. Tel Murray Hill 540.

An opportunity to purchase a quaint old Dutch Colonial stone house, with acreage; beautiful mountain and river scenery, in the healthiest part of Northern New Jersey, within commuting distance of New York. For particulars address Room 425, 500 5th Av., New York, N. Y.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; all condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

I want to sell, very cheap, my made over farm house; 8 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, hot water heat, plot 100x200, fine trees; near city; commutation $6.95; hard times bargain; price $3,700, easy terms; no agents or triflers need apply. H., P. O. 1879, N. Y. C.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in the State, eight-story elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; six and seven rooms, decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker, or on the premises, 97 and 99 Union St.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $50 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $3,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 1,046; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

8-room house, all modern conveniences, on main line and short cut of Erie; 5 minutes from station; fine location; fruit, chicken house, &c. A., 489 So. Maple Av., Glen Rock, New Jersey.

HILL TOP ESTATE.—Highest available elevation in county; fifty acres; commanding views and ideal location, at Chappaqua; must be sold to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain!—600 acres at Owasco Lake, $15 an acre; 250 acres water front property; $30 an acre. Beardall, 1,268 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Widow cannot occupy house; "hills Northern New Jersey," 42 minutes Manhattan; 8 rooms, bath; country, water, gas, fireplaces; sacrifice; easiest terms; liberal discount for more cash. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Attractive new stucco house, 9 rooms; every improvement; large plot; convenient station; automobile accepted part payment; easy terms. Owner, 106 Godwin Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bound Brook.—Handsome new stone and stucco 8-room dwelling, just completed, large lot, beautiful location; $5,800; easy terms; others $4,700 up. L. J. Mathis, 30 Church.

Magnificent 140-acre farm, Monmouth County, beautiful improved house and buildings; no better farm in State in quality and beauty; yearly crop nets $8,000-$25,000; part payment. 314 7th Av., Michelson.

Nine-room cottage for sale in Larchmont; fine location; all improvements; near depot and Sound; terms reasonable. Box 474, Larchmont.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J. Attractive, modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

A real farmer's opportunity! 196 acres, all but 8 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops. Cost $186 an acre. Price, $88, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Cranford, N. J.—New Queen Elisabethian house; 8 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful construction to rent or sale. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St. ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 356 Times Downtown.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, near out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Westfield, N. J.—Modern house, eight rooms; steam heat; 50x180; $5,700. M 95 Times.

Cuba—For Sale or To Let.

Fine vegetable, pineapple, and citrus grove on isle of Pines for sale, reasonable, on account of owner's sickness. F. Wlakie, 320 West 35th, New York.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

New seven-room and bath bungalow, overlooking lake and mountains, running water and electric light; fine shade trees; permanent water and boat landing privilege; will sell or rent; easy terms. Lake Mahopac, 40 West 32d St., New York City. 'Phone 9660 Madison Square.

Orange County.—Great practical business dairy farm, 265 acres; one mile village, station, creamery, four miles city of Middletown; large house; large modern barn, 36x140, stabling 72 cows; icehouse, horse barn; splendidly watered; $15,500. Bargain. Others. A. V. Book, Orange County Farm Broker, Middletown, N. Y.

Farm, Dutchess County, 280 acres; high elevation; numerous springs; near depot; 100 tons hay this year; more next; 11-room house, used as Summer residence; bathroom; tenant house, barn for 30 cows, other buildings; apple orchard; price $16,000. Owner, F 308 Times Downtown.

Widow with fine house and buildings, horses, cows, 100 sheep, tools, hens; must sell at once this $10-acre farm; price for all $10,000, part cash; send for particulars; half mile to railroad now; photos sent to prosp

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS,
1,033 Hoe Av.—978-82 E. 165th St.
1,057 Faile St.—3 rooms, from.....$20
4 rooms, from.....24 | 5 rooms from.....30
6 rooms from.....38 | 7 rooms from.....42
All conveniences; telephone in each apartment. 1 and 2 baths, &c. 2 blocks Simpson St. 2sth. Inquire premises or renting office, 978 E. 165th.

ST. GEORGE,
Newly renovated, all light; corner apartments. 1,123 Lexington Av., cor. 78th St.
6 rooms, $800; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service. William Wolff's Son, 1,102 Lexington Av.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d St.)—Bachelor apartment; $60; three rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; valet and breakfast service; references required.

32d St., 240 East.—Desirable floor, 5 large rooms; private house; owner.

West Side

THE CHESKNOLL,
160th St., 560 West. Five and six room apartment; modern; exceptional proposition; $35-$48

THE LEVERIDGE,
77th St., 172 West, Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Every room faces street; $65.
163 WEST 80TH STREET.
Large seven-room apartment; only one left in apartment house; rent, $60.

THE TOWERS,
119th St., 371 West. Corner apartment facing beautiful park; seven outside rooms; newly renovated; exceptionally large; rent, $55 to $45. Also complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments all sections.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Murray Hill 4320. 507 Fifth Ave.

Westchester.

THE NEWPORT
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms, $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

APTS.—1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone, maid service, newly decorated to suit; $25 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 per week; one block from "L" and Subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 78d St. Write for booklet.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light, and contain every newest improvement; 4 all from rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45-$50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65. Apply premises.

I WILL RENT
a nine-room corner apartment on West End Av. at a splendid value to the right tenant; three baths; large, light rooms; white hall service; every modern improvement. Principal, 611 Times.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 5-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENT in New York; three fronts, east, west, south; three baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; $3,600. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this summer; one block from "L" or subway; $34 and up.

Attractive 6-room apt. to rent; southern exposure; large, light rooms; rent $52. Apply to Supt., 449 West 153ds St.; references required.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; Seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 3 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

90th St., 119 West.—Apartment 7 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; electric lights; rent $40-$48. Inquire janitor, or Neumann, owner, 21 East 108th.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rents $600 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

116TH ST., 610 W.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

120th, 349 West.—2-3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light; all sunny; $30; roof garden.

118th, 419 West, (University Court.)—3 and 7 rooms, $40 to $70 per month. Inquire on premises.

Vera, 68th St., 9 West.—Modern elevator apartments, 8 rooms; one apartment on a floor; exclusive neighborhood; rent, $1,600.

Look!—Elevator, 5 rooms, $40, $45; convenient, fashionable neighborhood, 509 West 112th.

11th St., West, 128.
High-class elevator apartments.
6-7 attractive rooms, $70.00-$80.00.

102D ST., 305, (Near Broadway.)—Seven-room apartment; bath, steam, hot water; $38 and $40.

Large, airy studio; skylight; steam heat; private bath; large closets; $600. Inquire at Room 605, 339 5th Av.

Select apartment.—137 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath, maid; $37.50. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Two rooms, shower bath, phone, electricity; $18; adults, 15 Arden St.

94th St., 48 West.—Two single apartments, 8 large rooms; reasonable.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Attractive, well-arranged six rooms, bath, $60. Mr. Smith, 307 West 97th.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; excellent neighborhood; $50.

93d St., 307 West.—8-room apartment to sublet; all light, attractive; liberal sacrifice.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 804 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

123d, 547 West. (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside apartment, six rooms, bath, $50, $55.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Elevator.—Five rooms, $40-$45; refined neighborhood; quiet house. 509 West 112th.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt. on premises.

Wilkinsia, 8 West 65th.—Overlooking park; six all-light rooms, $47, $32.

70th, 238 West.—Light, airy apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; to sublet.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1308 John.

Exclusive, sunlit, uncommonly commodious apartments and bath; hall attendant; large porch; high class throughout. 111 Taylor St., Williamsburg Bridge.

Long Island.

8-room apt., Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.; from Sept. 1 or Oct. 247 Times.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Eight rooms, two baths, vicinity collegiate school, West 77th St., from Oct. 1 to June 1. H. Nelson Flanagan, Englewood, N. J.

Wanted—Simply furnished, modern apartment, four bedrooms, west side, between 80th and 96th Sts., for October and November. Address Rice, 62 East 30d.

Wanted—Apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished good taste, Seventies to 100th St.; $1,500. Murray Hill 5992.

Unfurnished.

Three adults wish three large bedrooms, bath, living room, diningroom, or the two combined; must be light, well ventilated, quiet, and modern in every particular; preferably accommodations for cooking, laundry and servant on premises; $50 month; city or near-by suburbs, Brooklyn and Long Island excepted; A1 references. Y 236 Times Annex.

Eight room sunny apartment; modern conveniences; Oct. 1; moderate rent; near Park; not above 90th. Spiering, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Apartment.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; or big room, bath, kitchenette, in Manhattan; between $25 and $30. M 171 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND.
100 elegant rooms with and without bath, shower baths.
Four tennis courts, baseball grounds.
BATHING, GOOD FISHING.
Excellent cuisine.
Beautiful location.
SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES.
Write for booklets.

GRYMES HILL, S. I.
Excellently located private estate; shady; tennis; excellent cuisine; moderate; Silver Lake car. Tompkinsville 2054. Howard Av. and Lewis St.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.
Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive all-year-round home, combining country and seashore; Clifton Tennis Club very accessible; spacious grounds; good bathing.

THE STUYVESANT, ST. GEORGE.
Superior accommodations; rooms with baths; excellent home table; tennis; one block ferry. Phone 194 Tompkinsville.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

THE BRIGHTON, 418 Richmond Terrace; large, cool rooms; every convenience; near ferry.

Westchester.

"KINMONT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Splendid accommodations, gentleman seeking refined surroundings; private family; convenient station and water. 34 Jackson St.

YONKERS, 90 Locust Hill Av.—Excellent cuisine; refined boarding house; convenient to trolley or station; moderate. Tel 2636.

ELEGANT HOME, quiet, refined surroundings; moderate. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

White Plains.—Private house; high elevation; restful; accommodate few playing guests; easy commuting. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588 W.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Ave. High class accommodations; boating, bathing and fishing. Rockaway Park Station.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE,
Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; splendid location; invigorating sea air; good, substantial table; families. Mrs. Martin.

BEECHHURST, White Stone Landing, Smith Boulevard, L. I.—Attractive, on Sound; ideal rest; rooms, sleeping porch; dancing, bathing; excellent meals.

GARDEN CITY.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place; for particulars address Y 214 Times Annex.

GRADUATE NURSE having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av.; elegant rooms; moderate; French table board.

Flushing, L. I.—Well-appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location, near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

The Richardson, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Hungarian cuisine; send for booklet, photo. Open for season. A. Jacobs, Prop.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Fall rates. First-class family hotel. Ideal location. Send for booklet.

3-PARK ST., Long Beach.—Room and board, two gentlemen or couple. Manion.

New York State.

A BEAUTIFUL farmhouse, situated in the picturesque hills of Orange Co., where guests can be accommodated in the Summer or yearly; rooms en suite; two, three, and five large, airy, well lighted, with private bathroom; large parlors and halls; open fireplaces in each; all newly decorated and handsomely furnished; spacious lawns and shade; water system the finest anywhere; fruits of all kinds in season; vegetables, poultry, eggs; all milk and cream either raw or pasteurized; large, new garage; state religion. For terms apply to James A. D. S. Findlay, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

ROCK SPRING LODGE.
Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—3 miles from Liberty; 4 hours from New York; situated near the border of Swan Lake; rooms, with private bath and toilet; house lighted by electricity; private tables; no expense spared in service or cuisine by one of the best chefs in New York; no invalids or children taken; terms $15 up. Particulars, call or address Alden S. Swan, 135 Front St., New York City.

ROSEMARY FARM, Monticello, N. Y., Sullivan County.—Ideal place for rest and recreation; bungalows or tents for outdoor sleeping; excellent table, own produce; terms, $9 up. A. Ackland.

The Whispering Pines.—Chappaqua.—Select accommodations; wide porches, beautiful lawn, fine old trees, tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Prop.

Wanted—Feebleminded person to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $23 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

HEALTH, REST, AND COMFORT.
Accommodations offered few select guests; beautiful private estate; Northern N. J. hills; hour out; high altitude; magnificent view; cool breezes, health-giving air; outdoor sports; every modern convenience; excellent cuisine; congenial atmosphere; Christian family. Commuting, M 103 Times.

HOTEL BON AIR AND COTTAGES.
At beautiful Lake Hopatoong, one hour by Lackawanna; mountain air and scenery; for the dining room the best of everything; very moderate rates; booklet. Hotel Bon Air Landing, N. J.

YOUNG COUPLE, with attractive house in refined suburb, 30 minutes from Herald Square, would share their home with bachelor or congenial couple, without children; references exchanged. F 329 Times Downtown.

Atlantic Highlands.—Two large rooms to be had in house, highest, coolest location; magnificent view ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class cooking and service; moderate prices. Tip Top Cottage.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Family hotel; 16 miles on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 600 feet elevation; rates from $12 up. Apply to manager. Also furnished cottage with improvements.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., The Lockwood.—Beautiful location and surroundings; everything for comfort and pleasure; booklet. I. C. Secor.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis Matuchen, N. J.

Hills New Jersey—Quiet, homelike; convalescing and elderly guests; nurse's care. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent board; convenient to Lackawanna station. 29 Union St., Montclair.

Massachusetts.

Monroe Cottage, Stockbridge, Mass.; ideal location; all modern improvements; beautiful mountain view; excellent table; near railroad and trolley.

Vermont.

GENTLEWOMAN having charming modern home on lovely wooded bluff directly on Lake Champlain offers spacious steam-heated rooms with carefully planned table to few people seeking home care; splendid roads, garage, tennis, fishing, swimming, duck shooting; Minerva touring car; large Elco cruising launch available. Del Khoe, Grand Isle, Vt.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut.

Mountain View Farm, South Kent, Conn., on the Housatonic; fine scenery, boating, bathing, bass fishing; good rooms, large tents; everything that's good to eat; adults, $8-$10; weekends, $2; daily. Phone 227-6.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREEN'S FARMS.—DIRECTLY ON THE WATER; EXCELLENT BATHING, TENNIS, MUSIC, DANCING. RATES FOR FAMILIES. TEL. FAIRFIELD 803. BOOKLET.

BEACHSIDE INN, GREEN'S FARMS.—DIRECTLY ON THE WATER; EXCELLENT BATHING, TENNIS, MUSIC, DANCING; RATES FOR FAMILIES. TEL. FAIRFIELD 803. BOOKLET.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

"The Elms" and cottages, Greenwich.—Select accommodations; excellent table; convenient trains. Tel. 83.

EXCELLENT BOARD; home cooking; private family; $12 up; near trolley. 4 Maher Av., Greenwich.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Board wanted for two boys, twelve and eight years; kind, intelligent people, good nourishing food essential; near New York; give full information. M 189 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

5TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, front room adjoining bath; single room; board optional.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—First-class family house; exceptional rooms and board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, private baths; exceptionally good table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Select accommodations, board (couple,) $16; single, $8; transients; Southerners.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

71ST, 62 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, SHOWER BATHS; REASONABLE.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2880 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 123-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79TH, 114 WEST, Nonce Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; full arrangements.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

79th, 114 West, Nonce Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 12 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; running water; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly decorated front room; all accommodations; excellent board; references.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined home; excellent table; moderate rates; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms; private family; few boarders; reasonable; references.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive Jewish house; telephone; references.

92D, 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Delightfully, sunny, front rooms for Winter, opposite St. Agnes's grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

92D, 52 AND 54 WEST.
Cool, attractive large and small rooms; reasonable; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

93D, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms, wholesome food; park; L; permanent business people.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests; moderate.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms, electricity, telephone, select house, home cooking; reference.

102D, 233 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

110TH, 141 WEST (Apartment 5, West.)—Superior accommodation; lady's private home; reasonable; accessible location; facing Central Park; references.

113TH, 540 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

122D, 520 WEST.—Strictly private Jewish family will accommodate couple of gentlement; dietary laws observed. Tower.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

Attractive rooms, with bath; excellent home cooking, table guests. 140 West 94th.

LADY, (Jewess,) tired of hotel life, intends opening exclusive boarding house, in choice location, if she can hear from some refined people desiring best accommodation. Address, Good Housekeeping, N 7 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY have large, beautifully furnished room, facing Drive; suitable for couple; 740 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6B. Phone 4570 Aud.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, spacious rooms, bath shower; superior generous table; $9 to $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

WANTED—Two elderly gentlemen or couple who prefer a good home to a hotel in German-American family on Washington Heights, convenient to subway or elevated; no children. K. B., 553 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—101 Waverly Place; newly renovated; hot water; excellent table; service.

531 West End Ave., (86th St.)—Desirable, well furnished rooms; select house; exclusive residential neighborhood; high-class cuisine; reservations for the Winter; references.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A foreign gentleman of refinement and social position, speaking the languages, desires living accommodation in a refined, intellectual private home; price no object; best of references must be exchanged; please write in detail. M 167 Times.

BACHELOR employed in bank is seeking home for coming Winter, near Riverside Drive, below 116th St.; give full particulars. A 241 Times Downtown.

BY BUSINESS MAN, single room, about $10; give particulars. F 351 Times Downtown

YOUNG, refined couple desire large room, with bath and board; European cooking; private family; no other boarders; west side, between 70th and 100th; from Oct. 1; permanent guests. F 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN and mother want board, west side; refined; moderate. M 152 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms, private family; all conveniences; telephone.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

44TH ST., 124 EAST.—Two large second-floor rooms; running water.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 18, (35th.)—Large, nicely furnished, cool rear rooms; $3.50-$8.

TWO ROOMS to sublet, Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th St.; furnished or unfurnished. Address H. Samek, 13 East 22d St.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated, single, double rooms; electricity; $2-$5.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Two large rooms; handsome parlor floor; piano; also smaller rooms.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; telephone; quiet; Summer rates; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

14TH ST., 215 WEST.—Renovated, redecorated; newly furnished; hot water; references required; owner on premises.

22D, 471 WEST.—Englishman, good standing, offers ground-floor suite; doctor, dentist, other profession; exceptional opportunity; permanency; references.

23D, 244 WEST.—I have a few rooms; own house; for permanent business people, who desire hotel comforts, but half hotel rates. Wheeler's bell.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

80TH, 106-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; running water; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

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83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

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86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined home; excellent table; moderate rates; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms; private family; few boarders; reasonable; references.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Facing park; large back parlor; suitable various purposes; excellent cuisine.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive Jewish house; telephone; references.

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Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable, newly decorated large, medium rooms; private bath; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large, small front room; newly furnished; bath, phone.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Small; suitable doctor, dentist, or family; furnished or unfurnished; also beautifully furnished rooms, large and small; baths; everything new; electricity, phone.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, all conveniences.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, southern rooms; new apartment; kitchen; women; references. Porter.

85TH, 66 WEST.—To rent to physician or dentist; very large back parlor, with extension; references exchanged.

86TH, (349 West End Row.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $5.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient subway, "L;" breakfast optional.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Large, bright room, private bath; all modern improvements; terms reasonable; American family; private house.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, private house; near park; large rooms; $5; phone.

308 WEST 93D ST.
Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; piano; other attractive rooms; exceptional cuisine. Riv. 9095.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable newly decorated rooms; quiet; refined surroundings; owner; references.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Unusual furnishings; front suite; medium room, running water, elevator; cultured; private; reasonable. "Phillips."

98TH, 243, (cor. Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front room; piano; breakfast. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cool, elegant suites; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $5, $6, $7. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; no other roomers; references.

104TH ST., (B'way.)—Young widow (two children) offers large, attractive rooms in select elevator apartment; home comforts. M 109 Times.

105TH, 229 WEST, (Apt. 6.)—Beautiful room with bath; exclusive apartment; $5; gentleman.

106TH, 161 WEST.—Christian home for two reliable business men; no other roomers; $20 monthly each; references. Jamieson.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Suite, large room; furnished with new Circassian walnut and mahonganv; reasonable. Riverside 5041. Crook.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Judson.

109TH, 301 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Very attractive bed and sitting room; entirely new; brass beds; large bath; single room; south and west; gentlemen. 8B.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; quiet surroundings, Talbot, Morningside 4740.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 622 WEST. — Cool, well-furnished rooms; single, suite; breakfast; near Riverside. Cameron.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Delightfully cool front room, overlooking Hudson; conveniences; Broadway subway. Apartment 82.

118TH, 536 WEST.—Bay window room; single; lavatory, elevator refined. Apt. 22.

118TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; airy, new; first-class; gentleman; seventh floor.

114TH, 610 WEST.—ONE AND TWO-ROOM, KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; ALSO ATTRACTIVE SMALL ROOMS.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; also single room; reasonable. Hale.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; every convenience; private family. Apt. 2.

117TH, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms; newly furnished; near subway, elevated, surface; phone.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apartment 44.)—Business men and Columbia students; artistically furnished rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; one block from Columbia University; transportation; modern apartment.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; double rooms, with kitchenette; single rooms also; restaurant; roof garden; tennis court; by day or week. Yetman.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy room; electricity; phone; elevator; moderate. McCague.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Outside; running water; $3-$2.50; double, $4-$4.50. Gayer.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small, light; all conveniences; references; "L" and subway.

127TH, (192 Claremont.)—Spacious, cool room; newly furnished; conveniences; subway; moderate. Castle.

136TH, 619 WEST.—A lovely room to refined, respectable lady; beautifully furnished; modern apartment; Washington Heights; block Broadway subway, Riverside; no other roomers; $4.50. Murray.

138TH, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms for men; breakfast optional; $5 up.

138TH, 604 WEST.—Private family has large room, small one adjoining; telephone.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

139TH, 571 WEST, (corner B'way.)—Outside, south room; breakfasts. Apt. 41.

140TH, 543 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Large room; private family; elevator; with, without board.

153TH, (Washington Heights,)

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

SOUTHERN GIRL wishes position as lady's maid or companion, or care of children; references exchanged. "Southern," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastern School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 5622 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Seven years' experience; accurate; executive ability; familiar with office details; excellent reference; $12. F 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young woman with 3 years' experience desires position. Rebecca Freundluk, 539 East 171st St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position or part time; A1 references. F 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, — Thoroughly competent and reliable; familiar with office work; $10. F 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; accustomed technical dictation; $12. N., 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, will substitute until Sept. 15; $20; references. M 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate typist; take fast dictation; $8. Minna Sloat, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, willing. F 363 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Refined Christian; capable of handling 100 extensions; reference. F 382 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Accomplished lady whose home is in California wishes position as traveling companion for party going West; best references. Address P. R. B., Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as lady's maid or companion to lady; experienced with sick; references. Address K 150 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored housekeepers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 30th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, $25; waitress, $22; housekeepers, $20-$25; chambermaids, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9130.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d, 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A desirable all-year round position as dress model in the fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply F. G. Wolfe, Butterick Bldg., Spring & Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

A CLEVER YOUNG WOMAN as office executive in an agency; one who combines with agency experience a thorough knowledge of office system and stenography. State in detail qualifications and past connections. X 226 Times Annex.

A SALARY AND COMMISSION will be paid to an educated woman over 30, who has a pleasant personality and is tactful. Address S 29 Times.

BEST & CO.,

5th Ave., at 35th St.,

Require the services of a young woman over 22 years of age for General Office. One who has had experience with foreign invoices preferred. Must be quick, accurate, and write a good hand. Address G. O., stating qualifications.

BEST & CO.,

5th Ave., at 35th St.,

Require experienced saleswomen for corsets and misses' waists.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted expert bookkeeper, capable of handling intricate set of double entry books, smart and quick to grasp details, with not less than five years' practical experience; to such a party permanent position with good prospects is offered. S 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; capable of transcribing correctly and neatly; references. S 31 Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 38TH STREET,

Require the services of

MILLINERS.
Only those having first-class experience need apply.

IMPROVERS.
Only those having first-class experience need apply.

Apply to Superintendent's office, 38th Street entrance.

COMPETENT WOMAN over 25 for responsible position of authority, requiring energy and tact; rapid advancement and salary if qualified. Call Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

COMPANION to accompany married lady to country several months; on return to city, hours 9 to 6; must be under 35, intelligent; state age, city references. Box M 154 Times.

DESIGNER FOR INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S HIGH-CLASS DRESSES BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PERSON. M 168 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A

LARGE NUMBER OF

IMPROVERS.

BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK; ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASON. THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBELS ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATOR IN THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOMS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SWEATER SALESWOMAN.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF COPYISTS.

BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK. ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASONS.

THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBEL'S ARE MOST DESIROUS.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MILLINERS.

BEST LIGHTED AND HEALTHIEST WORKROOMS IN NEW YORK. ALSO HIGHEST SALARIES AND LONGEST SEASONS.

THESE ARE THE BEST REASONS FOR STATING THAT MILLINERY POSITIONS AT GIMBELS ARE MOST DESIRABLE.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIRL wanted trimming department, cloaks and suits; experienced only apply, Monday, 12 o'clock. Weltman-Tollach Co., 35 West 35d St.

HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—General housemaid and cook wanted; small family; Hastings-on-Hudson. Apply between 10 and 12 Monday morning of Mr. H. Schneider, care of H. Schneider & Co., 12 West 31st St.

MACY'S.

SALES CLERKS.

R. H. MACY & CO. ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR SALES POSITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. WE ARE IN SEARCH OF ONLY THE MOST PROFICIENT CLERKS. SO BE SURE YOUR LETTER CONTAINS ALL THE INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR US TO JUDGE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS.

ADDRESS YOUR COMMUNICATION TO OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER, R. H. MACY & CO., AND AN APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR AN INTERVIEW. DO NOT CALL IN RESPONSE TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT, BUT WRITE AS ABOVE REQUESTED.

MODELS for gown department; tall, size 36; long season. Joseph, 632 5th Av.

NEAT HAND SEWERS for home or inside work. Rothschild, 30 West Houston.

NURSE.—Experienced baby's nurse wanted for baby 6 months old, in Hastings-on-Hudson. Apply Monday morning, between 10 and 12, to Mrs. Schneider, care of H. Schneider, 12 West 31st St.

NURSE, experienced for children 3-5; apply Mrs. Thomas Hildt, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av., 55th, and after 3:30 today.

OFFICE ASSISTANT (experienced) desired; must be capable stenographer and possess special qualifications for institutional work; hours 8 to 6; salary to start, $50 per month and meals; knowledge of German desirable, not essential. Only earnest workers looking for a permanent position requested to address M 164 Times.

R. H. MACY & CO. are now receiving applications by mail only, from girls, 16 to 18 years of age, for

CLERICAL AND OTHER POSITIONS

THROUGHOUT THE STORE.

Excellent opportunities, with an assured and desirable future for intelligent, well-recommended girls; give particulars of schooling and previous positions, if any.

Do not call in response to this; write a letter and a specific appointment will be made with you.

Address C. S., Office of General Manager.

SALESWOMAN. — High-class saleswoman wanted to go out of town; must be able to leave Monday; only those experienced with fine dressmaking trade apply Sunday, from 2 till 5, at Masten, 12½ East 34th, or Monday morning at Yovin, 20 West 45th.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER does not need English at all, has to know Spanish grammar; $6 to start. F 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, executive ability, not over 25, to take charge of small office; prefer lady living at home; good penman, neat, and accurate; salary accordingly; permanent if satisfactory. M 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS to study filing; we cannot fill half the calls we receive for girls to do both stenography and filing at good salaries. New York School of Filing, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; high school graduate familiar with card filing. Call between 3 and 4, Campbell Studio, 338 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have experience; salary $9 to start. P. H., 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BELL CLERK.—$8 start; hours 8:30 to 6. C. H., 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, and assistant in office work; permanent position to right party. Warshauer & Co., 17 E. 22d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid operator; good education; $8 to start; answer fully. L 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, temporary position. Jules Electric Co., 209 West 48th.

TOYS and novelties, smart and original idea, taken on consignment. Address Christmas, Shop, Y 234 Times Annex.

WAIST WOMAN.—Thoroughly capable waist buyer wanted; one who has experience in buying and selling popular priced merchandise, can arrange sales, executive ability, &c. Apply in person or by letter to Blauners, 835 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

YOUNG WOMAN, good education, college graduate preferred, in publishing office; accuracy and clear handwriting necessary; give particulars, salary expected. M 127 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED,

a woman under 40 years of age to take care of two boys, 6 and 4 years old; must be refined, experienced, patient, and willing to live in the country; to the right person a permanent position and a good home are assured, with a good salary, which will be advanced with length of service. Write, giving full information to Box C 67 Times Annex.

YOUNG WHITE WOMAN houseworker four hours daily, cleaning apartment, baby's washing, generally useful; write full particulars. F 364 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $15; stenographer, $15; no advanced fee. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

NURSES.—Experienced and baby hospital trained, under 35, for children from birth. Call Monday. Home Bureau Agency, 52 West 39th St.

RELIABLE WOMEN in surburban towns; good business; commission basis; write particulars. G. H. Ford Tea Co., 245 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Prefer some one familiar with circulation work in publishing house; $20.

Bookkeeper.—Familiar with housefurnishing line, $12; other bookkeeping positions at $15.

Bookkeeper-stenographer, $15; several good stenographic positions, permanent; salaries from $10 to $20, according to experience, &c. Typist.—Rapid operator on any standard machine for copy work; $12.

Dictaphone operator, $15-$20. Call between 9 and 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(1) capable of taking dictation in French, $20; (1) hotel, $40 monthly and meals; (1) knowledge of Spanish, beginner, $11; also a number of temporary positions available. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, wanted.—Permanent positions; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER TERM UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST Three months' course; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42nd St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway, at 72d St.

FILING.—Original school teaching all authorized systems and related commercial subjects; day, evening classes; aid to good paying positions. Universal Filing and Indexing Bureau, Park Row Building, opp. Post Office.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, or correspondence courses at the first institution of its kind, closest. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—" NOT JUST AN ADVERTISING MAN," BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER."

A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or two small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE service man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration. T 27 Times.

A. — ACCOUNTANT.— Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT. — Office manager, credit man, expert at cost and statistical work and graphic charts; liberal education; splendid accounting training; tactful and fluent correspondent; irreproachable character; $40. A 237 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Will revise or install factory, office, or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Audits, systems installed, superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

Accountant, audits, systems that stop leaks; charges reasonable. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A.—As I was raised and bred in the printing business, let me show how I can save you 25 to 30 per cent. on your printing; exceptional references. C 57 Times Annex.

ACTIVE executive man, (married,) desires position with reliable firm; best references as to efficiency and honesty. M 107 Times.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, NOW EMPLOYED IN CONFIDENTIAL CAPACITY IN INFLUENTIAL CIRCLES, DESIRES SITUATION AFFORDING BROADER SCOPE; HOME OR TRAVEL. F 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADJUSTER, COLLECTOR, INVESTIGATOR or any position requiring confidence, tact, and conservative business ability by German-American, 46; best reference and bond; thoroughly familiar with N. Y. and adjacent suburban territory. Hustler, F 343 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN with good record would like to connect with established trade publication; am capable taking entire charge of business department; no objections to traveling. Address Hustler, Box N 6 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER.—Able, educated, experienced; makes illustrations; young, energetic; references. F 300 Times Downtown.

ALL-AROUND TECHNICAL COMPILER and writer; familiar with sources, scientific and statistical, desires to make change for better from present position. Expert, C 09 Times Annex.

A MAN who has risen to managerial work through accounting, and has made good, is now looking for connection where his experience may be valuable; especially good in location and stoppage of losses in either manufacture or marketing of product. M 121 Times.

AMERICAN.—29 years old, 14 years with leading fur establishment; expert knowledge, cutting, selling, manufacturing goods and pelts. L 169 Times.

A SALES
and
ADVERTISING
MANAGER.

A SALES MANAGER of the first calibre—truly expert in plan and execution, as evidenced by inborn ability and wide experience and as proven by unswerving results in past performance —will be open for engagement Sept. 1st. Address F 328 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.— Young man in charge of factory, desires change; twelve years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative; executive ability; clean character; successful record, highly recommended. M 163 Times.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED inside man, (27,) bookkeeper, stenographer, &c., capable office manager, private secretary; excellent references. M 101 Times.

A1 DRIVER, MECHANIC.—Foreign and domestic cars; would like to have some extra driving or repairing work, day or night or Sundays, while studying engineering. M 142 Times.

A1 FOLDING BOX AND PRINTING SALESMAN DESIRES POSITION; CAN SHOW SALES RECORD. L 242 TIMES.

BARKEEPER.—First-class reference; American; married; city, country. Willing, 637 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking an opportunity requiring ability and good common sense; married man. Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND COST ACCOUNTANT, (26;) married; conversant with modern accounting methods, manufacturing experience, systematizer; moderate salary. F 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, RELIABLE, DESIRES CONNECTION; MODERATE SALARY. B. B., 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young accountant, highly trained in modern methods, wants position bookkeeper or accountant; assistant's position considered. M 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; typewriter; capable office man; reliable; not afraid of work; $12-$15. Hunt, 562 East 167th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) thorough experience and training in all modern methods; educated, accurate, speedy, trustworthy, well recommended. M 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, (32), desires position; twelve years with last employer; salary to start, $18. F 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist, office manager; 8 years' experience; bonded; highly educated; efficient; $18; unquestionable references. Bennett, 330 West 141st.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (26;) salesman; trustworthy, reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. F 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, position as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper. Address Capable, F 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; trustworthy; willing worker; excellent references; $15. F 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced Spanish, French, German; sales and correspondence ability; moderate. S 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable; twelve years' experience. Otto, care Heilweg, 27 7th St.

BOY (17) wishes position at any electrical trade. Scholes, 70 West 95th.

BRITISH SUBJECT.—Wants work in England; clerk or salesman; responsible. Canadian, M 143 Times.

BROAD GAUGE MAN WITH BRAINS.

Well educated Englishman (28) of magnetism and good presence, three years' resident. Have energetic and constructive brain, combined with business acumen and tact. Get your point of view quickly and am keen analyst. Have a proven record in salesmanship and am experienced in merchandising and advertising. Can write high-class printed matter succinctly, without cheap platitudes; am a systematizer and organizer, who can handle help smoothly.

If things are left to me I see that they are done today, not tomorrow.

Recently resigned management of New York branch of English concern account of war, where I have carried considerable financial responsibility and proven my ability in salesmanship.

Without being a genius, I am a well educated, highly intelligent man, with references to prove my claims, and want to be paid what I am worth when I am worth it to you. M 90 Times.

I WANT TO HELP MAKE SOME BUSINESS BIGGER.

BUYER and manager men's hats, caps, seventeen years' experience, with successful record, open for position that requires exceptional ability, honesty, highest references; moderate salary. M 113 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young married man; sober, careful driver; good mechanic; at present employed; wishes to make change; five years' experience; first-class reference; private family, country preferred. Zeronicky, Oakland, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; long experience; own repairs; finest of recommendations; city or country; Packard, Isota, Flat, Mercedes, Cadillac. 284 East Jackson Av., Corona, L. I. 'Phone 1273R Newtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to place his chauffeur; good mechanic, careful driver; splendid character; city or country. Phone 8270 Morningside, Apt. 302. Call before 9:30 A. M.

CHAUFFEUR, absolutely efficient, dependable, 12 years one employer, no accidents, seeks position; reference. H. Gindo, 73 Manhattan St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 28, married, six years' shop, road experience, well recommended, careful driver, all repairs, seeks permanent position. R. Streller, 540 East 142d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; neat appearance; capable; reliable; strictly temperate; 11 years last employer. R. Robinson, 215 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, careful driver, wishes private position; reference. Matsu, 80 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; 6 years' experience; all cars; best references. Ginger, 157 West 83d St.; Schuyler 9144.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position until Oct. 1; 8 years' experience driving, repairing, or teaching. Frank Hastings, 949 Ogden Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience, own repairs; city, country; write only. Wright, 48 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer wishes to place reliable, competent chauffeur; mechanic; temperate. M 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 7 years; any car; first-class references; private; city, country. Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. 3188 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Highly educated man desires engagement two weeks hence. M 126 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER

seeks better position; present salary, $125; age, 27 years 10 months; graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1908; experience on designs and estimates water supply and purification, sewers and sewage disposal, railroads, locks, dams, &c.; have had charge six to twenty draftsmen during last four years; pleasing personality, forceful speaker, unusually good reputation for character, ability, and keen judgment. Y 206 Times Annex.

CLERK.—23; accounting experience; well educated; accurate, quick at figures; operate computing machines rapidly, and similar up-to-date systems. Reliable, M 138 Times.

COOK and VALET.—Chinese; entire charge gentleman's apartment. M 154 Times.

COMMUTERS, do you want assistance in your business from a middle-aged mechanical man with business experience and proven inventive ability? Moderate salary. Address Reliable, Box 652, Asbury Park, N. J.

CORRESPONDENT and BOOKKEEPER, large experience in South American export, knowledge English, Spanish, German stenographer, (Eng., Germ.,) quick typewriter; actually with New York export firm, wishes position with chance for advancement. Z N 95 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, FARMER.—Any country position; reference; reliable people. Rosler, 686 6th Av.

DESIGNER.—Experienced cloaks, suits, while agreement expires wants position. A 45 Times.

DO YOU REQUIRE man 21? I may suit you because of ability, experience; excellent reference. F 312 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Licensed, 15 years' experience, dynamo and ice machine; all-around man Stephen Dietz, 327 East 88th.

EXECUTIVE AND CREDIT MAN.

A good organizer, thorough salesman, efficient credit man, 37 years old, with 18 years' good business experience, is open for engagement. Now employed, but seeking a wider opportunity. College course mechanical engineering. Address Executive, M 122 Times.

EXPERT fur garment buyer and manager, who has had fifteen years' experience, open for position that requires exceptional ability; highest references; salary moderate until qualifications are proven; opportunity. M 112 Times.

FITTER.—First class; in lady's tailoring establishment or department store; high-class references. L. L., 131 East 116th St.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—Better goods; retail or traveling experience; would leave city. M 144 Times.

GARDENER or SUPERINTENDENT to take charge of private estate; well up on all branches, including house and table decoration, and landscape; European experience; best of references; age 33 years; energetic; good wages expected. Thomas Flynn, 82 Court Street, Newark, N. J.

GARDENER.—Open for engagement; life experience; thoroughly understands all branches of the profession; Scotch, married; good references. Box 28, Cos Cob, Conn.

GRADUATE electrical, mechanical engineer, experience engineering and business, desires communication with parties requiring man of these qualifications. L 241 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN, painter, decorator; understands steam and repairs. J. W., 624 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined, intelligent lady would care for invalid or act as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; best references. Address A., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST.—An experienced, practical, efficient plant executive, manufacturer, organizer, active, who has managed big industrial enterprises and is now acting as adviser for several successful firms, offers his services and thirty years' experience to concern requiring experienced executive capable of handling from 600 to 6,000 employes; highest references; minimum salary considered, $4,500 first year and a percentage of savings accomplished. Address Efficient, M 62 Times.

I WILL PAY first week's salary for good office position with responsible concern; 15 years' experience with books, correspondence, and details; also selling experience; best of references. A. K., 2,960 3d Av.

JANITOR, engineer licensed, wishes position, high-class apartment or busines building; repairs; own tools Christiansen, 126 West 127th St.

JAPANESE.—Experienced houseman; position housework and butler; long references. Roy, 798 Lexington Av.

LIGHTING FIXTURE SALESMAN, established trade Greater New York; commission basis. M 49 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

MANAGER.

An American, 36 years of age, with 15 years' actual business experience, wishes to open an office and take complete charge of a large concern's affairs in South America or this country.

Have held the position of general manager of a concern, representing American manufacturers, employing over 100 hands, in a Spanish-American country, for 8 years. Capable of organizing and conducting the office work, banking, sales, advertising, systems, custom work, &c.

Have traveled extensively and understand meeting and conducting business with foreigners. Can furnish unquestioned references as to character and ability; salary $6,000. Y 209 Times Annex.

MANAGER
for several years of a large perfume and toilet article house, with thorough knowledge of all branches of the business, seeks desirable change; highest references. N 4 Times.

MANAGER.—Twenty years' experience in vaudeville, picture, and general theatrical business; open for any proposition in any capacity. N 10 Times.

MATHEMATICS TUTOR.—Harvard A. M.; college preparatory; rates reasonable. M 140 Times.

MR. CORPORATION EXECUTIVE:
I WANT THE OPPORTUNITY TO EARN A $10,000 SALARY. AM HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE, NOW IN CHARGE ACCOUNTING AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS LARGE CONCERN. HAVE HAD EXCEPTIONAL CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE AND POSSESS BEST OF QUALIFICATIONS AS AN ORGANIZER. ADAPTABLE. ABLE TO OBTAIN HIGH DEGREE OF TEAM WORK IN SUBORDINATES AND BRING ABOUT CLOSE CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS. PAST PROGRESS RAPID AND CONSTANT. WILL GO ANYWHERE FOR THE RIGHT POSITION WITH THE RIGHT CONCERN. REFERENCES OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE. A 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE WORKER, 22, experienced; bookkeeper's assistant, trial balances, typist; $15. F 366 Times Downtown.

ORGANIC CHEMIST, now employed in firm manufacturing benzol and naphtalin derivatives, university graduate, further studies in Germany, good professorial recommendation, seeks improvement; capable. M 89 Times.

PORTER, elevator, switchboard; Greek, (21;) reference; honest, reliable. Padiclker, 234 West 35th.

PUBLICITY MANAGER OR ASSOCIATE for engineering corporation, project, or town council; graduate Columbia University, (C. E.,) broad engineering and advertising experience; present connection large N. Y. City daily; highest references; tactful, efficient, honest; solicits opening with future possibilities. F 316 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE
POSITION WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AS MANAGER IN THE BUILDING TRADE, DESIRES TO CONNECT HIMSELF WITH A LARGE PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL OR COMMERCIAL CONCERN. PREFERS A POSITION WHERE SALESMANSHIP, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL TRAINING, KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES AND ABILITY TO MEET PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE WOULD BE VALUABLE; HIGHEST REFERENCES; COMPENSATION SECONDARY TO DESIRE TO DEMONSTRATE HIS ABILITY. C 51 TIMES ANNEX.

REPRESENTATIVE or salesman, American, 38, single, 13 years New York, New England, and transcontinental experience, can submit best records and reference, at present employed, desires to connect with reliable and substantial house; no others considered. M 172 Times.

RESTAURANT MANAGER.
LARGE CORPORATION OR INSTITUTION.
Young man of 34, with thorough knowledge of the business, efficient, economical, good organizer, and able to produce results; at present with large corporation in Middle West, but would consider a change; highest references. X 340 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER-SALESMAN wants new connection where initiative and resourcefulness will bring returns commensurate with services rendered; young man; broad experience in various lines, and credentials that will inspire confidence. M 102 Times.

SALESMAN—HIGH GRADE
is open to an offer for part or all of his time; has a large acquaintance in New York and on the road with merchants in general. M 69 Times.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Clean-cut Christian, (37,) married, extensive knowledge modern methods, real money-maker, open for engagement high-class house. M 149 Times.

SALESMAN.—Married man, sober, steady, and reliable, desires an outdoor position as salesman; can furnish good references. Address J. Mullady, 498 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Gentleman, 43; formerly secretary and treasurer of company, with experience as salesman and collector, is open for a position; moderate salary. M 153 Times.

SALESMAN; eight years' experience New York, New England; represented largest concern in existence of its kind; commendable record. F 325 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Three years' civil and mechanical engineering, two years' active sales experience; now employed; desires machinery or shop equipment line. M 152 Times.

SALESMAN, mfg'r., and general dress man open for similar position with progressive dress house; at present engaged; been mfg'r myself; references. M 173 Times.

SALESMAN, age 28, automobile or kindred line preferred; best references. M 106 Times.

SALESMAN going West, making small towns, desires paying side line. B 210 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling leather; has established trade in this line. F 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Road side line, department stores. Phil. 33 Convent Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, 33, WELL EDUCATED, BROAD EXPERIENCE, SPEAKS SPANISH FLUENTLY, TRANSLATE FRENCH, WISHES POSITION IMMEDIATELY. L 158 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (24;) neat, accurate; seven years' experience; now employed uptown; desires position convenient Barclay, Christopher, 23d St. Ferries. F., M 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(24;) exceptionally rapid; factory systems, engineering; switchboard; mimeograph; billing, tabulating; uptown preferred; $15 up. S. H., Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—SECRETARY. — An an experienced stenographer, operator of dictaphone; also competent as bookkeeper; age 27. N 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, (21,) —Five years' business experience; tactful, reliable, efficient; conscientious worker; references. O'Donnell, 169 West 98th.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, rapid, energetic, thoroughly experienced, wants position busy office where good work is appreciated; $15. F 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 33, WIDE EXPERIENCE, SPEAKS SPANISH, TRANSLATES FRENCH, WISHES POSITION. M 141 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; $10. J. Burr, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, rapid, and accurate, desires position; best reference. F 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' business experience engineering knowledge; well recommended; $15. F 314 Times Downtown.

STEWARD wishes position; city or country; references; particulars by appointment. N 5 Times.

STEWARD.—Club, hotel; five years last place; references. Plaza, 637 6th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT of building construction open for engagement; educated. Phone 472J, Jamaica.

To Manufacturers Seeking a
NEW YORK AND EXPORT
REPRESENTATIVE.
Advertiser opening New York office, desires make connection one or two out-of-town manufacturers for DOMESTIC EASTERN and EXPORT TRADE. Advertiser is 45, with long record successful selling and managerial experience; has traveled extensively North and South America and parts Europe; has energy and initiative and exceptionally wide experience home and export trade. Highest references as to ability, personality and financial responsibility. Address "New York Representative," 359 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VALET.—Japanese desires position, valet, butler; take full charge, assist chauffeur; best reference; trustworthy; moderate wages. Tamana, 798 Lexington Av.

VERSATILE YOUNG MAN, (25,) ten years' thorough training as bookkeeper, cost clerk, buyer, factory superintendent, and salesman in the metal bedstead industry, desires connection; moderate salary. M 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, excellent penman, five years' office experience, will do anything. Schulze, 117 West 117th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

YOU WANT THIS RESULT-GETTER FOR YOUR BUSINESS IF YOU CAN GET HIM.

An advertising and merchandising expert with broad experience and thoroughly proven ability.

Only unusual circumstances make him available. If you want to assure bigger dividends for coming year, put five minutes of your time against his—then judge for yourself what he can do for you. N 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, experienced in sales organization, trade record, and all details of sales department, at present employed, desires change involving increased responsibilities and opportunity; college graduate, clean record, good correspondent, capable managing, ambitious, hard worker; accept moderate salary with good prospects. Y 222 Times Annex.

YOUNG AMERICAN, Christian, 24 years of age, legally trained and competent stenographer, seeks position in credit department of large mercantile house or as secretary. M 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (38,) handy in clerical work, speaks and writes good English, Hungarian, German, formerly Hungarian teacher, wants position. F 305 Times Downtown.

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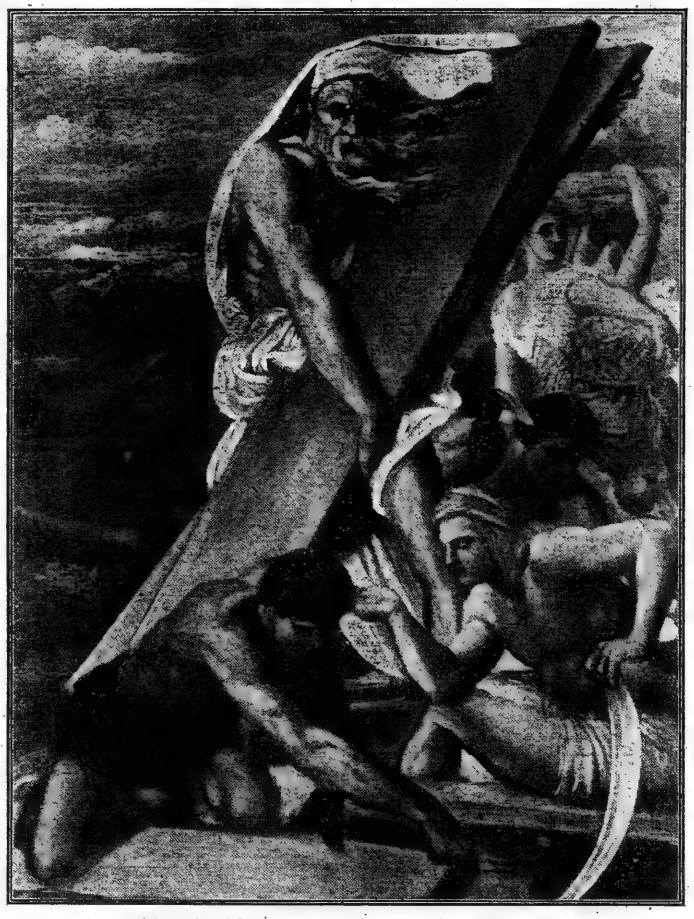
The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SECTION FOUR NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1915 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

NOAH, NOT ADAM, ATE THE APPLE

Sumerian Bible, 1,000 Years Older Than the Old Testament, Startles Theologians



Noah Building the Ark. (From the Painting by George Frederick Watts.)

ADAM'S reputation has at last been cleared. And so has that of Eve. The forbidden fruit was eaten not by these parents of mankind, but by Noah.

Such, at any rate, is the version of the Fall of Man inscribed in Sumerian characters on a stone tablet found among the ruins of ancient Nippur. And this tablet, bearing on its worn surface a revolutionary variation of the Biblical account of humanity's descent from sinlessness, now rests, carefully guarded, in a glass case in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

For several years a triangular fragment of this tablet has been in the museum's possession, and in 1912 Dr. Stephen Langdon of Oxford University copied it. It caused considerable discussion among English and American archaeologists.

Now other portions of this remarkable tablet have been found. They have been pieced together, and Dr. Langdon has succeeded in deciphering them. To the amazement of the scholars of the world, the tablet has been found to contain the Sumerian story of the Flood and the Fall of Man. And this story antedates the Hebrew version, the version given in the Old Testament, by at least one thousand years!

The Sumerians were a race distinguished for piety and culture. Their religious traditions became universal traditions, being adopted by the Semitic peoples who subsequently came upon the scene. And Dr. Langdon advances the startling theory that the Hebrew account of the Fall of Man and the Flood is merely a corrupt version of this Sumerian story, modified by the Eridu tradition.

In his "Sumerian Epic of Paradise, the Flood, and the Fall of Man," just published by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Langdon advances this novel opinion, and supports it by arguments which archaeologists and students of Biblical history respect. The narrative which he has found graven upon this broken tablet is termed, in the colophon, "A Hymn of Praise." It begins with a description of Paradise, which this epic places in Dilmun. And Dilmun is identified by Dr. Langdon with a strip of land from about the twenty-ninth degree of latitude southward along the eastern coast of the Persian Gulf, including the islands off the coast perhaps as far as the Strait of Ormuz and the Arabian Sea.

In this Paradise, or Eden, mankind dwelt happily, never growing old, never knowing disease. The flocks were not disturbed by beasts of prey, and there were no storms. Enki, the Water God, (who was also the God of Wisdom,) with his consort, Ninella, or Damkina, ruled over mankind. There is a long address in praise of Dilmun's bliss, addressed to Enki by Ninella.

At length, for some reason which is not clearly defined in the epic, Enki grew angry at humanity, and decided to overwhelm it with water. He revealed his purpose to Nintud, the Earth Goddess, who, with the help of Enlil, the Earth God, had created man. Nintud, under the title Ninharsag, helped, according to the tablet, to destroy mankind.

The Flood endured for nine months, and humanity dissolved in the waters "like tallow or fat." But Nintud desired to save the king and some other virtuous people, so she summoned them to the river's bank before the waters rose, and caused them to embark in a boat.

The tablet gives an account of a conversation after the Flood between Nintud and Tagtug, the hero who apparently headed the company that escaped drowning. Tagtug is dignified by the title of a god.

Nintud, we learn, interceded for Tagtug, and explained to Enki how it was that this man escaped a watery death. Enki became reconciled to Tagtug, called him to his temple and revealed secrets to him.

Tagtug (like Adam) became a gardener. He was told that he might eat the fruit of every tree but one. This one, which was the cassia, Nintud expressly forbade him to taste.

But Tagtug (again like Adam) disobeyed the supernatural injunction, and ate of the forbidden fruit. As a result, he was afflicted with bodily weakness. For the first time mankind knew disease. The longevity of the prediluvian age was no longer humanity's portion.

But the gods took pity on their fallen children. They sent to them patrons of healing, of plants, and of the various arts, to aid them in their laborious lives.

This story, it will be noted, makes no specific mention of a fall from primeval innocence. But it may be inferred that mankind had disobeyed Enki in some way when that god sent the waters to cover the earth. Therefore, Dr. Langdon believes, the tablet contains accounts of the fall from purity and of the fall from longevity. The fall from longevity, if that phrase may be used, seems to be considered the greater disaster of the two.

This Sumerian narrative resembles and differs from the Biblical story in numerous interesting ways. According to the Hebrew tradition, (which is, it must be remembered, younger than this tablet by 1,000 years,) Adam and Eve forfeited the blessings of Paradise almost immediately after the Creation. But this tablet, as Dr Langdon interprets it, states that mankind enjoyed Paradise until the Flood came.

Dr. Langdon does not base his identification of Tagtug with Noah upon the obvious resemblance of their adventures during the Flood. By an elaborate and closely wrought argument, which can be clearly followed only by an advanced philologist who has specialized in Semitic and Sumerian dialects, he shows that since the Sumerian word "tug" is regularly rendered in Semitic by "nahu," which means "to repose," therefore "tag-tug" may be rendered by "nu-uh." The permansive singular of this would be "nu-uh," which means "he is appeased," and possibly "God is appeased." From this it is easy to derive the Hebrew word "Noah." Dr. Langdon does not,

however, regard this interesting theory as proved.

In Dr. Langdon's literal translation, the Earth-goddess is variously styled Nintud, Ninharsag, and Ninkurra. Damgal-Nunna, who is mentioned in Obverse II., is thought to be identical with Ninella, (called also Damkina,) Enki's consort and daughter.

This is Dr. Langdon's literal rendering of this extraordinary graven legend. The numbers refer to the lines of hieroglyphics, to the texts, it may be said, of this Bible a thousand years older than the Old Testament. The breaks in the wording indicate that the inscriptions are undecipherable. For convenience, the sentences are here combined into paragraphs. Conjectural meanings are indicated by the use of italics, and parentheses or brackets inclose words that the translator has supplied.

OBVERSE I.

1—They that slept, they that slept are ye, 2—[In mountain of] Dilmun which is an holy place, 3—[In the holy place] they that slept are ye. 4—[* * * the mountain of Dilmun which is an holy place. 5—The mountain of Dilmun which is an holy place, the mountain of Dilmun is pure. 6—The mountain of Dilmun is pure, the mountain of Dilmun is clean. 7—Alone in Dilmun they lay down; 8—Where Enki with his consort lay, 9—That place is pure, that place is clean.

10—Alone in Dilmun they lay down. 11—Where Enki with the pure divine queen lay down, 12—That place is pure, that place is clean. 13—In Dilmun the raven shrieked not. 14—The *kite* shrieked not, kitelike.

15—The lion slew not. 16—The wolf plundered not the lambs. 17—The dog approached not the kids in repose. 18—*The mother (goat)* as it fed on grain he disturbed not. 19—The (ewes) impregnate their *foetus* * * *. 20—The birds of heaven their young [*forsook*] not. 21—The doves were not put to flight.

22—"Oh disease of the eyes thou art the 'Sick Eye,'" one said not. 23—"Oh headache thou art the 'Headache,'" one said not. 24—As to the old woman," "thou art an old woman" one said not. 25—As to the old man, "thou art an old man" one said not. 26—A pure place where water was not poured for cleansing in the city one inhabited not.

27—"A man has changed a canal," one said not. 28—A prince his *wisdom withheld* not. 29—"A deceiver deceives," one said not. 30—"The *counselor* of a city * * * *," one said not.

31—Ninella to Enki her father spoke. 32—"A city thou hast founded, a city thou hast founded and a fate thou hast given. 33—In Dilmun a city thou hast founded, a city (thou hast founded and a fate thou hast given.) 34—* * * thou hast founded a city (thou hast founded and a fate hast given). 35—* * * (*which*) a canal has not. 36—[* * *] thou hast founded, a city (thou hast founded and a fate thou hast given.)

OBVERSE II.

1—In thy great * * * may water *flow*, 2—Thy city may drink water in abundance. 3—Dilmun may drink water in abundance. 4—Thy pools of bitter waters as a pool of sweet waters may flow. 5—Let thy city be the home which assembles the Land of Sumer. 6—Let Dilmun be the home which assembles the Land of Sumer.

7—Now oh Sun-god shine forth. 8—Oh Sun-god in heaven stand. 9—He that marches * * * from his place. 10—* * * the Moon-god * * * 11—From the *mouth* of the earth walking forth, with *sweet waters* of the earth he comes unto thee." 12—In his great * * * waters went up.

13—His city drank water in abundance. 14—Dilmun drank water in abundance. 15—His pool of bitter waters was (a pool of) sweet water. 16—The lowlands * * * 17—His city was the home which assembles the Land (of Sumer.)

18—Dilmun was the home which assembles the Land (of Sumer.) 19—Now oh Sun-god shine forth. Verily it was so. 20—He the tenderer of decision, the possessor of wisdom, 21—To Nintud the mother of the Land of Sumer, 22—Enki the possessor of wisdom, 23—Even unto Nintud (the mother of the Land of Sumer,) 24—His counsel in the temple revealed. 25—His revelation in the *reed-house* as a decision he rendered unto her. 26—His counsel in secret grandly and beneficently to her he affirmed. 27—He spoke. "Unto me man enters not."

28—Enki spoke, 29—By heaven he swore. 30—"Cause him to sleep for me, cause him to sleep for me," was his word. 31—Enki the father of Damgalnunna uttered his word. 32—Ninharsag the fields * * * 33—The fields received the waters of Enki.

34—It was the first day whose month is the first. 35—It was the second day whose month is the third. 36—It was the third day whose month is the third. 37—It was the fourth day whose month is the fourth. 38—It was the fifth day [whose month is the fifth]. 39—It was the sixth day [whose month is the sixth]. 40—It was the seventh day [whose month is the seventh]. 41—It was the eighth day [whose month is the eighth.] 42—It was the ninth day whose month is the ninth; mouth of the cessation of the waters.

43—Like fat, like fat, like *tallow*. 44—Nintud mother of the Land, 45—[*Even Ninharra.*] 46—had created them.

OBVERSE III.

1—Nintud to the bank of the river *summoned*. 2—"Enki (for me) they are reckoned, yea are reckoned." 3—Her herald the divine anointed ones called. 4—The sons of men who were pious she was not wroth against. 5—Nintud against the pious was not wroth. 6—Her herald the divine anointed ones caused to return. 7—The sons of men who were pious she was not wroth against. 8—Nintud against the pious was not wroth. 9—My king, who was filled with fear, yea was filled with fear. 10—His *foot* alone upon the boat set. 11—Two "*Aumbias*," as watchmen he placed on guard. 12—Doubly he called the ship; torches he lighted. 13—Enki devastated the fields. 14—The fields received the waters of Enki. 15—It was the first day, whose month is the first. 16—It was the second day, whose month is the second. 17—It was the ninth day, whose month is the ninth; the month of the cessation of the waters. 18—Like fat, like fat, like *tallow*, 19—Ninkurra (like) fat, 20—Nintud [mother of the Land] had created them. 21—Ninkurra [to the shore of the river had *summoned*]. 22—"Enki, for me they are reckoned, yea they are reckoned." 23—Her herald the divine anointed ones had called. 24—The pious sons of men she was not wroth against. 25—Ninkurra against the pious sons of men was not wroth. 26—Her herald caused the divine anointed ones to turn unto her. 27—The pious sons of men she * * * 28—Ninkurra the pious * * *

29—My king the terror filled, the terror filled, 30—His foot *alone* on the ship had set. 31—Two "*Aumbias*" as watchmen on guard he had placed. 32—Doubly he had called the ship; torches he had lighted. 33—Enki devastated the fields. 34—The fields received the waters of Enki.

35—It was the first day whose month is the first. 36—It was the ninth day whose month is the ninth; the month of the cessation of the waters. 37—Like fat, like fat, like *tallow*, 38—Ninkurra (like) fat [had created them]. 39—To the divine Tagtug she *revealed secrets* * * * 40—Nintud to the divine Tagtug spoke.

41—"Verily I will purge thee; my purging * * * 42—I will tell thee; my words * * * 43—Oh thou one man, for me [they were reckoned, yea were reckoned]. 44—Enki, for me has reckoned [has reckoned]. 45—* * *

REVERSE I.

(About twelve lines are missing.)

13—* * * revealed secrets [caused] to see * * * 14—* * * 15—* * *. 16—* * * in the garden * * * 17—* * * 18—[*In E-baraguldu*] *stand*. 19—In E-rabgaran *stand*. 20—In the temple may my guide dwell, 21—May Enki my guide dwell.

Both Sides of the Tablet of the Sumerian Bible, Telling the Story of the Creation, Flood, and Fall of Man.

22—Two "*Aumbias*" who fill with water, 23—The water course filled with water. 24—The canal they filled with water. 25—The barren land they *irrigated* (?) * * * 26—The gardener * * * 27—A secret * * * 28—Who art thou? the *garden* * * * 29—Enki to the gardener * * *.

(Four lines missing.)

34—* * * 35—In E-baraguldu he stood. 36—In E-rabgaran he stood. His seat he took. 37—Enki beheld him. A scepter in his hand he grasped. 38—Enki for Tagtug waited. 39—In his temple he cried, "Open the door, open the door. 40—Who is it that thou art?" 41—"I am a gardener *joyful* * * *" 42—* * * "I will cause to be given unto thee.

43—The divine Tagtug with glad heart opened the temple's door. 44—Enki unto the divine Tagtug *revealed secrets*. 45—His * * * he gave unto him joyously. 46—In E-baraguldu he gave unto him. 47—In E-rabgaran he gave unto him. 48—The divine Tagtug was confided; the left hand he raised; the (right) hand he composed.

REVERSE II.

(The first six lines are obliterated.)

7—* * * 8—[The plant * * *] grew. 9—[The plant * * *] grew. 10—[The plant * * *] grew. 11—[The plant * * *] grew. 12—[The plant * * *] grew. 13—[The plant * * *] grew. 14—The plant * * * grew. 15—"Enki, for me they are reckoned, they are reckoned." 16—Her herald the divine anointed ones called.

17—As for the plants, their fates I have determined forever. 18—Something it is; something it is. 19—Her herald caused the divine anointed ones to return unto her. 20—My king as to the woody plants she commanded: 21—"He shall cut off; he shall eat." 22—My king as to the fruit bearing plants, she commanded: 23—"He shall pluck; he shall eat." 24—My king as to the * * * plants, she commanded: 25—"He shall cut off; he shall eat." 26—My king as to the prickly plants, she commanded: 27—"He shall pluck; he shall eat." 28—My king as to the plants * * * she commanded: 29—"[He shall cut off;] he shall eat." 30—[My king as to the plants * * *] she commanded: 31—"[He shall pluck; he shall eat]." 32—[My king as to the plants * * * she commanded]: 33—"[He shall cut off; he shall eat.]"

34—[My king] the cassia plant approached. 35—He plucked; he ate. 36—* * * the plant, its fate she had determined; therein she came upon it. 37—Ninharsag in the name of Enki uttered a curse. 38—"The face of life until he dies not shall he see." 39—The Anunnaki in the dust sat down (to weep). 40—Angrily unto Enlil she spoke. 41—"I Ninharsag begat thee children and what is my reward?" 42—Enlil the begetter angrily replied: 43—Thou oh Ninharsag hast begotten children, (therefore) 44—"In my city two creatures I will make for thee," shall *thy* name be called. 45—The *renouncil*—his *head as a prototype* she had moulded. 46—His *foot as a prototype* she had designed. 47—His *eyes as a prototype* she had made luminous.

REVERSE III.

(About five lines are broken away.)

6—* * * the lord Enlil * * * 7—* * * the lord * * * 8—To * * * they send, the lord, god * * * 9—To * * * they went, the lord of *the gods* * * * 10—* * * 11—* * * 12—Ninharsag * * * 13—* * * 14—* * * 15—* * * 16—* * * 17—* * * 18—Ninharsag * * * 19—Of Enlil, in his * * * they reposed. 20—* * * 21—Fates they declared. 22—Destiny they fixed. 23—Ninharsag in her * * * reposed.

24—"My breeches what of thee is ill?" 25—"My pastures are distressed." 26—"Abu I have created for thee." 27—"My brother what of thee is ill?" 28—"My flocks are distressed." 29—"The queen of the flocks I have created for thee." 30—"My brother what of thee is ill? "My * * * is ill?" 31—"*Nin-KA-u-tud* I have created for thee."

32—"My brother what of thee is ill?" "My mouth is distressed." 33—"The queen who fills the mouth (with wine) I have created for thee." 34—"My brother what of thee is ill?" "My * * * is ill." 35—"The goddess *Nazi* I have created for thee." 36—"My brother what of thee is ill?" "My * * * is ill." 37—"The goddess Daxima I have created for thee." 38—"My brother what of thee is ill?" "My health is ill." 39—"The queen of life I have created for thee."

40—"My brother what of thee is ill?" "My understanding is distressed." 41—"The Lord who renders the understanding good I have created for thee." 42—Since grandly were they born, (grandly) they do, 43—Abu lord of vegetation let be. 44—Nintulla lord of Magan let be.

45—May Nin-KA-u-tud Ninaxu possess. 46—May Ninkurra be she that fills the heart. 47—May Nuzi the lord of * * * possess. 48—May Daxima * * * possess. 49—May Ninti be the mistress of the month. 50—May Ensagme be lord of Dilmun. 51—Praised.

AN UNWISE QUESTION

THE cross-examining lawyer had adopted a rather unpleasant tone in questioning the witness, who, however, kept his temper.

"Have you ever been arrested?" was among the questions put.

"No, Sir."

"Have you been in this court before?"

"No, Sir."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Your face looks very familiar—very familiar. Where have I seen it before?"

"I am the bartender in the saloon across the street."

Paradoxical.

Hokus—I'm in low spirits this morning. Too much roof garden last night.

Pokus—I had a high old time in a rathskeller.

TO PROLONG LIFE, AVOID POISONS

Most Well-to-do Men Are Committing Suicide by What They Eat, Declares a London Expert

By Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

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LIKE most real revolutions, this one is proceeding gradually, by evolution. It is going on now. The Australian native at 45 shows the same age-changes as we show at 65; he is the lowest type of man, and we are representatives of the highest.

We inherit from our ancestors a greater longevity than he does, though he is far longer lived than the ape ancestors of all mankind. And observe that the Australian native is not a drunkard, does not have a large supper after the theatre as well as a large dinner before it, takes plenty of exercise, and is, in fact, a thoroughgoing exponent of the simple life in most essential respects.

All this goes to show, by an extreme contrast of races, that heredity plays in this matter the post of first importance which I, as a eugenist, claim for it in respect of practically all our characteristics, good, bad, and indifferent.

It is the same within such a race as ourselves. In general, the long-lived people are the descendants of the long-lived. The actuaries and the statisticians have proved that beyond all dispute, and it is the outstanding fact which the famous man of science, Professor Metchnikoff, has forgotten in his well-known book on the "Prolongation of Life."

Of course, people do not recognize the importance of heredity here any more than elsewhere, and so every old gentleman has his explanation of his long life—that he is a vegetarian or a flesh eater, a regular moderate drinker or an abstainer, a smoker or non-smoker, and so forth. You can prove anything from the records of such cases, if you cannot be bothered to be scientific and look up the pedigrees of these people.

But then we find the explanation. Many inherit their longevity, as the whole of the higher races do compared with the native Australians, and probably this means that they have an inherited power of resisting poisons and the results of bad habits, to which other people succumb sooner or later.

Longevity usually goes with much energy and power of work, which are qualities usually displayed by and necessary for famous men. So we find that a large proportion of famous people live to be old, and can usually do good work in their later years. Recent examples like Spencer and Meredith, Kelvin and Galton, Lister and Booth could be multiplied to any extent.

Thus the surest way of lengthening life would be to have those people marry and become parents who have longevity in their blood, and on the whole no doubt this would mean a much more active, energetic, competent, and happy race of men and women.

But that kind of eugenics is out of the question, and we had better consider the possibilities. Life is being greatly lengthened, on the average, simply because so many infants and children are being saved. That increases the average length of life, but it is not exactly what we mean by the lengthening of life here.

Life is also being lengthened by the reduction of consumption and other diseases in early and middle adult life. It was recently estimated by the National Conservation Commission in the United States that a reduction by three-fourths of such diseases as consumption and typhoid, which are entirely preventable, would increase the average length of life more than fifteen years. In England that reduction is going on, and far more people, consequently, live on to later life, instead of being cut down in maturity.

But then the real problem of the lengthening of life arises. In our fifties the strain of modern existence begins to tell, as a report of Dr. Newsholme has told us. The arteries and the heart show those "age-changes," which in happier people do not appear until the seventies are approached, and which even the wisely living native Australian shows before his fifties.

The truth is that when the importance of heredity has been stated we have to admit that few of us are wise enough to reach the age limit to which our heredity entitles us. The real way of prolonging life, as a famous German student said, is to avoid shortening it.

That is the real revolution which is upon us. People are slowly beginning to listen to the voice of hygiene, and though nothing can exceed the span to which their heredity entitles them, at any rate they can reach it if they will. And, in a word, the advice of hygiene to the man or woman who wants a long life and a merry one is to avoid poisons. It is poisoning, not wearing out, that finishes most of us.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

Life will keep on making good the wear and tear of our days if only we do not poison the forces of rejuvenation within us. But we kill ourselves with the poisons which are made in our own bodies and with those which we swallow ready made.

Most of the well-to-do men of today, anywhere over 50, are committing a slow suicide. Any doctor who examined their arteries and asked what they ate and drank every day could tell them as much. They "dig their graves with their teeth," for they eat far too much and their food contains small quantities of many poisons which gradually spoil their arteries, and then the man will soon be old.

As for alcohol, which doctors used to prescribe so generously, they are changing their tune nowadays. Dr. George Keith, who wrote "A Plea for a Simpler Life"; Sir Hermann Weber, and Sir Thomas Clouston have begun to convert the profession in England, and the life insurance companies are completing the task.

The man who avoids alcohol lives several years longer, on the average, than the moderate drinker, and has less illness meanwhile. He gets a long life, and a merry one to boot.

The net result of all these changes in the national habit and in the control of the death rate during maturity is that the community grows older year by year, in the sense that the average age of those who compose it steadily rises. The birth rate keeps on falling, there are fewer babies, children, and young people, while there are more and more elderly men and women, who would have been in their graves at any former period of human history.

And this process is steadily maintained, with the result that the community of the future will be older than ever, with far fewer births and deaths going on in proportion to its numbers. Is this a good prospect or a bad one?

It would be a poor lookout if it meant that the world was going to become conservative, without enthusiasm, enjoying life very little, and given to sober reflection on the mutability of human hopes. Life without joy is not worth living, and joy is the especial privilege of youth. But I do not anticipate the disappearance of joy and the establishment of a gray, sound, safe scheme of existence by the elderly population of tomorrow.

For youth is a state of the soul, and the beauty of the lengthening of life, as we are now achieving it, is that it really means the lengthening of youth. If your arteries are soft, if you still believe in life and love and friendship and the future, it does not matter a straw how old your body may be; you are still young, for your soul is young, and youth is a state of the soul.

Man is not like a tree, which puts on a circle of wood every year and can have its age reckoned accordingly. What this revolution will achieve is really the marriage of two precious things which have hitherto been displayed, except by the rare few, at different times of life. By themselves they are valuable, but in conjunction they are beyond all price. Their names are enthusiasm and experience.

As a rule, hitherto, when we have the first the second is still lacking, and when we have acquired the second the first has fled. My great master, Sir Francis Galton, whom I knew in his eighties, was the perfect illustration of the union to which I refer; he was incredibly wise and experienced, but he had the heart of a boy, and was always the youngest man in the room. And the eugenics which he founded will change the world accordingly.

No doubt youth will have to wait longer for its prizes. We shall not have many more Prime Ministers in their early twenties, like Pitt. On the other hand, we shall not have our heroes dying of drink and gout in their forties, like the statesmen of the past. "Youth will be served," as it always will, so long as life itself is young; but it will be youth much longer than it used to be, and so can wait.

The beauty of a girl among the lower races and types of mankind is all gone at 22 or 24; at 35 the woman is an old hag. Things are very different among ourselves, and what is true of the beauty of woman is true of the deepest characteristics of both sexes. It is a great and a beneficent change, none the less great because we are so largely unconscious of it.

FROM HERE AND THERE

Fists Have Won the V. C.

SKILL in fisticuffs has several times won the Victoria Cross. At Inkerman, for instance, Captain Hugh Rowlands saved his commanding officer, Colonel Hay, by a straight left-hander. Hay was wounded and lying on the ground, with a gigantic Russian standing over him and about to plunge a bayonet to his heart, when Rowlands, who had lost his sword, smashed the Russian with his left hand, knocking the man unconscious. Rowlands got the V. C.

At Jeerum, in India, during the Indian Mutiny, General James Blair, whose sword had been broken off at the hilt and who had no other weapon, dashed into a crowd of armed mutineers and knocked five of them down with his fists in a few seconds. The Victoria Cross also went to him.

Another officer whose sword broke at the handle while in action was Admiral "Tug" Wilson, who, at El Teb, bowled over six Arabs with his fists. He not only won the V. C., but also his nickname, being called "Tug" Wilson after an English boxer who about that time had gained brief notoriety by fighting John L. Sullivan, the heavyweight champion boxer of the world.

The Comprador of China.

AMERICANS and Europeans going to China to establish import and export business naturally find at the outset a barrier to intercourse with the natives in the language and customs of the country. The foreigner may know how to transact business with other whites, but is ignorant of how to do business with the Chinese.

To overcome this difficulty the comprador came into existence. He is a Chinaman, speaking "pidgin" English (corruption of "business" English), a strange mixture of English with Chinese accent, Portuguese, and Chinese, and the principal means of communication between foreigners and the commercial Chinese. The comprador is usually a man of good financial standing who handles business with other Chinamen, and he is to some extent in partnership with the foreign import and export merchant.

All sales to Chinese are referred to him. He passes upon their credit, makes the sales, collects the money, and simply accounts to the foreign partner, who knows little or nothing of the Chinese end of the business, just as the comprador knows nothing of the American or European end of the business. In fact, each keeps a separate set of books and the comprador often employs his own clerks and salesmen.

New Names for Old Initials.

BRITISH soldiers at the front are applying new significations to old initials. For instance, the R. F. A.—Royal Field Artillery—is being called the Ready For Anything. The men of King Edward's Horse say that K. E. H. means Kill Every Hun.

The unkindest interpretation is that put upon the letters R. A. M. C.—Royal Army Medical Corps. Some wounded soldiers have complained of missing belongings after their things have passed into the keeping of the R. A. M. C., so they declare the initials really now stand for Rob All My Comrades.

Knicker—In youth we forget to learn.
Bocker—And in age we learn to forget.

SOUTH WILL INSPIRE OUR MUSIC

Composers Here Must Follow the Example of Dvorak and Puccini, Says Professor Mildenberg

Albert Mildenberg.

The interesting article on the future of American music printed below is by Professor Albert Mildenberg, Dean of the Department of Music at Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C. It consists in part of a lecture delivered recently by him before the Folk Lore Society of the North Carolina Historical Association.

By Professor Albert Mildenberg.
Dean of Department of Music, Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

THE South will provide the basis upon which the national music of America will rest. The South, with its romance, sentiment, and those qualities of aristocratic family connections, an aristocracy that still lives, a romance that still lives, a sentiment still alive in the hearts of the people here, will give to musical expression written and composed here its warmer tints. We do not find in the North that men and women have retained so much of the kindlier sentiments of human nature as we find in the South.

For some years a group of men, American by birth and of Puritanical ideas and sentiments in the extreme, have devoted their lives to composition in music. These men have lived for the most part in the North of our country, and have been educated there. And it is true that they produced works that, from a technical standpoint, may not be criticised as to their mastery of form. These graduates of the Northern schools have written sonatas and symphonies in perfect form, but their attention has been directed toward their mastery of form, rather than toward the cultivation of a vivid imagination.

The result has been that these works stand out as splendid examples of form but have failed utterly in their poetic appeal to the musical public. Some of the men in the North have also written grand operas, and those whose works have been produced have failed utterly by reason of the fact that none of them have shown an appreciation for the theatre and the theatrical qualities necessary to make an opera a success.

A very important reason for these failures has been the character of the stories selected. Their librettos have lacked every quality of dramatic incident or human interest. They have been well written pieces of literature in some cases. The good points, however, have been spoiled rather than helped by their musical setting.

The songs written by Stephen Foster have lived longer and will continue to live and be sung for many more years than all the symphonic or operatic music so far produced by Northern composers.

These same men have attempted to advance the theory that the fabric of American music will be constructed from the tunes, songs, and dances that they have been able to collect in their research among the American Indians. I fear they are beginning at the wrong end, for certainly no sane musician can conscientiously believe that the wild war yells and screeching guttural noises with which we are familiar, in Indian so-called music, can find its place in the fabric of American music as a basis.

The year 1914 will prove a year to be remembered for some things greater and better than this horrible war. It will be the year that America has declared her artistic independence of the Old World. Not that we have lost our reverence for the great monuments to art that Europe has reared up—we can never repay them with all the money and gifts that we have sent over to them for what we have been able to absorb from our association with and study of their great arts.

But we have reached that point in our development when we can stand on our own feet. We do not need the prop of a European education longer to be able to take that natural talent to be found in the numberless students of American birth and parentage and develop it to the very highest perfection.

We are on the eve of a great art as well as commercial renaissance, and at no time in our history shall we come face to face with a greater opportunity to develop our own arts than now.

This renaissance, in so far as it affects our art culture, can be entirely overshadowed by the great commercial awakening that is now upon us, and it remains for you and me and the entire art and student world in America to compel a recognition, not only by Europe but by our own land, of these qualities possessed by Americans that go to make up an artistic nation.

We have traditions that must be respected. We have ideas in art that Europe must learn to respect and look upon with less of a patronizing air than they have been willing to accord us up to the present.

Up to a short time ago those men to whom we looked for musical criticism of high order were unwilling to accord to the South that place which rightfully belongs to her in the creation of a distinct type of music, that is as individual as any Russian, Polish, Scandinavian or Slavic folk song. Those very men today are compiling books of American Southern song—and why? It is because two of the greatest musicians of this age have come to the South of our country to find material upon which to construct two of the greatest musical compositions produced in the last twenty-five years.

One of these men has come all the way from Bohemia to find in the South a theme suitable to express what the New World meant to him. He did not find it in the great metropolis of New York. He could not. Nor in Pittsburgh or Chicago. Was it not most natural for a great man such as Dvorak to travel to our large cities first to gain any impression of us as a people? Well, he did travel to our great cities, but he did not find any inspiration in them. He came to the South, and he did find in the South his inspiration for one of the loveliest, sweetest, and most sympathetic melodies that exists in modern classical literature in symphonic form.

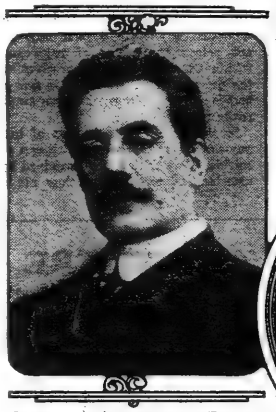
We now come to a different phase in the development of music in this country—that of the entrée into its life of the great Italian opera composer, Puccini.

I can refer back to the opening remarks I made, when I accounted for the failure of the American opera composers of their selections as to plot-story or libretto. It is true that the works of Horatio Parker, winner of the opera prize, have utterly failed because of his choice of subjects to write on. The quality of the literature of his libretto was of the best, but that did not save it from failure.

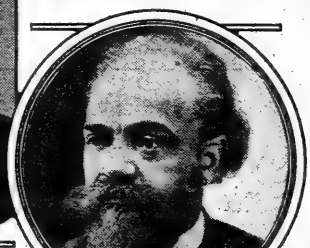
It was the absence of the human element, the heart interest episode, the sympathetic touch, that caused its failure to reach the great mass of the music-loving public.

When Puccini selected Belasco's "Girl of the Golden West" as the subject of his operatic enterprise he recognized immediately in its story a succession of episodes that bespoke a human interest, a romance, a picturesque surrounding, and then, when he wanted to intensify its heart and sympathetic interest, what did he do? He came to the South. He was misled into thinking at first that the rubbish, the unspeakable slang of music called ragtime, represented the basis of our musical expression. I may be pardoned for claiming a part of the responsibility for changing his impressions, because I played for him in his little mountain home in Tuscany, where I stayed ten days, as many of the old plantation melodies as I could remember. I am happy to have arrived in time to prevent so great a man from getting a wrong impression of our American folk song.

For some reason men of the North are unwilling to accord the South the place she rightfully deserves for providing these great men with this material they have used so richly, for providing them with an inspiration that has brought forth into the world two great compositions that will live as long as good music lives. It matters little whether Harvard or Yale professors will allow that the Southern plantation songs are sufficiently dignified to represent the American people in the art of music as it develops in this country. Antonin Dvorak, to whom music was a language, was able to discern the characteristics of this new idiom and to recognize its availability and value. He also recognized that music is entitled to be called characteristic of a people which gives the greatest pleasure to the largest fraction of a people.



Signor Giacomo Puccini
(© Aime Dupont)



Antonin Dvořák

To my mind these melodies are not negro melodies in the essence. As a matter of fact, that which is most characteristic in our folk songs has come from the negro slaves' singing of them. It may be these slaves lived in a period of emotional environment which produced folk song. By reason of the fact that the negro is musical by nature, and lived a life that had in it romantic elements of pleasure, as well as suffering, a leaning toward superstition, some imagination, as well as the power of mimicry, he has imitated what he remembered of the songs and tunes heard at some time, and in the course of the evolution of these tunes, with their own variations and changes, he has really evolved a repertoire of songs and melodies that might be called his own. Music and dancing are the negro's passion—he loves them. Those songs and tunes that he sings are hardly his own originally, but as he produces them now he can defy the white man to imitate them.

After all, it matters not whether the music produced by American-born composers has anything about it that you may characterize as being a recognizable American quality—the whole question is: Is it good music? If it is good music it will have a recognizable melody—and melody appeals to the great public, the masses.

Among modern workers, who would attempt to question the compelling genius of Rodin in his rough-hewn masterpieces. We do not demand qualities that show a nationalism in the painting or sculpture of Italy, Germany, or France, or the literature or drama of these countries. We simply demand good art.

If the matter of deciding what progress has been made in our national music is to rest on the decisions made in the recent opera contests, the whole scheme of the study of music in America must be changed, for the following reasons:

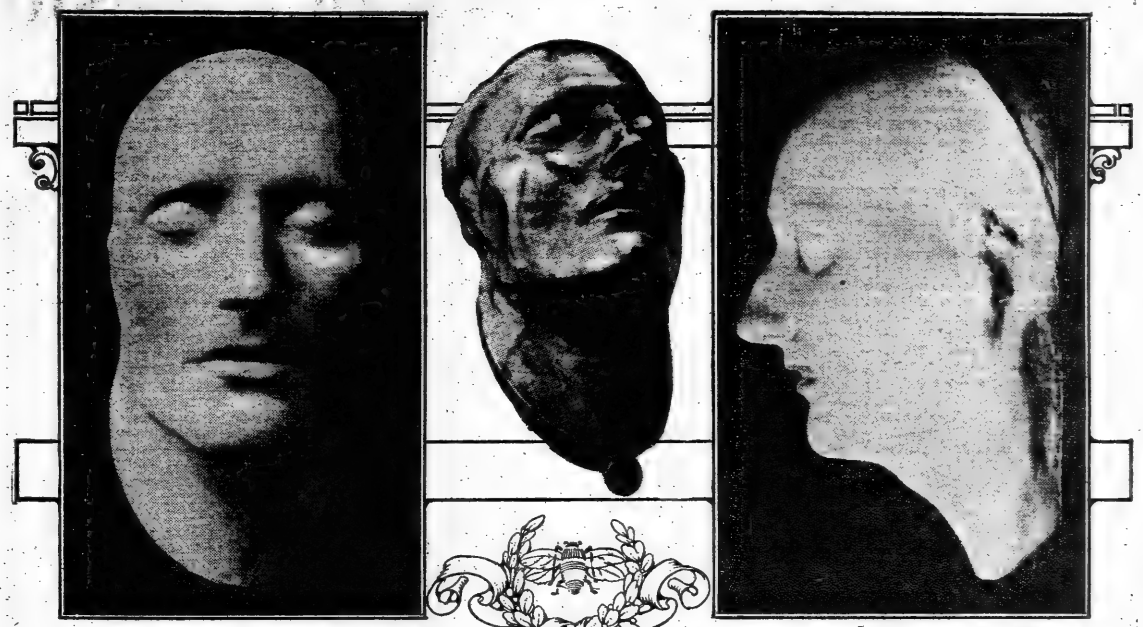
Opera has no musical form. It is a dramatic, living thing; its musical element is only one part of it. It stands to reason that we as a nation must first master the classic forms and then, having this as a basis, let the composer acquire theatrical experience and proceed to write opera. Verdi, Wagner, Puccini were first of all master stage craftsmen and then musicians—the result is that their operatic work smacks in every phrase of the stage, the theatre, and its peculiar dramatic demands.

The American musician has until quite recently been unable to acquaint himself sufficiently with the theatrical side of musical writing in this country—one reason being the limited amount of opera produced here.

To judge what will be the most compelling moving force in the formation of the music produced in this country by native composers will not mean merely the examination by a jury of men of indifferent equipment of a manuscript and the passing up of forty or fifty works without a hearing. European art centres have not built up their bulwark of native art in this way. No jury is able to decide whether a work is good or not until it is put on the stage and produced. This is the way France, Italy, Germany, and, in fact, all other art centres have found the works they have produced.

Of course I do not mean that a work that is obviously unfit cannot be recognized at sight. But no musician is able offhand to read over an orchestrated score and grasp the dramatic values of the libretto, story plot, and even the pantomime necessary to the production of a lyric composition. It is impossible. It takes the united talents of a stage manager, conductor, and the acting artists themselves to draw the values out and place them before the reader of the score—to say nothing of the effects of the scenery, costumes and lights, &c.

This is an expensive undertaking, but it is the only legitimate, just, and fair way to find the right works. Successes are only picked from failures. It is so in the field of the playwright; it must be so in that much more intangible field of musical dramatic writing. The American dramatist is far in the lead today. The American musician will quickly catch up if he will look to the South for his inspiration. Poland, in the direst hour of her misery, was never more riven than the South after the civil war, yet Poland smiled again. So has the South. Coin her joy and suffering into music and wrap it about with Southern picturesqueness and you will have a rich picture to look upon, a wholesome, melodious, and heart-stirring music to soothe the ear.



The Sankey Cast, Full Face. "Souscription Antommarchi" 1833-4 First State. The Sankey Cast, Side Face.

MYSTERY OF NAPOLEON DEATH MASK

New Light on Controversy That Has Raged for Years Over Antommarchi and Sankey Casts

THAT the so-called Antommarchi death mask of Napoleon was not the work of Dr. Antommarchi at all, but of the English physician, Dr. Francis Burton, that the mysterious "Sankey" cast was secretly taken by the painter Rubidge from the original as it stood drying in a room off the death chamber, and that it was Mme. Bertrand who stole the Burton mask, are the conclusions which G. L. de St. M. Watson, one of the best known of the Napoleonic iconographers, presents to the public in a volume entitled "The Story of Napoleon's Death Mask," (New York, John Lane Company, $2.)

The story of Napoleon's death mask has always been shrouded in mystery. Controversy has raged over it for a hundred years. After the great conqueror died Europe swarmed with masks and busts of him, each purporting to be the original one molded on his face. Eventually the spurious creations were disposed of and the genuine mask was located.

Then arose a veritable tempest. Who made the mask? For the honor was claimed both by the English Dr. Burton and the Italian Dr. Antommarchi. In spite of the fact that there were many witnesses at Longwood at the time of Napoleon's death, in spite of the fact that more than a dozen were present when the mask was taken, none seemed to know just who deserved the credit for it.

Then there appeared another cast to complicate the problem. This was the puzzling "Sankey" cast. In appearance it was somewhat different from the Antommarchi-Burton cast. Yet when the measurements were taken they exactly coincided with those of the Burton-Antommarchi mask. Moreover, the "Sankey" cast had the following guarantee:

"Loose, 20th Oct., 1862.

"This cast was taken from the face of Napoleon Bonaparte as he lay dead at Longwood, St. Helena, by Mr. Rubidge, 7 May, 1821; which I do hereby certify. R. BOYS, M. A.,

"Incumbent of Loose and Senr. Chaplain, St. Helena."

Before this testimony the controversialists have paused. The Rev. Richard Boys was a gentleman of "unswerving rectitude and intrepidity of utterance." It is difficult to doubt his word. But how does it happen that the painter Rubidge obtained a mask of Napoleon, a task that would have required at the least a full hour, unobserved by any of the numerous Longwood household?

These are the obstinate contradictions which only now, after the passage of nearly a century, are coming into some sort of agreement. Mr. Watson has patiently subjected all the original documents in the case, as well as the great mass of subsequent testimony, to a microscopic examination. Piecing this information with some new facts which he has uncovered, he has managed to pierce the mystery of the Napoleon death mask.

This is the story as Mr. Watson has unraveled it:

On the day of Napoleon's death there was talk among both the French and the English members of the Longwood household of taking a cast. No one knows very much about the decidedly delicate operation of molding from the features after death. Besides, a special sort of plaster must be used. A hunt for plaster on the island was begun.

By the next morning an indifferent lot of plaster had been scraped up. But when it came to the actual business of molding the cast, Napoleon's Italian physician, Antommarchi, backed out. He flatly refused to make the attempt.

Dr. Burton assumed the task. Napoleon's head was shaved; the plaster applied. When it had set, the two parts, front and back, were removed and set away.

On the next morning, Monday, while Napoleon was lying in state in the little sitting room of Longwood, fresh and better plaster arrived. With this Dr. Burton took the cast, the "*fons et origo*," says Mr. Watson, "of all the death masks of Napoleon that ever were or ever will be."

It was left to dry the whole day and the night of the 7th. But when the doctor went back in the morning to examine it the thief in the night had come and gone, and the face was missing; only the "back part" of the cast—one-third of the total skull—remained.

The thief was Mme. Bertrand, the high-spirited, unsensitive, scheming, and ambitious Fanny Dillon, wife of Grand Marshal Bertrand, who had been at Napoleon's right hand ever since his Captaincy in Egypt. Mme. Bertrand was the one person of his household at St. Helena whom Napoleon could not control absolutely. She refused to live at Longwood, she complained continuously and made her complaints widely known, she refused the ordeal of dining at Longwood, she would not accompany the Napoleonic party on its tedious walks. She had an abounding curiosity and a minimum of sentiment; she it was who at the post-mortem insisted on inserting her finger in the hole made by the cancerous growth in Napoleon's stomach. She demanded that she be given his heart to carry back to France with her; in fact, in those last days she made the best of her opportunities, and capped the climax by sailing off in the Camel with Dr. Burton's precious mask.

Dr. Burton wrote most vigorously, demanding the restitution of what he was entitled to consider his property. Then there were evasions, cajoling, half promises. But Mme. Bertrand kept the mask, you may be sure of that.

The next Summer Antommarchi was the guest of the Bertrands. And here Mr. Watson makes a guess. The Bertrands produced the treasured cast and the Italian took a second impression and from it made a second cast. But he said nothing about it for nearly eight years. Then Doctor Burton suddenly died. Immediately Antommarchi came forward with the 1833-4 editions of plaster and bronze masks, taken, according to his claim, from the original cast. Immediately he put forward his right as the author of the original death mask of Napoleon. Doctor Burton was dead.

Europe was so excited over the "editions" of the Napoleonic mask that began to circulate that no one bothered over much with investigating Antommarchi's claim. The mask was evidently the original one. But the public was considerably shocked by it. For the public had been trained, in the fifteen years that had elapsed since Napoleon left the shores of France forever, to take as truth the various idealizations of the Emperor's face which the artists and writers had concocted.

The Antommarchi cast came as a surprise. It exhibited no massive skull, no huge frontal development. The forehead was narrow, the curves were delicate. "Whatever this man's station in life, he will play his part in a suitable way, but he will never accomplish anything great or extraordinary," concluded the expert phrenologists to whom the cast was given for "reading." "Very beautiful artistically but very common phrenologically," was the estimate placed on the head of Napoleon as revealed by the cast.

This shifting of the centre of the controversy from the authorship to the genuineness of the mask was, in Mr. Watson's opinion, largely responsible for the growth of the Antommarchi fiction:

"The chief thing for us to notice is that, while many people questioned the authenticity or the genuineness of the mask, none cast the shadow of a doubt upon its authorship; it might or might not be the head of Napoleon, it might or might not have been made at St. Helena, but it was certainly something molded by Antommarchi—and thus the legend stood unaffected."

Thus Antommarchi gained courage. In 1834 he exhibited casts from the original molds in London. But this was coming too near home. Several members of Dr. Burton's family were still living in Ireland. Finally Dr. Robert Graves of Dublin, a cousin of Dr. Burton, came forward with a lecture in which he declared that Antommarchi did not make the mask of Napoleon. He gave the facts, for the most part accurately. But they were little heeded. No one took the trouble to match up Antommarchi's lumbering statements, his discrepancies in dates, his amazing use of technical terms with the facts as Dr. Graves gave them and as they were to be found in the scattered testimony of other witnesses at Longwood during the last days.

So the legend went on. It was further increased by a sub-legend which circulated abroad the amazing information that a cast was taken from Napoleon's face at the time of exhumation in 1840. This preposterous statement was actually believed, although it was officially made clear that the coffin was open for one minute and a half only, and the taking of a mold requires at least an hour.

Moreover, another cast made its appearance, this time in wax, and woodcuts of it for a time flooded European journals. Mr. Watson wastes few words over

it, branding it as a ridiculous fiction. This is his description of it:

"Let it be bluntly said that nothing, not avowedly in caricature, more grotesque and more preposterous exists in the whole range of Napoleonic iconography. The mouth and eyes are out of all proportion with the remainder of the face, and the expression is about as human as that of a mask of Melpomene. * * *

"But outré as the main features are they are capped—and very literally so—by a mountainous forehead, rising sheer from the root of the nose to a height equal to the distance from the closed lids to the chin."

The only thing to which this cast bears the slightest resemblance is a thumbnail of Napoleon's profile made by Dr. Arnott at Napoleon's bedside. This probably inspired the cast, guesses Mr. Watson. In Miss Tarbell's "Life of Napoleon" this wax cast is reproduced, "for the second, and let us hope the last, time," says Mr. Watson, and she attributes the cast to Dr. Arnott himself, although there is absolutely no authority for this.

Thus the confusion multiplied. In 1909, however, M. Frederic Masson picked up a few clues from the Graves lecture of 1835, put two and two together, and came out with a refutation of Antommarchi's claim to the authorship of Napoleon's death mask. But M. Masson's compilation of fact was not in every sense accurate, though Mr. Watson has grudgingly to admit that his conclusion was correct enough. But his further inference that Antommarchi himself stole the original mold which Dr. Burton made Mr. Watson promptly punctures.

As if Antommarchi's imposture was not sufficiently egregious, M. Masson proceeds to paint him blacker than he already was and to saddle him with the additional theft of Burton's original mold; and he devotes two pages of his article to various idle speculations as to what eventually became of that mold.

Now Burton's original mold, fashioned on the face of Napoleon, was destroyed; perforce destroyed, as all "waste molds" must be.

How M. Masson could sit down to indite a thirty-page article on the death mask of Napoleon without taking the trouble of making himself acquainted with the rudiments of the process of molding and casting, is a thing that really baffles understanding.

For in fashioning death masks the mold is removed from the face in two or three pieces when set and then bound together again. Plaster is then poured into the hollow head formed, through the neck opening, and when it is dry the outside shell, which is the original mold, must be carefully chipped away. Thus it would be absolutely impossible to preserve the so-called waste mold.

M. Masson's paper, however, by no means demolished the Antommarchi legend, Mr. Watson shows, probably because of the palpable inaccuracies which weakened his whole argument. But Mr. Watson, by his painstaking readjustment of facts, has succeeded in establishing that the cast descended from the Bertrands to their daughter, Mme. Thayer, and from her to Prince Victor Napoleon, who owns it today, is the genuine death mask of Napoleon, and that it was made by Dr. Francis Burton.

But how about the mysterious Sankey cast?

This is now in the possession of Dr. J. O. Sankey of Oxford. It, too, portrays a face very different from that usually associated with Napoleon.

There is nothing in the cast of that expansive brow of the Olympian Jove, nothing of Trajan's massiveness, nothing, too, of that columnar Neronian neck which the portraits and medals have stereotyped and transmitted for so many years. * * *

In the cast, just as in the earliest Bonaparte portraits, the jaws do not close after the manner of the accepted cliché of the Imperial days. Contrary to what one finds in the highest and handsomest type of Tuscan face, Napoleon's jaws did not wholly and squarely meet, being slightly overhung in front. * * * When the teeth were clenched tight the edges of the lower incisors must have been a little above and in retreat of the upper.

In other words, Napoleon's mouth and chin was not nearly so "strong" as the artists and biographers have made us believe. They did not mention the fact, either, which is silently shown in the cast, that Napoleon's chin was crooked, the right hand point being a full quarter of an inch lower than the left.

Moreover, the brow was not massive, nor was the skull unusually large. The circumference was but 22½ inches, "the average record amongst the educated middle classes in our country."

The Sankey cast is much more beautiful than the Burton cast.

Time, which imparts its patina to the most garish stone, has turned the crude chalky white to a soft, shadowy gray that simulates the "ashes of death" more nearly than any alabaster or marble could do. It has given this mask, with the chiseled nose and the rounded brow, though not the tint, at least the tone of an old carving in ivory.

The pallid, clear-cut face of the dead Consul is doubly evoked, in configuration and in grain.

This is the cast which the Rev. Richard Boys, the grandfather of Dr. Sankey, testified was "taken from the face of Napoleon Bonaparte as he lay dead at Longwood, St. Helena, by Mr. Rubidge."

Joseph William Rubidge was a young portrait painter who had gone out to St. Helena a short time before Napoleon's death. He attained considerable note by the portrait which he executed at Napoleon's bedside. The picture, which is familiar to many, shows the Emperor laid out on the camp-bed, dressed in uniform and hat, his head propped with pillows, and the crucifix on his breast.

Dr. Boys testified that Rubidge gave him the cast before he left St. Helena. Even the most widely-doubting of the controversialists were not able to deny the statement of this honest and plain-spoken old chaplain.

But it is the very agreement of the Sankey cast with the Burton cast which Mr. Watson advances as proof that Rubidge could not have taken a mold of Napoleon's features. The two casts, although differing, at first glance, in superficial appearance, present exactly the same measurements. Mr. Watson, by consultation with Dr. Arthur Keith, President of the Anthropological Society and the leading craniologist of Europe, has come to the conclusion that the Sankey cast was derived from the same original matrix as the "Antommarchi mask," that is, from the original waste mold made by Dr. Burton. For "it is absolutely impossible," says Mr. Watson, "for two molds to be fashioned on the face of the dead, whether by the same person or by two different ones, with or without an interval of time, and have them alike in the minutest details. The plaster cannot be laid twice in exactly the same manner; the soft, yielding parts of the face do not respond again in precisely the same way; and even if the main features are strictly similar, there is a marked difference in the set of the lips, the protrusion of the eyeballs, &c."

How did Rubidge manage to duplicate the Burton mask so exactly? This is Mr. Watson's theory:

"Some time in the afternoon of the 7th of May, while Burton's cast, as yet unabstracted, lay hard and dry in the chamber, of which 'the portrait painter' was needs free, Rubidge, au fait as an artist with plastic processes, must have taken a clay 'squeeze,' or a wax impression, or some other non-plaster negative of the 'front part' of the said cast; this unknown to Burton, but quite conceivably with the privity of some member of the household. This 'secondary' mold, whatever its nature, Rubidge cut into five pieces, the largest comprising just the bare oval of the face, from the roots of the hair to the turn of the chin, (i. e., the 'mask' in its narrowest sense,) and from it, some time before he sailed, executed the Sankey cast, with the excellent gypsum which, pace Burton and Antommarchi, was to be found, and at leisure properly worked up, within an easy ride of his dwelling.

"The difference between the Sankey and Burton casts is accounted for by the fact that Rubidge sandpapered his cast, giving the smooth finish which is lacking in the impressions taken from the Burton mask. It was, in its way, a concession to the sham classicism of the day, a very humble tribute to the sculpture and the glyptics of the Davidian school, an attenuated echo of Greek impassiveness as against the life of a Michael Angelo * * * or a Rodin. For, with an untouched expert's death mask, even at the stage of the earliest secondary cast, such as the one of Napoleon III. shown me by Messrs. Brussiani or the half dozen at the National Portrait Gallery, there is nothing whatever of that marmoreal smoothness of effect. The grain of the skin, the wrinkles and other rugosities, the pore texture almost, are exactly reproduced; there is something uncanny in the fidelity to nature. With an "original" cast chipped out of the waste mold, the translation becomes really repellent; one such, taken from the face of an aged lady recently deceased, showed a minute reticulation, like the skin crinklings of a shriveled apple."

This clears up the mystery. Mr. Watson has put his discoveries in the following schematic form:

NAPOLEON'S DEATH MASK

Date		
1821	M	*Burton's waste-mould* fashioned on the face of Napoleon in the afternoon of May 6, 1821, and destroyed next day.
	C	*Burton's original cast* taken on May 7 from above. Now at Brussels
	M	*Rubidge's secondary mould* taken from preceding on May 7
	C	The *Sankey Cast* taken from preceding at St. Helena May 7-June 15
1822	M	*Antommarchi's secondary mould* taken from preceding in France in summer of 1822
	C	*Antommarchi's secondary cast* 1822. Now at Bogota (?). *Passed off as the "original"*
[Burton		*obiit* 1828]
	M	Moulds and trial-moulds. One or two at Bogota
1830-33		
1833-4-5	C	"SOUBSCRIPTION ANTOMMARCHI" C *First Plaster and Second State* (a) Invalides. (b) Carnavalet (c) Rouen (d) Ajaccio (e) Caracas (f) New Orleans *Bronze State* (a) Clifton (?) (painted) (b) "Argyll Cast" (?) (retouched)
1840-5	C	(g) Mexico (h) Bogota (i) Sainsbury Collection (1834-45) (j) Colnaghi's (1834) (k) Survilliers[4] (l) Lord Rosebery's (m) Madame Tussaud's (n) One or two others (Antommarchi *obiit* 1838) (Exhumation and Second Funeral 1840) *Re-issue:* (a) Dr. Silk's Cast,[1] (b) Broadley Cast,[2] (c) Trevor-Battye Cast, (d) Miachi Cast[3]
		(Second Empire Reproductions)
1850-70	M	Numerous stages of re-moulding and casting
1880-1914	C	Modern output, "of commerce," by Messrs. Brucciani

[1] For a long term of years in the possession of Sir William Gull. Filled in and painted.
[2] For a long term of years in the family of a Brussels artist. Gilded.
[3] Sotheby's, June 13, 1913.
[4] Sotheby's, January 26, 1914.

INTERESTING FACTS FROM MANY LANDS

WOMEN in England are wearing "Proud-of-Him" badges. These badges are made of metal, enameled in colors, with the design of the Union Jack. They are inscribed either "Husband with the Colours," "Son with the Colours," "Brother with the Colours," or "Father with the Colours."

Java is the only one of the Dutch East Indies that has been fully opened and developed. Sumatra is being gradually exploited, and the unfriendly tribes brought under control, but Borneo and New Guinea—part of each of which is owned by the Dutch—and minor islands are as yet but little developed. The total area of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago is 779,000 square miles, while the population is 37,400,000.

Canada's population now exceeds 8,000,000, according to a recent estimate from Ottawa.

About five-sevenths of the Bulgarians are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors, holding from one to six acres.

Attacks by aeroplanes upon German cities near the battle fronts, especially on the west, have created a demand for insurance against injuries from bombs thrown from them. One of the insurance companies has in consequence established a department of aerial insurance, the company issuing policies covering damage to all property, real or movable, caused by explosive bodies or other objects thrown or falling from flying machines or caused by airships or aeroplanes themselves in making a voluntary or involuntary landing, or by parts thereof falling from them. The policies make no provisions for injury to or loss of life.

There are 20,000 French priests in the fighting line of France, including four Bishops. Many priests have won the Legion of Honor or the Military Medal, and many others have been cited in the orders of the day of the Army for marked gallantry.

The Municipal Building, New York, is the largest structure under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices. It contains about 1,000 offices and has about 10,000 visitors daily. It is the world's largest building of its kind.

Ireland's splendid police system, the Royal Irish Constabulary, numbering over 11,000, does not utilize a single typewriting machine as far as is known. All communications from the constabulary offices throughout Ireland, whether addressed to other police offices or to outside correspondents, are written by hand. In other respects the organization is thoroughly modern and excellently equipped.

Since the acquisition of Alaska by the United States the waters in and contiguous to the Territory have yielded fishery products having a first value of more than a quarter of a billion dollars. Far exceeding all the other products in importance are the salmon, after which come the fur seal, the sea otter, the halibut, and the cod.

The total amount of property in New York City not subjected to taxation is valued at $1,873,895,000.

The commerce reports state that greatly exaggerated ideas prevail concerning the total number of textbooks sold in the United States each year and the annual profits resulting from such sales. Data obtained by the United States Bureau of Education from forty-three textbook publishers in the United States show that their aggregate total sales of textbooks for use in public and private schools in 1913 amounted to $17,274,030. The aggregate for public schools, elementary and high, amounted to $14,261,768. The total enrollment in public elementary and high schools for the year was approximately 18,-600,040. Excluding the elementary school enrollment of California, since California prints its own elementary books, the number becomes 18,213,786. For each child enrolled in the public schools in the United States, therefore, the total annual sale of textbooks is 78.3 cents.

The number of birds imported into the United States annually amounts to about 500,000, and as many as 17,000 have become dwellers in America within one day. The half million feathered strangers represent 1,500 different species, but the greater number of the importations are of canaries, parrots, and game birds.

The completion of the Celilo Canal on the Oregon side of the Columbia River adds Idaho to the list of States having a seaport. It is now possible for stern-wheel river vessels to pass from the Pacific Ocean to Lewiston, at the head of navigation on the Snake River, a distance of 480 miles.

In consequence of the decrease of drunkenness in Russia due to the prohibition of the sale of vodka, fires have largely decreased.

OUR HUMOR IS NOT ANGLO-SAXON

T. A. Daly Says It Is 60 Per Cent. Celtic--Says Poe Copied Mangan--Praises "Mr. Dooley"

By Joyce Kilmer.

"MARK TWAIN," said T. A. Daly, "was not a humorist."

The poet who discovered the literary value of the Italian immigrant was sitting on the porch of his Germantown home, not far from the pleasant shadows of Wister Wood. We were discussing American humor—what it is and what it is not.

"Our humor," said Mr. Daly, "is considered by some critics to be a thing based on surprise and horrible exaggeration. That is an idea for which Mark Twain and other writers of his sort are responsible.

"I object very much to having this coarse, violent sort of fun called characteristic American humor. Mark Twain, Josh Billings, the Danbury News Man, Philander K. Doesticks—these people formed a school of slapstick and seltzer-bottle humor before seltzer bottles were invented. They were the Charlie Chaplains of their time."

"Would you class Artemus Ward with these people" I asked.

"Not at all," said Mr. Daly. "Artemus Ward's work does not depend on vulgarity and violence for its effect. Artemus Ward was a much greater humorist than Mark Twain. In fact, Mark Twain really was not a humorist at all.

"I cannot separate Mark Twain's humor from that story of his about the corpse and the Limburger cheese—that 'at any rate, you must be quite sure he is dead' story. And I don't like to have a man who could write such a story as that called a representative American humorist."

"What great humorists, beside Artemus Ward, has America produced?" I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Daly, "I believe that Finley Peter Dunne is the greatest of all American humorists. E. S. Martin is a great humorist, his essays are full of keen observation and shrewd wit. And I admire greatly the work of the late James Jeffery Roche.

"James Jeffery Roche and Finley Peter Dunne," I said. "Then the best American humor is of Irish descent?"

Mr. Daly laughed. "American humor," he said, "is a mixture, a blending of the humor of the many races that have populated this continent. And it changes, as the country develops and the people change; it is not stationary through the centuries, like English humor. And of the mixture that makes up American humor, sixty per cent. is Celtic.

"What, for example, have the Germans contributed to American humor? People may say 'Hans Breitmann'—but the Hans Breitmann ballads have not contributed to American humor in the slightest degree. Charles Godfrey Leland wrote many things more worthy of preservation than the Hans Breitmann ballads—'El Capitan General,' for instance.

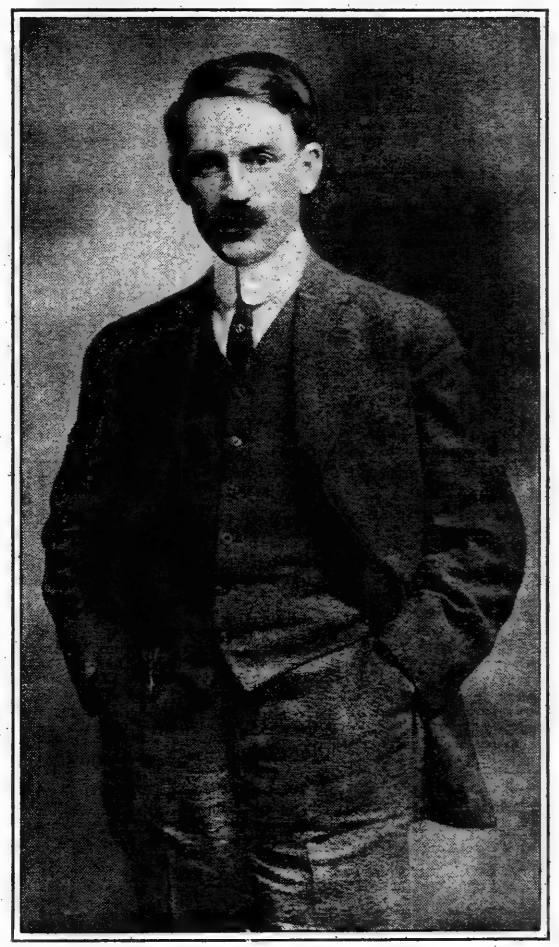
"Now, I don't want to give the impression that I think American humor is purely Irish. There are a good many dull Irishmen—I know a lot of them. But here is one absolute fact—American humor is not Anglo-Saxon.

"I hate the term Anglo-Saxon, anyway. And certainly it is ridiculous to apply it to American humor. Think of all the nations that have made their contributions to our civilization! How could our humor be Anglo-Saxon?

"There is the wit of the French, for instance; that certainly has played its part in the development of our sense of humor. The French wit pierces, it is like a rapier.

"But the Irish wit is like the flash of sunlight on the rapier's blade. It menaces, but it seldom harms.

"And this is true of the highest form of modern American humor. It is true of the chronicles of the immortal Mr. Dooley. Finley Peter Dunne does not need to club a foible, he merely makes his blade flash over it. So he has the reputation of being a kindly humorist, when as a matter of fact his delicate satire is a most effective weapon."



Tom Daly. Photo by Marceau.

"How," I asked, "would you define American humor?"

"I cannot define it," said Mr. Daly, "but it might be typified as the observant idler on the street corner, who laughs, but with kindly eyes, at the blunders of the newly arrived immigrant, but is quick to direct him to the place where he can take out his first papers."

The sun had set now, and Germantown was as quiet as only a venerable Philadelphia suburb can be on a Summer evening. We went into the study, and Mr. Daly looked speculatively at the well-laden shelves as he talked of the origins of American humor.

"I don't suppose," he said, placing his hand on a fat brown volume, "that you'd call Charles Brockton Browne a humorist. And certainly there is no humor in Cooper. But Washington Irving was a humorist. He was typically American, too, a shrewd and kindly observer of the way in which our early citizens had adapted themselves to new conditions of life. And he did not confine his observation to his New York neighbors, he became also the friendly and witty critic of English life.

"His humor is American, too, in that it is a mixture, a blending of English and Dutch. Washington Irving was not only our first humorist, he was our first short-story writer. And we have never had a greater short-story writer."

"A successful short-story writer," I said, "recently told me that Washington Irving couldn't write short stories."

"I don't know any modern short-story writer who could write another 'Rip Van Winkle,'" said Mr. Daly. "We have no one today who is Washington Irving's equal.

"The trouble with most of the modern writers of short stories is that they work with their eyes bulging out at the public. Many of our authors who really have genuine talent are deliberately prostituting their art. They are using up all their energies in describing to the public what the public believe to be the 'smart set.' The chief aim of many of them is to appeal to humanity's lower sensual instincts.

"Imagine Washington Irving describing, through installment after installment in a popular magazine, the effect of the wind on the sheer chiffon skirt of the heroine, parading before the ardent eyes of the hero! Imagine Washington Irving calling up all his resources of vocabulary to describe the teeth, hair, lips, and eyes of the young thing of eighteen sipping cocktails from a teacup!

"Washington Irving wrote about real men and women; he put red blood in his work. I can't imagine a man who is living a real life and raising a family picking up some of the modern magazines and reading the short stories in them. But 'Bracebridge Hall' and 'Rip Van Winkle' never grow stale.

"If Washington Irving was our first and greatest short-story writer," I said, "what place in American literature would you assign to Poe?"

"I think that Poe's prose is tremendously overrated," Mr. Daly replied. "And so is his poetry. I believe that Poe took his poem 'The Bells' from James Clarence Mangan's translation of Schiller's 'Bells.' I think that Poe was secretly for years an admirer and imitator of Mangan. I am, and always have been, suspicious of Poe and of the Poe cult.

"Do you know why it is that Poe has so enthusiastic a following in America today? It is because lecturers from England come over here and tell the ladies' clubs that Poe and Whitman are the only American authors worth reading. And we think that we really should admire Poe and Whitman, since the English lecturers speak so kindly about them.

"Whitman, especially, is liked in Europe, because he seems to the Europeans to be the sort of writer that America should produce. He is loud and rough, and America, according to the Europeans, is loud and rough."

"What do you think is the reason that Whitman used his peculiar form of verse," I asked.

"It is because he couldn't handle rhyme, that is the reason," said Mr. Daly. "If you want a proof of this, just read any of his attempts to write rhymed poetry."

He opened the "Oxford Book of English Verse."

"Here," he said, "see what happened when Whitman tried to rhyme words. In 'Captain, My Captain!' there are in the first stanza only two rhymes. Next comes a false rhyme—'bells' and 'trills.' Then he manages to get a perfect rhyme—'head' and 'dead.' In the last stanza he is somewhat more successful, he has three rhymes. But you see he couldn't write rhymed poetry, so for the most part he did not try to do so.

On a small table in Mr. Daly's study there is (unless the little Daly to whom it belongs has removed it recently) a small naked doll of pink celluloid. One side of its head has been broken in—bitten, I suppose. Mr. Daly regarded this doll earnestly, and in some way it suggested to him the poetic cult called Imagisme.

"These Imagistes," he said, "these free-verse people—they are the greatest jokes in the world! They are of two sorts. There are, in the first place, the people who are too lazy to write regular verse, who end a line with 'mountain' because it would pain them to take the trouble to find a rhyme for cat. Then there are the people who find that the journey to fame will be too long if they are to follow the regular course up the side of Parnassus. So they try to attract attention by jumping off into the sage-brush and assuming ridiculous attitudes as they pull the burrs off their hides.

"These free-verse people, the vers-librists as they call themselves, lack technical skill, imagination, fancy—they have no part of the poet's equipment. All they desire to do is to startle their readers, and they can't always do that. Their idea of making a poem is to say that the trees look like jade elephants.

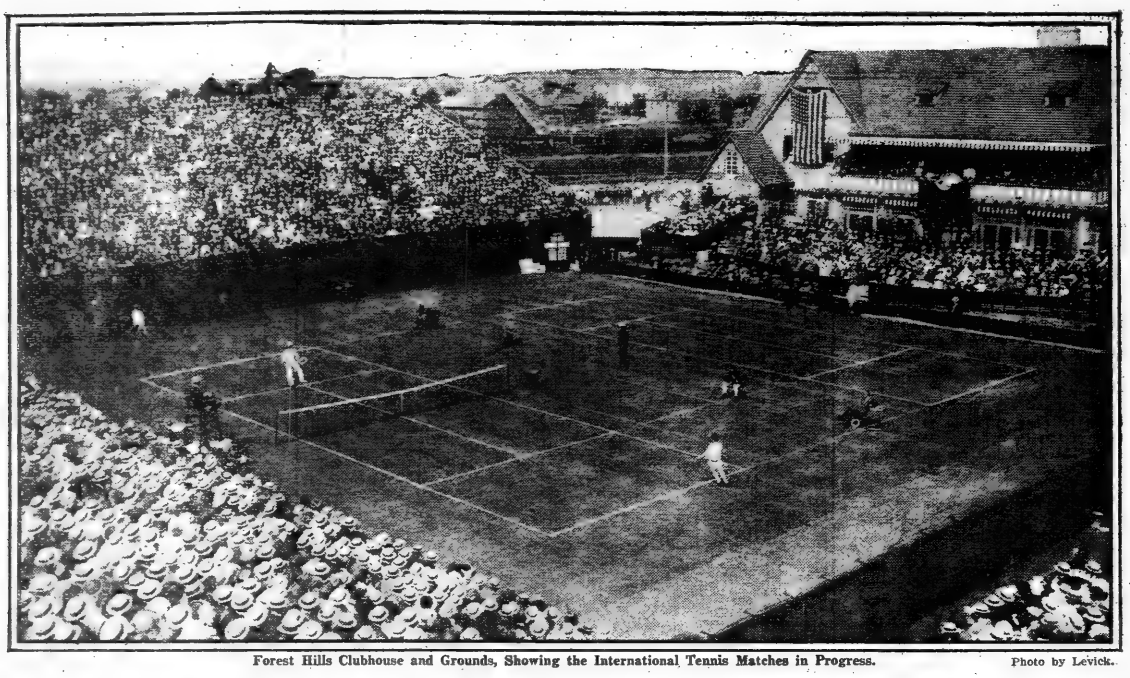
"Critics are queer people. In the old days, they were afraid of novelty; they praised only work that was thoroughly conventional. Now, they have gone to the opposite extreme; they want nothing but novelty.

"Recently I was reading Cleveland's book of criticism. There was a man who was a typical critic of the old school. He filled page after page with praise of Robert Muir, Pollok, Joanna Baillie, and a great company of poets now forgotten, and he made no mention of either Keats or Shelley! Yet his book was published thirty years after Keats and Shelley died.

"Cleveland mentioned Leigh Hunt, and he gave some selections from Lord Byron, but with apologies. 'I would not defile my pages,' he wrote, 'with the work of an author who lived so wretched a life, were I not sensible that if some of his verse were not here quoted, the reader would have resource to his complete works.'

"Take even so able a critic as Jeffrey—he was without appreciation of the value of Keats's work. He approvingly italicized 'She stood in tears among the alien corn,' and utterly failed to see the beauty of the following lines, the lines about the 'magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn.'

"Well, the critics have gone to the other extreme; they are crazy for novelty now, and these imagistes and vers-librists who are praised so loudly today will in a few years be more thoroughly forgotten than Pollok and Joanna Baillie."



Forest Hills Clubhouse and Grounds, Showing the International Tennis Matches in Progress. Photo by Levick.

FIRST NATIONAL TENNIS HERE

Forest Hills to be the Setting for the Event---McLoughlin Will Try to Win Back His Laurels

INTERNATIONAL tennis, in recent years, has tended to lower the prestige of the National Championship. When the leading American players were facing Brooks and Wilding and Parke, whether here or in foreign lands, people cared little, relatively, about the All Comers' at Newport. But the great war has put the quietus on international tennis—for a time, anyway—and so the championship has regained its former prestige as the big event of the tennis year. And it will be a more important event this year than ever before, for the reason that it has been moved from Newport to New York. The fight for the title now held by R. Norris Williams will take place on the turf courts of the West Side Club, at Forest Hills, L. I., just fifteen minutes by electric train from the heart of Manhattan. Play will begin Monday, Aug. 30, and will continue every weekday until only one contestant is left unbeaten.

Now that the shifting of the All Comers' from Newport to New York is an accomplished fact, it seems strange that it was kept at the inaccessible resort so long. Yet the question of the change was the occasion for the keenest sort of struggle at the convention of the Lawn Tennis Association last Winter. Impassioned advocates of New York and equally impassioned advocates of Newport gave vent to their eloquence for hours when the delegates from all parts of the country gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria. New Yorkers enlarged upon the iniquity of keep the championship out of reach of the thousands who wanted to witness it; and New Englanders made scornful allusions to the "baseball rooters" who made up the crowd when a tennis tournament was held in the metropolis. When the vote was taken, New York had a majority of only a dozen or so out of more than two hundred votes.

It is a pretty safe bet, however, that the All Comers' will never be moved back to Newport; certainly not if the interest in tennis continues as keen as it is now. The success with which the Davis Cup matches were managed at Forest Hills last Summer justifies the belief that the event at the end of this month will be run off smoothly, and the tennis fans who see the games may be counted upon to raise a loud howl if anybody tries to take their fun away in future years.

The suggestion has been made that in tennis, as in golf, the championship should be moved about from place to place—New York one year, Chicago the next, Philadelphia, Boston, and so on around. This idea has its appeal, and it may well be that the association will sanction such a program. A migratory championship would surely have the effect of stimulating and spreading enthusiasm for the game. That object is one that the powers that be in tennis profess to cherish.

The time and place of the tournament having been settled, the all-absorbing question among tennis followers now is: Who will win the title, Williams or McLoughlin? The odds—if there be any betting odds in tennis—are heavily on the Californian. His clean-cut victory over the Harvard youth at Longwood early this month has strengthened the opinion—already strong, despite his defeat at Newport last year—that he will recapture the title.

Of course there is always the possibility of that most fearsome of all animals, a dark horse. But the chances of his appearance are very small. If one had to name a man who might possibly nose in ahead of Williams or McLoughlin, the choice would probably fall upon William M. Johnston of California. He was not up to form last year, and his performance at the Longwood meet was disappointing, but he has capabilities of the highest order. In the finals of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition tournament he came very close to beating McLoughlin; the match went to five sets, and some of the experts who saw it said that Johnston really played the better tennis, but was robbed of the victory by two or three pieces of bad luck in the final set.

But that match was played on asphalt; the records of play on turf show McLoughlin well above his fellow Westerner.

It has not been suggested that any of the Eastern players except Williams has even a good fighting chance to win. Karl H. Behr, who ranked No. 3 last year, will be in the contest, but, despite his brilliant record, he has always been a shade below both Williams and McLoughlin. And most forecasters would perhaps expect to see him fall behind Johnston, whom he outranked last year, though opinions upon that would be divided.

The Philadelphia crack, Clothier, will be in the All Comers', too. He is always good, of course, and he was once national champion; but he has been ranking high so many years, without winning the highest place, that it has come to be taken for granted that he will never get there again. He ranked No. 2 in 1909, was not ranked in either 1910 or 1911, was No. 4 in 1912, No. 3 in 1913, and No. 5 in 1914. This Summer he was beaten at Glen Cove by Behr, and in the forthcoming tourney the New Yorker should be the better of the two.

Church, Washburn, Mathey, Pell, Niles, Gardner, Leroy, Hall—all of these Eastern experts are in the list of entries. And any of them is capable of affording the spectators good fun, no matter who his opponent may be. (Church beat champion Williams in the intercollegiate last season.) But nobody regards them as dangerous contenders for the title.

Besides McLoughlin and Johnston the Californians who have come East this year are Bundy, Griffin, and Dawson. Dawson is a newcomer of whose skill on the court much has been heard, but his record this season has not been as good as expected. Bundy's principal duty will be to help McLoughlin defend the doubles title; he may enter in the singles, but he is not looked upon as a possible winner of the championship. Of the three Griffin stands the best chance. He beat Williams on asphalt in the Panama-Pacific tournament in July, and has shown good form on other occasions. But the champion took his scalp at Longwood, and can probably do the same trick on grass nine times out of ten. To judge from this season's events Griffin should come closer to the final round than he came last year, but most observers would say he certainly has no better chance than Behr, Clothier, or Church.

Neither Murray, who was No. 4 in last year's list, nor Fottrell, who was No. 10, will enter the national championship. Both of these Californians won admiration for their brilliant play last year and their failure to reappear is a disappointment.

If one could take a straw vote among tennis followers as to wishes for the outcome of the All Comers', he would find McLoughlin a decided favorite. The Californian is popular on the court, but that is not the reason people are so anxious to see him win; for Williams is thoroughly sportsmanlike, too, and nobody has anything to say against him. The desire to see McLoughlin regain the title is due to the general conviction that his remarkable victories over Brookes and Wilding in the Davis Cup matches last August marked him as the world's greatest player—certainly America's greatest—and that one who had achieved such success, at the same time that Williams lost to both the Australasians, established a full right, claim and title to the national championship.

"Easy fruit for McLoughlin" was the confident forecast of the result of the All Comers', in the light of what had happened in the Davis Cup matches. And the prophecy was well justified, for the "California Comet" had played such brilliant and withal such steady tennis as had rarely ever been seen before. Williams might take a single set from him at Newport, the wise ones said, but more likely none at all. Instead, what happened? It was a case of one, two, three, out, with McLoughlin fanning the air. Before the match the odds were 3 to 1 on McLoughlin. Williams won in straight sets.

Incidentally, and for whatever it may be worth to those who try to form opinions of this year's prospects, it may be recalled that the only set Williams lost at Newport last season went to Johnston, and the only one McLoughlin lost,

except in the final round with Williams, went to Griffin.

Williams's victory over McLoughlin was not a fluke. It was well deserved. The Californian was considered by close observers a little below par, but Williams was superbly brilliant. Against Wilding at Forest Hills he had been brilliant for half the first set, and against Brookes he had had a brilliant streak in the third set and part of the fourth. Against McLoughlin he was brilliant first, last, and all the time. His serving was as accurate and severe, as altogether effective, as had ever been seen at Newport; from the back court he passed the Californian again and again, or else gave him such hard chances that they might as well have been passes, and at the net, where usually McLoughlin can get the better of an argument with anybody, Williams was always the master.

It is a commonplace of tennis that a man always seems to be "off his game" when he is being beaten, and one must be wary of advancing the explanation that a loser was not playing as well as usual. It is a fact, however, that throughout the All Comers' McLoughlin's faulty play was noticeable, even in the matches that he won easily, while Williams was known to be playing extraordinarily well. And this is permissible as evidence in any discussion of their contest with each other. Whether Williams's game that day would have beaten McLoughlin at his best is a question nobody can answer. There are some who think that even had McLoughlin played as well as he played against Brookes and Wilding he would still have gone down before the Harvard lad's remarkable attack. There are others who do not think so.

But a natural query is: If Williams can play like that, if he can play so brilliantly as to leave the least doubt of McLoughlin's superiority, why are tennis followers so confident that McLoughlin will win? The answer is simply this: McLoughlin is vastly more dependable than Williams. He is just as brilliant as the champion, and far more steady. He is much more apt to play the best tennis there is in him.

For example, consider the matter of service. At Newport last August Williams's service was like a whirlwind in speed and a rifle in accuracy. As one of the leading experts remarked after the match, it was super-tennis. Even at that, it was probably not any better than the serving McLoughlin showed in his match against Brookes in the Davis Cup contests. However that may be, the big difference between the two is that Williams rises to these heights only now and then, while McLoughlin serves brilliantly almost always.

Not long ago the magazine, American Lawn Tennis, published a symposium of the opinions of the world's best players on services, each player being asked to tell what he thought of the delivery of the other cracks. Here is what Karl Behr wrote about Williams:

"In my opinion, when Williams is serving as he did in the last three matches at Newport last year, his service is the most severe and efficient in the world. But one cannot consider the highest flights of a man's serve as showing his general ability, and consequently Williams's serve cannot be considered, on average comparison, as fine as Murray's, McLoughlin's or perhaps Brookes's; but it is, nevertheless, a very strong and splendid serve. The low bound and great speed are the main features, with good placement in addition to render it hard for his opponent to take advantage of his half-court follow-up to the net."

Behr thinks that Brookes's service in the year 1907 was better than any ever seen before or since, but he puts McLoughlin's ahead of the Australasian's last year. And he adds that the Californian's superiority in following up his service with wonderful volleying and is an important point in his favor.

McLoughlin writes feelingly of Williams's remarkable service at Newport in 1914. But he adds:

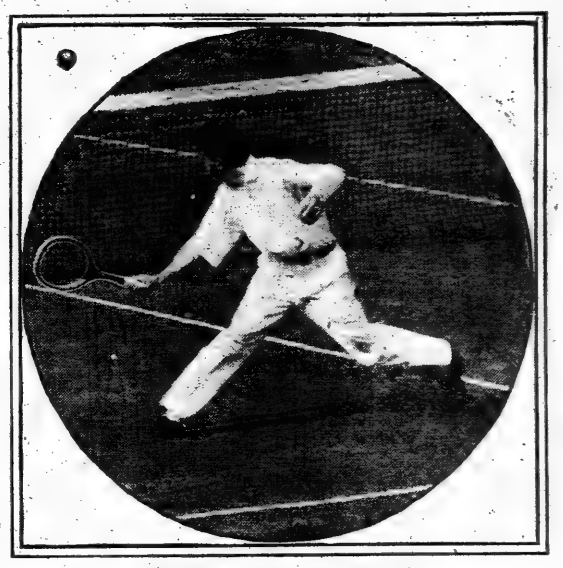
"Unfortunately he is not so consistent as the Australasian."

Nobody who saw the Williams-Wilding and the Williams-Brookes matches at Forest Hills will fail to agree to that. In his match with Brookes Williams had the spectators gnashing their teeth over his double-faulting. Again and again, when it seemed that he had an even chance to pull the game out, he would serve two bad ones. Even with good serving he couldn't hope for better than an even chance with Brookes; with his double-faulting he had no chance at all.

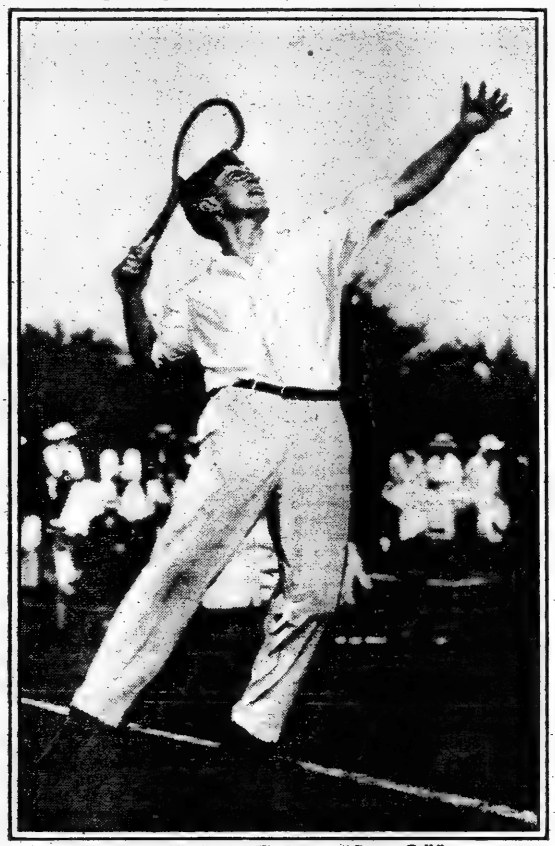
As McLoughlin is more reliable in serving, so is he in the other departments of the game. Nobody who has ever heard of tennis needs to be told of the Californian's deadly overhead work—his slaughter of lobs is famous. His volleying is usually surer and just as severe as Williams's, and his forehand ground stroke is just as good as that of the champion. The only point in which he is regarded as inferior to his rival is on his backhand off the ground. That is serious, of course; but the Californian is at the net so large a part of the time, and is so agile in getting into position to take the ball on his forehand, that this defect does not cost him as many points as it might. One of the most cherished memories of his match with Wilding last Summer is that of the four forehand drives that he sent down the sidelines, in quick succession, in returning the Australasian's services toward the end of the final set. And for two of these drives McLoughlin ran around the ball in order to take it on his good side.

At this writing Longwood has been played, the tournament at Seabright is in progress, and the Southampton and Newport invitation meets are still to come, before the All-Comers' opens. Of course some upset may be provided at one of these tournaments. But even if Williams or McLoughlin should be defeated, it would be taken as an accident; and they would still enter the national championship as the leading contenders. Their form and skill are too well proved for their reputation to be much affected by one or two defeats in secondary tournaments. The crowds that go to Forest Hills will go chiefly to see these two youths perform.

Stands with a seating capacity of seven thousand have been erected, and all seats are reserved. Tickets may be obtained from Harry Parker, Forty-second Street Building, New York City. They will also be on sale at the grounds beginning Aug. 30.



Williams Making a Hard Backhand Volley.



McLoughlin Serving His Famous "Cannon Ball."

THE EASIEST WAY

By Edmund Leamy.

GLITTER and gladness and grandeur,
bliss that is almost divine;
Hearts that are toyed with and tarnished,
souls that are squandered to swine;
Riches, aye, riches uncounted, things that the
Follies call fair,
Leisure, sweet, long hours of leisure, freedom
from nerve-racking care;
Never a thought of the morrow, never a
dream of the end;
On with the dance and the laughter, Passion
to spend and to spend!

Flying, the night is full fleeting, coming the
dawn of the day;
Live while the lights are bright burning,
live while ye can and ye may;
Deep in the wine wildly wallow, deep of its
falsity drink,
Surcease it brings and a blessing; in, it will
not let ye think.
Many's the thought that comes rushing,
straight in the midst of the din;
Many's the prayer that is whispered; many's
the pain in the sin.

Laughter, low, lingering laughter, echoing
down through the years,
Languorous lights and allurements, covering
all of the tears;
Money and music and madness, eyes that
are blind with lust,
Dreams that are shattered and broken,
hopes that are cowered in the dust;
Smile, for there's wealth in the smiling;
sing, for there's peace in the song;
Block out the Spectre of Future—God in
your Heaven, how long?

Heart-ache and sorrow and sadness, tears
that are dry and unshed,
Soon is the swift hour all over, soon is the
wish to be dead.
Dead with the heart of a maiden, dead with
the soul of a girl,
Pure, and untouched, and unshaken, clear of
the sensuous whirl.
Die, all unloved and unhonored! Can ye
recall how to pray?
Go to your Maker's Tribunal—Ye of the
Easiest Way!

Food Prices and the War.

THE effect of the war upon the cost of living in foreign countries has just been made the subject of a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Prices are given for eighteen countries, and there are cards from over 100 cities, towns, and consular districts.

The report shows that the first effect of the war was the same practically throughout Europe. Its outbreak was followed by a sharp rise in prices, due mainly to panic and uncertainty. In some countries legislative measures were at once taken to check this rise. In others the Government strictly adhered to a hands-off policy and trusted to the natural course of events for readjustment. Within a fortnight the first panic was over, and, except in the actual war zone, prices began to fall. In most places, however, prices did not drop to the July level, and after an interval again took an upward turn, which has probably not yet reached its climax.

Administrative and legislative measures to check the rise in the cost of necessaries were very generally taken. Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all foodstuffs. France, Norway, and Sweden listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese.

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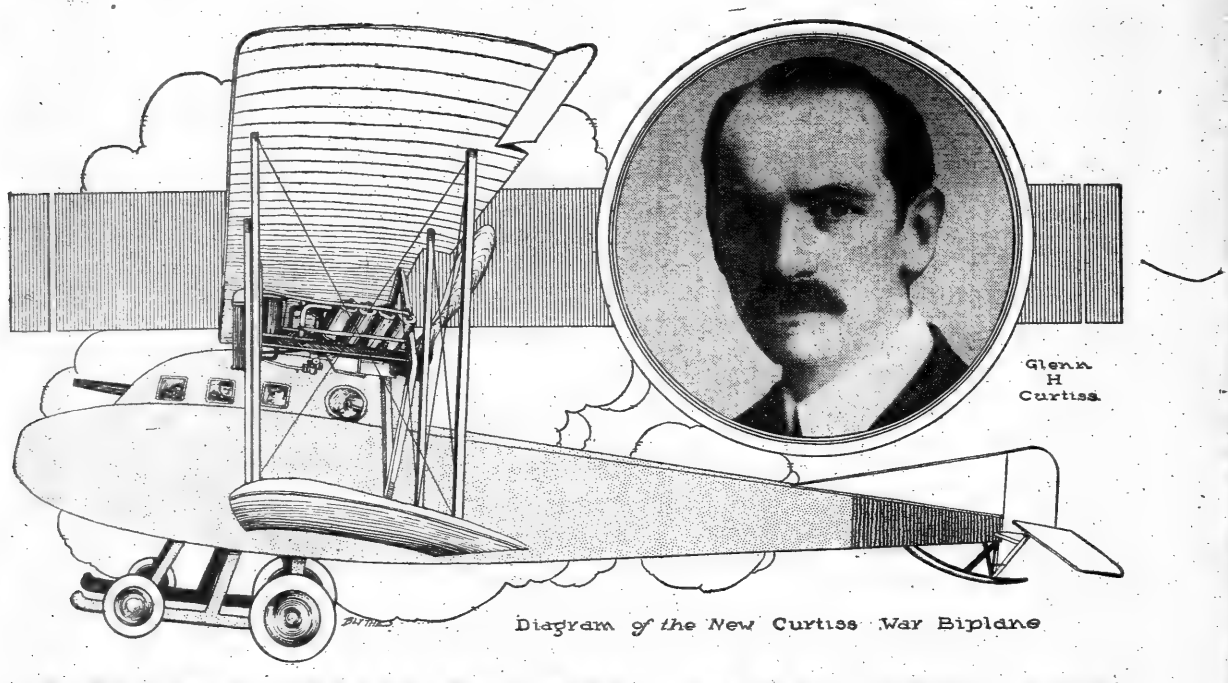


Diagram of the New Curtiss War Biplane

CURTISS BUILDS BIG WAR BIPLANE

Giant Air Fighter Will Be Capable of Dropping a Ton of High Explosives at One Spot

THE day of the big fighting aeroplane is at hand. With a ton of explosives it is to be hurled by the Allies at the strategic line of the Rhine, to be met by the aviators of Germany in similar giant craft, armed with light artillery and machine guns, and using a bursting projectile.

Practically all the great powers of Europe are at work on the construction of such big aeroplanes. In America, where aviation has long been neglected by the Government, Glenn H. Curtiss is leading the way for the rest of the world in the service of England and her allies.

It has taken a year of modern warfare to develop the fighting aeroplane from the experiences of light-armed scouts who flew in small craft under great limitations. Their small flying machines lifted little more than those seen in exhibitions in American cities. Though of the highest importance for observation, they may be rated as fighters with the smallest torpedo boats. They depend for success largely on the elements of surprise and swiftness, and are limited in operation by their low fuel capacity. The radius of action of the small military aeroplanes now in use in the European conflict is little more than 200 miles.

Four hours' gasoline supply was the usual military requirement before the war. It soon expanded to six hours, and before long may exceed twenty. The big Curtiss craft at Toronto might meet such a demand if need be. There are, however, other needs that are considered more important than endurance of flight, chiefly that of lifting a great load of high explosives and carrying it to the enemy's base or to other strategic points within easy striking distance.

The big Curtiss war machine, though assembled at Toronto, is largely a product of the Curtiss factories at Hammondsport, N. Y., where the motors were built, and at Buffalo. In weight it will reach nearly two tons without load. The two engines alone will weigh 1,200 pounds, and deliver a total of 320 horse power. This is nearly double the power of the America, built by Mr. Curtiss last year for the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic expedition, though the power plant's weight is only 50 per cent. greater. With a ton and a half load aboard the total weight to be lifted will be about three and a half tons.

Mr. Curtiss and his advisers are confident that the big craft, which spans 100 feet from tip to tip of her wings, will do what is required of her, insuring orders for a large squadron of similar aeroplanes for the British Army's use, besides others for Russia. He is developing another class of equal power, but slightly smaller, a flying boat of high speed, for the Russian Navy, at his Buffalo works.

With her load of a ton and a half in men, fuel and explosives, the new Curtiss biplane will be able to start from the British base at Dunkirk and strike at any of the German military centres along the Rhine. She may drop almost a ton of dynamite in one spot; for instance, on the big bridge that spans the Rhine at Düsseldorf, or on that near Cologne by which the railway arteries that day and night pour men and munitions into the German trenches cross the stream. Consider the effect of an attack of a squadron of such aeroplanes on a base of supplies and ammunition! Each of the lines of communication will become a target for the aerial assailant at the vulnerable river crossings, which are few in number and congested with traffic. Scouts have reported trains passing at ten-minute intervals for the front across the Rhine bridges day and night.

To meet the threatened attack Germany's air fleet is receiving strong additions in the form of high-power biplanes and triplanes known as "Kolossals." Several of these already have been seen in the field, according to official reports. They are driven by double engines and carry light pieces of artillery.

In Italy a 250 horse power flying "destroyer" has been constructed in Government shops, with three engines. In Russia, Igor Sykorsky is endeavoring to give more speed and lift to his big Ilja Mourametz biplane of 400 horse power, which carried sixteen persons aloft at one time in a brief flight. Other constructors in England and France are reported at work on the problem of the big aeroplane.

With engine power known, and speed and lift approximately determined, it is easy to see the possibilities of the big Curtiss biplane. Mr. Curtiss recently said that the aeroplane he had designed would carry, if required, enough fuel to cross the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland—about 1,900 miles. For military purposes, of course, this would not be required, as to carry fuel alone would deprive the craft of offensive power. But the estimate served to show the size of the big load to be carried.

At seventy-five miles an hour, the approximate speed of the biplane, the duration of a 1,900 miles' flight would be nearly twenty-five hours. Tests have shown that her motors consume less than half a pint of fuel an hour for each horse power, weighing thirty-eight one-hundredths of a pound. For twenty-five hours at this rate, 320 horse power would require 3,040 pounds of gasoline. In the distance estimate of 1,900 miles, allowance was made for the weight of at least two men with lubricant and instruments, amounting in all to about 700 pounds more. This would bring the total load up to 3,740 pounds. As an effort has been made to increase the speed of the big biplane, possibly at the expense of lift, it is conservative to place the load limit at 3,000 pounds, including men, fuel, oil, and explosives or guns. Probably it is considerably higher.

Raids in which British and French aeroplanes have dropped 300 to 400 pounds of explosives each on vital points in the German defense system have caused a great stir. There was a bitter outcry in Baden over such an attack on Karlsruhe recently. Destruction was wrought by an air fleet on the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven, the submarine base at Zeebrugge, and at Düsseldorf, Cologne and Cuxhaven. Every one of these places is open to attack from the big biplane, possessing five times the destructive power of the small aeroplanes, operating from the Allied bases at Dunkirk on the north and Belfort at the southern extremity of the fighting line in the West.

The Krupp works at Essen and Düsseldorf are about equally distant from the British base at Dunkirk—about 185 miles, or five hours there and back for the aviator, at seventy-five miles an hour. Expending about one and six-tenths pounds of fuel for each mile flown at the seventy-five-mile pace, he must take with him about 590 pounds of fuel and about sixty pounds of oil for the two 160 horse power motors. At least two men, weighing, say, 300 pounds, must make the journey, one to steer, the other to attend to the motors. Both must be ready to fight. In an emergency the control may be set to maintain a given course with the aid of the gyroscopic stabilizer invented by Elmer A. Sperry of this city, which is being installed. This instrument also automatically balances the aircraft at all times, leaving the pilot's hands comparatively free for a clash of arms. Deducting the weights above given leaves a lifting power of 2,050 pounds, or more than a ton, which can be used entirely for enormous bombs to destroy the enemy's works. The weight carried would be divided as follows:

	Pounds.
Gasoline	590
Oil	60
Two men	300
Explosives	2,050
Total	3,000

For encounters with other aircraft it would be possible to carry machine guns and ammunition, or light cannon, the weight of which would be deducted from the allowance for bombs.

By carrying more gasoline—752 pounds—the raiding craft could reach Coblentz, 235 miles from Dunkirk, where another of the big German trunk lines crosses the Rhine. She would have available lifting power on this incursion for 1,870 pounds of dynamite, and fuel enough to return to her base at Dunkirk.

Cologne is 200 miles from Dunkirk, the British base, and almost 2,000 pounds of explosives could be used against its railway buildings. Twenty miles south of the city another of the trunk rail lines from Berlin into Belgium and Luxemburg crosses the Rhine on a bridge, a fair mark for the airman.

The fortress and railway bridge at Mainz are 270 miles from the British base. This city can easily be reached by burning 864 pounds of gasoline. This permits carrying 1,750 pounds of high explosives.

Cuxhaven and the German fleet hiding there and guarding the Kiel Canal are 335 miles from Dunkirk—about four and a half hours of flying in calm weather. Fuel and oil for this raid would weigh 1,180 pounds, leaving 1,520 pounds for explosives. Bremen, the big

seaport near the mouth of the Weser, lies about the same distance away.

Hamburg, the principal seaport of Germany, is 360 miles from Dunkirk. After taking aboard the necessary fuel, it would still be possible for the biplane to carry 1,330 pounds of explosives to wreck the shipping there.

From Belfort, the air base at the southern end of the allied line, Ulm, the big railway centre in Württemberg, is but 155 miles. Baden-Baden is 130 miles away, Karlsruhe and Friedrichshaven, the Zeppelin-building city, are each 120 miles away. Consequently, only a small load of fuel is needed, giving room for more than a ton of bombs, to work destruction at these places.

Darmstadt, residence of the Duke of Hesse, is little more than two hours' flight from Belfort. Munich, the Bavarian metropolis, is 220 miles away. About 1,900 pounds of dynamite could be taken there besides fuel and oil. Dresden, the Saxon capital, or Prague, in Bohemia, can be struck after flying 385 miles, little more than five hours, with 1,350 pounds of explosives.

Most interesting, perhaps, is the possibility of taking the war in the air to the two Kaisers at Berlin and Vienna. The Prussian capital is 455 miles from Belfort. One of the big new fliers could cover the distance in little more than six hours, in fair weather. About 1,600 pounds of fuel would be needed for the daring enterprise, but this would still leave room in the bomb compartment for eleven missiles, each weighing 100 pounds, enough to disturb the poise of Potsdam. Vienna is slightly nearer, and might be agitated a trifle more by the new aeroplane.

From the 27 horse power motor that the Wright brothers first used, to twin motors of 160 horse power each, is a long step. Most of it has been taken by Mr. Curtiss in the last eighteen months under the stimulus of the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flight effort. Indeed, America's lead in the development of the big aeroplane is directly due to the encouragement given by Mr. Wanamaker to the constructor and his staff at Hammondsport, N. Y., at a time when aviation was languishing. In one short season, on the order for a transatlantic flier, Mr. Curtiss produced what had previously been found impracticable—a double-engined aeroplane, and one of larger size than any other flying boat.

It proved capable of lifting heavy loads and of traveling through the air at a rate of more than sixty miles an hour. Trouble in rising from the water, which appeared in the first tests, was overcome, soon after the war began in August of last year, by a simple alteration of the tail from a cylindrical to a flat form. The America, as she was known, flew with one motor stopped, the other sustaining her.

In England, where she was sold to the Admiralty on the recommendation of Commander John C. Porte, the Curtiss craft seemed to point a way ahead in aeronautics, and orders were given for thirty-two of her type.

Though the America proved useful in North Sea raids, she is a flying boat, unable to alight on or rise from dry land. In addition, there appeared the need of aircraft with still greater capacity than hers, said to be about 1,800 pounds.

It was found that the ordinary biplanes used by the British and French armies, sent to raid the line of Rhine defenses, supply stations and communications, arrived at their destination with a comparatively small amount of explosives, even after the pilot discarded his companion, the observer, and flew alone to save lifting power. This proceeding, while successful in a measure at times, failed at others. The strain on the pilot was tremendous. He was trying to aim at the enemy, while keeping a hand on the control and an ear to the engine's beats. Often he missed fire and expended his few bombs in vain. The gyroscope stabilizer was added to the America class to relieve these overworked aviators.

Then came the demand for more speed, more lift and more power. It found the American builder already prepared with a big motor, developed for the next transatlantic effort, and another flying boat of larger size than the America, designed for the same purpose. The latter is the big biplane at Toronto, with modifications in the plans to give greater speed and load-lifting, and others to add to its offensive qualities, and to make it a landing machine instead of a seaplane.

Without exception this biplane is believed to be the largest ever constructed for military use. It is slightly exceeded by the Russian Sykorsky, built for passenger-carrying, with four motors of 100-horse power each. The Curtiss giant spreads its wings 100 feet, as against 72 feet, the stretch of the America's top plane. There is about one-third more sustaining surface in the new wings than in those of the Wanamaker boat. The stout main spars of these planes look more like a bridge span than a flying machine.

There is indeed the power of a miniature storm in the two engines and propellers of the big "pusher," as this type of aeroplane is termed in distinguishing it from the tractor type, which is drawn through the air by a screw at the bow. Each of the 160-horse power motors exerts a thrust on the air of 1,000 pounds through the grip of its nine-and-a-half-foot propeller.

The engines are of the water-cooled stationary pattern, each with eight cylinders, set V-shape, four on a side. The use of two of them gives the advantage that descent in a hostile country is not made necessary if one motor stops, the other being able to sustain the biplane in slow flight.

The engines are near a line midway between the upper and lower planes and on either side of a long torpedo-like body or fuselage, and are about ten feet apart. In the body are sheltered the pilot and engineer, control wheels in duplicate, fuel and explosives. The engineer finds the motors more conveniently placed than in the America, where he was obliged to stand on the after deck to reach them. They were placed almost as high as his head.

To gain speed, Mr. Curtiss has cut down head resistance wherever possible to do so without weakening the craft. In this work he has had the assistance of Dr. Albert F. Zahm of the Smithsonian Institution, a noted authority on aeronautics. The constructors' staff at Toronto also includes as manager J. A. D. MacCurdy, a noted aviator long resident in this city, and Anthony Jannus, constructor and pilot, recently of Baltimore. Charles M. Manly of this city, once Samuel P. Langley's aid, is watching the work for England.

Compared with the America, there is an increase of nearly a third in length, giving about forty-five feet over all. The expensive silk covering of the America's wings gives way to Irish linen over frames of spruce and ash. The fabric is coated with a waterproof and airproof preparation.

Balancing is obtained by flaps hanging from the rear edge of the upper planes, each about sixteen by four and a half. If the craft tilts to the right, the flap on that side is pulled down and the pressure of the air stream against it gives more lift to the falling side, correcting the tilt.

Elevating planes are placed on either side of the tail, which is terminated by the vertical rudder. This sheet of steel armor will shield the under side of the pilot's and engineer's places and the motors from bullets fired from the ground.

The propellers are an interesting feature. Each swings through a circle of nine and a half feet diameter, a foot and a half greater than those of the America. At 1,200 revolutions the tips of these members are moving through 35,810 feet, or nearly seven miles a minute. Because of the great centrifugal force, a severe strain is imposed on the tips. The propellers are built up of layers of wood, and the tips are sheathed with copper.

Those working on the new biplane are enthusiastic in the belief that she is only the first of a big fleet of aeroplanes of even greater size that will be built by American ingenuity, encouraged by Europe's appreciation and money. Already nearly $4,000,000 is being sent here this year from across the ocean for aeroplanes and aeroplane engines.

WAR NURSE TELLS HER EXPERIENCES

By Maud Hoffman.

THE most surprising thing which has happened to me for many years past was to find myself embarked for France from London, dressed in the uniform of a nurse, covered by a long military coat, the conventional veil floating from my hat, a Red Cross brassard shining on my left arm, and a hope shining in my heart that I was to bring comfort and solace to the suffering. I did not ask which suffering—whether it was to be German, French, or English suffering—just suffering. It turned out to be mostly French.

The contingent to which I was attached consisted of about seventy people, and I carried the only American passport in the party. We were composed of qualified and unqualified nurses, surgeons, doctors, medical students, and hospital dressers.

When we boarded the train at Calais, the compartments which had been reserved for our party were already occupied by comfortable people who had no intention of moving. This happens even in times of peace. Well, we were out to suffer, and so to sit on one's luggage in the corridor seemed the very opportunity we were looking for! Every woman in that party expected and longed to suffer.

The war is teaching thousands of people lessons of patience. We learned how to wait. Our party waited at docks. We waited for hours at wayside stations as we crawled through France. We waited for instructions, tickets, food. We waited for letters. We waited for a whole week in Paris, and when we got our hospital we waited for the wounded.

One day in Paris I was waiting on the curb in the Place de l'Opera for the traffic to pass, and my first little opportunity for war service came to me. Some military transport wagons, French, came thundering across the square. The driver of the first wagon waved his arm wildly at me; he held a packet in his hand. I dashed out and seized the packet from him, realizing at once that he was hailing my red cross. Without stopping, the wagons passed on, and I held in my hand the precious little packet of love messages to folks at home.

Simple military postcards, some with only a line written on them, such as "I am passing through Paris. Am well. Jean." But I felt a proud responsibility in having been intrusted with these simple messages, and, clutching them tightly for fear of losing a single one, I put them slowly, one by one, into a box, feeling that each one meant joy in some French home.

A week from the night we arrived found us pulling out of the Gare d'Austerlitz for Limoges, directly south of Paris, and, in ordinary times, about a three-hour run. The trip took us eighteen hours.

There were fifty main hospitals in Limoges, and we organized the fifty-first. Every private house, as well, was a small hospital. Limoges is a garrison town, and also a place where beautiful and expensive china is manufactured. But china occupies a small corner in the background of the picture which I carry with me of Limoges.

Well down in the foreground of the picture is the ever-present funeral procession with its pathetic little band of mourners, women mostly, draped in crepe, following on foot. Unending lines of soldiers marching in and out of Limoges; military, determined-looking men dashing about in motor cars. Scores of cripples and convalescents hobbling about to take the air. Every other woman in mourning. Rows and rows of beds, with pale faces in them and eyes which seemed to be always asking for something. Scores and scores of these faces to be washed, of these beds to be made, of food to be given, of dishes to be removed, of dishes to be washed. Miles and miles of floors to be swept.

And all these impressions recur with the regularity of the rising and the setting of the sun.

Wounded men lying in their beds, helpless, take on much of the docility and sweetness of children. It was a great joy to the "unqualified" to fetch and carry for them; to straighten the drawsheets dozens of times a day; to keep all clean and sweet for their comfort.

The picturesque Turco with his brown skin, the simple Senegalese with his ebony skin, the good French bourgeoise with ivory pale skin, and the few British with their white skins, each received equal attention and were equally grateful and courteous to us for what we did for them.

The first night of the arrival of the wounded at our hospital will always remain in my memory as a night of the Arabian Nights order, without the fun, and with all the tragedy. Seventy-five of them had arrived that morning at 11 o'clock. For four days we had been scrubbing, cleaning windows, putting up beds, sorting drugs, clothing, stores of all kinds. For twenty-four hours we had been expecting them.

Every bed was ready, a locker and a chair by each bed, a towel ready for each man. In fact, the building, which had been a school and museum of art, had been transformed into a fairly well-equipped, up-to-date English hospital. In the operating theatres, where formerly stood the easels, were now the surgeons' tables, and the palettes and brushes were replaced by the shining instruments of science. In the ward kitchens, hot water had been at boiling point for all those hours. At any moment they might arrive.

On the Sunday morning scrubbing aprons were taken off and clean caps and aprons brought out. The wounded were coming! We must hurry through dinner—they might arrive while we were away. No, they will not come now till five. At six, we were told to have some food and go to bed: "They will arrive at midnight." Fitful naps! There is a noise at midnight. We spring up alert. No. We must sleep again, until called. They have not come. All night, the trains pass through the town—every whistle causes us to start up. We listen. All is quiet.

And then four of our men enter slowly, bearing a stretcher—and another—and another. A procession which seems unending. Very gently, the stretcher cases are placed on the beds; next to them, the fever men are the most helpless, and the most desperate.

The officers sit in the chairs by their beds, and wait until all the men are attended to first. Seventy-five pairs of tired, dirty, blistered, swollen feet are gently washed, and as many hands and faces.

Presently the doctors and surgeons make the rounds. Wounds are dressed; drugs are given. I am told off for night duty, and am advised to sleep. I meekly lie down, but cannot follow the advice. At night, we dutifully report ourselves to the night sister. The ward has been left in beautiful order by the day nurses.

All is quiet for the moment. No—there is a groan! "Ah, that is the Turco! Go to him, nurse. He is very ill, and must not be left alone."

I go to this poor man. We look into each other's eyes. It is the only way we have of speaking to each other. He tells me through his eyes, as plainly as any words, that he is done for. He knows it, and only wants to be helped through a little to the end. He was a beautiful creature to look at. Aristocratic, delicate features, intelligent and sympathetic expression. He must have been a tall man. Two wounds, and septic poisoning. No position eased his pain—no sedative could make him sleep.

All through the night, one of us stayed by him—and so on into the next day. One of our "unqualified" ones it was who was with him at the last and took his last messages for "ma femme."

Is that a child crying in the dark? I go to him. It is the poor Senegalese. So very, very sick! The wounds were burning, the fevers rising, the drugs stirring through the systems. "Come, nurse, come here!" "Nurse, go there!" "Nurse, water for this man." "Nurse, that man's bandage is loose."

On the whole, the care and attention lavished upon the patients by the English nurses was appreciated by the men, but I must make one exception. The fresh air lavished upon them was not appreciated. I have seen a look of despair pass round the ward when I entered with the long pole to open the windows—but it soon changed to a smile and a joke; their gentleness and courtesy was delightful.

UNITED STATES SUBMARINE SCHOOL

New Institution to Teach Engineers and Seamen the Art of Modern Undersea Fighting

THE day of the big cruising submarine is at hand. By big I mean the submarine that can go anywhere under its own power, on board of which the crew will live all the time; in other words, a submarine craft can go anywhere the biggest dreadnought can go. This is a fact, and we have got to come to it, and that is all there is to it."

The words are those of Captain Albert W. Grant, U. S. N., the new commander of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet. A few weeks ago this talented officer whose unique distinction it is to have been the Chief of Staff of four successive Commanders in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet—"Fighting Bob" Evans, Thomas, Sperry, and Schroeder—was commanding the giant new superdreadnought Texas when Secretary Daniels surprised the country with the announcement that Captain Grant had been selected as the officer to whom would be intrusted the task of bringing up to date the submarine arm of the American Navy.

A few days later Captain Grant turned over the command of the great superdreadnought to Captain John Hood, and hoisted his flag on the old auxiliary cruiser Prairie. He lost not a second in getting "on the job." He went to Washington and talked the big submarine problem over with Secretary Daniels and the heads of the various bureaus. He outlined what he thought should be done, and indicated the kind of subordinates he wanted. He got all that he asked for, and he went back to the Prairie. Subsequently he shifted his flag to the cruiser Columbia. He looked over the submarine personnel, and he found it "A-1," and, as he sincerely believes, the very best human material in any navy in the world today.

"The personnel of the submarine flotilla," said Captain Grant to the writer, "is far ahead of the material. And that's a statement that is not open to contradiction."

For a couple of weeks or more Grant kept his own counsel. He, better than any other man, realized what a gigantic job he had shouldered. He spent his days and nights thinking. He thought and thought and thought.

"How to make men who man the United States submarine the most efficient in all the world," was the question before him. Already there is a general feeling throughout the navy that he has found the answer. The answer may be divided into two parts; first, to train to the highest point of efficiency the officers and men who man the submarines; second, to get the kind of submarines that all navies must possess if they are to remain first-class navies, and to get plenty of them.

"The submarines that we now have," Captain Grant said on the Columbia, "are of the small type. They are not the kind that we need most as units of the mobile fleet, that is, submarines powerful enough and big enough to go anywhere the fleet can, and without the aid of any other type of vessel. Small submersibles of necessity must have bases, and are of greatest service close to shore. For the mobile fleet, we want, therefore, the big ones to which I have already referred.

"To what are the much discussed and much advertised failures of the American submarine arm due?" Captain Grant was asked.

"If we have had any such failures, they were due to material, not to personnel," was his emphatic reply.

Then it was that Captain Grant told of his plans for training the officers and men who are to handle the submarines of the Atlantic Fleet in the future. Perhaps twice as many submarine officers and men will be needed within a year as are now needed, for there are ten submarines of the "L" class and one of the "M" class nearing completion. Two of the "Ls" are now ready for delivery to the Government, and all the others are more than 90 per cent. completed. These ships are all improved types of the "K" class, but none of them is of that big type that the present European war has proved will be needed in all efficient navies of the future. As coast defenders, however, there are no better submarines in the world than those soon to be added to the submersible division of Admiral Fletcher's great command.

"I am going," said Captain Grant, as he told of the new school for submarine officers and enlisted men, "to tell them, and make them understand exactly what a submarine is. I want them to know what every part in every one of them is and why it has been placed there. There will be a most important course in engineering, in which special attention will be paid to gas and to Diesel engines. There will be a course in electricity with especial reference to storage battery engineering. There will also be instruction in torpedo engineering, and I expect that the young officers who will be sent to us will be those who have had experience in torpedo engineering.

"Much of the instruction will be of the practical sort. The men, officers as well as the enlisted personnel, will be sent at frequent intervals for tours of duty on the submarines attached to the fleet. When they are told about a lever, or a battery, a generator, or any other thing that is a part of a submarine, they will see that part, see with their own eyes what its function is, and be taught how to manipulate it, and, if necessary, repair it when it gets out of order or needs overhauling as a result of constant use.

"The men will be given a practical course in dismantling and the re-erecting of engines, the handling of steering gear; they will be made familiar with the design of all engines used in the vessels of the submarine types, every effort will be made to impart a thorough knowledge of the gas and the oil engines and their auxiliaries. The course will be theoretical as well as practical, and when in the future a submarine is commissioned we hope and expect to have a crew ready to man that submarine that will be as efficient in every possible respect as it is possible to make it."

"When will this school start?" was a question asked Captain Grant.

"It has already started," he answered, "and we are working now on the manuscripts of the books that we will use. You see we had to write all our textbooks, since the kind we wanted had never been written."

The officers who are writing these textbooks, which, it can be stated on high authority, will never find a place on the shelves of public libraries or the counters of book dealers, are, in addition to Captain Grant, Lieut. Commander Yates Stirling, (who is perhaps the best-known submarine expert in the navy and who is Captain Grant's chief of staff;) Lieutenant Seymour E. Holliday, Lieutenant Clyde S. McDowell, Lieutenant Holbrook Gibson, Lieutenant C. H. Morrison, and Naval Constructor Emory S. Land.

The home of the school will be the cruiser Columbia, the new flagship of the submarine flotilla. This four-funneled fighter of the old navy has been completely overhauled and fitted as a flagship, and is now at the navy yard in Philadelphia, undergoing certain repairs in her engine room. She will be ready in about two weeks.

The real work will be underway by the time the Columbia and the various submarine divisions put to sea for the extensive Fall manoeuvres that are being planned. It will be at sea that the greater part of the instruction, theoretical as well as practical, will be carried out.

The work of the submarine school will be divided into three months of theoretical and three months of practical instruction. And when an officer or an enlisted man is certified by Captain Grant as being fully qualified for duty with the submarines there will be no reason to doubt the efficiency of that man. He will know all about storage batteries, electrical generators and controllers and meters, submarine signaling, the working of the gyro-compass, electrical propulsion, the periscope, and, to a certain extent, wireless telegraphy and other intricate and highly technical things that are a part of the modern, up-to-date submarine.

"What we have now is just a bare beginning of what we need," said Captain Grant, "but I am very hopeful of the future. Building a submarine is something, but when we get the submarine we need the personnel that will be able efficiently to handle it. The more efficient the personnel the less apt we are to have accidents. As the personnel increases in efficiency the danger due to accident or other causes will correspondingly decrease."

The submarine flotilla now commanded by Captain Grant consists of eighteen submarines, seven tenders, two destroyers acting as tenders, the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, and the flagship Columbia. Among the tenders are the single-turreted monitors Tonopah, Ozark, and Tallahassee, the new tender Fulton, and the smaller tenders Potomac and Severn. The destroyers assigned to the flotilla are the Macdonough and Worden.

The First Division, comprising the five "C" boats, is commanded by Lieutenant Wilhelm L. Friedell. The Second Division, which is made up of three craft of the "D" and two of the "E" type, is commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Withers. The Third Division, of four boats of the "G" type, is commanded by Lieut. Commander Frank L. Pinney, and the Fourth Division, of four "K" vessels, is under the command of Lieutenant Joseph O. Fisher.

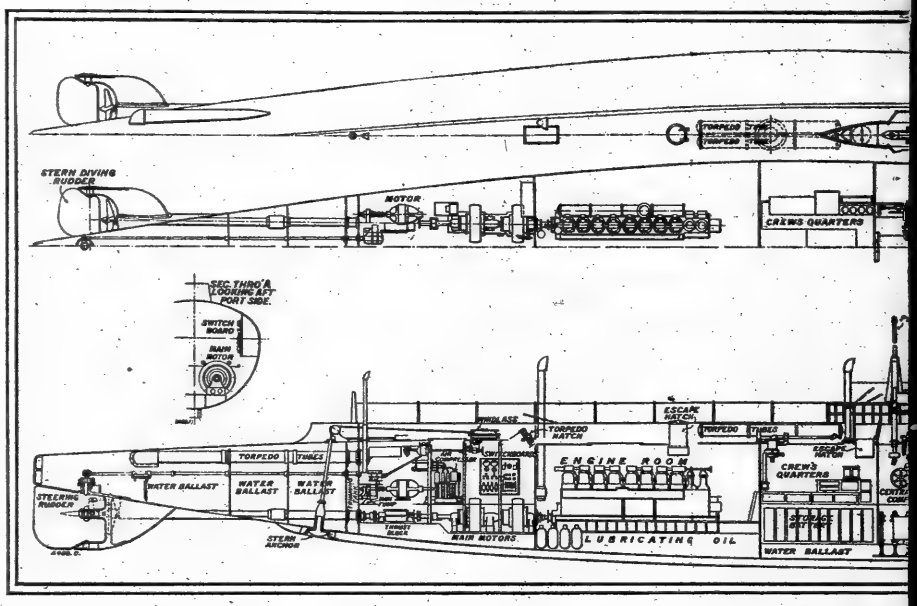
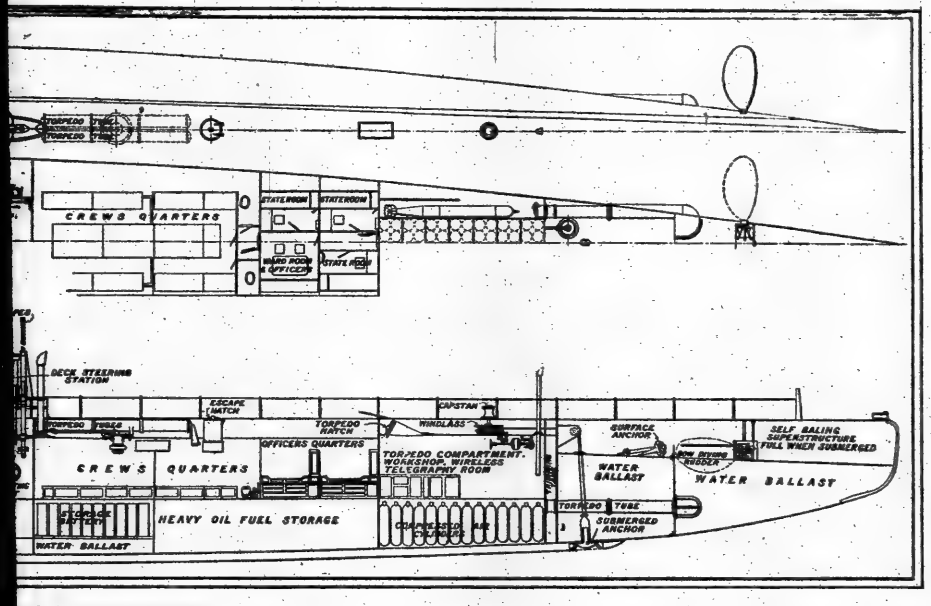


Diagram of a Submarine, S

DEFENSE AGAINST SUBMARINES

Aeroplanes, According to Experts, Co-operating with Battleships, Can Successfully Combat Them



the Interior Arrangements.

THERE is no problem confronting the great naval powers today which is receiving greater attention than that which involves the development of an effective means to meet the attack of a hostile submarine. For months past officers of the United States Navy have been studying this perplexing problem—a problem which, as a result of the successes achieved by German submarines in the present war, is one which has assumed major importance in the scheme of national defense.

Off Pensacola, Fla., this past Winter a flotilla of submarines operated in co-operation with the Naval Aviation Corps at this problem. There the crack aviators of the navy were in the air by day, their eyes focused on the waters of the Gulf, below, in the effort to become expert in the discovery of submarines. That gratifying success was achieved is admitted in the navy, and during the visit of the fleet to New York, a few weeks ago, an officer of submarines, discussing the problem, stated that up to the present time the flying machine is the most effective of all agencies for the detection of submarines. Furthermore, if a reliable aeroplane range-finder can be developed it will also probably become the most effective means for the destruction of these under-water fighters.

That the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President, realizes the importance of the part that the aeroplane will play in the event of hostile submarine attacks is clearly stated in the last report of that board, which, reporting to Secretary Daniels on the need of an adequate naval flying arm, among othr things said:

In view of the advance that has been made in aeronautics during the past year, and the demonstration now being made of the vital importance of a proper air service to both land and sea warfare, our present situation can be described as nothing less than deplorable.

As now developed air craft are the eyes of both armies and navies, and it is difficult to place any limit to their offensive possibilities. In our present condition of unpreparedness, in contact with any foe possessing a proper air service, our scouting would be blind. We would be without the means of detecting the presence of submarines or mine fields or of attempting direct attack on the enemy from the air, while our own movements would be an open book to him.

The General Board cannot too strongly urge that the department's most serious thought be given to this matter, and that immediate steps be taken to remedy it, and recommends that Congress be asked for an appropriation of at least $5,000,000, to be made available immediately, for the purpose of establishing an efficient air service.

While the recommendation of the board was not met in its entirety by Congress, the matter did receive serious consideration and the most important appropriation for the air arm of the navy yet made was passed.

At Pensacola the experiments carried on by the submarine and aviation officers covered a great field. Submarines were sent far out and then proceeded to zigzag about or steam in straight courses, completely submerged, and at times at great depths. Over the waters in which the submarines were operating the naval aviators piloted their machines, the observers focusing their vision on the water below, sometimes using only the naked eyes and at other times searching with the aid of powerful glasses.

From the deck or even the fighting top of a warship of the larger surface types it is almost impossible to discover the approach of a submarine until the submerged craft has arrived within torpedo range, and then, as the present war has proved on more than a dozen occasions, it is too late, and the big ship goes down or else floats away a wreck.

An illustration of the practical impossibility of detecting submarines from the decks or lookouts of a battleship was illustrated not long ago in the Atlantic Fleet.

The story, as it is told in the fleet, is that several of the first line battleships were stationed some distance out at sea with instructions to be on the lookout for the approach of submarines. The officers and men on the ships knew the direction from which the submarines were coming and also knew the time set for their departure from the base.

As the time drew near for the submarines to reach the sides of the battleships every eye was focused on the water in the effort to discover the telltale ripples which would indicate that the submarines were nearing their goal, or perhaps to glimpse the tip of a periscope or even a bit of the upper part of a conning tower.

"There they are!" shouted a keen-eyed observer, and sure enough a short distance away appeared what looked to be the tops of the conning towers of the submarines.

A minute or two passed. Then those on the battleships were surprised to hear a hearty "Hello" from the other side of one of the ships. Up out of the water slowly appeared the submarines. The conning towers that had been discovered were "dummies" cut loose from the submarines at the proper moment to attract the attention and to deceive the lookouts on the ships. It worked to perfection, and the submarines were able to bob up out of the water right alongside the ships without any of them being discovered beforehand.

But the chances are that a different story would be told here had there been an efficiently manned aeroplane or two co-operating with the battleships. While the course of the submerged submarine is practically invisible from the battleship, it is a very different matter when there are one or two pairs of sharp eyes looking straight down from an aeroplane. Persons who have looked at fish in clear waters know that they are much easier to see when the view is straight down instead of at a cross angle. This is also true, and in a greater degree, of the submarine when that vessel is running under water. This likewise explains the emphasis that Admiral Dewey and his colleagues of the General Board placed on the need of a proper air service for the American fleets.

Just as it is easier to discover a submarine from the air than it is from the deck of a ship, so will it also be easier some day, in the opinion of many experts, to combat more successfully the submarine from above. All that is needed is a reliable range finder, and there is reason to believe that such a range finder will be one of the realizations of the near future.

Guarded reports made from the United States Army aviation station at San Diego, Cal., are to the effect that officers of the Signal Corps of the army have perfected a range finder, with which some remarkable results have already been obtained. Flying at high altitudes, army aviators have been able to drop bombs on objects, some of them very small, with an accuracy that has been described as almost unbelievable.

Therefore with the aid of such a range finder it would be possible for the naval aeroplane, once it has discovered the hidden enemy, to swoop down to a proper altitude, or up as the case may be, quickly obtain the range, and let go the bomb. There could be but one result if the bomb hit the mark and exploded at the proper moment, and that would be the destruction or putting out of action of the submarine.

But the aeroplane is not the only means at hand to combat the submarine. There is also the speedy destroyer, which carries guns of sufficient calibre to sink any submarine, and which can scout in submarine-infested waters with comparative safety so far as the submarine is concerned. The destroyer, proceeding at a speed of thirty knots or more, and offering a small target, is something that the underwater craft has not been able successfuly to combat. The greatest of the British successes against hostile submarines in the present war have been achieved by the British destroyers.

Then, of course, there are the "net traps" the British are said to be using, and in which one submarine at least is said to have become ensnared; there are mines, and the submarine sound-carrying systems by which, some experts claim, the approach of the submarine, its distance away, and its direction may be ascertained in time for the battleship or cruiser to escape. Up to the present time, however, there is no evidence at hand to prove that these sound-carrying devices have to any extent affected the efficiency of the submarines.

It should also be borne in mind that all parts of a submarine are "vital parts" and that one well-directed shot or well-placed bomb is sure to put it out of action. As the aeroplane is generally conceded to offer the best means of discovering submarines, it stands to reason that a missile from an aeroplane would be the easiest to deliver, and if, as seems probable, the aeroplane range finder is successfully developed, the most certain of all to hit the desired target.

RUSSIA'S EXPULSION OF JEWS

Horrors Wrought by a Decree That Forced 200,000 People at Short Notice to Leave War Zone

This article, signed "Mentor," appeared in The Jewish Chronicle of July 23, and will be read with wide interest.

ALMOST from the beginning of the war stories have come to hand of Russian cruelties toward the Jews. The Pope, in the course of a newspaper interview, recently rather more than hinted at them.

The source from which most of them that have reached this country were derived has, however, necessarily demanded extreme caution, if it has not imposed some suspicion. It has been difficult, as was explained, to disentangle the false from the true, to measure aright what was fact and what was exaggeration.

It was difficult, too, to determine how much was more than—and in Heaven's name it was enough!—the necessities of military operations, the dire demands of the war, and how much was cruelty practiced upon our people under the guise of military necessity.

For the most part, the inclination has naturally been to give to the Russian Government as an ally of this country the benefit of the doubt, and in view of the general situation not to say a word upon such material as came to hand that would be harassing to an ally fighting side by side with England.

But there are limits. And the limit is reached when silence involves traitorousness to truth. Facts which have been detailed to the present writer by friends in whose impartiality and veracity he could have nothing but perfect confidence are backed up and confirmed to a large extent by an official document, an Order of the Day, issued by the Russian Generalissimo.

This order seems to have been promulgated in March last. It decreed nothing less than the expulsion of all Jews from the military zones in Galicia, Bukowina, and Poland. The excuse for this terrible determination was an easy one to find ready to hand. It was the alleged disloyalty of the Jewish population. That allegation, needless to say, could have been based at most upon the treason of a few individuals. But the Russian Government, bettering Burke, indicted a whole nation. The decree, too, was directed not at any locality, or at any general section of the population. It was a decree against Jews as Jews.

And now we have the result. Some two hundred thousand Jews who had been living in the confines of Kovno, Courland, and Sulwalki were exiled by the Russian authorities, so that, in the technical language employed, those districts might be "evacuated of Jews."

Our unfortunate brethren upon whom this decree fell were compelled to obey it by a short notice, varying from eight hours to thirty at the most. In that time two hundred thousand people had to leave their homes, their possessions, their all, and face—they knew not what!

What followed requires the pen of Dante adequately to narrate. Not one Jewish soul of all this vast population was allowed to remain, so that towns which had contained a large proportion of Jewish inhabitants were deserted. Aged men, little children, women—even those hourly expecting to become mothers—some clutching to their breasts their new-born babes; people insane, cripples, the blind; those who were sick unto death—there was no exemption for any.

The decree, it must be admitted, had at least the merit of impartiality. For not only were the families of soldiers fighting at the front doomed by it, but soldiers who had received permission for furlough in their native towns, and soldiers whose bleeding wounds were still unhealed, the Jewish nurses who attended them in the local hospitals, and even the Jewish military doctors—all had to go into exile. Even the rage and fury of battle respects the Red Cross. Sheltered beneath that symbol are the wounded in war, and those who are attendant upon the soldiers who have fallen.

But this decree tore away Jews whose condition entitled them to safety as if shielded by the sacred sign from the terrors of belligerency, and it sent them with their brothers and sisters into exile. No wonder we read that the poor people were maddened unto despair; that they turned and destroyed their goods and chattels, their household goods of generations, preferring to leave behind them the ruin of their property rather than it should fall into the hands of the despoilers.

It were futile to attempt to describe with anything like completeness what this horrible decree meant to the two hundred thousand poor Jews upon whom it fell. But the order for their expulsion was not the end by any means of the horrors which awaited them.

For the conveyance of these people from their homes to some far distant eastern province, there were provided some twenty-six "extra trains," as they were called. Each of these "trains" consisted of from forty to seventy wagons into which was huddled pell-mell this population of misery. The poor people had been able to take with them only a few of the most necessary of their possessions, and there in these "trains" they were crowded together—men, women and children of all kinds, "well-to-do people and professional beggars," as my correspondent puts it, "sound persons and infectious patients, all of them thrown together in this living load." None of them knew whither they were going.

With exquisite regard for the sufferings of their exiled passengers, the slow moving "trains" were not allowed to stop at stations where food could be supplied to the poor wretches. The "trains" could stop only at a distance of at least one kilometer from any station. But the poor stricken people who were carted away in these "trains" were perhaps not much worse off than the thousands upon thousands for whom the "trains" had no accommodation, but who had to leave none the less.

In every sort of conveyance for which, of course, extortionate prices were demanded, these people rumbled away along the roads; or footsore and weary they tramped along outside the forbidden war zone. Like an avalanche of human misery they came into towns already filled with populations in which poverty ruled. Cellars, barns, outhouses—every nook and cranny was filled with this exiled population. Even the synagogues were turned into doss houses. These destitutes had to beg for sheer life; they could, however, appeal only to the charity of the pauperism into which they were driven.

But above all this they were forced to galling personal grief. For in the suddenness of the exile to which they were compelled families became separated. Wives lost their husbands, brothers their sisters, and little children were parted from their mothers. Some were sent here, others were sent there, with regard to nothing save the the capacity of the "extra trains," or the availability of other means for conveyance—all was subservient to the one idea that the war zone districts must be evacuated of Jews.

To such an extent did this misery of missed relatives occur that special inquiry offices had to be established at several points outside the war zones by Jews for the purpose of recovering lost persons. What life was like upon the "extra trains" can as little be imagined as described. In at least one case the "extra train" was not allowed by the local authorities to go into the station for which it was destined. The consequence was that the poor people, still huddled in these wagons, were compelled to return hundreds upon hundreds of miles. There they were not allowed to remain; they were sent back to their destination! Thus they were hunted backward and forward for five weeks.

Twenty-eight of the poor passengers became insane through their sufferings; typhus broke out in this "extra train"; and death—cruel, lingering death—was the only mercy that it seemed to the harassed victims would be shown them by a fate against which they were powerless.

Let me break off for a moment here to remind the reader that this is a mere bald recitation of human suffering in Europe—it is not an imagined picture of the doomed in hell. Nor was it suffering inflicted by an invading army upon enemies. The victims were not belligerents. They were civilian citizens of Russia herself—save those who were Russia's soldiers, some bearing the wounds and the hurts of Russia's combat.

Now, let us see what sort of disloyalty reigned in the breasts of these hunted and harassed Jews. The boldest and bravest of men could well have been cowed into submission, into yielding up well-nigh every principle that honor, loyalty and courage demanded, after having suffered as these people had suffered. But, notwithstanding everything, we find them possessed of a spirit which in the circumstances it would be difficult to discover among average men and women.

Listen to this! After the "evacuation" had taken place, several Jewish organizations made urgent representations to the Russian Ministers in behalf of the expelled Jews. Deputations of prominent Jews waited upon the Ministers, and at last, after some days had elapsed and the exile had been effected, a promise was given that the whole measure was to be annulled. To be annulled! As if the mischief could be undone! However, if it meant anything, it meant that the poor people could go back to their homes, back to the ruins of them that they would find, and there on their native soil begin again their hard, bitter lives. It thus meant release from exile for them.

But the Military General Governor into whose hands the decree of annulment seems to have been placed declared that the return of Jews to their homes could be sanctioned only on condition that they gave to the military authorities hostages from the ranks of their rabbis and the influential and better off among them. He added that the population was to understand that, in case there was the smallest treason discovered on the part of any Jews, the hostages would be hanged.

The deputation to whom this information was conveyed in turn communicated it to the Jewish exiles. These met together to discuss what they should do. They conferred for three days, and then these "traitorous Jews," these despised exiles, these men and women who had suffered every horror, who had faced every indignity, who had borne every insult and all the pains and penalties of this wicked, murderous evacuation—these men and women came to this decision: that "we reject the Government's proposal because of the condition under which alone they will grant it, for it is not consistent with the dignity of Judaism"!

These, then, were the sort of "traitors" that the Russian Government hunted and hounded in its "evacuation." This was the sort of spirit that filled these people. They were not soldiers on the battlefield in the conventional meaning of the term, but they were true soldiers on life's battlefield, fighting an unequal contest against overwhelming odds. And they refused their liberty, their freedom, their lives, their homes, because these could be gained only by a demeaning condition; they preferred exile to a dishonoring pact "inconsistent with the dignity of Judaism."

One almost feels something of gratitude to the Russian Government for having been the means of showing the sort of stuff of which the people whom they dare thus to persecute are made.

To the terrors of war we have become so inured that many will read the story of this "evacuation" of Jews from the war zone, it is difficult to believe, without a shudder, but it may be with but a passing shudder. They will relegate it to the grim and awful catalogue of the terrors of war time. But the information which comes from Russia shows that this wholesale baiting of Jews is likely to go on.

Already there are fears that the Jews in the other districts are likely to be deported, and meetings have been held both in Petrograd and the provinces in view of the threatened danger. There, again, the fine spirit of our people has become manifested. They have refused to purchase their liberty under any such degrading conditions as giving hostages for their good behavior.

It is said, too, that side by side with this threatened fresh exile—and this exile, recollect, means deportation for perhaps hundreds of miles—there are rumors, which seem at least to have some solid basis, that from high quarters there has issued an order for the collection of anti-Semitic material against Jewish soldiers. We know what that means, and we know, too, that every untoward incident in which any individual Jews may become involved will be employed to the full to the hurt of Jews in general.

The sole responsibility of Russia and the Russian Government for their conduct toward Jews and other subject nationalities has been more than once contested in this paper. The influence of German anti-Semites and German anti-Semitism has been an element which could not be overlooked. There is nothing that has occurred to shake the opinion that the root of the trouble of the Jew in Russia is to be found in Germany.

This awful narrative may be taken, therefore, as the full fruit of that country's influence in Russia. It will not tend to tire any who read it of the task which this country has undertaken because it is told of one of this country's allies. It will, it is hoped, make men see all the clearer the necessity for ridding Russia from German influence, in the hope that thereby the conditions of our people and others in Russia who are subjects of the Czar may be bettered.

Germany's responsibility, great or small, however, does not excuse or palliate the wickedness, the infernal, devilish wickedness of such doings as were involved in the "evacuation" of Jews in the war zones and which have here been set down. Is the story untrue? Then the Russian Government has the means of denying its truth and of giving proof of its incorrectness. If it be true, then loyalty to truth, which nothing ought to depose as the highest duty, demands that the facts shall be known even though Russia is an ally of this country. It is as necessary as if—forgive the bare suggestion—these horrors were the work of the Government of England itself. For if the alliance between Russia and England imposes upon English citizens an obligation toward Russia, surely that same alliance imposes upon Russia a like obligation to England. * * *

To persecute Jews as Jews have been persecuted by the decree of "evacuation" from the war zones, to expect that this foul deed can be effected and that Jews—in England—can be dumb and utter not a word because of Anglo-Russian relations, is an abuse of the principles underlying the alliance. * * *

Thus perhaps, after all, the gravest charge against her involved in this "evacuation" crime is that Russia by her acts against our people has herself been disloyal to the Triple Entente. Writing as I do in England as an English-born citizen of this blessed country, the aspect of the matter naturally appeals to me as it affects England only. Yet let us not forget that the third element in the Triple Entente is the fair country of France wedded to the high ideal of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Her sons, like England's, are bleeding upon the battlefield in defense of these high ideals which England and France hold in common. While they are dying for the undying cause of those ideals Russia, by her treatment of her Jewish subjects, is trampling those ideals in the very dust.

IS ENGLAND APATHETIC? NO

Sir Gilbert Parker Tells What Nation Has Done Since the War Began and Makes a Challenge

The article printed below was sent from England by Sir Gilbert Parker in response to a series of questions cabled to him on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Europe. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES *will find the article one of the most striking and illuminating contributions to the literature of the great conflict.*

By Sir Gilbert Parker.

YOU ask me to look back over the first year of the great war and tell you what I think about it in relation to several vital factors of England's life.

In one sense, Americans can judge as well as I what has been done; but it is worth saying that, when the unpreparedness of Great Britain and her overseas dominions for a great land war is remembered, the accomplishment is immense.

The British Army was not more than 250,000, excluding the reserves. There are now in training or in the field 350,000 troops of the overseas dominions alone, while this country, on estimate, has at least 2,775,000 men in the field or in training.

We are producing probably 350 times as much ammunition per month as we produced in September last, and we have supplied our allies also with munitions of war.

The achievement of our armies and of the allies, as a whole, has been enormous.

Germany had prepared for forty years for a great European war, in which she would make herself the supreme power of the world, dispossessing Great Britain on land and sea and making it impossible for any other nation, however powerful, to challenge or to revolt against her supremacy.

She had laid up great stores of munitions, she had organized for a vast production when war should begin; she had, with mathematical precision, meticulously, and with devoted industry made her whole industrial, commercial, and educational life conform to a military organization for national and imperial purposes.

Her object was not the object of nations with civil, humanitarian, and social ideals. Power, not the amelioration of human life or the development of individual independence and character, was her object and her goal.

Therefore, when the war broke out, she had such a military machine as the world had never seen. And it must not be forgotten that Austria, which is so constantly left out of the calculations of the world in thinking about this war, had also made huge military preparations, as was shown by the great guns she brought into the field in the very early stages of the war.

To talk of Germany fighting the world is nonsense. Germany and Austria, two great central empires of Europe, with 117,000,000 of people, are fighting the Allies. In the field of war they were able at the start to put nearly twice as many equipped men into the field as the Allies.

That they did not defeat the Allies is a marvel.

It is also splendid evidence of the capacity of the Allies and of Great Britain's power; for, though Great Britain's sector of the field of battle has been small, her contributions in other directions have been prodigious, all things considered.

She has had troops fighting in France, Belgium, the Dardanelles, Egypt, British East Africa, Southwest Africa, the Cameroons, and the Persian Gulf.

Her navy has done what was expected of it. It has cleared the seas of German commerce and German ships of war. It has taken some of Germany's island possessions in the South Seas. It has bottled up the German fleet behind its mine fields, rendering it powerless, and it is now waiting patiently for that navy to come out and give battle.

In money and in munitions, and by her sea power enabling the Allies to trade freely, she has played a great part in this conflict, and presently the part will be gigantic, for she will have an army of 3,000,000 equipped, backed by a preponderating navy.

By next Winter her output of shells will give her superiority in that field, and she will be able to supply Russia with much that she needs. It has not been German bravery which has kept Russia back, which has dispossessed Russia of ground which she won by valor, but shells and guns, which the Germans had in abundance.

Great Britain asleep! The American nation may be assured, in spite of all carping and pessimistic statements, that Great Britain and her people are awake, and no democracy ever produced a voluntary army approximating three millions in the world's history, not even your United States.

You resorted to compulsory service for your great civil war. It may be that we shall not get through this war without compulsory service, but the response to the call of the Government for men has vastly exceeded what was thought possible.

In spite of her critics, whose object no doubt was so to alarm the nation that we should secure the utmost contribution of her strength, it is certain that there is not a street in the most secluded town or village of this kingdom which has not felt the call and contributed, if not to its utmost, then sufficient to show that the utmost will be forthcoming.

We are a slow people, but without boasting it may be said that we are sure; and that the citizens of this empire do not love their land and are concerned for its future less than the Germans are for Germany is a statement which time and fact are belying.

You ask me how, in this limited monarchy, the war has affected the democracy.

First let me say that the democracy governs itself; though it has a king as the permanent and stable element in the Constitution, representing the principles and traditions of that Constitution through their long course of development, by being also the head of his people; the chief of his clan, as it were.

Well, wealth and peace are potent factors in every country toward separating people into classes. Even the United States has not escaped that. Social distinctions quite as imperious as in this country exist there, though they are not so extensive, not so carefully graded.

A great war like this shakes people of all classes and sections together to do the work demanded by the vital emergency.

So it is that a labor leader like Will Crooks, whose opinions have been repeated by many of his colleagues, says that the officer-peer and the artisan-private have shown the same valor, the same sense of duty; that the man higher up, as he is called in America, has, with an unmatched gallantry, risked and lost his life, hand in hand with the man on the lower levels.

You ask me if I think that Kitchener's army is democratic in a wide sense.

Let me say this: that what is called "Kitchener's Army" is the most democratic, and it is probably the best, army that ever took the field since the armies of the civil war of the United States won their reputation.

In it are a very high proportion of elementary school teachers as non-commissioned officers, who are trained to organize and direct, who are typical of the bridging of the gulf between classes by the bond of education.

But not only Kitchener's new battalions are democratized. The professional army was always a mere handful, and to bring up the required battalions to war strength, to fill the gaps, a stream of reserve officers and men was called up—"city" men, lawyers, university lecturers, industrial workers, policemen, street car drivers, &c. These took their place in the framework at once.

Hence, the whole of the British armies in this conflict are like the American armies in the civil war.

They possess the intelligence, method, perseverance, the devoted courage of the Northerners, and the natural aptitude, adaptability, and improvising power of the Southerners.

In this war officers and men are brought into much closer association than in any previous wars, since it has been a trench war, and, figuratively speaking, they sleep under the same blanket and eat out of the same dish.

In the close and confined area of the trenches officer and man are shoulder to shoulder, with practically no distinction in dress, while all are practically doing the same thing. The companionship of danger and purpose and endurance was never better manifested.

How many hundreds of stories have we heard and letters have we read from privates, telling how splendid, self-sacrificing, tirelessly considerate for their comfort, and utterly regardless of danger, their officers were; and how many hundreds of letters and how many speeches of officers have we read in which they tell of the magnificent courage, selflessness, cheerfulness and friendship of the private.

Their acts of heroism for each other have produced a great camaraderie. What began in duty has ended in affection.

"He was terrible bad hurt," said a private of his officer in a letter which I saw a day or two ago—"he was hurt so bad he had to groan, and he kept apologizing to us, saying he wished he could help it.

"He was true blue he was, and the hurt he had would ha' made any man squeal.

"Well, we just held 'is hands and done what we could, and one of my pals what was hurt too, he crawled over and he kissed the officer on the cheek, and they was both dead in half an hour. They was both good pals."

Innumerable stories like that have come to me, and I have in my possession letters now, of men no longer living, telling always of the great deeds done by others, and as time has gone on one has learned from others what they themselves had done.

I am not cracking up the bravery of the British officer or soldier, I am only saying that there never was a war in which officer and man, duke and ditcher, Privy Councilor and miner have so preserved discipline, and yet their personal sympathy, together with the men-to-men attitude.

This is easily understood in a country like the United States, and in all the overseas dominions, for the armies of these new lands must have these char-

acteristics; but it was not generally supposed that, in a nation with a hereditary aristocracy, and apparently dependent classes far below, there would be this democratic feeling and action.

I frankly say that I think this war has democratized the British Army enormously, for in the face of vast issues and prolonged fighting, which tests men to the utmost, the private has lifted himself far above his rank in life by the ennobling feeling of doing a great duty, which yet he calls: "his little bit."

I have seen this in my own household. A footman of mine, with not much apparent personality or sensibility—as how can a footman have much personality in the somewhat rigid work of a household, with its set and specific duties, with even its below-stairs class distinction?—left me to enlist.

He was gone several months in training. I saw him just before he started for the front. He was not the same man that had been in my service. There was modest self-possession; there was determination; there was the dignity of purpose in his bearing when he said to me:

"I'm keen to get out, Sir, I think I'm fit for it now, and I'll try and get one back at them Germans that aren't content to fight, but have to murder, too."

I had a feeling that he would give a good account of himself. I have had several letters from him; but one, received after he had had his baptism of fire, contains a few sentences which describe a revolution taking place, a development increasing with lightning rapidity in the men on the lower levels in this country; while the man on the higher levels of birth, position, and money has stepped down to the level road, where he and Tommy Atkins are one in temper and in character for the national welfare.

Here are the sentences from my footman-friend's letter:

We got as far as where the communication trench began when the Germans caught us, and the shrapnel they put into us was something terrible.

I'm not afraid to say that the first half hour of it I was nearly frightened to death. Still, I never lost my head, and my chums were getting knocked over all around me.

We rushed to a hedge and stayed under it for nearly three hours with the shells ripping up the earth and tearing down trees wholesale. It was not a bang, bang affair; it was one continuous roar of splinterinz.

Our next move was up the trench leading to the firing line. It took us just upon two hours, and the sight I saw there I shall never forget as long as I live. The trench was nearly filled with water, and the wounded men, or rather what had been men, now wrecks of flesh and bone, were crawling through this stuff.

Not till I saw them did I realize how much I wanted to get my bayonet into the body of a German. Perhaps that will come soon. Then I hope the good God will give me courage and strength enough to take a good revenge.

We left the trench soon after midnight. As we were coming along the road I stayed a few seconds with a few more of the Sixtieth at a house where the trees had been blown across the road, and just as we got to the house a German flare went up, and before we had time to take two more steps three Jack Johnsons were tearing the place down about our ears.

I forgot to say that the Germans shelled us with gas shells, so we had to fight with respirators and smoke helmets on. I think you will agree with me when I say that we had a good baptism.

Well, I think it will be agreed that this is the letter of a young man who has found himself.

The other day I watched a regiment of Kitchener's Army at work in Norfolk. The physique of the men was remarkable, they were stalwart, bronzed, healthy, hearty, happy. Willingness, esprit, were everywhere; but the thing that got deep into my mind was the quiet confidence and understanding between the officers and the men.

You would see an officer speaking to a lance corporal as though to a friend, confidentially, as he stood with his company; and the lance corporal replied with easy naturalness. There was no gap of formality between them. When their talk was finished—a talk upon work to be done or work done, something connected with the company—there was no lack of respect. Just as the soldier of old days would have done under the older system, the lance corporal touched his cap.

Discipline was there, but something which made discipline a thing to have joy in, for it was a happiness in common effort for the honor of the regiment. All were playing the game of the Eleven.

One of the most remarkable aspects of this war in the field and in training for the field, is the wonderful happiness of the men. They may be fatigued and worn, but they are never downcast. Nothing has been too good for them as to food and necessaries, and even luxuries.

The love of the nation has been spent on them, but it has not been squandered. In the rough earthquake of war we have been shaken together. Horrible as it all is—the bloodshed, the treasure poured out, the loss in life and material—still we can truthfully say that the nation has profited by its sacrifice, its effort, and its bereavement. National character has been made; inherent goodness has become magnificent merit.

In Parliament some one once said contemptuously of socialism, "When that time comes we shall all be feeding out of the same municipal trough." Well, we are not doing that, but we are all working in the same national field.

There are some slackers—that has always been the case. There are some cowards, but they will not be able to escape the passion of loyalty which is spreading and forever spreading; which is tenfold greater than it was on the 4th of August, 1914.

Yes, your question as to whether drink has prevented Great Britain from rising to the height of her necessity during the year of war should be answered at this point.

I have seen in some American papers most cruel libels upon the British workingman. I have seen London likened to Babylon or Byzantium. I have seen it stated in a Philadelphia paper that 90 per cent. of the people in this country are apathetic, and that this is all due to degeneracy, self-indulgence, and drink.

This is a charge of a ghastly nature; and if it were true, then the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah would be too good for Great Britain and this empire.

England has had great opportunities and vast responsibilities, and her people have done masterly and prodigious things, as her history shows.

She has peopled overseas dominions; she has preserved, with a handful of men, the loyalty of the vast Indian empire; she has a commerce throughout the world greater than that of any other nation; her shipping represents more than half of the world's shipping; and if her people were so degenerate as to fail the State in its hour of need and peril, then indeed should all the world turn their backs upon her.

I make this challenge, however: If half a dozen American journalists of repute and capacity will come to this country and will go into any city, town, or village in England, or come to this vast metropolis, and will take any street in any one of these villages, towns, or in any borough of London, I declare that he will find, not 90 per cent. apathetic, but 90 per cent. representing homes from which some person is gone to fight, to be trained to fight, is employed in the manufacture of munitions of war, or has relatives fighting, preparing to fight, or occupied in the manufacture of munitions of war, or some other work which is essentially war work.

I know of what I speak. It has been tried. An American journalist has gone from house to house in one of the worst quarters of London, and the truth of my statement has been sustained. I make this challenge; I hope it will be accepted; I have no doubt of the result.

Drink there is and has always been in this country, and too much drink. Congestion, with poverty and crowded homes, of great cities such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, or London, Paris, or Rome, and many others one knows, is the cause of excess.

There was a sudden, passionate outburst on the part of an English Minister to the effect that it was drink which prevented us from winning the war, through irregular work in the factories where munitions were made.

That was taken with great seriousness in this country; it was taken with infinitely greater seriousness in countries like the United States.

The same Minister who made that statement now declares that the lack of munitions was due to lack of organization months ago. Both things are in part true, but only in part.

Undoubtedly in the rush and excitement, in the demand for extra output, a percentage of the workmen who drink and who ordinarily drink too much plunged into greater self-indulgence, and to some extent helped to disorganize the mass.

But again, if any one who knows this country will come here now and go from town to town, village to village, and city to city, will make inquiry at public houses, will go to the usual saloon resorts, he will find that, though wages are higher, though there is more employment than there has been for many years, there is less drink, not more.

We have no right to expect the sympathy of the United States and of other neutral countries if England is more drunken now than she was; and we have a right to ask that, when these charges are made against her, investigation should also be made.

The responsibility of the people of this country is great, and American journalistic enterprise would only be doing its duty if it made the investigation which I suggest, since this great war is an international question, and the judgment of neutral nations must affect the end of it directly and indirectly.

The real result of the war has been, not to increase general depravity, but, through the greater inflow of money, to increase the depravity of those already depraved. There has been a great drain from industry into the army; certain industries have enormously increased their demand for labor; therefore the premium on the labor of the disreputable 10 per cent of the drinking laboring classes has been vastly increased.

The misdoings of the 10 per cent. set up a certain amount of sympathetic demoralization and interfere materially with sober workmen in jobs that require co-operation, as, for instance, the riveters in shipbuilding.

This unsatisfactory minority will now be dealt with under powers granted by the Government, to the great satisfaction of labor as a whole, which repudiates the acts of the inevitable minority of degraded workers.

You ask me, "How has the war affected the suffrage movement and the suffrage disorders which were so widespread in this country over a year ago?"

Well, in the first place, immediately after the declaration of war, the Women's Social and Political Union called a meeting and suspended the publication of their organ, The Suffragette, and mobilized all their members for national work: that is, nursing, production of clothing, relief work, &c.

The leaders of the suffragette movement soon saw that the individual devotion of its members was not enough, so they resolved to devote their vast organization, as an organization, to national purposes. Officially they organized recruiting meetings; they made a reissue of The Suffragette as a war paper, which is doing good work in combating the stupid criticism of a small minority with cosmopolitan sympathies, who are full of the love of God and all their fellow creatures, and who would throw bouquets to murderers, because human sympathy is such a divine thing!

It is notable that the leaders of the suffragette movement desire a thorough settlement, that they want, not alone peace with honor, but peace of such a nature as shall see the world secured against a barbarous and aggressive militarism.

Miss Annie Kenney was asked by me whether the Social and Political Union approved of The Hague Peace Conference of Women.

The reply was: "No. We think the evolution of the woman movement in the last generation has produced two types—the success and the failure.

"The personnel of the Peace Conference represented the failure. We sent to The Hague one of our members to protest, and we saw that the conference was merely playing into Germany's hands. Every woman who attended that conference will one day bitterly repent it."

Miss Kenney was asked whether suffragette activity in the national cause would ultimately affect the question of the vote.

The reply was that the vote question was not in their minds, that the vote will come of itself; that if they knew for certain that it would be denied for an indefinite period they should still work every bit as strenuously as they were working now; that the greater cause comes before the less for all Britishers—the cause of liberty and democracy.

She said that if the Allies win the woman's cause will be at most retarded, but that if Prussianism wins the whole cause of freedom would be immeasurably weakened and set back, that women's suffrage would not merely be retarded, but removed from the sphere of possibility altogether. And Miss Kenney added:

"No. Our union is too sensible of the danger to tolerate any compromise with Prussianism. We have never been believers in compromise with injustice."

She was finally asked how she would sum up the present attitude of the suffragettes. The answer was very fine; and I, who have been opposed to the granting of the vote to women, frankly say that it is an utterance deserving of perpetual remembrance. This is what she said:

"Duties come before rights. We have dared to demand; we have also the courage to give to the uttermost."

That is what this war has done. It has made men and women who differ fundamentally in many things, who have opposed each other politically, meet with a common patriotism on the ground of deeper fundamentals still, on the ground of issues that affect the whole of civilization, and not alone the social and political history of one country.

You have not asked me the question to which I am now going to reply, but I am going to ask it of myself. It is this:

"What has been the part played by the United States in this year of war? From the British standpoint, has she helped or retarded us?"

The account which we render of ourselves brings no blush to our cheeks, though we differ and criticise and gibe and challenge each other, as Britishers have always done, as Americans did in the time of their civil war, when Lincoln's heart was almost broken by opposition from his political foes, and by savage criticism of his friends. At this time we are all in a state not perfectly normal.

We are living, as it were, at the top of our being, and we are inclined to exaggerate, to be extravagant in denunciation or in criticism when things do not go as we think they ought to do, but go as they always do in war, with staggering ups and downs.

There are those among us who have thought that the United States, as a vast democracy inspired by high national ideals, and as the enemy of all reactionary and tyrannical elements, might have done more to help us in our fight for civilization, might indeed have entered the war with us.

But let me say—and in this I believe I speak for the great majority of British people—that we have not had the least desire to invoke the armed assistance of the United States, or to influence her in the slightest in this matter.

The United States has performed immense service to the Allies by resisting all attempts to wean or force her from her neutrality by prohibiting the export of munitions of war. Her perfect propriety and adherence to the spirit of true neutrality have resisted German pressure.

Secondly, the services she has performed to civilization by organizing relief for Belgium have been a service to humanity, and therefore a service to the Allies, who are fighting to restore to Belgium her ursurped dominion.

Thirdly, the United States has rendered immense services to this country by caring for the interests of British subjects abroad, and above all, by making the lot of British prisoners of war easier. Some of the worst cruelties and inhuman oppressions have been removed by her intervention.

Lastly, her sympathy, expressed in a thousand ways, and not the least by fair consideration of the action taken by Great Britain in the blockade and other matters, has eased the minds of millions of King George's subjects. Lack of sympathy might easily have misinterpreted the acts of our Government.

I wish Americans would believe that in this country there has been since this war began a larger and truer understanding of the American people. For my own part I have known the United States intimately for many years, have had faith in her national purposes and confidence in her diplomatic integrity, and, from reading her history, a realization of her sense of justice.

And in this war of ideals, fundamentally different, I believe the people of both nations have come to a sense of kinship and of mutual admiration, not diminished by the possible mistakes which may have been made by Great Britain largely due to improvised organization, or in the United States by her rigid neutrality, which may not have seemed to chime with her sympathy.

Her diplomacy has been unimpeachable, and we in Great Britain are grateful for an understanding which is as material a support as an army in the field.

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MEXICO BALKS THE RED CROSS

Railroads Are Not Running, and Little Can Be Done to Help, Says Miss Mabel T. Boardman

By Edward Marshall.

WHILE the flaming sword of war has come to be the common symbol of nearly every European country, as well as of unhappy Mexico, we, the greatest of the world's republics, are represented upon every firing line by the red cross of mercy.

Our work in Belgium is the one spot of brightness in a blood-drenched, conquered land.

In Mexico, where war has brought a famine, we are striving vigorously to distribute food to starving hordes, in spite of ruined railways and often hostile beneficiaries.

In the Balkans, where warfare has been incessant and has left deadly fever in its trail, we are fighting typhus for a helpless population.

For the good of an entirely alien people in unhappy China we have sent our engineers to the earth's furthest side to save the land from flood and the resultant tragedy of drowned thousands, ruined homes and lands, and starvation for uncounted multitudes.

From an old-time, now somewhat shabby red-brick building, once a residential mansion, radiates our nation's energy which thus strives to soothe and save while almost all the balance of the world is radiating forces of destruction. This building is the headquarters of the American Red Cross, and there I saw, the other day, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board and member of the Executive Committee.

"We are doing what we can," said she, "but there is so much to do! The world seems to have gone mad.

"Generous as America has been, we continually must beg for more, and then still more, conscious all the time that, no matter how tremendous our charity may be, it inevitably must fail to mitigate more than slightly the awful sum of the world's woe in these years of tragic climaxes.

"And we have less to work with than is at the disposal of the Red Cross in certain other nations. Japan has $13,000,000 in her Red Cross reserve fund, Russia had $19,000,000 in hers in 1911. We, in ours, have less than a single million.

"In the ten years ended with the 1st of January last the American Red Cross had distributed more than $9,750,000, of which not much more than half had been spent within our own boundaries and territorial possessions.

"That speaks rather highly, does it not, for American generosity toward others?

"The proportion of funds spent upon our own would have been smaller still had it not been for the two vast disasters, the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, to the sufferers from which we contributed more than $3,087,000, and the Ohio storm and flood in 1913, which cost the American Red Cross almost $2,500,000.

"Of the eighty-seven principal occasions of our giving, fifty-five were foreign to our territory and our people—far more than half.

"And now we are confronted by an agony unspeakable among our sister nations on the other side of the Atlantic. Since the European war began, despite a constant outpouring of American generosity, the calls for help have been unceasingly insistent.

"The $1,460,000 already expended or obligated for by the American Red Cross is but a little portion of the sum which would be needed were we to attempt adequately to meet the opportunity for generosity which Europe's madness thrusts before us.

"The demands of the great war are ceaseless, the misery it is creating seems immeasurable, a charity which should meet all needs of the incredible horror which involves so great a portion of the civilized world would be unbelievably tremendous."

"What has our generosity actually amounted to in this war?" I inquired.

"We have spent over a million in actual cash for Belgium," answered Miss Boardman. "In addition to the contribution to her saddened people of vast food supplies, Red Cross supplies and other necessaries, we have sent her nurses and physicians.

"Through the Red Cross not less than a million and a half in cash and necessaries have been sent to all Europe, and not all American contributions have gone through our organization.

"Without knowing anything definite about it, I feel justified in expressing the belief that the Germans in this country have given not less than two millions for relief in their Fatherland, and, in a sense, that surely must be ranked as an American contribution.

"Of the designated funds which we have distributed, those to be sent to and spent in and for Germany have been the greater in sum total. I suppose such designated funds have come principally from Americans of German blood.

"Shipments of relief supplies have been made, through the Red Cross, to every one of the belligerent nations except Japan, who refused our offered aid entirely because her own able Red Cross made it unnecessary. Neither have we aided the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. These latter sufferers we cannot reach. Otherwise we should have helped them.

"We have contributed especially all kinds of hospital supplies—absorbent cotton, bandages, drugs, instruments, even complete hospital outfits, including tents, and ambulances. A good deal of the money given to us has come with the direction that it must be expended for the purchase of certain designated things included in this general category.

"The whole country has responded wonderfully. We have not yet had time to tabulate the sections as to generosity, but New York, of course, has given most in money—surely not less than $500,000, and this in addition to generous contributions of supplies. Mr. Bush of Brooklyn has even donated the use of a great warehouse at the Bush Terminal for the storage of collected Red Cross supplies.

"In view of the fact that the beginning of the European war was coincident with much actual suffering in and many demands for help from our own country, this generosity has been amazing.

"The first contributors were people of large wealth, but gradually all classes have been stirred to give. How I admire my countrymen and countrywomen! They never have disappointed the Red Cross. They never will, if a real need is made entirely clear to them.

"Almost every conceivable thing which could take comfort to the zone of tragedy has come to us for distribution. For example, more than 10,000,000 cigarettes have been intrusted to us, some specifically intended for the Allies, and some for the German fighting men.

"More than a million yards of hospital gauze have been contributed, 211,000 hospital gowns have been sent to us and shipped, more than a million surgical dressings and pads have been donated, and I find upon my list, among a multitude of other things, 31,000 pounds of anaesthetic, 892,000 pounds of cotton, (mostly absorbent,) 209,000 articles of clothing for refugees, more than 70 cases of typhoid and tetanus antitoxin, 10,000 smallpox vaccine tubes, 29,000 mufflers, 28,000 pairs of socks—and so on.

"For the sanitary commission which went into the Balkans to fight typhus money was donated for the purchase of great quantities of supplies, including 358,000 pounds of sulphur, 11 motor trucks, 3,000 rolls of ribbon paper to be used in pasting windows to make rooms airtight for fumigation, hundreds of barrels of old flour for making paste, many spray pumps, 35,000 gallons of phinotas oil, 7,000 gallons of kerosene to use in spraying for the destruction of typhus-carrying vermin.

"A wonderful piece of work is that done by Dr. Strong and his associates. Solely through their efforts typhus now is under control in Montenegro, and almost has been mastered in Serbia.

"Dr. Strong is a remarkable man. He did extraordinary work during the pneumonic plague in Mukden, working for five weeks with four inches of wadding over his mouth as a safeguard against infection.

"He both saved himself and conquered the plague. Harvard well may be proud of the man who occupies her chair of tropical diseases.

"In Serbia he now is mercifully revolutionizing a distracted nation. He has a special railway train and with it goes from place to place, gathering in the people, washing them, fumigating their their clothing and their houses, instructing them in sanitation. Two of the Americans, Drs. Macgruder and Donnelly of our regular surgeons, died at their posts. Eight of our doctors had the typhus fever and recovered, as did twelve or fifteen of our nurses.

"In every one of the warring European countries except Italy, where our aid is not yet needed, we have now surgeons and nurses. To England, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and Serbia hospital units each made up of three surgeons and twelve nurses, and some of them of double that numerical strength, have been sent.

"In all, including the sanitary personnel under Dr. Strong, 367 have gone from the United States.

"No other nation ever sent so large a number to a war with which it had no actual concern. During the Russo-Japanese war Germany sent a fully equipped field hospital to Russia. To the Balkan war Germany, England, and Russia and other countries sent hospital units. But our work remains unprecedented—though so much more is needed.

"It seems so very hopeless! When the Red Cross works to save flood sufferers in China it also works to preserve China from like floods in future, although floods are not man-made.

"But all these things are 3,000 miles away or more, while Mexico is at our door. The famine there is very terrible, and we can know but little of it, for of all great disasters a famine is the only one of which it obviously is impossible to get a birdseye view.

"Brig. Gen. Devol, General Manager of the American Red Cross, after investigations on the border and in Vera Cruz, reports conditions to be very bad, and adds that even if the American people should contribute adequately for relief there still would be no way by means of which food might be properly distributed.

"We have gone into Monterey, Monclova, and elsewhere, and have managed to get a small quantity of hospital supplies up to Mexico City.

"But the railroads are not running, and we can do but little.

"If we could get into Mexico the American people would give to help her. But as it is, what can we do? It seems very hopeless."

BRIDGEPORT AN AMERICAN ESSEN

Quiet New England City Transformed Into Mars' Workshop by the Great Struggle in Europe

THE attention of industrial America has just been turned upon Bridgeport because of misunderstandings and rumors of misunderstandings—principally the former—between the manufacturers of that city and numbers of their employes growing out of the alleged efforts of European agents to bring about interference and disturbance in the manufacture of munitions of war. With the growth of the discussion came the information that the quiet, homelike Little New England city is bidding for world fame as Mars's workshop.

There is little or nothing in the physical aspect of the pretty Connecticut commonwealth to indicate such a condition of affairs, yet Bridgeport is making such strides in the manufacture of arms and munitions, war motor trucks, and war machinery that it is upon the very threshold of becoming the American Essen.

Today its light artillery is to be found upon nearly every battlefield of Europe and is a feature upon the smaller naval vessels of the world; Bridgeport rifles are winning infantry battles daily; Bridgeport bayonets enjoy universal fame; Bridgeport shells and cartridges are going forward to the firing lines by hundreds of thousands, while Bridgeport automobiles transport troops and supplies throughout the various war zones, from frozen Archangel to the sunny slopes at the head of the Adriatic.

In order to turn out these military supplies Bridgeport has shifted temporarily from many of its varied industries, its few unemployed have gone to work, an army of artisans from outside have drifted to town and found employment, and there is work for many more who will be brought from less favored industrial centres. Already the tip has gone from coast to coast: "If you want work, write the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association." Predictions are freely heard on all sides that unless some unexpected check is encountered Bridgeport will grow by leaps and bounds to a city of half a million population within the next few years.

The sociological and psychological changes that are being wrought in the evolution of a community of widely diversified manufactured products into a New World Essen are extremely interesting. Bridgeport is as yet on the halfway road between a small town and a metropolis. There are no slums, no long rows of "company houses" or cottages, and no tenements. Neither is there any marked social division between the successful manufacturer and the workingman. Every one knows every one else, and there is a general understanding that every one is boosting for the permanent growth and development of his home city.

The workers are scattered throughout the city, occupying comfortable homes nestled among the trees that abound everywhere. They have taken root, bought their own homes, and belong to Bridgeport quite as much as the boss does. The foreign-born population is so small as compared with the whole that its members have become amalgamated with the community instead of drifting into distinctive settlements. The only suggestion of the Old World is found in the typically Slavic architecture of the Greek Catholic churches, the Oriental domes of two or three synagogues and Hungarian and Polish signs over assembly rooms.

From these comfortable homes the workers go to and from the shops in automobiles—for Bridgeport, a pioneer in the jitney service, has gone stark mad on the subject. The craze swept over the city throughout the Spring months, and, of course, will not be put to the crucial test until snowfall, when the jitney operators will have physical difficulties to contend with. Meanwhile, during the long Summer, automobiles convey one almost anywhere in town for a nickel. It may be a hard blow to the traction interests, but it is exceedingly comfortable and convenient to the working man or woman.

Selling agents are disposing of cars on weekly or monthly payments, and many of these have been bought by workmen, who sally forth at 6 o'clock in the morning to convey their companions to the shops, and then quarter the machine somewhere close at hand until night, when they take the day shift home and bring the night shift to work. In the evening and on Sunday they make special trips of all sorts. Throughout the dull hours of the day companies which control large numbers of "jitneys" monopolize the business. Every one concerned appears to be making money, for the license and original investment is small and the patronage apparently unlimited, at least through the pleasant weather.

Again, Bridgeport has the provincial aspect of the "small-time" community through the fact that Saturday night is shopping night and the stores all remain open until late. But this overtime is made up to the employes by closing early throughout the rest of the week. On these days 5 o'clock is the closing time recognized by the stores, both large and small.

In the past Bridgeport has contented itself with making sewing machines, talking machines, cabinets, clock cases, corsets, cutlery and tools, electrical machinery and supplies, light hardware, automobiles and auto parts, motor boats and all sorts of odds and ends up to and including steel billets made without ore from the trimmings, &c., from its many metal working establishments. Since long before the civil war it has had a big cartridge and rifle plant, so with the development of the present situation in Europe it was not strange that military contractors turned their attention toward Bridgeport.

First came orders for an increased output of rifles and ammunition, and the local machinery manufacturers were called upon for the special machinery necessary. Foreign agents saw they were able to turn out the machinery speedily and satisfactorily—that managers and workmen knew just what they were about—and placed orders for such machinery for export. Then, one by one, came orders for motors, shells, cannon, and bayonets and all manner of military supplies. Then everybody commenced to get busy.

As the home of the Lake Submarine Torpedo Boat Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the American and British Manufacturing Company, makers of rapid-fire guns, ammunition fuses, &c., and the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, Bridgeport already had a fair start in its career toward becoming the American Essen. As the transformation gained impetus, the proud boast, "Bridgeport contains the largest body of skilled artisans of any city of its size," was put to a severe test. Little by little almost every plant in town found its business affected to a greater or less degree by the demand for military supplies, and their employes were compelled to demonstrate their adaptability.

It is a far cry from corset making or typewriter making to shell manufacture, yet that is just what happened. Some form of military necessity became the principal product of most of the shops, and the men went at it, and successfully at that. After all the available workers were employed night shifts were introduced. More workmen came to town, and as their numbers increased so did the shops. But Bridgeport was ready for them; the city that created for the world such widely different blessings as the sewing machine and the Barnum & Bailey Circus was not to be floored by a war. So it jumped to the fore as the greatest little war purveyor in America.

The element of danger that would ordinarily be associated with the manufacture of war material appears to be reduced to a minimum at Bridgeport. This is probably due to its half century of experience, for accidents have happened in the past, and with each the manufacturers have gone to work to prevent the possibility of a similar accident in the future. One by one the danger spots have been eliminated, until today the hospital maintained at the largest munition plant treats a very small number of patients.

The danger seems to be confined to the preparation of fulminators—the little caps in cartridges and shells which explode the powder charge. These are made in little stone buildings nestling among prettily sodded mounds of earth segregated between a lagoon and a cemetery, where they look for all the world like a group of miniature fortifications. The high explosives that are the foundation for these caps are brought in packed in a bladder suspended in a hogshead of water. A quantity that would possibly fill a wine glass is doled out to the solitary worker in the tiny fortress, and he labors away in solitude, realizing that if any carelessness on his part precipitates trouble he alone will suffer, for the earthworks surrounding his shop localize any detonation that might result.

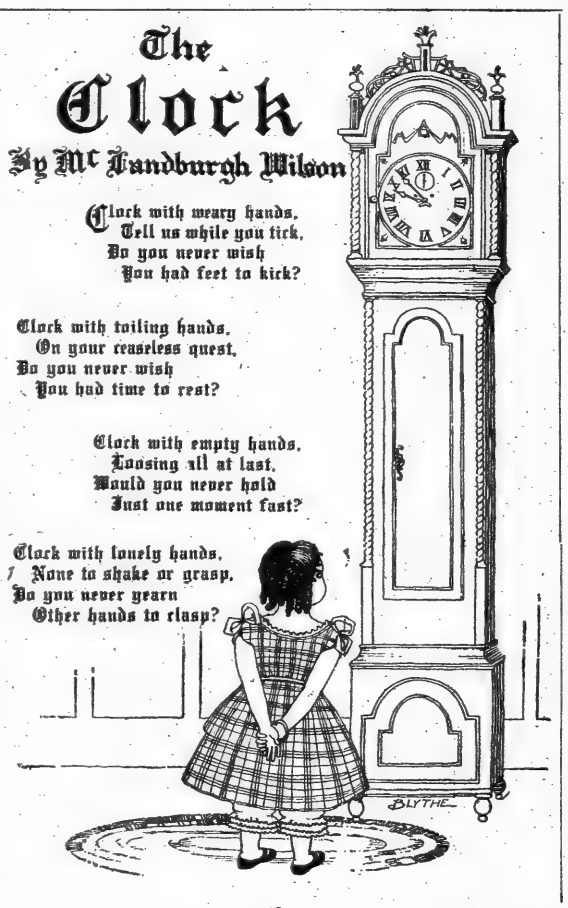
All other operations are performed by machinery under expert guidance in great shops, where care, order, and system minimize the possibility of anything going wrong.

In the sudden development of Bridgeport as an international factor the first big new enterprise to spring up was the Bridgeport Projectile Company, which, as its name implies, will manufacture shell cases, and which is now engaged in the erection of a huge plant. Then the Remington Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company began to branch out and put up great buildings that dwarf those used in the past. This structural activity brought an army of outside iron workers, bricklayers, millwrights, and carpenters to the scene, employed by the New York contractors having the work in hand. All were union men, working for a contracting firm that employed no others, whereas Bridgeport is and always has been an "open shop" town. The visiting union men became involved in a jurisdictional dispute over the question whether the millwrights owed allegiance to the carpenters, or metal workers' organization, and the strike scare was on—the first to affect the Bridgeport shops in fourteen years.

The apathy of the Bridgeport employes is demonstrated by the fact that only 1 per cent.—200 out of a total of 20,000—paid any attention to the row, but continued at their work while the rival labor organizations wrangled and made threats of closing every industry in town. This may be largely accounted for by the fact that simultaneously with the first suggestion of trouble the largest employers called their employes together and put into execution a plan they had been working out for months in order to bid for Government work—an eight-hour day.

Away from the main streets, out where the big new shops are going up, Bridgeport has the aspect of an exposition city in the making. Houses and cottages are going up, in anticipation of an influx of workmen, while tents and open-air restaurants and catch-penny open-air refreshment booths cater to those already on the job. All this is in strange contrast with quiet, conservative Bridgeport, whose workmen are quite as staid and dignified normally as the New England business man is pictured in the comic newspaper. They have good hotels and restaurants, 81 churches that are liberally attended, 218 social organizations, and 39 clubs. They are the backbone of 14 banks, whose vaults hold $31,000,000 in savings deposits. The average savings deposit is $475—a matter of $50 above the average for New England as a whole.

Thus it will be seen that, regardless of how war is affecting others, it is demonstrating itself good business for Bridgeport and Bridgeport people.



TAUGHT HINDENBURG STRATEGY

Maxims of the Great Chinese Warrior Loutao of 1150 B. C. Are Followed by German General

THE strategy and tactics that have made Field Marshal von Hindenburg one of the commanding figures of the world war did not originate in the brain of the great German commander, a fact that von Hindenburg frankly admits. To a great extent his maxims of war are those of Frederick the Great, and the maxims of the great Frederick were not of his own making.

Furthermore these maxims, the carrying into effect of which has twice overwhelmed the Russians, and has undoubtedly played a prominent part in the wonderful resistance of the German armies in France and Belgium, have not been the secret possession of the Prussians. They were brought to light by a Frenchman, and from France found their way to the war councils of Frederick the Great and his successors.

About one hundred and fifty years ago there labored in China a French missionary, a Jesuit priest, Father de Guignes. De Guignes mastered the difficult language of the Chinese and in due course of time (in 1767) was permitted to study and to translate into French the five Holy War Books of the Chinese. These books contained the maxims of the great Chinese warriors who lived in the period between 1200 and 500 B. C., maxims that as late as A. D. 1800 every Chinese officer was required to memorize. Says The United States Infantry Journal in the July-August issue:

Thus it became apparent that, centuries before the time of Homer, war was already waged according to fixed rules, and that even in ancient times strategy was an art and the art of war was taught. • • • Napoleon recommended their study and many of that great General's maxims may be traced to them.

The maxims followed by Frederick the Great and by von Hindenburg are those of the great Chinese warrior Loutao, who lived about 1150 B. C. Loutao's maxims were recently published in Germany and the publication is prefaced by the statement that "it is remarkable that the maxims of Frederick the Great should have been enunciated 3,000 years before his time, and that the principles of Hindenburg's strategy and tactics should have been likewise laid down at that early period."

The maxims as they appear in The Infantry Journal were translated from the German by First Lieutenant Walter Krueger of the Third U. S. Infantry.

These are the "War Maxims of General Loutao," as translated into English by Lieutenant Krueger:

There are four things to which a General must give careful attention: (1) time—the establishment of his reputation; (2) place—he must be familiar with the country in which he operates; (3) opportunity, which, if he is skilled, he will be able to create; (4) the condition of the troops as regards strength, ability, and morale.

War should be so conducted that one need not wage it again for the same cause. Those who master the true principles of the art of war will be able to subsist their armies at the expense of the enemy.

An army should be so disposed that all the corps of which it is composed can mutually support and defend each other whenever requisite.

The troops in the right wing and those in the left must fulfill for those in the centre the same function that the wings of a bird fulfill for its body. Its wings impart to the bird the ability to pass quickly from one point to another and enable it to move in any direction at will. The troops posted on the right and those posted on the left should enable a General quickly to make any disposition of his army that he may see fit.

The mobility and strength of birds are generally proportionate to the size and strength of their wings. This should likewise be true of an army. The two wings of an army should be composed of the most mobile, the best disciplined, the most experienced troops.

If you desire to profit by your army, if you wish to make it invincible, model it after the snake Chouaijeu, which, when struck on the head, instantly brings its tail forward to defend its head; when struck on the tail, the head is ready to defend that appendage; when struck on any part of the body, head and tail combine for the defense of the part attacked. But some one may perhaps question whether this can be done with an army, and I answer it can, it should, and it must be done.

To post an army in order of battle is not a difficult matter, but it is difficult to fight without deviating from the original plan that was decided upon.

A strong and well disciplined army should not waste its time in hesitation, in raids, or in small engagements, which never lead to decisive results, but should, as soon as possible, engage in pitched battle.

The corps should not all attack simultaneously at the outset of a battle. If they did, confusion and disorder would inevitably occur and defeat would be the result.

The troops must be well instructed in all the details of their work; they must be commanded with firmness and rewarded with glory. Make gallant deeds count, glorify them. This is the easiest way to flatter men, encourages them, and spurs them on to great deeds.

Do not wait orders from your Princes when you are placed in a situation that requires a prompt decision. In cases where you must act contrary to an order do not hesitate, but act, and act without fear. The first and foremost desire of him who placed you at the head of his troops is that you may defeat the enemy. Had he foreseen the situation which confronts you he himself would have prescribed the action that you propose to take.

General von Hindenburg and Officers Cross-Examining a Civilian.

A good General should never say that he will do a certain thing come what may, for his course of action should be determined solely by the situation.

The renowned Generals of the past believed that in order to gain victory the troops would have to demand to fight, and they were equally certain that these same troops would suffer defeat if they insistently demanded victory.

If your army is approximately equal in numbers to that of the enemy nine of the ten advantages of the terrain should be on your side. Employ all your mental resources, all your physical efforts, all your diligence in obtaining them.

Before you enter upon the decisive battle you should have foreseen it and have prepared for it long in advance. Do not let accidents decide your action in this case.

If a General is all that he should be he will be able to distinguish what is great from what is small, what is strong from what is weak, what is insufficient from what is superfluous, what is difficult from what is easy, what is obscure from what is obvious; he will always know how to dispose the three brigades, five divisions, or two corps without confusion as the situation, the time, and the terrain may require.

The leader of an army must possess the ability of making such dispositions of his own army as to dictate the enemy's conduct, movements, and disposition.

The great art of generalship consists in keeping the enemy constantly in the dark, so that he will never know where he may have to give battle.

It may be said in general that an army that is strong in numbers is a strong army, but it may be said with equal propriety that an army that is too strong numerically is difficult to subsist, to dispose, to lead, to move, and to keep intact, and that the strength of an army depends less upon numbers than upon efficiency.

In a campaign one must take care that both animals and men are well fed.

The Commander in Chief should keep a part of his cavalry under his own orders to support those who need prompt help in order that they may not be defeated.

When the proper moment arrives for beginning the battle the cavalry should fill the air with the noise of its instruments, with its cries, and the neighing of its horses. The General should attentively watch this first attack. From the conduct of his own troops and from that of the enemy he should draw conclusions as to whether any of his disposition ought to be changed.

Not only those who command but also those who obey should devote their principal attention to the manner of assembling, forming ranks, advancing, retiring, attacking, defending, in order that the Commander may never issue inappropriate orders that are not in accordance with the time, the place, and the situation, and that subordinates may quickly and intelligently carry out anything that may have been ordered.

The best arms and tactics are those that enable us to attack the enemy while, at the same time, they permit us to defend ourselves against his attacks.

Whenever troops march or execute manoeuvres of attacks they should be as mobile as birds. If they have to hold a position they should stand as firmly as if nailed to the spot assigned to them. If they fight they should support and follow each other just as do all the fellows and other parts that constitute one and the same wheel.

Dust, the flight of birds and their cries serve to indicate the march of the enemy, though one may neither see nor hear him.

Information of all movements of the enemy, and even of matters that happen within his lines, must be obtained in order that one may draw conclusions as to his probable conduct. But if the condition of the enemy is not known, what must be done to obtain information of it? The hostile camp must be attacked with a selected detachment. By the manner in which the enemy repulses this attack one may see whether it is profitable to attack in force or not.

Feed your horses well and conserve their strength for the moment of battle. If you follow this advice you may, if need be, ride over the entire world on those same steeds.

If you believe that you should not risk battle, do not fight, even though your orders direct you to give battle. When, on the contrary, you see that a battle would be advantageous to you, then fight valiantly, although your sovereign may have ordered you not to accept battle. Neither your life nor your reputation will be risked in this case, and you will not be guilty of crime against him contrary to whose orders you have acted.

Do not go to sleep after an initial success, and do not allow your troops an untimely period of rest. Do not dream of reaping the fruits of victory until the defeat of the enemy is complete.

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PRICE CUTTING AND PRICE FIXING

Courts Taking Traders' Views on Trade Discipline -- Cold Comfort for Ultimate Consumers

By E. A. Bradford.

It is odd that the first case under the Clayton law for the prevention of unfair competition and restraint of trade should overturn numerous decisions under the Sherman law regarding the maintenance of fixed prices.

Very little has been heard regarding the reasonableness of fixed prices. The fact that producers fixed prices, and prevented the cutting of their prices, was imputed to them for original sin. Bargain hunters dearly love cut prices, and to a man—or woman—have conceived ideas amounting to a prejudice against prices "fixed" so that they should be uniform to all buyers to sell again, and to all consumers.

The origin of the anti-trust law was resentment against the reverse conditions, that is, against discriminating prices by the trusts—prices which were different to different customers, different in different districts, secret rebates to favored customers, and other trade arrangements which created a universal suspicion that the other man got better terms. The courts construed the law in sympathy with that sentiment in a long line of decisions designed to prevent the enforcement of trade discipline by the "trusts," that is, the large producers. Whatever they did was wrong.

Now comes the Clayton act designed to compel the trusts to do what the decisions under the Sherman law punished them for doing—that is, for having prices fixed, the same for all under the same conditions. Until now the law has protected the price cutter and punished the price fixer. Another rule is set by the decision of Justice Hough in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in the case of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Company against the Cream of Wheat Company. It is a precedent which may alter the customs of "big business."

The case arose upon the refusal of the Cream of Wheat Company to supply the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company with its goods because it cut the prices below those of other retailers of Cream of Wheat. Thereupon action was brought under the Clayton act:

> Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition; And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions, and not in restraint of trade.

The argument in support of the application for an order that the Cream of Wheat Company should do business against its will is the same set up by all price cutters and dear to all bargain hunters.

The plaintiff alleged that he had been a large customer and had always paid for his goods. He operated 938 stores, and was constantly establishing others upon a plan designed to reduce the cost of living by reducing the cost of marketing. The "Economy" stores make no deliveries and have no telephones. They close the store except when business is brisk, and all sales are for cash. No premiums or trading stamps are given, the only inducement being the low prices.

In this way it was possible to sell Cream of Wheat two cents cheaper than in the plaintiff's other stores, where credit was given, deliveries made, and other usual accommodation shown customers. The argument was that the lower price was justified and that compulsion to maintain a higher price was restraint of trade, prejudicial alike to the public and to the plaintiff. Special weight was given to the fact that the Cream of Wheat Company not only refused to sell to plaintiff, but sought to put an embargo upon its procuring supplies of Cream of Wheat in other quarters. That was represented as a boycott. There was no dispute about the facts nor any other issue raised. It was a clean-cut question whether such trade discipline was lawful. And there was a long line of decisions in similar cases that such conduct was unlawful.

A Novel Defense.

The defense to the charge was the first of the kind in this class of cases. It set up that Cream of Wheat was simply a fancy name for "purified middlings," and that no monopoly of purified middlings was possible. Anybody could supply themselves with Cream of Wheat by taking equal care in selection of purified middlings regarding color, size, quality, and so on. Cream of Wheat's proportion of the total middlings trade was insignificant, and no restraint was exercised or was possible. The only monopoly was in the trade-mark, which stood for certain qualities maintained in the customers' interest. Nobody else could sell Cream of Wheat, but anybody else could supply himself with and could sell the same thing under any other name. Little weight was thrown on this point, the decision turning upon the defendant's method of selling and fixing the resale price.

That method was published to all the trade, and was substantially as follows: The Company declined to sell to consumers, or to retailers, or to chain stores. It dealt entirely with wholesalers, and relied upon a simple request that prices should be maintained. There was no agreement, and the only penalty for refusal was discontinuance of relations. The desire of the plaintiff, as of the defendant, was to protect the consumer regarding the price and quality of the product. It is of a perishable nature, and requires to be fresh to be good. Quick and wide distribution is essential to the excellence of the product, and is defeated by irregularities in the accumulation of large stocks and their distribution by cut prices. Stale goods are sold, and the guaranty of the brand is prejudiced, if the producers of the goods lose control over their distribution. Accordingly wholesale customers were "requested" to sell to retailers only at a fixed price, and not to divide their purchases with others, but to retain them for their own trade exclusively. Finally wholesalers were requested not to sell to other wholesalers to whom the company would not sell for reasons satisfactory to it.

The request regarding fixed prices was broken by the plaintiff, and he was refused further supplies. He sought to obtain supplies from others, and the defendant tried to prevent him from doing so. That was the ground of the suit.

An injunction was sought, and damages for restricting the plaintiff's business by, refusing to allow him to sell to the public more cheaply than the defendant required. The answer was that cut prices were not quoted in good faith, nor were they to the benefit of the public. The establishment of the "Economy" stores was declared to be a subterfuge for driving other retailers out of business, and establishing a monopoly for the sole benefit of the plaintiff, to the ultimate disadvantage of the general public, the consumers of this product, the wholesalers, and the defendant. This was said to be unfair and unlawful competition, and was asserted to be practiced regarding other products, discouraging other producers similarly to the defendant.

The Decision of the Court.

Judge Hough found that the defendant did have a trade-mark monopoly, and that it was lawful. It was "the monopoly of a creator, something which is not and never has been within the prohibition of any law, anti-trust or otherwise." The Judge also found that the defendant did not fix the price, in his opinion. Fixing connotes enforcement, and that was not even attempted. Nothing was done beyond refusing to do business, and abstention from business is not price fixing. Regarding the charge of restraining trade the Judge said:

> There is abundant authority for the general proposition that preventing competition is restraint of trade; but it does not follow that it is unlawful either to prevent any and every species of competition, or to restrain trade in any and every degree.
>
> The only competition prevented or sought to be prevented by defendant's acts is that of Cream of Wheat against itself; the only trade restrained is the commercial warfare of a large buyer against small ones, or that of a merchant who for advertising purposes may sell an article at a loss, in order to get customers at his shop, and then persuade them to buy other things at a compensating profit. That competition, as encouraged by statutes and decisions, does not include such practices has been sufficiently shown (with ample citations) in Fischer Flouring Mills Company v. Swanson, 76 Wash. 649.
>
> It is further obvious that, when plaintiff premises that preventing competition is restraining trade, it is assumed that the resultant restraint is unreasonable; for there is nothing in the Clayton act to compel or induce courts to hold that the trade restraint referred to by this statute differs in kind, quality or degree from that now held to be meant by the Sherman act.
>
> I am not persuaded that the acts of defendant have produced, or tend to produce, diminution of any competition favored by reason or law; or have restrained trade unreasonably (if at all.)

The Judge was equally clear regarding the right to select customers. He could not understand how it could be substantial or unreasonable restraint of trade to refuse to do business with a man who avows intent to injure the vendor's business. Never before had it been asserted that if a vendor made enough of anything to supply two men, and sold it all to one, the other had cause for action. If Congress sought to create such a cause of action the action would be invalid, because it would take from one person for the private use of another the first person's private property.

If a man wants to keep what he has, the offering of money to salve the taking does not prevent the taking being confiscation. In a compulsory sale the contract and the price are mere surplusage. The constitutional violation lies in the compulsion to part with property for a private purpose. Unlawful business can be stopped, but private property cannot be taken. The embargo or boycott charge was dismissed with scant respect. There was no conspiracy, nor malice, nor any threat to refuse business with those who disregarded the defendant's request not to supply the plaintiff with goods of the defendant's own making.

Distinctions from Other Decisions.

The difference between this case and the one most popularly known is apparent. In the case sustaining the right to cut the prices of books, or rather condemning the wrong of the method taken to stop the price cutting, there was conspiracy in restraint of trade, not only the trade of the conspirators, but trade with which they had no concern, whether the prices were cut or not.

In the Straus case the "cut off" list was sent to 75 per cent. of the publishers of the United States, and an effort was made to prevent the price cutter from getting books except from the remnant of the trade. This effort was extended to all books, both copyrighted and uncopyrighted. This exceeded any legal and fair agreement to protect prices and trade among the parties to the agreement, and prevented when dealing with uncopyrighted books the sale of any kind of books at any price. In the case sustaining the right to fix prices there was no such restraint of trade in general.

There is a similar distinction between the cases of Cream of Wheat and the Lumber Trust case. In the latter seventy-seven dealers, each without regard to the effect upon their individual trade, agreed to refrain from business with those who affected the trade of any of the others. Each of the seventy-seven might have done the same thing individually, but collectively it was conspiracy and restraint.

In the Watch Trust case there was the same fault. When prices were cut there was a threat to obstruct the trade in other merchandise than that of the vendor. Generally speaking, earlier decisions against sustaining prices upon resale were based upon the fact that something more than restraint of price cutting was attempted; or that the trade of others, or trade in other merchandise, was involved; or that there was a combination or conspiracy; or that an excessive percentage of the trade was controlled; or that there was an actual monopoly. The latter case is the most inclusive. It includes such cases as a particular copyrighted book, or a proprietary medicine, or a food made under a secret process, or goods made under a patent. These were the cases of Peruna, Sanatogen, Toasted Corn Flakes, and others. In no case was it possible that the buyer could supply himself otherwise. The vendors controlled all the goods of that sort, and no substitute was obtainable.

Similar State Decisions.

No doubt the decision will be unpopular. Cut prices and competition among sellers have been deemed the inalienable right of bargain hunters. Nevertheless, the reaction against the punishment of price fixers is unmistakable. The Cream of Wheat case merely followed the lead of a Washington case regarding the maintenance of prices upon a brand of flour, which was decided upon common law, neither State nor Federal statute being concerned.

There is a similar case in California sustaining "protected" prices. New Jersey has a law against cutting prices on established brands, and Wisconsin's Legislature had before it an even more elaborate statute for the same purpose among many similar.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is canvassing the sentiment of its large and representative membership. The New York Retail Grocers' Association after long approving cut prices has veered with the changing sentiment and approved the Stevens bill for the maintenance of prices which was considered at the last session of Congress. The highest British court, the judicial committee of the Privy Council, sustained about the time of the above-quoted cases an appeal from Australia which established the right to maintain prices. The case is the more striking because the prices were maintained by a combination, but the decision was that the maintenance of prices was not proven to be to the detriment of the public. There was such a thing as prices being unreasonably low, said the court, and in the proven conditions it was lawful to maintain prices.

Finally, it is interesting to remark that when Uncle Sam is in trade he does as traders do. When the Director of the Pan-American Union issued his excellent book on the Panama Canal he sold it under an agreement for a fixed price to the public. He said he wished to protect the retail buyer. That is what other price fixers say. Also that is what most retail buyers do not want. They appreciate cut prices more than the protection of trade discipline. Therein they resemble the Supreme Court, whose decisions have affronted traders as much as they pleased ultimate consumers.

At present the Supreme Court's position is passing through a process similar to that by which it discovered the "rule of reason" on the trust question. The court never reverses itself—that is, hardly ever—but Judge Hough's decision is a sign that traders' rights are having their day, as buyers' rights had their day. It may be that if there were any Federal common law the Supreme Court might arrive at a position like the Washington case. Judge Hough arrived at the same result by aid of the Clayton law, doubtless to the surprise of those who hardly foresaw such a result. Assistance to the Supreme Court may come in the same way, or by the passage of a bill like the Stevens bill, or by the process of "distinguishing" new cases from the old.

AMERICANS AID FRENCH ARTISTS

Art at Home and Abroad

Exhibition of Art from France to be Held Next Autumn as a Token of French Gratitude to This Country

THE French have never been accused of failure in the matter of gratitude. Their recognition of kindnesses received is apt to be courteous and prompt and characterized by a peculiar tact, at once delicate and formal. A recent instance of this national genius for appreciation is provided by the response of the French artists to the efforts made in their behalf by the "American Artists' Committee of One Hundred," which has had in charge the American side of the "Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier-Artists."

Practically all the members of the American Committee are pupils of French masters and felt that the suffering and distress caused by the war gave them their opportunity to express their own feeling of grateful obligation in a material way. In co-operating with La Fraternité des Artistes in Paris in the relief work undertaken by that organization they have established relations so fine in all aspects that, to quote one member of the committee, they feel there is reward enough for them all in the mere existence of these relations.

The French artists, however, have done their best to acknowledge the benefits received, and news has reached us of a fresh evidence of their gratitude. The exhibition and sale of pictures and bronzes by American artists which was held last winter at the Knoedler Galleries in New York, the receipts going to the Relief Fund, especially interested them. Photographs of the works exhibited were shown at Knoedler's Paris gallery, and M. Bonnat wrote to Mr. Coffin, Chairman of the committee, that these were greatly admired by the French. The distinguished group of artists composing the French committee of the Fraternité, together with other members of the principal art societies of France, collected some sixty of their own works, paintings, drawings, bronzes, engravings, and so forth, to be distributed by lot to the contributors to the exhibition. The cases containing these were packed and forwarded to New York before it was known that over a hundred Americans had contributed to the exhibition, and another case has since been prepared, bringing the total number of objects sent for distribution to more than one hundred, thus providing a gift of acknowledgment for each contributor. Mr. Coffin has just received the first consignment, which was insured for 80,000 francs, and is arranging to have the contents of the cases placed on exhibition during the Autumn at one of the prominent galleries, so that the public may see how the French have paid their tribute.

Among the artists represented in the collection received by Mr. Coffin for distribution are Bonnat, Montenard, Mathey, Dechenaud, Maxence, Muenier, Le Sidaner, Dinet, all of whom have sent oil paintings; Lefévre, Carolus-Duran, Harpignies, Roll, Jonas, Ménard, Flameng, R. Collin, Beiel, Chabas, Friant, Lepère, Dagnan-Bouveret, Cormon, Maufra, Maurice Denis, le Comte du Nowy, who have sent drawings; Gervais, R. Prinet, Gilbert, Lucien Simon, Luigi Loir, Adam, Nozal, Calbet, Barbier, P. Roche, Dervaux, Gorguet, Auburtin, Rochegrosse, Baschet, d'Espagnat, who have sent water colors; Raffaelli, Bonnat and Cottet, who have sent engravings or etchings; Vernier, who has sent a bronze plaque; Bartholemé, who has sent a medallion, a unique piece, and Delaherche, who has sent pottery. A very slight knowledge of French art is required to realize that the Americans who so cordially gave their works for the relief of their unfortunate comrades will feel that their generous impulse has been met not less generously, and that they will have in return for their own works souvenirs of permanent importance.

"France—the Alarm." Illustration Accompanying Prospectus of the "Album National de la Guerre," Published by the "Fraternite des Artistes" and Sold for the Benefit of Their Relief Fund.

A somewhat different and more formal expression of the same sentiment was the nomination of certain American artists as honorary attachés to the French Government Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The artists chosen for the honor were William A. Coffin, J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase (painters), Herbert Adams, Daniel C. French (sculptors), Thomas Hastings, Lloyd Warren (architects), Henry Wolf and William B. Closson (engravers).

Just recently another characteristic official touch has been added by conferring upon Mr. Coffin, in his rôle as President of the American Artists' Committee, the title of Member of Honor of the two great French art societies, the Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. In announcing the act of his society, M. Roll, President of the Société Nationale, writes, "La Fraternité des Artistes owes you recognition without limit. It is on account of this gratitude which cannot stop with thanks alone, however warm they may be, that the société has been inspired to ask you to accept the title which it will be proud and happy to see you wear."

Other letters are marked by the same tone of warmth and affection, and every now and then an eloquent sentence reveals the deep feeling of the writer for the sad plight of his country, as when M. Bonnat, referring to the soldier-artists at the front who had been pupils in his atelier, says: "Brave fellows! What I most regret is that my eighty-one years do not allow me to go to cheer them. Why cannot I be at their head and lead them on as I used to do with you others when you were working in the studio! But they do not need me. They are sublime, my poor pupils and their comrades. They are filled with an extraordinary enthusiasm such as was never seen before. * * * How far away, my dear Coffin, seem now the quiet days when we were absorbed in other preoccupations, when we were busy with other struggles—those of pure art. But those days, I am convinced, will come back to us. It is not possible that the efforts our valiant sons are making will not be rewarded."

All this is not only very characteristic and graceful in expression, but truly significant of a national trait, the desire to recognize by something more than words acts of kindness and generosity on the part of friends.

And the aid rendered by Americans through the American committee of the Relief Fund has in truth been far from negligible. The total receipts from subscriptions, sales, etc., had been, up to the end of May, considerably over twenty thousand dollars, and the total remittances up to July 4, 1915, had been $18,075, with a balance at present on hand for future remittance. It is interesting to note that this balance is held in waiting for the reason that the Fraternité has reported itself as comfortably provided for its relief work for some months to come. Up to June 7 it had distributed 190,629 francs, or nearly forty thousand dollars. This, to an American society, might seem an unimposing amount in view of the extent of the destitution it was expected to relieve, but the thrift of the nation makes much of little, and donations that would go but a short distance toward relieving the American type of poverty have proved astoundingly efficient in France and Belgium.

The names on the Committee of One Hundred are: Herbert Adams, N. A.; Robert I. Aitken, A. N. A.; John W. Alexander, P. N. A.; Thomas Allen, A. N. A.; A. A. Anderson; Maitland Armstrong, A. N. A.; Milton Bancroft, Paul W. Bartlett, Cecilia Beaux, N. A.; J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A.; Frank W. Benson, N. A.; Charles Bittinger, A. N. A.; Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. A.; Mary Greene Blumenschein, A. N. A.; John J. Boyle, A. N. A.; Robert B. Brandegee, A. N. A.; Richard N. Brooke, Richard E. Brooks; Bryson Burroughs, A. N. A.; Howard Russell Butler, N. A.; Emil Carlsen, N. A.; John B. Cauldwell; Carlton T. Chapman, N. A.; William W. Churchill; Walter Clark, N. A.; Thomas Shields Clarke, A. N. A.; Ralph Clarkson, A. N. A.; William Anderson Coffin, N. A.; Colin Campbell Cooper, N. A.; Kenyon Cox, N. A.; Charles C. Curran, N. A.; Howard Gardiner Cushing, A. N. A.; Elliott Daingerfield, N. A.; Charles H. Davis, N. A.; Charles Melville Dewey, N. A.; Thomas W. Dewing, N. A.; William De Leftwich Dodge; Frank Vincent Du Mond, N. A.; William Bailey-Faxon, A. N. A.; Charles Noel Flagg, A. N. A.; Montague Flagg, N. A.; John Flanagan, A. N. A.; J. William Fosdick; Ben Foster, N. A.; Charles Foster; August Franzen, A. N. A.; Daniel C. French, N. A.; John H. Fry; Lucia Fairchild Fuller, A. N. A.; Charles Dana Gibson; Cass Gilbert, N. A.; Charles Grafly, N. A.; Jules Guerin, A. D. F. Hamlin; Birge Harrison, N. A.; Childe Hassam, N. A.; Thomas Hastings, N. A.; Arthur Hoeber, A. N. A.; Malvina Hoffman; William H. Howe, N. A.; William H. Hyde, A. N. A.; Henry Salem Hubbell, A. N. A.; Francis C. Jones, N. A.; William Sergeant Kendall, N. A.; Roland F. Knoedler, Ella Condie Lamb, Frederick S. Lamb; William H. Lippincott, N. A.; De Witt M. Lockman; Evelyn Beatrice Longman, A. N. A.; Chester Loomis, A. N. A.; Will H. Low, N. A.; Hermon A. MacNeil, N. A.; Willard L. Metcalf, Paul J. Meylan, Leo Mielziner, F. Luis Mora, N. A.; H. Siddons Mowbray, N. A.; Walter Launt Palmer, N. A.; William Francklyn Paris; De Witt Parshall, A. N. A.; Lilla Cabot Perry; Charles A. Platt, N. A.; Edith Mitchell Prellwitz, A. N. A.; May Wilson Preston, Edward W. Redfield, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Harriet Sartain, Sarah Choate Sears, Taber Sears, Janet Scudder; William T. Smedley, N. A.; George H. Smillie, N. A.; Albert Sterner, A. N. A.; Lorado Taft, N. A.; William N. Taylor; Abbott H. Thayer, N. A.; Thure De Thulstrup; Louis C. Tiffany, N. A.; Jules Turcas, Ross Turner; Robert W. Van Boskerck, N. A.; William B. Van Ingen; Alexander T. Van Laer, N. A.; Douglas Volk; N. A.; Robert W. Vonnoh, N. A.; Henry O. Walker, N. A.; Lloyd Warren; Harry W. Watrous, N. A.; J. Alden Weir, N. A.; Irving R. Wiles, N. A.; Henry Wolf, N. A.; Edmund H. Wuerpel; N. A.; Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum.

Not Only French but American Artists Living in Paris Will Be Represented--Their Contributions Now Here

Since the Committee was formed it has lost by death Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hoeber.

The expedients of the "Fraternité" for gaining money for their cause have been ingenious and also practical and dignified. The latest of their undertakings is the publication of an "Album National de la Guerre" which is to be sold in France and in this country for the benefit of the Relief Fund.

As described in the prospectus this album is to consist of sixty plates by the following notable artists: Adler, Bail, Bartholomé, Baschet, Beraud, Besnard, Jacques Blanche, Bonnard, Bonnat, Paul Chabas, Cormon, Cottet, Dagnan-Bouveret, Dannat, Degas, Maurice Denis, Desvallières, Devambez, Dumoulin, Carolus Duran, Flameng, Forain, Franc-Lamy, Friant, Geo-Weiss, Gervex Harpignies, Humbert, Jonas, Jouve, J. P. Laurens, Ernest Laurent, Le Sidaner, Lévy-Dhurmer, Lhermitte, Luce, Henri Martin, Maxence, René Ménard, Antonin Mercié, Merson, Claude Monet, Muenier, Picard, Prinet, Raffaelli, Renard, Renoir, Renouard, Rochegrosse, Rodin, Roll, Roussel, Soubés, Signac, L. Simon, Valloton and Vuillard. Each design will be made by the artist especially for the album, and it will be a souvenir of the epoch greatly to the taste of collectors.

The Print Laboratory of the Brooklyn Museum.

The Print Laboratory of the Brooklyn Museum is justifying its existence in a manner highly satisfactory to those responsible for it. It was opened last December, and up to the first of July it had been used sixty-nine days. Although

note was taken of its installation when it was first opened, its history is not generally known. It grew out of a need which was brought to the attention of the museum authorities, who recognized it with prompt sympathy. Numerous artist etchers in this city and elsewhere lack facilities for trying out their work and conducting those forceful experiments that lead to mastery of technique. The machinery of etching for artists wishing to make their own prints is cumbersome and expensive, and those in the student period of their career are usually limited to such practice as they can get in the class room.

Since the installation of a side press at Brooklyn Museum any person of serious intention may, at the discretion of the Librarian, use the press without charge, providing only his inks and paper. A small room adjacent to the Print Gallery has been fitted up for this purpose, the press having been squeezed in among the book stacks which formerly occupied the entire space. The room is lighted by electricity, and, while there is none too much of elbow room, there is quite enough space for effective work. Boards are provided on which the proofs may be pinned to dry, and there is an ample supply of blotting paper and a stove for heating the plates. Each workman uses the room as though it were his own and, cleaning up after his work is done, leaves it in good condition for the next comer. It is entered from the long gallery in which hang the lovely Whistler lithographs, and, as the press can be adjusted to print from the lithographic stone, there is every probability that lithographers also will be attracted to the unconventional little workshop in spite of the awkwardness of transporting the heavy stone.

In another room opening from the Whistler Gallery is an exhibition of prints made by means of various processes, accompanied by examples of the tools used and specimen plates. Here the young artist may study and compare the effects produced by aquatint, mezzotint, pure etching, dry point, soft ground etching and wood engraving. Cards of description explaining the technical details of the processes are placed near the exhibits.

The visitors to the Print Laboratory are of all classes and races. A couple of art students from France without the means to carry on their work here hailed with enthusiasm the opportunity offered. One young mechanic came, not for the purpose of using the press, but in order to study its construction so that he could make one for himself. A professional artist from another city seized the chance to pull some proofs from plates made on his travels.

The interest shown in the experiment and the simplicity of its working have attracted the attention of other museums, and it is now probable that a similar arrangement will be made at the Metropolitan Museum.

Art Associated with the Child.

In the exhibition of art for children to be held by the Art Alliance this coming November, by far the most interesting and educationally important feature will be the playhouse section. Here will be shown houses on a miniature scale in which children literally can make themselves at home, surrounded by such accessories of ornament and use as would find place in a house designed for adults. The architecture of the playhouses will be undertaken in a serious spirit and the furnishings to the least detail will be under the supervision of the architect as in similar houses designed by the modern German school.

The idea is not new in this country, although it has not before been publicly illustrated. Mr. Levering Jones at St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Pennsylvania, has built such a playhouse as a wing to his residence, balancing an opposite wing that forms a library. This playhouse is quite large and elaborate. It is built of brick, trimmed with marble and with marble columns, and contains a living room twenty-five by forty-five feet. Mrs. Payne Whitney also has a playhouse at Westbury, Long Island, designed in accordance with the modern ideas of harmony between a house and its contents.

In the German prototypes even the kitchen furnishings are designed to suit the general style of the architecture and decoration, and, while the model playhouses in the forthcoming exhibition will be ostensibly for the education of the child in the field of interior decoration, it is quite possible that the architects undertaking their construction will find an element of profit for themselves in the adaptation of every detail to the complete scheme.

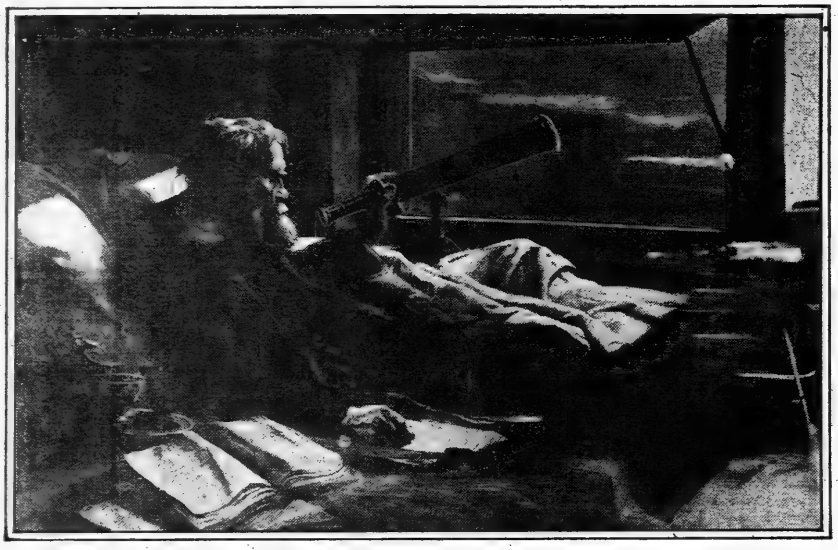
The societies which have been invited to submit drawings for the children's playhouse are the Beaux Arts Society, the Architectural League, Institute of American Architects, the Beaux Arts Society Diplomes, the Craftsman Society, the Friends of Young Artists, the National Sculpture Society, the Mural Painters' Society. One mural painter is to do a frieze for a child's room. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has promised to do a mantel for a child's study.

The whole exhibition is to be dedicated to objects that appeal to the child, not to objects that are connected with the child but appeal primarily to its elders. The age of the child is determined as extending to fourteen years. There will be memorials of the Botticelli type, inspired by the Bambino and executed in marble and bronze, shown in a separate room. There will also be books illustrated by children, and written by them in many instances, little verses, fragments of prose, and pencil and water color paintings by children. The little Carlsen boy, (12 years old), whose picture was hung in the Academy last Spring, will be invited to contribute.

It is probable that an entire building will be devoted to the exhibition, as it is to emphasize interior decoration and entire rooms will be shown. One of these rooms will contain a frieze by Mr. Monkhouse, who recently was commissioned by Lady Warwick to decorate a nursery in her castle. All the ceramic societies will be represented by articles suitable to a child's bedroom and dining room. The silversmiths in the city are co-operating with the ceramic societies to make artistic silverware with designs appropriate to different ages. The linen manufacturers are making designs for table linens with such motives as may be drawn from La Fontaine's fables, Grimm's fairy tales, and other literature dear to children. There will be toys, of course, designed and made by American artists. Such men as Hugo Ballin, experienced in other fields of art, have turned eagerly to this occupation. Furniture is being especially designed with miniature lounging chairs and sofas, bookcases, desks, and everything else that a child can use. There will be performances of music by children during the exhibition, and there will be performances of dramas by children on a miniature stage, with at least one drama written by a child. For these performances an admission will probably be charged, half of the proceeds to be used for the student fund of the Art Alliance of America, the other half going to the organization supplying the performers.

It is proposed to appeal to all the private and public schools of the city, and, for that matter, of other cities, for the best examples of artistic work done by their pupils in all fields of art as associated with the child. There will be a modern marionette theatre. There will be authentic costumes worn by models representing characters in children's books. There also will be a very large exhibit of books for children published in America. As a side issue there will be miniature portraits, portraits in oil, and sculptured portraits of children by all the leading artists of the country. The show, as outlined, promises to be the most novel and entertaining feature of the Fall season. Nothing of the kind ever has been attempted in this country. Its management is in the hands of Francklin Paris.

Among the interesting points of the schedule is the absence of the modern craze for dancing, which is subsiding in the stress of the present time. In place of the dance there will be an inanimate zoo. The exhibition is planned to last three weeks, and is expected to stimulate public interest in the art education of the child in numerous practical ways. There have been already inquiries from cities outside of New York inquiring whether the exhibition could be given a traveling character with an extended itinerary.



"Galileo in Velletri," by Charles Laurent Marechal. (Lent to the Metropolitan Museum by J. W. Boyle.) One of the Largest Pastels in Existence.

Two Important Pastels.

Two large pastels are on view at the Metropolitan Museum, lent by J. W. Boyle several years ago, and withdrawn from exhibition when lack of space necessitated their removal to make room for other pictures. One represents Galileo in Velletri, and was shown in the Salon of 1855. The other subject is "Columbus Brought Back in Chains," and was in the Salon of 1857. It formerly belonged to H. I. H. the Prince Napoleon. Both pictures are extraordinarily large, measuring 50 inches by 80, probably the largest pastels known. They were painted by Charles Laurent Maréchal, who was born at Metz in 1801, and died at Bar-le-Duc in 1887. Maréchal was a pupil of Regnault and usually painted in water color or on porcelain or glass. He was also quite famous as a maker of stained glass windows and examples of his work in this kind are in the churches of Saint Jacques du Haut-Pas, Saint Augustine, and Saint Ambroise at Paris, Haguenau and Saint Paul at Nimes, and the stained glass representing the Bishops of Paris in Nôtre Dame is by him.

Works of Art Belonging to the City of Boston.

An additional list of works of art belonging to the City of Boston has been completed by the registry of the Museum of Fine Arts for publication. Data regarding the historical paintings formerly owned by the City of Charlestown, before it became a part of Boston, brought together from several sources, will be given in the forthcoming list. These works include a large picture of Daniel Webster in the act of delivering the famous oration at the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument, the work of John Pope, which was presented to Charlestown in 1853; Frothingham's copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington, presented in 1858; a copy of Vanderlyn's portrait of Andrew Jackson, made by A. G. Hoit in 1855, after the original, painted in 1819, in New York; Henry Sargent's portrait of General Richard Devens, painted in 1798, and bequeathed to Charlestown by Miss Charlotte Harris in 1877; and Samuel Finley Breese Morse's historical painting of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," painted in 1811. Morse was born in Charlestown.

Some new works of art belonging to the city have been catalogued, as well as the older pictures. Among these are certain mural paintings recently installed in the public schools. A conspicuous item in this list is the mural work painted by the students in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts for the Boston Latin School, the subject of which, it may be recalled, is "The Land Where Latin Was Spoken," certainly a most appropriate motive. This work, nearly twenty-four feet wide by ten feet high at the centre, is placed at the gable end of the study room. Edward R. Kingsbury's mural decoration, entitled "Time and the World," painted in 1911 for the Charlestown High School, is another relatively recent addition to the list of the city's art treasures. The notable historical mural panels made by Mr. Mills for the walls of the hall in the Franklin Union a few years ago are also catalogued and described in the list.

A share of space is devoted to recording the architectural and decorative sculpture of the Zoo in Franklin Park and the Aquarium in South Boston.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Offers $1,100 in Prizes.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney announces a series of prizes for the best painting, black and white drawing, poster, or sculpture on "The Immigrant in America." The competition is designed to secure the best possible artistic expression of the meaning of "America to the Immigrant" and of "America as the Successful Fusion of Many Races, Traditions and Forces."

For painting, drawing, or sculpture there will be a first prize of $500, second prize of $250, third prize of $100, fourth prize of $50.

For the black and white drawing there will be a $100 prize, for the best poster a $100 prize.

The contest closes Nov. 1. The judges will be announced later.

An exhibition of the work submitted in competition for these prizes will be held from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 at Mrs. Whitney's studio in New York City. Admission cards will be sent upon request.

Following the widespread Americanization Day celebrations throughout the country, this contest will awaken artistic America to its opportunity to portray the immigrant in American life. The Immigrants in America Review is in immediate charge of the contest, and a board of nine judges will be announced soon. Address all communications to Frances A. Kellor, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A SOURCE OF INNOCENT MERRIMENT

Some fellows don't consider that they are being treated well unless they are being treated often.

The art of bluffing lies in knowing when not to.

Even in being wedded to his art, many a man marries in haste and repents at leisure.

Love laughs at locksmiths, so it's no wonder wedlock sometimes arouses his mirth.

There is nothing so calculated to give a young man that tired feeling as annexing a rich father-in-law.

The fellow who jumps out of the frying pan into the fire may be justified in thinking he is hot stuff.

"Next time I go cruisin' on a craft like this I'll bring an anchor!"

You can't very well dodge the toll gates on the road to Success.

Many a man has been forced to swallow his pride who couldn't digest it.

The pessimist is convinced that even the cup of joy is a trick cup, with a false bottom.

Crumbs of comfort are satisfying only when there are enough of them to make a square meal.

Of course there is more than one good reason why the match-making mamma should be called Mater.

It's a good thing our buried hopes don't need tombstones, or the supply of marble would run mighty short.

Lines from a Jester's Notebook

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

When Strephon Dances.

(This is an example of the verse of the new Twobist School, in which ambidexterity is sought, the Poet writing two poems at once, one with his Right and the other with his Left hand.)

O YOU should see my Strephon trip—
(Come, Mother—here's the Elephant!)
A smile upon his nether lip—
(Take care, my child—he's petulant.)
A lively glitter in his eye,
How languidly his hoppers fly
When he the Limping Duck doth try—
(If I was big as him I'd bust!)

O you should see my Strephon's slides
(O Mother, see the Kangaroo!)
As o'er the polished floor he glides.
(O tut, my child—he's nothing new!)
'Tis ten to one he'll have a fall—
"Look out—Take care!" the others call—
Thank Heaven, he has hit the wall!
(I wish I had a private Zoo!)

He Fox-Trots like a ship at sea
(O Mother come and see the whale!)
That's tossed sou'west by nor'-nor'-E,
(Hush, child—don't go too near the rail.)
And O the dull despair and pain
When Strephon steps upon your train
To hear it rip and rip again—
(I love to see him lash his tail!)

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

They were talking about strange folks they had met.

"Well," said Biggles, "I met a man the other day who still believes in Noah and Methuselah."

"That's nothing," replied Wiggles. "There are stranger folks than that in this world. Why, only this morning on my way downtown I met a man who still believes in Bryan."

THE RETORT DIRECT.

"How many times have I told you that you must not answer me back, Norah?" said Mrs. Housekeep.

"Sure, Mum, and oi ain't answerin' yer back," said Norah, "Oi'm answerin' yer face."

NOT A BAD IDEA.

"If we were to have war with Germany, how the dickens could we fight 'em? That's what I can't see," said Dubbleigh.

"No trouble about that," said Wiggletherpe. "We could put Colonel Roosevelt at the head of his Rough Riders and Colonel Bryan in command of his Rough Riders and have one grand battle at the Madison Square Garden, using the gate money to defray the expenses of the war."

A SUGGESTION OF VALUE.

"Well," said Little Binks, "I see the President has called upon the South American diplomats again to consider the Mexican situation. What do you think of these A B C conferences, Jimpson?"

"I think they are fine," said Jimpson, "especially if they result in some P. D. Q. measures."

A CRUCIAL TEST.

If one can love a maiden still
The while she eats corn from the cob,
That love will surely last until
Old Time himself has lost his job.

FROM MANY SOURCES

A Theory.

"What causes the scarcity of money in this section?" asked the investigator.

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "my guess is that it's partly due to standin' around an' discussin' the high cost of livin' instid o' hustlin' fur coin."—Washington Star.

Explanation.

"Willie, did you tie that tin can to the dog's tail?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the small boy. "I'm trying to do a kind act every day. That dog chases every rabbit he sees. I tied the can to him so that it will make a noise and warn the rabbit."—Washington Star.

Get in the Game.

Patience—There are no girls in the Boy Scouts.

Patrice—No.

Patience—Well, let's get up an order of Tom-Boy Scouts.—Yonkers Statesman.

Perhaps.

Mr. Gotham—I see the smallest cows in the world are found in the Samoan Islands. The average weight does not exceed 150 pounds. They are about the size of the Merino sheep.

Mrs. Gotham—Do you suppose, dear, that is where they get the condensed milk?—Yonkers Statesman.

The Instinct of Precedence.

"Of course, your wife favors votes for women?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton; "but I suspect she'll find it hard to approve of any plan that allows some of the women she knows to vote just the same as she does."—Washington Star.

Impressive Array.

"How did that diplomatic document impress you?"

"As a splendid procession of words that took a remarkably long time to pass a specified point."—Washington Star.

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT

By WALTER G. DOTY.

HE wooed me, but I turned away
And would not listen to his plea;
But, should he come again today,
How different would my answer be!

How soft yet ardent was his tone!
Alas, my stubborn heart was steeled!
But now that heart has tender grown,
While he—I fear his wounds are healed.

My bitter tears unheeded flow.
Life's song assumes a dol'rous pitch.
But, after all, how could I know
That some day he would be so rich?

A Red Cross Nurse.

Missed Something

MRS. McGREEVY was a dinner guest one evening where a noted explorer was the attraction. Being of a somewhat languid turn of mind, she paid more attention to her dinner than to the conversation. After dinner was over, she turned to one of the guests and asked:

"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?"

"Progressive Patagonia," was the reply.

"Really?" asked Mrs. McGreevy with sudden interest. "And how do you play it?"

Hadn't Served It Before.

ONCE a short little woman and her tall husband went to a café of the cheaper sort for dinner.

"Will you have oysters?" asked the husband, glancing over the bill of fare.

"Yes," said the little woman, as she tried in vain to touch her feet to the floor, "and, Henry, I want a hassock."

Henry nodded, and as he handed his order to the waiter, said: "Yes, and bring the lady a hassock."

"One hassock?" asked the waiter, with what Henry thought more than ordinary interest, as he nodded in the affirmative. Still the waiter did not go, but brushed the tablecloth with a towel and rearranged the articles on it several times, while his face got very red.

Then he came around to the husband's side, and, speaking in a whisper, said: "Say, Mister, I haven't been here long, and I'm not on to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock broiled or fried?"

Did He Put His Foot In It?

AN English soldier, a member of the Second South Staffordshire Regiment, says that one bitterly cold night in the early Spring he and his mates came out of the trenches. They were billeted in a barn, where they were packed in very close.

"Though numb with cold, we were soon asleep," said the soldier in telling the incident. "I was awakened in the night by one of our chaps trying to put his boots on. After he had been trying for a minute or two I heard the fellow next him say:

"'What the —— are you doing?'

"'Putting my boots on,' was the reply.

"'Well, that's my foot, you fool!'"

Where Psyche Was Executed.

A NEW YORK man was recently acting as guide through an art gallery for a friend from the country. As they paused before a statuette, the guide said:

"That is Psyche. Executed in terra cotta."

"What a pity!" said the rural one. "How barbarous they are in those South American countries!"

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ANOTHER BEAR DEN

Kaiser—What's the use of always capturing them empty?

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION FIVE | NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1915 | EIGHT PAGES

AN INSIDE VIEW OF RUSSIA IN WAR TIME

Gregor Alexinsky, a Former Member of the Duma, Opposed to Czarism, Discusses Existing Social and Economic Problems Facing the Empire

RUSSIA AND THE GREAT WAR. By Gregor Alexinsky. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A RARE opportunity for a critical inside view of Russian affairs in war time is afforded by this book from the pen of an able Social-Democratic ex-Deputy to the Duma. M. Alexinsky's earlier book, "Modern Russia," was highly esteemed. In "Russia and the Great War" he undertakes to describe internal conditions in Russia both before and after the beginning of the war and to estimate the probable effect of current events upon Russia itself.

The author's attitude should be understood at the outset. He is a patriotic Russian, eager for the defeat of the Austro-German aggressors, yet hostile to "Czarism." In view of his distrust of the Petrograd authorities, it is interesting to see what he says of Germany's assertion that Russia wanted this war and forced it upon Austria. M. Alexinsky weighs the evidence and is convinced that the Czar and his bureaucracy did not want war. They had proved it by repeated concessions, verging on humiliation. Besides, he says, the Russian autocracy contains a strong, even dangerous, pro-German element. He, therefore, concludes:

> Not only did official and Governmental Russia not desire war, but they evaded it until the moment when the war was forced upon Russia by Germany, and when a fresh withdrawal of the Russian Government before the Austro-German plot was already absolutely impossible. * * * I am not a friend of the Russian Government. I do not believe in the "sincerity" of the intentions of the autocratic Government. But this is no reason why it should commit a final act of cowardice and abandon Serbia to the Austro-German sword.

His own view of the economic and sociological factors which induced Germany to provoke the war is stated thus:

> German capitalism, guided by the military caste of Prussia, endeavored to avoid the prospect of a labor revolution and a Socialist transformation of society, and sought an issue in the international war and the German domination of Europe.

M. Alexinsky urges the Socialists of Europe to bar the way before German imperialism on its errand of stupendous military brigandage, and to turn back the German workingmen to work out their own problems of liberty at home. If the allied armies do this, he says, they will be fulfilling a positive and progressive rôle in the drama of human freedom.

Let us glance at the main counts in M. Alexinsky's indictment of "Czarism." He cites some impressive proofs that the Russian Government's reactionary stupidities have not ceased with the coming of war. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, the entire opposition press, even the most moderate section of it, was suppressed. Many labor associations, trade unions, workingmen's clubs, and other societies were broken up, and numerous arrests and deportations completed the picture. M. Bourtsev, a political refugee, misled by the liberal tone of the proclamation to the Poles, returned to Russia to offer his services to his country. At the frontier he was arrested, and after months in prison he was exiled to Siberia for life.

Five Social-Democratic members of the Duma were sent to Siberia because, in the room of one of them, the police had found an anti-militarist resolution sent by some irresponsible group in a foreign country. To exile these deputies on such a ground was sheer stupidity, the author contends. He thinks it a great pity that the French and English do not bring pressure to stop such reactionary folly, as it injures the strength of the Allies.

The author believes that the Armenians, who are flocking by thousands to the Russian standard to fight against the age-long cruelties of the Turks, have solid grounds for their enthusiasm. He also speaks hopefully of conditions in Poland. But in Finland the Czar has begun a narrow program of Russification, which the author characterizes as "a provocation unheard of even in the history of the Finnish Constitution, which has already had to bear many an unlawful blow."

His most serious charges, however, are against Russia's war-time treatment of the Jews. They are still forbidden to go outside the pale, even in Poland and Lithuania, where they have been completely ruined by the war. If any succeed in finding shelter in towns outside the Ghetto they are arrested, punished, and sent back to the ashes of their homes. The author quotes a letter from a Jewish woman of refinement living in Petrograd:

> Already there is nothing left of our dreams. We have awakened to the same injustice, the same humiliations and outrages, although there are nearly 400,000 Jews in the Russian Army, and among them many heroes who have already merited the Military Cross for their brave deeds. All is as it was before; the situation is even growing worse. It is terrible! At this moment, when one and all have their hearts full of feeling and their hands full of work, these cowards are nevertheless continually inventing fresh humiliations for the Jews.

M. Alexinsky draws a terrible picture of the flight of 100,000 Jewish refugees to Warsaw at the time of the former German advance. He says their shops and homes were sacked by Russians; and many of the fleeing women, being forbidden even to pass through intervening villages on the way to Warsaw, died by the wayside. If the Government wishes to cleanse itself of these stains, he adds, it need only abolish the unjust restrictions affecting the Jewish population.

The bearing of these things upon the army is summed up in these words:

> While stating that the Russian soldier is fighting in the present war far better than he fought ten years ago, I ought at the same time to state that the errors of the domestic policy of Czarism are shackling his heroic impulse. By not proclaiming a political amnesty Czarism has retained in the background of the army the prisons and penal settlements, living tombs, in which are suffering the noblest of Russia's sons. By failing to suppress the racial and religious restrictions the Government continues to poison the moral atmosphere in which the country is living during the war, and which the army is breathing as it fights. These errors diminish the success of the army by weakening the morale of the army.

Another target of M. Alexinsky's criticism is the severity and bad faith with which Russia is alleged to have treated the people of Galicia, especially the Ruthenians, during its occupation of that Austrian Province. At the same time he says all democratic Russians believe there is a better chance for liberty under Russian than under German masters. The Letts and Esthonians in the Baltic Provinces of Russia have had a chance to try both kinds of masters, and their testimony against the Germans is emphatic. One of them says:

> The geographical position of our country has brought upon the Letts the singular misfortune of suffering the German yoke before the Russian. And, as compared with the Germans, the Russians appeared to us liberators. For centuries the Germans kept us by brute force in a state comparable to slavery. Only fifty years ago the Russian Government gave us our freedom, but at the same time committed the grave injustice of leaving all our land in the hands of German proprietors. In spite of all we have managed in twenty or thirty years to redeem from the Germans a portion of our soil, and to attain a certain level of culture.
>
> The German journals call us ungrateful for that culture which they boast of having brought us. We follow the word "Kulturträger" (!) with a mark of exclamation, for the actions of the Germans have made the word a term of derision. We acquired our culture in spite of them, against their will. Even today it is the German representatives in the Duma who oppose the rare intentions of the Russian Government to introduce a few reforms in the Baltic Provinces.

The Letts and Esthonians form the lower middle-class and the peasantry of that region, and are noted for their number of revolutionary martyrs, says M. Alexinsky. On the other hand, he adds, the Germans, though in the minority, form the entire nobility of the Baltic Provinces. Like their Junker kindred in East Prussia, they not only hold all the land, but also all the political influence, furnishing the Russian Government with some of its strongest reactionary supporters.

In support of his belief that there are Prussian sympathizers high in authority at Petrograd even now, the author cites some of the remarkable utterances that have been allowed to go unchecked in the Russian newspapers. While all journals of democratic tendencies were suppressed, the organs of reaction, such as the Russkoié Znamia, have been allowed to go on lauding the Hohenzollerns and their Government to the skies.

The author also recalls the case of Lieutenant Colonel Miassoiedov, who was hanged last April for selling military information to the enemy. He advises France and England not to repose too much confidence in the ruling classes of Russia. At the same time he testifies to the wonderful loyalty of the people, and has himself done what he could to dispel the "dread of victory" among the socialistic and revolutionary groups. The scornful rejection by these groups of the offers of paid Austro-German agents sent to foment revolutionary uprisings at the outbreak of the war furnishes some of the most hopeful and significant pages in his book.

The author's bias is frankly stated, his tone is temperate, and the net impression produced by his book is rather optimistic than otherwise. His final chapters on the territorial results of the war, being based on Russian victory, seem a little premature at the present moment.

LIFE IN A FAMOUS BIRD VILLAGE

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes Describes Some of the Results of His Experiments in Meriden, N. H.

WILD BIRD GUESTS: HOW TO ENTERTAIN THEM. By Ernest Harold Baynes. With fifty photogravure illustrations from photographs. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A REFRESHING experience awaits the reader of "Wild Bird Guests." Mr. Baynes lives in the famous "bird village," Meriden, N. H., and he begins by telling what that community's kindness to the feathered folk has accomplished. To the bird lover it is astonishing and inspiring.

If you visited Meriden some Winter day, says the author, it is more than likely that a wild bird would alight on your shoulder before you could reach the main street, and if you paused in delighted surprise, probably another would fly upon your hat and peep at you over the brim. There is no magic about it. It is simply that the Meriden people have made it a rule to be very quiet and gentle with their feathered guests, and have given them homes and food. The result is that seven species of Winter birds have learned to eat out of human hands, and sometimes they allow themselves to be picked up. The species thus tamed are pine grosbeaks, white-winged crossbills, redpolls, pine siskins, chickadees, and the two kinds of nuthatches. No English sparrows are allowed in the town.

The chickadees are tamest of all, and many are the delightful experiences with them related by Mr. Baynes. They come and sit in a row on his windowsill, and hammer on the glass with their bills till he lets them in. He taught one to stand on his finger and take a bit of nut from his lips. He has photographed another peeping into the muzzle of a leveled rifle to see what is in it. One day in the snowy woods he paused to eat a sandwich, when the chickadees swarmed down on his cap, his shoulders, his snowshoes, while one alighted on the sandwich and helped to eat it.

The object of the author is to promote a sympathetic interest in our wild birds, so that other communities will entertain them as honored guests. He tells how to win their confidence, how to house and feed them, how to protect them from enemies, and how to organize bird clubs. He hopes to spread a network of such clubs all over the United States, as a solution of the problem of wild bird conservation. It was for the Meriden Bird Club that Percy Mackaye wrote his fine bird masque, "Sanctuary."

Red squirrels are among the worst robbers of birds' nests, says Mr. Baynes; and gray squirrels, though less harmful, are not quite exonerated. The sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks, with crows, jays, and grackles, are more or less destructive; but man himself is the most relentless enemy of the birds. And next comes the ordinary cat. A house cat has been known to catch fifty birds in a season. Edward Howe Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, estimates that if there is one cat on each farm, and if it kills only ten birds a year, the loss is 700,000 wild birds annually in that State alone.

One of the most impressive things in Mr. Baynes's chapter on the destructiveness of man is his story of the massacre of birds on the island of Laysan, eight hundred miles northwest of Honolulu. Until recently whole sections of that island were literally white with the snowy plumage of albatrosses and other sea birds. The place was the happy home of hundreds of thousands of birds of all sizes and many species. In the Spring of 1909 a party of cold-blooded plume hunters landed on Laysan and proceeded to slaughter 300,000 of these innocent creatures before a United States revenue cutter could arrive and stop them. Mr. Baynes adds:

> But the wretches who did this thing—I cannot call them men—went further than this. They put hundreds of sea birds into a dry cistern and allowed them to slowly starve to death, because in starving they would use up the fatty tissue stored next to the skin, leaving the skin free from grease, and therefore much easier to prepare. These birds were tortured to supply the millinery trade.

This is an exceptionally helpful and magnetic book for bird lovers. It has more practical information about bird boxes, baths, foods, and methods of attraction than can be indicated in a brief review. The photogravure plates are an attractive feature in themselves.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN VIEWS OF GERMANY

Dr. T. F. A. Smith, Instructor in a Bavarian University, Writes of His "Study of the People from Within"—Recent Books by Prof. Edmund von Mach and Others

THE SOUL OF GERMANY. A Twelve Years' Study of the People from Within. By Thomas F. A. Smith, Ph. D. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

DURING the years 1902 to 1904 Dr. Smith, an Englishman, was an instructor in the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, and used his vacations to visit all parts of Germany. A day or two before the war was declared he and his family sought safety in England. Having served the Bavarian State so long he supposed that his household goods would be safe in Erlangen.

In October Dr. Smith was dismissed by the school authorities for having left Germany. In January his belongings were levied upon by the State for income tax—likewise by the landlord for rent. His goods have been sold to meet these claims. In March he received formal notice that he was to be "tried" by the Chamber of Discipline for State officials in Nuremberg for having expressed anti-German opinions in private letters. He had written to German friends, including an invalid lady, and these letters had been confiscated by bullying officials. Meanwhile he has been writing a book that will interest these officials.

The author's opinion of the German character is what one might expect in the circumstances. He knows it with the thoroughness of twelve years' intimate contact, but in his present mood he naturally emphasizes its unpleasant traits. The German soul, seen through his eyes, is hard, vulgar, materialistic, and brutal.

Dr. Smith's first indictment is against the German's low estimate of womanhood, and the servility with which the women accept their present status. A German wife is esteemed only for her abilities as a housekeeper, says the author. Marriage for the men is a cold-blooded matter of money—the size of the girl's dowry—and if a girl's parents cannot buy a man for her, she must earn and save enough to do it herself. The author continues:

> Without exaggeration it may be stated that in Germany every man has his price, and Fräulein's determination to make a purchase at all costs only tends to make the market go up. Officers command the highest figure. Next in order come university and professional men, while the mere man of business makes a bad third.
>
> No German officer may marry without his Colonel's permission. This gentleman looks carefully—with the help of Germany's social spy system—into the lady's social standing before giving his consent. If the officer is still a Lieutenant, the lady must further deposit a sum from $15,000 for Infantry up to a much higher figure if the man is in a crack regiment.

According to Dr. Smith the German spy system has nowhere reached a higher or more obnoxious efficiency than in the "heaven" where marriages are made. A young man can always buy secret information about a young woman before committing himself. There are agencies that make a business of collecting data about marriageable women, and many of them get a commission on the dowry when a marriage is made.

> It is exceedingly illuminating [says the author] to think that your well-groomed German guest carries the art of spying into the "best circles" and exploits your family life to gain a commission by finding a husband for your daughter.

The tyranny of the State over the whole school system is the theme of one chapter. Dr. Smith soon discovered that the German Government would not permit any school to teach self-reliance or independence of thought. He calls the universities "high schools of Kultur and brutality." The poison disseminated by Treitschke forty years ago has percolated through the whole educational system and has affected nearly every educated man in the country. Atheism is taking the place of religion. Sentiment long ago gave way to a cynical intellectualism. The "reptile press," as Bismarck called it, is merely a channel for infecting the people with the ruling clique's baneful ideas of aggression and brute force.

So runs Dr. Smith's indictment through 350 pages. As confirmation of his charges of low national morals he compares the yearly average of crime in Germany and England over a period of ten years. The figures are overwhelmingly against Germany, especially in crimes against women and in malicious attacks with weapons.

This book should satisfy those in quest of data on the darker side of German institutions and characteristics, but its spirit is far from judicial. While its statements in the main are true, allowance must be made for the author's obvious inclination to see only the worst.

SWISS VIEW OF WAR

LA CASTE DOMINANTE ALLEMANDE: SA FORMATION—SON ROLE. Par Maurice Millioud. Lausanne, Switzerland: Librairie Payot et Cie.

THIS remarkable study of the social and economic causes back of Germany's plunge into war has attracted widespread attention in the original French edition.

The author, Maurice Millioud, is Professor of Sociology in the University of Lausanne. He begins by showing that Germany's ruling caste is composed of the old landed aristocracy and the new bourgeois capitalists, and that the ancient tool of militarism has been made to serve both elements. His main thesis is that the Kaiser and the ruling caste had set out to conquer the world's commerce by peaceful methods, but that their industrial and financial system became so inflated that the whole structure was threatened with collapse.

Inside the empire, inflated prices had caused unrest. Outside, tariff discrimination and unscrupulous methods of seizing rival markets had brought reprisals. Says the author:

> Raising prices wherever they controlled the market, thus making living more expensive; in the markets that they could not control, "dumping," crushing, war without mercy. Such is the system in its frightful simplicity.

This colossal compaign for the world's markets had come to a point where it could neither succeed nor fall back. The ruling class saw disaster ahead, and chose war as offering the best chance to save itself. Such is Professor Millioud's argument, and it is fortified by an astonishing array of concrete facts and examples, ranging all the way from the markets of Russia to those of the United States. The volume is well worthy of the thoughtful reader's attention.

GERMAN PROGRESS

SECRETS OF GERMAN PROGRESS. By Frank Koester. Illustrated. New York: The Fatherland Corporation. $1.25.

FRANK KOESTER, a German-American engineer who has lived twelve years in the United States, undertakes in this book to tell Americans how superior all things German are to all things American. Beginning with an infinitely better Government, Germany, we are told, has a better press, better schools, better industrial methods, a stronger financial system, more scientific agriculture, better marriage customs, more efficient methods of housing and city planning, to say nothing of a superior army and navy and "pre-eminence in the arts."

The chief emotion that Mr. Koester's book produces is one of wonder as to why the author has chosen to remain in so inferior a country when he might be living in Germany and fighting in the German Army, "the greatest organization which has ever been perfected by the brain of man."

Rejecting the author's attempts to justify the war and making allowance for his enthusiastic superlatives, one readily grants that his pages contain many things about Germany which Americans should know more fully than they do. Mr. Koester says we are entirely mistaken as to the power and importance of the Kaiser. Save as King of Prussia, he has far less power than the President of the United States. The great dynamo of the imperial machine is the Bundesrat, and in that autocratic council Mr. Koester finds "the greatest secret of German progress."

When Germany declared war, it was the Bundesrat, not the Kaiser, who exercised that power. Its members are appointed by the various States of the empire, and they are invariably men of the ruling caste—heads of wealthy trusts, noted lawyers and professors, capitalists and bankers, great land owners, merchants, and manufacturers. It is to this body that Germany intrusts her destiny. With the concurrence of the Kaiser, it can at any time dissolve the Reichstag, whose members are elected by the property-owning portion of the people. The executive, legislative, and judicial powers are all united in the Bundesrat, and the result is a swiftness of action that is typical of German efficiency in other lines.

Instead of suppressing the trusts, the German Government has promoted them and gone into partnership with them, an example which Mr. Koester thinks we might profitably imitate. His chapters on municipal ownership of lands and industries, State pensions, and the non-political administration of cities are well worth reading. He makes the assertion that the German Army, by training nearly all officials, is the backbone of the nation's progress. Graft is almost unknown. Another secret of Germany's industrial progress is the spirit of collectivism that has made perfect teamwork possible in every department of life.

Among the author's sweeping claims of German superiority there is a fair percentage of fact so far as scientific industry is concerned. His claim of pre-eminence in art is nonsense. The chapter attacking American newspapers, moreover, comes with poor grace on behalf of a nation whose own press was at once the servile tool of Bismarck—by his own testimony—and the butt of his contempt.

GERMANY'S POINT OF VIEW

GERMANY'S POINT OF VIEW. By Edmund von Mach. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

PROFESSOR VON MACH'S defense of Germany at least has the merit of being written with rare self-control and reasonableness of spirit. It sets forth the usual German excuses for the war with unusual urbanity and ability. The author says his object is "to explain, if possible, why those who had not lost faith in Germany differed from many of their fellow-citizens in their interpretation of the relative merits of the causes of the several belligerents."

While appreciating his temperate tone, one cannot say that Professor von Mach's book is competent to alter America's adverse judgment. He concentrates much of his attention upon the violation of Belgium, but the "damned spot" will not out.

His excuses do not lack for variety. First he tries to show that England did not want a neutral Belgium. Because a secret arrangement had been made for British aid in case of German attack, "Belgium had broken her own neutrality, and Great Britain had helped her do it." At one time the author holds that Germany broke no treaty, because there was no valid treaty to break, and at another time he pleads that Germany only did to Belgian neutrality in dire need what England and Japan did to Chinese neutrality at Tsing-tao.

For the average American all these quibbles count as nothing in the presence of the overshadowing fact that Germany not only smashed her way through Belgium by brute force but still holds that country by the right of might alone. If Germany had meant to act in self-protection alone she could have stationed an army on the German side of the Belgian border and waited for England or France to be the first to violate Belgian neutrality. If either had done so, America's sympathies might have been with Germany. But Germany has been "caught with the goods," and no amount of explanation can nullify the evidence that she deliberately set out to seize what she wanted. Professor von Mach only strengthens this evidence when he forgets himself for a moment and indulges in these boasts:

> Where are the French coal mines? They are held by the Germans.
>
> Where are the French iron mines? They are held by the Germans.
>
> Where are the other French mineral mines? They are held by the Germans.
>
> Where are the French industrial centres? Where are the great cotton mills or the ironworks? Where are most of the gun factories? They are held by the Germans.

Americans believe all these sources of French wealth are held by the Germans because the Germans plotted long beforehand to seize them for their own profit. If Professor von Mach does not realize this it is because of the same naïveté that leads him to assure his readers that the German armies did not "continue their victorious march to Paris" because "it is more than likely that this was not their intention." They merely wished to take an impressive stroll through France. The American public will believe this quite as soon as it will accept the stock German defense of international brigandage.

A large part of Professor von Mach's book is devoted to complaints of British tyranny on the high seas, with an urgent plea for American protest against British infringement of the rights of neutral shipping. If England is overriding neutral commerce the average American feels that this is a separate question to be settled between us and Great Britain. The German outcry against Britain's policy of blockade leaves us unmoved. He who seeks equity must first do equity.

According to Professor von Mach, Sir Edward Grey is the arch-conspirator who caused the war, and he prints a long letter from Professor Conybeare of Oxford to show that it was Grey's "treasonable lies" that rushed England into hostilities. He quotes a newspaper dispatch indicating that England and Russia had made a secret naval compact, offensive and defensive, a few weeks before the outbreak of war. This move, for which Grey was responsible, he says, gave Russia the necessary confidence to force war.

He devotes the greater part of six long chapters to a meticulous analysis of the British White Paper and the French Yellow Book, with the object of proving Sir Edward Grey's guilt and his garbling of documents to hide it. Here is the author's summary of points on which he says important information had been suppressed by Sir Edward:

> (1) The telegrams exchanged between the royal houses of London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, in which many people see the sincere efforts of the German Emperor to preserve peace; (2) the final offer of Germany, made by the German Ambassador, and published later as No. 123 of the Blue Book; (3) the full promise made to France, which has never been published by England, and seems to have been unknown even to Dr. Conybeare; (4) the British-Russian naval agreement, without which Russia would never have dared to risk a war; (5) the "conversations" between the British and Belgian General Staffs, which had given to England all the military secrets of Belgium, and in a war between Germany and England made it practically impossible for Belgium to remain a neutral outsider.

All the author's massing of minute details is unavailing to convince the average American that England wanted the war and started it. The one fact that looms larger than a mountain of such details is the relative preparedness of Germany and England. To the man in the street it looks as if Germany was ready to strike before any of the Allies had thought of mobilizing. England is only half ready after a year of war. The very success of Germany's raid on her neighbors nullifies all this author's attempts to represent the Fatherland as a poor, abused victim of designing English plotters.

It will require something more than Dr. von Mach's book to convert Americans to the German point of view.

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FORECASTING THE SCHOOLS OF TOMORROW

Professor Dewey Studies the Methods of a Number of Institutions and Tells How the New Principles of Education Are Being Applied

SCHOOLS OF TOMORROW. By John Dewey and Evelyn Dewey. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

WHEN one considers how little of Professor Dewey's "Schools of Tomorrow" could have been written twenty, even ten, years ago, one realizes that the much-talked-of and long-heralded transition period of our educational history is as good as over. Ten years ago only the merest guesswork could have picked with any certainty the new shift in the educational stream which obviously is now to become the main current. We are still in the experimental stage, but the transition is accomplished. The old building has been condemned and a new site selected. The work of the educator of tomorrow is not to tear down or revolutionize, or even to feel his way, but to construct, to build up.

Professor Dewey's study makes abundantly clear that the "new education" which we see springing up all over the country is by no means new in its theoretical aspect. Had Rousseau's genius been a little fuller, or had there lived some practical and executive soul of the past century who had the power to apply the sound educational principles which the French philosopher evolved, the history of our schools might have been, not different, but swifter by a hundred years.

Gary, Fairhope, Howland, Interlaken, Phoebe Thorn—these are but applied Rousseau. These are the new schools. They are among a great and growing number. They are opposed to the old school in that, instead of imposing adult accomplishments on the child, they insist upon the guidance of natural growth. Development takes the place of mere acquisition. The new aim is not to enlarge the child's store of information but to widen his experience, and to do this in a manner that continues the method by which he learned to walk, to talk, to get what he wanted, to avoid what he disliked. Obviously the forcing of adult experience on the child, the storing up of information which he has no use for at the time in the hope that he will be thus more amply equipped to meet the requirements of mature life, must be banished from the school.

Surely the adult is much more likely to learn the things befitting him when his hunger for learning has been kept alive continuously than after a premature diet of adult nutriment has deadened his zest to know [writes Professor Dewey.] * * *

We are continually moaning about the things we adults know, and are afraid the child will never learn them unless they are drilled into him by instruction before he has any intellectual or practical use for them. If we could really believe that attending to the needs of present growth would keep the child and teacher alike busy and would also provide the best possible guarantee of the learning needed in the future, transformation of educational ideals might soon be accomplished.

It was inevitable that back of the misconception of the function of education, Professor Dewey, who is after all nine parts philosopher to one part educator, would find a misconception of the nature of knowledge. Men have come to regard as knowledge the store of facts which has been piled up in the millenniums of human experience. To learn, complains Professor Dewey, has come to mean only appropriating the greatest possible amount from this ready-made store, not finding out for one's self.

Educational reformers may go on attacking pouring-in methods of teaching and passive reception methods of learning, but so long as these ideas of the nature of knowledge are current, they make little headway.

The endeavor must be not to master the material of learning, but the tools of learning, to make pupils hungry and capable to acquire knowledge.

To find out how to make knowledge when it is needed is the true end of the acquisition of information in school, not the information itself.

The very fact that statements like the above might be branded as truisms by the layman majority is evidence that the developmental idea in education has sent out some far-reaching roots. It is the actual application of the theory, however, which is still the controversial field. What are the "natural" methods by which a child develops? What is meant specifically by giving him freedom? What subjects shall be taught, and how shall they be taught so as to meet his physical and intellectual requirements?

These are the questions with which Rousseau did not condescend to concern himself. They are the questions which are being answered in actual experiment in perhaps two-score schools in this country. Professor Dewey and Miss Dewey consider some dozen of these schools which they have personally visited and studied to learn the various ways in which the new principles of education are being applied. The list includes the Teachers College Kindergarten and Miss Pratt's Play School in this city, Professor Meriam's Elementary School at Columbia, Mo.; the Wirt School at Gary, Ind.; Public School 45, Indianapolis; the Francis Parker School, Chicago; Cottage School of Riverside, Ill.; the Phoebe Thorn Experimental School at Bryn Mawr, the Interlaken School in Indiana, the Little School in the Woods of Greenwich, Conn., and the Howland School of Chicago.

The drawing together of the varied curricula of these schools and the constant reference to the constant principle which informs them make Professor Dewey's book undoubtedly the most significant educational record of the day. For its importance is derived from the importance of that which it sets down, the actual working out of a theory which appeared a hundred years ahead of its time. "Learning by doing" is the motto which Professor Dewey phrases for the school of tomorrow, but we have been a century in finding what to do to learn. How the schools considered in the present volume are meeting the problem is the main point. They are so far different from the old-fashioned school of desks, questioning teacher, blackboard, and textbooks that it is a wrench to call them schools at all. It is the teacher now who observes and the pupil who questions. Geography is no longer Frye, but field work in streets and fields; arithmetic is carpentering, and literature is amateur theatricals.

There is no negative discipline, mental or physical. Children are not intended to sit still before desks for hours, say the new teachers, and "the habit of giving work for the sake of its disciplinary value would seem to indicate blindness to moral values rather than an excess of moral zeal, for after all the habit is little more than holding up a thing's defects as its virtues."

The necessity of freedom for the child's development is clearly recognized. Here Professor Dewey takes sharp issue with Dr. Montessori:

Physically the pupils of a Montessori class are freer than they are in the classes of most American educators with whose views this book has been dealing; intellectually they are not so free. They can come and go, work and be idle, talk and move about quite voluntarily; getting information about things and acquiring skill in movement are the ends secured. Each pupil works independently on material that is self-corrective. But there is no freedom allowed the child to create. He is free to choose which apparatus he will use, but never to choose his own ends, never to bend a material to his own plans.

The newer educators, says Professor Dewey, do not subscribe to the older view that children have ready-made faculties which can be developed by suitable appliances and then devoted at will to other uses. They believe that "a child is born with special impulses of action to be developed through their use in preserving and perfecting life in the social and physical conditions under which it goes on."

The whole tendency is to link the school more closely to the intermingling of adult and child life which makes up each community, to divorce it totally from the purely abstract. But skillful teaching will effect little or nothing unless the community itself comes to regard the school as an organic part of itself, instead of as a necessary convention, as an isolated institution:

But a community that demands something visible from its schools, that recognizes the part they play in the welfare of the whole just as it recognizes its Police and Fire Departments, * * * such a community will have social schools, and whatever its resources, it will have schools that develop community spirit and interests.

It is this that will most widely separate the school of tomorrow from the academic and "cultural" institutions whose knell has already sounded; it is this in which the schools of the vanguard today agree, however diverse they may be in matters of detail; they are essentially social.

IN CAMP AND ON THE TRAIL

Practical Information for Those Who Enjoy Life in the Open

CAMP CRAFT. By Warren H. Miller. Introduction by Ernest Thompson Seton. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

ON THE TRAIL: An Outdoor Book for Girls. By Lina Beard and Adelia Belle Beard. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MR. MILLER, who is the editor of Field and Stream, writes out of the fullness of the widest practical knowledge of life in the open and an abiding joy in its craft that has moved him to constant observation, thought, and experiment upon the ways and means by which it can be most efficiently and happily practiced. In this book he sets forth the phases of how to be comfortable and successful in outdoor life in the light of the improvements in method and equipment which during recent years the observing, thinking, and trying out of himself and others have made impossible. It deals with camp life in the East and the West, by river side or sea shore and in the mountains, on horseback and by canoe, in permanent camp or by nightly stops. The author tells how to make yourself comfortable in camp, how to organize your expedition so that each member will have his own duties and will know when and how to perform them, counsels about cooking kit and cook fire, discusses the various kinds of tents and camps and considers the different sorts of beds and sleeping clothes, advises about the kinds of clothing that are most suitable and comfortable, devoting a whole chapter to footwear and the care of the feet, and treats with detail the equipment and the resourcefulness which will enable the camper to meet emergencies. One chapter takes up the special subject of Western camping, and another gives instruction upon horse packing, the diamond hitch, tents and clothing for Western outdoor life.

The author does not consider the joys and benefits of camp life to be the exclusive right of man, but advocates the sharing of it all with wives and children. One of his most enthusiastic chapters tells how to take the family along and how to manage the affairs of the camp and the trail in order that all may be comfortable and get out of the outing the maximum of benefit and enjoyment. Another chapter is on the building of a permanent camp, and tells how it may be done in a variety of ways.

The book makes, altogether, a very comprehensive and quite up-to-date manual of life in camp and on the trail. It is copiously illustrated from photographs that elucidate the text.

In his brief introduction Mr. Seton writes of camp life as "the climax of all woodcraft," and points out that its only dangers are those that result from ignorance of how to accommodate one's self to the methods of living that make it advantageous and adds that it is an open secret that the author of this book has himself and among his friends "tried out all the things he writes about—yes, many times—before offering them to the world as things of proved worth."

No vigorous girl could take so much as a peep into "On the Trail" without being fired at once by the desire to organize a camping party and do the fascinating things described in its pages. The Misses Beard, who are nieces of Dan Beard, famous both as artist and outdoors man, are evidently thoroughly versed in the craft of camp and trail and, applying their knowledge to the special uses of girls and women, they have written a practical little volume of advice and counsel that is compact of the wisdom of how to live in the wild.

The book tells the girls how to make camps of the various kinds themselves, how to set up tents, how to make beds of all the sorts that campers use, and how to take care of the sanitation of the camp. Camp cookery gets plenty of attention and so also does the construction of many simple articles for camp use. There are lists of things necessary for camp life and there are directions for learning how to do all those things that will make the girl resourceful, self-reliant, and sure of herself in the open—such as using the compass, finding her way in the woods, using tools, blazing a trail, and learning animal signs. Several chapters deal with animal, tree, and plant life and describe the appearance of species with sufficient detail to enable the girl camper to learn to distinguish them by sight. Wild fruits that are edible and plants that should be avoided receive attention. There are chapters on using the camera and how to tie many kinds of knots, while still others deal with water life—swimming, canoeing, rowing. The accidents that may happen are considered with terse advice as to what to do in each case, and one jolly section deals with the games that can be played and the fun that can be enjoyed around the camp fire.

Nearly a hundred illustrations by the authors, some of them from photographs, but many from designs and diagrams, bring clearly to the eye most of the things described in the text.

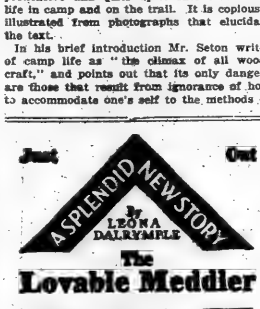
SAN FRANCISCO

THE BEGINNINGS OF SAN FRANCISCO. From the expedition of Anza in 1774 to the City Charter of April 15, 1850, with biographical and other notes. By Zoeth Skinner Eldredge. Two vols. San Francisco: Author.

Practically everything the ordinary person cares to know about the early history of San Francisco is to be found in Mr. Eldredge's work. He starts his story with a circumstantial narrative of Juan Bautista de Anza's two long and perilous journeys from Tubac to the Pacific Coast, the second of which resulted in the founding of San Francisco, in 1776. This serves as an introduction to a detailed account of the Spanish régime in California, which lasted until the coming of the Argonauts, covering a priestly, pastoral and peaceful period, interesting to read about and to contemplate.

Then comes the story of the gold hunters, full of enterprise, action and tragedy. The author has evidently studied this episode in the early life of his city with diligence and understanding, for the graphic portrayal he makes of it is notable for its assemblage of well-attested facts.

Mr. Eldredge closes his work with an account of the establishment of governmental forms in California and of the provision by legislative charter of a municipal organization for San Francisco. Included in the second volume is a large body of notes and appendices which deal with considerable fullness with matters only briefly touched upon in the principal narrative.



HERBERT QUICK was raised on an Iowa farm in a community where good men sat on the tail of progress and shouted "Whoa!" He went to a good-for-nothing one-room school, taught in a back number farm district, and was associated with county school affairs under those conditions. He became a writer for farm papers, edits *Farm and Fireside*, does intensified farming, studies rural conditions, and knows personally the men and women who have transformed one-room schools, have made over entire counties, and are now in the national educational arena. His new book, *The Brown Mouse*, is the evolution of all the germs of country life betterment through the schools that have been afloat in the Corn Belt in the last ten years. It is interesting as a story in first class pedagogy, and is a great study in rural sociology.—Dr. Albert E. Winship, Editor of the *Journal of Education*, Boston.

THE BROWN MOUSE, a novel by Herbert Quick. Price $1.25 net at all book stores, or mailed on receipt of price by the publishers.

NEW YORK : THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers : INDIANAPOLIS

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1915.

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HUMOR IN WAR TIME

IN spite of the reported supremacy of the war book in England just now it is pleasant to learn that a work of pure humor, "Bealby," is having "a tremendous sale"—that it is, indeed, "selling better than such books sell in peace time." The fact should be stimulating alike to authors and publishers who are speculating on the best type of literature to put forth at a moment when the world is suffering from the horrors of war. "Bealby" is Mr. WELLS at his humorous best. There is nothing serious in it. From beginning to end it is one delicious provocation after another to laughter. It is farce, burlesque. Mr. WELLS wrote it in order to make people laugh—and laughter is a tonic that, always invigorating, was never so much needed as it is today. Hence, as Mr. SHORTER assures us, "'Bealby' is just the book for war time. It is cheerful reading for soldiers in our hospitals, for mothers anxious about their boys at the front. There is a laugh in every page." Nevertheless, the same critic declares that "Bealby" is "a book that is not quite worthy of its author." This singular conclusion seems to be based on the notion that for an author of the first rank to employ his talents to make people laugh is to lower, somehow, his literary standards. Such a view is, of course, quite indefensible, and we doubt whether Mr. SHORTER would attempt seriously to defend it. One of the prose masterpieces of literature is unquestionably a work of humor—albeit there is pathos of the undying kind hidden away in its pages—and it is worth noting that "Don Quixote" is as plentifully sprinkled with farce as are some of the unforgettable scenes in SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS, and even MOLIERE. Mr. WELLS may have written better stories than "Bealby"; he has written none that have left the world so much in his debt. As an example of the kind of literature that answers a very real human need at this particular time this "rollicking farce" is well worth consideration.

A NEW American review that promises it will not always "reek of the soil" deserves success even if it does not happen to achieve it. The Texas Review, edited by Professor STARK YOUNG and published quarterly at the University of Texas, does not hamper itself at the commencement of its career with some impossible mission, the alluring quixotism that has so often proved the undoing of the newcomer in periodical literature. The "mission" disposed of, one might expect, judging from its title, that The Texas Review would at any rate "set itself to reek of the Texas soil"—but this, Professor YOUNG assures us, is not to be, for the simple reason that deliberate "reeking" usually reveals anything rather than the true quality of the particular soil that is under analysis. But The Texas Review will undoubtedly give, in the course of its existence, the Texas point of view—if there is a Texas point of view—on matters of "thought and life and letters." The initial number of The Review is at least distinctive enough to promise well for the future. It contains some excellent poetry by MADISON CAWEIN and MAURICE HEWLETT. In prose, among the longer contributions the paper by Professor T. W. RIKER on "The Case Against Great Britain—In the Light of Her History" is notable for its painstaking research.

EXCEPT for "Maria," the exquisite little story of Colombian life, by JORGE ISAACS, American readers are scarcely aware that South America has produced works of fiction that in number and quality claim a dignified place in literature. An article by ISAAC GOLDBERG, the third of a series, appearing in the current number of The Bookman, indicates how much we have underrated the achievements of our Southern neighbors in this respect. In spite of the small circle of readers that the best of the native writers can hope to address in South America, imaginative literature has done exceptionally well down there. Mr. GOLDBERG brings forward an imposing list of men from the various republics who have written fiction that is permanently worth while. Indeed, so excellent are their stories that Signor FERRERO, the Italian historian, is quoted as characterizing one of them, ARANHA'S "Canaan," as "the great American novel." This may have been a bit of enthusiasm that a subsequent reading of the Brazilian author's work would not have warranted. But it emphasizes the fact that the Western world is producing a literature that is attracting the attention of European scholars and about which we of the United States practically know nothing.

THE effect of the war on book publishing in Europe has not been so disastrous as was at first expected. The number of publications, of course, has been greatly diminished—particularly in France and Germany—but enough books have appeared to keep the traditional "season" going, even if the latter must be rated "very dull." With the opening of the second year of the war it is difficult to say whether existing conditions will continue. A greater proportion of "war books" is noticeable today than a few months ago in England, and it may be that the popular interest in the absorbing topic will impress itself on current literature still further. The announcement by two leading book periodicals in London, The Bookseller and The Book Monthly, that they will be published hereafter at longer intervals than formerly indicates, presumably, that the output of general literature in the immediate future is not expected to be so great as it was a year ago. If the inevitable curtailment means "fewer and better books" the cause of good literature will not be injured directly by the war. Every season brings forth a large number of books that apparently serve no particular purpose. Recently, however, publications of this sort have not been so much in evidence, either in this country or in England—a change that is due directly to the winnowing effect of the war. What the further result of the latter may be is evidently a problem among European publishers. Here, however, there is no indication that the coming season in books will depart noticeably from normal standards.

IT was inevitable that the writers of obituaries, one and all, emphasized the "international" feature in the work of MAARTEN MAARTENS, whose death was announced this month. For a native of one country to write novels showing the finest literary quality in the language of another country and then translating them into the language of his birth is certainly a rare achievement. It is done by JOSEPH CONRAD and by the Indian poet TAGORE—although the latter writes first in his native tongue and then translates into English. In the case of MAARTENS, as of CONRAD, this achievement is more than a mere lingual triumph. Both men have captured not only the verbal facility but the spirit, the point of view that places them among the English novelists of the day as if the distinction were theirs by right of birth. This is very different from translating one's thoughts from a native to a foreign tongue. MILTON when he wrote sonnets in Latin and SWINBURNE when he did the same thing in Greek remained Englishmen in thought and expression, notwithstanding their proficiency with a foreign tongue. MAARTENS, however, was a native when he wrote English novels. When he wrote in Dutch he was a translator.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended August 12
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN. By Alfred O. Fonkalsrud. Minneapolis, Minn.: K. C. Holter Publishing Co.

Gives a history of the Scandinavian immigration to this country.

THE STONE OF HELP. By A. B. Leonard. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. $1.50.

An autobiography of the man who for twenty-four years has been Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society and Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

RHYMES AND VOWLYMES. By Fuller Miller. Portland, Ore., 1,200 Denver Avenue.

Experiments in "substitutes for rhymes."

LILIES OF THE VALLEY. By Percival W. Wells. Wantagh, N. Y.: Bartlett Publishing Company. $1.

A collection of short lyrics by the author of "The Major of the Kettle-Drum," &c.

Essays and Criticism

CHANCE HITS. By Norman H. Chance. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

A collection of humorous prose and verse.

WRITING OF TODAY: MODELS OF JOURNALISTIC PROSE. By J. W. Cunliffe and Gerhard R. Lomer. New York: The Century. $1.50.

The selections are made from the daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals of this country and England.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ERROR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By William Parker. New York: F. H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

A comparison of feminine and masculine traits and capacities.

European War Books

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE GREAT WAR. Selected and arranged by Giuseppe A. Audriulli. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

A collection of official papers, with an introduction by Professor Ferrero.

THE MEANING OF THE WAR: LIFE AND MATTER IN CONFLICT. By Henri Bergson. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Contains a short article published in November, 1914, and a lecture given in December of the same year.

QUICK RIFLE TRAINING FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE. By Eustace H. Stone. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

An illustrated handbook for volunteers.

DICTIONARY OF NAVAL AND MILITARY TERMS. By C. F. Tweney. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Contains also names and descriptions of the principal ships in the British Navy.

SIXTY AMERICAN OPINIONS ON THE WAR. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

A collection of opinions by leading Americans, taken from various periodicals and other sources.

Fiction

SALLY ON THE ROCKS. By Winifred Boggs. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.

An amusing story in which various things are "lost" before the happy ending is reached.

TRAIL TALES. By James David Gillilan. New York: The Abingdon Press. 75 cents.

Sketches depicting the pioneer conditions in the Northwest.

THE GIRL FROM NO. 13. By R. H. Patterson. New York: The Macaulay Company. $1.25.

A story of life in an old Southern city and among the mountains of Virginia.

PENELOPE'S POSTSCRIPTS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

Concluding volume of the series giving Penelope's experiences. The present volume includes sketches of travel in Venice, Switzerland, Wales, and Devon.

Science

READINGS IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. By Meyer Bloomfield. New York: Ginn & Co. $2.25.

A collection of articles, addresses, &c., on the subject.

Religion

THE DEEPER MEANING OF THE "TEMPERANCE" QUESTION. By Wallace M. Short. Kansas City, Mo.: The Hyde Park Press.

A collection of sermons delivered in Sioux City, Iowa.

Travel

THE CITY OF DOMES. By John D. Barry. San Francisco: John J. Newbegin.

Illustrated description of the architectural and sculptural features of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

ALASKA DAYS WITH JOHN MUIR. By S. Hall Young. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.

Describes Mr. Muir's travels in Alaska, where he was accompanied by the author.

New Editions

THE COMPLEAT ANGLER. By Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. With an introduction by R. B. Marston. New York: Oxford University Press.

A new illustrated edition with a bibliography of former editions.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY. By New York High School Committee. New York: Allyn & Bacon.

Revised edition of the textbook published in 1907.

A SHORT HISTORY OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. By Alexander Young. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

First published in 1866 under the title "A Short History of the Netherlands." The final chapter of this second edition has been rewritten and brought up to date.

Educational

A TEXTBOOK OF COOKING. By Carlotta C. Greer. New York: Allyn & Bacon.

Contains numerous practical lessons, recipes, and charts of food values.

SPANISH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SPANISH COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY. By G. R. MacDonald. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. $2.

Contains words and terms used in commercial correspondence which are not given in dictionaries in ordinary use.

THE KINDERGARTEN AND THE MONTESSORI METHOD. By Martha MacLear. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

A short treatise pointing out the reconciliation that will take place between the two methods.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK: A Record of Events and Progress, 1914. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1915.

THIS is the fifth issue of this useful reference work. Two departments, "Population and Immigration" and "Prevention, Correction, and Charity," have been consolidated with the department "Social and Economic Problems." The order of the remaining departments is unchanged from that of the issue for 1913.

The Supervisory Board of Representatives of National Learned and Scientific Societies, officially known as the American Year Book Corporation, has now forty members, representing forty-four societies. One hundred and twenty-two contributors have co-operated in the preparation of this issue. All are experts in their special fields. Editor Wickware in the preface says:

"To Americans, no less than to those directly engaged, the European war overshadows in importance all other events of the year; its causes, the military and naval operations, and the manifold ramifications of its effects in this country are comprehensively reviewed. Among events of more local interest, the most important part of the year's record is, of course, the crisis which brought the United States to the verge of war with Mexico. American events and progress in politics, economics, sociology, the sciences, the arts, and the humanities are surveyed with fullness and authority, and are placed in their proper perspective by a background of the significant events in foreign countries."

The great achievement of the Administration during the year, Mr. Wickware declares, was the extrication of the United States from the most pressing of its foreign relations difficulties. The controversy with Great Britain was composed by the repeal of the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. The President's policy toward the de facto Huerta Government in Mexico was brought to a successful issue through a crisis which led the United States to the verge of war. A final adjustment with Colombia was advanced by the negotiation of a treaty offering full reparation for the secession of Panama, while the arbitration treaty with Japan was renewed and measurable progress was made toward the resumption of regulated commercial relations with Russia.

At the outset, he continues, the course of the Administration in accepting mediation, after the decisive action at Vera Cruz, was harshly attacked in Congress and in a section of the press. At the end the critics of the President's policy were silenced by the triumph of his efforts for the avoidance of war. For this issue of the Mexican adventure the whole country united in gratitude, although it has never fully understood the motives which impelled the Administration to embark on an undertaking so full of danger and so utterly barren of advantage, even the small satisfaction of the salute to the flag, which the expedition set out to enforce and on which its official justification still rests.

Charles E. Asmis, however, in his article on "International Relations," takes a different view. He says:

"The results of the A B C mediation must not be judged from the practical standpoint alone. It would appear that the immediate results were barren of accomplishment; that the United States emerged from the conference without international satisfaction for the affronts and indignities suffered by it and that the whole troubled field of Mexican affairs was still untouched. But there were other considerations not quite so tangible but equally important. * * * The offer of mediation came at a time when suspicion in Latin America of the designs of the United States was deepest. * * * The seizure of a great Central American port, Vera Cruz, served to substantiate the suspicion. The readiness with which the United States accepted the tender of mediation by the South American Republics did more to allay this suspicion than any number of Pan-American conferences and tours of Secretaries of State. The mediation conference had some of the aspects of a Hague Tribunal, and in its broader phases it was as beneficial. It may serve as the starting point for the general recognition that the Americans have interests peculiarly their own, and that the New World has awakened to the consciousness that in some aspects it is a political unit. The statement may also be ventured that the 'Concert of America' has been inaugurated, its first action serving to allay the growing feeling of danger of aggression from within the hemisphere itself."

Other important topics are discussed in the same interesting way.

WHEN DOES A BALLAD BECOME A BALLADE?

A Curious Confusion of Terms Among Poets Themselves That Obscures an Otherwise Well-Defined Form in Popular Verse

By Richard Le Gallienne

THE BALLADE. By Helen Louise Cohen. Columbia University Press. $1.75.

ONE still meets with people, by no means unlettered, who use the words "ballad" and "ballade" as though they were interchangeable. In this innocent looseness of speech they are aided and abetted by no less illustrious a sinner than Swinburne himself, who, even when writing "ballades" punctiliously strict in form, such as "A Ballad of Dreamland," or even when no less strictly translating Villon, "prince of all ballad-makers," uses the word "ballad" as he would have used it in speaking of the ballad of "Chevy Chase." Even with the people from whom the "ballade" proper comes, notes Miss Cohen, "the same word 'ballade' serves for the English or Scottish popular ballad and for a certain kind of narrative poem, written in imitation of German authors like Uhland, as well as for the artificially fixed lyric poem." Similarly one still hears the word "sonnet" used loosely for any brief snatch of verse. "I saw your little sonnet in"—such and such a magazine—they will say. Addison's "Ned Softly" refers to an eight-line lyric of his as a "sonnet." Of course, it doesn't matter a great deal, yet when a simple word exists for a thing, clearly distinguishing it from some other, there seems an advantage in using it, rather than another word that but loosely suggests it. In its earliest English use, that by Chaucer, in the "Legend of Good Women," (1394,) the word "ballade" is used correctly as indicating a three-stanza poem, with fixed form imitated from the French—the first form of the ballade, without the envoi. But, after Chaucer and his immediate successors, the special use of the word "ballade" was lost, or ignored, in English till its notable renaissance toward the end of the nineteenth century by Swinburne and the "bric-à-brac" school of Messrs. Larg, Dobson, and Gosse. The word "bric-à-brac" was the unfair and inadequate label of the time, for in their renaissance of the ballade and other old French forms these poets, and their allies, notably Henley in England, and Messrs. Clinton Scollard, Brander Matthews, Dempster Sherman, H. C. Bunner, in America, produced a mass of sometimes beautiful, and always spirited and attractive work, which gave a poetic justification for the use of those "artificial" forms such as had not been forthcoming since the days of Villon. It must not, of course, be forgotten that this English renaissance of the ballade was the echo of the renaissance already inaugurated by Théodore de Banville and his confrères in contemporary Paris.

The harvest of the English ballade renaissance was reaped by Gleeson White in a charming collection, since become a classic among anthologies, of "Ballades and Rondeaus, Chants Royal, Sestinas, Villanelles, &c.," (1887;) a little volume which, among its other attractions, has the value of an "editio princeps," in that there appeared in it for the first time over his signature a number of ballades contributed anonymously to a defunct English magazine, "London," by W. E. Henley. Henley's fame as a poet, as he himself admitted, sprang indirectly from this publication. Gleeson White prefaced his collection by a pleasant, well-informed historical introduction, but he made no pretense to an erudition such as that displayed by Miss Cohen in this at once learned and attractive study. Miss Cohen's book is indeed a notable piece of original research, a valuable addition to our knowledge of literary origins. No little of her material appears in print for the first time, unearthed by her from manuscript collections in various European libraries, and other material she has reprinted from early and little-accessible volumes. As she is well aware, the ballades thus unearthed have seldom, if ever, anything but an antiquarian value. Her researches have resulted in no lucky finds of poetic buried treasure. But, had they done so, such good fortune would have been but a by-product of her purpose, which is historical. Her business has been to trace the history of the ballade from its beginnings to the present day. She considers that the probabilities are that the ballade sprang from the Provençal "balada," which was a song woven to the motions of a dance, (as the name, from the Latin "ballare," to dance, implies,) and originally sung to music. From the formal repetitions of the dance was developed the refrain. An intermediate evolutionary form was the "ballette," which there is reason to suppose was sung. Summing up her conclusions, Miss Cohen says: "Apparently, then, the 'ballade' took, roughly, about four centuries to develop. * * * The 'ballade' stanza was well developed by the fourteenth century, whatever the process. * * * We see the 'ballade' stanza in various stages of development in the 'balada' and in the 'ballette.' To the latter the 'ballade' owes probably its three stanzas and refrain. The 'ballettes,' composed in the thirteenth century, were artistic dance songs. The incorporated refrains which, copied from those of traditional poetry, had become the stock in trade of the 'trouvères.' Many of the 'ballettes' consisted of only three stanzas, with a refrain at least two lines in length, loosely connected with the stanza." The envoi was not added till late in the fourteenth century, and has an interesting origin, somewhat different from that usually assumed.

The "Prince" addressed was not originally, as seemed natural to think, the feudal lord thus humbly addressed by the wandering trouvère, but was in fact a literary courtesy title. The "Prince" was the President of those curious mediaeval societies known as "puys," poetical fraternities originally of a religious character, gradually evolving "into literary societies, chambers of theoretical academies, with only a faint coloring of their religious purpose left." Many of these "puys" existed throughout France, notably at Arras and Le Puy, (hence, some say, the name,) and there was one in Edward I.'s reign in London, a "religious, convivial, and literary" body, which, it is conjectured, found its appropriate meeting place in that section of old London known as "The Vintry," largely inhabited by merchants from Bordeaux and other localities of Gascoigne and Guyenne. Who knows, hints Miss Cohen, but that Chaucer, "son of a vintner," was not made free of those learned and convivial exercises in the Vintry. The statutes of this English "puy" exist in a "Liber Custumarum." "Its convivial aspects," says Miss Cohen, "feasts, and processions seem most prominent, but masses and almsgiving also are prominent, not to speak of the yearly literary contest. On this occasion a crown was awarded to the composer of the best 'chancoun reale.'" It was in these "puys" that "the envoy, which had hitherto been a feature of several kinds of 'chansons,' became attached to and identified with the 'ballade,' so that after the opening of the fourteenth century a 'ballade,' whether composed in a 'puy' or not, almost inevitably contained a conventional address to the 'Prince' in the first line of the envoi."

The vogue of the ballads lasted for about three centuries, from the end of the fourteenth to the middle of the seventeenth. During that period it was employed as a sort of poetical hold-all. "In the ballade for three hundred years," says Miss Cohen, "the dominant ideas of mediaeval society were perpetuated. The current conception of love, death, and religion, the hand-to-mouth wisdom of proverbs, satire mordant and mild, the chronicle of marching events, aristocratic politics—all these subjects were accepted as within the proper scope of the ballade. Of particular interest, too, is its presence in the religious drama." It was written in dialogue, stories were told in ballade sequences, letters were written in the form, and in the hands of pedantic poetasters it was distorted into acrostics and all manner of barren ingenuities. By such industrious dunces as Eustache Deschamps ballades were written literally by the thousand, he being credited with no less than 1,175. For two of these he claimed the absurd distinction that they might be read in eight different ways. Too seldom did a real poet freight the form with life and charm. Jehannot de Lescurel and Alain Chartier are exceptions, but practically the ballades of Charles d'Orléans and François Villon, out of all the gigantic ballade production of three centuries, are all the wheat that remains from the winnowing of the prodigious chaff. Owing to its abuse by bad poets, the form began to fall under the contempt of good ones as early even as the days of the Pléiade, Ronsard, and du Bellay and their fellows would have none of it; and it may be said to have received its coup de grace from Boileau and Molière. In the latter's "Les Femmes Savantes," Trissotin says:

> La ballade à mon gout, est une chose fade;
> Ce n'en est plus la mode, elle sent son vieux temps.

In the last analysis we are left with François Villon. "François Villon alone in these three centuries," says Miss Cohen, "produced ballades, one is tempted to say a ballade, of great beauty." On this famous "Ballade des Dames du Temps Jadis" Miss Cohen has a commentary to make which brings home to one with uncommon force the elusive nature of original magic in literature. There is practically nothing in the components of Villon's ballade that is his own. And yet by some indefinable transforming touch the whole is his own so splendidly. The motive, the "ubi sunt" formula, was, Miss Cohen, following Sainte-Beuve, points out, a favorite one with mediaeval theologians first and poets afterward. St. Bernard inquired:

> Dic ubi Salamon, olim tam nobilis?
> Vel ubi Samson est, dux invincibilis?
> Vel pulcher Absalon, vultu mirabilis?
> Vel dulcis Jonathas multum amabilis?

Professor Gummere (in his book on "The Beginnings of Poetry," also cited by Miss Cohen) quotes this further parallel from a thirteenth century English poem by Thomas de Hales: "A maid of Christ asks me to make her a love-song. 'I will do it. But the love of this world is a cheat; lovers must die, and men fade all as leaf from bough. Lovers, quotha? *Where, indeed, are Paris and Helen; where Tristram, Ysolde, and the rest; where, too, are Hector and Caesar? As if they had never lived at all!*' But we say, with Sainte-Beuve, the great refrain, at all events, was Villon's! But was it? Alas! come along Professors Mackail and Gummere, and claim it for Chaucer; "yea, farewel al the snow of ferne yere!" Perhaps it was not Chaucer's either, "for," says Professor Gummere, "it not only echoes a popular phrase, and perhaps is itself nothing more than a communal refrain, but it continues a theme of the mediaeval poet even better known than the 'ubi sunt.'"

But, for all this marshaling of origins, the miracle of a masterpiece—as in the similar cases of Shakespeare and Burns—is made the more rather than the less mysterious. What is it that has entered into these various materials that look so very much the same as marshaled alike by the critic and the poet—materials far from raw in the first instance? What can we say but that a current of genius has been passed through them, and that, while the parts remain the same, they have mysteriously come by a composite life, an immortal soul?

STIEGEL GLASS

STIEGEL GLASS. By Frederick William Hunter, A. M. Illustrated with twelve plates in color and 180 half-tones. Edition limited to 420 copies. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $10.

HAVING not long ago presented to the Metropolitan Museum in New York an interesting and valuable collection of Colonial glass produced in Pennsylvania in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Henry William Stiegel, Mr. Hunter now comes forward with an excellent biography of Stiegel, which includes a full account of his career as a glass manufacturer.

The biography is distinctly destructive of the legendary story of Stiegel's life current for over a century in the counties of Pennsylvania in which he operated. According to the legend, the man who made the glass was a German Baron, who landed in America with a cash capital of £40,000; Mr. Hunter demonstrates that the immigrant was not of noble birth and that no great sum of money was in his possession at the time of his arrival in America—nor at any later time.

It seems that Stiegel was a Colonial high financier, who owned a great deal of property with other people's moneys. If he had been of the plodding sort he might have died a rich man; but he was speculative and "splurgy."

He took up with glass making while he was an ironmaster, regarding it, apparently, as an avocation; eventually he devoted himself entirely to the operation of his glass factory, and, as the Metropolitan Museum collection indicates, succeeded in producing many artistic pieces in addition to the simple ware which was designed for use rather than for ornament. Had he managed his factory in a businesslike way and abstained from extravagant living, he probably would have made a success of his venture, although his financial condition was far from good when he built his factory; but failing in these respects, he moved on from bad to worse until finally he was completely ruined and was sent to prison for debt.

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NEW BOOKS BY TWO POPULAR NOVELISTS

Mrs. Wiggin Continues Penelope on Her Travels and Mrs. Porter Writes of an Irish Newsboy—History and War in Current Fiction

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN. By Gene Stratton-Porter. Illustrated by Frances Rogers. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

So huge an army of readers awaits Mrs. Porter's new novel, that the publishers announce the printing, previous to publication, of 300,000 copies. She has won their loyalty and their eager anticipation by her former books, which include "Freckles," "The Girl of the Limberlost," "The Harvester," one or two other novels, and several nature books, such as "Music of the Wild" and "Moths of the Limberlost," which show unusual keenness in observation and facility in description. Most of her previous fictional work has been addressed to younger readers, although it has won almost as many admirers among those who have passed their teens—wholesome books for young minds, because of their cheerful, sturdy qualities, their outdoor themes, and the knowledge of birds and flowers, skies and woods, with which they are permeated. "The Harvester," meant for grown-up readers, whose story was woven about a unique idea, was filled, perhaps beyond due proportion, with nature love and nature knowledge. Its ultra romantic spirit brought down upon it much severe criticism, but it was a brave attempt to combine intimately romantic imagination, spirituality of theme, and the realism of every-day life.

This new novel is less ambitious in its aims and in form harks back to the author's earlier manner of writing with its primary appeal to younger readers, but ready also for such of their elders as enjoy unsophisticated fiction. They will find much to charm and delight them in its central character, Michael O'Halloran, otherwise "Mickey," an Irish newsboy apparently in his first teens. If the author had written with more care and better sense of proportion Mickey would have been a striking and original character, for the central idea of him has a strong appeal and he has a delightful endowment of Irish wit and Irish wheedlesomeness. But Mickey talks to such endless and impossible lengths that he is likely to wear out the patience of even uncritical readers, while the head upon his young shoulders is so very, very aged that the whole of him is rather appalling.

Mickey lives all alone in a clean and tidy little room and orders his life according to the advice and counsel of a wise and much-loved mother, dead some years before the beginning of the story. Then he finds a wretched, deserted little girl of the slums, crippled, unable to walk, and he takes her to his home and proceeds to bring her up in cleanly, civilized fashion. Intermingled with his and her fortunes are the affairs of two fortunate young lovers, the marital troubles of an unhappily wedded pair, and the home life of a farmer couple. The book bears every evidence of having been written in haste, with little or no subjection to that maturing and ripening process which does so much to improve the quality of fiction. The obvious is described and insisted upon to wearisome lengths. The characters, though each possesses a certain individuality, are there for the purpose of working out the story, and the reader waits ever in wonderment to see whom and how the garrulous Mickey will next instruct in matters of law, journalism, farming, or life in general. The little lame girl, however, deserves a word of praise, for she is a vivid and convincing piece of character drawing.

The scene of the story is near that same Limberlost swamp in Northern Indiana that has given Mrs. Porter so much background and so much material for her former volumes. It contributes not a little to this one in the way of bird songs, flowers, and expeditions that influence the lives of many of the characters. The pleasing decorations of the book on cover, title page, and end-papers take their motive from the swamp and its ladyslippers.

PENELOPE'S POSTSCRIPTS

PENELOPE'S POSTSCRIPTS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

It is twenty-two years since Mrs. Wiggin's Penelope began to keep a diary in which she recorded her lively and amusing ideas and impulsive doings and occasional lapses into irresponsibility which had always a flash in it of inspiration. That was in the "English Experiences" of her self and her friends, one of the gayest and most readable of travel books, which won for Mrs. Wiggin, because of its international understanding and good-feeling, the English compliment of being "one of the most successful of Ambassadors between America and Great Britain." Penelope and her companions kept up their wanderings, and she her vivacious accounts of them in "Penelope's Progress," published five years later, while fourteen years ago appeared "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland."

The last chapter in this new book tells why Penelope, of the unflagging curiosity, the irrepressible interest, and the gay, amusing pen, has been silent ever since. Penelope has been engaged in the serious business of getting married and raising a family. The four other chapters, which tell of wanderings in Switzerland, a sojourn in Venice, some goings about in Devon and certain "Prints of Wales," are evidently taken from her diaries of those days before her roving foot was tied to the "sit-fast acres" of her New England husband. They are just as vivacious and readable as the former books, and just as full of Penelope's unexpectedness of word and deed. Miss Van Tyck, for instance, in an Italian city gets very busy "vaccinating herself with information," and Penelope, considering the irregular verbs of almost any language, decides there is only one way of learning them, and that is by marrying a native, a method that may be radical, even illegal and bigamous, but is not, on the whole, attended by any more difficulty than that of learning them from a grammar. She sandwiches in many entertaining pictures of life and people in the lands where she travels, and even allows herself occasionally to garnish her narrative with facts of history.

These travel chapters had magazine publication some years ago, but the final section is new. Therein Penelope tells of her husband, her home, and her three babies, contriving to endow them in quoted conversations with characters and temperaments. There are outlines, too, of the romances that hovered about the heads of Francesca and Salemina, her former companions in travel, and led them into matrimony and the settled life. There is a hint, too, that some of these days Penelope, "Himself," and the babies will make a "progress" of their own and send news to her readers of the lives and homes of her two friends.

THE NURSE'S STORY

THE NURSE'S STORY. By Adele Blanesa. Illustrated by M. Leone Bracker. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company. $1.25.

The heroine in this novel tells her own story, in which the horrors of war are intermingled with a thread of romance, and love is born and wins his way while cannon rage and men are made over from the things that raging leaves them into the semblance, once more, of human beings. She is an American girl from the South, and of mingled French and creole blood. At the beginning of the war she goes to France as a Red Cross nurse and is assigned to duty at a field hospital. The narrative is told in a simple, matter-of-fact style, with revolting details omitted and without any attempt to play upon the reader's emotions through the piteous, the tragic or the horrible nature of the scenes in which most of its action is laid. Whatever may be the identity of the author, the point of view of a war nurse is maintained with skill and consistency throughout the story. The incidents, too, are deftly contrived to develop the love story which forms the centre of its interest and to concentrate gradually and increasingly upon it the reader's attention.

Much of the nurse's time during the six months or more through which the story slips is spent at the field hospital to which she is first sent and in which, in the course of her duties, she saves by her care and determination the life of the desperately wounded English officer of high station whom she had met on her voyage across the Atlantic. But presently the place is captured by the Germans, and both she and the officer are removed to a hospital inside the German ranks, where she continues her service as a nurse. Before long she is forced to go as a spy across the English lines to locate certain hidden batteries for the German aeroplanes circling above. To carry out the scheme she evolves when this service is imposed upon her entails some complication of plot, and much exciting incident. But she wins through in safety, and the love affair between her and the English officer comes to its duly happy ending.

The bulk of the story is made up of the things the nurse sees and does and hears and learns from her vantage ground of observation as a nurse, almost upon the firing line, whose duties bring her into attendance upon both officers and men of both sides of the conflict. All this is told skillfully and with animation, and reads very much as if it might have been taken from the actual experience of a real nurse. The accounts of conversations, both English and German, that she hears or takes part in are full of revealing glimpses. There, for instance, was the Prussian Lieutenant who admitted some German atrocities, but laid the blame for them at the door of the Bavarians, who, he said, were "an obviously inferior people." And in the German prison camp there were German grammars and dictionaries, sold to the English prisoners at 6 cents each, in the hope, the head surgeon told her, that study of the language would lead to a better feeling toward the Germans. A realistic incident in the French hospital tells of the visit of a French woman to her wounded husband and of her attempt to win his forgiveness because of the German baby that was about to be born to her, and of his implacable attitude, in which he was upheld by the other men in the ward.

THE SEA-HAWK

THE SEA-HAWK. By Rafael Sabatini. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Whoever likes a strong, old-fashioned tale of elemental passions and daredevil fearlessness will find entertainment in this lively story of Queen Elizabeth's time which tells how it happened that a Cornish gentleman, apparently destined for a contented life upon his estate, became instead a follower of Mohammed and a corsair of Algiers, a pirate of such evil fame that he was known far and wide as "the Sea-Hawk," and by what parlous events it finally came about that he was able to return to his own country, wedded at last to the fair lady of his heart. Sir Oliver Tressilian was, indeed, from the start a man of giant strength, of high courage and quick temper, though of such keen intelligence that he could check and control his anger when he thought it best, and these qualities helped him to win early and remarkable success when he set forth to harry the commerce of the Mediterranean. And they, as well as the deep sense of injury in his heart, had been fostered by his six months' service as a galley slave chained to his seat. His half-brother was the cause of it all, a fair and gentle lad much loved by every one, but a coward, and having such fear in his heart lest it should be known that he had committed a murder that in selfish terror he aided the suspicion that was settling upon Sir Oliver, and then had him kidnapped and carried off to sea so that it might appear as if he had fled from justice.

Much of the story is concerned with Sir Oliver's exploits and threatening and befalling fates while he scourges the Mediterranean and looks for opportunities to revenge himself upon the ships of Christian Spain for all that he had suffered when chained to one of her galleys. But of all his reckless enterprises, the most desperate and daredevilish is that in which the Sea-Hawk sails far afield and swoops down upon his Cornish coast, leaves the wedding guests in chains, and carries off to Algiers his false-hearted brother and the fair lady, once his own love, about to become his brother's bride. And afterward happen, in consequence, some of the most fearsome events of his whole strenuous career.

It is a well-told tale, barring many marks of carelessness in the manner of its writing. Its plot is of workmanlike construction, and all its nearly 400 pages are crammed with action that develops consistently from foregoing situations. And also, although it is primarily a story of action, and not of character portrayal, Sir Oliver, the Sea-Hawk, is made to stand out clearly before the reader's eyes very much alive and every inch of him a man, and a very likable man, too, notwithstanding some of his vengeful and high-handed deeds.

THE BREAKING POINT

THE BREAKING POINT. By Annie Austin Flint. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

It was inevitable that the daughter of Dr. Austin Flint should choose such a subject as "ambulatory automatism" to write about, but the unexpected is that she should have novelised the condition, and in so dramatic a fashion that the reader would never suspect, were it not from the preface, that he is following a case "well authenticated in the annals of psychiatry." For Miss Flint's book is a real story, thrilling and human. Curiously enough, George Savidge, the normal, more or less ordinary young man, is not by one-half so real as his other self, the Emil Kreppel, who, with absolutely no knowledge of his past or even of the English language, turns up to become a waiter in a hot, crowded, little German restaurant. The character sketching here is unusually sympathetic, and in the depiction of Rosa Klein, later Rosa Kreppel, the author touches some truly high spots. For the story is, after all, not the story of its hero; it is the story of a big-limbed, fresh-faced, wholesome creature of a woman confronted with the almost impossible task of realizing that the man to whom she was married is dead, although he stands before her in the flesh. Probably Miss Flint did not intend the emphasis to be placed on Rosa Klein to the extent of overshadowing her difficult hero, but it is the tragedy of the whole-souled German girl which will most vividly impress itself upon the reader's memory. There will be many who will look forward to further work from Miss Flint's pen.

Mediæval Rome

A volume prepared by C. R. Morey and entitled "Lost Mosaics and Frescoes of Rome of the Mediæval Period" is published as one of the Princeton University's monographs in art and archæology. It contains reproductions or drawings in the collection of Cassiano dal Pozzo, now in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. The drawings Mr. Morey has selected for publication are copies of mosaics and frescoes which once decorated churches in Rome, but are now destroyed or greatly damaged. (Princeton University Press. $2.)

THE COST OF LIVING

THE COST OF LIVING. By Walter E. Clark, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science in the College of the City of New York. National Social Science Series. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. By G. H. Gerber. New York: The New York Book Company.

A book by Professor Walter E. Clark of the College of the City of New York, entitled "The Cost of Living," will interest anybody who is seeking the causes of the high prices he has to pay for the necessaries of life, and wondering whether there is a way of halting the steady upward movement of household expenses. Not everybody who reads Professor Clark's book will accept all of his conclusions, but nearly everybody will admit he has made an important contribution to the literature of a perplexing subject.

In the course of his discussion, Professor Clark takes up one by one the alleged causes of expensive living—exhaustion of natural resources, increasing population, retailers' big profits and short weight, adulteration, cold storage, labor unions, excessive transportation rates, tariff, trusts, speculation, extravagance and waste, rising standard of living, increasing gold supply; he practically eliminates all except the first and last of these influences, rating them as unimportant factors. An increasing gold supply seems to him to be the great cause of the advance in the cost of living. As he puts it:

> The increasing gold supply, energized by perfected exchange machinery in its full price effects, appears, with rough approximation, to account for the general price-rise of the past eighteen years in the United States.

A check in the increase of gold production Professor Clark believes will halt the rise of prices; he already sees signs that the check is being applied. He does not think it would be the part of wisdom to make use of any artificial method of interfering with price tendencies. It is yet to be demonstrated, he says, that generally rising prices cause more harm than good.

Among those who will dissent from the views expressed by Professor Clark we may certainly mention G. H. Gerber, author of "The High Cost of Living." His explanation of advanced and advancing prices differs in every respect from that set down by Professor Clark. Mr. Gerber finds the seat of our trouble in our labor and legislative policies; his remedy is an abandonment of these policies and the adoption in their stead of policies "in harmony with the fundamental principles of human existence." Mr. Gerber does not appear to be disturbed in the least by what is called the overproduction of gold.

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COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. I. GRAY.—Will you kindly inform me of the value of a "New England Primer" published in 1825 by Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleboro? also of a volume entitled "Works of the Late Dr. Benjamin Franklin," consisting of his life, written by himself, together with essays, humorous, moral and literary, chiefly in the manner of The Spectator; a second American edition printed by Samuel Campbell in 1794?

The "Primer" is worth about $5. The Franklin book's value is about the same.

A. B. C.—Can you tell me the author of the verses entitled "A Woman's Question"? I was told it was by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, but cannot find it credited to her. It commences:

Do you know you have asked for the
coolest thing
Ever made by the hand above?
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

The author of the poem is Lena Lathrop. It is printed in "My Recitations," by Cora Urquhart Potter, and published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

C. M. E.—Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of "Jack Hall," a boy's book, by Robert Grant, also a charming story called "A Sea Change"? I do not remember the author of the latter, but I know it was a woman and her first name was Flora.

"Jack Hall," by Robert Grant, is published at $1.25 by Charles Scribner's Sons. "A Sea Change," by Flora Louise Lugard, is published at $1 by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, Mass.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

FLORENCE L. WILLS.—In the issue of THE BOOK REVIEW for July 18 "E. S. P." asked for the author of a poem heading the story "Amiel." I inclose a copy of the verses, whose author is given as Harriet Esrhart Monroe. A sketch of her life and work is to be found in Volume VIII. of "Who's Who in America." The poem, which bears the title "An Encounter," is as follows:

Who cares for the burden, the night, and
the rain,
And the steep, long, lonesome road,
When at last through the darkness a light
shines plain,
When a voice calls hail, and a friend
draws rein
With an arm for the stubborn load!

Though his way lie over the prairies green,
And mine up the sunrise hill,
Though no more in my path may his light
be seen,
And I never may travel the leagues between,
His succor aids me still.

For life is the chance of a friend or two
This side of the journey's goal.
Though the world be a desert the long
night through,
Yet the gay flowers bloom and the sky
grows blue
When a soul salutes a soul.

L. B.—In reply to the request of "R. E. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW for June 27 for the poem "At End," by Louise Chandler Moulton, would say that it was printed in Harper's Monthly for June, 1885.

K. F.—It may interest "P. M." to know that the poem by Richepin quoted July 25 has been set to music by Arthur Foote, who used a translation made or given to him some years ago by Miss Caroline Hazard, former President of Wellesley College. The song remains in manuscript.

LAWRENCE.—"L. W. K.," who asked in THE REVIEW of July 18 for the author of "David in Heaven," is informed that this poem was written by F. C. Tailes, an English clergyman. The collection of his verse is called "David in Heaven and Other Poems." The publishers are Simpkin Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. of London.

The query was answered also by C. Noel-Wilde of Vancouver, B. C.

JAMES TERRY WHITE.—The poem asked for by J. J. N. in your issue of June 27 is entitled "To Lady A. Hamilton," by Robert William Spencer, minor English poet, (1770-1834,) and grandson of the third Duke of Marlborough, chiefly remembered for his poem "Beth Gelert." The poem is as follows:

Too late I stayed—forgive the crime—
Unheeded flew the hours;
How noiseless falls the foot of time
That only reads on flowers.

And who with clear account remarks
The ebbings of his glass,
When all the sands are diamond sparks,
That dazzle as they pass?

Ah! who to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds-of-paradise have lent
Their plumage to his wings?

Information about this poem was also received from W. W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; Maude Waldron Belknap, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mrs. Gertrude Y. Dooley, Brooklyn; E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; George W. Lyon, Pittsburgh, Penn.; John H. Baxter, Peekskill, N. Y.; A. B. Coyle, New York; James M. Hudnut, New York; "M. C. B.," Clinton, N. Y.; Alvin McCashin, New York, and Mrs. A. E. Hooper, East Orange, N. J.

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The poem for which "S. C. F." asked in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 4 is "Wayfarers," by Margaret E. Sangster. It is also known as "We Two Are Going Home."

Mrs. C. H. POOL.—In reply to the query of "Mrs. A. R. M." in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 18, would say that I have a copy of the "Vocalist," used in P. S. No. 23 about twenty years ago, containing the two songs mentioned. The book is edited by James E. Ryan and copyrighted 1885 by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago. The book can be obtained from Charles H. Ditson & Co., 8 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

J. D. R.—The poem entitled "The Little Church Around the Corner," for which Sackett M. Barclay inquired in your issue of July 18, was written by Albert Edmund Lancaster on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Sabine's refusal to permit the funeral services of George Holland, a veteran actor, at his church. I inclose a copy of the poem.

The poem is too long for our space, and a copy has been mailed to the querist. Information about the verses has also been received from Fred. J. Davis, Owego, N. Y.; M. K. Hewitt, Hackensack, N. J.; L. C. Girvan, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Elizabeth A. Rounds, Shelton, Conn.; Miss M. E. Baxter, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., and S. C. Baker, Elizabeth, N. J.

ALMIRA GIFFORD.—I am inclosing a copy of the verses requested by "A. A. S." in the issue of July 25. I have given the author's name, but I do not know where they were first published.

THE GOD OF THE MEN WHO DO THINGS.

Gerardus Post Herrick.

The cause is all and the triumph naught
To the God of the men who do things;
He scorns the "Don't" and leaves the
"Ought,"
The God of the men who do things.
He has one motive and only one,
He loves things doing and loves things
done.
As all His battles are fought and won,
This God of the men who do things.

He knows high purpose, He works things
out,
The God of the men who do things.
Though the lazy lie and the righteous
scout,
The God of the men who do things.
He cares not a whit for the common mould,
He burns the dross to get the gold,
He cannot be bought, He cannot be sold,
The God of the men who do things.

He hates things weak, He loves things
strong,
The God of the men who do things;
In soul or body, in right or wrong,
This God of the men who do things.
He knows there is hope for the men who
try,
He sees them fail and He sees them die,
For they will win to Him by and by,
The God of the men who do things.

HILA THOMPSON.—The lines quoted by H. F. Krause in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 25 are from the poem, "The Things That Count," and the author is Clarence Urmy. The poem is as follows:

Not what we have, but what we use;
Not what we see, but what we choose—
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.

The things near by, not things afar;
Not what we seem, but what we are—
These are the things that make or break,
That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true;
Not what we dream, but good we do—
These are the things that shine like gems,
Like stars in Fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after Time shall cease.

ANNE MACDONALD HAWLEY.—Some time ago I cut the query of L. W. Kearn from THE TIMES, and on leaving New York for the Summer carried it with me, hoping by looking through songbooks and asking others to get the words complete. Just yesterday I received a letter from a brother, who is blessed with a good memory, sending the song and saying he learned it as a small boy from a songbook used in the grades. May I ask you to publish it in your next issue? And I do hope that L. W. Kearn will see it and rejoice, as I did, to find it, for we all loved the song.

TWILIGHT.

I.

Twilight is stealing over the sea,
Shadows gray on land and lea,
Borne on the night wind's voices of yore
Come from the far off shore.

Chorus.

Far away beyond the starlit skies,
Where the lovelight never, never dies,
Gleameth a mansion filled with delight,
Sweet, happy home so bright.

II.

Voices of loved ones, songs of the past,
Still linger round me, while life shall last.
Lonely I wander, sadly I roam,
Seeking that far off home.

Chorus.

ELIZABETH CORNICK.—In a recent issue of your paper a request appeared for a book entitled "Pilgrims of Walsingham." I have a copy which has been in my possession for more than sixty years, but it is in good condition.

JOHN B. DAY.—In relation to the query of "J. N. L." with reference to the book "Guy Livingstone," would say that, if my memory is not at fault, I read the book as early as 1861. It was published by Harper & Bros. in 1858 in their Library of Select Novels. There was also "Brakespeare," by the same author, and I had read several novels by him prior to that year. They gave the author's name as George Lawrence. The Library of Select Novels antedated by many years the Franklin Square Library.

L. L. B.—"J. M." may find the passage asked for in the issue of July 11 in Emerson's essay on "Beauty."

Give me health and a day and I will
make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous.
The dawn is my Assyria; the sunset and
moonrise my Paphos and unimaginable
realms of faerie; broad noon shall be my
England of the senses and the understanding; the night shall be my Germany,
of mystic philosophy and dreams.

APPEALS TO READERS

ELOISE WILLIS.—Will some reader tell me the author of the following lines and give the entire poem from which they are quoted?

The moon made thy lips fade, beloved;
The wind made thy bosom chill;
The night air shed on thy dear head
Its frozen dew, and thou didst lie
Where the bitter breath of the naked sky
Might visit thee at will.

RICHARD J. TAYLOR.—Could any of your readers inform me where I can find a recitation the title or first line of which is "If I could live my life over again"?

MORTON WATKINS.—Will some reader give me the author of these lines:

Each slew the other, and himself was
slain,
Life living upon death,
The fair show veiled one vast, grim conspiracy, of mutual murder, from worm
to man,
Who kills his fellow-man.

A. M.—Can any of your readers tell me where I may find a poem containing these lines:

When the bread is brought
The soup is cold.
And everything comes too late, too late.

D. J. W.—Can any of your readers give me the name and author of a poem of which I can only recall the following line:

Home with its banners tattered and torn.

J. H.—Will some reader kindly give me the name and author of the poem in which these lines are found:

Life's a short Summer, man a flower;
He dies. Alas, how soon he dies!

HELEN F. DUCEY.—Can some reader discover for me to what poem or hymn belong the following verses:

Then, leaving all our sorrows
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden
And carry away the song.

EDWARD WALL.—When I was a boy at school I remember reading in the reading books in England a poem which began with the lines:

When twilight's gay and pensive hour
Breathes the low breeze and shuts the
flower.

Can any of your readers tell me who wrote the poem and where it can be found?

R. D. H.—Can any of your readers give the name of the author of the following lines:

Force rules the world, still;
Has ruled it, will rule it;
Meekness is weakness;
Strength is triumphant;
Over the whole earth
Still it is Thor's day.

F. W. C.—Can any of your readers give the authorship of the following lines and in what poem they appear?

Loud o'er my head the awful thunders
roll,
The vivid lightnings flash from pole to
pole.

A. E. B.—Will some reader kindly let me know where to find the poem quoted by Henry Cabot Lodge at opening of Widener Library, of which the following is a part:

Oh, let me leave the plains behind,
And let me leave the vales below;
Into the highlands of the mind,
Into the mountains let me go.

Here are the heights, crest upon crest,
With Himalayan dews impearled;
And I will watch from Everest
The long heave of the surging world.

Mrs. R. F. BAYLISS.—Can some reader tell me who is the author of a short poem beginning:

All along the white chalk coast
The mists lift clear,

and ending

The first time I loved you
Was when I turned away.

CARL RICHARDS.—Can any of your readers tell who is the author of the following lines and in what book they occur?

The dear man holds honor far more
precious than dear life.

M. C. H.—Can any reader give the author's name of the following, and the end of the poem?

Oh, little home with windows wide,
A-looking towards the lea!
How have you come, why did you come
To mean so much to me?

M. C. S.—Will some reader enlighten me as to the poem in which the following lines occur, and name the author?

Oh, silver trumpets, be ye lifted up
And cry to the great race that is to come!
Long-throated swans, amid the waves of
time,
Sing loudly far beyond the walls of the
world.
It waits, and it may hear and come to us.

A Clergyman's Confession

In an anonymous volume, entitled "Confessions of a Clergyman," the author "unpacks his soul in public." "In these 'Confessions,'" he says, "I take the layman behind the scenes with us parsons and show him some of the difficulties that often tempt us to forsake the pulpit for the greater freedom of a business career. In doing so, I have three objects—a better church, a better churchgoer, a better clergyman." Execution of the author's purpose has resulted in a clever, useful, and thoroughly enjoyable book. (McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.)

Gustavus Conyngham

A bit of naval history of which Americans are justly proud is impressively set forth in Volume VI. of the publications of the Naval History Society which contains "Letters and Papers Relating to the Cruises of Gustavus Conyngham, a Captain in the Continental Navy, 1777-1779." The story of Captain Conyngham's brilliant achievements as a destroyer of British commerce is better told in this volume than in any other publication; it was prepared under the editorial direction of Robert Wilden Neeser, Secretary and Treasurer of the Naval History Society.

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THE COMING SEASON IN LITERATURE

Books of Fiction by Well-Known Writers Promised for the Fall—What Authors and Publishers Are Doing

A NEW historical romance of love and adventure by Mary Johnston will be among the Fall publications of Houghton Mifflin Company. It will be entitled "The Fortunes of Garin," and will have for its scene Southern France in the time of the Crusades.

Harpers have ready for immediate publication Zane Grey's new novel, "The Rainbow Trail," a tale of adventure in the author's stirring and forceful style staged in his favorite Southwest. It reveals the outcome of some of the important incidents in his previous "Riders of the Purple Sage."

Early in September the Harpers will publish a new novel by Will N. Harben, whose studies of life in Georgia are well known for their local color. It will be called "The Inner Law." "The Trail of the Hawk," by Sinclair Lewis, whose "Our Mr. Wrenn" attracted attention last year, will be another September novel to be brought out by this house.

Owen Johnson is the author of "Making Money," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish in September. The story recounts the varying success of four young college men who come to New York hoping to make their fortunes, each one choosing a different field from the others, and deals with the complications of love and business in which they become entangled.

"Off Sandy Hook" is the title of a book of short stories by Richard Dehan, which the Stokes Company promises for next month. The stories are said to mingle ingenious bits of fancy with humor and with touches of irony and pathos.

"Naval Occasions," which has been much read and discussed in England, is ready for immediate publication in this country by the Houghton Mifflin Company. The book presents a series of pictures of the life at sea of the officers and men of the British Navy. It was written before the outbreak of the war. The personality of the author, who is an officer in the navy, and is, therefore, compelled to write under a pen name, is concealed under the pseudonym, "Bartimeus."

A book which will bring vividly before a new generation some of the events of our civil war will be published next month by the Houghton Mifflin Company. It is by Clifton Johnson and bears the title, "Battleground Adventures." The author made a trip over the scenes of some of the great battles of that war and talked with survivors among the local inhabitants who could tell him about their own observations and experiences. Bull Run is described by a woman who lived close to the line of battle, and Fredericksburg by a man whom the Union soldiers called then "the little rebel." The author gathered his material from all sorts of people, black and white, rich and poor.

"Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," by Katharine Anthony, will be a September publication of the Holts. It will give a full and concrete account of what the leaders of the woman movement in Germany and the three northern kingdoms are attempting and have achieved. The greater part of the book will deal with the movement for maternity protection, recounting its history and showing what it has done. One chapter will summarize the radical measures adopted by Norway last Spring concerning the problem of the illegitimate child. State maternity insurance in Germany also receives attention, as does also the influence of feminism upon all phases of woman's life in Middle Europe.

Fred Lewis Pattee, Professor of English in the Pennsylvania State College, is the author of "A History of American Literature Since 1870," which the Century Company will bring out in the Autumn. It will consider all the significant American literary figures of the last forty years, including many authors still living. The author is said to have chosen 1870 as the starting point of his history because he thinks that only then, with the consolidation of national sentiment following the civil war, did a national literature really begin.

In their Heroes of All Time Series the Stokes Company will this month bring out "William the Silent," by Agnes M. Miall, and "Mohammed," by Edith Holland. In their Myth Series will come also "Hero Tales and Legends of the Rhine," by Lewis Spence.

Within the next week or two Harper & Brothers will add two more volumes, "Christian Science" and "Sketches New and Old," to their new limp leather, thin paper edition of Mark Twain's writings, which is eventually to include all of his works.

Edward Step's "The Marvels of Insect Life" will be published toward the end of this month by McBride, Nast & Co. It will have an introduction by Raymond L. Ditmars of Bronx Zoological Park, and it is said to have some very interesting pictorial features, as it will be profusely illustrated with colored plates and will have in addition more than 600 other illustrations made from photographs and artists' drawings from life. The author has been engaged for many years in making these photographic studies and observations of insect life in all parts of the world. The descriptions of insects at home, in society, at work and at war are written in untechnical language.

The Yale University Press will have ready shortly "The Liberty of Citizenship," by the Hon. Samuel W. McCall, whose main theme is the duty of the citizen to aid in checking the modern tendency to allow laws to encroach upon liberty.

Another early publication from the Yale University Press will be "Some Christian Convictions," by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, a series of lectures planned to bring to thoughtful men and women desiring an intellectual basis for their religious beliefs, the results of the study of scholars upon the essential Christian doctrines.

Duffield & Co. have in preparation a Christmas book, with illustrations in full color, by Jessie Willcox Smith, to be called "When Christmas Comes Around."

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week a new edition, revised and printed from new plates, of Gene Stratton-Porter's first book, "The Song of the Cardinal," which attracted so much attention as a distinctive piece of nature study that it has been through many editions. An interesting brochure concerning Mrs. Porter's work and her methods of nature study has been prepared by this house and is ready for free distribution. The account is mainly in her own words and contains many anecdotes of adventures in fields and swamps and of all-night work over her photographs.

***

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, who is spending part of the Summer at Eaton's Ranch, Wyoming, recently attended a big Indian pow-wow held in Cutbank Canyon, Montana, where she was formally adopted into the Blackfeet tribe of Indians and given the name of Pitamakan, (Running Eagle,) after the famous woman warrior of that tribe. The ceremony, presided over by Chief Tail Feathers, an old-time warrior, assisted by half a dozen other braves, was sealed by valuable gifts, including some old tribal possessions and was followed by a number of tribal dances.

Zane Grey has been forbidden the Mormon country by authorities of the Mormon Church, who have notified him in direct manner that there is a price upon his head because of the frankness of his writings.

Rudyard Kipling will have in the September Century a story called "Mary Postgate," in which the central figure is said to epitomize the genius of the nation.

Susan Glaspell's last novel, "Fidelity," is being published in Australia by George Robertson & Co.

Richard Matthews Hallett, author of that sea story of combined romance and realism, "The Lady Act," has visited in search of adventure almost every country on the face of the earth, usually by preference working his way because, he says, "it isn't only fun, it's real living."

Norman Angell will address the Unity Forum of Montclair, N. J., in October on the subject, "America and the World Crisis."

Kate Douglas Wiggin, who is now at her Summer home at Hollis, Me., busy with helping in the preparations for the annual fair at that place, is listed among the very few American women who earn $50,000 a year.

Rupert Hughes says that he based upon actual fact the keystone situation in "Empty Pockets," in which a captive is made by the clutching of a dying man's hands, and that he also had the text of the incident revised by a famous physician, who assured him that it was scientifically correct.

HABITS THAT HANDICAP

"Habits That Handicap," by Charles B. Towns, promised for early publication by the Century Company, says, among many other statistics proving the surprising extent of the domination in this country of habit-forming drugs, that our annual per capita consumption of opium is now far greater than that of China and our total consumption as great as that of all Europe put together. Fourteen years ago Mr. Towns made his first experiments in the cure of drug habits, and has devoted his life ever since to that form of serving his fellows. His book tells of his travels and his work in that line. He went to China when the Government of that nation instituted its crusade against opium and established four hospitals in which he treated successfully 4,000 opium addicts. Afterward he traveled and investigated conditions in all the large cities of Europe. Eminent physicians have tested and commended his treatment, and he is at present conducting a clinic for a national committee working on the subject of prison reform. A recent news item concerning his work told of the success with which he had treated a number of drug users sent to him by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer. In his book he presents the whole subject of addiction to habit-forming drugs in its wide and various ramifications, recounts the many ways in which such habits are formed, points out the interrelations between tobacco, alcohol and drugs, and the relation they all bear to insanity. He sets forth his ideas of what should be done by city, State, and national authorities to remedy the existing situation. The book has an introduction by Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston and an appendix by Dr. Alexander Lambert of the Medical Faculty of Cornell University.

CURRENT BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Publications That Use Various Themes to Interest and Instruct

THERE is something brand new for the very little people in little books which they can illustrate themselves. They have done that in one way or another before, but this is by way of poster stamps, and the eight little volumes of the "Stampkraft" set will fill every child's heart with joy. The name gives the secret away, for the illustrating is done with stamps having upon them gay little pictures representing different familiar stories and rhymes.

The books are tiny, a few inches square, very thin, with twelve pages of type, opposite each of which is the setting for the poster stamp picture. The stamps, ready for use, are to be found on the inside of the front cover, held in place by a bit of transparent paper. Pull open the paper and there is a puzzle, but not too much of one, for each poster picture must go to the story to which it belongs or the entire set will be wrong.

The bindings, all different, are of paper-covered boards, each with a stamp for an illustration. Three little books have "Mother Goose Rhymes," there is one "Alice in Wonderland," Andersen's and Grimm's "Fairy Tales"; an animal book with "Twelve Wild Animals" to be illustrated, and there is the Bible story of "Joseph and His Brethren." The books are 10 cents apiece, 60 cents for the set. (United Art Publishing Company.)

In "Billy Whiskers on the Mississippi," by Frances Trego Montgomery, (Saalfield Publishing Company) are the many exciting adventures always to be found in the Billy Whiskers books. Billy's little daughter Day has a trip on an aeroplane, an exciting event for a goat. A nice little long-haired kitten tries to go off in search of adventures with an ordinary short-haired cat named Buttons, but does not succeed, and the story winds up with a birthday party for Billy and a family reunion on the farm.

War books are becoming numerous, and a modern one, "The Defense of Paris," is by Captain Allan Grant, the author of "A Cadet in Belgium," (George H. Doran Company, 60 cents.) This is another wonder story, for Ralph and François accomplish remarkable feats of skill, bravery, and endurance. They have a taste of a "Jack Johnson," one of the enormous German shells, which falls near enough to shake them up thoroughly, tear the guns from their arms, and knock them around in the dirt from the force of the concussion, without seriously injuring them. The boys are hidden for a time in the treasure vault of an old church; a Belgium woman conceals them in a smuggler's chamber in the cellar of her house; the youngsters catch a German spy working the Morse code with the hands of a clock in a French village, and after marvelous adventures and escapes and valuable service rendered to and recognized by the chief officers of the allied armies, they are going to Paris at the close of the book for a few days' rest and recuperation, after which they are to hurry back, for as the General tells them: "There are big events under way."

"Between the Lines in France," by Franklin T. Ames, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1,) is another kind of war book, the second by its author. A brother and sister, Tom and Lucille Maillard, start on an automobile tour through the north of France and are caught by the war in a little French village. The automobile is taken by the French army. Uncle Alvin, with whom they are traveling, is laid up in the hospital, and the children live through exciting times during the first few days of a big battle as they are "between the lines." Accurate information concerning the war and modern warfare is given in the story.

A smaller book is "When I Was a Boy in Belgium," by Robert Jonckheere, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, 75 cents.) Mr. Jonckheere is a Belgian refugee, a man of culture with a knowledge of several languages. At the opening of the war he was a prosperous manufacturer in the village of Contich, situated between Antwerp and Malines. Now, with his money and business gone, his family separated, he has come to America to begin life anew. Interested in his graphic accounts of the war, told in interviews in the papers, the publishers of the book asked Mr. Jonckheere to write the story of his own childhood, which he has done in English. Beginning with his life as a boy the book is brought up to date, the last chapters telling of the beginning of the present war and the flight of the refugees from their homes. The illustrations are from photographs, the last showing the refugees on the quays at Antwerp in their flight from the city bombarded by the Germans.

Six jolly books by Albert Bigelow Paine, with jolly pictures by J. M. Conde, are to be found in the latest edition of the "Hollow Tree Stories," (Harper Brothers. 50 cents each.) "Making Up with Mr. Dog," "Mr. Rabbit's Big Dinner," "When Jack Rabbit Was a Little Boy." They all include many little stories that the little people like.

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Automobiles - Pages 6—9 | Queries and Answers, Page 10 | Military Expert - Page 12 | Section 6

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1915.

STRENUOUS LIFE AT PLATTSBURG BUSINESS MEN'S CAMP

Real Military Discipline and Plenty of Hard Work Provided by Army Mentors for Mayor Mitchel and His Khaki-Clad Comrades—"Early to Bed and Early to Rise" Rigidly Enforced—General Wood Praises Work of Citizen-Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED STATES MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP, near Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Never before in the history of the United States has there been organized a camp for military instruction like this one on the western shore of Lake Champlain, south of Plattsburg Barracks. There have been camps before, but this is the first whose membership is limited to men of affairs, bankers, lawyers, doctors, diplomats, artists, newspapermen, brokers, merchants, police officers, preachers, and college professors in the United States. In the words of Major Gen. Leonard Wood there is every reason to believe that this camp will be memorable as the most successful of the kind ever held in this or any other country.

The idea originated with General Wood, and the success of the undertaking has surpassed his most enthusiastic anticipations. Had only 500 men responded to the call General Wood and the officers of the army associated with him would have been more than satisfied, but if anybody had said that more than 1,200 would "join the colors" not an officer in the army would have believed it.

That, however, is exactly what has happened. In the tented city on the Federal reservation there is assembled as representative a body of American citizens as it would be possible to get together. Among them are the Mayor of the greatest city in the Union, a former Secretary of State and Ambassador to France, an ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, Professors from the leading universities and colleges of the country, members of some of the biggest banking houses in the United States, physicians of the highest standing, merchants whose names are household words, artists, Attachés of American Legations in foreign lands, famous polo players, football stars, baseball men, tennis players, champion track men, and yachtsmen, among the latter the owner of the cup challenger Vanitie.

The city of tents is on Federal property, on a great open green plain, the eastern edge of which is washed by the waters of Lake Champlain. The field reminds the golf enthusiast of the links of some famous country club. To the east and beyond Lake Champlain the Green Mountains of Vermont are always visible, and to the west can be seen the foothills of the Adirondacks. Within throwing distance flows the beautiful Saranac River, and two miles to the north is the little City of Plattsburg, the capital of Clinton County.

The northern boundary of the camp is a forest of great oaks and other trees. On the edge of this forest, and facing the camp, stands a lone tent, a big, conical one, in front of which the Stars and Stripes snap in the breeze. This is the camp home of Major Gen. Wood. A low rail fence separates his quarters from the camp proper.

Every afternoon he can be seen leaning on the top rail, watching the drilling of the big civilian regiment. Three days ago they were drilling in awkward squads and platoons. Today, four days after the organization of the camp, they are drilling as companies. In two days more they will start work in battalion formations, and by the end of the week they will be going at it as a regiment.

To the south of the wooded area are sixteen parallel rows of conical tents, where the enlisted men of the camp live, such as, for instance, Private John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York; Corporal Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France; Private E. A. Allen, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania; Private Alexander Smith Cochran, owner of the yacht Vanitie; Corporal "Dick" Little, the Chicago humorist; Corporal Percy D. Haughton, head football coach at Harvard; Private Norman Cabot, Harvard football star; Private Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, former Lieutenant Governor of New York; Private Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Private H. H. Curran, majority leader in the New York Board of Aldermen; Private Philip Roosevelt, who shares with Corporal Little the distinction of being one of the tallest men in camp; Corporal Edward P. Hughes, Captain of Police in New York; Private George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and scores upon scores of others just as well or almost as well known.

The companies run from A to H and are divided into two battalions of about 600 men each, commanded by an officer of the regular army, with another officer of regulars as second in command.

At the southern end of each company street, and standing so as to face down the middle of it, is the tent of the commanding officer of the company. Beyond the last row of tents, and running parallel with it, on the lake side of the camp, is a big tent that reminds one of the side-show tents of circuses. This is the place where the men assemble in bad weather and listen to the army officers explain in everyday language the secrets of the war game.

On a line with the lecture tent, and to the south of it, are the tents of the regimental commander, the camp Adjutant, the camp Surgeons, and the officers detailed for duty as instructors in engineering, cavalry tactics, field artillery, signaling, medical and sanitation work. Beyond this is another big camp, for the regular organizations of infantry and cavalry sent here to help whip into shape the men under instruction.

The men at the camp all dress in khaki and work hard eight hours a day. They go to bed at 9 o'clock, that is, the big majority do, and the rest turn in not later than 10. They are all up at 5:45 A. M. It is drill, drill, drill, and when they are not drilling they are being instructed in the handling of rifles and ammunition, the pitching of tents, the making of the infantry pack, the use of the bayonet, and in the Swedish exercises known in the army as "waist removers."

On Monday additional instruction in equitation, field artillery, engineering, signaling, and sanitation will be added to the schedule and it is the intention to organize four full troops, or a complete squadron, of cavalry, in which will be the polo players and steeplechase riders who are here. There are more than a score of each.

The engineering work will include bridge building and bridge destruction, pontooning, and topographical work; the signal instruction will embrace wireless telegraphy, field telegraph and telephone work, wigwagging, and the proper use of the semaphore. The artillery work will be with batteries of field artillery manned by picked men from the regular service, and the medical and sanitary work will be in charge of experts in that important arm of modern army administration. Target work will also start next week.

Here is a table that indicates the strenuous life of the men of this big camp:

1st Call for Reveille	5:45 A. M.
Reveille	5:55 A. M.
Assembly	6:00 A. M.
Mess Call (Breakfast)	6:30 A. M.
Sick Call	7:00 A. M.
1st Call for Drill	7:25 A. M.
Assembly	7:30 A. M.
Recall	8:30 A. M.
1st Call for Drill	8:55 A. M.
Assembly	9:00 A. M.
Recall	10:00 A. M.
1st Call for Drill	10:25 A. M.
Assembly	10:30 A. M.
Recall	11:30 A. M.
1st Sergeants Call	11:40 A. M.
Mess Call (Dinner)	12:00 M.
1st Call, Drill	1:50 P. M.
Assembly	2:00 P. M.
Recall	4:00 P. M.
Sick Call	4:00 P. M.
1st Call for Retreat	5:00 P. M.
Assembly	5:10 P. M.
Retreat	5:15 P. M.
Mess Call (Supper)	6:00 P. M.
Tattoo (lights out in quarters)	9:00 P. M.
Call to Quarters	9:45 P. M.
Taps	10:00 P. M.

Captain Dorey, the young army officer commanding the camp, is senior aid on the staff of General Wood. He is from Missouri, and for the last decade has been one of the best known of the younger officers of the regular service. He is a West Pointer and a veteran of the Spanish war, the Philippine campaigns, and Vera Cruz.

Not an ounce of fat disfigures his soldierly figure. His features are classic and he is the embodiment of courtesy. He believes in discipline and in absolute justice.

Captain Dorey's tent faces Lake Champlain and is flanked on one side by the tent of Captain Gordon Johnston, the camp Adjutant, and on the other by that of Charles McK. Saltzman of the Signal Corps. The other morning the entire civilian regiment was assembled in front of Captain Dorey's tent to hear their commander tell the reason for their being there.

Dorey is not a speaker. He has made mighty few speeches in his whole life, and the one to his command was the longest.

"I am going to tell you why you are here and what we expect of you," he said, "and I want to add that after looking you all over and watching your work it looks as if you all know already exactly why you are here and what you are expected to do. To sum it all up in a nutshell, you are here so that if you are called upon to command a company of volunteers or assist in the organization of one you will know how to go about it; how to make a good start, so to speak. A finished officer is, of course, not to be made in four weeks. But a man who can teach the elementary essentials of discipline and of organization may be well trained in that period of time.

"I have been asked as to your status in relation to the regular officers. You are on the cadet status. You are prospective officers. You salute us and obey implicitly our commands. Fifteen minutes later you and I may be swapping yarns or rolling cigarettes in your tent or mine. You are gentlemen, all of you, and need no instruction as to the limits of such relationships as must exist between the officer and the soldier under him.

"There will be check roll calls at night; that is, at taps. This will preserve certain hours during which a good, healthy sleep may be had, undisturbed by late arrivals in camp, and it is in no sense a disciplinary measure. Men like you, who have given up important business and personal affairs to come here, do not need to be put under discipline. It may be necessary at any time for any of you to go to Plattsburg to get in touch by telegraph or telephone with your business affairs. In such an event there will be no difficulty if permission is asked.

"There are to be no alcoholic beverages in this camp. I think that you will agree with our idea that there should be none drunk outside of camp.

"Let us remember the rock-bottom purpose of all military regulations. Every command in the manual of arms or in the execution of other regulations goes to one principle—a man who is in a fight must not be bothered about the way the man on his right or on his left does this or that thing. We must know that all are going to do the same thing in the same way, whether it is the very best way or not.

"I have looked you all over, and I have no doubt whatsoever of the success of this camp and of the benefits to all concerned that will flow from it."

As does Captain Dorey, General Wood believes that this camp is the beginning of a movement that will grow. Next year, officers of the army on duty here say, there will be not one but three or four or perhaps even more such camps scattered about the country. Some have even predicted a total in 1916 of more than 10,000 men from business and professional walks of life.

That the fame of the camp has spread to the battle camps of the Allies is proved by a letter that was received by Captain Dorey a few days ago from an officer, supposedly an American, whose name was withheld by the recipient. This officer had received one of the advance pamphlets issued in connection with the camp, and he was so impressed that from the trenches he penned the following letter:

In France, July —.

Commanding Officer, Military Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y., U. S. A.:

Sir: I have just received your pamphlet on the "Military Training Camp," and although I am unable to take part in it myself I wish to say that I think it is a big step in the right direction, and I hope that it will be well supported. We are doing nothing but trench fighting out here, and I think this branch of the work should occupy an important place in your schedule. Yours sincerely, ——.

And trench work will figure in the work of this camp. In the latter part of the period battle exercises will be the feature of the business men's military work. They will work in conjunction with a full brigade of regular troops, made up of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry.

The commissary is one of the big successes of the camp. At the head of the department is Captain Charles N. Sawyer, and under him are a score of army cooks and student cooks from the army School for Cooks, near Washington. Cleanliness and wholesomeness are the watchwords, and there is not an item of food material issued to the big kitchen forces that has not been carefully inspected by the commissary staff before it is permitted to leave the storage tents.

Beans, for instance—they are cited because they are one of the principal articles of army food—are subjected to an inspection as rigid as that of rifles and other equipment.

Here is a sample menu—that of last Tuesday:

Camp of Instruction.
Plattsburg, N. Y.
Aug. 10, 1915.

BREAKFAST.
Cantaloupe.
Fried Bacon.
Scrambled Eggs.
French Fried Potatoes.
Bread and Butter.
Rolls. Coffee.

DINNER.
Boston Baked Beans.
Fried Bacon.
Catsup. Pickled Beets.
Green Onions.
Sweet Pickles.
Pound Cake.
Bread and Butter.
Coffee. Lemonade.

SUPPER.
Fried Pork Chops and Gravy.
Mashed Potatoes.
Olives.
Boiled Green Peas.
Peach Sauce.
Fig Newtons.
Bread and Butter.
Coffee. Iced Tea.

Harry Schwartz, who has been for years one of the best "bean men" of the Third Field Artillery, has cooked in Cuba, the Philippines, and in all parts of the United States, and is an honor graduate of the School for Cooks, is one of the culinary stars at the Plattsburg camp. "Billy" Helton and Harry Papke, both from the commissary department of the coast artillery, are also there, as is Joseph Klein, assistant cook of Troop K of the Second Cavalry, who is just back from a tour of two years' cooking duty in the land of the Moros.

There has been no more interesting sight here this week than the instruction of the men in the manual of arms. The big companies, each numbering nearly 200 men, were first formed in the company streets. The regular army officers assigned as commanders and First Lieutenants lined them up first according to height, so that the tall fellows stood at the head of the company formations, the proper proportions being maintained, so that the line would gently and imperceptibly slope, so to speak, until the biggest man was at the top and the shortest at the other end of the column. At regular intervals of about eight or ten feet, and facing the civilian recruits, were picked regulars from the Thirtieth Infantry, who executed the various commands as they were given.

Company A is the one in whose first tall four Mayor Mitchel, or, as he is known here, "Private Mitchel," is one of the soldier units. Captain J. R. Kelly commands this company, with Second Lieutenant C. H. Corlett as the second in command. Last Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock this company was lined up in company formation for the first time. Mayor Mitchel, "Billy" Meloney, Professor Alfred R. Allen of the University of Pennsylvania, E. A. Harrison of Baltimore, and Henry F. Loomis of Reading, Penn., are among its taller members. Every one of them saw fit to "fall in" near the centre of the column.

Captain Kelly walked along the line. "Move up!" he said to the Mayor. Private Mitchel fell out and walked to a position near the head of the column. Professor Allen was next ordered to move, and the process was continued until the company was properly formed according to height.

The "model regulars" took their places facing the civilian recruits. The first thing explained was the proper position of the soldier. The men followed every word. The regular models stood at attention, living examples of the perfect execution of every word of instruction uttered by the commanding officers.

"Watch the soldier in front of you," said the officer in command.

"Keep your heads erect and squarely to the front, chin drawn in so that the axis of head and neck is vertical," added the commanders.

For ten minutes this was kept up. Captain Dorey, the camp commander, sauntered up and down the company streets, watching the progress of the instruction.

"I never saw men catch on like these fellows," he remarked.

Next the men were taught the various "rests," such as "Fall out," "Rest," "At ease," and "Parade, rest," the commands that sound sweetest in the ears of all tired soldiers. Then followed instruction in the "facings," such as "Right face" and "Left half face," followed by instruction as to the proper execution of the salute.

Next the drillmasters took the recruits into the secrets of correct marching. The "One, two, three" of the officers rang out, and, first slowly and then briskly, these lawyers and bankers and diplomats "caught on."

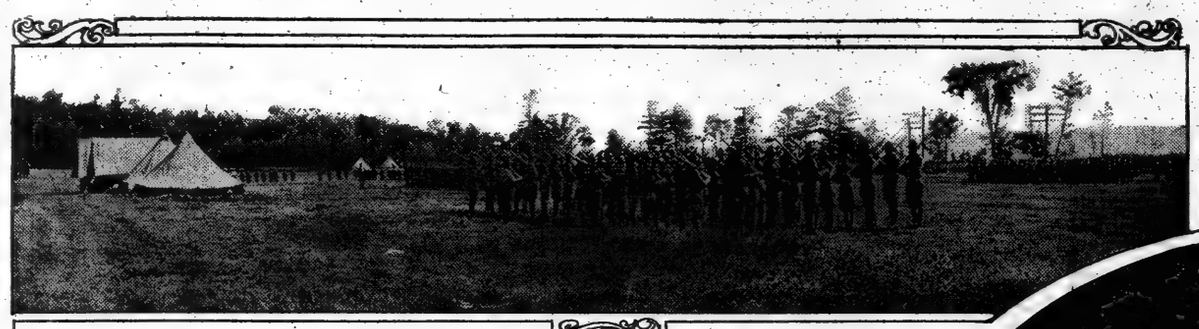
By noon of the second day the men had so far mastered the manual of arms that several of the companies were ordered to the drill plain. From his tent on the edge of the woods General Wood watched the work. It was a remarkable exhibition. Here were hundreds of men who a few days ago were as green, so far as the manual of arms was concerned, as the greenest "rookie." A majority of them had never before marched in column of fours, some had never even executed, before they came to this camp, the simplest of commands, such as "Order arms" and "Right shoulder arms."

And yet these men now wheeled by platoons and by companies, right about faced, "fours righted" and "fours lefted" like veterans. To cap the climax, they gave an exhibition in the manual of arms that called forth the applause of some of the best trained soldiers in the regular army of the United States.

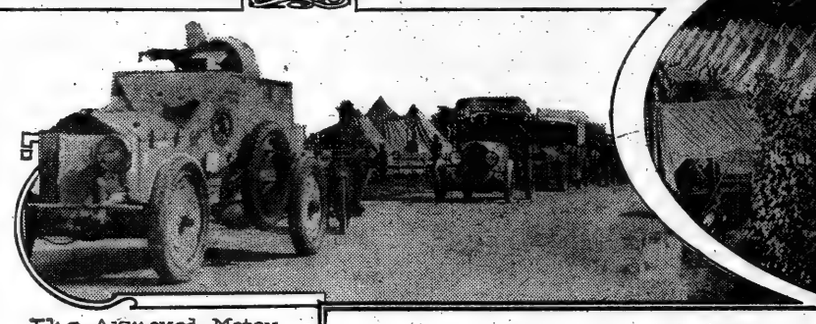
General Wood is deeply interested in the success of this camp. He intends to spend most of the month here, keeping in close touch with everything that goes on.

"It is a wonderful success," he said a few days ago, as he watched Company D, under Captain W. L. Reed, drilling in the open space in front of Captain Dorey's headquarters. "I am sorry that we have not a dozen more such camps in all parts of the country.

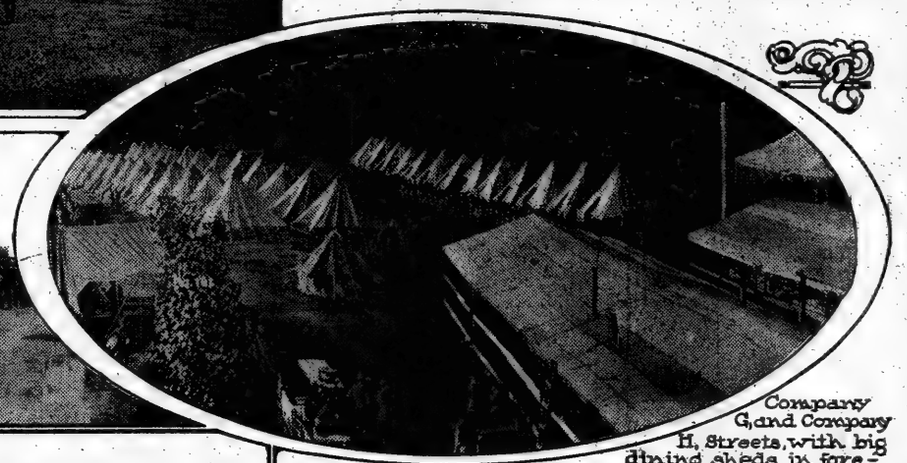
"The men are as fine a body as it would be possible to get together anywhere, and I have never seen more willing, more earnest workers. The way they learn is remarkable. In two weeks they will be able to make a showing that would do credit to any regiment in the regular army or the National Guard."



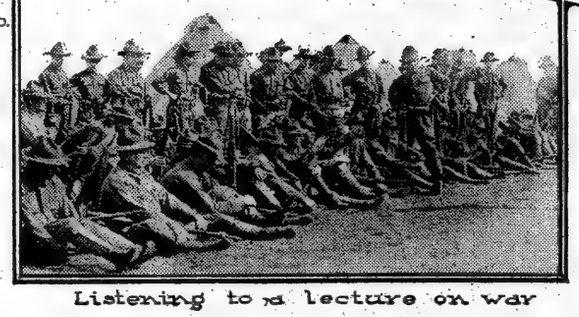
The Men at Drill.



The Armored Motor Train outside the Camp.



Company G and Company H, Streets, with big dining sheds in foreground. Gen. Wood's tent is seen in the woods to the left.



Listening to a lecture on war

HERE AND THERE IN THE WAR NEWS

FORMER Minister of War Sukhomlinoff of Russia, who recently resigned, is to be placed on trial, according to a dispatch from Petrograd, in connection with the shortage of ammunition now hampering Russian military operations. He resigned June 26, while the Austro-German advance through Galicia and Poland was in full swing.

Sir David Beatty, winner of the naval battle in the Bight of Heligoland, is now a Vice Admiral, being the youngest man who has ever held that rank in the British Navy.

The strange spectacle of people sipping drinks in cafés while heavy firing was going on only a few yards away was presented when the Russians evacuated Warsaw, according to descriptions of eyewitnesses. After abandoning the city proper the Russians crossed to the suburb of Praga on the east bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them, and soon became engaged in lively fighting with the German vanguard. In the meantime the natives, used to war's alarms since last Fall, went about their business much as if all were normal. One eyewitness even chronicled the fact that a lady sat calmly at her window while the fight for possession of Praga was at its hottest.

The sculptor Fétu has completed the sword of honor to be presented by the French people to King Albert of Belgium. "No Thoroughfare" is the inscription on the hilt, commemorating how the King barred the way to the Germans who sought to cross his kingdom last Summer.

Following the example of the railway officials of Milan, those of Rome last week refused a bonus of $600,000 offered them by the Italian Government for extra work done in connection with the mobilization of the Italian Army. "We should feel humiliated if we did not give our toil while others give their lives to the country," they declared in a statement.

There is a movement on foot in Germany to keep Ernst Lissauer's famous "Song of Hate Against England" from getting into German schoolbooks.

Fifty German submarines have been sunk by the Allies, according to The Army and Navy Journal.

Colonel S. G. Maritz, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British, who escaped after being captured last February, has been caught again by the Portuguese authorities of Angola, according to report.

Just as a dance preceded Waterloo, so it did the tragic death a few days ago of Flight Lieutenant Reginald Lord, killed fighting the Zeppelins that participated in a recent raid on England. He was dancing with his fiancée, Miss Violet Bevor, when summoned to meet the aerial invaders. Half an hour later he was dead.

London hotel rooms now have the following tacked on their walls:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Visitors are requested to have curtains of their rooms drawn immediately any electric light is switched on, so as to prevent a glare of light being visible from the street or Embankment.

This is to deprive Zeppelins or other aerial enemies of anything that might help them in their raids.

Another incident never known in warfare until now happened the other day when a Turkish aviator dropped bombs on an Allied submarine and sank it.

The Minister of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Baden reports that good crops will soon permit of an increase in bread portions and a decrease in prices in the German Empire. He added that the potato crop was excellent and that the Imperial Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary were preparing measures to secure quantities of petroleum and coal stores sufficient to meet all demands at a reasonable price.

Remarkable cures of wounds are reported to have been effected in France by a new serum discovered by Drs. Leclainche and Vallée. It is described as a combination of a number of serums against different forms of bacteria. When it can be made in sufficient quantities it will be sent to the firing line, to be used preventively, as anti-tetanus serum is now used.

According to the London correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Hiram Maxim has invented a contrivance to protect soldiers from the deadly gases now used in battle. It is designed to make the gases rise and pass over the heads of those against whom they are directed.

The Russian crops will be extraordinary this year, according to advices from Russia. In Moscow a harvest 30 per cent. larger than that of last year is expected. It is also said that the reports that the crops in Poland had been damaged by the Russians during their retreat from Warsaw were greatly exaggerated.

The belief seems to prevail in Germany and Austria that the occupation of Warsaw by the Teutonic armies will be permanent. A civil administration is being organized, with Teutonic officials at its head.

Queen Amelia of Portugal has been working incognita as a trained nurse in the Third London General Hospital at Wandsworth, it was learned a few days ago. She entered as a probationer, insisting that her identity be kept secret.

Captain Percy A. Clive, Member of Parliament for Herefordshire, was seriously wounded in Flanders last week by the explosion of a mine.

The Russian Government is employing over 200,000 Teutonic prisoners on railroads, in agriculture, and in other ways, it was reported last week.

The London Daily Mail declares that thousands of cases supposed to contain ammunition for the Russian forces are found to be full of rubbish when opened at the front. This is ascribed to the activities of German agents in Russian munition factories.

A Russian lady working for the Italian Red Cross declared that she met a woman in the Dolomite country who said that her three sons had been shot before her eyes for refusing to serve against Italy in the Austrian Army.

The English language is to be substituted for German in most of the commercial schools of Russia. This step was ordered by the Minister of Finance at the request of the school authorities.

It is said that the German conquerors of Belgium are working the coal mines of that land in a reckless and wasteful manner, regardless of the future.

Italy will send 150,000 men to the Dardanelles and 500,000 to France to aid in fighting the Germans, according to Captain Victor del Sanctis of the Italian Army, who arrived in New York a few days ago to buy war supplies for the Italian Government.

French operations against the Germans in Kamerun, West Africa, are progressing favorably, according to an official statement issued by the French Ministry of the Colonies.

A colossal wooden statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg thirty-nine feet high is to be unveiled Aug. 28 on the Siegesallee in Berlin, which is lined with statues of Kaiser Wilhelm's ancestors. Any German wishing to drive a nail into the statue may do so on payment of 1 mark, (24 cents.) It is estimated that 1,600,000 nails will be needed to cover the figure. The proceeds will go to the relief of sufferers from the war.

The magnificent library of the University of Warsaw fell into the hands of the Germans when they occupied the Polish capital. The Russians intended to remove it, but left the city too hurriedly.

Canadian casualties in the war now total 10,680. it was announced last week in Ottawa. Of these, 1,877 have been killed, 6,738 wounded, and 2,065 are missing. It was also announced that Canada has sent about 80,000 men to the front up to date.

An enraged mob demolished a "movie" theatre in Lima, Peru, because the German Directors of the place censored a war film from France.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, whose husband perished on the Lusitania, has had newspaper clippings concerning the sinking of the ship collected and bound for her. Her record consists of ten volumes, each containing 100 pages of clippings. She intends eventually to present the volumes to the library of Yale University.

The French Government has seized the estate of Herr Jelinek, a German millionaire, consisting mostly of real estate in Paris and the Riviera, and valued at $40,000,000.

Baron von Bleichroeder, son of the famous German banker, was killed near Warsaw on Aug. 1, according to a report from Amsterdam. Five years ago, on the occasion of his departure from New York after a stay in this country, he said: "Talk of war between Germany and England is a figment of the imagination." While here he held a position with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. of 37 Wall Street. At one time he was secretly engaged to the Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, who committed suicide in 1913 because her father refused his consent to her marriage with Baron von Bleichroeder.

Four thousand Italian reservists living in and about Pittsburgh have applied to the Italian Vice Consulate there for transportation to Italy, wishing to join the Italian Army.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

Gertrude Hoffman in "Sumurun" New Brighton.
(PHOTO © BY BANGS)

Francine Larrimore in "Some Baby" Fulton.

Harrison Ford and Bertha Mann in Rolling Stones" Harris.

Ina Claire as Mrs Castle in "Ziegfeld Follies," New Amsterdam.
(PHOTO © BY IRA HILL)

MARTHA HEDMAN & WALLACE EDDINGER IN THE TEMPERATURE SCENE FROM "THE BOOMERANG."

Joseph Cawthorn, Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian in "The Girl From Utah" Knickerbocker

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Mr. Belasco Offers a Trifle---
War Correspondence Melodramatized.

THE theatrical year of 1915-16 has begun. The theatrical notes need no longer deal in futures. The time has passed for the managers to give forth statements as to what they are going to do. The time has come for them to do it. And the material for the faithful Sunday retrospect is already at hand.

Possibly as an instinctive and wistful protest at the loss of the long vacation of yesteryear the reviewers of dramatic entertainment in these parts were wont to observe annually that no season was really under way until the carriages rolled up to the Empire for the autumnal return of John Drew. But of what use is that tried and trusted remark in a year when an actor from overseas is opening the Empire? And, anyway, what must you say when the doors of the Belasco swing wide on a sweltering 10th of August? For it was on Tuesday night of the week just past that "The Boomerang" made its first New York appearance at that theatre, and straightway established itself as an exceedingly agreeable evening's entertainment.

"The Boomerang" is lots of fun. Across its sunny humor there falls but one shadow—the inevitable regret that Mr. Belasco should waste his precious stage and his precious time on such a trifle. It is less than merely simple, for "Prunella" and "Marie-Odile" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" were simple enough. It is elementary, commonplace, and would hardly merit a second thought were it not so delightfully played.

And this is from the man who has given us some of the finest things the American stage has known in recent years. He would be hardy who ventured to support the negative of the proposition that the Belasco has provided more solid enjoyment than any other single theatre in America since it was first opened to the public. Now that is his only theatre, and even those who like to use the word "wizard" oftenest in writing a piece about Mr. Belasco are under no delusion that he has an income of more than twenty-four hours a day. So for him to stage, however nicely, an ordinary farce is a sheer waste of time.

But it requires no inspired theatrical prophet to see that serious drama will not abound in New York this season. We shall be fairly deluged with farces. Furthermore, not every manuscript that comes to Mr. Belasco's hands is an "Easiest Way" or a "Marie-Odile," and it must also be remembered that some of his most marked artistic successes have not yielded him his biggest profits. "The Phantom Rival," for example, one of the finest, most subtle, and most penetrating comedies presented in this city in many a long year, scarcely rivaled "Chin-Chin" at the box office, and a little later died in the dust of the road, which was a particularly arid thoroughfare last season. So Mr. Belasco may be pardoned if, in these parlous times, he seeks merely to amuse. And certainly "The Boomerang" is amusing.

PASSING on a few doors to the west, you find that Roi Cooper Megrue has carried the war into the theatre. Many a playwright smelleth the battle from afar and crieth, "Ha! Ha! I will write me a war play." And of all who have obeyed that impulse so far Mr. Megrue has done best. His is no more a genuine dramatic picture of the war, to be sure, than "Life" at the Manhattan was a genuine dramatic picture of life in Manhattan. For "Under Fire," which is all excitement, is sheer melodrama.

This war has been baffling the dramatists. It has left the English playwrights in a sorry plight, for their most faithful pictures of life about them as it used to be a year and a month ago must now seem curiously unreal and lacking to them. As for the war itself as a subject, it is too big. That is why in London at present you cannot witness a single play by Galsworthy, Pinero, Jones, Barrie, Davies, Chambers, or Maugham. That is one reason why "Potash and Perlmutter" and "Peg o' My Heart" run on and on over there, and why the music halls are making most of the money. Andreyev, to be sure, has sung in a monotone the sorrows of Belgium, and Stephen Phillips has attempted a panoramic revue of the war; but the great conflict is too huge, too near, too overwhelming for the perspective of serious drama. Probably we shall not have the great war play until the Captains and the Kings depart. And in the meantime, if a man feels he just must write a war play, then melodrama, with its rush and its roar, and, above all, its easy optimism, is probably the happiest medium. War and crime—these are the human activities that are naturally melodramatic, and "Under Fire" is frankly melodrama. Written about valor to the strains of martial music, Mr. Megrue's latest is a standard war play which happens to use the present war as its background. Much of it has been cleverly done, and "Under Fire" has all the earmarks of a popular success.

With all of "Under Cover" and part of "It Pays to Advertise" to his credit there was a disposition last season to speak of Roi Megrue as "the boy with two plays on Broadway" and generally to give forth the impression that he woke up one morning to find himself a playwright. But such craftsmanship in the making of popular plays as he has already displayed is not learned overnight. R. C. Megrue is to be carefully distinguished from E. E. Reizenstein. "Under Fire" is the product of a long apprenticeship.

May Irwin's New Comedy.

May Irwin will return to Broadway a week from tomorrow in a new comedy entitled "No. 13 Washington Square," based on Leroy Scott's novel of that title. William Collier is staging the piece and the company he is rehearsing includes Ffolliet Paget, John Junior, Charles Abbe, Charlotte Carter, Clara Blandick, and Leonard Hollister.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

RICHARD ORDYNSKI will make his American début as an actor tomorrow afternoon on the stage of the New Brighton Theatre, in the condensed version of Reinhardt's wordless play, "Sumurun," he has prepared for Gertrude Hoffman's use in vaudeville. While Mr. Ordynksi is primarily a stage director, during his years with Reinhardt in Berlin he was often called upon to assume rôles in emergencies. It was he who came to New York several years ago to stage in the Casino this only specimen of the German genius Reinhardt's work.

Mr. Ordynski is a Pole by birth, and a short time before the war began he had gone back to his native country to assume the direction of two playhouses in Warsaw. He was born and educated in Cracow, and after graduation from the Cracow University he taught in a college several years.

School life, however, did not offer a wide enough field for his energy. He was deeply interested in the theatre, and even during his years of professorship acted as dramatic critic for several journals. Another link which connected Ordynski with the theatre was his brother, who was an actor.

Uninfluenced by the bitter objections of his parents, he went at first to Moscow to study the work of Stanislavsky, the producing manager of the famous Art Theatre there. Stanislavsky suggested to the young Pole that he stay for a while with him, but Ordynski did not take advantage of the offer. The Art Theatre was devoting all its attention to realistic modern plays, and this did not give Ordynski the opportunity he wished to develop his imagination. The artistic pilgrim went on to Berlin, where he saw for the first time some productions by Max Reinhardt. These captivated him at once, and although he wandered from theatre to theatre throughout Germany, studying the work of all the best German producers, he finally went to the Reinhardt festival, held in Munich in the Summer of 1908.

Ordynski's meeting with Reinhardt was quite informal. Ordynski explained himself, his ideas and ambitions, to Reinhardt. The producer was apparently impressed, for all he said was "Very well. Stay with me and work with me."

JOE WEBER and Lew Fields were removing the whiskers and padding and checkered clothes—clothes almost as unreal as the sport shirts of Seventh Avenue—in their dressing room in the Palace, and as the metamorphosis gradually restored their personalities, they waxed reminiscent of Mike and Meyer and the golden days when they were youthful comedians.

"It happened just twenty years ago," began Mr. Fields. "We had 'arrived' in vaudeville, and were receiving the staggering salary of $500 a week, which at that time was considered a princely sum for performers. We were booked by Oscar Hammerstein to appear in the playhouse now known as the New York Theatre. At that time the foreign impersonator, Fregoli, was appearing on the bill at the New York and had created a great sensation with his lightning changes of costume and character.

"I don't remember which one of us hit on the idea of burlesquing Fregoli's act," continued Mr. Fields, "but it came to us that night at dinner, and we worked out our plans immediately. My brother Nat, who now tips the scales at two hundred odd, was at that time as slender as I, and Bobby Harris, my wife's brother, was exactly Weber's size. We picked them for our supporting company and began rehearsals the next morning, after we had been assured by Hammerstein that we could follow Fregoli on the bill.

"At the opening matinée, we stationed Nat in the wings at the right of the stage and Bobby Harris in the wings on the left. Both were made up in exact imitation of Weber and myself, so far as the faces were concerned, except that Nat was dressed like a woman, and wore a beautiful blonde wig. The pseudo Weber wore a policeman's uniform. As soon as I walked off the stage, Nat came on. It would have been physically impossible for any human being to have made a change so quickly, but the audience did not seem to realize that, and applauded wildly. Then Weber walked off, and no sooner had he disappeared than Harris came on. We kept it up for several minutes. The two imitations would walk off and Weber and I would come on in our regular make-ups, from opposite sides of the stage. We absolutely fooled them that Monday afternoon, until the end of our turn, when all four of us came on together. Then the house went wild."

PERCY RICHARDS is going to sing in the Strand Theatre this week. Don't know Percy? At least you've seen him, for he is the Adonis in white who has promenaded the avenue and tributary thoroughfares so persistently for several months. "When I was in Venice, where I studied singing," says Mr. Richards, "I saw a man wander about the streets and his attire attracted my attention. He wore no hat, coat, or collar. His shirt was made of silk with a large soft rolling collar, open in front. His trousers, shoes, socks, and belt, were pure white. As a matter of fact, he was dressed as you see me now. He looked so comfortable and sensible that I decided to copy his attire."

That describes tersely Mr. Richards's costume, a costume that has made him familiar to thousands of New Yorkers. Mr. Richards is a Lieutenant in the Swedish Army; also Mr. Richards is a tenor; likewise Mr. Richards has a flair for arousing curiosity, and if a third of those who have wondered who he was and what his unusual attire meant go to hear him sing, he will have to be kept at the Strand a year.

Yorkville Theatre Reopens.

The Yorkville Theatre began its new season last night. It will be operated the coming year as a burlesque house.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"ROLLING STONES," a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn, Tuesday night in the Harris Theatre.

"SOME BABY," a new farce by Zellah Covington and Jules Simónson, postponed from last week, tomorrow night in the Fulton Theatre.

"CHIN-CHIN," most popular of last season's musical comedies, in the Globe Theatre tomorrow night for a supplemental engagement of three weeks.

THE theatrical entrepreneurs no longer wait for Labor Day to begin the new season. By that date this year a large majority of the playhouses will be running, unless a spell of belated torrid weather or some other catastrophe should subdue the spirits of the managers. Two new plays and the return of an old one will this week add the brilliance of their signs to the incandescence of Broadway.

"Rolling Stones" is the title of a new comedy by Edgar Selwyn that Selwyn & Co. will present in the Harris Theatre Tuesday night. The last offering here of this author was the farce, "Nearly Married," which he wrote in conjunction with Margaret Mayo, his wife, and before that "The Country Boy" and "The Arab," both from Mr. Selwyn's pen, were acted in New York.

"Rolling Stones" tells the story of two young men who make a spectacular rise from an environment of poverty to a position of affluence. They fare forth to conquer the world on the theory that it owes them, and any one with the wit to demand it, a living. Their path is not always a primrose one, and it is from the difficulties they encounter that the author draws his comedy.

The cast chosen to interpret the piece includes Charles Ruggles, Harrison Ford, Arthur Aylesworth, Frank Kingdon, James Kearney, Bertha Mann, Marie Carroll, Rae Selwyn, and Beatrice Ingram. Mr. Selwyn staged the piece himself.

The first local performance of the new farce, "Some Baby!" originally announced for last week, will be given tomorrow night in the Fulton Theatre. This is the farce by Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson which the Henry B. Harris Estate has been preparing for production for some weeks. In it Emma Janvier will return to the stage after an absence of six years. Others in the cast will be Frank Lalor, Francine Larrimore, Ernest Stallard, Sam Edwards, John Arthur, Beth Franklyn, Sara Biala and Gilbert Clayton.

"Chin-Chin" will resume its engagement in the Globe Theatre tomorrow night, after a vacation of several weeks, during which time Eddie and Fred and Dave and the rest of the stars have been amusing themselves in various ways. This most popular of last year's musical comedies will remain at the Globe only three more weeks, after which it will go to Chicago.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play.	Playhouse.	Presented.
It Pays to Advertise	Cohan	(1914) Sept. 8
Birth of a Nation (film)	Liberty	(1915) March 3
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 21
Girl from Utah (return)	Knickerbocker	Aug. 9
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Search Me	Gaiety	Aug. 11
Under Fire	Hudson	Aug. 12

CHANCE AND EDDINGER

CHANCE, which Mr. Conrad has so entertainingly and convincingly shown, is the determining factor of our lives, is largely responsible for the greatest success of Wallace Eddinger's career. For if the war had not come Mr. Eddinger in all probability would have given up his career as an actor and so would have missed the opportunity he realizes so fully of giving a capital characterization of Budd Woodbridge in "The Boomerang." Mr Eddinger was splitting French vichy with a reporter and infinitives with acceptances of congratulations from Brother Lambs in the taproom of the club the other day.

"I had fully intended giving up acting," he said, "had given it up, in fact, and was contemplating producing some plays I had in my possession when the war came and caused me to change my plans. Why should I quit the stage at my age? Well, beyond the opportunity it offers of making a good living I am not wild about it, that is, about the acting end. To begin with, the hours are such that when every one else is loafing the actor has to work. We took a big place at Port Washington for the Summer and now just at the time when it will be most enjoyable I only get to spend a few hours a day there. Then if we entertain at dinner, instead of being able to dine leisurely and go to the theatre with our guests I have to scamper away to the grease-paint and footlights.

"I am not what you might call an old man—I am 34—but I have been on the stage a good many years and it has lost a lot of the lure it might still have if I had not begun my career at a tender age. I made my first appearance when I was 6 years old. My father was on the stage, and when Charles T. Ellis wanted a little boy in a play I was that boy. I played until I was 12 and then I quit to go to school, returning at 20.

"It was before I retired that I played Lord Fauntleroy, yellow curls and all. I was one of the original eighteen Lord Fauntleroys, who were almost as numerous as the original Florodora girls, and I played the rôle two and a half years in every part of the United States.

"I suppose it was in those early years that I got fed up on adulation, for I am impervious to it now. I am not strong for the matinée hero thing, and I do not believe in up-stage art. You know in a scene between two people when one player wishes to monopolize the scene he gradually works his way up stage, thus spoiling the balance and putting the other player at a disadvantage. I have found that an effective cure for this is to turn my back to the audience and the up-stage one immediately grasps the significance of my move.

"Likewise I do not believe in the star system. The average theatre-goer never looks at his program unless someone on the stage interests him especially, so most of the players are nameless to him. I refuse to be starred because I do not care to go out of town, and a manager doesn't like to star an actor and identify him with a play unless he is willing to stay with it.

"So you see I have no great illusions about the stage. In its highest estate acting is an art, to be sure, an art worthy of the greatest respect and one that demands the greatest sacrifices from those who master it. For these sacrifices it pays handsomely. When I was married several years ago I decided I would retire as soon as I had made some money. I did that on 'Officer 666,' an interest in which I owned. I quit the stage and took up loafing, but one can't loaf in America. I went in for sports, but you can't make a very big production of a game of golf, and soon I found I was eating and sleeping and drinking too much and getting very nervous over doing nothing. Abroad it is different. In France, where I have spent considerable time, it is easy to play. There I used to get up in time to have petit dejeneur, get a hundred or so bad tips, go to the races, lose on every tip, back to the American bars with the gang till dinner time, then dinner and the theatre. Loafing is a fine art there, but it is different with us.

"So here I am, still acting, and I suppose I will keep at it till I get too old and bald and fat. I find this part unusually interesting because the character is more complex than the usual comedy character, and I spent considerable time and thought developing it. The play was several years in the process of incubation. It was when I was playing in 'The Only Son' that Winchell Smith conceived the idea of 'The Boomerang.' You know Mr. Smith and I have been closely associated for a long time. The first time he ever went to the theatre as a youth in his native Massachusetts town from the vantage point of the gallery he saw me on the stage, a boy actor. And now he is writing my best parts for me."

Columbia Resumes Next Week.

The Columbia Theatre will return to its regular policy of burlesque with weekly changes of bill a week from tomorrow afternoon. The Golden Crooks will be the first show, being a combination of extravaganza, burlesque, and vaudeville.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

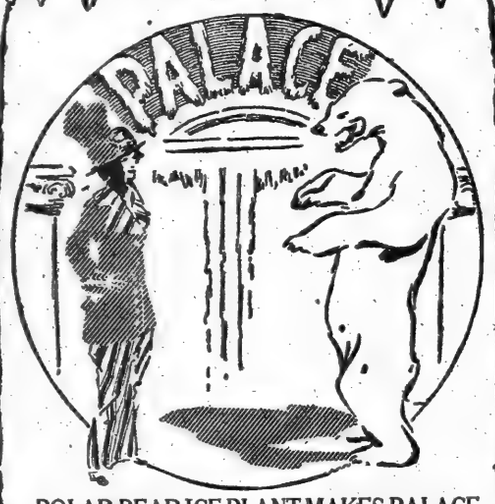
PALACE THEATRE—Weber and Fields, retained from last week because of their drawing power, in a sketch containing some of their most famous scenes; Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly in a program of songs and dances; "The Peace Cry," a dramatic playlet with peace as its theme, by Edwards Davis; Ruth Roye in songs, and Trovato.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE—A condensed version of Max Reinhardt's wordless play, "Sumurun," seen several years ago in the Casino Theatre, with a large cast, headed by Gertrude Hoffman and Richard Ordynski; Vaughn Comfort and John King in their blackface sketch, "Coontown Divorcons"; Will Oakland and Company in a singing novelty, "At the Club."

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—"The Impresario," a travesty on grand opera, with a cast including George Everett, Lotta Edwards, and Joseph Mathieu.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF—Ford's Dance Revue; Little Hip, a performing Baby Elephant, and the Minstrel Four.

VAUDEVILLE ON ICE



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The following unsurpassed, unparalleled, unprecedented attractions all on one bill this week:

JOE WEBER & LEW FIELDS

To accommodate the many thousands who were unable to secure seats last week, the engagement of Weber & Fields has been extended. The great success scored by the comedians upon their return to vaudeville after a period of nearly twenty years is one of the great events of the season.

EDWARDS DAVIS & CO

The distinguished author-actor has written a new play, "The Peace Cry," which he will present at the Palace, supported by Jule Power and a company of ten. "The Peace Cry" is a powerful drama and its stirring story is interwoven with a strong plea against war.

RUTH ROYE

Vaudeville's youngest singing comedienne returns to the scene of her first great success. She will sing a new repertoire of topical songs written exclusively for her.

TROVATO

The humorist-violinist, whose methods have been imitated by more persons than any artist in the world, will be seen here for the first time in several years.

GUS VAN & JOE SCHENCK

Billed as "The pennant winning battery of songland," Van & Schenck will present their entertaining song and piano special.

CHAS. AHEARN COMEDY COMPANY

Charles Ahearn's big comedy cycling company is another feature of next week's bill. In addition to their comedy cycling, they are presenting a thrilling race between an auto and motorcycle.

THE LA VARS

The La Vars are known as Dancing Whirlwinds, and their series of dances are remarkable for their originality and dexterity.

AMETA

The Parisian Music Hall favorite will be seen in a series of classic dances.

EXTRA FEATURE

HARRY FOX & YANCSI DOLLY

Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly will make their last appearance in vaudeville at the Palace next week in nonsensical patter, songs, and dances. The stage has no more delightful pair than these two.

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SOME BABY!

SOME FARCE!— WITH SOME CAST!

Frank Lalor

Emma Janvier, Ernest Stallard, John Arthur, Sara Biala, Francine Larrimore, Sam Edwards, Beth Franklyn, Gilbert Clayton

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"War news melodramatized and prodigally produced." —Times.

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BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

"Full of the spirit of youth. Acting uncommonly fine."—Sun.

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MESSIAH,

At Ocean Grove, Sat. Eve., Aug. 21.

800 voices. Mme. Anita Rio, Gwyn Jones, Dan Beddoe, Henri Scott. Special trains, Penn. R. R., lv. Jersey City, 6:18, 1:40; Newark, 8:35, 1:58; Elizabeth, 8:45, 2:08. Return, 11:00. Round trip, $1.00. Ditson's and at trains.

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HOW TEACHING SHOULD BE DONE IN AMERICAN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

University and College Presidents Send to The Times Their Opinions of Methods, Courses, Discipline, and Aims in Secondary Training

IN the fourth installment of letters from university and college Presidents about preparatory school conditions, published herewith, the writers express varied ideas as to how boys and girls should be taught.

This educational series will continue to be a feature of THE SUNDAY TIMES for several weeks. The object in asking the educators for their opinions was to present a discussion of secondary schooling from a wide range of viewpoints. It will be seen that the width of the range was not miscalculated; the prominent teachers of the country evidently represent all sorts of school theories, and most of them have exhaustive arguments ready to support their beliefs.

Fewer Subjects Well Taught.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The chief emphasis, in my judgment, should be laid on the thorough study of a few fundamental subjects. The subjects are now too numerous. Some of these subjects are not fundamental to a well-balanced education. Four or five great studies—an ancient language, a science, mathematics, English, and a modern foreign language represent, in both quantity and quality, a proper course for a pre-college school.

Such a course well fills the two primary needs of early education: (1) knowledge, and, (2,) more important, training in sound judgment. These two needs should be filled by identical forces or means. For knowledge should be acquired with accuracy, comprehensiveness, proportion, and a sense of relationship. Thus acquired the power of accurate, comprehensive, large, and well-proportioned thinking will be the inevitable and precious result.

CHARLES F. THWING,
President Western Reserve University.
Cleveland, Ohio.

More Time to Fewer Subjects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest lack in our American system of education is the lack of thoroughness. The change that we should make should be to devote more time to a fewer subjects. For instance, in our part of the country we devote only five hours a week to Latin during the four years of a high-school course. If a student is really to know anything about Latin it is necessary to give something like eight hours a week to it for these years.

A good hold on one ancient language and one modern language, on the fundamentals of mathematics, on one's mother tongue, and on one science could be secured by every one who goes through a high school. But in order to do this much more time would have to be devoted to these subjects, and this time could be secured by teaching fewer subjects than are now taught.

The best type of school for developing character and mental power is the school of the type of the old Latin school or classical academy of our fathers, and unless a student is exceptionally well situated at home the best school for him is the boarding school, where school life is the only life of the pupil with none of the distractions of the social life of the ordinary home.

I should like for every American boy to know how to shoot straight, as did the boys in the old South. But I hate militarism with such a perfect hatred that I hesitate to advise giving military training in the secondary schools. R. E. BLACKWELL,
President Randolph-Macon College.
Ashland, Va.

Importance of Good Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Christian character is the greatest need of our day, as proved in every walk in life. Such character is caught and not taught. It passes from personality to personality. The permanent, vital element in education is the influence of a strong, wise, good life upon other lives. We cannot guard too carefully lest we rob our children of that fundamental element. In our day the emphasis needs to be placed upon the importance of choosing teachers of the right type. This is the best and surest method of developing the class of citizens which our country and the world today sorely needs.

There are absolutely no short cuts to real education. The element of time must enter into the development intellectual as it does into the development physical. Much of that introduced into our preparatory schools in recent years will not bear the test of time. Small foundations permit only small superstructures. It is not meet that we lower educational standards in a period of the world's history which calls for greater, stronger, truer men than we have yet produced.

Create vocational schools for those who must enter life with little preparation, but do not permit the demand for such training to undermine the accepted standards of thorough education.

The best leaders of our day are those who have come by way of the old-fashioned classical course. No other gives such breadth of vision, such intellectual training as gathers in its grasp both efficiency and force. The wise Board of Education will not permit these time-honored studies to be crowded out of the curriculum, while the wise lads and lassies are those who choose them in preference to studies as less valuable as they are more immediately attractive. The mushroom and the squash have their place and their value, as have also the towering fir and the stalwart oak.

Strict military discipline, when given by men of sterling Christian character, would doubtless do for many of our boys and young men what strict discipline has little opportunity to do in our modern homes.

LEONARD W. RILEY,
President of McMinnville College.
McMinnville, Ore.

Too Many Fads Nowadays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My first thought is that every ideal school must really prepare for the next step in life, whatever that may be. Consequently, these schools must have courses varied to meet future demands. But, presumably, your questions relate specifically to the schools that prepare for the college and university life. However, on general principles, the work of every such school should first of all seek to develop character—good, strong will power to choose well and to do well in every avenue entered.

Today, in the midst of so much that distracts, in the presence of so many allurements, in the sight of so many evidences of wealth and extravagant living and in the great restlessness of the age, the average boy or girl who enters college needs to have that preliminary education that fits one to do hard work and to stick to the task unmoved by demoralizing outside influences. As it is, the present methods in preparatory schools in general are not conducive to the making of youth strong enough mentally or morally to meet and conquer college tasks, though the physical side may have been well developed.

The fact is, we have swung too far from the old methods and old ideas that have served to train many master minds long before we were so hard beset by so much of the new psychology which has made of our lower schools, especially, experiment stations and raised many new problems in education. We need a return to the development of both wish and will to do hard things simply because they are to be done, to get pleasure out of victories over difficult tasks, and to learn to enjoy the possession of a mind that should be growing into a kingdom for each boy and girl.

Our methods must place less stress upon interest and inclination, which have a place undoubtedly, but which with the present pre-eminence accorded them serve to produce youth who are not hardened to serious endeavor, and who crave constant novelty as the only stimulant to urge them on to high achievement. Nothing can take the place of inner power developed; and just now our methods are leaning too much to the substitution of the active propelling force of the teacher for this vital power. The trouble is that too great a number of instructors in preparatory schools are inoculated with the craze for the new, following every fad and will-o'-the-wisp in education. They are not thoroughly enough trained in a subject where the most thorough training is needed. They are not able to value properly these new theories and have not judgment to see that these schools are not the place for experimentation. They fail to know youth as youth, but view their pupils as adolescents to be analyzed like a bug or plant and treated with this or that formula simply to see if stimulated or the contrary. They are often too obsessed by college methods to be able or willing to adjust themselves to the work demanded of preparatory students and so fail in obtaining proper results.

Among the things we are overemphasizing in our preparatory work for college we find the industrial idea and sports. We cannot do too many things and do them well. If the pupil is preparing for college we must see that he is not enticed from his aim, and notwithstanding the advantages some industrial training may have for him, it too often takes too much of his time. As for sports, the preparatory school is just the place where the proper relation of work and play should be learned and become habit. Just now, both here and in college, the student gets an exaggerated idea of the value of sports under the misleading title of "athletics" or "physical training."

In the studies pursued I am sure we are leaning too far to the material side in preparing the student for college. Science with its wonderfully attractive work is pushing aside the humanities and philosophical study. But we must hold hard to these—to the cultural side or the outlook upon life narrows and our youth are not made into men and women with strong mental calibre and moral fibre. The spiritual development is absolutely necessary to prepare every girl or boy at this impressible stage for all that comes after, in college or after life—to meet and solve problems and to endure heroically what life brings of trouble or disaster. All that the world holds of the best in literature of all ages and nations is needed to help learn to live life well, which, after all is said and done, is the thing we wish to prepare our youth to do.

As to military training in these schools, there are distinct advantages in it as long as we do not let the purely military idea predominate. The training is an invaluable aid to proper carriage of body, to habits of prompt obedience, to manly ideals, to courage, and to patriotism. The preparatory schools have largely in their hands the making of the great body of ideal future American citizens.

W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
President Wilberforce University.
Wilberforce, Ohio.

Too Much Manual Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great weakness, it seems to me, of the present preparatory education is too great insistence on vocational training and manual arts, with a corresponding lack of insistence on the fundamental things that have always and must always constitute the great body of valuable preparatory education. Whatever may be said on behalf of vocational training and specialization in colleges and universities, no clamor of the bread-and-butterists should ever be permitted to overrun the fundamental educational needs of the expanding mind. Let us remember that our preparatory schools are not apprentice shops, and let us also remember that in this country every man is first a man and then an artisan or wealth producer in whatever realm, and with these two principles firmly established let us maintain an educational system in our preparatory schools at least that will make men first and practical workers thereafter.

W. A. HARPER,
President Elon College.
Elon College, N. C.

High Schools' Weak Points.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Formerly the preparatory schools of the Middle West were dominated almost entirely by the colleges and so failed to serve the needs of the majority of the people.

In an effort to correct this condition we are, in American fashion, going to the opposite extreme. The high school is becoming a sort of elementary university, trying to teach a little of everything, but often failing to produce the discipline desired as preparation for a rigorous college course. If the high school still continues to advance along these lines our colleges will either be forced to make radical changes in their curricula or suffer extermination by the secondary schools, on the one hand, and professional and technical institutions on the other.

Of course, the high schools cannot afford to revert to the old curriculum, but they should not neglect disciplinary subjects altogether. It is very foolish to suppose that a student can and will select subjects best fitted to his needs. The thing uppermost in the student's mind is securing the maximum credit for the minimum work.

If the high schools would see to it that the same amount of work is required in each course, there would be wiser choosing on the part of students.

From the college point of view we conclude that our preparatory schools are beginning to give us too many vocational units and not enough of the kind that represent mental discipline and produce studious habits.

Another point about high school instruction needs to be mentioned. It is the fact that in many of them inferior instruction is given in the fourth year. Senior privileges and the burden of "outside studies" contrive to make the student neglect his school work so that his preparation is weakened at the very point his college work begins. R. R. FLEET,
Professor of Mathematics, William Jewell College.
Liberty, Mo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sending you a brief article by Dr. R. R. Fleet, Professor of Mathematics in this college, who classifies students for college work and understands the preparatory school work better than I do. I notice that he has said nothing about military training in the secondary schools. I myself believe in it. I think it would be an advantage to the student to have this training, and that it would be a great thing for our country. It would prepare our citizens, to some extent, against a surprise war. A little over a year ago I thought we had got along in the road of civilization a little too far for another great war, but I have changed my mind. I am still in favor of peace, but I have less faith in national agreements. It seems to me now that the best policy for us is to be as peaceable as we ever were, but ready for war if necessary. J. P. GREENE,
President William Jewell College.
Liberty, Mo.

Public Schools Not Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best type of preparatory school for boys and girls, in my opinion, is found in the typical New England academy. Such schools have the following decided advantages in preparing young people for college entrance:

1. Rural environment characterized by simplicity, democracy, inexpensive social functions, and normal athletics.

2. Emphasis upon the classical and cultural courses of study, with vocational subjects incidental and optional.

3. A sane but pronounced moral and religious atmosphere. It is very important that this part of the life of young people should have careful direction before college entrance.

4. A Faculty of expert teachers of highest Christian character. The comparatively small enrollment, small classes, and the democratic simplicity of the social life make the most intimate association between Faculty and students possible and usual.

5. Coeducation—As in the home the sexes meet on an equality, so in the period of college preparation. After nearly twenty-five years of familiarity with co-educational schools in various sections of the country I am stronger than ever in my advocacy of this plan of education as the best possible for preparation for college or for life.

The West depends largely upon the high school for its college freshmen. The typical high school course is a poor preparation for college entrance. Undue emphasis upon vocational subjects, a large range of electives, and a disposition in many quarters to curtail or eliminate the ancient languages and other cultural subjects render the average high school graduates' preparation entirely inadequate for college entrance.

I do not believe in military training in the secondary schools or colleges. I have seen it tried in a Western academy and college, I do not object to it on account of the tendency to create a spirit of militarism. I believe it works the other way. The average student does not care for it. Whatever place military training may have, if any, I do not consider it a legitimate part of the work for college preparation. All opinions on such a theme as this must necessarily be explained, qualified, and limited.

HARRY ANDREWS KING,
President Moore's Hill College.
Moore's Hill, Ind.

Emphasis on Study of English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Southern California, because of the high-grade, well-equipped high schools, needs only more of the strongest kind of preparatory schools. There is no need for other than the stiffest curriculum. That curriculum should cover all prerequisites ordinarily required of high-grade colleges and universities. There is still need of English being emphasized and a larger place for the elementary natural sciences. I do not see the especial advantage in military training in secondary schools.

JOHN WILLIS BAER,
President Occidental College.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Importance of the Sciences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my impression that we are still somewhat mediaeval in our preparatory work. I might add that the same is largely true of our college curricula. We are the slaves of custom in these respects, holding to educational traditions as tenaciously as to the wearing of buttons on the backs of our coats. What we need, it seems to me, is to awake to the importance of the sciences and to realise that Latin and Greek are not the only subjects necessary for entrance to the educational heaven. Spencer urged this long ago, and if we think back through the last hundred years of our history we shall find that the great achievements have been the result of scientific endeavor. We must recognize individual differences in pupils—that all cannot enter the professions—and that a legitimate field for the secondary school is the preparation for other modes of earning a living. In short, we must emphasize the manual arts—girls must learn to cook, to sew, and to keep house; boys must learn to farm, to build, to make.

The truly educated man is the one who is able to handle his job, whether that be running a motor or a college. Each renders his service to his fellows, and the school is modern which recognizes this.

As to the military training, I am slow to hazard an opinion. I believe, however, that in our present stage of development we should give not a little of attention to this matter. The struggle for existence sometimes takes on the form of war, and that nation will survive which is best prepared to meet the vicissitudes of the environment.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
President Lebanon University.
Lebanon, Ohio.

Age for College Entrance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To parents endeavoring to find out whether their sons are "old enough" to go to college and "ready" for college work a few suggestions born of long experience may be helpful.

First: A boy is "old enough" to go to college when he is mature enough to control his own actions and spend wisely his own money. Ordinarily this age is reached at about 18, sometimes at 17, not often earlier than the latter age, and frequently not till the young man is 20 or 21. A boy who must be "made" to go to bed and to get up in time for breakfast, "made" to go to school each morning and to prepare his lessons each evening, and who cannot be trusted to spend his own pocket money, is not "old enough" to go to college, whatever may be his age, height, weight, and company manners.

Second: A boy is "ready" to undertake the difficulty of college studies when he has learned to study his daily lessons resolutely without any compulsion and has successfully completed a good high-school course consisting of four years of study after finishing the regular lower grammar or graded school.

Of course, a boy of unusual ability, maturity, and resolute determination, who cannot have access to a four-year high school, might wisely go on to college and enter the race with inadequate preparation. Difficulties to such men are a stimulus rather than a discouragement. But the ordinary high-school student has no conception of the difficulty of college courses. His attempt to "save" a year may involve a vain and hopeless effort to keep up, then the despairing relinquishment of further useless labor, and the idleness which is so often the open gateway to moral deterioration.

Thorough preparation makes university study congenial, successful, and inspirational; allows leisure for athletics, social life, and outside literary work, and gives that sureness and self-confidence so necessary to success in life. When to intellectual preparation are added vigorous health, correct habits, and a strong personality a young man's success in his college course is practically assured.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH,
President Washington and Lee University.
Lexington, Va.

ADVERTISEMENT.

How to Beautify a Summer Soiled Face

It's really a simple matter to renovate a face soiled by sun, winds or dirt. Ordinary mercolized wax, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It literally peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The wornout skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the treatment. The younger, healthier underskin forming the new complexion, is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of mercolized wax, to be had at any druggstore, is enough to remove any tanned, reddened, pimpled, freckled or blotchy skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off mornings.

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A Collie is a necessity to every well-regulated household.

Stories of Collies' Faithfulness are countless.

"Beauty, without Vanity,
Strength, without Insolence,
Courage, without Ferocity,
And all the virtues of man without his vices."

We will supply a very choice male Collie Puppy for..... **$15**
Our CHOICEST Male Collie Puppies, each one a Gem..... **$20**
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All these puppies are grandly bred, tracing from the late J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ESQ.'S, famous $5,000 Champion WISHAW SLINKER, and other good sires; they are exquisite in color; in perfect health; aised with children, which insures their lispositions. We will ship promptly upon receipt of check and supply full authentic pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Go where you will, you will find these as fine as any ever offered. Supply limited. We will fill orders as fast as they come in; immediate orders will secure best selections.

We sold thousands of dollars' worth of Collies to the late J. Pierpont Morgan. We have letters from the late Mr. Morgan to prove this statement. Address your orders to
PINE GROVE COLLIE KENNELS,
Long Branch, N. J.

We give full directions for feeding, so that purchasers will have no trouble with puppies.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

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For College & High School Girls

(Style Registered)

The hit of the season. A neat, commonsense and young womanish garment, representing unusual value at the price of

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This dress is sold exclusively at Bamberger's, in Newark. It is without a doubt one of the most becoming and practical dresses for the high school and college girl ever designed. Its lines commend it to every young miss. The picture will give you an idea of its prettiness.

It is made of Botany serge, with panel back and front. It is closed at the side, and is trimmed with buttons. The smart effect is produced by the belt and the patch pockets.

The dress has an over collar of silk faille, with the new style sleeves. It comes in sizes 14 to 18.

Anticipating a "rush" for these dresses following this announcement, we desire that you select your dress immediately.—*Third Floor*

Clearance Sale of Women's Summer Dresses

With the hand of time ticking off the days of summer we have now come to the period of the year when every woman's summer dress in our immense stocks must be cleared away. To do this rapidly and thoroughly, and to make the offerings exceptionally worth the while of every patron of the house, we have cut prices to a level that is astonishing because of its lowness.

WOMEN'S 3.98 SUMMER DRESSES at 1.98. Pretty dotted voile, awning stripe, flowered, figures, and also linen combination dresses. Every mode correct and smart.

WOMEN'S 5.00 DRESSES AT 2.39. White and colored, in newest dotted voiles, flowered effects, fancy style and simple frocks, also black summer frocks for mourning wear.

WOMEN'S 5.00 & 6.00 WHITE DRESSES AT 2.98. Newest summer models, including embroidered and lace trimmed voiles and organdies, sheer and clinging. Wonderful outdoor frocks.

WOMEN'S 8.00 WHITE SUMMER DRESSES AT 3.98. White lace stripe voile, hand embroidered and eyelet embroidery, some lavish styles with motifs. Every frock unusual.

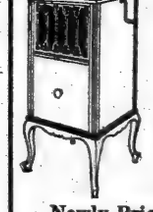
WOMEN'S 10.00 SUMMER FROCKS AT 5.98. Smart French linen frocks, stripe voiles, with Marie Odile collar, fancy border voile dresses. Exceedingly attractive frocks, at 5.98.

WOMEN'S 10.98 TO 15.00 FROCKS AT 7.98. Smart outdoor models, also soft fabrics for afternoon affairs, and newest embroidered models. White voiles, colored embroidered, and a splendid collection of white embroidered voiles and stripe crepe.

WOMEN'S 15.00 TO 17.98 FROCKS AT 10.98. Beautiful braided net frocks, embroidered voiles, newest coat effects, skirts that are flounced and tiered. Also lace trimmed gowns.

WOMEN'S 17.98 TO 25.00 DRESSES AT 12.98. Beautiful white frocks with filet lace embroidery, also in figured batiste, charming braided nets, also the new princess linen and embroidered organdies. *Third Floor*

Edison "Diamond Disc" Phonographs



As illustrated, newly priced at (model B200)

$165

A beautiful machine in various high grade finishes. Has the diamond point reproducer.

Newly Priced Edison Model B150 "Diamond Point" at

$115

This price includes six record portfolios to stand on ledge beneath machine. Wonderful instrument in handsome finish.

SIXTH FLOOR.

FURS Remodeled

This work is best done now when we are in the slack season. The rates are low, which means a saving for you. The work will be carefully and painstakingly attended to. You may make selection from an assortment of new models, best suited to your needs. Your furs will then be ready for the full winter season's wear. We are also in a better position now than later in the fall to repair your furs. Better attend to this as soon as possible.

EDITORIAL

Mr. Arthur Brisbane Has This to Say:

"Doubtless you have seen salespeople at work—women standing on their feet all day in suit and dress departments bringing out garment after garment, trying patiently to find what the customer wants. With them every sale is a serious matter—meaning not only an immediate commission but future advancement. To employ the best efforts of such people, knowing that in all likelihood the goods ordered will be sent back the next day, is very much like ordering a contractor to build you a house which you will pay for if you like its looks after it is built, and on the further condition that you happen to have the money."

Mr. Brisbane is not a merchant, but he has a very keen insight into things commercial. He also has that rare faculty of placing himself in another's position. What he says about selecting goods one day and returning them the next—or, worse still, the next week—is absolutely and undeniably true.

We have published several articles on the use and abuse of the return privilege. We have not made any arbitrary rules, neither have nagged or whined. What we have said has been educational in character.

We have frankly taken the public into our confidence and the public has responded. We knew it would. An appeal to reason never fails to commend itself to REASONABLE PEOPLE.

Won't you co-operate with us? Won't you return what you have to return within a reasonable period, say, two or three days, or even a week? Won't you try to make more of your selections in our store rather than in your home?

Unless you know the intimate, innermost workings of a store you cannot begin to realize what a tremendous help this would be to us.

"Talk it over with your friends."

(To be continued)

Annual August Sale ORIENTAL RUGS

Glorious gems of color from the lands of the far east.

This event has been in preparation for several months. We have purchased advantageously many thousands of dollars' worth of beautiful pieces, both in the smaller oriental and room-size carpets. With this addition to our stock we are in a position to show you a wondrous assortment of pieces lower-priced than elsewhere in the Metropolitan district.

At $6.75

You may purchase a Beloochistan rug, in soft tones of red, also in light shades. Large lot to select from.

At $9.00

You may purchase a durable, strongly woven Mecca rug, size about 2.8x4.

At $18.50

You may purchase a pretty, silky Mossoul or Kurdistan piece. Sizes range 2.8 to 3.2 x 5.6 to 6.9 long.

At $22, $25 & $28

You may purchase a beautiful, silky, strongly woven Kurdistan-Bijar or Beloochistan rug. Large lot to select from.

Iran-Saraband-Kirmanshah — Saruk and Royal Bokhara pieces, at prices lower than elsewhere.

At $95 to $150

You may purchase a Sultanbad, Mahal, or Arak room size carpet in beautiful, soft tones, suitable for most any room. They are strong, durable rugs.

At $190 to $490

You may purchase a beautiful, silky Saruk room size carpet.

At $125 to $237.50

You may purchase a real Chinese room size carpet, silky beauties in wondrous shades of blue, rose and gold.

Many other gems of the far Eastern looms on display.

Fourth Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

In the Heart of Newark—Easy to Reach from Everywhere.

FASHION DECREES SKIRTS TWO INCHES LONGER THAN BEFORE

Soft, Clinging Material, and Plenty of It, Goes Into the Making of the Early Fall Models for Well-Dressed Women—Long-Waisted Coats, Coming to Point Either in Front or Rear, Seem to be Forecast for Winter.

MODEL BY LAFERRIERE OF PARIS.
Louis XVI. tea gown of biscuit colored satin with long coat of black chiffon.

WHEN the weather became hot in Paris the Frenchwoman lowered her skirt a few inches because she did not care for the expanse of ankles left by the adoption of slippers and pumps with high heels in place of high shoes. It is claimed by those who should know that this length will prevail with our women when the 1st of October brings in the boot. But why?

The shorter the skirt the better has been the motto ever since the first day of April, at the very season when the low shoe came into its own. It is true that the majority of women recognized the ungracefulness of that obvious expanse of ankle between the shoe rim and the skirt hem, and therefore adopted the high boot of soft leather during months that call for the comfort of the slipper.

Not all women, however, yielded to the call of beauty and abandoned the low shoe. Many there were who looked as though they were wearing bathing suits in the streets. Never has there been so much freedom tolerated by respectable people in this respect. Soon after the fashion started the stares ceased. Comment died. Stockinged legs that showed between the edges of a pump and a skirt that cleared the ground by ten inches or more became commonplace. One thought of the sarcasm of the cabman of London.

Possibly it was in rivalry with these streets and dance skirts that the newest bathing suits became merely a glistening chemise hung from the shoulders over a pair of silk trunks, a feature of the beaches that caused gasps from even those who were supposed to be proof against surprise from the audacity that has ruled dress recently.

When one knows that Paris has decreed a skirt that retains its fullness, but increases its length, there is a feeling of panic. Are we to be burdened again with those hideous skirts of other days that hampered our movements and ruined any prospect of grace? The only redemption to a short skirt is in its fullness, and the only redemption to a full skirt is in its shortness. Are we to have this axiom of grace turned topsy-turvy as it was when we thought the world knew no better?

Of course, we can stand the present exaggerated skirt lengthened by a few inches and not feel that any sacrifice of beauty is made, but this preliminary lengthening of the hem suggests more striking experiments in the near future in the name of novelty, or, rather, a change for the late Autumn fashions; so if, to a full long skirt we add a long full redingote, and a high, brimless hat, what, oh, what shall we do?

There will be no balm in Gilead for any kind of woman but the type that adores to look like a poster done by Georges Lepape. Well, there is no use mourning so early in the season. Always there has been found a way out of a startling dilemma in fashions by those who must have the public back of them, and by a public that will not be coerced into something definitely dowdy.

After years of dashing, if provocative, styles, one would hate to lapse into anything dowdy, and such is the adjective one may use for the threatened combination. Nothing would be gained by it, for the majority of women have accustomed themselves to wearing a different type of costume, and I should think they would resent being hurled back into a period when macrame lambrequins, ornamented kettles, ribboned frying pans, and bedizened milk stools were regarded as suitable drawing-room furniture.

If we attempt this ugly, commonplace, and unspirited costume let us pray for another William Morris to come among us and sweep all of such dowdiness into the dust heap as he did with the aforementioned articles of household things in England.

We pay homage daily to Paul Poiret as an apostle of good line and brilliant color in dress, but the world does not half know or praise what William Morris did in interior decoration. Working as did Poiret, he banished the superficial, artificial, superfluous adornment of personal belongings. Down went the spurious, up came the genuine, under his teachings. And yet, the most that the many know of him is that he gave his name to a reclining chair. The very phrase "Nottingham curtains" would discourage him in the same way as it pains Poiret to see a woman wearing a string of pearls with a tailored suit, as so many hundreds of American women, unfortunately, have a habit of doing.

Full Skirts Must Cling.

It is pleasanter to look on the optimistic side of fashions, however, than upon the gloomy side, and there is no reason to borrow trouble for the morrow when the world seems to have its share right now.

Many good and acceptable things are heralded and there are scores of them already incorporated in the fashions of the hour. To begin with, there is no perceptible movement now to compel the hem of the skirt to stand out about the ankles as though it were crinolined. There is still, in most fashionable places, a movement to broaden the circle about the hips by means of the introduction of haircloth so that the material will swing away from the figure.

When well done, this fashion is not alarming. It has many points of merit. It accentuates the narrowness at the ankles, which is always attractive, and tends to reduce the extraordinary amount of fullness, used in any smart skirt, to a graceful moderation.

No one cares how much fabric is employed in the make-up of a skirt, provided it is supple, not heavy, and that it is so well hung it clings to the figure. In these essentials to grace, a cutter and fitter must be well trained or the material becomes bulky, unwieldy, and contributes to an awkward appearance.

The narrow skirt had equal drawbacks when in the hands of the unskilled. It seemed almost impossible to cut a tight-fitting skirt without displaying the figure in a most ungraceful manner, a manner that can never be equaled by a full skirt, as it has no such immodest possibilities.

If one attempts to have a Winter suit made of any of the heavy suitings in the new style, then one's appearance is doomed. Possibly one's health may also be menaced, for the carrying of yards of fabric swung from the waist is a man's job; it is not fit for a woman. For this reason alone the buyer of new clothes this Autumn must insist upon soft, clinging materials. The shops offer them, fashion indorses them and them only, and the best effect in the new silhouette is obtained through them.

Cheruit is insisting upon tulle and chiffon in her new evening frocks, and no one can find fault with such billowy fabrics, voluminously used. Some of Doucet's best models are exaggerations of those he introduced in the late Spring, which are made of tulle with short bolero effects in metal embroidery done on the fabric, and he got an immensely attractive line to his skirts by using then, as he does now, a quantity of ruchings and pleatings put on at opposite angles. This studied irregularity gives the skirt an elfin quality, somewhat of that wind-blown effect that Pavlowa's skirts have when she dances in "Paul and Virginia" and to the music of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song."

Colored Tulle Gowns.

Cheruit is using colored tulle, such as dahlia and Egyptian blue and rose, with broad sashes of an opposing color. Doucet is also doing this same effect. Both of these distinguished creators, who never strive for the sensational or the conspicuous in apparel, are giving to the silhouette a gypsy-like line through the introduction of these wrapped sashes that extend from the bust almost to the hips.

STILL THE SMALL HAT IS SMART.
A new shape in black velvet, with three points, one tipped far down over the eyes.

There is no attempt there to make the waist appear small. The figure is left to a certain naturalness that is exceedingly pretty and sensuous when one happens to be slenderly well-formed.

The opposing colors in these gowns are well-managed and delight the eye. Take, for instance, a blue tulle by Cheruit with an old rose girdle, and one of dahlia-colored tulle with a rose satin belt.

Attractive ideas, don't you think? In each of the skirts of Doucet there must be twelve yards of wide tulle used, possibly more, yet there is no undue width given to the silhouette by this mass of material, which floats closely to the ankle; it is only when one is walking or dancing that the sheer ruchings and pleatings swirl out from the figure.

Long-Waisted Coats.

The average woman is more interested in her Autumn coat suit than she is in evening frocks, although the changes in fashions for the latter should enable her to alter whatever she has, if that is possible, in order that they may meet the social life of the early Fall, when people come together in town again and one wants informal evening clothes, if no other kind.

Nothing is settled over here in the way of any clothes until the August models are received from Paris so far as the Winter is concerned, but the men and women who went over early in the Summer for advance styles to sell to the trade that supplies a vast amount of people in clothes before the season really opens have ushered in many styles that will be worn undoubtedly in the weeks before Thanksgiving.

Some of these are belted exactly at the waist line, as they were in the late Spring; others have an exaggerated point in the front, somewhat after the manner of an Elizabethan bodice with a flaring peplum attached, and running high at the sides. This is a novelty, and whether or not it will be repeated frequently one cannot tell. There are many women to whom it will be very becoming. At least, it is a decided change from what we have had, and there are rumors that it will usher in a variety of coats that run down to a point either in the front or back, with high side lines. For the woman who is over 50 and whose hips have broadened, the point will be good, and the side shaping can be managed according to her requirements.

The belted coat has not proved an entirely satisfactory model to the multitude, because it suggested a waist line, which is not always a pleasing effect on a figure that has become thick with the years and lack of exercise. The short coat was not always a success, for the same reason, and, therefore, this pointed one, with its irregular peplum, may fill a long-felt want.

What Will We Do About Hats?

There is apprehension in the air, also, about the new millinery. There is no longer any doubt that the autumn hats will be almost brimless and unusually high. Neither one of these features recommends itself to the average woman. She does not possess the face to wear such a hat. Youth, glorious, insolent youth, which in these recent days has been able to take unto itself any of the sartorial bravados of the hour, will, probably, adopt these hats that savor, unpleasantly, of the reign of Louis XI, whose era was enlivened by the wit of Francois Villon and by the hennin which brought its obdurate wearers a stern rebuke from the church.

Any and all kinds of high, brimless hats seem to be on the milliners' shelves. The silk top hat, worn by the schoolboy at Eton, is among the number and has already been worn over here, much to the amusement of the bystanders, who thought it was merely a theatrical trick. It appears now that it was a genuine forerunner of a new fashion.

It goes with the broad Eton collar of stiffened linen which the shops have been trying to make popular since April. When a young woman adds the hat and the collar to a short Eton jacket of velveteen, it is a pity that the excessively narrow skirt has ceased to be, for its addition as a final touch to the costume would be an excellent mimicry of British boyhood.

The Eton jacket, by the way, is not at all amiss in the fashions of the day. It has an Oriental counterpart in the loose bolero that the French are putting on their newest evening frocks, boleros of beaded embroidery, of tulle embroidered, of crystal net, under which shine the colors of a soft sash.

Another point about the new hats—to get back to the subject—is the promised use of flowers. This is done in Paris to give plentiful work to the thousands of flowermakers among the women and girls, and it may spread over here. Everywhere one sees evidence now of the employment of available and needy human material by the French fashion creators.

Everything is in style that helps the destitute of France. Surely America will be only too glad to do her best by choosing one fashion instead of another that will put coin into the hands of the women workers of France. We have shown no niggardly attitude in that respect since Aug. 1, and it is well that every one should realize that creating fashions in Paris today is not a matter of prestige; it is a question of staving off starvation from women and babies.

TWO SIDES, TWO STYLES.
Unusual black-and-white checked coat, belted and yoked on one side.

FASHION HINTS FOR MID-SUMMER DAYS

PLAIN felt hats, untrimmed, are worn for sports. They are made in bright yellow, green, blue, and pink, and also in white.

Smocks are now made of jersey cloth, and are delightfully soft and supple, in spite of their fullness.

Buttons seem an odd hat trimming, yet three big white pearl buttons are fastened on the twilled ribbon band that encircles the crown of a broad-brimmed black velvet hat.

Beads are embroidered in a design that incrusts the ends of some of the new black silk and satin handbags. They are mounted in silver, and have strap handles of ribbon or stitched silk.

Cretonne flowers are cut out and glued on the crowns and brims of white hats. They make effective trimming, and, of course, when they fade or become tiresome, they can easily be removed with the aid of a little water.

A white silk Tam o' Shanter hat shows a worsted cord and tassel as its only decoration.

The new skirts in black and white stripes, of cloth and silk, are made so that the black stripe overlaps the white, and at the hips only the black shows. Lower, where the stripes open out, the white is visible.

Wide awning-striped ribbons are formed into belts, with buckles of silver or brass, to wear with white skirts and blouses.

Crepe de chine hats are not a novelty, but there are some especially pretty midsummer models of this fabric. Sometimes a soft ruching of the fabric encircles the crown, and sometimes a little frill of it is laid around the brim.

Jersey scarfs, in wide stripes, are used about the neck as girdles with white morning frocks.

A band of straw braid is used to encircle the crown of a figured crepe de chine hat.

Pockets that apparently or really button over the belt are much used on frocks and coats for both children and grown-ups.

A hat with the wide brim slashed at each side and curled upward in two little points is a novelty.

Buttons are to be largely used as dress trimmings, present indications predict.

Big Quaker collars are made in many materials. First of organdie or other plain, sheer white fabric, they are now made of white or colored mull, and even of lace or all-over embroidery.

Velvet parasols have followed velvet hats into popularity. One is made of black velvet, with a plain bright green silk centre.

Scotch plaids in silk will be used to trim the returned petticoats which women find necessary with the fashionable full skirt.

There are to be some petticoats with jersey tops, and these, of course, wear far better than the petticoat that is all taffeta, for a new flounce can easily be put in place of the first one when that becomes worn.

Sleeves on some of the new evening frocks are no more than little ruffles, sometimes of tulle edged with beads, and sometimes held out with a flexible wire at the lower edge.

Silk Jersey suits are worn for sports. There is a sweater jacket and skirt, usually a sash or scarf to match, and often a jaunty little cap, made with a point on each side, one ending in a tassel, the other fastened down with a silk-covered button.

Points are much used in the new frocks—there are pointed tunics, and skirts cut in deep points at the bottom and points in some form appear on many bodices.

Still many sports skirts are fastened from belt to hem with buttons straight down the front. This fashion came in in the day of scant skirts, when it was a great convenience to have a sports skirt that could be unbuttoned for a foot or two at the hem.

Prediction is made that for Autumn wear voile and etamine in heavy, coarse weave are to be featured. These are both desirable fabrics, for they have an element of durability that makes them economical.

Lacings appear in some of the new frocks and blouses. Sleeves are sometimes laced from the elbow to the wrist, sometimes from the shoulder to the elbow. Lacings appear down the front of blouses and at the collar. The lacings are contrasting color, usually.

Wool embroidery is still used on Summer frocks. It usually shows crude, bright colors that remind us of the days when the Balkan war stood sponsor for so many vivid colors in our frocks.

Fur-trimmed sweater coats, too, are gaining in fashion. Made in pink and blue and pale yellow and white silk, with hems and collars and cuffs of white fox, they are admirable for wear with afternoon and even evening frocks at the seashore and in the mountains.

Contrasting linings in coats for day and evening wear are usual. Often figures are used for the linings, and some smart coats are lined with two-colored checked silk.

A hem of tulle is used on some evening frocks of taffeta for young girls. The skirts are exceedingly short and full and the tulle hem extends about two inches below the taffeta.

Parasols trimmed in the inside are one of the features of the Summer. The trimming takes the form of embroidery, frills of tulle and chiffon, and applied flowers or birds of silk.

Eugene
Builder of HATS
30 West 39th St.
Announces First Showing of EARLY FALL MODELS at $5, $8, $10

Closed Saturday.
Gustav Stickley's
FINAL REDUCTIONS
FOR HIS
BIG FURNITURE SALE
To effect a complete clearance of the remaining odd pieces we have made another REDUCTION.
Our entire stock of CRAFTSMAN furniture, exclusive designs of Willow, Linen and Draperies, has been reduced ONE-QUARTER to ONE-HALF from our regular prices.
BEFORE making your FINAL SELECTION inspect our STOCK.
THE CRAFTSMAN
39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Avenue
CRAFTSMAN Furniture is on sale at no other store in New York City.

G. Washington's Coffee Refining Co.
was awarded
FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL
on both
G. Washington's
COFFEE AND TEA
at the
PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
The "Paris Shop of America"
announces
First Displays of
IMPORTATIONS
Introducing authentic modes from the leading couturiers of Paris
Foreign shipments received on the S. S.'s Espagne and Rochambeau—we believe are the FIRST MODELS TO REACH NEW YORK from the latest Paris openings.
Already our clever French designers are busy *reproducing—adapting—originating*—Producing entirely new effects in modes from the *Restoration period—new semi-princess models—wide short skirts—hoop effects—"bustle" drapes—Czarina coats—"muff" collars—gauntlet cuffs*—and other luxurious fur-trimmed models.
Gowns Wraps Coats
Suits Blouses
For the Fall and Winter Season 1915-16
MODEL HATS
Just received from Paris
also
ORIGINAL DESIGNS BY OUR OWN ARTISTS
Introducing the new "*Postillion*" effects—*Busby Hats*—the *Bonnet "Phrygien"*—*Lewis's "Swallow" turban*—the *"Girondin"*—the *"Boissy" Hat*, and other attractive designs.

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF OUR CARS IN ENGLAND

Care and Foresight in Establishing Business Now Should Mean Big Permanent Market, Says Perry—Tire Chance Also.

Now is the golden opportunity for the American manufacturer of automobiles, tires, and all things that appertain to motoring to take so firm a hold on the British market that even the reaction after the war will not be able to break his grip, according to P. L. D. Perry, Managing Director of the English branch of the Ford Motor Company and President of the Motor Trade Association of England, who is in this country for a short stay. It is an opportunity, Mr. Perry thinks, which should be grasped with an eye to the long future rather than a mere desire to fill the needs created by the war.

"We have been fighting for many years," said he last week, "to overcome the prejudice against American cars which was created in England by some unfortunate methods used when they were first put on the market over there. The idea seemed to be to sell whatever one could and then forget any just claims that the purchaser might have for service or attention. It was often impossible for the buyer of one of the little old cars to get parts or any attention whatever. This naturally did not make for the good reputation of American cars in general.

"It would be the greatest mistake in the world, in my judgment, for American manufacturers to let their desire to meet the enormous demand created by the war induce them to put anything on the British market of which they are not sure. The natural desire to buy British goods and the real prejudice against American goods which are always strongly felt in England should not be given any stimulus by the failure or unsatisfactory performance of the cars or their fittings which are being exported at this time.

"If care is used and only first quality cars in the various price ranges put on the market in England and, especially, if the business is handled there directly through branches or rigidly selected agents only, the reputation of American motoring products can be enormously enhanced and American cars can establish a firm and important place in my country."

Although Mr. Perry did not specifically point to any one instance, it is known that some Americans and not a few Englishmen with small reputation to lose in their own country have used the war demand for cars—not for the Government but for private service—to establish business of the "catch-penny" variety, plainly intended to last only for the duration of the war. These men have employed agents in this country to send them anything with four wheels that they could lay their hands on, regardless of quality or durability, and have not hesitated to harm the chances of the ultimate British market for American cars by selling machines either not tried sufficiently in this country or tried and found wanting. It was this undesirable type of business to which Mr. Perry evidently referred.

"The present market, the market during the war, is very large," he continued. "You see the Government is taking the output of every motor works in Great Britain, either in the form of motor cars or munitions. The demand for machines for private use, both cars and lorries, (trucks,) is far greater than the supply. Why, if one excludes the little cycle cars, I am sure that not 1,000 British-made automobiles have been sold in England to the private trade since the war broke out. It is a wonderful opportunity for the American car of worth, up to and including the medium-priced class, which has sold very little in England heretofore.

"It is the same with tires. Do you know that before the war more than 50 per cent. of the tires on the British market were made on the Continent? Of course the German supply is cut off, and the French and Russians are too busy taking care of their own demands for military purposes to have any to spare for export. It is a fact that cars are laid up and other new cars cannot be sold because tires cannot be obtained for them. It is impossible to buy some sizes at all, in spite of the fact that our big tire companies before the war had a far greater number of tires in the form of distributed stock than it is the custom to carry over here. Both the Dunlop and Continental had at least $5,000,000 worth of tires out with stockists or dealers. Very few of the American tires are represented at all on our market, and this should be a wonderful chance to secure a firm hold on the tire market for American-made goods."

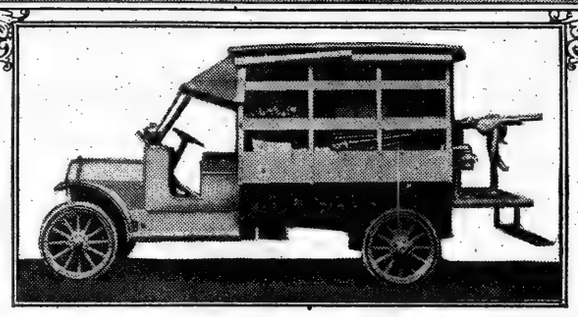
OLD TRAILS ROUTE POSTED.

Between Kansas City and Los Angeles 2,500 Signs Have Been Placed.

The last of the 2,500 sign posts installed along 2,900 miles of the National Old Trails route, between Los Angeles and Kansas City, is in place. This finishes the largest single undertaking of the Automobile Club of Southern California and means that all the difficult portions of this highway now have been supplied with direct instructions and road markers. A tremendous increase in transcontinental auto traffic is resulting from this work, which was delayed several months owing to unexpected difficulties.

Estimates made of the California travel over the Old Trails route through Nebraska indicate that during 1915 there will be thirty-seven cars to one that came West in 1914. At Holbrook, where the count was kept, 194 machines on transcontinental tours passed last year. During the month of May, 1915, 216 cars, 85 per cent. of which were westbound, passed through. June showed an increase over May, so that the estimate for the year indicates that hundreds of touring parties will appreciate the sign-posting of the route.

MOTOR TRUCKS USED BY THE ARMY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD IN PRACTICE WORK.



At the top is shown one of the Mack trucks which the Government is using at the United States Army School of Instruction at Plattsburg, N. Y. It is a three and one-half-ton model with a trailer consisting of a standard U. S. 3-inch field piece with limber. The truck carries removable armor plating which can be used as a temporary barrier behind which two machine guns, carried by the truck, can be operated. For these guns 15,000 rounds of ammunition and 800 rounds for the field piece are also carried. Below is a special Garford truck carrying a machine gun, which is also used to transport ammunition, men and supplies. It has shelves at the side on which nine bodies can be carried from the battlefield.

WANT MORE TRAFFIC, NOT LESS, ON AVENUE

A. H. Ball Gives Merchants' Point of View in Discussing Present Police Experiment.

Traffic regulation is a subject in which the merchants with stores on Fifth Avenue are taking a vital interest. Just at present they are watching the experiment being conducted by the Police Department with a semaphore system north of Thirty-fourth Street. By this system north and south traffic and east and west traffic are released alternately, for a continuous flow over an area of several blocks at a time. Many of the store owners and lessees in the neighborhood do not find the plan to their liking. A. H. Ball of Best & Co., Chairman of the recently formed Traffic Committee of the Fifth Avenue Association, discussed the question from several angles last week.

"What the merchants want on Fifth Avenue," he said, "is not less traffic, but more traffic. If we could devise a system whereby the avenue could take care of one-third or one-half again as much traffic as it carries now we should be glad. The present experimental plan is to expedite the movement of vehicular traffic as much as possible, and rush it by two or three blocks at a time. This seems to me the wrong theory to apply to Fifth Avenue. It is not a place for haste. People choose Fifth Avenue to drive in because they like to look about them, to see other people, the store windows, and the whole unique panorama which it presents.

"If a man is in a hurry to get uptown or downtown he can readily get his car over to Madison Avenue or Park Avenue. Fifth Avenue has an atmosphere all its own, it is a place where many people like to congregate, just to be part of it all. It is this factor, in my opinion, which gives the greatest value to real estate along the avenue for the purposes of retail trade. It is a factor which we do not want to impair.

"We are the ones who pay the taxes and whose interests are involved, and I think we have properly something to say about desirable traffic conditions.

"One of the most important kinds of traffic, from our point of view, is pedestrian traffic. I think it is safe to say that it means more to us than vehicular traffic. We want the pedestrian on Fifth Avenue properly taken care of. The committee of which I happen to be head has not worked out any specific recommendations as yet, but I believe it might prove a good solution of a difficult problem if aisles of safety were placed at frequent intervals along the centre line of the roadway, dividing the traffic into two streams, and also if the so-called 'rotary' system, which has worked well in other cities, should be tried. This should take care of more traffic, and do it safely. A return to the block system would be preferable, it seems to me, to the present plan, with its semaphore operating several blocks at once.

"Of course, there are some elements in the vehicular traffic which might well be removed. The cruising hack does not belong on the avenue. It serves a useful purpose, but should be stationed in the side streets. The empty taxicab which has delivered its 'fare' should also be sent off the avenue as soon as possible. It is a dead unit in the traffic stream.

"Fifth Avenue is not the place where the street accidents occur. It is not a place for great speed or fast driving. Half its charm to the individual, whether he be in an automobile or walking, and an important part of its value to property owners would be lost if its crowds should be reduced."

TOLL CHARGES REDUCED.

Lower Rates After Sept. 1 on Valley Turnpike in Virginia.

Beginning Sept. 1 the following reduced rates will prevail for toll on the Valley Turnpike near Winchester, Va.:

Touring cars..15c per gate each way.
Runabouts...10c per gate each way.
Motor cycles. 5c per gate each way.

These rates will take the place of the rate that now prevails of 25c for touring cars with the privilege of return the same day, and 20c for runabouts with the same privilege. This change will operate, it is believed, greatly to the advantage of tourists from other States.

CONVICT ROAD WORK PAID IN THE SOUTH

Report from West Virginia Showed Earning of 25 Per Cent. Over Contractors' Bids.

Does convict road work pay? The continuance of the work in most of the States will depend on its economic value. The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor has been investigating this side of the convict road question and has received an encouraging report from A. D. Williams, Chief Road Engineer of the State of West Virginia.

The report covers the work at Dana, Kanawha County, and has been conducted under the supervision of M. P. Walsh for a period of ten months, half of which was through the Winter. From November, 1914, to June, 1915, the measured quantities on the Malden Road constructed by the convicts from the Dana Camp were:

207	cu. yds. rubble masonry in cement.
115	cu. yds. rubble masonry in dry.
245	cu. yds. reinforced concrete.
22	lin. ft. 24 reinforced vitrified pipe.
220	lin. ft. 18 reinforced vitrified pipe.
408	lin. ft. 12 reinforced vitrified pipe.
895	cu. yds. foundation excavation.
22,386	cu. yds. unclassified excavation.

The total cost of this work amounted to $11,589.92, while the lowest of four bids received from private contractors for this same work amounted to $15,418.05, or $3,819.13 more than the work actually cost when constructed by the prisoners. Twenty-five per cent. of the total cost of the work was, therefore, saved by the use of the prisoners.

The success in this work is pointed out by the committee to be due to the fact that the men in charge were efficient and desirous of success, and also had the welfare of the prisoners at heart, so that they secured interest and good-will in the work.

NEW ZEALAND OFFERS AMERICAN CAR MARKET

Shortage of British Product and Local Demand for War Machines Opens Field for Export, Says Consul at Auckland.

The motor trade in New Zealand is feeling the effects of the commandeering of British factories by the War Office. Large motor cars and lorries of British make are practically unprocurable and all business is subject to delay, according to United States Consul General J. S. Brittain, stationed at Auckland.

"A very great number of the factories are engaged on war material," he reports, "though in certain cases the motor-car department is not affected, at least so far as small horse-power cars are concerned. Many of the works have sent a large number of men to the war and labor is scarce. A well-known motor-car importer stated that there had been delays in shipments from England owing to shortage of labor in the docks, the paucity of ships, and to the difficulty of securing rail transportation, as the great majority of trains were declared to be used for the movement of troops. So great was the dock difficulty that some of the ships had to come away only loaded up to half their capacity. It looked as though New Zealand and other dominions would for a time have to do without English cars, except those in stock or on order.

"There would be no difficulty with reference to small cars and runabouts, but no touring cars could be expected owing to the action of the War Office. One company did not expect to be able to forward further cars until toward the end of the year. An idea of the state of affairs in England was given by the fact that one company had not sent a single car to its clients in 1915. Dozens of firms were in the same position. The shortage of British and Continental cars meant an enhanced market for the Americans. There seemed to be no way of preventing this position.

"Naturally it was expected that there would be much less motor-car business than formerly. Some people would not purchase American goods for patriotic reasons, but it had to be remembered that the Americans were making capital out of the existing state of affairs and would unquestionably increase their turnover. A certain number of English cars were available still, and more were coming forward. Another importer confirmed the shortage, particularly in regard to commercial vehicles, which were required for war purposes. A large number of cars had undoubtedly been sold in Auckland, but in his opinion many more would have been disposed of had the war not occurred. He contended that the American cars on the whole were better for such a country as New Zealand, and were the cheapest on the market. Sales of American cars were largely increasing.

"Heavy vehicles, remarked one importer, when questioned, were being delayed, as well as all classes suitable for army purposes. He agreed that the Americans had stepped in and he did not see what could be done to prevent it. He recognized that an increased tariff would be unsatisfactory. On the question of manufacturing in New Zealand, he stated that the labor difficulty was the cause of the nonactivity in that direction. He believed in helping those who helped us. There were large motor firms in Canada, and we should give their productions every opportunity and thus keep out the foreigner. The manager of another Auckland firm agreed that sales of British and Continental cars had fallen of necessity, but his American sales had enormously increased. In his opinion the American business was bound to grow.

"There are also difficulties in the supply of lamp glasses for motor cars. In the course of a letter a British firm says:

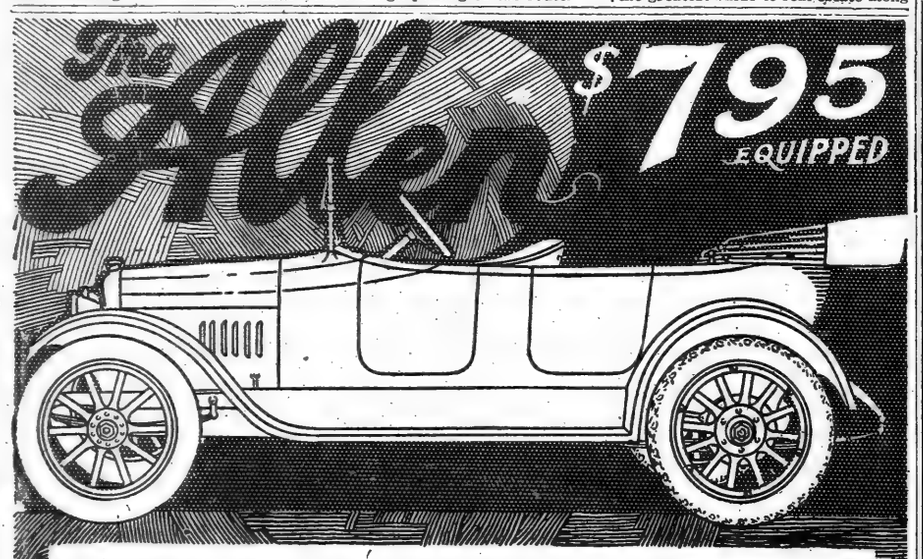
"'In the past the majority of the lamp glasses has been made in Germany, and the English stocks are now exhausted. Unfortunately, although we have scoured the trade, we have been unable to find any firm which is in a position to supply at prices anywhere near the German figures. We know of one firm in Birmingham which is able to supply convex glasses, but its price is practically 300 per cent. more than the German.'"

PASSPORTS NEEDLESS.

Rumors of Touring Difficulties in Dominion Are Set at Rest.

Many members of the Automobile Club of America are touring this year over routes that are drawn up to take them into Canadian territory, and considerable doubt has been expressed as to the necessity of carrying passports. Persistent rumors regarding the difficulties American motorists would meet with on trying to enter Canada without passports have been disturbing to many who were contemplating a trip over the international border. An authoritative statement, therefore, has been obtained by the A. C. A. from the Automobile Club of Canada on the subject.

George A. McNamee, the genial Secretary of the Canadian club, says that rumors of difficulty are quite unfounded. No American citizen wishing to enter Canada with his car for touring purposes is obliged to carry a passport. It is advisable, however, to possess some means of identification in case, for any reason, it should be necessary to prove one's identity. This is, of course, no more than a wise precaution at all times when traveling outside one's own country, and, so far as Canada is concerned, American visitors are assured of a ready welcome, as usual.



A Better Car, With More Power For $100 Less

A larger car, with more room, but less weight

A tripled output to meet the demand

In announcing the new Allen Models for 1916 we have absolute confidence that exceptional merit and genuine value will speak for themselves.

In this new car is concentrated all the best ideas and skill of experienced engineers who are among the best in the country. You will quickly recognize it as a truly remarkable achievement in automobile manufacturing.

The Allen car is built by a reliable company, strongly financed and permanently established—an important point in purchasing a car. There are two models; 5 passenger touring car, and roadster.

HERE are a few Allen features: Unit Power Plant, with Long Stroke Allen-Sommer Motor, Full 37 H. P. 3½ inch bore x 5 inch stroke; Westinghouse Electric Equipment—Starting, Lighting, Ignition; Full-Floating Rear Axle with pressed steel housing; 55 inch under-slung rear springs; 112 inch wheel-base; Stewart-Warner vacuum fuel feed system; easy operating yet positive Clutch and Brake; One-man top. In fact, all the latest refinements and best equipment; beautiful and durable finish.

To describe the comfort and easy riding qualities of the Allen is impossible, but the delightful sensation when riding quickly proves the wonderful balance and correct manufacturing principles. Let us show you the new Allen and take you for a spin.

The Stewart Automobile Company

225 W. 57th ST., at BROADWAY. Phone 4541 Columbus.

Factory Address: THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., Fostoria, Ohio

National Highway 6

Six and Twelve Cylinder Cars

Our First "Highway" Model is Here

Many of these Highway models—Six and Twelve cylinder cars—were bought "sight unseen" because car owners know that the name National is a sufficient guarantee. The first Highway Six is now here.

National was the first American factory to build sixes, and motors produced by the National factory, have won world-wide fame. The National twelve cylinder motor is built in their own plant and by the same organization that has produced all previous National successes.

Highway Six $1690

These new cars named themselves "Highway" because of their capacity to conquer all distances, and do so with ease and comfort.

The bodies are long, low and gracefully designed. National aisleway front seats. Movable driver's seat. Special

Highway Twelve $1990

axle design permits narrow turning radius. 128 inch wheel-base; National cantilever springs, six cylinder, 3½ x 5¼. Twelve cylinder, 2¾ x 4¾.

It may safely be said that the National is the best possible car immediately before you cross the line into the extravagant class.

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.

1759 Broadway, New York City

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE CO., Indianapolis

Sixteenth Successful Year

LOCOMOBILE *Worm Drive* TRUCKS

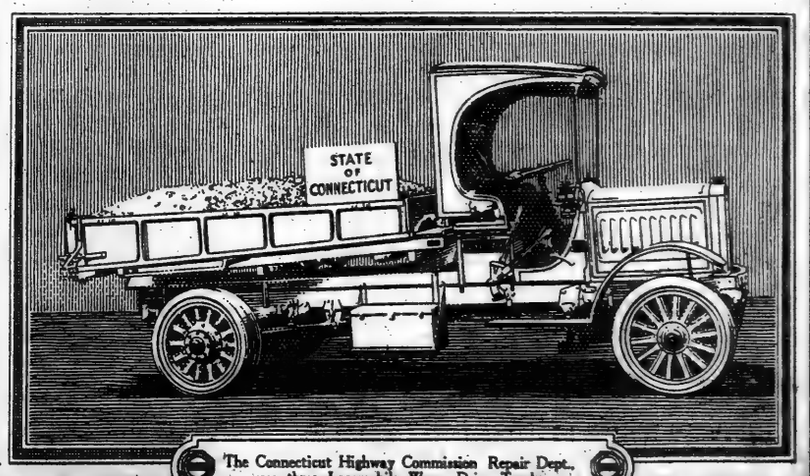
LOCOMOBILE WORM DRIVE TRUCKS are made of Chrome Nickel Steel, Bronze, and Locomobile Parts of extra large size, instead of Common Steel, Aluminum, and Stock Parts.

The Worm Drive is quiet and clean. The Small-Bore, Long-Stroke Motor is economical. Four Speeds instead of Three give the driver more tools to work with.

Locomobile Reliability and Efficiency are backed up by an excellent Organization for Service, the result of sixteen years' experience and development. Service Building, center of Manhattan Island.

Catalogs, Photographs and Information on Trucks in Service, Deliveries, Demonstrations, Loading and Unloading Devices, and on other subjects, delivered by representative, or mailed. We go anywhere for business. Write us.

JOHN F. PLUMMER *Manager*, THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
61st Street next to Broadway, New York



The Connecticut Highway Commission Repair Dept., uses three Locomobile Worm Drive Trucks

HERE AND THERE IN THE REALM OF CARS AND MOTORING

TRAVEL OVER LINCOLN HIGHWAY FAST INCREASING

H. C. Ostermann, Who Is Taking Moving Pictures Along Route, Tells of Pleased Surprise of Those on Tour—Conditions Good.

H. C. Ostermann, in his capacity of Consul at Large for the Lincoln Highway Association, has been constantly driving back and forth over this route for the past two years, both Winter and Summer. He is probably better qualified to note the improvement of the road and the increase in tourist travel than any other individual. He is now directing the taking of the 7,000-foot Lincoln Highway transcontinental feature film. In a statement of conditions, issued last week, he said:

"It becomes more evident each day that overland touring is fast gaining a tremendous headway. The Lincoln Highway is opening the beauties of America to those who have never considered anything but Europe worth while, to those who have been accustomed to spend their Summers at the seaside or mountain resorts.

"Statements from tourists, hundreds of whom have been interviewed by me, show the general astonishment which exists at the untold beauties of America along the Lincoln Highway. The almost uniformly good condition of the Lincoln Highway in fair weather is also a matter of surprise to nine out of ten transcontinental tourists. S. Y. Heebnor, a retired banker of Philadelphia, met the other day en route to the coast, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, said:

"'I never expected to find roads such as we have experienced on the Lincoln Highway during the past few days. People in the East know nothing of the magnificent roads in Illinois and Iowa.'

"The dirt roads of which Mr. Heebnor spoke are one of the most pleasant surprises which await the tourists from other States. They are perfectly crowned, dragged, scraped, rolled, and in many cases oiled. Some of them are 50 feet in width. Mr. Heebnor again expressed the general sentiment very well when he said:

"'My family and I have toured throughout beautiful Southern France, but we are all agreed that there is nothing in rural France that can compare with the great, rolling country of Iowa for real beauty.'

"Mr. Heebnor said he had started from Philadelphia with a full load of planks, shovels, etc., but had kept the express companies busy shipping things back, until, upon reaching Nebraska, he was down to the proper touring weight.

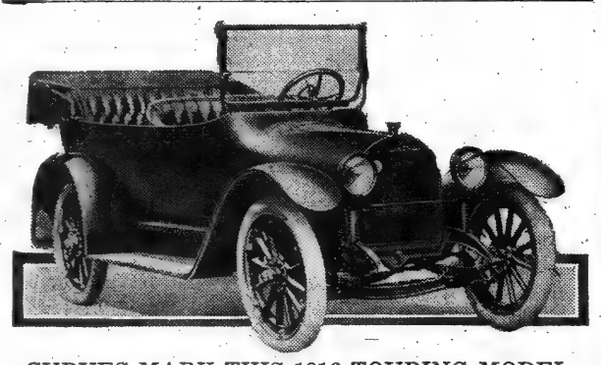
"These statements are simply typical of tourist sentiment. There are no disappointed tourists traveling over the Lincoln Highway. As a matter of fact, they cannot adequately express their delight in the new vistas that each day is unfolding to them. A trip over the highway is necessary to appreciate the importance placed upon it by all the towns situated on the route. Hotels and garages are beginning to improve and enlarge in order to attract and take care of the increasing traffic.

"At the hotel in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, twelve separate touring parties from the East, heading for points west of Omaha, registered after 6 o'clock in one evening. This is simply an instance of the momentum which is being given to transcontinental touring. At desert points such as Fish Springs, Utah, where every passing car can be easily noted, the increase in tourist volume in the past two years has exceeded 500 per cent., from two cars a day in 1913 to eight, nine and ten cars a day on the average in 1915.

"The experience of the Lincoln Highway motion picture film caravan on the coast-to-coast trip should be sufficient to set at ease any mind which is holding back. Almost every class of car is represented and there is yet to occur any mechanical trouble of even minor importance."

How to Reach the Yellowstone.

The Department of the Interior has announced that under certain stringent regulations automobiles will be allowed access to the Yellowstone National Park, beginning Aug. 1. The park, which has been closed so long to the motoring enthusiast, can be most easily reached by the majority of tourists by following the Lincoln Highway as far as Rawlings or Granger, Wyo. From both points it is reported that fair roads run north to the park.



CURVES MARK THIS 1916 TOURING MODEL.

This is the new Kissel Kar four-cylinder touring car, of which the rounded body lines are noteworthy. The car is to sell for $1,050.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

One of the most interesting announcements which has been made on "Automobile Row" for some time was the news last week of the resignation of Milton J. Budlong as President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York to become Vice President of the export firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. Mr. Budlong has expressed great regret over severing relations which have been extremely pleasant from every point of view. This regret was shared by all members of the Packard organization, from Henry B. Joy, President of the company, down. Mr. Budlong said he would never have considered the change had it not been that he strongly believed in the ultimate dominance of the United States in many branches of international trade, and felt the opportunity the best one of his career to try his capacity in a field of unlimited activity. He will be succeeded in New York by E. B. Jackson, who, under his supervision, has been manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of Philadelphia, and in Chicago by H. M. Allison, who has held a similar position there for a number of years.

With the announcement of a "six" at $1,145, the Overland has completed a trio of models which, to all intents and purposes, practically blankets the moderate-price market. The roomy body, with its two extra seats, can easily accommodate seven adults. The upholstery throughout is of the finest grade of genuine leather. The wheel base is 125 inches. The cylinders of the motor are cast en bloc. With a bore of 3½ inches and a stroke of 5¼ inches, the motor will easily develop 45 horse power at normal engine speeds. The price includes full equipment.

The $50 profit-sharing check will be mailed in August to 300,000 and more buyers of Ford cars during the last year, and it is not in the nature of a bonus or price reduction, but is reciprocal evidence of good-will.

Features of the Kissel Kar announcements are a new 32 "four" at $1,050; reduction in price of the 36 "four" from $1,450 to $1,250; a new touring model of the 42 "six" at $1,485; a new four-passenger roadster for mounting on all chassis; a new detachable coupe top and improvements in construction of the all-year car.

The Anderson Electric Car Company announced Aug. 12 that the new prices on its 1916 models would range from $1,975 to $2,275. For 1916 these Detroit electric cars embody a number of refinements typifying the latest practices in automobile engineering. Another noteworthy change in the policy of the company for 1916 is the adoption of the one-chassis basis production. Production has been doubled.

L. J. Ollier, sales manager, was recently elected a Director of the Studebaker Corporation of America.

Specifications of the Sun Light Six, which was recently announced, have just been made public. The motor is of L-head design, with six cylinders, 3 by 5 inches. It is of the high speed, high compression type, guaranteed to develop fifty horse power on the block test. The cars will be finished in only one color—Brewster green body, hood, and fenders, with black running gear. A roadster and a five-passenger touring car will be furnished on the same chassis. The price will be considerably less than $1,000.

Ralph H. Upson of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, winner of the International Balloon Trophy in the race that started at Paris in October, 1913, has been selected a member of the special committee to cooperate with the Naval Advisory Board in its consideration of the application of aircraft to warfare. F. A. Seiberling, President of the company, also has been made a Director of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, organized at the suggestion of Thomas A. Edison, to act with the Naval Advisory Board, of which Mr. Edison is Chairman.

General Manager Churchill announces the appointment of Orlan F. Baughman as sales manager of the Winton Company.

The Stewart Motor Company is showing the new 1916 Allen car, which has just arrived. It has a full five-passenger body, wide doors, unit power plant of 37 horse power, 3¾-inch bore by 5-inch stroke, Westinghouse electric system for starting, lighting, and ignition; 55-inch long underslung rear springs, 112-inch wheelbase, and weighs 2,300 pounds complete. The price is $795.

The withdrawal of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation from racing has made possible the transfer of Paul Hale Brunka, contest manager, to a factory position in which he will have charge of the newspaper work of the company, with headquarters in Detroit.

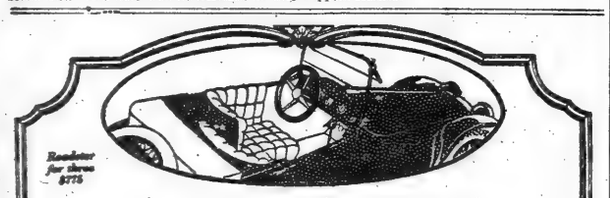
Crossing the continent from Du Bois, Penn., to San Francisco over the Lincoln Highway in exactly twenty-one days of continuous driving is the record just made by H. L. Kriner and D. A. Yingling in a Saxon roadster. With a total mileage of 3,600 miles, Kriner and Yingling used only 158 gallons of gasoline and 10¾ gallons of oil, at a total cost of $34.96.

The Chalmers Motor Company has just announced that Helène Dutrieu, the famous French aviatrice, has been appointed Chalmers distributer for all of France.

Comment on the lines of the new Dodge Brothers' roadster has brought forth the information that this latest model of the big Detroit concern was first modeled in clay, after which patterns were made for the regulation steel bodies.

The 600-foot four-story addition to the plant of the Paige Motor Car Company is rapidly nearing completion. The new building will be used exclusively for the warehousing of surplus stock. The mechanical conveyor system of assembling will soon be in operation. When this is ready the plant will have a capacity of 125 cars a day.

Amos F. White of New York City has been appointed Far Eastern representative for the Detroiter. His territory includes Burma and Ceylon, India, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlement, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands.



Justification, or Pride?

WHEN you name the make of your car, it is with either conscious need of justification for your choice, or with pride in a car which is a tribute to your judgment.

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
5 WEST 57TH STREET 'Phone, PLAZA 7816
Inspection and purchase may also be made at
USED CAR DEPARTMENT 1677 BROADWAY

SOUNDS WARNING NOTE.

America Taking Lead in Motor Car Design, Says London Autocar.

Americans who have been loyal to American motor cars and trucks may read with interest the following excerpt from an editorial in the Autocar of London, which says, in part:

"What we have to bear in mind all the time is that hitherto Europe led in design. At the present time, owing to the war, Europe has done comparatively little new designing for 1915. On the other hand, America has very largely redesigned its cars, and is showing an activity in the designing department which is greater than anything it has exhibited before in this way. It is therefore obvious that if Europe wishes to retain its share of its home markets, not to mention those beyond the seas, it must keep in mind that one of its valuable assets has been that it has led in design; and although the makers may imagine that the 1914 models which they had when the war began are good enough to sell when it ends, they will find themselves hopelessly outdistanced by the Americans, who will have had new designs once, at least, and, if the war lasts many months longer, twice, during a period when European automobile design has hardly changed at all."

While this editorial refers primarily to touring car types, it is equally true of the design of motor trucks. Before the end of the current year, and consequently before new English truck models are brought out, there will have been a widespread adoption of the internal gear driven rear axle on motor trucks in this country. Added to this is the fact that American-made motor trucks of this type are now being shipped into England in considerable quantities and have been adopted for use on one of the large bus lines.

TO PRINT NEWS OF GEARS.

Association of Axle and Truck Makers Will Issue Booklet.

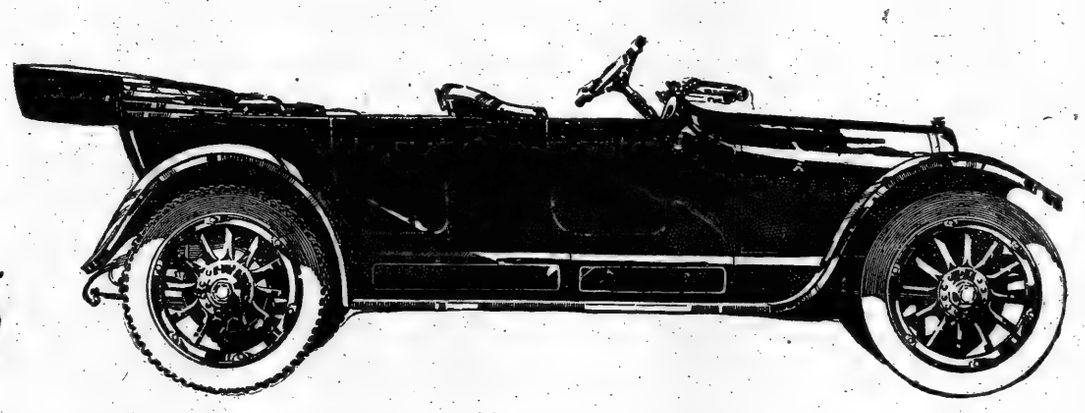
The Internal Gear Drive Association of Detroit has begun the publication of a booklet that bears the name of the Internal Gear News and is intended for circulation among engineers, motor truck company executives, dealers in motor trucks, &c. The booklet will be issued at intervals of a few weeks and will cover matters of interest in connection with the internal gear drive for motor trucks that do not come within the field of news and trade papers.

It is significant that since Winter every one of the axle and motor truck manufacturing members of the association has increased its facilities to double its former capacity. Other increases which will still further add to the output of the association members before the Summer is over are in progress.

The 1916 Six—$1145

Model 86—f. o. b. Toledo

Overland



WITH our production capacity increased to 600 cars per day we are in a position to offer the 1916 Overland Six at the remarkably low price of $1145. You will, we believe, find that this car is considerably under the market price of other Sixes having equal or similar specifications.

Roomy seven-passenger touring car
Quiet 45 horsepower six cylinder motor
Efficiently lubricated—unusually economical
35 x 4½-inch tires all around; non-skids on rear
125-inch wheelbase; high-tension magneto ignition
Electric control buttons located on steering column

Specifications of Model 86

Seven passenger touring	*Extra long underslung rear springs*
125-inch wheel base	*35 x 4½-inch tires, smooth tread in front, non-skid in rear*
45 horsepower motor	*Left hand drive*
High tension magneto	*Center control*
Two-unit electric starter	*Demountable rims*
Electrically lighted	*One extra rim*
Headlight dimmers	*High grade magnetic speedometer*
Full streamline body design	*Electric horn*
Genuine leather upholstery	*Electric control buttons on steering column*
One man top	
Pockets in all doors	
Rain vision, ventilating type windshield, built in	
Full floating rear axle	

GRASP the full significance of its size as denoted by wheelbase, seating capacity, tires; of its generous, efficient power equipment; of its superior ignition; of its every comfort and convenience; of its beautiful lines. Then realize that the Overland price for these extremes of luxury is only $1145.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Also Manufacturers of the Willys-Knight Automobiles

Model 83—four-cylinder, 5 passenger Touring Car $750—f. o. b. Toledo

"Made in U. S. A."

The new Sixes are being demonstrated and delivered now. See the Overland dealer in your town.

NEWARK BRANCH: Broad and Commerce Sts. Opp. Post Office Telephone 6450 Market

BROOKLYN BRANCH: 1384 Bedford Ave. Telephone 9195 Prospect

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO., Distributors, 1760 Broadway, at 57th St. Telephone 700 Circle

BRONX BRANCH: 149th St. and 3rd Ave. Telephone 9812 Melrose

YONKERS BRANCH: 36 So. Broadway Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2247 Yonkers

THINGS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE MOTORIST NOWADAYS

ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS PROVING WORTH

In Many Operations in Docks, Mills, Factories and Elsewhere These Little Mechanical Stevedores Show Great Efficiency.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

That anything as distinctly modern and prosaic as an industrial truck could have an interesting history seems rather unlikely, yet it is recorded that even the Egyptians and Assyrians had their industrial trucks—of a very primitive type, to be sure—but efficient enough to carry some of the great blocks of stone used in building the pyramids. These early conveyances were nothing more than sledges, which were dragged along roads smoothed and hardened especially to lessen the friction. Sometimes merely a forked tree limb with boards placed across it for a platform was used as a drag. Later friction was lessened by small rollers used on the sledge runners which in time developed into the wheel and axle—one of man's greatest contributions to world progress. This greatest of all mechanical devices was first used on one of these small vehicles by the Assyrians and soon developed the wheelbarrow and cart.

In America the genesis of the modern electric industrial truck is found in the necessity for an automatic device efficient enough to cope with the ever-increasing transportation of baggage and freight and with growing commercial industries. As terminals became larger and baggage rooms, Post Offices, and express depots became longer, a quicker and more capacious truck was demanded, and so one railroad—the Pennsylvania—engaged a mechanical engineer to design an electric hand truck, as it was then called. So successful was this application of the first "electric stevedore" that it was shortly applied to other operations.

When any mechanical device proves itself a labor and a time saver, combining both efficiency and economy, it is only a short time before it becomes popularized, and beginning with 1911—only four years ago—various developments of the electric industrial truck followed each other very rapidly. Today over 1,000 of these modern carriers are used in the United States and Canada. The average layman has but a small conception of the tremendous amount of work being done on piers, in railroad terminals, in industrial plants by these powerful little storage battery trucks.

It is estimated that in the United States alone there is a grand total of 720,000,000 tons of goods every year which pass through the railroad freight and transfer stations. The present lack of system in handling this freight and the tremendous amount of lost time involved represent a yearly loss of more than $80,000,000. With the existing antiquated and inefficient methods there are constant confusion and delay where thousands of conveyances endeavor to get served within a few hours. This causes the transfer mediums to be held for several hours inactive with resulting losses. As the use of the "electric stevedore" increases it is to be hoped that this will influence a further systematized manner of delivery. As their work becomes more thoroughly unified, the freight sheds and docks in many cases will operate on a twenty-four-hour schedule.

With the virtual freedom of city streets great electric commercial vehicles operating silently will transport the goods by night to well-located centres, from which goods may be distributed the following day and delivered when business houses are prepared for their receipt. This seems to be the only way to solve the problem of congested freight piers in cities where increase in size of the terminals is rendered impracticable for physical reasons, the cities in most cases having steadily built up around them. Today the only hope for decreased congestion is increased efficiency such as will enable street vehicles to discharge or receive their loads with celerity, and this must be effected by speeding up the movement of freight over the platforms, in using more efficient transfer means between the vessel holds or freight cars and the vehicle tailboards, and in organizing a system of distributing centres to supplement the cramped terminals.

In railway terminals alone where these modern electric carriers have supplanted the hand trucks it is estimated that there is a total saving of 66 per cent. The electrically propelled baggage truck has proved itself a fixed necessity. We have ceased to marvel at the speed, ease, and efficiency with which these trucks piled high with trunks, bags and boxes deftly wind their way along congested station platforms from train to baggage room, doing the work that formerly required four times as much labor and twice as many trucks. In fact, we have almost forgotten the antiquated old hand truck clumsily pushing its way about congested areas with more strength than system or efficiency.

A short description of the operation of an electric industrial truck will show its simplicity and safety. The controller is inclosed and an automatic cut-off switch minimizes accidents. One handle is used as a controller lever, and the other handle for steering. The controller returns to neutral as the hand is removed from the lever. The cut-off switch cuts off the power when the foot is removed from the brake pedal. In other words, the driver applies the brake simply by releasing the pedal with his foot, and as he releases the pedal the power is cut off automatically.

The driver, standing erect on the end of the truck, with hands on the controller and steering lever, respectively, and foot on the brake pedal, is in the best possible position to guide and control his load. The simplicity of operation does away with the necessity for having expensive operators, the average freight handler being taught to successfully operate a truck, even in congested plants or terminals, in about forty-eight hours. The ordinary baggage truck has a capacity of 2,000 pounds and is used for carrying both baggage and mail.

Time studies made in manufacturing plants and at the great piers in seaport cities indicate beyond a question that "electric stevedores" will supplant the hand truck wherever operating conditions warrant. More than this, the shipping platforms and piers of the future will be designed especially for the more efficient operation of these electrics. They already have a tremendous influence on the short haul. Down in Savannah you may see cotton moved across great piers by "electric stevedores" equipped with hoists and cranes, carrying it directly into the holds of the steamers which bring it north. Two of these little electrics would handle more cotton in one day that twenty freight handlers. At the Bush Docks in Brooklyn you can see the same cotton placed in cars by battery truck cranes, the cars first being "spotted" by the electric. It is taken out of the cars at the mill by the industrial trucks and moved to storage and then to the spinning room by them. Later the bobbins, dye tubs, and beams are moved from mill to mill by small electric shop trucks.

The Commercial Vehicle in a recent issue cites an excellent example indicative of the economy of operating these trucks.

In testimony submitted for the information of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a report of the operation of an electric industrial truck at the Cunard pier, New York City, showed that in handling macaroni in boxes, six electric industrial trucks did the work in nine hours that would have required twenty-four hand trucks. The cost of labor with the electric vehicles was $21, while at current longshoremen's rates it would have cost for labor $87.60 if hand trucks had been relied upon. In handling grapes in barrels at the same dock two industrial trucks did the work of twenty-one hand trucks. In handling mackerel in barrels, two electric industrial trucks did the work of nineteen hand trucks. In handling casks of wine, seven electric industrial vehicles with thirteen men did the work of thirty-six men rolling the casks from one man to the other.

Under the old method of hand-truck operation the cost per ton of handling freight at railroad terminals and steamship piers was 25c, while the cost per ton for performing the same work with electric industrial trucks is but 10 1-3c. Under the old plan the men received a wage of $2 per day, while under the truck-operating system, where men are paid on a tonnage basis, their compensation amounted to $2.40 per day, or an increase of 20 per cent. While the largest field for the "electric stevedore" is in handling baggage and freight at terminals and piers, they are being used to a great extent, however, in factories and industrial plants, and more and larger installations are being made continually.

A valuable application of the "electric stevedore," equipped with a crane, is in laying street curb stones. In warehouses they are used for hoisting, in packing motors, &c. Motor car and other manufacturers are beginning to regard the electric shop truck as indispensable. Warehouses and mills are constantly finding new uses for them as the number of different types increases. The Government has adopted them for its arsenals and a recent special application is found in the new buildings of the Boston Children's Hospital. It is being employed to do the work formerly performed by four men. "During its nine months of service not a dollar has been spent for repairs on this useful vehicle," states The Electrical World. "The truck is used for the transportation of food from the kitchen to the elevators, for collecting and distributing washing, and for other odd jobs, and is operated in all about 20 miles per day. It is geared to run at 6 miles per hour and is charged every other day with energy supplied from the central power plant of the Harvard Medical School.

Various types of these trucks have been developed. They are made small enough to operate in the aisles of factories and storage warehouses, to run on elevators and into freight cars, motor trucks, and horse wagons, yet they carry from one to two tons, the latter being standard capacity. They possess sufficient power to haul trains of trailers, and they can climb grades that would tax the power of mules and would be impracticable for hand trucks. Elevating transfer trucks have been developed by which it is possible to pick up, carry away, and set down interchangeable false platforms with piles of goods on them by automatic means, thus eliminating the last item of hand labor, the loading and unloading of the trucks.

It is obviously too early to determine to the last cent just how much can be saved by the adoption and use of these small trucks. The labor item is the most important one, and it has been found that, where the trucks can be kept busy and the hauls average 200 to 800 feet, each truck will displace at least four, and often five and six men. They can make from 20 to 30 miles on a single charge, while boosting during noon hour will increase this mileage one-third. Although the initial cost of the electric industrial truck, which is $1,000 to $3,000, looms large when compared to the cost of hand-powered equipment, it will save its first cost in four and one-half months with careful operation.

THE "ELECTRIC STEVEDORE" IS DOING GOOD SERVICE IN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITIES

Some drop-frame electric baggage trucks are here shown. These industrial vehicles, usually of 2,000-pound capacity, are being used with much economy on docks and piers and in factories, mills, and warehouses.

MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDECAR IS GAINING IN POPULARITY

Type Which Carries One or More Extra Persons Seen Frequently on the Roads—It Is Highly Thought of in Great Britain.

Motor cycles with side car outfits are becoming common units in the traffic hereabout, but they have not reached a popularity as yet approaching that which they enjoy in Great Britain. The Motor Cycle of London has the following to say about side cars in a recent issue:

"When the cycle car was boomed a couple of years or so ago there were some people who rashly predicted the end of the side car. Many thought that, at any rate, trade in such machines would fall off considerably, the argument being put forward that every side-carist who could do so would replace his outfit by a cycle car.

"There is no doubt that many men who now run light cars were a year or two ago owners of side-car outfits, but the fact remains that, instead of diminishing, the number of side-car combinations now on the road is greater than ever. Further, there is every indication of the side car retaining and increasing its great popularity. Especially is this popularity noticeable among married people who require an inexpensive type of conveyance, both as regards first cost and running charges.

"During the Summer months, and, to a lesser extent, throughout the Winter, the majority of the side cars one encounters on the road are occupied by the rider's wife or sweetheart, and in many cases a second passenger is carried. The second passenger is probably a youngster, who may be accommodated on the carrier of the motor cycle or in the front of the side car.

"In this connection it may be noted that there are a number of special two-seated side-car bodies on the market which are ideal for taking one grown-up person and a child; in fact, some claim to provide comfortable accommodation for two grown-up persons. En passant, we are not here referring to the double-seated or 'sociable' side cars which were the subject of a recent article.

"The popularity of the modern side car is not far to seek. Moderate in first cost and upkeep and perfected by constant and successful participation in long distance trials and hill-climbing events, it provides the cheapest and at the same time most enjoyable form of motoring extant. The advent of detachable wheels has also benefited the side car and brought it many converts who previously were deterred from purchasing by reason of the fear of being held up with tire troubles. In particular, the detachable wheel is attracting elderly men to the side car. A change of wheels occupies a few minutes only and can be accomplished by a lady if need be."

In GRACE of STRUCTURE refinement of detail and luxury of appointment, the

Packards

"TWIN-SIX"

is true to that finished standard to which Packard owners have become accustomed.

Its subtle beauty runs far deeper than the outward seeming. It is fundamental, and is carried through to the minutest detail of equipment. Here is a car contentful to the eye and to the pride; it has the added fascination of eager power under perfect control.

The 1-35—Wheelbase 135 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - $2,950

The 1-25—Wheelbase 125 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - $2,600

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK *Broadway at 61st Street*

Detroit Electric

Doubled output for 1916 reduces prices as low as $1975

Last year the Detroit Electric led any *enclosed car*—either gasoline or electric—in volume of sales. Clearly it won this preference among motor car buyers solely because of its greater value—for many enclosed cars ranked lower in price.

August 15 we reduce the price $600 to $725 per car

Remember—these are the same high quality cars as our 1915 models plus a score or more of 1916 refinements. Even while lowering the price, we bettered the car. In the 1916 Detroit Electric, you will find—we believe—the top place car of its type. We urge you to match it—if you can—in elegance, quality, utility, or value in the entire closed car field—gasoline or electric. This price reduction is possible only because of doubled output.

You get these savings

Our doubled production leads to many economies in all overhead expenses, in purchasing, in advertising, in sales cost, in engineering. All the savings effected by our larger operations we hand on to you—and take our benefit from doubled volume,

Here are the 1916 prices

Model 61 4-Passenger Brougham (*Formerly $2,600*) — Now *$1,975*
Model 60 5-Pass. Duplex Drive Brougham (*Formerly $3,000*) — Now *$2,275*
Model 59 5-Pass. Rear Drive Brougham (*Formerly $2,950*) — Now *$2,225*
Model 58 5-Pass. Front Drive Brougham (*Formerly $2,950*) — Now *$2,250*
Model 57 4-Pass. Rear Drive Brougham (*Formerly $2,850*) — Now *$2,175*
Model 56 3-Pass. Cabriolet (*Formerly $2,650*) — Now *$2,075*

You may have either the worm bevel gear or the worm gear; wire or wood wheels; cushion or pneumatic tires, as optional equipment

Call and see these beautiful cars. Demonstrations inited.

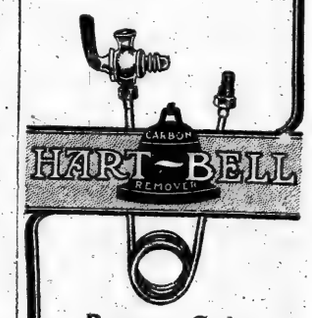
Anderson Electric Car Company of N. Y.

20 Central Park West, at 62nd Street

Clean Out the Carbon with Live Steam

Yourself

The Hart Bell Carbon Remover cleans out carbon with live steam. It is permanently installed on the intake manifold and one turn of the handle admits a spray of water that is converted into steam in the cylinder. This steam removes the carbon—in five or ten minutes—while the motor is still running.



Removes Carbon
Prevents Carbon
Economizes Fuel.

$5.00

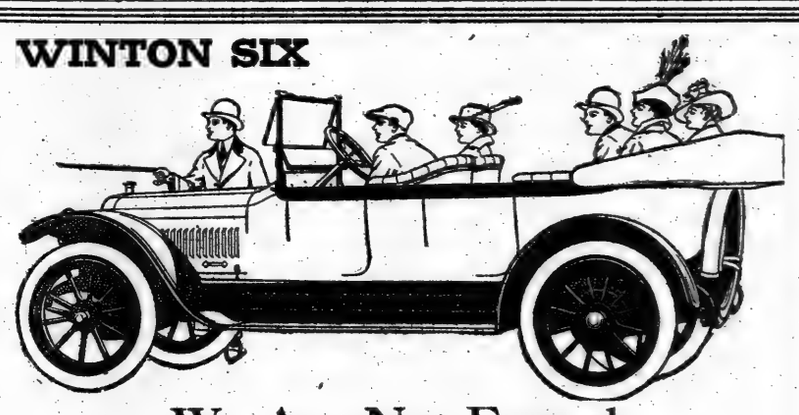
Absolutely guaranteed or money refunded.

Agents wanted for all territory. Appointments by mail only.

H. C. KOPP SALES COMPANY,
New York Distributors,
1407 Times Bldg.,
New York City.

Utility Products Co.
Times Bldg. New York City

WINTON SIX



We Are Not Forced to Explain

Makers who have lately cut their prices are beginning to explain that the quality of their cars has not also been cut. Car buyers may well demand such an explanation—and doubt it, if it isn't convincing.

Manufacturers in other lines know that prices can't be slashed without the serious likelihood of leaving some quality out of the goods that ought to be in them. Common business sense teaches that.

And you can be sure of the quality of Winton Six cars, for we have not cut our prices, and have no intention of cutting them. We are now manufacturing and throughout the year shall continue to manufacture the 33 H. P. Winton Six without change at $2285. No new model of the $3250 48 H. P. Winton Six will be announced until winter. The price of that car will not be lowered; it would be impossible to maintain its quality at a lower price.

So you can buy a Winton Six and have peace of mind as to both quality and price. And, equally important, you can have your Winton Six finished in your own personal color scheme, so that the car you drive is a distinctly personal possession—not a commonplace vehicle that needs a license plate to distinguish it from your neighbor's car. Telephone us today.

The Winton Company

Broadway at 70th St. Telephone, Columbus 3580.
Newark: 380 Central Ave. Telephone, Mulberry 900.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

ROADS TO WATER GAP HAVE NUMEROUS DETOURS

Longest Way Round, Through Tuxedo and Port Jervis, Is Shortest Way There at Present—

Conditions on Various Routes.

The most direct route to the Delaware Water Gap via Morristown and Hackettstown presents certain difficulties at the present time, according to the Journal of the Automobile Club of America. Springfield Avenue, between Newark and Springfield, is rather badly worn and a better route will be found by running west on Central Avenue to East Orange, where turn left into Harrison Street, and then right into South Orange Avenue, through South Orange and the South Mountain Reservation straight into Morristown.

Between Morristown and Chester the road is badly in need of resurfacing, so that it is advisable to use the alternate route via Bernardsville, Far Hills, and Peapack to Chester. The whole route may be materially shortened by turning left into Ridgewood Road in South Orange, and following the route through Milburn, Summit, and Far Hills, turning right at an athletic field about half a mile before reaching the centre of Bedminister, and running north to the end of the road at Chester, where connection is made with the main route by turning left.

The road over Schooley Mountain, between Chester and Hackettstown, is now in fairly good condition, but west of Hackettstown a stretch of several miles along the Pequest River is under construction, and the detour which is provided is not particularly good. On this account it is probably preferable to follow the longer route to the Water Gap via Tarrytown, Suffern, Tuxedo, Goshen, and Port Jervis. Although the road between Harriman and Monroe is closed and a short detour is necessary through Central Valley and Highland Mills, no difficulty will be encountered, as this is all macadam.

The route by way of Tarrytown and Nyack is longer than the route through Hackensack and Ridgewood, but preferable at present, as the road from Arcola to Ridgewood is rough.

The route to Dingmans via Hackensack, Paterson, Pompton, Newfoundland, Franklin Furnace and Branchville offers a very fair average of roads, except a stretch of about three miles between Layton and Dingmans, which is badly in need of repair. In running from Hackensack to Paterson it is best to follow Essex street, as this is both better and shorter than the old route via Arcola.

Good roads will likewise be found on the alternate route to Dingmans through Montclair, Parsippany, Dover Plains, past the northern end of Greenwood Lake to Sparta, and thence through Branchville to Layton.

The alternate route from Dover to Branchville via Netcong, Dover and Newton is not available at present writing, as the road between Newton and Branchville is closed. In short, the Tuxedo-Goshen-Port Jervis route appears to be the preferable one to follow at the present time, even though much longer than any of the other alternate routes to the Gap.

The road from Netcong to Hackettstown through Waterloo is in good condition and thus acts as a useful link between the route to the Water Gap which runs via Lake Hopatcong and then through Morristown and Hackettstown. This road is not practical in the spring or in the fall, however, as it is then used by heavy wagons and badly cut up. It is possible to run from Netcong to Hackettstown by way of Budds Lake, but not in the reverse direction, as the long steep grade and the numerous water-bars make it a hard climb for any except rather high-powered, low-geared cars.

ONE OF THE NEW SIXES OF STREAMLINE DESIGN.

This is the new National "Highway" six which has just come to town. A special axle design permits a short turning radius of 33 feet. The price is $1,690.

'SCENIC MOTORWAY' COVERS FINE SECTION

Booklet on Tour of the Berkshires, Adirondacks and White Mountains Now Available.

What is said to be one of the most beautiful tours in America is described in a little book called "The Scenic Motorway," the second edition of which has just been issued for distribution on request, by Henry MacNair at 334 Fifth Avenue. This tour touches the most famous resorts in the country and affords the tourist a wide scope of scenic attractions within the compass of a two-week journey.

While in a circular trip such as this one may start at any point with equal facility, the description begins at New York. Following the Hudson River to Poughkeepsie one passes many magnificent estates, and points of historic interest. An alternative is offered at Ossining by way of Bronxville and the Westchester Hills, passing Briarcliff en route. After reaching Peekskill one may take the old river road through Beacon and Cold Spring with its hairpin curves, or go by way of the new State road to Wappingers Falls.

At Poughkeepsie the route leaves the river and goes direct to the famous Berkshire Hills. From this point the main trip goes over the Taconic Range into New York, passes through Albany, and on to Saratoga Springs. Thence a fine State road is followed to Elizabethtown at the eastern gateway of the Adirondacks. Here one may visit Lake Placid, Loon Lake, and Saranac Lake, or go direct to Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. A delightful side trip is offered into Montreal, with its memories of past glories and present commercial activity. Crossing a ferry to the Islands of Lake Champlain a wonderful road is followed all the way into Burlington.

The direct route from the Berkshires to Burlington through the heart of the Green Mountains can be made in a day over excellent gravel roads and is recommended for those whose time is limited. It reaches the famous Ekwanok golf links at Manchester after passing through the Northern Berkshires, whose centre is Williamstown.

From Burlington two ways are offered through the White Mountains. The shorter and to many the more attractive route is through Newport on Lake Memphremagog, and on to Dixville Notch; a remarkable bit of natural scenery, with diminutive Lake Gloriette to complete the picture. Thence one may go direct to Bethel, Me., joining the other route, which goes through the heart of the White Mountains, touching at Bethlehem, Profile, Bretton Woods, and Crawford Notch, all with splendid hostelries and fine views of the Presidential Range. The grandeur and charm of this section is fully brought out in the swing down through Crawford Notch and up through Pinkham Notch, which practically encircles the range.

At Bethel another option is offered to those who wish to explore Maine with its many charming resorts of lake, river, and hill, but the present incomplete system of State highways in that section acts as a bar to many who want to keep on macadam and improved roads. From Portland the road runs well back from the shore until Portsmouth is reached and then the run is made to Newcastle Island, where the Russo-Japanese Peace Commissioners had headquarters. The route now follows the famous North Shore with its fine estates and picturesque land and sea scapes. Among the charming resorts passed are Rye Beach, York Beach, Swampscott, and Revere Beach.

Leaving the "Hub City" the route now runs through the Fens on a winding parkway, and beyond Mattapan passes through a stretch of almost wild country with few villages of importance. At Fall River the route to Cape Cod points turns to the left and the route continues into Rhode Island to Newport. At Newport a double ferry is crossed to the mainland and in a short drive Narragansett Pier is reached, second only to Newport in social importance.

The Shore Road is of little scenic interest to New London, but there one finds much to see. The last day's run is made along the Connecticut shore through New Haven, the seat of Yale University, and thence to New York.

LAMPS' GLARE ANALYZED.

Secretary Hugo Says Better Rear Lights Would Alleviate Evil.

The dazzling effect exercised by the powerful headlights which are required at night by a motor car on country roads is an undoubted nuisance to other users on the road, according to Francis H. Hugo, Secretary of State, and as motorists are among the sufferers from it they would welcome an effective remedy as cordially as other sections of the community.

"The functions of a headlight are twofold," said he last week. "To enable the driver to see the course of the road and to reveal to him the presence of other vehicles upon it. Of those the second is probably the more important, and the possibility of relying on less powerful lamps would be distinctly increased if all the vehicles on the road could be rendered as it were self-evident.

"Vehicles commonly carry a light showing the direction in which they are proceeding, but only recently a law required them to exhibit a rear light. Consequently a motor car has to carry head lamps sufficiently powerful to reveal vehicles it is overtaking, for the present 'lights on all vehicles' requirement is not effectively enforced. Thus, the glare from headlights is the penalty which the community has to pay for refusing to make all vehicles take proper measures for their own protection."

TO PARK ELECTRICS FREE.

Plans Completed for Much-Desired Service to Owners in Chicago.

A long desired service for the users of electric vehicles in Chicago has recently been put into effect through the efforts of the Electric Vehicle Association of America. It is a system of parking waiting electrics in the shopping district of Chicago. As many cities have laws denying the privilege of cars standing stationary for any length of time at the curb in city streets, there is sometimes considerable hardship if one does not have a chauffeur.

That an electric obviates the necessity of employing a chauffeur is considered one of its greatest advantages. However, women who run their own cars have realized for some time how difficult it is to use them for shopping purposes in the loop. Appreciating this difficulty, several garages have established, under the auspices of the association, a downtown parking service for their customers, enabling them to leave their cars at the electric shop of the Commonwealth Edison Company, where a licensed chauffeur drives it to the park and returns it again whenever ordered.

NEW TOUR BOOK OUT.

Three Attractive Trails Through Empire State Are Outlined.

A new book issued by the Empire Tours Association, with maps and running directions, covers an attractive scenic section of the eastern United States. Three trails are mapped, the Onondaga, the Iroquois, and the Adirondack, all of which lead the tourist to spots famed in the history of the Empire State.

The Onondaga trail begins in New York City and follows the Hudson to Albany, leading indirectly to the Berkshires, which lie east of the Hudson Valley. En route the motorist may visit Bronxville, White Plains, Briarcliff Manor, Lake Mahopac, Pawling, Mount Beacon, Waterbury, Millbrook, Pittsfield, and West Lebanon, while on the direct route there is Poughkeepsie and the other Hudson River towns. From Albany the trail continues through the Mohawk Valley as far as Buffalo, through Schenectady, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Canandaigua, Avon, Le Roy, Batavia, and other cities.

From Buffalo a choice of return routes is offered. If one prefers to continue on the Onondaga trail, the road leads to Dansville, Watkins Glen, Elmira, Owen, Binghamton, Cooperstown, Oneonta, from which Highmount in the Catskills is reached, as is also Cortland and Middleburg. The tourist now begins to enter the famous Catskill Mountains, the trial taking in Kaaterskill, Catskill, Kingston, Newburg, Goshen, Monroe, Nyack, and Hastings.

The Adirondack trail may be followed from Buffalo if one intends to visit the St. Lawrence River and the Lake Ontario regions, and Chazy, Plattsburg, Bluff Point, Ausable Chasm, Cascade Lakes, Wilmington, Westport, Lake Placid, Port Henry, Schroon Lake, Chestertown, Lake George, Marion, Lake Luzerne, Glens Falls, and Troy, with side trips to Rutland, Manchester, Williamstown, and Newtonville.

The Iroquois trail covers another section of the State, and enables the motorist to reach Bemus Point, Jamestown, and other points in the western part of the Empire State. This book, with complete running directions and maps, may be had from the Secretary of the association, E. N. Bain, Newburg, N. Y., or from any other member of the association.

COLE 8

The Standardized Car

The Forward Step in Motoring

The multiple cylinder principle marks a new era in motor car building. It is accepted as the greatest improvement in automobiling history. It has made a firm place for itself by increasing power efficiency to a point never known before.

If you'll try out a Cole Eight, you'll know the new satisfaction in this great power under instant control at any speed, without gear shifting. You'll know equal confidence on good roads and bad. You'll take the difficult hills on high with ease only possible with the multiple cylinder engine.

Character marks Cole Eight construction. It includes the Cole direct drive, helical bevelled gears and the convenient instrument board. The top is easily and quickly adjusted. The deep comfortable seats give ample room for seven adults. In refinement of appearance and finish no detail has been left out.

1916 Models Now Ready
$1785—f. o. b. factory

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

NEWARK
Wallace Motor Car Co.

Cole Motor Car Company
Indianapolis, U.S.A.

CHANDLER SIX
$1295

A Plain Talk About Automobile Values

PEOPLE are asking their friends a lot of questions about the relative values of the best known automobiles.

Interest centers chiefly, of course, in the light-weight sixes, because the light-weight six is the most popular type of car, and *much* of the interest centers in the Chandler.

The Chandler cannot supply the entire demand for light-weight sixes, but for thorough, careful purchasers who want to be very sure of relative values, there are some interesting facts well worth considering.

Such a purchaser will not forget that the Chandler was the first high-grade six selling for less than $2000 and weighing less than 3000 pounds. He will not forget that the Chandler pioneered the way for light-six domination and established the Light-Six Era. That was three years ago. The price was $1785.

The popularity of the Chandler Idea has grown by leaps and bounds ever since.

Other light-sixes quickly followed into the market but the Chandler has occupied a position of leadership all the way. A leadership in quality and price. And now Chandler is building Ten Thousand cars a year and still unable to fill the Chandler demand.

A vital element in the history of Chandler success—and the secret of Chandler high quality and low price this year—is the fact that *essentially* the Chandler car of this season is the Chandler car of the first season.

There has never been any reason for bringing out a radically new model. The original Chandler, in all its principles of design and construction, was *final*. From season to season we have refined it and beautified it and added the newest standard features of equipment. And this season we have brought out the really wonderful new seven-passenger body. But, from the mechanical standpoint, the car is practically unchanged. That marvelous Chandler motor—the foundations of Chandler supremacy—has remained untouched.

Standing pat on a model that was, and *is*, right, we have avoided costly experimentation that must attend the production of *new* models. We have lowered our overhead to a minimum. We have been enabled to make sensational price reductions from season to season and *still give better value*.

The world's greatest manufacturer of low-priced cars has built his tremendous success on this policy, and the public knows—*you* know—it is the policy that gives the purchaser "most for his money."

That is why no other car of like size and character has caught up with the Chandler price.

From $1785 this price last year went down to $1595. And this year down to $1295. In practical effect, Chandler offers you a $1785 car for $1295. And we ask you to try to match its value in any other car.

Look them over, all well-known makes. Study them carefully. Compare them part by part with the Chandler. Compare them with the Chandler for comfort and power and snap and finish and style. Then you will realize how much it means to *you* as a purchaser that the Chandler was *right* in the first place and that the Chandler manufacturing policy has been a policy of *devotion* to this *one model*.

Seven Passenger Touring Car, $1295; Handsome Roadster, $1295

See the Chandler without delay. Arrange now for your demonstration.

No Other Car for Less than $2000 Gives You All These Features

Bosch magneto and Bosch spark plugs; Gray & Davis electric generator and Gray & Davis electric starting motor; Rayfield double-jet carburetor; genuine Mayo Mercedes type radiator; cast aluminum motor base, extending from frame to frame; three silent and enclosed chains for driving motor shafts; imported annular ball bearings; silent worm-bevel rear axle; auxiliary seats in tonneau of touring car are instantly adjustable and fold away entirely out of sight in back of front seat; genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery; Stewart vacuum gasoline feed; Golde patent one-man top, covered with genuine Neverleek; Jiffy curtains; Stewart-Warner magnetic speedometer; Firestone demountable rims; complete incidental equipment; the

Marvelous Chandler Motor!

Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, Eastern Distributors,
1890 Broadway, Between 62nd & 63rd Streets.

W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO.,
299 Central Ave., Newark.

I. M. ALLEN CO.,
340 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., Cleveland, Ohio

DODGE BROTHERS
ROADSTER

A roadster designed to be all that a roadster should be.

A car capable of carrying two people in continuous comfort.

You can see, better than we can tell, how beautiful it is.

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QUERIES FROM READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Submarine Warfare.

WILLIAM M. CARTER.—Did the German Government officially declare that they would stop submarine war on merchant vessels if the English Government allowed food to be shipped to German people? On what date did Germany declare war on France? Where can I get copies of French, Russian, Turkish, and German newspapers?

The following is taken from THE TIMES of May 12:

"In Germany's reply to the American protest against certain features of the war zone order, which was received in Washington Feb. 15, occurred this expression: 'If the United States * * * should succeed at the last moment in removing the grounds which makes that procedure (submarine warfare on merchant vessels) an obligatory duty for Germany, * * * and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation of the necessaries of life and industrial raw materials, then the German Government * * * would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.'

"In the German note to the American Government justifying the sinking of the Lusitania received in this country last Monday night (May 11,) appears this clause: 'In spite of the German offer to stop submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up.'

"These two expressions are referred to in the British official statement in these words: 'It was not understood from the reply of the German Government (of Feb. 14) that they were prepared to abandon the principle of sinking British vessels by submarine. Whether this may be regarded as an opening for the renewal of the German offer in explicit terms, with the implication that England might accept it, is not explained.'"

Germany declared war on France on Aug. 3, 1914.

Copies of the French and German papers may be seen at the Public Library, Forty-second Street, in the newspaper room. Turkish papers are to be seen in the Oriental room, 219, and Russian in Room 216. Names and addresses could be procured in this way, and then you might write direct to the papers, enclosing a small sum to cover postage.

Charles Chaplin.

MAE SCHEELER.—Charles Chaplin is an Englishman.

Killed in War.

L. B. S.—Can you give me the number of soldiers killed in each warring nation?

According to some recent figures, it was as follows up to June 1: Russia, 1,250,000; France, 400,000; England, 181,000; Germany, 1,630,000; Austria, 1,610,000; Belgium, 49,000; Serbia, 64,000; Turkey, 110,000; Japan, 300. These figures were compiled from official sources of estimates and published July 8. Other estimates vary greatly from this.

Irish Volunteers.

B. P. W.—Will you give the dates of departure of the first Irish volunteers from Ireland for the present war? How many enlisted? Did they enlist as district parties? What was the understanding in reference to the Home Rule bill at the time King George signed the bill?

The men enlisted for service in the present war from Ireland number 120,741. The date of departure of the first volunteers has not been found recorded; 24,000 enrolled as National Volunteers; 70,000 Catholics joined different regiments.

The Home Rule bill passed its third reading on May 25, 1914. It was then rejected by the House of Lords. On June 23 Mr. Asquith introduced his compromise to exclude Ulster if, after the poll was taken, the majority favored that province's exclusion. Representatives from Ulster would be sent to Westminster. The Lords radically amended this before the third reading on July 14. The King then called a conference on the subject and the Ulster men prepared for civil war. There were four compromise meetings, but the conference was unable to agree. The Government was determined to put the bill on the statute book, and the Ulster Unionists were as determined to fight sooner than yield.

Then Great Britain was drawn into the great war, and a truce was called in the battle for Home Rule. On Sept. 15 Mr. Asquith gave a pledge in the House of Commons that the bill should not come into effect until an arrangement should be made to secure the general consent in Ireland and in Great Britain. He said that it was unthinkable to employ force in Ulster. With these provisions the bill received the final assent of the King on Sept. 18.

Captain of the Emden.

MARGARET ALDEN BIDDLE.—The Captain of the Emden was Karl von Mueller. After the destruction of his ship off Cocos Island by the Australian cruiser Sydney he was sent as a prisoner of war to England, where he has remained.

New York Curb Market.

E. B. HOLLINGSWORTH.—The New York Curb was closed July 31, 1914, and reopened Nov. 16, 1914.

Shrapnel Fuse.

RALPH R. WHITEHEAD.—What is a shrapnel fuse and why does it take so long to make?

The projectile itself comprises a forged shell that carries lead bullets and a bursting charge. Screwed into the front end is the combination timing and percussion fuse, which can be set so as to explode the shell at any desired point and from which the flame for exploding the bursting charge is conveyed through a powder timing train and a tube filled with powder pellets down through the diaphragm of the powder pocket. The fuse is an extremely accurate piece of mechanism, largely produced from screw machine parts, some of which are forged previous to machining. An American factory takes ten hours to complete an entire shell, fuse and all. The British factories take from twelve to fifteen hours.

Eighteenth Century Pastels.

Mrs. CHARLES H. GORDON.—What artist in the eighteenth century between 1700-50 used pastel as a medium for portraits? Can you give me the name of one or more private collectors of art treasures?

Quentin Latour is called the king of pastel. He executed portraits in this medium of sovereigns, queens of beauty, actresses, military chiefs, writers, dancers, &c. Other well-known pastelists of this period were La Rosalba and Perronean, while Chardin, Greuze, and Boucher also used the medium.

Mrs. John Gardner of Boston has a celebrated collection of Italian art. Henry C. Frick of New York is a noted collector, who recently added the Fragonard panels to his gallery.

Bulwark and Princess Irene.

E. H. G.—Kindly give dates and position of the two British ships sunk by internal explosions.

The Bulwark, 15,250 tons, sank on Nov. 25 off Sheerness. The Princess Irene, a liner serving as an auxiliary cruiser, of 6,000 tons, sank May 27, also off Sheerness.

Moon's Phases.

L. S.—When does the moon go into its different phases, for instance scorpio, capricorn, &c.?

The phases of the moon usually mean the moon's completion of a revolution in 27 days 7 hours and 43.1-5 minutes, which compose a lunar month, and during which the moon passes from the new moon to the first quarter, full moon, and last quarter. The sun is usually spoken of as being in the constellation of Sagittarius, Capricornus, &c. In January the constellation is Sagittarius, and the new moon appeared Jan. 15. February is Capricornus, new moon Feb. 13; March, Aquarius, new moon March 15; April, Pisces, new moon April 14; May, Aries, new moon May 13; June, Taurus, new moon June 12; July, Gemini, new moon, July 11; August, Cancer, new moon Aug. 10; September, Leo, new moon Sept. 9; October, Virgo, new moon Oct. 8; November, Libra, new moon Nov. 7; December Scorpio, new moon Dec. 6.

Acid Reaction on Metal.

O. J. PHELPS.—Can you give me the names of a standard text-book on acids and their action on metals?

There are special works on the action of particular acids, but no general text-book upon the action of acids on metals. A standard text-book on chemistry will give the action of each particular acid upon particular metals. "A General Chemistry for Colleges," by Alexander Smith, published by the Century Company is such a work. Volume II. "The Metals," by Thorpe and Schlemmer's "Treatise on Chemistry" might be useful. Both books may be consulted in the Science Room of the Public Library.

Bluestocking.

READER.—Is the term "bluestocking" applied to a literary pedant, or to a member of the aristocracy to denote blue blood?

The term "bluestocking" was originally applied to the wearers of blue or gray home-made worsted stockings, as opposed to those who wore the silk of court or ceremonial dress. It was so applied to the Sixth Parliament of 1653.

About 1750 it came to be used in connection with those London assemblies where learned or literary conversation took the place of cards and gossip, characterized by studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. At first it was used for both sexes, later only for ladies. At first it meant only a member of the Bluestocking Club, but later a woman of learning, or a literary woman.

Originally a term of contempt, implying neglect on the part of such women of their duty and departure from their proper sphere, it is now hardly used except historically or humorously.

Caroline Islands.

A.—Did Japan or England seize the Caroline Islands from Germany? Is Florida listed among the prohibition States?

Japan seized the Caroline Islands and a number of other small islands in the Pacific formerly belonging to Germany. Florida has local option, fee $1,000.

Peace Treaties.

M. A. G.—Did Bryan make treaties with different countries to the effect that if trouble arose between the United States and another country, war should not be declared until the question had been discussed for one year? Please give a brief outline of such a treaty and state which countries did not sign it.

The President's peace proposal was to submit all disputes between the United States and a foreign country, when diplomatic efforts fail, to investigation and report by an international commission, the composition of which was to be agreed upon. The two countries were not to declare hostilities until the investigation had been made, and the report of the commission was to be submitted within the time agreed upon between them. A supplementary memorandum by ex-Secretary of State Bryan proposed that the commission should be composed of five members, one from each of the contracting parties chosen by their Governments, and one chosen by each party from some other country, the fifth to be agreed upon by both Governments.

He suggested that one year should be the time within which the investigation should be made and the report submitted. Also that the United States Government was prepared to consider the question of maintaining the status quo as to military and naval preparation during the period of investigation. In substantially this form, thirty treaties had been approved by the Senate up to December, 1914, except that between the Dominican Republic and Panama, and the U. S. treaties with Guatemala, Great Britain, Costa Rica, Norway and Portugal have become effective by the exchange of ratifications.

The following countries, besides these, have signed the treaty: Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Bolivia, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Venezuela, Italy, Greece, Sweden, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, France, Paraguay, Spain, China, Russia, Ecuador.

Prisoners Taken by Allies.

E. HELMBOLD.—No complete official figures of the number of prisoners taken by the Allies have been issued. Italy stated on July 12 that she had 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and Serbia took 60,000 Austrians at the beginning of the war.

Verdun Forts.

ALEX. A. WINETT.—Berlin has made no official announcement of the capture of Verdun forts. Her troops are still some distance from Verdun.

Chautauqua Lectures.

ROSE JACKSON.—We suggest that you write to Frank Chapin Bray, 23 Union Square, New York, for information concerning the Chautauqua Society lectures.

Great Britain and the Colonies.

A. W. HAYNES.—Have you statistics showing the number of men Great Britain, Canada and Australia have under arms, exclusive of the navy, in comparison with the male population of military age who are fit for military service? Also give killed and wounded.

No such statistics are available. Great Britain is said to have 8,000,000 men fit for military duty, 3,000,000 of whom are now under arms. Australia is said to have offered 100,000 men to the mother country. She has three brigades at the Dardanelles. The number of Canadians under arms is estimated at 175,000, 50,000 of these are at the front.

In 1912 the total male population of Australia was 2,466,968; how many available for active service not stated. The total male population of Canada in 1911 was 3,821,936, and of Great Britain 22,016,661.

On July 8 the total British casualties were estimated at 428,000, of which 116,000 were killed. It is said that the enormous casualties are due to the British method of computing the wounded. In France and Germany only those who are put hors de combat are counted; in Great Britain even the slightly wounded.

Australian casualties are not stated. On June 7 Canadian casualties were estimated at 1,213 killed, 5,230 wounded and 1,565 missing.

Venus of Milo.

A. B.—Are the proportions of the Venus of Milo generally accepted as a standard of feminine beauty? What are the they? Where is the original of the statue?

The proportions of the Venus of Milo, which are accepted as the artistic standard, are as follows:

Height	5.4	Calf	13.2
Weight	122	Ankle	7.4
Neck	12.5	Upper arm	12.6
Chest	33.0	Forearm	9.6
Chest, full	35.1	Wrist	5.9
Waist	26.0	Shoulder	34.6
Hips	38.0	Foot (length)	8.9
Thigh	25.5	Arms (outstretched)	68.0
Knee	13.8		

The original is in the Louvre at Paris.

Rain and European War.

J. S. REID.—The recorded rainfall for this country has not yet equaled records of other years when no European conflict took place.

Citizenship of Children.

J. S.—Your minor children become citizens when you are naturalized.

Teutonic Armies.

M. FEHNAS.—The Austro-Hungarian Army is usually included in the term "Teutonic armies."

Meaning of Foreign Phrases.

C. NOBLE.—Will you please give the meaning of the following words and phrases: Rapprochement, communiqué, horribili dictu?

Rapprochement means the bringing together or drawing nearer of things. Its secondary meaning is reconciliation. Communiqué means a communication. It is usually applied to an official announcement or notice, especially when made to newspapers by the Government, or by Generals in warfare. Horribili dictu means horrible to relate.

Quotations.

Z. Y. X.—Is it considered right to take the exact words from a well-known poem or an author who has been dead for some time and use them as part of the text for a play on the same topic as the poem?

It is usually better to place the quotation marks in order to give the credit where it belongs. If, however, it is sufficiently well known to be generally recognized, they may quite properly be omitted.

National Anthems.

L. U.—Which is considered our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "America"? At which song do the people stand?

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized in the navy as the official national hymn. Neither song has been officially declared our national anthem, and people are apt to stand at the playing of either.

Declarations of War.

H. FOLKERS.—Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28, Germany on France Aug. 3, England on Germany Aug. 4, Japan on Germany Aug. 23, Italy on Austria May 23, 1915, to take effect May 24.

Pierre de Coulevain.

AUGUSTA CHOATE.—Will you kindly give me any information you can about the Frenchwoman who writes under the name of Pierre de Coulevain and her standing as an author.

Pierre de Coulevain was the pen name of Mme. Favre de Coulevain, who died Aug. 21, 1913. Her novels take a high place, although they are more read abroad than in her home country. They are perhaps too cosmopolitan for the average French person to enjoy. Nevertheless, the French Academy crowned her "Eve Victorieuse." Her books are remarkable for their vivid impressions and for the keen observation of life and interest in national characters for which she is known.

Her life was a varied one, and she passed much time among the different societies which she describes. Her principal works are "Noblesse Americaine," "Eve Victorieuse," "Sur la Branche," "L'Ile Inconnue," and "Au Coeur de la Vie."

Art Schools.

IRENE MARKS.—Please give me information concerning schools of art and designing, day and night, pay and non-pay, located in the city.

The Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Tuition, $90; Summer school, $20.

Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, with Woman's Art School, which is free.

National Academy of Design, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Free; entrance fee, $10.

New York School of Applied Design for Women, 160 Lexington Avenue; $75.

New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, 2,237 Broadway; $100.

Independent School of Art, 1,947 Broadway; fee, $120.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, evening classes; $40 for eight months.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; normal course, $75; other courses, $60.

Sculptor Named Razzi.

READER.—No mention of a sculptor named Razzi has been found. There is a sculptor, not at all well known, named Mario Raggi. Razzi, correctly spelled Bazzi, was a painter, called Il Sodoma, born 1477, died 1547, in Siena, Italy. He belonged to the Florentine school and was celebrated for his frescoes. His works are mostly preserved in churches and in private collections.

Problems of Citizenship.

D. DRUMMOND.—What is the nationality of a boy born in the United States of unnaturalized parents? Can he be naturalized to become a citizen of the United States? Can a man born of United States citizens living abroad become President of the United States? What name would you give to a man born of English parents in China? To one born in the United States of parents still giving allegiance to the English flag?

Both Great Britain and the United States claim as citizens all children born within their respective borders, whether their parents are naturalized or not. A child born of United States citizens living abroad is considered to be native born. A child born of English parents in China is considered an English subject. In the case of your last question, both England and the United States might claim his citizenship. The child is considered by the United States to be a citizen of the country.

National Banks.

S. A. S.—Would you please be kind enough to tell me the difference between national, savings, State, and private banks?

The American system of national banks owes its existence to necessities following the civil war. On Feb. 25, 1863, an act was passed providing for the establishment of a national currency and offering privileges to banks organized under Federal charters, which would issue circulating notes only when secured by the deposit of Government bonds.

National banks are thus those banks which are organized with Federal charters. State banks have State charters. Only national banks can issue notes. Private banks and trust companies have developed greatly of late years, have won, however, certain other privileges. Savings banks pay interest on deposits, and moneys thus deposited are not usually subject to immediate checking account. Various changes in the country's banking system have of course taken place with the Currency act and the establishment of the reserve banks, and a notable innovation was Secretary McAdoo's decree in time of financial uncertainty recently that national banks might issue notes without the actual deposit of Government bonds, other securities being accepted instead.

The Custom House Statues.

A. S. CHALMERS.—Please inform me through your valuable Query Department what the four groups of statuary at the main entrance of the United States Custom House, Bowling Green, New York City, represent.

The four statuary groups at the entrance to the New York Custom House represent the continents. They are the work of Daniel Chester French.

A French Commissioner.

JAY E. SEE.—Toward the end of the Revolution the French Government sent over a Commissioner, who was in Virginia at the time of the raids conducted by Tarleton, and was instrumental in warning Jefferson at Monticello of the approach of the British. What was his name?

In 1781 a M. Jouitte was at Monticello. Learning of the approach of Tarleton he "jumped on a fleet horse and rode into Charlotte, where the Assembly was meeting, thus warning them and allowing the members to escape."

Two Actresses.

JAY E. SEE.—Miss Julia Arthur is Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, and Miss Julia Neilson is the wife of Frederick Terry.

Benedict Arnold.

J. Z.—Benedict Arnold was buried in England. He died in London, June 14, 1801.

Colonel Astor.

T. A. F.—Can you tell me where I can get a file of The Sunday Mercury, the publication of which ceased thirty years ago? It is not in the Public Library. Also can you give me the military record of John Jacob Astor during the civil war?

The Query Column cannot supply names and addresses, and cannot, therefore, take up your first question. The late Colonel John Jacob Astor was born in 1864 and served in the Spanish-American war. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers in May, 1898. He assisted Major General Breckinridge, Inspector General of the United States Army, in his inspection of camp and troops at Chickamauga Park, was assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Shafter, and served in Cuba in the operations ending in the surrender of Santiago. He was a Colonel on the staff of Governor Levi P. Morton of New York.

New York Questions.

AN OLD-TIMER.—Will you kindly answer three questions for an old-timer who has returned to New York after thirty years' absence? (1) When was the Metropolitan Opera House opened, and with what opera? German? (2) When was the big arch of St. John the Divine erected? (3) When was work started on the Steinway tunnel?

The present building of the Metropolitan Opera House, at Broadway and Fortieth Street, was opened Aug. 22, 1883, under the management of Henry Abbey, with "Faust" in Italian; Christine Nilsson and Campanini sang the principal rôles.

The cornerstone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was laid on St. John's Day, Dec. 17, 1892, Bishop Potter officiating.

Work was started on the Steinway tunnel in 1905.

Bellevue Hospital.

J. B. McA.—Please tell me how Bellevue Hospital was acquired by the City of New York. Some say a French gentleman gave it as a present, others that it was a secular home for incurables. If a man who is pensioned by the Street Cleaning Department for twenty-one years' service and disability should die, would his widow receive any pension from the same source?

Bellevue Hospital, as it is now known, began as an almshouse in 1807, under the direction of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections of New York City. It had no hospital connected with it at that time. In 1816 a new building was erected on the East River shore at the Bellevue Farm. Your second question does not come within the scope of the Query Column, but we would refer you to the Street Cleaning Department direct.

Belgian Neutrality.

L. H. L.—Is the treaty of 1839 the one Great Britain was living up to when she went to the aid of Belgium in the present war? Did more than three nations—Great Britain, Germany, and France—sign this treaty, and is there any signed agreement to which the United States was a party which would make it her duty to protest to Germany against her occupation of Belgium?

The treaty of 1839, upon which Great Britain was acting when she declared war against Germany for the latter's violation of Belgian neutrality, was signed by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia in guarantee of a treaty entered upon by the rulers of Belgium and Holland to protect forever the independence and neutrality of Belgium. The United States signed no such treaty, but was a signatory to the general provision in The Hague Conference that declared the territory of neutral nations inviolable.

Irishmen in New York.

AN IRISHMAN.—Will you please tell me whether there is in New York City a club, league, or organization for the general welfare and interests of the Irish people in New York? I would like to know whether there is an organization which is trying to bring all the Irish together under one banner for the general good of the Irish in New York.

The Query Column cannot publish names and addresses. There are in New York the Irish Industrial League of America, the Irish Emigrant Society, the Irish Immigrant Society, the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the American-Irish Historical Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, the Loyal Orange Institution.

Wines.

"COUNTRY SCHOOLMARM."—Please give me the earliest known reference to alcoholism or drunkenness or the use of wines. Please tell me what countries in the war have abolished drink, and what their national drinks are.

The history of Noah offers the classic first instance of the use and abuse of wines. Noah was the first to cultivate the vine and to experience the consequences of overindulgence in its products. Vine culture in the East dates back almost as far as we have any historical records of any kind. In Egypt and Greece the first wine making was ascribed to the gods. The Hebrews ascribe their first wine to Noah. The earliest examples of specific wines are the Chalybon wine, produced near Damascus, in which the Phoenicians traded in the time of Ezekiel, and the wines from the Greek Islands of Chios, Lesbos, and Cos. Ever since man in some distant age first discovered the process by which sugar in the grape could be converted into alcohol and carbonic acid, there has been a "temperance question." Records of Oriental civilizations contain many references to it in most ancient times, and from remote ages priests and lawgivers in India, Persia, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Carthage made efforts to combat the vice of intemperance. Similar records are known in the civilizations of ancient Peru and Mexico. Since the outbreak of the war France has prohibited the sale of absinthe and Russia of vodka, these being, respectively, the "national drinks" of those countries. England has passed laws controlling the sale of alcoholic liquors in certain localities, so as to minimize the use of spirits in and near the army training camps.

American Hospital Ship.

W. A. AVERILL.—A friend in Europe has been told that an American physician has command of a hospital ship in the United States Navy for a portion of each year and that during the remaining months of the year he pursues his private practice. Could you tell me whether or not this is the practice in the United States Navy? The question is to settle whether such a program would be possible, alternating marine duty and private work.

There is no program of alternation from private practice to service under the Navy Department. The United States Hospital Ship, "Solace," is commanded by a regularly commissioned officer of the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.

German Ships.

M. ALLEN.—Please tell me when the last vessel under German colors left New York or any other American port. Also the number of German vessels now interned in American ports, and the number of British vessels interned in the harbors of the world because of the war between England and Germany.

Vessels sailing from the Port of New York and other American ports during the last two days of July were recalled to harbor Aug. 1, and German sailings of that day were canceled. A German merchant cruiser slipped out of New York Harbor early in the course of the war. The number of German vessels now interned in American ports is fifty-six. British ships have still "the freedom of the seas," and are sailing from their home ports almost regularly.

The Revenue Cutter Service.

A. J. K.—I should like to have detailed information in regard to the United States Revenue Cutter Service, now, I believe, incorporated in the Coast Guard Service. I am especially interested in the cadet system of this service, wishing to learn the method of appointment and examination, length of service at training school, &c.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government, and, organized in 1790, constituted the original naval force of the country. It was placed under the direction of the Treasury Department because there was no Navy Department at that time, which accounts for the rather anomalous condition of the Treasury Department directing and controlling a part of the national system of military defense.

The Revenue Cutter Service is specifically charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, the destruction of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation, and has besides numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Every Winter, by the direction of the President, several cutters patrol the coasts for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress.

When directed by the President the service co-operates with the navy, and this co-operation has taken place in every war in which the United States has been engaged. There are now in the service 228 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list and 1,500 petty officers and enlisted men. The officers are 1 Captain Commandant, 6 Senior Captains, 31 Captains, 37 First Lieutenants, 42 Second Lieutenants, 34 Third Lieutenants, 8 Cadets of the Line, 1 Engineer in Chief, 6 Captains of Engineers, 28 First Lieutenants of Engineers, 22 Second Lieutenants of Engineers, 17 Third Lieutenants of Engineers, 4 Cadet Engineers, and 2 Constructors. Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from cadet graduates of the Revenue Cutter Academy at New London, Conn.

The cadet course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must not be less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age. Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of not less than one year prior to being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers. Candidates for the engineering branch of the service must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age. Further details may be inquired of the school direct.

Bradlaugh and Disraeli.

M. A.—When Charles Bradlaugh entered the British Parliament did he accept the Christian Bible as the instrument of his oath, or, if not, by what means was his oath accepted? Please tell me, also, what happened in that respect in the case of the installation of Benjamin Disraeli as Prime Minister of England.

The legality of Charles Bradlaugh's oath was a moot question during the stormy early years of his career, when he was constantly appearing in the law courts. It was finally declared that he should not be allowed to take the oath, but he claimed that under the Parliamentary Oaths act he should be allowed to take office and give testimony by "affirming," and, after a long struggle, he was victorious in this claim. Benjamin Disraeli was a communicant of the Church or England and, naturally, took the oath on the Christian Bible. His father, Isaac Disraeli, formally withdrew from the Jewish Church after the death of young Benjamin's grandfather, in 1816, Benjamin Disraeli was baptized in the English Church, July 31, 1817, at the age of 13.

Forts in Old New York.

B. FRANK CARPENTER.—I desire information as to the blockhouses, or traces of fortifications, still existing between the Hudson River and Hell Gate on a line approximating to 110th, 123d and 125th Streets.

At Hell gate is a trace of what I find called "Fort Horn." At 110th Street, at the extreme northern verge of Central Park, is a blockhouse called in the Park Department books "Fort Fish." At the intersection of Amsterdam Avenue and 123d Street is a remnant of a blockhouse (walls about knee high, and alleged to have been reduced to that height by the depredations of builders in that vicinity, who helped themselves to its material until arrested in their proceedings by the Park Department,) which I find on some old maps of the city as "Fort Laight" and elsewhere as "Battery No. 3."

On a tablet at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 117th Street—set into the wall of a building of Columbia University—the inscription is "To commemorate the defense of the City of New York in the War of 1812. Forts Fish, Clinton and Haight." Possibly "Haight" is error for "Laight," as I cannot find that any fort ever erected by the defenders of the city was ever called "Fort Haight," nor can I find the name "Haight" anywhere in the history of the City of New York. Fort Clinton I think, may have been opposite Fort Fish, but I am by no means sure. I would also like to ask if at the date of the Battle of Harlem Heights there was any blockhouse at "Breakneck Hill," the abrupt escarpment which is today crowned by the buildings of the College of the City of New York. Scarcely any two authorities agree as to the placing of these blockhouses or traces of fortifications.

It is a curious commentary upon the smallness of things 100 years ago that the defense of the city should have been intrusted to little toy forts like "Fort Fish" or "Fort Laight."

"Fort Haight" is "Fort Laight," named in honor of Edward W. Laight, commander of the regiment of City Infantry in New York in 1814. The tablet on the southeast corner of Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, was erected by the Empire State Society of the Daughters of 1812, Feb. 22, 1900, to commemorate the defenses of New York during the war of 1812. Fort Clinton is opposite, or was opposite, Fort Fish.

In the wall of the Historical Museum of New York City College is a tablet erected by the Sons of the Revolution to record the occupation of the Heights by the American Army after the battle of Harlem Heights.

The Sale of Munitions.

NEUTRAL INQUIRER.—In the April issue of "American Notes in Munich," I found the following statement: "In Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland the sale of arms and munitions of war by private firms is prohibited. That is, no country in Europe allows the sale of munitions to belligerents." Will you kindly tell me if this is true, or to what extent it is true? Will you kindly inform me also whether, or to what extent the British blockade of German ports is an effective blockade?

It is practically impossible at the present time to make any definite statement as to what practices with regard to wartime procedure exist at any given moment in any European country. Italy, for instance, has ceased to be a neutral since the April number of "American Notes in Munch" was published!

Your question has been referred for the most detailed and accurate information possible to an official whose knowledge is as nearly authoritative as may be at this time, and he answers:

"Your inquiry is very difficult if not impossible to answer under present conditions. All customs, laws and traditions seem to have been thrown to the winds, so far as international relations are concerned, and it would be almost impossible to ascertain what agreements are in force from month to month between the countries named. I think it is a good speculation to state that none of them is selling arms or munitions to the belligerents, for it is quite clear that not one of the countries named could spare anything at this critical juncture.

"The fact is that most of them are endeavoring to purchase supplies from the other countries, particularly from the United States. It is quite fair to presume that the sale of arms and munitions of war by private parties is prohibited by the countries named, but if that is so, it is principally for the same reason that countries prevent the exporting of gold or wheat or other commodities which may be needed at home, and Government steps in at this point to protect the nation concerned."

It is not possible to state just how effective the British blockade of German ports has been.

"Galumphing."

L. H. B.—Will you kindly tell me the meaning of the word "Galumphing" in one of your editorials. I have looked at all the dictionaries available and cannot even find the word.

"Galumphing" was invented by Lewis Carroll and used in his celebrated poem "The Jabberwock" in "Alice Through the Looking Glass." Another word coined by him in the same poem, "chortle," is also in common use.

Edwin Booth.

EUGENE HILL.—I have seen it stated in an article that Edwin Booth is buried in Baltimore. Can you tell me when his body was removed from Boston to Baltimore?

Edwin Booth is buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, in the same plot with his first wife, Mary Devlin, and their infant son, Edgar. The Booth family plot is in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. Edwin Booth's father, mother, sisters, brothers, and grandfather are buried there.

The Beginning of the War.

JAMES BLAKE.—To settle a dispute, would you kindly inform me whether England declared war on Germany or vice versa, and on what date?

Great Britain declared war on Germany Aug. 4, 1914, following Germany's invasion of Belgium, a country the neutrality of which Great Britain had bound herself by the treaty of 1839 to protect. German troops invaded Belgian territory Aug. 3.

The Harbor of Cherbourg.

EDMOND PETIT.—Kindly let me know if the harbor of Cherbourg, France, is deep enough to dock—landing—a ship of 25,000 tons.

The harbor of Cherbourg is not deep enough to dock a ship of the size you mention. Passengers from ocean-going vessels are landed in tenders.

U. S. Admirals.

D. FOLEY.—Please tell me how many full Admirals there are in the United States Navy.

The "Admiral of the Navy" of the United States is Admiral George Dewey, who is President of the General Board of the Navy and is stationed at Washington. There are twenty-six Rear Admirals on active duty in the navy.

Mine Sweepers.

K. C.—Kindly tell me just what goes to make up a mine sweeper, and how they are protected.

A mine sweeper is a boat the duty of which is to pick up the moored and floating contact mines. The mines are planted in "fields," close together. The "sweepers" either drags a cable, one cable being dragged between two ships, to catch the chain or cable by which the mines are moored beneath the surface, or one sweeper extends a long boom out to one side and a float, and drags with that. Once the mines have been picked up and brought to the surface, it is a simple enough matter to destroy them. Aeroplanes are often used to destroy the mines.

The mine sweeper has no special protection, and of course great care is needed in its work. It is interesting to recall that during our civil war the Mississippi River was full of mines, and the river boats carried long poles with grosspieces, which were attached to the front of the steamers so as to strike and explode the mines before the boats themselves reached the mines. The present-day mines, however, are too powerful for such treatment.

Our Population.

G. M. B.—Will you kindly tell me the population of the United States after the Revolution and of the Colonies before it?

The population of the United States of America by the census of 1800 was 5,308,483. The population of the thirteen Colonies before the outbreak of the Revolution was about 2,500,000.

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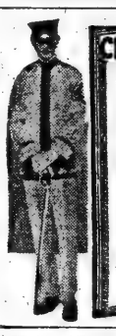
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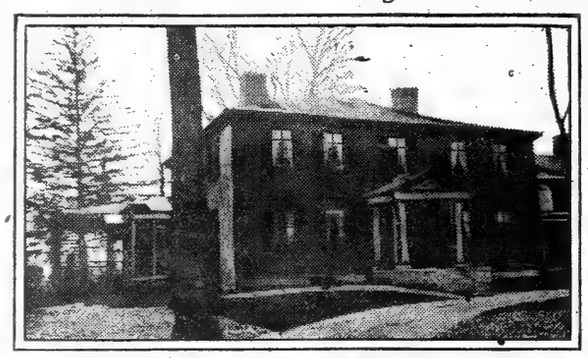
SEWING IN HISTORIC MANSION

Summer Colonists of Stockbridge Aiding War Sufferers at Old Sedgwick Home.



The Old Sedgwick Mansion.

WHEN Mrs. Henry McBurney, the daughter of Colonel Lionel Montague of England, organized in Stockbridge a whirlwind sewing club for the purpose of making supplies for the French Emergency Hospital, she looked about for a convenient meeting place for the body of Stockbridge society women who form the membership. Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick offered the use of the drawing room in the old Sedgwick Mansion on Main Street, which has been the home of the Sedgwicks for one hundred and forty-one years.

The Sedgwick Mansion, on the broad, level, elm-shaded, main street of "Old Stockbridge on the Plain," was built by Theodore Sedgwick, the loved and esteemed friend of George Washington, and a prominent figure in the "Republican Court," which the first President drew about himself. One of these levees was the subject of a painting by the artist Huntington, who executed it in Pittsfield.

At his home in the Berkshires, Judge Sedgwick was for many years the most eminent citizen. He was born in Hartford in 1757, and was educated at Yale College. Having had much experience in law and politics, and having proved himself a true, but extremely conservative patriot in Sheffield and Great Barrington, he removed to Stockbridge in 1758, and built this mansion just in time to have it plundered by Shay's rebels, whom he had opposed with all his might.

The story of the house and its successive owners and occupants is crowded with romantic and historic interest.

Miss Catherine Sedgwick, his daughter, one of the earliest of American women novelists, gave to this house more fame and did much to elevate and refine the people of Berkshire. When she began to write her novels, that dealt with the life of the Americans of the middle class, she created a distinct form of national literature. This was at once recognized in England. Leading reviews devoted much editorial comment to her work. While Miss Sedgwick had little dramatic ability or skill in the making of plots, she depicted human character with a rare fidelity of comprehension, and could make from simple domestic life a charming series of pictures and experiences.

The Westminster Review of London said that Miss Sedgwick had demonstrated that literature could flourish in a democratic republic where there was no leisure class. Another critic said that she had in no way imitated English literature, but had created one that was entirely American.

Nothing, perhaps, shows more clearly the place that Catherine Sedgwick held in the world than her list of friends. Her home in Stockbridge was the rendezvous for many men and women of note in this country and those who came from abroad.

For twenty years she and Mrs. Anna Jameson corresponded. Miss Sedgwick visited Mrs. Jameson in London, and till her death there hung on the wall of Mrs. Jameson's room in her London house a little picture of the Stockbridge house with the lovely view across the hills.

Miss Sedgwick was born in the old homestead in 1791, and her earlier as well as many of her later years were passed in it. Here she wrote "The New England Tale," "Redwood," "Hope Leslie," and many shorter tales and articles for magazines, in the days when Irving, Cooper, Dana, Halleck, Drake and Bryant were also writing. In this mansion Judge Sedgwick, his daughter, and his sons, received as guests some of the most eminent men and women of this country and of Europe. If they could speak, its walls would report much of high converse. William Ellery Channing visited here, also Orville Dewey, who often preached in the mansion's parlors on a Summer Sunday afternoon. Charles Sumner, Frances Ann Kemble, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry W. Longfellow, also were here.

The Sedgwick mansion stands between the broad and beautiful Main Street of Stockbridge and the Housatonic River. Bryant passed it on his first visit to Southern Berkshire, made on foot in 1816. He wrote of it:

"It was on the 3d of October—the woods were in all the glory of Autumn, and I well remember as I passed through Stockbridge how much I was struck by the beauty of the smooth green meadows on the banks of that lovely river, the Housatonic, which winds near the Sedgwick mansion, and whose gently flowing waters seemed tinged with the gold and crimson of the trees that overhung them. I admired no less the contrast between this soft scene and the steep, craggy hills that overlooked it, clothed with many colored forests."

Miss Sedgwick's study of Italian had put her in close touch and sympathy with the people of Italy, and in 1848, when many Italian refugees came to this country she showed them kindness, sympathy, and hospitality. She translated one of Sismondi's essays, and sent the translation to him, together with a copy of her novel, "Hope Leslie." They corresponded until his death.

Catherine Sedgwick had a fine sense of humor, and, among her experiences abroad, delighted to recall a dinner in England where a lady asked her if there were any large old trees in America. Before Miss Sedgwick could reply, she added quickly and graciously:

"Oh, I beg your pardon; your country has not been settled long enough for that."

NEWPORT'S SUMMER DOINGS

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Tonight brings to a close the busiest week of the social season at Newport—what with the marriage of Miss Margaret F. Andrews and Morgan Belmont, the opening of the polo season, the Newport Dog Show, and the Newport Garden Club and Newport Horticultural Society's beautiful Flower and Fruit Show. Mrs. Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie were the prime factors in the latter, which was held on three successive days.

Next Monday will usher in the first invitation tournament at the Newport Casino, which will replace the national lawn tennis tournament of other years. The entries include many of the leading tennis players of the country. Numerous entertainments have been arranged for the tennis week.

Narragansett Pier, Jamestown, Watch Hill, Saunderstown, and other places near Newport will be well represented at the tennis tournament, and many house parties will be given here.

Next Friday will be another gay day and night in the Summer colony, as the afternoon will be devoted to the musicale which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is giving at Marble House. Two noted artists will be heard, Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Vernon d'Arnalie of Paris, baritone.

In the evening Mrs. George D. Widener will give a dance at her new residence as a housewarming. Mrs. Widener will receive with her daughter, Mrs. Fritz Eugene Dixon. Previous to the dance Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a large dinner for Mrs. Widener at Sherwood, one of the largest of the Summer.

Men were scarce in Newport this week, since so many of the young bachelors are in training at the business men's camp in Plattsburg, where they will remain until early in September.

Officers of the navy, especially those of the Atlantic fleet, some of whom are among the best dancers in Newport this season, are much in demand, and their presence has added much to the dinners and dances held here.

Many beautiful garden and landscape effects are to be noted here this Summer. The best effects are those about the lawn of The Elms, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind on Bellevue Avenue, where the white marble terrace, tea houses, and sunken garden, with at least 60,000 begonias, are showing up beautifully. This new addition is near the Spring Street end of the lawn and faces the white marble terrace of the house. The marble terrace walk is 150 feet long with two rows of steps and a hidden fountain of marble in the centre and the pretty sunken garden at the foot of the fountain. At either end of the new terrace is a tea house of white marble. Many pretty pieces of statuary, wonderful trees, shrubs, flowers, and lily ponds add to the effect.

The last week of the exhibition of paintings by the Messrs. William H. Cotton and Charles Biesel of Newport came to a close this afternoon at the studio of the Newport Art Association. Each afternoon the ladies of the association poured tea, among them being Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. Walter C. Cabell, and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh of Washington.

The Misses Julia Berwind and Margaret Dunlap of Philadelphia are spending August with Edward J. Berwind at The Elms, where the latter will give a series of dinners, and probably a few informal dances.

From reports at hand there will be a later season than ever in Newport, as so many of the Summer residents are now decided upon remaining here until the late Fall.

Bishop James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., owing to the recent operation upon Mrs. Darlington in New York, has canceled his plans for a Summer on the west coast and will probably occupy his estate, The Corners, during September and October.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener is giving a dinner tomorrow night, and another on the 22d, for her son, Joseph E. Widener, Jr., at Stoneacre.

Chalmers Clifton of Boston, a composer of note, has been the guest of Mrs. Thomas J. Emery at Mariemount.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden of New York are spending August with Mrs. Burden at Fair Lawn.

Mrs. Joe R. Morrison is entertaining Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Japan, over the tennis week. Miss Guthrie is a clever tennis player.

Mrs. Morrison, who was joined by her husband, Lieutenant Morrison of the submarine flotilla staff, tonight gave a dinner for Miss Guthrie.

Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson of Washington will arrive next week to visit her brother-in-law and sister, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riaño.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott of New York have concluded a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse at Eastbourne Lodge.

S. B. Elkins of West Virginia has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

Miss A. R. Walker of Washington, and her brother, John G. Walker of Richmond, Va., are here and expect to remain for the tennis tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt have concluded a visit with Mrs. George S. Scott at Belmead.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick and the Messrs. Henry R. Sedgwick and Robert Sedgwick, Jr., are here for a stay.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, her daughter, Miss Anna B. Auchincloss, and her son, Mr. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Jr., have returned from British Columbia.

Polo begins this afternoon at the Westchester Polo Club, and will continue for several weeks.

Mr. S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is here for an extended visit.

Mrs. Frederick W. Goodman, who is spending a few days with General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson before starting West with her husband, gave a tea at Gray Craig on Wednesday.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman is giving a dinner on Aug. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Sampson will give a dinner, followed by dancing, on Aug. 26.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has completed a visit with Mrs Joseph E. Widener.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Matthew D. Niles of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of Long Island, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson of Tuxedo over the tennis tournament of next week. Miss Marion Stoddard, sister of Mrs. Duncan, has been at Bonnie Crest for several weeks.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH THEATRE—"The Tigress."

THE STRAND—"The Marriage of Kitty."

BROADWAY THEATRE—"Nearly a Lady."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"A Royal Family."

"THE TIGRESS" is the title of a melodramatic picture that will be shown in the Vitagraph Theatre this week as the feature of the new program. The scenario was written by William Addison Lathrop, and the cast includes Julia Swayne Gordon, Zena Keefe, Garry McGarry and Leo Delaney. "The Goddess" is in its fifteenth chapter, which brings the adventures of Celestia and Tommy Barclay to an end. "The Romance of a Handkerchief," a one-part comedy, with Maurice Costello and Leah Baird; "The Good in the Worst of Us," and "A City Rube" are other films that will be shown.

Film fans will have their first opportunity of seeing Fannie Ward in the movies in a picturization of the comedy, "The Marriage of Kitty," in the Strand Theatre this week. Miss Ward is well known as a comedienne on the legitimate stage. Her last appearance here was in "Madame President" several seasons ago in the Garrick Theatre. The picture is from the studios of the Lasky Company. Jack Dean, Cleo Ridgeley, Mrs. Lewis McCord and Richard Morris acted with Miss Ward for the picture. New tropical, travel and scientific pictures will be shown.

One of the films Elsie Janis wrote and acted for Bosworth, Inc., will be projected in the Broadway Theatre this week. It is called "Nearly a Lady," and takes Miss Janis through such diverse scenes as a Montana ranch and a ballroom. "The Bank" is the title of the two-reel comedy film in which Charles Chaplin will be seen. Then there will be South American travel pictures and topical films from all sections.

Ann Murdock, who is to appear shortly in the Lyceum Theatre in a revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie," is the star of a picture version of "A Royal Family," which will be the feature of the Eighty-first Street Theatre's program this week. The last half of the week an adaptation by Lois Weber of Clara Louise Burnham's novel, "Jewel," will be shown, with Elsie Hall in the principal rôle.

Arnold Daly is flitting from the legitimate to the movie stage. Just now he is at work on a group of pictures for Pathé that will be known as the Arnold Daly Series, in which his rôle is that of Ashton Kirk, a new type of detective. Recently Mr. Daly needed a ballroom for a scene in one of his pictures, so with his accustomed cleverness he prevailed upon Mrs. George Gould to allow him the use of the ballroom in her town house at 857 Fifth Avenue. If there was any one abroad on Fifth Avenue on the hot Summer day on which the Daly hosts stormed the Gould mansion, which seems unlikely from the deserted state of the avenue these dog days, the pedestrian must have marveled at the party of men and women in evening dress alighting from motors and disappearing within.

The Famous Players Company is preparing another feature with Marie Doro as the star. It is entitled "The White Pearl," and is by Edith Barnard Delano. Edwin S. Porter and Hugh Ford are the directors in charge of the picture.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is going to answer "The Birth of a Nation," in its own coin. When this film, based on Thomas Dixon's story of the South, was first produced the association carried on an agitation against it, which resulted in the elimination of some scenes considered objectionable, but which failed to accomplish its aim, since the picture was not placed under the censorial ban.

Elaine Sterne, who has won fame as a writer of scenarios, conceived the idea of answering "The Birth of a Nation" with a film in which the development of the colored race should be set forth. After interesting the association in her scheme, Miss Sterne went South to study the subject. "Lincoln's Dream" is the title she has given the scenario based on the material gathered. The Universal Film Company has arranged to produce the picture, which will be sent wherever the film responsible for the protest is exhibited.

Jesse L. Lasky is enthusiastic over the opportunities awaiting American moving-picture manufacturers at the close of the war. Says Mr. Lasky:

"I do not think the importance of the European market to American manufacturers can be overestimated. When the war is over, millions of persons will swerve as one away from thoughts of strife to thoughts of peace and reconstruction. History has proved that great popular forms of amusement form a very vital part of the lives of people in such conditions. The motion picture, the photoplay—particularly the American product, from which has been removed all taint of war and sordidness—will be received with the greatest enthusiasm.

"A great audience of tens of millions awaits the moderate-priced entertainment as soon as the war is over. Here is a field so great and in which so much good can be accomplished by the proper kind of productions that the very size of the opportunity is a tax on the imagination."

The Importance of
Correct Methods of
Education of Children

Next Sunday, Aug. 22, in
The New York Times

Read what twelve college Presidents have to say regarding the pre-College education of children. Twelve more of the leading educators of this country will contribute valuable letters to parents and readers of this paper on the needs of the preparatory schools, suggesting improvements in present methods and pointing out some of the present-day errors.

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WAR MOVES OF THE WEEK

Confused Reports from Eastern Front as Russians Retreat Toward New Line—Little Change on Other Fronts—Analysis of Losses.

By a Military Expert.

THE close of last week saw Warsaw in German hands and Russia, fighting rear-guard actions steadily to protect the retreat of the main army, falling back to the Grodno-Brest-Litovsk line. The operations from this point have been somewhat confused and it does not appear yet just what point the Russian Army has reached in its retreat.

It is a singular fact, however, that since Warsaw was evacuated, reports from Berlin and Vienna have not mentioned the capture either of any large amount of military stores or any large number of Russian troops. The indications are, therefore, that Grand Duke Nicholas had timed things to a nicety and that he has not only made good his retreat, but that the Teutons, as at Przemysl and Lemberg, captured an empty city.

The danger of the sharp salient in the Russian line caused by the retention of Novogeorgievsk was pointed out last week. It became evident on Monday that it was not the intention of the Russians to hold this fortress, but to retire and leave it to stand a siege. This seems to be opposed to the usual methods of the Russian commander, and, in general, would be questionable strategy.

The French followed it in 1870 and shut up their various armies in great fortresses, thereby completely destroying their usefulness as mobile field forces and presenting Germany with the opportunity—which she was not slow to grasp—of shutting them up and eventually, by siege operations, forcing them to surrender. The futility of the French strategy was amply demonstrated at Metz, where Marshal Bazaine was finally forced to surrender with his command of considerably over a hundred thousand men.

In the present war the Austrians suffered a similar experience at Przemysl, the surrender of which involved the removal of 120,000 men from the war theatre. Novogeorgievsk, however, is somewhat different in that there is no city to protect, and consequently no civilian population to feed, and, therefore, no drain on the supplies intended for the consumption of the military garrison. The fortress is a very strong one, conspicuous for the absence of concrete, and should be able to hold out for some time—the extent of its resistance being, naturally, dependent on the amount of ammunition the Russians were able to leave behind for its defense.

Beginning in Courland, the German operations which involved the port of Riga were early in the week assuming dangerous proportions. Von Bülow had reached almost the outer defenses of the town when the Russians assumed the offensive and drove him back from the region between the Dvina, the Ekau, and the Aa. This move has temporarily, so far as we can judge from the reports, put a stop to the German offense in the immediate vicinity. The attack then shifted south to Kovno, where the Germans are close to and besieging the city.

This is one of the great danger points for the Russians at the present time. Its importance lies not only in it being the capital of the province and an important railroad junction, but it is one of the fortresses through which runs what is expected to be the main line of the Russian defense. Its importance is realized by the Germans, who have concentrated before it guns of all calibres, including the 42-cm. which was so successful in reducing the forts at Namur and Antwerp.

Along the Narew the Russians have maintained their defensive positions with fair success as far south as Lomza. This latter city, however, has been taken, which means that the Russian line of the Narew from Lomza to the junction of the Narew and the Bug has practically been given up.

In the immediate Warsaw salient, between the Bug and the Wieprz, the fighting is very confused, and it is practically impossible to delineate with accuracy the present positions. It is evident, however, that the Germans are closing in and that the Russians still occupying this salient are in extreme danger. From the Narew in the vicinity of Ostrolenka the Germans have moved forward on a line generally parallel to the Ostrolenka-Novo Minsk railroad. The town of Ostrow has been reached, though possibly not yet occupied, by German troops.

Southeast of Ostrow the Germans have accomplished what they have been fighting for for at least eight months—they have reached the line of the Warsaw-Petrograd railroad where it is crossed by the road from Ostrolenka to Lukow. The latter town has also been taken by the Teutons. As it is the junction of the road last mentioned and the road from Brest-Litovsk to Warsaw, two of the three railroads from Warsaw east are now in German hands, leaving open for Russian use only the road from Novo Minsk through Siedlce. The situation of the Russians in the angle appears almost hopeless.

The fears for the garrison of the fortress of Ivangorod seem justified. It is not apparent how these troops can escape a siege and ultimate capture. Not only are the tips of the circle with which the Germans have been trying to inclose the fortress but a short distance apart, but of the two railroads running north from Ivangorod, over which the retreat must be conducted, one is in German hands and the other, which generally parallels the Vistula from Ivangorod to Novo Minsk, is but a short distance from the positions last taken by the German lines.

Novo Minsk still appears to be in Russian hands, but by the time this review appears it, too, may have fallen. If so, the Ivangorod garrison will be completely cut off. If not, this one avenue of retreat is still open to them. It is extremely probable, however, that the fall of Lukow will force the evacuation of Ivangorod, unless, for reasons that will presently be given, the Grand Duke Nicholas may deem it advisable to allow it to stand a siege, as in the case of Novogeorgievsk.

It is true that, except immediately east of Warsaw, the line of the Vistula guarding the Ivangorod-Novo Minsk railroad is still in Russian hands, and to this extent the railroad is secure. But not only are the Germans who crossed the Vistula working their way east, but little by little the Vistula line to the south of Warsaw is giving way, so that each day increases the danger. In addition, Lukow is only fifteen miles south of Siedlce, which is on the road from Novo Minsk to Warsaw. The capture of this town would not only isolate the Ivangorod garrison but would cut the only line of retreat from the Warsaw angle east that still remains open.

It is apparent from this, then, that from any viewpoint the Russians in the angle are in a rather desperate plight. The mass of the Russian Army has in all probability passed beyond the line of danger. But there are nevertheless a great many troops left in the angle, and their loss will be a hard blow to Russian arms.

Now as to method (if method there is rather than absolute necessity) in the Grand Duke Nicholas's apparent madness in permitting the fortresses at Novogeorgievsk and Ivangorod to be cut off and besieged rather than to keep all his army mobile by withdrawing the garrisons in time to make good their retreat. The area inclosed by the triangle of Novogeorgievsk, Ivangorod, and Brest-Litovsk will be difficult for the Germans to occupy effectively until one or more of the three fortresses is taken. If the Germans attack from any one side of this angle or from all three sides at once, their lines of communications will be threatened not only by the forces in the fortresses, but by the Russian mobile army operating outside the triangle. Moreover, their flanks would be exposed to the attacks of the forts, which are in no case more than 100 miles from each other.

If Germany, instead of attacking, elects to mask the forts and settle down to siege operations, three large armies will be immediately immobilized just as surely as the troops are shut up in the forts. These, then, may be the objects of the Russian commander in leaving behind, as he withdrew, the troops in Novogeorgievsk and Ivangorod. These objects will be largely frustrated, however, if either through structural weakness or shortage of ammunition these fortresses prove incapable of prolonged resistance, or if the garrisons are not sufficiently strong numerically to sortie against the German lines of communications or flanks.

Nothing that has happened since the fall of Warsaw gives any clue to the German plan after the Russians are cleared from the Warsaw angle and driven behind the Vistula and the Bug. All German efforts so far have been directed toward the capture or destruction of the Russian forces that have not yet made good their retreat to the Brest-Litovsk-Grodno line. When this angle is finally cleared the subsequent German plan will take shape. It is entirely possible, indeed probable, that for the reasons pointed out in last week's review Germany will not detach any great numbers of troops for operations in other theatres, but will still keep pounding at the Russian lines as they take one position after the other. The object would be, of course, to crush Russia and force a separate peace while the Russian Army is still in its rather demoralized state. To assume the defensive in the east and turn attention to the west would give Russia time to reorganize and remunition—in which case, with all her territorial gains, Germany would be worse off than ever.

There has been much talk of peace since the success in Poland, yet no word has come from Petrograd giving any indication that the subject is really being thought of. It must be remembered that, in so far as the Allies are concerned, this is Russia's war. Russia went to war to protect Serbia. France because she was Russia's ally, England because of the invasion of Belgium. It is extremely unlikely, therefore, that Russia will make peace without her allies. Peace talk of this nature is undoubtedly premature and is founded more on desire than on probabilities.

Russia, as well as her allies, knows that German wastage is going on at a rate far beyond her resources to repair, and if they can keep up the fight long enough the German Pyrrhean victories will be Germany's undoing. Even Bernhardi has stated that Russia can never be defeated. Her troops may be driven back, vast territories occupied, but her resources are too stupendous to admit of defeat.

In the other war theatres there is but little new on which to comment. In order to counteract to some extent the influence on the Balkan States, which are all in a frenzy of diplomatic discussion with each other as well as with both of the belligerents, the forces on Gallipoli have been recently materially strengthened and the Allies' offense more strongly pushed. Additional gains have been recorded, but they bear a striking resemblance to such gains as are reported from the western front—they do not seem to mean anything. Bulgaria is the hope of the Allies and in her participation lies the immediate fate of Constantinople.

Italy has consistently maintained her offensive, moving further up into the passes and valleys about Trent and in the Carnic Alps, but finds the way to Gorizia extremely hard going. She is, however, taking, one after another, all the approaches and the heights commanding it, while her troops are advancing over the plateau. Yet the situation is not materially changed from last week.

On the western front the Crown Prince has kept up his attack in the Argonne, but apparently without result. As far as is known this attack is not a serious matter and is not intended to be, as it is made only over a front of six miles and with not more than 25,000 troops.

The British have been somewhat active during the week and in the vicinity of Hooge have taken the first line of German trenches over a front of nearly three-quarters of a mile. The depth by which they have penetrated, however, has been negligible.

An Analysis of Losses.

During the last ten days some very interesting statements of estimated losses have come to us from British and French sources. An analysis of these figures and a comparison with the Teuton lists so far published will give an approximate idea of what losses the Germanic allies have sustained. In view of the oft-repeated statement that the object of the Allies, particularly in the west, is the "attrition" or wastage of the German forces at a rate greater than their rate of supply, the German losses mean a gradual wearing down to the breaking point.

Excluding the operations at the Dardanelles, which, so far as we know, have not involved the line of either Germany or Austria, although some German officers have been engaged, the British loss to July 20 has been 255,649 in killed, wounded, and missing, exclusive of officers. Of this number, 48,372, or approximately 19 per cent. have been killed; 156,308, or 61 per cent., have been wounded, and 50,969, or about 20 per cent., are missing. The estimate of British losses up to May 31 as made by the French Ministry of War is somewhat in excess of these numbers, but includes the Dardanelles operations. In the French estimate, however, the percentage of killed is entirely too great, unless, as is not stated, the number of wounded who have died is included.

Considering only the British report, which is an accurate total compiled by the War Office from the casualty lists, if all the British wounded recover, the total permanent loss is 39 per cent. Of the wounded, however, at least 20 per cent. will be unfit for further service, either because of permanent physical disability or through subsequent death, so that the certain permanent loss of British effectives is not less than 51 per cent. of the total casualties. Just how many British have actually been on the firing line is, of course, not known, but it has not been more than 800,000 men. Considering that most of the British losses occurred during a period when the expeditionary army had not reached its maximum strength, (and there are only 750,000 British now on the Continent,) it is an error of conservation to place the total casualties at a minimum of 30 per cent. of the men engaged.

The German loss on the western front has certainly not been less in proportion and has probably been greater. Both the Germans and British are hard fighters and are equally slow to surrender. It will not be an error, therefore, to use the same percentages in figuring the German loss on this front.

The French and British together hold approximately 250,000 German prisoners, and the Russians, excluding the later operations in Galicia and Poland, about the same number. The total German casualties, therefore, are, figuring the prisoners at 20 per cent of the total, not less than 2,500,000 men, excluding the more recent eastern operations. Of this number 19 per cent., or 475,000, have been killed, 61 per cent., or 1,525,000, wounded, and 500,000 made prisoners. The permanent loss, therefore, is not less than 1,275,000 men.

These figures, as a result of recent eastern operations, will be considerably increased, probably by half a million in the total. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to figure the total German loss at at least 3,000,000 men.

Austria has lost in greater proportion. The Galician disasters of the earlier days of the war, the loss of Przemysl with 120,000 men, the battles in the Carpathians, the later operations in Galicia and Poland have all been enormously expensive in men. The Austrian prisoners in Russian hands amount to something over a million. The same ratios between prisoners and total casualties do not, of course, hold. But because of the severity of the fighting in which they have been engaged it is safe to figure their losses in killed and wounded at not less than those of their ally. Thus, including prisoners, the Austrian total loss is at least 3,500,000 men.

Combining the Teuton losses, then, the killed number 950,000, the wounded 3,050,000, and the prisoners 1,500,000.

These estimates are not altogether in accord with the estimates of the French Ministry of War made May 31 and withheld from publication until Aug. 4, but are much less. In the latter case the proportion of killed to total casualties averages 36 per cent., which, from the reports received from other sources, is much too high. At the same time, conservative as they are, the figures given are staggering—almost inconceivable. Yet it is but a question of arithmetic.

Attached to them is a deep significance which is also in part a question of arithmetic and is in part imparted by German military writers whose books were published before the war. As to the first, it must be evident that a continuance of the rate of wastage, without a gain of a decision in one war theatre or the other, must inevitably result in the defeat of the power whose resources in men are least. Sooner or later the reduction of the number of men per mile of line will reach a point where the thinness of the line will cause it to crack and break.

It is this that is meant by Joffre's so-called "nibbling" tactics. This is the policy of "attrition." That this would be the vital danger to Germany in case of a Continental war in which bungling diplomacy might cause the formation of a powerful coalition against German arms was recognized by all German military writers, and, if recollection serves aright, it was Bernhardi himself who, inferentially it is true, but none the less plainly, prophesied disaster to Germany unless her army could destroy or render hors de combat one power before the other struck.

Germany cannot continue to fight the present coalition. It is not within the bounds of possibility. Therefore, to win, either France, England, or Russia must be forced to make a separate peace. Germany's life blood is slowly ebbing—only this can stop the flow.

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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Relief, rest and sleep follow the use of these super-creamy emollients and indicate speedy and complete healment in most cases of young and old.

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With full directions. Address Postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

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ANNUAL CONSIGNEE SALE

Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value. Don't allow any thing to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

This is our first season's Exhibit of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses of New York, and we feel justly proud of the display of new Patterns and the great reduction in costs of production.

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST

we will combine the display of our new creations with MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS of patterns we wish to discontinue.

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GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Boys' $5 & $6 SUITS

Summer and Early Fall Fabrics, Including Excellent Fancies & Serges.

At $3.45

Some with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers.

All sizes from 7 to 17 years.

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

We Cannot Guarantee to Fill Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items

If you are not a charge customer you can enjoy the convenience of an Account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Big Money Savings on Furniture

Economies of 10 to 50 Per Cent. in Our Semi-Annual Sale

Twice a year this extraordinary good offering comes at Greenhut's. And during this event there is a "downward revision of prices" on all the furniture covering two immense floors of our Annex Building.

Specimen specials arranged for Monday's selling:—

$9 Fumed Oak Library or Living Room Chairs and Rockers $6.50
Well made, with automobile Spanish leather seats.

$15 Fumed Oak Chiffoniers, at $7.50
Made of selected quartered oak; five large drawers; good handles; 16x20 French plate mirrors.

$2.75 Genuine Leather Seat Dining Room Chairs $1.95

$25 Bird's-Eye Maple Dressers, at $21

$50 Library or Living Room Suites $32.50
Upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; suite consists of three pieces—armchair, rocker and settee.

$2.25 Golden Oak Box Seat Chairs $1.45

$45 Three-Piece Tapestry Suites—solid mahogany frames, at $35

$100 Solid Mahogany Louis XV. 3-Piece Living Room Suites $59

$36 Golden Oak Buffets, at $29

$7.50 White Enameled Brass Bedstead—all regular sizes $4.50

$25 Solid Mahogany Colonial Four-Post Beds $19.50

$12.50 White Enameled Bed Outfit $8.25
2-inch continuous post white enameled bed; all regular sizes; 10-year guaranteed Romelink spring with soft top mattress; good quality ticking.

$16 Two-Inch Continuous Post Brass Bedstead $10.45

$23 Brass Bed Outfits, at $13.75
2-inch continuous post brass bedstead; five 1-inch filling rods, bright or satin finish, all regular sizes; 10-year guaranteed Romelink spring, with high risers; soft top mattress, covered in a good quality of ticking.

$10 Simplex Couch Beds—complete with mattresses, at $6.95

Springs & Mattresses

$5.50 Crown Woven Wire Springs $3.75
Helical spring ends; all regular sizes.

$10 Upholstered Box Springs, at $6.45
Covered in fancy cretonne ticking; fit any regular size brass or iron bed.

$8 Regis Woven Wire Springs—all regular sizes, at $5.25

$2.50 Romelink Springs—10-year guaranteed, at $1.75

$6 Englander Wit-Edge Springs—all regular sizes $3.95

$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses—good quality ticking, at $1.85

$6 Roll-Edge White Cotton Mattresses $4.95
50 lbs. to the full size. Fancy cretonne ticking.

$9 "Greenhut Special" Roll-Edge Felt Mattresses $6.95

$11 Stearns & Foster Roll-Edge Mattresses $8.75

$11 Four-Row Imperial Edge Mattresses $9.50
100 per cent layer felt; 55 lbs. to full size; covered in fancy art ticking; splendidly made; all regular sizes.

$25 Genuine Ostermoor Felt Mattresses $15

Women's $3 to $5 Low Shoes, *Famous "Foot-Mould" Make, Monday* $1.95

Our Annual Clearaway.

Your unrestricted choice of all Foot-Mould low shoes at a price which saves you from $1.05 to $3.05, according to your selection.

All the favored models and leathers; plain or fancy effects in Pumps and Colonials; all style heels; hand-turned or Goodyear-welted soles.

Not every size in each style, but all sizes in the offering.

Advance Showing and Sale of Women's and Misses'

Newest Fall Suits

Specially Priced at

$14.75, $16.50 & $19.50

While the modes reflect the new fashion trend, yet these suits are very practical for immediate wear.

THE STYLES ARE DISTINCTIVE AND CLEVER, including smart Military, Norfolk, Novelty Velvet collar, Cutaway and fancy button trimmed effects.

Materials are chiefly EXCELLENT QUALITY SERGES AND WOOL POPLINS in navy, brown, dark green; also black.

The skirts are the newest in style, including shirred, yoke, plaited or cluster plaited effects.

All of these suits are faultlessly made, man-tailored throughout, perfect fitting; richly lined with carefully matched peau de cygne.

Trimmed Millinery

An Advance Showing of Fall Modes at

$7.50, $10, $12 and up to $20

Newest Paris ideas shown side by side with smart American originals and modifications.

In Addition a Special Sale Monday of

Trimmed Hats at $5

A line that we have made famous—and we more than equal our previous displays at this low price.

Come and see.

Other Big Special Sales for Tomorrow Briefly Told

Dashing Overplaid Sport Coats—for women and misses; at $7.95

$5 Corduroy Sport Coats—for women and misses; at $3.95

Women's $1.25 Crepe Kimonos—all sizes from 34 to 46; at 95c

Women's White Voile Blouses—special, at 59c

Women's Dainty Undermuslins—usually priced to $1.50; at $1

Women's 50c Girdles—silk taffeta or messaline; at 39c

29c Rubber "Divers' Caps"—black or colors; at 18c

$1.50 Satin Bathing Caps—assorted patterns; at 69c

19c Flouncings and Corset Coverings—17-in. wide; yard 12½c

59c Voile and Crepe Flouncings—36 to 42 in. wide; yard 39c

50c Hurd's Writing Paper—or correspondence cards; 24 sheets or 24 cards, with 24 envelopes; at 35c

$5.50 Black Long Grain Leather Traveling Bags—sizes 15, 16, 17 and 18 inches; at $3.95

$5.60 to $7.25 Mountain or Seashore Special Traveling Trunks—sizes 28 to 36; at $4.25 to $5.85

39c Shepherd Checks—42 inches wide; yard 25c

36-in. All-Wool Serges—black and colors; yard 43c

Wool and Fibre Rugs

Most Wanted Kinds in Neatest Designs and Best Sizes

The Prices Ought to Create Unusually Big Selling

Size 9x12

$5.75 Wool and Fibre Rugs—at $4.25

$8.50 Wool and Fibre Rugs—at $6.75

$6.75 All-Fibre Rugs—at $5.25

$6.75 Cottage Rugs—at $5.45

Size 8.3x10.6 and 7.6x10.6

$7.50 Wool and Fibre Rugs—at $5.75

$6.75 All-Fibre Rugs—at $5.25

Size 6x9

$5.75 Wool and Fibre Rugs—at $4.25

$3.95 Fibre Rugs—at $3.35

Manufacturers' Samples of Fibre Rugs

60c Rugs—size 26x48; at 39c

95c Rugs—size 30x60; at 59c

1000 Rag and Cottage Rugs Size 18x36

30c Rugs—at 19c

"Farewell" Prices on 150 Fine Oil Paintings

Artistic studies. Sizes 16x20 and 20x30, in handsome gold burnished frames. This is a great sale and brings to our customers fine domestic paintings at the lowest prices ever heard of.

Genuine Oil Paintings—excellent subjects; size of canvas 16x20; outside size 25x29; in handsome gilt antique frames; usually priced at $5.95; Monday $2.95

Genuine Oil Paintings—size of canvas 20x30; outside size 29x39; handsomely framed; interesting subjects; usually priced to $10; Monday $4.45

Genuine Oil Paintings—75 in this lot, all artistic; in 6-inch deep gilt and gold burnished frames; complete with glass and shadow boxes; all new designs; at $4.95

In Addition We Offer:

$2.95 Framed Colored Pictures $1.49

Big variety of subjects; nicely framed; complete with shadow boxes. 200 pictures in this lot.

All in all, this is one of the best sales of Oil Paintings and Framed Pictures announced in many months.

35c Surf Cloth—for bathing suits; 32-in. wide; yard 25c

25c Voiles—36 to 40 inches wide; yard 12½c

25c Scotch Ginghams—32 inches wide; yard 12½c

75c Silk Embroidered Flannels—hemstitched and scalloped; yard 50c

$3.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—at $2.50

$3.75 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains—at $2.75

$2.75 Couch Covers—at $1.95

$5.50 Figured Armure Portieres—at $4.50

Mason Fruit Preserving Jars—pint size; dozen 39c
(Other sizes proportionately low-priced.)

Easy Seal Jars—fitted with glass caps and rubber rings; pint size; dozen 59c
(Other sizes proportionately low-priced.)

$28 Side-Icer Refrigerators—white enamel-lined provision chamber; sale $22.50

$31 Side-Icer Refrigerators—ice capacity about 120 lbs $24

$20.75 to $27.35 Kitchen Cabinets reduced to $13.45 to $17.75

75c Fireproof Casseroles—mounted or nickelplated frames 59c

75c Fireproof Pie Plates—mounted or nickelplated frames 59c

Armour's Celebrated Shield Hams, lb. 16½c

The biggest grocery event of the year opens tomorrow. A decided saving on EVERYTHING OF THE BEST FOR THE TABLE. An opportunity the like of which you won't find anywhere else. Stock up liberally, therefore, for the whole of the month, and well into the Fall. Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Tetley's Teas
INDIA-CEYLON, mixed, Formosa Oolong; ½ or ½ lb. lead packets; usually 65c a lb.; special, lb. 49c

Coffee
Freshly roasted daily in our Coffee Dept.
GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. 18c
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $5.45; 5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.90; 5½ lbs., $1; lb. 19c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag, $1.49; 10-lb. cotton bag 59c
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery orders.

Hams
SQUIRE'S, Morris' or Armour's Shield brand lb. 16½c
CANVASED HAMS—Swift's Premium, Armour's Star or Dold's; lb. 20c
CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES—doz., $1.14; 3 tall cans 29c

Bacon
CHESTER CELEBRATED BACON—lb. 22c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 27c
STAR OR PREMIUM BACON—lb. 29c
EDDY'S QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY—6 glasses, 69c; reg. 15c glass 12c

Fowl
Choice quality; small; lb. 16c

Ox Tongues
Freshly smoked young ox tongues; special, lb. 19c

Fresh Cereals
BEST QUALITY 10 lbs. 5 lbs.
FARINA .58c 30c
PINHEAD OATMEAL .58c 30c
ROLLED OATMEAL .45c 24c
GRANULATED CORNMEAL .35c 18c

Tomatoes
H. & H. BRAND—solid packed, ripe fruit; case 2 doz., $1.85; doz., 94c; large 10c can 8c
STRAINED TOMATO—Redding brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c cans 10c

Sweet Peas
HUNTER BRAND SWEET PEAS—case 2 doz., $1.85; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can 8c
SIFTED SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality Early Junes; case 2 doz., $3.45; doz., $1.75; 3 reg. 17c cans 45c

Tea Specials
FORMOSA OOLONG, India-Ceylon, Gunpowder, Hyson, Ceylon, English Breakfast or mixed tea; 5-lb. caddy, $1.85; lb. 39c

New Potatoes
The best selections in the market; bbl., $1.98; bushel, 60 lbs., 85c; peck 23c

PORK AND PEAS—Lakeside brand; case 2 doz., $1.20; 6 reg. 10c cans 30c
MOTHER'S ROLLED OATMEAL—doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c packages 10c
SAMPLE TEAS—green or black; mixed to order; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
WHOLE PICKLING SPICES—lb. 24c

Quick Puddings
D-ZERTA Lemon-Tapioca, Vanilla, Chocolate; doz., 79c; 3 regular 10c packages 20c

Fresh Fruits
GEORGIA PEACHES—ripe, juicy fruit; till 15c
LARGE, JUICY LEMONS—doz. 15c
NEW GREENING APPLES for pies, sauce, etc.; 5-qt. basket 35c
WATERMELONS—we offer a large assortment of first class melons; large, ripe and juicy fruit; each 38c
CHICKEN BROTH or Tomato Soup; Richardson & Robbins; reg. 10c can 7c
CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Kanrell brand yellow cling peaches; case 2 doz., $3.45; doz., $1.75; reg. 25c can 15c
ARGO GLOSS STARCH—reg. 5c packages 23c
SCOURING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c packages 10c

Peek's Coffee
3 cans, $1; 1-lb. can, 35c
Five Cent Can Lion Brand Evaporated Milk complimentary with each one pound can of Peck's Coffee purchased Monday.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S&H Stamps Thereafter

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1915.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Active Week Closes Quietly with Bronx Deals as Feature of the Day.

TENEMENTS AS INVESTMENT

Saddle River Farm Purchase—Builder Buys Jamaica Lots —Business Leases.

The realty week, which, in the sale of the Wilson corner at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street for a sixteen-story building and the leasing of a Park Avenue block front from the New York Central interests for another large apartment house, was characterized by considerable activity for this season of the year, closed yesterday in a quiet manner.

The Borough of the Bronx furnished a few good deals, of which the most important was the purchase by Mrs. Elizabeth Klein of the new eighteen-family apartment house on the southeast corner of Decatur Avenue and 197th Street, 40.4 by 100. The building contains two stores and was recently built by Miltner Brothers, for whom it was sold by Richard H. Scobie. It was held at $60,000 and was a cash transaction.

The two-family dwelling at 1,376 Leland Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, was sold by Richard Dickson for William Krug to an investor.

Bronx Tenements in Trade.

The five-story tenement 419 St. Ann's Avenue, near 144th Street, on a plot 24.11 by 97, has been sold by Herman Wiebke to Elizabeth Little. In exchange the latter gave the four-story tenement 1,115 Washington Avenue, near 166th Street, on plot 16 by 93.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold three plots on the west side of Underhill Avenue, 25 feet south of Sterling Place, to the G. & M. Improvement Company. The plots are 75 by 100, 25 by 157, and 75 by 126, respectively. The new owners will erect apartments and stores on the property.

The Alco Building Company has sold the residence at 2,143 Sixty-seventh Street to William G. Smith.

E. P. Dalmasse of Elwood M. Townsend & Co. has sold the two-family house at 1,153 Sterling Place to an investor.

Builder Buys in Jamaica.

Max Gross, a Jamaica builder, has purchased forty-seven lots on West Street, at Wells Avenue, in the Fulton Heights section of Jamaica, for $22,000. He has filed plans for thirty single-family houses. Their selling price will be from $3,500 to $4,000 each.

Newark Houses in Trade.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for Duncan MacKinnon the two-and-one-half-story two-family dwelling at 165 Woodside Avenue, on a plot 28 by 125, in the Forest Hill section of Newark, to John M. Lambert. Mr. MacKinnon took in part payment the two-and-one-half-story one-family dwelling at 349 Woodside Avenue, on plot 31 by 115.

New Jersey.

A farm of ninety acres on the upper Saddle River has been sold for Mrs. M. G. Scott by S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman to Walter Carl Elze of New York City.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company of Montclair has sold eight acres on the heights of Verona, just over the Montclair line, for Clifford W. Gould to Abel I. Culver. The property is on an elevation of about 550 feet. It was held at $2,500 per acre.

Westchester County.

George Gleichert has sold his residence on Gard Avenue, Armour Villa Park, Yonkers, to Ersley V. Thompson. The firm of Burke Stone was the broker, and the latter has sold for Oliver T. Oakes his residence on Janvrin Avenue, Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, to Thomas M. Ambler.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., has leased the store at 68 West Forty-fifth Street for Brickman Bros. to Joseph Manna.

Edward S. Foley & Co. have leased the store at 208 West Fourteenth Street for Miss Ellen Maloney to J. A. Thomas.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for M. E. Loew the store at 2,628 Broadway to Mme. Meyer.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the estate of Edward P. Slevin the store and basement at 9 West Twentieth Street to the National Sales Company, Inc., dealers in hospital furniture and supplies.

The Morris Plan Company has leased large offices in the Equitable Building, comprising 9,000 square feet, at the Broadway and Cedar Street corner of the third floor.

Realty Note.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has been appointed sales agent for the Bronx holdings of the Safeguard Realty Company, controlled by Einstein & Wolff. The property consists chiefly of a plot at the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 196th Street, running through to Morris Avenue, containing over thirty-five lots. It will be sold for improvement.

SECOND AVENUE CHANGES.

Passing of Cafe Boulevard Leaves Few Landmarks in Old Centre.

With the passing of that once popular resort known as the Café Boulevard few of the old landmarks which made the lower section of Second Avenue interesting to the student of old New York will be left. For years the Café Boulevard possessed certain unique features which, with good food and a moderate atmosphere of Bohemianism, gave the place a reputation far beyond its immediate locality. About two years ago, however, the proprietor moved the name up to Broadway and Forty-first Street, but New Yorkers only knew one Café Boulevard, and when it ceased to exist on Second Avenue it was virtually numbered among the many other good things which had passed away due to changing conditions.

The main building of the old café, the house at 156 Second Avenue, adjoining the Tenth Street corner, was half a century ago the Ransom house, one of the fine private residences when the district around St. Mark's Church was a fashionable centre. Early next month the café and adjoining buildings on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street will be torn down for a six-story elevator apartment house, to be erected by the new owners of the property, the Volkian Realty Company.

Two blocks below, on the northwest corner of Eighth Street, stood until two or three years ago the old Keteltas house, the last survivor of early fashionable days, which continued to be occupied until it gave way to business interests by members of that well-known Knickerbocker family. The old home of the Historical Society, long a Second Avenue institution, may still be seen on the southeast corner of Eleventh Street, but since the society moved to its west side home it has been the quarters of a newsboys' club.

In addition to St. Mark's Church, which continues to impart a quaint flavor of aristocratic New York days to the vicinity, practically the only other landmark of interest remaining is the large Rutherfurd house on the northwest corner of Eleventh Street, converted several years ago into apartments.

GREENHUT REALTY SALE.

Property of Bankrupt to be Sold by Joseph P. Day.

Joseph P. Day has been designated as auctioneer to sell at public auction on Tuesday, Aug. 17, the real estate; both freehold and leasehold; merchandise, and other assets of the bankrupt firm of J. B. Greenhut & Co.

The sale will be held in the firm's building, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and the court order provides that the company's property be offered first in various parcels and then in one lot.

The real estate to be sold consists of a number of valuable parcels scattered throughout Greater New York and New Jersey. Among the largest and most important of the properties are the two block fronts in Sixth Avenue, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, with parcels in the side streets, both east and west, of Sixth Avenue; real property known as 249-255 West Seventeenth Street and 236-242 West Eighteenth Street; land and buildings in St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and four lots at the northeast corner of Rosa Avenue and Archer Place, Jamaica, L. I. There are about fourteen parcels in all.

Washington Place Apartment.

The old Washington Square locality has recently been the scene of considerable real estate activity, and, as a result of one of the recent deals an eight-story building is being erected on a plot fronting 44 feet at 79 and 81 Washington Place, between Washington Square and Sixth Avenue. It is being put up by the Fogliasso-Clement Building Company, who purchased the site last week through Pepe & Brother. Frank E. Vitolo is the architect, and has estimated the cost at $75,000. The apartments are arranged for two and three room suites, with studio apartments in the rear.

Transit Celebration in Queens.

Residents of the Morris Park and Richmond Hill sections of Queens have been informed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that the work of extending the elevated line on Liberty Avenue from the Brooklyn Borough line to Richmond Hill will be completed within two weeks. The residents of the district have decided to celebrate the opening of the line on Labor Day. A Celebration Committee of one hundred has been named, with A. J. Cisney, President, and T. A. Wagner, Secretary.

Apartments Leased.

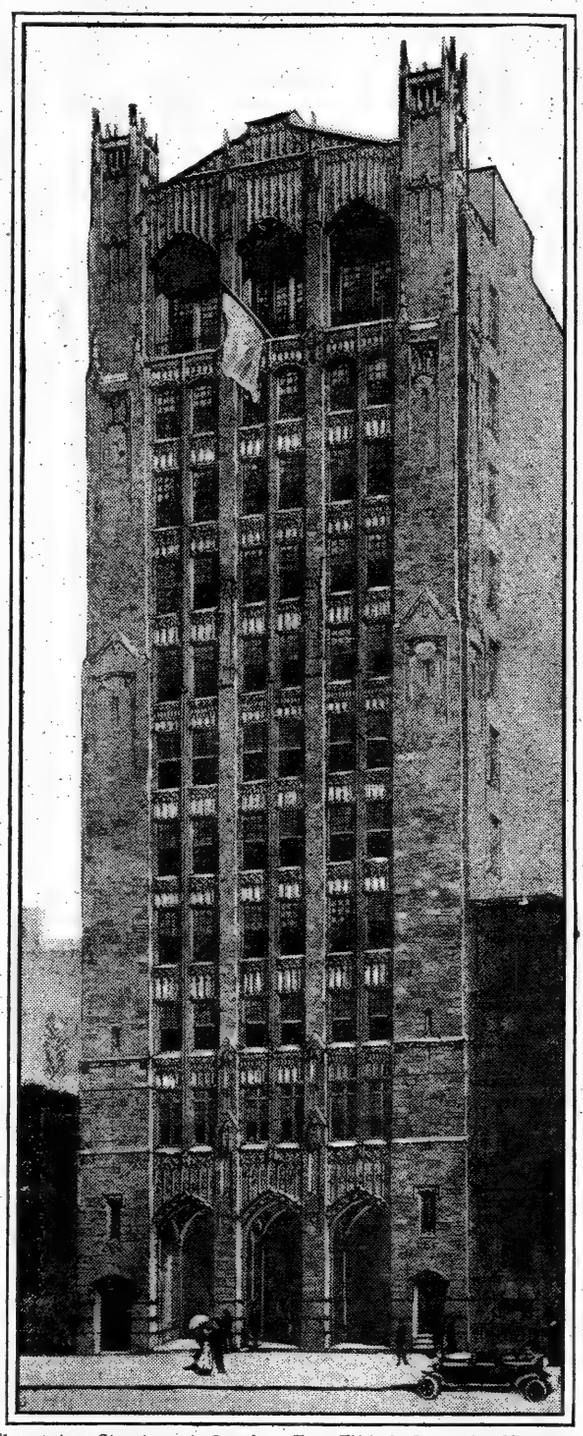
Malcolm E. Smith & Co. have leased for 131 and 135 East Sixty-sixth Street a large duplex apartment to Mrs. Alice B. Creelman, and for 130 and 134 East Sixty-seventh Street duplex apartments to Edward T. Cockroft, Mrs. Lora C. Schroeder, and Gerome Brush.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horatio Realty Company, controlled by Samuel A. Herzog, an apartment in the new house at 116 East Eighty-fourth Street, to Mrs. H. A. Seymour, and for Bing & Bing an apartment in their new house, 993 Park Avenue, at the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street, to Curt H. Reisinger.

SALE OF WILSON CORNER ON FIFTH AVENUE RECALLS LONG FIGHT TO CLOSE STABLE ALLEY

How Agreement of 1864 Has Blocked Efforts to Assemble Larger Plot—Present Operation, However, Involves About $3,000,000—Fiftieth Street Building on Perpetual Leasehold.

Home of Late R. T. Wilson, with Vacant Plot on Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Sold Last Week for Sixteen-story Commercial Building.



Eleven-story Structure at 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street for Hampton Shops.

ONE of the few remaining residential landmarks in the Forty-second Street section of Fifth Avenue—the old Wilson house, with the vacant plot on the immediate Forty-third Street corner—will soon be torn down for a sixteen-story skyscraper. For over half a dozen years the plot has figured in prospective deals, and just before its actual sale to an investing syndicate known as the 511 Fifth Avenue Company last week it figured in another visionary transaction, in which the ambitions of the would-be owner were curtailed by the difficulties of successful finance.

The sale as at last closed includes only the holdings of the late Richard T. Wilson, being the old-fashioned brownstone house and the corner, which was never built upon, fronting 62.11 on the avenue, 108 on the street, with a southerly line of 123 feet adjoining the old house at 509 Fifth Avenue, which in turn adjoins the twelve-story building at 507 Fifth Avenue, erected by the Fleischmann Realty Company on leasehold property owned by the Ford estate.

The deal was considerably smaller than was at one time expected. The corner is one of the best on the avenue. Many efforts in the past have been made to assemble all the available parcels north of the 507 Fifth Avenue building, including the house at 4 West Forty-third Street, also owned by the Wilson estate. But the little ten-foot alley, which is easily noticed in the rear of the grass-covered corner plot, has blocked more than one near-deal involving millions.

The Wilsons have tried in the courts for years to remove the old restrictions which gave the use of the alley, with access to Forty-third Street, to adjoining owners. The last legal battle was closed two years ago, when the Court of Appeals decided a suit to close up the alley in favor of the Fleischmann Realty Company, whose twelve-story building abuts on the alley. In the suit the latter company claimed the right of usage through the covenants of 1864, made by the late John R. Ford and other owners of the corner parcels, in which it was agreed that the alley should be held in common.

In its decision of 1913 two questions were involved. One was that of the rights of the owners and heirs of the property at 507 Fifth Avenue in the use of the alley. The court held that these rights were never denied until after the erection of the building.

The second question was whether, in view of the changed conditions, a commercial structure could retain the same easement rights as for private use. The court did not decide this technicality, but indicated that the Wilson estate could reopen the case by a trial on that point. The Wilsons have not done so, and the sale of the two corner parcels without the alley and the Forty-third Street house, which was held as a valuable addition for rounding out a large plot, indicates that the legal fight on the alley is closed.

The existence of the alley, besides blocking more than one prospective deal, virtually ties up the 37-foot house at 509 Fifth Avenue, materially curtailing its value. The house is owned by the Martha S. Sturges estate, and, had it been possible to close the troublesome alley, this plot might also have figured in assembling a choice corner for an operation about twice the size of the building now contemplated.

The transaction, although smaller than the one looked for, will involve, with the sixteen-story building—illustrating that Fifth Avenue is by no means immune from the skyscraper type—about $3,000,000, making it one of the noteworthy realty and building operations of the year. York & Sawyer are the architects, and the structure will be known as the Guaranty Building, as the Guaranty Trust Company will occupy the ground floor and additional space. It is expected to be ready for occupancy next June.

The Forty-second Street section of Fifth Avenue has been one of the active localities of the city in new developments. The latest structure on the avenue to be opened was the dignified Rogers-Peet Building, running through from Forty-first to Forty-second Street. Just below, on the southeast corner of Fortieth Street, the attractive Arnold-Constable Building is nearing completion, and when occupied by that firm early this Winter the last of the big retail houses in the old Twenty-third Street district will be housed close to many of its neighbors of many years in the new shopping centre. The Arnold-Constable Building is no skyscraper, being but six stories in height.

At Madson Avenue and Forty-fourth Street the new home of Brooks Brothers has just been completed and opened, and on Broadway the ten-story home of Brokaw Brothers is rapidly nearing completion.

In East Fiftieth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, the first big commercial operation is under way in the eleven-story building to be occupied by the Hampton Shops of 34 West Thirty-second Street. The structure occupies the plot at 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street, long the site of the Cutler School for Boys. In the realty world the site possesses the unique interest of being a perpetual leasehold, with very exceptional conditions.

The property is owned by the Garvey estate, the original owner being Andrew J. Garvey, a politician who attained some celebrity or notoriety in the Tweed days. In 1894 it was leased to Arthur H. Cutler for twenty-one years, but with a provision that renewals may always be made to the tenant of the property. An annual rental of $8,500 was provided for, and this also is perpetual.

The estate pays taxes equal to $1,037.40, being the rate in 1894, but anything over that amount is paid by the tenant. The taxes have increased since then, so that the actual lease in recent years represents over $11,000 annually. The lease was sold to the builders, W. W. & T. M. Hall, in 1908, and a year ago they disposed of it to a building syndicate, which is erecting the present structure. It is of an attractive Gothic type of architecture, in keeping with St. Patrick's Cathedral, opposite. The new tenants will use the entire building for the display of furniture and decorations.

NEW VENTILATING PLAN FOR SUBWAY SYSTEM

An effort is being made by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to solve the problem of ventilation in the new subway system and do away with the present system of gratings upon the sidewalks, against which property owners, storekeepers, and lessees have taken a very decided stand.

The council, which has been studying the matter for several months past, with the aid of Daniel E. Moran, the consulting foundation engineer, has finally devised a form of ventilation which, in the opinion of its technical experts, will obviate the necessity of placing gratings upon sidewalks, and simultaneously afford a pure and constant supply of air.

The method employed will be to use the public park places for ventilating ducts and between stations have large outlet pipes through private property. This system would necessitate each subway track being inclosed, so that the movement of the trains would act as a piston, forcing out bad air through these ventilating shafts and permitting fresh air to enter at station entrances.

It has been learned that private property could be obtained at a small figure for the purpose of erecting large ventilating shafts, which will be from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and could be well located through property on side streets or in back yards.

The important factor in all subway ventilation is to keep the air in constant circulation. In the present subway this is impossible because the subway tracks are not inclosed in separate tubes, with the result that the bad air is never forced out through the gratings, but is constantly pushed back and forth from one side of the subway to the other. The difference in temperature as well as in purity of the air when tubes are used is very evident in those sections of the subway where tubular construction has been employed.

The disadvantage to property owners by the system of ventilation through gratings has been very explicitly set forth by William R. Willcox, a member of the Board of Counsel of the Advisory Council, who is acting as the attorney for a large number of Broadway property owners. In the brief submitted by Mr. Willcox is stated that the effect of gratings has been to obstruct the use of the sidewalk for the pedestrian public.

In view of the fact that municipal authorities removed the encroachments on Broadway to increase the width of the sidewalk, at great expense to property owners, it would seem rather inconsistent that gratings should now be employed which will greatly diminish the space already too small for the greatest thoroughfare in the world.

These gratings are likewise a distinct element of danger in Winter because of the accumulation of ice and snow on their surfaces, while the warm and vitiated air arising from the openings is extremely unpleasant. The inevitable result has been to press the crowded sidewalks on Broadway into still narrower limits and make them so unpleasant as to threaten the diversion of traffic to other less crowded streets and avenues to the imminent danger of depreciation of the value of property on Broadway.

Mr. Willcox likewise maintains that the grating system does not exchange pure air for foul. In this respect it is dangerous to public health both on the sidewalk and in the subway, for foul air with noxious elements is frequently expelled into the faces and lungs of the pedestrians. Such a condition of affairs would constitute a public nuisance and be particularly detrimental to the department stores on Broadway.

At a cost of many thousands of dollars the right to construct vaults to the curb line has been purchased from the city. If the subway gratings are to be used, property owners will be required to go to great expense to remove a large portion of these vaults, receiving no compensating advantage, for the taking of these vaults will be necessary under the proposed ventilation by gratings.

It is the contention that the consideration of this question should not be confused by any misconception as to the character in which the municipality is acting when constructing the subway. There is no exercise of any sovereign right, but the entire matter is a business enterprise of the city, so that the subway belongs to the city as a proprietor not as a sovereign. Thus, if this legal aspect of the question were to be raised by property owners, as there would seem to be sufficient legal authority for such a position, the question of condemnation proceedings would arise for taking private property for public use.

TAX AND REALTY LAWS.

Proposed Amendments Presented at Constitutional Convention.

Numerous amendments affecting taxation and real estate have been presented to the members of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany during the past week.

Those which relate to a modification of the laws granting exemption from taxation will probably not be reported favorably because of the well organized opposition to them. However, there are a few amendments which are of vital significance to property owners, the principal among which are those which provide for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments by the State Board of Tax Commissioners; for assessment of real property by the Legislature through new tax districts established on a county basis and for review by the State authorities of the assessment of real property within and without a municipality.

These amendments will give to the State Board of Tax Commissioners greater power to equalize assessments in the review of valuations. Thus taxes will become more equal and uniform throughout the State. In this respect New York City will be particularly benefited not only with regard to the general subject of assessment, but also in equalizing the exorbitant valuations which are placed upon the land owned by the city in the various counties of the State through which the city aqueduct passes.

There are also three amendments which come under the head of city planning, one of which relates to the limitation of the heights of buildings, another to the districting of the city into commercial, industrial, and residential zones, and the third of which provides for the condemnation of unsanitary areas for park purposes. Each one of these amendments has been approved by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests as being for the best interests of the city as well as for property owners.

There are likewise a number of other amendments affecting real estate which are buried in the various committees, but the amendments specified seem to comprise practically all that will probably be reported favorably to the convention.

REALTY CONVENTION.

National Association Will Hold Initial Meeting at Hotel McAlpin.

The National Association of Realty Brokers will hold its first convention at the Hotel McAlpin tomorrow. The general meeting will begin at 1 o'clock, to be followed by the banquet in the evening, at which Irvin G. Herman, counsel for the association, will act as toastmaster. Ralph Folks, Acting President of the Borough of Manhattan, will welcome the members.

J. J. Peirce of Wilmington, Del., will speak on "How Co-operation Among Real Estate Brokers of Different Sections Can Be More Effectively Accomplished Through Organization Work." Other speakers will be Jerome H. Fort of Oneida, Benjamin C. Fox of Chester, Penn.; William E. Wildman of Danbury, Conn.; Albert L. Wyman of Ridgefield Park, N. J.; C. J. Oben of Newport, Vt.; Wynne James of Doylestown, Penn.; Roscoe L. Chamberlain of Boston, Warren Lindsay, Jr., of Atlantic City, and Oliver Bruce Ferris of this city, Secretary of the association.

New Chelsea Improvement.

James J. Riordan, who has leased the Consolidated Gas Company property at 438-54 West Eighteenth Street for a term of twenty-one years, will commence at once the alterations to the premises which will transform the building into one of the largest structures to be used for printing purposes in the Chelsea section. It is also the purpose of the lessee to build a large garage in connection with the building, to have a capacity of 100 cars.

The building, which has a frontage of 225 feet on Eighteenth Street, will be made thoroughly fireproof, having a floor capacity of 250 pounds per foot, be equipped with elevators, electric light and power, and be furnished with an automatic sprinkler system throughout. The architect, James S. Maher, estimates the cost at $65,000, and expects the work to be completed by Nov. 1 of this year.

Suburban Sales.

Howell C. Perrin and Charles L. Perrin have sold for Mrs. Fanny L. Waters her property at Hommocks, Larchmont, N. Y., to A. A. Murdoch, consisting of one and three-quarter acres of land near Larchmont Harbor, with landing and bathing privileges, a large field-stone and shingled dwelling, and commodious stable and garage. The purchaser will take immediate possession.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Mrs. Agathe Brehme to Joseph Rovegno her property on Manor Road, Castleton Corners, Staten Island, consisting of five acres of land, a house, barn, &c.

Building at Howard Beach.

Building operations on a large scale are to begin shortly at Howard Beach Estates, on Jamaica Bay. James P. Fitzgerald, a builder of Saratoga Springs, is contracting for the erection of thirty houses and work on this operation will be started at an early date.

Street improvements at Howard Beach are being pushed forward actively and it is expected that the streets now being laid with asphalt will be completed by Sept. 1, opening up many additional building plots.

CITY INSISTS ON FAIR TRACK RENTAL

Long Island Road Agrees to Reduce Local Service Lease by $50,000.

OFFER UNDER ADVISEMENT

Plan Involves Use of Tracks from Corona to Little Neck and Whitestone.

At a joint conference last Wednesday between Chairman McAneny of the Rapid Transit Commission of the Board of Estimate, Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Borough President Connelly of Queens, and C. L. Addison and J. A. McCrea, representing the Long Island Railroad Company, the railroad officials were informed that under no circumstances would the city lease the Long Island Railroad tracks from Corona to the city line at Little Neck and Whitestone for the operation of rapid transit trains at the $250,000 annual rental demanded by the company. They were further advised that no lease would be entered into except at a rental based on a fair rate of interest on the value of the property or based on the average net earnings of the company for the last five years.

As a result the railroad company agreed to reduce its rental $50,000 per annum, offering the tracks at a flat annual rental of $200,000 a year for a period of ten years, with the option of a ten-year renewal, also giving the city the privilege of canceling the lease at any time upon three years' notice.

No action was taken at the meeting. The new offer of the railroad company was taken under consideration until engineers could report on the probable number of passengers that would be carried and the cost of operation.

The representatives of the property owners who were present backed up the city authorities in their demand for a lower rental, at the same time urging the pressing need of rapid transit in the Third Ward, which now has no rapid transit whatever, although having an area nearly as great as the entire Borough of the Bronx.

At a meeting of the property owners held after the conference it was stated that the operation of rapid transit trains over the eleven miles of Long Island tracks in the Third Ward would not only serve 60,000 people living there but at least 10,000 people living beyond the city line, who would take the trolley lines and jitneys to the station at Little Neck, and then reach the heart of New York for a 5-cent fare, as compared to the present commutation cost of 41 cents per day and 74 cents for a round-trip fare.

NEW QUEENS BOULEVARD.

Title to Land Necessary for Improvement Vested in City.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Estimate which clears the way for laying out the new Queens Boulevard. The resolutions vested in the city title to all the land remaining to be acquired for the work with the exception of a plot at Elmhurst on which stands the Elmhurst Presbyterian Church. It is not the intention of the city to buy this church property, which is valued at over $200,000, but to make a contract for moving it back.

This will cost about $65,000. The contract for this work has not yet been executed between the officials of the church and the city.

By the resolution the city gets title to all the land from Grand Street in Elmhurst to Hillside Avenue in Jamaica, and which is roughly valued at $2,000,000.

The commissioners in condemnation who are taking this property have completed taking testimony and they are now in executive session, fixing the values. They have reached a point almost at Forest Hills. They will be ready to make their preliminary report by the first of next year.

New Paving in Manhattan.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that the following list of streets is about to be repaved during September, and he requests that residents on these streets take notice that any desired subsurface connections for gas, electricity, steam or water should be made at once, for after the new pavement is laid no cut therein will be permitted for one year, except in case of accident. New-type signs with this warning are now being placed at the corners of the streets about to be paved.

Granite — Madison Street, from Roosevelt Street to New Chambers Street.

Sheet Asphalt—Forty-fourth Street, from Madison Avenue to a point about 124 feet east of the east curb line; Forty-eighth Street, Broadway to Eighth Avenue; Fiftieth Street, Madison Avenue to a point averaging 328 feet east of the east curb line; Sixty-sixth Street, Park Avenue to Fifth Avenue; Seventy-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue; 104th Street, Central Park West to Manhattan Avenue; Broadway, Forty-seventh Street to Columbus Circle, from curb to rail (granite between tracks).

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

LISTED FROM ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

ONE ROOM.

33d St., 507 Madison Av. $600.
Agent on premises.

TWO ROOMS.

37th St., 39 East. $720-$780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
38th St., 247 5th Av.
Apply on premises.
37th/38th, 6-8 East.
McCarthy & Fellows, 7 East 42d St.
40th St., 36 East. $720-$800.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 E. 44th.
62d St., 691 Madison Av., $450-$720.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.

THREE ROOMS.

27th St., 39 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
27th St., 43 East. $840.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
30th St., 121 Madison Av.
Apply on premises.
37th St., 6-8 East.
McCarthy & Fellows, 7 East 42d St.
40th St., 36 East. $1,000-$1,400.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 E. 44th.
53d St., 507 Madison Av. $1,320.
Agent on premises.
79th St., 161 East. $1,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOUR ROOMS.

27th St., 43 East. $780.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
36th St., 145 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
54th St., 405 Park Av. $2,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
75th St., 103 East. $900.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
78th St., 122 East. $850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 161 East. $1,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
80th St., 925 East. $1,200.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., 122 East. $760-$1,080.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

FIVE ROOMS.

40th St., 104 East. $1,800-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 178 East. $1,450.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
70th St., 122 East. $850.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 122 East $900-$1,080.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 114 East. $900.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
127th St., 2 East. $55.
Apply on premises.
180th St., 400 East. $240-$300.
Keelsch-Huebner Co., 345 West 121st St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $800.
Supt., on premises.
18th St., 118 East. $960.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
27th St., 30 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 304 Madison Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 383 Park Av. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 565 Park Av. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 114 East. $1,800.
Apply Supt.
69th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 142 East. $55.
Apply on premises.
81st St., 70 East. $900.
G. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
83d St., 122 East. $760.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., 171 East. $840.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,100-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 61-69 East.
Apply on premises.
87th St., 56-60. $660-$750.
Owner, on premises.
96th St., 1,228 Park Av. $360-$408.
Jager & Conger, 1 Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
129th St. and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., 2,032 Madison Av. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 175 2d Av. $900-$1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $1,200.
Supt., on premises.
27th St., 38-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 19 East. $1,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 362 East. $1,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., 118 East. $1,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
54th St., 360 Park Av. $2,100.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,000-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 43 East. $2,000-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
63d St., Park Av., 571. $1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
65th St., 43 East. $2,400-$2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. $1,600.
Apply on premises.
75th St., 103 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 55 East. $1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,700-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., cor. Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,100-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 75 East. $1,000.
G. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
81st St., Madison Av., 1,070. $1,600-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., 14 East. $1,560-$1,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 61-69.
Supt. on premises.
87th St., 56 to 60. $1,100.
Owner, on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,230. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,328. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $300.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 71 East.
J. Edgar Leaycraft, 30 East 42d St.
96th St., 161 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
96th St., 58 to 66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
124th St., 22 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
124th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
127th St., 2 East. $60.
Apply on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $840.
W. P. Sheriden, 549 Riverside Drive.

EIGHT ROOMS.

27th St., 43 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,800-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 55 East. $1,400.
Apply on premises.
68th St., 11 East.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
68th St., 11 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,850-$2,350.
Douglas L. Elliman Co. 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 820 Park Av. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 840 Park Av. $2,800-$3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman Co. 421 Madison Av.
76th St., corner Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 75 East. $1,200.
G. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
81st St., 1,070 Madison Av. $2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 903 Park Av. $2,700-$2,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., 1,340 Madison Av. $900.
Ranald H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th.
96th St., 1,229 Park Av. $1,200.
Apply on premises.
111th St., 28 Lenox Av. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.

NINE ROOMS.

28th St., 247 5th Av.
Apply on premises.
54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
76th St., 55 East. $1,500.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.
76th St., 830 Park Av. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 955 Park Av. $3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—EAST SIDE.

NINE ROOMS.

82d St., 960 Park Av. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
90th St., 1,261 Madison Av. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.
82d St., 969 Park Av., $3,100-$3,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., 981 Park Av. $1,650-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
88th St., 1,219 Madison Av. $1,450.
Owner on premises.
89th St., 1,239 Madison Av. $1,800-$2,000.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.

TEN ROOMS.

54th St., 399 Park Av. $3,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
75th St., 823 Park Av. $2,600.
P. McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., 965 Park Av. $2,800-$3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
83d St., 981 Park Av. $2,400.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 993 Park Av. $3,500-$4,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

ELEVEN ROOMS.

54th St., 405 Park Av. $4,000-$5,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
76th St., 830 Park Av. $4,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 960 Park Av. $4,200.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
82d St., 969 Park Av. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 993 Park Av. $2,800-$3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

TWELVE ROOMS.

54th St., 405 Park Av. $6,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av.
68th St., 11 East. $5,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
75th St., 823 Park Av. $3,800-$4,500.
P. McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
76th St. 840 Park Av. $5,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
80th St., 925 Park Av. $4,000-$4,250.
P. McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
82d St., 969 Park Av. $3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $3,100-$3,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

THIRTEEN ROOMS.

76th St., 830 Park Av. $4,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 960 Park Av. $5,000-$6,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

FOURTEEN ROOMS.

64th St., 32 E., s. e. c. Mad. Av. $6,500-$8,500.
L. B. Preston, Inc., Agt., 165 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

SIX ROOMS.

17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $800.
Supt., on premises.
18th St., 118 East. $960.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
27th St., 30 East. $1,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
40th St., 104 East. $2,000-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 304 Madison Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,500.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 383 Park Av. $1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 565 Park Av. $1,900-$2,500.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
65th St., 114 East. $1,800.
Apply Supt.
69th St., 11 East. $1,600-$2,700.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,200-$1,800.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
79th St., 142 East. $55.
Apply on premises.
81st St., 70 East. $900.
G. Miller 75 East 81st St.
83d St., 122 East. $760.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
83d St., 171 East. $840.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
84th St., 114 East. $1,100-$1,300.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 61-69 East.
Apply on premises.
87th St., 56-60. $660-$750.
Owner, on premises.
96th St., 1,228 Park Av. $360-$408.
Jager & Conger, 1 Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
129th St. and Madison Av. $360-$450.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
134th St., 2,032 Madison Av. $384-$420.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

SEVEN ROOMS.

11th St., 175 2d Av. $900-$1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
17th St., 17 Livingston Place. $1,200.
Supt., on premises.
27th St., 38-43 East. $1,200-$1,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 145 East. $1,700-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., 19 East. $1,700.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 123 East. $1,980-$2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
53d St., 362 East. $1,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
54th St., 118 East. $1,100.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
54th St., 360 Park Av. $2,100.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,000-$1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., 43 East. $2,000-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
63d St., Park Av., 571. $1,700.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.
65th St., 43 East. $2,400-$2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
65th St., 55 East. $1,600.
Apply on premises.
75th St., 103 East. $2,000-$2,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 55 East. $1,200.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,700-$2,200.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 829. $1,400-$2,400.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., Park Av., 840. $2,800-$3,000.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
76th St., cor. Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,100-$2,300.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 75 East. $1,000.
G. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
81st St., Madison Av., 1,070. $1,600-$2,500.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., Park Av., 955. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
84th St., 14 East. $1,560-$1,600.
D. L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.
86th St., 61-69.
Supt. on premises.
87th St., 56 to 60. $1,100.
Owner, on premises.
87th St., Madison Av., 1,190. $1,020-$1,600.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
88th St., Madison Av., 1,230. $1,700.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
89th St., Madison Av., 1,246. $480-$720.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
90th St., Madison Av., 1,261. $2,100.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
93d St., Madison Av., 1,328. $1,320.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
94th St., Park Av., 1,196. $300.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.
96th St., 71 East.
J. Edgar Leaycraft, 30 East 42d St.
96th St., 161 East. $1,400.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
96th St., 58 to 66 East. $444-$540.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.
124th St., 22 East. $65.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
124th St., 29 East. $65-$70.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d and Lenox Av.
127th St., 2 East. $60.
Apply on premises.
127th St., Riverside Drive. $840.
W. P. Sheriden, 549 Riverside Drive.

EIGHT ROOMS.

27th St., 43 East. $1,100.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
53d St., Park Av., 383. $3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Mad. Av.
56th St., 144 East. $1,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
62d St., Park Av., 565. $2,800-$3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
68th St., 55 East. $1,400.
Apply on premises.
68th St., 11 East.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
68th St., 11 East. $3,000.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 122 East. $1,850-$2,350.
Douglas L. Elliman Co. 421 Madison Av.
76th St., 820 Park Av. $2,600-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
76th St., 840 Park Av. $2,800-$3,000.
Douglas L. Elliman Co. 421 Madison Av.
76th St., corner Madison Av. $1,600-$1,800.
Brooke & Georger, 29 West 34th St.
79th St., 161 East. $2,500-$2,800.
Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.
81st St., 75 East. $1,200.
G. Miller, 75 East 81st St.
81st St., 1,070 Madison Av. $2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
84th St., 903 Park Av. $2,700-$2,900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
92d St., 1,155 Park Av. $2,400.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
94th St., 1,340 Madison Av. $900.
Ranald H. MacDonald & Co., 29 W. 34th.
96th St., 1,229 Park Av. $1,200.
Apply on premises.
111th St., 28 Lenox Av. $55.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.

NINE ROOMS.

28th St., 247 5th Av.
Apply on premises.
54th St., 118 East. $2,800-$3,000.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.
76th St., 55 East. $1,500.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox.
76th St., 830 Park Av. $3,500.
D. L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.
82d St., 955 Park Av. $3,500.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—WEST SIDE.

FOUR ROOMS.

69th St., 106 West. $1,050-$1,400.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
69th St., s. e. corner Broadway. $125.
Agent on premises.
71st St., 115 West. $750.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.
72d St., 105 West. $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 305 West. $1,200.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
78th St., 101 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
78th St., 250 West. $45-$65.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
79th St., 135 West. $1,200-$1,300.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
81st St., 158 West, $720-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
82d St., 127 West. $540.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
83d St., 165 West. $780-$900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 57 West. $300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
84th St., 500 West End Av. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 168 West. $1,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., 575 West End Av. $1,100-1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
89th St., 251 West. $1,200.
Morewood Realty Holding Co., 251 W. 89th.
92d St., 645 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
92d St., West End Av., 645. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
93d St., 37-43 West. $780.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
94th St., 203 West. $1,000-$1,200.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
94th St., 204 West. $376.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
94th St., 53 West. $42.50 month.
Apply on premises.
95th St., 55 West. $65 month.
Apply on premises.
95th St., 310 West. $600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
96th St., West End Av., 740.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
98th St., 315 West. $540-$720.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
99th St., 215 West. $540.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
99th St., 809 West. $900.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
99th St., 317 West. $660-$840.
Apply to Superintendent.
100th St., 314 West. $720.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
102d St. and Riverside Drive. $840-$1,000.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
103d St., 159 West. $380-$420.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
103d St., 205 West. $510.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
103d St., 206 West. $900.
Apply on premises.
103d St., 242 West. $324-$348.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 54. $320.
Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
111th St., 528 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
111th St., 532 West. $540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
112th St., 536 West. $420.
George Segal, 31 East 31st St.
112th St., Riverside Dr., 400. $50-$60 month.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
113th St., 507 West. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 511 West. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 513 West. $540-$660.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
113th St., 541 West. $600.
Apply on premises.
114th St., 419 West. $720.
Apply on premises.
114th St., 425 West. $28-$32 month.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & Bwy.
114th St., 500 West. $840-$900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
116th St., 600 West. $780.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
116th St., Mt. Morris Pk. W., 21. $660-$750.
Paterno Bros., Inc., 601 West 115th St.
117th St. and Manhattan Av.
Apply on premises.
118th St., 415 West. $480.
M. Berkeley, 220 Broadway.
119th St., Claremont Av., 47. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
119th St., Morningside Drive, 90. $850.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
120th St., 434 West. $660-$840.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
121st St., 414 West. $40-$46.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105 St. & Bwy.
122d St., Morningside Av., 92. $40.
Agent on premises.
122d St., Morningside Drive, 114. $50.
Apply on premises.
124th St., 3,117 Broadway. $480-$540.
Paterno Brothers, Inc., 507 West 113th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 191. $420-$480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
125th St., Claremont Av., 182. $384.
Apply on premises.
127th St., 1-3 West. $40.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
127th St., 188 Claremont Av. $360-$420.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
127th St., 152 West. Claremont Av. $420.
W. P. Sheriden, 549 Riverside Drive.
136th St., 601 West. $432.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.
136th St., 611 West. $51-$32.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
136th St., 615 West. $51-$32.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
138th St., 107 West. $32-$35.
R. H. MacDonald & Co., 29 West 34th St.
138th St., 574 St. Nicholas Av. $540-$600.
M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.
139th St., 508-10 West. $450-$510.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.
139th St., 640 West. $40-$45.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
141st St., 561 West. $540-$720.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
141st St., 640 Riverside Drive. $540.
Newmark & Davis, on premises.
143d St., 501 West. $420-$480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
144th St., 560 West. $480.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
144th St., 600 West. $420-$520.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
145th St., St. Nicholas Av. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
146th St., 525 West. $372-$456.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
148th St., Riverside Drive. $55-$65.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
150th St., 608-610 West. $37.50.
Apply on premises.
150th St., Edgecombe Av. 365. $312-$336.
Thos. J. Spring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
151st St., 601 West. $480-$540.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
152d St., Broadway, 3,676. $420.
L. Kempner & Son, 2,443 Broadway.
155th St., Edgecombe Av., 385. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, cor. 99th St.
155th St., Riverside Drive, 780. $650.
Apply on premises.
158th St., 536-538 West. $430.
David Pasinsky, 206 Broadway.
160th St., 655 West. $480.
Renting agent on premises.
160th St., 3,675. $40.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
162d St., 545 West. $35.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
162d St., 568 West. $35.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
162d St., Broadway, 3,875. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St., 600 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
163d St., Amsterdam Av., 97.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
163d St., Simpson St., 989. $312-$336.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
164th St., Broadway, 3,015. $40.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Lenox Av.
165th St., 540 West. $336-$408.
The Nehring Co., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av.
166th St., 370 West.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
172d St., Ft. Washington Av., 280. $480-$564.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th St. & B'y
176th St., Audubon Av., 220. $360-$420.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
178th St., Audubon Av., 248. $360-$420.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
178th St. and St. Nicholas Av. $33.
Apply on premises.
179th St., 501 West. $450-$504.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 660 West. $420.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., 661 West. $480-$540.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.
180th St., Ft. Washington Av., 436.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
180th St., n. w. corner Northern Av. $30.
Apply on premises.
181st St., Northern Av., 106.
Kempe & Co., Broadway and 87th St.
190th St., 599 West.
Apply on premises.
201st St., Nagle Av., 65. $336.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
201st St., Nagle Av., 67. $336.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
207th St., 534 Academy St. $26-$30.
Agent on premises.
207th St., Arden St., 1. $360-$384.
E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

FIVE ROOMS.

54th St., 162 West. $1,200-$1,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
69th St., Central Park West, 88. $1,800.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
71st St., 171 West. $1,400-$1,600.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
71st St., 235 West. $1,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
72d St., 105 West. $1,600-$1,900.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
78th St., 101 West. $1,250.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
80th St., 225 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
82d St., 35 West. $850.
Supt. on premises.
82d St., 127 West.
Agent on premises.
83d St., 41 West. $900.
Supt. on premises.
84th St., West End Av., 500. $1,100-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
84th St., corner Broadway. $1,000.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
87th St., 166 West. $1,200.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
88th St., West End Av., 575. $1,000-$1,400.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
92d St., 7 West. $600-$720.
Sharp & Co., 2,619 Broadway.
92d St., 214 West. $660-$840.
Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.
92d St., Central Park West, 320. $950.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
92d St., s. w. cor. Cent. Pk. W. $1,000.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.
93d St., 308 West. $50.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Len. Av.
93d St., 317 West. $45.
Goodwin & Goodwin, 123d St. & Len. Av.
94th St., 203 West. $720.
Frederick Zittel & Sons, B'way & 79th St.
94th St., 319 West. $660.
A. J. Rich & Co., 32 Broadway.
95th St., 55 West. $70.
Apply on premises.
95th St., 205 West. $660-$720.
Vasa K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway.
96th St., 330 West. $55.
Apply on premises.
95th St., Riverside Drive, 227. $1,100.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.
96th St., West End Av., 740. $1,100-$1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
97th St., 37-43 West. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway & 80th St.
97th St., West End Av., 771. $900-$1,800.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
98th St., West End Av., 782. $1,200-$1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
99th St., 216 West. $600.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
99th St., 309 West. $1,000.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
99th St., 317 West. $900.
Apply on premises.
100th St., 314 West. $900.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
100th St., West End Av., 817. $900.
Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.
102d St., Central Park West, 418. $780.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.
102d St., Riverside Drive. $900-$1,300.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
102d St., West End Av., 851. $480-$540.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
103d St., 159 West. $480-$504.
Sharp & Co., Broadway, corner 99th St.
103d St., 203 West. $540.
George Segal, 31 East 31st St.
103d St., 205 West. $600.
George Schwegler, 3,507 Broadway.
104th St., 250 West. $900-$1,200.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, 105th & B'way.
104th St., West End Av., 749. $1,000-$1,800.
Frank L. Fisher, 148 West 72d St.
107th St., 203 West. $55.
Hall & Bloodgood, 542 Fifth Av.
107th St., 210 West. $720.
Apply on premises.
109th St., 204 West. $480.
Apply on premises.
110th St., 500 West. $1,000.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., 515 West. $900.
Earle & Calhoun, Broadway and 72d St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 54. $860.
Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 214. $1,000.
Paterno Invest. Corpn., 272 West 84th St.
110th St., Cathedral Parkway, 220. $1,000.
Paterno Invest. Corpn., 272 West 84th St.
110th St., Riverside Drive. $1,000.
American R. E. Company, on premises.
111th St., 515 West. $540-$600.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109

WANT LOWER INSURANCE.

Long Island City Rate Declared to be Exorbitant.

For over fifteen years an addition or district charge of 15 cents and 25 cents per $100 has been made in the fire insurance rates for building in the Long Island City section of the Borough of Queens. This extra charge was based upon conditions which existed in 1899, when there was an inadequate water supply, poor street paving, &c.

The Manufacturing and Industrial Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce has taken up this question with the intention of having the extra charge removed. If it is successful, it will mean the saving of many thousands of dollars annually to the big manufacturers and owners of homes of all kinds in Long Island City.

The movement to have these charges lowered was started over a year ago, at which time C. G. M. Thomas was Chairman of the committee. The present committee, of which William D. Bloodgood is Chairman, renewed the efforts in this matter a few months ago through the Fire Insurance Exchange of New York. At the request of the Manufacturing Committee, a series of tests of the pressure and volume of water at the various fire hydrants in Long Island City was made last month jointly by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

The results of these tests are now being compiled, and, if favorable, there is every reason to expect that lower fire insurance rates will be established in Long Island City.

To Dredge Rockaway Creek.

The south shore of Long Island has never lessened its efforts in behalf of a through waterway, and provisions are being made all the time to meet any legislative move in the direction of an appropriation.

In connection it is interesting to note the recent appropriation by the Town of Hempstead to dredge out East Rockaway Creek. For some time the village officials of East Rockaway and the Oceanside Board of Trade have been urging this measure. The channel will be dredged to a depth of six feet at low tide and widened to fifty feet. The basin at the head of the stream will also be dredged.

This stream will then be navigable for all kinds of craft, including some of the large motorboats. It will be of inestimable benefit to the towns of Oceanside, Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, and East Rockaway, which adjoin this waterway, and will provide direct access to the latter bodies of water.

MANHATTAN BUILDING.

Shows Slight Increase in July Over Previous Year.

The report of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for the month of July shows that plans were filed for fifty new buildings costing $4,097,080 as against forty-three costing $4,605,350 the same month last year, thereby showing an increase of seven in number of buildings, but a falling off of $508,270 in moneys involved.

The report further shows that plans were filed for one dwelling costing $30,000 against three costing $410,000 last year; nineteen tenements costing $1,585,000 as against sixteen costing $2,000,000 last year; one hotel costing $60,000 as against one costing $185,000 last year; eight store and loft buildings costing $1,444,000 as against five costing $450,000 last year; no office buildings as against two costing $1,050,000 last year; two factories costing $3,000 as against four costing $260,000 last year; one church costing $200,000 as against none last year; one school house costing $600,000 as against none last year; one municipal building costing $2,000 as against two last year costing $50,000; one place of amusement costing $40,000 as against three costing $154,000 last year; twelve stables and garages costing a total of $122,080 as against three last year costing $43,000, and three other structures costing $11,000 as against four last year costing $3,350.

BRONX BUILDING.

Figures Show a Fifty-two Per Cent. Gain for Half Year.

Building records in the Borough of the Bronx for the first six months of the present year show a net gain of 52 per cent. over the amount expended during that period in 1914 for the erection of buildings. The borough led every city in the United States of over 200,000 in the percentage of increased building operations.

It is also worthy of note that in the actual amount to be expended in new buildings the Bronx ranked sixth, the only cities whose records show expenditure in excess of the Bronx being Manhattan, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cleveland, in the order named. The first four of these cities have a population of over 1,000,000, while in the case of Cleveland, the Bronx figures are almost as large as those shown by the Ohio city, whose population in 1910 exceeded that of the Bronx by over 100,000.

Staten Island Sale.

A public auction of 146 building plots at Camp Hill, Staten Island, will be held by Charles H. Bard on Saturday, Aug. 21.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 479.6 ft n or 141st St, 25x96.0; German Savings Bank to Lucky Star Realty Corporation, 47 Cedar St, Aug. 2, (mtg $17,500;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$23,500

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.5x56.3x36.11x79.2; Simon Anhait to Hy. Newhouse, 2,309 East 19th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,750,) Feb. 6, 1913; attorney, Wm. D. Sporborg, 2 Rector St.....$1

PRESCOTT AV, n w s, 100.10 ft n e of Bolton Rd, 25x138x25.1x140; Chas. M. Shotts, Yonkers, N. Y., to Julia Marer, 557 West 124th St, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 1,697, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100, (foreclosure Aug. 12;) Powell Crichton, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee for Julia Fairchild, will of Julius G. Schenck, Aug. 13; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place...$24,000

3D AV, 1,592, w s, 46 ft n of 89th St, 26x98.5; Betcy Cohen to Benj., Chas. and Hy. Hamburger, 134 West 26th St, ¾ parts, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Louis G. Hamburger, 299 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, w s, 100.8 ft n of 92d St, 25x100; Benj. F. Faulkner et al, trustees of the will of Thos. S. Faulkner, to Susan V. McFarland, 221 East 50th St, b & s, all liens, Aub. 6.....$33,400

9TH AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 47th St, 25x75; Edward V. Thrall to William F. Rooney, 2-3 parts, April 3, 1906, (mtg $15,000;) attorneys, Rorke & Kane, 51 Chambers St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; William P. Rooney to Mary E. Rooney, 2-3 parts, (mtg $15,000,) March 24, 1910; attorney, same.....$1

39TH ST, 516 West, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Edith Cannon, (Laing,) heir of Alex. K Laing, to John T. Finnerty, 29 Covert St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edgar H. Laing, heir of Alex. K. Laing, to same, quitclaim, Aug. 13.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hy S. Reynolds, heir of Edgar L. Reynolds, to same, quitclaim, Aug. 2.....$1

52D ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.8; William Bryce, Jr., and another, executors, &c., of Clara Bryce, to Elise M. Reid, 451 Madison Av, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,000

SAME PROPERTY; Edith Bryce et al., heirs, &c., of Clara Bryce, to same, c. a. e., Aug. 6; attorney, same.....$1

68TH ST, 67 West, n s, 106 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x102.5, irregular, (mtg $10,) Maurice Simmons, referee, to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Aug. 13; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane....$20,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x71.4; Joseph Conron to Dorothy C. Butler, 303 West 81st St, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

135ST ST, 255 West, n s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Josephine C. M. Collins to Jno. S. Brown, Jr., 29 West 66th St, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

151ST ST, s s, 128.3 ft e of 6th Av, 18.2x99.11; William Bernard, referee, to Rudolph F. Rabe et al., trustees, Hoboken, N. J., July 12; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway.....$7,000

158TH ST, n s, 142 ft w of 12th Av, 257.5x—; Abraham Stern, referee, to Wheelock Avenue Corporation, 60 Wall St, Aug. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,100

127TH ST, e s, 175 ft s of Adrian Av, 25x100; Jno. M. Brown and another, trustees of the will of Edw. McFadden, for Harriet Denton, to Anna M. Denton, 91 Marble Hill Av, 1-3 part, Oct. 9, 1914; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n w s, 272.4 ft s w of Pelham Av, 87.6x100; Realty Realization Corporation to Christopher Pitkin Co., 378 Grand St, May 5; attorney, J. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$100

BROOK AV, 421, w s, 25x100; Rebecca Cahn to Jacob Blumenthal, 1,095 College Av, Aug. 12; attorney, I. H. Taylor, 132 Nassau St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Blumenthal to Harry Lichtenstein, 419 Brook Av, Aug. 12, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, same.....$1

HOME ST, n w corner of Bryant Av, 22.2x94.7x23x91.8; Steuben Realty Co. to William H. Caldwell, 103 West 88th St, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Caldwell to Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., 1,109 Forest Av, Aug. 13; same attorney.....$1

LOT 34, map of 120 lots, Darby estate; Sidney B. Hickox to C. M. Construction Co., 2,956 Paine Av, July 15; attorney, Thomas G. Price, 1,050 Mount Hope Av.....$100

LOTS 148, 150, 155 to 162, 146 to 148, 75, 76, 28 to 30, 18 to 20, 39, 40, 135 to 137, 121 to 124, 12, 13 to 15, 83 to 85, 228 to 230, 132 to 134, 8 to 11, 95, 96, 49, 50, 52, 53, 26, 27, 86, 87, 90, 91, 114, 115, 230 to 235, 5 to 7, 71 to 74, 131, 222, 223, 54, 55, 231, 232, 56, 116 to 120, 46 to 48, 108, 109, 141, 142, 88, 89, 216 to 218, 138 to 140, 81, 82, 151, 152, 176, 177, 220, 221, 112, 113, 51, 224, 225, map Upland Realty Co.; Upland Realty Co. to John C. Wait et al., 1,526 Jesup Av, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, (42 deeds).....$1

LOTS 18 to 20, 28 to 30, 39, 40, 121 to 124, 135 to 137, map of Upland Realty Co.; William Cooper to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, Aug. 9; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 144, 145, 285, 286, 51, 52, 53, 381, 512, 417 to 420, 315, 312, 162 to 165, 126, 127, 553, 554, 183, 184, 229, 230, 286, map of estate of Bradish Johnson; Estate of Bradish Johnson to William H. Stone et al., 42d West 113th St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway (15 deeds).....$750

LOT 88, map of Neill estate; Anna Birnbaum to Kopel Goldhagen, 1,776 Belmont Av, July 13; attorney, Kopel Goldhagen, 1,776 Belmont Av.....$100

NELSON AV, w s, 229 ft s of Macomb's Road, 75x100; Realty Operating Co. to Ezra Construction Co., Inc., 870 Kelly St, Aug. 12, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 801.5 ft s of 216th St, 40x84.11; John Tormey to Agnes M. Dooly, 966 Lafayette Av, Aug. 10, (mtg $3,750;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 37.6x100; Thomas J. Malcolm Construction Co. to Helena Fitzgerald, 265 East 234th St, July 14, (mtg $26,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 92.11 ft s of Home St, 20x39; Wasar Realty Corporation to Jacob Wolfe and another, 923 Fox St, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, 848, e s, 39x90; Mary A. Coyle to United States Trust Co. and another, executors, 45 Wall St, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

18TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; John F. Frees, referee, to Frederick E. Steeg, 732 East 156th St, Aug. 12; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 40 Cedar St.....$12,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 41.10 ft s of 178th St, 40x100.2; Avenue A, n e corner of 80th St, 25.8x73; 32d St, s s, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 28x98.9; Frank Vois to Michael A. Hoffmann, 321 Convent Av, Aug. 12, 4 months, — p. c.; attorneys, Hummel & Holbert, 1,511 3d Av..$7,000

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 479.5 ft n of 141st St, 25x96.5; Lucky Star Realty Corporation to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Aug. 5 years; attorney, A. Roelker, Jr., 62 William St.....$17,500

PRESCOTT AV, n w s, 100.10 ft n e of Bolton Road, 25x138; Julia Marer to Sarah M. Shotts, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 9, due Aug. 31, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$700

8D AV, w s, 100.8 ft w of 92d St, 25x100; Susan V. McFarland to Benjamin C. Faulkner et al., trustees, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, Aug. 6; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway..$31,800

19TH ST, s w s, 197 ft n e of 7th Av, 44x93.3; Charles I. Wolnstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, July 19, prior mtg $40,000, demand, 6 p. c.....$2,500

90TH ST, n s, 269.8 ft e of 1st Av, 74.4x100.8; Seitz Realty Co. to Helen M. Kelly, 116 East 63d St, Aug. 13, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway..$20,000

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Lucky Star Realty Corporation to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Aug. 13, 5 years; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St.....$60,000

131ST ST, n s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; John S. Brown, Jr., to Josephine C. M. Collins, 255 West 131st St, Aug. 13, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

131ST ST, s s, 128.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11; Rudolph F. Rabe and another, trustee, to Marie E. Lewis, 369 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, 3 years, Aug. 13; attorneys, Naber & Kelley, 269 Broadway.....$1,750

227TH ST, e s, 175 ft s of Adrian Av, 25x100; Anna M. Deniton to John M. Brown and another, trustees, 120 West 227th St, Oct. 9, 1914, due June 14, 1917; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$3,000

Bronx.

EDENWALD AV, s e cor of Murdock Av, 25x100; Maria C. Ehresmann to Christian G. Kuhner, 812 Faile St, Aug. 11, 2 years; attorney, Geo. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,500

HOME ST, n w corner of Bryant Av, 25.2x94.7x25x91.8; Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to Freehold Construction Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to William H. Caldwell, 103 West 88th St, Aug. 13, prior mtg, due Sept. 16, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,350

LOT 34, Map 120, lots Darby Estate; C. M. Construction Co., Inc., to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 170 East 80th St, Aug. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sidney B. Hickox, 2,246 Westchester Av, Aug. 13, prior mtg $8,000, due July 2, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Grass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$675

LOTS 126-127, map of Estate of Bradish Johnson; Albert de Canio to Estate of Bradish Johnson, Islip, L. I., July 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$968

The following mortgages, same map, date, and all due as per bond; same attorney:

LOTS 417 to 420; Nathan B. Levenson to same.....$950

LOTS 52-53; Henry C. Cooke to same..$245

LOT 381; Patrick D. Buckley to same..$157.50

LOT 114; John A. Voorhies to same.....$200

LOTS 140-141; William H. Stone to same..$500

LOTS 164-165; Cecelia Prokopowics to same..$525

LOT 335; Eugenio de Rosa to same.....$210

LOTS 183-184; William R. Foley to same..$385

LOT 312; Anthony J. Daino to same..$157.50

LOTS 295-296; Philip Stein to same.....$250

LOTS 229-230; Dora D'Ambrosio to same..$175

LOTS 228 to 230, map of Upland Realty Co.; Nearby Realty Corporation to Upland Realty Co. at Grand Central Terminal, all following dated Aug. 9, all due, &c., as per bond, and attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,250

LOTS 132 to 134; same to same.....$2,520

LOTS 13 to 15; same to same.....$2,625

LOTS 8 to 11; same to same.....$3,570

LOTS 83 to 85; same to same.....$2,730

LOTS 116 to 120; William J. Dempsey to same.....$9,450

LOT 56; same to same.....$700

LOTS 216 to 218; K. A. V. Realty Co. to same.....$1,627

LOTS 138 to 140; same to same.....$2,677

LOTS 158 to 162; John C. Walt to same..$4,637

LOTS 75 and 76; same to same.....$1,190

LOTS 146 to 148; same to same.....$2,415

LOTS 149 and 150; same to same.....$1,575

LOTS 28 to 30; William Cooper to same..$3,202

LOTS 18 to 20; same to same.....$2,835

LOTS 135 to 137; same to same.....$2,520

LOTS 39 and 40; same to same.....$3,220

LOTS 121 to 124; same to same.....$7,700

LOTS 6 and 7; Priscilla D. Finck to same..$1,820

LOT 51; John J. Glynn to same.....$661

LOTS 54 and 55; Christian Doenecke to same.....$1,200

LOTS 222 and 223; Isidor Kaitz to same..$1,995

LOTS 108 and 109; Henry B. Golobe to same..$870

LOTS 233 to 235; Theresa Meehan to same..$7,875

LOTS 95 and 96; Elizabeth Gerkhardt to same.....$1,200

LOTS 224 and 225; Joseph Loeb to same..$3,640

LOTS 52 and 53; Margaret E. Glynn to same.....$1,323

LOTS 71 to 74; J. W. Farrell to same..$2,366

LOTS 49 and 50; Raymond J. Van Wagner to same.....$1,435

LOTS 86 and 89; John J. McDonough to same.....$1,680

MARMION AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 66.1x150.2; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, Aug. 13, prior mtg $69,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St..$3,000

NELSON AV, w s, 229 ft s of Macombs Rd, 75x100; Ezra Construction Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 12, demand 6 p c; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$55,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 12, prior mtg $55,000, demand 6 p c; attorney, same..$5,000

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft w of 184th St, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, two mtgs, each $5,500; Thos. J. Malcolm Construction Co. to Jennie Rudinsky, 1,353 47th St, Brooklyn, July 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$11,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 137th St, 115.77x132.10x100x190.8; Winter & Co. to Isabelle Realty Co., 539 West 39th St, Aug. 13, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 184th St, 81.4x187.5 to Ryer Av x49.9x190.2; Andrew Bechmann to Jacob Wicks, Jr., 701 Madison Av, Aug. 14, prior mtg $65,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, R. H. Mitchell, 394 East 150th St.....$20,000

VYSE AV, 1,973, w s, 57.6x150.5x57.6x150.3; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, Aug. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $55,250; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

3D AV, 3,651, 50x136; Thos. D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Jennie Rudinsky, 1,353 47th St, Brooklyn, July 26, 2 years, 6 p. c; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

187TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Frederick E. Steeg to Anna M. Fischer, 225 Jane St, Weehawken, N. J., Aug. 12, prior mtg, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar St.....$10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,182, office on 2d floor; Climax Leasehold, Inc., to George Prince, 2,182 Broadway, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915..$1,200

57ST AV, 469, offices and 401, on 4th floor; Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing and Improvement Co. to Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing and Improvement Co. to Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing and Improvement Co., 5th Av, 8 1-12 years from May 1, 1915..$1,800

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 901, store &c.; Evelyn Building Co. to George W. Smith, 1,964 Honeywell Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, George W. Smith, 901 Tremont Av.....$1,200

136TH ST, 343 East, all; H. M. Weill Co. to Nettie Haber and another, 426 East 155th St, 10 years from April 1, 1916; attorneys, Neufeld & L., 309 Broadway.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

15TH ST, 330 East; David Lentz against A. Roth, owner; B. Rubin, contractor.....$53

18TH ST, 205 to 209 West; R. H. Harrison Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, (renewal).....$3,000

116TH ST, 106 East; Isidor Horowitz against Estates Income Realty Corp., owner and contractor.....$108

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

NELSON AV, w s, 229.3 ft s of Macomb's Road, 75x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Ezra Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$47,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Belle Robins against Francis J. McElkenney et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, M. Monfried.

39TH ST, 324 East; Pauline Myers et al. against Mary Devery et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

36TH ST, 506 and 508 West; Annie T. Healy against James Kiernan et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. L. Clare.

22D ST, 419 and 421 East, two actions; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, against Barnet Michelover et al., (foreclosure of two mtgs;) attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, between 2d Av and East 183d St, (known as Lot 5, Block 3052, Section 11;) Clement S. Parsons against Richard Pierce et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, R. A. B. Dayton.

LOT 410, map of property known as Lohbauer Park; Julius Seibold et al., against Tillie M. Stadler, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, G. A. Steinmuller.

MAPES AV, s w corner of 170th St, 35x100; Samuel Blumner against Charles Schaefer, Jr., Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, A. W. Levy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Aug. 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Prince St, 159, n s, 75 ft w of West Broadway, 25x95, five-story tenement and stores; Marx Ottinger et al. against Strum-Nadel Co. et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $26,045.92; taxes, &c., $12.93.

By Henry Brady.

171st St, 583 West, n s, 150 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x95, two-story tenement and store; Edw. F. Cole against J. F. Barry et al, (Action 1;) W. F. Wund, attorney; James A. Foley, referee; due, $3,227.04; taxes, &c., $276.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 4,439, w s, 831.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.11, five-story tenement and stores; Catherine Finnen against Valentine Construction Co. et al.; Elfers & A., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $6,556.25; taxes, &c., $626.50; subject to a prior mortgage of $37,200.

By Leopold Fuld.

Brook Av, 1,508, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.10, four-story tenement; Ignatz Mantler against Max Koenig et al.; Charles Recht, attorney; M. C. Griffin, referee; due, $4,660.37.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 318 West, n s, 149.8 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, three and four story dwelling; M. M. Cruikshank et al. against Marie Barnes et al.; J. H. Hickey, attorney; T. Sutro, referee; due, $1,820; taxes, &c., $508.47; subject to mortgage of $15,000.

75th St, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.5x24.1x98.4, four-story tenement; Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy against Josef Goldfinger et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $11,633.92; taxes, &c., $677.45.

By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 2,147, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 25x99, five-story tenement and stores; Aimee Robert et al. against Sarah Ettinger et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; O. A. Raynor, referee; due, $20,944.25; taxes, &c., $280.84.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1st Av, 1,103½, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100, three-story storage; Julius Levy against J. D. Braue et al.; Morris Cooper, attorney; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $21,577.13; taxes, &c., $602.86.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

116th St, 235 East, n s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10, three-story dwelling; E. J. Lindenmeyer against Catherine Celia et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $9,888.55; taxes, &c., $535.45.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,401, s e, about 330 ft s of 189th St, —, two-story brick dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against George C. Turner et al.; Geller, Rolston & H., attorneys; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due, $7,686.03; taxes, &c., $41.20.

By James J. Donovan.

Crotona Park North, 735, n s, 50.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100, two-story dwelling; M. L. Tree against Anna Horgan et al.; action 75x100; Ezra Construction Co., Inc., et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; E. J. Flynn, referee; due, $3,668.74; taxes, &c., $325.

Roselle St, 1,326, s e corner of Poplar St, 20.1x160.1x24x100.5; K. E. Paul against M. J. K. Dillon et al.; Strang & T., attorneys; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $3,496.04; taxes, &c., $400.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Perry St, 70, s s, 160 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10x20.9x4.9, four-story dwelling; H. H. Maynard et al. against A. F. Meisinger et al.; Hawkins, D. & L., attorneys; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $10,942.05; taxes, &c., $525.40.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c., L. D. Livingston against S. & M. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Hawkestone St, s s, 70.11 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 61.7x64.10x50x28.9, vacant; A. R. Crossin against J. A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Donovan, referee; due, $3,758.83; taxes, &c., $2,732.

Thursday, Aug. 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert L. Sherman.

7TH AV, 307-309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular; two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. S. Lee, executor, against 28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

83d St, 30 West, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Society of St. Johnland against Henry Castelberg et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Louis Lenke, referee; due, $21,175.56; taxes, &c., $461.

By Henry Brady.

Rivington St, 329, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75, three-story stable; C. M. Howard against Henry Goedel et al.; A. Spear, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $8,817.54; taxes, &c., $136.38.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Schofield St, n s, 390 ft w of Long Island Sound, 50x119, City Island; T. A. Jewell against J. F. Barry et al.; Hayes & K., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $2,032.37; taxes, &c., $173.81.

By Henry Brady.

Harriet Place, e s, 264.8 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x91.6x47.8x98.3; also Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108; E. O'Hara et al. against Colonial Realty Co. et al.; J. B. Harrison, attorney; B. J. Tinney, referee; due, $2,527.51; taxes, &c., $843.78.

Friday, Aug. 20.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 45 and 47 West, n s, 345 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, two four-story tenements and stores; M. O. Sage against W. G. Hawke et al.; New York Foreign Bus., attorneys; W. H. Hamilton, referee; due, $87,926.40; taxes, &c., $750.80.

By Henry Brady.

Elizabeth St, 115, e s, 175 ft n of Bayard St, 25x94, six-story loft and store; W. F. Morgan, Jr., against Convent Park Co. et al.; Blackwell Bros., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $23,829.35; taxes, &c., $762.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, Trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy; United States Marshal; due, $15,496.95; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $40,000.

New York City's Population.

New York City's total population, according to the unrevised figures of the State census, is 5,245,812, an increase of 478,929 in five years. The following table shows the five years' growth in the boroughs:

	1915.	1910.	P. C. of Inc.
Manhattan	2,351,757	2,331,542	.86
The Bronx	590,955	430,980	37.09
Brooklyn	1,808,191	1,634,351	10.80
Queens	394,851	284,041	39.58
Richmond	100,058	85,969	14.00
Total	5,245,812	4,766,883	10.40

Area of Queens Borough.

The Borough of Queens is the largest of the five boroughs of New York City and comprises 117.36 square miles, or 75,111 acres, and represents 37.4 per cent. of the total area of New York City.

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To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

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"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St.

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A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WHO OWNS AND CONTROLS A LARGE NUMBER OF PROPERTIES WILL TAKE ON LEASE A FEW HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES IN BOROUGH MANHATTAN. ADDRESS XX 115 TIMES.

LAND OWNERS,
Will you build 50 or 75 foot garage for a responsible tenant?
Excellent Investment; Washington Heights preferred.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 2640 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

An Owner Of a Building

sometimes does not realize the planning and negotiating necessary to secure tenants. Perhaps your property might show better results if you had an active organization interested in its welfare.

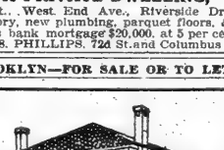
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

West Side.

WEST 12TH ST. Between 5th & 6th Avs.
Plot 109.6x103 and 58.6x103.
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY FOR
investment property or free and clear lots.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
38 WEST 21ST ST.
Full commission to brokers.

BELOW GROUND VALUE
A PRIVATE DWELLING,
58th St., West End Ave., Riverside Drive, four story, new plumbing, parquet floors, &c.; savings bank mortgage $20,000, at 5 per cent., due 1918. PHILLIPS, 72d St. and Columbus Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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$5,500 WITH GARAGE
Open fireplace, steam heat, parquet floors, electric lights, etc. Most artistic best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.
High-class restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.
Send for booklet "B," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.
Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, Bkn.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, on
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Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
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SPUYTEN DUYVIL
A Beautiful Small Estate in a colony of
FINANCIERS
BANKERS
PROFESSIONAL MEN
45 minutes from Wall St., via subway. Will more than double in value within a few years.
PRICE $60,000.
S. L. PAKAS, 35 Nassau St.

JUST BUILT
Five-story house, 55x100; 25 apartments, 3 and 4 rooms; every modern improvement; fine section; values growing; rent $6,600; fully rented; 3-year mortgage; can be bought right for cash, or will take Bronx lots in part payment; principals only.
JOHN A. EVANS, 976 Westchester Av.

MUST BE SOLD.
I have been authorized to sell the choice Plot situated on the north side of N

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

All-Year-Round Country Home by the Sea

ON Echo Bay, about midway between Larchmont and New Rochelle, there is a country home with 800 feet of sea water front, which realizes the dream of many a man and which can be bought for much less than it would cost to create that dream.

There are three acres of ground covered with fine old trees, offering the unusual combination of seaside and woodland.

The house has 19 rooms and 5 bathrooms, including 6 master bedrooms and 5 servants' bedrooms; also 6 open fireplaces.

The garage-stable has room for three large cars, a carriage room and five stalls and two men servants' bedrooms over.

All facilities and improvements that an owner expects in a thoroughly modern house are found in this home worked out into a place of unusual attractiveness, in which the buildings seem a part of the grounds, and the whole forms a picture from every point of view, from the inside out, or from the outside in.

The name of the place is

Carlina

It is on the Boston Post Road, is a mile from the New Rochelle station, and has a trolley all the way. An important consideration in the keeping of servants. The property is on what is known as Premium Point, and has the exclusive bathing privileges of a white sandy beach, private dock and deep yacht anchorage.

Full particulars, visit to the property and price can all be arranged. The house can be bought for immediate occupancy, furnished or unfurnished. Full commission paid to brokers.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York

At Pelham Manor

ON MANOR LANE

SELL $9,000—$10,000 or LEASE $900—$1,000 per Annum.

FOUR MODERN HOMES

ALL DIFFERENT. NEARLY COMPLETED.
CAN BE FINISHED TO SUIT.
On Plots 75x100.

8, 9 and 10 Rooms—3 Tiled Baths (With Showers)

Master's Chamber, Dressing Room and Bath en suite.

LARGE Rooms, Closets, Verandas; Parquet Floors, Electric Lights, Open Fireplaces

Inquire of your own broker, or

JOHN T. BROOK CO., Builders, 120 W. 42d St., N. Y.
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35 Minutes from Grand Central
High Class Improvements
5 Minutes' Walk to Station

$4,000 HOME

SEVEN rooms and tile bath, built on step plan, suiting your requirements. Small amount down, easy monthly payments.

THE property is considered one of the best in Westchester. Noted for its tall trees. Low price plots. Some Sound views.

OUR architect will design a home according to your own ideas. Will finance you on the easy monthly payment plan. Total cost $5,000 up. Hundreds of plans & photos at our office. Send for illustrated booklet, giving details.

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30 East 42d St., N. Y.
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SCARSDALE.

The New Section of "Old Colony."

Immediately at Scarsdale Station, on splendid wide macadam roadway; all improvements: sewer, water, lighting, &c.

Only a limited number of plots available for strictly residential development; plots (100x170) ½ acre or more.

Six plots sold for immediate improvement.

Avail yourself of our initial prices and favorable terms for building sites or for completed residences.

Also other residential properties in the Scarsdale vicinity for rent or sale at attractive prices and terms.

JOSEPH ELSENER,
Tel. 267. SCARSDALE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE & vicinity

Unique HOMES large and small
Modern
FOR RENT AND FOR SALE
Prices unusually attractive

Several desirable exchanges offered—for Farms, Country Places and N. Y. City rent. Properties.

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Attractive all-year-round home, 14 rooms 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 3 baths; garage for 3 cars; 3 servants' rooms; large corner plot; trolley 2 blocks; convenient to station; rent from Sept. 15th or for sale at a bargain.

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A sacrifice at $13,000 TO close estate | NEW ROCHELLE

Beautiful modern stucco home, 10 rooms, 2 master's baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, nearly ½ acre.

JAMES D. McCANN
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NEW STUCCO HOUSES, Commodious and modern in every detail; $75 to $115 per month. Telephone or call for particulars.

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Delightful Country Home and Farm For Sale to Close Estate

This small farm in Westchester, 500 feet elevation; 1¼ hours from city; with all improvements; good out-buildings; on main road; large frontage; a nineteen-room house; 15 acres under cultivation; will appeal to the person who has an idea that the country is the ideal place in which to live.

Can be bought cheaper than one would expect to pay for such a place. For full particulars, inquire of

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Handsome Colonial Brick House—Georgian Period
Price, $30,000

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Other Beautiful Homes from $11,000 up

Four family and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, billiard room; unusually spacious, well designed and appointed halls, living room, library, dining room, veranda and balcony; also a large brick garage.

If you prefer we will build a house to cover your requirements and finance its purchase on terms equivalent to your present rent. A number of attractive plots are now offered.

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Go out today, office on property open daily. For information write or phone

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Where Yonkers Meets New York
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LAWRENCE PROPERTY
Riverdale Ave. & Valentine Lane
South Yonkers

—can be built according to your own plans—and on terms as easy as apartment rents of $60 and up, if desired—in the restricted portion of this most attractive section. The surroundings and improvements are of the highest class. The situation is delightful. And it is but 30 minutes out on main line trains from the Grand Central.

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Villa Plots as Low as $1,000.

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Complete List of All Desirable Residences Offered for Sale or Rental.

SPECIAL

New Residence of 11 rooms, 3 baths, in fine neighborhood. Per year..... $1200

Handsome Brick-and-Frame Residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room; electric lights; steam heat; garage; large lawn. Per year..... $2500

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20 acres, commuting distance, on lake, 600 ft. elevation. House, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; hot water heat, electric light, open fireplace. Garage and stable, cow barn, chicken house; all fruits. Price $50,000. Photographs.

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Not miles away, but between Broadway and Hudson River, just north of Manhattan Island, at 200 feet elevation, overlooking Palisades and Van Cortlandt Park; adjoining Riverdale and New York City Line. All conveniences, every city advantage with beauties of country. $17,500 to $25,000. Terms easy.

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In the heart of newer section of Chestnut Hill, on lot 100 feet square; house 12 rooms; price has been $25,000; owner willing to make liberal reduction for quick purchaser; his business requires him to leave city. Property near high school; thoroughly modern. Mortgage $15,000. Hot water heat; garage, room for two cars. Might rent $150.

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White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bronxville, Tarrytown, Philipse Manor, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Yonkers, Peekskill

Cut out this ad., check section desired, and mail us. State number rooms desired.

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Country Life Exposition,
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IN BEAUTIFUL STAMFORD, CONN.

New York's Most Attractive Suburb.

Modernized house, perfect condition, situated in midst of wonderful park-like grounds, with grand trees & shrubs, large flower & vegetable gardens; fruit of all kinds; tennis court, greenhouse, garage & poultry house; yacht, country & golf clubs at hand. This property must be sold, & price has been reduced to $18,500; easy terms. For photos & details apply to. Jones Realty Co.,
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Winter Country Home.

Ten rooms, 3 baths; about 2 acres; magnificent views over surrounding country; elevation 300 feet; rocky, rolling, wooded country; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; lawns, gardens, shrubbery; best of golf, tennis, schools, churches; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Edward F. Wynne, 334 5th Av. Tel. Madison Square 8908.

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ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE
LITTLE CASH NEEDED

Modern half stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views, high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes walk.

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Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.

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SALE OR RENT—A charming, comfortable, home-like house; luxuriously appointed; 18 rooms, 5 baths; concrete garage; three acres of ground; located on hilltop overlooking miles of countryside; tennis court, garden.

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Overlooking Hudson River

BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, 70 acres; one hour out; near Sleepy Hollow Club; tennis courts, swimming pool, shade and fruit trees; residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths; garage, gardener's cottage, barn, other buildings; cost over $100,000; will sacrifice.

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House in Ludlow Park, Yonkers, containing four rooms and foyer hall, nine bedrooms and dressing rooms, will be decorated to suit tenant; 28 minutes from 42d St. station—four minutes' walk from Ludlow Station, N. Y. C. R. R. First-class neighborhood in every respect; garage on the property. Charming surroundings—Hudson River view. Tennis club with fine courts in the section. Address OWNER, M 115 Times.

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Near the Water—Actual Water Rights
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$6,500. Easy Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser

A beautiful home of 9 rooms, 2 baths, on large tree covered grounds, 188 by 177 feet, in most select neighborhood. Central library hall, exceptionally large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, large dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on first floor.

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Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

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FOUR RAILROADS

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Central R. R. of N. J.
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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large plazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

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Will be Sold at a Bargain—Large house, containing 10 bedrooms; size of lot 100x280 feet; located on Phillips Av., near Ocean Av.; also lot on Ocean Av. extending to ocean, 100x950 feet. For particulars apply to L. Lewis, 83 5th Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Modern, up-to-date houses, all improvements; rentals $25 up; early applicants have choice.

FERGUSON & VAN NAME,
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CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

I will sell for any stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or on monthly payments, three steam-heated houses, prices $2,500-$5,000. Address Owner, Lock Box 122, Cranford, N. J.

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Stucco, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Large trees; all improvements, laundry in concrete cellar; hardwood floors; finely appointed; select neighborhood. Stucco garage. 12 minutes' walk to station. Sell or rent. E. R. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Yearly Commuters and Bargain Hunters: Thirty-five minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad; new eight-room house, including bath; butler's pantry, hardwood finish, all one-panel doors, sleeping porch, beam ceiling, large cobblestone fireplace, veranda 10x25; steam heat, running water; quarter-acre ground, more if desired; large shady trees; high elevation; mountain air; scenery for 25 miles finest around New York, so beautiful people motoring by take snapshots; near station, school; fine canoeing. Sacrifice, $3,750, easy terms. WILLIAM MARKHAM COYLE, 47 West 34th St.

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$8,000 Below Cost, on Your Own Terms

12 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 brick fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam heat, hot water heater; garage, garden, fruit; nearly half acre on highly restricted residential street; schools, churches, country club; panoramic view N. Y. City; unmatched train service; 50 minutes house to office. Price less than $10,000. Write or phone Bryant 6306.

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INVESTIGATE THIS BARGAIN.

Summer and Winter home in beautiful Madison. Lackawanna Railroad express commuting service. Excellent neighborhood. Large garden plot. House built day's work, best construction. 7 fine rooms, 1 tiled baths, hardwood floors, trim; every improvement. 400 feet elevation. $5,500. Terms. Photos and details sent.

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of your home by insuring the title to your property. We specialize in North Jersey and Rockland County real estate titles. Invest your savings in our guaranteed mortgages. They are safe. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.

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Hackensack, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN K. CARVER, 61 B'way.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn..... $3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.

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ALL THE ORANGES

If you contemplate moving there is no finer or more convenient suburban location than "THE ORANGES"; modern homes, every description, all prices, sale or rent. Note

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
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Located for 29 years opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J. (Lackawanna R. R.)

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EVERY APPOINTMENT.

$7,000. Large living-room, dining-room, sun parlor. 2nd floor—3 large master bedrooms, tiled bath, (shower); outside sleeping porch, (screened and glass). 3rd floor—Servant's room, large attic. Fine location, park section; convenient trolley and R. R. Other houses for sale. For rent, $45 to $250.

MILLER, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

MONTCLAIR HOME, $5,800.

Beautiful home, just completed; convenient Lackawanna Depot; seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, sun parlor, large open fireplace, parquet floors, all modern improvements; lot 50x130. Taberner, 364 Woodside Av., Newark, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Beautifully located, new hollow tile residence, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, hot water heat, open plumbing, gas and electricity; best fixtures and decorations. Built by owner for home; near depot; attractive view; might rent. Can be bought for what house cost to build. HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Ave., (Tel. 955.) Plainfield, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE.

3 min. Lackawanna Sta. Charming new Colonial Dwelling, $9,000. 36 Appleton Road. Ten rooms, three baths, solarium. Also artistic craftsman semi-bungalow, 40 Willard Ave., Bloomfield. Immense living room, massive log fireplace, four bedrooms, $6,800. Seen Sunday. 'Phone 911 W.

MONTCLAIR 9 rooms, 2 baths. $8,000
New; plot 60x148.

Sun parlor, sleeping porch; convenient trolley and R. R.; beautiful location. NEW House, plot 60x128; 8 rooms, bath; large living-room, sun parlor, sleeping porch; every appointment. Quick sale, $7,200.

Desirable Houses for Rent—$50 Up.
MOONEY, Opp. D., L. & W. Terminal.

SUMMIT, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—SALE OR RENT.

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30 Church St., N. Y., and Summit, N. J.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; centre hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; six bedrooms, two baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdock, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

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FALL LIST
HOUSES and STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS.
Now Ready. Kindly State Wants.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE.

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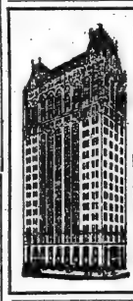
Fully improved; successful development; very choice plot, main entrance, 250x200; another opposite lake, 100x200; three minutes to station, one hour to Broadway. Particulars J. F. T., 37 Chambers St.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



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220 Fifth Ave.,
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Unusually Attractive

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Reasonable Rentals.

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STORES large and small; best sections; with or without basements.
LOFTS Desirable locations; large and small; with or without power.

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42D ST. & 10TH AV.

One loft, 50x100, heavy construction; fireproof; good shipping facilities; low rent. M. M. Hayward & Co., 2,640 Broadway.

On Excellent Street Adjoining Central Park
3 WEST 75TH ST. FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.

With extension. All modern improvements. $2,700 yearly. Owner, Room 905, 30 E. 42d St.

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The Hoboken Manufacturers' R.R.Co. is prepared to lease, on favorable terms, convenient sites for the above purpose, many with railroad facilities; also

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Apply to Land Agent, Foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, N. J., or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Asking & Getting

Since we have only one price, our asking price is our getting price.

Dickering and concessions are entirely eliminated.

You will find that our policy of rental and management satisfies you and keeps you satisfied.

Our apartments are all in select locality—easily reached—ideally planned—equipped with every modern aid to comfort.

We invite you to visit these apartments. Our representatives will show you every courtesy.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 11th St.

Chatsworth Annex
340 West 72d St., Bet. West End and Riverside.

The Carlisle Dwellings
450 West End Av., at 82d St.

483 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 83d St.

THE LANCASHIRE
353 West 85th St.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, at 85th St.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
Bet. West End and Riverside.

771 WEST END AV.
N. W. Cor. 97th St.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Av., at 98th St.

THE BRITANNIA
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The above apartments are from five to eleven rooms. The rents range from $1,000 to $5,000.

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Representatives on Premises.

TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

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In New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House

Where the living rooms are big and spacious—where the sun streams in each window and the air is fresh and pure—where all the master's rooms face the street—where the appointments are only of the most up-to-date and approved type—where, in fact, the entire suite has been fashioned after the finest private residence with the housekeeping cares eliminated.

Let us send you floor plan—or, better still, call and inspect this apartment. It will be shown you with pleasure at your convenience.

ALWYN COURT 182 West 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)
216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rentals $800 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 98rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,500 up.

166 WEST 87TH ST.

Only one Apartment to lease. 5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.

Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way

THE HUDSON

227 Riverside Drive,
SOUTH CORNER OF 95TH ST.
Under new management.
Strictly High-class Apartments of

5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.

Building to be entirely renovated throughout and apartments to be remodeled. New fixtures, parquet floors, &c.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
BROADWAY & 109TH ST.

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247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Housekeeping Apt.
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
2 ROOMS AND BATH
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four suites, five rooms.
RENTS $60 TO $95.

45 WEST 11TH ST.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

6-7-8 ROOMS

$1,000 to $1,700

Especially desirable. Immediate possession. Living Room 19 x 19; Overlooking Prettiest Part of Central Park.

Arlington Hall

92D ST.,
S. W. corner; elevated one block, subway three blocks; excellent service.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry
101 Park Av. M. H. 2800.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

Stop! Look! Listen!

THE MILLARD

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTS.
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $35 to $65
BEST IN N. Y. AT THE PRICE.

RENAULT COURT

207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive

Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 400 Manhattan Ave.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway — Tel. Col. 7240

105 West 72d St.
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $1,300 to $2,600.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.
8 r'ms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court
202 Riverside Drive
South Corner 93rd Street.
A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. 9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,300.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 5, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Apartments of Highest Character

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

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435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.

Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.

Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.

With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.

Simplex and Duplex Apartments.

5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

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East Side Broadway, 78th to 79th Sts.

Occupying the Entire Block.

New Fireproof Buildings, affording the ultimate of safety, comfort, elegance.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths. Rents $1,100 to $2,300

With spacious foyers, abundance of closet room.

THE LUXONIA
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4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.

Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

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Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

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Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons
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Telephone 5700 John

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th Street.
Duplex studios, north light, for rent.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

252-254 West 84th St.
Excellent block; near West End Ave.; six rooms, all improvements. Rent, $34 to $38. Janitor, 356.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Modern House, Convenient 96th Subway.
7 Rooms, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1550 to $1900
8 Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths, $1800 to $2000
All Rooms LARGE and LIGHT; All Modern Conveniences, including Filtered Water, vacuum cleaner, perfectly equipped laundry.

226 West 97th St. **STUART ARMS** adjoining Broadway
7 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Large Rooms, Bath, Kitchenettes, $540-$600
Abundant closets; efficient service; exceptional value. Apply Resident, on premises, 220 West 98th St. 'Phone, 6906—Riverside.

425 West 118th St. **The Winthrop** N. E. Corner Amsterdam Av.

430 West 118th St. **The Melville** S. E. Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia College.
5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $900
Exceptional Value. First-Class Service.
Telephone, 3880—Morningside.

OSCAWANA
S. W. Cor. 79th St.
and West End Avenue
7 & 8 Large Rooms
Supt. on Premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE,
2 West 125th St.

Beautiful Apartment.
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

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Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.

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THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

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55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
Near Subway and "L."

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

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9 West 68th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
One Apartment on each floor.
Rent $1,600.
Private House Block.

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Near Subway and Elevated.
16-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,000.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600—$1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

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446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

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3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $75.00 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

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East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

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106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

HEATHCOTE HALL
309 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
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4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

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101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
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Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 33d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
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Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

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8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
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Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
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Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,050.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway, one block from Subway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 118th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

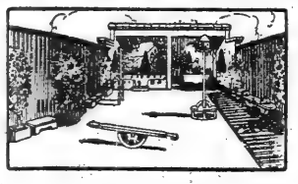
DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.



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ON THE ROOF FOR THE CHILDREN, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON, IN CHARGE OF AN EXPERIENCED KINDERGARTNER,

GYMNASIUM
WITH NEEDLE SHOWERS FOR GROWN-UPS,
are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

HENDRIK HUDSON
APARTMENT HOUSES

Apartments of 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known and best managed apartment houses in New York.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

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OWNERS

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No. 530 West End Ave.

Southeast Corner 86th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood. Subway Station Street.
Can Be Arranged in Suites of
7 to 11 Rooms
Foyer, Pantry, 3 to 5 Baths
Exceptionally Large Rooms. Splendid Arrangement.
Absolutely unexcelled, perfect service. Highest class Apartment house on West side.
Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72d St.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8116.

Don't Waste Energy Looking Further
All Under Owner's Personal Management.

THE CECIL
929 WEST END AVE.; 106TH ST.
MANHATTAN'S GARDEN SPOT. ELEGANT 8 ROOM APARTMENT, ALL OUTSIDE. RIVER VIEW. MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS. RENT, $1,850.

THE CLIFFSIDE
307 WEST 98D ST., NEAR WEST END AV. SPLENDID 8 ROOMS. EXCLUSIVE SURROUNDINGS. RENT, $1,150 TO $1,200.

THE BLYTHEWOOD
HARLEM'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HOUSE, 109 W. 125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV. RESTRICTED SECTION. BEAUTIFUL 8 ROOMS. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. RENT MOST REASONABLE IN MANHATTAN.

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127 West 82d St.

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
NINE-STORY FIREPROOF APT.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms and Bath,
$75 to $95
Doctor's Apt., 5 Rooms, $70

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

302 West 87th St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, Two Apartments on each floor.
Including 2 Maids' Rooms and Ten Closets.
Master's chamber, with private bath.
Rent $2,200.
4 Rooms and Bath. Ground Floor.
Leases from October first.
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess)
Supt. on Premises.
Tel., 6040—Schuyler.

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10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,000 to $3,000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT. OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Also 8 rooms, $1,600 to $1,800.

Beautiful Apartment in
The Cleburne
924 West End Avenue.
6 rooms, all outside, 2 baths.
TO SUBLET
October, 1915, to October, 1916.
Apply Apartment 124.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 Rooms, $37.50-$47.50.

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150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,500 TO
3 BATHS $4,000
Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Highest Spot on the Avenue
Up to Date Apartments,
562 West End Ave.
at 87th St.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Extra servants' rooms.
Rents $2,700.
Apply on premises, or
Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway

STRAND VIEW
309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 ROOMS $1,500 PER ANNUM
2 BATHS
Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.
NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF.
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.,
Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80.
Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

ELMORE COURT,
541 W. 12th St., East of Broadway.
7 rooms; elegant, large, light; every modern improvement; night and day elevator; electric light and 'phone service. Rents $45-$55

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE SONOMA

N. E. Cor. 55th St. & Broadway.

Offers Exceptionally Well Appointed Apartments
AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
One 4, 5, and Two 8 ROOM APARTMENTS
Spacious Rooms, High Ceilings
Southwestern Exposure Prevails.
IDEAL, CONVENIENT, CENTRAL LOCATION.
RESIDENT MANAGER

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6 TO 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
New, Modern and Absolutely Fireproof.
Rents $1,650 to $2,400.
120 West 86 St.
PARK STREET AND MOST CONVENIENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Renting Agent on Premises.
GEO. A. BOWMAN,
121 W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant—2444.

Corner 88th Street. **THE CHESTERFIELD**
260 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6, 7 and 8 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. $1,300 to $2,400 Yearly.
For lease beginning October. Fireproof 10-story elevator Apartment; efficient day and night service, including door and carriage attendants.
Apply on premises or
ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, Inc.,
334 Fifth Av. Tel. Mad. Sq. 8905.

Apartments
61st Street and Central Park West. Eigth rooms and bath. Four elevators.
Rents $900 to $1400
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William Street

West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Situated in a very desirable residential neighborhood, private house section; recently completed.

For Lease
8 & 9 Rooms
3 Baths
$2,500 & up
Exceptional Light and Air
Strictly Fireproof.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Av. 2750—Murray Hill.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS
509-511 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. A few expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; three rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices very moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE COSMOS
167 W. 71st St.
Dentists and Physicians EXCLUSIVELY.
Each Suite Contains 2 Offices, 2 Operating Rooms and Reception Room.
Every attention has been given to all details. Uniform service.
Suites, $1,200 per annum.
One-half Suite, $720 per annum.
F. R. Wood—W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler—3800.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 WEST 107TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
NEAR BROADWAY.
5-6-7-12 Rooms—1-3 Baths.
ELECTRICITY FREE.
Rent $720 to $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

PARKWAY HALL
501 WEST 110TH STREET.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ON CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
6-7-8 Rooms—1-2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1200. $1400.
310 W. 94th ST. NEAR WEST END AVE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings

Now Open for Inspection

"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive

"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments.

Rentals from $900 to $2700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7846
Representatives on Premises

CALUMET
340 WEST 57TH STREET.
Exclusive Family Hotel, catering to guests who require refined surroundings. 1 or more rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant. Yearly leases now. Doctor's apartment, 2 rooms and bath, ground floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE 1133 Broadway TEL. FARR. 9494.

GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT

2705 Broadway At 103d St. TEL. RIVER. 975.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF SERVICE

THE CLEARFIELD
324 W. 103D ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
5-8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
$1,050 to $2,600.

THE ALLERTON
600 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
6-7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $650

THE WENDOLYN
322 W. 100TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
9-10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600.

THE YORKSHIRE
562 W. 113TH ST., Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,800.
One Suite, 3 Rooms & Bath, $900

THE CORTLANDT
210 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) Bet. B'way and Amsterdam Av.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
7 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,700 to $1,800.

THE FRIESLAND
235 W. 103D ST., Cor. Broadway.
At Subway Station.
7-8 Rooms and Bath
$1,050 to $1,300.

Eton Hall—Rugby Hall
29—CLAREMONT AVE.—35
7 and 8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,000 to $1,600.

HUDSON GRANT-VIEW
126 Claremont Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath
$660.

REXTON—CAYUGA
320 W. 83rd St., 324 W. 83rd St., Near Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms and Bath
$850 to $1,000.

THE CRESTON
839 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 101st St.
One 6 Rooms, $900
One 7 Rooms, $1,100

THE HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AV., Cor. 97th St.
7-9 Rooms and Bath
$1,000 to $1,300.

THE HAWORTH
239 W. 103rd St., Just off Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
$840 to $1,050.

Riverside Dwellings
611-619 W. 114TH ST.
8 Rooms 2 Baths
$1,100 to $1,400.

THE GLENHAM
2,626 BROADWAY, Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 W. 115TH ST.
7-8 Rooms 2 Baths
$780 to $1,200.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH ST., Near 5th Avenue.
8 Rooms and Bath
$1,800.

410 West End Av.
Near 79th St. Subway.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,250.

610 W. 111th St.
Elevator Apts.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
$720 to $1,100.

617 W. 115th St.
Non-Elevator.
5 Rooms and Bath
$480.

Inquire of Superintendents or at Our Office

Just Finished

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, exclusive of large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR

If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths

Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents

80TH ST. AT BROADWAY

Tel. Schuyler 3800

MANHATTAN—West Side.

72d Street
No. 260 West,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Surrounded by Private Dwellings.

The Wellwyn
Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.

9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.

Also Apartment of
5 Rooms & 2 Baths
Apply on premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN,
S. W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
Tel., 5116—Columbus.

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250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

THE GREYSTONE
304 WEST 99TH ST.,
Near West End Av.
7-8 LARGE ROOMS
Modern elevator house; all improvements.
Rentals $900 to $1,100.
CASIMIR C. PATRICK, Agent,
31 West 101st St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56th St.
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

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7 and 9 Rooms
Modern Elevator Apartments,
265 W. 81st St.
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
Rents, $1200 & up
Apply on premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Choice Apartments for Fall Renting.
2 to 10 Rooms, Rents $720 to $4,000
Exceptional Service; All Modern Conveniences, Including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on Premises.
Under Ownership Management.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BING & BING
119 WEST 40TH STREET

Mr. and Mrs Tenant.

Due to present business conditions we have just finished a new apartment house at an extremely low cost without in any way lowering the quality.

This enables us to rent apartments at prices which never have been and we believe never again will be duplicated.

The normal price of an apartment of 12 rooms and four baths is 50% higher than our price.

Referring you to 1155 Park Avenue Cor 92d Street we are

Cordially yours
Bing & Bing

NEW APARTMENTS
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor., 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900
New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$80. Furnished. $37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	**The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, 18x19 Bedrooms, 12x14 Unfurnished. $60 to $90. Furnished. $75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $1,020 to $1,250.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $35 to $75. Furnished. $45 to $90. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.
Southern Exposure; Overlooking Park.
MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

Buckingham Court
310-312 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient to 96th and 103d Subway and Elevated Station at 99th St. and Columbus Av.
A High Class 8 Story Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1200 to $1400 per annum
Ownership Management, Assuring Tenants of Excellent Service at All Times.
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and 2 baths. All outside rooms. This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Superintendent or
DUBOIS & TAYLOR
3,551 BROADWAY
(146th St.)

THE ASHFORD
131 West 110th St.,
Opposite Central Park,
Between Lenox & 7th Aves.
Elevator Apartment,
Convenient to Subway & "L"
2 Rooms—$30 to $35
3 Rooms—$35
4 Rooms—$50 to $55
5 Rooms—$65
6 Rooms—$75

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, light seven, eight, and nine room apartments; electric lights, refrigeration and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT on Premises.

261
Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

ELWOOD, 4 W. 105TH
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, NR. PARK
Modern Elevator Apartments,
5 Rooms and bath, $40; 8 Rooms and bath, $70
Apply to L. R. HARRISON, on premises.

87th Street, 59-63 West.
Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dalilieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street, Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 185th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual Sunny Exposure.
Express Subway Station 100 Feet Away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only
5 to 9 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,800
Write or telephone for Booklet.
See Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

203 W. 81st St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-5-6
extraordinarily large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $700 to $1,500. Every modern convenience. 9-story, absolutely fireproof elevator building, near Subway and Elevated Station.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus. Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Apartments for COMFORT and SERVICE

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths.
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St.
"The Cayuga."
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or
E. S. WILLARD & CO
52 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

Choice Apartments
3-4-5-6 & 7 Rooms
All high-class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700-1-2.

471-472-473-474-475-476 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Corner 107th Street
8 Room Apartments,
$800 & Up.

THE PEMBROKE
10-12 West 93d St.
8 Room Apartments,
$780 to $1,200.
These apartments have all improvements and excellent service. Apartments suitable for Doctor in each. Agent on premises.
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents,
11 West 39th St. Phone 7175 Bryant.

---

325 WEST 83D ST.
THE DEVONSHIRE.
Close to Riverside.
7 ROOMS & BATH $780 to $1,000
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 WEST 91ST ST.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$900-$1,100.
HIGHEST CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

---

65 Central Park West
North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

ST. AUGUSTINE,
264 West 57th St.,
near Broadway; corner apartment, 8 rooms and bath, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hot water, electric light, hall service. GEO. A. HAMPTON, 884 Amsterdam Av., or Superintendent, on premises.

150-152 West 106th Street
Elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent $1,000-$1,200.
Owner and Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

An Apartment That Is a Real Home

Some people prefer to buy an old house rather than build a new one, because there is about an old house a livability, a character, which cannot be duplicated.

For the same reason some people prefer one of the older apartment houses built in the days of leisurely comfort, when expense of building was not so great.

Such houses offer bigger rooms, more rooms, more closets and a certain indescribable air of homelikeness that more than compensates for the lack of the ultra-modern improvements of the newest houses.

This is especially true when the rents for the same amount of space average lower than in the newest apartments.

Such a house is 495 West End Avenue. There are now available the following:

2nd and 4th Floors—	9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,000.00
3rd Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200.00
7th Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,500.00
9th Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,700.00
6th Floor—	9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,100.00
8th Floor—	10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,600.00

As these apartments have their own personality, you must see them to appreciate what they really offer you.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

An Opportunity for the Right Couple

Why do so many people with plenty of means continue to live in the older apartment houses year after year?

Because they know that there are some things that the newest apartments cannot give, and that good service is as essential as artificial refrigeration.

A house of this type—that is, of roominess and comfort, at very low rentals—is No. 391 West End Avenue.

The following apartments are vacant:

2 Apartments—	each 7 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,250.00
1 Apartment —	of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,500.00
1 Apartment —	of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,700.00

If you are looking for a home in the city, look at this one.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

160th St.—Riverside Drive—161st St.
and 655 West 160th St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades
ROMAINE AND LOYAL
NEW BUILDINGS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st
Renting Agent on Premises—Phone Audubon 8591
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 839 189 Broadway

New Modern Apartments
"On the crest of Washington Heights."
225 feet elevation at street grade.
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath
Ready Sept. 1st.
192d St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
1 Block from 191st St. Broadway Subway Station.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,500. Inquire Superintendent.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60
West Side, Above 110th Street.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

---

2 WEST 83D ST.
Corner High-Grade Elevator House, Overlooking Central Park.
Duplex Apt., 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300.
Also 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 Sunny light Rooms, $40-$45 | 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55

80th St., 153 West.
Seven rooms and bath in a carefully managed house; have electric lights, &c.; convenient to "L" and Subway; references required.

WEST END
AV., 850, NEAR 102nd ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

NEAR RIVERSIDE
314, 315, 321 West 94th St.
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APTS.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$42.50 to $87.50.

---

304 and 306 West 82d St.,
Near Riverside Drive and Subway.
Beautiful Apartments.
Eight Rooms, All Improvements.
First class references required.
Apply on premises, or R. Deeves, 309 B'way.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $47.50, 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.
Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700
Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.
Near 91st St. Subway.
Every Modern Convenience.
Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200
The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.
Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400
Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE
S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria
347-351 West 55th St.
1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $70 per Month.
Ground Floor Apartment, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfdale
604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista
362 Riverside Drive.
Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.
7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere
N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street
7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall
385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester
547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Prince's Court
N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway	**340 Madison Avenue** Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill	55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

Specialists in Dwelling Properties

EAST SIDE

56 West 11th St.
3 and 4 rooms and bath.....$540—$900

39-43 E. 27th St. At Madison Ave.
3, 4 6 and 7 rooms and bath..$720—$1,300

145 East 35th St. The Southfield
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$2,000—$2,500
7 rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600—$1,800
4 rooms and 1 bath.....$900

104 East 40th Street At Park Ave.
5 & 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,800—$2,500

144 East 40th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$1,500—$1,800

146-8 East 49th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath...$540—$1,200

144 E. 56th St. The Wellesbourne
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath..$1,100—$1,800

49 West 57th St. The Soncy
8 and 9 rooms.....$1,800—$2,000

56-62 W. 58th St. Blenheim & Biltmore
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,500—$1,800

116 E. 58th St. Near Park Ave.
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths....$2,400—$3,000
One Doctor's Apartment.....$1,000

24 West 59th St.
2, 3 and 5 rooms and bath..$1,200—$2,500

11 East 68th St. Cor. Madison Ave.
6, 8 and 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,700—$5,100

178 E. 70th St. At Lexington Ave.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,450—$1,800

103 East 75th St. At Park Ave.
7 rooms and 3 baths.....$2,500
7 rooms and 2 baths (duplex).....$2,000

161 East 79th St. New Building
7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths.....$2,000—$2,700

535 Park Avenue Cor. 61st St.
6 & 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $2,000—$2,500

565 Park Avenue At 62d St.
6 & 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths $1,900—$2,800

829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
7 & 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,500—$2,800

960 Park Avenue Cor. 82d St.
9, 11 and 13 rooms, 3 and 4 baths, $4,200—$6,000

780 Madison Ave. At 67th St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500

1190 Madison Ave. Cor. 87th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$1,020—$1,200

WEST SIDE

411 West 114th St. At Morningside Avenue
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$960—$1,400

110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,900—$2,000

127 Riverside Drive Cor. 85th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,800

190 Riverside Drive Cor. 91st St.
8, 14 rooms, 3 and 5 baths, $3,800—$6,000

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

116 West 59th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath....$1,000—$2,400

510 Park Ave. Cor. 60th St.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $1,000—$1,250

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Comprehensive Selection of

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

In Modern Fireproof Buildings,

Moderate Rentals — **Excellent Service**

5 Rooms	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av.	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,000
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	900
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,100
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	840
7 Rooms	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr.	1,200
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway	1,300
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway	1,200
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8 Rooms	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway	1,600
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub.	1,800
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St.	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms With 1 to 5 Baths

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.

Earle & Calhoun

Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

EL DORADO
Beautifully situated best section of Central Park West.
300 Central Park West, 90th St. to 91st St.
Suites of
5 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
10 Rooms, 2 Baths

507-513 W. 113th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $600 to $840.

530 WEST 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $900.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
2-3-4-5 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $780.
And 6 Rooms, 2 Baths.

HIGH CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APTS.

STONY POINT,
751 West 180th St.
Corner Pinehurst Av.
Situated in Washington Heights. Most delightful residential section.
4-5 Rooms, $390 to $540

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
M. RAYMOND 507 WEST 113TH ST. 'Phone, Morningside—8240

ROCKLEDGE HALL

SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 102d St.
New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; unequalled location, two blocks from Subway; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$840 to $3,200.

CHEPSTOW

215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

THE OSTEND

2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

250 W. 104th ST.

BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,050 to $1,450.

THE DORLEXA

318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

PICKEN COURT

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

JANUS COURT

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CAROLYN COURT

414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

Northeast Corner
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.

New 11-story Apartment House, overlooking Columbia University.

3 to 6 Large Rooms with Kitchens.

Restaurant in the Building.

Rentals Per Annum **$600 to $1200**

Superior management and service.

Also a Few Furnished Apartm'ts.

N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD, INC.,
542 5th Ave., Corner 45th St.
Telephone, 7632—Bryant.
OR ON PREMISES.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agent,
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 127th St. Phone 434 Morningside
Some of the buildings under my management in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street, S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall; 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

The Katahdin,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

Crescent Court,
S. W. Cor. Claremont Ave. & 127th Street.
Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
Rents, $420 to $840.

205 to 211 W. 107 St.
Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and bath. Strictly modern, high class.
$660 to $720 year.

25 West 65th St.
Near Broadway.
Large rooms. All light. Every convenience. Moderate rent.
$540 to $660 year.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.
Very unique corner, new 5-room 11-story building.
4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00
Magnificent Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.
One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

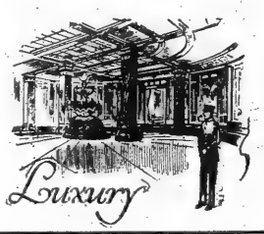
GREYTON COURT

630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive
3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.
Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.
Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.
Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

When you're tired out looking through apartments, you'll settle on

LASANNO COURT,

307 West 79th Street



Because it's airy and high, with a charming view.
Because it's planned with such wonderful thought and comfort.
Because it's right at the shops and the theatres, a few minutes from anywhere.
Because it's moderately priced, because the rooms are large and beautifully decorated, and because the whole place carries an air of restful luxury.
6 rooms, 1 bath, $1,000 up.
7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,450.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 to 1,800
Apply on Premises.
George Rosenfeld Co., Inc.
51 East 42d St.
Tel. Murray Hill 1936

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms	$35-$45
5 "	$50-$60
6 "	$60-$70
7 "	$80-$85

40 Morningside Ave.
Corner West 116th St.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High Class Homes
Superior Service

"Nathan Hale"

454 Ft. Washington Ave.
S. E. Corner 151st St.
Elevator.
The most elegant Apartments on Washington Heights.

3 Rooms	$35
4 Rooms	$45
5 Rooms	$50 to $65
6 Rooms	$70 to $75
7 Rooms	$70 to $111
9 Rooms	$91.75 to $125

"The Annadale"

385 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 177th St.
Elevator.
Delightful, high, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.

4 Rooms	$42 to $45
6 Rooms	$65
7 Rooms	$70 to $75
8 Rooms	$91.67

Swampscott

660 W. 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
Elevator.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.

5 Rooms,	$45 to $50
6 Rooms,	$52 to $60
7 Rooms,	$60 to $70

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agent
4249 B'way, at 181. Tel. 4420 Aud.
3759 B'way, cor. 156. Tel. 870 Aud.

Norwood,

102 West 119th St.
Elegant 8 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Convenient to both Subway & "L"
All Latest Improvements.
Rents Very Reasonable.

La Valenciennes

404 West 116th St.
One block east of Amsterdam Av.
Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall

201 West 107th St.,
COR. AMSTERDAM AV.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms.
Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
BAER & LESTER,
43 West 33d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

STONEHENGE — ELEVATOR — APARTMENTS

"On the Crest of Washington Heights"
225 feet elevation at street grade. Opposite 191st St. subway station.
Conveniently arranged apartments of beautiful rooms.
Each Apartment Sound-Proof.
Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
4 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer.
5 Rooms, Bath, Foyer, Pantry.

599 W. 190th St.
Northeast Corner
St. Nicholas Ave.

112 Cathedral Parkway

For Occupancy Oct. 1

Only 5 Apartments Available

4	Rooms.....	$660
5	"	870
7	"	1,350

On upper floors of 12-story fireproof house, overlooking Morningside Park and St. John's Cathedral.
All Outside Rooms—Bright and Sunny.
Filtered water, portable vacuum cleaner. Separate storerooms and laundry in basement.
Unsurpassed Transit Facilities.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HUDSON HALL APARTMENTS

628 West 114th Street
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE JUST OFF RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One 5-Room Apartment, $660
6 Rooms (Southern Exposure) $750 to $780
7 Rooms, $900 to $960
ALL WITH EXTRA TOILET AND LAVATORY.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW BUILDING,

The VIVIA

393 Colonial Parkway
(formerly Edgecombe Av.)
AT 153D ST.
Exceptionally situated and well planned elevator apartments.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Each apartment has light from four sides. An exceptional arrangement. Rooms large and light. Abundance of closet room.
RENTALS, $45 TO $60.
Apply on premises, or
SAMUEL GREEN, 45 West 34th St.

Bonny Castle

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
St. Nicholas Av., 191st-192d Sts.
Opposite Subway Express Station.
Highest and coolest point in Manhattan. Every convenience.

Rooms	3	4	5	7	8
Rents	$30	$36	$45	$65	$70

Warrington Hall

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
90 Pinehurst Av., Cor. 181st St.
Near 181st St. Subway Station.
New building; spacious rooms. Richly finished.

Rooms	4	5	6	7
Rents	$42	$55	$65	$80

McDowell & McMahon, Agts.,
1429 St. Nicholas Av.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

Bellaire Apt's,

584 Academy St.
JUST COMPLETED
ONLY A FEW
Choice Apartments Left in These
Twelve Houses
4 Rooms and Bath.....$26-$30
5 Rooms and Bath.....$33-$36
Extraordinary large rooms and most modern and sanitary finish; spacious closets, private telephone, &c.
Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman St. Station and walk one block west and one block north.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR Tel. 8000 Audubon.

OVERLOOK

802 West 181st Street
COR. PINEHURST AVENUE
7 & 9 Rooms
WITH 2 BATHS
$780-$1,100
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Phone 3652 Audubon

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side
Finest Apartments on Washington Heights

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.
6 to 9 Rooms
with 2 to 3 baths. Best values on the West Side. Service unexcelled.

Telephone 7317 Morningside
Chas. E. Hames Resident Manager

"BEST APARTMENT VALUES"

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES.

HAMLET COURT, WILTON COURT,
600 W. 165. Cor. B'way. 601 W. 164.
Near Subway Station.
Beautiful View of River.
2-3-4-5-7-8 Rooms.
$300 to $1,200.

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15-21 Fort Washington Ave.
2 Blocks Broadway and 157th St.
Overlooking Hudson.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $840.
Kitchens—Kitchenettes.

SEMIRAMIS
137 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
6 and 7 Rooms, $660 to $1,200.

ZENOBIA
217 W. 110th St., Opp. Park.
Near "L" and Subway.
5 Rooms, $720—3 Rooms, $900-$1,020.
Inquire Supts., on premises, or

LOUIS SCHLECHTER,
217 West 110th St. Tel. Cathedral 9612.

402 WEST 148TH ST.,

Bet. Convent & St. Nicholas Aves.
Private house neighborhood.
Fine elevator house—all improvements.
7 Rooms & Bath, $65 to $70
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

CATHEDRAL COURT

541 West 113th St., Near Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartments
4-5-6-7 and 8 rooms
One and Two Baths.
Rentals, $500 to $1,100.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agt. Tel. Harlem 1518.

THE MARKENFIELD,

605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments.
RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

VERSAILLES PALACE

605-607 W. 113th St. bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, $1,000 up.
8 Rooms, $1,375 up.
Modern house; spacious rooms; abundance of light; unexcelled service. Superintendent, or JOSEPH ATZ, 30 Church St.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

VALLAMONT

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

608-610 West 150th St.

ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. MANAGEMENT OF NEW OWNER.
4-5-6-7 Rooms,
$37.50 to $65.00
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Bainbridge Ave. and 200th St.
4-5-6 ROOMS.
$30-$40-$42. All Improvements.
Class of Tenants Absolutely Restricted.
Apply Premises. Phone 3030 Fordham

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

No. 552, Just North of 127th St.

THE MADRID

4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $540 to $1,200. High-class elevator apartment house, abundance of air and light. Close to Subway and surface cars. If not now interested cut this out for future references.

THE LAVALETTE

New Six Story Elevator Apartment
No. 1 Arden Street
one block from Dyckman St. subway station; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. 5989—Hanover.

THE ROSEMONT,

126A West 127th St.
6 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service all night. Electricity. Hardwood floors. Moderate rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

with Broadway entrances and conveniences; elevator.
All outside 6 to 9 room apartments.
$50 to $85.
3609 Broadway, S.W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

ALABAMA APARTMENTS

550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast Corner 127th St.
Overlooking Hudson and Palisades
One of the most picturesque spots on the Drive, with transportation facilities unequalled.
SUITES, 3 to 7 large rooms; light and handsomely decorated; steam and electricity. ALL TILED BATHS, with shower. All-night phone and elevator service.
Every Modern Appointment. Reasonable Rentals.
Apply RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.

POINCIANA

507-509 WEST 124TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms. Very choice. Refined families. Full service, $45.00.
Supt. or **WILCOX & SHELTON,**
2,107 7TH AVE. (125TH ST.)

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
6 Rooms, $900.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
600 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

8 AND 9 ROOMS

all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., (125th St.)

SAVILLE, 420 WEST 118TH ST.

Six choice rooms; all improvements; fiction library, vacuum cleaner; owner resident; quiet tenants required; $55. Also apartment furnished for housekeeping, $75.

THE PHAETON,

539 West 112th St.
Near Broadway.
High Class Apartment
5, 6, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rent Reasonable.
Choice Apartment on first floor suitable for physician or dentist.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway & 109th St.

Placid Hall

S. E. Cor. 151st St. & Riverside Drive
5, 6, 7-Room Apartments FROM $50 TO $100.00.

PRIZES FOR POSTERS OFFERED IN NEWARK

Contest Announced for Celebration of 250th Anniversary of City's Settlement.

$1,800 FOR THREE AWARDS

Designs Must Be Suitable for Both Hangings and Stamps—Big Fund for Settlements.

The Committee of One Hundred, which is arranging for the celebration next year of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the City of Newark, N. J., announced yesterday the offer of $1,800 in prizes for the best three poster designs suitable for reproduction and use as part of the publicity campaign for the celebration. The competition, which is open to all the artists of the United States, will close on Oct. 5, 1915. The first prize is to be $1,000, and the second, $500.

Among the artists who have announced their intention to take part in the competition, are Edward Penfield, Louis Fancher, W. G. Sesser, Adolph Treidler, M. C. Perley, Frank Bittner, Robert J. Wildhack, C. B. Falls, Miss Helen Dryden, and Louis Treviso. The judges of the contest will be John Cotton Dana, J. H. Bacheller, and Frederick J. Kerr, all of Newark, and Charles Matlack Price, and Arthur W. Wiener of New York.

All of the designs are to be placed on public exhibition and the visitors to the exhibit are to decide by vote the awarding of the third prize. The rules of the contest provide; the original drawings or designs must be 24 by 32 inches, requiring not more than five printings for reproduction as a hanger and as a poster stamp, and bearing the words: "250th Anniversary Celebration, Newark, New Jersey, May-October, 1916. 1666-1916." Each artist may use his own judgment as to the subject and execution of the design, which must be addressed "Poster Competition, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.," with a separate sealed envelope containing the name and address of the artist.

The committee requests that every competitor gave the price of his original drawing submitted on the card bearing his name and address, as members of the committee and other individuals may desire to buy drawings which fall to win the prizes. The committee makes this comment on the prestige of Newark:

"In proportion to its population Newark excels every other community in the world in the volume, value and variety of manufactured goods, and it is felt quite logical that the exposition should be limited to a show of the products of her own workshops."

A fund of $250,000 has been subscribed for the celebration. The features will include a historical pageant, in which 5,000 men and women will participate, under the supervision of Thomas Woods Stevens, and industrial and civic expositions.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. Only two apartments remain to lease. 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rental $900 to $1,200 yearly.

140 WEST 71ST ST. 3-room Doctor's Office suite. Splendid central location. Convenient to "L," Subway, and all surface lines.
Very low rent.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.
Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.
4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 BROADWAY, AT 90TH ST. Tel., 3120—River.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:—

ST. REGIS COURT N. W. Cor. B'way & 152d St.
6-story elevator Apt. house, modern, fireproof, all improvements. Southern exposure.
Apts. of 4, 5, 7 and 8 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $420 to $1,000.

PONCHARTRAIN 312 West 109th St.
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
8-story elevator Apt. house, with all improvements.
Apts. of 6 and 7 Rooms and 1 and 2 baths.
Rents $840 to $1,200.
One 3-room and kitchenette Apt., 8th floor, $720.

THE HYPERION 320 W. 84th St.
Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.
Beautiful 8-room and 2-bath Apts. in the choicest locality on the upper west side. Rents $1,100 to $1,150.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
South Corner 150th St.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building.
5-6 ROOMS—2 Baths
Every Room an Outside Room. Abundance of Closet Room.
Rents $900 to $1000
MANY NEW FEATURES
Representative on Premises.

ROYAL GRAND
160 Claremont Ave.
100 ft. S. of 125th St.
2-3 ROOMS and KITCHENETTE
Rents $420 to $540

703-705 West 180th St.
BROADWAY AND WEST END AVE.
Model Apartments
4-5-7 ROOMS—RENT $35 TO $55
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BLOCK TO SUBWAY.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St., and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 6 rooms, rents $30 to $65; restaurant.

BISMARCK COURT,
550 WEST 138TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $420 to $660; October leasing. THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th St.

THE ST. ANDREW,
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Most Reasonable Rent on Riverside Drive.
400 Riverside Dr.
Corner 112th St.
MODERN BUILDING EMBODYING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Beautiful location and convenient to Subway and surface lines.
6, 7, 8 Rooms
with 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Floor Plan.
RENTALS ON APPLICATION.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive. Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

CLARISSA ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2400 7th Ave., Cor. 140th St.
5 rooms $32.50
5 rooms, bedroom 17x10 ..... $40
6 rooms ..... $40 to $42.50
7 rooms, corner $55

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near Subway. Modern elevator building. Select locality. Large, light rooms. Day & Night Service. Southern Exposure.
6-7 Rooms, $45.00 to $65.00

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 West 151st St.
3, 4 and 5 rooms to sublet, $400 to $720 per annum; building just completed; adjoining Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or to owners, KEMPE & CO., 87th and Broadway. Phone 5610—Schuyler.

For Tranquillity, Dignity, Comfort Call at
COLUMBIA COURT
510-518 WEST 123RD ST.
3 and 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Rents $32-$45.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class seven, eight room elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

THE OGONTZ
509-511 WEST 122D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms; shower baths, elevator, etc. Good service assured. Rents moderate. Worth investigating. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Goodwin & Goodwin
Houses of No Regrets at Less Than Average Rentals.
260 Lenox Ave., N. E. Cor. 123rd St. Phone Harlem 6500
The best index of the desirability of any apartment house is the number of apartments which are rented. You'll find the percentage of vacancies in the properties we manage exceedingly small, but those that are available most appealing.

55 East 76th St.—(Adjoining corner of Park av.).—6 and 7 rooms; $900 to $1,300.
Albert Court—309 W. 93d st. (bet. West End and Riverside); fireproof building; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; $600 to $1,000.
Eleanor Court—317 W. 93d st. (nr. Riverside Drive); fireproof building; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; $540 to $1,000.
Aldyde—Cor. 94th st. and Central Park West; 8 rooms and 2 baths; $1,200 to $1,800.
Newington—330 W. 95th st. (near Riverside).—5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; $600 to $1,050.
Chester—26 Lenox av. (bet. 111th—8 112th sts.); 8 rooms; $720 to $780.
Romeyn—58 W. 112th st. (cor. Lenox av.); 7 and 8 rooms; $600 to $900.
Abeard—1,885-7 Seventh av. (near 115th st.).—7and 8 rooms, $1,000 to $1,200.
Acadia—1,889-95 Seventh av. (corner 116th st.).—7 and 8 rooms, $1,200 to $1,400.
Greylock & Stratford—871-873 W. 116th st.—7 and 8 rooms, $600 to $780.
Decora Hall—620 W. 122d st., cor. Claremont av.; 5 and 6 rooms; $600 to $1,100.
Sarsoota—513 W. 122d st. (between Broadway and Amsterdam av.)—7 and 8 rooms, $760 to $900.
Casabridge—20 E. 124th st. (corner Madison av.).—7 and 8 rooms, $600 to $1,000.
Oxford—25 E. 124th st. (near Madison av.).—7 & 8 rooms, $600 to $900.
Harriet—1-3 W. 127th st. (cor. 5th av.); 4 and 6 rooms; $480 to $730.
Yucatan—1,560 Amsterdam av. (138th st.).—6 and 7 rooms, $420 to $720.
Trinidad—501 W. 138th st. (cor. Amsterdam av., opposite City College); 6 and 7 rooms; $480 to $800.
Blarrie Hall—565 W. 144th st., corner Broadway; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; $480 to $960.
Lydia Court—545 W. 162d st. (near Broadway); 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; $400 to $660.
Briarcliff—606 W. 163d st., S. W. corner Broadway.—4, 5 and 6 rooms, $400 to $720.
The Alfredo—3,976 Broadway (S. W. cor. 162d st.).—4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, $540 to $1,200.
Balmoral Court—600 W. 163d st. (cor. Broadway).—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 rooms, $300 to $1,200.
Richmond Court—3,915 Broadway (S. W. cor. 164th st.): 4, 5 and 6 rooms; $480 to $800.
Kinsdale—615 W. 167th st.—6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths, $600 to $840.
Kingsland—528 West 167th st.—6, 7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $600 to $840.

"Ask the Families Who Live in Them."
Booklet sent on request.

One of the Finest on the West Side.
THE DELLA ROBBIA
740 WEST END AVE.
NORTHEAST CORNER 96TH ST.
Now Ready for Occupancy
4 to 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths
Rental $1,000 to $2,000
CENTRAL LOCATION, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
ONLY A FEW STEPS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 WEST 72D STREET

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Cathedral Parkway
(110th Street)
Near Broadway
4-5-6 Rooms & Baths
All facing front.
To rent from Oct. 1st.
In some cases immediate possession can be had.
Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.
4 Rooms & Bath, $800 up
5 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up
6 Rooms & Bath, $1150 up
Modern fireproof buildings possessing every up to date improvement & appointment.
Apply to Agent on Premises.
Prince Humbert and Marc Antony
214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.)

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment Home
Service more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals:
$540 to $1,500
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

Northcliff
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 146th St.
Overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Ten-story fireproof and soundproof.
JUST COMPLETED.
4 and 5 Rooms. A delightful place to live.
$575 TO $1,050
ALSO THREE-ROOM KITCHENETTE.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR
3351 Broadway (146th St.)
Agent on Premises.

Fairview Court
3117—3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.

APARTMENTS		RENTS
3-4	Large Rooms;	$30
5-6	Elevator;	and
ROOMS.	Modern Improvements.	Upward

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

610 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
6-Room Apartment, $46.
7-Room Apartment, $47.
615 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $31 and $32.
5-Room Apartment, $36 and $37.
619 West 136th St.
4-Room Apartment, $32 and $35.
The above apartments are between Riverside Drive & Broadway. One block from subway express station.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

THE SONOMA,
191 Claremont Av., West 127th St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Five and six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light; modern improvements; $40 to $45. Apply to Superintendent.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights; most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Building
1,155 PARK AVE.,
S. E. Corner 92d St.
Ready for Occupancy.
Apartments of
18 ROOMS $4,800 TO
6 BATHS $5,350
Leases from October 1.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. P. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.
Apply on Premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant 6410.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,800 yearly. Service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan
Ready for Inspection. North Side of Plaza,
181st St. & Riverside Drive
3--4--5 ROOMS
With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.
Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.
Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.
Leases Made Now from October 1st.
LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

River Cliff
628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60
JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.
One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.
3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield
97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4,5,6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
None but desirable tenants accepted.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way. KEMPE & CO. Schuyler 5610

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.
Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light; uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

Mayfair
Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2400-$2900
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

THE CARROLLTON
COR. MADISON AVE. & 76TH ST.
In the Finest Residential District.
7 AND 8 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
RENT $1,600 TO $1,800
Apply on Premises, or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
29 West 34th St.
Tel. Greeley 1880.

1340 Madison Ave.
N. W. Cor. 94th St.
Now Showing—to Lease from Oct. 1st
8-Room Elevator Apts. $900
Large rooms, good light, hardwood floors, all night hall service.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.
29 West 34th St.

MAPLE COURT
1229 Park Ave., Southeast Cor. 96th St.
CORNER ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Rare Opportunity.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$1,200
A. Brandstein, Agt. Tel. Harlem 1518.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., SATURDAYS at 1:00 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9.00 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30; ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:00 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Why Pay High Rents for Choice East Side Apartments?
Look at "OUR OFFERINGS" in MODERN HOUSES, where the SERVICE is PERFECT and RENTS MODERATE.

THE QUEENSTON
16 East 96th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS TO 10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, RENTS $1,400 TO $2,000.

THE LAURISTON
No. 1,239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

1,261 Madison Av. Corner 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, RENT $2,100.

THE FAIRFAX
Madison Ave., Corner 94th St.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, RENTS $840 TO $1,320.

THE ALCAZAR
120 East 86th Street.
7-8 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR. RENTS $726 TO $840.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av. Cor. 86th St.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS

PALERMO
125-127-129 East 57th St.
Elevator Apartments.
Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
8 and 9 Rooms
Moderate Rental.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

111 WEST 43D ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $55
1 Room & Bath, $25
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.
223 LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
Large Studio Room & Bath, $540
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.
223 LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $480
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

A—"HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Avenue, Corner 59th Street.
FOUR TO EIGHT ROOMS.
$900 TO $1,600
Spacious Rooms; Excellent Service; Accessible; Near Park; Attractive Large Studio, Bedroom and Bath, $950.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice Apartments, 5, 6 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

121 Madison Avenue
CORNER 30TH STREET.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths.
Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.
118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.
123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.
Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant— 546 Fifth Avenue —Corner 45th St.

11 East 45th Street
Exclusive Apartment Hotel
Furnished and Unfurnished Apartments
Short or Long Leases Excellent Cuisine
Telephone, Murray Hill 4400

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SELECTED APARTMENTS
IN THE FIFTIES,
between Madison and 7th Avs.
From 4 to 8 rooms.
All improvements.
A1 references indispensable.
Before you move consult
DOWD JAMES A. 874 SIXTH AVE. (Betw. 49th & 50 Sts.)
"Times Square Specialist"
SELLING-RENTING-MANAGEMENT

BROOKLYN.

ST. REGIS
4-5-6 Rooms — S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St. Facing Grant Square. — $40 to $60
NEW ELEVATOR APTS.

203-209 Underhill Av.
Oxford and Cambridge Halls — Cor. St. John's Pl. Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza. New Elevator Apartments. — 3-4-5 Rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60

IMPERATOR
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,
15 CLARK ST., COR. WILLOW
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Southern Exposure
Overlooking the Bay.
8 & 9 Large Rooms
With Ample Closets.
All Modern Improvements.
Rents, $900 to $1,500
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

KINGS COURT
8 Rooms, 2 Baths. — 296 Sterling Place, Cor. Butler Place. — Rents, $75
Overlooking Prospect Park. High Class Elevator Apartm't.

EASTERN PARKWAY
AT FRANKLIN AVENUE.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms,
$28 to $48 per Month.
Office on premises, 796 Franklin Avenue.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, University line, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

THE BELNORD,
1,057 HOE AVE., COR. E. 165TH ST.
Absolutely fireproof, 8-story, high-class elevator apartments; all conveniences. Under supervision of owners, insuring unexcelled service. Two blocks Simpson St. Subway. 3, 4, 7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; rentals from $30 to $70. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st. Renting Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WASHINGTON
2,034 to 2,040 5th Ave., Corner 122d St.
Make October 1 reservations now.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath..$20 and $40
Corner Apartment, five large rooms....$65.00
Eight rooms, all light.....$70.00
Nine very large rooms.....$80.00
Furnished Suites,
two, three and four rooms, $35.00 to $60.00.
First class restaurant on the premises.
See Superintendent. Tel. Morningside—3500.

BEVERWYCK APARTMENTS,
39-41 West 27th Street.
Newly furnished Apartments. Parlor, bedroom, and bath. Large rooms. Central location. Especially adapted to bachelors. Reasonable terms.

THE HOTEL GREGORIAN
35th St., bet. 5th Av. and Broadway, offers unusual high-class apartments at remarkably reasonable rates for season or yearly lease; inspection solicited.

38 WEST 59TH STREET
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet apartments, two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PRIVATE DWELLINGS
IN THE FIFTIES,
between Madison and 7th Avs. Complete list; rents ranging from $3,000 to $4,000. Before leasing consult
DOWD JAMES A. 874 SIXTH AVE. (Betw. 49th & 50 Sts.)
"Times Square Specialist"
SELLING-RENTING-MANAGEMENT

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.
RENT, $1,700 EACH.
Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.
331 WEST 88TH ST.
RENT, $2,500.
Four-story brownstone and basement white-stone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.
OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Ave. Tel. 6977 Murray Hill.

No. 12 West 77th Street
Opposite Museum of Natural History.
For rent, four-story, 25-foot front, brown stone, high-stoop dwelling, in good condition. For full details inquire of owners,
ROCKY CREST REALTY CO., INC.,
Tel. Lenox 6135. 1,511 Third Av., N. Y. C.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house.
All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.
BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Av.

AN ELEGANT DWELLING.
Four-story and basement with extension. Near Park. 68 W. 89th St. All improvements. $2,100 yearly. Owner, Room 905, 30 E. 42d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

HOUSE FULLY FURNISHED
For Rent from October 1st.
10 rooms, 2 baths; large yard; excellent neighborhood; convenient to schools; 5 minutes to Park st. station Erie R.R., Upper Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged; complete information by appointment, and property can be seen most any time. Address P. O. box 1,356, New York City.

RED CROSS HALTS TYPHUS IN SERBIA

American Diplomat Reports Finding No New Cases in Hospitals Visited.

WEEK'S GIFTS FOR WAR AID

Lafayette Fund Plans Bathing Facilities for French Soldiers —Sicilians Ask Help.

The American Red Cross has been told by cable by the American Minister at Bucharest, Rumania, that typhus fever has been checked in Serbia, where the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission is at work. The cablegram reads:

"During my inspection in Serbia I visited 75 per cent. of all Serbian hospitals and found there no new typhus cases. Malady entirely checked. Physicians say next month it might appear again."

The New York Red Cross received contributions last week amounting to $285.99, bringing the total to date up to $516,740.30. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Here are last week's contributions of $10 and more:

Mrs. O. Heins	$114	H. P. Kelly	$15
Ruth Draper	60	Mrs. F. G. Darte	10
T. R. Hoyt	50	Mrs. G. D. Dain	
E. Hecker	25	bridge	10

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of women and children in France now totals $99,099.94. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Contributions of $10 or more received last week follow:

Mrs. R. J. Turnbull	$10	Desire Faure	$10
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25	Mrs. G. P. Black	10
Mrs. G. H. Warren	250	Mrs. W. H. Doughty	50
Olivia Cutting	50	Mrs. H. M. Barksdale	100
F. G. D'Hauterville	50	Mrs. A. M. Young	25
E. M. Sturgis	30	Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman	10
Augusta M. De Peyster	25	Mrs. J. C. Faley	10
Newport Benefit	7,697	Rose Dolan	15

National Polish Fund.

The National Polish Relief Fund, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer, now amounts to $61,880.37. The donations last week were $7,479.62. These new subscriptions of $10 or more were received last week:

Mrs. A. M. Young	$25	W. H. Smith	$50
G. R. Lyman	100	T. Dziadosz	87
Hattie S. Haile	10	Hartford Catholics	
Mrs. W. T. Emple	7,000		
Winster donation	23	J. F. McGuire	10
Mrs. H. M. Barksdale	100	Grace F. Burger	10
		C. F.	20

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head and the offices of which are on the French Line piers, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more:

Mary Hartwell	$25	Friends	$10
Silvermine Artists	10		

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee's fund, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, received additional gifts of $351.98 last week, bringing the total up to $119,-736.97. Here is a list of new gifts of $10 or more:

Emergency	$200	Alice Smith	$25
War Relief	36	Mrs. H. Young	11
Mrs. H. B. Joy	13	Nathalie Wood	10
Mayfair Relief	10	Ernestine Guichard	10
J. P. McLean	15		

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, which has offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, now has a fund which totals $126,828.56. It has received the following gifts of $10 or more:

Mrs. P. Morgan	$100	Misses Polhemus	$20
Mrs. M. C. Corning	100	Minneapolis Comm.	11
William Simes	25	L. Holbrook	10

Special Relief Society.

The Special Relief Society, 597 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President, announced the following new contributions of $10 or more:

Mrs. A. Kessler	$10	Mrs. P. Morton	$10
Mrs. W. Alexander	120	George Ledlie	10
Mrs. T. O. Rhinelander	10	Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor	20
Mrs. E. Thorne	10	Mrs. A. Thacher	20
Mrs. M. O. Wilson	50	Smaller amounts	60

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, with offices at 10 Bridge Street, now has a total fund of $1,049,352, of which $1,021 was from new gifts. Here is its list of new subscriptions of $10 or more:

Belgian Colony, Mt. Vernon, O.	$144	Mrs. De Lancey	$25
Springfield Motor Truck Co.	250	Lily	10
Mary L. Ludington	300	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25
Mme. T. P. Meyer	10	George Decker	10
E. L. Pierce	10	Mrs. Hadley	10
Anonymous	40	Calendar Comm.	12
Albert Kuehn	10	George E. Wilson	10
Anonymous	10	George R. Meneely	10

Committee of Mercy.

The fund of the Committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, has reached a total of $252,126.99. Contributions should be sent to 200 Fifth Avenue. These new gifts of $10 or more have been announced:

Mrs. W. Aiken	$15	Mrs. W. M. Kingsley	$50
W. J. Roberts	20	Mrs. E. M. Davison	10
G. T. McFadden	10	Mrs. R. Hunting	10
G. L. Miller	10	E. W. Sutt, Jr.	10
Mrs. H. M. Gorham	10	G. F. Dalley	20
E. A. Stevens, Jr.	20	G. F. McLeish	20
W. H. Swift	75	O. D. Cochran	15
Mrs. W. E. Sykes	10	J. B. Blades	10
H. L. Bradley	30	Dr. H. B. King	10
Mrs. W. Saville	10	A. R. Heywood	25
Mrs. G. Hollingsworth	15	G. W. Hartzell	10
James Gee	10	E. M. Haines	20
Mrs. W. F. Nelson	10	O. G. Jennings	50
T. F. Crowley	10	H. Coeppinger	20
Mrs. Fred Edey	10	W. H. Warner	25
The Akron-Belle Co	10	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.	25
W. H. Noll	10	T. McCroskey	20
S. J. Griffin	25	Mrs. C. D. Irish	50
D. L. Brumback	10	Helen D. Peck	30
L. G. McKay	10	Carl F. Johnson	20
Mrs. C. H. Skinner	50	James H. Lay	10
J. A. Kling	10	W. Eastwood	20
F. M. Sharples	100	Mrs. H. Young, Jr.	25
H. P. Agee	10	W. R. Hillary	10
P. Longline	20	Z. C. Patten, Jr.	20
Anonymous	25	Mrs. J. P. Benkard	20
Mrs. A. C. Walker	50	George J. Dyer	25
L. R. Eastman	10	Mrs. E. J. Meyer	50
R. J. F. Schwarzenbach	200	J. T. Howard	50
W. B. Thornton	100	Henry H. Man	50
Ella F. Ivers	10	Contributions under $10	250
C. M. Lord	10		

Prince of Wales's Fund.

The American Branch of the Prince of Wales's Fund, 25 Broad Street, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley is Treasurer, has a total fund of $120,019.30. The following gifts of $10 or more have been acknowledged:

Neville G. Highham	$40.00
Friends, Clark Mills	12.00
William A. Cruwys	10.00
William W. Lyons	10.00
Office employes of Barber & Co	62.50
Dock employes of Barber & Co., Inc.	26.00
Atlantic Stevedoring Company employes	12.60
Robert Newbold	100.00
R. M. Stuart Wortley	50.00
Frederick G. Whitefield	20.00
Pawtucket Times	235.00
R. R. Young	30.00
Edward Cullam	14.00
Cecil C. Evers	20.00
F. Norman	10.00
James Barber	100.00
Brinkhera Western Union Cable staff	80.00
H. Hooper	10.00
J. M. Caine	50.00
Walter Jack	24.00
British Schools and Universities Club	102.50
Edwin Jenkins	32.50
Charles N. Edge	20.00
Herbert Barber	100.00
H. S. Booth	14.00
Auxiliary No. 1	50.10
Charles Fox	12.50
H. and W. G.	10.00
E. S. Malvern	10.00

Vestiaire des Blesses.

Among the larger donations received by Mme. J. Catulle Mendes, Treasurer of Le Vestiaire des Blesses, of which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is the Honorary President of the American Committee, are the following:

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt	$2,000	Joseph S. Stevens	$100
Jules S. Bache	2,000	Elsie de Wolfe	50
Mrs. A. E. Clark	500	Mrs. H. B. Bischoff	10
Mrs. George Gould	250	Mrs. Henry Steers	25
Mrs. C. H. Sherrill	100	Mrs. Henry Cosser	15
Robinson Smith	100	Mrs. W. S. Hofsta	25
Mrs. W. Warren	170	Emily Butler	25
Anne Morgan	50	Pierre Delalean	10
Mrs. Otto Kahn	100	Jules Biron	14
Archer Huntington	100	Mrs. J. Livingston	10
Mrs. A. Huntington	100	Andre Louret	60
Mrs. P. Hamilton	50	C. Dennery	20
H. P. Williams	20	Mrs. A. Nathan	25
A. L. Everett	50	Mrs. H. W. von Henkelon	25
Mrs. L. Sence	20	Mrs. A. O. King	10
Mrs. F. Allen	50	M. O. G. Battle	10
Robert Allen	100	Mrs. M. Schiff	20
Mrs. Ogden Mills	100	Mrs. O. Richards	25
Mrs. Chas. Dickey	25	Peter T. Barlow	25
Mrs. W. Greenough	10	Mrs. S. Blumenthal	25
Mrs. Harry Husson	20	Mrs. A. Vanderbilt	25
Mrs. H. H. Butler	50	Mrs. J. L. Lillard	100
Mrs. Burton	45	Societe Francaise de Cables Tel	10
Mrs. Wyvie van K. Wutell	50	Mrs. J. Sellgman	10
Cornelia Armeby	10	Mrs. Bliss	30
Maud Wetmore	25		

Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund of the Hotel Vanderbilt, which sends comfort kits to the French soldiers, received contributions during the week that brought the total subscriptions up to $75,619. The work of this fund is to be enlarged during the coming Fall and Winter. Bains-Douches are to be supplied to the men at the front, who will enjoy the luxury of a shower bath, as well as find it useful for other purposes. One of these equipments will accommodate six men at a time and supply baths to 1,000 men every day. It may be used for disinfecting clothing, sterilizing drinking water, and to check the spread of epidemic diseases. The cost of the complete apparatus is $200.

Sicilian Relief Fund.

An American Branch of the Sicilian Relief Fund has been organized to aid families of Sicilian soldiers in the Italian Army, and Joseph H. Choate and Daniel Chester French have been asked to act as Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Bern Committee.

An appeal for assistance has been sent out by the Bern Committee of Assistance for War Prisoners, connected with the Red Cross, which was created in December, 1914, and has branches at 5 Place de la Gare, where Mrs. Valentin is in charge; 30 Langasse, Basle, Mrs. Sarasin-Speiser; 2 Rue de la Croix Rouge, Geneva, Lyceum de Suisse, and at other places.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After breaking sharply on the early dealings, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied quite well in the cases of numerous stocks. The trading was active for a Saturday short session. An adverse influence was early exerted by quotations for sterling exchange, indicating renewed weakness in that department.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,490 Allis Chalm	41½	41½	37	40¼
210 Am. Beet Sugar	70¾	70¾	69¼	70¾
2,080 Am. Can	59	60¼	58	59¾
1,070 Am. Car & Fy.	70¾	71⅞	69⅞	70½
430 Am. Loco	56	56¾	54½	54⅝
570 Am. Smelting	79¾	80¾	79⅛	80¼
240 Am. Sugar	$250	67¾	67¾	67¾
380 Baldwin Loco	81½	81½	78¾	80¾
80 Balt. & Ohio	81⅞	82	81⅞	82
80 B. R. T	83½	84⅜	83½	84¼
30 Cent. Leather	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
120 Ches. & Ohio	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
20 C., M. & St. P.	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅞
10 Chino Copper	44½	44½	44½	44½
280 Col. Fuel & I	41¼	41¼	40¾	41
20 Corn Prod	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,600 Crucible Steel	79	79¼	77½	78¾
470 Erie	27¾	27¾	27¼	27⅝
4,080 Goodrich Co	57⅝	58¾	56½	58⅝
120 Gt. Nor. ore	41	41⅜	41	41
60 Inspiration	32¼	32¾	31½	31½
20 Kan. City So	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
140 Max. Mot	42¾	42⅞	40¾	40½
10 Mex. Petrol	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 Miami Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
190 Mo. Pacific	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
40 Nat. Enamel	28¾	28⅞	28	28
40 Nev. Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
30 N. Y. Central	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
80 Pacific Mail	35½	35½	34¾	34¾
270 Pressed S. Car	63¼	63½	61½	63½
2,800 Reading	147	148	146¾	147¾
140 Rumely	10¾	10¾	10	10½
110 South. Pacific	89⅝	89⅝	89	89½
410 Studebaker	97¼	99½	95¾	99½
130 Tenn. Copper	42⅜	43⅝	42¼	43⅞
30 Union B. & P.	8	8	7¾	7¾
530 Union Pacific	131⅜	131½	130⅜	131⅜
20 U. S. Rubber	47⅞	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜
7,300 U. S. Steel	74	74⅛	73⅜	73⅞
40 Utah Copper	65¼	65¼	65	65¾
10 Va.-Car. Ch	36⅜	36⅜	35¾	35¾
20 W. U. Tel	71	71	70¾	70¾
1,900 W'house Elec	113½	113½	111¾	112½
$1,910				

MINING STOCKS.

1,100 Atlanta	.31	.31	.31	.31
500 Booth	.44	.44	.44	.44
400 Comstock	.09	.09	.09	.09
300 Cons. Virgina	.10	.10	.10	.10
2,000 Jumbo Ext.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
400 Montana	.31	.31	.30	.31
300 Ohpir	.27	.27	.27	.27
200 Tonopah Ext.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
500 Sierra Nevada	.11	.11	.11	.11
4,200				

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Seventeen corporations, chartered today, had aggregate capital stocks of $1,497,250. They included:

Buffalo Potash and Cement Corp'n, potash, salts, and derivatives thereof, pottery, lime, brick, chemicals, $900,000; F. J. Money, L. P. Durstine, W. F. White, 55 Liberty St.

Meadows Farming Corp'n, Buffalo, realty farming, preserving fruits, vegetables, grain, $375,000; Nelson, C. N. Mead, W. M. Spaulding, Buffalo.

British-American Chemical Co., pharmaceutical, medicinal, industrial, $50,000; V. M. Forrest, G. M. Fayles, W. S. Haskell, 233 Wall St.

Atlas Nitrated Products Co., powder, dynamite, nitroglycerine, gun cotton, explosives, capital, no par value; carry on business with $50,000; H. Sayre, H. G. Coughlan, Auselm P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

Case Coast Protection Corp'n, consulting engineers, contractors, $25,000; E. Bellon, B. and C. Beekman, 257 B'way.

Indian Wet Wash Laundry Co, Brooklyn, $25,000; J. Waters, H. and L. Levy, 322 Cherry St.

McAlpin Waist Company, garments for women, $20,000; H. Cohen, W. Stitch, H. A. Levy, Cedarhurst Park.

King Co. Development Co., B'klyn, realty, $10,000; G. Huck, W. Y. Hallock, F. M. McCurdy, 2,775 Bedford Avenue, B'klyn.

Marks Steam Laundry, B'klyn, $10,000; S. S. Bar, M. Rodner, R. G. Peters, 302 B'way, N. York.

Rehsul, merchandise, personal property, $5,000; R. Deibel, M. Wieder, I. Lusher, 146 Fifth Av.

Gottesman Realty Corporation, Buffalo, realty brokerage, managers, $15,000; C. H. Schaefer, G. A. Orr, O. B. Jaggspurger, Buffalo.

Onondaga Alfalfa Growers' Assoc., Syracuse, hay, grain, feeds, fruits, implements, $5,000; E. P. Boyle, E. Nottingham, H. Worker Geddes.

Authorization—Southern Berkshire Marble Co., Ashley Falls, Mass., $100,000; rep. by D. U. Smith, 1,182 B'way.

Capital increase—National Saw Filers' Assoc., B'klyn, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolution—Pirkl Foundry Co., New York.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	320	325
American Light & Traction pf	109	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	50	55
*American Gas & Electric	105	
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American River Light	59	63
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	51½	53½
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L	51	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	90¼	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	74
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	44½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	37	43
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	..	48
Southern California Edison	70	72
Southern California Edison pf	92	94
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	24½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	26
United Light & Rys.	37	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf	49	50

*Par value, $50.

CITY BANK STUDENTS GET RIGID TRAINING

Hard Work Laid Out for Men Being Prepared for Latin-American Branches.

MUST STUDY DAY AND NIGHT

At Luncheon Conversation in Spanish or Portuguese Is Directed by Instructors.

Plans for the National City Bank's special training school for South American barking are now complete and the school has begun actual work. Recently the bank announced that it had decided to add to its many educational activities this newest feature for preparing young men for posts in its Latin-American branches.

From some sixty applications the committee on the school selected the twenty men best qualified to form the first class. Of these every one is already a college graduate having previously specialized in finance and economics. It is expected that it will take a year at least for these picked men to complete the course of study and practice laid out for them. During this time each of them will be paid $50 a month, "not that it is expected that any of them will actually earn that amount, but rather to make them independent of outside support."

The almost utter lack of men fitted to represent the United States in South American commercial life is the reason for establishing this school. Accordingly, the course of study not only includes banking in all its detail, but also French, Spanish, and Portuguese, as well as South American history, politics, and social usages.

Work from 8 to 6.

The day's work begins at 8 o'clock and continues until 6. From 8 until 9 in the morning classes are held; then, at 9 the men divide into groups of three or four and work some of the bank's twenty-six departments. From 12 to 1 all of the twenty men are expected to eat luncheon in the bank's restaurant, where there are special tables at which conversation in Spanish or Portuguese is under the direction of the language teachers. The Spanish professor is Maximo Illuralde of New York University, while A. M. Torres, assistant to the Brazilian Consul, presides at the Portuguese table.

After luncheon the squads return to their various stations and continue there until closing time, 5 o'clock. Then, up they all go to the class rooms for an hour's abstract work. At 6 their day in the bank is over. These twenty students have their lessons to prepare for the next morning, besides digesting what they have seen and heard during the past day's routine which might make even West Point cadets turn pale.

Every three months there will be examinations just as rigid as fairness will permit, and these must be passed or the student will be dropped.

"This school's primary purpose," Mr. Schwedimann, the school Director, explained, "is to take men who already have considerable acquaintance with the theories of banking and to give them a good practical knowledge of how a bank works, using our own organization as a laboratory. Besides that, we aim to equip our students so that they may go to Rio de Janeiro of Buenos Ayres and do business according to the best customs of the place, plus the finesse we have up here. We hope to graduate men who will go out to our branches and become, to all appearances, good South Americans.

Remain Loyal to U. S.

"But on the other hand," the Director continued, "we want them to be able, in spite of their exterior changes, to remain loyal men of the States in their hearts, realizing that they are serving their native land best by living away from it and not blatantly proclaiming at all times the superiority of the United States of America. In other words, we are going to ding it into their heads that they must do business in this new field according to the customs of the country, and not as it is done back home.

"Of the studies they pursue during the year, the most important subject of all is credit, for that is the corner-stone of international banking. Credit they get every morning, noon and night and I hope that they will dream credit as well. Besides this, we intend to teach the men enough about foreign exchange, banking practices, loans and securities, and commercial geography, a subject by the way, that is not adequately taught in the United States. In addition, each man will have some instruction in bookkeeping, auditing, and every-day mathematics, as used by bankers."

The members of this new school of finance represent practically all parts of the country, a complete list of the colleges from which they come including Yale, Cornell, Bowdoin, University of Missouri, Princeton, Kentucky State, University of Michigan, Tufts, Harvard, De Pauw, University of Chicago, the Catholic University, University of Virginia, and the University of California.

Director Is "a Big Brother."

To be sure that each man is making proper progress, weekly reports upon each one of them are sent to the Director, who in turn gets from the students their own estimates of their standing. He intends to be a "big brother" to these embryo bankers, and not an overlord. When once a man leaves the school he is not bound to serve the National City Bank for any definite term of years, but it is expected that he will make banking his life work whether he continues permanently with his financial alma mater or not.

During the year's training opportunity will be offered for the twenty young men to meet as many captains of finance as possible, and the school will have the co-operation of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and New York University.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the bank, will keep in close personal touch with this pioneer class, and among the other bank officials who will lecture and give advice are: John E. Gardin, Vice President, one of the great authorities in the United States on foreign exchange; George E. Roberts, Assistant to the President, and former Director of the United States Mint; James H. Perkins, Vice President; Herbert R. Eldridge, Vice President; Stephen H. Voorhees, Vice President; W. S. Kies, manager of the Foreign Trade Department; G. Edwin Gregory, cashier; Joseph T. Cosby, manager of the Foreign Department, and John G. Scattergood, auditor.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Andrew W. Edson, who for the last two weeks has been acting as Chief Superintendent, has gone to Brookfield, Vt., where his family is. He is succeeded as Acting City Superintendent by William McAndrews.

Some sort of vocational work is said to be very much needed in School District 18.

The Board of Education has been asked to obtain a new school site at some suitable place in the immediate neighborhood of 140th Street and Cypress Avenue, which would afford practical and actual relief from the growing congestion.

An addition to the main building of the Girls' High School on Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, similar to the Macon Street addition, is deemed necessary. The Principal of the school says that nearly all of the first-year pupils will be on double time in September.

It has been recommended to the Board of Education to acquire the property to the south of P. S. 11, Brooklyn, in order to prevent the erection thereon of an apartment or other building, which would blanket the entire southerly exposure of the school, darkening the windows in a large number of classrooms.

The register at the close of the school year in elementary schools in District 39, as compared with the register in June last year, shows a gain of 1,947, principally in the southern and western part of Brownsville, Brooklyn. A new school to the south of P. S. 109 is urged.

STERLING EXCHANGE $4.69.

Possibility of the English Pound Going to $4.25 Discussed.

Foreign exchange rates yesterday moved further down, in the absence of any more definite information as to measures for financing Europe's obligations here through credit advances. As in the preceding days, demand sterling pressed heavily on the market, there being few purchases even at the unprecedented reductions made by the sellers. London checks sold at $4.69, or 17½ cents a pound under the normal quotation, a matter of 3 per cent. Demand closed at the low figure, with a loss of 1⅜ from Friday's close. Cables sold at $4.70.

Some foreign exchange authorities say that unless action is taken by the Bank of England to provide funds here in much larger volume than it has provided through its gold exports there is reason to believe that the price of $4.25 for the English pound, which was once suggested as a very remote possibility growing out of the war's overturn of trade balances will be touched and passed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—These promotions in infantry arm made: G. H. McMaster, Capt., 3d, to Major, 16th, and W. E. Gillmore, 1st Lt., 13th, to Capt., 24th, effective Sept. 1. Major McMaster will join his regiment after present leave. Capt. Gillmore is attached to 24th Infantry until his assignment to that regiment becomes effective.

Orders of June 28 transferring Capt. J. R. Pourie, C. A. C., to 65th Company, Sept. 15, amended to transfer him to 13th Company, effective same date.

Capt. S. S. Ross, C. A. C., is transferred from 13th to 65th Company, effective Sept. 15.

Col. H. I. Raymond and Capt. J. W. Hanner, Med. Corps, are detailed as members of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco vice Lt. Col. E. B. Frick and Major W. F. Truby, Med. Corps, relieved.

First Lt. L. Feiker, 27th Inf., transferred to 3d Inf.

Lt. Col. M. Nichols, 14th Inf., will report to Col. J. R. Gresham, cav., President of Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, for examination.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. F. Holland, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. U. G. Worrilow, 18th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Major M. J. Henry, Q. M. C., is relieved from duty as assistant to depot Quartermaster, Galveston, Texas, and will proceed to Philadelphia for duty as assistant to depot Quartermaster there.

Retirement of Col. J. L. Clem, Q. M. C., from active service on Aug. 13 is announced.

First Lt. G. E. Burt, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty, effective about Sept. 1, then to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. On return to that post of 1st Lt. T. S. Lowe, M. R. C., Lt. Burt will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

First Lt. C. F. Williams, Corps of Engs., from Washington Barracks, effective Sept. 1, then take station here on present duties.

Capt. W. Taylor, 10th Inf., now on leave here, will report to Judge Advocate General for temporary duty in his office, upon completion of which he will revert to status of leave.

Leaves: Col. H. C. Davis, C. A. C., 10 days; Capt. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engs., 3 months and 20 days; 1st Lt. H. Gans, Signal Corps, 3 months; Capt. C. C. Farmer, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. K. C. Masteller, C. A. C., 3 months; Capt. W. F. Hase, C. A. C., 10 days; Capt. G. J. Holden, 18th Inf., extension to include Oct. 13, and 2d Lt. D. Palmer, 3d Inf., 20 days.

Navy.

Lts. H. M. Jensen, to assistant director of target practice and engineering competitions; Navy Department, Sept. 1. H. Powell, to command the Jouett, and W. C. Spears, to command the Burrows.

Junior Grade Lts.: C. J. Moore, the Balch, to the Downes, and J. T. Melvin, resigned, effective Aug. 20.

Ensign A. M. Craven, Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va., Aug. 20, to Asiatic Station.

Midshipmen A. E. King and A. Barnett, the Cheltic, to the Hannibal.

Gunners: A. Osenger, receiving ship at Puget Sound, to Puget Sound Yard; G. P. Schurz, the San Diego, to receiving ship at Puget Sound, and N. Chatilion, the St. Louis, to the San Diego.

Chief Machinists: T. W. Smith, the Ohio, to the Oregon, and F. J. McAllister, the Oregon, to the Ohio.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, retired, died at Haines Falls, N. Y., Aug. 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Nero, at San Diego; Caesar, at Rhode Island; Whipple, Sitka, for Yakutat; Mare Island, and Jupiter, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Whipple, Sitka, for Yakutat; Hector, La Paz for Acapulco; Galveston, Chefoo, for Nagasaki; Samar, Shanghai, for Hankow; Ohio, Tiburon, for San Francisco, and the Tallahassee, Norfolk, for New York.

The Saturn, now at Mare Island, ordered to Seattle, then to the Pribilof Islands and return, to the San Francisco by Sept. 15.

The Neptune, now at Norfolk, ordered to Rockland, Me., to arrive by Aug. 30, for certain trials. On completion of these trials she will return to Hampton Roads.

The Iroquois has been assigned to duty with Pacific Fleet.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISVALD G. HOWELL of 572 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $8,317, and assets, 70 cents cash in the Bank of Amityville.

LEONARDO DITANO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leonardo Ditano, grocer, at 2045 Third Avenue, by seven creditors, with claims aggregating $600.

LESTER A. NOLAN.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Lester A. Nolan, grocer of Nyack.

S. ELLIS SONS, manufacturers of dresses at 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of about $11,000 and assets of unknown value.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Altersohn, Abraham—A. Samuels	$278.80
Ashley, Charles S.—East River Savings Institution	1,109.26
Bender, Charles—J. F. Talmor	599.61
Cuccio, Joseph—S. Acunto	105.00
Enterprise Hotel Co., Inc.—W. S. Sinclair	387.82
Graham, Charles W.—Eureka Chandelier Co.	107.08
Hahn, Theodore F.—H. B. E. Egan	693.53
La Fkacu, Giuseppe—Cort & Beaks Co.	294.65
Moore, Frank, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	500.00
Moscovitz, Samuel—Chelsea Loft Co., Inc.	1,726.40
Nelson Contracting Co.—L. A. Maher	419.41
Remmington, Harvey—Wemlinger Co., Inc.	108.41
Silvestri, Francisco—G. Aquino	111.81
Smith, A. Josephine—Martin & Martin, Inc.	396.80
Taylor, Louis R.—J. R. Hegeman	1,688.72
Zolondek, David—Standard Diamond Co., Inc.	306.29

In Bronx County.

Sullivan, Margaret—Goldburg Furniture and Carpet Co., Inc.	$81.43

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Rosken, Manuel—H. Schulman, May 13, 1915 ..... $108.50
Botvinick, Nathan Charles and Nathan —J. Pirone, May 19, 1915 ..... 220.41
Wykagyl Reservation, Inc.—North Avenue Land Co., July 27, 1915, (vacated). 1,166.81

In Bronx County.

Schnell, Gottlieb—H. Leerburger, July 23, 1915 ..... $25.72

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list is announced: Sanitary Inspector, Third Grade, Department of Health—Joseph M. Lonergan, 97; Richard P. Walsh, 87.66; Matthew F. Greene, 87.13; James X. O'Meara, 87; Martin J. Dwyer, 85.66; John J. McCauley, 84.27; Charles Jaffy, 83.23; Edward Wyckoff, 82.50; Harold W. J. Keen, 82.42; John E. McGill, 81.76; Edward V. Anger, 81.60; William J. Mead, 81.50; Oaymor, 79.87; Henry C. Steffens, 79.39; Samuel P. Ames, 79; William J. O'Connor, 78.63; Edward J. M. Kavanagh, 77.57; Abraham Weinstein, 77.24; John H. Aberle, 77; Sydney G. Holborrow, 76.88; James T. Treacy, 76.61; Charles B. Chave, 75.94; Isidor Simovitz, 74.95; James T. McDermott, 72.75.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8 a competitive examination for gardener, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona. As an insufficient number of applications were filed for this examination for this position announced to be held on July 21, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Unmarried eligibles only will be considered. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in gardening and training experience. The appointee will be required to do vegetable and landscape gardening under irrigation. Applicants who have not had experience for at least one year in both vegetable and landscape gardening under irrigation will not be eligible. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Wash

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Stock Charts

January, 1913, to July, 1915

We will send to those interested booklet with graphic illustration of the one point movement of 75 Active Stocks dealt in on the New York and Boston Exchanges.

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American Thermos Bottle
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Bank Statement Reflects the Receipt of British Gold.

The stock market was mixed yesterday, with many stocks showing the continuing influence of the war orders which have played so spectacular a part in the market of recent weeks. Further adverse effect was exerted by the anthracite decision on the stock of some of the roads directly affected, but others showed net gains for the day, suggesting that the effect of that decision so far as they were concerned had run its course. The Washington dispatches indicate that the Commerce Commission assumes that the rate reduction will not cause a lowering of the price of anthracite coal and that in the final count the railroads will have to suffer the reduction only on the coal mined by independent companies. On the rest the commission's theory seems to be that the railroads or companies affiliated with them will get back in the price of the coal what they lose through the rate reduction. If that is to be the case, the public will derive no benefit at all from the rate reduction. This theory reduces the loss to the anthracite roads through the decision handed down on Thursday from a rough estimate of $8,000,000 to a rough estimate of $1,600,000.

The bank statement was more interesting than the stock market, for it showed the effect of the receipt of the big gold consignment from the Bank of England. It may also have reflected some borrowing on the securities sent here by England, but that was not clearly indicated. Such borrowing would, however, account for the increase of over $25,000,000 shown in the loan account in the actual figures of the bank statement and in part for the increase in deposits, which exceed the gold arrival by more than $30,000,000.

The banks gained cash from other sources as well, for the reserve held in their own vaults showed an increase of more than $29,000,000. This not only cared for the increase in deposits, but added more than $21,000,000 to the surplus reserve. Another such gain would establish the reserve at a new high record. So great is the existing surplus of the New York banks and trust companies that they alone could absorb the talked-of $500,000,000 credit to Great Britain on the pledge of American securities and still have a surplus larger than they ever had prior to the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank system. And such a credit could be extended without barring the banks from extending the necessary credit for trade, for the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks, not available for loans on securities, are available for all trade purposes, and their resources have as yet hardly been touched.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Some Wide Fluctuations.

The market for certain of the active specialties had a curious aspect at times yesterday. Perhaps traders who stand ready to buy for a turn whenever offerings appear at an attractive figure were out of the city, but at any rate small demand existed when profit-takers were most desirous of selling Willys-Overland, Crucible Steel, Allis-Chalmers, and Bethlehem Steel. The first named dropped under a few sales from 190 to 175, later recovering to 186. Allis-Chalmers retreated from 42 to 36½ and then moved up again to 40¾. Crucible Steel went from 79 to 70 and up to 72½, and Bethlehem, after selling at 292, sagged off to 285, recovering to 290. It is the chance of extraordinary fluctuations of this sort that racks the nerves of any but the hardiest speculators.

***

As to the B. R. T. Dividend.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares, which lost more than 3 points gross and 2¾ net on Friday, advanced a full point yesterday to 85. The immediate cause for the recovery seemed to be a statement from a Director that there was no reason whatever for thinking that the dividend might be reduced. Earnings last year, he said, justified a 6 per cent. payment to shareholders, and there was nothing to indicate any falling off of revenue. The Street was puzzled to explain Friday's drop, as whatever talk was heard of a possible dividend reduction was not of an insistent character. If the attack on the stock was nothing more than a bear raid it would seem that prices held up very well in spite of the 3-point recession, inasmuch as the market was decidedly nervous and unsettled in numerous quarters at the time.

***

Pacific Mail Remains Quiet.

Those who expected that Pacific Mail stock would reflect the positive evidence presented in a sale of ships that it means to go out of business were disappointed yesterday. The stock did advance something more than a point, but movements greater than this have frequently occurred during the last six weeks. The book value of the company's fleet, as displayed in the balance sheet issued recently for 1914, was $11,800,000, and the sale of five of its twelve ships is believed to have brought in close to $8,000,000. If this figure actually was approximated, a balance of $3,800,000 remains to be covered by the sale of eight vessels in order that the book value may be realized. The balance sheet indicated that a conservative liquidating value for the stock would be $50 a share, yet buyers have not been sufficiently interested to lift the market quotation as high as 40.

***

The British Credit.

There are two ways of looking at the foreign exchange problem. The prevailing view is that of bankers who feel that the situation has now reached a point where something must be done to prevent complete demoralization of this country's foreign trade. This view holds that the problem is America's as well as England's and that for the good of this country every assistance should be rendered to any movement from the other side for the establishment here of a half-billion-dollar credit. In so far as orders already placed and not subject to cancellation are concerned the decline in exchange cannot hurt the manufacturers, for payment must be made in this country in current funds, throwing the loss in exchange on the foreign buyer. On the other hand, some orders may be canceled and further business that should come here may not be placed if exchange continues to move against Europe. The opposing view is held by bankers with a strong leaning toward British sentiment. They say that the decline in exchange does not present a serious problem and that it is nothing for New York to become agitated about.

***

One of Many Worries.

Said one of these bankers yesterday: "In this country the growing trade balance in our favor looms up very large and the decline in exchange seems to call for immediate action. It is engrossing. But if you were to go to London you would not have been there twenty-four hours before you absorbed the other side's atmosphere. You would then agree that the establishment of a credit here can await England's convenience. Standing in Lombard Street, you get a wider view of Great Britain's task. There are problems in South Africa, Calcutta, Montreal and Petrograd, and the foreign exchange difficulty becomes but a minor worry."

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.75
Car., C. & Ohio	1914-'24	5	5.40	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	6.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.55
C., C. C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.52	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.25	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.90	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.58	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	350,190
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	85,335,309
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.66 + .12
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.29	Aug. 11	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	100	20	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	...
40¼	40½	18,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41½	42	36½	40⅜	−1⅛
72½	73½	2,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73½	72⅛	72⅝	− ⅞
57	57¼	500	Am. Agricul Chem	57	57¼	57	57¼	+ ½
59½	59¾	5,700	Am. Beet Sugar	58¾	59¾	58¼	59⅜	+⅛
59⅝	59⅞	27,250	Am. Can	59	60¼	58	60	+1
106¼	106⅞	100	Am. Can pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	...
70¼	70⅝	22,200	Am. Car & Fdry	70	71⅜	69½	70¼	+1⅛
51	51¾	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
99	100	200	Am. Express	99	99	99	99	+1½
...	...	19	do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	...
7	7⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
11	12	100	Am. Linseed	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
54¼	54½	1,800	Am. Locomotive	55¾	55¾	54½	54⅜	− ⅛
5	6	400	Am. Malt	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	...
25	28	100	Am. Malt pf	27	27	27	27	− ⅛
80	80¼	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79¼	80¼	78¾	80	+ ⅝
105½	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ½
43¾	44	500	Am. Steel F'dries	45⅞	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
100	100½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100½	...
228	230	100	Am. Tobacco	228	228	228	228	− 2½
36	37	2,800	Am. Woolen	36¼	37⅜	36	36½	+ ¾
92	93	1,100	Am. Woolen pf	93	94⅜	93	93	+ ¼
8	8½	200	Am. Writing P. pf	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
66⅞	67¼	4,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	67¼	67¼	66	67	− ⅜
102⅝	102⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102½	− ¼
80¼	80¾	2,900	Baldwin Loco	80⅞	80⅞	78¾	80¼	− ¼
105½	...	50	Baldwin Loco. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
82⅜	82½	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82½	82	82½	+ ½
1¼	1⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
290	291	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	292	292	285	290	+2
140	150	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	150	150	−11
84½	85¼	3,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	85	82⅝	85	+1
64	64¼	2,300	Butte & Superior	63¼	64¼	64	64¼	+1⅛
153	153⅜	1,500	Canadian Pacific	153½	153½	152	153½	+1
42	42¼	920	Central Leather Co	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42⅛	− ⅛
45⅞	46¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	46	45⅜	46	+ ⅜
12	15	100	Chicago & Alton	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
12¼	12½	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
30½	31⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	− ¼
82¾	83¼	1,100	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	83	83	82¾	82¾	...
125	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	-1
16½	16⅞	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17¼	17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
44⅞	44⅝	1,500	Chino Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅛	− ⅜
40⅝	41	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	41¼	40¼	41	...
8	12	500	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	+3
92	93	1,100	Continental Can	92½	92½	91	92½	...
16¼	16½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	16½	16½	16⅛	16¼	− ¼
...	45	53	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	40	...
72¼	73	21,800	Crucible Steel	70	70	70	72½	...
101½	102	400	Crucible Steel pf	102¼	102¼	102	102	−1
142	145	300	Delaware & Hud	142¼	142¾	142	142	−1½
28⅜	28½	2,800	Distillers' Secur	28⅝	29	28¾	28½	+ ⅛
21¼	22	600	Dome Mines	22	22	21	21½	− ⅜
27⅜	27¾	5,000	Erie	28	28	27	27⅝	...
43	44	1,500	Erie 1st pf	43¼	43½	43	43¾	− ⅛
34½	34¾	100	Erie 2d pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	−2⅝
92	97	300	Federal Min. & S.	25	25	25	25	− ⅛
42	44	300	Federal M. & S. pf	42½	42½	42	42	−2
171	173	1,500	General Electric	172½	172½	171½	172	+2
219½	221	1,200	General Motors	218	220	216	220	+2
108¼	109	100	General Motors pf	109	109	109	109	...
58¼	58½	18,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	57¾	58½	56	58¾	+1¾
118½	119	200	Great Northern pf	119	119	118¾	119	+ ¼
40⅝	41	2,300	G. N. ctfs ore prop	41½	41½	40½	41	+ ½
63	63½	400	Guggenheim Explor	62⅝	63	62½	63	− ⅛
31⅞	32	1,100	Inspiration Copper	32¼	32¼	32	32	− ⅛
19¾	20	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	− ¼
19¾	20	200	Interboro Consol	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
71⅞	72	100	Interboro Consol pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	...
17	18	300	Int. Agricultural	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	−1¼
106¼	107	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	107	107	106¼	106¾	−2¾
10	10½	500	Int. Paper	10	10¼	10	10¼	...
38¾	39	300	Int. Paper pf	39	39¼	39	39¼	− ¼
28	28¼	2,200	Kansas City South	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	−1
53¼	54½	400	Lackawanna Steel	53¼	53¼	53	53½	+ ¼
141½	141⅞	2,000	Lehigh Valley	142⅜	142⅜	141	141½	−1
177	180	300	Maxwell Motors	175	176¼	175	176¼	+1¼
41	41¼	4,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	42	42¼	40	41¼	+1¼
87	87¾	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86½	87½	86½	87	+ ¾
34⅜	35¼	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	36	36	34	35	− ¼
95½	97½	100	May Dept. St. pf	96	96	96	96	...
80⅝	81	5,800	Mexican Petroleum	78½	81⅜	78¼	81	+2
24½	25	500	Miami Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	− ½
15	15½	100	Minneapolis & St. L.	15	15	15	15	...
119½	120½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	120¼	119	120¼	+3
8	8½	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	8¼	8½	7¾	7¾	− ¾
12¼	19⅞	200	Mo, Kan. & Tex. pf	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	− ¼
1⅞	2	2,200	Missouri Pacific	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	...
120	122½	200	National Biscuit Co	121	122	121	122	+1
27½	28	2,300	Nat. Enameling & Stg. Co	28½	28¾	27¼	27⅞	½
85	88	100	Nat. Lead & Co. pf	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
64	64½	800	National Lead Co	64	64	63½	64	− ⅛
...	...	25	do. odd lots	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
14⅜	14⅝	200	Nev. Con. Copper	14½	14½	14¼	14½	...
116	117	700	N. Y. Air Brake	115	116	114	116	−1
90⅜	90¾	800	New York Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
111	120	32	N. Y., L. & West	112	112	112	112	...
63¾	64½	100	N. Y., O. & W.	64	64	64	64	...
26¾	27	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	26½	26½	26¼	26½	+1⅛
107	108	700	Norfolk & Western	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	− ¼
107½	108	700	Northern Pacific	108	108	107⅞	108	− ⅛
33¼	34½	3,900	Pacific Mail	33	36	33½	34¼	+1¼
108¾	109	1,520	Pennsylvania R. R.	108¾	109	108⅝	108⅞	+ ⅞
76	77	600	Philadelphia Co.	77	77	77	77	...
24	25¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal	25	25	25	25	...
63¼	63½	8,300	Pressed Steel Car	63½	63¾	61½	63¾	+1⅝
3	3¾	100	Quicksilver	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅜
5	5¼	600	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	300	Railway St. Spring	39¼	39½	39	39	−1
22½	22¾	1,400	Ray Consol. Copper	22½	22¾	22	22	+ ⅛
147⅛	148	13,000	Reading	147⅛	148¼	146	148	+ ⅝
43⅜	44	3,200	Republic I. & St.	44⅜	44½	42⅜	43⅜	...
98	98¼	100	Republic I. & S. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
⅛	½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
10⅝	10¾	6,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	11	11	10⅝	11	−1¼
13½	13⅝	2,100	Rum'y, (M.,) Co. pf	15	15	13¾	13¾	−3
14½	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
33	33½	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	33½	33½	33¼	33½	...
50¼	50¾	4,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	49¾	52	49¾	50⅜	+1⅝
90	95	10	Sl.-S. S. & I. Co pf	90	90	90	90	...
89½	89⅞	3,500	Southern Pacific	89½	89⅝	89	89½	+ ⅛
76	80	100	S. Porto Rico Sugar	77	77	77	77	+2
19½	19¾	200	Southern Railway	16⅛	16⅜	16	16	+ ¼
99¼	100	13,800	Studebaker Co	97	100	95⅞	99½	+1¾
44½	44⅝	7,300	Tennessee Copper	42⅞	44½	42⅜	44½	+1½
143¼	143½	100	Texas Co	143¼	143¾	143¼	143¼	+ ¾
50¼	50½	200	Third Avenue	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	− ¼
90	91	100	Twin City Rap. Tr	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	− ¼
7¼	7¼	1,800	Union Bag & P. Co	8	8	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
130¾	131½	3,000	Union Pacific	131⅜	131⅝	130⅜	131	...
81	81¼	100	Union Pacific pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
45	47	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
19	19¼	900	United Rys. Invest	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
36⅝	37	900	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	37	37	37	37	+ ¼
20½	20⅞	400	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
67	68	900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	68	68	67	67⅜	+ ½
47½	48	700	U. S. Rubber	48	48	47½	47⅜	− ⅛
73⅜	73⅞	38,300	U. S. Steel	73⅜	74½	73⅜	73⅞	+ ½
112⅜	113	200	U. S. Steel pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	...
65¼	65⅝	2,200	Utah Copper	65⅛	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
36⅞	36⅞	3,000	Vir.-Car. Chemical	36	36¾	36	36½	− ⅛
59½	61	1,600	Va. I., C. & Coke	59⅜	61	60	60¾	+ ¼
⅛	¼	200	Wabash	¼	¼	⅛	¼	...
107	110	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	−1⅞
71	71¼	400	West. Union Tel	71	71	70⅞	71	...
112⅜	112⅞	17,300	Westing. E. & M	113½	113⅝	111¾	112⅜	− ½
185½	187	2,800	Willys-Overland	190¾	190¾	175	186	−4
35	35½	300	Wisconsin Central	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
122	124	200	Woolworth pf	124	124	124	124	+ ⅝

*Cents per share.

FIGHT STOCK ASSESSMENT.

Investors in International Steam Pump Issue Statement.

Opposition to the proposed reorganization plan of the International Steam Pump Company, which calls for an assessment of $12.50 a share, took definite shape yesterday in a statement issued by a group of stockholders. The law firm of Goldman, Helde & Unger, 120 Broadway, issued the statement, which said:

Our clients are of the opinion that the proposed plan of reorganization of the International Steam Pump Company is most unfair to the stockholders of the company. We have reliable information to the effect that while the reorganization agreement is dated Aug. 5, 1915, it was, in fact, made up four or five months ago. Since then, we are informed, the company has received a number of large orders on war contracts, which insures a large and steadily increasing business in the immediate future. We believe that the stockholders are entitled to much better treatment than is accorded them under the terms of the proposed reorganization. A plan is now under way to organize an independent committee of stockholders, the purpose of which is to oppose the proposed reorganization and strive for a reorganization which will be fair to all interested in the company.

Sponsors for the plan said on Friday that opposition was looked for, but that it was thought differences could be adjusted without difficulty.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Posted for Transfer—G. Franklin Stringer to Hampton Howell. Sponsors—Morgan Davis and Oliver C. Billings.

Dissolution of Partnership—On Aug. 5, 1915, Morris, Smith & Feuchtwanger.

New Addresses—William Stockpole, at W. T. Hyde & Co., 25 Broad Street; Clarence P. Wyckoff, at Carlisle, Mellick & Co., 43 Exchange Place.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 126,382 shares of stocks and $72,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 30,775; oils, 1,217; railroad, 820, and mining, 93,570. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Zinc	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51¼
500	‡Can. C. & F.	116	118	112	115
1,000	‡C. C. & F. *pf.	127½	129	126	127
200	‡Can. Steel	32½	32½	32¼	32½
1,500	‡Car, L. & P.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
500	‡Central F.	13	13	12⅝	13
300	‡Cramp Shipb.	71½	72	71	72
70	Electric Boat	430	440	430	440
25	Elec. Boat pf.	440	440	440	440
5,000	‡E. B., new, w. i.	43¼	44	43	43⅞
200	Emerson Phon.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
400	‡Hall Signal	15	15½	15	15½
300	‡Houston Oil.	14	14½	13½	13½
3,500	‡Inter. M. M.	2	*2½	*1⅞	2
2,500	‡Inter. M. M. pf	7½	7⅝	7	7
200	‡I. M. M. n., w. i.	42	42	41	41
200	‡I. M. M. n., w. i. pf	62	62	59	59
400	‡Int. Motors	26½	26½	26	26
700	‡Int. Mot. pf.	49½	49½	48½	49¾
205	‡Int. Nickel	180	180	177	177
1,500	‡Int. St. P.	8	8	7	7
100	‡Int. St. P. pf.	16	16	16	16
300	K. Bronze pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½
170	Kelly Sp. Tire	185	185	185	185
2,500	‡Lake Tor. Rt.	17	17½	16½	17½
3,500	Marconi of A.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
100	N. Y. Transp.	16½	16½	16½	16½
400	Corp. R. & H.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
800	‡Stand. Mot.	12¼	13	12¼	13
300	‡St. J. Lead	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
1,400	Tri. Film ctfs.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Un. Cigar St., new	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
100	‡Vent. Con. Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,000	‡World's Film.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Buckeye P. L.	103	102½	103	+ 1
28	Continental Oil	295	285	295	+ 5
25	Galena-Sig. Oil	169	168	169	+ 4
600	Inter-Petrol.	9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ¼
50	Nat. Transit	33½	33½	33¼	+ ½
78	Ohio Oil	149	147½	148	..
330	Pierce Oil	12¾	12	12½	..
5	Prairie O. & G.	385	385	385	..
25	Prairie Pipe L.	181	180	180	..
20	So. Penn. Oil	334	333	334	− 1
10	S. O. of Cal.	295	295	295	+ 2
2	S. O. of Neb.	336	334	334	− 1
21	S. O. of N. J.	417	415	417	+ 1
5	Vacuum Oil	216	216	216	− 4

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
400	‡Wabash, w. i.	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
220	‡Wab. pf., (a).	41½	41¼	41¾	41½
200	‡Wab. pf., (b).	21⅜	22	21⅜	22

MINING STOCKS.

100	‡Alas. Juneau	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2,500	‡Alta Con	87	88	87	88
5,000	‡Am. Com	13	13	12	12
4,000	‡

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

$3,100,000 GAIN IN GOLD RESERVES

Increase of $1,900,000 in Gold in Vault Also Reported by Federal Reserve Banks.

MORE CITY WARRANTS HELD

Gain of $458,000 Reported in This Class of Paper—Additional Purchases of U. S. Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement indicates a gain of $3,100,000 in total gold reserve, of $1,900,000 in the amount of gold in vault, and a loss of about $4,000,000 in reserve other than gold. The total reserves of the bank decreased about $900,000 during the week. New York, Philadelphia, and Kansas City show the largest gains in gold reserves, partly through increased credit balances in the gold settlement fund, while Boston shows a loss of $1,300,00, mainly the result of transfers on the books of the gold settlement fund.

The amount of discounted commercial paper owned by the banks at the end of the week shows a decrease of about $250,000. Of the total, about 70 per cent. is carried by the three Southern banks. Bankers' acceptances on hand increased about $136,000, the larger gain reported by the New York bank being offset in part by losses shown for the Boston, Kansas City, and San Francisco banks.

Of the total amount of acceptances for which detailed figures were on hand at the Federal Reserve Board at the close of business on Aug. 13, about $7,100,000, or over 39 per cent., were based on transactions involving the importation of merchandise, and $4,200,000, or about 35 per cent., on the exportation of goods, while the remainder of about $700,000 was indeterminate.

The relative amount of paper on hand maturing within ten days declined from 10.3 per cent. to 8.4 per cent., while the percentage of paper maturing within thirty days increased from 31.9 to 33.4 per cent. Bills maturing after ninety days, practically all agricultural paper, decreased slightly in amount and constitute at present about 5 per cent. of the total amount of commercial and bankers' bills on hand.

Additional purchases of $104,000 of United States 3 per cent. bonds are reported by the Cleveland and Chicago banks. This class of Government bonds is held by the two banks only and amounts at present to $2,049,000.

Municipal warrants in the hands of the banks show an increase of $458,000, all the banks reporting larger holdings than at the end of the previous week. Over 60 per cent. of all other resources is represented by national bank notes in hand. Net deposits decreased about $4,000,000 during the week. The larger decrease of $5,500,000 for the New York bank is represented almost entirely by Clearing House exchanges.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $143,300,000 of notes received from the Controller of the Currency and $102,000,000 issued to the banks. Against the latter amount they hold $85,800,000 of gold and $17,600,000 of paper. The banks report a total of $90,300,000 of notes in circulation, and a net liability thereon of $15,700,000.

A tabulated statement follows

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$200,697,000
Gold settlement fund	53,490,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,084,000
Total gold reserve	284,271,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	20,949,000
Total	285,220,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities within 10 days	3,441,000
Maturities within 30 days	10,215,000
Maturities within 60 days	14,968,000
Maturities within 90 days	10,170,000
Maturities over 90 days	2,104,000
Total	40,818,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	8,607,000
Municipal warrants	18,558,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	4,028,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	11,286,000
All other resources	5,623,000
Total resources	374,120,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,331,000
Reserve deposits, net	301,926,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	15,723,000
All other liabilities	2,140,000
Total liabilities	374,120,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.3%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	90.9%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation	93.6%

A detailed statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$15,293,000
Total reserve	16,122,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,448,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,062,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$128,093,000
Total reserve	137,113,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,816,000
Reserve deposits, net	138,900,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$13,830,000
Total reserve	16,940,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,026,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,880,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,551,000
Total reserve	18,807,000
Bills discounted and bought	990,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,219,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$7,444,000
Total reserve	7,585,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,822,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,018,000
Federal reserve notes, net	6,128,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$5,149,000
Total reserve	5,598,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,635,000
Reserve deposits, net	5,202,000
Federal reserve notes, net	2,919,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO).

Total gold reserve	$35,325,000
Total reserve	38,010,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,054,000
Reserve deposits, net	45,721,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,727,000
Total reserve	10,328,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,422,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,034,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,190,000
Total reserve	7,194,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,062,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,971,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$10,269,000
Total reserve	10,748,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,439,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,521,000
Federal reserve notes, net	786,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,154,000
Total reserve	7,676,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,634,000
Reserve deposits, net	6,015,000
Federal reserve notes, net	3,890,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$9,316,000
Total reserve	9,321,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,962,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,383,000

The statement of the Federal Reserve Agents' accounts, Aug. 13, 1915, for New York follows:

Federal Reserve notes received from Controller, New York, $54,800,000.

Amount of Federal Reserve notes chargeable to Federal Reserve Agent, $54,800.

Federal Reserve notes in hands of Agent at close of business Friday, Aug. 13, 1915, New York, $4,880,000.

Federal Reserve notes issued to Federal Reserve Bank, less notes returned to Agent for reinspection and cancellation, New York, $50,120,000.

Held by Federal Reserve Agent: In reduction of liability on outstanding notes—Gold coin and certificates, New York, $45,920,000.

As security for outstanding notes: Commercial paper—New York, $170,000.

Total, New York, $50,120,000.

Amount of commercial paper turned over to Federal Reserve Agent, New York, $170,000.

Amount of commercial paper returned to member banks, New York, $170,000.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, August 14, 1915.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$33,338,000	$1,946,000	$723,000	$964,000	$4,000	$2,371,000	$30,039,000	$1,628,000	$800,000
Merchants' National	28,245,000	1,293,000	340,000	1,332,000	17,000	2,002,000	27,308,000	.....	1,914,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	103,425,000	13,230,000	11,667,000	4,758,000	191,000	8,673,000	116,736,000	5,710,000	4,948,000
National City	251,266,000	57,933,000	3,875,000	3,158,000	845,000	25,284,000	302,769,000	1,097,000	2,928,000
Chemical National	30,844,000	3,784,000	527,000	1,426,000	54,000	3,237,000	28,322,000	130,000	450,000
Atlantic National	10,949,000	814,000	131,000	386,000	11,000	853,000	11,024,000	27,000	393,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,074,000	71,000	38,000	(a)0,000	10,000	123,000	1,618,000	54,000	50,000
American Exch. Nat.	76,902,000	8,747,000	1,659,000	1,744,000	118,000	6,773,000	78,807,000	2,770,000	4,691,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	188,792,000	15,381,000	9,826,000	7,449,000	205,000	14,122,000	189,551,000	125,000	8,888,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	27,774,000	1,786,000	345,000	843,000	174,000	2,181,000	27,634,000	859,000	1,186,000
Hanover National	103,231,000	19,802,000	5,810,000	4,457,000	38,000	9,221,000	123,963,000	.....	305,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	25,972,000	1,197,000	107,000	991,000	73,000	2,044,000	22,382,000	1,454,000	1,637,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	9,278,000	786,000	778,000	795,000	85,000	926,000	9,639,000	.....	90,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	31,631,000	1,339,000	1,317,000	976,000	156,000	2,226,000	28,450,000	.....	50,000
National Park	124,539,000	8,872,000	914,000	6,802,000	144,000	9,291,000	126,138,000	424,000	3,580,000
East River National	1,985,000	87,000	45,000	141,000	7,000	150,000	1,964,000	.....	50,000
Second National	15,985,000	916,000	183,000	454,000	81,000	1,032,000	12,674,000	.....	667,000
First National	141,169,000	15,933,000	1,832,000	2,870,000	45,000	10,253,000	134,454,000	125,000	4,986,000
Irving National	55,286,000	7,136,000	1,591,000	2,553,000	32,000	4,386,000	62,446,000	172,000	740,000
N. Y. County National	9,746,000	373,000	67,000	726,000	162,000	983,000	9,679,000	.....	200,000
Chase National	137,853,000	18,903,000	5,217,000	4,010,000	248,000	12,776,000	162,963,000	913,000	450,000
Lincoln National	15,128,000	1,764,000	1,038,000	320,000	73,000	1,426,000	16,235,000	37,000	890,000
Garfield National	8,654,000	836,000	377,000	600,000	27,000	776,000	8,793,000	.....	350,000
Fifth National	4,450,000	224,000	123,000	247,000	9,000	311,000	4,495,000	63,000	243,000
Seaboard National	30,599,000	2,584,000	744,000	1,735,000	40,000	3,451,000	35,253,000	100,000	405,000
Liberty National	37,807,000	2,117,000	220,000	2,444,000	37,000	3,200,000	38,834,000	2,737,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	7,830,000	621,000	201,000	308,000	19,000	556,000	7,980,000	.....	398,000
Union Exch. National	10,411,000	141,000	333,000	333,000	22,000	775,000	9,824,000	69,000	400,000
Nassau Nat., Brooklyn	8,788,000	358,000	85,000	516,000	32,000	572,000	8,120,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust Co.	16,117,000	1,452,000	65,000	518,000	287,000	1,300,000	17,284,000	75,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Bank of the Man. Co.	41,200,000	9,989,000	520,000	745,000	154,000	.....	46,370,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	31,042,000	3,473,000	1,558,000	1,184,000	79,000	.....	29,666,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	10,516,000	1,279,000	211,000	458,000	238,000	504,000	11,449,000	40,000	.....
Pacific	4,945,000	363,000	620,000	119,000	165,000	.....	4,692,000	.....	.....
People's	2,135,000	164,000	64,000	128,000	22,000	143,000	2,383,000	8,000	.....
Metropolitan	11,731,000	815,000	481,000	634,000	45,000	.....	9,796,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	78,953,000	8,838,000	3,803,000	3,427,000	1,379,000	4,000,000	90,448,000	.....	.....
Bowery	3,476,000	301,000	22,000	52,000	46,000	186,000	3,103,000	.....	.....
German-American	4,861,000	336,000	229,000	64,000	12,000	200,000	4,689,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	14,731,000	1,547,000	1,144,000	906,000	27,000	.....	15,674,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	3,607,000	460,000	85,000	126,000	84,000	210,000	3,496,000	.....	.....
Germania	6,027,000	538,000	78,000	147,000	100,000	315,000	5,981,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metropolis	13,255,000	1,169,000	355,000	847,000	112,000	.....	12,508,000	.....	.....
West Side	4,589,000	276,000	212,000	119,000	33,000	270,000	4,344,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	13,935,000	2,501,000	434,000	676,000	136,000	.....	13,823,000	.....	.....
State	19,190,000	1,353,000	272,000	541,000	541,000	1,263,000	21,025,000	27,000	.....
Century	17,233,000	1,048,000	171,000	566,000	376,000	810,000	13,492,000	4,848,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.									
Brooklyn Trust	32,239,000	1,789,000	285,000	204,000	152,000	1,139,000	22,788,000	7,950,000	.....
Bankers Trust	174,648,000	14,837,000	1,000	85,000	2,000	7,427,000	148,555,000	27,932,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	51,489,000	3,054,000	111,000	406,000	108,000	1,818,000	36,365,000	14,410,000	.....
Astor Trust Co.	22,489,000	1,472,000	15,000	122,000	73,000	858,000	17,240,000	5,290,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	36,942,000	1,874,000	131,000	129,000	188,000	1,131,000	22,619,000	710,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	217,911,000	17,578,000	5,111,000	6,649,000	627,000	.....	187,731,000	27,017,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	8,831,000	594,000	44,000	121,000	29,000	387,000	7,530,000	146,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	21,307,000	1,136,000	201,000	85,000	37,000	760,000	13,994,000	353,000	.....
Columbia Trust	67,948,000	4,096,000	148,000	466,000	224,000	2,440,000	48,796,000	17,206,000	.....
People's Trust	17,160,000	1,103,000	79,000	228,000	197,000	791,000	15,830,000	1,214,000	.....
New York Trust	51,029,000	3,125,000	1,270,000	235,000	81,000	1,798,000	35,911,000	7,590,000	.....
Franklin Trust	16,876,000	930,000	108,000	141,000	46,000	576,000	11,302,000	4,998,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	10,742,000	658,000	31,000	272,000	23,000	485,000	9,704,000	1,012,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	44,087,000	3,401,000	728,000	250,000	309,000	1,810,000	36,206,000	6,171,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,549,797,000	$220,433,000	$50,280,000	$54,123,000	†$2,746,000	$150,715,000	$1,655,315,000	$18,589,000	$37,456,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	279,469,000	34,650,000	10,266,000	10,739,000	3,552,000	7,901,000	292,840,000	4,918,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	773,678,000	55,627,000	8,261,000	6,393,000	2,094,000	21,361,000	614,771,000	121,989,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,602,944,000	$310,710,000	$68,807,000	$74,255,000	$8,392,000	$159,977,000	$2,562,926,000	$145,496,000	$37,456,000
Change	+7,713,000	+15,409,000	−145,000	−393,000	+136,000	−6,589,000	+10,241,000	+922,000	−21,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$1,559,276,000	$230,470,000	$50,779,000	$58,937,000	†$2,670,000	$131,227,000	$1,681,211,000	$18,587,000	$37,570,000
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	280,348,000	33,931,000	9,417,000	10,446,000	3,515,000	7,838,000	290,437,000	4,908,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	775,265,000	58,512,000	10,297,000	6,844,000	1,948,000	21,508,000	617,401,000	121,643,000	.....
Agg., 61 members	$2,614,889,000	$322,913,000	$70,493,000	$76,227,000	$8,133,000	$160,573,000	$2,589,049,000	$145,138,000	$37,570,000
Change	+25,191,000	+25,024,000	+1,513,000	+3,295,000	−140,000	+419,000	+50,772,000	−548,000	−70,000

*Counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
†National banknotes not counted as reserve.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$324,836,000	$130,715,000
State banks, not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	59,207,000	7,901,000
Trust cos., not mem. Fed. Res. Bank	75,375,000	21,361,000
Total	$459,418,000	$159,977,000

Reserve required on:		Excess.	Change.
Net demand deposits	$297,956,700		
Net time deposits	929,450		
Net demand and time dep.	$298,886,150	$156,864,850	+ $8,632,970
Net demand deposits	52,711,200	14,396,800	− 3,713,340
Net demand deposits	92,215,650	4,520,350	+ 1,459,700
Total net deposits	$443,813,000	$175,582,000	+ $6,377,330

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits	$302,617,980		
Net time deposits	929,350		
Net demand and time dep.	$303,547,330	$167,865,670	+$21,367,210
Net demand deposits	52,278,660	12,868,340	− 2,556,040
Net demand deposits	92,610,150	6,498,850	+ 2,373,350
Total net deposits	$448,436,140	$187,232,860	+$21,174,520

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 14, 1915.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat.	$2,063,400	$93,300	$79,100	$933,000	$232,700	$3,820,300
Colonial	7,440,800	377,600	731,900	1,227,600	.....	8,898,000
Columbia	6,690,000	580,000	845,000	794,000	10,000	7,738,000
Fidelity	1,233,100	101,200	39,800	163,200	.....	1,379,100
Mutual	3,902,000	582,000	240,000	1,849,000	25,000	6,449,000
New Netherland	3,272,000	184,000	185,000	541,000	84,000	4,268,000
Sherman	2,086,500	206,200	52,200	200,000	230,000	2,473,000
23d Ward	1,907,700	49,200	188,600	260,000	18,900	2,369,600
Wash. Hgts.	1,660,000	140,000	44,000	182,000	.....	1,585,000
Yorkville	5,166,900	385,000	370,600	793,800	23,400	6,415,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,627,000	107,000	175,000	999,000	61,000	4,925,000
Mechanics'	14,509,700	910,800	1,056,400	3,008,000	114,300	21,307,700
North Side	2,854,937	248,795	187,139	840,709	5,900	3,333,392
Nat. City	4,864,000	161,000	191,000	876,000	687,000	6,281,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,649,000	207,000	350,000	2,447,000	252,000	7,085,000
Hudson Co.	3,798,692	78,415	177,215	954,182	136,361	3,803,195
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,150,000	127,100	91,200	801,500	104,600	5,365,000
Second Nat.	3,959,500	59,304	129,708	620,784	70,851	4,570,995

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Euro.	$1,673,400	$180,600	$60,200	$186,700	$24,700	$2,182,800
Bronx Boro.	1,642,758	86,025	94,001	74,227	28,464	1,887,459
Bryant Park	1,290,400	103,200	72,700	125,600	.....	1,267,000
Chel. Exch.	2,523,000	130,000	184,000	485,000	88,000	3,007,000
Gotham Nat.	2,856,900	902,300	.....	264,900	271,400	3,862,700
Harriman N.	14,321,700	1,237,000	237,400	.....	1,133,300	15,848,500
Inter. Bank.	2,021,700	436,900	35,100	757,800	19,000	2,668,200
Public	8,250,900	641,400	326,400	923,400	510,800	9,680,600
W'chester Av	859,100	41,400	33,000	88,800	9,500	901,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	848,700	50,000	62,100	58,800	.....	836,600
Bk. Ft'bush.	873,000	43,000	59,000	106,800	.....	991,000
Homestead	651,500	47,800	34,200	108,100	.....	663,800
Montauk	584,600	45,900	22,900	37,700	.....	645,000
Peoples Nat.	1,207,888	15,064	129,250	206,550	70,802	1,860,915

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Hamilton	$8,616,000	$485,000	$1,985,600	.....	$7,646,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	3,955,565	148,263	408,578	$193,955	4,560,705

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Empire	$20,062,800	$1,151,700	$7,471,600	$1,617,200	$28,462,200
Central	103,582,900	10,687,852	30,478,968	1,519,373	128,914,691
Equitable	70,809,000	7,703,900	27,891,000	.....	100,657,000
Farm. Loan.	95,008,900	9,128,300	20,194,000	18,442,500	142,341,400
Fulton	8,207,800	612,400	1,426,300	.....	9,240,800
Hudson	3,420,800	279,080	1,087,200	250,400	4,041,800
N. Y. L. Ins.	36,827,900	2,907,000	1,667,700	.....	35,863,800
Transatlantic.	3,118,900	61,000	584,700	30,700	3,568,500
Union	61,473,191	5,966,636	14,320,283	336,748	77,847,622
United States	69,307,200	4,500,000	11,842,800	.....	70,273,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	16,465,470	945,500	5,127,421	.....	20,119,831
Mfrs. C'zens.	9,126,700	871,000	1,654,400	.....	11,318,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,182,900	164,600	184,400	43,700	2,176,300

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
Lincoln					$12,149,500
Metropolitan					45,464,900
New York					53,279,800
Peoples					20,175,100
Title Guarantee					32,803,000
United States Mortgage					65,447,000
Total					$928,878,952
Change					+598,786

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$26,307,900	Lincoln	$12,149,500
Bankers	166,704,000	Metropolitan	45,464,900
Broadway	30,553,700	New York	53,279,800
Brooklyn	33,849,000	Peoples	20,175,100
Columbia	72,088,452	Title Guarantee	32,803,000
Fidelity	10,138,000	United States Mortgage	65,447,000
Franklin	19,091,000		
Guaranty	299,477,000	Total	$928,878,952
Lawyers Title Insurance	16,350,500	Change	+598,786

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Aug. 13, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$12,819,000.00	
Gold in vault	113,273,952.50	
Total gold reserve		$126,092,952.50
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		11,019,852.85
Total reserve		$137,112,805.35
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$465,172.36	
Bank acceptances	6,050,788.37	
Total		6,515,960.73
Investments (municipal warrants)		7,211,351.53
Federal Reserve notes (net)		6,547,250.00
All other resources		344,526.88
Total resources		$157,721,894.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,977,800.00
Reserve deposits (net)	138,899,913.52
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	5,904,448.09
All other liabilities	1,939,732.28
Total liabilities	$157,721,894.49
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$49,950,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Commercial paper	$170,000.00
Gold and lawful money	49,780,000.00

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,602,944,000	+ $7,713,000
*Reserve in own vaults, (a)	459,418,000	+ 14,922,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	130,715,000	− 1,014,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,262,000	− 5,575,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,562,926,000	+ 10,241,000
Net time deposits	145,496,000	+ 922,000
Circulation	37,456,000	− 21,000

(a) Of which $384,965,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $619,395,000; excess reserve, $175,382,000; increase, $6,377,330.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, ACTUAL CONDITION.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$2,614,889,000	+$25,191,000
*Reserve in own vaults (b)	475,096,000	+ 29,808,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	131,227,000	+ 303,000
*Reserve in other depositaries	29,346,000	+ 116,000
Net demand dep'ts	2,589,049,000	+ 50,772,000
Net time deposits	145,138,000	− 548,000
Circulation	37,570,000	− 70,000

(b) Of which $389,140,000 is specie.
*Aggregate reserve, $635,669,000; excess reserve, $187,232,860; increase, $21,174,520.

State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York Not Included in Clearing House.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$589,622,300	+ $763,800
Specie	49,977,500	+ 690,400
Legal tenders	8,836,300	+ 166,300
Total deposits	747,059,900	+ 4,408,400

Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City: 609,587,500 + 1,219,100

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$10,572,800	11.53
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,188,100	16.56
Total	$25,760,900	28.09

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$48,101,400	09.46
Deposits in banks and trust companies	119,041,400	23.38
Total	$167,142,800	32.83

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $192,903,700; increase, $4,875,800. Percentage of legal reserve, 32.10.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and invest'ts.	$352,074,300	+$3,582,000
Gold	45,856,800	− 90,000
Currency and bank-notes	23,924,200	− 3,456,800
Deposits	460,730,000	+ 918,300
Reserve on deposits.	104,664,200	− 3,338,500

Percentage of reserve, 28.1.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invest'ts.	$1,278,583,700	+$1,281,800
Gold	103,075,200	+ 812,900
Cur. and bk. bills	22,815,000	+ 6,230,300
Deposits	1,569,435,600	+ 3,986,600
Reserve on deposits.	354,711,800	+10,172,700

Percentage of reserve, 28.9.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1915	2	1½	1½	1909	2½	1¾	2½
1914	8	6	6	1908	1¾	1	1½
1913	2½	2	2½	1907	3	2½	3
1912	3	2½	2½	1906	4½	2	3½
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	2	1½	1¾
1910	3	1	1¾	1904	4	½	1

RATE INCREASE ONLY $1,600,000 A YEAR

Financial Chronicle Says Relief Given by Commerce Commission Is Insignificant.

NO HOPE FOR FUTURE AID

Union Pacific Finds Some Consolation in Decision in the Ogden Gateway Case.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the Western rate case, which allowed the roads only a small part of the increases of freight rates asked for, has brought forth from friends of the carriers and students of the transportation business a great deal of criticism.

"The decision of the commission with reference to these Western roads," says The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in its current issue, "is disappointing in the extreme, for all the substantial demands of the roads are denied on one ground or another, though these demands, according to the commission's own statement of them, were exceedingly moderate. It follows that those inclined to pin their faith to the commission as likely to respond to the urgent needs of the carriers, thereby bringing nearer the solution of the gr

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

TELLS OF FOREIGN COMMERCIAL LAWS

New Government Volume Deals with Procedure in Courts of Several Countries.

The increasing participation of American business men in foreign trade, on account of the larger opportunities developed abroad by the European war, has emphasized the need of a better comprehension of the commercial laws of the various countries with which exporters here have trade relations. Even before the outbreak of the present conflict, one of the most discouraging features of doing a foreign business was the inability, oftentimes, to collect money due for the goods sold. Lack of knowledge of the proper procedure to be followed in exacting settlements for accounts overdue, or where debtors refused to pay altogether, frequently led to the abandonment by the American creditor of his claim.

Naturally, the largest American firms, transacting business abroad through the medium of branches or responsible agents, fared better as a general proposition than the smaller merchants. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has recognized the inadequacy of previous special information relating to this feature of foreign trade, and has begun to furnish data in the concrete form long desired by exporters. The first fruits of this campaign are contained in a handy volume just published by the Department of Commerce.

This publication which, it is understood, is the first of a series of similar character, embodies studies by Archibald J. Wolfe, commercial agent, and deals in very readable form with the commercial laws of England, Scotland, Germany and France. In preparing the volume it has been the aim of the department to present to the American manufacturer, exporter and merchant, and to the American lawyer, those practical matters of foreign commercial law and legal procedure in which, through the growth of American commercial relations in foreign countries, he may be interested.

The purpose of the enterprise was to secure such practical information concerning foreign law and practice as could not readily be found in books. To this end a "questionnaire" was prepared, and personal studies based upon it were made by recognized legal practitioners in the countries under investigation, supported by personal interviews undertaken by Mr. Wolfe. The information obtained in answer to the "questionnaire" covers these points: Courts before which American plaintiffs or defendants may appear in cases of commercial litigation; brief sketches of jurisdiction of various courts, particularly as to amounts involved; classes of lawyers who can represent either party to a suit; security for costs; amount and form of security; court costs; assignment of claim for purpose of suit; chattel mortgage, and forms of; attachment, when and where permissible; powers of attorney; attorney's fees and prevailing rate of charge; what steps American creditors must take to secure their claims against bankrupt estates; time limit of presenting proof of claim, and many other details.

The volume also treats of the formalities necessary for Americans desiring to establish an agency, a branch establishment, or a subsidiary stock company, and gives data regarding their special taxation. The matter of bills, notes and drafts is discussed, as well as the standing of American promissory notes and the principal provisions of law relative to bills, notes, and drafts. There is also special information on such subjects as contracts and special laws such as laws relating to unfair competition, patents, &c. The work deals throughout with questions involving, principally those matters in which the American creditor having a foreign debtor is especially interested, namely, the judicial methods for securing the payment of his debt.

Inasmuch as the information obtained was not uniformly complete in the countries covered by the volume, and as various subjects were not covered in the original reports, the material was submitted to Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, for revision and amplification. In the case of France it was not found feasible to follow the order of the questionnaire, the studies in that country being confined principally to the law of corporations and business associations, the matter of introducing American securities into the French market, and the law of bankruptcy.

Various subjects in German and French law—bankruptcy, execution of foreign judgments, matters of procedure, &c.—have been studied and original reports made. In addition, bibliographies of the principal works dealing with the various subjects discussed and glossaries of German and French technical terms in matters of commercial law and civil procedure have been appended.

The intricacies of commercial law procedure in some of the countries covered by the department's new book may be gained from this quotation from the chapter on Scottish courts and their jurisdiction:

"American plaintiffs can appear in all Scottish courts. Since, however, they are beyond the jurisdiction of Scottish courts, the court under such circumstances may order the American plaintiff to appoint an attorney who would be responsible for the expenses incurred and to be incurred in the action. When Americans are defendants in an action they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Scottish courts only when funds belonging to them have been validly seized or attached in Scotland. If, however, an American citizen has brought an action against a domiciled Scotsman, the latter is entitled to bring a counteraction against the American arising out of the same transaction on the ground of what is known in the Scottish law as 'ex reconventione.'"

The volume in its chapter devoted to trusts and combinations in Germany makes the interesting observation that "there is now in Germany a decided difference of opinion among jurists with regard to the legality of combinations, and whether the members of a combination are bound by their contract or may at any time recede from it."

The position of foreigners before the law in Germany appears to be a liberal one. The German law makes no distinction between foreigners and German subjects in their capacity of being party to a law suit, for every one who has rights at law can be a party to a lawsuit. The German law considers every living person capable of being a party to a suit and, in addition, certain institutions or entities endowed with the rights of artificial persons.

In France the law is administered by courts of ordinary jurisdiction and by special courts. The former, in principle, have general jurisdiction over all cases not withdrawn from their jurisdiction by special laws. The courts of special jurisdiction, on the other hand, are bound in their competency by the limits of the provisions of the special law creating them. Americans, in common with other aliens, have the right to bring or defend actions in any of the courts of England.

Among those who collaborated with Mr. Wolfe in the preparation of the volume were such well-known legal and trade authorities as Arthur J. Barratt of London, Allen McNeil of Edinburgh, Consul General Robert P. Skinner, Vice Consul General De Witt C. Poole, Jr., Dr. Ludwig Wertheimer, James H. Vickery, M. Andre Lesourd, Donald Harner, and H. C. Coxe, American Deputy Consul General at Paris.

Japanese to Exhibit in Chile.

The Department of Commerce has received a cablegram from Attaché Verne L. Havens, Santiago, Chile, in which he mentions a combination of Japanese steamship lines and Japanese merchants that has been formed under Japanese Government auspices for the purpose of establishing an exposition in Santiago, Chile's capital. The exposition will have a $100,000 stock of Japanese goods, which will be offered for sale.

THAT POTASH EMBARGO.

Opinions Differ in the Glass Trade Regarding Its Seriousness.

In view of the practically absolute embargo on potash exports from Germany—the amount of the carbonate arriving in June being only 588 pounds, as compared with 1,385,750 pounds in the same month of 1914—The Crockery and Glass Journal recently made inquiries among a number of manufacturers as to what they contemplated doing when the stock on hand was exhausted. Could they make a satisfactory glass without potash? If not, what substitute could be employed? Would soda ash glass work satisfactorily?

Among the replies received was one from M. A. Smith, President of the McKee Glass Company, Jeannette, Penn., who said:

We are in receipt of your favor of the 29th, and are pleased to advise you that we have a substitute for potash used in the manufacture of figured and plain lead blanks for cutting, but if we make the substitution the cutters to whom these blanks are shipped will be unable to get a satisfactory polish by dipping in acid with the formula they are now using.

It is possible that when the potash supply is exhausted in this country a substitute will be found for potash and a satisfactory dip can be given to the users of lead blanks which will make practically as good a quality of cut class as is being used at the present time.

Another firm, which would not be quoted by name, reported that while the matter was not quite so simple as the substitution of soda ash for potash, they had been able largely to dispense with the use of potash, and that in some cases important improvements in the glass had resulted.

A second firm which did not want its name used wrote:

We have a small supply of potash left. When it is all gone we will have to make a soda-ash glass, and the trade will have to take it if they must have glass. We do not know of any substitute. Our opinion is that we can make good glass with soda ash, but it will lack the brilliancy of the potash glass.

C. H. Blumenauer, President of the Jefferson Glass Company, Follansbee, W. Va., answered:

We scarcely know what we shall do when the potash in the country is exhausted. Our chemists have been steadily working to a point where we could dispense with the greater part of the potash, but the work is slow and unsatisfactory.

M. G. Bryce, head of the United States Glass Company, Pittsburgh, declined to answer the questions asked, on the ground that to do so would be to betray trade secrets. He added that it would be quite a time yet before all the potash in the country was exhausted and that he did not think the question of what would be done when it was used up was worth while worrying about at the present time.

TO MINE SPANISH POTASH.

Concessionaires Given Royal Right to Work Cataluna Deposits.

The recent interest taken in the deposits of potash salts in Cataluna, Spain, which promise to be of extraordinary importance, has given rise to some discussion as to the best method to pursue in their exploitation, according to Consul General C. E. Hurst, Barcelona. Spain wishes to safeguard the domestic supply of potash by embodying in the mining concessions the necessary guarantee for the protection of Spanish agriculture. With this object in view, the royal decrees of June 30 and Oct. 1 were issued and a bill presented to the Cortes and approved by the Senate, which, when it becomes law, will regulate concessions to potash mines and permit the intervention of the State to protect the supply and its consumption. Pending the reopening of the Cortes, work on the potash deposits has been practically suspended, and as the demand for potash is augmented by the present European situation, the Spanish Government realizes that it might be prejudicial to national interests to hinder in any way the development of mining for this mineral.

Accordingly, a royal decree has been issued, in harmony with the general provisions of the bill now pending. It provides that the concessionaire of mines of potassic salts, as well as any potash-producing minerals, shall uninterruptedly work the mines to which rights may have been conceded, whether for carrying on experimental borings or for actual mining. In the latter case it will be understood that the obligation to exploit the mine will be enforced only when the value of the production covers the expense inourred. The concessionaire is obliged to reserve for national consumption such part of the salts produced as the Government shall deem advisable. All beds of potash shall be registered at the Civil Governor's office of the province in which they are found, and the Government will inspect the work on these concessions in order to enforce compliance with its regulations.

It is understood that large American users of potash are greatly interested in the Cataluna deposits.

DISLIKE DILLON'S 'KNOCKS.'

Trade Authority Calls on Him to Substantiate His Charges.

The atmosphere surrounding the plan of Commissioner Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets to dispose of farm products at auction under State supervision is not adding anything to his popularity in the local commission trade.

The Fruit Trade Journal, in its current issue, protests against Mr. Dillon's references to dishonesty among commission merchants as follows:

John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, continues to furnish the public press interviews reflecting upon the integrity and honesty of the fruit and produce trade as a whole. Mr. Dillon has made himself so ridiculous that the trade no longer takes a serious view of his plans for disposing of fruits at auction. They do, however, object to being referred to as dishonest, and it is now time for Mr. Dillon to specify some individual firm, if he has any proof against it, or known anything to its detriment. The fruit and produce trade are getting tired of having their honesty questioned by Mr. Dillon. It is time his bluff was called, and if he has any proof of dishonesty against anybody, let him come forward like a man and proceed with his case.

The latest developments in Commissioner Dillon's marketing plans include a contract with the Fruit Auction Company, of New York City, to sell apples and pears at auction in the New York Central Railroad's auction room on the Desbrosses Street pier. Whether this plan will be a success remains to be seen, but one thing is sure, namely, the trade are no longer specially interested in what Mr. Dillon says or does.

At the beginning they wanted to co-operate with Mr. Dillon in an effort to reduce the high cost of living, but he displayed such a woeful lack of the knowledge necessary to conduct the Department of Foods and Markets, and such an extreme desire for the sensational, and endeavored to curry favors with the farmer at the expense of the merchants, that they became suspicious of him. He is, however, being given sufficient rope to hang the proverbial calf.

It concludes by saying that the trade no longer cares whether Mr. Dillon sells fruit at auction or not, nor is it interested in his statement that he can get the fruit sold at 5 per cent., although the regular auction charge for selling it is only 2½ per cent.

Limit Dutch Import Licenses.

Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson, stationed at The Hague, Netherlands, has cabled the Department of Commerce that the Netherlands Oversea Trust now gives import licenses only to those satisfactorily accounting in detail the ultimate destination of the last lot. Hereafter importers may sell only through a new distributing committee. Attaché Thompson also cabled the department that there is a great demand and agitation in the Netherlands for coal. The Oversea Trust will now issue licenses for American coal. Mr. Thompson advises the department to push American export when Oversea licenses are obtainable.

PROPER OUTLETS WOULD HELP TRADE

Many Clothiers' Troubles Are Attributed to Inability to Find Right Markets.

"The trouble with a large number of clothing manufacturers is that they lack a knowledge of proper merchandising methods." This statement was made by a member of a firm that has been remarkably successful in the clothing business, and that is said to do an annual business close to the $5,000,000 mark.

Reviewing the price-slashing methods that have prevailed for some seasons back in the clothing industry, this man said that the clothiers, as a rule, have not studied their market with the purpose of finding an outlet for goods that otherwise would have to be sacrificed in quarters which were oversupplied.

"The average clothier," he said, "has only one thing before him when certain goods that he has produced fail to move out promptly, and that is to sell them at any price. His entire energies are devoted to selling those goods, regardless of whether they bring a profit or are sold at cost or less. There is some excuse for this when the clothier is in need of funds and must sacrifice his merchandise in order to continue business, but where he does not face such an emergency it is most foolish on his part to sell his goods to any chance customer. We have held goods in this house for a long time with no opportunity to move them out at a price that would bring us a fair return. In the majority of cases, however, we have eventually sold these 'stickers' at a profit, even though it has been small.

"A case I have in mind is that of some clays which we made up early this year. We sold a fair quantity of these goods, but overestimated the immediate demand. Another house might have thought the situation hopeless and sold out at job prices, but we held the goods. We informed our trade that these goods were on hand ready for shipment, but received no response other than letters saying that the retailers were overstocked with goods of this description. We held our stock, however, and refused to job them out despite many offers. Eventually the goods came back into favor and a ready market was found for them.

"In most cases it will be found that goods which are not favored in one quarter may be sold easily in another. The manufacturer, however, must seek until he finds the proper market. If he grows discouraged with the lack of demand for his goods in one city he must investigate thoroughly the possibilities in other cities. Serges may not be selling very well in the South, or in the large cities of the East, but in the country towns only a very short distance from these big Eastern cities there may be an active demand for them.

"Besides this lack of discrimination between the merchandise that will sell in one place and prove unsalable in another, the clothier who is doing a medium-sized or small business makes another mistake in attempts to advertise much. You don't find the retailer on Avenue A trying to do the same thing that the big department store is successful at. He doesn't try to draw patrons from the whole city. He is satisfied to have as customers residents in his immediate section of the city. He knows their needs and caters to them. Even the slightest change in their mode of dress finds him immediately prepared. No clothing house of medium size can expect to cover the whole field in a successful manner. A little business may be secured from each town and city, but there will be constant complaints and switching of patronage from this house to another more fitted to supply properly the needs of the retailers. Each locality must be studied and an eye kept at the same time on the general situation.

"It is necessary for the successful clothing manufacturer to visit the markets he serves, and also the territory that for one reason or another has been closed to him. He frequently comes across valuable suggestions that may mean increased business for him. There is no excuse for the man who keeps his nose too close to the grindstone. He is apt to make the same mistake as the man who takes too broad an outlook on conditions. One is up against the same difficulty as the other.

"As an example of what can be done by the manufacturer who keeps in touch with tendencies and conditions in all quarters, I may cite a case of my own. While on a trip to the coast I noticed a certain style of garment which was worn extensively in that section of the country. A retailer in one of the coast cities does a very large business on this particular model. I met him and got him to submit a sample of the merchandise he used. We made up a suit and sent it to him with our price. It proved to be $1 below the price at which he was accustomed to buy these goods, and now there is every prospect of our doing a very large business with him on this particular make of garment.

"The small house must specialize, and the large house must specialize in a general way, keeping well informed on the whole situation. There will be a decline in price slashing and 'close-out' sales in the clothing business when the manufacturers learn to find the proper outlet for their products."

TO AID CLOTHING SALES.

Government Agent Will Study Trade Possibilities in the Orient.

The Department of Commerce has decided to conduct an energetic campaign in the Far East in behalf of American ready-made wearing apparel, as it is believed by Secretary Redfield that a large and lucrative field awaits our clothing manufacturers in China and Japan. The Secretary has, accordingly, made Dr. Stanhope Sams a commercial agent for the purpose of conducting the investigation. Dr. Sams, who was formerly connected with The Japan Times of Tokio and who is conversant with conditions in the countries to be investigated, called yesterday at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

"As a preliminary to my investigation," he said, "I am making a tour of the clothing and general wearing apparel centres of this country in order to confer with American manufacturers. I have met many of the leading clothing manufacturers of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and am now interviewing New York City clothiers. I have met, among others, William R. Corwine, Secretary of the National Association of Clothiers. Mr. Corwine, as well as the others, expressed great interest in the forthcoming investigation.

"It is my intention to investigate all forms of the ready-made wearing apparel situation in China and Japan. Up to recently the Germans had a monopoly in these lines in the two countries mentioned. They flooded the markets with low-priced goods, though the materials were by no means inferior. The English manufacturers were close competitors of the Germans. The latter, however, were always willing to undersell in order to capture the market, trusting to luck later to receive better prices when a market was established. Much the same thing has been true of the English manufacturers. The American manufacturer, on the other hand, has been so engrossed in the profitable market at home that he has not interested himself to any great extent in the possibilities of trade in the Orient.

"The American manufacturer, also, has been unwilling to meet the price competition, as he wants his profit at once on the goods he sells. The war, however, has brought a big change in conditions. Neither the Germans nor the English, hereafter, will be able to offer merchandise at the low prices which prevailed before the war, and right here comes the opportunity for the American manufacturers. These manufacturers, in some instances, have told me that they could meet the foreign competition in the two countries, but that they have been too busy at home to bother about foreign business. Now, however, they are desirous of going into the field after all of the facts have been developed by the investigation."

Dr. Sams said that a strong preference exists for American clothing, especially in Japan. The Japanese, he said, admire the "natty" appearance of American products, and criticise the loose, ill-fitting garments turned out by the German manufacturers. "The Japanese," he continued, "are strong on style, as most of the men have had military training, with which goes the wearing of well-fitting uniforms. This makes them partial to American goods."

Dr. Sams started yesterday on a tour of the clothing centres of the country. He will visit Troy, Utica, Rochester, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, and Chicago. He expects to sail for the Orient about the middle of September.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fancy Patterns in Linen Towels Do Not Make the Goods "Drawnwork."

Mills & Gibb were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy relating to linen towels. Collector Malone decided that they were dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "drawnwork," his classification being based on the ground that threads were omitted, drawn, punched or cut, with threads introduced after weaving. The samples in evidence consisted of towels having a zigzag pattern woven at each end. It was testified that the threads in this zizag pattern have been pushed apart and tied together, making an open-work effect, but that no threads were omitted, drawn or otherwise treated as specified in the paragraph under which duty was taken. This fact having been established, Judge Cooper ruled that the goods are entitled to entry at 35 per cent. ad valorem, as claimed, as manufactures of flax.

Judge Howell handed down decisions affecting the claims of many importers of silk hair nets received under the 1909 tariff. All of the goods were returned for duty at 70 per cent. ad valorem as having been made on go-through or lever machines. The importers claimed that the goods were not produced on such machines and should be admitted at 10 per cent. less. While the decision is not very clear as to what proportion of the goods are held by Judge Howell to be property dutiable at the lower rate claimed, it is apparently large. The balance of the importations are required to stand the assessment imposed by the Collector. The importers interested include F. B. Vandegrift & Co., A. J. Hague & Co., F. L. Kraemer & Co., New York Merchandise Company, T. H. Gary & Co., Poirer & Lindeman, Silverberg Import Co., the Rudolph Saenger Company, and others.

B. Altman & Co. were sustained in a contention regarding the duty rate on knitted silk mufflers entered under the old tariff. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as silk wearing apparel, whereas the importers claimed 50 per cent., as the "silk mufflers" mentioned in paragraph 400. The case was before the board in 1912, and was then overruled. The United States Court of Customs Appeals, however, ordered the board to re-try the issue. This time the importers put in sufficient testimony regarding the character of the importations to warrant a finding in their favor.

Marshall Field & Co. objected that the Collector's classification of cotton cloth returned at 40 per cent. ad valorem as cotton pile fabrics. The protestants claimed that the goods should pay duty at the appropriate rate as cotton cloth, or at 30 per cent. under paragraphs 266 and 258. No testimony was submitted at the trial and no evidence was put before the board except samples of the merchandise and the return of the Appraiser. The board held that an examination of the record disclosed nothing to warrant disurbing the classification made by the Collector.

BRITISH EMBARGO HURTS.

Bent-Wood Furniture Importers Are Among Those Affected by It.

The British embargo on goods of German or Austrian origin has brought about a serious condition in the bent-wood furniture business. Stocks here are down to almost nothing in the hands of jobbers, while retailers and large establishments like hotels, restaurants, and cafés, which are big users of this merchandise, are unable to get goods for their requirements. Austria is the home of bent-wood furniture, and while large quantities of it have been bought and paid for, in many instances by American importers, they cannot get it shipped owing to the refusal of the steamship companies to handle the goods.

Walter D. Schmits, President of Jacob & Joseph Kohn, Inc., importers of Austrian bent-wood, describes the situation confronting handlers and users here as follows:

"Our firm, as well as other importers, are losing heavily because of the embargo. We are unable to fill orders from hotels and other large users of the goods. The merchandise was ordered in Austria and paid for, but now we cannot get it. The storehouses of the Netherlands are filled to overflowing, while railway cars, warehouses, and factories all the way from Rotterdam into Austria are likewise overburdened with stocks for America.

"Naturally we and our customers are greatly hurt by the present condition of affairs. I hope a way will be found quickly by our Government to break the English embargo. Many of the goods were ordered for the Fall trade, and our failure to receive them is a severe blow all around. Certainly no one can claim that bent-wood furniture is contraband of war."

Where American Goods Are Going.

The shifts in currents of foreign trade just before the European war reveal many oddities. This country, for example, began sending modern farming machinery to Egypt, art works to France, medicines to England, washing powder and fluid to New Zealand, chewing gum to the Philippines and watches to Switzerland. Electric fans are going to India, motors to Brazil, wireless apparatus to Japan, copper manufactures to Central America, engines to the Balkan States, plated ware to Australia, tin goods to Canada and Cuba and spelter to the Netherlands. It is the hope of Government officials that, when the war ends, the American "invasion" of these unusual lines of export may be continued and enlarged.

A Late Summer Novelty.

The large business that is being done by the shirtmakers on the so-called sport shirts this season has induced one of the largest of them to bring out a kind of transformation, or collar, by means of which any shirt of the negligee type may be made into one of the sport variety. This collar is made in the shape of the collars on the sport shirts, and may be attached to the top button of the bosom of the ordinary shirt when the neckband is turned in against the neck, leaving the V-shaped opening which is said to spell comfort in hot weather.

RAW SILK VALUES HARD TO FIGURE

Because of This the Bond of Faith Between Buyer and Seller Should Be Strong.

The variable quality of raw silk makes it exceedingly difficult at times to arrive at a proper estimation of the value of a shipment. Numerous methods have been devised and suggested for arriving at a proper grading of the different qualities. The amount of raw silk now being sent to the conditioning house for tests that properly will record the grade has increased to a large extent over that which was formerly submitted to scientific examination.

It has been pointed out by one authority in the raw silk business that for the manufacturer's guidance the silk he buys should be tested and compared with certain fixed standards established for the various grades. These standards, he said, should be printed on the back of the conditioning house sheets, so that the manufacturer might refer to them when he received the report on his silk.

The quantity of raw silk tested by conditioning houses at present, however, in comparison with the total amount put into work, is said to be too small to furnish adequate and satisfactory standards. "A man who has had considerable experience as a broker in raw silk claims that a proper valuation and grading of the silk received in one shipment would make it impossible to sell the silk in a mercantile package. To satisfy the buyer beyond the shadow of a doubt it would be necessary to examine each "book" in every bale received.

"'Silk,' this man said, 'is like wine, inasmuch as its quality admits of so many variations. As it is now, samples are taken from a shipment for testing purposes, but the results obtained can by no possible means be said to cover the entire quantity. It is wrong to think, however, that the importers are defrauding the manufacturers by manipulating qualities and passing off silk for a better grade than it actually is.

"If this were tried, the importing house that attempted to defraud its customers would soon be losing business. The manufacturer may not be fully informed on the different qualities of raw silk and know how to determine them, but he does know whether the fabrics he makes out of the product are up to the proper standard. If the manufacturer does not get satisfactory results in one quarter he will turn his business over to another dealer. Competition is too keen for the importers to trifle with their patrons. There would not be men in the raw silk business today who have built up enormous asset if they did not act fairly toward the manufacturers."

The head of a raw silk importing house that is regarded as one of the leading American concerns, said that the manufacturer should put more trust in his dealer.

"If only three or four silk manufacturers large enough," he said, "to bear the expense of conducting their own tests. They know what they are buying, and if the silk they get is not up to the standard they will refuse to accept it.

"The rest of the trade, however, should put some confidence in the knowledge of the men with whom they do business. The silk manufacturer's business has to do with making silk fabrics, and on that point his knowledge should be comprehensive. He should be content to leave the matter of raw silk values and qualities to the raw silk man. The trouble is that the smallest manufacturer will pretend to know much more than he really does about raw silk and often causes difficulties out of which he comes the loser.

"A common practice among the smaller manufacturers is to go from one raw silk house to another, get prices and then endeavor to force down the price of one firm by disclosing the figure he has obtained from another. There is keen competition in this line, and frequently the importer will come down from the price he originally asked. But when making this reduction he does not by any means intend to supply the same quality of silk as that on which he originally quoted a price. The manufacturer loses because he has attempted to force down prices and has only succeeded in forcing down the quality of the silk he buys.

"If, on the other hand, the manufacturer will tell the importer what kind of a silk fabric he wants to make, the latter will help him out. As a result of his long experience the importer knows just what grade of silk will give satisfaction in making a certain fabric, and he is in a better position than the manufacturer to get just what is wanted in the market. Beating down prices of a product of so variable a nature as raw silk can do the manufacturer no good, for by doing so he antagonizes the very man who can and should help him out."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Business in Bandage Cloths Was One of the Week's Features.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 14.—There was little business in the cotton goods markets of New England this week. On some lines of goods there was fair inquiry, but this encouragement concerned fancies rather than goods made of printcloth yarns.

There was some business put through in bandage cloths, but the volume was not as large as that of the week previous. It was estimated that about 5,000,000 yards of bandage goods were sold last week, equivalent to about 100,000 pieces, but as this cloth sold for less than two cents a yard the margin of profit was small.

As has been the case for several months past, wide and medium-wide printcloths sold in major quantity. Some of the buyers have already stocked up on goods, and, therefore, they are not interested in market conditions. The small demand has also precluded further buying. The fine goods mills are doing a fair amount of business, although very little in the way of new business is coming to hand because mills have their output for the balance of the year well sold up. Medium-count fancy-goods mills are doing moderate business, but the margin of profit is not as large as that on fine goods. The week closed with the demand rather quiet.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 110,000 pieces, of which about one-third are spots.

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OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

SHOVELS VERSUS SPADES.

Treasury Department Defines Difference—Latter Get Free Entry.

Collector Malone received a letter yesterday from the Treasury Department that is expected to go a long way toward solving the perplexities of customs men regarding the difference, for classification purposes, of spades and shovels. Up to this time there has been a wide variation in the practice at the several ports in returning these articles for duty. Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the department in charge of the customs, advised the Collector that following an investigation the department has decided upon these rules:

Spades, both long-handled and D-handled and whether polished or black, are chiefly used for agricultural purposes, while ordinary shovels, both polished and black, and whether long-handled or D-handled, are chiefly used for purposes other than agriculture. In view of this conclusion, customs officials will hereafter pass free of duty as agricultural implements, under Paragraph 301, spades of the kinds mentioned above, while shovels, either polished or black, long-handled or D-handled, are to be assessed at 20 per cent. ad varolem as manufactures of metal, under Paragraph 167.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMERICUS, Ga.—Rylander Co.; D. R. Andrews, general mdse.; W. A. Andrews, general mdse.; 104 Madison Av.
ANDERSON, S. C.—Moore, Wilson Co.; D. L. Moore, dry goods, millinery, shoes, ready-to-wear; Mrs. D. M. Wilson, dry goods, millinery, shoes, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BOSTON—J. J. Hughes & Bro.; J. J. Hughes, tailors; Empire.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Murdock Bros.; S. A. Murdock, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts; Park Av.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros. Co.; M. P. Hyland, millinery, (wholesale;) 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. C. Dolberg, juvenile wearing apparel; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Superb Cap Co.; S. Goldstein, mfrs. caps; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Miss M. Matthies, millinery; Navarre.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Globe Dry Goods Co.; W. H. Monckton, manager; Collingwood.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, millinery, muslin underwear, carpets; 470 4th Av.
DUBOIS, Penn.—Klewans Department Store; H. Klewans, dry goods, general mdse.; Latham.
GALVESTON—Feilman Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Warren, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 120 W. 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS—Kelly Shirt Co.; C. E. Kelly; men's furn. goods; Algonquin.
LOS ANGELES—Muse, Farls, Walker Dry Goods Co.; C. E. Elkington, notions, laces, embroidery, neckwear, hdkfs., umbrellas; 120 West 32d; Flanders.
LOUISVILLE—Wood & Woods; W. H. Wood, furniture, upholstery, &c.; Navarre.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss E. L. Baird, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Fair; I. Alperin, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 24 Greene St.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott Dry Goods Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mgr.; 23 E. 20th.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; E. H. Smith, ribbons; 1,270 Broadway; Grogorian.
PARKERSBURG—Dils Bros. Co.; G. E. Titchener, dress goods, &c.; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, table and white linens, white goods, women's hdkfs.; 470 4th Av.
RUSTON, La.—W. B. & S. Smith Co.; W. B. Messel, dry goods, &c.; Wallick's.
SAGINAW—W. C. Wiedman, dry goods, general mdse., housefurn. goods; Monticello.
SAGINAW—H. B. Schneerman & Co.; H. B. Schneerman, cloaks, suits, &c.; Monticello.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; S. Simon, notions, buttons, trimmings, fancy, toilet goods; 71 W. 23d; Sherman Square.
SYDNEY, Aus.—M. E. Schoyer, general mdse.; Breslin.
SYRACUSE—Taylor, Browning Co.; G. M. Taylor, dry goods, notions; furn. goods; Hermitage.
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Globe Dept. Store; A. Rosenthal, children's dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; L. B. Cohn, jewelry, novelties, toilet sundries; 19 E. 24th; Longacre.
WASHINGTON—Kraft Bros. Co.; W. B. Kraft, furniture, carpets; Herald Sq.

Buyers' Wants
45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PROMINENT SALESMAN opening New York selling office will handle a few good numbers from several lines of misses' and girls' dresses, suits, and coats; will pay cash on receipt of merchandise. W. M., 89 Times Downtown.

SNAPPY lines of coats, suits, dresses wanted to sell on commission basis; no advances; attractive showroom; good, substantial trade. 43 W. 24th, 4th floor.

WANTED—Jobs in millinery; also coats, suits, waists, and dresses; submit samples. The Model Cloak Company, 2,125 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants job cretonne skirts; also crepe de chine corset covers, &c.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 258.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2567.

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150 Serge Dresses From Last Season. Will Sell Very Cheap.
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IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

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COOPER & GRAPES, 145 West 28th St.

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Serges, Silks, and Combinations.
Remarkable values at right prices.
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500 doz. Wash Skirts and Dresses
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Exclusive lines of Waists and Middies, all fabrics, silks, cottons, etc., $9 doz. up.

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American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 208 Church.

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